

COMMERCIAL LIVESTOCK INTEGRATED SURVEY 2021, NEPAL



STATISTICAL REPORT



Government of Nepal

Ministry of Agriculture and
Livestock Development

National Planning Commission
Central Bureau of Statistics

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Acknowledgement

The survey is implemented jointly by Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) with technical support of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and financial support from the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) in the framework of the *50x2030 Initiative to Close the Agricultural Data Gap* under the project “Nepal Agriculture Integrated survey (AGRIS) Programme (FMM/GLO/125/MUL)”.

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FOREWORD

First of its kind in Nepal, The Commercial Livestock Integrated Survey-2021 has computed various indicators of commercial livestock farms stretched across the country. Jointly conducted by Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development and Central Bureau of Statistics, its results are expected to serve as an important basis for framing evidence-base policy and program as well as for effective monitoring and evaluation.

This survey has revealed various summary statistics related to the commercial livestock in Nepal, which shows clear disparity across the provinces. The survey has established distinct provincial variations in distribution of farms, animal population and breed types, milk production and utilization, shed and waste management, feeding practices, financial status, capital formation, insurance coverage, access to animal health facility. Impacts of climate change and recent Covid-19 pandemic are another area of measurement.

Distribution of commercial farms across provinces and their measured indicators have established evidences that are instrumental in knowing the level of development or hindrances of the underlined commercial farms. This ultimately feed in review of past policies and programs thereby assisting in designing effective future policies and programs. Ultimately it pays for the development of Nepal's livestock sector. We hope policymakers, development partners, academicians, farmers and agribusiness community will take benefits from this enriched facts and figures.

We extend our sincere thanks to Mr. Prakash Kumar Sanjel, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development for his guidance in this survey program. Likewise, Mr. Ram Krishna Regmi, Senior Statistics Officer, Ms. Padma Pokhrel, Crop Development Officer, and Mr. Chandra Kanta Subedi, Statistics Officer, are acknowledged for their constant operational role. Similarly, we are grateful to officials from Central Bureau of Statistics for their efforts to complete this survey in time. Further, we appreciate Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations for its generous technical and financial support in this survey.

Suggestions and feedbacks on this publication are welcome.

.....
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.....
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National Planning Commission
Central Bureau of Statistics

PREFACE

Livestock farming is one of the major components of the agriculture system in Nepal. The data on livestock are of immense importance for livestock development in the country. However, there are data gaps on livestock production, especially for the commercial livestock farming as there are no regular annual livestock surveys for production of livestock statistics in Nepal. Realizing the importance of such surveys, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) and Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) have jointly conducted a Commercial Livestock Integrated Survey (CLIS), 2021 based on the framework of the 50x2030 Initiative to close the agricultural data gap, receiving technical assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and financial support from the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS).

The nationwide livestock survey focused on medium and large commercial livestock farms based on specific thresholds of animals raised by livestock type. The main objective of this survey is to measure key indicators related to size and characteristics of livestock along with economic, social and technical dimensions of the commercial livestock farms. In addition, it has collected key data necessary to assess the impact of livestock activities on the environmental, social and economic sustainability of the farming. The CLIS 2021 has provided statistically representative estimates at national and provincial level for all commercial farms. The results are the outcome of collaborative efforts of all stakeholders involved in the survey. It is hoped that results from the survey will be useful to planners, policy makers, researchers and all other users.

It is my pleasure to present final report of the survey in this shape and I am thankful to all the livestock farms and farmers who have provided required information and their cooperation to make the survey a success. I am extremely grateful to Dr. Hem Raj Regmi, Deputy Director General of CBS for his overall guidance and management of the survey. Dr. Mahesh Kumar Subedi and Mr. Badri Kumar Karki, Directors of the Agriculture and Livestock Census and Survey Section of the CBS deserve special thanks for their prime role in the overall survey implementation. I would like to thank Statistics Officers Mr. Chet Bahadur Roka, Mr. Ganesh Prasad Phuyal and Computer Officer Mr. Raju Pokharel and Statistics Assistant Mr. Suroj Ghaju of the section for their hard work for this survey implementation. I greatly admire the efforts made by the MoALD team lead by Mr. Ram Krishna Regmi, Senior Statistician from the beginning of the survey operation. The supervisors and enumerators deserve special thanks for their contribution in the fieldwork of survey operation.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Shanker Lal Shrestha, FAO national consultant, for his support in preparing survey tools and report. I acknowledge the generous financial and technical support of the FAO for implementing this survey in Nepal. Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to the Secretary of MoALD and Chairperson of Steering Committee and also to other members of the Steering Committee, Technical Committee and all other well-wishers whose guidance and suggestions contributed to make this survey a grand success.

August, 2022
Kathmandu

Nebin Lal Shrestha
Director General
Central Bureau of Statistics

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PME Module

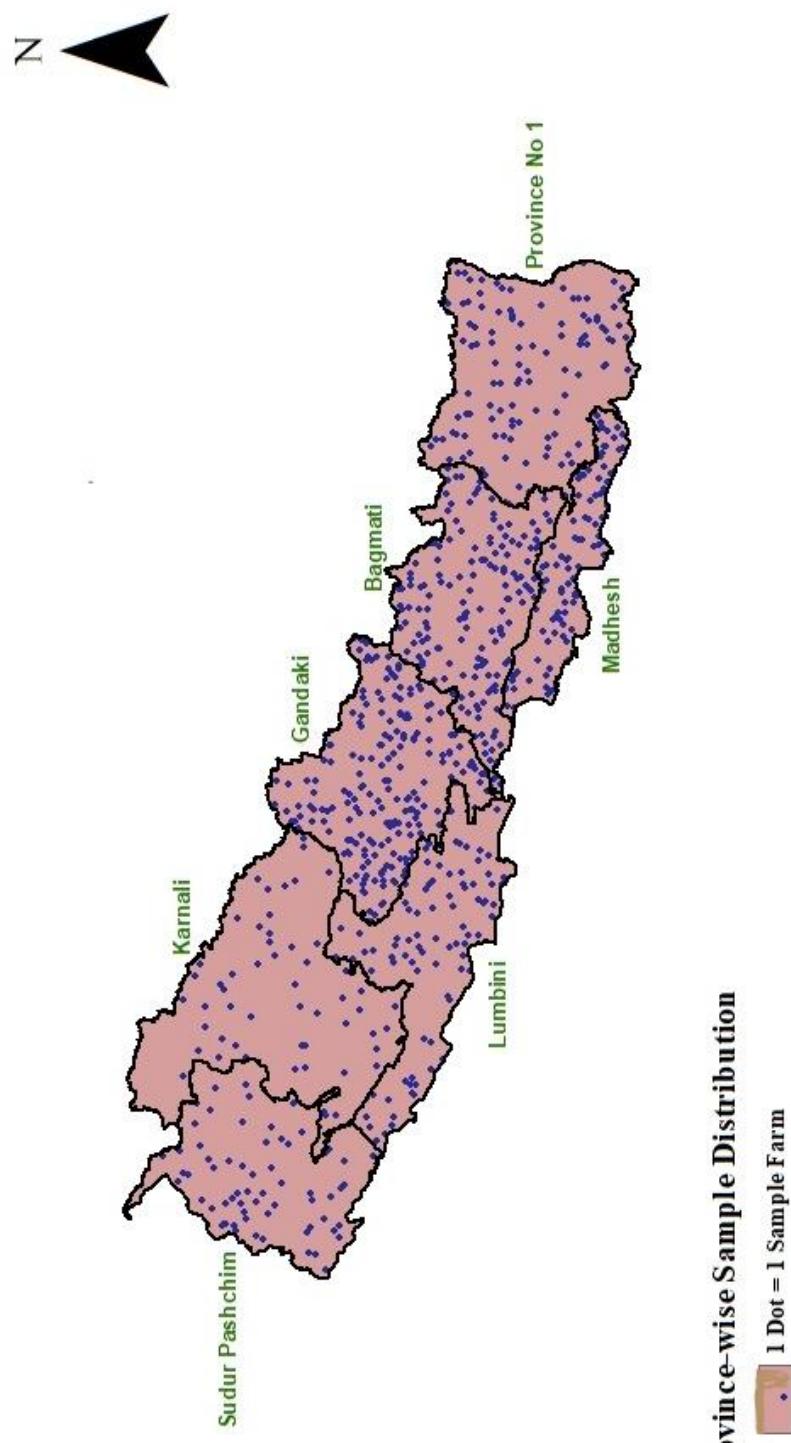
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ABBREVIATIONS

CLIS	Commercial Livestock Integrated Survey
AGRIS	Agricultural Integrated Survey
MoALD	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
AICS	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
PME	Production Methods and Environment
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TLU	Tropical Livestock Unit
TOT	Training of Trainer
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SO	Statistics Office
DLO	District Livestock office
EC	Economic Census
NPHC	National Population and Housing Census
NSCA	National Sample Census of Agriculture

MAP

Province-wise Sample Distribution of Commercial Livestock Integrated Survey 2021



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Commercial Livestock Integrated Survey-2021 is aimed to reveal the latest status of Nepal's commercial livestock sector excluding poultry. Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) and Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) in collaboration with Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) have completed this national survey. Nepal's first in its type, this survey is able to provide insight on livestock sector's performance which include key measures on animal population characteristics and associated socio-economic as well as environmental variables of interest. This statistical report systematically tabulates above mentioned characteristics.

This survey covers each livestock farms that meet given minimum number of livestock population being raised at the day of listing. Sampling frame was generated by using secondary source of information from various government agencies stretched across each district and local level. Given the constraint of available budget and time, final estimates are limited to provinces and national not to the district and local levels. Sample unit of the livestock farms are systematically selected using one-stage stratified sampling technique. Face-to -face interview was carried out to the selected 798 farms using Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) approach. Enumerators were trained and their data collection works was monitored by designated field supervisors both from MoALD and CBS while sample field monitoring was also carried out by centrally deputed team members to ensure the collected data quality at the field level. Data processing and tabulation work was undertaken in CBS with the technical assistant from FAO.

Distribution of farms shows significant disparity among the provinces and types of the farm. Of the total 6,486 number of farms counted on the day of enumeration, goat/mountain goat farms stand as largest farm type with 2295 (35%) followed by cow farm 1233 (19%) ands buffalo farm (14%) whereas male buffalo farm comes to be the smallest and are only 43. Standing on the top list among the provinces, Province 1 and Gandaki raises close to one fifth of all estimated farms while Karnali and Lumbini stands on the second rank sharing about 17 % of the total farms. Madhesh falls on the lowest rank and at about 6 %.

There is also pronounced differences in livestock population among type of the animal raised. Following the same rank as that of the number of farms, goat\mountain goat stands on the highest position close to 47 % of total animal while buffalo falls on the lowest position close to 9 %. Of the total animal population estimated at 388,656, sheep keeps its second largest size reaching at about 23 %. Improved breed category both in cattle and buffalo are reported to be significantly dominating as estimated on the day of enumeration. Four out of the five cattle and buffalo are of the improved variety out the total estimated cattle and buffalo. This is a good sign for improved productivity of these animal category. Of the total goats estimated, 45 % are of the improved breed category can also be traced to the ongoing goat development programs in the country. Similarly, nearly 92 % of the improved pig population across the country can be regarded as another signal of livestock development in Nepal.

The survey has estimated milking animal population by broad category and amount of milk production by breed. There are 26,221 milking animals on the day of enumeration of which cow dominates (59%) against buffalo. Estimated total milk production over the average lactation period comes to be 69,034,548 liters. Average milk production per day per milking cow and buffalo are of another key figures showing the productivity levels of the above animals. Accordingly, milk production per cow per day supersedes that of buffalo. Average milk production per day for cow comes to be 10 liter while it is 8 for buffalo. Holstein/Holstein crossbreed have highest milking rate compare to the Jersey/Jersey cross breed and others. Murrah has the highest milk production than other buffalo breed.

Besides, the survey reports on accumulation of capital goods, profit and loss status of the immediate previous three consecutive years, access to animal health and insurance, solid waste management, shed management of the sampled farms. Likewise, variables required to compute crude birth rate and crude death rate are compiled and tabulated for each animal category.

PART 1. INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

1.1 Background

Agriculture is an important economic sector of the Nepalese economy and contributes to about 24.9 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (CBS, National Accounts of Nepal 2021/22). The livestock farming is one of major components of the agriculture system in Nepal. Majority of agriculture households rear at least one type of livestock like cattle, buffalo, goat, sheep, pig etc. in the country. In Nepal, there are two types of livestock farming, commercial and subsistence farming. Although, the commercial farming is still in minimal size, it is gradually increasing in the country. As such the data on the livestock is of immense importance for livestock development in the country. However, there are data gaps on livestock production due to lack of regular livestock survey in the country.

The Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) are the two major agencies in Nepal for the collection and dissemination of agricultural statistics. Primarily, the CBS undertakes decennial agriculture censuses and other agricultural holding and farm-level agricultural surveys. Whereas, the MoALD is involved in collecting and publishing agricultural statistics such as area under crops and its yields, livestock and fisheries production, based on the field reports of the extension workers and mainly used for forecasts and early warning purposes. But there is no any regular annual livestock survey for production of livestock statistics in Nepal. Realizing the importance of such surveys, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) and the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) have jointly conducted a Commercial Livestock Integrated Survey (CLIS) in the framework of the *50x2030 Initiative to Close the Agricultural Data Gap*¹, receiving technical assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and financial support from the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS).

The *50x2030 Initiative* is a multi-partner effort that seeks to bridge the global agricultural data gap by transforming country data systems across 50 countries in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America by 2030. Building on the best practices promoted by the FAO's AGRIS methodology and the World Bank's LSMS-ISA approach, the *50x2030 Initiative* aims to establish efficient agricultural statistical systems in partner countries as a response to the need for better, cost-effective and timely statistical data in the agricultural and rural sector.

The survey system promoted by the *50x2030 Initiative* envisages an annual core production survey complemented by a set of specialized tools in rotation – i.e., costs and agricultural income; labor and productivity; gender decision-making in agriculture; production practices and environmental aspects of farming, machinery. Such integrated system aims to accelerate the production of quality disaggregated data on the technical, economic, environmental and social dimensions of farm-based production (including small-holder farms).

Inspired by the 50x2030 Initiative, the Commercial Livestock Integrated survey includes the yearly based Core module and a Rotating module on Production Methods and Environment (PME) module. The Core module covers general characteristics of the livestock farms, livestock population and livestock production, livestock production methods, farm labour, farm assets shocks and coping mechanisms, and access to markets and information, and the PME as a Rotating module covers key data necessary for an analysis of the costs of production for different types of livestock production methods and to assess the impact of livestock activities on the environmental, social and economic sustainability of farming.

¹ <https://www.50x2030.org>

1.2 Objectives of the survey

The main objective of the survey is to measure key indicators related to size and characteristics of livestock along with economic, social and technical dimensions of the commercial livestock farms. In addition, it collects key data necessary to assess the impact of livestock activities on the environmental, the social and economic sustainability of farming,

1.3 Scope of the survey

Nepal has carried out several surveys and censuses on the agriculture sector but there is no stand-alone survey for the commercial agriculture sector. The nationwide Commercial Livestock Integrated Survey (CLIS) focused on medium and large commercial livestock farms – i.e., registered and non-registered holdings operated by households and by non-household entities.

In Nepal, livestock is commonly raised by both household and non-household sectors. Livestock farms operated by households are of two types: subsistence farming and commercial farming. Subsistence farming is a farming practice where livestock rearing aims to fulfill the needs of the household and his/her family. Whereas, commercial farming is a farming practice in which the livestock are reared with the aim of selling the products in the market. Livestock farms operated by non-household entities are normally of large scale and commercial in nature. The most commonly practiced commercial livestock farm covered by this survey are cow farms, buffalo farms, goat farms, pig farms and sheep farms.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) has defined three categories of livestock farms - small, medium and large – which are based on specific thresholds of animals raised by livestock type. As decided by the technical committee, the scope of this survey is limited to the medium and large/big commercial livestock farms only, no matter whether they are registered or non-registered.

1.3.1 Commercial livestock farm and threshold

The 2021 commercial livestock integrated survey applies a customized version of the Core and the Production Methods and Environment (PME) modules to commercial livestock farms satisfying the thresholds proposed by the technical committee. The thresholds used, by farm type and geographical terrain², is provided in the following Table A. The Commercial Livestock Integrated Survey (CLIS) 2021 provides statistically representative estimates at the national and province-level.

Table A: Thresholds for commercial livestock farm identification, by farm type and geographical location

S.N.	Types of livestock farm	Livestock	Number		
			Terai	Hill	Mountain
1	<i>Cow farm</i>	Minimum number of milking cows	10	10	8
2	<i>Buffalo farm</i>	Minimum number of milking buffaloes	8	8	5
3	<i>Male Buffalo farm</i>	Minimum number of male buffaloes for meat purpose	15	15	10
4	<i>Goat/Chyangra farm</i>	6 month or over age – Minimum number of goats/ chyangra	50	50	50
5	<i>Sheep farm</i>	6 month or over age – Minimum number of sheep	50	50	100
6	<i>Pig farm for meat purpose</i>	Minimum number of pigs for meat purpose	25	25	25

² Topographically Nepal is divided into three Geographical regions elongated horizontally from east to west 1) Terai – the southern flat land, 2) Hill – the middle part with mid-range mountains, hills, deep valleys, and flatlands, and 3) Mountain – the northern part of the country with high hills and mountains including the Mount Everest.

S.N.	Types of livestock farm	Livestock	Number		
			Terai	Hill	Mountain
7	<i>Female pig farm for reproduction</i>	Minimum number of female pigs for reproduction	15	15	10
8	<i>Cow and Buffalo farm (mixed)</i>	If the farm raises both cow and buffalo, minimum total number of cows and buffaloes	10	10	10
9	<i>Goat/Chyangra and Sheep farm (mixed)</i>	If the farm raises goats/chyangra and sheep, minimum total number of 6 month or over age goats/chyangra and sheep	50	50	100
10	<i>Cow/Buffalo and Goat/Chyangra/Sheep farm (mixed)</i>	If the farm raises mixed animals (cows/buffaloes and goats/chyangra/sheep), minimum total number of milking cows or buffaloes	5	5	5
		And minimum number of 6 month or over age goats/chyangra or sheep	25	25	50

1.4 Statistical unit

The statistical unit of the survey is the livestock farm. A farm was considered to be a commercial livestock farm (statistical unit) if it satisfies the above thresholds within their respective geographic location.

1.5 Coverage

Based on the basic objectives of the survey, the survey covered a wide range of topics: identification and general characteristics of the farm, characteristics of the farm holders and managers, size and characteristics of livestock, area of the farm, current and capital expenditure of the farm, access to information, production shocks by disasters and weather extremes and coping mechanisms, farm labor and assets. Further, based on the Initiative's Production Method and Environment (PME) module, the survey incorporates the topics like use of natural resources, livestock production methods, access to and use of information services, infrastructure and communal resources gas and environmental issues, waste management and adaptation to climate change and mitigation strategies.

1.6 Time reference

The reference period for the Commercial Livestock Integrated Survey (CLIS) was the fiscal year 2077-78 BS (17 July 2020 to 16 July 2021). However, the survey has a specific reference date for selected data items. The reference period for livestock population is day of enumeration.

1.7 Sampling design

1.7.1 Developing a frame for the survey

The Commercial Livestock Integrated Survey (CLIS) 2021 uses the Core and the PME modules for Commercial Livestock holdings satisfying the certain thresholds proposed by the technical committee. The type of livestock farms with the threshold used by geographical terrain is provided in the Table A. The CLIS 2021 provides statistically representative estimates at the national and province-level.

In preparing the list of commercial livestock farms for the survey, the above-mentioned thresholds were strictly followed. After deciding the thresholds by typology, the following steps were taken to prepare the frame for the survey.

Step 1: Identification of potential sources of livestock farms satisfying the defined criteria

The following sources were identified as a potential source of secondary data of the livestock farms.

Economic Census Report 2018: The Economic Census (EC) 2018 is a complete enumeration of all establishments conducting different sectors of economic activities in the country according to the ISIC revision 4. In EC 2018, only the agriculture establishments including livestock farms registered at government agencies have been considered as economic activities. Not registered agriculture establishments and activities were not collected in the census. A list of registered livestock farms at lowest geographical level was obtained from the census. However, the list obtained from the EC was not sufficient because a registered livestock farms are not necessarily commercial farms. Indeed, a household could have registered a single cow for the purpose of receiving agricultural subsidy and facilities. Vice versa, some big livestock farms satisfying the above criteria run without registration. Despite the short falls, the list obtained from the EC 2018 was used as a secondary source of livestock farms for identifying the size and the distribution livestock farms by geographical location. It was also helpful for workload distribution of the enumerators and matching of the lists obtained from other sources.

Agriculture Census Report 2011/12: The National Sample Census of Agriculture Census (NSCA) 2011/12 also provides the list of livestock farms operated across the districts by type. But the list is incomplete as the large commercial agriculture farms were not captured in the census. However, the list obtained from the NSCA was found helpful to identifying a tentative number of livestock farms across the districts and the potential districts with abundant livestock farms for consideration in the survey.

Administrative Records (Published & Unpublished Reports): The statistical reports prepared from administrative records and other regular and ad-hoc agricultural surveys (both published and unpublished) prepared from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Department of Livestock Services, Department of Agriculture, Provincial line ministries and CBS were studied for identification of potential sources.

Step 2: In-person visit and field validation

This is the main step in the compilation of the list frame of the livestock farms. Seventy one (71) enumerators and thirty three (33) supervisors were deployed in the field for in-person visits to various places which are considered as main sources of the livestock farms. These were:

District Livestock Offices: The Veterinary Hospital & Livestock Service Expert Center (VHLSEC) is the main livestock related field offices in each district under the Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture & Cooperatives of provincial governments. It provides livestock services and keeps records of livestock farms and fisheries. All available information including the list and profile of the recorded livestock farms were collected for field verification. However, the past records of the livestock farm registration were not available in these offices due to recent establishment of the agencies in 2015 under the new federal system of the country.

Statistics Office: Under CBS there are 33 field offices, called Statistics Office (SO) to assist CBS in compilation and reporting of data from the districts covering the whole country. The SO also conducts small scale surveys of district and provincial importance, compiles administrative records of different sectors, and produces district and provincial reports and profiles. The available reports and profiles related to the livestock farms compiled by the SOs were also used and studied for field verification of the livestock farms.

Cottage & Small Industry Office: The offices of Cottage and Small Industry under the provincial government also keep records of agriculture and livestock enterprises registering them. The available records and profiles of such livestock farms related to this survey were collected and studied.

Livestock related farmer's association offices: The available records and profiles of the livestock farms associated with the livestock farmers' associations were collected and screened for the sampling frame.

Livestock unit in 753 local governments: An agriculture and livestock unit is establishment in all 753 Local Governments. It provides services to local agriculture and livestock farmers and farms. The available administrative records and profiles of the livestock farms were collected and screened. This is the major source of commercial livestock farms at district level.

Key-informants: The help of key informants was also taken in different districts to collect information and the list of the related livestock farms operated by both household and non-household holdings. It was found very effective in many places for the compilation of the listing frame.

The lists collected from different above-mentioned sources were used for the screening and selection of the livestock farms above the defined thresholds. The selected livestock farms were again validated through in-person visits and telephone calls to confirm the required information and number of the livestock. At least one visit or one phone call was performed to be sure that the farm satisfied the criteria and check that the farm was operational.

Step 3: Snowball approach

In this approach, first the information of known farms were collected during the in-person visits and then the farms were asked whether they know other farms satisfying the criteria and so on.

Step 4: Validation

After collecting the information, the enumerator along with the SO head visited the VHLSEC to reconfirm the operational status of the livestock farms. It is assumed that these centers are more aware of the livestock numbers and their locations in their duty areas. After validating the number of livestock farms with various sources as mentioned above, the lists were forwarded to CBS.

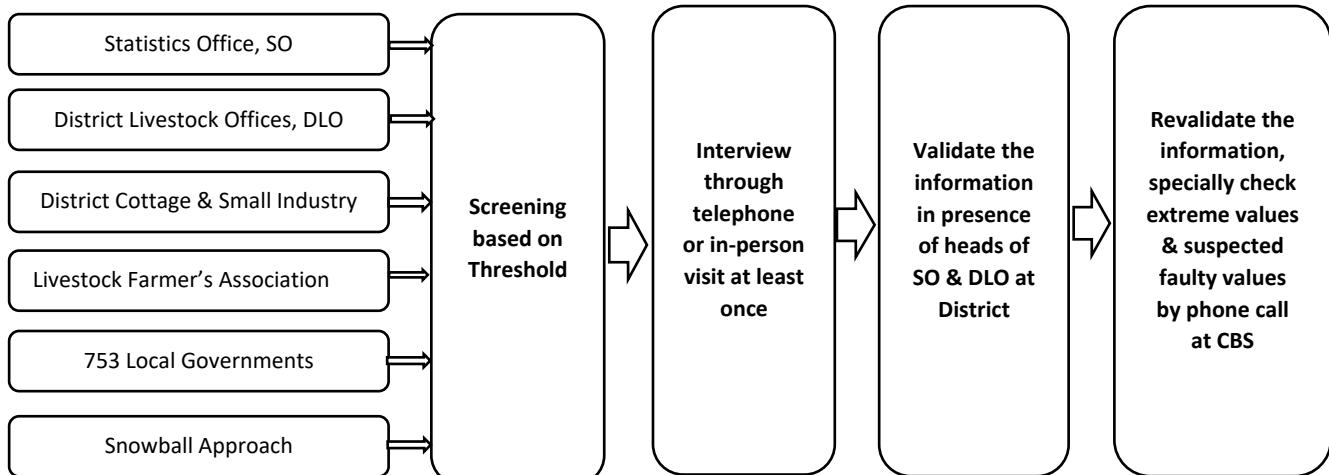
Step 5: Preparation of the final sampling frame

CBS thoroughly checked the lists. Specifically, it re-checked the upper extreme values and suspected values, through phone calls and then updated the list if necessary.

The final list of the commercial livestock farms by typology was prepared to use it as a sampling frame to the CLIS 2021.

Figure 1: The process of frame preparation in a snapshot

Sources of Information



1.7.2 Stratification sample allocation

The 7 provinces as per the federal structure of the country were considered as main domain and 10 farm type (i.e. cow farm, buffalo farm, male buffalo farm, goat/chyangra farm, sheep farm, pig farm for meat purpose, pig farm for meat purpose, female pig farm for reproduction, cow and buffalo farm (mixed), goat/chyangra and sheep farm (mixed), cow/buffalo and goat/chyangra/sheep farm (mixed) were considered as strata.

The commercial livestock farms were stratified within each domain according to the respective farm typology. Within each stratum and domain, the farms were ordered according to district code, then municipality name, ward,

registration status, legal status and number of permanent workers. Then the sample was selected systematically using stratified one-stage sampling design.

1.7.3 Sample size

The total sample size was calculated considering precision requirements of the estimates within each domain. The reference variable used to calculate the sample size is the number of tropical livestock units (TLUs), since it is available in the frame and is highly correlated with the livestock-related variables object of the survey. In each domain the required sample size was computed according to the following formula:

$$\tilde{n}_d = \frac{1}{g_d} Def f_{Yd} \frac{cv_{Yd}^2}{cv_d^{*2}} , \quad (1)$$

Where,

- g_d is the expected response rate in domain d (set to 0.9 for all domains),
- $Def f_{Yd}$ is the design effect of the variable Y (number of TLUs) in the domain d when a one-stage stratified sampling is used (set equal to 1 for all domains),
- cv_{Yd} is the CV of the variable Y (number of TLUs) in domain d calculated in the population (frame) excluding 22 big farms³
- cv_d^* is the maximum acceptable CV for the variable Y in domain d when it is estimated through the sample. It was set equal to 7.5% for all the provinces.

The finite population correction was then applied since the sampling fraction is more than 5% in almost all domains, getting the following sample size in each domain d:

$$n_d = \frac{\tilde{n}_d}{1 + \frac{\tilde{n}_d - 1}{N_d}} , \quad (2)$$

Where, N_d is the size in domain d.

Since the stratum of male buffalo farms had only 45 units, it was decided to sample all of them and to select with probability equal to one for all big farms, the survey obtained a total sample size of 798 farms, which was lower than the maximum size (800) allowed by the budget.

Sample allocation in strata: In order to calculate the allocations to the strata in each domain, it was considered a compromise between proportional allocation, Neyman (optimal) allocation and the allocations needed to let the livestock-related estimates reach at national level with an acceptable precision for each farm category. This was done to ensure reliable estimates by farm typology. This was possible at national level, but not at province level. The Neyman allocation was computed using the standard deviation of the number of TLUs in each stratum within the domain without considering the 22 biggest farms.

³ They have been identified through the following criteria: number of milking cattle higher than 100 for Cow Farms, number of milking buffaloes higher than 50 and male buffaloes higher than 30 for Buffaloes Farms and Male Buffaloes Farms respectively, number of goats/chyangra higher than 50 for Goat/Chyangra Farms, number of sheep higher than 50 for Sheep Farms, number of pigs higher than 70 for Pig Farms, number of goat/chyangra higher than 50 and sheep higher than 100 for Goat/Chyangra and Sheep Farm (mixed), number of milking cattle higher than 60, milking buffaloes higher than 50 and male buffaloes higher than 20 for Cow and Buffalo Farms (mixed), number of milking cattle higher than 40, milking buffaloes higher than 50, male buffaloes higher than 15, number of goat/chyangra higher than 30 and sheep higher than 25 for Cow/Buffalo and Goat/Chyangra/Sheep Farms (mixed).

The final allocation of the sample (including the biggest 22 farms) by provinces and farm type are given in the following table.

Table B. Final sample allocation

Province name	Total number of farms	Final allocation of sample									
		Type of livestock farm									
Cow farm	Buffalo farm	Male buffalo farm	Goat/ Chyangra farm	Sheep farm	Pig farm for meat purpose	Female pig farm for reproduction	Cow and Buffalo farm (mixed)	Goat/ Chyangra and Sheep Farm (mixed)	Cow/ Buffalo and Goat/ Chyangra/ Sheep Farm (mixed)		
Province 1	120	26	6	9	14	6	19	18	6	2	14
Madhesh	100	41	10	11	6	2	3	2	22	0	3
Bagmati	161	63	15	13	19	2	17	9	13	1	9
Gandaki	204	55	32	7	25	12	16	18	14	17	8
Lumbini	91	19	19	5	13	6	3	9	10	3	4
Karnali	55	6	5	0	9	10	0	3	2	16	4
Sudurpashchim	67	3	6	0	15	7	5	10	9	5	7
Total	798	213	93	45	101	45	63	69	76	44	49

Calculation of sampling weights: The sampling weight in domain d and stratum h is calculated as following:

$$w_{ihd} = \frac{N_{hd}}{n_{hd}}, \quad (3)$$

Where, N_{hd} and n_{hd} are respectively the number of total farms and sampled farms in domain d and stratum h. For the 22 biggest farms the weight is equal one.

Estimation: In order to estimate the total \hat{Y} of a variable Y , it's enough to apply the following formula:

$$\sum_{d=1}^7 \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{i=1}^{n_{hd}} w_{ihd} y_{ihd}, \quad (4)$$

Where, y_{ihd} is the value of the variable Y for unit i in stratum h and domain d and H is the total number of strata.

The variance is given by:

$$V(\hat{Y}) = \sum_{d=1}^7 \sum_{h=1}^H \frac{N_{hd}(N_{hd} - n_{hd})}{n_{hd}(n_{hd} - 1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{hd}} (y_{ihd} - \bar{y}_{hd})^2,$$

Where,

$$\bar{y}_{hd} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_{hd}} \frac{y_{ihd}}{n_{hd}}$$

1.7.4 Adjustments of sampling weights

The field work was conducted efficiently: only one case of non-response was observed. Sampling weights were adjusted for the case of non-response and calibrated with population data from the sampling frame. The single case of non-response was addressed using simply the usual weighting class adjustment. The stratum of the non-response unit was considered as weighting class and sampling weights were multiplied by $ns/(ns-1)$ where ns is the sample size allocated in the stratum.

