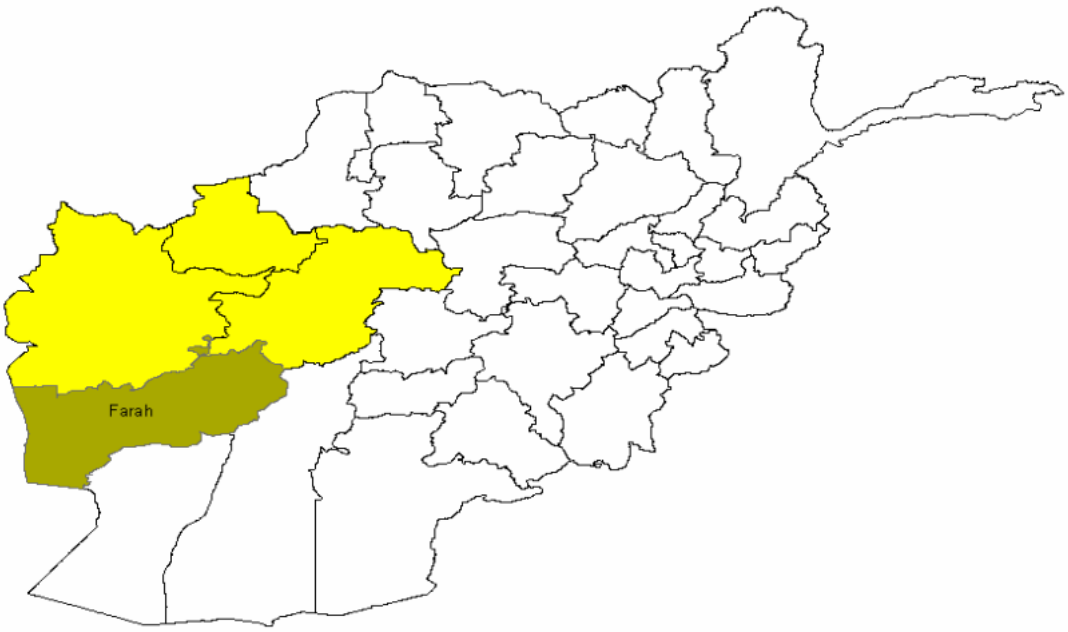
Farah



A Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile

With the financial and technical assistance of UNFPA

Note

Some of the information contained in this report, in particular that related to crops and economic activities, as well as the building stock may not be as accurate as one would wish. However, they are the best estimates available at the time of the Household listing exercise. The most logical explanation is that the sources of the information—local informants—may not have been as knowledgeable as they were assumed to be.

Province of

Farah

A Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile
Household Listing—2004

Acknowledgements

The Socio-Economic and Demographic Profiles were a collaborative effort of UNFPA, the Central Statistics Office, and numerous stakeholders, who made suggestions for the improvement of the final product while it was still being written.

UNFPA wishes to recognize the contributions of Mr. David Saunders, its former representative in Afghanistan, who shared the various drafts of the model Profile with a number of donors, embassies, and other stakeholders stationed in Kabul and collected their suggestions as to how to improve on it.

The profiles could not have been completed without the commitment, enthusiasm and energetic efforts of many CSO staff members. Mr. Mohammad Haroon Aman, Mr. Waheed Ibrahimi, and Mrs Fazila Miri of the Database section produced all the tables and graphics for all 34 provinces. Mr. Tamim Ahmad Shakeb, head of the GIS section, and his colleagues, Messrs Zabiullah Aseel and Abdul Ahmad Sherzai, together produced all the thematic maps included in the body of the text as well as in the annexes—a total of more than 1,300 maps. Messrs Nasratullah Ramzi, Saifrahman Azizi, Sayed Yousuf Hashimi, and Zabiullah Omari of Database were responsible for editing the profiles and putting the last touches before printing.

UNFPA also wishes to extend its appreciation to Mr. Abdul Rashid Fakhri, head of CSO, and his colleagues in the CSO review team—Messrs Esmatuallah Ramzi, Mohamed Sami Nabi, Azizullah Faqiri, and Ghulam Mustapha, who read the drafts and made valuable comments and suggestions, in particular with regards to the information on economic activities.

Introduction by the
Acting General President of the Central Statistics Office of Afghanistan

Designing programs aimed at increasing socio-economic development and economic growth to ensure better living conditions for population requires accurate, up-to-date, and comprehensive data. It has been 27 years since Afghanistan's first attempt to conduct a national population census. For reasons known to all, such an attempt had to be aborted. In those 27 years, a number of changes took place, that were related to natural population growth, population movement, and redrawing of the boundaries of the country's administrative units, among others. Such changes need to be apprised and documented, in order to respond to the need for accurate information that is vital for development and reconstruction programs.

Both the Bonn agreement and the emergency Loya Jirga called for the conduct of a second national population and housing census. Jointly with UNFPA, CSO mobilized the required funds from the international donor community, and took charge of the complex task of planning for the census and upgrading the technical skills of the CSO staff that will be responsible for its conduct.

In spite of difficulties of various sorts, and at an enormous cost in terms of staff mobilization, CSO, with the financial and technical assistance of UNFPA, undertook the first phase of the population and housing census. The operation, including door numbering, household listing, updating the enumeration area maps, data entry, cleaning, and processing took less than four years. For the first time, digital maps were produced for all provinces, districts, and village locations.

CSO has the great pleasure of producing this publication, which presents the results of the first phase of the census. It provides such valuable information as population size and spatial distribution, age and sex composition, as well availability of certain facilities to the village populations. We hope that such information will be useful for the widest audience, in particular planners, researchers, and any one with an interest in population data.

Abdul Rashid Fakhri,
Acting General President
Central Statistics Office,
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

Introduction by the Representative of UNFPA

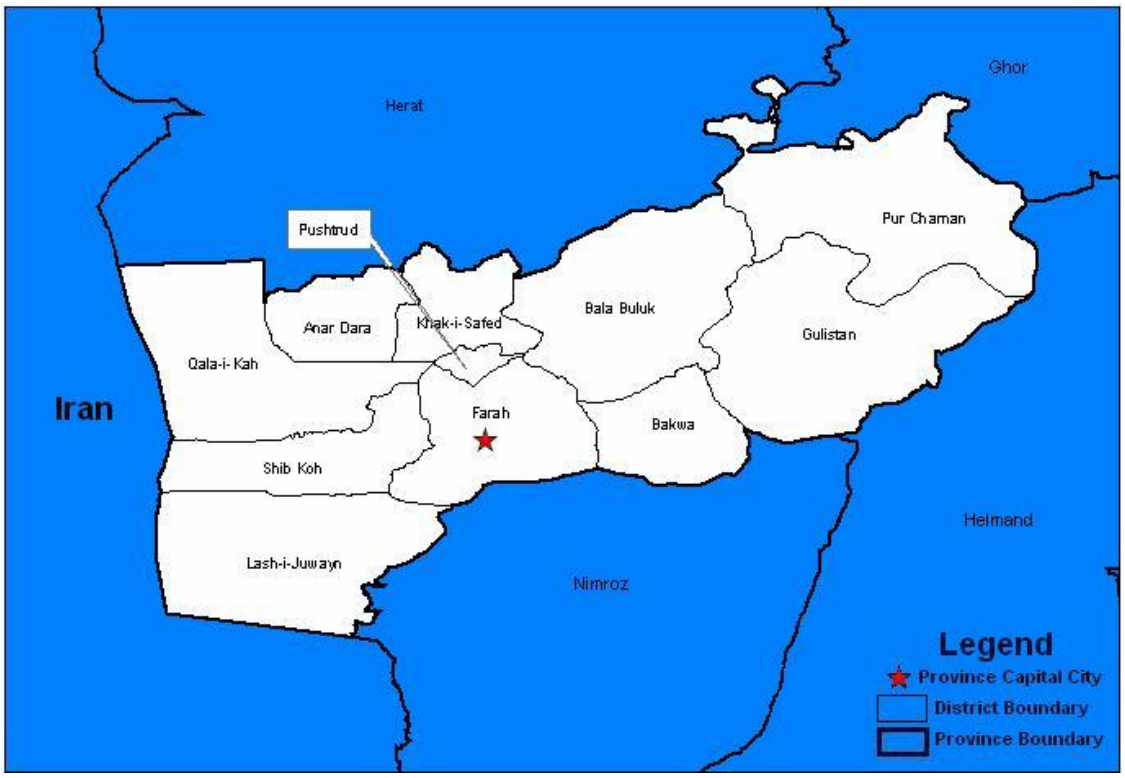
Under the Bonn Agreement, the United Nations agreed to assist the Government of Afghanistan in conducting a Population and Housing Census, the first Census in Afghanistan since 1979. As a leader in population and development issues, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has been entrusted with this task for its decades of experience and expertise in providing technical and financial assistance in conducting population and housing censuses.

For the past few years, Afghanistan has been making serious attempts at rebuilding and rehabilitating the nation and its institutions after more than two decades of war, conflict, and civil strife. Effective planning for comprehensive social and economic development requires evidence based and reliable data. Data for economic and social development can come from various sources: sample surveys, administrative records, and various other sources. However, no data source other than a Population and Housing Census will provide primary information about the number and characteristics of Afghanistan's population. Likewise, the Census 2008 will allow for comprehensive gender analysis of population based indicators and will provide the baseline for population and any related functional projections that are crucial for planning.

The present publication deals with Phase I of the Afghanistan census—the Household Listing, conducted and the results analyzed between 2002 and 2005. The data collected during this exercise provides a wealth of information on basic population variables in the country — size of the population, age structure and sex composition, and household size. The household listing has also produced much socio-economic data on economic activities, health and education facilities, housing facilities and so on. All such information will be essential in the process of socio-economic reconstruction in Afghanistan. However, it must be noted that the household listing phase unfortunately could not be conducted in a small number of districts due to the security situation that prevailed then. It is hoped that the census proper, scheduled for the summer 2008 and being a benchmark under the London Compact, will encounter more favorable circumstances and fill the gaps left by the Household Listing exercise. UNFPA will extend all possible assistance to the Government of Afghanistan in order to make the census operation in 2008 a successful one. There are a number of positive aspects, which are important to note in the context of conducting the household listing, particularly noteworthy is the cooperation, which the Central Statistical Office has received from the Provincial Administrations, and the assistance, which has been extended to the CSO staff in all of the provinces. The enthusiasm of all of the staff to undertake very difficult work in exceptionally difficult conditions is equally noteworthy and appreciated, as is the quality of the work. At this point, I would like to extend my gratitude and recognition to Dr. Hamadi Betbout, UNFPA's senior advisor who led the exercise of managing the household listing database and publication of the provincial profiles.

Alain Sibenaler
Representative a.i.
UNFPA Kabul

Farah


Herat
Ghor
Pushtrud
Pur Chaman
Anar Dara
Khak-i-Safed
Bala Buluk
Gulistan
Qala-i-Kah
Iran
Farah
Bakwa
Shib Koh
Helmand
Lash-i-Juwayn
Nimroz
Legend
Province Capital City
District Boundary
Province Boundary

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Settlement Patterns

Located in the Eastern Region, Farah is bordered by Hilmand in the east, Nimroz in the south, Iran in the West, Hirat in the north, and Ghor in the northeast. It covers a land area of 49,339 squared kilometers, representing 7.56 percent of the total Afghan territory. It is the fourth largest province in the country in terms of land area. The province is divided into 11 districts—the provincial center, Farah, Pushtrud, Khak-I-Safed, Anar Dara, Qala-I-Kah, Shibkoh, Lash-I-Juwayn, Bakwa, Bala Buluk, Gulistan, and Pur Chaman

Farah is home to 2.1 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. With its 493,007 inhabitants, it is the 19th most populous province in the country (see Annex 1).

The population of Farah is distributed among the 11 districts as shown in table 1 and figure 1[1]. The most populous districts are the provincial center, Farah, Bala Buluk, Pur Chaman, and Gulistan, with respectively 22.2 percent, 14.7 percent, 10.5 percent, and 10.1 percent of the total population; together, they account for more than 57.5 percent.

The urban[2] population of Farah represents 5.6 percent of the total population in the province. With its 27,822 urban dwellers, Farah is the 18th most urbanized province in Afghanistan. The urban population is concentrated in the provincial center[3].

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1 Figure 1 is comprised of two panels; in addition to panel A which shows the distribution of the population by district, panel B shows the population density of each district. The latter information was included for conventional purposes only, as in the absence of quantified information on proportion of inhabitable land, density figures can be very misleading. Panel B should therefore be interpreted with caution.

2 Urbanity in Afghanistan is not based on population size. According to the Ministry of the Interior, are considered urban those places whose administrative structures include a municipality, regardless of

Table 1—Population, sex, and sex ratio, by district, province of Farah, 2004[4]

District	Total		Males	Females	Sex ratio
	Number	Percent			
Provincial Center—Farah	***109,409***	***22.19***	***55,878***	***53,531***	***104.38***
Pushtrud	36,315	7.37	18,665	17,650	105.75
Khak-I-Safed	34,600	7.02	17,517	17,083	102.54
Anar Dara	24,782	5.03	12,518	12,264	102.07
Qala-I-Kah	30,653	6.22	15,447	15,206	101.58
Shibkoh	23,013	4.67	11,607	11,406	101.76
Lash-I-Juwayn	20,499	4.16	10,433	10,066	103.65
Bakwa	39,871	8.09	20,520	19,351	106.04
Bala Buluk	72,465	14.70	37,480	34,985	107.13
Gulistan	49,774	10.10	25,503	24,271	105.08
Pur Chaman	51,626	10.47	27,037	24,589	109.96
Total	***493,007***	***100.00***	***252,605***	***240,402***	***105.08***

The rural population of Farah numbers 465,185 inhabitants distributed over 1,125 settlements of extremely varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as 11 people and the largest as many as 9,759[5].

Figure 2 shows the distribution of the village populations by size-class in the total province (panel A) and in each individual district (panel B).

At province level, the distribution is heavily skewed towards villages of very small sizes. Out of the total 1,125 villages, 301, representing close to 27 percent have less than 100 inhabitants, and more than a fifth have less than 200. Together, they account close to half of all the villages. Adding villages with less than 300 population accounts for more than three settlements out of five. At the other extreme, however, the number of villages with more than 1,000 population is much larger than the number of villages in the categories

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their population sizes. In the case of Afghanistan all provincial capitals are urban, with the exception of Panjsher and Nooristan, as well as the capitals of some districts.

3 Farah is divided into five *nahias*.

4 Enumeration started on 3 June 2004 and ended on 19 July of the same year.

5 There are three villages with zero population. Such villages appear to exist all over the country. According to CSO, this is due to a variety of reasons:

1. During the household operation, some villages were unoccupied because of the draught which caused the inhabitants to relocate in other places where more water was available;
2. Some of the villages were comprised solely of shops, serving the neighboring villages;
3. In some areas, remoteness as well as economic and other types of problems forced the villagers to relocate to other places;
4. In some cases, the villages are mere district centers with no other types of buildings than government offices and shops.
5. Some villages had been partially demolished, which drove the inhabitants away.

just below, i.e., those numbering between 600 and 1,000. In sum, the median[6] is located at 218.

The distributions by district exhibit substantial variation in their shapes (Figure 2, panel B). Three different clusters of districts emerge. Cluster I includes two districts—Farah, the provincial center, and Bala Buluk, where the distributions are dominated by large-sized villages, i.e., villages with 1,000 population or more. In Farah, the proportion of such villages is 29 percent, and Bala Buluk 27 percent.

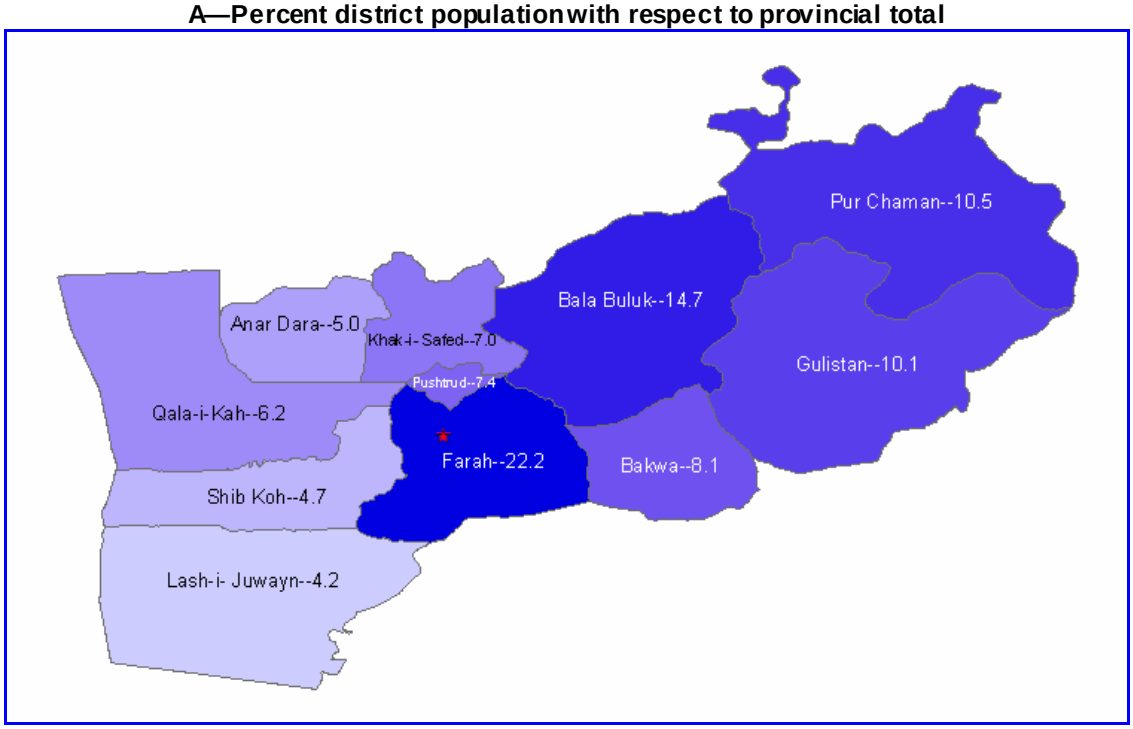
Cluster II is comprised of those districts where the proportion of large-sized villages is relatively large, but not the largest. In all cases, it is larger than the proportion of villages of medium size, i.e., those with 500 to 999 population. This cluster is comprised of the majority of the districts: Pushtrud, Khak-I-Safed, Anar Dara, Shibkoh, and Bakwa.

The third and last cluster includes the remainder of the districts: Qala-I-Kah, Lash-I-Juwayn, Gulistan, and Pur Chaman. In these districts, the distributions assume the shape of a population pyramid with a large base, i.e., one in which the proportions belonging to each class-size get smaller as one moves up the pyramid.

[6] The median is the value that divides the distribution into two equal parts, one below and one above.

Figure 1—Population Settlements, Farah, 2004

A—Percent district population with respect to provincial total



B—Density: population per km²

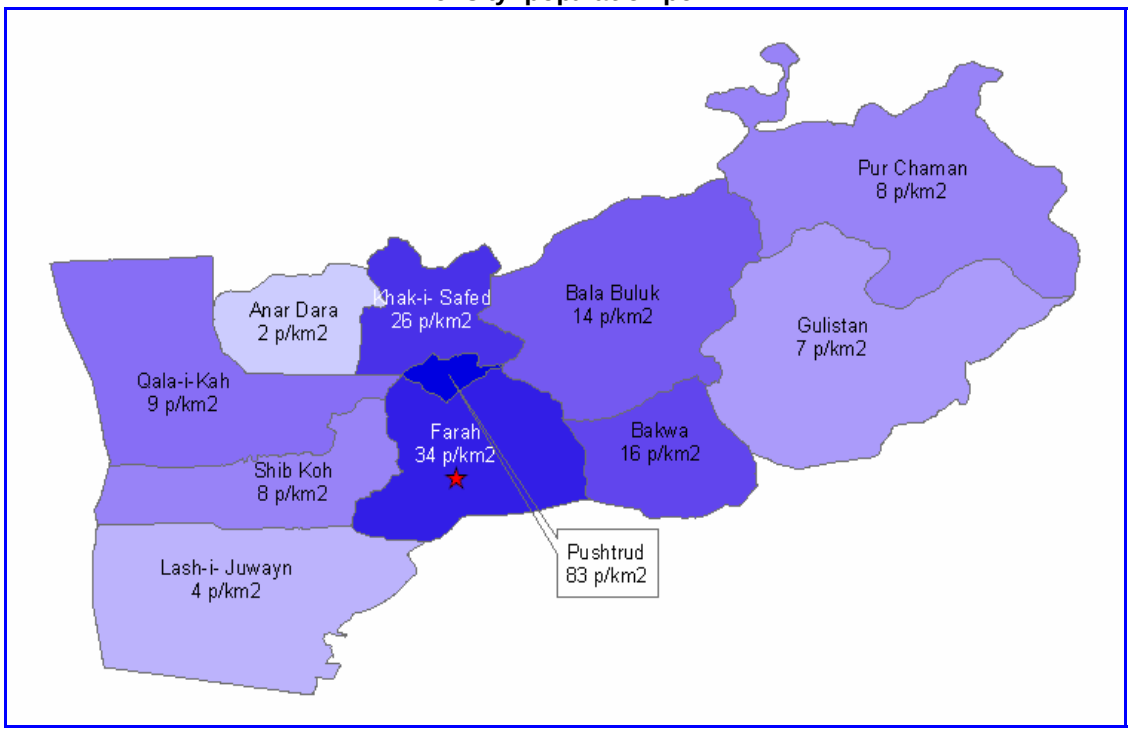
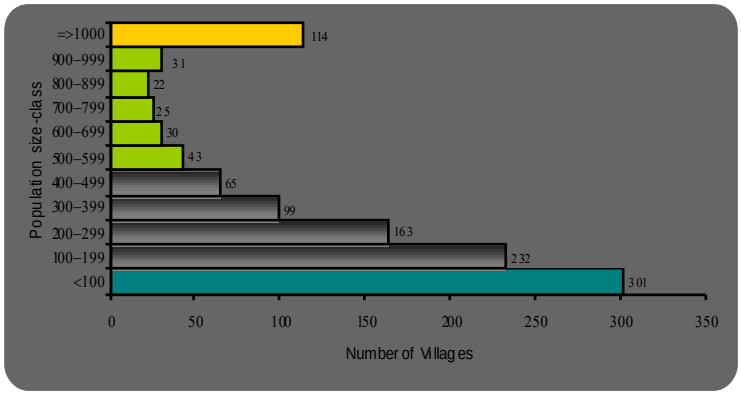


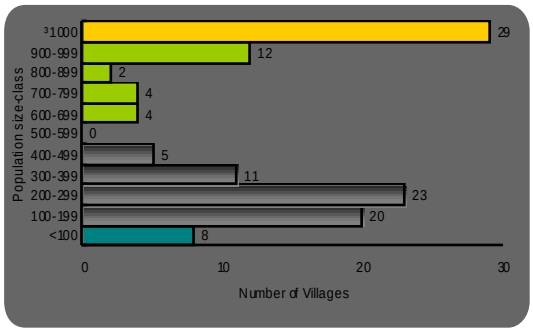
Figure 2—Distribution of the Rural population settlements by size-class, Farah, 2004

A—Province

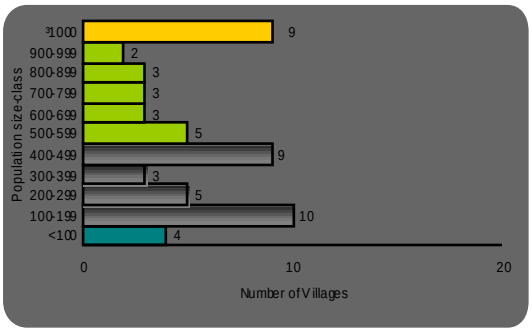


B—Districts

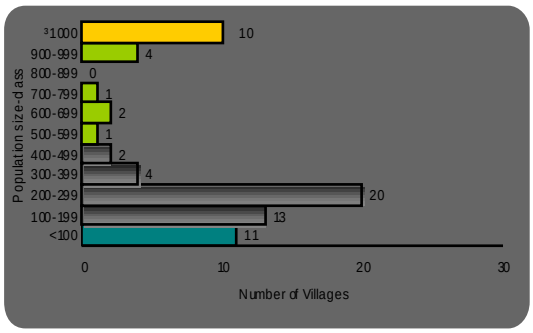
Provincial Center—Farah



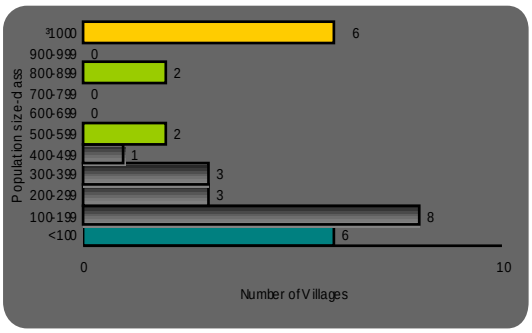
Pushtrud



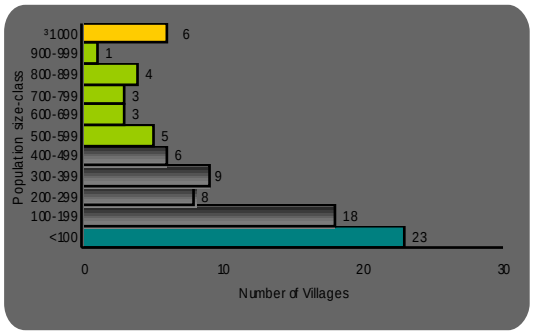
Khak-I-Safed



Anar Dara



Qala-I-Kah



Shibkoh

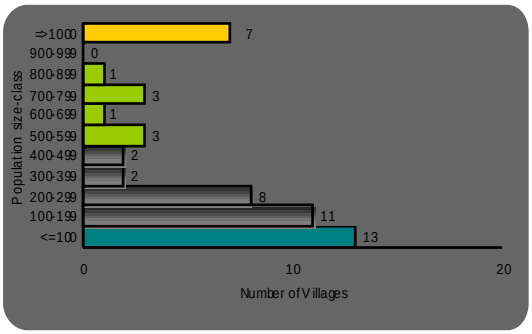
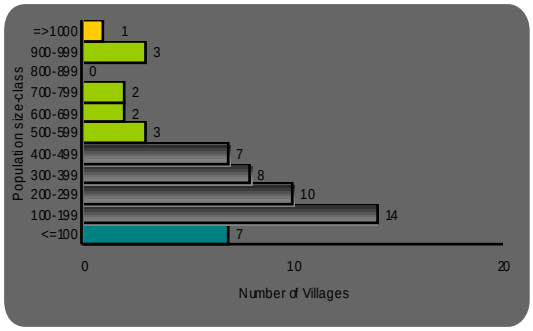
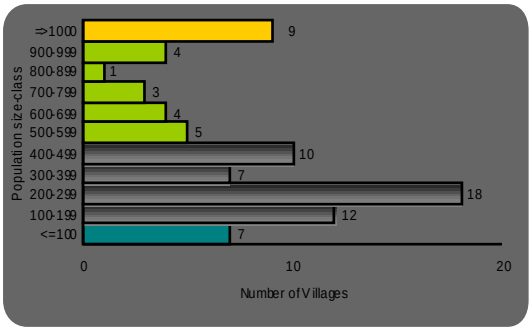


