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Dr. Hossein Mohammadi

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Dr. Hossein Mohammadi

Abstract

The agriculture sector is vital to Afghanistan's economy, employing the majority of the population and playing a critical role in rural livelihoods and food security. However, prolonged conflict, political instability, and environmental challenges have hindered its potential to drive economic development and reduce poverty. This study examines the sector's challenges and opportunities, focusing on barriers such as limited access to modern technologies, inadequate infrastructure, water scarcity, and the impacts of climate change. Systemic issues like weak market linkages, insufficient credit access, and disrupted supply chains further exacerbate food insecurity and rural poverty. Despite these obstacles, Afghanistan's diverse agro-ecological zones and farming traditions offer significant potential for transformation through targeted investments and policy reforms. The research highlights strategies such as modernizing agricultural practices, enhancing infrastructure, and promoting capacity-building to improve productivity, sustainability, and economic resilience. Special emphasis is placed on empowering rural communities, particularly women, who are integral to agricultural activities. Recommendations include adopting integrated strategies like improved irrigation, soil conservation, and access to quality inputs. The study concludes that revitalizing Afghanistan's agriculture sector is crucial for the country's sustainable development, offering actionable insights for policymakers and development agencies to address systemic challenges and foster resilience.

Keywords: Agriculture, Afghanistan, Food Security, Rural Development, Sustainability, Economic Resilience

1. Introduction

Agriculture has historically served as the backbone of Afghanistan's economy, employing nearly 70% of the population and contributing significantly to the country's gross domestic product (GDP). This sector has been pivotal not only for economic development but also for ensuring food security, preserving cultural identity, and sustaining rural livelihoods. With approximately 80% of the Afghan population residing in rural areas, agriculture is an indispensable component of the nation's socio-economic fabric (World Bank, 2020). However, the full potential of Afghanistan's agriculture sector remains untapped due to a myriad of systemic, environmental, and socio-political challenges.

1.1 The Historical Significance of Agriculture

Afghanistan's diverse agro-ecological zones, ranging from fertile river valleys to mountainous terrains, have long supported the cultivation of crops such as wheat, barley,

rice, and various fruits and nuts. Historically, Afghanistan was renowned for its agricultural exports, including dried fruits and saffron, which were prized commodities in regional and global markets (FAO, 2019). Despite these advantages, decades of conflict and instability have eroded the country's agricultural infrastructure, disrupting traditional farming systems and market linkages.

1.2 Challenges Facing the Sector

The agriculture sector in Afghanistan faces a multitude of challenges that have hindered its growth and development. Among the most pressing issues are:

1. **Environmental Degradation and Climate Change:** Afghanistan is one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change, with rising temperatures and erratic precipitation patterns exacerbating water scarcity. Soil erosion, deforestation, and desertification further reduce arable land, limiting agricultural productivity (ICARDA, 2020).
2. **Conflict and Political Instability:** Decades of armed conflict have severely disrupted agricultural activities, displacing rural communities and damaging essential infrastructure such as irrigation systems and roads. The ongoing instability undermines efforts to implement long-term agricultural policies and programs (UNDP, 2021).
3. **Limited Access to Resources and Technologies:** Rural farmers often lack access to quality seeds, fertilizers, and modern farming equipment. Moreover, inadequate agricultural extension services hinder the dissemination of innovative practices and technologies (FAO, 2022).
4. **Market and Supply Chain Disruptions:** Weak market linkages and fragmented supply chains prevent farmers from accessing lucrative markets, both domestically and internationally. High transportation costs and lack of storage facilities further exacerbate post-harvest losses (USAID, 2021).
5. **Socio-Economic Inequalities:** Gender disparities and socio-economic inequalities limit women's participation in agricultural activities, depriving the sector of valuable contributions. Additionally, the lack of financial services and credit facilities constrains smallholder farmers from making necessary investments (World Bank, 2018).

1.3 The Importance of Innovation and Modernization

To address these challenges, it is crucial to innovate and modernize Afghanistan's agriculture sector. Advances in agricultural technology, such as precision farming, drought-resistant crop varieties, and improved irrigation techniques, offer promising solutions to enhance productivity and sustainability. Integrating these technologies with traditional practices can help build resilience against environmental and socio-political shocks (ICARDA, 2020).