The sampling frame is recent and includes figures on livestock numbers by livestock type. A comparison of livestock numbers (of sampled farms) collected in the field and those from the sampling frame does not show significant changes. Therefore, the total livestock numbers in TLU from the sampling frame was considered as accurate population information for post-stratification calibration. That adjustment was performed by multiplying sampling weights by the ratio of the stratum's population livestock numbers in TLU and their estimates from the survey.

1.8 Field work

1.8.1 Training of field staff

A two-day Training of Trainers (ToT) was conducted before the enumerator's training. A total of 11 officials from CBS and MoALD participated in the training program on 29-30 July, 2021.

The enumerator training was conducted from August 6 to August 11, 2021 in Banepa, Kavre. It was provided an intensive and rigorous training along with field test and mock interviews during the training programme. Altogether 50 enumerators have successfully completed the training. The staff were deployed in the field work immediately after completion of the training. The field staff composed of 10 temporarily hired persons 36 staff from the 33 Statistics Offices under the Central Bureau of Statistics and 3 staff from the district office of agriculture and livestock development related ministries of provincial governments.

A one-day virtual training was also conducted for 40 supervisors from district office of CBS and provincial agriculture and livestock development ministries after the completion enumerators training.

1.8.2 Data collection

The survey field work was conducted from 15 August 2021 to 16 September 2021 for approximately 30 working days. A direct face-to-face interview method using Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) was used for data collection with 50 enumerators. Although, the CAPI method is not new in CBS, it was used for the first time in agriculture survey.

The data collection was performed in the selected 794 livestock farms from 76 districts. The field work experienced only one 'non response' whereas 3 livestock farms were found as 'not existing'.

It was observed that about one and half hours was taken on average to complete the questionnaire

1.8.3 Supervision

To maintain the quality of the data, officials from 33 Statistics Offices of CBS and 7 provincial ministries related to agriculture and livestock development were assigned for the entire field work. In addition, the officials from CBS, MoALD, and FAO made frequent visits to the field work in order to supervise and perform quality checks to minimize errors and inconsistencies.

1.9 Questionnaire

A listing form was developed for recording all commercial livestock farms above the established thresholds. It contains the name and address of the farm along with some key characteristics of livestock farm (e.g., number of livestock kept, etc.).

The Core and PME modules are the two main questionnaires used in the survey. A unique survey questionnaire in CAPI was developed combining the two questionnaires. A country specific questionnaire was developed based on the recommendation and guidelines of the AGRISurvey and the *50x2030 Initiative* methodology. The questionnaire was finalized with necessary modifications and incorporating the feedback received from the pre-test and a series of stakeholders' workshops. The questionnaire is broadly divided in two parts: the Core module and the Production Method and Environment (PME) module. The Core module – which is designed to be administered on an annual basis – is focused on the size, characteristics and production of livestock, whereas the PME module – expected to be conducted less frequently – is focused on production practices and their consequences on environment, social and economic sustainability of farming.

1.10 Data processing

The enumeration of the Commercial Livestock Integrated Survey was conducted by CBS using tablets and a CAPI questionnaire built in CSPro (Census and Survey Processing). A central database server was set up in CBS to manage the survey data. Enumerators were allowed to send collected information to the central server after the

completion of interviews and once they had thoroughly reviewed the information captured in the tablet. Data processing system was centralized in this survey. The data compiled at the center server was retrieved and used for processing by the computer officer. In this survey, the CBS team had more advantage of accessing the data immediately. If any inconsistencies were found in data, a notification would be sent immediately to the field teams so that field staff could confirm the issues before leaving the field. An advantage of this survey was that the burden of data entry was decreased due to the use of tablets for data collection.

As a general practices in CBS, the CSPro and SPSS package were used for data management including the data editing and data cleaning of the survey. If some information was found doubtful during data cleaning, data validation was performed by direct contacting the farmers through phone calls. Once the data quality was ensured, the data processing, tabulation, analysis and summarization were mostly done using the statistical software package SPSS.

1.11 Analytical domain

The survey was designed to provide national and province level representative estimates. The 7 provinces of the country are the domains of the survey.

1.12 Limitations of the survey

The commercial livestock integrated survey has covered only the medium and large commercial livestock farm that are based on the specific threshold (see above Table A) of animals reared. It has excluded small commercial farms below the threshold level due to budget and time constraint.

The survey provides statistical representative estimates at national and province level for all commercial farms. Due to sample size, the survey provides reliable estimates by farm typology at national level, but not at province level.

1.13 Organization of the report

This report is composed of three parts. This part is the introductory section of the survey report. It presents the background, objectives of the study, scope of the survey, statistical unit, coverage, time reference, sampling design, field work, questionnaire, data processing, analytical domain and limitations of the study.

Part two describes the major findings of the survey at national and province levels. In this section the description with figures and charts are provided for some key outputs of the survey.

Part three provides the statistical tables of all important variables of the survey according to various sections of the questionnaire. The statistical tables provided in section three present detailed information of the survey results.

PART 2. MAJOR FINDINGS

The Commercial Livestock Integrated Survey, 2021 was conducted on a sample of medium and large commercial livestock farms, which were identified considering specific threshold of number of animals raised by livestock type. The total number of animals - disaggregated by livestock type, breed, age and sex - possessed by farmer on the reference date (day of enumeration), was recorded during the interviews. The numbers also include the livestock belonging to the farm but temporarily away or in transit at the time of the enumeration.

2.1 Number of farm and livestock population by breed, age and sex

2.1.1 Number of livestock farms

(Table 1, 2)

According to survey results, the total number of commercial livestock farms in the country is found to be 6486. Out of the total livestock farms, 1233 are cow farms, 914 buffalo farms, 43 male buffalo farms, 2295 goat/mountain goat farms and 572 sheep farms. Similarly, pig farms for meat purpose and pig farms for reproduction purpose are estimated to be 118 and 364 respectively. And cow/buffalo (mixed) farms, goat/mountain goat and sheep (mixed) farms, cow/buffalo and goat/mountain goat/sheep (mixed) farms are 483,198 and 265 respectively.

By province, out of 6486 commercial livestock farms, 1270, 404, 771, 1238, 1137, 1104 and 561 livestock farms are estimated in Province 1, Madhesh, Bagmati, Gandaki, Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpaschim province respectively. The most of the commercial livestock farms are reported in Province 1 and the least are reported in Madhesh province.

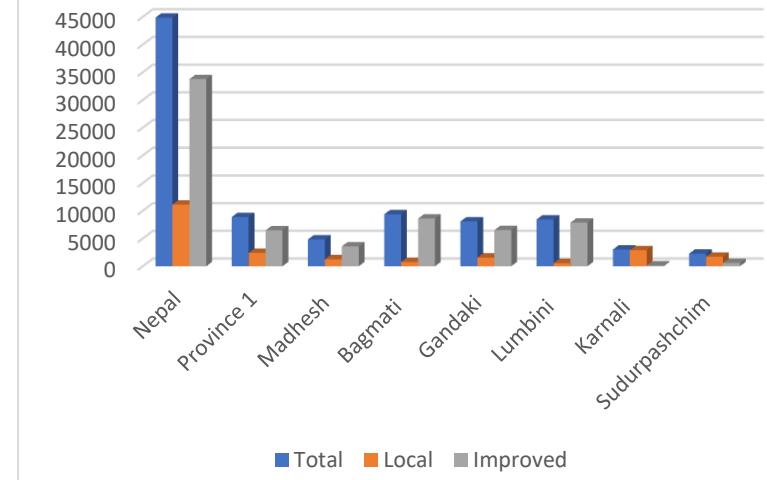
2.1.2 Cattle population:

(Table 4)

Based on the survey results, the total number of cattle in the country is estimated to be 44873. Out of the total cattle population, 33757 (75%) cattle are of improved breed and the remaining 1116 (25%) are of local breed. According to age and sex, maximum number i.e., 55% (24484) of female cattle population belong to three years and above. Similarly, among female cattle, milking and non-milking cow population are estimated to be 15380 (63%) and 9104 (37%) respectively. Moreover, about 16% (7333) of cattle population are in the one to three years age category, among which 1342 are male calf and 5992 are female calf. Similarly, about 21% (9544) of cattle population are in less than one year age category, among which 3345 are male and 6199 are female calf. The result shows that 3 years and above male cattle (ox/bull) population are estimated to be 3512 (8%) in national level.

By province, the survey result shows that most of the cattle are estimated in Bagmati province with 9364 (20.9%) in number, whereas the least 2274 (5.1%), are estimated

Figure 1: Cattle population by breed and province



in Sudurpashchim province. Province 1, Madhesh, Gandaki, Lumbini and Karnali province have been estimated to be 8875, 4834, 8070, 8442 and 3013 cattle in number respectively.

In terms of breed, cattle with local breed are estimated to be 2394, 1250, 769, 1554, 562, 2891 and 1696 in the Province 1, Madhesh, Bagmati, Gandaki, Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpashchim province respectively. On the other hand, cattle with improved breed are estimated to be 6481, 3584, 8596, 6516, 7881, 122 and 577 respectively in these provinces.

Cattle population by sex, age and breed are presented in the statistical table from 4A to 4G for each province.

2.1.3 Buffalo population:

(Table 4)

According to survey results, the total number of buffalo population reported in the country is estimated to be 34653. Out of the total buffalo population, 24447 (71%) buffalo are of improved breed and the remaining 10205 (29%) are of local breed. According to age and sex, three years and above female buffalo population are estimated to be 17772 (51%) and out of these buffalos with that age category, milking and non-milking buffalo population are estimated to be 10841 (61%) and 6931 (39%) respectively. Similarly, 9431 (27%) buffalo population are in less than one year age category with 4547 male and 4884 female; and 6561 (19%) are in one to three years age category with 2760 male and 3801 female. Likewise, the result shows that 3 years and above male buffalo population are estimated to be 888 (3%) in national level.

By province, the survey result shows that the most of the buffalos are estimated in Gandaki province with 11469 (33%) followed by Lumbini province with 10597 (31%) in number whereas the least number of buffalos are estimated in Sudurpashchim province with 1630 (5%) in number. Regarding the remaining provinces, the survey report shows that 2811, 2618, 3432, and 2096 buffalos are in Province 1, Madhesh, Bagmati and Karnali province respectively.

While comparing the breed, the results reveal that the number of buffalos with local breed are 1898, 891, 439, 2289, 2633, 1116 and 939 in the Province 1, Madhesh, Bagmati, Gandaki, Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpashchim province respectively. Likewise, the number of buffalos with improved breed are 913, 1726, 2993, 9181, 7965, 979 and 691 in theses provinces respectively.

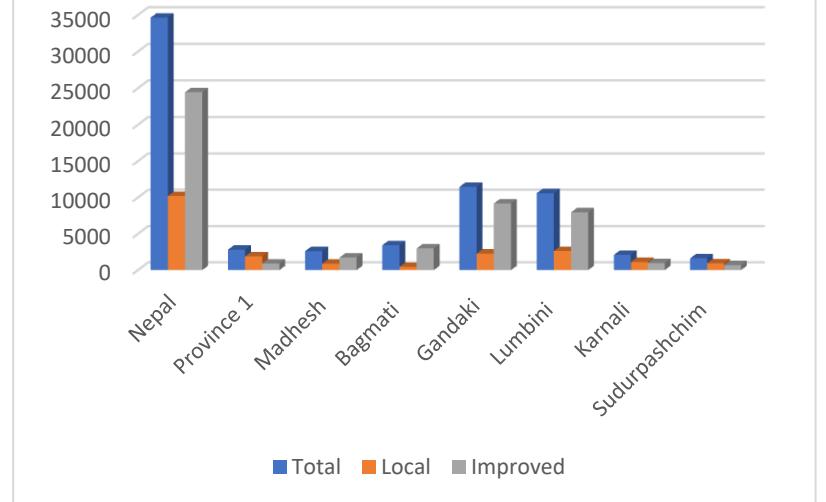
The buffalo population by age, sex and breed are presented in the statistical table from 4A to 4G for each province.

2.1.4 Goat/Chyangra (mountain goat) population:

(Table 4, 5)

The estimated number of goats by age, sex and breed at national and province are presented in statistical table 4. As pointed out in this table, total number of goats in the country is estimated to be 150568. Out of these total goats, number of goats with local breed and improved breed are 83501(55%) and 67067 (45%) respectively. According to age and sex, 29% (44341) of goat population belong to below six-month age category with 22383 male goats and 21958 female goats. Similarly, 71% (106227) of goat population belong to six month and above age category with 28090 male and 78137 female.

Figure 2: Buffalo popultaion by breed and province



By province, the survey results show that the highest number of goats are in Province 1 i.e., 33216 (22%) followed by Gandaki province with 25583 (17%). Contrarily, least number of goats are estimated in Madhesh province with 6502 (4%). Regarding the other provinces, the figure is 20204, 21711, 18969, and 24384 in Bagmati, Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpashchim province respectively.

In terms of breed, the number of local goat is estimated to be 15851, 2932, 9543, 17538, 5820, 14199 and 17620 in Province 1, Madhesh, Bagmati, Gandaki, Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpashchim province respectively. On the other hand, the number of improved goat is 17365, 3570, 10661, 8045, 15891, 4771 and 6764 in these provinces respectively.

Among the goats with improved breed, Boer goats are in the highest number with 31637 followed by Jamnapari with 23663.

Chyangra is a well-known breed of mountain goat, which is reared in the high altitude of Himalaya region of the country. The survey has reported that the total population of chyangra reared in the country for commercial purpose is estimated to be 31781. Out of this total population, male and female chyangra are estimated to be 13472 and 18309 respectively. Moreover, the survey has reported chyangra only in Gandaki, Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpashchim province with its number 1273, 39, 18316 and 682 respectively.

The population of goat/chyangra by age, sex and breed are presented in the Statistical Table 4 and 5 for each province.

2.1.5 Sheep population:

(Table 4, 5)

The estimated number of sheep by age, sex and breed for national and province level are presented in statistical table 4. As pointed out in this table, the survey results show 88421 as the total number of sheep in the country. Out of this total, the number of sheep with improved breed is 23011 (26%) and the local is 65410 (74%). In terms of age and sex, the number of sheep below the six-month age category are 22179 (25%) with 10575 and 11604 as male and female ones respectively. Similarly, the number of sheep in six month and above age category is estimated to be 66242 (75%) with 16117 male and 50125 female ones.

By province, the survey report shows that the most of the sheep are estimated in Karnali province with 34975 (40%) followed by Gandaki province with 27377 (31%) in number whereas the least number of sheep, 395 (0.4%), are estimated in Madhesh province. In relation to the remaining provinces, the survey results show the number of sheep as 7233, 1226, 10101, and 7113 in Province 1, Bagmati, Lumbini and Sudurpashchim province respectively.

Figure 3: Goat popultaion by breed and province

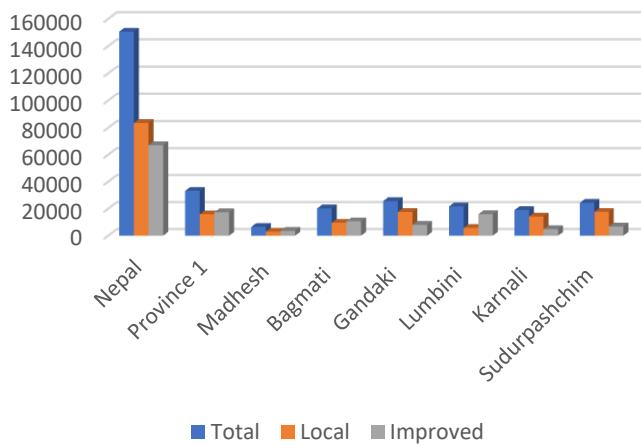
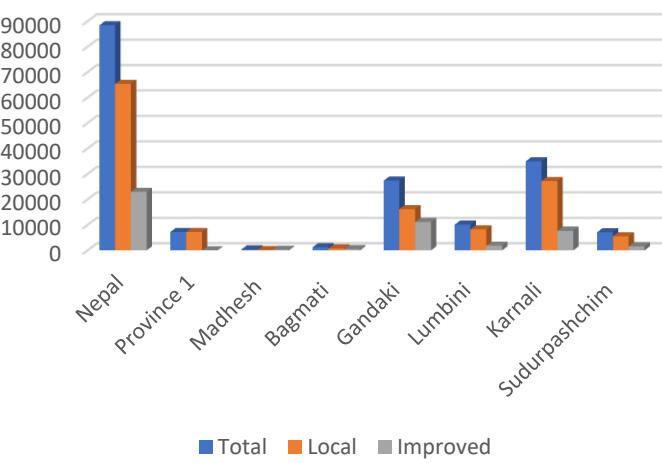


Figure 4: Sheep popultaion by breed and province



In terms of breed, the number of sheep with local breed are estimated to be 7233, 176, 751, 16219, 8269, 27242 and 5520 in Province 1, Madhesh, Bagmati, Gandaki, Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpashchim province respectively whereas the number of sheep with improved breed are 0, 219, 475, 11159, 1832, 7734 and 1593 in these provinces respectively.

Out of the total improved sheep, the Baruwal are estimated to be 13334, followed the Kage with 6248.

2.1.6 Pig population:

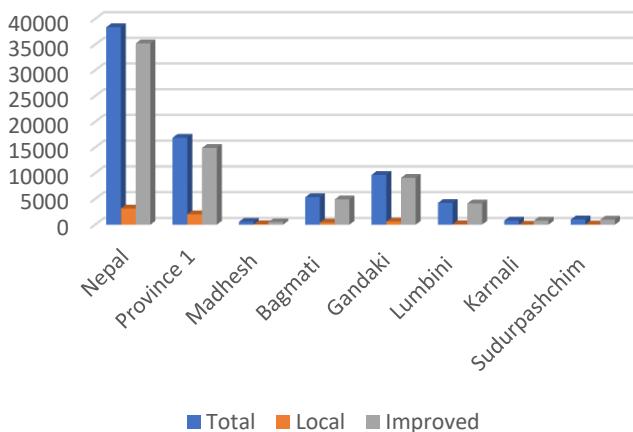
(Table 4, 5)

As per the survey result, there are 38360 pigs commercially reared in the country. Out of the total pigs, 35230 (92%) pigs are of improved breed and the remaining 3130 (8%) are of local breed. According to age and sex, the pigs below six-month age category is 23025 (60%) with 11399 male and 11626 female. Similarly, the pigs in six month and above age category are estimated to be 15335(40%) with 2481 male and 12854 female.

By province, the highest number of pigs are estimated in Province 1 with 16884 (44%) followed by Gandaki province with 9663 (25%). Likewise, the least number of pigs are estimated in Madhesh province with 528 (1%). Regarding other provinces, there are 5309, 4208, 770, and 999 pigs reared commercially in Bagmati, Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpashchim province respectively.

In terms of breed, the number of local pigs are estimated to be 1992, 55, 420, 568, 79, 0 and 16 in Province 1, Madhesh, Bagmati, Gandaki, Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpashchim province respectively. On the other hand, the number of improved pigs are 14892, 473, 4889, 9095, 4129, 770 and 983 in these provinces respectively.

Figure 5: Pig population by breed and province



2.2 Number of births, purchased and received in full subsidy or free

(Table 6)

According to the survey result, 14554 cattle, 12475 buffaloes, 88484 goats, 14039 chyangra (mountain goat), 38107 sheep and 79880 pigs were born during the reference period. Number of births of each livestock during the reference period by province are presented in statistical table 6A - 6G.

The farms have purchased 49553 livestock (sum of 4850 cattle, 6186 buffaloes, 11742 goats, 17847 chyangra, 6284 sheep and 2644 pigs) either to build their stock or for some other reasons and acquired 1462 livestock (sum of 115 cattle, 244 buffaloes, 726 goats, 46 sheep and 331 pigs) as a gift or any other means during the reference year.

2.3 Number of deaths, lost, sold and gifted to others

(Table 6)

The estimated numbers of livestock dead, lost, sold and gifted to other are indicated in statistical table 6. As pointed out in the table, 4960 cattle, 3268 buffaloes, 19879 goats, 4043 chyangra (mountain goats), 10762 sheep and 13189 pigs were dead from different causes (like, natural/accidental, disease, natural disaster) and 5180 cattle, 7673 buffaloes, 54703 goats, 25895 chyangra (mountain goats), 22109 sheep and 91358 pigs were sold by the farms during the reference period. The total selling price of the sold livestock is estimated to be 2.8 billion in Nepalese rupees.

The farms have offered 4473 livestock (sum of 3182 cattle, 234 buffaloes, 574 goats, 172 changra, 148 sheep, and 165 pigs) to their relatives or others as gifts. Similarly, estimated number of lost livestock is 2574 summing up 170 cattle, 33 buffaloes, 694 goats, 81 chyangra, 1325 sheep and 271 pigs.

The detail of death, loss, sale, selling price and gifted to other for each livestock by provinces are presented in statistical table 6A -6G.

2.4 Milk production

(Table 7)

The survey has also collected the data of average milk production per day and average lactation period in month for milking cows and buffaloes. The total milk production of cow and buffalo from the commercial farm is estimated by multiplying these two components.

2.4.1 Cow milk

As per the survey results, the estimated quantity of cow milk production at the country level during the lactation period is 4,58,03,457 liters. For this, the total number of milking cow is estimated 15,380 at the time of enumeration.

By breed, it is found that the Holstein/Holstein crossbreed cow gives more milk than other breed. During the lactation period, the total milk production is estimated to be 2,51,10,422 liters (55%) by the above breed type. Similarly, milk production from the Jersy/Jersy crossbreed, the local and other improved cow is estimated to be 1,74,31,545 liters (38%), 18,00,722 liters (4%) and 14,60,768 liters (3%) respectively.

As found in survey results, Bagmati is the major province for cow milk production with estimated 1,35,98,510 liters of milk. Similarly, the quantity of milk production from the cow in Province 1, Madhesh, Gandaki, Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpashchim province are estimated to be 7053047, 4240135, 8780496, 10588147, 344663 and 1005980 liters respectively.

Data on lactation period and average yield rate for cow milk per day were also collected in the survey. As per the survey result, average lactation period per cow during the reference period is estimated to be about nine months for the local and ten months for the improved ones. Similarly, average milk production per cow per day is about 10 liters.

2.4.2 Buffalo milk

According to survey results, estimated milk production from the buffalo is about 2,32,31,091 liters.

By breed, it is found that the Murrah gives more milk than the other breed. During the lactation period, the total milk production is estimated about 1,22,34,200 liters (53%) by the above breed type. Similarly, milk production by the Murrah cross, the local and other improved buffalos are estimated to be 65,84,462 liters (28%), 35,92,235 liters (15%) and 8,20,193 liters (4%) respectively.

As per the survey results, Gandaki province is the major milk producing province in the country with estimated 83,88,183 liters of milk production. Similarly, the quantity of milk production from the buffalo in Province 1,

Figure 6: Cow milk production by breed

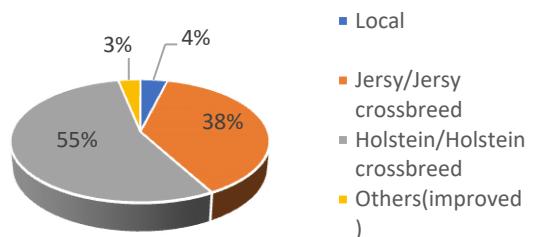
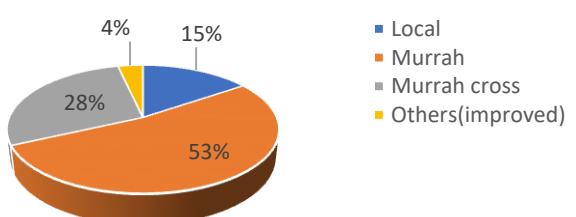


Figure 7: Buffalo milk production by breed



Madhesh province, Bagmati province, Lumbini province, Karnali province and Sudurpashchim province are estimated to be 756920, 2200179, 3115707, 6688869, 937897, and 976155 liters respectively.

In addition, average lactation period per buffalo is estimated about nine months and average milk production per buffalo per day is about 8 liters.

2.5 Use of milk produced during the reference week

(Table 8)

According to survey results, about 89% of cow milk and 85% of buffalo milk are sold as of reference week. Similarly, the survey has reported 5.0% of cow milk used for household consumption, 3.9% processed within the farm, 2.2% provided to the calf, 0.1% destroyed and 0.2% used of other purpose during the reference week. The survey has reported 8.6% of buffalo milk used for household consumption, 4.1% processed within the farm, 1.7% provided to the calf, 0.1% destroyed in the farm and 0.1% used for other purpose during the reference week.

Figure 8: Use of cow milk during the reference week

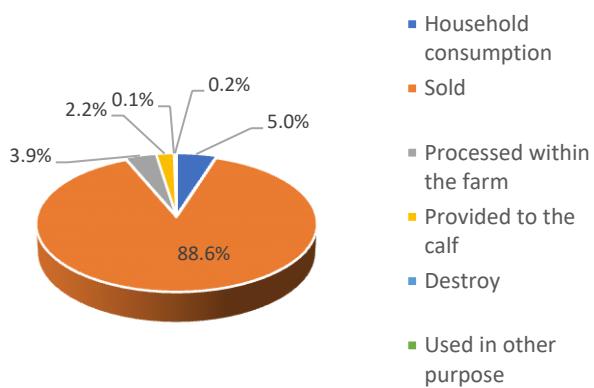
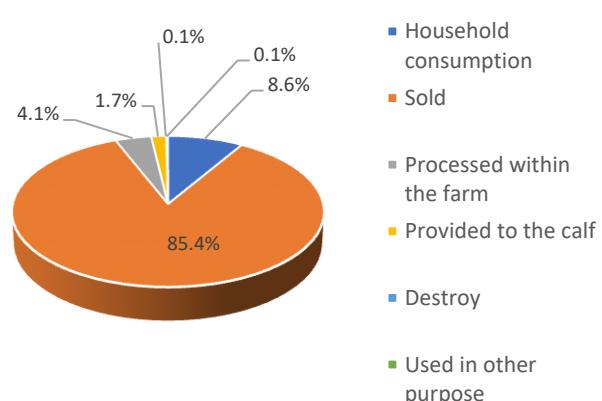


Figure 9: Use of buffalo milk during reference week



The milk utilization distribution during the reference week from cow and buffalo by provinces is presented in statistical table 8.

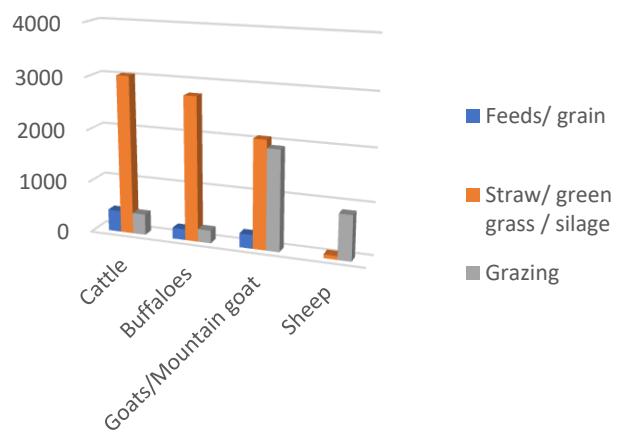
2.6 Livestock feed practices and shed management

(Table 10, 10A, 12)

Data on livestock feed practices of farms were captured to assess the feed utilization practices as well. According to survey results, straw/green grass/silage is the major type of feed for cattle, buffalo and goat/mountain goat. As per the survey results, 3036 farms out of 3853 cattle farms, 2760 out of 3219 buffalo farms and 2079 out of 4271 goat/chyangra(mountain goat) farms have reported straw/green grass/silage as feed for their livestock. Similarly, the major feed practice for sheep is grazing as reported by 867 farms out of 938 sheep rearing farms. Similarly, major feed practice for the pig is feeds/grain as reported by 504 farms out of 863 pig rearing farms.

Sources of animal feeds were also assessed in this survey. According to survey result, own farm produced is the

Figure 10: Major feeding practice by livestock



major source of all types of feeds for the majority of the farms for cattle, buffalo and goat whereas, common pasture is observed for the sheep. Substantial numbers of farms have also purchased different types of feed to nourish their livestock (Table 10 and 10A).

According to survey results, most of the farms have well managed animal houses (shed) for their livestock. Out of 3853 cattle rearing farms, 1689 (about 44%) cattle farms are found to have well managed animal houses (shed). Similarly, 1418 (44.1%) farms out of 3219 buffalo rearing farms and 453 (52.4%) farms out of 863 pig rearing farms are found to have well managed shed. Likewise, most of the goat and sheep rearing farms are found to have semi-managed shed. It is estimated about 45% and 56% for goat/mountain goat and sheep respectively (Table 12).

2.7 Loan and insurance

(Table 18)

The survey results have shown that there are 2966 (45.7%) farms received loan for livestock activities. Out of these farms, 2294 (77.3%) farms have received loan with interest subsidy.

By province, Bagmati province has the highest number of the farms receiving loan for livestock activities which is 451 (58.5%) in number. Out of these farms, 371 (82.3%) farms have received loan with interest subsidy.

Figure 11: Loan for livestock activities received

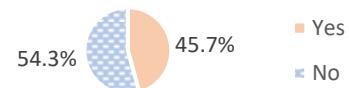
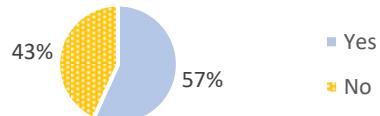


Figure 12: Livestock insurance by the farm



According to survey results, most of the farms have been insured for livestock which is 3685 in number and 56.8 in percent. Consequently, about 43 percent of the farms have not been insured for livestock. Out of these farms, 852 (30.4 percent) have not been secured due to inaccessibility.

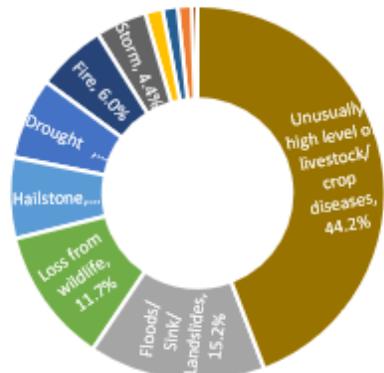
2.8 Shock's severity and response

(Tables 23, 24, 25)

As per the survey results, 1540 farms (23.7%) have reported that they were hit by at least one of the severe shocks during the reference period. Most of the farms (44.2%) reported unusually high level of livestock/crop diseases as the major shock followed by floods/sink/landslides with 15.2%. These are the two major types of shocks as shown by the survey results.

In response to the shock, most of the farms reported coping them by own savings and selling grass crops and/or livestock which is 36.0 and 10.4 in percent respectively.

Figure 13: Farms reporting shock's severity



2.9 Farm labour

(Table 29, 30)

As per the survey results, 4,201 farms (64.8%) reported that they have hired workers on their farms for livestock rearing activities. By province, Madhesh province has the highest number of farms reporting to have hired workers on their farms which is 309 (76.5%) out of 404 farms. Similarly, 902 (71.0%) out of 1270 farms in Province 1, 538 (69.8%) out of 771 farms in Bagmati, 868 (70.1%) out of 1238 farms in Gandaki, 710 (62.4%) out of 1137 farms in Lumbini, 647 (58.6%) out of 1104 farms in Karnali and 227 (40.5%) out of 561 farms in Sudurpashchim province have reported that they have hired worker on the farms for livestock rearing activities.

The survey has reported that the total number of permanent workers in the livestock farms (including family members) is 26,971 with 16,184 male and 10,787 female ones. The total men-days of temporary workers are estimated to be 4,36,529 with 2,81,431 male and 1,55,098 female.

2.10 Veterinary service used and conceive method on the farm

(Tables 44, 45)

According to survey results, the number of farms taking veterinary services is 5475 farms (84.4%) out of 6486 commercial livestock farms. Among them, the number of farms using veterinary service for curative purpose is 4910 (89.7%).

