



بست

علمي او څېړنيزه مجله



گڼه: لومړۍ

ټوک: څلورم

کال: ۱۴۰۴

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



بُست علمي او خپرنيزه مجله

بُست پوهنتون
څلورم ټوک – لومړۍ گڼه
کال – ۱۴۰۴

بُست علمي او څېړنيزه مجله بُست پوهنتون

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پيزاين: د بُست پوهنتون د څېړنيزو او فرهنگي چارو مديريت

د خپرولو کال: ۱۴۰۴

درک: بُست پوهنتون، لښکرگاه، هلمند، افغانستان

د بُست پوهنتون د رئیس پیغام

په نني ژوند کې د یوې علمي مؤسسي یو له مسؤلیتونو څخه دا دی ، چې نه یواځې خپل محصلان د پوهې په ګاڼه سمبال کړي ، بلکې د پوهنتون د لوړو زده کړو لرونکو پوهانو او استادانو د علمي زیرمتون څخه داسې څه وخت په وخت راوباسي ، چې د ټولني د ژوند د اړتیاوو د پوره کولو لپاره او یا لږ تر لږه د ټولنې د لوستي قشر د خبرولو او که وکولای شي له هغوی څخه د عمل په ډګر کې د ګټې اخیستنې په موخه ، په کار واچول شي .

و دې موخې ته د رسیدلو لپاره پوهنتون باید یو داسې علمي خپرندویه ارګان ولري ، چې په هغه کې د پوهنتون ټول با صلاحیته منسوبین که هغه استاد وي ، که کارکوونکی او که زده کړه یال ، خپلې علمي او څیړنيزي مقالې او لیکنې د کاغذ پر مخ باندې کښیښودلای شي .

زما په شخصي آند پدې مجله کې لکه له نوم څخه چې یې ښکاري ، باید داسې مسائل را برسیره شي ، چې نه یواځې په پوهنتون پورې راګیر پاتې شي ، بلکې په عام ډول سره د افغانې ټولنې او په ځانګړي ډول سره د هلمند ولایت د اوسیدونکو و نني او سبا ژوند ته په کتلو سره ، بریالیتونونه ، ستونزې ، وړاندیزونه او د حل لارې-چارې ، وړاندې کړل شي . هغه وخت به د بُست پوهنتون علمي مجله یواځې د بست پوهنتون نه ، بلکې د ټول هلمند ولایت ، آن د سیمې او ټول افغانستان په کچه د پوهې او څیړنې په برخه کې د وخت د غوښتنو سره سم ، د پاملرنې وړ او و ځوان نسل ته د یوې سمې لارې د ښودلو په موخه ، یوه محبوه او پر زیاتو خلکو باندې ګرانه مجله وي او په ټول هیواد کې به خپل مینه وال ولري .

دا مجله به د بُست پوهنتون د مشرتابه ، استادانو ، محصلانو ، فارغانو او ټولو مینه د علمي او څیړنيزو مقالو د خپرولو لپاره که هغوی د پوهې په هر ډګر کې چې وي ، یو خپرنیز ارګان وي ، چې و خپریدلو ته به یې ټول مینه وال په تمه ناست وي . څومره به پرځای او ښه خبر وي ، چې د ټولنې لوستی قشر په تیره بیا د بست پوهنتون محترم استادان ، فارغ شوي او بر حاله محصلان د علمي او څیړنيزو مقالو و لیکلو ته و هڅول شي .

زه د بُست پوهنتون د ټولو منسوبینو په استازیتوب ویاړ لرم ، چې د بُست پوهنتون د علمي مجلې د خپریدلو له امله د محترم مؤسس ، محترم علمي مرستیال او د څیړنې له محترم آمر او همدا رنگه د مجلې له ټولو کارکوونکو او پرسونل څخه د زیار او زحمت په ګاللو سره چې مجله یې و خپریدلو ته چمتو کړې ده ، مننه او قدرداني وکړم ، ټولو ته د زړه له کومې مبارکي وایم او هیله لرم چې د بُست پوهنتون د علمي مجلې کارکوونکي به خپل رسالت د پوهنتون او ټول هلمندې ولس او په اخری تحلیل کې د ټول افغان ملت پر وړاندې په پوره او ټینګ عزم سره سرته ورسوي .

په درنښت

ډیپلوم انجنیر محمود سنگین

د بُست پوهنتون رئیس

سريزه

بُست پوهنتون وياړ لري چې د خپل علمي پرمختگ په لاره کې يې يو بل ډير مهم او اړين گام پورته کړ او هغه د بُست د علمي او څيړنيزي مجلې د څلورم ټوک، لومړۍ گڼې خپرېدل دي. تر هر څه دمخه د پوهنتون ټولو استادانو، محصلانو او د علم او پوهې د لوی کور مينه والو ته د بُست د علمي او څيړنيزي مجلې د خپرېدلو مبارکي وړاندې کوم او ددې سره جوخت د ټولو ملگرو څخه چې ددې مجلې د جواز په تر لاسه کولو، ترتيبولو او خپرولو کې يې نه سترې کېدونکې ونډه اخيستې ده د زړه له کومې مننه کوم.