Figure 2 (Cont'd)—Distribution of the Rural population settlements by size-class, Farah, 2004

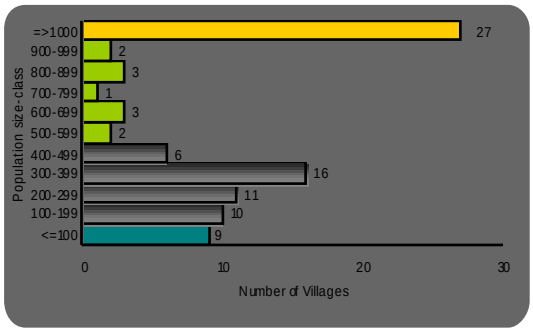
Lash-I-Juwayn



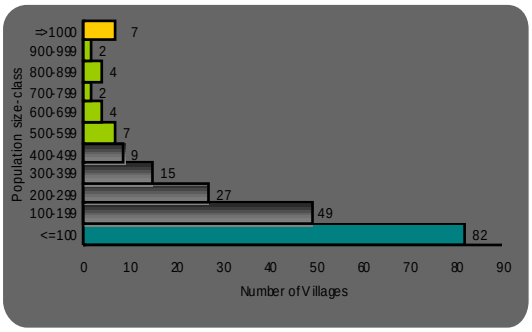
Bakwa



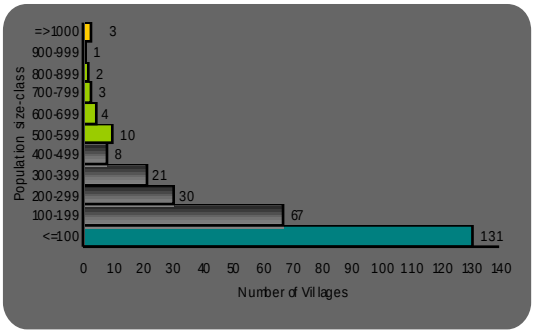
Bala Buluk



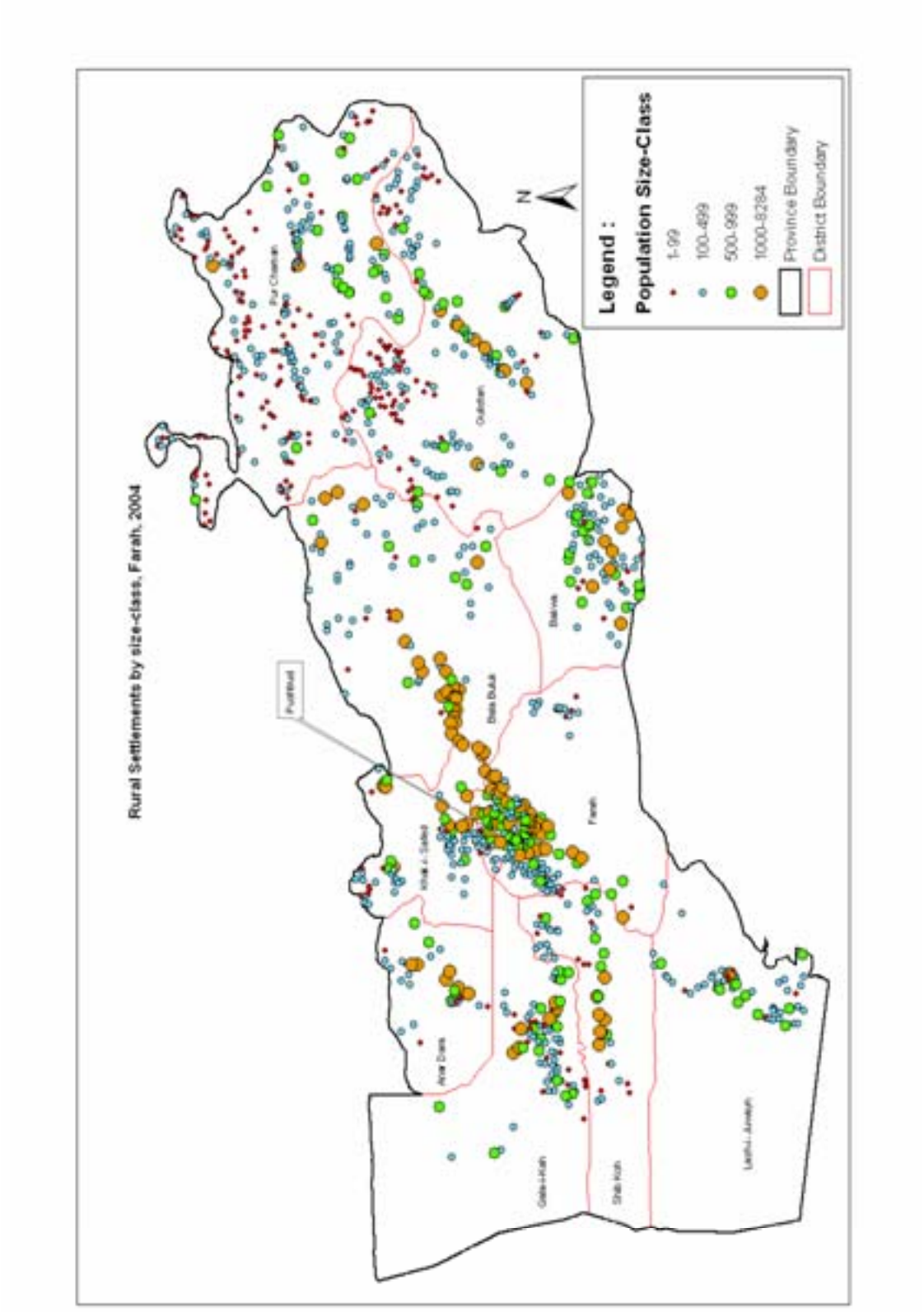
Gulistan



Pur Chaman



Map1


Rural Settlements by size-class, Farah, 2004
N
Legend :
Population Size-Class
1-99
100-499
500-999
1000-8284
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Pur Chaman
Qadis
Bala Buluk
Farah
Anar Dara
Gulistan
Lash-i-Juwain
Pushtrud

Demographic Characteristics

Age distribution

The distribution by age and sex of the population of Farah is shown in table 2 and figure 3. As the latter clearly shows, the distribution is highly irregular. The overall shape of the age-pyramid is typical of a pre-transition society—characterized by stable high fertility, but certain age groups are noticeably below the expected size, and others are above. For instance, it is not readily understandable why the proportions of males of the 0-4, 15-19, and 20-24 age groups are substantially under-represented, while the 5-9 and 10-14 are over-represented. Whereas a deficit in the proportion of children below 5 could be a direct result of war casualties—women married to soldiers having given birth to fewer children than in normal circumstances, it is difficult to account for the sex-selectiveness of such deficit. Such selectiveness also plagues other age-groups—5-9, 10-14, 20-24, and 25-29, which does not lend credibility to the hypothesis of male-depletion due to war casualties.

Clearly, the age data need to be adjusted before they can be used for planning purposes.

> *"Errors in the tabulated data on age may arise from three different sources:*
> - *inadequate coverage,*
> - *failure to record age, and*
> - *misreporting of age.*
>
> *Coverage errors are of two types. Individuals of a given age may have been missed by the census or erroneously included in it (e.g. counted twice). The first type of coverage error represents gross under-enumeration at this age and the second gross-over-enumeration. The balance of the two types of coverage errors represents net under-enumeration at this age[1]."*

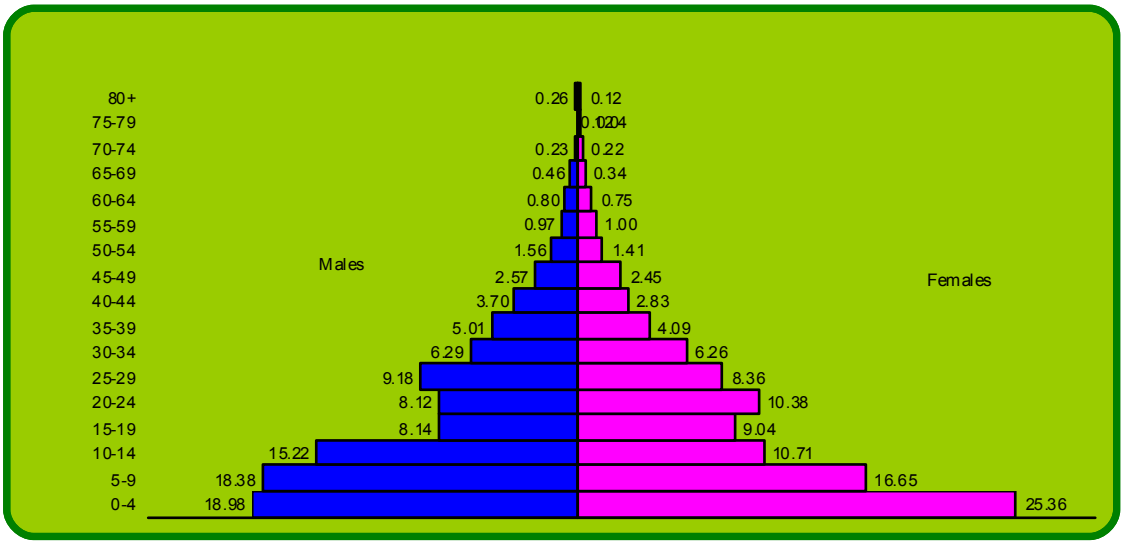
[1] Because under-enumeration commonly exceeds over-enumeration; the balance is typically designated as under-enumeration.

"In addition, the ages of some individuals included in the census may not have been reported, or may have been erroneously reported by the respondent, erroneously estimated by the enumerator, or erroneously allocated by the census office. Such errors are referred to as response bias".

Table 2—Population estimate, by age in 5-year groups and sex, Farah, 2004[2]—Reported

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
Age Group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	47,937	18.98	60,962	25.36	108,899	22.09
9-May	46,433	18.38	40,026	16.65	86,459	17.54
10-14	38,445	15.22	25,747	10.71	64,192	13.02
15-19	20,570	8.14	21,727	9.04	42,297	8.58
20-24	20,516	8.12	24,956	10.38	45,472	9.22
25-29	23,195	9.18	20,092	8.36	43,287	8.78
30-34	15,890	6.29	15,059	6.26	30,949	6.28
35-39	12,643	5.01	9,825	4.09	22,468	4.56
40-44	9,348	3.70	6,814	2.83	16,162	3.28
45-49	6,502	2.57	5,886	2.45	12,388	2.51
50-54	3,934	1.56	3,389	1.41	7,323	1.49
55-59	2,456	0.97	2,392	1.00	4,848	0.98
60-64	2,028	0.80	1,802	0.75	3,830	0.78
65-69	1,166	0.46	826	0.34	1,992	0.40
70-74	574	0.23	537	0.22	1,111	0.23
75-79	310	0.12	85	0.04	395	0.08
80+	658	0.26	277	0.12	935	0.19
Total	***252,605***	***100.00***	***240,402***	***100.00***	***493,007***	***100.00***

Figure 3—Population pyramid, Farah, 2004—Reported



Correction of the age distribution of the 2004 household listing poses certain challenges. In addition to the difficulties described above, one must take into account two additional factors:

1. Excess mortality among certain age groups due to war, and
2. The waves of war refugees that left for neighboring countries.

[2] The age distribution is based on 1/200 sample of the total villages.

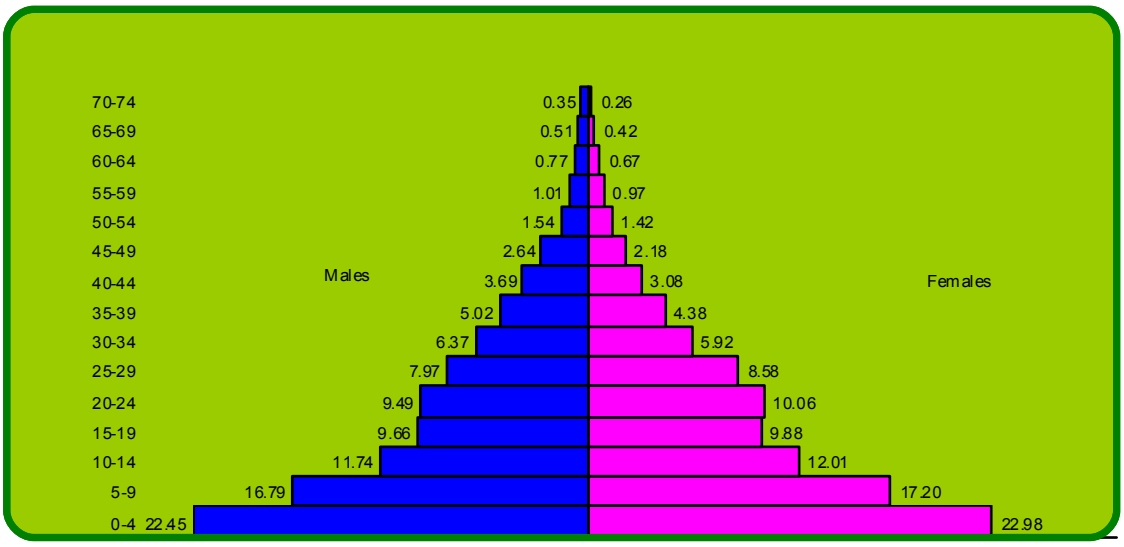
It follows that, in any attempt to correct for the anomalies, care must be taken not to remove the true fluctuations that resulted from such factors.

To correct for these irregularities, we applied a multi-stage procedure[3] that yielded the distribution shown in table 3 and figure 4[4].

Table 3—Adjusted population estimate, by age in 5-year groups and sex, Farah, 2004

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
Age Group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	56,700	22.45	55,254	22.98	111,955	22.71
9-May	42,411	16.79	41,347	17.20	83,758	16.99
10-14	29,655	11.74	28,876	12.01	58,531	11.87
15-19	24,411	9.66	23,741	9.88	48,152	9.77
20-24	23,967	9.49	24,178	10.06	48,145	9.77
25-29	20,128	7.97	20,634	8.58	40,762	8.27
30-34	16,096	6.37	14,223	5.92	30,319	6.15
35-39	12,688	5.02	10,531	4.38	23,219	4.71
40-44	9,323	3.69	7,395	3.08	16,718	3.39
45-49	6,666	2.64	5,238	2.18	11,904	2.41
50-54	3,889	1.54	3,424	1.42	7,313	1.48
55-59	2,557	1.01	2,327	0.97	4,884	0.99
60-64	1,940	0.77	1,604	0.67	3,544	0.72
65-69	1,282	0.51	1,010	0.42	2,293	0.47
70+	892	0.35	619	0.26	1,511	0.31
Total	***252,605***	***100.00***	***240,402***	***100.00***	***493,007***	***100.00***

Figure 4—Population pyramid, Farah, 2004—Adjusted



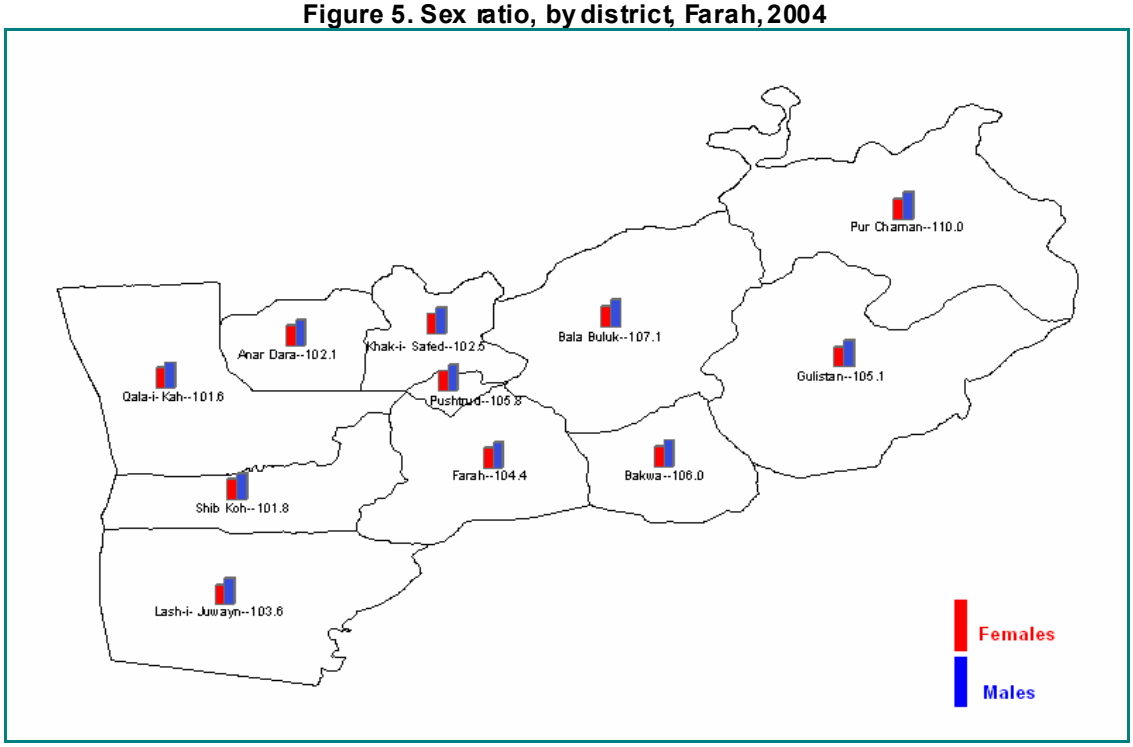
[3] The complete account of the various stages is shown in Annex 2.

[4] For a comparison of the reported and adjusted age-distribution, see annex 3.

Household size and sex ratio

The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) varies between 101.6 in Kala-I-Kah and 107.1 in Bala Buluk, the provincial average being 105.1 (figure 5 below and the last column of table 1). No information is available that could explain why it is low in the former or why it is high in the latter. However, overall such rates do not appear to be out of the ordinary.

Figure 5. Sex ratio, by district, Farah, 2004



A typical household in Farah has 5.8 persons, which is slightly lower than the national average of 6.3. Such a size is an indicator of a high fertility regime.

Special age groups

Planners attach special interest to certain age groups. For fertility analysis for instance, the total number of women 15 to 49 years of age—the childbearing ages—is more significant than others. The population 6 to 12—primary school ages—is important in

educational research and planning. Table 4 presents data for the above age groups as well as for others, based on an interpolation of the adjusted five-year age distribution[5].

Table 4—Special age groups by sex, in absolute numbers and percents, Farah, 2004

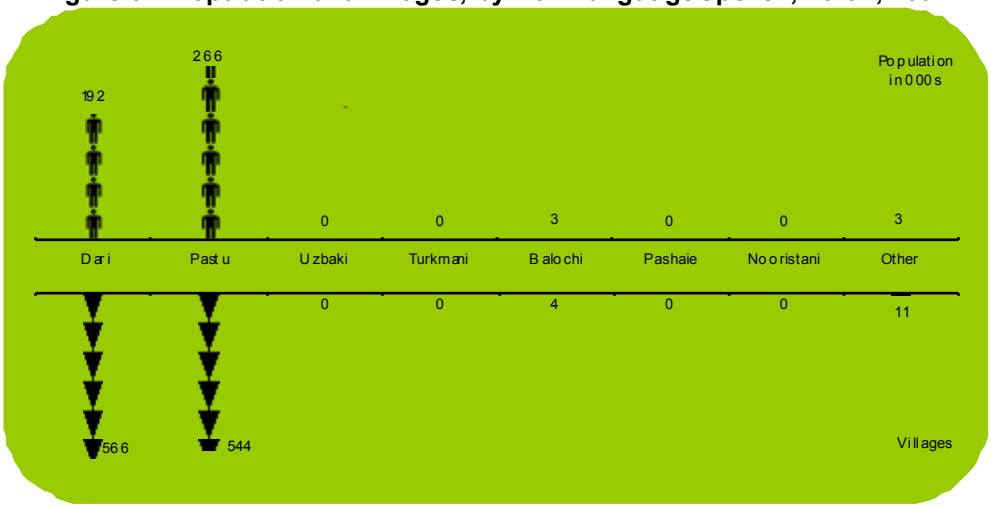
Age	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School age Population						
Primary — 6-12	51,593	20.1	50,282	20.8	101,875	20.4
Secondary — 13-18	30,514	11.9	29,629	12.3	60,142	12.1
College — 20-24	23,967	9.3	24,178	10.0	48,145	9.7
Population in the labor force						
Children — 8-14	45,015	17.5	43,849	18.1	88,865	17.8
Earlier working ages — 15-44	106,612	41.5	100,702	41.7	207,315	41.6
Later working ages — 45-59	13,112	5.1	10,989	4.5	24,101	4.8
Retirement — 60+	8,133	3.2	4,507	1.9	12,640	2.5
Voters — 18+	112,927	44.0	101,739	42.1	214,666	43.1
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	105,941	43.8	—	—

* = Women in the childbearing ages

Main languages spoken

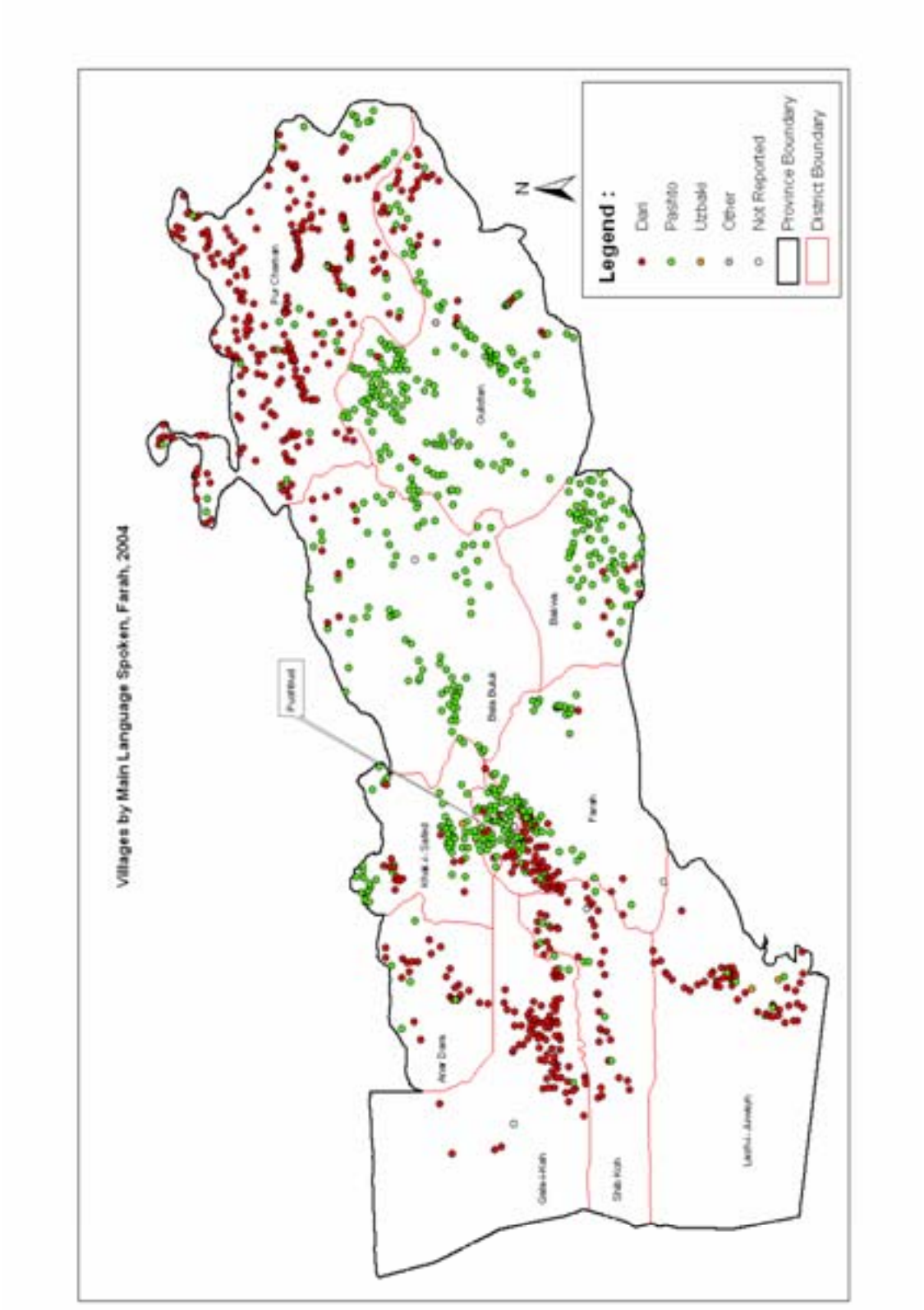
The Household Listing questionnaire did include any questions on the ethnic background of the population. However, it included a question on the languages spoken by the majorities of the populations in the villages. Of the eight languages listed (figure 6), two—Dari and Pashto—are spoken by the near-totality of the population. The former is spoken in 544 villages representing half the population, and the latter in 566 villages housing 48 percent of the population. A third language, Balochi is spoken in four villages by 3,200 populations.