As per the survey results, the number of farms using artificial breeding and natural breeding technique for conceive method are 781 (63.3%) and 452 (36.7%) out of 1233 commercial cow farms respectively. Most of the cow farms have reported that they have used private service provider as major service provider for breeding animal. It is estimated about 532 farms out of the total cow farms. Similarly, the number of farms using artificial breeding and natural breeding technique for conceive method are 266 (29%) and 649 (71%) out of 915 commercial buffalo farms respectively. Most of the buffalo farms have reported that they have used their own management as major service provider for breeding animal which is estimated to be 326 farms out of the total buffalo farms.

2.11 Waste management and climate change

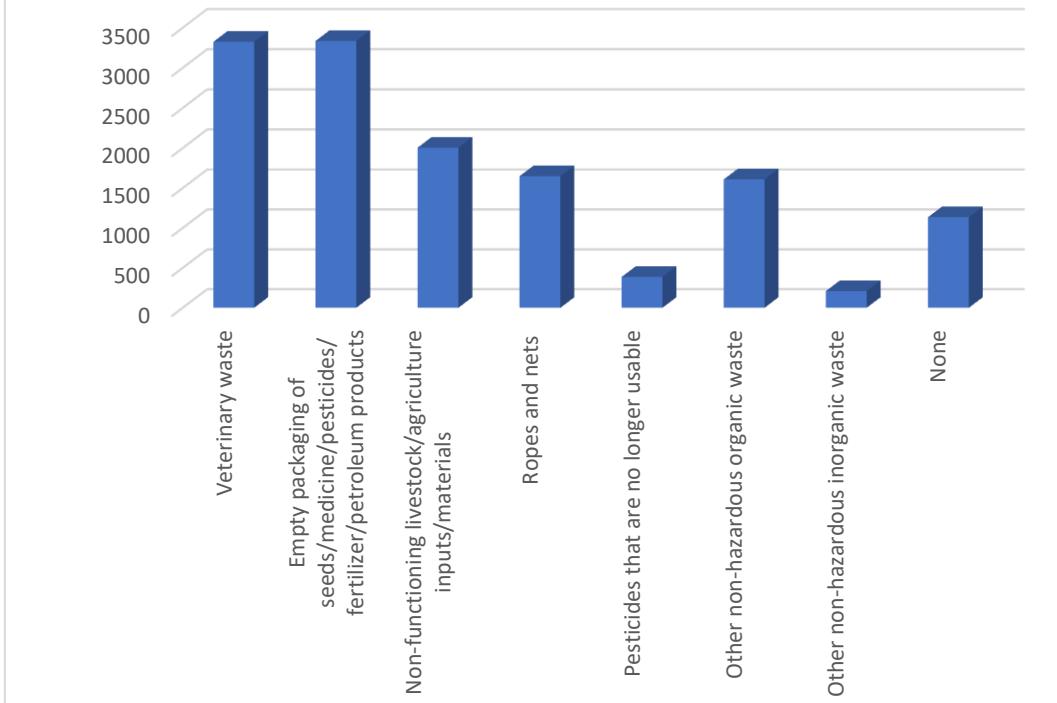
(Tables 57, 58, 60, 61, 62)

As the survey results show, 51.4% and 51.2% of the total farms have reported that the empty packets of seeds/medicine/pesticides/fertilizer/petroleum products and veterinary waste are the main types of waste generated from their farms respectively followed by non-functioning livestock/agriculture inputs/materials as the third largest waste generated which is 30.9% of the total farms.

To manage the waste generated by the farms, most of them (about 51.4%) have reported waste kept on the farm treated by burying followed by treated by burning (46.7%).

The highest number of farms (42.1%) have managed the waste water generated by the farms by using it as manure on agricultural land.

Figure 14: Waste generated on the farms



According to the survey result, only 7% out of 6486 farms have reported economic impact by natural extreme events or disaster on the farms. Loss of revenue is the major economic impact experienced by the farms. As per the survey result, 67% farms which have reported of having the economic impacts mentioned that they have observed a loss of revenue. In monetary value, it is reported NRs. 4,68,08,475 as loss from economic impact of extreme natural disasters on the farms. Similarly, 14.4% out of 6486 farms reported physical impact by natural extreme events or disaster on the farms. Loss of livestock is the major physical impact experienced by the farms. As per survey results, 78.1% of the farm which have reported of having the physical impacts mentioned that they have observed the loss of livestock. In monetary value, it is reported as NRs. 8,36,92,688 as a loss of livestock.

According to the survey, 3135 farms (48.3%) out of 6486 commercial livestock farms know about the climate change. Likewise, percent of farms adopting mitigation strategy by the use of species of animal adapted to local conditions and stresses is 38.1.

PART 3. STATISTICAL TABLES

Core Module Tables

Table 1: Number of farms and livestock population by type of farm, Nepal

Type of livestock farm	Number of farms	Estimated livestock population (Number)					
		Cattle	Buffalo	Goat	Chyangra (Mountain goat)	Sheep	Pig
Cow farm	1233	27163	4447	7898	0	112	241
Buffalo farm	914	2759	19577	4453	0	366	54
Male Buffalo farm	43	77	665	489	0		76
Goat/ Chyangra (Mountain goat) farm	2295	4498	2323	108135	30229	2339	1645
Sheep farm	572	1134	448	9095	92	60322	32
Pig farm for meat purpose	118	105	124	742	0	37	11091
Female Pig farm for reproduction	364	232	110	895	81		24463
Cow and Buffalo farm (mixed)	483	6428	5538	3394	0	186	393
Goat/Chyangra (Mountain goat) and Sheep farm (mixed)	198	540	149	5916	1380	22993	0
Cow/Buffalo and Goat/Chyangra (Mountain goat)/Sheep (mixed)	265	1938	1273	9551	0	2066	365
Total	6486	44873	34653	150568	31781	88421	38360

Table 2: Number of farms by type of livestock farm and province

Province	Total livestock farms	Type of farms									
		Cow farm	Buffalo farm	Male Buffalo farm	Goat/ Chyangra (Mountain goat) farm	Sheep farm	Pig farm for meat purpose	Female Pig farm for reproduction	Cow and Buffalo farm (mixed)	Goat/ Mountain goat and Sheep farm (mixed)	Cow /Buffalo and Goat/ Mountain goat/Sheep (mixed)
Province 1	1270	351	81	9	437	65	39	147	45	8	88
Madhesh	404	129	74	10	81	7	10	10	73	0	10
Bagmati	771	277	109	13	197	7	31	30	59	1	47
Gandaki	1238	243	227	6	344	93	23	80	126	66	30
Lumbini	1137	198	332	5	298	43	8	65	149	5	34
Karnali	1104	25	47	0	568	325	0	10	6	101	21
Sudurpashchim	561	10	44	0	369	32	6	23	25	16	35
Total	6486	1233	914	43	2295	572	118	364	483	198	265

Table 3: Number of farms and livestock population by province

Province	Number of farms	Estimated livestock population (Number)					
		Cattle	Buffalo	Goat	Mountain goat (Chyangra)	Sheep	Pig
Province 1	1270	8875	2811	33216	0	7233	16884
Madesh	404	4834	2618	6502	0	395	528
Bagmati	771	9364	3432	20204	0	1226	5309
Gandaki	1238	8070	11469	25583	12743	27377	9663
Lumbini	1137	8442	10597	21711	39	10101	4208
Karnali	1104	3013	2096	18969	18316	34975	770
Sudurpashchim	561	2274	1630	24384	682	7113	999
Total	6486	44873	34653	150568	31781	88421	38360

Table 4: Number of livestock farms and livestock population by age and sex, Nepal

Livestock	Estimated number of farms reported at least one <livestock>	Estimated livestock population as of enumeration day		
		Total	Local	Improved
Cattle	3853	44873	11116	33757
<i>Less than one year male</i>	1672	3345	1156	2189
<i>Less than one year female</i>	2149	6199	1095	5104
<i>One - three years male</i>	740	1342	784	557
<i>One - three years female</i>	1880	5992	910	5082
<i>Three years and above male</i>	1596	3512	3138	374
<i>Three years and above milking cow</i>	2834	15380	2098	13282
<i>Three years and above non-milking cow</i>	2343	9104	1935	7169
Buffalo	3219	34653	10205	24447
<i>Less than one year male</i>	1648	4547	1246	3301
<i>Less than one year female</i>	1736	4884	1245	3639
<i>One - three years male</i>	979	2760	1119	1641
<i>One - three years female</i>	1268	3801	1029	2772
<i>Three years and above male</i>	594	888	333	556
<i>Three years and above milking buffalo</i>	2418	10841	2658	8183
<i>Three years and above non-milking buffalo</i>	2202	6931	2575	4356
Goat	3901	150568	83501	67067
<i>Below 6 month male</i>	2969	22383	10852	11531
<i>Below 6 month female</i>	3135	21958	10758	11199
<i>6 month or above male</i>	3287	28090	15866	12224
<i>6 month or above female</i>	3791	78137	46025	32112
Chyangra (Mountain Goat)	420	31781	31781	
<i>Below 6 month male</i>	362	4782	4782	
<i>Below 6 month female</i>	365	3897	3897	
<i>6 month or above male</i>	372	8690	8690	
<i>6 month or above female</i>	413	14413	14413	
Sheep	938	88421	65410	23011
<i>Below 6 month male</i>	751	10575	8138	2437
<i>Below 6 month female</i>	733	11604	8518	3087
<i>6 month or above male</i>	902	16117	12165	3952
<i>6 month or above female</i>	905	50125	36590	13535
Pig	863	38360	3130	35230
<i>Below 6 month male</i>	640	11399	824	10575
<i>Below 6 month female</i>	596	11626	752	10874
<i>6 month or above male</i>	658	2481	530	1951
<i>6 month or above female</i>	692	12854	1024	11830

Table 4A: Number of livestock farms and livestock population by age and sex, Province 1

Livestock	Estimated number of farms reported at least one <livestock>	Estimated livestock population as of enumeration day		
		Total	Local	Improved
Cattle	806	8875	2394	6481
Less than one year male	473	769	306	463
Less than one year female	584	1606	392	1214
One - three years male	207	328	178	149
One - three years female	434	1204	242	962
Three years and above male	265	593	521	72
Three years and above milking cow	674	2376	418	1959
Three years and above non-milking cow	552	1999	337	1662
Buffalo	581	2811	1898	913
Less than one year male	262	516	324	192
Less than one year female	190	376	242	133
One - three years male	183	359	292	68
One - three years female	125	238	178	60
Three years and above male	59	107	20	87
Three years and above milking buffalo	265	556	390	167
Three years and above non-milking buffalo	326	659	452	207
Goat	916	33216	15851	17365
Below 6 month male	694	4639	2074	2566
Below 6 month female	761	4941	1859	3082
6 month or above male	799	5656	2803	2853
6 month or above female	895	17980	9116	8864
Sheep	82	7233	7233	0
Below 6 month male	57	1116	1116	0
Below 6 month female	51	958	958	0
6 month or above male	71	958	958	0
6 month or above female	78	4201	4201	0
Pig	414	16884	1992	14892
Below 6 month male	317	5491	514	4977
Below 6 month female	257	4468	445	4023
6 month or above male	313	1010	272	738
6 month or above female	326	5915	761	5154

Table 4B: Number of livestock farms and livestock population by age and sex, Madhesh province

Livestock	Estimated number of farms reported at least one <livestock>	Estimated livestock population as of enumeration day		
		Total	Local	Improved
Cattle	317	4834	1250	3584
Less than one year male	221	543	122	421
Less than one year female	223	625	132	493
One - three years male	80	190	137	52
One - three years female	233	730	207	523
Three years and above male	61	112	99	13
Three years and above milking cow	249	1551	220	1332
Three years and above non-milking cow	227	1084	334	750
Buffalo	240	2618	891	1726
Less than one year male	141	433	125	309
Less than one year female	164	482	104	378
One - three years male	46	211	102	109
One - three years female	112	224	117	107
Three years and above male	2	6	6	0
Three years and above milking buffalo	202	936	263	674
Three years and above non-milking buffalo	152	324	174	150
Goat	279	6502	2932	3570
Below 6 month male	202	1183	428	754
Below 6 month female	208	1050	543	506
6 month or above male	197	1642	666	975
6 month or above female	269	2628	1295	1333
Sheep	7	395	176	219
Below 6 month male	7	25	18	7
Below 6 month female	7	28	18	11
6 month or above male	7	71	53	18
6 month or above female	7	272	88	183
Pig	24	528	55	473
Below 6 month male	20	198	20	179
Below 6 month female	20	175	10	165
6 month or above male	18	79	16	63
6 month or above female	21	76	10	66

Table 4C: Number of livestock farms and livestock population by age and sex, Bagmati province

Livestock	Estimated number of farms reported at least one <livestock>	Estimated livestock population as of enumeration day		
		Total	Local	Improved
Cattle	502	9364	769	8596
<i>Less than one year male</i>	237	520	97	422
<i>Less than one year female</i>	338	1104	50	1054
<i>One - three years male</i>	59	122	32	91
<i>One - three years female</i>	229	1239	9	1230
<i>Three years and above male</i>	148	226	130	96
<i>Three years and above milking cow</i>	463	4195	232	3963
<i>Three years and above non-milking cow</i>	355	1959	219	1740
Buffalo	317	3432	439	2993
<i>Less than one year male</i>	173	517	70	448
<i>Less than one year female</i>	171	428	36	392
<i>One - three years male</i>	80	247	55	192
<i>One - three years female</i>	92	220	50	170
<i>Three years and above male</i>	70	80	16	64
<i>Three years and above milking buffalo</i>	263	1243	145	1098
<i>Three years and above non-milking buffalo</i>	211	696	67	629
Goat	403	20204	9543	10661
<i>Below 6 month male</i>	329	3469	1299	2171
<i>Below 6 month female</i>	329	2698	1255	1444
<i>6 month or above male</i>	362	3759	2000	1760
<i>6 month or above female</i>	395	10277	4989	5287
Sheep	8	1226	751	475
<i>Below 6 month male</i>	8	155	91	63
<i>Below 6 month female</i>	8	146	79	66
<i>6 month or above male</i>	8	59	30	30
<i>6 month or above female</i>	8	866	551	316
Pig	78	5309	420	4889
<i>Below 6 month male</i>	65	1637	129	1508
<i>Below 6 month female</i>	63	1641	141	1501
<i>6 month or above male</i>	73	420	68	352
<i>6 month or above female</i>	77	1611	83	1528

Table 4D: Number of livestock farms and livestock population by age and sex, Gandaki province

Livestock	Estimated number of farms reported at least one <livestock>	Estimated livestock population as of enumeration day		
		Total	Local	Improved
Cattle	595	8070	1554	6516
Less than one year male	171	471	137	334
Less than one year female	385	1258	170	1088
One - three years male	53	120	85	35
One - three years female	232	803	51	752
Three years and above male	168	462	412	50
Three years and above milking cow	461	3261	414	2848
Three years and above non-milking cow	394	1695	285	1410
Buffalo	639	11469	2289	9181
Less than one year male	416	1535	276	1259
Less than one year female	429	1628	361	1267
One - three years male	225	802	216	587
One - three years female	271	1011	119	892
Three years and above male	183	292	115	178
Three years and above milking buffalo	546	4160	621	3539
Three years and above non-milking buffalo	486	2040	581	1460
Goat	606	25583	17538	8045
Below 6 month male	494	3980	2978	1002
Below 6 month female	499	3921	2559	1361
6 month or above male	498	5249	3257	1991
6 month or above female	570	12433	8743	3690
Chyangra (Mountain Goat)	87	12743	12743	
Below 6 month male	73	1104	1104	
Below 6 month female	73	1319	1319	
6 month or above male	87	5653	5653	
6 month or above female	87	4667	4667	
Sheep	199	27377	16219	11159
Below 6 month male	177	3081	2059	1022
Below 6 month female	162	3655	2532	1123
6 month or above male	187	5597	3445	2153
6 month or above female	199	15044	8183	6860
Pig	152	9663	568	9095
Below 6 month male	133	2758	162	2596
Below 6 month female	123	3561	143	3418
6 month or above male	123	546	165	382
6 month or above female	112	2797	98	2699

Table 4E: Number of livestock farms and livestock population by age and sex, Lumbini province

Livestock	Estimated number of farms reported at least one <livestock>	Estimated livestock population as of enumeration day		
		Total	Local	Improved
Cattle	718	8442	562	7881
Less than one year male	232	554	85	469
Less than one year female	379	1225	40	1184
One - three years male	109	230	0	230
One - three years female	372	1510	0	1510
Three years and above male	207	396	298	98
Three years and above milking cow	528	2946	52	2893
Three years and above non-milking cow	390	1582	86	1495
Buffalo	718	10597	2633	7965
Less than one year male	423	1114	242	872
Less than one year female	526	1414	234	1181
One - three years male	278	905	292	613
One - three years female	508	1798	398	1400
Three years and above male	190	294	122	172
Three years and above milking buffalo	624	2931	643	2288
Three years and above non-milking buffalo	525	2142	702	1440
Goat	683	21711	5820	15891
Below 6 month male	487	3831	337	3494
Below 6 month female	512	4104	1221	2883
6 month or above male	526	3712	828	2884
6 month or above female	648	10064	3434	6630
Chyangra (Mountain Goat)	2	39	39	
Below 6 month male	2	3	3	
Below 6 month female	2	2	2	
6 month or above male	2	14	14	
6 month or above female	2	21	21	
Sheep	76	10101	8269	1832
Below 6 month male	58	471	376	95
Below 6 month female	65	763	326	437
6 month or above male	76	865	613	252
6 month or above female	76	8002	6954	1048
Pig	157	4208	79	4129
Below 6 month male	73	890	0	890
Below 6 month female	96	1244	14	1230
6 month or above male	92	301	6	296
6 month or above female	118	1773	60	1713

Table 4F: Number of livestock farms and livestock population by age and sex, Karnali province

Livestock	Estimated number of farms reported at least one <livestock>	Estimated livestock population as of enumeration day		
		Total	Local	Improved
Cattle	505	3013	2891	122
<i>Less than one year male</i>	191	314	310	3
<i>Less than one year female</i>	70	144	133	11
<i>One - three years male</i>	143	166	166	0
<i>One - three years female</i>	232	286	253	32
<i>Three years and above male</i>	492	1193	1180	14
<i>Three years and above milking cow</i>	207	490	440	49
<i>Three years and above non-milking cow</i>	234	421	409	13
Buffalo	395	2096	1116	979
<i>Less than one year male</i>	151	296	148	149
<i>Less than one year female</i>	65	246	55	190
<i>One - three years male</i>	102	121	97	24
<i>One - three years female</i>	94	195	90	104
<i>Three years and above male</i>	55	55	45	9
<i>Three years and above milking buffalo</i>	285	531	307	224
<i>Three years and above non-milking buffalo</i>	314	653	374	279
Goat	538	18969	14199	4771
<i>Below 6 month male</i>	384	2427	1911	516
<i>Below 6 month female</i>	436	2726	2002	724
<i>6 month or above male</i>	498	2719	2147	572
<i>6 month or above female</i>	538	11097	8139	2958
Chyangra (Mountain Goat)	293	18316	18316	
<i>Below 6 month male</i>	280	3532	3532	
<i>Below 6 month female</i>	280	2438	2438	
<i>6 month or above male</i>	273	2932	2932	
<i>6 month or above female</i>	286	9415	9415	
Sheep	439	34975	27242	7734
<i>Below 6 month male</i>	353	5160	4084	1076
<i>Below 6 month female</i>	350	5184	3924	1260
<i>6 month or above male</i>	439	6331	5058	1273
<i>6 month or above female</i>	439	18300	14176	4125
Pig	10	770	0	770
<i>Below 6 month male</i>	10	232	0	232
<i>Below 6 month female</i>	10	274	0	274
<i>6 month or above male</i>	10	19	0	19
<i>6 month or above female</i>	10	245	0	245

Table 4G: Number of livestock farms and livestock population by age and sex, Sudurpashchim province

Livestock	Estimated number of farms reported at least one <livestock>	Estimated livestock population as of enumeration day		
		Total	Local	Improved
Cattle	411	2274	1696	577
Less than one year male	147	174	98	76
Less than one year female	170	239	179	60
One - three years male	90	186	186	0
One - three years female	149	219	147	72
Three years and above male	255	529	498	31
Three years and above milking cow	252	561	322	239
Three years and above non-milking cow	191	366	266	100
Buffalo	330	1630	939	691
Less than one year male	83	135	62	74
Less than one year female	191	311	212	99
One - three years male	65	115	65	50
One - three years female	67	115	77	38
Three years and above male	36	53	8	45
Three years and above milking buffalo	232	484	290	194
Three years and above non-milking buffalo	188	417	225	192
Goat	476	24384	17620	6764
Below 6 month male	380	2854	1826	1028
Below 6 month female	391	2517	1319	1198
6 month or above male	407	5354	4165	1188
6 month or above female	476	13659	10309	3349
Chyangra (Mountain Goat)	38	682	682	
Below 6 month male	8	143	143	
Below 6 month female	11	138	138	
6 month or above male	10	92	92	
6 month or above female	38	310	310	
Sheep	128	7113	5520	1593
Below 6 month male	92	568	394	174
Below 6 month female	90	870	681	189
6 month or above male	115	2236	2009	227
6 month or above female	98	3439	2436	1003
Pig	29	999	16	983
Below 6 month male	23	193	0	193
Below 6 month female	28	263	0	263
6 month or above male	29	105	4	101
6 month or above female	29	437	12	425

Table 5: Livestock population by type of breed at day of enumeration, Nepal

Livestock by breeds	Estimated number of farms reported at least one <livestock>	Estimated livestock population
Goat	3901	150568
<i>Local</i>	2415	67561
<i>Khari local</i>	692	15940
Jamnapari	1427	23663
Barbari	239	1688
Sannen	143	1117
Boer	1554	31637
Beetal	181	1691
Black Bengal	4	4
Ajmeri	36	229
Other improved breed	474	7038
Sheep	938	88421
<i>Local</i>	784	65410
Merino	7	402
Rambouillet	4	20
Coopworth	7	677
Kage	40	6248
Lampuchhre	11	1037
Baruwal	72	13334
Other improved breed	39	1293
Pig	863	38360
Chwanche	147	3294
Banmpudke	6	36
Hurra	73	325
Hampshire	296	9323
Landrace	335	10271
Duroc pig	283	5240
Meishan	16	62
Pakhribas black/Dharane black pig	347	4722
Other	273	5088

Table 5A: Livestock population by type of breed at day of enumeration, Province 1

Livestock by breeds	Estimated number of farms reported at least one <livestock>	Estimated livestock population
Goat	916	33216
<i>Local</i>	621	13113
<i>Khari local</i>	183	2738
Jamnapari	431	5137
Barbari	17	69
Sannen	115	930
Boer	488	9426
Beetal	105	620
Other improved breed	141	1182
Sheep	82	7233
<i>Local</i>	82	7233
Pig	414	16884
Chwanche	84	1229
Banmpudke	1	2
Hurra	49	104
Hampshire	167	6334
Landrace	82	1942
Duroc pig	98	783
Meishan	4	41
Pakhribas black/Dharane black pig	214	2757
Other	183	3693

Table 5B: Livestock population by type of breed at day of enumeration, Madhesh province

Livestock by breeds	Estimated number of farms reported at least one <livestock>	Estimated livestock population
Goat	279	6502
<i>Local</i>	182	2377
<i>Khari local</i>	14	556
Jamnapari	77	1664
Barbari	7	67
Boer	72	334
Beetal	34	620
Other improved breed	61	885
Sheep	7	395
<i>Local</i>	4	176
Lampuchhre	4	219
Pig	24	528
Chwanche	3	6
Banmpudke	3	16
Hurra	3	142
Hampshire	8	139
Landrace	7	149
Duroc pig	4	12
Pakhribas black/Dharane black pig	8	63

Table 5C: Livestock population by type of breed at day of enumeration, Bagmati province

Livestock by breeds	Estimated number of farms reported at least one <livestock>	Estimated livestock population
Goat	403	20204
<i>Local</i>	194	7415
<i>Khari local</i>	109	2127
Jamnapari	169	2767
Barbari	13	47
Sannen	5	18
Boer	213	7312
Beetal	1	21
Ajmeri	5	18
Other improved breed	24	478
Sheep	8	1226
<i>Local</i>	8	751
Lampuchhre	3	166
Baruwal	3	309
Pig	78	5309
Chwanche	11	1454
Banmpudke	2	19
Hurra	4	17
Hampshire	37	847
Landrace	34	773
Duroc pig	25	622
Meishan	3	7
Pakhribas black/Dharane black pig	39	1028
Other	24	543

Table 5D: Livestock population by type of breed at day of enumeration, Gandaki province

Livestock by breeds	Estimated number of farms reported at least one <livestock>	Estimated livestock population
Goat	606	25583
<i>Local</i>	312	12674
<i>Khari local</i>	160	4864
Jamnapari	192	3547
Barbari	23	23
Sannen	23	169
Boer	215	3600
Beetal	17	364
Black Bengal	4	4
Ajmeri	4	4
Other improved breed	49	335
Sheep	199	27377
<i>Local</i>	133	16219
Merino	4	82
Rambouillet	4	20
Baruwal	38	10373
Other Improved breed	33	684
Pig	152	9663
Chwanche	35	536
Hurra	9	45
Hampshire	30	1211
Landrace	105	5351
Duroc pig	40	1799
Pakhribas black/Dharane black pig	16	304
Other	21	418

Table 5E: Livestock population by type of breeds at day of enumeration, Lumbini province

Livestock by breeds	Estimated number of farms reported at least one <livestock>	Estimated livestock population
Goat	683	21711
<i>Local</i>	263	2856
<i>Khari local</i>	111	2964
Jamnapari	365	6342
Barbari	116	1040
Boer	342	6397
Beetal	25	68
Ajmeri	23	161
Other improved breed	74	1884
Sheep	76	10101
<i>Local</i>	50	8269
Kage	7	822
Baruwal	19	1010
Pig	157	4208
Chwanche	10	21
Hurra	9	17
Hampshire	39	376
Landrace	78	1470
Duroc pig	89	1752
Meishan	3	8
Pakhribas black/Dharane black pig	50	247
Other	33	317

Table 5F: Livestock population by type of breed at day of enumeration, Karnali province

Livestock by breeds	Estimated number of farms reported at least one <livestock>	Estimated livestock population
Goat	538	18969
<i>Local</i>	465	13383
<i>Khari local</i>	41	816
Jamnapari	112	2409
Barbari	63	442
Boer	136	1636
Other improved breed	7	284
Sheep	439	34975
<i>Local</i>	393	27242
Coopworth	7	677
Kage	32	5427
Baruwal	7	1022
Other improved breed	7	609
Pig	10	770
Chwanche	3	48
Hampshire	10	382
Landrace	6	184
Duroc pig	3	38
Meishan	3	3
Pakhribas black/Dharane black pig	6	67
Other	3	48

Table 5G: Livestock population by type of breed at day of enumeration, Sudurpashchim province

Livestock by breeds	Estimated number of farms reported at least one <livestock>	Estimated livestock population
Goat	476	24384
<i>Local</i>	378	15743
<i>Khari local</i>	75	1876
Jamnapari	81	1797
Boer	88	2932
Ajmeri	5	46
Other Improved breed	119	1989
Sheep	38	7113
<i>Local</i>	115	5520
Merino	3	320
Lampuchhre	5	652
Baruwal	5	620
Pig	128	999
Hampshire	5	34
Landrace	22	401
Duroc pig	23	234
Meishan	2	2
Pakhribas black/Dharane black pig	13	257
Other	9	70

Table 6: Changes in livestock population during reference year by age and sex, Nepal

Livestock by age, sex	Number of animals born	Number of animals dead from			Number of lost animals	Number of animals gifted to other	Number purchased animals	Number of sold animals	Total selling price (Rs.)	Number of animals received in full subsidies or free of cost
		natural /accidental causes	diseases	natural disasters						
Cattle	14554	1650	3051	259	170	3182	4850	5180	269085279	115
<i>Less than one year, male</i>	5585	669	1085	23	71	1413	48	402	2728112	14
<i>Less than one year, female</i>	6788	387	615	66	25	490	178	566	5848855	0
<i>One - three years, male</i>	606	40	146	23	10	353	2	255	3404174	9
<i>One - three years, female</i>	1575	100	146	8	0	212	194	521	14244423	53
<i>Three years and above male</i>		198	45	23	17	47	605	286	7165512	0
<i>Three years and above milking cow</i>		161	789	73	10	407	3448	2760	222208303	1
<i>Three years and above non-milking cow</i>		95	225	42	38	259	376	390	13485900	39
Buffalo	12475	1136	2022	110	33	234	6186	7673	315186057	244
<i>Less than one year, male</i>	4911	279	764	36	0	79	750	1353	23864942	0
<i>Less than one year, female</i>	4893	260	595	33	0	127	343	477	6999356	1
<i>One - three years, male</i>	1534	157	135	27	0	5	1013	2441	61932663	3
<i>One - three years, female</i>	1137	38	70	0	15	7	326	384	7873321	73
<i>Three years and above male</i>		7	16	0	0	0	182	279	13261119	5
<i>Three years and above milking buffalo</i>		335	269	14	15	8	3355	1241	124165820	10
<i>Three years and above non-milking buffalo</i>		59	173	0	3	7	217	1497	77088836	152
Goat	88484	4143	15065	672	694	574	11742	54703	739852587	726
<i>Below 6 month male</i>	28455	1281	4378	529	406	105	323	11270	110686628	0
<i>Below 6 month female</i>	24184	1312	3515	24	129	214	1517	8621	75501481	52
<i>6 month or above male</i>	17552	469	1632	67	46	127	4741	22390	408598346	174

Livestock by age, sex	Number of animals born	Number of animals dead from			Number of lost animals	Number of animals gifted to other	Number purchased animals	Number of sold animals	Total selling price (Rs.)	Number of animals received in full subsidies or free of cost
		natural /accidental causes	diseases	natural disasters						
6 month or above female	18293	1080	5540	51	114	128	5161	12423	145066132	501
Chyangra (Mountain Goat)	14039	1052	2332	659	81	172	17847	25895	526342812	0
Below 6 month male	4746	199	358	192	16	3	0	16	49479	0
Below 6 month female	3400	190	247	255	16	133	0	22	92385	0
6 month or above male	2430	357	861	66	7	29	17717	23183	491959731	0
6 month or above female	3463	306	865	146	42	7	131	2674	34241217	0
Sheep	38107	3034	6173	1554	1325	148	6284	22109	315282670	46
Below 6 month male	10917	944	1123	313	417	49	577	1905	16303957	46
Below 6 month female	10426	925	1499	314	252	49	496	982	5456972	0
6 month or above male	6400	368	986	499	247	50	1723	13095	225219623	0
6 month or above female	10364	798	2565	428	409	0	3488	6127	68302118	0
Pig	79880	6982	5825	382	271	165	2644	91358	631625173	331
Below 6 month male	37272	2922	3041	229	167	42	878	47587	301761100	126
Below 6 month female	32359	3915	2200	102	103	86	563	38294	208541595	126
6 month or above male	4693	59	212	0	2	0	441	3049	60325878	35
6 month or above female	5555	86	372	51	0	37	762	2429	60996600	45

Table 6A: Changes in livestock population during reference year by age and sex, Province 1

