

CHAPTER 11

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

The number of livestock and poultry in the country has been increasing with the exception of cattle and sheep. The estimated number of livestock and poultry in the 2001/02 census of agriculture were: cattle 7215.2 thousand, chauri 95.4 thousand, buffaloes 3477.7 thousand, goats 6932.9 thousand, sheep 471.2 thousand, pigs 632.6 thousand, chicken 17631.3 thousand and ducks 393.1 thousand.

There was a decline of about 2 percent in the cattle population between 1991/92 and 2001/02. The buffalo population increased by 11.6 percent during the same period. Likewise, goat and pig population also

increased by 25.7 percent and 27.6 percent respectively during that period. Sheep population had declined by 11 percent. Chicken and duck number have also increased by 43 percent and 40.2 percent respectively over the period of 1991/92 and 2001/02. The average number of cattle, chauri, buffaloes, goats, sheep, pig, chicken and ducks per holdings were 3.4, 6.7, 4.1, 4.0, 1.9, 11 and 3.5 respectively in 2001/02 agricultural census.

About 50.4 percent of the total female cattle in Nepal were in milk and 59.8 percent of the total female buffaloes were reported to be in milk in 2001/02 census.

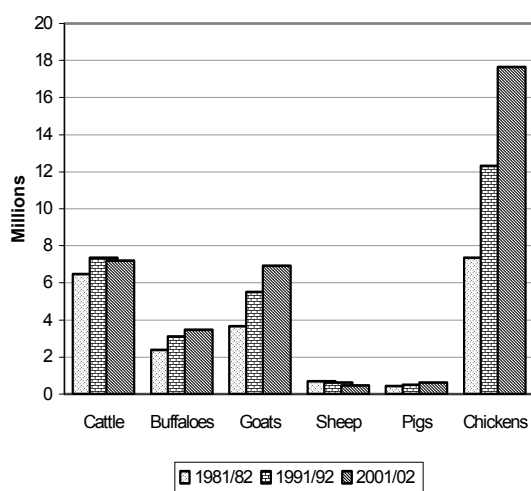
Table 11.0 Summary Statistics

Livestock Type	Holdings ('000)			Livestock ('000)		
	1981/82	1991/92	2001/02	1981/82	1991/92	2001/02
Cattle	1,261.9	2,067.1	2,297.4	6,501.6	7,359.3	7,215.2
Chauri	6.9	9.0	14.2	55.5	58.6	95.4
Buffaloes	778.6	1,307.8	1,586.8	2,379.7	3,116.3	3,477.7
Goats	787.0	1,382.8	1,686.4	3,643.7	5,515.5	6,932.9
Sheep	99.9	92.7	67.7	677.1	602.8	471.2
Pigs	164.1	267.5	327.8	433.6	495.8	632.6
Chickens	716.9	1,400.4	1,594.4	7,368.6	12,333.1	17,631.3
Ducks	37.2	92.6	110.1	142.3	280.3	393.1

11.1 Livestock population

Livestock population in its generic sense includes all animals and birds found on the holding on the day of enumeration. The agriculture census operation was undertaken from January to June 2002. The reference date of the livestock and poultry population, therefore, refers to any day during this period when the enumeration took place.

FIGURE 11.1: LIVESTOCK NUMBERS, NEPAL, 1981/82, 1991/92 AND 2001/02



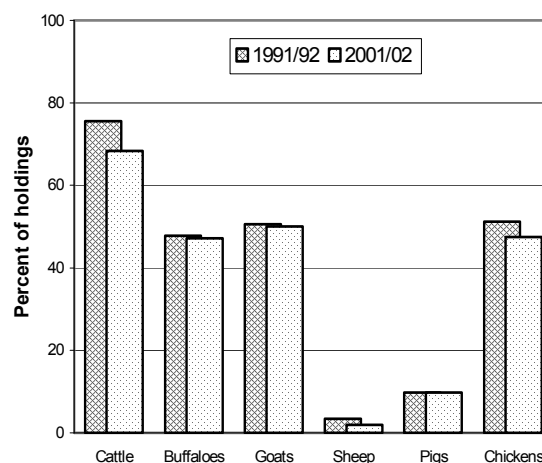
The large livestock included in the census of agriculture were cattle, chaunri, buffaloes, horses, and mules/asses while the small livestock included goats, sheep, pigs, rabbits and other animals. Rabbits were not reported as a separate animal in the 1991/92 census of agriculture but because of its growing importance, a separate count was done in the latest census.