د علمي کور کهول او اړوند کسانو ته ښکاره ده او پوره باور لري چې د نننۍ نړۍ هر اړخيزه پرمختگ د پوهانو د علمي څيړنو د زيار له برکته ممکن سوی او د لوړو زده کړو مؤسسي، اکادميک انستيتوتونه او څيړنيز علمي مرکزونه پکښې مرکزي او پريکنده رول لوبولی دی.

همدې اصل او ارزښت ته په کتو سره بُست پوهنتون غواړي د پرمختللو اکاډميکو نورمونو په رعايت د تدريس، علمي څيړنو او نوښتونو له لارې مسلکي کادرونه وروزي او د معياري تحصيلي اسانتياوو او زمينو په برابرولو سره د ټولنې ځوانانو ته معياري او د لوړ کيفيت لوړې زده کړې وړاندې او د علمي څيړنو پر بنسټ د کره پوهنيزو اثارو د توليد زمينه برابره کړي، ترڅو د لوړو زده کړو او مسلکي پوهې په ډگر کې د گټورو مهارتونو په تر لاسه کولو او د خپلو رښتينو اهدافو په لاسته راوړلو سره د ټولنې او هيواد په پرمختگ او رغونه کې رغنده ونډه واخلي او د رښتيني خدمت جوگه شي.

ژمن يو چې د هلمند ولايت، گاونډيو ولايتونو او په ټول هيواد کې ځوان نسل ته د اسلامي، ملي او کلتوري ارزښتونو په رڼا کې معياري د علمي او مسلکي لوړو زده کړو او پراخو علمي څيړنو زمينه برابره او ټولني او هيواد ته ژمن او روزل سوي کادرونه وړاندې کړو.

د اوس لپاره د بُست علمي او څيړنيزه مجله يوازي د **سائنسي علومو** په برخه کې علمي او څيړنيزي مقالې او ليکنې د چاپ او نشر د تگلارې سره سم مني او خپروي او هيله مند يو چې په راتلونکې کې به نورې برخې هم ور زياتي کړل سي.

ډاډ لرم چې د بُست پوهنتون استادان، محصلان او علمي کارمندان به انشاء الله، نن، سبا او په راتلونکې کې د خپلې علمي څيړنيزي مجلې د خپرولو له لارې خپل دغه دروند خو وياړلی دين (پور) ادا کړي. همدا ډول ټولو د علم او پوهې څښتنانو او مينه والو ته په مينه سره بلنه ورکوو چې ددې علمي او څيړنيزي مجلې او د بُست پوهنتون د پرمختگ په لاره کې خپلې علمي او څيړنيزي ليکنې، آندونه، وړاندیزونه او رغنده نيوکې او مرستې د تل په شان راولورو او د علم ددې ستر کور په ودانولو کې د خپلې ديني، او ملي برخې د ادائينې وياړ راوبخښی.

موږ هوډ کړيدي او هيله مند يو چې انشاء الله د وخت په تيريدو سره به د خپل هيواد و بچيانو او ځوان نسل ته د تدريس، ښه روزني او څيړنيز هاند لپاره اړيني او د پام وړ اسانتياوې برابرې کړو تر څو په لومړي پړاو کېنې خپلو هلمندوالو بيا د سهيل لويديځي حوزې او په پای کېنې و ټولو هيوادوالو ته د يو داسې چوپړ مصدر وگرځي چې زموږ د ځوريدلي اولس او ويجاړشوي هيواد اقتصادي، فرهنگي، سياسي او ټولنيزي ستونزې حل او افغانستان د نړي د پرمختللو هيوادونو په ليکه کې ودريري.

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**Livestock Development, Marketing, and Expansion in Afghanistan:
Key Challenges and Strategic Approaches**

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Abstract

The livestock industry in Afghanistan is a fundamental part of the rural economy, ensuring food security and offering livelihoods and income for millions. Nevertheless, it encounters various obstacles, including inadequate veterinary services, insufficient infrastructure, weak market connections, and the effects of climate change. This review article outlines strategic methods for advancing sustainable livestock practices, including enhancing animal health services, promoting community-based management, investing in infrastructure, and implementing gender-sensitive and climate-resilient approaches. Highlighting the importance of local community involvement and the backing of government and international partners, the study emphasizes the necessity for inclusive and context-specific strategies to boost the sector's productivity, sustainability, and socio-economic influence.

Keywords: Livestock, development, marketing, expansion, challenges, and strategies

Introduction

Livestock is crucial to the rural economy of Afghanistan, serving as a key source of income, nutrition, livelihood, and socio-cultural importance for millions of households (FAO, 2020). Around 80% of Afghanistan's population lives in rural regions, with a significant number involved in mixed crop-livestock farming systems (World Bank, 2021). Animals such as sheep, goats, cattle, and poultry provide vital products like meat, milk, wool, hides, and dung, which are essential for household consumption and market transactions (UNDP, 2020). Additionally, livestock often serve as a form of savings and financial security, particularly during times of crisis (ILRI, 2019).

The various agroecological zones of Afghanistan,—from highland pastures to semi-arid plains, foster a variety of livestock systems tailored to local conditions (FEWS NET, 2018). Nevertheless, decades of conflict, political upheaval, climate-related shocks, and underinvestment in rural infrastructure have severely hindered the livestock sector (USAID, 2020). Key challenges that have affected productivity include limited access to veterinary services, inadequate feed resources, poor breeding services, and weak market connections (Rashid, 2021; Ziarati, 2021).

