



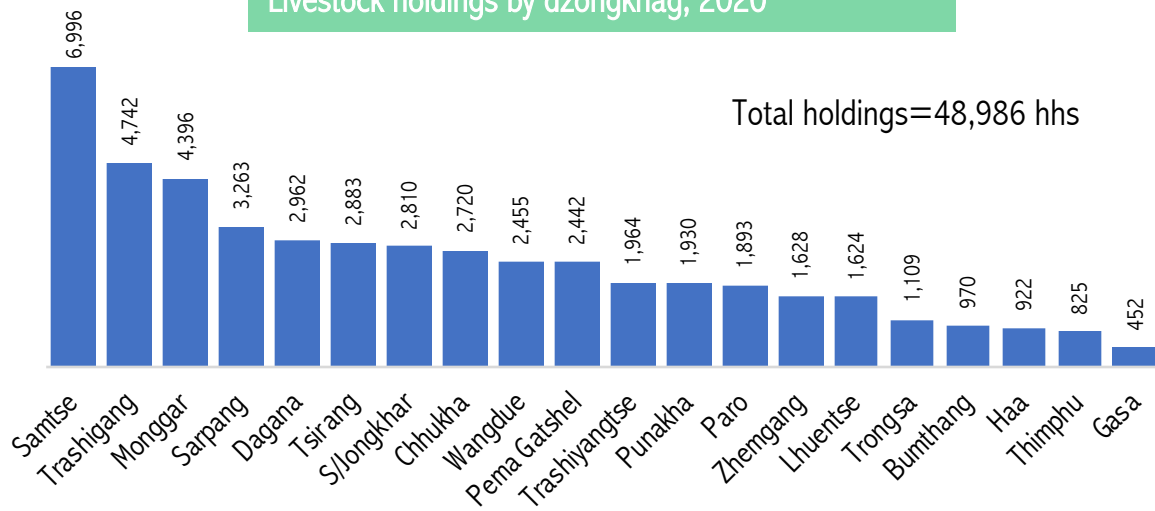
RNR Statistical Release (RNR-SR) MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS



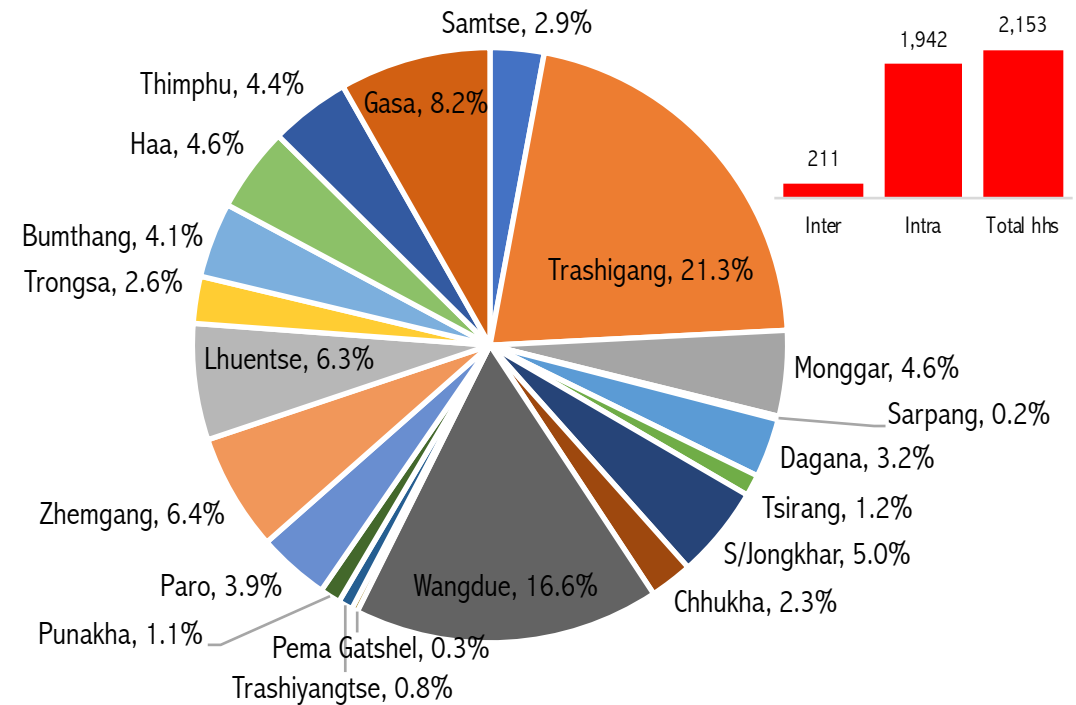
A brief analysis of livestock migration system based on the Livestock Census 2020

This statistical release is based on the analysis of migration data collected from the Annual Livestock Census of Bhutan 2020 conducted by RSD in collaboration with DoL, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. A total of 48,986 households were recorded to practice livestock rearing in the country. From the total, about 4% (about 2,153 households) was observed to have practiced migration in 2020. Across the dzongkhags, Trashigang and Wangdue Phodrang account for almost 37% of the total migration. The intra-dzongkhag migration practices still dominate with 90% (about 211 hhs) compared to remaining 10% inter-dzongkhag migration.