Livestock by age, sex	Number of animals born	Number of animals dead from			Number of lost animals	Number of animals gifted to other	Number purchased animals	Number of sold animals	Total selling price (Rs.)	Number of animals received in full subsidies or free of cost
		natural /accidental causes	diseases	natural disasters						
<i>Cattle</i>	2500	249	311	9	76	214	308	1556	52967349	0
<i>Less than one year, male</i>	779	14	115	0	30	56	0	249	1583491	0
<i>Less than one year, female</i>	1437	43	67	0	15	48	85	253	2118873	0
<i>One - three years, male</i>	89	0	0	0	0	96	0	87	1055485	0
<i>One - three years, female</i>	194	40	0	0	0	13	27	227	3419083	0
<i>Three years and above male</i>		81	0	0	0	0	15	75	1169903	0
<i>Three years and above milking cow</i>		40	40	9	0	0	181	638	42135389	0
<i>Three years and above non-milking cow</i>		30	88	0	31	0	0	27	1485125	0
<i>Buffalo</i>	948	135	189	0	16	14	762	1074	31929792	0
<i>Less than one year, male</i>	451	0	93	0	0	14	161	218	3451813	0
<i>Less than one year, female</i>	326	7	51	0	0	0	94	49	770545	0
<i>One - three years, male</i>	137	2	27	0	0	0	142	576	16431123	0
<i>One - three years, female</i>	34	7	0	0	15	0	11	61	1396339	0
<i>Three years and above male</i>		0	0	0	0	0	21	54	1573312	0
<i>Three years and above milking buffalo</i>		109	0	0	1	0	289	98	7733526	0
<i>Three years and above non-milking buffalo</i>		9	17	0	0	0	43	18	573133	0
<i>Goat</i>	20841	335	3180	0	62	81	1215	20182	270289267	389
<i>Below 6 month male</i>	6408	66	771	0	40	0	70	6209	70055887	0
<i>Below 6 month female</i>	5999	62	753	0	22	31	14	5228	46937247	29
<i>6 month or above male</i>	2964	4	200	0	0	0	182	5905	117671176	35

Livestock by age, sex	Number of animals born	Number of animals dead from			Number of lost animals	Number of animals gifted to other	Number purchased animals	Number of sold animals	Total selling price (Rs.)	Number of animals received in full subsidies or free of cost
		natural /accidental causes	diseases	natural disasters						
6 month or above female	5470	203	1456	0	0	50	949	2840	35624958	326
Sheep	4973	115	861	98	412	65	518	1770	15503231	0
Below 6 month male	1775	0	195	0	163	33	0	670	4401296	0
Below 6 month female	1396	33	91	22	65	33	4	380	2083348	0
6 month or above male	777	39	87	33	43	0	76	640	8420199	0
6 month or above female	1024	43	488	43	141	0	438	80	598388	0
Pig	32800	3980	1548	302	246	17	757	52355	355921220	86
Below 6 month male	16805	1628	855	214	167	9	314	29964	201989927	60
Below 6 month female	13911	2337	530	86	79	9	138	20677	112650798	26
6 month or above male	945	13	100	0	0	0	76	888	19373436	0
6 month or above female	1138	2	64	2	0	0	229	827	21907059	0

Table 6B: Changes in livestock population during reference year by age and sex, Madhesh province

Livestock by age, sex	Number of animals born	Number of animals dead from			Number of lost animals	Number of animals gifted to other	Number purchased animals	Number of sold animals	Total selling price (Rs.)	Number of animals received in full subsidies or free of cost
		natural /accidental causes	diseases	natural disasters						
Cattle	1786	69	464	10	23	208	933	816	58782703	60
<i>Less than one year, male</i>	818	33	187	0	13	129	23	33	120550	0
<i>Less than one year, female</i>	763	23	74	0	0	29	31	52	316629	0
<i>One - three years, male</i>	83	0	17	0	3	41	0	93	918002	9
<i>One - three years, female</i>	122	3	22	0	0	6	34	49	977703	22
<i>Three years and above male</i>		0	0	0	0	0	27	27	1084205	0
<i>Three years and above milking cow</i>		6	139	3	0	3	779	559	55271334	0
<i>Three years and above non-milking cow</i>		3	25	6	7	0	39	3	94282	28
Buffalo	1106	98	122	0	3	27	890	733	16907290	3
<i>Less than one year, male</i>	503	44	37	0	0	16	106	75	1191771	0
<i>Less than one year, female</i>	519	18	47	0	0	11	44	18	111326	0
<i>One - three years, male</i>	17	1	13	0	0	0	409	521	7858186	0
<i>One - three years, female</i>	66	15	7	0	0	0	3	26	630747	3
<i>Three years and above male</i>		0	0	0	0	0	5	3	120000	0
<i>Three years and above milking buffalo</i>		13	17	0	0	0	323	48	4078794	0
<i>Three years and above non-milking buffalo</i>		7	0	0	3	0	0	42	2916465	0
Goat	5835	70	494	6	33	121	1023	1456	12604453	3
<i>Below 6 month male</i>	1882	34	182	0	6	7	0	428	2849010	0
<i>Below 6 month female</i>	1818	36	197	3	0	30	335	559	3054221	0
<i>6 month or above male</i>	1182	0	25	3	13	68	554	357	6092171	3
<i>6 month or above female</i>	953	0	90	0	14	17	134	112	609050	0

Livestock by age, sex	Number of animals born	Number of animals dead from			Number of lost animals	Number of animals gifted to other	Number purchased animals	Number of sold animals	Total selling price (Rs.)	Number of animals received in full subsidies or free of cost
		natural /accidental causes	diseases	natural disasters						
Sheep	197	0	78	0	42	7	0	60	705195	4
Below 6 month male	102	0	11	0	14	0	0	35	334968	4
Below 6 month female	78	0	14	0	11	7	0	0		0
6 month or above male	11	0	0	0	7	0	0	25	370227	0
6 month or above female	7	0	53	0	11	0	0	0		0
Pig	910	10	80	0	0	0	35	420	2339254	0
Below 6 month male	343	0	40	0	0	0	0	138	533840	0
Below 6 month female	326	10	27	0	0	0	0	144	605431	0
6 month or above male	138	0	5	0	0	0	22	80	697021	0
6 month or above female	103	0	8	0	0	0	13	58	502963	0

Table 6C: Changes in livestock population during reference year by age and sex, Bagmati province

Livestock by age, sex	Number of animals born	Number of animals dead from			Number of lost animals	Number of animals gifted to other	Number purchased animals	Number of sold animals	Total selling price (Rs.)	Number of animals received in full subsidies or free of cost
		natural /accidental causes	diseases	natural disasters						
<i>Cattle</i>	4047	420	767	27	30	1397	791	1150	58862518	41
<i>Less than one year, male</i>	1703	275	277	0	10	804	24	82	829439	14
<i>Less than one year, female</i>	1536	57	178	18	0	291	35	229	3285950	0
<i>One - three years, male</i>	146	25	14	5	0	93	2	8	23418	0
<i>One - three years, female</i>	663	5	35	0	0	86	36	151	3247821	27
<i>Three years and above male</i>		5	0	0	10	0	24	19	625824	0
<i>Three years and above milking cow</i>		36	228	5	10	81	622	504	45618762	0
<i>Three years and above non-milking cow</i>		18	35	0	0	41	48	158	5231304	0
<i>Buffalo</i>	1461	138	193	14	14	25	1084	1494	69036889	0
<i>Less than one year, male</i>	642	83	33	0	0	0	254	454	8029659	0
<i>Less than one year, female</i>	467	0	74	0	0	17	17	124	2756974	0
<i>One - three years, male</i>	235	39	51	0	0	0	190	406	14143154	0
<i>One - three years, female</i>	117	16	1	0	0	0	90	78	1729579	0
<i>Three years and above male</i>		0	0	0	0	0	44	49	2872534	0
<i>Three years and above milking buffalo</i>		0	34	14	14	8	490	280	33398107	0
<i>Three years and above non-milking buffalo</i>		0	0	0	0	0	0	103	6106882	0
<i>Goat</i>	11293	408	1292	181	12	78	1482	6751	101212478	66
<i>Below 6 month male</i>	3867	116	505	160	5	0	220	1030	14876258	0
<i>Below 6 month female</i>	2863	189	483	21	3	65	444	557	5350205	0
<i>6 month or above male</i>	2996	33	146	0	0	2	416	3780	61827144	62
<i>6 month or above female</i>	1567	70	158	0	4	11	401	1384	19158871	5

Livestock by age, sex	Number of animals born	Number of animals dead from			Number of lost animals	Number of animals gifted to other	Number purchased animals	Number of sold animals	Total selling price (Rs.)	Number of animals received in full subsidies or free of cost
		natural /accidental causes	diseases	natural disasters						
Sheep	310	47	195	0	16	0	73	275	2329129	0
<i>Below 6 month male</i>	115	13	31	0	3	0	7	98	852581	0
<i>Below 6 month female</i>	113	17	88	0	11	0	33	65	573258	0
<i>6 month or above male</i>	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	25	169548	0
<i>6 month or above female</i>	83	17	49	0	2	0	33	87	733742	0
Pig	12187	745	816	0	7	89	618	9120	87905476	0
<i>Below 6 month male</i>	4234	396	467	0	0	16	210	4135	24504175	0
<i>Below 6 month female</i>	3467	298	273	0	6	35	145	3591	22348950	0
<i>6 month or above male</i>	2301	26	8	0	2	0	107	1091	28485540	0
<i>6 month or above female</i>	2185	26	67	0	0	37	156	303	12566811	0

Table 6D: Changes in livestock population during reference year by age and sex, Gandaki province

Livestock by age, sex	Number of animals born	Number of animals dead from			Number of lost animals	Number of animals gifted to other	Number purchased animals	Number of sold animals	Total selling price (Rs.)	Number of animals received in full subsidies or free of cost
		natural /accidental causes	diseases	natural disasters						
<i>Cattle</i>	2037	402	476	45	10	614	717	779	52536099	1
<i>Less than one year, male</i>	721	171	153	7	0	97	0	24	105144	0
<i>Less than one year, female</i>	1186	163	90	38	10	53	10	33	127403	0
<i>One - three years, male</i>	32	0	7	0	0	52	0	9	91201	0
<i>One - three years, female</i>	98	33	2	0	0	37	17	51	5081238	0
<i>Three years and above male</i>		7	9	0	0	42	43	90	2194190	0
<i>Three years and above milking cow</i>		19	192	0	0	251	558	481	40852703	1
<i>Three years and above non-milking cow</i>		9	23	0	0	81	89	91	4084220	0
<i>Buffalo</i>	2777	365	797	96	0	36	1626	1747	88127072	171
<i>Less than one year, male</i>	1246	129	298	36	0	0	135	266	5907317	0
<i>Less than one year, female</i>	1175	95	252	33	0	21	93	125	1393121	1
<i>One - three years, male</i>	113	10	18	27	0	0	141	247	7882270	3
<i>One - three years, female</i>	243	0	43	0	0	7	97	79	2070532	70
<i>Three years and above male</i>		7	11	0	0	0	90	69	3263786	5
<i>Three years and above milking buffalo</i>		118	77	0	0	0	985	377	38976854	7
<i>Three years and above non-milking buffalo</i>		5	97	0	0	7	86	583	28633192	85
<i>Goat</i>	12396	420	1356	62	66	94	2746	7374	113754029	45
<i>Below 6 month male</i>	3273	69	384	29	9	0	9	230	1419168	0
<i>Below 6 month female</i>	3271	144	386	0	22	29	33	289	4105890	0
<i>6 month or above male</i>	2547	77	190	4	4	57	2002	3871	82601608	18

Livestock by age, sex	Number of animals born	Number of animals dead from			Number of lost animals	Number of animals gifted to other	Number purchased animals	Number of sold animals	Total selling price (Rs.)	Number of animals received in full subsidies or free of cost
		natural /accidental causes	diseases	natural disasters						
6 month or above female	3305	130	395	29	30	8	701	2984	25627363	27
Chyangra (Mountain Goat)	5380	614	2315	0	29	29	17708	19941	449331300	0
Below 6 month male	1180	0	355	0	0	0	0	0		0
Below 6 month female	915	100	244	0	0	0	0	0		0
6 month or above male	1856	357	858	0	0	29	17708	17274	415175895	0
6 month or above female	1428	157	858	0	29	0	0	2667	34155406	0
Sheep	10474	1017	1225	324	129	50	4223	6528	114881437	0
Below 6 month male	2468	245	246	0	48	0	539	840	8833833	0
Below 6 month female	2068	254	355	4	29	0	459	394	2136046	0
6 month or above male	1984	247	186	286	18	50	914	2757	66569497	0
6 month or above female	3953	271	437	34	34	0	2310	2536	37342060	0
Pig	15687	436	1692	80	0	31	941	11624	80236827	245
Below 6 month male	7213	152	825	15	0	10	320	5020	31583902	66
Below 6 month female	5709	223	587	16	0	21	211	4948	26589545	100
6 month or above male	1148	21	93	0	0	0	191	773	6132965	35
6 month or above female	1617	40	187	49	0	0	220	882	15930414	45

Table 6E: Changes in livestock population during reference year by age and sex, Lumbini province

Livestock by age, sex	Number of animals born	Number of animals dead from			Number of lost animals	Number of animals gifted to other	Number purchased animals	Number of sold animals	Total selling price (Rs.)	Number of animals received in full subsidies or free of cost
		natural /accidental causes	diseases	natural disasters						
<i>Cattle</i>	3312	316	945	88	17	465	1511	661	38630667	10
<i>Less than one year, male</i>	1135	165	332	10	17	188	0	15	89487	0
<i>Less than one year, female</i>	1502	82	197	10	0	42	17	0		0
<i>One - three years, male</i>	233	15	107	10	0	33	0	53	1306106	0
<i>One - three years, female</i>	443	10	88	0	0	28	80	36	1408737	0
<i>Three years and above male</i>		23	17	15	0	0	23	0		0
<i>Three years and above milking cow</i>		21	153	31	0	63	1210	526	34680071	0
<i>Three years and above non-milking cow</i>		0	51	10	0	111	181	31	1146266	10
<i>Buffalo</i>	5133	245	620	0	0	30	1595	1929	82202049	60
<i>Less than one year, male</i>	1608	18	287	0	0	30	93	147	1994554	0
<i>Less than one year, female</i>	1835	122	157	0	0	0	96	100	991219	0
<i>One - three years, male</i>	1024	105	18	0	0	0	131	638	13946304	0
<i>One - three years, female</i>	666	0	15	0	0	0	126	106	1198600	0
<i>Three years and above male</i>		0	5	0	0	0	10	84	3973050	0
<i>Three years and above milking buffalo</i>		0	102	0	0	0	1061	282	29143230	0
<i>Three years and above non-milking buffalo</i>		0	35	0	0	0	79	572	30955091	60
<i>Goat</i>	19778	1091	2805	10	56	35	694	5870	74516436	92
<i>Below 6 month male</i>	6250	420	1348	0	26	0	24	346	3951392	0
<i>Below 6 month female</i>	4692	530	538	0	3	35	95	754	7154654	23
<i>6 month or above male</i>	4531	48	163	10	3	0	316	3376	46676486	23

Livestock by age, sex	Number of animals born	Number of animals dead from			Number of lost animals	Number of animals gifted to other	Number purchased animals	Number of sold animals	Total selling price (Rs.)	Number of animals received in full subsidies or free of cost
		natural /accidental causes	diseases	natural disasters						
6 month or above female	4305	93	756	0	23	0	259	1395	16733904	46
<i>Chyangra (Mountain Goat)</i>	34	0	17	0	0	0	0	21	214527	0
Below 6 month male	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	0		0
Below 6 month female	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	42905	0
6 month or above male	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	9	85811	0
6 month or above female	14	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	85811	0
<i>Sheep</i>	2763	562	837	134	190	0	10	4138	36856030	43
Below 6 month male	878	207	153	79	84	0	0	190	1590425	43
Below 6 month female	811	236	267	21	98	0	0	119	551057	0
6 month or above male	390	39	14	3	3	0	0	1766	21428075	0
6 month or above female	684	80	403	30	5	0	10	2063	13286473	0
<i>Pig</i>	14065	1307	964	0	0	14	182	12163	73054774	0
Below 6 month male	7017	522	479	0	0	0	21	5798	30881170	0
Below 6 month female	6635	786	445	0	0	14	64	5978	32367092	0
6 month or above male	119	0	3	0	0	0	26	145	3466023	0
6 month or above female	293	0	37	0	0	0	70	241	6340490	0

Table 6F: Changes in livestock population during reference year by age and sex, Karnali province

Livestock by age, sex	Number of animals born	Number of animals dead from			Number of lost animals	Number of animals gifted to other	Number purchased animals	Number of sold animals	Total selling price (Rs.)	Number of animals received in full subsidies or free of cost
		natural /accidental causes	diseases	natural disasters						
<i>Cattle</i>	483	147	10	75	14	43	422	172	6328597	0
<i>Less than one year, male</i>	305	8	0	0	0	39	0	0		0
<i>Less than one year, female</i>	146	18	7	0	0	0	0	0		0
<i>One - three years, male</i>	11	0	0	8	7	0	0	0		0
<i>One - three years, female</i>	20	4	0	8	0	0	0	0		0
<i>Three years and above male</i>		56	0	8	7	0	422	50	1665367	0
<i>Three years and above milking cow</i>		31	0	25	0	0	0	46	3251477	0
<i>Three years and above non-milking cow</i>		30	3	25	0	4	0	77	1411752	0
<i>Buffalo</i>	670	110	42	0	0	68	112	389	16670343	0
<i>Less than one year, male</i>	331	0	9	0	0	5	0	83	1601005	0
<i>Less than one year, female</i>	325	9	9	0	0	63	0	51	811408	0
<i>One - three years, male</i>	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	9	303963	0
<i>One - three years, female</i>	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	414882	0
<i>Three years and above male</i>		0	0	0	0	0	0	16	1288182	0
<i>Three years and above milking buffalo</i>		63	7	0	0	0	105	100	6768406	0
<i>Three years and above non-milking buffalo</i>		38	9	0	0	0	7	115	5482496	0
<i>Goat</i>	9120	855	3262	7	14	14	2530	5758	81738816	130
<i>Below 6 month male</i>	4094	70	562	0	0	0	0	1156	5476742	0
<i>Below 6 month female</i>	3195	160	506	0	0	0	97	377	1934254	0
<i>6 month or above male</i>	1131	231	631	0	0	0	486	3305	64403221	32

Livestock by age, sex	Number of animals born	Number of animals dead from			Number of lost animals	Number of animals gifted to other	Number purchased animals	Number of sold animals	Total selling price (Rs.)	Number of animals received in full subsidies or free of cost
		natural /accidental causes	diseases	natural disasters						
6 month or above female	700	394	1562	7	14	14	1947	919	9924600	97
<i>Chyangra (Mountain Goat)</i>	8527	399	0	379	0	133	0	5834	75642466	0
Below 6 month male	3532	189	0	126	0	0	0	0		0
Below 6 month female	2438	70	0	189	0	126	0	0		0
6 month or above male	568	0	0	0	0	0	0	5834	75642466	0
6 month or above female	1989	140	0	63	0	7	0	0		0
<i>Sheep</i>	15636	1037	2293	861	284	0	873	8289	131762284	0
Below 6 month male	5045	350	392	195	65	0	7	16	42722	0
Below 6 month female	5367	340	456	227	0	0	0	11	21361	0
6 month or above male	2030	7	436	150	85	0	406	7431	122065652	0
6 month or above female	3194	341	1009	288	134	0	460	831	9632548	0
<i>Pig</i>	3754	391	210	0	0	0	73	2936	14487648	0
Below 6 month male	1543	159	115	0	0	0	0	1183	5426705	0
Below 6 month female	2147	223	86	0	0	0	0	1715	7839457	0
6 month or above male	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	152686	0
6 month or above female	64	10	6	0	0	0	73	35	1068800	0

Table 6G: Changes in livestock population during reference year by age and sex, Sudurpashchim province

Livestock by age, sex	Number of animals born	Number of animals dead from			Number of lost animals	Number of animals gifted to other	Number purchased animals	Number of sold animals	Total selling price (Rs.)	Number of animals received in full subsidies or free of cost
		natural /accidental causes	diseases	natural disasters						
<i>Cattle</i>	391	47	78	5	0	242	168	46	977347	3
<i>Less than one year, male</i>	125	3	21	5	0	100	0	0		0
<i>Less than one year, female</i>	217	0	3	0	0	27	0	0		0
<i>One - three years, male</i>	12	0	0	0	0	38	0	5	9964	0
<i>One - three years, female</i>	36	5	0	0	0	41	0	8	109841	3
<i>Three years and above male</i>		27	18	0	0	5	52	25	426022	0
<i>Three years and above milking cow</i>		7	37	0	0	9	97	5	398567	0
<i>Three years and above non-milking cow</i>		5	0	0	0	22	19	3	32952	0
<i>Buffalo</i>	381	44	60	0	0	35	116	308	10312623	10
<i>Less than one year, male</i>	129	5	8	0	0	15	0	111	1688823	0
<i>Less than one year, female</i>	246	8	3	0	0	15	0	11	164762	0
<i>One - three years, male</i>	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	43	1367663	0
<i>One - three years, female</i>	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	20	432643	0
<i>Three years and above male</i>		0	0	0	0	0	10	3	170254	0
<i>Three years and above milking buffalo</i>		31	32	0	0	0	104	56	4066902	3
<i>Three years and above non-milking buffalo</i>		0	15	0	0	0	2	64	2421577	7
<i>Goat</i>	9221	963	2675	405	453	151	2052	7314	85737108	0
<i>Below 6 month male</i>	2681	506	625	340	318	98	0	1872	12058171	0
<i>Below 6 month female</i>	2345	191	653	0	78	25	498	857	6965010	0
<i>6 month or above male</i>	2201	77	275	49	26	0	785	1796	29326539	0

Livestock by age, sex	Number of animals born	Number of animals dead from			Number of lost animals	Number of animals gifted to other	Number purchased animals	Number of sold animals	Total selling price (Rs.)	Number of animals received in full subsidies or free of cost
		natural /accidental causes	diseases	natural disasters						
6 month or above female	1994	190	1122	16	30	28	769	2789	37387387	0
<i>Chyangra (Mountain Goat)</i>	99	39	0	280	52	10	140	99	1154518	0
Below 6 month male	28	9	0	66	16	3	0	16	49479	0
Below 6 month female	39	20	0	66	16	7	0	16	49479	0
6 month or above male	0	0	0	66	7	0	9	66	1055559	0
6 month or above female	32	9	0	82	13	0	131	0		0
<i>Sheep</i>	3753	257	685	139	250	26	588	1050	13245365	0
Below 6 month male	533	129	95	40	39	16	25	55	248133	0
Below 6 month female	594	46	228	40	38	9	0	14	91901	0
6 month or above male	1208	36	236	26	90	0	327	450	6196424	0
6 month or above female	1418	46	126	33	82	0	236	531	6708907	0
<i>Pig</i>	478	112	515	0	18	14	38	2741	17679974	0
Below 6 month male	117	65	259	0	0	7	13	1349	6841382	0
Below 6 month female	164	38	253	0	18	7	5	1241	6140322	0
6 month or above male	42	0	0	0	0	0	18	69	2018207	0
6 month or above female	155	8	2	0	0	0	1	83	2680063	0

Table 7: Milk production and lactation period by breeds of cow and buffalo by province

Livestock by breeds	Total number of cow/buffaloes	Number of cow/buffaloes giving milk	Per day average milk production (liter)	Per day per animal average milk production (liter)	Lactation period (average month)	Total milk production [§] (Liter)
Nepal						
Cow	24484	15380	157264	10		45803457
Local	4033	2098	6602	3	9	1800722
Jersy/Jersy crossbreed	9196	5954	59668	10	10	17431545
Holstein/Holstein crossbreed	10169	6809	86194	13	10	25110422
Others(improved)	1086	519	4800	9	10	1460768
Buffalo	17772	10841	83550	8		23231091
Local	5234	2658	12980	5	9	3592235
Murrah	7552	4839	43730	9	9	12234200
Murrah cross	4499	2978	23938	8	9	6584462
Others(improved)	488	366	2902	8	9	820193
Province 1						
Cow	4375	2376	23782	10		7053047
Local	754	418	1304	3	9	360809
Jersy/Jersy crossbreed	1671	986	10439	11	10	3188088
Holstein/Holstein crossbreed	1749	931	11634	12	10	3359355
Others(improved)	201	42	405	10	12	144795
Buffalo	1215	556	2797	5		756920
Local	842	390	1351	3	9	373413
Murrah	272	164	1423	9	9	375133
Murrah cross	99	2	23	10	12	8374
Others(improved)	2	0				
Madhesh						
Cow	2636	1551	14761	10		4240135
Local	554	220	720	3	8	167515
Jersy/Jersy crossbreed	884	573	5111	9	10	1463345
Holstein/Holstein crossbreed	762	484	6609	14	10	1940887
Others(improved)	436	274	2321	8	10	668388
Buffalo	1261	936	7869	8		2200179
Local	437	263	1874	7	9	502759
Murrah	562	453	4132	9	10	1185361
Murrah cross	165	148	1088	7	9	300986
Others(improved)	97	73	774	11	9	211072
Bagmati						
Cow	6153	4195	47143	11		13598510
Local	451	232	1306	6	9	367266
Jersy/Jersy crossbreed	2215	1522	15239	10	10	4487264
Holstein/Holstein crossbreed	3362	2369	29965	13	10	8564631
Others(improved)	125	71	633	9	9	179350
Buffalo	1939	1243	10819	9		3115707
Local	212	145	731	5	9	200025
Murrah	728	520	4708	9	10	1367208
Murrah cross	977	573	5339	9	10	1536018

[§] Total milk production is computed by multiplying average milk production in a day and average lactation period.

Livestock by breeds	Total number of cow/buffaloes	Number of cow/buffaloes giving milk	Per day average milk production (liter)	Per day per animal average milk production (liter)	Lactation period (average month)	Total milk production [§] (Liter)
Others(improved)	22	5	42	8	10	12456
Gandaki						
Cow	4956	3261	31339	10		8780496
Local	699	414	1259	3	9	322413
Jersy/Jersy crossbreed	2332	1503	14824	10	9	4060700
Holstein/Holstein crossbreed	1870	1345	15255	11	10	4397383
Others(improved)	55	0				
Buffalo	6200	4160	31624	8		8388183
Local	1202	621	2960	5	8	738530
Murrah	3304	2326	20241	9	9	5543655
Murrah cross	1439	1068	7480	7	8	1842285
Others(improved)	255	145	943	6	9	263713
Lumbini						
Cow	4527	2946	35827	12		10588147
Local	139	52	297	6	9	80096
Jersy/Jersy crossbreed	1915	1230	12715	10	10	3668297
Holstein/Holstein crossbreed	2232	1541	21491	14	10	6429433
Others(improved)	242	122	1325	11	10	410321
Buffalo	5073	2931	24187	8		6688869
Local	1345	643	3263	5	9	861570
Murrah	1838	1019	10320	10	9	2846887
Murrah cross	1809	1188	10008	8	9	2810551
Others(improved)	81	81	595	7	10	169861
Karnali						
Cow	911	490	1296	3		344663
Local	849	440	929	2	9	252372
Jersy/Jersy crossbreed	11	11	67	6	10	20137
Holstein/Holstein crossbreed	50	38	301	8	8	72155
Buffalo	1184	531	3004	6		937897
Local	682	307	1352	4	10	413592
Murrah	496	217	1611	7	11	512126
Others(improved)	7	7	41	6	10	12179
Sudurpashchim						
Cow	926	561	3116	6		1005980
Local	588	322	787	2	9	224053
Jersy/Jersy crossbreed	168	127	1272	10	12	443364
Holstein/Holstein crossbreed	144	101	940	9	11	297359
Others(improved)	27	10	117	12	12	41204
Buffalo	901	484	3250	7		976155
Local	514	290	1449	5	9	409000
Murrah	352	140	1293	9	11	421356
Murrah cross	11	0				
Others(improved)	23	54	507	9	10	145799

Table 8: Quantity of milk used in the reference week and per liter selling price of cow and buffalo milk by province

Milking livestock by province	Total milk production in the reference week (liter)	Quantity of milk in a week (liter)						Selling price of milk per liter (Rs.)
		Household consumption	Sold	Processed within the farm	Provided to the calf	Destroyed	Used in other purpose	
Nepal								
Cow	995395	49949 (5.0%)	881559 (88.6%)	38660 (3.9%)	22369 (2.2%)	946 (0.1%)	1912 (0.2%)	61
Buffalo	581121	50253 (8.6%)	496466 (85.4%)	23603 (4.1%)	9653 (1.7%)	642 (0.1%)	504 (0.1%)	77
Province I								
Cow	138139	12755 (9.2%)	120051 (86.9%)	3015 (2.2%)	2202 (1.6%)	41 (0.03%)	76 (0.1%)	55
Buffalo	20305	4374 (21.5%)	13597 (67.0%)	2123 (10.5%)	30 (0.1%)	75 (0.4%)	108 (0.5%)	66
Madhesh								
Cow	94001	4528 (4.8%)	85108 (90.5%)	653 (0.7%)	3340 (3.6%)	114 (0.1%)	258 (0.3%)	59
Buffalo	50285	3954 (7.9%)	45274 (90.0%)	884 (1.8%)	174 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	66
Bagmati								
Cow	311457	9161 (2.9%)	272057 (87.3%)	19771 (6.3%)	9543 (3.1%)	317 (0.1%)	609 (0.2%)	70
Buffalo	78111	6278 (8.0%)	70308 (90.0%)	1454 (1.9%)	61 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	10 (0%)	84
Gandaki								
Cow	217637	6197 (2.8%)	205165 (94.3%)	1224 (0.6%)	4738 (2.2%)	147 (0.1%)	166 (1.1%)	72
Buffalo	211688	10686 (5.0%)	184907 (87.3%)	11094 (5.2%)	4439 (2.1%)	519 (0.2%)	45 (0.0%)	101
Lumbini								
Cow	207743	7087 (3.4%)	187825 (90.4%)	10869 (5.2%)	1012 (0.5%)	149 (0.1%)	802 (0.4%)	54
Buffalo	171632	13227 (7.7%)	155476 (90.6%)	1256 (0.7%)	1359 (0.8)	35 (0.0%)	279 (0.2%)	68
Karnali								
Cow	6880	3590 (52.2%)	788 (11.5%)	988 (14.4%)	1515 (22.4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	49
Buffalo	23239	6017 (25.9%)	13950 (60.0%)	97 (0.4%)	3112 (13.4%)	0 (0%)	63 (0.3%)	65
Sudurpashchim								
Cow	19538	6632 (33.9%)	10566 (54.1%)	2142 (11.0%)	18 (0.1%)	179 (0.9%)	0 (0%)	50
Buffalo	25860	5719 (22.1%)	12954 (50.1%)	6695 (25.9%)	479 (1.9%)	13 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	55

Table 9: Number of farm reporting market agreement and percentage of milk covered by market agreement by province

Livestock /Province	Total number of farms	Estimated number of farms reporting market agreement for milk production	Percentage of milk covered by market agreement			
			Less than 25	25%-49%	50%-74%	75%-100%
Nepal						
Cattle	3853	1492	0	15	129	1348
Buffalo	3219	1218	0	13	69	1137
Province 1						
Cattle	806	369	0	10	70	289
Buffalo	581	124	0	2	13	108
Madhesh						
Cattle	317	163	0	0	9	153
Buffalo	240	128	0	11	4	113
Bagmati						
Cattle	502	122	0	0	14	109
Buffalo	317	106	0	0	10	96
Gandaki						
Cattle	595	296	0	5	5	286
Buffalo	639	247	0	0	0	247
Lumbini						
Cattle	718	490	0	0	23	467
Buffalo	718	508	0	0	38	469
Karnali						
Cattle	505	13	0	0	0	13
Buffalo	395	69	0	0	0	69
Sudurpashchim						
Cattle	411	40	0	0	8	32
Buffalo	330	38	0	0	3	35

Table 10: Number of farms by feeding practices and source of feed by types of livestock by province

