5. RESULTS

5.1 CENSUS DATA SUMMARIES
5.1.1 Districts

Information from field staff employed to collect census data revealed that the FAO baseline information on the number of Districts was at variance with the de facto situation on the ground. Under the many shifting political administrations, new districts were established by dividing those already in existence. While the legal status of the new districts is uncertain and their boundaries unclear, it was decided that location identification data recorded on the survey sheet would reflect the District names in current use by the local population.

The Ministry of the Interior (MoI) had an official list of districts, based on the 1991 situation, but this was different from the list used by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO). The AIMS list of districts derives from 1979 when the only human population census occurred. The field data collected by the current Livestock Census, shows significant variation from the official government list and from the AIMS list (see Annex). The census was able to identify the relationship between districts on the different lists, allowing partial comparisons to be drawn between the results of the current census and earlier FAO work. However, since the only available computerised maps of Afghanistan have been organised by AIMS, and the maps presented in this report are based on the AIMS maps, the results shown here must be viewed keeping in mind these potential divergences.

At the provincial level, there are a number of differences between the official list and AIMS data. Some districts are allocated to a different district in the AIMS list, and some districts have been completely omitted. Within Provinces there are many districts that do not appear on the AIMS list, and some that have disappeared.

The AIMS data base, from pre-2000 data included 329 Districts in 32 Provinces. Areas in which Provincial capitals are sited are counted by the MoI as "Administrative Units" rather than Districts, e.g. the capital areas of Ghazni, Qalat, and Qalay-I-Naw. The CSO uses the title "Minor Civil Division" for all Provincial Centres and Districts. There are 351 Districts plus 32 Provincial administrative Areas on the MoI list, but 357 plus 32 Provincial Centres in the Minor Civil Divisions of the CSO. Information collected from the field has shown that there are 397 de facto districts (counting Provincial Administrative Units as districts), plus up to 7 more in Ghor Province, and Barmal District in Paktika Province that were not accessed by the Census (Table 1). Some of the Districts on the MoI and CSO lists are not recognised by name by the people of the ground. These were Rashidan and Wali Mohd Shaheed in Ghazni Province, Taraw in Paktika Province and Firoz Nakhchir in Samangan Province. Full details are discussed in the Annex.

The project collected data from 16 urban districts (Nahya) in Kabul City. These areas are not counted as separate districts by the MoI, but are called Districts by the CSO.

5.1.2 Villages, communities and families

The Census data showed that there were more villages than registered in the current AIMS data base. The Census recorded 36 724 villages in the districts surveyed, compared to 30 690 villages recorded in the AIMS data base, and around 36 000 villages known to the Ministry of the Interior. The number of families recorded in the Census was 3 044 670, suggesting 83 families per village. However, the true number of families will be even greater because some communities were unable to state the number present. An attempt was made to determine the number of Kuchi (nomadic livestock producer) families separately from resident families. The overall total of 23 949 Kuchi families recorded in the census understates the true position as normal migration patterns have been disturbed by insecurity along the Pakistan border.

Human population can be estimated, based on the numbers of families and family size. Recent estimates of rural family size (FAO, 2003) at 11.6 persons per household are higher than the figure of 7.6 used in official calculations. The Livestock Census has not formally distinguished between urban and rural families outside the capital. Assuming that 25 percent of families are urban-based and 75 percent rural, and an urban family size of 7.6 people per household, the national human population is at least 32 274 000. The Central Statistical Office (CSO, 2003) estimated the human population at 22.2 million.

Table 1 Summary of districts recognised by the Ministry of the Interior (MoI), the Central Statistical Office (CSO), AIMS and reported to the Livestock Census				
Province	**MoI # 2003**	**CSO 2003**	**AIMS 2001**	**Livestock Census 2003**
Badakhshan	27	27	13	30
Badghis	6	6	7	9
Baghlan	11	14	11	15
Balkh	15	14	14	15
Bamyan	6	6	5	7
Farah	10	10	11	11
Faryab	13	13	12	11
Ghazni	18	18	16	17
Ghor	9	9	7	(3) **
Helmand	11	12	13	15
Hirat	15	16	16	16
Jawzjan	9	9	9	14
Kabul	14	14	14	15
Kandahar	15	15	12	17
Kapisa	5	6	6	8
Khost	12	11	12	13
Kunar	14	14	12	15
Kunduz	6	6	7	7
Laghman	4	4	5	5
Logar	6	6	5	7
Nangahar	21	21	20	25
Nimroz	5	4	5	6
Nuristan	7	7	6	7
Paktika	18	18	15	(17) *
Paktya	9	10	12	14
Parwan	13	13	12	14
Samangan	6	6	5	9
Sari Pul	5	5	6	7
Takhar	16	16	12	17
Uruzgan	8	8	10	9
Wardak	8	8	8	10
Zabul	9	9	9	12
Total	*351*	*355*	*329*	*397*
#	MoI data base excludes 31 Provincial capital administrative areas			
*	Only 17 districts surveyed out of 18 districts in Paktika			
**	Only 3 districts surveyed in Ghor Province			