For poultry, three types were reported separately. These are chicken, ducks and pigeons.

11.2 Holdings with livestock and poultry

About 68% of all holdings in 2001/02 reported the presence of cattle in their holding with a total count of 7.215 million heads, an average number of 3.14 cattle per holding. There was, however, a decrease of 2% in the cattle population between 1991/92 and 2001/02 and a corresponding decrease in the average number of cattle per holding.

FIGURE 11.2: HOLDINGS WITH LIVESTOCK, NEPAL, 1991/92 AND 2001/02



The average cattle per holding in 1991/92 was 3.54 heads, a decrease of 11.3% over 2001/02 average.

Among small livestock, goat was the most common animal raised in 1.69 million holdings with a total head count of 6.9 million in 2001/02. This number of goats raised in 2001/02 was 25.7% more than the 1991/92 count. In fact the big increase in the number of goats occurred during 1981/82 and 1991/92, which was double at 51.4%. This increase, however, may have affected the raising of sheep considering that the sheep population had been decreasing during the last 20 years, from 677,100 in 1981/82 to 602,800 in 1991/92 (11% decrease) and further down to

471,200 in 2001/02, a decrease of 21.6% between 1991/92 and 2001/02.

For poultry, there were 1.59 million holdings found to be raising chicken with a total chicken population of 17.6 million in 2001/02. There was an increase in the head count by 43% over 1991/92 figure. The average number of heads of chicken per reporting holding in 2001/02 was 11 compared with 8.8 heads ten years ago.

11.3 Cattle

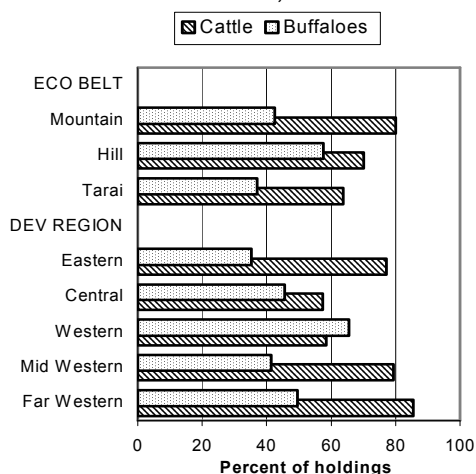
Cattle raising is most popular among holdings in the Mountain belt area with 80% of the holdings reporting an aggregate number of 963,300 heads in 2001/02, an average of 4 heads per holding. This average is almost one head higher than the national average of 3.14. Hill belt holdings reported the greatest number of cattle of more than 3.5 million heads but the average per holding registered much lower at 3.17, this figure hovers around the national average. Tarai belt reported the lowest proportion of holdings raising cattle was 63.9% of the total holding. The reported

heads, the lowest average among the holdings in the three belts.

Among development regions, Far Western region reported the highest incidence of cattle raising at 85.4% of the total although Eastern region reported the largest number of heads of cattle of almost 2 million but Mid-Western region reported the highest average per holding at 4.06 heads of cattle.

By size of holdings, it is logical that the large holdings reported the highest incidence of cattle raising at 87.2% with an average number per holding of 3.94 heads. Second highest proportion of holdings with cattle were the medium-sized holdings, 0.5 to less than 2 hectares, with 79.7% of them reporting cattle in their holding with an average number of 3.34 heads per holding. The next group of holdings that reported the third highest proportion of cattle raisers were those with no land at 65.1% with an average of 2.94 heads of cattle per holding. The lowest proportion of cattle raisers was found among the small holdings with 54.4% and reported also the lowest average per holding of only 2.66 heads, see TABLE 11.7.

