

# *Afghanistan Livestock Market Assessment*

**2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter Report April 2009  
For Survey Period February-March 2009**

Survey commissioned by the Afghanistan PEACE Project for the major livestock markets of Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunduz, Mazar-e-Sharif, and Jalalabad



**Kuchi Goat Seller, Kunduz "Mal Bazaar", February 2009**

# Table of Contents

Introduction .....	3
Results: Livestock Markets .....	5
Results: Market Prices.....	8
Results: Market Chain .....	11
Results: Market Players.....	14
a. Ethnicity .....	14
b. Lifestyle .....	15
c. Activity .....	16
d. Income.....	17
e. Economic Role played by Kuchi Traders .....	18
Second Quarter Summary .....	19



# Introduction

**Peace Project** – In July 2006, the University of California-Davis and Texas A&M University (TAMU) began implementation of a USAID-funded project with the aim of improving livestock production and stabilizing the economy in Afghanistan. Currently, the Afghanistan PEACE<sup>1</sup> Project is engaged in helping to draft effective rangeland policies; conduct research and institutionalize technologies aimed at improving management of Afghanistan's rangelands; improve human capacity through the provision of training opportunities in conflict resolution and mitigation; and support of economic diversification efforts. The Afghanistan PEACE Project is also engaged in researching Afghanistan's livestock industry to better direct policy and planning efforts.

**Objective of the Survey** – The data presented here is from the second of four surveys which in combination are intended to elucidate who are the major suppliers of livestock to Afghanistan's markets, and who are primarily responsible for setting market prices (See Afghanistan Livestock Assessment December 2008 for methodology and results from 1<sup>st</sup> Survey Period; <http://cnrit.tamu.edu/peace/markets.html>). The four surveys were also designed to collect information on the volume and types of livestock sold throughout the year. The surveys were conducted by Altai Consulting on behalf of the Afghanistan PEACE Project, on a quarterly basis, with four reporting periods. This report presents results from the second survey period.

**Objectives of Survey Period 2** – Six major markets were surveyed in the study, namely Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunduz, Mazar-e-Sharif, and Jalalabad. The results presented here are based on the following objectives:

- Determine the proportion of the livestock market that is supplied by the different livestock producers
- Determine the approximate volume of livestock sales
- Determine the approximate market value of different categories and breeds of livestock and who is responsible for setting market prices
- Determine the role of Kuchi traders in all sectors of the livestock markets in Afghanistan.

**Fieldwork** – Surveys were conducted over a four-week period in February and March 2009. The survey team consisted of one international Project Manager who was responsible for coordinating the project, a team of two national consultants and eight interviewers who led the field interviews. All components were monitored by the Project Manager with the exception of the surveys undertaken in Kandahar, Herat and Kunduz due to security concerns. In those instances, national consultants were able to conduct the assessments on their own.

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<sup>1</sup> PEACE: Pastoral Engagement, Adaptation and Capacity Enhancement.



**Distribution of Interviews** – During the second survey period, 652 sellers and 164 buyers were interviewed (Table 1). This report presents mostly sellers' responses except for the assessment of market prices where it was mandatory to corroborate seller's figures with buyer's figures. For those cities with more than one livestock market, additional interviews were conducted in the other markets when needed.

City	Market				Total
Herat	Market	Ganj Bazaar Herat	Ganj Shash Noor	/	2
	# Sellers	34	51	/	85
	# Buyers	9	15	/	24
Kabul	Market	Nakhas Company	Chaman Babrak	/	2
	# Sellers	98	14	/	112
	# Buyers	16	9	/	25
Kandahar	Market	Ganj Bazaar Kandahar	/	/	1
	# Sellers	155	/	/	155
	Buyers	30	/	/	30
Kunduz	Market	Mal Bazaar Kunduz	/	/	1
	# Sellers	113	/	/	113
	# Buyers	29	/	/	29
Mazar-e-Sharif	Market	Mal Bazaar Mazar	/	/	1
	# Sellers	85	/	/	85
	# Buyers	23	/	/	23
Jalalabad	Market	Shaiwa	Angoor Bagh	Chaparhar	3
	# Sellers	45	43	14	102
	# Buyers	14	14	5	33

Table 1. Location, market name and total number of respondents



Photos 1 - 2. Interviewers in Kunduz and Jalalabad

## Results – Livestock Markets

Animal counts provided us with estimates of the actual number of animals brought for sale in each of the 11 markets on a weekly basis. In general, sheep were the number one commodity in all markets (Table 2). There was a significant decrease in the volume of sheep, goats and cattle brought for sale during this period for most of the surveyed markets.