Beyond their economic and subsistence value, livestock hold significant cultural and traditional meaning in Afghan society. Animals frequently act as dowries, religious sacrifices, and markers of status (Sultan, 2018). Women have an important yet often overlooked role in the care of livestock, especially in tasks such as milking, feeding, and poultry management, which contribute to household welfare and informal income generation (Yousafzai & Mujadidi, 2022).

Despite its significance, the livestock sector has garnered relatively little attention in national development plans. Strengthening this sector is crucial for improving food security, enhancing climate resilience, and promoting inclusive rural development. This review aims to examine the

current status of livestock in Afghanistan, evaluate the challenges, and suggest strategies for sustainable growth and development.

Research Objectives:

1. To assess the current status and challenges facing the livestock sector in Afghanistan.
2. To analyze the socio-economic importance of livestock for rural livelihoods and food security.
3. To explore the role of gender in livestock management and propose gender-sensitive approaches to enhance women's participation.
4. To demonstrate the Challenges in Livestock Marketing and Value Chain Development.
5. To examine the potential of community-based livestock management to improve productivity and sustainability.
6. To provide actionable recommendations for improving livestock marketing, value chains, and market access.

Materials and Methods

This review article utilizes a thorough, qualitative method to explore the obstacles and strategies for sustainable livestock development in Afghanistan. It compiles secondary data sources, encompassing peer-reviewed journal articles, government publications, and documents from respected international organizations. The section is structured into several essential components to tackle the complex issues facing the livestock sector, emphasizing its socio-economic significance, challenges, and possible solutions for development. Key themes, such as veterinary services, infrastructure, gender roles, and climate resilience, were analyzed through thematic analysis, drawing on international best practices and Afghan policy documents to propose actionable recommendations for enhancing the sector's productivity, sustainability, and socio-economic impact.

Research Findings

Current Status of Livestock Production in Afghanistan:

Livestock production is crucial to Afghanistan's rural economy, supporting the livelihoods of millions and making a significant contribution to the agricultural sector. The livestock sector encompasses a diverse range of animals, including cattle, sheep, goats, and poultry, which are vital for food security, income generation, and the production of raw materials like wool, leather, and milk (Yusuf & Kakar, 2020).

Overview of the Livestock Sector:

In Afghanistan, livestock accounts for approximately 30% of agricultural GDP and acts as a primary income source for nearly 70% of rural households (FAO, 2019). The country's livestock population primarily consists of sheep, goats, and cattle, with fewer numbers of camels, donkeys, and poultry (Sultan, 2018). The rural economy heavily relies on livestock for food production, income, and social status, with smallholder farmers and pastoralists either primarily or secondarily engaged in livestock rearing (Yusuf & Kakar, 2020).

Challenges Facing Livestock Production:

Despite its importance, Afghanistan's livestock sector encounters numerous challenges that restrict its potential. The country's geographic circumstances, combined with unstable security situations, have resulted in insufficient investments in the livestock sector, which in turn limits productivity. Furthermore, the absence of veterinary services, poor animal health management, and inadequate infrastructure for animal feed and market access worsen the conditions (World Bank, 2021). Another considerable challenge is the effects of climate change on the availability of grazing lands and water resources, impacting livestock production, particularly in Afghanistan's arid and semi-arid regions (Thornton et al., 2011). Droughts and water shortages have resulted in higher livestock

mortality rates and reduced production of milk and meat (Tariq & Ali, 2019).

Economic Importance and Livestock Products:

Livestock significantly contributes to food security in Afghanistan, especially by providing protein through milk and meat. Cattle and sheep are also essential for obtaining wool, hides, and skins, which are utilized in both local and international markets (Saito et al., 2016). Additionally, the revenue generated from selling livestock and livestock products is a critical component of rural household income, aiding the economic stability of many families in these areas (USAID, 2020).

Veterinary Services and Animal Health:

Veterinary services are often scarce in many rural locales, with inadequate frameworks for disease control, prevention, and treatment. The absence of effective vaccination programs, disease monitoring, and quarantine measures poses a serious risk to the livestock sector. Diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease, brucellosis, and anthrax are prevalent, adversely affecting livestock productivity and the overall health of animals (ILRI, 2019).

Role of Government and International Organizations:

The Afghan government, along with international entities such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Bank, has taken steps to tackle these challenges. Initiatives have been established to enhance veterinary services, train farmers, and improve animal husbandry methods. However, there is a pressing need for more robust policy frameworks, increased investment in infrastructure, and improved market access for livestock producers (World Bank, 2020).

Socio-Economic Importance of Livestock in Afghanistan:

Livestock is integral to Afghanistan's rural economy, delivering vital services such as food security, income generation, and employment opportunities. The livestock sector supports

millions of Afghan households, particularly in rural regions where agriculture and livestock farming serve as the main sources of livelihood. Understanding the socio-economic significance of livestock necessitates an analysis of its contributions to food production, employment, rural advancement, and its overall impact on the national economy.