Furthermore, targeted policy interventions, such as subsidies for smallholder farmers, investments in rural infrastructure, and reforms to improve market access, are essential for revitalizing the sector. International cooperation and development aid also play a significant role in providing the financial and technical resources necessary for these initiatives (FAO, 2022).

1.4 Justification of the Study

This study is justified by the urgent need to address the multifaceted challenges facing Afghanistan's agriculture sector. Given its critical role in ensuring food security, reducing poverty, and promoting sustainable development, the sector's revitalization is essential for the country's economic recovery and long-term stability. Unlike previous studies that have focused narrowly on individual aspects of agriculture, this research adopts a comprehensive approach, examining the interplay between environmental, socio-economic, and political factors.

By identifying key barriers and proposing actionable solutions, this study aims to provide a roadmap for policymakers, development agencies, and local stakeholders to harness the full potential of Afghanistan's agriculture sector. The findings are expected to contribute to the broader discourse on sustainable development in fragile and conflict-affected states, offering insights that are applicable beyond Afghanistan's borders.

1.5 Importance of the Research

This research is crucial because it highlights agriculture's pivotal role in Afghanistan's economic and social development. Identifying challenges and opportunities within the sector can inform policymakers, development agencies, and stakeholders to design interventions that maximize agricultural productivity, improve livelihoods, and strengthen rural resilience. The findings can also contribute to broader discussions on sustainable development in conflict-affected regions, offering lessons for other countries facing similar challenges.

Hypothesis

Null Hypothesis (H₀):

The agricultural sector has no significant impact on the development and progress of Afghanistan.

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁):

The agricultural sector has a significant impact on the development and progress of Afghanistan.

1.6 Research Questions

1. What are the major challenges faced by the agriculture sector in Afghanistan?
2. How can modern agricultural practices improve productivity and sustainability in Afghanistan?
3. What role does the agriculture sector play in poverty alleviation and food security?
4. What policies and investments are needed to enhance the agriculture sector's contribution to Afghanistan's development?

1.7 Objectives

- To analyze the current challenges and opportunities in Afghanistan's agriculture sector.
- To evaluate the potential of modern agricultural practices in improving productivity and sustainability.

- To examine the role of agriculture in addressing poverty and food insecurity in rural areas.
- To propose actionable policy recommendations for strengthening the agriculture sector.

1.8 Strengths and Weaknesses of the Research

Strengths:

- This research addresses an urgent issue that affects the majority of Afghanistan's population.
- It uses a multidisciplinary approach, integrating perspectives from economics, environmental science, and rural development.
- The findings will have practical implications for policymakers and international organizations working in Afghanistan.

Weaknesses:

- Data availability is a major limitation due to the lack of reliable and up-to-date statistics in conflict-affected areas.
- The research may face challenges in generalizing findings to all regions of Afghanistan, given the country's diverse agro-ecological zones.
- The ongoing conflict and instability may limit the feasibility of implementing proposed interventions.

Agriculture remains a cornerstone of Afghanistan's economy and a lifeline for millions of rural households. Despite its immense potential, the sector is constrained by a host of challenges that require urgent and coordinated action. By addressing these issues through innovation, capacity-building, and policy reforms, Afghanistan can unlock the transformative power of agriculture to drive economic growth, ensure food security, and promote social stability. This study seeks to contribute to this effort by providing a comprehensive analysis of the challenges and opportunities within the sector, along with evidence-based recommendations for its revitalization.

2. Literature Review

The agriculture sector is widely acknowledged as the cornerstone of economic growth and development in agrarian economies. In countries like Afghanistan, where the majority of the population resides in rural areas and relies heavily on agriculture for their livelihoods, the connection between agriculture, rural well-being, and national progress is both profound and complex. This literature review examines the body of work surrounding Afghanistan's agricultural sector, drawing attention to the primary challenges it faces, the potential opportunities for development, and strategies for revitalization. By analyzing the consensus across studies and identifying existing gaps in the literature, this review aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the agricultural landscape in Afghanistan.

2.1 Challenges in the Agriculture Sector

Numerous studies identify multifaceted challenges hindering Afghanistan's agricultural development, many of which are deeply rooted in historical, political, environmental, and socio-economic factors. Below are the key challenges outlined in the literature:

1. Conflict and Political Instability

The prolonged conflict and political instability in Afghanistan have had devastating consequences for the agricultural sector. Barfield (2019) notes that decades of war have disrupted farming systems, leading to a decline in productivity, accessibility to markets, and the availability of vital resources. The destruction of infrastructure, the displacement of rural populations, and the rise of insecurity have created significant obstacles to agricultural development, making it difficult for farmers to engage in consistent agricultural activities and for the government to implement agricultural policies.