City	Market	Sheep	Goats	Cattle
Herat	Ganj Bazaar	2,100	1,000	600
	Ganj Shash Noor	1,000	500	100
Kabul	Nakhas Company	4,500	1,200	800
	Chaman Babrak	2,100	250	50
	Darwazai Lahori	NS	NS	NS
Kandahar	Ganj Bazaar	4,200	700	1,500
Kunduz	Mal Bazaar	2,800	900	750
Mazar-e-Sharif	Mazar Mal Bazaar	3,100	800	1,200
Jalalabad	Shaiwa	1,100	300	100
	Angoor Bagh	NA	NA	NA
	Chaparhar	500	100	50

**Table 2. Estimated number of sheep, goats and cattle brought for sale during the week of the assessment (based on actual animal counts multiplied by the number of operating days per week; NS indicates not surveyed).**

**Sales** – Compared to Survey Period 1, when a significant majority of sheep sellers (82.9% on average) reported having higher expectations of selling their sheep than any other category of livestock, Table 3 shows an even distribution of sales expectations between the three surveyed livestock categories.

What proportion of your sheep do you expect to sell today?				
City	Sheep	Goats	Cattle	Respondents
Herat	19.3%	19.3%	26.9%	85
Kabul	21.6%	33.8%	26.0%	112
Kandahar	35.3%	44.2%	33.5%	155
Kunduz	46.6%	45.3%	52.8%	113
Mazar-e-sharif	21.8%	27.6%	28.6%	85
Jalalabad	50.6%	56.1%	56.1%	102
Mean	34.4%	37.5%	39.4%	652

**Table 3. Percentage of sheep, goats and cattle brought for sale in the 6 major markets.**

**Sheep** – More pregnant ewes, rams and wethers, and fewer barren ewes and lambs were evident in this survey period when compared to the Survey Period 1 (Table 4). In general, the average flock size was lower in this survey period as well.



How many of the following categories of sheep do you have for sale?							
City	Wether	Rams	Ewe Barren	Ewe Pregnant	Lambs	Average flock size	Number of Respondents
Herat	10.6	5.5	6.2	12.4	6.3	41.1	85
Kabul	10.4	9.3	4.9	9.1	2.9	36.7	112
Kandahar	17.9	5.3	4.9	10.8	1.4	40.4	155
Kunduz	4.3	3.3	7.5	21.8	0.9	37.8	113
Mazar-e-sharif	5.2	4.8	4.1	12.3	2.2	28.5	85
Jalalabad	4.9	4.4	4.9	6.7	1.8	22.6	102
Mean	9.8	6.1	5.3	11.6	2.6	35.4	

Table 4. Number of sheep brought for sale in the 6 major markets, by category.

As in Survey Period 1, Turki sheep constituted the dominant breed; Turki and Qaragh were the only two breeds present in all 12 markets; and, Hazaragi, Shenwari and Bori were specific to only a few markets (Table 5). Arabic was also the most common breed in Herat during this survey period.

Which breeds of sheep do you have for sale?								
City	Turki	Qaragh	Qaraqul	Arabic	Hazaragi	Shenwari	Bori	Other
Herat	13.1%	18.2%	0.4%	68.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kabul	30.7%	29.5%	0.8%	17.0%	22.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kandahar	80.9%	9.6%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.9%	2.9%	2.0%
Kunduz	68.6%	5.9%	6.8%	18.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mazar-e-sharif	20.1%	4.6%	41.3%	33.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jalalabad	50.0%	27.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%	0.0%	2.6%

Table 5. Percentage of respondents reporting breeds for sale in the 6 major markets.

**Goats** – Compared to Survey Period 1, the average goat flock size brought for sale was smaller in Survey Period 2 (Table 6). Respondents indicated that October and November are in general more active months due to the greater demand during this period. In contrast with Survey Period 1, pregnant does were more prevalent in Survey Period 2. Respondents indicated that the reason for this was that this was the period when they were pregnant and individuals were looking to restock their herds.