Figure 6—Population and villages, by main language spoken, Farah, 2004



[5] The breakdown of the five-year age distribution into single years of age was obtained using the Karrup-King Third-Difference formula.

Map2


Villages by Main Language Spoken, Farah, 2004
Legend :
Dari
Pashto
Uzbaki
Other
Not Reported
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Pur Chaman
Qadis
Bala Buluk
Farah
Anar Dara
Gulistan
Lash-i-Juwain
Pushtrud

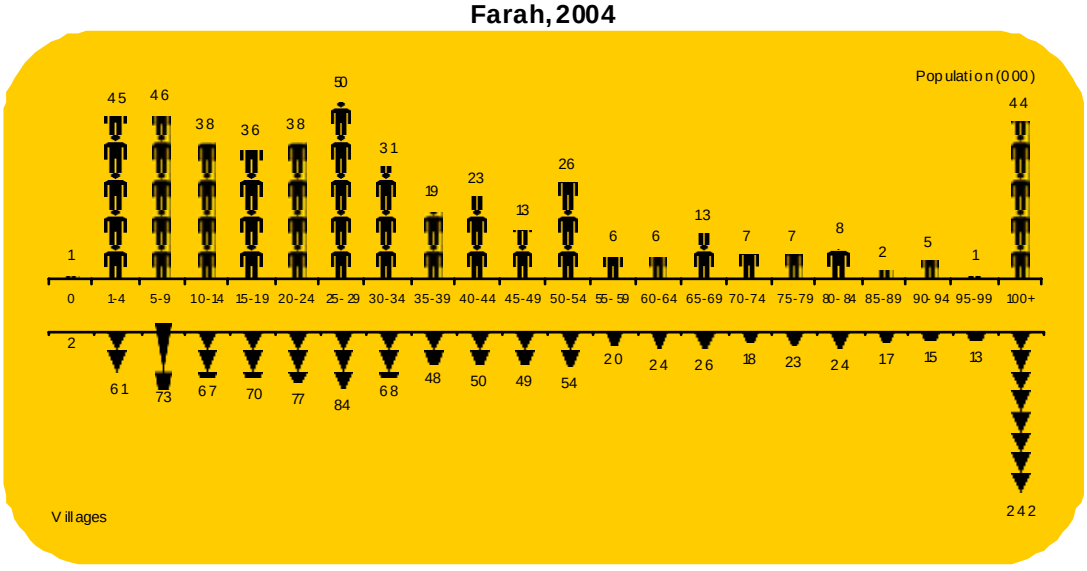
Living Conditions

Other useful information concerned the locations of the villages with respect to the provincial center, the types of roads, and the topography.

Even though no information was obtained on the social situation of the population, the data collected at village-level make it possible to draw inferences on the availability and/or accessibility of such essential social services as literacy courses; rural schools; primary, secondary, and high schools; health centers and/or dispensaries; drugstores; public phones, mills, as well as radio and television.

Figure 7 shows the numbers of villages by the distances separating them from their respective district centers. Figures 8 and 9 show respectively the types of predominant topography and the types of roads.

Figure 7—Population and villages, by distance from the district center, Farah, 2004



The distribution by distance from the district centers clearly does not show a reasonable degree of accessibility with respect to those services that can only be provided by the district centers. The populations living in the district center or within less than five kilometers represent less than 10 percent of the total population. Those that live from five to nine kilometers away from their districts centers represent another 10 percent or so. Altogether, half of the population lives about 27 kilometers away from their respective district centers. The other half lives more than 27 kilometers away, including more than 124,000 living at more 50 kilometers, 44,000 of whom live at more than 100 kilometers, which represents 9.4 percent of the total population.

These difficulties are compounded by the nature of the terrain and the availability of transportation. As figure 8 shows, two-thirds of the population (half of the villages) live in mountainous areas, and another six percent live in semi-mountainous areas. Only one village with about 253 population is situated in flat terrain

This is further confirmed by the availability of roads (figure 9). Of the 465,185 population, less than two out of three live in villages that are accessible by road at all seasons; 29 percent live in places that are accessible only in certain seasons, and another seven percent don't have roads at all.

Figure 8. Population and villages, by topography of the village, Farah, 2004

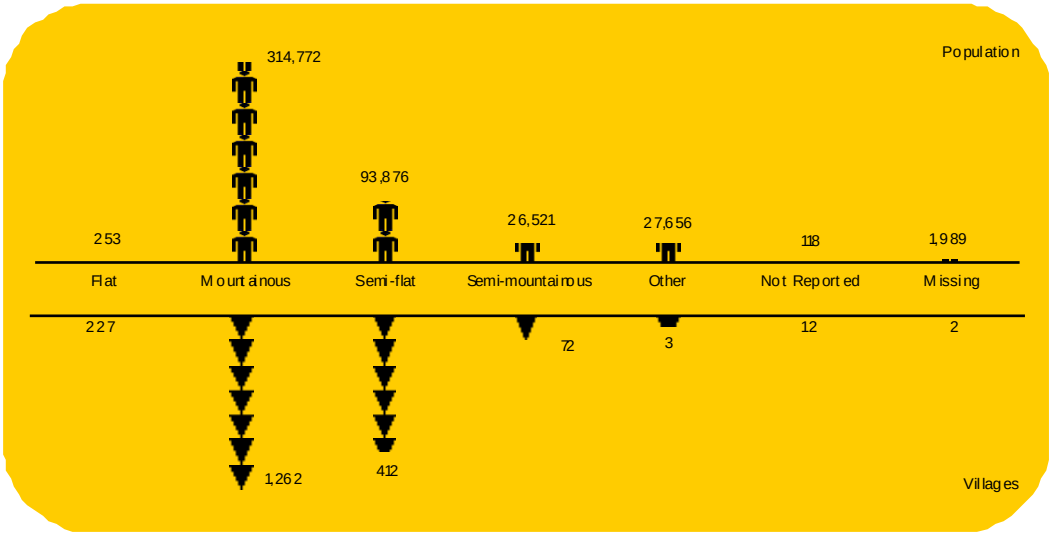


Figure 9 Population by types of roads, Farah, 2004

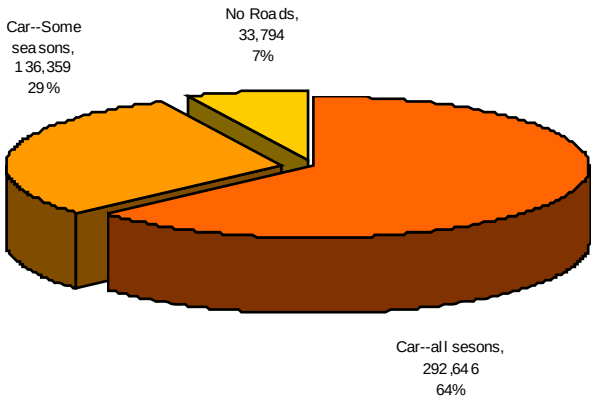


Figure 10 presents information on the distances separating villages from certain social services: schools, health centers, drugstores, post offices, public phones, and mills.

Educational services

Judging by the proportion of the population living less than five kilometers away form the closest school, accessibility of schools is highest for the primary, then for rural schools, then for secondary schools. Literacy courses and high schools are just about as difficult of access one as the other[1].

Primary schools exist in 124 villages out of the 1,125, which represents 11 percent. Students who must travel up to five kilometers to reach the closest primary school represent about 23 percent. For a little more than 28 percent of the students, therefore, access to a primary school can be considered as relatively easy. There is, however, a substantial proportion of students for whom access is quite difficult to the extent that they must travel more 10 kilometers to reach their schools—just over 43 percent.

Secondary schools exist in 31 villages housing three percent of the population. They are located at less than five kilometers for 17.6 percent of the population. In other words, for about one student out of five, access to a secondary school is relatively easy. But those that can be considered as isolated with respect to their secondary schools—more than 10 kilometers from the closest secondary school—represent just a little less than two thirds.

[1] In other provinces, literacy courses and rural schools were dropped from the analysis because of excessive rates of non-response. This is not the case in Farah, however; which is difficult to explain.

For high schools, access appears to be much less easy than secondary or primary schools. This type of school exists in only 12 villages representing only four 1.1 of the 1,125 villages. Students who must travel five kilometers or less to get to their high school represent about 13 percent of the population. Another 10 percent or thereabouts must travel between five and 10 kilometers; but those who must cover longer distances—more than 10 kilometers—represent about three out of four.

Rural schools exist in 114 villages out of the 1,125, which represents 16.3 percent. Students who must travel up to five kilometers to reach the closest primary school represent close to 12 percent. For a little more than 28 percent of the students, therefore, access to a rural school can be considered as relatively easy. There is, however, a substantial proportion of students for whom access is quite difficult to the extent that they must travel more 10 kilometers to reach their schools—just over 57 percent.

For literacy courses, access appears to be just as difficult as for high schools. Such course exists in only 51 villages representing about 4.5 percent of the 1,125 settlements and housing about eight percent of the population. Adult students who must travel five kilometers or less to get to a literacy course represent about six percent of the population. Another 4.4 percent must travel between five and 10 kilometers; but those who must cover longer distances—more than 10 kilometers—represent more than three persons out of five.

Health services

Overall, health services in Farah appear to be more difficult of access than schools, and this is true especially of health centers as well as dispensaries. The latter exist in the villages for 3.1 percent of the population, and the former for 1.9 percent. More often than not, people seeking medical attention must travel more than ten kilometers to get it—73 percent for health centers and 70 percent for dispensaries. Again, given the nature of the terrain, it may take more time to reach the closest health unit than distances would suggest.

Figure 10—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Farah, 2004

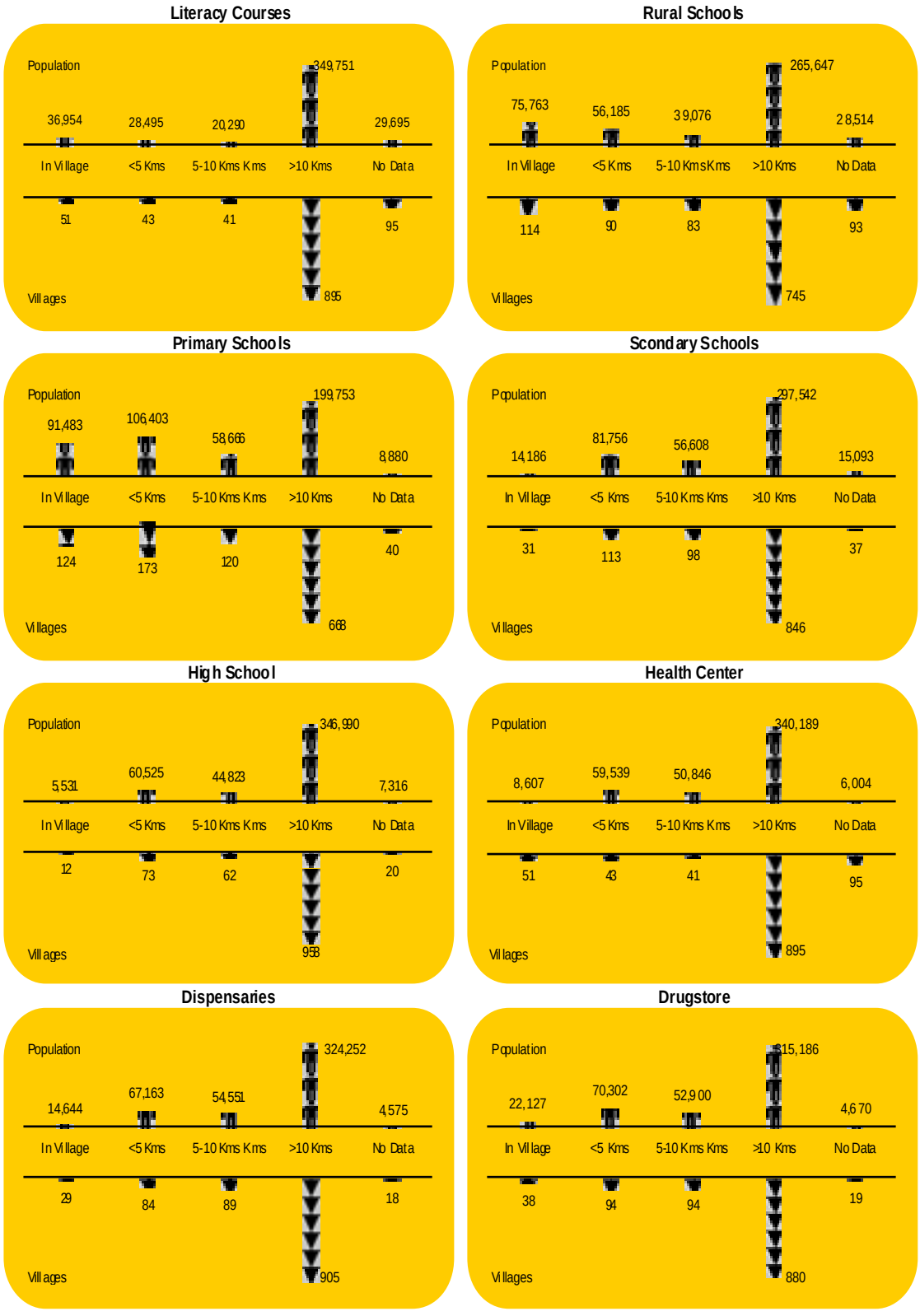
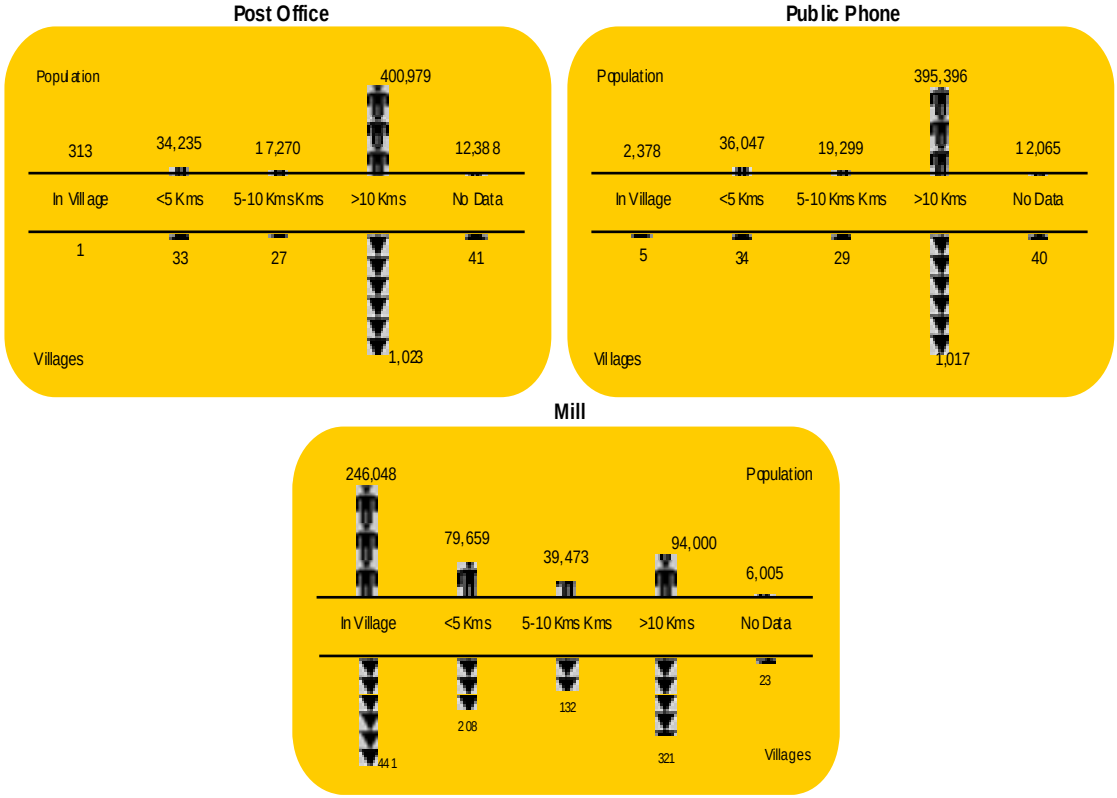


Figure 10 (Cont'd)—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Farah, 2004



Accessibility to drugstores is not easier than for dispensaries: 68 percent of the population must travel more than 10 kilometers to reach the closest one. Drugstores exist in 38 villages only, housing less than five percent of the population.

Post office & public phones

Post offices exist in one village, and public phones in five, servicing respectively 0.1 percent and 0.5 percent of the population. Populations living at less than five kilometers from the closest post office or public phone are 7.4 percent and 7.7 percent respectively. In sum, for more than 86 percent of the population, the closest post office is located at more than 10 kilometers. The corresponding proportion for public phones is 85 percent.

Mills

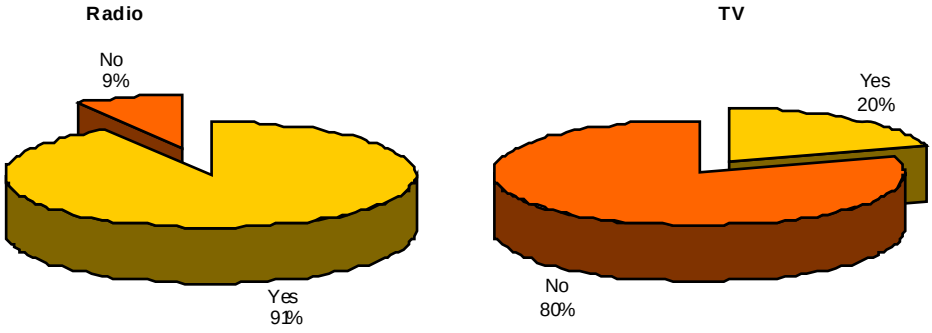
Mills are relatively more available to the population than any of the facilities mentioned above (panel K). They exist in 441 villages and cater to the needs of 246,048 people,

representing 53 percent of the total population. Those that must travel 10 kilometers or more to reach the closest mill represent just over one out of five.

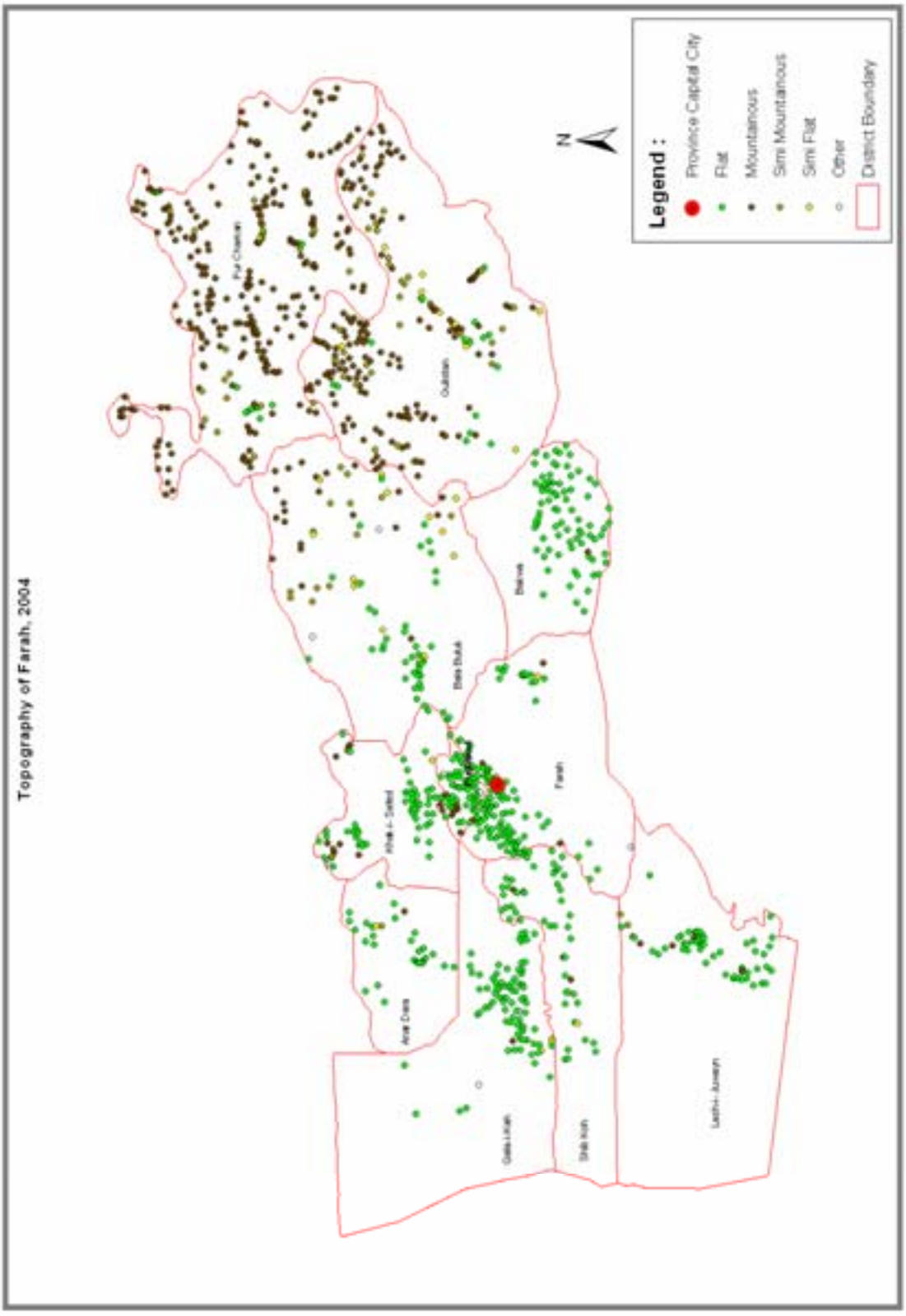
Radio & television

Whereas 91 percent of the populations have access to radio, those those have access to TV represent just one out of five. The latter rate, however, is one of the highest in the whole of Afghanistan. It goes without saying that public information efforts and media campaigns need to take this fact into account.

