

Afghanistan -National Livestock Census 2002-2003 - Main Results

Households reported in the 2002 livestock census

	Number of households
Total number of households	3 044 670
Households with livestock	2 026 918
Households without livestock	1 017 752

Livestock

	Number of head
Cattle	3 715 409
Sheep	8 772 351
Goats	7 280 866
Horses	142 094
Asses	1 587 594
Camels	175 270
Chickens	12 155 846
Ducks	422 533
Turkeys	599 718

AFGHANISTAN – National Livestock Census 2002- 2003 - Explanatory Notes

Historical outline:

An Agricultural Census was conducted in 1967. The Swedish Committee for Afghanistan had conducted the 1992-1993 Agricultural Survey. Data presented here refer to the 2002-2003 Livestock Census.

Organization:

The 2002-2003 Afghanistan National Livestock Census was conducted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) of Afghanistan. Financial support was provided by the Government of Italy. The census was managed at two levels: the Census Manager and an Assistant-Manager were responsible for management of activities at national level while the Supervisors, each one covering 2 to 3 Provinces, provided the second level of management. 28 Supervisors, 24 Women-Surveyors and 821 Enumerators, were recruited for the field-work.

Enumeration period:

Data collection was completed by the end of March, except for Ghor Province where, for climatic reasons, enumeration was carried out by the end of April 2003.

Reference date:

Information on livestock numbers refers to the enumeration period.

Definitions:

The Enumeration Unit were Livestock household. Enumeration areas were defined as “a community group within a village”. Community groups were based on “mosque assemblies”.

Coverage:

Information was collected from all villages level and urban centres. Data were collected in all Provinces and Districts, with the exception of Barmal District in Paktika Province, due to insecurity for field operations. Parts of Ghor Province were also not covered by lack of accessibility.

Frame:

The Afghanistan Information Management System (AIMS) provided a list of 32 Provinces, 329 Districts and 30172 Villages. A sampling frame, (*e.g. a list of farmers*) was not available for the Livestock Census, but one of the results of this census is the development of a sampling frame for future surveys.

Methods:

The census was carried out at two levels, and it comprised four survey modules:

- **Level one** (Survey 1), was a complete enumeration exercise aimed to determine the total number of livestock, herd structure, change in ownership and to assess livestock losses caused by a catastrophic drought.
- In **Level two** more detailed information on production practices and production calendars were collected from 1284 selected representative households in randomly selected Districts and Villages.(Survey 2).
- In addition to the census, a sample survey (Survey 3) of 2899 women in livestock producers' households was undertaken to analyze gender role in livestock management.
- Finally, a sample survey (Survey 4) of 132 selected producers of Karakul sheep was carried out.

Data source:

Afghanistan – National Livestock Census 2002-2003 – Final Report - FAO – Rome, 2008

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