How many of the following categories of goats do you have for sale?							
City	Wether	Bucks	Doe Barren	Doe Pregnant	Goat Kid	Average Flock Size	Number of Respondents
Herat	1.8	2.1	11.3	13.9	3.6	32.8	30
Kabul	2.2	4.8	11.4	1.2	1.8	21.4	47
Kandahar	2.3	4.7	10.3	16.2	0.4	34.0	23
Kunduz	1.0	1.8	4.7	10.7	0.6	18.7	23
Mazar-e-sharif	2.4	0.9	4.4	5.9	1.8	15.3	22
Jalalabad	2.0	3.1	5.5	3.8	3.2	17.7	27
Mean	2.0	3.1	8.5	7.7	2.0	23.3	

Table 6. Number of goats brought for sale, by category, in the 6 major markets.



**Cattle** – The average cattle herd size brought for sale was also smaller during Survey Period 2 than in Survey Period 1 (16.3 and 20.1, respectively) (Table 7). Oxen and bulls were the most common categories of cattle brought for sale during Survey Period 1, while barren cows, calves, and oxen were more common in Survey Period 2.

How many of the following categories of cattle do you have for sale?							
City	Oxen	Bulls	Cow Barren	Cow Pregnant	Calf	Average Herd Size	Number of Respondents
Heart	5.6	2	4.4	0.8	4.4	17.1	16
Kabul	3.6	0.9	6.7	1.2	6.7	19.1	29
Kandahar	3.7	0.3	8.9	1.0	8.9	22.8	37
Kunduz	1.9	1.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	11.0	25
Mazar-e-sharif	5.1	0.2	6.6	0.4	6.6	18.9	31
Jalalabad	1.0	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.1	9.6	41
Mean	3.2	1.0	5.3	1.5	5.3	16.3	

**Table 7. Number of cattle brought for sale to the 6 major markets, by category.**

**Livestock & Lifestyle** – In Survey Period 2, we attempted to elucidate more details with respect to lifestyle and its role in the market place. Table 8 illustrates that lifestyle played a significant role in terms of animal ownership. In general, Kuchi had more sheep to sell and fewer cattle to sell in the markets, than did non-Kuchi respondents.

Livestock Ownership & Lifestyle			
Ethnicity	Sheep	Goats	Cattle
<b>Kuchi</b>	78.6%	26.4%	13.4%
• Nomadic Kuchi	87.5%	21.6%	4.5%
• Sedentary Kuchi	74.3%	29.0%	16.9%
<b>Non-Kuchi</b>	56.8%	26.4%	37.9%
<b>Mean</b>	66.1%	26.4%	27.3%

**Table 8. Role of lifestyle in terms of livestock ownership.**



## Results – Market Prices

**Price Information** – In the Herat, Kandahar, Kunduz, and Jalalabad markets, sellers reported relying more frequently on other sellers for price information (Table 9). Kuchi sellers also indicated a greater preference for getting price information from other sellers than non-Kuchi sellers (60.7% and 48.2%, respectively). This corresponded to results obtained in Survey Period 1 with the exception of Herat. In contrast, buyers reported getting price information from other buyers in only the Kandahar, Kunduz, and Jalalabad markets (Table 10). It is worth noting that during this survey period both sellers and buyers were less inclined to respond to this specific question, with most questioning why the interviewers were asking it.

Where do you get information on the prices of the animals you sell? Sellers					
Cities	Other sellers	From buyers	Commission Agent	No Response	Total
Herat	63.5%	27.1%	0.0%	9.4%	85
Kabul	21.4%	37.5%	9.8%	31.3%	112
Kandahar	62.3%	26.0%	4.5%	7.1%	154
Kunduz	60.2%	12.4%	6.2%	21.2%	113
Mazar-e-Sharif	36.5%	36.5%	4.7%	22.4%	85
Jalalabad	73.5%	9.8%	3.9%	12.7%	102
Mean	53.5%	24.6%	5.1%	16.9%	651
Kuchi Sellers Only	60.7%	18.9%	5.1%	14.9%	275

Where do you get information on the prices of the animals you buy? Buyers					
Cities	From sellers	Other buyers	Commission Agents	No Response	Total
Herat	29.2%	20.8%	16.7%	33.3%	24
Kabul	48.0%	36.0%	8.0%	8.0%	25
Kandahar	3.3%	86.7%	3.3%	6.7%	30
Kunduz	10.3%	69.0%	3.5%	17.2%	29
Mazar	34.8%	8.7%	13.0%	43.5%	23
Jalalabad	15.2%	60.6%	12.1%	12.1%	33
Mean	22.0%	50.0%	9.2%	18.8%	164

Tables 9 and 10. Source of pricing information for sellers and buyers.