Contribution to Food Security and Nutrition:

Livestock is a key element of food security in Afghanistan. Animal products, notably milk, meat, and eggs, serve as essential protein sources for rural populations. Cattle, sheep, goats, and camels provide necessary dietary needs, particularly in areas with limited access to varied agricultural goods (FAO, 2019). The supply of dairy and meat products helps mitigate malnutrition, especially in poorer rural regions where alternative protein sources are limited. According to an FAO report (2020), the livestock sector contributes significantly to the total calorie intake for rural households in Afghanistan, with milk and meat products being crucial to their daily diet.

Source of Livelihood and Income Generation:

For numerous rural families in Afghanistan, livestock is an essential means of earning a living. A significant portion of income for farmers and pastoralists comes from the sale of livestock and animal products such as wool, hides, and dairy (Tariq & Ali, 2019). The revenue generated from these products not only aids household economies but also allows rural families to invest in agricultural initiatives or basic necessities like education, healthcare, and housing. Indeed, livestock often serves as a type of savings account and a way to build capital, offering economic stability in times of financial strain or crisis, such as natural disasters or political turmoil (Yusuf & Kakar, 2020).

Employment and Rural Development:

The livestock industry is also a vital source of employment in rural Afghanistan. It creates a broad spectrum of both direct and indirect job

opportunities, including roles in animal husbandry, dairy farming, wool collection, and providing veterinary services. According to the World Bank (2021), this sector offers jobs to millions, particularly benefiting women and youth, who engage in various animal care, processing, and trade activities. Women are particularly instrumental in managing small livestock operations, especially in dairy production and processing, providing an additional financial resource for families (Sultan, 2018). In addition to direct employment, livestock farming has a ripple effect on the rural economy. It generates demand for feed, veterinary services, transportation, and market infrastructure, thereby stimulating economic activity in rural regions. The expansion of industries related to livestock, like dairy processing and wool production, can create further value-added prospects for rural communities, fostering enhanced local economic growth (Saito et al., 2016).

Cultural and Social Significance:

In Afghanistan, livestock also carries considerable cultural and social significance. In various rural communities, livestock represents wealth, social rank, and identity. Traditional Afghan pastoral practices are profoundly embedded in local customs, where livestock play crucial roles in numerous ceremonies, rituals, and social interactions. The practice of raising livestock is frequently inherited across generations, forming an integral part of the cultural legacy and traditions of rural Afghanistan (Zazai, 2020). Additionally, livestock serves as an important asset for rural households, utilized in social exchanges such as dowries, gifts, and community gatherings. This social aspect adds another dimension of value to livestock beyond its economic role (Saito et al., 2016).

Environmental and Agricultural Benefits:

Livestock also complements Afghanistan's agricultural practices. They enhance soil fertility through manure production, which serves as fertilizer for crops. This improvement in soil

quality supports agricultural yields, particularly in regions where modern chemical fertilizers are either unavailable or too costly (Tariq & Ali, 2019). Moreover, livestock can offer draft power for plowing and transport, especially in rural areas where mechanized farming is limited (Thornton et al., 2011).

Challenges Facing the Livestock Sector:

Despite its socio-economic significance, the livestock sector in Afghanistan confronts numerous challenges. These challenges include insufficient veterinary services, limited access to quality feed, climate change, insecurity, and inadequate market access (FAO, 2020). A lack of sufficient animal health services, especially in rural regions, has resulted in disease outbreaks that impact livestock productivity and increase mortality rates. Furthermore, the absence of adequate infrastructure and veterinary support impedes the effective production and marketing of animal products, curtailing the sector's growth potential.

Livestock Marketing and Value Chains in Afghanistan:

Livestock marketing and value chains are crucial for improving the efficiency of Afghanistan's agricultural and rural economies. The livestock sector, which encompasses the production, processing, and sale of meat, dairy, and other animal products, constitutes a vital part of rural livelihoods, significantly contributing to national income and food security. However, the livestock value chain in Afghanistan faces several obstacles that limit its growth potential and integration into broader markets. These challenges include a lack of infrastructure, weak market connections, insufficient financial services, restricted access to modern technologies, and insecurity (USAID, 2020).

Structure of Livestock Marketing in Afghanistan:

The livestock marketing framework in Afghanistan is characterized by a predominantly informal and

fragmented structure with limited market cohesion. Most livestock transactions occur through traditional local markets, typically lacking proper grading, packaging, or traceability, which diminishes their value in domestic and international markets. The marketing process is generally dominated by middlemen, who often take advantage of farmers by offering them low prices for their livestock and its products.

Challenges in Livestock Marketing and Value Chain Development:

Numerous obstacles impede the establishment of an effective livestock value chain in Afghanistan. These challenges include:

1. **Inadequate Infrastructure:** Insufficient infrastructure like roads, storage facilities, and transportation systems severely limits efficient livestock marketing. Poor road conditions, along with a lack of refrigerated storage, lead to the deterioration of meat quality during transit and marketing, making it hard for Afghan livestock producers to compete with neighboring countries (Tariq & Mirza, 2021).
2. **Lack of Access to Finance:** A significant number of livestock producers in Afghanistan struggle with limited financial access, which restricts their ability to invest in enhanced livestock management practices, marketing opportunities, or the essential infrastructure needed to grow their operations. Without financial assistance, farmers and pastoralists cannot modernize their practices or connect with formal markets (Yusuf & Kakar, 2020).
3. **Weak Market Linkages:** The livestock sector in Afghanistan is characterized by poor market linkages. The absence of organized markets, market information systems, and processing facilities further constrains the market reach and value of livestock products. This fragmentation results in elevated transaction costs for farmers and discourages them from increasing their production (World Bank, 2021). Additionally, the lack of a standardized grading and certification system for livestock

and related products diminishes their marketability domestically and internationally (Sultan, 2018).