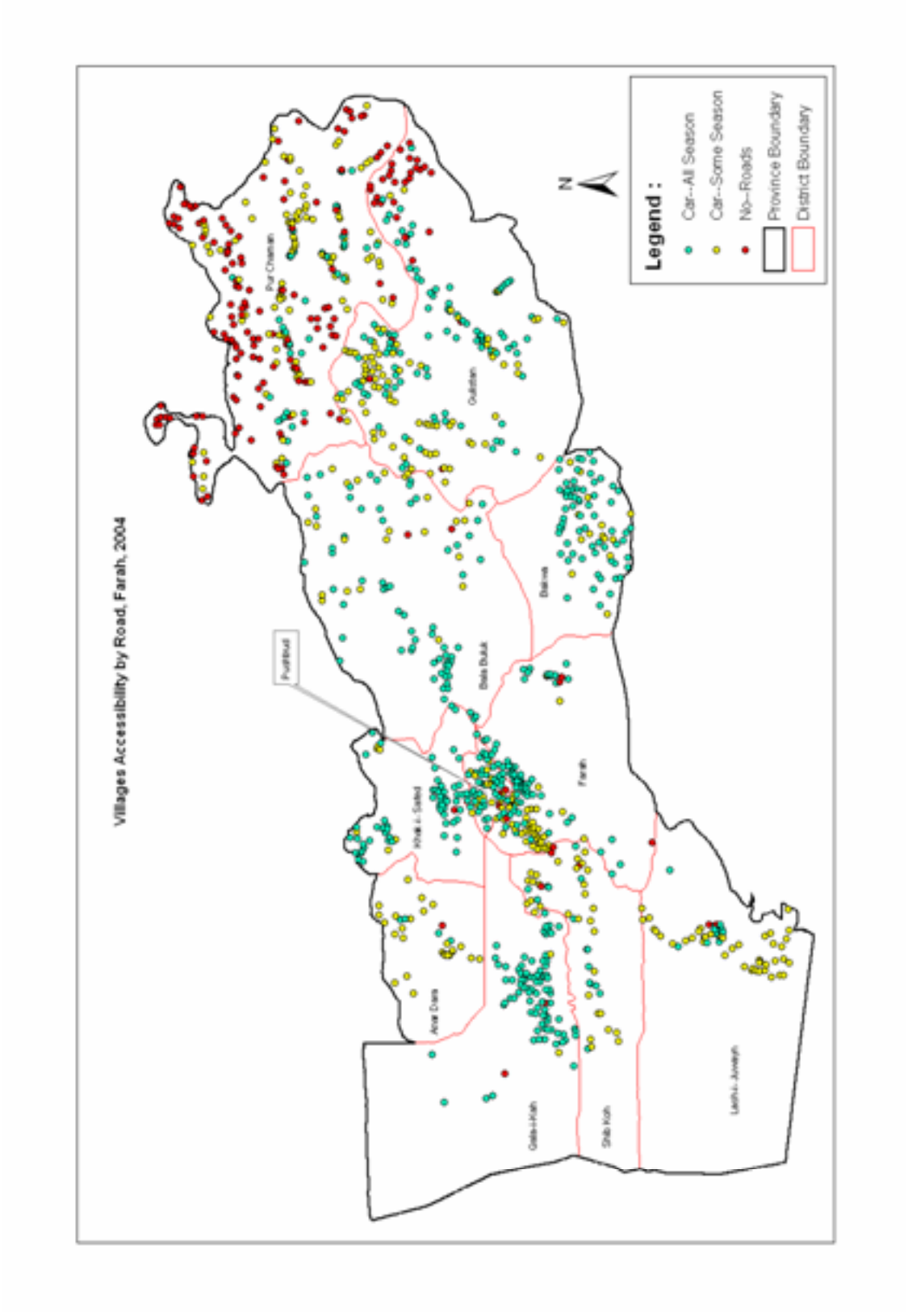
Figure 11—Proportion of the population living in villages where there are radios or TVs, Farah, 2004



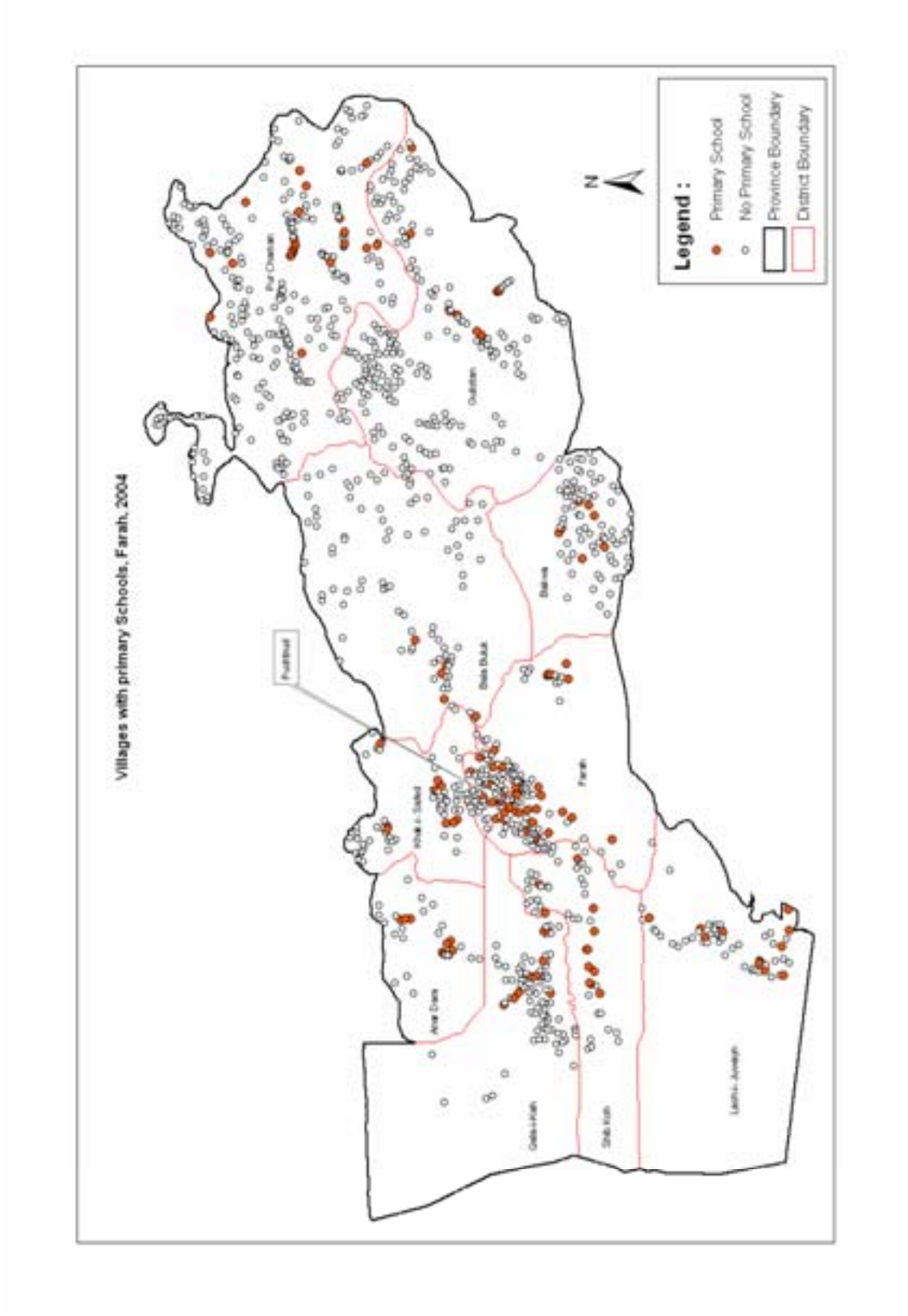
Map3


Topography of Farah, 2004
N
Legend :
Province Capital City
Flat
Mountainous
Semi Mountainous
Semi Flat
Other
District Boundary
Pur Chaman
Qadis
Bala Buluk
Farah
Anar Dara
Lash-i-Juwain
Shib Koh

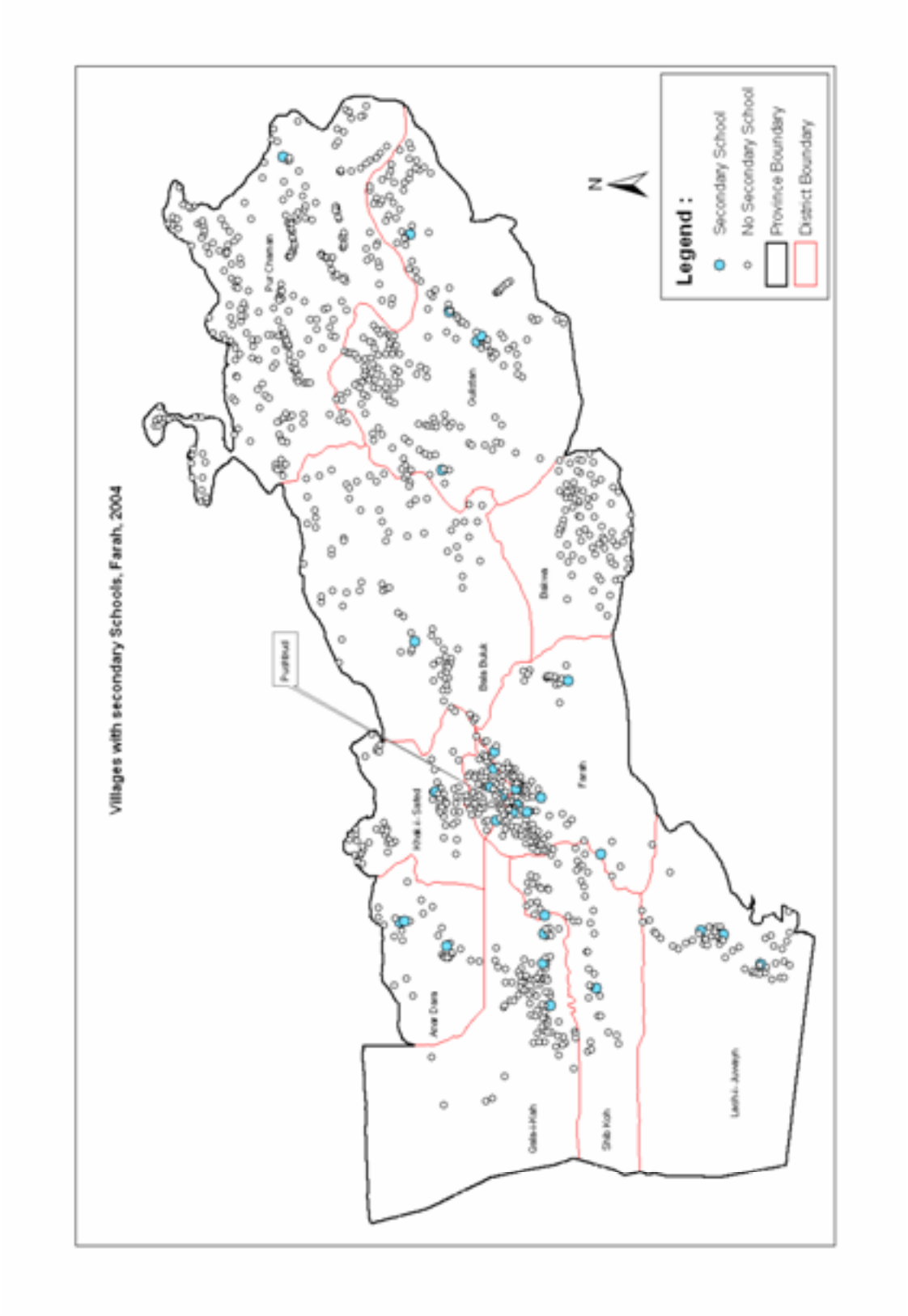
Map4


Villages Accessibility by Road, Farah, 2004
Legend :
Car--All Season
Car--Some Season
No--Roads
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Pur Chaman
Qadis
Bala Buluk
Farah
Anar Dara
Gulistan
Shib Koh
Lash-i- Juwayn

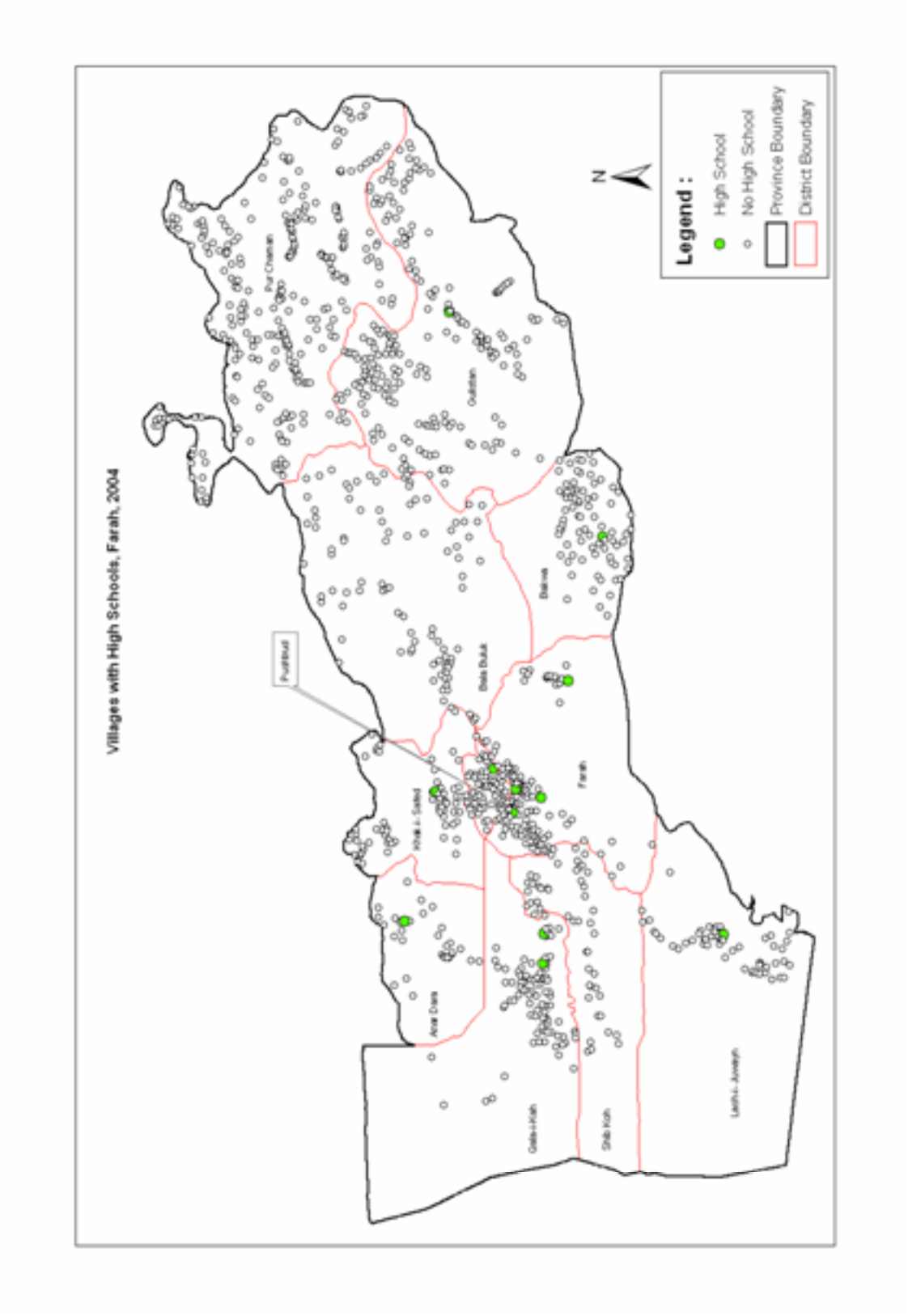
Map5


Villages with primary Schools, Farah, 2004
Legend :
Primary School
No Primary School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Pusht Rud
Bala Buluk
Farah
Anar Dara
Shib Koh
Lash-i- Juwayn

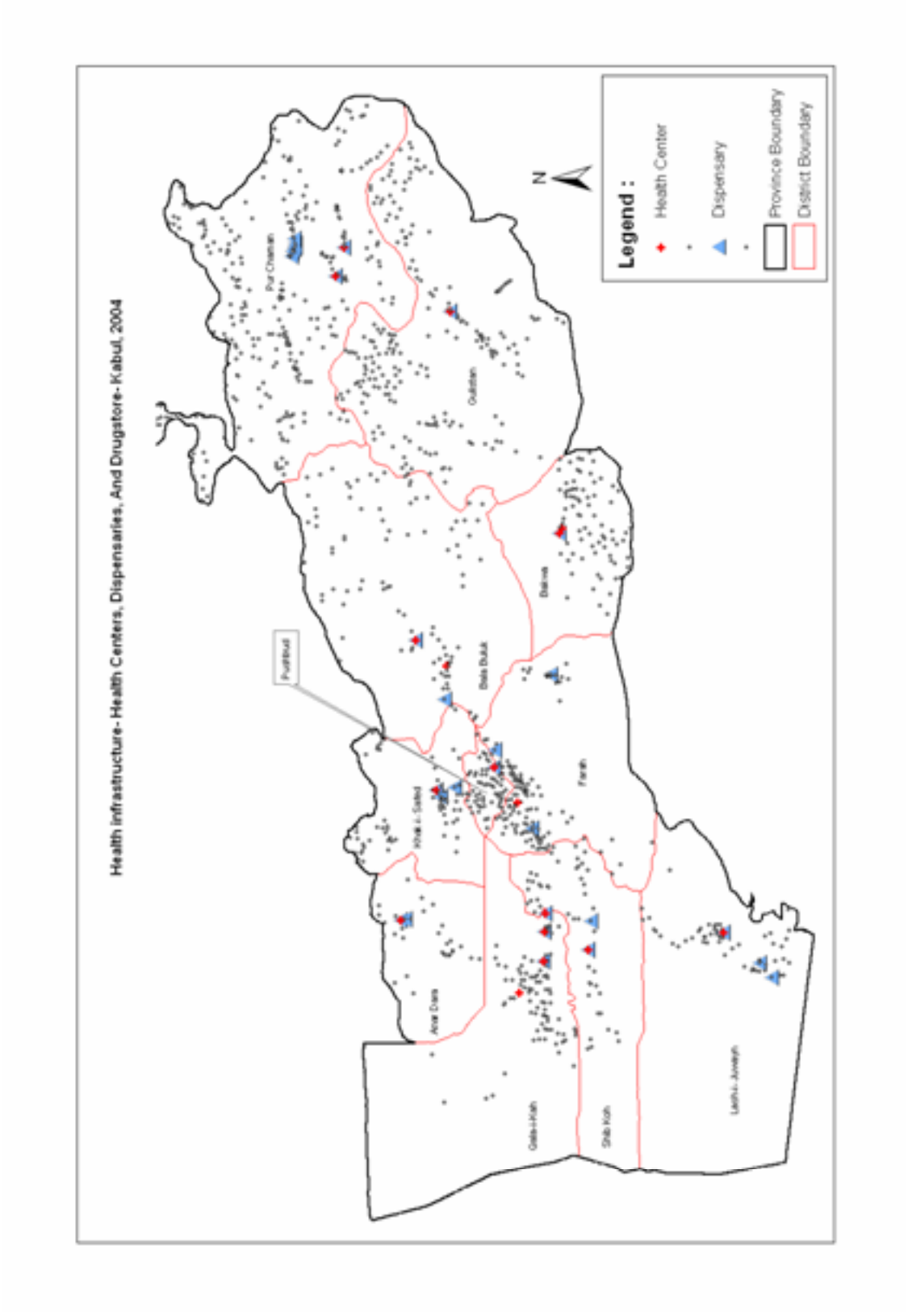
Map6


Villages with secondary Schools, Farah, 2004
Legend :
Secondary School
No Secondary School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Pur Chaman
Qadis
Bala Buluk
Farah
Anar Dara
Shib Koh
Lash-i- Juwayn

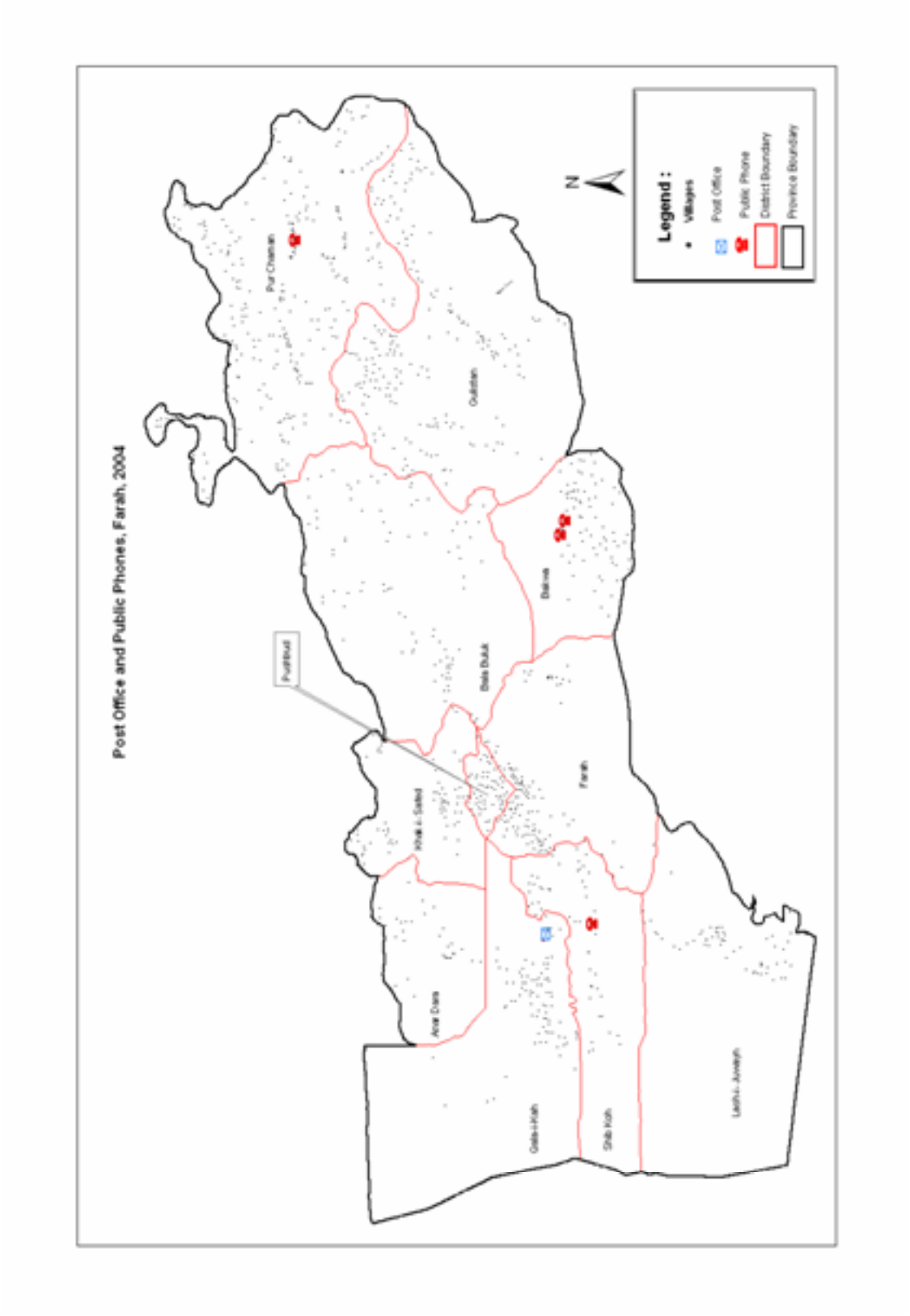
Map7


Villages with High Schools, Farah, 2004
N
Legend :
High School
No High School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Pur Chaman
Qadis
Bala Buluk
Farah
Anar Dara
Shib Koh
Lash-i- Juwayn

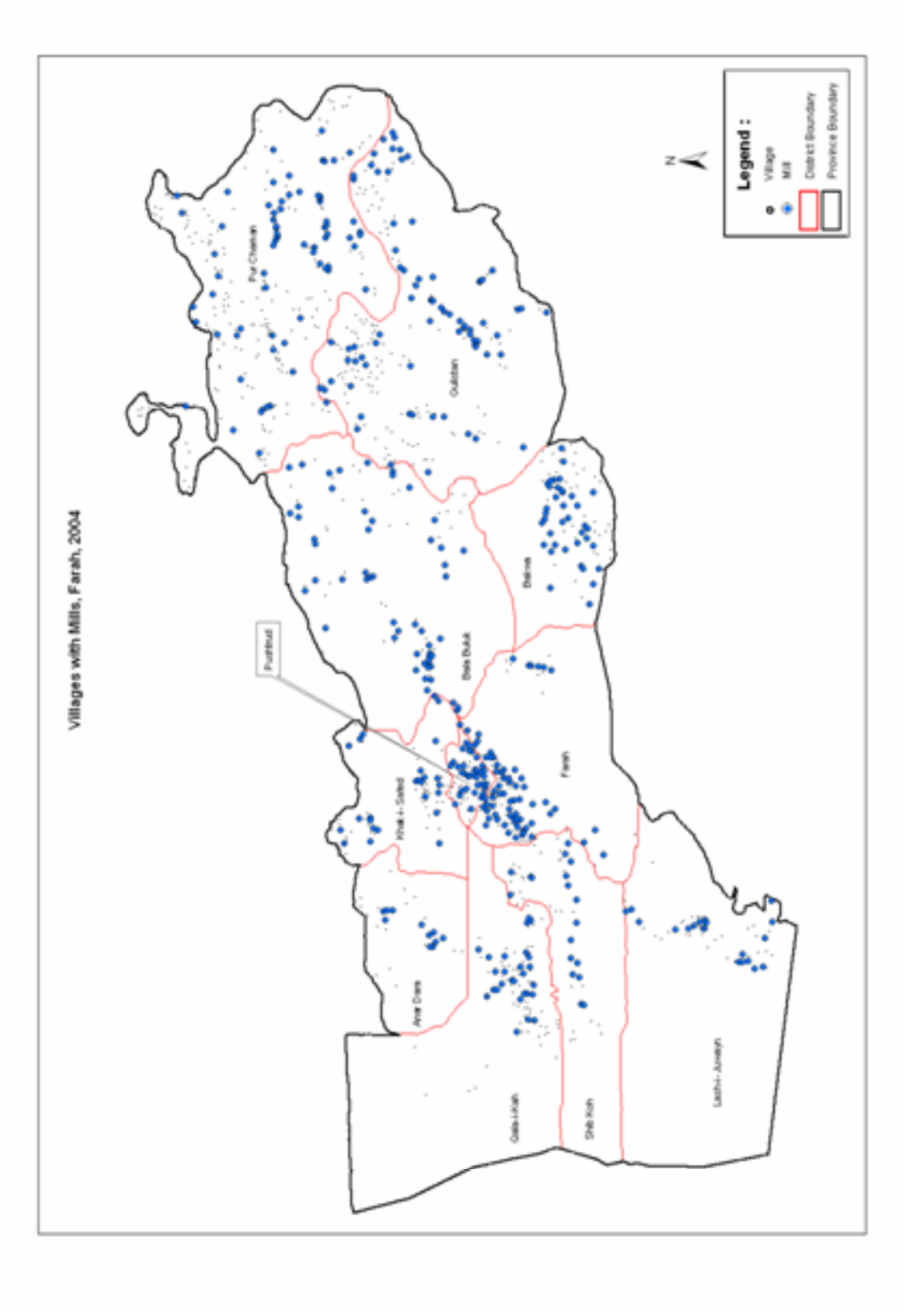
Map8


Health infrastructure - Health Centers, Dispensaries, And Drugstore - Kabul, 2004
Legend :
Health Center
Dispensary
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Pur Chaman
Gulistan
Bala Buluk
Farah
Khak-e-Safed
Anar Dara
Gala-i-Kah
Shib Koh
Lash-e-Juwayn
Pushtrud

Map9


Post Office and Public Phones, Farah, 2004
N
Legend :
Villages
Post Office
Public Phone
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Pur Chaman
Gulistan
Bala Buluk
Farah
Anar Dara
Shib Koh
Lash-i-Juwayn
Posht-Rud

Map10


Villages with Mills, Farah, 2004
Legend :
Village
Mill
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Pur Chaman
Gulistan
Bakwa
Bala Buluk
Pusht-Rud
Khak-i-Safed
Farah
Anar Dara
Gala-i-Kah
Shib Kuh
Lash-i- Juwayn

In addition to the major sources of irrigation water, the household listing included information on agricultural products, industrial products, handicrafts and small industries—a total of 64 items grouped into eight categories as shown in table 5 below.

Data on economic activities can be analyzed in various ways. The analysis presented here is based on a graphical depiction of the data. A more complex one is shown in annex 4, based on a technique called compositional analysis.