Table 2 Number of villages and families on the AIMS database dated 2001 and reported to the 2003 Livestock Census			
Province	**AIMS 2001**	**Livestock Census 2003**	**Livestock Census 2003**
	Villages	*Villages*	*Families*
Badakhshan	1,820	1,633	111,874
Badghis	639	919	94,815
Baghlan	895	1,259	107,231
Balkh	771	1,349	157,230
Bamyan	1,543	1,712	54,169
Farah	818	1,263	80,829
Faryab	634	970	135,537
Ghazni	2,680	2,336	97,471
Ghor	1,714	815	25,867
Hilmand	1,136	2,297	119,188
Hirat	1,435	2,686	332,893
Jawzjan	254	513	96,796
Kabul	690	987	70,840
Kabul City		420	289,964
Kandahar	1,853	2,662	86,206
Kapisa	399	582	52,059
Khost	519	1,526	39,219
Kunar	475	911	52,661
Kunduz	377	898	63,777
Laghman	464	590	49,839
Logar	394	1,110	51,780
Nangarhar	971	1,688	136,804
Nimroz	427	611	24,969
Nuristan	168	365	23,835
Paktika	981	1,734	38,725
Paktya	707	1,215	33,068
Parwan	980	1,203	88,993
Samangan	471	513	81,989
Sari Pul	556	434	58,177
Takhar	664	1,523	151,157
Uruzgan	2,491	2,239	97,120
Wardak	1,347	2,072	87,067
Zabul	1,427	2,173	52,521
Total	**30,700**	**36,724**	**3,044,670**
*	Only 17 districts surveyed out of 18 districts in Paktika		
**	Only 3 districts surveyed in Ghor Province		

5.1.3 Livestock numbers

Nationally the total number of cattle was 3.7 million. Provincial summary figures are shown below. The most important cattle owning Provinces were Badakhshan and Nangarhar, each holding over 0.3 million cattle, and Takhar and Uruzgan with over 0.2 million each. Nationally, there were 8.8 million sheep and 7.3 million goats. Almost 0.8 million sheep were in Hirat Province, and over 0.5 million in Badghis, Faryab, Hilmand and Kandahar. Out of 7.3 million goats, over 0.5 million occurred in Hirat, Hilmand and Nuristan. Afghanistan has 1.6 million donkeys, with over 0.1 million in Badakhshan, Hirat and Takhar each. With less than 175 000 camels, only Hilmand and Kandahar held more than 20 000. Horses occurred in the smallest numbers (140 000), with more than 20 000 only in Kunduz.


photo by: Reynolds

These numbers constitute a snapshot in time whose most valuable function is that of a national baseline inventory. Combined with data on herd structure and reproductive performance levels, an assessment of the recovery and development potential of the Afghan livestock sector is possible. Basic herd structure data were collected in Level 1. More detailed herd structure information and data on reproductive performance became available through the Level 2 surveys. These data can be used in herd dynamics models to project growth and off take potential of the national inventory.
The contribution of livestock to livelihoods is an important factor in assessing the importance of the livestock sector. Hence, animal numbers per household must also be considered. These numbers are presented below, summarised on the basis of province and agro-ecological region. More information on agro-ecological regions is given in Section 5.2 of this report.

Only families in Badakhshan, Khost, Kunar, Laghman and Nuristan own on average more than three or more cattle. Families own more sheep than goats in most Provinces, but Nuristan families have seven times as many goats as sheep. In general, goats are more numerous than sheep in provinces along the border with Pakistan. Poultry are kept in greatest numbers by families in the east and south-east.