4. **Unstable Market Conditions and Insecurity:** Political unrest and insecurity in Afghanistan, particularly in rural regions, have significantly impaired livestock marketing. Armed conflicts, roadblockages, and the presence of insurgent groups hinder supply chains and complicate market access for producers. This insecurity also discourages investment in the livestock sector and lowers the Afghan livestock market's appeal for international buyers (Zazai, 2020).
5. **Limited Knowledge and Technology:** Numerous Afghan livestock producers lack familiarity with modern agricultural practices and value chain development. This deficiency is especially pronounced in areas such as animal husbandry, meat processing, and sanitary standards. Furthermore, limited access to advanced technologies like improved breeding methods, veterinary services, and marketing tools prevents the sector from realizing its full potential (Saito et al., 2016).

Opportunities for Value Chain Improvement:

In spite of these obstacles, there exist several avenues to boost the livestock value chain in Afghanistan:

1. **Strengthening Market Linkages:** Enhancing connections between rural producers and urban markets is vital for improving the efficiency of the livestock value chain. Establishing better market information systems, bolstering the role of cooperatives, and organizing livestock farmers into producer groups can help lower transaction costs, facilitate market access, and improve their negotiating power in the marketplace (Tariq & Ali, 2019).
2. **Investment in Infrastructure:** Making substantial investments in rural infrastructure, such as roads, storage facilities, and refrigeration, can lead to reduced post-harvest

losses and enhance the competitiveness of Afghan livestock in both domestic and international markets. Improved transportation networks and cold storage solutions would enable producers to sell their products at higher prices and prevent spoilage (FAO, 2020).

3. **Access to Financial Services:** Offering financial assistance and access to credit for smallholder farmers and pastoralists can promote investment in better livestock management techniques, infrastructure, and marketing. Financial services, including micro-credit and insurance, can bolster resilience in the livestock sector by helping farmers better manage risks associated with disease outbreaks, natural disasters, or market fluctuations (World Bank, 2021).
4. **Capacity Building and Education:** Improving the knowledge and skills of livestock producers through capacity-building initiatives is crucial for enhancing the productivity and efficiency of the livestock value chain. Training programs covering best practices in animal husbandry, disease management, and meat processing can assist producers in meeting international standards and elevating the quality of their products (Saito et al., 2016).
5. **Policy and Institutional Support:** Governments and development agencies need to play a key role in offering policy support, establishing favorable regulatory conditions, and ensuring the effective implementation of livestock development programs. Policies focused on facilitating market access, enhancing infrastructure, and providing incentives for private sector investment in the livestock value chain can drive growth in the sector (Yusuf & Kakar, 2020).

Gender Roles in Livestock Management in Afghanistan:

In Afghanistan, the management of livestock is significantly influenced by gender roles, as rural communities display distinct traditional labor

divisions based on gender. These roles are deeply ingrained in cultural and social norms, affecting how activities related to livestock management are carried out, including breeding, feeding, marketing, and care. Although men typically hold sway over decision-making, women play a crucial yet frequently overlooked role in the everyday management of livestock. Gaining insight into the interplay of gender roles in livestock management is essential for enhancing outcomes, gender equity and enhancing the efficiency and sustainability of the livestock sector.

Role of Women in Livestock Management:

In numerous rural regions of Afghanistan, women carry out most livestock-related responsibilities, especially concerning household management and animal care. These responsibilities involve feeding animals, milking cows and goats, cleaning animal enclosures, and converting milk into dairy items such as yogurt and cheese. Furthermore, women frequently take charge of small livestock, like poultry and goats, while men generally handle larger animals such as cattle, camels, and sheep (Sultani & Farahani, 2019). Women are also more engaged in marketing dairy products and small livestock in local markets, where they typically participate in informal trade and social networks to exchange goods (Baden, 2016). The involvement of women in livestock care has a direct effect on food security and nutrition within the household, as milk and dairy products serve as crucial sources of protein for rural families. However, the traditional division of labor often leads to the undervaluation of women's contributions in livestock management, which are not adequately reflected in household decision-making or economic evaluations of livestock productivity (Khatri & Bera, 2020). Women's roles in the livestock sector are typically perceived as an extension of their domestic responsibilities, and they encounter limited access to resources such as land, credit, and education that could improve their productivity in livestock management.

Role of Men in Livestock Management:

Men typically handle the more visible roles in livestock management, such as negotiating prices, marketing animals, and making important choices related to breeding and herd management. Due to their involvement in marketing livestock and determining herd composition and investment plans, men often dictate the financial outcomes within the livestock sector. Consequently, men are frequently viewed as the main beneficiaries of livestock production in terms of economic profit (Sultani & Farahani, 2019). While the roles of men in livestock management are prominently displayed, the contributions of women are essential to the overall efficiency of the sector. However, the lack of acknowledgment of gender-specific functions can hinder the full potential of livestock production, especially when resource allocation, technology implementation, and investment decisions are made without taking women's roles into account (Khatri & Bera, 2020).