Livestock / Province	Estimated number of farms reported at least one <livestock>	Major feeding practice			Source of feed used			
		Feeds/ grain	Straw/ green grass / silage	Grazing	Produced on the farm	Purchased	Common pasture	Exchanged
		Estimated number of farms			Estimated number of farms			
Nepal								
Cattle	3853	415	3036	403	3335	2448	933	14
Buffaloes	3219	211	2760	248	2927	2110	820	5
Goats/Mountain goat	4271	267	2079	1925	3328	2111	2118	11
Sheep	938		71	867	376	194	866	4
Province I								
Cattle	806	181	531	93	654	427	145	0
Buffaloes	581	6	511	64	512	225	151	0
Goats / Mountain goat	916	82	667	167	827	438	200	0
Sheep	82	0	0	82	21	4	78	0
Madhesh								
Cattle	317	119	166	32	263	278	58	0
Buffaloes	240	111	114	15	196	219	23	0
Goats / Mountain goat	279	35	167	77	228	189	110	0
Sheep	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0
Bagmati								
Cattle	502	19	444	39	416	430	57	14
Buffaloes	317	18	282	16	287	278	33	5
Goats / Mountain goat	403	49	220	135	356	294	164	11
Sheep	8	0	0	8	3	3	8	0
Gandaki								
Cattle	595	46	502	47	510	499	63	0
Buffaloes	639	22	556	61	573	520	90	0
Goats / Mountain goat	692	4	276	412	533	415	407	0
Sheep	199	0	14	185	106	62	195	4
Lumbini								
Cattle	718	40	660	17	678	511	32	0
Buffaloes	718	51	597	70	660	547	154	0
Goats / Mountain goat	683	63	533	87	641	375	175	0
Sheep	76	0	28	48	60	46	48	0
Karnali								
Cattle	505	0	385	120	404	203	313	0
Buffaloes	395	0	376	19	376	255	227	0
Goats / Mountain goat	818	9	42	766	323	259	766	0
Sheep	439	0	0	439	68	68	432	0
Sudurpashchim								
Cattle	411	9	347	55	411	101	265	0
Buffaloes	330	3	324	3	322	66	141	0
Goats / Mountain goat	479	25	173	281	419	142	296	0
Sheep	128	0	29	98	118	11	98	0

Table 10A: Number of farms by feeding practices and source of feed for pigs by province

Province	Pig							
	Estimated number of farms reported at least one pig	Major feeding practice			Source of feed used			
		Feeds/grain	Crops and by-product	Industry/hotel/household waste	Produced on the farm	Purchased	Common pasture	Exchanged
		Estimated number of farms			Estimated number of farms			
Nepal	863	504	72	287	602	657	31	2
Province 1	414	193	33	188	303	289	21	0
Madhesh	24	15	5	4	21	18	6	0
Bagmati	78	24	16	39	54	61	3	2
Gandaki	152	110	18	24	107	133	1	0
Lumbini	157	126	0	30	88	117	0	0
Karnali	10	10	0	0	3	10	0	0
Sudurpashchim	29	27	0	2	26	29	0	0

Table 11: Number of livestock and farms rearing livestock for breeding by province

Province	Farm rearing livestock for breeding									
	Bull/Ox Cattle		Bull buffalo		Buck (Male goat)		Male Sheep		Male Pig	
	Number of farms	Number of Bull Cattle	Number of farms	Number of Bull buffalo	Number of farms	Number of Buck	Number of farms	Number of male sheep (ram)	Number of farms	Number of male pigs
Nepal	505	552	695	780	3132	5703	813	2277	529	876
Province 1	112	136	82	84	685	1112	76	163	237	375
Madhesh	29	32	1	1	142	255	4	7	13	17
Bagmati	133	137	96	104	273	431	8	15	56	104
Gandaki	67	82	218	259	497	949	195	633	108	184
Lumbini	103	109	190	207	468	801	30	87	77	123
Karnali	25	41	64	74	658	1542	406	1194	10	10
Sudurpashchim	37	15	43	51	409	613	95	177	28	63

Table 12: Number of farms reporting animal house (shed) management by livestock and province

Livestock by province	Number of farms reported at least one <livestock>	Managed		Semi managed		Unmanaged/ Traditional	
		Number of farms	Percent (%)	Number of farms	Percent (%)	Number of farms	Percent (%)
Nepal							
Cattle	3853	1689	43.8	1516	39.3	649	16.8
Buffalo	3219	1418	44.1	1348	41.9	452	14.0
Goat/Chyangra (Mountain goat)	4271	1749	40.9	1937	45.4	585	13.7
Sheep	938	120	12.8	521	55.5	298	31.7
Pig	863	453	52.4	316	36.6	95	11.0
Province 1							
Cattle	806	287	35.6	351	43.6	168	20.8
Buffalo	581	120	20.6	307	52.9	154	26.5
Goat/Chyangra (Mountain goat)	916	359	39.2	450	49.1	107	11.7
Sheep	82	6	7.2	15	17.9	61	74.8
Pig	414	197	47.7	176	42.5	40	9.8
Madhesh							
Cattle	317	155	48.9	135	42.6	27	8.4
Buffalo	240	140	58.4	96	39.8	4	1.8
Goat/Chyangra (Mountain goat)	279	100	35.7	96	34.3	84	30.1
Sheep	7	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	100.0
Pig	24	12	48.4	11	47.4	1	4.1
Bagmati							
Cattle	502	263	52.3	155	30.9	85	16.8
Buffalo	317	146	46.2	98	30.8	73	23.0
Goat/Chyangra (Mountain goat)	403	208	51.6	125	31.0	70	17.5
Sheep	8	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	100.0
Pig	78	42	53.3	33	42.4	3	4.3
Gandaki							
Cattle	595	373	62.7	214	35.9	8	1.4
Buffalo	639	352	55.0	252	39.4	36	5.6
Goat/Chyangra (Mountain goat)	692	417	60.3	206	29.7	69	10.0
Sheep	199	71	35.4	76	38.3	53	26.4
Pig	152	88	58.0	44	28.9	20	13.1
Lumbini							
Cattle	718	485	67.6	142	19.7	91	12.7
Buffalo	718	492	68.6	167	23.2	59	8.2
Goat/Chyangra (Mountain goat)	683	321	47.1	263	38.5	99	14.5
Sheep	76	7	9.4	12	16.0	57	74.6
Pig	157	91	58.0	36	22.8	30	19.2
Karnali							
Cattle	505	18	3.5	396	78.5	91	18.0
Buffalo	395	27	6.9	351	88.9	16	4.1
Goat/Chyangra (Mountain goat)	818	78	9.6	647	79.1	93	11.4
Sheep	439	7	1.5	347	79.0	85	19.4
Pig	10	6	66.7	3	33.3	0	0.0
Sudurpashchim							
Cattle	411	108	26.4	123	30.0	179	43.6
Buffalo	330	141	42.7	79	23.8	110	33.5
Goat/Chyangra (Mountain goat)	479	265	55.3	152	31.7	63	13.1
Sheep	128	30	23.2	71	55.6	27	21.2
Pig	29	16	56.3	13	43.7	0	0.0

Table 13: Number of farms and area by type of land tenure by province

Types of land tenure by province	Land for livestock farm purpose	
	Number of farms	Area in hectare
Nepal		
Owned land	5745	4360.7
Rented from other	2436	2944.3
Other type of land tenure	421	494.9
Total	6486	7799.9
Province 1		
Owned land	1112	1389.5
Rented from other	494	609.4
Other type of land tenure	39	12.2
Total	1270	2011.1
Madhesh		
Owned land	364	339.4
Rented from other	133	152.9
Other type of land tenure	20	19.7
Total	404	512.0
Bagmati		
Owned land	596	530.2
Rented from other	402	475.1
Other type of land tenure	71	52.0
Total	771	1057.3
Gandaki		
Owned land	1052	738.8
Rented from other	646	837.9
Other type of land tenure	65	314.9
Total	1238	1891.6
Lumbini		
Owned land	980	624.9
Rented from other	604	549.4
Other type of land tenure	76	29.4
Total	1137	1203.8
Karnali		
Owned land	1084	436.7
Rented from other	56	51.0
Other type of land tenure	140	57.4
Total	1104	545.2
Sudurpashchim		
Owned land	556	301.2
Rented from other	103	268.5
Other type of land tenure	11	9.3
Total	561	579.0

Table 14: Area of land used by farm by land use type and province

Land use categories	Land for livestock farm purpose	
	Number of farms	Area in hectares
Nepal		
TOTAL AREA ON FARM	6486	7799.9
Total agricultural area	5244	6073.5
Land under temporary crops	4368	3727.2
Land under temporary meadows and pastures	658	502.3
Land under temporary fallow	446	147.2
Land under permanent crops	2035	1035.4
Land under permanent meadows and pastures	854	661.4
Total other area	6486	1726.4
Land under farm buildings and farmyards	6486	831.0
Land under forest and other wooded land	964	854.0
Land under pond	239	41.3
Other land (unutilized, rocks, wetlands, etc.)	0	0.0
Province 1		
TOTAL AREA ON FARM	1270	2011.1
Total agricultural area	1011	1553.3
Land under temporary crops	755	576.1
Land under temporary meadows and pastures	144	212.8
Land under temporary fallow	25	17.0
Land under permanent crops	448	495.5
Land under permanent meadows and pastures	138	251.9
Total other area	1270	457.8
Land under farm buildings and farmyards	1270	280.0
Land under forest and other wooded land	323	165.7
Land under pond	64	12.1
Other land (unutilized, rocks, wetlands, etc.)	0	0.0
Madhesh		
TOTAL AREA ON FARM	404	512.0
Total agricultural area	367	446.0
Land under temporary crops	358	309.8
Land under temporary meadows and pastures	17	17.8
Land under temporary fallow	11	0.8
Land under permanent crops	128	52.1
Land under permanent meadows and pastures	17	65.4
Total other area	404	66.0
Land under farm buildings and farmyards	404	52.1
Land under forest and other wooded land	0	0.0
Land under pond	47	13.9
Other land (unutilized, rocks, wetlands, etc.)	0	0.0

Land use categories	Land for livestock farm purpose	
	Number of farms	Area in hectares
<i>Bagmati</i>		
TOTAL AREA ON FARM	771	1057.3
Total agricultural area	715	881.5
Land under temporary crops	676	688.4
Land under temporary meadows and pastures	85	68.3
Land under temporary fallow	21	9.3
Land under permanent crops	162	95.4
Land under permanent meadows and pastures	27	20.1
Total other area	771	175.7
Land under farm buildings and farmyards	771	99.8
Land under forest and other wooded land	75	69.7
Land under pond	44	6.2
Other land (unutilized, rocks, wetlands, etc.)	0	0.0
<i>Gandaki</i>		
TOTAL AREA ON FARM	1238	1891.6
Total agricultural area	1089	1394.8
Land under temporary crops	918	870.9
Land under temporary meadows and pastures	184	160.0
Land under temporary fallow	178	74.5
Land under permanent crops	379	201.3
Land under permanent meadows and pastures	111	88.1
Total other area	1238	496.7
Land under farm buildings and farmyards	1238	138.1
Land under forest and other wooded land	166	358.2
Land under pond	13	0.5
Other land (unutilized, rocks, wetlands, etc.)	0	0.0
<i>Lumbini</i>		
TOTAL AREA ON FARM	1137	1203.8
Total agricultural area	1111	1009.6
Land under temporary crops	1103	824.3
Land under temporary meadows and pastures	81	12.4
Land under temporary fallow	59	21.5
Land under permanent crops	568	114.9
Land under permanent meadows and pastures	104	36.5
Total other area	1137	194.1
Land under farm buildings and farmyards	1137	115.8
Land under forest and other wooded land	202	70.6
Land under pond	57	7.7
Other land (unutilized, rocks, wetlands, etc.)	0	0.0

Land use categories	Land for livestock farm purpose	
	Number of farms	Area in hectares
Karnali		
TOTAL AREA ON FARM	1104	545.2
<i>Total agricultural area</i>	495	306.6
Land under temporary crops	153	49.4
Land under temporary meadows and pastures	89	21.7
Land under temporary fallow	123	21.1
Land under permanent crops	200	53.3
Land under permanent meadows and pastures	352	161.1
Total other area	1104	238.6
Land under farm buildings and farmyards	1104	60.2
Land under forest and other wooded land	140	177.6
Land under pond	13	0.8
Other land (unutilized, rocks, wetlands, etc.)	0	0.0
Sudurpashchim		
TOTAL AREA ON FARM	561	579.0
<i>Total agricultural area</i>	457	481.8
Land under temporary crops	406	408.3
Land under temporary meadows and pastures	57	9.3
Land under temporary fallow	30	3.0
Land under permanent crops	150	22.8
Land under permanent meadows and pastures	105	38.3
Total other area	561	97.3
Land under farm buildings and farmyards	561	84.8
Land under forest and other wooded land	57	12.2
Land under pond	2	0.2
Other land (unutilized, rocks, wetlands, etc.)	0	0.0

Table 15: Number of farms, area, production and use of product of major grass in the reference year by province

Major Grass	Number of farms	Area in hectare	Production in Kilogram	Quantity used for animal feed in Kilogram	Quantity of sold in Kilogram
Nepal					
Oat Grass	1309	714.6	30218041	29876507	8051
Berseem Grass	1058	535.2	44714285	41571081	12541
Vetch Grass	54	20.2	1482386	1482386	
Teosinte Grass	534	219.2	23725852	23483000	135468
Stylo Grass	197	132.0	3511366	3511366	
Napier	2383	1355.7	140719701	120635920	5792230
Broom Brass	200	55.8	670688	669546	109
Dale Grass	1594	603.4	70557718	69891975	6495
Province 1					
Oat Grass	225	167.1	3502177	3502177	
Berseem Grass	28	6.3	502007	502007	
Teosinte Grass	71	28.8	6755549	6755549	
Stylo Grass	31	6.4	140456	140456	
Napier	604	421.9	21982549	16353525	5626957
Broom Brass	76	42.2	601773	601773	
Dale Grass	339	180.4	47905732	47586677	
Madhesh					
Oat Grass	143	38.0	1324569	1321258	3311
Berseem Grass	115	39.8	993644	980110	12541
Vetch Grass	3	0.6	14900	14900	
Teosinte Grass	45	13.2	673847	673847	
Stylo Grass	3	0.7	56569	56569	
Napier	125	45.4	3297047	3295565	1482
Dale Grass	21	10.4	585863	579368	6495
Bagmati					
Oat Grass	342	140.2	7707771	7700448	2089
Berseem Grass	75	18.7	8562586	8562586	
Vetch Grass	1	0.0	300	300	
Teosinte Grass	63	9.3	1463926	1463926	
Stylo Grass	26	1.8	509687	509687	
Napier	391	231.2	35292247	26472046	157841
Broom Brass	48	5.3	36342	35200	109
Dale Grass	232	97.4	7177870	7175253	0
Gandaki					
Oat Grass	235	162.7	8497217	8494879	2338
Berseem Grass	66	19.1	834607	834607	
Vetch Grass	15	11.9	55481	55481	
Teosinte Grass	43	20.3	1233424	1233424	
Stylo Grass	54	67.9	1170602	1170602	
Napier	533	351.7	51045005	51039055	5950
Broom Brass	9	7.2	27918	27918	
Dale Grass	296	159.5	6932303	6730163	
Lumbini					
Oat Grass	278	96.9	6776528	6447966	313
Berseem Grass	711	335.3	29979770	26850100	
Vetch Grass	35	7.7	1411705	1411705	
Teosinte Grass	304	144.0	13439487	13196634	135468
Stylo Grass	77	51.5	1599339	1599339	

Major Grass	Number of farms	Area in hectare	Production in Kilogram	Quantity used for animal feed in Kilogram	Quantity of sold in Kilogram
Napier	582	202.0	24059932	18432808	
Dale Grass	335	44.1	3305350	3305350	
<i>Karnali</i>					
Oat Grass	17	10.0	268012	268012	
Berseem Grass	17	43.4	319677	319677	
Stylo Grass	5	3.6	34712	34712	
Napier	5	1.8	10681	10681	
Broom Brass	63	1.0	1894	1894	
Dale Grass	189	46.3	2257309	2257309	
<i>Sudurpashchim</i>					
Oat Grass	69	99.7	2141767	2141767	
Berseem Grass	45	72.5	3521996	3521996	
Teosinte Grass	9	3.7	159619	159619	
Napier	142	101.8	5032240	5032240	
Broom Brass	3	0.2	2760	2760	
Dale Grass	182	65.3	2393291	2257855	

Table 16: Number of farm reporting other agricultural activities along with the commercial livestock farming by province

Agriculture activities	Commercial agriculture activities		Non-commercial agriculture activities	
	Number of farms	Number of farms	Number of farms	Number of farms
Nepal				
Cereal crops	615	29.1	1628	65.3
Fruit crops	778	36.8	427	17.1
Poultry	180	8.5	81	3.3
Bee keeping	57	2.7	14	0.6
Floriculture	241	11.4	138	5.5
Vegetable crops	170	8.0	63	2.5
Cash crops (Tea, Coffee, Sugarcane, Cardamom etc.)	5	0.2	2	0.1
Fishery	7	0.3	0	0.0
Others	60	2.8	140	5.6
Total	2112	100	2494	100
Province I				
Cereal crops	127	33.3	208	46.1
Fruit crops	90	23.8	60	13.4
Poultry	47	12.3	31	6.9
Bee keeping	35	9.2	0	0.0
Floriculture	0	0.0	31	6.9
Vegetable crops	62	16.2	30	6.5
Cash crops (Tea, Coffee, Sugarcane, Cardamom etc.)	0	0.0	2	0.5
Fishery	7	1.9	0	0.0
Others	13	3.3	89	19.7
Total	380	100	451	100
Madhesh				
Cereal crops	17	25.7	123	92.6
Fruit crops	1	1.5	0	0.0
Bee keeping	11	15.9	0	0.0
Floriculture	8	11.6	0	0.0
Vegetable crops	20	30.6	0	0.0
Others	10	14.7	10	7.4
Total	67	100	133	100
Bagmati				
Cereal crops	6	2.1	128	60.1
Fruit crops	219	73.3	58	27.2
Poultry	20	6.6	5	2.1
Floriculture	45	15.1	18	8.4
Vegetable crops	9	2.9	5	2.1
Total	299	100	213	100

Agriculture activities	Commercial agriculture activities		Non-commercial agriculture activities	
Gandaki				
Cereal crops	86	25.6	231	49.5
Fruit crops	105	31.4	143	30.6
Poultry	58	17.4	20	4.4
Bee keeping	4	1.3	14	3.1
Floriculture	59	17.6	54	11.6
Vegetable crops	22	6.7	4	0.9
Total	334	100	468	100
Lumbini				
Cereal crops	153	32.8	374	62.3
Fruit crops	178	38.3	152	25.4
Poultry	41	8.9	25	4.2
Bee keeping	7	1.5	0	0.0
Floriculture	34	7.4	0	0.0
Vegetable crops	51	11.0	25	4.2
Others	0	0.0	23	3.8
Total	465	100	599	100
Karnali				
Cereal crops	100	31.6	416	99.0
Fruit crops	110	34.7	0	0.0
Poultry	11	3.5	0	0.0
Floriculture	63	20.0	0	0.0
Others	32	10.3	4	1.0
Total	316	100	420	100
Sudurpashchim				
Cereal crops	126	50.4	148	70.5
Fruit crops	75	29.8	13	6.4
Poultry	3	1.1	0	0.0
Floriculture	32	12.6	34	16.3
Vegetable crops	6	2.3	0	0.0
Cash crops (Tea, Coffee, Sugarcane, Cardamom etc.)	5	2.0	0	0.0
Others	5	1.8	14	6.8
Total	251	100	210	100

Table 17: Status of profit or loss in the farm during last three years by province

Province	Total number of farms	Loss all three years		One year profit		Two years profit		Profit all three years		Not applicable	
		Number of farms	Percent (%)	Number of farms	Percent (%)	Number of farms	Percent (%)	Number of farms	Percent (%)	Number of farms	Percent (%)
Nepal	6486	342	5.3	880	13.6	1544	23.8	2823	43.5	896	13.8
Province 1	1270	39	3.1	200	15.8	204	16.1	513	40.4	314	24.8
Madhesh	404	68	16.8	66	16.4	115	28.4	110	27.2	45	11.2
Bagmati	771	34	4.4	37	4.8	145	18.8	381	49.4	174	22.6
Gandaki	1238	34	2.7	123	9.9	398	32.2	523	42.2	160	12.9
Lumbini	1137	62	5.4	158	13.9	243	21.4	565	49.7	109	9.5
Karnali	1104	41	3.7	116	10.5	380	34.4	522	47.3	45	4.1
Sudurpashchim	561	65	11.7	180	32.0	59	10.4	209	37.3	49	8.6

Table 18: Number of farms reporting loan, subsidy/grant from government and status of insurance coverage during reference period by province

Particulars	Nepal		Province 1		Madhesh		Bagmati		Gandaki		Lumbini		Karnali		Sudurpashchim	
	Number of farms	Percent (%)														
Farm has received credit facility for livestock activities																
Yes	2966	45.7	652	51.3	199	49.1	451	58.5	635	51.3	623	54.8	198	17.9	209	37.2
No	3520	54.3	618	48.7	206	50.9	320	41.5	602	48.7	514	45.2	907	82.1	353	62.8
Total	6486	100	1270	100	404	100	771	100	1238	100	1137	100	1104	100	561	100
Farm has received loan for livestock with interest subsidy																
Yes	2294	77.3	549	84.3	102	51.4	371	82.3	552	86.9	570	91.4	16	8.0	134	64.4
No	672	22.7	103	15.7	96	48.6	80	17.7	84	13.1	54	8.6	182	92.0	74	35.6
Total	2966	100	652	100	199	100	451	100	635	100	623	100	198	100	209	100
Farm has received grant/subsidy from government																
Yes	2029	31.3	342	26.9	46	11.4	393	50.9	317	25.6	469	41.2	238	21.6	225	40.0
No	4457	68.7	928	73.1	358	88.6	379	49.1	921	74.4	669	58.8	866	78.4	337	60.0
Total	6486	100	1270	100	404	100	771	100	1238	100	1137	100	1104	100	561	100
Farm has done livestock insurance																
Yes	3685	56.8	778	61.2	296	73.1	625	81.0	843	68.1	777	68.3	169	15.3	197	35.1
No	2802	43.2	492	38.8	109	26.9	146	19.0	394	31.9	361	31.7	935	84.7	364	64.9
Total	6486	100	1270	100	404	100	771	100	1238	100	1137	100	1104	100	561	100
Reason for not secured by insurance																
Inaccessible	852	30.4	167	33.9	30	27.4	57	38.7	176	44.6	73	20.3	104	11.1	245	67.3
Expensive	388	13.9	0	0.0	3	3.0	0	0.0	23	5.8	32	9.0	330	35.2	0	0.0
Not necessary	758	27.1	199	40.3	37	34.2	16	11.0	86	21.7	152	42.1	236	25.3	33	9.0
No reimbursement from insurance claim	233	8.3	41	8.3	7	6.1	34	23.4	51	13.0	46	12.7	0	0.0	54	14.8
Service not provided by company	196	7.0	62	12.5	7	6.1	30	20.8	26	6.5	26	7.1	46	4.9	0	0.0
Don't know	374	13.4	24	4.9	25	23.1	9	6.1	33	8.3	32	8.8	219	23.4	33	8.9
Total	2802	100	492	100	109	100	146	100	394	100	361	100	935	100	364	100

Table 19: Current expenditure for livestock rearing purposes only by type of livestock farm during the reference year, Nepal

Topics of current expenditure	Total Current Expenditure in Rs.	Expenditure amount in rupees by type of livestock farm									
		Cow farm	Buffalo farm	Male Buffalo farm	Goat/ Chyangra (Mountain goat) farm	Sheep farm	Pig farm for meat purpose	Female Pig farm for reproduction	Cow and Buffalo farm (mixed)	Goat/Cyangra (Mountain goat) and Sheep farm (mixed)	Cow/Buffalo and Goat/ Chyangra (Mountain goat) /Sheep (mixed)
Total	6,136,163,429	2,113,962,449	1,119,538,263	40,800,300	1,239,366,145	73,585,985	160,060,823	470,418,113	680,518,889	100,923,908	136,988,554
Salary/Wage	976,638,102	343,635,754	180,453,665	9,772,000	167,870,962	21,043,424	29,673,101	44,330,855	100,976,936	48,366,579	30,514,827
Seed, Nursery	75,864,262	24,381,790	11,148,154	477,900	18,174,252	218,818	1,702,193	1,189,439	15,143,091	248,209	3,180,416
Purchase of livestock for sale or meat production purpose	716,593,824	94,389,839	16,020,285	11,601,000	494,979,497	19,361,911	12,248,467	5,137,910	35,789,095	14,258,279	12,807,541
Processed feed for livestock	1,912,410,803	717,019,038	396,912,539	5,973,700	137,541,439	1,701,781	68,822,801	299,866,458	230,877,349	12,128,050	41,567,648
Other feed for livestock (grass, cereal etc)	823,901,575	367,397,354	183,166,860	3,374,000	104,442,477	12,601,986	8,088,224	18,660,953	108,197,306	4,319,149	13,653,266
Chemical manure	23,210,340	6,876,471	5,677,427	627,000	4,652,473	200,944	303,644	774,382	3,139,055	3,432	955,512
Organic/ Compost manure	8,632,062	4,767,936	37,058	57,200	891,846	-	1,108,788	347,483	970,999	-	450,754
Pesticide	14,938,852	6,097,882	3,187,252	124,200	1,828,495	104,730	110,697	1,555,917	1,480,545	80,891	368,242
Medicine/ Vaccine	173,380,699	61,056,708	25,482,013	909,300	31,408,449	3,790,529	4,997,685	19,676,574	16,544,349	5,857,880	3,657,213
Irrigation	11,565,822	4,851,541	2,612,952	144,500	1,772,114	-	152,023	123,400	1,382,646	388,288	138,358
Water	22,005,459	10,172,049	3,238,012	73,500	1,456,003	188,699	772,845	716,647	4,580,624	5,238	801,842
Electricity	73,681,665	27,278,247	11,795,937	504,100	10,148,214	404,813	1,495,651	11,342,795	8,706,312	133,645	1,871,951
Fuel	110,468,210	32,138,669	27,463,811	634,900	16,587,647	8,815	2,529,782	7,324,430	17,078,265	2,711,515	3,990,376
Communication	23,190,114	6,293,181	4,248,033	129,200	6,251,128	631,066	632,371	1,608,826	2,020,324	671,818	704,168
Transportation	74,109,386	27,039,841	14,954,283	512,000	14,604,827	1,184,660	1,719,624	8,181,453	4,850,865	278,129	783,702
Tax/member and renew fee	54,371,087	16,657,603	13,743,481	736,400	12,005,124	1,706,195	1,192,300	2,024,656	3,059,188	778,722	2,467,417
Insurance	89,414,213	27,548,979	13,542,719	614,100	19,503,007	1,190,218	1,868,279	11,714,673	10,411,333	85,696	2,935,208
Rent of house/land	207,560,933	93,881,946	39,826,143	1,217,400	40,074,308	1,186,612	2,365,466	4,599,896	20,365,237	203,760	3,840,163
Bank commission/service charge fee	9,337,701	2,650,242	2,611,165	49,500	1,806,376	-	493,919	425,658	1,225,428	67,660	7,753
Bank interest of loan	571,651,587	191,487,884	143,256,721	2,310,000	111,586,768	2,823,065	14,439,149	17,843,894	79,057,451	1,094,343	7,752,311
Minor repair and purchased of material	71,777,447	24,185,498	12,913,186	584,000	18,074,956	466,981	2,120,803	3,812,324	5,356,787	2,079,553	2,183,360
Operating cost	22,084,399	10,283,661	1,319,480	339,900	2,134,935	18,391	655,880	544,342	5,511,172	608,938	667,701
Donation/gift	10,434,858	5,388,471	825,850	10,500	1,073,271	48,742	1,274,079	859,042	698,510	81,868	174,527
Other current expenditure	58,940,029	8,481,864	5,101,237	24,000	20,497,577	4,703,607	1,293,053	7,756,107	3,096,022	6,472,265	1,514,297

Table 20: Capital expenditure for livestock rearing purposes only by type of livestock farm during the reference year, Nepal

Topics of capital expenditure	Total Capital Expenditure in Rs.	Expenditure amount in rupees by type of livestock farm									
		Cow farm	Buffalo farm	Male Buffalo farm	Goat/ Chyangra (Mountain goat) farm	Sheep farm	Pig farm for meat purpose	Female Pig farm for reproduction	Cow and Buffalo farm (mixed)	Goat/ Chyangra (Mountain goat) and Sheep farm (mixed)	Cow/Buffalo and Goat/ Chyangra (Mountain goat) /Sheep (mixed)
Total	3,034,768,009	652,634,115	533,910,571	22,170,400	501,624,536	18,132,348	85,253,336	190,418,968	729,512,522	26,329,672	274,781,541
Land	625,612,783	39,170,257	44,496,552	3,000,000	53,007,230	-	-	114,451,462	183,737,089	2,689,518	185,060,674
Building (Purchased/repair)	1,097,665,938	165,745,994	126,102,062	14,800,000	273,748,746	2,189,365	74,804,000	45,181,248	345,934,758	7,767,365	41,392,400
Purchase of livestock for milk, wool production or reproduction purpose	714,882,753	242,411,563	242,338,039	1,746,500	62,887,473	14,231,018	3,929,852	12,831,801	119,202,584	9,036,320	6,267,603
Agriculture equipment/modern machinery	207,235,437	85,435,336	39,550,120	673,700	40,038,871	988,286	973,000	3,971,425	32,327,068	76,772	3,200,859
Computer/Printer	17,415,335	3,763,916	959,750	30,000	3,930,496	-	135,044	1,647,338	6,110,157	392,427	446,207
Vehicle	182,393,833	58,963,832	64,658,586	180,000	7,803,129	-	3,517,752	3,051,704	32,918,334	-	11,300,496
Repair of capital asset	116,742,358	50,241,662	11,911,421	187,000	7,351,359	40,278	1,484,958	6,575,279	7,588,631	5,412,783	25,948,987
Furniture	10,703,240	2,139,529	1,187,540	356,200	2,678,841	22,975	109,109	1,701,204	1,076,328	947,237	484,277
Other capital asset	62,116,332	4,762,025	2,706,500	1,197,000	50,178,390	660,425	299,621	1,007,508	617,574	7,251	680,038

Table 21: Capital sale for livestock rearing purposes only by type of livestock farm during the reference year, Nepal

Topics of capital sold	Total Capital sold amount in Rs.	Sold amount in rupees by type of livestock farm									
		Cow farm	Buffalo farm	Male Buffalo farm	Goat/ Chyangra (Mountain goat) farm	Sheep farm	Pig farm for meat purpose	Female Pig farm for reproduction	Cow and Buffalo farm (mixed)	Goat/Chyangra (Mountain goat) and Sheep farm (mixed)	Cow/Buffalo and Goat/ Chyangra (Mountain goat)/Sheep (mixed)
Total	273,455,394	42,801,162	72,321,305	3,012,000	69,620,992	-	661,508	38,717,377	46,321,050	-	-
Land	242,731,719	27,954,164	64,941,454	-	69,246,441	-	-	38,632,285	41,957,374	-	-
Building (Purchased/repair)	16,205,944	6,487,117	4,584,800	550,000	-	-	661,508	-	3,922,518	-	-
Agriculture equipment/modern machinery	2,513,287	865,237	1,463,977	135,000	-	-	-	49,073	-	-	-
Computer/Printer	551,955	315,682	236,273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle	5,838,740	3,538,740	-	2,300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repair of capital asset	4,843,579	3,347,228	1,094,800	27,000	374,550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture	36,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,020	-	-	-
Other capital asset	734,151	292,993	-	-	-	-	-	-	441,158	-	-

Table 22: Number of farm reporting agro tourism practice on the farm and earned from the agro-tourism during the reference year by province

Province	Total number of farms	Number of farm reporting agro-tourism practice	Percent (%)	Total amount received from agro-tourism Rs.
Nepal	6486	531	8.2	1496068
Province 1	1270	180	14.2	117697
Madhesh	404	4	1.1	0
Bagmati	771	205	26.6	1127436
Gandaki	1238	15	1.2	250935
Lumbini	1137	40	3.6	0
Karnali	1104	16	1.5	0
Sudurpashchim	561	70	12.5	0

Table 23: Number and percent of farm reported severe shocks hit on the farm during the reference year by province

Province	Total number of farms	Livestock farms reported any severe shock hitting on the farm	
		Number of farms	Percent (%)
Nepal	6486	1540	23.7
Province 1	1270	171	13.5
Madhesh	404	20	4.9
Bagmati	771	102	13.3
Gandaki	1238	378	30.5
Lumbini	1137	202	17.7
Karnali	1104	552	50.0
Sudurpashchim	561	116	20.6

Table 24: Number and percent of farm reported by type of shocks and rank of shock's severity by province