For most Afghan farmers, animals are the only source for power for cultivation and transport. The preferred animal for draft power is the oxen; however, many farmers are too poor to own oxen. The next most frequently used animal for draft is the donkey. The statistics for draft animals summarised three categories: oxen (taken from the answers for this category in the Level 1 survey), cattle and donkeys available for draft (taken from the corresponding answer categories in the Level 1 survey) and animals potentially available for draft (a computed category that included all cattle, donkeys, camels and horses older than two years). The following table presents these numbers as averages per province and summarised for agro-ecological regions. A very small number of records of the Level 1 census did not list the number of families present in the community. Accordingly, all statistics computed on a per family basis were calculated on a filtered data set that was created after further consistency checking.
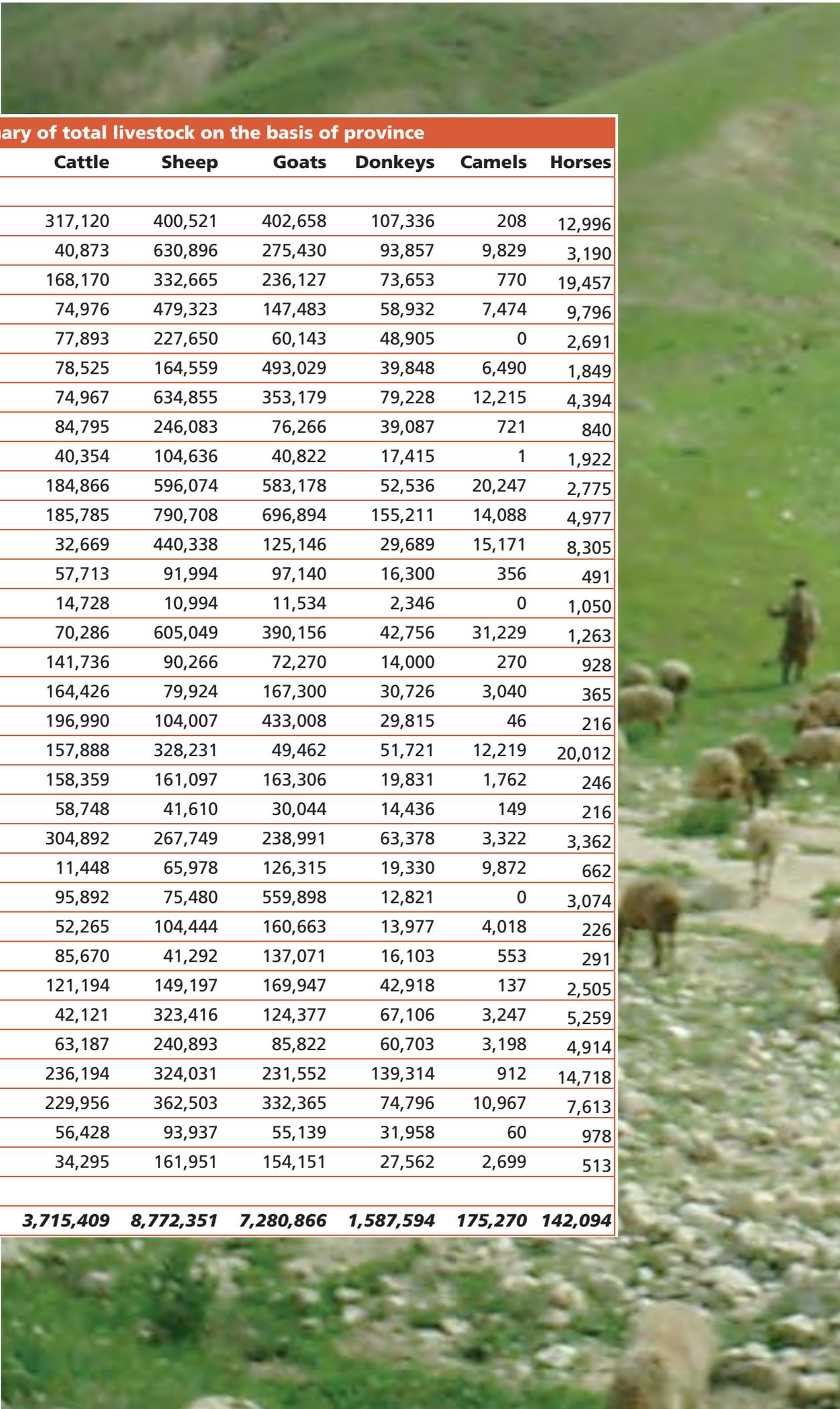
Table 3 Summary of total livestock on the basis of province