FIGURE 11.3: HOLDINGS WITH CATTLE AND BUFFALOES, 2001/02

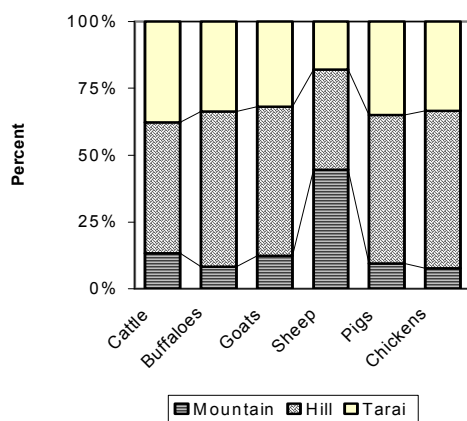


cattle population was 2.7 million heads and the average cattle per holding was 2.88

The male cattle population had increased between 1991/92 and 2001/02 from 4.13 million to 4.33 million. However, for female cattle population, the number has been decreasing especially the adult ones (3 years old and over), from 2.7 million in 1981/82 to 2.3 million in 1991/92 then went down to 1.8 million in 2001/02. On the other hand, the increasing male cattle population may be expected because these were used as work animals but the declining female cattle population cannot be explained considering that, in general, these are not slaughtered for meat purposes but they are good source of milk.

It is noted that among the younger cattle, there was an increase in the population

FIGURE 11.4: LIVESTOCK POPULATION BY TYPE, ECOLOGICAL BELTS, 2001/02



between the two censuses. For those under one year, the increase was 15.6% and for female cattle one to three years old, the increase was only about 8%.

11.4 Chaunri

There was a spurt growth in the number of chaunri raised between 1991/92 and 2001/02 from 55,600 to 95,400 or 62.9% increase compared with only 5.6% increase between 1981/82 and 1991/92. The increase in the number of holdings raising chaunri was also remarkable from 6,900 to 9,000 holdings between 1981/82 and 1991/92 to 14,200 holdings in 2001/02 or an increase of 30.4% and 57.8%, respectively.

Despite the big increase in the number of holdings tending to chaunri, it was noted that there were no holdings raising this type of animal in Tarai in 2001/02. Apparently this livestock grows only in temperate areas with 8,300 out of the 14,200 raisers found in the Hill belt and 5,900 holdings in Mountain belt. While most chaunri raisers were found in Hill belt area most of the chaunri population were found in Mountain belt (60.5%) or an average of 9.8 heads per

holding compared with an average of 4.5 heads per holding in Hill belt.

It may be significant to notice that all development regions reported some holdings raising chaunri with Eastern region reporting the most number of 4,500 or 31.7% of the total chaunri raisers. Far-Western region reported the least number of raisers of only 500 holdings.

As a whole, there were only 0.4% of the total holdings raising chaunri in Nepal in 2001/02 distributed in the different holding sizes including holdings without land, see TABLE 11.6.

11.5 Buffaloes

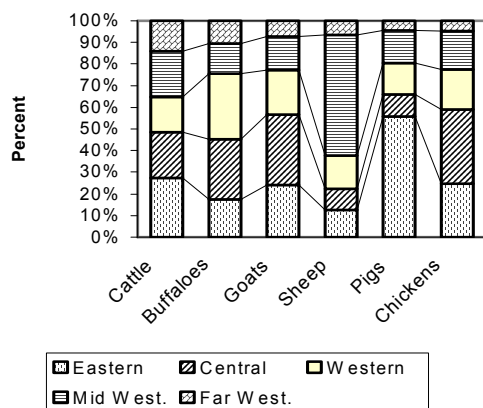
Holdings that raise buffaloes numbered 1.59 million in 2001/02, which is 47.2% of the total holdings in Nepal. Buffalo is second in rank in importance among large livestock with a population of 3.5 million in 2001/02, an increase of 11.6% over the count in 1991/92, which was 3.1 million heads. The big increase in the number of buffaloes occurred between 1981/82 and 1991/92 where the increment registered at 31%, see TABLE 11.1.