As in Survey Period 1, most respondents reported that a negotiation process was used to refine the exact price of an animal that had been set in their minds previously, depending on their initial queries of the current market prices.



**Sheep** – In contrast to Survey Period 1, when Kabul overall market prices were higher than any other market with the exception of lamb prices, Kandahar and Jalalabad tended to have the higher market prices in Survey Period 2. Mean sale prices in general were much higher in Survey Period 2 as well. There was no difference between the two survey periods in that rams tended to sell for a higher price (Table 11).

City	Wether	Ram	Ewe Barren	Lamb
Herat	4,968	6,356	3,767	3,071
Kabul	5,869	6,043	4,225	3,483
Kandahar	6,233	6,435	4,560	3,617
Kunduz	5,188	5,882	3,862	3,500
Mazar-e-sharif	4,888	5,971	3,210	3,071
Jalalabad	5,947	6,409	4,160	3,311
Mean	5,735	6,190	3,960	3,280

**Table 11. Mean wholesale price for sheep, in AFA, in six major wholesale markets.**

**Goats** – Survey Period 2 differed little from Survey Period 1 in that in general all categories of goats sold for higher prices in Kabul, Kandahar and Jalalabad; and, wethers and bucks tended to command the highest price in all markets (Table 12). Mean sale prices during Survey Period 2, however, were much higher than they were during Survey Period 1.

City	Wether	Buck	Doe Barren	Goat Kid
Herat	3,583	4,083	2,586	2,160
Kabul	4,115	3,705	2,728	2,425
Kandahar	4,167	3,980	3,369	1,767
Kunduz	3,000	3,700	2,400	1,567
Mazar-e-sharif	3,333	3,533	2,050	1,540
Jalalabad	4,333	4,250	3,278	2,260
Mean	3,900	3,873	2,806	1,768

**Table 12. Mean wholesale price for goats, in AFA, in six major wholesale markets.**



**Cattle** – In contrast with Survey Period 1, there were significant differences in cattle prices between the different markets (Table 13). Price by category differed between the survey periods as well in that all categories appeared to be selling at a higher price this survey period. The Kandahar market was the exception in that market prices seemed to have doubled (oxen) or tripled (cows, barren and pregnant). A follow-up on this anomaly revealed that cattle in the Kandahar market were on average 30% heavier than they were in all the other markets (Table 14).

City	Oxen	Bulls	Cow Barren	Cow Pregnant
Herat	26,250	21,786	17,000	24,333
Kabul	25,222	23,143	17,786	25,250
Kandahar	55,417	22,500	50,167	62,000
Kunduz	18,625	20,750	17,500	20,182
Mazar-e-sharif	24,222	22,500	19,375	23,143
Jalalabad	19,375	17,385	16,077	25,533
Mean	22,809	20,571	17,402	23,525

Table 13. Mean wholesale price for small cattle, in AFA, in six major wholesale markets.

City	Average Weight (kg)	Weight Diff / Kandahar
Herat	167	-25.2%
Kabul	158	-29.0%
Kandahar	223	0.0%
Kunduz	139	-37.7%
Mazar-e-Sharif	170	-23.8%
Jalalabad	142	-36.2%

Table 14. Cattle average weights (in kg) in six major wholesale markets.



# Results - Market Chain

To better understand the existing interactions between the different stakeholders of the livestock sector, sellers were asked to identify who they sold most of their livestock to (Figures 1 - 3):

- Both sheep and goat sellers responded that they sold most of their animals to both butchers and traders in three of the six markets, and to butchers and individuals in the other three markets. This differed from Survey Period 1 in that more private individuals were making purchases this period.
- Also in contrast with Survey Period 1, cattle sellers reported more sales to both butchers and traders rather than to just butchers in Survey Period 2.