Province	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Donkeys	Camels	Horses
Badakhshan	317,120	400,521	402,658	107,336	208	12,996
Badghis	40,873	630,896	275,430	93,857	9,829	3,190
Baghlan	168,170	332,665	236,127	73,653	770	19,457
Balkh	74,976	479,323	147,483	58,932	7,474	9,796
Bamyan	77,893	227,650	60,143	48,905	0	2,691
Farah	78,525	164,559	493,029	39,848	6,490	1,849
Faryab	74,967	634,855	353,179	79,228	12,215	4,394
Ghazni	84,795	246,083	76,266	39,087	721	840
Ghor	40,354	104,636	40,822	17,415	1	1,922
Hilmand	184,866	596,074	583,178	52,536	20,247	2,775
Hirat	185,785	790,708	696,894	155,211	14,088	4,977
Jawzjan	32,669	440,338	125,146	29,689	15,171	8,305
Kabul	57,713	91,994	97,140	16,300	356	491
Kabul City	14,728	10,994	11,534	2,346	0	1,050
Kandahar	70,286	605,049	390,156	42,756	31,229	1,263
Kapisa	141,736	90,266	72,270	14,000	270	928
Khost	164,426	79,924	167,300	30,726	3,040	365
Kunar	196,990	104,007	433,008	29,815	46	216
Kunduz	157,888	328,231	49,462	51,721	12,219	20,012
Laghman	158,359	161,097	163,306	19,831	1,762	246
Logar	58,748	41,610	30,044	14,436	149	216
Nangarhar	304,892	267,749	238,991	63,378	3,322	3,362
Nimroz	11,448	65,978	126,315	19,330	9,872	662
Nuristan	95,892	75,480	559,898	12,821	0	3,074
Paktika	52,265	104,444	160,663	13,977	4,018	226
Paktya	85,670	41,292	137,071	16,103	553	291
Parwan	121,194	149,197	169,947	42,918	137	2,505
Samangan	42,121	323,416	124,377	67,106	3,247	5,259
Sari Pul	63,187	240,893	85,822	60,703	3,198	4,914
Takhar	236,194	324,031	231,552	139,314	912	14,718
Uruzgan	229,956	362,503	332,365	74,796	10,967	7,613
Wardak	56,428	93,937	55,139	31,958	60	978
Zabul	34,295	161,951	154,151	27,562	2,699	513
Total	**3,715,409**	**8,772,351**	**7,280,866**	**1,587,594**	**175,270**	**142,094**

Table 4 Summary of total poultry on the basis of province			
Province	**Chickens**	**Ducks**	**Turkeys**
Badakhshan	314,992	2,897	1,793
Badghis	243,141	113	2,650
Baghlan	280,234	13,889	69,876
Balkh	287,895	2,036	3,677
Bamyan	123,432	1,324	6,227
Farah	438,934	10,763	40,431
Faryab	187,457	314	2,905
Ghazni	321,420	1,625	5,696
Ghor	71,391	287	622
Hilmand	850,020	82,262	89,815
Hirat	691,101	4,632	22,744
Jawzjan	155,470	72	560
Kabul	345,497	1,505	3,342
Kabul City	584,833	2,557	4,743
Kandahar	579,870	2,943	12,373
Kapisa	336,556	12,724	1,891
Khost	613,025	3,769	41,816
Kunar	567,032	17,278	53,298
Kunduz	236,551	11,589	15,019
Laghman	391,365	118,245	28,999
Logar	198.365	3,099	6,316
Nangarhar	1,046,032	45,327	86,156
Nimroz	136,657	5,596	21,809
Nuristan	281,504	216	672
Paktika	287,518	405	2,484
Paktya	472,394	2,478	13,852
Parwan	307,186	8,462	4,336
Samangan	118,862	209	288
Sari Pul	124,831	222	1,575
Takhar	345,947	7,182	6,718
Uruzgan	656,214	56,201	43,210
Wardak	268,652	1,312	2,918
Zabul	290,467	1,000	907
Total	**12,155,846**	**422,533**	**599,718**