Gender-Based Barriers in Livestock Management:

Although women in Afghanistan play a crucial role in livestock management, they encounter numerous challenges that hinder their capacity to make significant contributions to the field. These challenges consist of:

1. **Limited Access to Resources:** Women frequently face limitations in their access to land, credit, and training, which affects their ability to enhance livestock management practices. In Afghanistan, men typically dominate land ownership and control financial resources, restricting women's autonomy in decision-making processes (Khatri & Bera, 2020). Consequently, women's capacity to invest in improving livestock health or expanding production is limited.
2. **Lack of Access to Education and Training:** Women residing in rural Afghanistan have minimal opportunities for education and vocational training, especially in agriculture and livestock management. As a result, they are less inclined to embrace modern farming

practices that could boost productivity and mitigate risks (Sultani & Farahani, 2019). Information regarding animal husbandry, veterinary care, and marketing methods is often restricted by social norms that hinder women's mobility and participation in public discussions.

3. **Cultural Norms and Mobility Restrictions:** Afghan women are influenced by stringent social and cultural norms that restrict their mobility, involvement in public life, and ability to engage in livestock trade and marketing beyond their households. These limitations further prevent women from fully participating in the livestock value chain, restricting their chances to access wider markets or invest in higher-value livestock products (Baden, 2016).
4. **Limited Recognition of Women's Contributions:** Often, the contributions of women to livestock management are undervalued by their male counterparts. Women's roles in livestock production are frequently viewed as part of their domestic duties rather than as a crucial economic activity. This lack of acknowledgment restricts opportunities for women to gain recognition and access the resources necessary to improve their productivity (Sultani & Farahani, 2019).

Gender-Sensitive Approaches for Livestock Management:

Tackling gender inequalities in livestock management necessitates an approach that is sensitive to gender, acknowledging and appreciating the roles of both women and men. Various strategies can be employed to enhance the involvement of women in livestock management.

1. **Promoting Gender-Equitable Access to Resources:** Ensuring women have the same opportunities as men to access land, credit, and training can empower them to enhance their productivity in livestock management. Policies that are sensitive to gender should focus on

improving women's access to financial resources, rights to land ownership, and modern agricultural technologies, thereby enhancing their ability to effectively manage livestock (Khatri & Bera, 2020).

2. **Training and Capacity Building for Women:** Offering women training in contemporary animal husbandry, veterinary care, and livestock marketing can improve their skills and productivity. Community-centered training initiatives that address the specific needs of women and local circumstances can enhance their contributions to the livestock value chain and boost household incomes (Baden, 2016).
3. **Encouraging Women's Participation in Decision-Making:** It is vital for women to be involved in decision-making related to livestock production, marketing, and resource distribution to enhance the overall efficiency of the sector. Promoting women's participation in local livestock cooperatives and farmer organizations can create a platform for them to express their needs, take part in decision-making, and access wider markets (Sultani & Farahani, 2019).
4. **Addressing Mobility Constraints:** Initiatives that help eliminate barriers to women's mobility and promote their involvement in livestock trading and marketing can strengthen their position in the value chain. Social programs that advocate for gender equality and challenge traditional gender roles can empower women to take a more active role in the economic aspects of livestock production.

Community-Based Livestock Management in Afghanistan:

Community-based livestock management (CBLM) is a crucial method for fostering sustainable agricultural practices and enhancing the well-being of rural communities in Afghanistan. This strategy highlights the involvement of local communities in managing, safeguarding, and improving livestock

resources. It encourages cooperation among community members and aims to tackle shared challenges, including limited resources, environmental degradation, and social inequalities in livestock production.

Key Aspects of Community-Based Livestock Management

- 1. Empowerment of Local Communities:** Community-Based Livestock Management (CBLM) underscores the necessity of empowering local communities by engaging them in livestock management decision-making processes. Involving women, youth, and marginalized groups facilitates more inclusive participation and enhances the long-term sustainability of livestock resources (Sultani & Farahani, 2019). Empowering communities enables them to develop solutions tailored to their unique livestock management challenges.
- 2. Resource Sharing and Collective Action:** A fundamental element of CBLM is the principle of resource sharing and collective action. In Afghanistan, rural communities frequently share grazing lands, water resources, and veterinary care services. This collaborative strategy minimizes individual risks and promotes mutual support, particularly when faced with issues like droughts, disease outbreaks, and market fluctuations. By forming community-based cooperatives or livestock groups, individuals can pool resources, exchange knowledge, and implement best practices for more effective livestock management (Khatri & Bera, 2020).
- 3. Sustainable Livestock Practices:** Community-based strategies often emphasize sustainable livestock practices that secure the long-term well-being of both the land and the animals. These practices encompass rotational grazing, enhanced animal husbandry, and disease prevention strategies. CBLM initiatives advocate for the adoption of such methods to mitigate overgrazing, maintain soil fertility,

and ensure efficient utilization of resources like water and grazing lands (Baden, 2016). Sustainability not only boosts livestock productivity but also supports environmental conservation, thereby fortifying the resilience of rural communities against climate change and other ecological pressures.