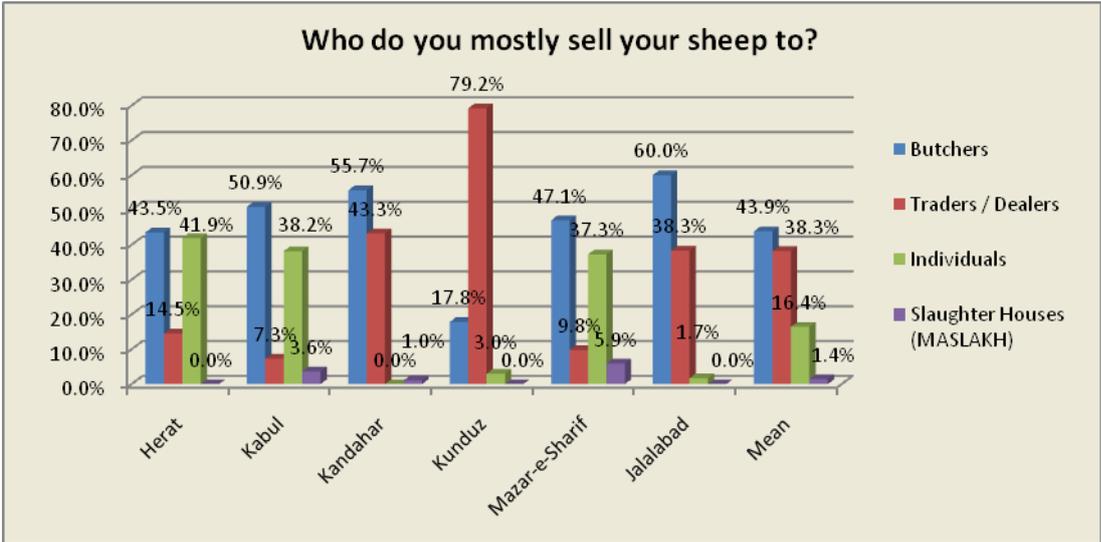


Figure 1. Main buyers of sheep in the 6 major markets.

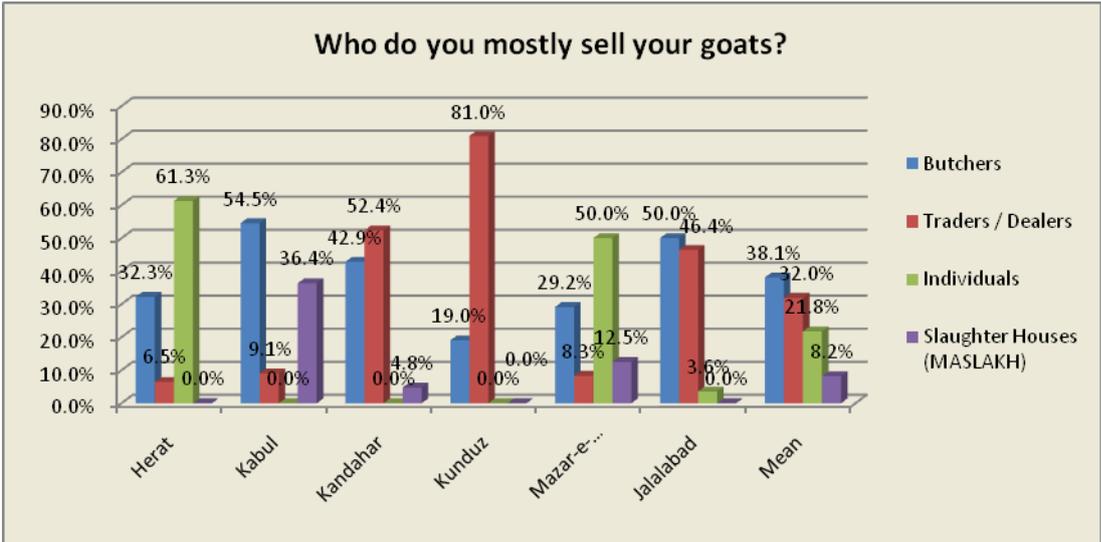


Figure 2. Main buyers of goats in the 6 major markets.