Table 5 Livestock owned per family in 2002-2003

Agro-Ecological Region	Province	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Chickens	Donkeys	Horses	Camels	Oxen	Draft Animals (total potential) *	Draft Animals (reported in survey)
Badakhshan		3.05	4.31	4.23	2.93	0.96	0.15	0.00	0.66	2.98	1.50
East	Khost	4.49	2.71	5.33	16.77	0.90	0.01	0.11	0.07	3.16	0.80
	Kunar	4.32	2.23	10.65	12.75	0.65	0.01	0.00	0.59	3.77	1.29
	Laghman	3.76	7.03	4.10	10.20	0.65	0.01	0.08	0.31	3.13	0.91
	Nangarhar	2.66	3.67	3.31	9.65	0.57	0.02	0.06	0.33	2.43	0.85
	Nuristan	4.20	4.40	31.04	15.24	0.69	0.17	0.00	0.52	3.85	1.28
	Paktika	1.34	4.19	6.63	7.83	0.37	0.01	0.15	0.02	1.10	0.33
	Paktya	2.76	1.95	4.94	15.11	0.49	0.01	0.02	0.03	1.84	0.49
	Average	**3.06**	**3.47**	**6.78**	**12.06**	**0.60**	**0.02**	**0.08**	**0.20**	**2.45**	**0.75**
Centre-East	Kabul	0.86	2.14	2.24	5.30	0.28	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.62	0.05
	Kabul City	0.08	0.25	0.07	2.44	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.02
	Kapisa	2.89	2.21	1.82	6.64	0.32	0.02	0.00	0.12	1.29	0.68
	Logar	1.31	1.30	0.98	4.71	0.31	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.96	0.38
	Parwan	1.52	2.03	2.33	3.75	0.49	0.03	0.00	0.10	0.83	0.44
	Wardak	0.87	1.83	0.84	3.32	0.48	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.73	0.52
	Average	**1.16**	**1.71**	**1.35**	**4.11**	**0.37**	**0.01**	**0.00**	**0.09**	**0.76**	**0.38**
Centre	Bamyan	1.75	6.13	1.55	2.85	0.90	0.07	0.00	0.39	1.94	1.22
	Ghazni	1.02	3.26	1.00	3.93	0.47	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.68	0.46
	Ghor	1.94	5.63	1.75	3.36	0.72	0.09	0.00	0.66	2.39	1.25
	Uruzgan	2.73	4.72	4.20	9.70	0.92	0.05	0.13	0.54	2.90	1.28
	Zabul	0.69	4.40	4.60	6.75	0.62	0.01	0.07	0.10	0.98	0.62
	Average	**1.61**	**4.57**	**2.85**	**5.97**	**0.72**	**0.04**	**0.05**	**0.30**	**1.70**	**0.91**
North	Baghlan	1.88	4.26	2.96	3.22	0.75	0.23	0.01	0.39	1.37	1.00
	Balkh	0.58	3.99	1.16	2.08	0.44	0.07	0.06	0.13	0.75	0.50
	Faryab	0.55	4.80	2.62	1.37	0.60	0.03	0.09	0.22	1.02	0.77
	Jawzjan	0.35	4.80	1.34	1.66	0.31	0.09	0.16	0.06	0.67	0.34
	Kunduz	2.56	5.57	0.75	4.15	0.81	0.28	0.17	0.60	2.92	1.15
	Samangan	0.49	3.53	1.47	1.38	0.80	0.06	0.03	0.14	0.78	0.77
	Sari pul	1.12	4.42	1.60	2.30	1.05	0.09	0.07	0.32	1.49	1.07
	Takhar	1.83	2.50	1.90	2.79	1.00	0.11	0.01	0.54	2.34	1.33
	Average	**1.22**	**4.12**	**1.88**	**2.42**	**0.70**	**0.13**	**0.06**	**0.30**	**1.38**	**0.87**
West	Badghis	0.55	9.94	4.37	3.08	1.10	0.05	0.15	0.21	1.39	1.16
	Farah	1.15	2.70	8.77	6.51	0.62	0.03	0.14	0.06	1.12	0.62
	Hilmand	1.68	6.90	6.55	8.62	0.57	0.04	0.32	0.06	1.56	0.50
	Hirat	0.70	4.55	4.43	2.80	0.67	0.03	0.10	0.18	1.13	0.73
	Kandahar	0.92	8.12	5.75	7.44	0.59	0.02	0.34	0.03	1.31	0.53
	Nimroz	0.60	4.35	8.70	7.76	0.86	0.03	0.54	0.00	1.47	0.26
	Average	**1.04**	**6.15**	**6.11**	**6.19**	**0.66**	**0.03**	**0.25**	**0.09**	**1.32**	**0.62**
Overall AVG		*1.60*	*4.28*	*3.91*	*5.87*	*0.64*	*0.05*	*0.10*	*0.22*	*1.56*	*0.75*