Table 5—Agricultural, industrial, and animal products, handicrafts and small industries, Farah, 2004

Subsistence Crops	Industrial Crops	Fruits	Vegetables	Herbal Products	Handicrafts	Small Industries	Animal Products
Wheat	Cotton	Grapes	Potato	Licorice root	Carpets	Honey	Eggs
Corn	Sugar Extract	Pomegranates	Onion	Caray	Rugs	Silk	Milk
Rice	Sugar Cane	Mellon/Water m.	Tomatoes	Asfitida	Embroidery	Karakul skin	Yoghurt
Maize	Sesame	Orange	Carrots	Zerk	Pottery	Dried sugar	Whey
Beans	Tobacco	Almonds	Cauliflower	Aniseed	Pelisse	Con-fection	Dried yoghurt
Vetch	Olives	Walnuts	Spinach	Hyssop	Jewelry	Sugar candy	Butter
Peas	Sharsham	Mulberry	Leek	Chicory	Shawl making	Sugar sweet	Wool
Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other

Agriculture

Figure 12 and panels A through F of figure 13 provide information on the sources of irrigation water and agricultural products—crops; fruit; vegetables; herbal, and animal products.

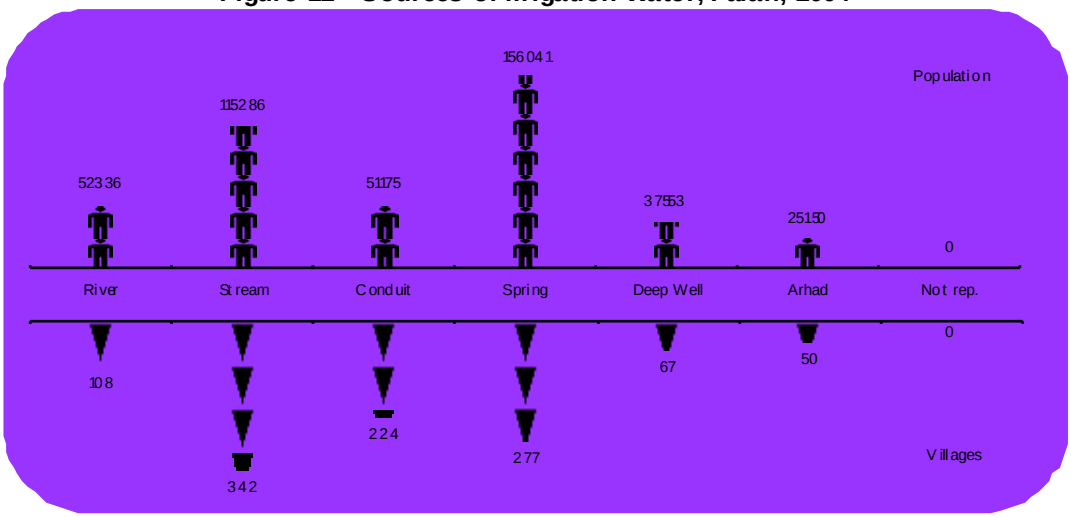
Figure 12 shows that the predominant sources of irrigation water are springs and streams; they supply respectively one-third and one-fourth of the population with their irrigation water. Rivers and conduits supply another 11 percent each.

A cursory look at figure 13 shows that a number of districts, in particular, Pur Chaman, the provincial center, Farah, Bakwa, Bala Buluk, and Gulistan, concentrate most of the economic activities, including the agricultural.

Subsistence crops are mentioned 2,281 times. The three main crops are wheat, corn, and maize; they are grown in respectively 995 villages, 534 villages, and 502 villages. Vetch comes fourth with 152 villages. Out of the 995 villages growing wheat, 539, i.e. 54 percent are located in Pur Chaman, Gulistan, and Farah. Pur Chman and Gulistan are also the largest producers of corn; they house 248 out of the total 534 villages growing this crop. But three other districts contribute their fair shares of the production: Bala Buluk, Bakwa, and Khak-i-Safed, with respectively 54; 58; and 59 of their respective villages engaged in the production of this particular crop. Together, the five districts concentrate 86 percent of all the villages in the province producing corn. In the area of maize, Pur Chaman, Bala Buluk, and Bakwa continue to be major producers, especially the former which houses 15.7 percent of all the villages growing this crop; but two other districts emerge as major contributors: Qala-i-Kah and Farah. The five districts ensure two-thirds of the production. Vetch is produced in just about the same districts as maize, except that Qala-i-Kah's position is taken by Khak-i-Safed.

Vegetables do not appear to engage as many villages as subsistence crops; they are mentioned 845 times, as compared to 2,281 for subsistence crops, which is merely 37 percent. Four produce stand out: onion, potatoes, tomatoes, and carrots, in that decreasing order of magnitude. Farah appears to be a major producer of all four; it contributes between 15 percent and 22 percent of all the villages involved in the production. Pur Chaman and Bakwa are major producers of potatoes, onion and tomatoes. Bala Buluk is highly associated with the production of onion, tomatoes and carrots. Anar Dara is involved in potatoes and carrots; and Qala-i-Kah in potatoes and onion.

Figure 12—Sources of irrigation Water, Farah, 2004



With regards to fruit, they are mentioned substantially more often than vegetables: 1,328 times, as compared to 845, i.e., more than one and a half times. The bulk of the production is made up of melons and water melons, grapes, mulberries, and pomegranates; they are grown in respectively 345 villages, 307 villages, 238 villages, and 220 villages; which amounts to 63 percent of all the villages. The major producers of grapes and pomegranates are Farah, Bakwa, Bala Buluk, and Pur Chaman; they contribute more two-thirds of the villages involved in the production of both fruit. Mulberries are grown in Farah and Pur Chaman, but especially the latter which houses 45 percent of all the villages growing this fruit. More than a quarter of the villages producing melons are located in Farah; another half of the villages are located in Khak-i-Safed, Qala-i-Kah, Bakwa, and Bala Buluk.

Animal products are the main economic activity in the province of Farah: it is mentioned 4,272 times, i.e., practically twice as often as the second major activity, subsistence crops. All the seven specific products surveyed, from eggs to wool, are well represented. Four districts stand out as major producers of all seven of them: Pur Chaman, Gulistan, Khak-i-Safed, and Farah, but in particular the former two which are involved in the production of all the commodities and house each one fifth of all the villages involved in the production. Khak-i-Safed, also involved in all seven products, contributes another

10.6 of the villages. As for Farah, it is mainly associated with the production of milk, yoghurt, and whey.

Concerning herbal products, they engage few villages—they are mentioned a total of 148 times. All the herbs surveyed are produced but in very few villages. The only exception is caray, produced in 84 villages, 23 of which are in Bakwa, another 14 in Pur Chaman, 11 in Gukistan and another 11 in Anar Dara.

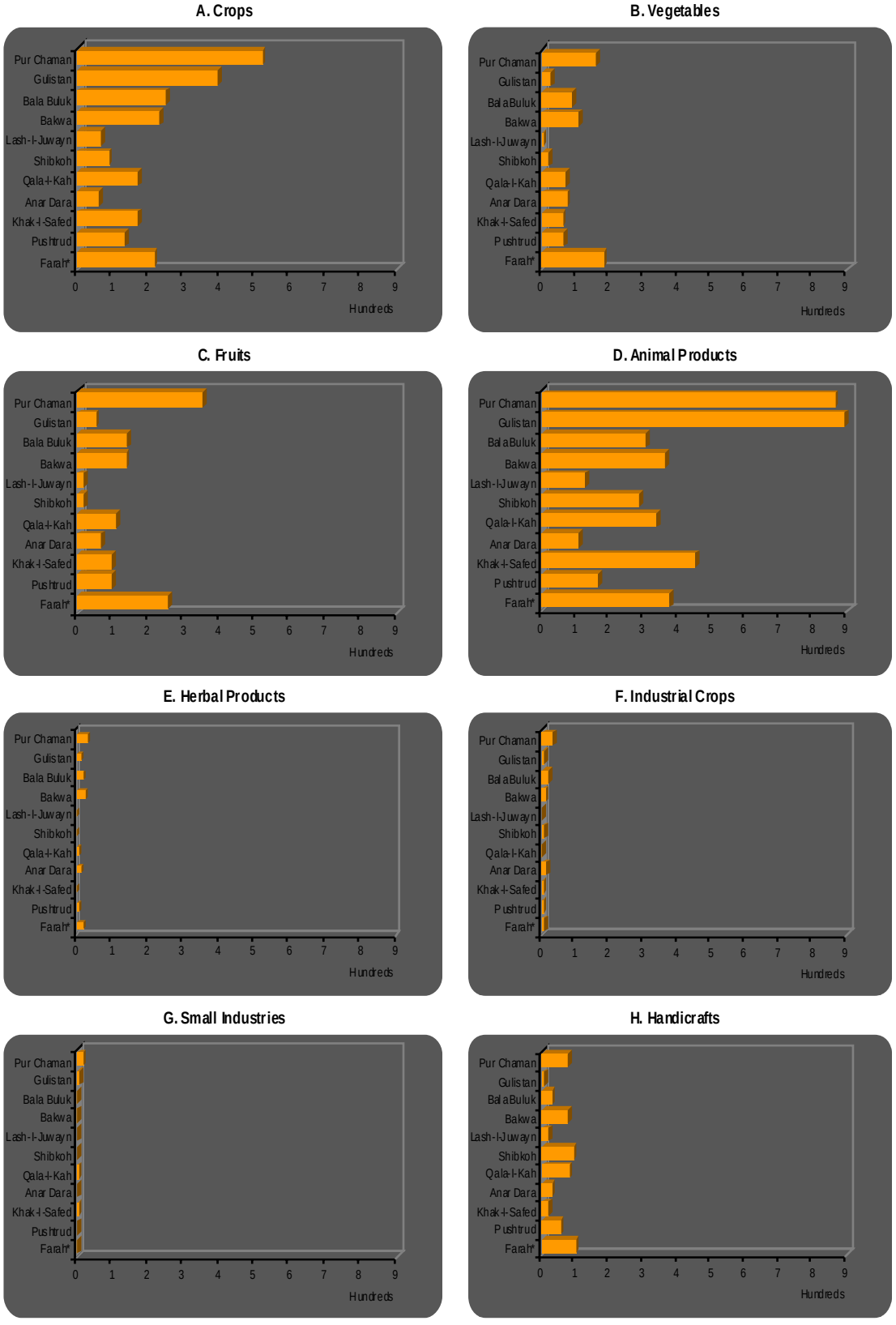
Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts

Industrial commodities—cotton, sugar, sesame, tobacco, olives, and sharsham, etc.—occupy even less villages than herbal products. They are mentioned 107 times, as compared to 148 for times herbal products. Of the seven specific crops surveyed, only cotton and tobacco are produced by substantially more villages than any of the other crops. Cotton is produced in 26 villages, nine of which are in Anar Dara, and four in Bakwa. As for tobacco, it is grown in a total of 39 villages, 11 of which are located in Pur Chaman, and another 10 in Bala Buluk.

Small industries are practically non-existent in Farah. Honey is produced in 16 villages—12 in Pur Chaman, one in KhaK-i-Safed, another one in Bakwa, and two in Qala-i-Kah. Silk is produced in three villages; one of them in Farah, another one in Khak-i-Safed, and third one in Gulistan. Confection engages two villages, both of them located in Bala Buluk. Karakul skin is produced in one village in Qala-i-Kah, and another one in Bala Buluk.

Of the seven specific handicrafts surveyed, four are produced in relatively large numbers of villages: carpets, rugs, jewelry, and shawls; but the most prominent are the first two, produced in respectively 235 and 179 villages, as compared to 61 for shawls, and 93 for jewelry. Farah, Pushtrud, Shibko, and Bakwa are are major producers of both. But Qala-i-Kah also stand out in carpets, and Pur Chaman in rugs. Farah, Shibkoh, and Bakwa concentrate relatively large numbers of villages producing jewelry; and Qala-i-Kah and Pur Chaman major producers of Shawls.

Figure 13—Number of villages engaged in certain economic activites, by disrict, Farah, 2004



* = Provincial Center

Physical Infrastructure

The Household Listing collected a large amount of data on the physical infrastructure in the provinces. A total of more than 300 different types of buildings were counted, that were later grouped into 17 categories—housing units, schools and educational institutions, mosques, mills, etc. (see figure 14).

The total number of buildings counted was 62,423 in the whole province, 84 percent of which (52,443) were housing units. The remaining 16 percent represented the rest of the various types of buildings.

The number of buildings in a given locality is essentially a function of the size of the population living it. To control for this variable, we divided the total population by the number of buildings, thus obtaining a measure of the extent to which living space, amenities or services—social, economic or otherwise, are available to the population.

Housing units

The largest numbers of housing units are located in Farah, the provincial center, Pur Chaman, Bala Buluk, and Gukistan. This is to be expected given that these three districts are the most populous among the 11.

In terms of persons per housing unit, the most crowded districts are Pushtrud and Bakwa, with 11 occupants per housing unit in each, and the least crowded Pur Chaman and Gulisatn, with respectively seven and eight persons per housing unit. Among the

remaining districts, density varies between nine and 10, the provincial average being nine. In sum, Farah, just like Jawzjan, for instance, presents an interesting case inasmuch as (1) there is not too much inter-district variation, and (2) the most crowded districts have a density of no more than 10 persons per housing unit. This is to be compared with Farah, for instance, where the lowest density 14.

Schools and educational institutions

There are 129 schools in Farah, 42 of which are in the provincial center, 13 in Shibkoh, another 13 in Pur Chaman, 12 in Khak-i-Safed, and another 12 in Lash-i-Jawayn. Interestingly, Khak-i-Safed and Shibkoh, as well as Lash-i-Juway, are among the least populous districts; yet each has as many schools and sometimes more than some of the most populous ones, for instance Gulistan. To the extent that there is no information on the sizes of the schools, i.e., the numbers of classrooms in every school, it is difficult to draw any definitive conclusions as to class-density. Assuming that schools would tend to be of the same sizes, in particular in rural ares, school density is lowest in Shibkoh, lash-i-Juway, and Farah, with approximately 1,700-1,800 in the former two, and 2,600 in the latter. The highest densities are in Bakwa, and Bala Buluk, with respectively 40,000 population and 18.000 population per school. In the remaining districts, density varies between 3,000 and 6,000, the provincial average being 3,800 or thereabout.

Health infrastructure

The health infrastructure includes hospitals, clinics, doctors' practices, and pharmacies.

Hospitals exist in only two of the 11 districts—one in Farah and another one in Qala-i-Kah (see table 6 and figure 14). In the remaining nine districts, those who need medical attention must travel to those places that have them or resort to the services that are provided by clinics or private doctors. This is all the more problematic that access to health centers is difficult for a good proportion of the population, not only because of distance, but also because of the nature of the terrain.

In terms of clinics, however, the situation is much better, but not ideal. There is a total of 31 units of them, distributed over all 11 districts. Some districts are much better off than others, in particular the provincial center, Farah (11 clinics), Shibkoh, Gulkistan, and Pur Chaman (3 each). Unlike many other provinces, however, there is at least one clinic in each district. Clinic density varies from one clinic per about 7,700 population in Shibkoh, and about 10,000 in Farah, to one per approximately 40,000 in Bakwa. The average for the province is one clinic for about 16,000 population. The question that needs to be asked, however, is: can clinics replace hospitals?

There is a total of 39 Doctors' practices, as compared to 31 for clinics. The majority of such practices are in Farah (29, or three out of four). The remaining 10 are distributed among five districts: Anar Dara (two), Shibkoh (one), Lash-i-Juwayn (four), Bala Buluk (one), and Gulistan (two). The population per doctor's practice varies from about 3,800 in Farah and 5.000 in Lash-i-Juwayn, to more than 72,000 in Bala Buluk. The average for the province is 12,600.

With regard to pharmacies, they are relatively more numerous and their spatial distribution is slightly more even than for clinics, hospitals, or doctors' practices. They exist in all the districts with no exception. Out of a total of 92, 38 are in Farah, 12 are in Anar Dara, and 11 in Bala Buluk. At province level, the average number of potential clients per pharmacy is about 5,400. At district level, Pushtrud, Bakwa, and Pur Chaman are extremes; their population densities per pharmacy are respectively, 36,000; 20,000; and 13,000. In the remaining districts, density varies between 2,900 in Farah and 7,700 in Qala-i-Kah and Shibkoh.

Factories & workshops

There are 660 factories/workshops[1] in Farah, 415 of which are in Farah—one per 264 population or so. The remainder is rather evenly over all the districts except two: Pur

[1] This category of buildings refers to a variety of small-scale businesses: repair shops for bicycles, motorcycles, radio/TV, gas and light stoves, musical instruments, weapons, pressure cookers, typewriters, refrigerators; electric workshops, car workshops; juice-making shops, shoe-making shops,

Chaman, and Pushtrud, which have only eight each. The average population density per factory/workshop is 747, and inter-district variation in negligible, if we except Pur Chaman and Pushtrud, where there is one such business for approximately 6,500 in the former, and 4,500 in the latter.

Bakeries and Mills

Bakeries do not appear to be as present in Farah as one would expect—a total of 44, 29 of which are located in Farah, and the remainders in six of the 11 districts. The districts that have no bakeries are Pushtrud, Shibkoh, Lash-i-Juway, Bakwa, and Pur Chaman. Population density per barkery in the six districts that have them varies between 3,800 in Farah and 35,000 in Khak-i-Safed.

Mills, on the other hand are omnipresent; there are 639 of them. The average across the province is one mill for about 772 population. Inter-district variation is not very large, except in Farah, Anar Dara, and Lash-i-Juway where it ranges from 1,000 to 1,200 or so. In the remaining provinces, it goes from about 500 to about 900.

In conclusion, it may be fair to hypothesize that because of geographic remoteness, households in a majority of villages in certain districts make their own bread at home.

Hotels & Restaurants

There is a total of 114 hotels and restaurants, scattered throughout all the districts except Pushtrud, Khak-i-Safed, Qala-IKah, and Shibkoh. The largest numbers are in Farah (50), Pur Chaman (22), Bala Buluk (20), and Gukistan (13). Together, these four districts account for more than nine out of 10. The average for the province is one hotel/restaurant for every 11,200 population or so, but in Bakwa it is as high as 40,000 or so. The lowest density is in Farah, where there is one hotel/restaurant for as few as 3,800 population.

The information available does not give any indication as to the nature of such establishments. It would appear that in such rural settings, the majority of hotels and

briefcase-making shops; electric products factories, plastic shoes and sandals factories, ice-making factories, fruit-processing factories, metal factories, and building companies.

restaurants are mere stopping places for travelers in need of a meal and a place to spend the night. It follows that those districts where there are relatively more such places tend to have more visitors than the others.

Shopping places

Food & grocery stores are the most prevalent businesses in any of the districts of Farah. On average, there is one grocery store for every 165 population, but inter-district variation is quite sizeable—the lowest density per store is 128 in Pur Chaman and Gulistan the highest 453 in Bakwa.

Clothes and textile stores are not particularly present in Farah. There are 541 of them in the whole province; about seven out of 10 of them are concentrated in the provincial center. The rest is distributed among the remainder of the districts with no exception, even though in Pushtrud, Khak-i-Safed, and Bakwa there are only two, three, and four of them respectively. On average, there is one clothes store for a little more than 900 population.

There are 155 constructions materials shops in Farah, including 131 (84 percent) in Farah. The remainder is distributed over all the districts except Khak-i-Safed, Qala-i-Kah, and Bakwa. On average there is one construction materials shop for approximately 3,200 population, but inter-district variation is quite sizeable. It goes from 835 in Farh to 23,000 in Shibkoh.

Mosques

The province of Farah counts a total of 1,923 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 256 population; inter-district variation is minimal—it goes from one mosque per 154 population in Pur Chaman to 381 in Anar Dara.

Other places

There is a total of 22 poultry or livestock farm in the province of Farah: seven in Farah, five Pushtrud, another five in Anar Dara, four in Gukistan, and one in Lash-i-Juway. On average, there is one such farm for every 22,000 population or so.

Barbers and beauty salons number 14, 11 of which are in Farah, and the remainder in Khak-i-Safed, Bala Buluk, and Gulistan.

It would appear that barbers in rural settings tend to do move from one place to the next, following weekly markets, or from home to home on demand.

Table 6—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Farah, 2004

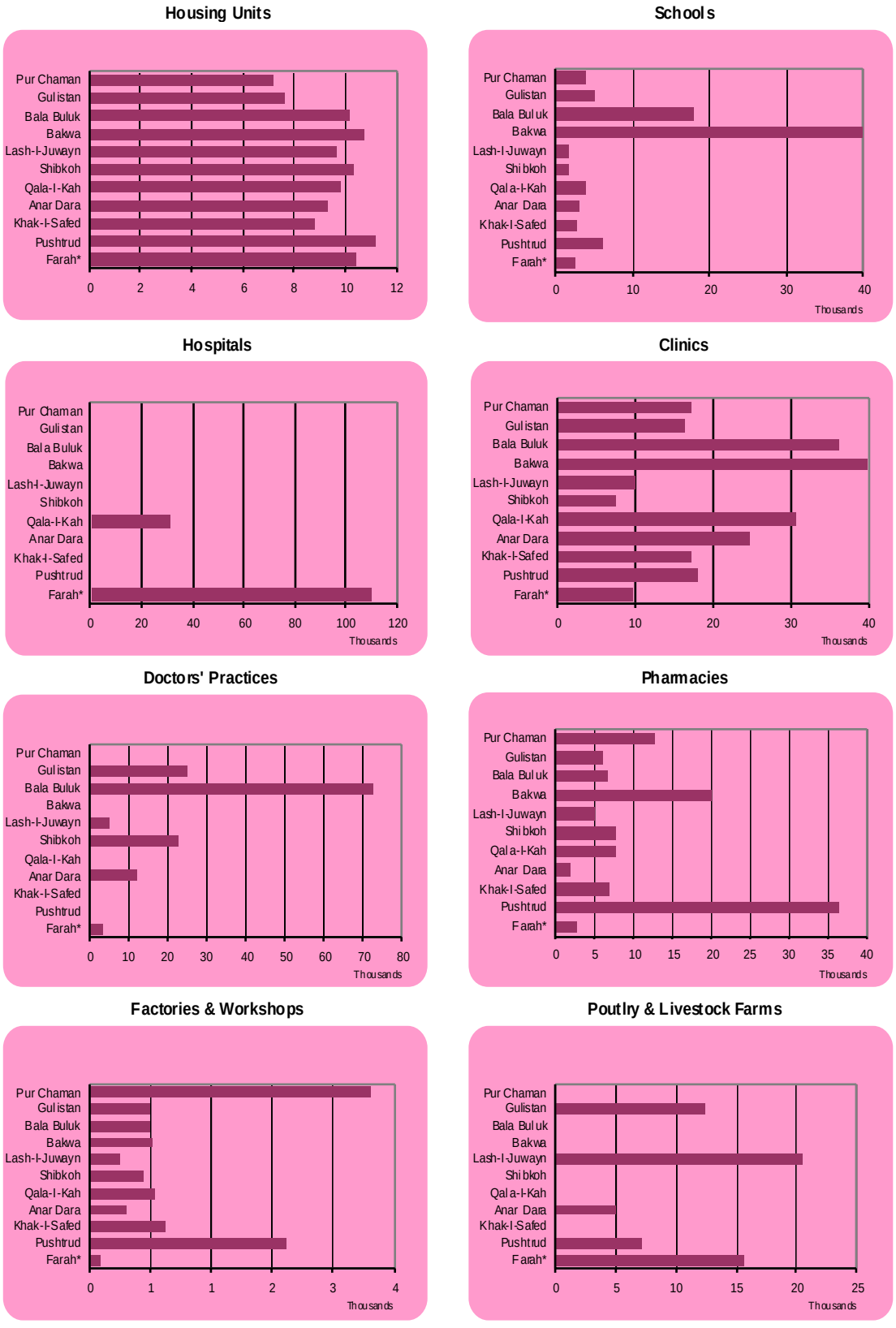
A—Absolute numbers

District	Residential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Clinics	Doctors' Practices	Pharmacies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Construction Materials	Poultry/ Livestock Farms	Hotels & Restaurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Far	10,547	42	1	11	29	38	415	823	378	131	7	50	11	29	109	289	1,381	14,291	109,408
Pushtrud	3,244	6	0	2	0	1	8	169	2	4	5	0	0	0	43	103	32	3,619	36,315
Khak-I-Safed	3,924	12	0	2	0	5	20	187	3	0	0	0	1	1	53	100	83	4,391	34,600
Anar Dara	2,671	8	0	1	2	12	29	181	31	4	5	4	0	2	20	65	207	3,242	24,782
Qala-I-Kah	3,116	8	1	1	0	4	20	189	11	0	0	0	0	2	33	115	54	3,554	30,653
Shibkoh	2,233	13	0	3	1	3	18	85	11	1	0	0	0	0	41	82	103	2,594	23,014
Lash-I-Juwayn	2,129	12	0	2	4	4	28	79	16	2	1	4	0	0	20	86	55	2,442	20,499
Bakwa	3,721	1	0	1	0	2	27	88	4	0	0	1	0	0	45	159	46	4,095	39,871
Bala Buluk	7,138	4	0	2	1	11	52	387	36	4	0	20	1	6	94	303	213	8,272	72,465
Gulistan	6,515	10	0	3	2	8	35	390	35	4	4	13	1	4	96	285	238	7,643	49,774
Pur Chaman	7,205	13	0	3	0	4	8	403	14	5	0	22	0	0	85	336	182	8,280	51,626
Total province	52,443	129	2	31	39	92	660	2,981	541	155	22	114	14	44	639	1,923	2,594	62,423	493,007

B—Ratio (Population per Building)