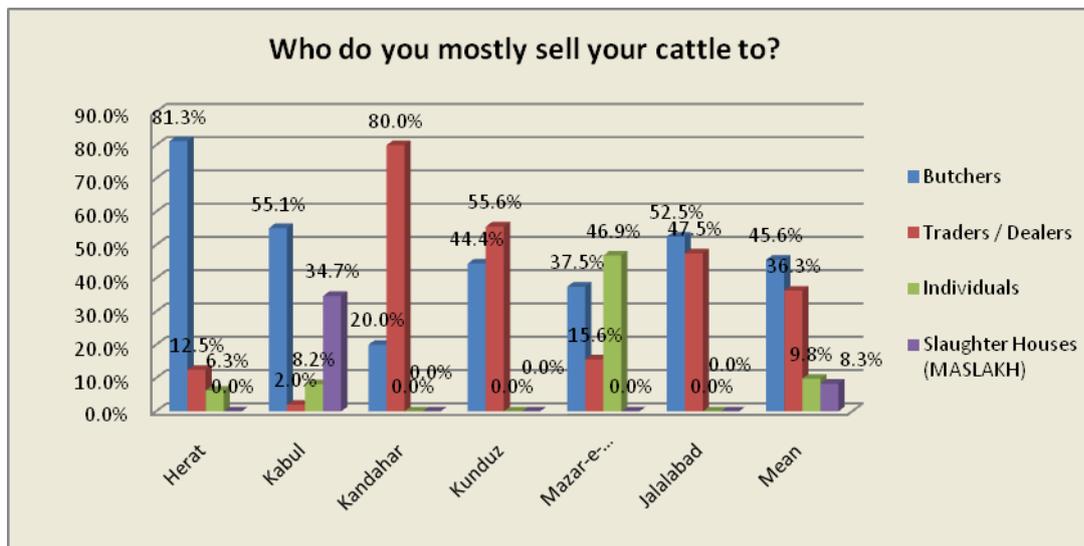


Figure 3. Main buyers of cattle in the 6 major markets.

In contrast to Survey Period 1, when asked whether they resold the animals after their purchase, the majority of Survey Period 2 buyers reported that they were not inclined to resell their animals after purchase (42.7% and 28.9%, respectively) (Table 15).

Do you resell some of the livestock you buy in this market?				
City	Yes, I always do	Sometimes only	No, almost never	Number of respondents
Herat	4.2%	8.3%	87.5%	24
Kabul	32.0%	8.0%	60.0%	25
Kandahar	50.0%	33.3%	16.7%	30
Kunduz	48.3%	31.0%	20.7%	29
Mazar-e-sharif	13.0%	26.1%	60.9%	23
Jalalabad	45.5%	27.3%	27.3%	33
Mean	34.1%	23.2%	42.7%	164

Table 15. Responses to question about whether animals were resold after initial purchase.



# Results: Market Players

## a. Ethnicity

Of the 652 sellers interviewed, the majority reported their ethnicity as Pashtun (Table 16). As in Survey Period 1, Mazar-e Sharif and Kunduz were the only markets to include more than five different ethnic groups in the market place.

What is your ethnicity? Sellers									
ETHNICITY	Herat	Kabul	Kandahar	Kunduz	Mazar	Jalalabad	Total	Mean <sup>2</sup>	Mean <sup>1</sup>
Pashtun	55	62	155	41	27	100	440	67.5%	71.4%
Kuchi	38	47	89	44	11	47	276	42.4%	28.0%
Tajik	17	18	0	10	21	0	66	10.1%	11.4%
Uzbek	0	0	0	15	23	0	38	5.8%	5.3%
Arab	13	1	0	19	8	0	41	6.3%	5.3%
Hazara	0	29	0	1	3	0	33	5.1%	3.0%
Pashai	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0.3%	1.8%
Turkmen	0	1	0	0	3	0	4	0.6%	0.8%
Aimaq	0	0	0	24	0	0	24	3.7%	0.4%
Nuristani	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%	0.2%
Baluch	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2%	0.2%
Other	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.3%	0.2%
Number of respondents	85	112	155	113	85	102	652	100.0%	100.0%

Table 16. Sellers' ethnicity (Mean<sup>2</sup> = Survey Period 2; Mean<sup>1</sup> = Survey Period 1).

Pashtuns were not the only Kuchi present in the markets but they were by far the majority (Figure 4).