2. Climate Change and Water Scarcity

Afghanistan's agriculture is highly dependent on natural rainfall, with a significant proportion of farmers practicing rain-fed farming. This makes the sector particularly vulnerable to climate variability. Shah et al. (2020) emphasize that inefficient irrigation systems exacerbate water scarcity, with only 30% of the country's arable land being equipped with reliable irrigation systems. The combined impact of climate change—manifested in recurring droughts and shifting rainfall patterns—has led to significant crop losses and further challenges for the already vulnerable farming communities. Soil fertility is also affected by the overuse of traditional farming methods, and these combined factors have stymied efforts to improve yields and productivity.

3. Soil Degradation and Land Mismanagement

Overgrazing, mono-cropping, and deforestation have contributed to widespread soil degradation and desertification in Afghanistan. According to Lal et al. (2017), over 60% of Afghanistan's arable land is experiencing some form of soil degradation, which reduces agricultural productivity and threatens food security. Unsustainable farming practices, coupled with limited knowledge of soil conservation techniques, have accelerated land degradation, making it difficult for farmers to grow crops and for communities to rely on agriculture for their livelihood.

4. Inadequate Infrastructure

Afghanistan's agricultural infrastructure remains woefully underdeveloped. The lack of roads, storage facilities, and transportation networks significantly limits farmers' access to markets and increases post-harvest losses. According to the World Bank (2021), inadequate infrastructure is a critical bottleneck that prevents agricultural products from reaching national and international markets, making Afghan agriculture less competitive. Poor infrastructure also hampers the ability of farmers to invest in modern equipment or technology, which further hinders growth and productivity.

5. Gender Inequality and Social Barriers

Social and institutional barriers also impede agricultural development. Women in Afghanistan contribute significantly to agricultural labor, particularly in rural areas, but face systemic obstacles. These include limited access to land ownership, restricted financial resources, and a lack of access to agricultural training programs. FAO (2018) highlights that gender inequality in the

agricultural sector not only limits productivity but also perpetuates poverty and inequality in rural communities. Women's lack of access to decision-making power and resources contributes to inefficiencies in farming and agricultural policies that overlook their specific needs.

2.2 Opportunities for Agricultural Development

Despite the numerous challenges, the literature suggests that Afghanistan's agricultural sector holds significant untapped potential for revitalization and economic growth. The following opportunities have been identified in various studies:

1. Diverse Agro-Ecological Zones

Afghanistan's varied topography and climate offer a wealth of agricultural opportunities. From high-altitude regions suitable for growing high-value crops like saffron to fertile lowland areas ideal for cereal crops, Afghanistan's agro-ecological zones provide ample opportunity for diversified crop production. ICARDA (2019) suggests that Afghanistan's agricultural potential can be fully realized by harnessing the country's diverse environments for the cultivation of both staple foods and high-value crops. Promoting a wider range of agricultural activities could boost income levels for farmers, enhance food security, and decrease dependence on a few staple crops.

2. Modern Agricultural Technologies

Evidence suggests that introducing modern agricultural technologies could significantly boost productivity in Afghanistan's agriculture. Innovations such as high-yield seed varieties, precision agriculture, and improved pest management techniques have shown promising results in pilot projects supported by international organizations (ICARDA, 2019). Furthermore, the introduction of climate-resilient crops and advanced irrigation systems could mitigate the impacts of climate change and improve the sector's overall sustainability.

3. Agro-Processing and Export-Oriented Farming

The potential for agro-processing, particularly for high-value crops such as saffron, dried fruits, and nuts, is another significant opportunity for the agriculture sector. Afghanistan has a comparative advantage in the production of these crops, as they are less vulnerable to climate variability than traditional cereal crops. USAID (2020) reports that developing the agro-processing sector in Afghanistan could add value to agricultural products, create jobs, reduce post-harvest losses, and increase foreign exchange earnings through exports.