Particulars	Severity of shock					
	Ranked as most severe		Ranked as second-most severe		Ranked as third-most severe	
	Number of farms	% of farms reporting shocks	Number of farms	% of farms reporting shocks	Number of farms	% of farms reporting shocks
Nepal						
Drought	108	7.0	75	4.8	9	0.6
Partial rainfall/Erratic rains	18	1.2	78	5.1	18	1.2
Floods/ Sink/Landslides	234	15.2	29	1.9	41	2.7
Cold waves	23	1.5	2	0.1	29	1.9
Hailstone	108	7.0	40	2.6	25	1.6
Loss from wildlife	181	11.7	241	15.7	96	6.2
Fire	93	6.0	21	1.4	9	0.6
Unusually low prices for output	8	0.5	44	2.9	25	1.6
Storm	68	4.4	53	3.5	28	1.8
Unusually high level of livestock/crop diseases	681	44.2	127	8.2	74	4.8
Unusually high prices for livestock/agricultural inputs			15	1.0	4	0.3
Unusually high food prices of livestock feed	20	1.3	63	4.1	47	3.1
Province I						
Drought			14	7.9	1	0.6
Partial rainfall/Erratic rains			7	4.4	1	0.6
Floods/ Sink/Landslides	32	18.6	11	6.3	7	4.2
Cold waves					14	7.9
Hailstone	33	19.2				
Loss from wildlife	7	4.2				
Unusually low prices for output			1	0.6	14	7.9
Storm	4	2.4	16	9.2	7	4.4
Unusually high level of livestock/crop diseases	95	55.5	4	2.3	0	0.0
Unusually high food prices of livestock feed			17	9.7		
Madhesh						
Unusually high level of livestock/crop diseases	20	100.0				
Bagmati						
Drought	1	1.0				
Floods/ Sink/Landslides					1	1.0
Loss from wildlife	11	10.7				

Particulars	Severity of shock					
	Ranked as most severe		Ranked as second-most severe		Ranked as third-most severe	
	Number of farms	% of farms reporting shocks	Number of farms	% of farms reporting shocks	Number of farms	% of farms reporting shocks
Fire	5	5.1	11	10.7		
Unusually low prices for output	3	3.3				
Storm	14	13.9				
Unusually high level of livestock/crop diseases	68	66.2	1	1.0		
Unusually high prices for livestock/agricultural inputs			3	3.3		
Unusually high food prices of livestock feed			9	8.8	3	3.3
Gandaki						
Drought	90	23.8	36	9.6	8	2.2
Partial rainfall/Erratic rains	18	4.8	62	16.4	17	4.6
Floods/ Sink/Landslides	16	4.2	12	3.2	24	6.5
Cold waves			2	0.5	16	4.2
Hailstone	5	1.2				
Loss from wildlife	68	18.0	51	13.4	62	16.4
Fire			0	0.0	4	1.1
Unusually low prices for output	4	1.2	29	7.6	11	3.0
Storm	28	7.5	20	5.3	21	5.5
Unusually high level of livestock/crop diseases	137	36.1	59	15.5		
Unusually high prices for livestock/agricultural inputs			4	1.1	4	1.2
Unusually high food prices of livestock feed	12	3.1	38	10.0	44	11.6
Lumbini						
Drought	7	3.5				
Floods/ Sink/Landslides	108	53.6	2	0.9		
Cold waves	23	11.4				
Loss from wildlife			7	3.5	2	0.9
Fire			10	5.2		
Unusually low prices for output			15	7.4		
Storm	15	7.4	17	8.7		
Unusually high level of livestock/crop diseases	48	23.6	17	8.7	10	5.2

Particulars	Severity of shock					
	Ranked as most severe		Ranked as second-most severe		Ranked as third-most severe	
	Number of farms	% of farms reporting shocks	Number of farms	% of farms reporting shocks	Number of farms	% of farms reporting shocks
Unusually high food prices of livestock feed	1	0.5				
Karnali						
Floods/ Sink/Landslides	70	12.7			4	0.8
Hailstone	67	12.2	32	5.9		
Loss from wildlife	87	15.7	183	33.2	32	5.9
Fire	63	11.4				
Unusually high level of livestock/crop diseases	258	46.7	46	8.3	63	11.4
Unusually high food prices of livestock feed	7	1.2				
Sudurpashchim						
Drought	10	8.3	25	21.3		
Partial rainfall/Erratic rains			8	7.2		
Floods/ Sink/Landslides	7	6.4	5	4.0	5	4.0
Hailstone	3	2.9	7	6.4	25	21.3
Loss from wildlife	8	6.8				
Fire	25	21.3			5	4.3
Storm	6	5.4				
Unusually high level of livestock/crop diseases	57	49.0				
Unusually high prices for livestock/agricultural inputs			7	6.4		

Table 25: Number and percent of farms reporting response to mitigate of shocks on the farm by province

Farm's main response to shocks	Responses of shock					
	Ranked as first-most response		Ranked as second-most response		Ranked as third-most response	
	Number of farms	Percent (%)	Number of farms	Percent (%)	Number of farms	Percent (%)
Nepal						
Sold land and/or buildings	-	-	-	-	23	1.5
Sold grass crops and/or livestock	134	8.7	39	2.5	9	0.6
Sold machine and equipment including other assets	14	0.9	-	-	-	-
Found other work except livestock	92	6.0	69	4.5	36	2.3
Received help from government	117	7.6	-	-	-	-
Received help from NGOs or other organizations	-	-	-	-	25	1.6
Reduced expenses on the farm (labour cost, capital cost etc.)	5	0.3	46	3.0	9	0.6
Received loan	114	7.4	104	6.7	19	1.2
Received compensation from insurance	131	8.5	1	0.1	0	0.0
Own savings	555	36.0	220	14.3	23	1.5
None	380	24.7	47	3.0	14	0.9
Province I						
Sold grass crops and/or livestock	27	15.7	-	-	9	5.0
Found other work except livestock	0	0.0	37	21.5	14	7.9
Reduced expenses on the farm (labour cost, capital cost etc.)	-	-	-	-	9	5.4
Received loan	15	8.5	1	0.6	-	-
Received compensation from insurance	41	23.8	1	0.6	-	-
Own savings	46	26.7	49	28.4	7	4.4
None	43	25.2	7	4.2	-	-
Madhesh						
Received loan	3	16.6	-	-	-	-
Received compensation from insurance	17	83.4	-	-	-	-
Own savings	0	0.0	13	66.5	-	-
Bagmati						
Sold grass crops and/or livestock	-	-	5	5.1	-	-
Sold machine and equipment including other assets	5	5.1	-	-	-	-
Found other work except livestock	3	3.3	-	-	-	-
Received help from government	1	1.0	-	-	-	-
Reduced expenses on the farm (labour cost, capital cost etc.)	0	0.0	3	3.3	-	-
Received loan	20	19.5	3	3.3	5	4.4
Received compensation from insurance	21	20.5	-	-	-	-
Own savings	36	35.0	10	9.8	-	-
None	16	15.7	-	-	-	-

Farm's main response to shocks	Responses of shock					
	Ranked as first-most response		Ranked as second-most response		Ranked as third-most response	
	Number of farms	Percent (%)	Number of farms	Percent (%)	Number of farms	Percent (%)
Gandaki						
Sold grass crops and/or livestock	29	7.6	27	7.1	-	-
Sold machine and equipment including other assets	8	2.2	-	-	-	-
Found other work except livestock	58	15.4	33	8.6	13	3.5
Received help from government	14	3.7	-	-	-	-
Received help from NGOs or other organizations	0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Reduced expenses on the farm (labour cost, capital cost etc.)	5	1.2	20	5.3	-	-
Received loan	4	1.2	12	3.1	4	1.1
Received compensation from insurance	18	4.7	-	-	-	-
Own savings	217	57.3	65	17.3	15	4.0
None	25	6.7	35	9.4	14	3.8
Lumbini						
Sold land and/or buildings	-	-	-	-	23	11.4
Sold grass crops and/or livestock	1	0.5	7	3.5	-	-
Found other work except livestock	23	11.4	-	-	-	-
Received help from government	10	5.2	-	-	-	-
Reduced expenses on the farm (labour cost, capital cost etc.)	0	0.0	17	8.7	-	-
Received loan	9	4.3	-	-	10	5.2
Received compensation from insurance	35	17.3	-	-	-	-
Own savings	52	25.9	51	25.2	-	-
None	72	35.5	-	-	-	-
Karnali						
Sold grass crops and/or livestock	70	12.7	-	-	-	-
Received help from government	63	11.4	-	-	-	-
Received loan	32	5.9	63	11.4	-	-
Own savings	162	29.4	-	-	-	-
None	224	40.6	4	0.8	-	-
Sudurpashchim						
Sold grass crops and/or livestock	7	6.4	-	-	-	-
Found other work except livestock	7	6.4	-	-	10	8.3
Received help from government	28	24.3	-	-	-	-
Received help from NGOs or other organizations	-	-	-	-	25	21.3
Reduced expenses on the farm (labour cost, capital cost etc.)	-	-	5	4.3	-	-
Received loan	31	26.5	25	21.3	-	-
Own savings	42	36.4	32	27.7	-	-

Table 26: Number and percent of farm recovered from the shock and general perception of the level of shock compared to the past during the reference year by province

Particulars	Nepal		Province 1		Madhesh		Bagmati		Gandaki		Lumbini		Karnali		Sudurpashchim	
	Number of farms	Percent (%)														
Farm has fully recovered from the shock																
Yes	1356	88.0	143	83.7	10	49.9	55	54.1	326	86.2	192	95.2	548	99.2	82	70.6
No	185	12.0	28	16.3	10	50.1	47	45.9	52	13.8	10	4.8	4	0.8	34	29.4
Total	1540	100.0	171	100.0	20	100.0	102	100.0	378	100.0	202	100.0	552	100.0	116	100.0
Farm is now better able to cope with the shocks																
Yes	1317	85.5	151	88.1	10	50.1	66	64.2	265	70.2	174	86.2	548	99.2	104	89.6
No	223	14.5	20	11.9	10	49.9	37	35.8	113	29.8	28	13.8	4	0.8	12	10.4
Total	1540	100.0	171	100.0	20	100.0	102	100.0	378	100.0	202	100.0	552	100.0	116	100.0
General perception of the level of severity of shocks compared to the past																
Similar	531	34.5	82	48.1	0	0.0	81	79.5	115	30.5	124	61.7	123	22.3	5	4.3
Greater	567	36.8	12	6.9	20	100.0	5	4.4	156	41.2	37	18.2	277	50.1	61	53.0
Lower	442	28.7	77	45.0	0	0.0	16	16.1	107	28.2	40	20.0	153	27.6	49	42.7
Total	1540	100.0	171	100.0	20	100.0	102	100.0	378	100.0	202	100.0	552	100.0	116	100.0

Table 27: Number and percent of farm reporting affected from the Covid-19 on the farm during the reference year by province

Particulars	Nepal		Province 1		Madhesh		Bagmati		Gandaki		Lumbini		Karnali		Sudurpashchim	
	Number of farms	Percent (%)														
Farm has affected from Covid-19																
Yes	3941	60.8	796	62.7	291	72.0	460	59.7	836	67.5	939	82.6	312	28.3	306	54.5
No	2545	39.2	474	37.3	113	28.0	311	40.3	402	32.5	198	17.4	792	71.7	255	45.5
Total	6486	100.0	1270	100.0	404	100.0	771	100.0	1238	100.0	1137	100.0	1104	100.0	561	100.0
Impact of Covid 19 on the farm																
Lack of market	3062	77.7	636	79.9	249	85.7	377	81.8	636	76.1	732	77.9	224	71.8	207	67.7
Lack of capital	1243	31.5	281	35.3	191	65.6	165	35.8	209	25.1	265	28.2	6	2.0	126	41.1
Lack of manure	479	12.2	62	7.8	82	28.2	116	25.3	84	10.1	109	11.6	0	0.0	25	8.0
Decline in the price of the product	1587	40.3	255	32.1	80	27.4	297	64.5	315	37.7	541	57.6	83	26.6	15	5.1
Lack of animal kid	311	7.9	22	2.8	28	9.6	123	26.7	127	15.1	4	0.4	0	0.0	8	2.5
Difficult in payment of loan	824	20.9	137	17.2	108	37.1	164	35.7	175	21.0	211	22.5	3	1.0	25	8.2
Lack of agriculture machinery	316	8.0	0	0.0	29	9.8	98	21.2	69	8.3	120	12.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Risk in investment	998	25.3	80	10.0	150	51.5	147	31.9	217	26.0	243	25.9	70	22.3	92	30.0
Lack of labour	564	14.3	109	13.7	28	9.5	108	23.4	156	18.7	156	16.6	0	0.0	8	2.6
Lack of transportation	679	17.2	143	17.9	38	12.9	127	27.7	228	27.2	108	11.5	3	1.0	33	10.7
Lack of animal feed	2144	54.4	457	57.4	177	60.8	318	69.1	440	52.7	580	61.8	81	25.9	90	29.5
Lack of treatment	912	23.1	189	23.7	63	21.7	113	24.6	196	23.4	182	19.4	138	44.2	30	9.9
Lack of technician service	894	22.7	152	19.1	83	28.7	89	19.3	225	26.9	277	29.5	42	13.6	26	8.4
Delay in receiving the payment of product	536	13.6	29	3.7	59	20.4	95	20.7	187	22.4	136	14.5	0	0.0	29	9.4

Table 28: Use, number and loss of agriculture machinery/equipment on the farm during the reference period by province

Agricultural machinery/ equipment	Number of farms having equipment on the day enumeration	Number of machinery/ equipment in use on the day of enumeration	No. of farm reporting Machinery/ equipment used in the farm during the reference year	Total number of loss by disaster
Nepal				
Milking machine	169	409	163	62
Chaff cutter	2607	3070	2541	209
Rubber mat	632	7077	646	116
Milk Tanker	112	178	151	68
Cold Chain Van	43	62	66	0
Milk chilling Vat	125	144	171	9
Baling machine	231	262	264	23
Dryer	0	0	13	0
Feeder	447	5120	402	278
Feeder waterer	195	3325	158	21
Wheel barrow	593	1115	621	227
Shallow Tube Well	612	741	624	16
Deep Tube Well	352	438	385	42
Pump set	922	1186	999	49
Tractor	744	947	1035	15
Animal Drawn Cart	212	312	251	58
Refrigerator	716	1064	753	36
Generator	289	319	324	5
Sprayer	1036	1433	1088	56
Pressure cleaner	118	159	129	2
Feed mill machine	300	333	326	19
Other Equipment	1237	5554	1222	261
Province 1				
Milking machine	15	16	15	0
Chaff cutter	681	815	667	70
Rubber mat	154	1184	154	16
Milk Tanker	10	10	10	0
Milk chilling Vat	15	15	35	0
Baling machine	23	23	24	0
Dryer	0	0	7	0
Feeder	9	275	9	0
Wheel barrow	43	60	71	14
Shallow Tube Well	238	312	261	9
Deep Tube Well	95	110	84	12
Pump set	173	221	187	0
Tractor	75	90	158	0
Animal Drawn Cart	24	39	24	0
Refrigerator	47	77	55	15
Generator	69	69	55	0
Sprayer	323	470	339	9
Pressure cleaner	3	3	1	2
Feed mill machine	4	8	4	0

Agricultural machinery/ equipment	Number of farms having equipment on the day of enumeration	Number of machinery/ equipment in use on the day of enumeration	No. of farm reporting Machinery/ equipment used in the farm during the reference year	Total number of loss by disaster
Other Equipment	267	954	233	0
<i>Madhesh</i>				
Milking machine	6	6	10	3
Chaff cutter	281	333	281	6
Rubber mat	32	157	29	0
Milk Tanker	31	31	34	0
Cold Chain Van	17	17	17	0
Milk chilling Vat	13	13	13	0
Wheel barrow	16	19	19	0
Shallow Tube Well	76	83	81	5
Deep Tube Well	95	114	97	0
Pump set	135	186	142	3
Tractor	44	63	128	0
Animal Drawn Cart	48	48	54	0
Refrigerator	32	48	35	0
Generator	16	23	19	0
Sprayer	92	118	99	0
Pressure cleaner	10	13	10	0
Feed mill machine	3	3	3	0
Other Equipment	14	14	20	3
<i>Bagmati</i>				
Milking machine	59	156	50	9
Chaff cutter	397	482	388	18
Rubber mat	175	3180	188	90
Milk Tanker	36	61	37	68
Cold Chain Van	1	2	6	0
Milk chilling Vat	57	63	53	9
Baling machine	6	7	7	0
Dryer	0	0	1	0
Feeder	47	1167	47	0
Feeder waterer	32	1207	28	0
Wheel barrow	146	309	146	0
Shallow Tube Well	6	10	6	0
Deep Tube Well	66	118	66	9
Pump set	203	284	211	14
Tractor	159	203	207	4
Animal Drawn Cart	0	0	0	41
Refrigerator	201	306	199	14
Generator	52	53	57	0
Sprayer	261	340	293	29
Pressure cleaner	21	31	20	0
Feed mill machine	70	70	70	0
Other Equipment	220	1013	218	23
<i>Gandaki</i>				
Milking machine	34	96	39	33
Chaff cutter	483	545	477	28

Agricultural machinery/equipment	Number of farms having equipment on the day of enumeration	Number of machinery/equipment in use on the day of enumeration	No. of farm reporting Machinery/ equipment used in the farm during the reference year	Total number of loss by disaster
Rubber mat	139	1835	146	0
Milk Tanker	19	23	28	0
Cold Chain Van	7	7	12	0
Milk chilling Vat	31	45	36	0
Baling machine	54	83	63	0
Dryer	0	0	5	0
Feeder	19	113	28	187
Feeder waterer	43	465	28	0
Wheel barrow	218	407	223	214
Shallow Tube Well	56	56	56	0
Deep Tube Well	16	16	16	0
Pump set	54	54	80	4
Tractor	66	77	146	0
Animal Drawn Cart	29	114	73	17
Refrigerator	235	419	246	7
Generator	51	67	89	5
Sprayer	78	117	71	0
Pressure cleaner	30	53	27	0
Feed mill machine	114	130	117	9
Other Equipment	264	1869	327	214
Lumbini				
Milking machine	51	131	51	17
Chaff cutter	684	797	634	51
Rubber mat	128	709	128	10
Milk Tanker	17	52	43	0
Cold Chain Van	17	35	28	0
Milk chilling Vat	0	0	25	0
Baling machine	80	80	103	23
Feeder	372	3565	314	91
Feeder waterer	121	1653	102	21
Wheel barrow	154	296	146	0
Shallow Tube Well	171	215	182	0
Deep Tube Well	66	66	109	21
Pump set	304	387	333	25
Tractor	377	484	372	10
Animal Drawn Cart	106	106	93	0
Refrigerator	158	169	173	0
Generator	80	80	84	0
Sprayer	212	279	248	7
Pressure cleaner	49	53	67	0
Feed mill machine	61	74	82	10
Other Equipment	248	773	230	21
Karnali				
Milking machine	4	4	0	0
Chaff cutter	23	36	61	32
Rubber mat	4	13	0	0

Agricultural machinery/equipment	Number of farms having equipment on the day of enumeration	Number of machinery/equipment in use on the day of enumeration	No. of farm reporting Machinery/ equipment used in the farm during the reference year	Total number of loss by disaster
Milk Tanker	0	0	0	0
Cold Chain Van	0	0	0	0
Milk chilling Vat	9	9	9	0
Baling machine	67	67	63	0
Wheel barrow	7	14	7	0
Pump set	17	17	17	0
Tractor	16	23	16	0
Refrigerator	14	14	14	0
Generator	16	23	16	0
Sprayer	55	81	27	0
Feed mill machine	3	3	3	0
Other Equipment	164	764	132	0
<i>Sudurpashchim</i>				
Chaff cutter	57	63	33	3
Cold Chain Van	0	0	3	0
Baling machine	1	2	5	0
Feeder	0	0	3	0
Wheel barrow	9	11	9	0
Shallow Tube Well	66	66	39	3
Deep Tube Well	13	13	13	0
Pump set	36	37	29	2
Tractor	7	7	9	1
Animal Drawn Cart	6	6	7	0
Refrigerator	30	32	31	0
Generator	5	5	3	0
Sprayer	14	28	11	11
Pressure cleaner	5	5	5	0
Feed mill machine	44	44	46	0
Other Equipment	61	167	61	0

Table 29: Number of farm reporting hired worker for livestock farming activities during reference year by province

Province	Total number of farms	Number of farms with hired worker	Number of farms without hired worker
Nepal	6486	4201	2285
Province 1	1270	902	368
Madhesh	404	309	95
Bagmati	771	538	233
Gandaki	1238	868	370
Lumbini	1137	710	427
Karnali	1104	647	457
Sudurpashchim	561	227	334

Table 30: Number of workers for livestock activities by sex and types of workers during reference period by province

Workers on the farm	Types of Workers				
	Number of Permanent Workers*		Men-days of Temporary Workers**		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Nepal					
Family member/Proprietor	10200	7643			
Manager/Administrators	759	229			
Skill workers	1894	1106	47478		12659
Unskilled workers	3330	1809	233954		142439
Total	16184	10787		281431	155098
Province 1					
Family member/Proprietor	1810	1165			
Manager/Administrators	263	68			
Skill workers	209	35	23762		3093
Unskilled workers	744	143	127270		37325
Total	3027	1411		151032	40418
Madhesh					
Family member/Proprietor	573	407			
Manager/Administrators	112	33			
Skill workers	157	132	29		27
Unskilled workers	254	90	6668		4046
Total	1096	661		6697	4073
Bagmati					
Family member/Proprietor	1301	1185			
Manager/Administrators	147	44			
Skill workers	339	202	2267		1221
Unskilled workers	247	207	9877		13709
Total	2034	1637		12144	14929
Gandaki					
Family member/Proprietor	1997	1298			
Manager/Administrators	110	43			
Skill workers	391	214	10702		7795
Unskilled workers	1439	790	52804		38881
Total	3937	2346		63507	46676
Lumbini					
Family member/Proprietor	2009	1940			
Manager/Administrators	17	17			
Skill workers	246	147	7685		25
Unskilled workers	445	245	12916		34525
Total	2717	2349		20601	34550
Karnali					
Family member/Proprietor	1579	885			
Manager/Administrators	7	0			
Skill workers	472	341	2929		498
Unskilled workers	83	209	5213		567
Total	2141	1435		8143	1065
Sudurpashchim					
Family member/Proprietor	930	764			
Manager/Administrators	103	25			
Skill workers	81	34	104		0
Unskilled workers	117	125	19204		13387
Total	1231	948		19308	13387

* **Permanent Worker** are workers employed permanently by the farm during the reference year. By permanent is meant that the person worked on the farm for the six months or more during the reference year.

** **Temporary Worker** are workers employed by the farm who are not considered to be permanent. Temporary (occasional) workers include only those who work for payment in cash or in goods – work done in exchange for labour is also included).

Table 31: Number of livestock farms reporting the contract workers on the farm and main response for the shortage of worker during peak period

Particulars	Nepal		Province 1		Madhesh		Bagmati		Gandaki		Lumbini		Karnali		Sudurpashchim	
	Number of farms	Percent (%)														
Number of farms reporting work in contract for livestock raising activities																
Yes	503	7.7	141	11.1	73	18.1	108	14.0	57	4.6	41	3.6	77	6.9	6	1.0
No	5984	92.3	1129	88.9	331	81.9	663	86.0	1181	95.4	1096	96.4	1028	93.1	556	99.0
Total	6486	100	1270	100	404	100	771	100	1238	100	1137	100	1104	100	561	100
Number of farms reporting the shortage of workers during the peak periods																
Yes	1395	22	399	31.4	96	23.7	86	11.2	328	26.5	136	12.0	175	15.9	174	31.0
No	5091	78	871	68.6	309	76.3	685	88.8	910	73.5	1001	88.0	929	84.1	387	69.0
Total	6486	100	1270	100	404	100	771	100	1238	100	1137	100	1104	100	561	100
Main response for the shortage of workers during the peak periods																
Rented on contract to other	301	21.6	115	28.9	15	15.5	0	0.0	13	3.9	18	13.6	140	79.7	0	0.0
Only partial activities were carried on	25	1.8	0	0.0	14	14.7	11	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
By increasing own engagement on the holding	1294	92.8	340	85.1	88	92.3	84	97.7	323	98.6	115	84.7	169	96.1	174	100.0
Prefer less labor required livestock activities	47	3.4	24	6.1	6	6.8	0	0.0	6	1.7	10	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Using modern machine	94	6.8	14	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	2.2	10	7.7	63	36.0	0	0.0
Stopping the livestock activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 32: Number of non-residential buildings by use and tenure by province

Types of utilization	Number of farms	Total Number of buildings	Tenure (Number)		
			Own	Rented	Other
Nepal					
For office operation	1161	1925	1648	272	5
For livestock raising	5872	13085	12404	583	98
For livestock product storage	1194	1337	1278	54	5
For management of agriculture equipment and machinery	707	725	708	16	0
For storing feed, seed and manure	1920	2063	1995	67	1
For other activities	586	676	639	37	0
Province 1					
For office operation	273	570	556	14	0
For livestock raising	960	2620	2531	90	0
For livestock product storage	327	397	397	0	0
For management of agriculture equipment and machinery	130	130	130	0	0
For storing feed, seed and manure	448	448	435	14	0
For other activities	130	139	139	0	0
Madhesh					
For office operation	121	177	171	6	0
For livestock raising	385	711	636	72	3
For livestock product storage	69	79	72	6	0
For management of agriculture equipment and machinery	24	27	27	0	0
For storing feed, seed and manure	149	156	123	33	0
For other activities	5	5	5	0	0
Bagmati					
For office operation	248	436	248	188	0
For livestock raising	661	1288	1078	203	8
For livestock product storage	141	160	147	14	0
For management of agriculture equipment and machinery	104	118	118	0	0
For storing feed, seed and manure	136	165	161	5	0
For other activities	99	101	83	18	0
Gandaki					
For office operation	135	206	161	40	5
For livestock raising	1081	2297	2002	210	85
For livestock product storage	220	253	214	34	5
For management of agriculture equipment and machinery	112	112	96	16	0
For storing feed, seed and manure	420	443	426	17	0
For other activities	190	198	179	19	0
Lumbini					
For office operation	187	187	187	0	0

Types of utilization	Number of farms	Total Number of buildings	Tenure (Number)		
			Own	Rented	Other
For livestock raising	1137	2704	2702	0	2
For livestock product storage	325	336	336	0	0
For management of agriculture equipment and machinery	296	296	296	0	0
For storing feed, seed and manure	642	719	718	0	1
For other activities	110	174	174	0	0
Karnali					
For office operation	37	44	44	0	0
For livestock raising	1104	2375	2375	0	0
For livestock product storage	20	20	20	0	0
For management of agriculture equipment and machinery	7	7	7	0	0
For storing feed, seed and manure	55	55	55	0	0
For other activities	39	46	46	0	0
Sudurpashchim					
For office operation	159	305	281	25	0
For livestock raising	544	1089	1080	9	0
For livestock product storage	91	91	91	0	0
For management of agriculture equipment and machinery	35	35	35	0	0
For storing feed, seed and manure	69	76	76	0	0
For other activities	12	12	12	0	0

Table 33: Number of livestock farms reporting information used, source of information and method used for getting information during the reference year by province

Particular	Nepal	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpashchim
	Number of livestock farms							
Number of farms used the information for the following activities during the reference year								
Livestock feed issues	4316	803	270	665	805	916	482	374
Prices of outputs (product)	3613	450	175	583	707	823	684	192
Livestock health and breeding issues	3129	452	204	500	626	762	345	240
Weather forecasts affecting on production	415	30	21	135	85	34	7	104
Grant/incentive issues	2636	474	142	311	481	666	287	274
Availability of inputs (including machinery and equipment) and prices of input	479	24	6	56	92	265	7	29
Value add/ chain (storage, processing, packaging etc.)	166	42	27	14	35	36	7	5
No any information used	1013	284	117	39	225	88	171	88
Sources of information used during the reference year								
Government or other public institutions	3671	748	256	585	737	552	463	330
Other individual farmer	3242	455	159	551	547	571	666	293
Farmers' group or association	1761	187	145	270	524	446	72	117
Non Government Organization or non-governmental project	623	104	27	114	144	153	3	79
Private technician/Service provider	1194	259	34	162	219	359	67	93
Agro-vet	1655	268	33	224	317	611	82	119
Others	69	37	3	20	8	0	0	1
Method used for getting information								
Face-to-face discussions	3863	547	250	628	908	640	648	241
Telephone	4073	774	240	617	737	834	441	429
Radio	1275	236	105	262	123	148	231	170
Television	1234	307	159	312	284	153	7	12
Internet (Website)	1398	308	89	265	210	455	53	17
Newspaper	340	80	35	80	49	86	7	3
Mobile app	456	71	11	55	68	237	7	6
Other	97	8	0	10	0	15	63	0

Table 34: Number and percent of farms by legal status and type of farms, Nepal

Type of Livestock Farm	Total number of farms	Legal status of the livestock farm									
		Personal		Private limited		Partnership		Government/ Semi-government		Cooperative	
		Number of farms	Percent (%)	Number of farms	Percent (%)	Number of farms	Percent (%)	Number of farms	Percent (%)	Number of farms	Percent (%)
Cow farm	1233	1058	85.8	50	4.0	111	9.0	5	0.4	9	0.8
Buffalo farm	914	858	93.9	7	0.8	49	5.3				
Male buffalo farm	43	33	76.7	5	11.6	5	11.6				
Goat/Chyangra (Mountain goat) Farm	2295	2077	90.5	70	3.1	137	6.0			11	0.5
Sheep farm	572	567	99.2			5	0.8				
Pig farm for meat purpose	118	95	80.8	8	6.9	15	12.3				
Female Pig farm for reproduction	364	321	88.0	2	0.6	32	8.9	4	1.2	4	1.2
Cow and Buffalo farm (mixed)	483	444	91.9	36	7.4	3	0.7				
Goat/Chyangra (Mountain goat) and Sheep farm (mixed)	198	181	91.2			11	5.4	7	3.4		
Cow/Buffalo and Goat/Chyangra (Mountain goat) /Sheep (mixed)	265	234	88.3	4	1.5	27	10.2				
Total	6486	5869	90.5	182	2.8	394	6.1	16	0.2	25	0.4

Table 35: Number and percent of farms by legal status and by province

Province	Total number of farms	Legal status of the livestock farm									
		Personal		Private limited		Partnership		Government/ Semi-government		Cooperative	
		Number of farms	Percent (%)	Number of farms	Percent (%)	Number of farms	Percent (%)	Number of farms	Percent (%)	Number of farms	Percent (%)
Nepal	6486	5869	90.5	182	2.8	394	6.1	16	0.2	25	0.4
Province 1	1270	1088	85.7	48	3.8	134	10.6				
Madhesh	404	384	94.9	11	2.6	10	2.4				
Bagmati	771	704	91.2	9	1.2	42	5.4	5	0.6	12	1.6
Gandaki	1238	1112	89.8	35	2.8	78	6.3	4	0.4	9	0.7
Lumbini	1137	1030	90.5	52	4.5	56	4.9				
Karnali	1104	1081	97.9			16	1.5	7	0.6		
Sudurpashchim	561	471	83.9	28	5.0	59	10.5	0	0.0	3	0.6

Table 36: Status and place of registration of the farms by province

Province	Total number of farms	Number of farms reported register	Number of farms reported place of registration				
			District Agriculture Development Office/ Agriculture Knowledge Center	District Livestock Service Office / Veterinary Hospital and Livestock Service Expert Center	Local level (Urban /Rural municipality office)	Department of Cottage and Small-Scale Industries/Office	Company Registered Office
Nepal	6486	5499	854	1950	3653	3846	435
Province 1	1270	1096	151	445	787	763	112
Madhesh	404	357	21	145	179	298	18
Bagmati	771	716	57	114	453	527	49
Gandaki	1238	1069	288	454	603	803	87
Lumbini	1137	1028	176	276	858	672	101
Karnali	1104	713	66	367	538	301	0
Sudurpashchim	561	520	94	150	234	482	68
							58