Livestock holdings by dzongkhag, 2020



Total households that practiced migration and their distribution by dzongkhag, 2020



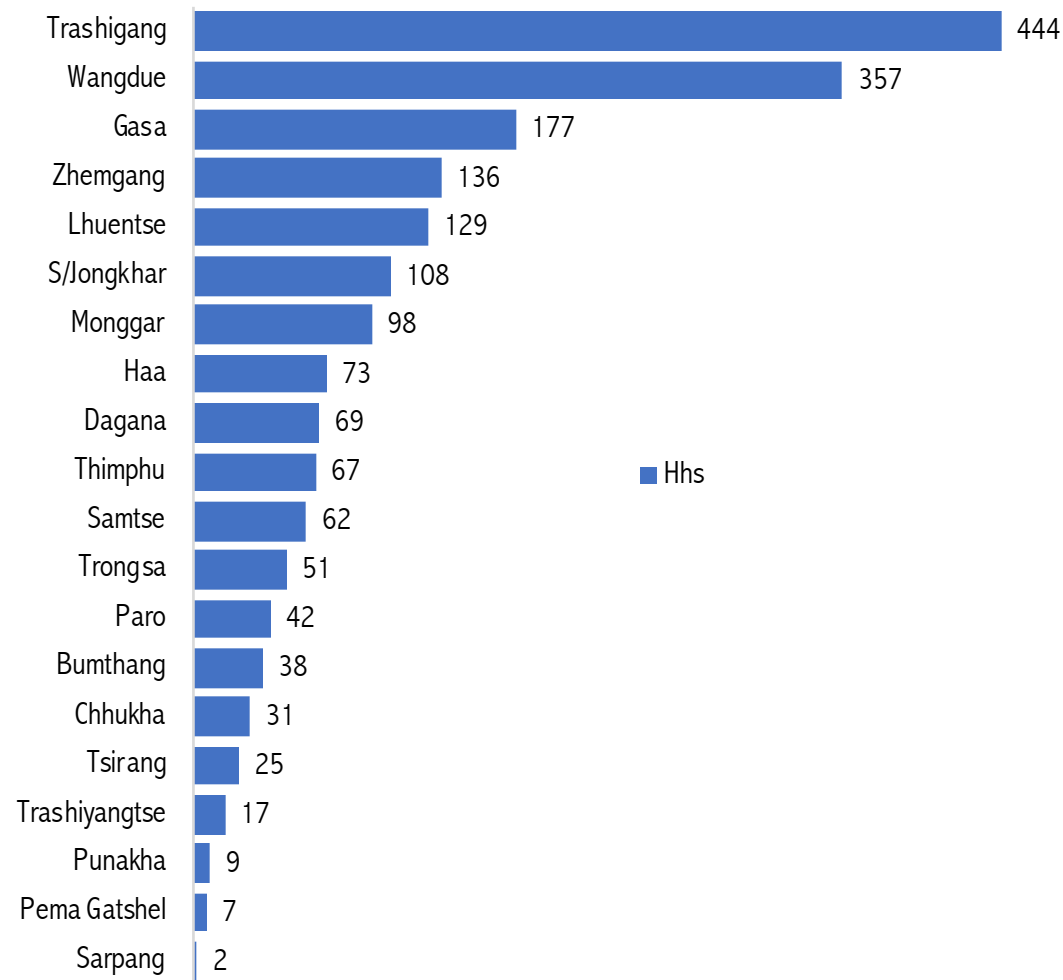
Intra-migration

From the total of 2,153 households that reported to have practiced migration in 2020, about 1,942 households practiced intra-dzongkhag migration.

Across the dzongkhags, Trashigang (about 23%), Wangdue Phodrang (about 18%), Gasa (about 9%) followed by Zhemgang (about 7%) predominantly practiced intra-dzongkhag migration.

It will be interesting to know even the gewogs within the dzongkhag to understand the grazing system, migration routes and any other feed, and fodder resources. Unfortunately, the livestock census 2020 didn't ask the holding on these aspects.