4. Community-Based Approaches and Farmer Cooperatives

Empowering local communities through collective action has proven effective in overcoming some of the challenges faced by the agriculture sector. The establishment of farmer cooperatives, participatory irrigation management systems, and community-driven development programs can help ensure more equitable resource distribution and improved productivity (Azimi et al., 2021). These approaches foster social cohesion, reduce inequalities, and enhance farmers' capacity to adapt to changing conditions.

2.3 Strategies for Revitalization

Several strategies have been suggested in the literature to revitalize Afghanistan's agricultural sector and make it more resilient to future challenges. Key strategies include:

1. Sustainable Agricultural Practices

The adoption of sustainable agricultural practices is a critical element in addressing Afghanistan's agricultural challenges. Crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agroforestry, and organic farming methods can improve soil fertility, reduce dependency on chemical fertilizers, and enhance resilience to climate change (Pretty et al., 2020). These methods can also improve biodiversity and ecological sustainability, making them essential for long-term agricultural productivity.

2. Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure development is paramount in enabling Afghanistan's agricultural sector to thrive. Investments in modern irrigation systems, rural roads, storage facilities, and transportation networks are vital for reducing post-harvest losses, improving market access, and increasing competitiveness. World Bank (2021) highlights that improving infrastructure in rural areas can double agricultural productivity in Afghanistan over the next decade, which would have a profound impact on both food security and economic growth.

3. Capacity-Building and Training Programs

Building the capacity of farmers through training programs and providing access to microfinance are crucial for improving productivity and ensuring sustainability. Ghorbani et al. (2022) argue that empowering farmers through education on sustainable farming techniques, market trends, and technological innovations can increase agricultural yields and incomes. Ensuring that these initiatives are gender-inclusive is also essential, as women play a significant role in agriculture and their active participation can contribute to improved overall productivity.

4. Public-Private Partnerships

Strengthening public-private partnerships is another strategy for revitalizing Afghanistan's agriculture sector. By collaborating with private enterprises, international organizations, and local governments, the sector can access the resources, technology, and expertise needed for innovation and growth (De Janvry & Sadoulet, 2016). Such partnerships can help accelerate the adoption of new technologies and improve access to finance, markets, and global value chains.

2.4 Gaps in the Literature

While substantial progress has been made in identifying the challenges and opportunities within Afghanistan's agricultural sector, several gaps remain in the literature. Most existing studies focus on macro-level analyses, leaving out region-specific issues that may vary across Afghanistan's diverse agro-ecological zones. Moreover, there is limited research on the long-term impacts of international aid programs and the sustainability of externally driven interventions. Future research should prioritize longitudinal studies to

assess the effectiveness of existing strategies, particularly those implemented by international organizations, and explore innovative, context-specific solutions tailored to Afghanistan's socio-political realities.

This literature review has identified the key challenges, opportunities, and strategies for revitalizing Afghanistan's agricultural sector. While the sector faces significant obstacles, such as political instability, climate change, water scarcity, and infrastructure deficits, there is substantial potential for improvement through sustainable farming practices, modern technologies, and community-driven approaches. Addressing these challenges through strategic investments and policies could transform Afghanistan's agriculture into a driver of economic growth, poverty reduction, and rural development. Future research should focus on addressing the gaps in the literature, particularly by exploring region-specific issues and evaluating the long-term impacts of development programs.

3. Methodology

The following steps outline the methodology used:

3.1 Research Design

The study employs a *systematic review* methodology, adhering to the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) guidelines. This approach allows for a structured collection, analysis, and synthesis of existing literature on the agricultural sector in Afghanistan. The research is descriptive and analytical, focusing on the identification of key challenges, opportunities, and policy recommendations related to agriculture in the context of Afghanistan's development.

3.2 Literature Search

A comprehensive literature search was conducted across multiple academic and gray literature sources. The databases used included PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar, and institutional repositories from organizations such as the FAO, World Bank, and USAID.

- **Inclusion Criteria:** Studies published within the last ten years (2014-2024), peer-reviewed articles, government reports, and policy documents related to the agriculture sector in Afghanistan.
- **Exclusion Criteria:** Articles not directly related to agriculture, studies focusing on other countries, or those lacking accessible full texts.