Proportionally, Hill belt holdings reported the highest with 57.6% of the total holdings raising buffaloes compared with only 47.2% in Tarai and 42.5% in Mountain belt.

Of the 3.5 million heads of buffaloes in 2001/02, 2 million heads or 58.0% were found in Hill belt area while 33.6% and 8.3% were in Tarai and Mountain belts, respectively. It may be mentioned that the average number of heads of buffaloes in the three belts are not significantly different, a little above 2 heads per holding although the Mountain belt had the highest average of 2.28 heads per holding compared with Tarai's average of 2.14 heads per holding, being the lowest average reported.

The buffalo population was also all over the different development regions although there may be differences in the proportion raising this livestock. Western region reported the highest proportion of holdings with buffaloes at 65.5% of the total holdings in this region followed by Far-Western region with 49.5%. Eastern region reported the lowest proportion of holdings with buffaloes although population-wise, it reported more than Far-Western region.

FIGURE 11.5: LIVESTOCK POPULATION, DEVELOPMENT REGIONS, 2001/02



The large holdings reported the highest proportion with buffaloes at 61.4% followed by holdings with sizes of from 0.5 hectare to less than 2 hectares with 55.1%. It may be interesting to see that almost a third of the holdings without land reported having buffaloes while 37.6% among small holdings reported that they have buffaloes in 2001/02.

Since 1981/92 up to 2001/02, the female population of buffaloes aged three years old and over registered a proportion of more than 85% of the total. This seems to indicate that holdings in Nepal do not dispose of their female buffaloes.

11.6 Large livestock in milk

TABLE 11.10 shows the proportion of milking animals relative to the total adult

female large livestock in Nepal. Among the three large livestock, buffaloes yielded the highest proportion that are milking, where almost 60% of the female buffaloes 3 years old and over were with milk in 2001/02. Chaunri milking animals consisted of 58.7% while cattle reported the proportion of milking cows at 50.4%.

11.7 Small livestock

The three most commonly raised small livestock in Nepal in 2001/02 in the order of their frequency were: goats, pigs and sheep.

Goat population reached almost 7 million in 2001/02 with 3.9 million heads in Hill belt and 2.2 million heads in Tarai while only 209,800 were found in Mountain belt. However, the highest average number of goat per holding was reported by Mountain belt (5.6 heads) and Tarai reported the least, which was 3.3 heads of goats per holding.

More than 50% of the holdings in Central region, Eastern region and Western region reported of raising goats in 2001/02.

There were more female goats than male in 2001/02. The adult female goats (six months and over) comprised 70.8% of the total goat population. The high proportion of adult female goats is a good sign that breeding of goats both for meat and for reproduction purposes was assured. The adult male goats consisted of only 29.2%.

While the goat population has been on the rise during the past 20 years, the opposite was observed on the sheep population. The number of holdings raising sheep had been on the decline since 1981/82 and this had affected the stock of sheep, which had been decreasing fast. Proportionally, the Mountain belt reported the highest proportion of sheep raisers with 4.8% of the total holdings. It also reported the most number of sheep. Of the 471,200 sheep

population, 209,800 or 44.5% were in the Mountain belt area while the Hill belt reported 176,200 heads or 37.4%.

Proportionally, Mid-Western region reported the highest percentage of holdings with sheep at 6.8% of the total holdings compared with the next highest, which was only 1.9% reported by Far-Western region, see TABLE 11.4.

Like the adult goat population, the female sheep population 6 months old and over was much higher than the male adult sheep population in 2001/02. The females consisted of 67.3% of the total adult sheep population, which is also a good indication that the propagation of the sheep is assured see TABLE 11.9.

