

DACAAR

داکار

زعفران

زعفران ادویه ایست که از گل زعفران بدست می آید

زعفران قیمت بسیار بالا دارد و به دلیل آب و هوا و به خصوص جویبار برای مناطق خشک افغانستان به حساب می آید. پلار زعفران در اوایل تابستان زرع شده و حاصل آن چند ماه بعد بدست می آید. بعد از زرع پلار آن تکثیر می شود. زعفران از طریق جویبار، زعفران از طریق ساقهای مستقیم از زمین قابل ملاحظه کسب نموده و به پادشاهات جهان با ارزشش می آید و یک بیگار شکر می شود.

- زعفران به آب کم نیاز دارد
- کشت این گیاه به روش آسان بوده و نیازمند ماشین آلات نمی باشد
- زعفران از همان پلار تکثیر شده برای چندین سال حاصل می دهد
- پرورش زعفران برای کلیه اعضای خانواده می تواند زمینه کار و فراغ می نماید
- زعفران به کشتی قابل انتقال بوده و دارای بازار جهانی است
- انتقال تخصص زعفران را وسیله آموزش می دهد

Saffron

- a unique spice produced from the Saffron Crocus flower

Saffron is the world's most expensive spice, and a suitable crop for dry regions of Afghanistan. Saffron Crocus is grown from late summer and the flower harvested in early fall. Once planted the bulb multiplies, and over the years has the potential of turning into a high value cash crop with many advantages

- Saffron Crocus needs very little water
- Saffron Crocus is easy to cultivate and does not require expensive machinery
- Saffron can be harvested from the same bulb for several years
- Saffron processing can create employment for all members of a household
- Saffron is easy to transport and can be marketed internationally
- DACAAR supports and trains saffron farmers



Donor:



DFID

Project partners:



Designed by Pakistan Office
DACAAR Public Relations



DACCAAR's Pioneering Research on Saffron in Herat: Achievements to-date and Challenges Ahead

**By
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NRM Coordinator
DACCAAR**

**National Saffron Workshop: Production, Processing, Quality
Control, Marketing
Nov 14-16, 2006, Herat**

Brief History of Saffron in Afghanistan

- Saffron grown in Afghanistan some 4000 years back and in Herat 80 years back.
- In 1973 Afghanistan government established a trial farm of saffron in Ordokhan Farm of Herat
- In 1991 returning immigrant from Iran who worked on saffron farm in Iran started planting saffron in Ghorian district of Herat.
- In 1998 DACAAR established four saffron trial farms in PZ district.
- In 2002 Directorate of Agriculture Herat distributed saffron corms among 400 farmers in 11 districts of Herat.
- In 2005, the implementation of RALF 02-02 project in PZ started.
- In 2005-06 DACAAR also initiated saffron trial in Lagham, Eastern Afghanistan
- ZOA and French Cooperation working in Wardak district.
- Currently in Afghanistan 83 Hectares of land is under saffron plantation in seven provinces and approximately 1000 farmers.



Project Title: Research in saffron production and marketing as alternative to poppy cultivation.

Donor: DFID and managed by ICARDA

Lead organization: DACCAAR

Collaborators: WSU and MAI

Project duration: 1 Jan. 2005 to Dec.2006 (No cost extension to Oct. 2007)

Project Location: Pastun Zargun District, Herat



Achievements

Output 1: Study of farm economics of saffron analysed and findings disseminated

- 1.1 DACAAR, WSU and MAAHF develop household - based survey methodology ----
Accomplished during first 6 months of project
- 1.2 WSU train DACAAR and MAAHF staff on survey techniques and analysis---
WSU conducted a 6 day training for 11 DACAAR and 3 MAAHF staff.
- 1.3 Conduct survey and process results ---
A comprehensive survey was conducted on socioeconomic dimension and farm economics of saffron
- 1.4 Discuss and disseminate survey results—
Organised farmer field-days, workshops, and progress reports.



Output 2: National and international market structures for saffron analysed

2.1 Survey of domestic markets in Herat and Kabul—

The survey of local markets show that prices of saffron in Herat is 10,000 to 18,000 Afs per Kg (in bulk) and 15 Afs per gram in Kabul (small quantities)

2.2 Analysis of international potential—

Saffron market in Dubai was surveyed and information on other markets gathered by WSU. Price in Dubai is 1DH to 3.5DH per gram. In America and Europe 1-8 US\$/ gram

2.3 Facilitation of linkages to international markets –

Links established with GSE and Hamidzai company and exploring links with other European and USA markets is in process through WSU.



Output 3: Study of saffron production and processing

3.1 Analyse specific production and processing needs-

The consultants from Iran and GSE assessed the specific production and processing needs

3.2 Train DACCAAR and MAAHF staff –

A saffron expert from Iran was hired and a 4 days training was organised for DACCAAR staff, MAAHF, Herat University, and ZOA staff. One DACCAAR staff trained in Netherlands for one month and he has organised further trainings

3.3 Train male and female saffron growers –

5 training courses for 81 farmers (19 VOs) and practical demonstrations were organized. 500 farmers (250 male and 250 female) were trained in 2006

3.4 Organise exchange visits for farmers and MAAHF staff –

73 farmers from 22 villages visited saffron farms. 45 from Faculty of Agriculture, Herat University visited saffron field and association in November, 05.



Output 4: Establishment of saffron Association

4.1 Conduct dialogues with saffron growers—

Three saffron association have been established with a total membership of 250 farmers. Two in PZN south and one in PZ north

4.2 Establish association management committee –

3 association management committees have been formed and trained.

4.3 Establish saffron corm certification and quality control procedures –

Different equipments for saffron testing according to ISO standards identified and will be purchased shotly.



Project Impact

1. **Raising awareness:**
DACAAR working with 250 farmers in PZ and many more are interested in growing saffron.
2. **Developing linkages of saffron growers:**
RALF 02 has created linkages of saffron growers with state, NGOs, Markets, and between farmers at large.
3. **Capacity building:**
Farmers, NGOs, Herat University and MAAHF staff are trained
4. **Market linkages:**
Developing linkages with GSE and Hamidzai company is in process while linkages with other European and US markets is in process.



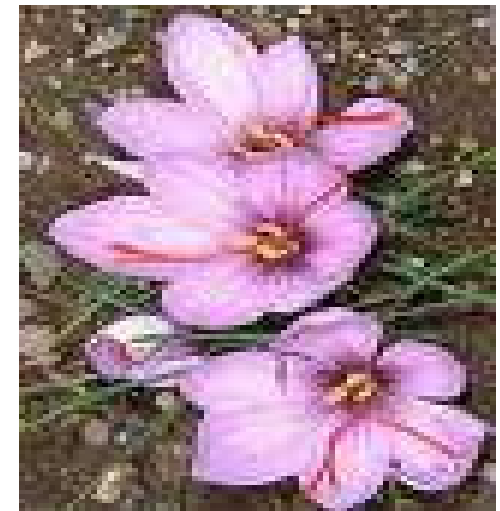
Recommendations

1. Need for better planting stock
2. Improve soil fertility
3. Careful picking and harvesting
4. Careful Drying
5. Training for saffron growers
6. Production of high quality saffron in bulk
7. Active role of the government



Challenges

1. Lack of knowledge, experience, and information about Saffron production among the farmers and Afghan experts.
2. Cultural barriers to train female saffron grower
3. Less research on saffron
4. No regular market
5. No processing skill and equipments
6. No procedures for quality control
7. Government has no clear policy and strategy for promotion of saffron production.
8. Up scaling of saffron activities



THANK YOU

QUESTIONS?