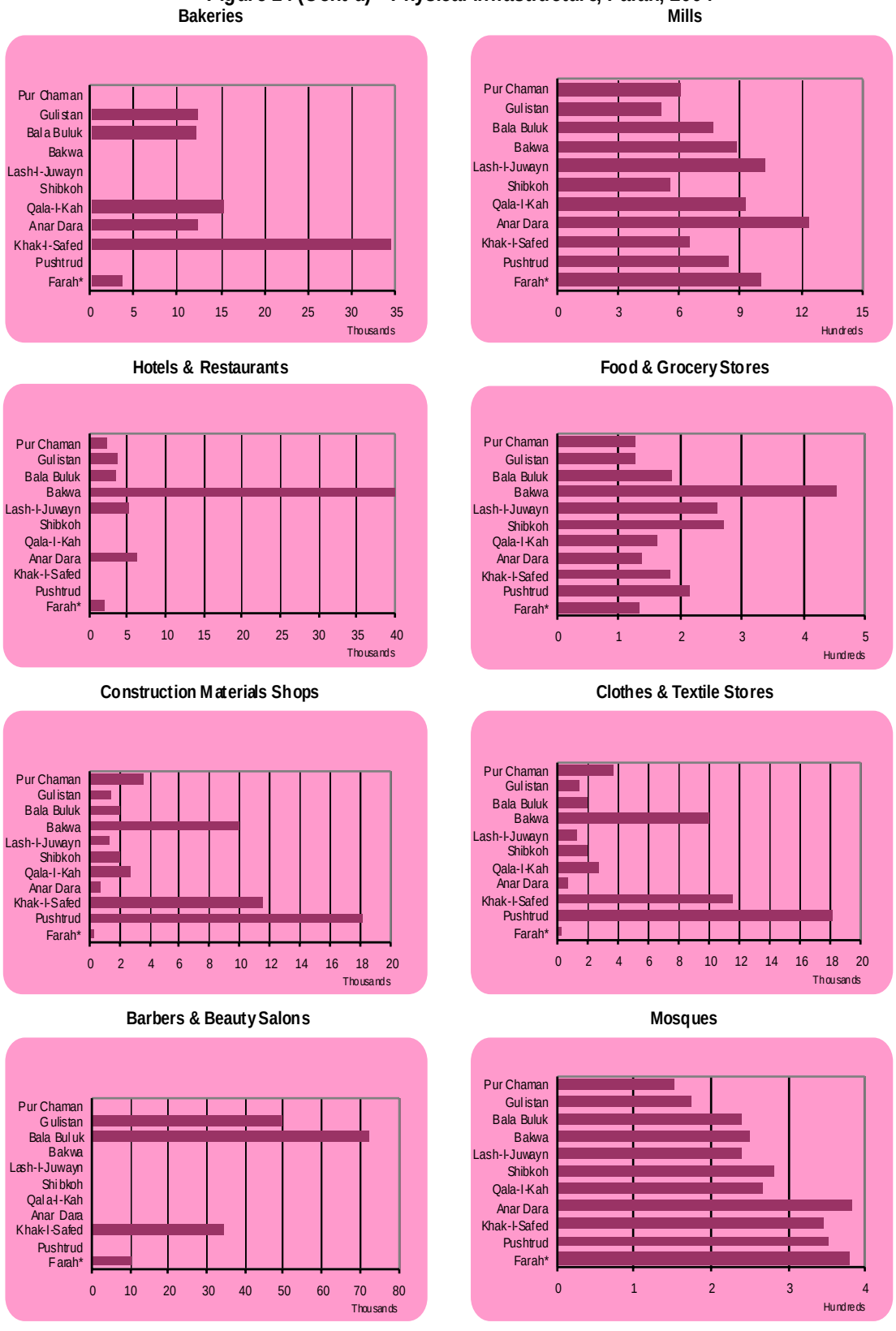
District	Residential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Clinics	Doctor's Practice	Pharmacies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Construction Materials	Poultry & Livestock Farms	Hotels & Restaurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Markazi Kabul--Kabul	0	109	2,442	220	59	45	220	6	8	17	1,327	36	86	28	275	46	2	—	—
Dih Sabz	11	4,402	—	5,381	3,459	2,690	—	168	1,274	2,201	—	6,053	8,071	3,228	1,030	367	297	—	—
Mir Bacha Kot	28	12,000	83,999	28,000	—	21,000	—	1,135	4,200	7,636	—	21,000	—	21,000	14,000	1,012	1,400	—	—
Kalakan	18	12,661	—	18,992	—	12,661	—	506	—	37,983	—	37,983	—	37,983	1,519	730	3,165	—	—
Qara Bagh	3	1,103	—	2,205	7,718	1,544	—	61	266	858	—	2,205	7,718	3,859	297	90	106	—	—
Farza	33	25,857	—	51,714	51,714	51,714	—	772	7,388	51,714	—	—	51,714	—	6,464	821	2,248	—	—
Istalif	9	1,508	—	9,805	—	4,902	19,609	141	1,961	2,179	—	6,536	6,536	6,536	1,783	233	530	—	—
Guldara	29	—	—	33,012	—	—	—	4,716	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,012	688	3,001	—	—
Shakar Dara	5	1,888	—	4,405	6,608	1,888	26,430	190	4,405	6,608	—	4,405	8,810	3,776	661	138	629	—	—
Paghman	2	742	—	3,897	3,117	708	7,793	80	708	5,195	—	1,948	3,117	1,299	289	61	99	—	—
Chahar Asyab	11	2,483	27,317	6,829	9,106	3,902	—	174	1,438	3,035	—	5,463	—	6,829	594	288	121	—	—
Total	3	846	21,017	1,751	552	403	2,065	45	74	161	11,769	333	788	256	835	195	16	—	—

Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Farah, 2004



* = Provinial Center

Figure 14 (Cont'd)—Physical infrastructure, Farah, 2004



* = Provinial Center

Annexes

Annex 1

Population Estimates as of 1 July 2004, by province

	Rural			Urban			Total		
Province	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Kabul	254,048	246,567	500,615	989,851	956,578	1,946,430	1,243,899	1,203,145	2,447,044
Hirat	671,187	667,727	1,338,914	237,260	236,824	474,083	908,446	904,551	1,812,997
Hilmand	668,703	648,297	1,317,000	44,870	43,198	88,068	713,572	691,495	1,405,068
Nangarhar	583,572	559,507	1,143,079	108,538	104,877	213,415	692,110	664,384	1,356,494
Balkh	353,285	342,044	695,329	226,793	219,580	446,374	580,079	561,624	1,141,702
Ghazni	538,665	518,533	1,057,198	22,651	22,313	44,964	561,316	540,846	1,102,162
Kandahar	377,284	360,683	737,968	144,060	141,015	285,075	521,344	501,699	1,023,043
Takhar	368,110	356,810	724,921	64,104	63,549	127,653	432,215	420,359	852,574
Badakhshan	406,595	396,185	802,779	21,113	20,688	41,801	427,708	416,873	844,581
Faryab	376,406	364,010	740,416	52,238	51,734	103,972	428,644	415,744	844,388
Kunduz	297,724	296,776	594,500	97,677	97,892	195,569	395,401	394,668	790,069
Paktika	393,641	378,978	772,619	2,256	2,244	4,500	395,897	381,222	777,118
Baghlan	304,391	288,055	592,445	84,485	82,127	166,612	388,876	370,181	759,057
Ghor	328,739	316,703	645,442	3,176	3,164	6,339	331,915	319,867	651,782
Khost	321,315	306,771	628,086	7,900	7,476	15,376	329,215	314,247	643,462
Wardak	273,003	264,051	537,054	768	813	1,581	273,771	264,864	538,634
Paktya	252,815	242,673	495,487	11,888	11,403	23,291	264,702	254,076	518,779
Badghis	255,280	245,147	500,427	7,433	7,012	14,445	262,713	252,159	514,872
Parwan	220,954	223,407	444,361	26,843	27,398	54,241	247,797	250,805	498,602
Farah	238,743	227,190	465,933	14,271	13,588	27,858	253,014	240,778	493,791
Daikundy	235,515	228,805	464,320	1,799	1,690	3,489	237,314	230,495	467,810
Sar-i-Pul	211,286	202,615	413,901	15,324	14,745	30,069	226,610	217,360	443,970
Jawzjan	153,554	150,860	304,415	64,827	63,839	128,667	218,382	214,699	433,081
Kunarha	204,000	195,375	399,375	9,491	8,920	18,411	213,491	204,295	417,786
Laghman	197,220	187,721	384,941	831	745	1,576	198,050	188,466	386,517
Kapisa	181,021	184,056	365,077	216	195	412	181,237	184,251	365,488
Zabul	176,365	171,446	347,811	4,131	3,989	8,120	180,496	175,434	355,931
Bamyan	169,482	169,049	338,531	3,969	4,384	8,353	173,451	173,433	346,884
Logar	164,468	161,338	325,806	3,579	3,682	7,261	168,047	165,020	333,067
Samangan	144,756	137,454	282,209	19,122	19,163	38,285	163,878	156,617	320,495
Urozgan	160,761	150,438	311,200	4,073	3,887	7,960	164,834	154,325	319,160
Nooristan	68,252	66,306	134,558	—	—	—	68,252	66,306	134,558
Nimroz	44,565	42,910	87,475	15,699	15,025	30,723	60,264	57,934	118,199
Panjsher	56,221	54,028	110,250	—	—	—	56,221	54,028	110,250
Total	**9,653,727**	**9,354,205**	**19,007,932**	**2,309,436**	**2,252,046**	**4,561,482**	**11,963,163**	**11,606,251**	**23,569,414**

Annex 2

Total and urban populations (as of mid-July 2004) by province, ranked according to their shares of the total urban population of Afghanistan

Province	Total Population	Urban Population		Share of the urban population of Afghanistan		
		Number	Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Rank
Kabul	2,447,044	1,946,430	79.5	42.7	43	1
Hirat	1,812,997	474,083	26.1	10.4	53	2
Balkh	1,141,702	446,374	39.1	9.8	63	3
Kandahar	1,023,043	285,075	27.9	6.2	69	4
Nangarhar	1,356,494	213,415	15.7	4.7	74	5
Kunduz	790,069	195,569	24.8	4.3	78	6
Baghlan	759,057	166,612	21.9	3.7	82	7
Jawzjan	433,081	128,667	29.7	2.8	85	8
Takhar	852,574	127,653	15.0	2.8	87	9
Faryab	844,388	103,972	12.3	2.3	90	10
Hilmand	1,405,068	88,068	6.3	1.9	92	11
Parwan	498,602	54,241	10.9	1.2	93	12
Ghazni	1,102,162	44,964	4.1	1.0	94	13
Badakhshan	844,581	41,801	4.9	0.9	95	14
Samangan	320,495	38,285	11.9	0.8	95	15
Nimroz	118,199	30,723	26.0	0.7	96	16
Sar-i-Pul	443,970	30,069	6.8	0.7	97	17
Farah	**493,791**	**27,858**	**5.6**	**0.6**	**97**	**18**
Paktya	518,779	23,291	4.5	0.5	98	19
Kunarha	417,786	18,411	4.4	0.4	98	20
Khost	643,462	15,376	2.4	0.3	99	21
Badghis	514,872	14,445	2.8	0.3	99	22
Bamyan	346,884	8,353	2.4	0.2	99	23
Zabul	355,931	8,120	2.3	0.2	99	24
Urozgan	319,160	7,960	2.5	0.2	100	25
Logar	333,067	7,261	2.2	0.2	100	26
Ghor	651,782	6,339	1.0	0.1	100	27
Paktika	777,118	4,500	0.6	0.1	100	28
Daikundy	467,810	3,489	0.7	0.1	100	29
Wardak	538,634	1,581	0.3	0.0	100	30
Laghman	386,517	1,576	0.4	0.0	100	31
Kapisa	365,488	412	0.1	0.0	100	32
Nooristan	134,558	0	0.0	0.0	100	33
Panjsher	110,250	0	0.0	0.0	100	34
Total	*23,569,414*	*4,561,482*	*19.4*	*100.0*	—	—

Annex 3

Total populations (as of mid-July 2004), land area, and density per km2, by province, ranked according to land area

Province	Population	Area	Density per Km²	Rank
Kabul	2,447,044	4,524	540.9	1
Kapisa	365,488	1,908	191.6	2
Nangarhar	1,356,494	7,641	177.5	3
Khost	643,462	4,235	151.9	4
Kunduz	790,069	8,081	97.8	5
Laghman	386,517	3,978	97.2	6
Paktya	518,779	5,583	92.9	7
Parwan	498,602	5,715	87.2	8
Kunarha	417,786	4,926	84.8	9
Logar	333,067	4,568	72.9	10
Balkh	1,141,702	16,186	70.5	11
Takhar	852,574	12,458	68.4	12
Wardak	538,634	10,348	52.1	13
Ghazni	1,102,162	22,461	49.1	14
Baghlan	759,057	18,255	41.6	15
Faryab	844,388	20,798	40.6	16
Paktika	777,118	19,516	39.8	17
Jawzjan	433,081	11,292	38.4	18
Hirat	1,812,997	55,869	32.5	19
Panisher	110,250	3,772	29.2	20
Urozgan	319,160	11,474	27.8	21
Sar-i-Pul	443,970	16,386	27.1	22
Daikundy	467,810	17,501	26.7	23
Badghis	514,872	20,794	24.8	24
Hilmand	1,405,068	58,305	24.1	25
Samangan	320,495	13,438	23.8	26
Zabul	355,931	17,472	20.4	27
Bamyan	346,884	18,029	19.2	28
Badakhshan	844,581	44,836	18.8	29
Kandahar	1,023,043	54,845	18.7	30
Ghor	651,782	36,657	17.8	31
Nooristan	134,558	9,267	14.5	32
Farah	**493,791**	**49,339**	**10.0**	**33**
Nimroz	118,199	42,410	2.8	34
Total	*23,569,414*	*652,864*	**36.1**	—

Annex 4

Procedure for adjusting the reported age distribution

To adjust for the irregularities of the age-sex distribution, we adopted the following three-step procedure.

Step 1. The reported age-distribution was submitted to the Arriaga technique of age-smoothing.

Step 2. Using a stable population model[1], the distribution obtained in step 1 was corrected for the pronounced sex-imbalances in the 0-4 to 10-14 age groups. While this procedure yielded the desired result in terms of sex ratios, it increased the size of the male population and decreased that of the female.

Step 3. In order to maintain the totals by sex as reported in the household listing tables, the distribution for males was multiplied by a negative factor and that for females by a positive one. The factors were obtained by dividing the adjusted population for each sex by the reported one.

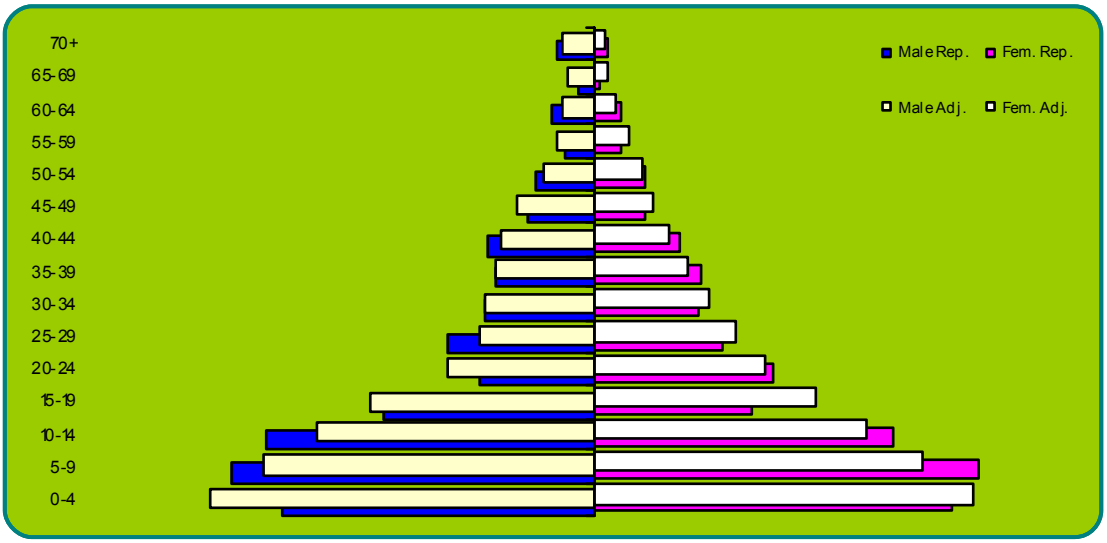
[1] The model used was from the Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Population; Ansley J. Coale and Paul Demeny; Princeton University Press; Princeton, New Jersey; 1966 ("West" model at level 13 for both males and females [e_0: 50 for females, and 47.114 for males] and a growth rate of 30).

Annex 4
Comparsion of the Reported and adjusted age distributions, Farah, 2004

A—Distribution

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported /Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	47,937	60,962	108,899	56,700	55,254	111,955	-8,763	5,708	-3,056
5-9	46,433	40,026	86,459	42,411	41,347	83,758	4,022	-1,321	2,701
10-14	38,445	25,747	64,192	29,655	28,876	58,531	8,790	-3,129	5,661
15-19	20,570	21,727	42,297	24,411	23,741	48,152	-3,841	-2,014	-5,855
20-24	20,516	24,956	45,472	23,967	24,178	48,145	-3,451	778	-2,673
25-29	23,195	20,092	43,287	20,128	20,634	40,762	3,067	-542	2,525
30-34	15,890	15,059	30,949	16,096	14,223	30,319	-206	836	630
35-39	12,643	9,825	22,468	12,688	10,531	23,219	-45	-706	-751
40-44	9,348	6,814	16,162	9,323	7,395	16,718	25	-581	-556
45-49	6,502	5,886	12,388	6,666	5,238	11,904	-164	648	484
50-54	3,934	3,389	7,323	3,889	3,424	7,313	45	-35	10
55-59	2,456	2,392	4,848	2,557	2,327	4,884	-101	65	-36
60-64	2,028	1,802	3,830	1,940	1,604	3,544	88	198	286
65-69	1,166	826	1,992	1,282	1,010	2,293	-116	-184	-301
70-74	574	537	1,111	700	511	1,211	-126	26	-100
75-79	310	85	395	192	107	299	118	-22	96
80+	658	277	935	-	-	-	658	277	935
Total	252,605	240,402	493,007	252,605	240,402	493,007	0	0	0

B—Population Pyramid



Annex 6

Compositional Analysis

Compositional analysis (also called contingency tables) is a statistical procedure that summarizes the relationship between two variables. It consist in cross-classifying the two variables; each category of one variable is assigned to one of the rows, while each category of the other variable is assigned to one of the columns. The result is a table with a series of cells, each of which represents a unique combination of categories. The number of cases—persons, places, etc.—falling into each cell is called a "joint frequency" or "cell frequency". When the cell frequencies are summarized by rows, the row totals are often termed "row marginals". Similarly, the sum of cells by columns are called "column marginals" By definition, the sum of the row marginals is equal to the sum of the column marginals, which is the total number of cases that have been cross-classified. Based on the table thus generated, as series of other tables can be derived that portray the relationship between the two variables in terms of percentages or proportions.

This technique has been applied to the data on economic activities. The result is shown in the panels shown below. The contents of the panels are described as follows:

Panel A: Raw data—gives the distribution in absolute numbers; individual cells represent the number of villages in a given district (rows) that are engaged in the activity described—producing eggs, honey, carpets, etc. Row totals represent the number of villages in a given district engaged in a given category of activities or products. Column totals represent the number of villages in all the districts producing a given product or are engaged in one type of activity.

Panel B: Specialization—expresses the probability that a village chosen at random from the total number of villages in a given district is engaged, i.e., specializes in the economic activity described.

Panel C: Concentration—expresses the probability that a given product selected at random is produced in a given district.

Panel D: Actual Joint Distribution—is obtained by dividing the cell frequencies by the grand total of all rows or all columns[2].

Panel E: Expected Joint Distribution—indicates the proportion of all villages which would fall in each cell of table if products and districts were completely unrelated.

Panel F: Deviation of the Actual Joint Distribution from the Expected Distribution—is obtained by subtracting the expected values of Panel E from the actual values of Panel D. It shows a pattern of positive and negative values which sum to zero in all marginal totals.

Panel G: Deviation of Actual from Expected as a ratio to Expected—show the extent to which a district specializes in a given commodity or activity or a given

[2] For brevity purposes, panels D, E, and F, which serve as intermediate calculations for panel G, have been excluded from annex 6.

commodity/activity is concentrated in a given district, controlling for the number of villages engaged in such activity/commodity[3].

To summarize the wealth information contained in the various panels of annex 6, we decided to focus on the last one, Panel G, highlighting those among the 11 districts that specialize in one or more of the various products/activities in a remarkable way.

With regards to subsistence crops, as mentioned in section 4 (Economic Activites), only four crops engage relatively larger number of villages; which justifies a compositional analysis. However, out of the very large number of cells contained in panel A of annex table 6, only one stands out, associating rice to Anar Dara, with an index of 1.53. This means, that a village in Anar Dara is 1.53 more likely than any other villages chosen at random in any of the remaining districts to produce rice.

In the area of vegetables, compositional analysis does not show many strong associations. Gulistan is associated with potatoes (an index of 1.43), onion are associated with Lash-i-Juway (an index of 1.2), and carrots are associated with Qala-i-Kah and Shibkoh (respective indices of 1.68 and 1.76).

Concerning fruit, three are produced by enough villages to warrant compositional analysis—grapes, mulberry, and, especially melons/water melons. Cultivation of these fruit however is so pervasive that none of the districts stands out as specializing in it in any significant way, except Lash-i-Juway, which specializes in melons and water melons (an index of 2.85), and Shibkoh which specializes in mulberry (an index of 1.95).

As for animal products, they don't appear to be associated in any remarkable way with any district in particular, for the simple reason, stated earlier, that they seem to engage them with practically the same intensity.

Herbal and industrial products, as well as small industries, are so scarce that a cursory look at the raw data (panel A of annex table 6) is enough to identify those districts that specialize in any given product or industry.

As for handicrafts, four items (carpets, rugs, jewelry and shawls) appear to be highly associated with substantial number of districts. The most remarkable associations link Khak-i-Safed and Lash-i-Juway to carpets and jewelry, as well as shawl-making. For carpets the indices are 21.9 for both districts; for jewelry, they are 1.91, once more for both districts; and for shawl-making, they are 14.6, again for both districts. The same two district are the star-performers in terms of rug-production, even though the index is a moderate 2.61.

[3] It must be stressed that Panel B should be interpreted with caution to the extent that the indexes it shows are summary statistics that need to be related to the raw data in order for them to have their full usefulness in terms of describing the reality on the ground. Stated differently, this means that Panel G should be read jointly with Panel A.