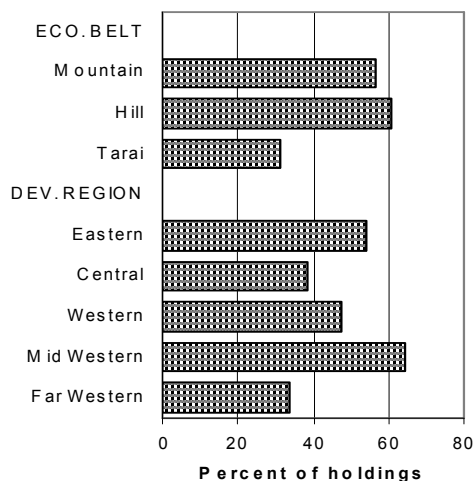
The pig population was observed to be on the rise also like the goat. This livestock is becoming popular as a source of meat supply in Nepal, second to chicken. Of the 327,800 holdings that reported raising pigs, 186,400 or 56.9% of the total holdings were in Eastern region. This number represents 23% of the total holdings in Eastern region. The second in rank proportionally is Mid-Western region where 8.8% of the total holdings raised pigs.

By size of holding, 317,200 heads out of 632,600 heads of pigs or 50.1% were raised in holdings with 0.5 hectare to less than 2 hectares in area. The small holdings reported a total of 238,400 heads that was 37.9% of the total pig population while the large holdings reported 10.4% of the total. Holdings without land reported the rest, which was 11,200 heads or 1.8% of the total.

11.8 Poultry

Chickens, ducks and pigeons compose the three most important poultry in Nepal. In 1981/82, the total number of holdings that raised chicken numbered 716,900 with a population of 7.4 million or an average heads of 10.3 chicken per holding. In 1991/92, the number of holdings raising chicken almost doubled (1.4 million) but the chicken population did not increase as much. The average number of heads of chicken per holding reduced to 8.8. In 2001/02, the number of holdings engaged in raising chicken increased slightly by 13.9% and the increase in the number of chicken was almost 43% of the total. The average heads of chicken per holding was 11.1, which was even higher than in 1981/82.

FIGURE 11.6: HOLDINGS WITH CHICKENS, 2001/02



Among the three belts, the Hill belt reported the highest percentage of holdings raising chicken at 60.6% compared with 56.3% and 31.5% in the Mountain and Tarai belts, respectively. Correspondingly, out of 1,594,400 holdings raising chicken, 960,800 holdings were located in Hill belt area, which is approximately 60% also.

Of the five regions, Mid-Western region reported the highest proportion of holdings with chicken at 64.3% followed by Eastern region with 54.3%. However, if we look at TABLE 11.4, Eastern region reported the

most number of holdings raising chicken followed by Central region.

There were more holdings that raised pigeons (202,100) than ducks (110,100) in 2001/02. Tarai reported the highest count

of both ducks and pigeons. Of the 393100 ducks, 264,700 heads or 67.3% of the total ducks were raised in Tarai and 1,035,800 heads out of 1,845,200 pigeons or 56.1% were raised also in Tarai, see TABLE 11.3.

TABLE 11.1: NUMBER OF HOLDINGS WITH LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK NUMBERS BY LIVESTOCK TYPE, NEPAL, 1981/82, 1991/92 AND 2001/02