Table 37: Number of farm recorded financial activities on register or logbook by province

Province	Total number of farms	Financial activities recorded on register or logbook					
		Recorded systematically		Recorded only occasionally or partially		Not recorded	
		Number of farms	Percent (%)	Number of farms	Percent (%)	Number of farms	Percent (%)
Nepal	6486	1882	29.0	2580	39.8	2024	31.2
Province 1	1270	312	24.6	561	44.2	397	31.2
Madhesh	404	51	12.7	233	57.6	120	29.7
Bagmati	771	333	43.2	228	29.6	210	27.2
Gandaki	1238	519	42.0	571	46.1	148	11.9
Lumbini	1137	455	40.0	534	47.0	148	13.0
Karnali	1104	32	2.9	296	26.8	777	70.3
Sudurpashchim	561	180	32.0	157	28.0	224	40.0

Table 38: Number of main farm holders by age, sex, and province

Farm holder's age group	Sex	Number of farm holders							
		Nepal	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Less than 15 years	Male								
	Female								
15 to 24 years	Male	92	31	3	5		17	36	
	Female	70			6			63	
25 to 34 years	Male	1000	136	83	193	190	265	78	55
	Female	184	25	11	25	39	20	32	32
35 to 44 years	Male	1832	421	76	237	386	289	313	109
	Female	441	90	34	68	53	76	7	112
45 to 54 years	Male	1819	401	134	135	361	300	343	145
	Female	119	7		15	27	63	3	3
55 to 64 years	Male	805	124	51	77	129	99	223	103
	Female	19			5	14			0
65 years and over	Male	107	34	13	5	39	7	7	2
	Female								

Table 39: Number of main farm holders by highest level of education attained by province

Province	Total number of farms	Highest level of education attained									
		Illiterate		Less than primary		Basic education (1 to 8 class)		Secondary level (9 to 12 class)		Upper secondary/ University education	
		Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
Nepal	6486	507	7.8	1058	16.3	1536	23.7	2684	41.4	702	10.8
Province 1	1270	40	3.2	156	12.3	232	18.3	720	56.7	122	9.6
Madhesh	404	55	13.6	72	17.7	47	11.6	196	48.4	35	8.7
Bagmati	771	19	2.5	70	9.1	174	22.5	364	47.1	144	18.7
Gandaki	1238	49	4.0	272	22.0	404	32.7	418	33.8	95	7.6
Lumbini	1137	63	5.6	41	3.6	291	25.6	541	47.6	201	17.7
Karnali	1104	277	25.0	268	24.3	246	22.3	270	24.5	43	3.9
Sudurpashchim	561	2	0.4	180	32.1	141	25.2	176	31.3	62	11.1

Table 40: Number & percent of main farm holder ever received any formal training on livestock farming by province

Province	Total number of farms		Number of main farm holder ever received any formal training on livestock farming	
	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
Nepal	6486	100	3151	48.6
Province 1	1270	100	648	51.0
Madhesh	404	100	176	43.4
Bagmati	771	100	446	57.8
Gandaki	1238	100	769	62.1
Lumbini	1137	100	669	58.8
Karnali	1104	100	221	20.0
Sudurpashchim	561	100	224	39.9

Table 41: Number and percent of main farm holders by share of working time spent on the holding by province

Province	Total number of farms		Share of working time spent on the farm							
			Less than half (<40%)		About half (40-59%)		Most/almost all (60%-99%)		All (100%)	
	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
Nepal	6486	100	287	4.4	1173	18.1	4066	62.7	961	14.8
Province 1	1270	100	45	3.5	418	32.9	659	51.9	148	11.6
Madhesh	404	100	20	5.0	70	17.4	245	60.5	69	17.1
Bagmati	771	100	49	6.4	91	11.8	423	54.9	208	27.0
Gandaki	1238	100	9	0.7	285	23.0	758	61.3	186	15.0
Lumbini	1137	100	9	0.8	139	12.2	904	79.5	86	7.5
Karnali	1104	100	102	9.3	109	9.9	716	64.8	177	16.0
Sudurpashchim	561	100	53	9.5	60	10.8	360	64.2	87	15.6

Table 42: Number of farm holders involved in other gainful activities outside of the livestock farm and hired manager on the farm by province

Province	Total number of farms	Main farm holder has another gainful activity outside of the livestock farm	Hired manager of the farm			
			Number	Percent (%)	Operator own self	Percent (%)
Nepal	6486	2364	36.5	6250	96.4	236
Province 1	1270	464	36.5	1221	96.2	49
Madhesh	404	129	31.9	395	97.6	10
Bagmati	771	332	43.1	703	91.2	68
Gandaki	1238	499	40.3	1204	97.3	33
Lumbini	1137	468	41.1	1116	98.1	22
Karnali	1104	253	22.9	1099	99.5	5
Sudurpashchim	561	219	39.0	512	91.2	49

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Table 43: Number of farms reporting energy sources used for livestock activity during the reference year by province

Province	Number of farms reporting energy sources used for livestock activities						
	Electricity	Petroleum fuels	Biomass (wood, plant material, etc.)	Biogas	Solar energy	Other energy or fuel	Not used
Nepal	3910	1429	2807	353	1019	246	990
Province 1	833	43	241	69	304	34	340
Madhesh	393	97	77	0	14	7	8
Bagmati	685	347	510	61	90	15	33
Gandaki	830	424	642	82	220	63	118
Lumbini	829	501	862	117	23	18	39
Karnali	35	0	214	0	311	109	451
Sudurpashchim	306	18	262	25	58	0	0

Table 44: Number of farms reporting veterinary service and types of veterinary service used during reference period by province

Province	Number of farms	Number of farms used veterinary services	No. of farms used veterinary service for		
			Curative	Preventive	Breeding
Nepal	6486	5475	4910	3198	2096
Province 1	1270	1089	1023	551	462
Madhesh	404	369	352	209	208
Bagmati	771	661	638	525	347
Gandaki	1238	1102	982	560	402
Lumbini	1137	1102	985	641	541
Karnali	1104	714	605	406	74
Sudurpashchim	561	438	325	307	63

Table 45: Number of farms reporting method of conceive and major service provider for breeding by the farms type during reference period, Nepal

Type of Farm	No. of farms reporting conceive method		No. of farms reporting major service provider for breeding				
	Natural breeding technique	Artificial breeding technique	Private	Government	Self-managed	Rural livestock health worker	Others
Cow farm	452	781	532	463	194	14	31
Buffalo farm	649	266	274	266	326	0	48
Goat/Chyangra (Mountain goat) farm	2169	126	403	486	1233	42	130
Sheep	569	3	15	57	468	0	31
Female Pig farm for reproduction	336	28	72	109	173	7	4

Table 46: Number of farms reporting antibiotics and growth promoter used during reference year by province

Province	Total number of farms	No. of farm used antibiotics on the livestock	No. of farm used of growth promoter on the livestock		
			Yes	No	Don't know
Nepal	6486	3937	2539	2978	970
Province 1	1270	913	450	629	191
Madhesh	404	179	75	241	88
Bagmati	771	518	363	219	189
Gandaki	1238	810	571	428	238
Lumbini	1137	901	657	433	47
Karnali	1104	286	164	761	179
Sudurpashchim	561	329	258	267	37

Table 47: Number of farms reporting traditional medicine used in livestock and its purposes during reference year by province

Province	Total number of farm reporting	No. of farm applied of traditional medicine	No. of farm reporting traditional medicine used in livestock by purposes				
			Curative	Preventive	Breeding	Other	None
Nepal	6486	3979	3609	1791	653	67	10
Province 1	1270	898	784	411	73	27	0
Madhesh	404	277	267	87	53	0	3
Bagmati	771	507	472	327	96	13	0
Gandaki	1238	649	610	358	91	27	4
Lumbini	1137	784	702	399	307	0	0
Karnali	1104	459	459	0	0	0	0
Sudurpashchim	561	406	315	208	33	0	3

Table 48: Number of farms reporting effort made to control livestock diseases and type of effort adopted in relation to livestock diseases control on the farm during reference year by province

Province	Total number of farm	No. of farms made effort to control livestock related disease	Type of effort adopted in relation to livestock diseases control					
			Adherence to label directions for medicine application	Use biological medicine control	Adopting pasture rotation	Maintenance and cleansing of spray equipment after use	Quarantining to livestock	Use of disease resistant/tolerant livestock breed
Nepal	6486	2706	1954	898	675	734	747	401
Province 1	1270	522	451	135	19	121	117	36
Madhesh	404	155	116	74	41	11	59	6
Bagmati	771	358	308	175	88	91	98	48
Gandaki	1238	495	263	253	82	95	47	132
Lumbini	1137	599	441	103	96	335	265	109
Karnali	1104	311	176	16	149	76	119	10
Sudurpashchim	561	266	200	142	200	5	42	59

Table 49: Number of farm reporting main source of water used for watering livestock during the reference year by province

Province	Source of water						
	Borehole	Well	Tap water	River, spring or stream	Dam, lake, pond	Rainwater harvesting	Other
Nepal	1371	610	2627	1677	80	8	112
Province 1	378	15	629	163	0	0	85
Madhesh	329	20	35	4	14	0	3
Bagmati	149	164	317	141	0	0	0
Gandaki	43	153	775	219	42	0	6
Lumbini	358	191	431	130	2	7	18
Karnali	9	66	138	867	23	0	0
Sudurpashchim	105	0	301	155	0	1	0

Table 50: Number of farm reporting problem encountered in watering to the livestock, type of problem and solution implemented to provide water to livestock during problematic periods

Particular	Province							
	Nepal	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpashchim
Number of farms reporting problem encountered in watering to the livestock								
Yes	1122	205	46	97	262	55	373	83
No	5364	1065	358	674	976	1082	731	478
Type of problem encountered in watering to livestock during problematic periods.								
Restricted access to water sources	777	96	42	45	168	45	347	35
Lack of water in usual water sources	324	109	3	44	88	10	26	43
Poor quality of usual water sources	14	0	0	9	5	0	0	0
Other	7	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
Solution made to provide water to livestock during problematic periods								
Use of another water source near the farm, for free of cost	690	132	46	35	158	48	233	38
Use of another water source near the farm, with payment	158	33	14	42	70	0	0	0
Use of another water source far from the farm, for free of cost	382	20	6	23	46	7	203	77
Use of another water source far from the farm, with payment	61	21	0	10	31	0	0	0

Table 51: Number of farm reporting manure production during the reference period, by province

Particular	Province							
	Nepal	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpashchim
No. of farm reporting manure produced on the farm by type of manure								
Farm yard manure	5476	867	366	704	1030	1049	1023	438
Compost manure	1266	347	88	247	243	201	7	133
Bio gas slurry	258	77	19	49	35	66	0	11
None	419	86	29	2	173	44	77	7
No. of farm reporting produced manure sold or given to others during the reference year								
Yes	1942	464	158	305	450	475	24	67
No	4125	720	218	464	614	618	1003	487
Quantity of manure produced on the farm, sold or given to others during the reference year								
Quantity of manure sold (Kg)	6572009	2171971	8232897	1057550 9	13249189	412289	1344405	42558269
Selling price of sold manure (Rs.)	29318022	19863447	51567018	3497780 1	46352494	892238	3064432	186035452
Quantity of manure exchanged for goods and/or services (Kg)	205808	68304	336331	346248	2342795	27349	0	3326834
Quantity of manure given to other free of cost (Kg)	139731	10562	314259	79277	218544	24256	2087	788716
Number of farm reporting use of produced manure for other purpose								
Yes	1067	253	44	32	199	338	166	34
No	5001	931	332	737	866	755	861	520
No. of farm reporting following purpose of the manure produced on the farm during the reference year								
For fuel (including heating)	628	222	41	15	199	127	0	25
For construction	417	7	7	9	0	226	166	0
For feed	121	31	6	18	0	56	0	9

Table 52: Number of livestock farm keeping information about market conditions, taking technician's services for livestock, required technical service are sufficient and reason for not taking/sufficient technical service during the reference year by province

Particulars	Province							
	Nepal	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpashchim
	Number of livestock farm reporting							
Keeping information about market condition before selling products								
Yes	4093	712	178	556	675	1004	681	287
No	2393	558	226	215	563	134	423	275
Total	6486	1270	404	771	1238	1137	1104	561
Taking technician's service for livestock by source								
Own technician	1587	382	215	302	355	47	86	199
Government	3913	570	258	446	949	673	683	333
Non-government	2840	599	163	399	527	737	164	252
No service	752	124	0	41	113	36	406	32
Required technical service are sufficient								
Yes	3823	790	304	543	762	885	394	145
No	1912	356	101	187	363	216	304	385
Total	5735	1146	404	730	1125	1102	698	529
Reason for not taking/sufficient tecnical services for livestock								
No need	168	67	25	24	12	0	37	3
Far away	1192	170	51	62	302	66	273	269
Service provider busy	142	47	6	22	19	32	10	7
Not available	317	11	10	93	59	83	0	62
Not interested to come	232	86	5	13	7	31	63	27
More expensive	490	31	0	15	75	40	328	0
Other	122	68	3	0	1	0	0	49
Total	2664	480	101	228	476	252	710	417

Table 53: Number of farms reporting access to facilities by types of transportation and time taken from the farm, Nepal

Types of transportation	Total number of farms	Types of facilities							
		Market	Livestock haat bazar	Livestock service offices	Pvt. Veterinary clinic	Agro-vet /medical shop	Rural livestock health worker	Milk moisture center	Livestock product processing center
Number of farms have access to facilities	6486	5223	1547	5449	4699	5149	2098	1372	875
	100.0%	80.5%	23.8%	84.0%	72.4%	79.4%	32.4%	21.1%	13.5%
Types of transportation	Time taken								
By foot	Under 30 minutes	212	23	234	320	361	231	194	89
	30 to 59 minutes	205	53	248	182	227	222	28	39
	1 - 2 hours	429	140	517	299	314	134	25	20
	More than 2 hours	624	335	771	567	769	383	51	111
Cycle/Riksaw	Under 30 minutes	314	19	216	304	306	140	146	21
	30 to 59 minutes	88	35	80	72	63	18	25	0
	1 - 2 hours	42	66	65	15	15	15	15	0
	More than 2 hours	21	3	0	0	14	0	0	0
Motorcycle	Under 30 minutes	1550	358	1783	1836	1812	657	667	405
	30 to 59 minutes	524	172	489	405	421	85	85	68
	1 - 2 hours	217	94	207	116	115	14	13	0
	More than 2 hours	62	46	85	61	74	11	20	17
Wheel vehicle	Under 30 minutes	95	82	74	70	68	61	28	14
	30 to 59 minutes	182	24	158	114	87	57	30	23
	1 - 2 hours	167	46	172	93	160	39	22	2
	More than 2 hours	144	41	118	74	123	9	0	16
Mixed	Under 30 minutes	4	0	7	31	7	0	0	0
	30 to 59 minutes	46	0	37	11	25	0	0	11
	1 - 2 hours	155	2	111	64	126	6	1	16
	More than 2 hours	124	0	72	47	47	14	0	23
Others	Under 30 minutes	1	0	0	10	10	1	17	1
	30 to 59 minutes	11	6	0	0	3	0	0	0
	1 - 2 hours	6	0	5	6	3	0	6	0
	More than 2 hours	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 54: Number of farm reporting development projects awareness, participation and reasons for not participating by province

Particulars	Province							
	Nepal	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpashchim
Awareness of any specific livestock development projects being carried out in the farm's community or neighborhood during the reference year								
Yes	2038	365	99	328	430	276	388	153
No	4448	905	306	443	808	861	716	409
Total	6486	1270	404	771	1238	1137	1104	561
Farm participated in the development project(s)								
Yes	1516	239	81	205	343	273	313	62
No	522	126	17	124	87	3	75	91
Total	2038	365	99	328	430	276	388	153
Objective of development project(s) on which farm participate								
Capacity building	812	161	78	107	232	58	141	34
Mechanization and infrastructural development	184	7	0	60	13	60	42	0
Productivity and market growth	200	31	3	8	82	76	0	0
Support in factors of production like seeds/animal breed	227	39	0	28	15	56	63	25
Others	94	0	0	1	0	23	66	3
Total	1516	239	81	205	343	273	313	62
Reason for not participation in development project(s)								
Not interested in participating	9	0	1	5	1	3	0	0
Being busy	50	14	6	6	24	0	0	0
Lack of opportunity	396	89	6	94	52	0	70	83
Lack of information	35	10	3	6	10	0	0	7
Others	33	13	0	14	0	0	5	0
Total	522	126	17	124	87	3	75	91

Table 55: Number of farm reporting facilities for repairing agricultural machinery or equipment near the farm, using this facilities and reason for not using these facilities by province

Particulars	Province							
	Nepal	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpashchim
No. of farm reporting facilities for repairing agricultural machinery or equipment near the farm during the reference year								
Yes	2522	481	213	377	433	766	196	55
No	3965	789	191	394	804	371	909	506
Total	6486	1270	404	771	1238	1137	1104	561
No. of farm reporting used repair facilities during reference year								
Yes	1839	408	119	285	284	570	120	54
No	683	73	95	92	149	197	76	1
Total	2522	481	213	377	433	766	196	55
Main reason for not using the repair facilities								
By knowing oneself	20	0	10	6	5	0	0	0
Not necessary	624	56	78	87	130	197	76	1
Too expensive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	38	17	6	0	14	0	0	0
Total	683	73	95	92	149	197	76	1

Table 56: Number of farm reporting access to communal resource during the reference year by province

Particulars	Province							
	Nepal	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpashchim
Number of farm reported communal grazing land in the farm's neighbourhood during the reference year								
Yes	3494	420	178	275	675	600	967	378
No	2993	849	226	496	563	537	137	183
Total	6486	1270	404	771	1238	1137	1104	561
Number of farm used communal grazing land during the reference year								
Yes	2934	327	128	185	590	394	961	349
No	560	93	50	90	85	206	6	29
Total	3494	420	178	275	675	600	967	378
Number of farm reported main reason for not using the communal grazing land								
Not necessary because enough feed was available on the farm	177	16	34	48	46	33	0	0
No access granted	78	0	7	22	14	0	6	29
Problems with other users	23	0	0	0	0	23	0	0
Problems with the quality and quantity of pasture	47	0	0	0	0	47	0	0
Others	234	77	10	19	26	102	0	0
Total	560	93	50	90	85	206	6	29
Number of farm reported communal forest or other wooded land in the farm's neighbourhood during the reference year?								
Yes	4627	764	159	407	924	864	1093	414
No	1860	505	246	364	314	273	11	147
Total	6486	1270	404	771	1238	1137	1104	561
Number of farm used communal forest or other wooded land for livestock rearing purpose during the reference year?								
Yes	3139	477	65	201	591	403	1050	351
No	1488	287	94	206	333	461	44	63
Total	4627	764	159	407	924	864	1093	414
Number of farm reported main reason for not using the communal forest or other wooded land								
Not necessary because the forest land on the farm was sufficient for the farm's activities	288	45	14	80	97	53	0	0
Too expensive	19	0	0	9	10	0	0	0
No access granted	627	110	53	68	103	188	44	62
Problems with other users	17	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
Problems with the quality and quantity of forest or other wooded land	30	0	7	0	21	0	0	1
Other	507	133	19	49	86	220	0	0
Total	1488	287	94	206	333	461	44	63

Table 57: Number of farm reporting waste generated by the farm during reference year by the types of waste and province

Particulars	Province							
	Nepal	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpashchim
Total number of farms	6486	1270	404	771	1238	1137	1104	561
Types of waste								
Veterinary waste	3324	681	311	474	779	719	238	123
Empty packaging of seeds/medicine/pesticides/fertilizer/petroleum products	3334	516	213	469	777	751	446	162
Non-functioning livestock/agriculture inputs/materials	2005	362	110	247	457	677	39	112
Ropes and nets	1649	325	75	220	379	480	7	162
Pesticides that are no longer usable	387	27	6	35	156	152	7	5
Other non-hazardous organic waste	1609	338	243	116	248	281	67	316
Other non-hazardous inorganic waste	209	28	3	5	108	65	0	0
None	1135	181	4	170	212	48	521	0

Table 58: Number of farm reporting treatment and method used for waste generated on the farm during the reference year by province

Particulars	Province							
	Nepal	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpashchim
Total number of farms	6486	1270	404	771	1238	1137	1104	561
Treatment used by the farm for the solid waste generated on the farm during the reference year								
Waste taken away from the farm by a professional	875	16	127	255	289	163	0	25
Waste kept on the farm, treated by burning	3030	550	141	609	656	633	300	141
Waste kept on the farm, treated by burying	3331	514	296	609	621	742	288	261
Waste kept on the farm, using as organic manure	1877	641	155	107	355	289	74	255
Waste kept on the farm, other treatment	849	201	63	58	160	338	0	30
No treatment	871	125	22	23	50	45	606	0
Method used during the reference year to manage the waste water generated by the farm.								
Managed by digging a hole	2368	459	219	436	557	524	46	128
Discharged to a septic or sewer system	297	28	40	114	82	33	0	0
Used as manure on agricultural land	2731	627	108	219	629	584	331	233
Used as making liquid manure	666	73	13	30	310	179	0	61
Not managed	1822	274	86	222	205	124	751	161
Other	243	51	13	28	57	33	32	27

Table 59: Number of farm reporting disposal method of dead livestock on the farm during the reference year by province

Particulars	Province							
	Nepal	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpashchim
Total number of farm	6486	1270	404	771	1238	1137	1104	561
Management of dead livestock on the farm during the reference year								
Buried on the farm	5291	1061	345	651	957	1088	672	518
Incinerated	30	9	3	10	0	7	0	0
Collected by off-farm collection service	19	9	0	0	0	10	0	0
Other	306	36	8	11	64	0	149	38
No dead livestock	841	156	48	100	216	32	284	6

Table 60: Number of farm reporting economic impact of extreme natural disasters on the farm during reference year by province

Province	Total number of farms	Number of farm reporting economic impact	Economic Impact of extreme disasters on the farm					
			Loss of revenue		Loss due to disruption of production		Other economic impacts	
			No. of farm	Loss in price Rs.	No. of farm	Loss in price Rs.	No. of farm	Loss in price Rs.
Nepal	6486	452	303	46808475	229	36710681	125	4868323
Province 1	1270	56	25	3556855	2	103361	45	2505705
Madhesh	404	16	16	2499026	6	471409	3	157136
Bagmati	771	31	31	3890944	10	1935655	0	
Gandaki	1238	75	53	9416674	34	5438090	12	815169
Lumbini	1137	49	48	9327477	40	10046042	2	171622
Karnali	1104	142	72	3763567	70	11661411	7	135320
Sudurpashchim	561	82	57	14353932	67	7054713	57	1083372

Table 61: Number of farm reporting physical impact of extreme natural disasters on the farm during reference year by province

Province	Total number of farms	Number of farm reporting physical impact	Physical impact of extreme natural disasters on the farm															
			Area lost		Grass crop lost		Livestock lost		Animal house (shelter) lost		Biomass lost		Building damages or lost		Damage or loss of livestock / agricultural inputs		Other physical lost	
			No. of farm	Loss in price Rs.	No. of farm	Loss in price Rs.	No. of farm	Loss in price Rs.	No. of farm	Loss in price Rs.	No. of farm	Loss in price Rs.	No. of farm	Loss in price Rs.	No. of farm	Loss in price Rs.	No. of farm	Loss in price Rs.
Nepal	6486	937	96	25476921	160	3867964	732	83692688	214	16942964	70	1364376	25	4562033	22	543030	73	6674545
Province 1	1270	123	1	300000	31	936375	122	6141396	9	128774	0		0		0		0	
Madhesh	404	6	3	125709	6	188563	0		0		0		0		0		3	157136
Bagmati	771	28	3	2563621	0		2	22363	21	585342	0		5	81175	0		0	
Gandaki	1238	108	14	3570099	4	613294	98	30327408	18	2817440	0		0		0		0	
Lumbini	1137	113	10	6252360	45	1757016	84	9707021	10	1042060	0		21	4480858	22	543030	0	
Karnali	1104	543	60	12205628	73	372714	421	37034995	145	9620407	70	1364376	0		0		70	6517409
Sudurpshchim	561	16	5	459505	0		5	459505	11	2748941	0		0		0		0	

Table 62: Number of farm reporting knowledge of climate change and practices done to adopt climate change during reference year by province

Province	Total number of farm	Number of farm reporting knowledge of climate change	No. of farm reporting practices done to adapt climate change					
			Use of traditional agricultural heritage practices and knowledge	Use of local varieties of animal	Use of species of animal adapted to local conditions and stresses	Use of new practices or technologies	Other	No any practice done to adapt climate change
Nepal	6486	3135	867	774	1196	920	187	660
Province 1	1270	654	66	144	160	360	58	40
Madhesh	404	163	129	33	70	59	6	0
Bagmati	771	448	158	138	172	94	56	83
Gandaki	1238	805	229	207	393	177	43	112
Lumbini	1137	558	102	69	196	178	23	219
Karnali	1104	236	7	7	31	7	0	205
Sudurpshchim	561	272	176	176	173	45	0	0

Annex:

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Commercial Livestock Integrated Survey 2021

Main Questionnaire

CONFIDENTIALITY: The individual information provided by the respondent in this questionnaire is strictly confidential as per Statistics Act 2015. They will be used only for statistical purposes

OBLIGATION: It is obligatory for all related individuals to provide the information required by this questionnaire and help the Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal.

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the survey is to collect economic, social and environmental data on livestock raising activities from the commercial livestock farm to be used in preparing policies and plans for the development of the agricultural sector.



Government of Nepal

Ministry of Agriculture and | National Planning Commission
Livestock Development | Central Bureau of Statistics

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION INFORMATION

Selected farm's S.N

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1.1 Province :.....

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1.2 District :.....

--	--

1.3 Local Level :

--	--

1.4 Ward Number

--	--

1.5 Village/Tole Name :.....

1.6 Serial Number of Livestock farm from listing

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1.7 Type of Livestock farm (Type of farm and code are given below)

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1.8 GPS Code of farm

1.9 Name of Livestock farm/Main Holder

1.10 Name of Respondent

1.11 Contact Number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Operator/Himself a Head of farm

Manager

Employee

Household Member

1.12 Position of respondent in the holding/farm

Type of Farm and code :	Cow farm	- 1	Pig farm for meat purpose	- 6
	Buffalo farm	- 2	Female Pig farm for reproduction	- 7
	Male Buffalo farm	- 3	Cow and Buffalo farm (mixed)	- 8
	Goat/ Mountain goat farm	- 4	Goat/Mountain goat and Sheep farm (mixed)	- 9
	Sheep farm	- 5	Cow/Buffalo and Goat/Mountain goat/Sheep (mixed)	- 10

Name of Enumerator:.....

Name of Supervisor:.....

Signature :.....

Signature :.....

Date of enumeration :.....

Date of Supervision :.....

SECTION 2: INFORMATION ON LIVESTOCK FARM

Part 2.1 General information of livestock farm

2.1.1 Since when has this farm been in operation? BS

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2.1.2 Do you register your livestock farm?

- Yes
- No → 2.1.4

2.1.3 Which of the following place of registrations? (Multiple answer)

- District Agriculture Development Office/Agriculture Knowledge Center
- District Livestock Service Office / Veterinary Hospital and Livestock Service Expert Center
- Local level
- Department of Cottage and Small-Scale Industries/Office
- Company Registered Office
- Others

2.1.4 What is the status of the farm ?

- Personal
- Private Limited
- Partnership
- Nepal Government/Semi government
- Cooperative
- Other

2.1.5 Does the farm record its financial activities on registers or logbooks?

- Yes, systematically
- Yes, only occasionally or partially
- No, never

Part 2.2 Information about holder of the farm

2.2.1 Name of main holder:.....

2.2.2 How many operation members are engaged in operation of the farm?

2.2.3 Main holder Contact Number.....

2.2.4 Email:

2.2.5 Sex of main holder

- Male
- Female

2.2.6 Age of main holder (completed year)

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2.2.7 Highest level of education completed of main holder

- Illiterate
- Less than primary
- Basic education (1 to 8 class)
- Secondary level (9 to 12 class)
- Upper secondary/ University education

2.2.8 Has the main holder ever received any formal training on livestock farming?

- Yes
- No

2.2.9 What is the share of working time spent working on the farm.

- Less than half (< 40 %)
- About half (40%-59%)
- Most/almost all (60%-99%)
- All (100%)

2.2.10 Does the main operator have another gainful activity outside of the farm,

- Yes
- No

2.2.11 Who is the manager of this farm?

- Operator own
- Other person Manager

SECTION 3 : INFORMATION ON LIVESTOCK RAISING

3.1 RAISING CATTLE AND ITS PRODUCTION

3.1.0 Are cattle raised on the farm in the day of enumeration?

- Yes
- No → 3.2.0

3.1.1 Information on Cattle raising number

Cattle raised on the farm			Number of cattle in the day of enumeration			Number of births during reference year	Number of death cattle during reference year			Number of lost cattle during the reference year	Number of cattle gifted to other during the reference year	Number of cattle purchased during reference year	Number of cattle sold during reference year	Total selling price during reference year (Rs.)	Number of cattle received in full subsidies or free of cost
			Total	Local	Improve		Death from natural /accidental causes	Death from diseases	Death from natural disasters						
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Cattle	Under 1 year	Male calf													
		Female calf													
	1 year to under 3 yrs.	Male calf													
		Female calf													
	3 years or over	Ox													
		Milking cow													
		Non milking cow													

3.1.2 Number of 3 years and over age of cows with different breeds and milk production

Name of animal	S. No.	Varieties	Total Number	Number of cows in lactation at day of enumeration	Do you allow calves to suckle directly from a cow? 1 Yes 2 No	Daily average milk production (Liter)	Average lactation period (in month)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Cow	1	Local					
	2	Jersy/Jersy crossbreed					
	3	Holstein/Holstein crossbreed					
	4	Others(improved)					

3.1.3 Report the quantity of milk used in the following way during the last week from the enumeration day.

- Quantity of sold milk
- Quantity of processed on the farm into milk products
- Quantity of own use for own consumption
- Quantity of given to calf animals
- Quantity of wasted or lost
- Quantity of other use

	(liter)

3.1.4 If milk sold, average price of milk per liter Rs.

3.1.5 Did the farm have a marketing contract for the milk production of cow in the reference year?

- Yes
- No → 3.1.7

3.1.6 What percentage of milk production was covered by marketing contract in the reference year? %

3.1.7 What was the major feeding practices for the cattle during the reference year?

- Feeding/grain
- Straw/green grass /silage
- Grazing

3.1.8 What was the sources of feed used during the reference year? (Multiple answer)

- Produced on the farm
- Purchased
- Common pasture
- Exchanged

3.1.9 What was the main type of animal housing system that was used for cattle on the farm during the reference year?

- Managed
- Semi managed
- Traditional

3.1.10 Were the farm raised bull/ox for the purpose of reproduction during the reference year ?

- Yes, Number
- No

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3.2 RAISING BUFFALOES AND ITS PRODUCTION

3.2.0 Are buffalos raised on the farm in the day of enumeration?

- Yes
- No → 3.3.0

3.2.1 Information on Buffalo raising number

Buffaloes raised on the holding			Number of buffalo in the day of enumeration			Number of births during reference year	Number of death buffalo during reference year			Number of lost buffalo during the reference year	Number of buffalo gifted to other during the reference year	Number of buffalo purchase d during reference year	Number of buffalo sold during reference year	Total selling price during reference year (Rs.)	Number of buffalo received in full subsidies or free of cost
			Total	Local	Improve		Death from natural /accidental causes	Death from diseases	Death from natural disasters						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
Buffalo	Under 1 year	Male													
		Female													
	1 year to under 3 yrs.	Male													
		Female													
	3 years or over	Bull													
		Milking buffalo													
		Non milking buffalo													

3.2.2 Number of 3 years and over age of buffalo with different breeds and milk production

Name of animal	S.No.	Varieties	Total Number	Number of buffalo in lactation at the day of enumeration	Do you allow calves to suckle directly from a buffalo? 1 Yes 2 No	Daily average milk production (Liter)	Average lactation period (in month)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Buffaloes	1	Local					
	2	Murrah					
	3	Murrah cross					
	4	Nili-ravi					
	5	Others(improved)					

3.2.3 Report the quantity of milk used in the following way during the last week from the enumeration day.

- Quantity of sold milk
- Quantity of processed on the farm into milk products
- Quantity of own use for human consumption
- Quantity of given to young animals
- Quantity of wasted or lost
- Quantity of other use

	(liter)

3.2.4 If milk sold, average price of milk per liter Rs.

--

3.2.5 Did the farm have a marketing contract for the milk production of buffalo in the reference year?

- Yes
- No → 3.2.7

3.2.6 What percentage of milk production was covered by marketing contract in the reference year?

	%
--	---

3.2.7 Were any buffalo slaughtered for meat on the farm during the reference year?

- Yes
- No → 3.2.13

3.2.8 Give the information about buffalo slaughtered on the farm during the reference year.

- Number of slaughtered
- Total carcass weight obtained (Kg)

3.2.9 Report the quantity of buffalo meat used in the following ways during the reference year-slaughtered on the farm.

- Quantity of meat sold (Kg)
- Quantity of meat for own use (Kg)
- Quantity of meat given to service or input providers (Kg)
- Destroyed stored meat by disasters (Kg)

3.2.10 What is the average price per Kg, if meat sold? Rs.

--

3.2.11 Did the farm have a marketing contract for the meat production of buffalo in the reference year?

- Yes
- No → 3.2.13

3.2.12 What percentage of meat production was covered by marketing contract in the reference year?

	%
--	---

3.2.13 What was the major feeding practices for the buffalo during the reference year?

- Feeding/grain
- Straw/green grass /silage
- Grazing

3.2.14 What was the sources of feed used during the reference year? (Multiple answer)

- Produced on the farm
- Purchased
- Common pasture
- Exchanged

3.2.15 What was the main type of animal housing system that was used for buffalo on the farm during the reference year?

- Managed
- Semi managed
- Traditional

3.2.16 Were the farm raised bull for the purpose of reproduction during the reference year ?

- Yes, Number
- No

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3.3 RAISING GOAT/MOUNTAIN GOAT AND ITS PRODUCTION

3.3.0(1) Are Goat raised on the farm in the day of enumeration?