Annex 6

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Farah, 2004,

Subsistence Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	110	22	1	60	4	14	1	3	215
2 Pushtrud	54	37	1	36	1	3	0	0	132
3 Khak-I-Safed	65	59	0	24	1	17	0	1	167
4 Anar Dara	30	8	1	19	0	2	0	0	60
5 Qala-I-Kah	83	4	1	69	3	5	0	2	167
6 Shibkoh	39	4	0	29	1	10	0	3	86
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	24	0	0	20	0	0	0	22	66
8 Bakwa	78	58	0	65	0	26	1	0	228
9 Bala Buluk	83	54	1	64	8	28	4	6	248
10 Gulistan	201	143	5	37	1	5	0	1	393
11 Pur Chaman	228	145	5	79	4	42	3	13	519
Total	**995**	**534**	**15**	**502**	**23**	**152**	**9**	**51**	**2,281**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	51.2	10.2	0.5	27.9	1.9	6.5	0.5	1.4	100.0
2 Pushtrud	40.9	28.0	0.8	27.3	0.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
3 Khak-I-Safed	38.9	35.3	0.0	14.4	0.6	10.2	0.0	0.6	100.0
4 Anar Dara	50.0	13.3	1.7	31.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
5 Qala-I-Kah	49.7	2.4	0.6	41.3	1.8	3.0	0.0	1.2	100.0
6 Shibkoh	45.3	4.7	0.0	33.7	1.2	11.6	0.0	3.5	100.0
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	36.4	0.0	0.0	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	100.0
8 Bakwa	34.2	25.4	0.0	28.5	0.0	11.4	0.4	0.0	100.0
9 Bala Buluk	33.5	21.8	0.4	25.8	3.2	11.3	1.6	2.4	100.0
10 Gulistan	51.1	36.4	1.3	9.4	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.3	100.0
11 Pur Chaman	43.9	27.9	1.0	15.2	0.8	8.1	0.6	2.5	100.0
Total	**43.6**	**23.4**	**0.7**	**22.0**	**1.0**	**6.7**	**0.4**	**2.2**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	11.1	4.1	6.7	12.0	17.4	9.2	11.1	5.9	9.4
2 Pushtrud	5.4	6.9	6.7	7.2	4.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.8
3 Khak-I-Safed	6.5	11.0	0.0	4.8	4.3	11.2	0.0	2.0	7.3
4 Anar Dara	3.0	1.5	6.7	3.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.6
5 Qala-I-Kah	8.3	0.7	6.7	13.7	13.0	3.3	0.0	3.9	7.3
6 Shibkoh	3.9	0.7	0.0	5.8	4.3	6.6	0.0	5.9	3.8
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	2.4	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.1	2.9
8 Bakwa	7.8	10.9	0.0	12.9	0.0	17.1	11.1	0.0	10.0
9 Bala Buluk	8.3	10.1	6.7	12.7	34.8	18.4	44.4	11.8	10.9
10 Gulistan	20.2	26.8	33.3	7.4	4.3	3.3	0.0	2.0	17.2
11 Pur Chaman	22.9	27.2	33.3	15.7	17.4	27.6	33.3	25.5	22.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	0.17	-0.56	-0.29	0.27	0.85	-0.02	0.18	-0.38	0.00
2 Pushtrud	-0.06	0.20	0.15	0.24	-0.25	-0.66	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
3 Khak-I-Safed	-0.11	0.51	-1.00	-0.35	-0.41	0.53	-1.00	-0.73	0.00
4 Anar Dara	0.15	-0.43	1.53	0.44	-1.00	-0.50	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
5 Qala-I-Kah	0.14	-0.90	-0.09	0.88	0.78	-0.55	-1.00	-0.46	0.00
6 Shibkoh	0.04	-0.80	-1.00	0.53	0.15	0.74	-1.00	0.56	0.00
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	-0.17	-1.00	-1.00	0.38	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	13.91	0.00
8 Bakwa	-0.22	0.09	-1.00	0.30	-1.00	0.71	0.11	-1.00	0.00
9 Bala Buluk	-0.23	-0.07	-0.39	0.17	2.20	0.69	3.09	0.08	0.00
10 Gulistan	0.17	0.55	0.93	-0.57	-0.75	-0.81	-1.00	-0.89	0.00
11 Pur Chaman	0.01	0.19	0.46	-0.31	-0.24	0.21	0.46	0.12	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Farah, 2004

Industrial Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	6
2 Pushtrud	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
3 Khak-I-Safed	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
4 Anar Dara	9	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	15
5 Qala-I-Kah	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
6 Shibkoh	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	7
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Bakwa	4	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	11
9 Bala Buluk	2	1	1	4	10	0	0	0	18
10 Gulistan	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	6
11 Pur Chaman	4	3	0	6	11	3	0	6	33
Total	**26**	**9**	**4**	**18**	**39**	**3**	**0**	**8**	**107**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	16.7	100.0
2 Pushtrud	40.0	20.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3 Khak-I-Safed	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4 Anar Dara	60.0	6.7	0.0	6.7	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5 Qala-I-Kah	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6 Shibkoh	14.3	0.0	0.0	28.6	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Bakwa	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
9 Bala Buluk	11.1	5.6	5.6	22.2	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10 Gulistan	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	16.7	100.0
11 Pur Chaman	12.1	9.1	0.0	18.2	33.3	9.1	0.0	18.2	100.0
Total	**24.3**	**8.4**	**3.7**	**16.8**	**36.4**	**2.8**	**0.0**	**7.5**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	7.7	0.0	0.0	11.1	2.6	0.0	—	12.5	5.6
2 Pushtrud	7.7	11.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	4.7
3 Khak-I-Safed	0.0	11.1	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	3.7
4 Anar Dara	34.6	11.1	0.0	5.6	10.3	0.0	—	0.0	14.0
5 Qala-I-Kah	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	2.6	0.0	—	0.0	1.9
6 Shibkoh	3.8	0.0	0.0	11.1	10.3	0.0	—	0.0	6.5
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
8 Bakwa	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.0	—	0.0	10.3
9 Bala Buluk	7.7	11.1	25.0	22.2	25.6	0.0	—	0.0	16.8
10 Gulistan	7.7	22.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	—	12.5	5.6
11 Pur Chaman	15.4	33.3	0.0	33.3	28.2	100.0	—	75.0	30.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	0.37	-1.00	-1.00	0.98	-0.54	-1.00	—	1.23	0.00
2 Pushtrud	0.65	1.38	-1.00	1.38	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
3 Khak-I-Safed	-1.00	1.97	19.06	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
4 Anar Dara	1.47	-0.21	-1.00	-0.60	-0.27	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
5 Qala-I-Kah	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.97	0.37	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
6 Shibkoh	-0.41	-1.00	-1.00	0.70	0.57	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Bakwa	0.50	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.75	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
9 Bala Buluk	-0.54	-0.34	0.49	0.32	0.52	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
10 Gulistan	0.37	2.96	-1.00	-1.00	-0.54	-1.00	—	1.23	0.00
11 Pur Chaman	-0.50	0.08	-1.00	0.08	-0.09	2.24	—	1.43	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**—**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Farah, 2004

Fruit

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mul-berry	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	71	58	94	0	2	0	27	4	256
2 Pushtrud	29	14	33	1	1	1	14	2	95
3 Khak-I-Safed	24	9	50	2	0	0	10	0	95
4 Anar Dara	21	18	16	0	2	0	8	1	66
5 Qala-I-Kah	7	14	48	1	1	0	20	19	110
6 Shibkoh	2	3	2	0	1	0	9	0	17
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
8 Bakwa	55	35	37	0	1	0	7	0	135
9 Bala Buluk	39	32	36	0	2	0	22	8	139
10 Gulistan	16	11	1	0	3	4	14	1	50
11 Pur Chaman	43	26	14	0	27	34	107	100	351
Total	**307**	**220**	**345**	**4**	**40**	**39**	**238**	**135**	**1,328**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mul-berry	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	27.7	22.7	36.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	10.5	1.6	100.0
2 Pushtrud	30.5	14.7	34.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	14.7	2.1	100.0
3 Khak-I-Safed	25.3	9.5	52.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	100.0
4 Anar Dara	31.8	27.3	24.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	12.1	1.5	100.0
5 Qala-I-Kah	6.4	12.7	43.6	0.9	0.9	0.0	18.2	17.3	100.0
6 Shibkoh	11.8	17.6	11.8	0.0	5.9	0.0	52.9	0.0	100.0
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
8 Bakwa	40.7	25.9	27.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	5.2	0.0	100.0
9 Bala Buluk	28.1	23.0	25.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	15.8	5.8	100.0
10 Gulistan	32.0	22.0	2.0	0.0	6.0	8.0	28.0	2.0	100.0
11 Pur Chaman	12.3	7.4	4.0	0.0	7.7	9.7	30.5	28.5	100.0
Total	**23.1**	**16.6**	**26.0**	**0.3**	**3.0**	**2.9**	**17.9**	**10.2**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mul-berry	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	23.1	26.4	27.2	0.0	5.0	0.0	11.3	3.0	19.3
2 Pushtrud	9.4	6.4	9.6	25.0	2.5	2.6	5.9	1.5	7.2
3 Khak-I-Safed	7.8	4.1	14.5	50.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	7.2
4 Anar Dara	6.8	8.2	4.6	0.0	5.0	0.0	3.4	0.7	5.0
5 Qala-I-Kah	2.3	6.4	13.9	25.0	2.5	0.0	8.4	14.1	8.3
6 Shibkoh	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.0	2.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	1.3
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
8 Bakwa	17.9	15.9	10.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.9	0.0	10.2
9 Bala Buluk	12.7	14.5	10.4	0.0	5.0	0.0	9.2	5.9	10.5
10 Gulistan	5.2	5.0	0.3	0.0	7.5	10.3	5.9	0.7	3.8
11 Pur Chaman	14.0	11.8	4.1	0.0	67.5	87.2	45.0	74.1	26.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mul-berry	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	0.20	0.37	0.41	-1.00	-0.74	-1.00	-0.41	-0.85	0.00
2 Pushtrud	0.32	-0.11	0.34	2.49	-0.65	-0.64	-0.18	-0.79	0.00
3 Khak-I-Safed	0.09	-0.43	1.03	5.99	-1.00	-1.00	-0.41	-1.00	0.00
4 Anar Dara	0.38	0.65	-0.07	-1.00	0.01	-1.00	-0.32	-0.85	0.00
5 Qala-I-Kah	-0.72	-0.23	0.68	2.02	-0.70	-1.00	0.01	0.70	0.00
6 Shibkoh	-0.49	0.07	-0.55	-1.00	0.95	-1.00	1.95	-1.00	0.00
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	-1.00	-1.00	2.85	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
8 Bakwa	0.76	0.56	0.05	-1.00	-0.75	-1.00	-0.71	-1.00	0.00
9 Bala Buluk	0.21	0.39	0.00	-1.00	-0.52	-1.00	-0.12	-0.43	0.00
10 Gulistan	0.38	0.33	-0.92	-1.00	0.99	1.72	0.56	-0.80	0.00
11 Pur Chaman	-0.47	-0.55	-0.85	-1.00	1.55	2.30	0.70	1.80	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Farah, 2004

Vegetables

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	27	54	37	24	2	7	10	20	181
2 Pushtrud	10	13	16	8	1	6	6	5	65
3 Khak-I-Safed	13	19	18	9	0	0	1	0	60
4 Anar Dara	20	19	8	12	2	6	5	1	73
5 Qala-I-Kah	9	26	7	24	1	1	2	0	70
6 Shibkoh	1	7	1	6	0	1	1	0	17
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
8 Bakwa	25	43	32	4	0	0	1	1	106
9 Bala Buluk	12	28	24	12	1	2	3	5	87
10 Gulistan	13	5	5	1	0	0	1	0	25
11 Pur Chaman	50	40	39	8	1	4	8	8	158
Total	**181**	**256**	**187**	**108**	**8**	**27**	**38**	**40**	**845**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	14.9	29.8	20.4	13.3	1.1	3.9	5.5	11.0	100.0
2 Pushtrud	15.4	20.0	24.6	12.3	1.5	9.2	9.2	7.7	100.0
3 Khak-I-Safed	21.7	31.7	30.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0
4 Anar Dara	27.4	26.0	11.0	16.4	2.7	8.2	6.8	1.4	100.0
5 Qala-I-Kah	12.9	37.1	10.0	34.3	1.4	1.4	2.9	0.0	100.0
6 Shibkoh	5.9	41.2	5.9	35.3	0.0	5.9	5.9	0.0	100.0
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
8 Bakwa	23.6	40.6	30.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	100.0
9 Bala Buluk	13.8	32.2	27.6	13.8	1.1	2.3	3.4	5.7	100.0
10 Gulistan	52.0	20.0	20.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	100.0
11 Pur Chaman	31.6	25.3	24.7	5.1	0.6	2.5	5.1	5.1	100.0
Total	**21.4**	**30.3**	**22.1**	**12.8**	**0.9**	**3.2**	**4.5**	**4.7**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	14.9	21.1	19.8	22.2	25.0	25.9	26.3	50.0	21.4
2 Pushtrud	5.5	5.1	8.6	7.4	12.5	22.2	15.8	12.5	7.7
3 Khak-I-Safed	7.2	7.4	9.6	8.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	7.1
4 Anar Dara	11.0	7.4	4.3	11.1	25.0	22.2	13.2	2.5	8.6
5 Qala-I-Kah	5.0	10.2	3.7	22.2	12.5	3.7	5.3	0.0	8.3
6 Shibkoh	0.6	2.7	0.5	5.6	0.0	3.7	2.6	0.0	2.0
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
8 Bakwa	13.8	16.8	17.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.5	12.5
9 Bala Buluk	6.6	10.9	12.8	11.1	12.5	7.4	7.9	12.5	10.3
10 Gulistan	7.2	2.0	2.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	3.0
11 Pur Chaman	27.6	15.6	20.9	7.4	12.5	14.8	21.1	20.0	18.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	-0.30	-0.02	-0.08	0.04	0.17	0.21	0.23	1.33	0.00
2 Pushtrud	-0.28	-0.34	0.11	-0.04	0.63	1.89	1.05	0.63	0.00
3 Khak-I-Safed	0.01	0.05	0.36	0.17	-1.00	-1.00	-0.63	-1.00	0.00
4 Anar Dara	0.28	-0.14	-0.50	0.29	1.89	1.57	0.52	-0.71	0.00
5 Qala-I-Kah	-0.40	0.23	-0.55	1.68	0.51	-0.55	-0.36	-1.00	0.00
6 Shibkoh	-0.73	0.36	-0.73	1.76	-1.00	0.84	0.31	-1.00	0.00
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	0.56	1.20	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
8 Bakwa	0.10	0.34	0.36	-0.70	-1.00	-1.00	-0.79	-0.80	0.00
9 Bala Buluk	-0.36	0.06	0.25	0.08	0.21	-0.28	-0.23	0.21	0.00
10 Gulistan	1.43	-0.34	-0.10	-0.69	-1.00	-1.00	-0.11	-1.00	0.00
11 Pur Chaman	0.48	-0.16	0.12	-0.60	-0.33	-0.21	0.13	0.07	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Farah, 2004

Herbal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	1	7	1	1	5	5	2	0	22
2 Pushtrud	0	5	0	0	1	1	1	0	8
3 Khak-I-Safed	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
4 Anar Dara	1	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
5 Qala-I-Kah	0	2	1	4	0	1	1	0	9
6 Shibkoh	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	4
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8 Bakwa	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
9 Bala Buluk	3	9	0	0	4	0	6	1	23
10 Gulistan	0	11	0	0	1	1	0	0	13
11 Pur Chaman	4	14	2	1	3	2	4	0	30
Total	**10**	**84**	**5**	**6**	**16**	**11**	**15**	**1**	**148**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	4.5	31.8	4.5	4.5	22.7	22.7	9.1	0.0	100.0
2 Pushtrud	0.0	62.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	0.0	100.0
3 Khak-I-Safed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4 Anar Dara	7.7	84.6	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5 Qala-I-Kah	0.0	22.2	11.1	44.4	0.0	11.1	11.1	0.0	100.0
6 Shibkoh	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
8 Bakwa	4.2	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
9 Bala Buluk	13.0	39.1	0.0	0.0	17.4	0.0	26.1	4.3	100.0
10 Gulistan	0.0	84.6	0.0	0.0	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
11 Pur Chaman	13.3	46.7	6.7	3.3	10.0	6.7	13.3	0.0	100.0
Total	**6.8**	**56.8**	**3.4**	**4.1**	**10.8**	**7.4**	**10.1**	**0.7**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	10.0	8.3	20.0	16.7	31.3	45.5	13.3	0.0	14.9
2 Pushtrud	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	9.1	6.7	0.0	5.4
3 Khak-I-Safed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
4 Anar Dara	10.0	13.1	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8
5 Qala-I-Kah	0.0	2.4	20.0	66.7	0.0	9.1	6.7	0.0	6.1
6 Shibkoh	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	6.3	9.1	6.7	0.0	2.7
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
8 Bakwa	10.0	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2
9 Bala Buluk	30.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	15.5
10 Gulistan	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	9.1	0.0	0.0	8.8
11 Pur Chaman	40.0	16.7	40.0	16.7	18.8	18.2	26.7	0.0	20.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	-0.33	-0.44	0.35	0.12	1.10	2.06	-0.10	-1.00	0.00
2 Pushtrud	-1.00	0.10	-1.00	-1.00	0.16	0.68	0.23	-1.00	0.00
3 Khak-I-Safed	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	8.25	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
4 Anar Dara	0.14	0.49	1.28	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
5 Qala-I-Kah	-1.00	-0.61	2.29	9.96	-1.00	0.49	0.10	-1.00	0.00
6 Shibkoh	-1.00	-0.56	-1.00	-1.00	1.31	2.36	1.47	-1.00	0.00
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	-1.00	0.76	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
8 Bakwa	-0.38	0.69	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
9 Bala Buluk	0.93	-0.31	-1.00	-1.00	0.61	-1.00	1.57	5.43	0.00
10 Gulistan	-1.00	0.49	-1.00	-1.00	-0.29	0.03	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
11 Pur Chaman	0.97	-0.18	0.97	-0.18	-0.07	-0.10	0.32	-1.00	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Farah, 2004

Handicrafts

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	42	33	0	1	2	16	5	0	99
2 Pushtrud	22	19	0	0	0	9	5	1	56
3 Khak-I-Safed	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
4 Anar Dara	10	7	0	0	1	6	6	0	30
5 Qala-I-Kah	55	2	0	0	0	6	17	0	80
6 Shibkoh	32	26	0	6	5	19	6	0	94
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
8 Bakwa	25	28	0	0	0	24	1	0	78
9 Bala Buluk	14	12	0	0	0	2	2	0	30
10 Gulistan	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
11 Pur Chaman	16	34	0	2	0	4	19	2	77
Total	**235**	**179**	**0**	**9**	**8**	**93**	**61**	**3**	**588**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1 District	42.4	33.3	0.0	1.0	2.0	16.2	5.1	0.0	100.0
2 Pushtrud	39.3	33.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	8.9	1.8	100.0
3 Khak-I-Safed	52.6	47.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4 Anar Dara	33.3	23.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	20.0	20.0	0.0	100.0
5 Qala-I-Kah	68.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	21.3	0.0	100.0
6 Shibkoh	34.0	27.7	0.0	6.4	5.3	20.2	6.4	0.0	100.0
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
8 Bakwa	32.1	35.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	1.3	0.0	100.0
9 Bala Buluk	46.7	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	6.7	0.0	100.0
10 Gulistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
11 Pur Chaman	20.8	44.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	5.2	24.7	2.6	100.0
Total	**40.0**	**30.4**	**0.0**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**15.8**	**10.4**	**0.5**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	17.9	18.4	—	11.1	25.0	17.2	8.2	0.0	16.8
2 Pushtrud	9.4	10.6	—	0.0	0.0	9.7	8.2	33.3	9.5
3 Khak-I-Safed	4.3	5.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
4 Anar Dara	4.3	3.9	—	0.0	12.5	6.5	9.8	0.0	5.1
5 Qala-I-Kah	23.4	1.1	—	0.0	0.0	6.5	27.9	0.0	13.6
6 Shibkoh	13.6	14.5	—	66.7	62.5	20.4	9.8	0.0	16.0
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	3.8	5.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
8 Bakwa	10.6	15.6	—	0.0	0.0	25.8	1.6	0.0	13.3
9 Bala Buluk	6.0	6.7	—	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.3	0.0	5.1
10 Gulistan	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.2
11 Pur Chaman	6.8	19.0	—	22.2	0.0	4.3	31.1	66.7	13.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	1.00	0.12	1.99	1.66	0.62	0.91	0.66	9.96	—
2 Pushtrud	2.74	0.33	5.48	4.56	1.71	2.49	1.83	27.38	—
3 Khak-I-Safed	21.90	2.61	43.81	36.51	13.69	19.91	14.60	219.04	—
4 Anar Dara	1.68	0.20	3.37	2.81	1.05	1.53	1.12	16.85	—
5 Qala-I-Kah	2.43	0.29	4.87	4.06	1.52	2.21	1.62	24.34	—
6 Shibkoh	5.48	0.65	10.95	9.13	3.42	4.98	3.65	54.76	—
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	21.90	2.61	43.81	36.51	13.69	19.91	14.60	219.04	—
8 Bakwa	0.91	0.11	1.83	1.52	0.57	0.83	0.61	9.13	—
9 Bala Buluk	0.95	0.11	1.90	1.59	0.60	0.87	0.63	9.52	—
10 Gulistan	1.68	0.20	3.37	2.81	1.05	1.53	1.12	16.85	—
11 Pur Chaman	0.73	0.09	1.46	1.22	0.46	0.66	0.49	7.30	—
Total	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Farah, 2004

Small Industries

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2 Pushtrud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Khak-I-Safed	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
4 Anar Dara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Qala-I-Kah	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
6 Shibkoh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Bakwa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9 Bala Buluk	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
10 Gulistan	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	5
11 Pur Chaman	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14
Total	**16**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**27**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2 Pushtrud	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Khak-I-Safed	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4 Anar Dara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Qala-I-Kah	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6 Shibkoh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Bakwa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
9 Bala Buluk	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10 Gulistan	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0
11 Pur Chaman	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	100.0
Total	**59.3**	**11.1**	**7.4**	**0.0**	**7.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**14.8**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	0.0	33.3	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	0.0	3.7
2 Pushtrud	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0
3 Khak-I-Safed	6.3	33.3	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	0.0	7.4
4 Anar Dara	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0
5 Qala-I-Kah	12.5	0.0	50.0	—	0.0	—	—	0.0	11.1
6 Shibkoh	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0
8 Bakwa	6.3	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	0.0	3.7
9 Bala Buluk	0.0	0.0	50.0	—	0.0	—	—	0.0	3.7
10 Gulistan	0.0	33.3	0.0	—	100.0	—	—	50.0	18.5
11 Pur Chaman	75.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	50.0	51.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**	**—**	**—**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Panel G--Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	-1.00	8.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	—	—	-1.00	0.00
2 Pushtrud	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Khak-I-Safed	-0.16	3.50	-1.00	—	-1.00	—	—	-1.00	0.00
4 Anar Dara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Qala-I-Kah	0.13	-1.00	3.50	—	-1.00	—	—	-1.00	0.00
6 Shibkoh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Bakwa	0.69	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	—	—	-1.00	0.00
9 Bala Buluk	-1.00	-1.00	12.50	—	-1.00	—	—	-1.00	0.00
10 Gulistan	-1.00	0.80	-1.00	—	4.40	—	—	1.70	0.00
11 Pur Chaman	0.45	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	—	—	-0.04	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**—**	**0.0**	**—**	**—**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Farah, 2004

Animal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	52	81	86	59	41	39	13	3	374
2 Pushtrud	21	28	29	27	25	24	7	2	163
3 Khak-I-Safed	66	66	66	58	65	67	64	2	454
4 Anar Dara	17	21	22	21	12	15	1	0	109
5 Qala-I-Kah	49	51	50	49	45	45	42	6	337
6 Shibkoh	43	45	45	44	37	43	31	0	288
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	7	35	35	9	7	32	0	0	125
8 Bakwa	56	66	66	52	46	57	15	3	361
9 Bala Buluk	41	46	46	45	45	43	37	3	306
10 Gulistan	125	149	141	133	126	120	92	7	893
11 Pur Chaman	115	137	136	131	129	128	74	12	862
Total	**592**	**725**	**722**	**628**	**578**	**613**	**376**	**38**	**4,272**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	13.9	21.7	23.0	15.8	11.0	10.4	3.5	0.8	100.0
2 Pushtrud	12.9	17.2	17.8	16.6	15.3	14.7	4.3	1.2	100.0
3 Khak-I-Safed	14.5	14.5	14.5	12.8	14.3	14.8	14.1	0.4	100.0
4 Anar Dara	15.6	19.3	20.2	19.3	11.0	13.8	0.9	0.0	100.0
5 Qala-I-Kah	14.5	15.1	14.8	14.5	13.4	13.4	12.5	1.8	100.0
6 Shibkoh	14.9	15.6	15.6	15.3	12.8	14.9	10.8	0.0	100.0
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	5.6	28.0	28.0	7.2	5.6	25.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
8 Bakwa	15.5	18.3	18.3	14.4	12.7	15.8	4.2	0.8	100.0
9 Bala Buluk	13.4	15.0	15.0	14.7	14.7	14.1	12.1	1.0	100.0
10 Gulistan	14.0	16.7	15.8	14.9	14.1	13.4	10.3	0.8	100.0
11 Pur Chaman	13.3	15.9	15.8	15.2	15.0	14.8	8.6	1.4	100.0
Total	**13.9**	**17.0**	**16.9**	**14.7**	**13.5**	**14.3**	**8.8**	**0.9**	**100.0**

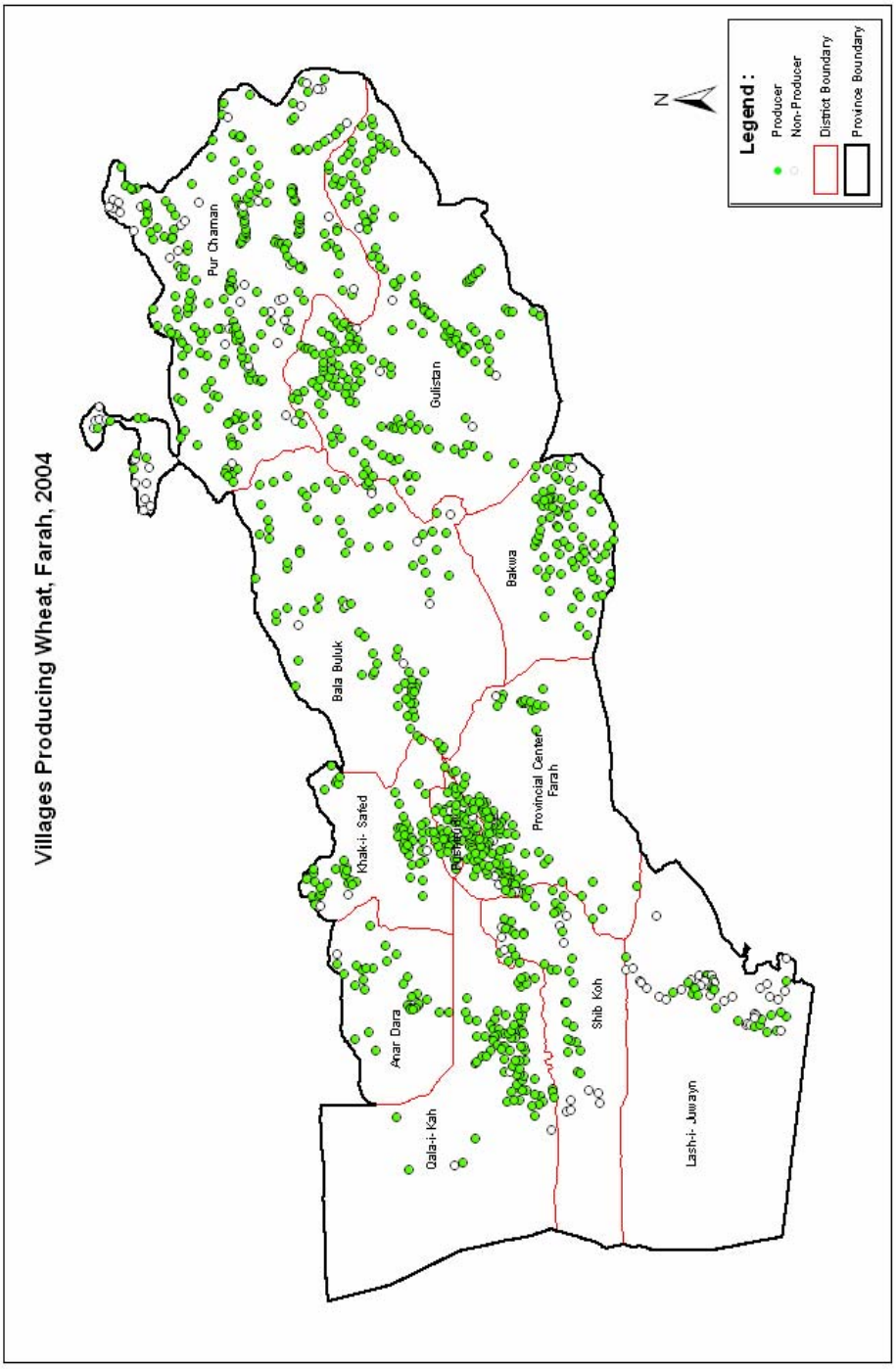
Panel C—Concentration

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	8.8	11.2	11.9	9.4	7.1	6.4	3.5	7.9	8.8
2 Pushtrud	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.3	3.9	1.9	5.3	3.8
3 Khak-I-Safed	11.1	9.1	9.1	9.2	11.2	10.9	17.0	5.3	10.6
4 Anar Dara	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.1	2.4	0.3	0.0	2.6
5 Qala-I-Kah	8.3	7.0	6.9	7.8	7.8	7.3	11.2	15.8	7.9
6 Shibkoh	7.3	6.2	6.2	7.0	6.4	7.0	8.2	0.0	6.7
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	1.2	4.8	4.8	1.4	1.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	2.9
8 Bakwa	9.5	9.1	9.1	8.3	8.0	9.3	4.0	7.9	8.5
9 Bala Buluk	6.9	6.3	6.4	7.2	7.8	7.0	9.8	7.9	7.2
10 Gulistan	21.1	20.6	19.5	21.2	21.8	19.6	24.5	18.4	20.9
11 Pur Chaman	19.4	18.9	18.8	20.9	22.3	20.9	19.7	31.6	20.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