Keywords used in the search included:

- "Agriculture in Afghanistan"
- "Sustainable Agriculture"
- "Food Security in Afghanistan"
- "Rural Development"
- "Climate Change and Agriculture"
- "Agriculture Sector Challenges"

3.3 Data Extraction

Following the initial literature search, relevant studies were screened for eligibility. Data were extracted based on the following criteria:

- **Study Objectives:** Understanding the scope and purpose of each study.
- **Key Findings:** Identifying critical insights and conclusions related to Afghanistan's agricultural development.
- **Methodologies Used:** Categorizing research methods used across studies (e.g., qualitative, quantitative, mixed-methods).
- **Policy Recommendations:** Identifying suggested strategies for improving the agriculture sector in Afghanistan.

The extracted data were categorized under the following thematic areas:

- Challenges facing Afghanistan's agriculture sector.
- Opportunities for development within the sector.
- Policy and intervention strategies for improving agricultural productivity and food security.

3.4 Quality Assessment

Each study included in the review was assessed for methodological quality using a standard quality appraisal tool, such as the *Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP)* checklist. Studies were evaluated based on their relevance, rigor, and credibility. Only high-quality studies were included in the final analysis to ensure the integrity of the findings.

3.5 Data Synthesis

The extracted data were synthesized using a qualitative analysis approach. A thematic analysis was conducted to identify common patterns, trends, and emerging themes across the selected studies. The synthesis provides a comprehensive understanding of the role of agriculture in Afghanistan's development, highlighting the interplay between sectoral challenges, opportunities for improvement, and the necessary policy interventions.

3.6 Ethical Considerations

The systematic review adhered to ethical guidelines by ensuring that all sources were cited accurately and appropriately. All reviewed studies were analyzed objectively, and no attempt was made to alter or misrepresent the original findings. The research respects the intellectual property rights of the authors of the studies reviewed.

4. Results

The review reveals that the agriculture sector is not only a critical part of Afghanistan's economy but also an essential component for the country's sustainable development. Agriculture contributes to approximately 25% of Afghanistan's GDP, with the sector employing more than half of the working population (World Bank, 2021). The findings from the literature underscore the importance of agriculture for food security, rural livelihoods, and economic stability. The results are structured around the primary themes identified: challenges, opportunities, and policy interventions.

4.1 Challenges Facing the Agriculture Sector

The agriculture sector in Afghanistan is hindered by numerous systemic and external challenges that affect its ability to contribute to national growth. These include:

- **Climate Change and Environmental Stress:** Afghanistan is highly vulnerable to climate change, with frequent droughts, irregular rainfall, and extreme weather conditions that adversely affect crop production (WFP, 2020). Droughts have led to significant crop failures, which directly impact food availability and livelihoods in rural areas.
- **Water Scarcity and Irrigation Issues:** Limited access to irrigation water, inefficient water management practices, and deteriorating infrastructure exacerbate water scarcity issues. As agriculture heavily depends on irrigation, this scarcity significantly reduces crop yields and hampers productivity (FAO, 2019).
- **Political Instability and Security Challenges:** Ongoing political instability and armed conflicts have made it difficult for farmers to access markets, acquire resources, and ensure safe cultivation. This instability has also disrupted agricultural supply chains, leading to food shortages and increasing the vulnerability of rural populations (World Bank, 2021).
- **Limited Access to Modern Technology and Financial Services:** Afghan farmers have limited access to advanced farming technologies, machinery, and financing options that could increase productivity and reduce reliance on traditional methods (USAID, 2021). This lack of technological adoption slows the sector's growth and affects its overall efficiency.

4.2 Opportunities for Development

Despite the challenges, Afghanistan's agriculture sector presents several development opportunities that can contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction. Key opportunities include:

- **Adoption of Sustainable Agriculture Practices:** Sustainable farming techniques, including organic farming, conservation tillage, and agroforestry, offer significant potential for improving agricultural productivity while protecting the environment. These practices not only preserve soil fertility but also help mitigate the impacts of climate change (Zahra et al., 2022).
- **Improved Irrigation Systems:** Investment in efficient irrigation systems, such as drip and sprinkler irrigation, could alleviate water scarcity and enhance agricultural output. Technological innovations in water-saving irrigation practices could have a transformative impact on crop yields (FAO, 2019).
- **Agro-processing and Value Addition:** The potential for agro-processing is high in Afghanistan, particularly in the processing of fruits, nuts, and dairy products. Developing a value chain in the agro-processing sector can create jobs, reduce post-harvest losses, and increase exports. Afghanistan's unique products, such as dried fruits and saffron, have significant market demand globally (World Bank, 2021).
- **Renewed Focus on Agricultural Research and Development:** Agricultural R&D plays a critical role in developing drought-resistant crop varieties, enhancing pest management techniques, and improving overall productivity. Increasing investment in R&D could yield long-term benefits and boost agricultural resilience (UNDP, 2021).