- 4. Training and Capacity Building:** CBLM typically includes providing training and capacity-building efforts for community members. These training programs may address a range of subjects, including veterinary care, feed management, animal husbandry techniques, and livestock marketing. The goal is to enhance the technical skills of local farmers and herders, empowering them to boost livestock productivity and manage their herds more proficiently. Training also enables community members to recognize and tackle challenges such as disease outbreaks or feed shortages (Sultani & Farahani, 2019).
- 5. Disease Control and Veterinary Services:** Effective disease control is a vital component of community-based livestock management. Afghanistan often experiences livestock disease outbreaks that can severely impact herds and result in considerable financial drawbacks for farmers. By implementing community-based veterinary services and disease surveillance, local communities can enhance early disease detection and execute preventive strategies. Local veterinary professionals or community-oriented health workers are essential in providing critical services such as vaccinations, disease diagnosis, and animal health guidance (Khatri & Bera, 2020).

Benefits of Community-Based Livestock Management:

- 1. Increased Livestock Productivity:** CBLM can enhance livestock productivity by encouraging best practices, including improved breeding methods, superior animal nutrition, and effective health management. A rise in

productivity leads to greater household incomes, better food security, and increased resilience against external challenges like market fluctuations or climate change (Sultani & Farahani, 2019).

2. **Improved Socio-Economic Outcomes:** CBLM initiatives typically aim to elevate the socio-economic conditions of rural families. Through community collaboration, individuals gain access to larger markets, pool resources, and minimize costs related to inputs like veterinary services and feed. Moreover, involving women and marginalized groups in decision-making can promote gender equity and empower these populations, granting them enhanced control over their livestock-related income (Baden, 2016).
3. **Strengthened Social Capital and Conflict Resolution:** Community-based strategies bolster social capital by cultivating cooperation, trust, and social networks among community members. When individuals collaborate in managing shared resources, they are more capable of addressing disputes regarding grazing rights, access to water, or animal health concerns. Strong community relationships also assist in alleviating the effects of external challenges, such as droughts or conflicts, by facilitating collective action and resource sharing (Khatri & Bera, 2020).
4. **Enhanced Environmental Sustainability:** CBLM encourages the responsible management of natural resources, especially grazing areas and water supplies. By implementing sustainable land use strategies, such as rotational grazing or agroforestry, communities can avert overgrazing, decrease soil erosion, and protect biodiversity. These methods contribute to environmental sustainability, which benefits both the livestock industry and the larger ecosystem (Baden, 2016).

Challenges in Implementing Community-Based Livestock Management:

Despite its numerous benefits, the implementation of community-based livestock management in Afghanistan faces several challenges:

1. **Cultural and Social Barriers:** Gender-related and societal obstacles can restrict the involvement of marginalized groups, including women and ethnic minorities, in community-based livestock management initiatives. Prevailing patriarchal social systems and women's restricted mobility often impede their full participation in livestock management, thereby diminishing the effectiveness of CBLM programs (Sultani & Farahani, 2019).
2. **Limited Institutional Support:** Although CBLM heavily depends on local governance, insufficient institutional backing from the government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can weaken its effectiveness. Lacking financial resources, technical know-how, and robust policy frameworks can obstruct the scalability and sustainability of community-driven programs (Khatri & Bera, 2020).
3. **Access to Markets:** While CBLM seeks to enhance market access, rural communities frequently encounter challenges related to transportation, market availability, and poor infrastructure. Without adequate market connections, local producers may find it difficult to sell their livestock products, thus limiting the economic advantages of community-based initiatives (Baden, 2016).

Challenges Facing Livestock Development in Afghanistan

The livestock industry in Afghanistan experiences a variety of interconnected obstacles that impede its growth and reduce its impact on rural livelihoods and the national economy. These issues stem from years of conflict, institutional deficiencies, and environmental pressures.

1. Limited Access to Veterinary Services

A key challenge is the insufficient veterinary infrastructure and the lack of trained personnel.

Many rural regions do not have adequate animal health services, making it challenging to manage disease outbreaks like Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD), brucellosis, and parasitic infections (FAO, 2020). The absence of preventive care and vaccination programs leads to reduced productivity and higher mortality rates, particularly among young livestock (ILRI, 2019).

2. Poor Quality and Availability of Animal Feed

Seasonal feed shortages and poor rangeland quality hinder Afghan livestock productivity. Issues like overgrazing, desertification, and extended droughts have deteriorated pastures, while commercially available feed is often too expensive or unavailable for many farmers (FEWS NET, 2018). Undernourished animals yield less meat, milk, and wool (Sultan, 2018).

3. Weak Breeding and Genetic Improvement Programs

There is a deficiency in organized breeding initiatives and access to better livestock genetics. Most rural farmers depend on traditional methods and have limited knowledge of selective breeding, which results in animals that typically exhibit slow growth rates and low disease resistance (USAID, 2020; Ziarati, 2021).

4. Inadequate Market Access and Value Chains

Farmers encounter considerable obstacles when trying to sell their livestock or animal products due to poor infrastructure, high transport costs, and inadequate market information systems (World Bank, 2021). The lack of structured value chains results in producers receiving minimal profits and lacking motivation to enhance productivity (Rashid, 2020).