Livestock type	Holdings (' 000)			Livestock (' 000)			Percent change	
	1981/82	1991/92	2001/02	1981/82	1991/92	2001/02	1991/1981	2001/1991
Cattle	1,261.9	2,067.1	2,297.4	6,501.6	7,359.3	7,215.2	13.2	-2.0
Chaunri	6.9	9.0	14.2	55.5	58.6	95.4	5.6	62.9
Buffaloes	778.6	1,307.8	1,586.8	2,379.7	3,116.3	3,477.7	31.0	11.6
Goats	787.0	1,382.8	1,686.4	3,643.7	5,515.5	6,932.9	51.4	25.7
Sheep	99.9	92.7	67.7	677.1	602.8	471.2	-11.0	-21.8
Pigs	164.1	267.5	327.8	433.6	495.8	632.6	14.3	27.6
Horses		9.0	9.1		14.3	20.1		40.3
Mules and asses	16.1	1.2	1.4	27.5	5.3	6.0	-80.7	13.1
Rabbits			2.6			10.1		
Other animals	16.6	3.5	3.9	36.8	7.3	5.9	-80.2	-19.5
Chickens	716.9	1,400.4	1,594.4	7,368.6	12,333.1	17,631.3	67.4	43.0
Ducks	37.2	92.6	110.1	142.3	280.3	393.1	97.0	40.2
Pigeons	116.8	215.8	202.1	830.7	1,419.9	1,845.2	70.9	30.0
Other poultry	7.8	3.9	5.7	20.4	9.2	57.3	-54.9	523.0
Total	2,194.0	2,736.1	3,364.1	22,117.5	31,217.7	38,794.0	41.1	24.3

TABLE 11.2: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOLDINGS WITH LIVESTOCK BY MAIN LIVESTOCK TYPE AND ECOLOGICAL BELT, 2001/02

Livestock type	Ecological Belt			Nepal
	Mountain	Hill	Tarai	
Number of holdings ('000)				
Cattle	238.8	1,113.3	945.3	2,297.4
Chaunri	5.9	8.3	-	14.2
Buffaloes	126.7	913.2	546.8	1,586.8
Goats	154.2	865.2	666.9	1,686.4
Sheep	14.4	33.5	19.8	67.7
Pigs	33.7	187.4	106.7	327.8
Chickens	167.8	960.8	465.7	1,594.4
Ducks	4.5	29.3	76.3	110.1
Pigeons	8.7	81.0	112.4	202.1
Total holdings	298.2	1,586.4	1,479.5	3,364.1
Percent to total				
Cattle	80.1	70.2	63.9	68.3
Chaunri	2.0	0.5	-	0.4
Buffaloes	42.5	57.6	37.0	47.2
Goats	51.7	54.5	45.1	50.1
Sheep	4.8	2.1	1.3	2.0
Pigs	11.3	11.8	7.2	9.7
Chickens	56.3	60.6	31.5	47.4
Ducks	1.5	1.8	5.2	3.3
Pigeons	2.9	5.1	7.6	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 11.3: LIVESTOCK NUMBERS BY MAIN LIVESTOCK TYPE, ECOLOGICAL BELT, 2001/02

Livestock type	Ecological belt			Nepal
	Mountain	Hill	Tarai	
Cattle	963.3	3,526.1	2,725.8	7,215.2
Chauri	57.7	37.7	-	95.4
Buffaloes	289.3	2,018.4	1,170.0	3,477.7
Goats	859.3	3,862.9	2,210.8	6,932.9
Sheep	209.8	176.2	85.2	471.2
Pigs	59.9	351.6	221.1	632.6
Chickens	1,353.9	10,361.2	5,916.2	17,631.3
Ducks	10.6	117.8	264.7	393.1
Pigeons	325.0	484.4	1,035.8	1,845.2

TABLE 11.4: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOLDINGS WITH LIVESTOCK BY MAIN LIVESTOCK TYPE AND DEVELOPMENT REGION, 2001/02