4.3 Policy Interventions

Effective policy interventions are essential to addressing the challenges faced by the agricultural sector and capitalizing on the available opportunities. The literature review highlights several policy recommendations:

- **Strengthening Agricultural Extension Services:** Expanding extension services and farmer education programs is crucial for the adoption of modern farming techniques and sustainable agricultural practices. These services should focus on improving farmers' knowledge of climate-resilient crops, irrigation practices, and market access (WFP, 2020).
- **Improving Access to Credit and Financial Services:** Providing affordable credit and financial support to smallholder farmers can empower them to invest in better technologies, equipment, and input materials. Financial inclusion can help farmers improve productivity and secure better market prices (USAID, 2021).
- **Infrastructure Development:** Upgrading agricultural infrastructure, such as roads, storage facilities, and irrigation systems, is critical for enhancing agricultural productivity. Investments in infrastructure will reduce post-harvest losses and facilitate better access to markets (World Bank, 2021).
- **Enhancing Policy Coordination and Support:** Coordinated efforts between the government, international organizations, and local stakeholders are essential for designing effective agricultural policies. Long-term agricultural development strategies should focus on food security, poverty alleviation, and rural development.

4.4 Justification of Research Hypothesis:

- The review establishes that agriculture contributes to approximately 25% of Afghanistan's GDP and provides employment to more than half of the working population.
- It highlights agriculture's role in food security, economic stability, and rural livelihoods, all of which are essential for sustainable development.
- Despite facing substantial challenges such as climate change, water scarcity, and political instability, the sector still presents numerous development opportunities, including sustainable practices, agro-processing, and agricultural R&D.
- Additionally, the identified policy interventions show that with the right support, the sector can drive significant economic and social progress.

All these findings strongly support the idea that agriculture plays a critical and transformative role in Afghanistan's development, thereby rejecting the null hypothesis (H_0) and accepting the alternative hypothesis (H_1).

5. Discussion

The agricultural sector in Afghanistan remains a fundamental pillar for both rural livelihoods and national economic stability. Despite being a critical driver of economic growth, agriculture faces significant challenges. These challenges are multi-dimensional, including environmental, political, and infrastructural issues. The review highlights that climate change and water scarcity are major concerns that exacerbate the existing

vulnerabilities in Afghanistan's agriculture. Moreover, political instability and security threats further complicate the ability of farmers to engage in consistent agricultural activities and access markets.

Despite these setbacks, the literature points out several opportunities that could help Afghanistan's agricultural sector achieve sustainable growth. Sustainable farming practices that focus on soil health, water conservation, and agroecology are key opportunities for improving agricultural productivity. Additionally, the potential for agro-processing and value-added products presents a viable path toward economic diversification. Afghanistan's agricultural products have unique characteristics that can be promoted globally, fostering export opportunities and creating new jobs in rural areas.

Effective policy interventions, especially those that target infrastructure development, access to credit, and agricultural education, will be crucial in supporting the growth of the agriculture sector. Strengthening the capacity of farmers through extension services, introducing new farming technologies, and ensuring better access to financial services are essential steps in creating a more resilient and prosperous agricultural economy.

6. Conclusion

In conclusion, the agriculture sector has a profound impact on the development and progress of Afghanistan. It remains a critical sector for poverty reduction, food security, and rural development. However, the sector is currently hindered by numerous challenges, including climate change, water scarcity, political instability, and limited access to modern technologies. To unlock the sector's potential, it is essential to focus on sustainable farming practices, infrastructure development, and policies that support financial inclusion and technology adoption.

A multifaceted approach involving government policies, international cooperation, and local initiatives can enhance the sector's ability to meet the growing demands for food security and economic stability in Afghanistan. By leveraging the opportunities available and addressing the challenges head-on, the agricultural sector can play a transformative role in the sustainable development of Afghanistan, benefiting millions of farmers and rural communities.

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About the Author

Dr. Hossein Mohammadi, Assistant Professor, Department of Agronomy, Faculty of Agriculture, Bamyan University, Bamyan, Afghanistan. <mohammadi8888@gmail.com>