5. Gender Inequality in Livestock Production

While women significantly contribute to livestock care, their access to resources, credit, and training is restricted by cultural barriers and gender norms (Yousafzai & Mujadidi, 2022). This limitation results in decreased household productivity and

hinders the potential for women-led growth within the sector.

6. Climate Change and Environmental Stress

Recurring droughts, increasing temperatures, and changing precipitation patterns have increasingly disrupted the availability of pasture and water resources, rendering traditional livestock management systems less viable (Tariq & Ali, 2019; Thornton et al., 2011). Climate-related stress further intensifies animal diseases and diminishes reproductive efficiency.

7. Institutional Weakness and Policy Gaps

Although the Afghan government acknowledges the significance of the livestock sector, the implementation of development initiatives has been weak due to limited institutional capacity, corruption, and inconsistent policies (UNDP, 2020; Yusuf & Kakar, 2020). Many projects lack sustainability and do not sufficiently involve local communities in the planning or decision-making processes. These challenges highlight the urgent need for focused policy interventions, investments in veterinary and feed infrastructure, inclusive capacity building, and climate-adaptive strategies for livestock to unlock the potential of this crucial sector.

Recommendations for Overcoming Livestock Development Challenges in Afghanistan

To revitalize Afghanistan's livestock sector and address the numerous challenges it faces, a comprehensive, multi-faceted policy strategy is essential. Here are key recommendations backed by global development research and studies specific to Afghanistan:

1. Improve Veterinary Services and Animal Health Infrastructure

The shortage of veterinary services plays a significant role in the high mortality rates and low productivity levels in livestock. Expanding access to affordable veterinary care and setting up mobile animal health units can enhance disease management in rural areas.

ILRI (2019) states that investing in basic veterinary services in post-conflict regions can considerably boost livestock productivity. Additionally, FAO (2020) advocates for community-based animal health programs for pastoral and remote populations.

2. Strengthen Feed and Fodder Supply Chains

Seasonal shortages of feed and overgrazed rangelands are significant obstacles to livestock development. Solutions include promoting the cultivation of forage crops, restoring rangelands, and creating feed storage facilities.

According to Thornton et al. (2011), climate-smart forage systems can help alleviate feed shortages in arid and semi-arid regions. The World Bank (2021) stresses the importance of sustainable rangeland management in Afghanistan.

3. Enhance Livestock Market Access and Value Chains

Improved roads, cold storage, and market infrastructure can enable producers to reach national and regional markets, boosting their incomes and decreasing post-harvest losses.

Sultan (2018) and Yusuf & Kakar (2020) contend that investments in infrastructure, particularly rural roads and storage facilities, are vital for connecting Afghan herders to markets. Tariq & Mirza (2021) also highlight the importance of logistics in enhancing rural economic performance.

4. Promote Community-Based Livestock Management

Involving local communities in the planning and management of livestock resources increases sustainability and minimizes conflicts over grazing areas and water resources.

Yousafzai & Mujadidi (2022) advocate for community engagement in these processes to ensure effective management and equitable resource distribution, and promote sustainable use.

The sustainable growth of Afghanistan's livestock sector necessitates a comprehensive approach that tackles essential issues such as disease control, access to markets, gender inequalities, and environmental harm. Enhancing veterinary services, infrastructure, and market connections—while also fostering community-driven and gender-inclusive initiatives—can greatly improve the sector's resilience and efficiency. Strengthening rural communities, especially empowering women, and ensuring that development initiatives correspond with local needs and environmental realities will be crucial for achieving lasting sustainability. With collaborative assistance from national organizations and international allies, the livestock sector can continue to be a significant contributor to Afghanistan's socio-economic advancement and rural development.

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په افغانستان کې د مالدارۍ پرمختګ، بازار موندنه او پراختیا، ننگوني او ستراتيژيکي طریقي

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Abstract

د افغانستان د مالدارۍ صنعت د کلیوالي اقتصاد بنسټیزه برخه ده، چې د خوړو امنیت یقیني کوي او میلیونونو انسانانو ته د عاید او روزګار فرصتونه برابروي. سره له دې دا صنعت د مختلفو خنډونو سره مخ دی، لکه نامناسب د وټرنری خدمات، کافي زیربناوو نشتوالی، ضعیف بازار او د اقلیمي بدلون اغیزې. دغه کتابتوني څېړنه د مالدارۍ د پایداره پرمختګ لپاره ستراتيژيکي لارې چارې بیانوي، لکه د څارویو د روغتیايي خدمتونو پرمختګ، د ټولنې پر اساس مدیریت ته وده ورکول، په زیربنا کې پانګونه کول او د اقلیمي بدلون ته پاملرنه او عصري طریقو پلي کول. د محلي ټولنې د ګډون او د حکومت او نړیوالو سکتورونو د ملاتړ پر اهمیت ټینګار کول دی. دا څېړنه د دې اړتیا بیانوي، چې د دې سکتور تولید پایداره سي او همدا راز ټولنیز اقتصادي اغیزې پیاوړې کړي؛ تر څو د یو بنیادي او جامع ستراتيژي په کار واچوي.

کلیدي کلمې: مالداري، پرمختګ، بازار موندنه، پراختیا، ننگوني او ستراتيژي



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