Livestock type	Development region					Nepal
	Eastern	Central	Western	Mid Western	Far Western	
Number of holdings ('000)						
Cattle	625.9	594.7	419.7	372.6	284.4	2,297.4
Chauri	4.5	2.8	3.3	3.1	0.5	14.2
Buffaloes	285.3	472.6	469.6	194.3	165.0	1,586.8
Goats	428.4	566.0	360.1	204.7	127.2	1,686.4
Sheep	11.9	9.7	8.2	31.7	6.2	67.7
Pigs	186.4	31.5	50.1	41.5	18.3	327.8
Chickens	439.5	399.6	341.8	302.0	111.4	1,594.4
Ducks	44.4	20.5	22.7	14.6	8.0	110.1
Pigeons	107.7	34.2	50.9	8.1	1.3	202.1
Total holdings	810.0	1,035.8	715.8	469.5	333.0	3,364.1
Percent to total						
Cattle	77.3	57.4	58.6	79.4	85.4	68.3
Chauri	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.4
Buffaloes	35.2	45.6	65.6	41.4	49.5	47.2
Goats	52.9	54.6	50.3	43.6	38.2	50.1
Sheep	1.5	0.9	1.1	6.8	1.9	2.0
Pigs	23.0	3.0	7.0	8.8	5.5	9.7
Chickens	54.3	38.6	47.8	64.3	33.5	47.4
Ducks	5.5	2.0	3.2	3.1	2.4	3.3
Pigeons	13.3	3.3	7.1	1.7	0.4	6.0
Total holdings	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 11.5: LIVESTOCK NUMBERS BY MAIN LIVESTOCK TYPE, DEVELOPMENT REGION, 2001/02

Livestock type	Development region					Nepal
	Eastern	Central	Western	Mid Western	Far Western	
Cattle	1,972.3	1,521.5	1,178.3	1,513.2	1,029.8	7,215.2
Chauri	31.8	11.7	20.9	30.1	0.9	95.4
Buffaloes	611.0	960.7	1,054.3	480.7	371.0	3,477.7
Goats	1,671.2	2,248.8	1,425.4	1,088.7	498.8	6,932.9
Sheep	59.1	45.3	72.5	262.5	31.7	471.2
Pigs	352.4	65.7	89.9	96.4	28.0	632.6
Chickens	4,345.1	6,065.3	3,223.5	3,158.2	839.2	17,631.3
Ducks	141.3	73.0	73.3	81.1	24.4	393.1
Pigeons	766.6	541.3	313.0	217.0	7.4	1,845.2

TABLE 11.6: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOLDINGS WITH LIVESTOCK BY MAIN LIVESTOCK TYPE AND SIZE OF HOLDING, 2001/02

Livestock type	Size of holding				
	No land	Less than 0.5 ha	0.5 - < 2.0 ha	2.0 ha and over	Total
Number of holdings ('000)					
Cattle	17.4	858.9	1,199.6	221.6	2,297.4
Chauri	0.1	6.2	7.0	0.9	14.2
Buffaloes	8.0	593.5	829.2	156.2	1,586.8
Goats	12.0	681.3	850.7	142.4	1,686.4
Sheep	0.3	20.3	38.6	8.5	67.7
Pigs	2.5	130.6	165.5	29.1	327.8
Chickens	10.1	703.1	771.6	109.6	1,594.4
Ducks	1.3	37.9	52.7	18.3	110.1
Pigeons	1.6	53.0	112.0	35.6	202.1
Total holdings	26.7	1,578.9	1,504.3	254.2	3,364.1
Percent to total					
Cattle	65.1	54.4	79.7	87.2	68.3
Chauri	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Buffaloes	29.8	37.6	55.1	61.4	47.2
Goats	44.8	43.2	56.5	56.0	50.1
Sheep	1.0	1.3	2.6	3.4	2.0
Pigs	9.5	8.3	11.0	11.5	9.7
Chickens	37.9	44.5	51.3	43.1	47.4
Ducks	4.7	2.4	3.5	7.2	3.3
Pigeons	5.9	3.4	7.4	14.0	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 11.7: LIVESTOCK NUMBERS BY MAIN LIVESTOCK TYPE AND SIZE OF HOLDING, NEPAL, 2001/02