Intra-dzongkhag migration, 2020



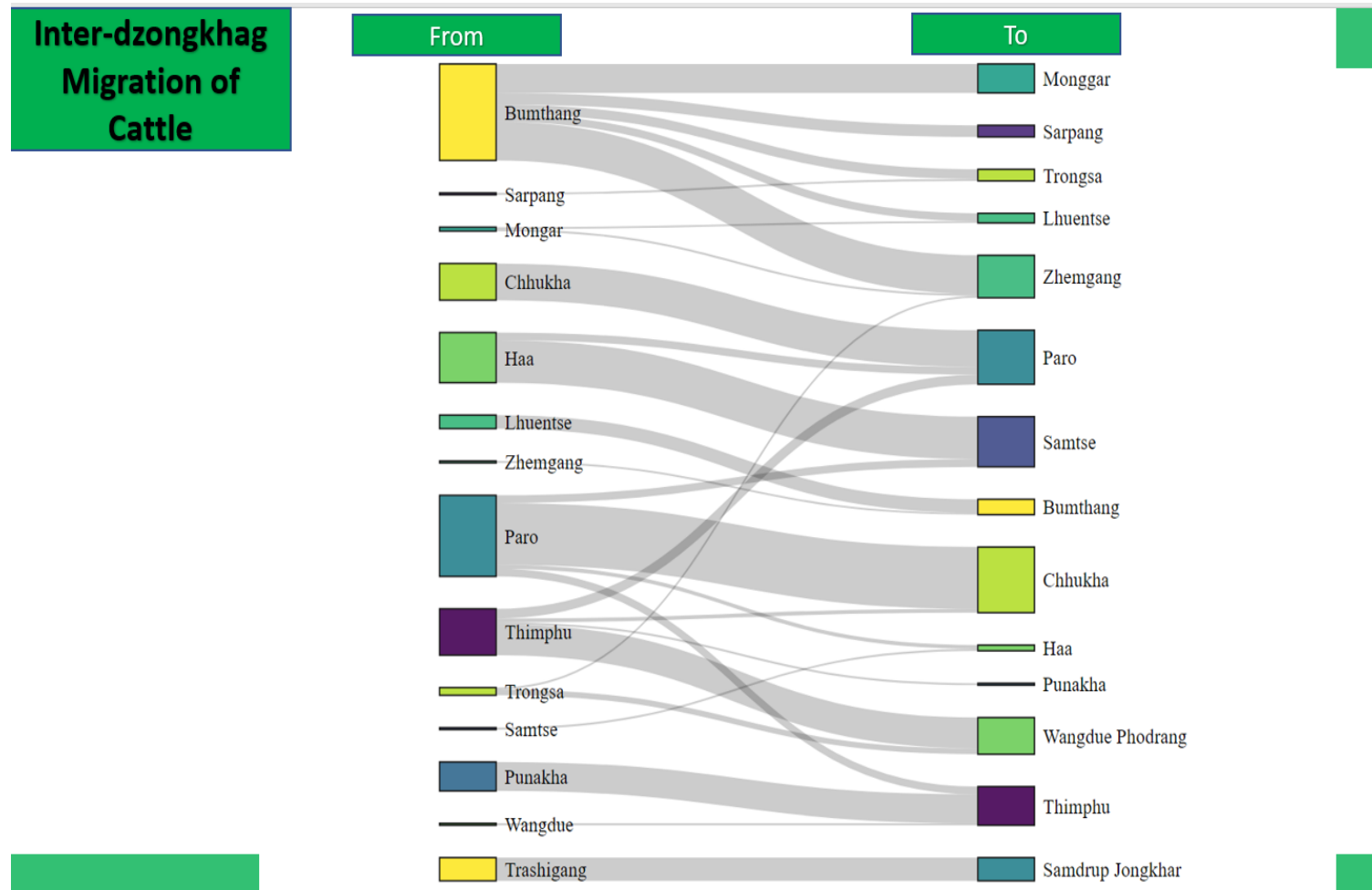
Intra-migration

About 211 households reported to have practiced inter-dzongkhag migration in 2020.

Across dzongkhags, Bumthang (about 24%), Paro (about 20%), Thimphu (about 23%), Haa (about 12%) followed by Chhukha (about 9%) account for the highest inter-dzongkhag migration.

The livestock holdings in Bumthang dzongkhag have taken their cattle and moved to Monggar, Sarpang, Trongsa, Lhuentse and mostly to Zhemgang dzongkhags in 2020. This practice may have taken due to holdings registered grazing land or pasture rights in other dzongkhags.

Similarly, holdings in Paro dzongkhag have moved their livestock to Samtse, mostly to Chhukha, Haa and Thimphu dzongkhags.



For any queries and feedback:

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