* A computed category that include all cattle, donkeys, camels and horses older than two years

MAP 1. **Number of cattle per family**

⊙ Kabul
☐ District boundaries
No. per family
< 0.25
0.25 - 0.5
0.5 - 1
1 - 2
2 - 3
3 - 4
4 - 5
5 - 10
> 10
No Data
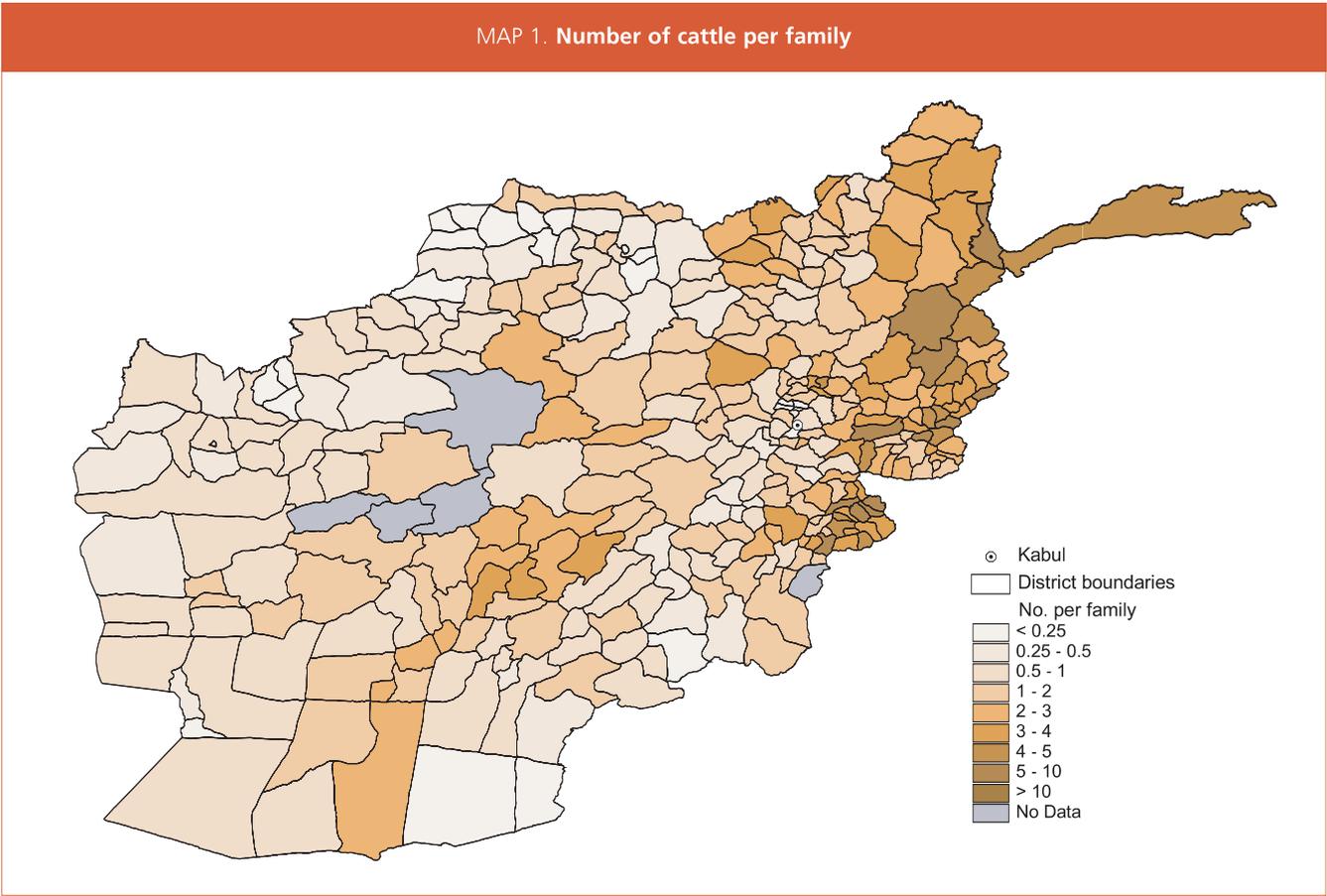
MAP 2. **Number of sheep per family**

⊙ Kabul
☐ District boundaries
No. per family
< 0.25
0.25 - 0.5
0.5 - 1
1 - 2
2 - 3
3 - 4
4 - 5
5 - 10
> 10
No Data