Livestock type	(In thousand)				
	Size of holding				
	No land	Less than 0.5 ha	0.5 - <2.0 ha	2.0 ha and over	Total
Cattle	51.2	2,287.6	4,002.8	873.6	7,215.2
Chaunri	0.6	45.4	39.1	10.3	95.4
Buffaloes	19.8	1,116.1	1,917.5	424.3	3,477.7
Goats	47.2	2,402.2	3,798.4	685.2	6,932.9
Sheep	1.4	122.9	288.4	58.5	471.2
Pigs	11.2	238.4	317.2	65.8	632.6
Chickens	221.0	7,470.1	8,232.8	1,707.3	17,631.3
Ducks	4.5	114.2	195.3	79.0	393.1
Pigeons	15.4	319.1	1,024.8	485.9	1,845.2

TABLE 11.8: CATTLE, CHAUNRI AND BUFFALOES POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, NEPAL, 1981/82, 1991/92 AND 2001/02

Age/Sex	(In thousand except percent)								
	Cattle			Chaunri			Buffaloes		
	1981/82	1991/92	2001/02	1981/82	1991/92	2001/02	1981/82	1991/92	2001/02
Male									
Under one year	na	415.6	446.0	na	4.3	13.3	na	249.1	327.8
One to three years	525.0	511.2	491.7	5.7	3.3	6.8	175.9	155.1	175.3
Three years and over	2,148.7	3,207.7	3,395.3	8.8	11.7	20.3	170.7	274.8	263.3
Total males	na	4,134.4	4,333.0	na	19.2	40.4	na	679.0	766.4
Female									
Under one year	na	416.6	481.6	na	4.4	9.2	na	324.6	464.8
One to three years	614.7	534.4	576.9	6.7	3.4	10.6	389.3	427.7	500.8
Three years and over	2,661.4	2,273.9	1,823.6	23.4	31.6	35.3	1,367.8	1,685.0	1,745.8
Total females	na	3,224.9	2,882.1	na	39.4	55.1	na	2,437.3	2,711.3
Total									
Under one year	551.8	832.2	927.6	10.9	8.6	22.5	276.0	573.7	792.6
One to three years	1,139.7	1,045.5	1,068.6	12.4	6.7	17.4	565.3	582.9	676.1
Three years and over	4,810.1	5,481.6	5,219.0	32.2	43.2	55.6	1,538.5	1,959.8	2,009.1
Total	6,501.6	7,359.3	7,215.2	55.5	58.6	95.4	2,379.7	3,116.3	3,477.7
Percent female to total									
Under one year	na	50.1	51.9	na	51.2	40.8	na	56.6	58.6
One to three years	53.9	51.1	54.0	54.0	50.7	61.1	68.9	73.4	74.1
Three years and over	55.3	41.5	34.9	72.7	73.1	63.5	88.9	86.0	86.9
Total	na	43.8	39.9	na	67.2	57.7	na	78.2	78.0

TABLE 11.9: NUMBERS OF GOATS AND SHEEP BY SEX AND AGE,
NEPAL, 2001/02

(In thousand)				
Sex and age	Goats	% to total	Sheep	% to total
Males				
Under six months	1,094.4	49.1	68.7	49.7
Six months and over	1,373.8	29.2	108.9	32.7
Total	2,468.2	35.6	177.6	37.7
Females				
Under six months	1,134.9	50.9	69.5	50.3
Six months and over	3,329.8	70.8	224.1	67.3
Total	4,464.7	64.4	293.6	62.3
Total				
Under six months	2,229.3	100.0	138.2	100.0
Six months and over	4,703.6	100.0	333.0	100.0
Total	6,932.9	100.0	471.2	100.0

TABLE 11.10: ADULT FEMALE LARGE LIVESTOCK AND NUMBER OF
FEMALE ANIMALS IN MILK, NEPAL, 2001/02

(In thousand except percent)			
Female animals 3 years old & over	Type of large livestock		
	Cattle	Chauri	Buffaloes
Total female livestock 3 years old & over	1,823.6	35.3	1,745.8
Number in milk	918.8	20.7	1,043.8
Percent in milk	50.4	58.7	59.8

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