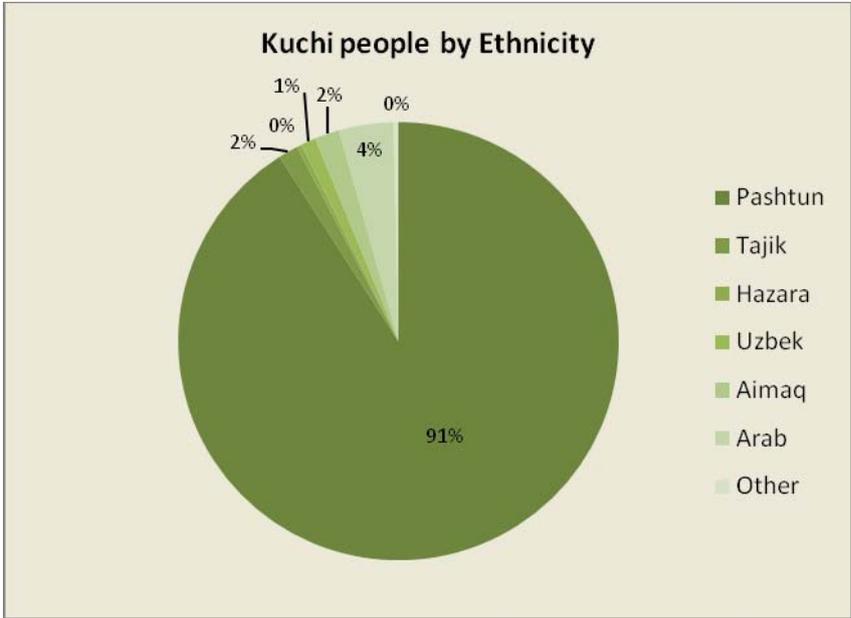


Figure 4. Percentage of sellers claiming Kuchi ethnicity.



## b. Lifestyle<sup>2</sup>

Asked whether they were nomadic or sedentary, the majority of all Kuchi sellers interviewed reported that they were sedentary (see Table 17).

If you are Kuchi, what is your lifestyle?				
CITY	Nomadic Kuchi	Sedentary Kuchi	Total	% of Nomadic Kuchi
Herat	3	34	37	8.1%
Kabul	7	39	46	15.2%
Kandahar	39	50	89	43.8%
Kunduz	18	24	42	42.9%
Mazar-e-Sharif	1	10	11	9.1%
Jalalabad	20	26	46	43.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>32.5%</b>

Table 17. Lifestyle of sellers.

A large number of Kuchi attending the market reported trading as their main economic activity in contrast to Survey Period 1, where more claimed livestock ownership as their main economic activity (Table 18). In addition, there were more non-Kuchi attendees this survey period claiming trading as their main economic activity than during Survey Period 1.

What is your main economic activity?					
Lifestyle	Herder (Owner)	Herder (Non-Owner)	Trader / Dealer	Commission Agent	Number of respondents
Non-Kuchi	21.0%	1.1%	72.8%	5.2%	367
Kuchi	40.2%	1.8%	54.0%	4.0%	267
Sedentary Kuchi	46.6%	0.0%	45.5%	8.0%	88
Nomadic Kuchi	36.6%	2.7%	58.5%	2.2%	183

Table 18. Economic activity by lifestyle.

<sup>2</sup> In all the following tables, we only took into account those ethnic groups who were quoted in a significant number of answers. Turkmen, Aimaq, Nuristani, and Baluch traders are thus not taken into account in the analysis.



### c. Activity

During this survey period the market place was dominated by traders (Tables 19 and 20). This differed from Survey Period 1 where the responses were fairly equally split between traders and livestock owners.

What is your main economic activity?					
Ethnicity	Herder (Owner)	Herder (Non-Owner)	Trader / Dealer	Commission Agent	Number of respondents
Pashtun	30.5%	1.8%	63.2%	4.5%	440
Tajik	9.2%	0.0%	83.1%	7.7%	65
Uzbek	18.4%	0.0%	81.6%	0.0%	38
Arab	24.4%	0.0%	73.2%	2.4%	41
Hazara	12.1%	3.0%	51.5%	12.1%	33
Aimaq	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24
Other	25.0%	12.5%	62.5%	0.0%	8
Mean <sup>2</sup>	28.8%	2.1%	63.9%	5.2%	649
Mean <sup>1</sup>	51.2%	3.1%	41.7%	4.0%	506

Table 19. Relationship between economic activity and ethnicity as reported by sellers (Mean<sup>2</sup>= Survey Period 2; Mean<sup>1</sup>= Survey Period 1).

What is your main economic activity?					
Ethnicity	Herder (Owner)	Herder (Non-Owner)	Trader / Dealer	Commission Agent	Number of respondents
Non-Kuchi	20.8%	2.3%	70.8%	6.1%	367
Kuchi	40.2%	1.8%	54.0%	4.0%	267

Table 20. Relationship between economic activity and lifestyle as reported by sellers.



Photo 3. Sheep sellers in Kabul Company

## d. Income

When the interviewees were asked what percentage of their income came from the sale of livestock, 90.0% reported deriving more than 90.0% of their income from the sale of livestock in Survey Period 2. This was in contrast with Survey Period 1 where only 61.9% made this claim (Table 21). Taking into account the lifestyle of the respondents (Table 22), it was also interesting to note that an even greater number of Kuchi reported getting the bulk of their income from the sale of livestock during this survey period when compared to Survey Period 1 (96.0% and 67.9%, respectively).