- Yes
- No

3.3.0(2) Are Mountain goat raised on the farm in the day of enumeration?

- Yes
- No

(If goat and mountain goat both are not raised on the farm during the reference day, then skip to the question 3.4.0)

3.3.1 Information on Goat/Mountain goat raising number

Goat/Mountain goat raised on the farm			Number of goat/mountain goat in the day of enumeration			Number of births during reference year	Number of death livestock during reference year			Number of lost livestock during the reference year	Number of livestock gifted to other during the reference year	Number of livestock purchased during reference year	Number of livestock sold during reference year	Total selling price during reference year (Rs.)	Number of livestock received in full subsidies or free of cost
			Total	Local	Improve		Death from natural /accidental causes	Death from diseases	Death from natural disasters						
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Goat	Under 6 months	M kid													
		F kid													
	6 months or over	He goat													
		She goat													
Mountain goat	Under 6 months	M kid													
		F kid													
	6 months or over	He M. goat													
		She M. goat													

3.3.2 Provide the number of improve goat breeds raised on the farm in the day of enumeration.

S.No.	Improve goat breeds	Number
1	Jamnapari	
2	Barbari	
3	Sannen	
4	Boer	
5	Beetal	
6	Black Bengal	
7	Ajmeri	
8	Khari	
9	Other (Improve)	

3.3.3(1) Were any goat slaughtered for meat on the farm during the reference year?

- Yes
- No

3.3.3(2) Were any mountain goat slaughtered for meat on the farm during the reference year?

- Yes
- No

(If any goat and mountain goat both were not slaughtered on the farm during the reference year, then the skip to the question 3.3.9)

3.3.4 Give the information about goat/mountain goat slaughtered on the farm during the reference year.

	Goat	Mountain goat
<input type="radio"/> Number of slaughtered		
<input type="radio"/> Total carcass weight obtained (Kg)		

3.3.5 Report the Quantity of goat/mountain goat meat used in the following ways during the reference year- slaughtered on the farm.

- Quantity of meat sold (Kg)
- Quantity of meat for own use (Kg)
- Quantity of meat given to service or input providers (Kg)
- Destroyed stored meat by disasters (Kg)

Goat	Mountain goat

3.3.6 What is the average price per Kg, if meat sold? Rs.

Goat	Mountain goat

3.3.7 Did the farm have a marketing contract for the meat production of goat/mountain goat in the reference year?

- Yes
- No → 3.3.9

- 3.3.8 What percentage of meat production was covered by marketing contract in the reference year? %
- 3.3.9 Were the farm produced raw pashmina of mountain goat during the reference year?
- Yes
 - No → 3.3.14
- 3.3.10 Report the pashmina production of mountain goat during the reference year.
- | |
|--|
| |
| |
| |
| |
- Quantity of raw pashmina produced (Kg)
 - Quantity of raw pashmina sold (Kg)
 - Quantity of stored raw pashmina destroyed by disasters (Kg)
- 3.3.11 What is the average price per Kg, if pashmina sold? Rs. _____
- 3.3.12 Did the farm have a marketing contract for pashmina production of mountain goat in the reference year?
- Yes
 - No → 3.3.14
- 3.3.13 What percentage of pashmina production was covered by marketing contract in the reference year? %
- 3.3.14 What was the major feeding practices for the goat/mountain goat during the reference year?
- Grazing
 - Straw/green grass/silage
 - Feeding/grain
- 3.3.15 What was the sources of feed used during the reference year? (Multiple answer)
- Produced on the farm
 - Purchased
 - Common pasture
 - Exchanged
- 3.3.16 What was the main type of animal housing system that was used for goat/mountain goat on the farm during the reference year?
- Managed
 - Semi managed
 - Traditional
- 3.3.17 Were the farm raised he goat for the purpose of reproduction during the reference year?
- Yes, Number _____ / _____
 - No

3.4 RAISING SHEEP AND ITS PRODUCTION

3.4.0 Are sheep raised on the farm in the day of enumeration?

- Yes
- No → 3.5.0

3.4.1 Information on Sheep raising number

Sheep raised on the farm			Number of sheep in the day of enumeration			Number of births during reference year	Number of death sheep during reference year			Number of sheep lost during reference year	Number of sheep gifted to other during the reference year	Number of sheep purchased during reference year	Number of sheep sold during reference year	Total selling price during reference year (Rs.)	Number of sheep received in full subsidies or free of cost
			Total	Local	Improve		Death from natural /accidental causes	Death from diseases	Death from natural disasters						
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Sheep	Under 6 month	M lamb													
		F lamb													
	6 months or over	M Sheep													
		F Sheep (Ewe)													

3.4.2 Provide the number of improved sheep breeds raised on the farm in the day of enumeration?

S. No.	Name of improved sheep breeds	Number
1	Merino	
2	Rambouillet	
3	Coopworth	
4	Polwarth	
5	Kage	
6	Lampuchhre	
7	Baruwal	
8	Other (Improved)	

3.4.3 Were any sheep slaughtered for meat on the farm during the reference year?

- Yes
- No → 3.4.9

3.4.4 Give the information about sheep slaughtered on farm during the reference year.

- Number of sheeps slaughtered
- Total carcass weight obtained (Kg)

3.4.5 Report the Quantity of sheep meat used in the following ways during the reference year slaughtered on the farm.

- Quantity of meat sold (Kg)
- Quantity of meat for own use (Kg)
- Quantity of meat given to service or input providers (Kg)
- Destroyed stored meat by disasters (Kg)

3.4.6 What is the average price per Kg, if meat sold? Rs.

--

3.4.7 Did the farm have a marketing contract for the meat production of sheep in the reference year?

- Yes
- No → 3.4.9

3.4.8 What percentage of meat production was covered by marketing contract in the reference year?

--

3.4.9 Were the farm produced raw wool of sheep during the reference year?

- Yes
- No → 3.4.14

3.4.10 Report the wool production of sheep during the reference year.

- Quantity of raw wool produced (Kg)
- Quantity of raw wool sold (Kg)
- Quantity of stored raw wool destroyed by disasters (Kg)

3.4.11 What is the average price per Kg, if wool sold?

3.4.12 Did the farm have a marketing contract for the wool production of sheep in the reference year?

- Yes
- No → 3.4.14

3.4.13 What percentage of wool production was covered by marketing contract in the reference year?

3.4.14 What was the major feeding practices for the sheep during the reference year?

- Grazing
- Straw/green grass/silage
- Feeding/grain

3.4.15 What was the sources of feed used during the reference year? (Multiple answer)

- Produced on the farm
- Purchased
- Common pasture
- Exchanged

3.4.16 What was the main type of animal housing system that was used for sheep on the farm during the reference year?

- Managed
- Semi managed
- Traditional

3.4.17 Were the farm raised he sheep (ram) for the purpose of reproduction during the reference year ?

- Yes, Number
- No

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3.5 RAISING PIG AND ITS PRODUCTION

3.5.0 Are pig raised on the farm in the day of enumeration?

- Yes
- No → Section 4

3.5.1 Information on Pig raising number

Pig raised on the farm			Number of pig in the day of enumeration			Number of births during reference year	Number of death pig during reference year			Number of pig lost during reference year	Number of pig gifted to other during the reference year	Number of pig purchased during reference year	Number of pig sold during reference year	Total selling price during reference year (Rs.)	Number of pig received in full subsidies or free of cost
			Total	Local	Improve		Death from natural /accidental causes	Death from diseases	Death from natural disasters						
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Pig	Under 6 month	M kid													
		F kid													
	6 months or over	He pig													
		She pig													

3.5.2 Provide the number of pig by breeds raised on the farm in the day of enumeration.

S.No.	Improve pig breeds	Number
1	Chwanche	
2	Banmpudke	
3	Hurra	
4	Hampshire	
5	Landrace	
6	Duroc pig	
7	Meishan	
8	Pakhribas black/Dharane black pig	
9	Other	

3.5.3 Were any pig slaughtered for meat on the farm during the reference year?

- Yes
- No → 3.5.9

3.5.4 Give the information about pig slaughtered on the farm during the reference year.

- Number of pigs slaughtered
- Total carcass weight obtained (Kg)

3.5.5 Report the Quantity of pig meat used during the reference year- slaughtered on the farm.

- Quantity of meat sold (Kg)
- Quantity of meat for own use (Kg)
- Quantity of meat given to service or input providers (Kg)
- Destroyed stored meat by disasters (Kg)

3.5.6 What is the average price per Kg, if meat sold? Rs.

--

3.5.7 Did the farm have a marketing contract for the meat production of pig in the reference year?

- Yes
- No → 3.5.9

3.5.8 What percentage of meat production was covered by marketing contract in the reference year?

	%
--	---

3.5.9 What was the major feeding practices for the pig during the reference year?

- Feeding/grain
- Crops and by-products
- Waste from Industry/hotel/household

3.5.10 What was the sources of feed used during the reference year? (Multiple answer)

- Produced on the farm
- Purchased
- Common pasture
- Exchanged

3.5.11 What was the main type of animal housing system that was used for pig on the farm during the reference year?

- Managed
- Semi managed
- Traditional

3.5.12 Were the farm raised he pig for the purpose of reproduction during the reference year ?

- Yes, Number
- No

--	--

SECTION 4: INFORMATION ON LAND USED BY LIVESTOCK FARM

Unit of Area:

Bigha 1

Ropani 2

- 4.1 Information about area of land tenure owned by holding in total and for livestock farm purposes only during the day of enumeration

S.No.	Types of Land Tenure	Total land of holding			Land for livestock farm only		
		B/R	K/A	D/P	B/R	K/A	D/P
1	Owned land						
2	Rented from other						
3	Other type of land tenure						

- 4.2 Information about area of land use owned by holding and for livestock farm purposes during reference year

S.No.	Land use	Total land of holding			Land for livestock farm only		
		B/R	K/A	D/P	B/R	K/A	D/P
1	Land under temporary crops						
2	Land under temporary meadows and pastures						
3	Land under temporary fallow						
4	Land under permanent crops						
5	Land under permanent meadows and pastures						
6	Land under farm buildings and farmyards						
7	Land under forest and other wooded land						
8	Land under pond						
9	Other land (unutilized, rocks, wetlands, etc.)						

- 4.3 Provide the information about name of crop, area and production of major crops during reference year. (Ask this question, if land under temporary or permanent crop is reported in question 4.2)

S. No.	Name of crop	Area			Quantity of production (Kg.)	Quantity used for household consumption (Kg.)	Quantity used for animal feed (Kg.)	Quantity of sold (Kg.)	Average selling price per Kg. (Rs.)
		B/R	K/A	D/P					
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	First main crop								
2	Second main crop								
3	Third main crop								
4	Fourth main crop								
5	Fifth main crop								
6	Fodder crop 1								
7	Fodder crop 2								
8	Fodder crop 3								

SECTION 5 ECONOMY ACTIVITIES DURING THE REFERENCE YEAR

PART 5.1 OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE LIVESTOCK FARM

5.1.1 Does the farm have other commercial agriculture activities than this farm?

- Yes
- No → 5.1.3

5.1.2 If yes, what is the other major commercial agriculture activities?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Cereal crops | <input type="radio"/> Vegetable crops |
| <input type="radio"/> Fruit crops | <input type="radio"/> Cash crops (Tea, Coffee, Sugarcane, Cardamom etc.) |
| <input type="radio"/> Poultry | <input type="radio"/> Fishery |
| <input type="radio"/> Bee keeping | <input type="radio"/> Mushroom farming |
| <input type="radio"/> Floriculture | <input type="radio"/> Others |

5.1.3 Does the farm have other non-commercial agriculture activities than this farm?

- Yes
- No → 5.1.5

5.1.4 If yes, what is the other major non-commercial agriculture activities?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Cereal crops | <input type="radio"/> Vegetable crops |
| <input type="radio"/> Fruit crops | <input type="radio"/> Cash crops (Tea, Coffee, Sugarcane, Cardamom etc.) |
| <input type="radio"/> Poultry | <input type="radio"/> Fishery |
| <input type="radio"/> Bee keeping | <input type="radio"/> Mushroom farming |
| <input type="radio"/> Floriculture | <input type="radio"/> Others |

5.1.5 What was the status of profit/loss of the farm during the last three years?

- Loss for all three years
- Profitable in one out of the three years
- Profitable in two out of the three years
- Profitable in all three years
- Not applicable

5.1.6 Did the farm receive credit facility from bank or finance company for livestock raising during the reference year?

- Yes
- No → 5.1.8

5.1.7 Did the farm receive loan for livestock raising with interest subsidy during the reference year?

- Yes
- No

5.1.8 Did the farm receive subsidy/grant from government for livestock raising during the reference year?

- Yes
- No

5.1.9 Did the farm insurance of livestock during the reference year?

- Yes → 5.1.11
- No

5.1.10 Why was the farm not secured by insurance during reference year?

- Inaccessible
- Expensive
- Not necessary
- No reimbursement from insurance claim
- Service not provided by company
- Don't know

5.1.11 Did the farm practice agro-tourism during the reference year?

- Yes
- No → 5.2.1

5.1.12 Provide the total income from agro tourism during the reference year?

Rs....

PART 5.2 CURRENT AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON THE FARM DURING THE REFERENCE YEAR

5.2.1 Provide the information of current expenditure for livestock rearing purposes only by the farm during the reference year?

S. No.	Topics of current expenditures	Total expenditure (Rs.)
1	Salary/Wage	
2	Seed, Nursery	
3	Purchase of animal kid for sale or meat production purpose	
4	Processed feed for livestock	
5	Other feed for livestock (grass, cereal etc)	
6	Chemical manure	
7	Organic/Compost manure	
8	Pesticide	
9	Medicine/Vaccine	
10	Irrigation	
11	Water	
12	Electricity	
13	Fuel	
14	Communication	
15	Transportation	
16	Tax/member and renew fee	
17	Insurance	
18	Rent of house/land	

S. No.	Topics of current expenditures	Total expenditure (Rs.)
19	Bank commission/service charge fee	
20	Bank interest of loan	
21	Minor repair and purchased of material	
22	Operating cost	
23	Donation/gift	
24	Other current expenditure	
Total		

5.2.2 Provide the information of capital expenditure and sale for livestock rearing purposes only by the farm during the reference year?

S. No.	Topics of Capital asset	Total expenditure (Rs.)	Total Selling price (Rs.)
1	Land		
2	Building (Purchased/repair)		
3	Purchase of animal kid for milk, wool production or reproduction purpose		
4	Agriculture equipment/modern machinery		
5	Computer/Printer		
6	Vehicle		
7	Repair of capital asset		
8	Furniture		
9	Other capital asset		
Total			

PART 5.3 INFORMATION ABOUT SHOCKS ON THE FARM

5.3.1 Did any severe shocks hit on the farm during the reference year ?

- Yes
- No → 5.3.7

5.3.2 Identify the three most severe shocks experienced on priority basis.

Shocks		Priority S.No.	Code of Shocks
1	Drought	1	
2	Partial rainfall/Erratic rains	2	
3	Floods/ Sink/Landslides	3	
4	Cold waves		
5	Hailstone		
6	Loss from wildlife		
7	Fire		
8	Unusually low prices for output		
9	Storm		
10	Unusually high level of livestock/crop diseases		
11	Unusually high prices for livestock/agricultural inputs		
12	Theft of agricultural assets, outputs, money or valuables		
13	Unusually high food prices of livestock feed		

5.3.3 What was the farm's response to mitigation of shocks on the farm during the reference year?
(Write three main response at most.)

- 1 Sold land and/or buildings
- 2 Sold grass crops and/or livestock
- 3 Sold machine and equipment including other assets
- 4 Found other work except livestock
- 5 Received help from government
- 6 Received help from NGOs or other organizations
- 7 Reduced expenses on the farm (labour cost, capital cost etc.)
- 8 Received loan
- 9 Received compensation from insurance
- 10 Own savings
- 11 None of the above

Priority S.No.	Code of response to Shock
1	
2	
3	

5.3.4 Has the farm fully recovered from the shocks?

- Yes
- No

5.3.5 Do you find that the farm is now better able to cope with the shocks?

- Yes
- No

5.3.6 What is your general perception of the level of severity of shocks compared to the past?

- Similar
- Greater
- Lower

5.3.7 Has Covid 19 affected on your livestock farm?

- Yes
- No → 5.3.9

5.3.8 If yes, What is the impact of Covid 19 on your livestock farm? (Multiple answer)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Lack of market | <input type="radio"/> Lack of capital |
| <input type="radio"/> Lack of manure | <input type="radio"/> Decline in the price of the product |
| <input type="radio"/> Lack of animal kid | <input type="radio"/> Difficult in payment of loan |
| <input type="radio"/> Lack of agriculture machinery | <input type="radio"/> Risk in investment |
| <input type="radio"/> Lack of labour | <input type="radio"/> Lack of transportation |
| <input type="radio"/> Lack of animal feed | <input type="radio"/> Lack of treatment |
| <input type="radio"/> Lack of technician service | <input type="radio"/> Delay in receiving the payment of product |

5.3.9 Use, number and loss of agriculture machinery/equipment on the farm during the reference year

S. No.	Equipment	Total number in use on the day of enumeration	Was this used in the farm during the reference year Yes 1 No 2	Number of destroyed by disasters in the reference year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Milking machine			
2	Chaff cutter			
3	Rubber mat			
4	Milk Tanker			
5	Cold Chain Van			
6	Milk chilling Vat			
7	Baling machine			
8	Dryer			
9	Feeder			
10	Feeder waterer			
11	Wheel barrow			
12	Shallow Tube Well			
13	Deep Tube Well			
14	Pump set			
15	Tractor			
16	Animal Drawn Cart			
17	Refrigerator			
18	Generator			
19	Sprayer			
20	Pressure cleaner			
21	Feed mill machine			
22	Other Equipment			

SECTION 6: EMPLOYMENT, NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING AND USE OF INFORMATION ON FARM

6.1 Were workers hire for livestock raising activities on the farm during reference year?

- Yes
- No → 6.3

6.2 Number of workers used for livestock raising activities on the farm during reference year?

S. No.	Types of worker	Permanent worker		Temporary worker (Men-days)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	
1	Family member/Proprietor				
2	Manager/Administrators				
3	Skill workers				
4	Unskilled workers				
5	Total				

6.3 Did the farm use contract workers for livestock raising activities on the farm during the reference year?

- Yes
- No

6.4 Did the farm experience a shortage of livestock workers during the reference year ?

- Yes
- No → 6.6

6.5 What was the farm's main response for the shortage of livestock workers? (Multiple answer)

- Rented on contract to other
- Only partial activities were carried on
- By increasing own engagement on the farm
- Limited to livestock activities with less labour required.
- Using modern machine
- Stopping the livestock activities

6.6 Number of non-residential buildings by use and tenure.

S. No.	Types of utilization	Total Number	Tenure (Number)		
			Own	Rented	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	For office operation				
2	For livestock raising				
3	For livestock product storage				
4	For management of agriculture equipment and machinery				
5	For store of feed, seed and manure				
6	For other activities				

- 6.7 For which of the activities, the information was used by the farm during the reference year ?. (Multiple answer)
- Livestock feed issues
 - Prices of outputs (product)
 - Livestock health and breeding issues
 - Weather forecasts affecting on production
 - Grant/incentive issues
 - Availability of inputs (including machinery and equipment) and prices of input
 - Value add/ chain (storage, processing, packageing etc.)
 - No any information used → 7.1.1
- 6.8 Identify the sources of information about livestock during the reference year. (Multiple answer)
- Government or other public institutions
 - Other individual farmer
 - Farmers' group or association
 - Non Government Organization or non-governmental project
 - Private technician/Service provider
 - Agro-vet
 - Others
- 6.9 Identify the method used for getting information about livestock? (Multiple answer)
- Face-to-face discussions
 - Telephone
 - Radio
 - Television
 - Internet (Website)
 - Newspaper
 - Mobile app
 - Other

SECTION 7 : PRODUCTION METHOD AND ENVIRONMENT

PART 7.1 ENERGY SOURCES DURING REFERENCE YEAR

7.1.1 Identify the energy sources used by the farm for livestock activity during the reference year.
(Multiple answer)

- Electricity
- Petroleum fuels
- Biomass (wood, plant material, etc.)
- Biogas
- Solar energy
- Other energy or fuel
- None

PART 7.2 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION METHOD

7.2.1 ANIMAL BREEDING AND REPRODUCTION DURING THE REFERENCE YEAR

7.2.1.1 Were veterinary services used on the farm during the reference year?

- Yes
- No → 7.2.1.3

7.2.1.2 Identify the types of veterinary services used by the farm for livestock during the reference year.
(Multiple answer)

- Curative
- Preventive
- Breeding

7.2.1.3 Identify the main breeding technique for livestock used on the farm during the reference year.

- Natural breeding technique
- Artificial breeding technique

7.2.1.4 Identify the main provider of breeding services for the livestock on the farm during the reference year.

- Private service provider
- Government service provider
- Self-managed
- Rural livestock health workers
- Other

7.2.1.5 Were antibiotics used on livestock on the farm during the reference year?

- Yes
- No

7.2.1.6 Were antibiotics used as growth promoter on livestock on the farm during the reference year?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

7.2.1.7 Was traditional medicine applied on the livestock on the farm during the reference year?

- Yes
- No → 7.2.1.9

7.2.1.8 Identify the objectives of the traditional medicine applied on livestock during the reference year.
(Multiple answer)

- Curative
- Preventative
- Breeding
- Other
- None

7.2.1.9 Did the farm adopt special measures to control livestock diseases?

- Yes
- No → 7.2.2.1

7.2.1.10 Which of the following measures did this farm adopt in relation to livestock diseases control?
(Multiple answer)

- Adherence to label directions for medicine application
- Use biological medicine control
- Adopting pasture rotation
- Maintenance and cleansing of spray equipment after use
- Quarantining to livestock
- Use of disease resistant/tolerant livestock breed

7.2.2 WATERING OF ANIMALS DURING THE REFERENCE YEAR

7.2.2.1 Identify the main source of water used for watering livestock during the reference year.

- Borehole
- Well
- Tap water
- River, spring or stream
- Dam, lake, pond
- Rainwater harvesting
- Other

7.2.2.2 Were problems encountered in watering to livestock during the reference year?

- Yes
- No → 7.2.3.1

7.2.2.3 Identify the main problem encountered in watering to livestock during problematic periods.

- Restricted access to water sources
- Lack of water in usual water sources
- Poor quality of usual water sources
- Other

7.2.2.4 Identify the solution that was implemented to provide water to livestock during problematic periods. (Multiple answer)

- Use of another water source near the farm, for free
- Use of another water source near the farm, with payment
- Use of another water source far from the farm, for free
- Use of another water source far from the farm, with payment

7.2.3 MANURE MANAGEMENT DURING THE REFERENCE YEAR

7.2.3.1 Identify the types of manure produced on the farm during the reference year. (Multiple answer)

- Farm yard manure
- Compost manure
- Bio gas slurry
- None →7.3.1

7.2.3.2 Was manure produced on this farm sold or given to others during the reference year?

- Yes
- No →7.2.3.4

7.2.3.3 Report the quantity of manure that was produced on this farm, sold or given to others during the reference year

- Quantity of manure that was sold
- Quantity of manure that was exchanged for goods and/or services
- Quantity of manure that was given for free

Quantity (Kg)	Selling price (Rs.)

7.2.3.4 Report Percentage of that manure was managed using each of the following manure management systems during the reference year.

- Traditional percent
- Improved percent

7.2.3.5 Was manure produced on the farm used for other purposes during the reference year?

- Yes
- No →7.3.1

7.2.3.6 Report the purpose of the manure produced on the farm during the reference year. (Multiple answer)

- For fuel (including heating)
- For construction
- For feed

PART 7.3 ACCESS TO AND USE OF INFORMATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNAL RESOURCES

7.3.1 LIVESTOCK INFORMATION DURING THE REFERENCE YEAR

7.3.1.1 Were the farm kept information about market conditions before selling products during the reference year?

- Yes
- No

7.3.1.2 From where did the farm had taken the technician's service for livestock during the reference year? (Multiple answer)

- Own technician
- Government
- Non government
- No service → 7.3.1.4

7.3.1.3 Was there sufficient technical service required on the farm during the reference year?

- Yes → 7.3.2.1
- No

7.3.1.4 Identify the main reason for not using/not sufficient the services of technician during the reference year.

- Not necessary
- Far away
- Service provider was too busy
- Service provider was not available
- Unwilling to visit
- More expensive
- Other

7.3.2 INFRASTRUCTURE (TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND ACCESS TO FACILITIES) DURING THE REFERENCE YEAR

7.3.2.1 Identify the purpose of vehicles available on the farm during the reference year. (Multiple answer)

- For transporting livestock
- For transporting feed and grass crop products
- For transporting water or other liquids
- For transporting with refrigerate/moisture
- Other
- None

7.3.2.2 Provide the information on access to a following facility , transportation facility and required time for the farm during reference year

S. No.	Types of facilities	Access Yes 1 No 2	Types of vehicle	Time	
				Hour	Minute
1	Market				
2	Livestock haat bazar				
3	Livestock service offices				
4	Private veterinary clinic				
5	Agro-vet/medical shop				
6	Rural livestock health workers				
7	Milk moisture center				
8	Livestock product processing center				

Code	Vehicle
1	By foot
2	Cycle/rickshaw
3	Motorcycle
4	Wheel vehicle
5	Mixed
6	Other

7.3.2.3 Are you aware of any specific livestock development projects being carried out in the farm's community or neighbourhood during the reference year?

- Yes
- No →7.3.2.7

7.3.2.4 Did the farm participate in the livestock development project(s)?

- Yes
- No →7.3.2.6

7.3.2.5 What was the objective of livestock development project(s) on which farm participate?

- Capacity building
- Mechanization and infrastructural development
- Productivity and market growth
- Support in factors of production like seeds/animal breed
- Other

→ 7.3.2.7

7.3.2.6 Identify the main reason why the farm did not participate in the livestock development project(s).

- Not interested in participating
- Being busy
- Lack of opportunity
- Lack of getting information
- Other

7.3.2.7 Were there facilities for repairing agricultural machinery or equipments near the farm during the reference year?

- Yes
- No → 7.3.3.1

7.3.2.8 Did the farm use the repair facilities?

- Yes → 7.3.3.1
- No

7.3.2.9 Identify the main reason why the farm did not use the repair facilities.

- By knowing yourself
- Not necessary
- Too expensive
- Other

7.3.3 ACCESS TO COMMUNAL RESOURCES DURING THE REFERENCE YEAR

7.3.3.1 Was there communal grazing land in the farm's neighbourhood during the reference year?

- Yes
- No → 7.3.3.4

7.3.3.2 Did the farm use this communal grazing land during the reference year?

- Yes → 7.3.3.4
- No

7.3.3.3 Identify the main reason for not using the communal grazing land during the reference year.

- Not necessary because enough feed was available on the farm
- No access granted
- Problems with other users
- Problems with the quality and quantity of pasture
- Other

7.3.3.4 Was there communal forest or other wooded land in the farm's neighbourhood during the reference year?

- Yes
- No → 7.4.1

7.3.3.5 Did the farm use this communal forest or other wooded land for livestock rearing purpose during the reference year?

- Yes → 7.4.1
- No

7.3.3.6 Identify the main reason for not using the communal forest or other wooded land during the reference year.

- Not necessary because the forest land on the farm was sufficient for the farm's activities
- Too expensive
- No access granted
- Problems with other users
- Problems with the quality and quantity of forest or other wooded land
- Other

PART 7.4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

7.4.1 Identify the types of waste generated by the farm during the reference year. (Multiple answer)

- Veterinary waste
- Empty packaging of seeds/medicine/pesticides/fertilizer/petroleum products
- Non-functioning livestock/agriculture inputs/materials
- Ropes and nets
- Pesticides that are no longer usable
- Other non-hazardous organic waste
- Other non-hazardous inorganic waste
- None of the above

7.4.2 Identify the treatment used by the farm for the solid waste generated on the farm during the reference year. (Multiple answer)

- Waste taken away from the farm by a professional
- Waste kept on the farm, treated by burning
- Waste kept on the farm, treated by burying
- Waste kept on the farm, using as organic manure
- Waste kept on the farm, other treatment
- No treatment

7.4.3 Identify the method used during the reference year to manage the waste water generated by the farm. (Multiple answer)

- Managed by digging a hole
- Discharged to a septic or sewer system
- Used as manure on agricultural land
- Used as making liquid manure
- Not managed
- Other

7.4.4 How did managed of dead livestock on the farm during the reference year?

- Buried on the farm
- Incinerated
- Collected by off-farm collection service
- Other
- No dead livestock

PART 7.5 ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES

- 7.5.1 Was there any economic impact of extreme natural disasters on the farm during the reference year?
- Yes
 No → 7.5.3
- 7.5.2 Indicate the economic impact of extreme natural disasters on the farm during the reference year.
- | Loss in price Rs. |
|-------------------|
| |
| |
| |
| |
- Loss of revenue
 Loss due to disruption of production
 Other economic impacts
- 7.5.3 Was there any physical impact of extreme natural disasters on the farm during the reference year?
- Yes
 No → 7.5.5
- 7.5.4 Indicate the physical impact of extreme natural disasters on the farm during the reference year.
- | Loss in price Rs. |
|-------------------|
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
- Area lost
 Grass crop lost
 Livestock lost
 Animal house (shelter) lost
 Biomass lost
 Building damages or lost
 Damage or loss of livestock/agricultural inputs
 Other physical lost
- 7.5.5 Do you know about climate change?
- Yes
 No → End
- 7.5.6 Identify the practices of the farm to adapt for climate change during the reference year. (Multiple answer)
- Use of traditional agricultural heritage practices and knowledge
 Use of local varieties of animal
 Use of species of animal adapted to local conditions and stresses
 Use of new practices or technologies
 Other
 None of the above

END

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