What percentage of your income comes from selling livestock?											
Ethnicity	1-10%	11-20%	21-30%	31-40%	41-50%	51-60%	61-70%	71-80%	81-90%	91-100%	Number of respondents
Pashtun	0.9%	1.6%	0.9%	0.7%	3.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	91.3%	439
Tajik	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%	1.5%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	86.4%	66
Uzbek	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.8%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	78.9%	38
Arab	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	97.6%	41
Hazara	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	84.8%	33
Aimaq	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	87.5%	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>90.0%</b>	<b>651</b>

Table 21. Income and ethnicity of sellers.

What percentage of your income comes from selling livestock?											
Kuchi	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	96.0%	275
Kuchi Nomadic	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	95.5%	88
Kuchi Sedentary	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	96.7%	182

Table 22. Income and Lifestyle of sellers



Photo 4. Kuchi Seller in Mazar-e-Sharif

### e. Economic Role played by Kuchi Traders

As reported in the first quarterly report, sheep and goats brought for sale to the major livestock markets in Afghanistan were generally thought to have originated with the Kuchi. To check this point and to verify the role played by Kuchi in the supply of livestock to the market during this survey period, directly or indirectly, sellers were again asked whether or not they purchased their livestock from Kuchi (herders or traders). The response in Survey Period 2 was not the same as during Survey Period 1 in that fewer reported purchasing their small stock from Kuchi producers or traders (50% and 68%, respectively) (Table 23). As in Survey Period 1, few sellers also reported purchasing their cattle from Kuchi traders.

Where do you get your animals from? Sellers				
Livestock source	Sheep	Goats	Cattle	Number of respondents
From Kuchi Producers / Traders	53.8%	50.6%	13.5%	631
From other Producers / Traders	46.2%	49.4%	86.5%	508

Tables 23. Percentage of livestock originating with Kuchi traders and producers.

To understand the direct or indirect role played by Kuchi in the supply of livestock to the market, stakeholders were asked to estimate, according to their perception, what proportion of their stock was originally bred by Kuchi herders. Again, responses did not differ among stakeholders in terms of perception and what was reported by the sellers when asked about the source of the animals in their possession (Tables 24 and 25). It is worth noting that during this survey period, the perception of the role of Kuchi in supply was a bit higher than what was actually observed.

What proportion of your animals were bred and raised by Kuchi herders? Sellers							
SELLERS	Herat	Kabul	Kandahar	Kunduz	Mazar	Jalalabad	Mean
Sheep	62.8%	72.5%	83.9%	74.5%	50.2%	82.3%	72.3%
Goats	59.2%	66.5%	69.7%	75.2%	60.0%	77.3%	67.7%
Cattle	0.0%	9.3%	3.7%	14.2%	1.0%	14.5%	7.7%

Table 24. Proportion of animals originally bred and raised by Kuchi herders.

What proportion of your animals were bred and raised by Kuchi herders? Buyers							
BUYERS	Herat	Kabul	Kandahar	Kunduz	Mazar	Jalalabad	Mean
Sheep	93.0%	51.5%	77.8%	56.8%	46.1%	81.2%	69.8%
Goats	79.0%	47.5%	56.7%	43.4%	36.3%	53.2%	53.8%
Cattle	2.6%	0.2%	18.5%	8.2%	5.3%	23.2%	10.4%

Table 25. Proportion of animals originally bred and raised by Kuchi herders.



## Second Quarter Summary

- Preliminary estimates suggest that 214,400 sheep, 55,000 goats, and 28,100 heads of cattle are brought for trade to Afghanistan's 6 major livestock markets during the period January - March (winter). When extrapolated to an annual figure, the data suggests that 1,077,600 sheep and goats are brought for trade to Afghanistan's 6 major livestock markets, annually.
- The average flock size was smaller during this survey period while mean sales price was higher.
- Sellers during this survey period had fewer expectations of selling their animals than in the previous survey period.
- The market place was dominated by traders, including Kuchi traders, but sales to traders and butchers were not as common as during Survey Period 1 due to an increase in purchases by individuals.
- Purchasers reported that they had little intention of reselling the stock they had just purchased during this survey period, in comparison to the first survey period. The response to this question and the observation that there was an increase in the number of individuals seen to make purchases suggest individuals looking for opportunities to restock depleted herds or diversify economically.



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