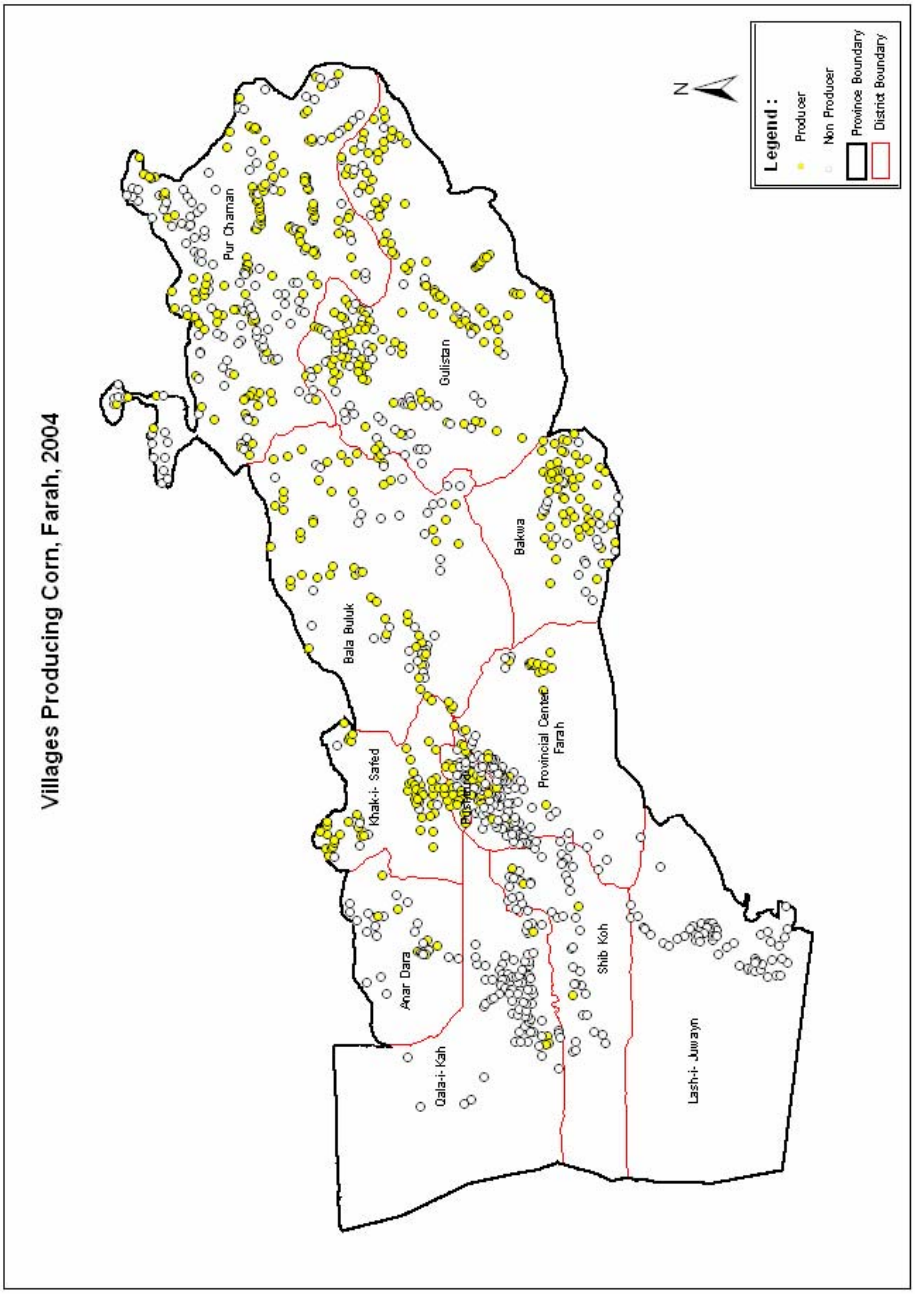
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Farah	0.00	0.28	0.36	0.07	-0.19	-0.27	-0.61	-0.10	0.00
2 Pushtrud	-0.07	0.01	0.05	0.13	0.13	0.03	-0.51	0.38	0.00
3 Khak-I-Safed	0.05	-0.14	-0.14	-0.13	0.06	0.03	0.60	-0.50	0.00
4 Anar Dara	0.13	0.14	0.19	0.31	-0.19	-0.04	-0.90	-1.00	0.00
5 Qala-I-Kah	0.05	-0.11	-0.12	-0.01	-0.01	-0.07	0.42	1.00	0.00
6 Shibkoh	0.08	-0.08	-0.08	0.04	-0.05	0.04	0.22	-1.00	0.00
7 Lash-I-Juwayn	-0.60	0.65	0.66	-0.51	-0.59	0.78	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
8 Bakwa	0.12	0.08	0.08	-0.02	-0.06	0.10	-0.53	-0.07	0.00
9 Bala Buluk	-0.03	-0.11	-0.11	0.00	0.09	-0.02	0.37	0.10	0.00
10 Gulistan	0.01	-0.02	-0.07	0.01	0.04	-0.06	0.17	-0.12	0.00
11 Pur Chaman	-0.04	-0.06	-0.07	0.03	0.11	0.03	-0.02	0.57	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

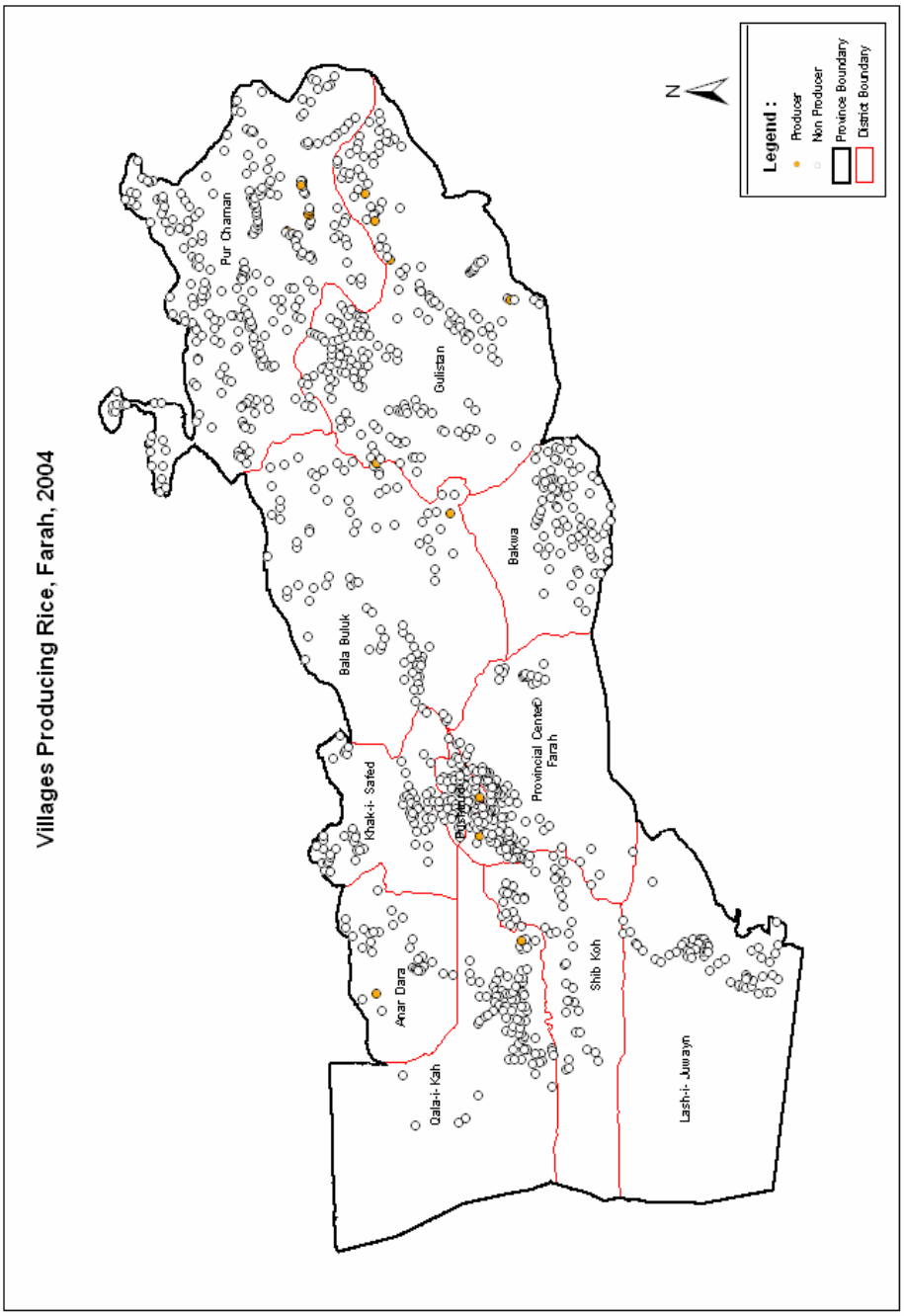
Annex 7


Villages Producing Wheat, Farah, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Pur Chaman
Gulistan
Bakwa
Bala Buluk
Khak-i- Safed
Provincial Center
Farah
Anar Dara
Qala-i-Kah
Shib Koh
Lash-i- Juwayn

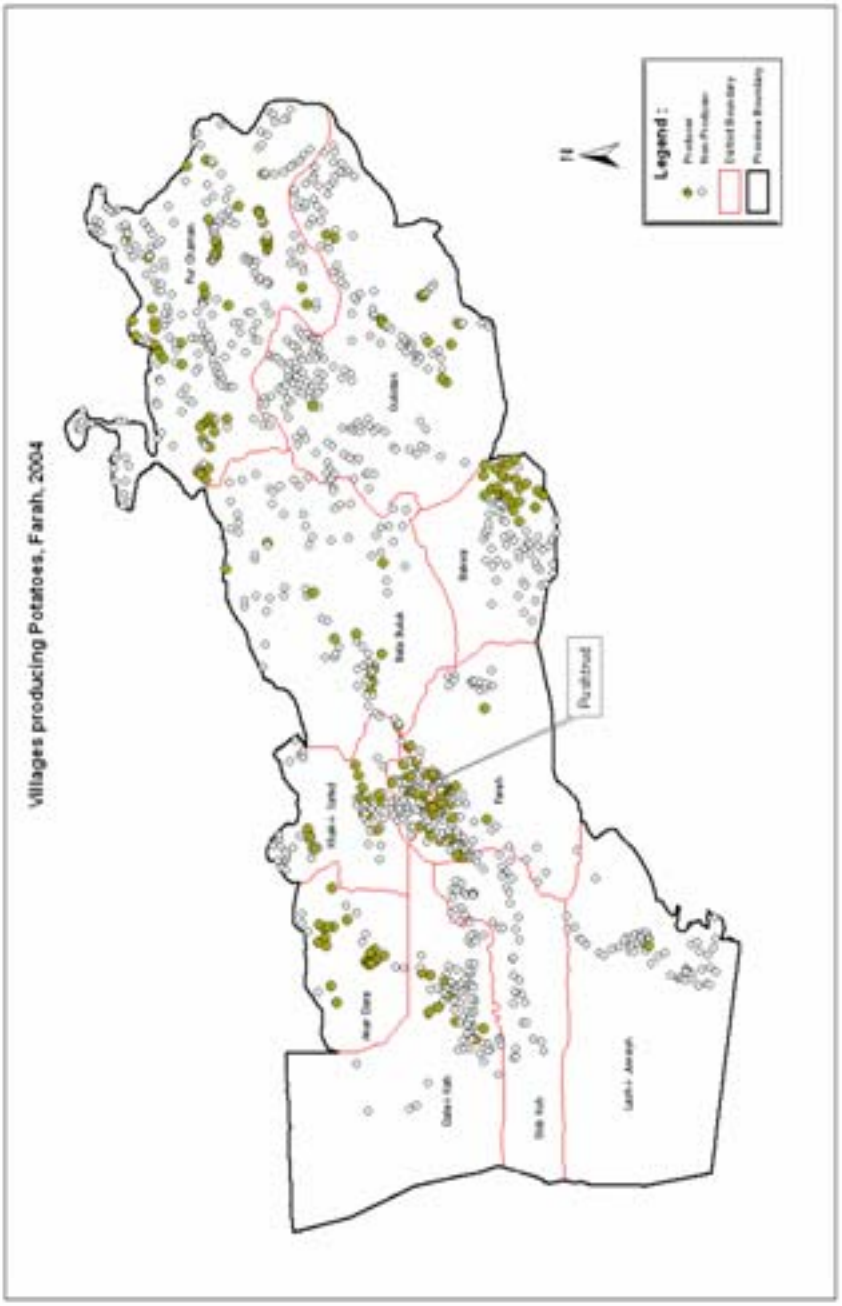
Annex 8


Villages Producing Corn, Farah, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Pur Chaman
Gulistan
Bakwa
Bala Buluk
Khak-i- Safed
Provincial Center Farah
Anar Dara
Qala-i Kah
Shib Koh
Lash-i- Juwayn

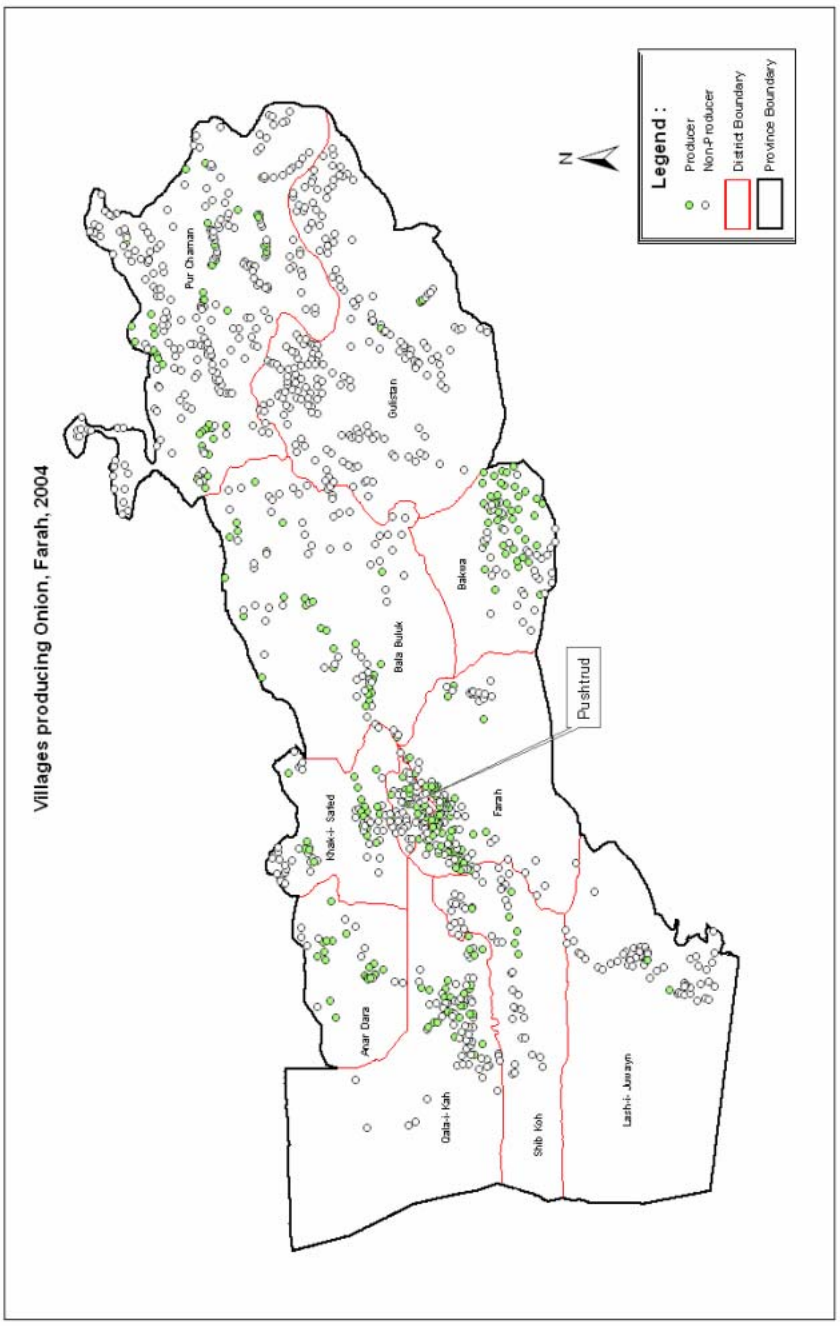
Annex 9


Villages Producing Rice, Farah, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Pur Chaman
Gulistan
Bakwa
Bala Buluk
Khak-i- Safed
Provincial Center Farah
Anar Dara
Qala-i- Kah
Shib Koh
Lash-i- Juwayn

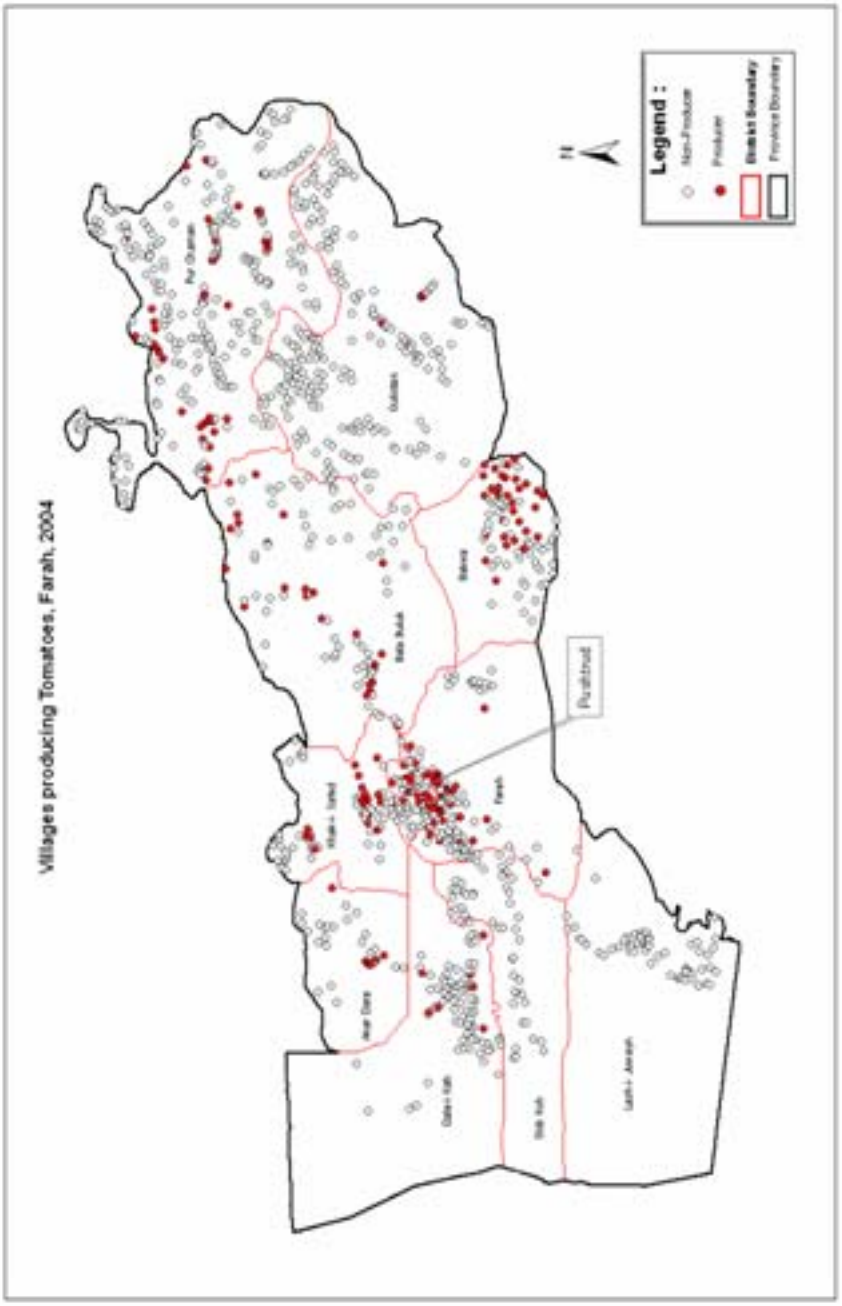
Annex 10


Villages producing Potatoes, Farah, 2004
Legend :
Pushtrod
Farah

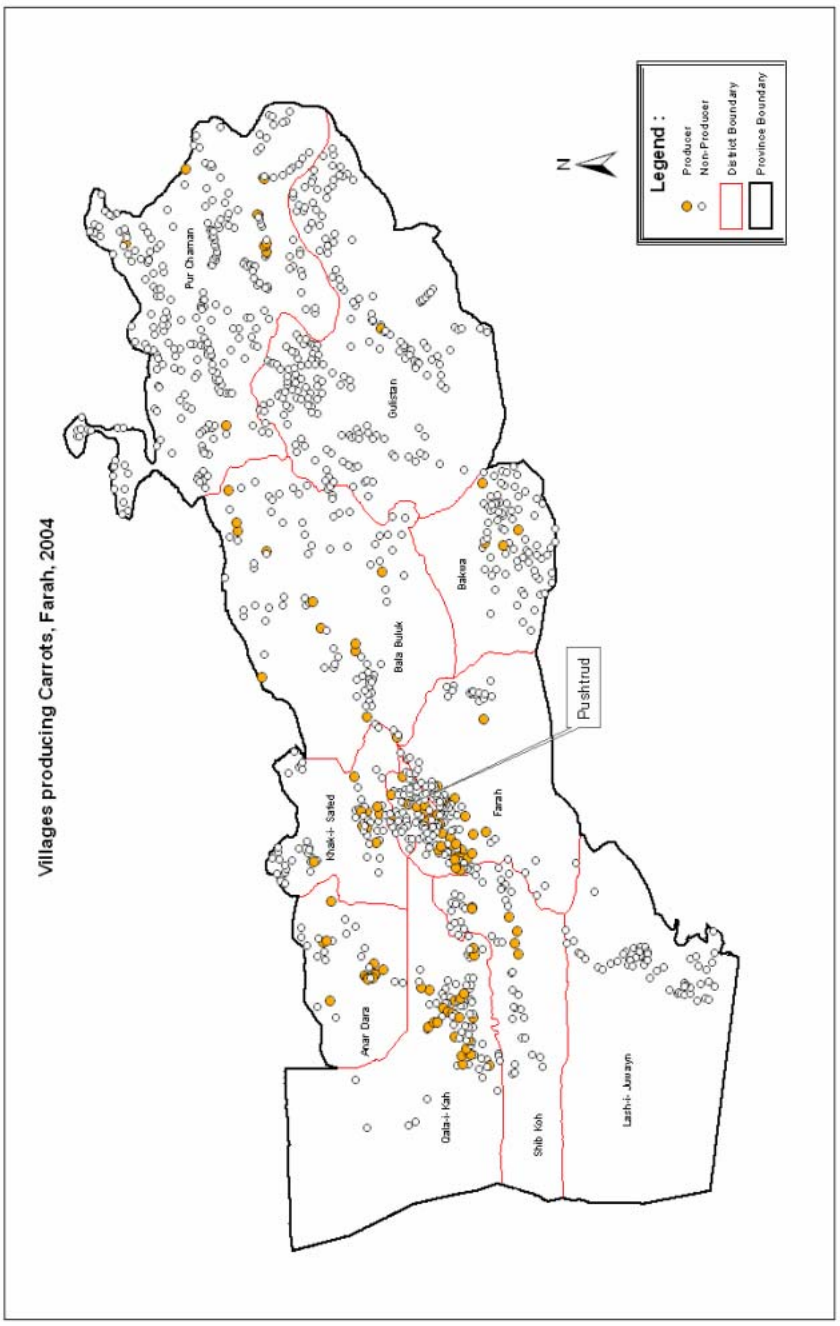
Annex 11


Villages producing Onion, Farah, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Pushtrud
Pur Chaman
Gulistan
Bakwa
Bala Buluk
Khak-i- Safed
Farah
Anar Dara
Qala-i- Kah
Shib Koh
Lash-i- Juwayn

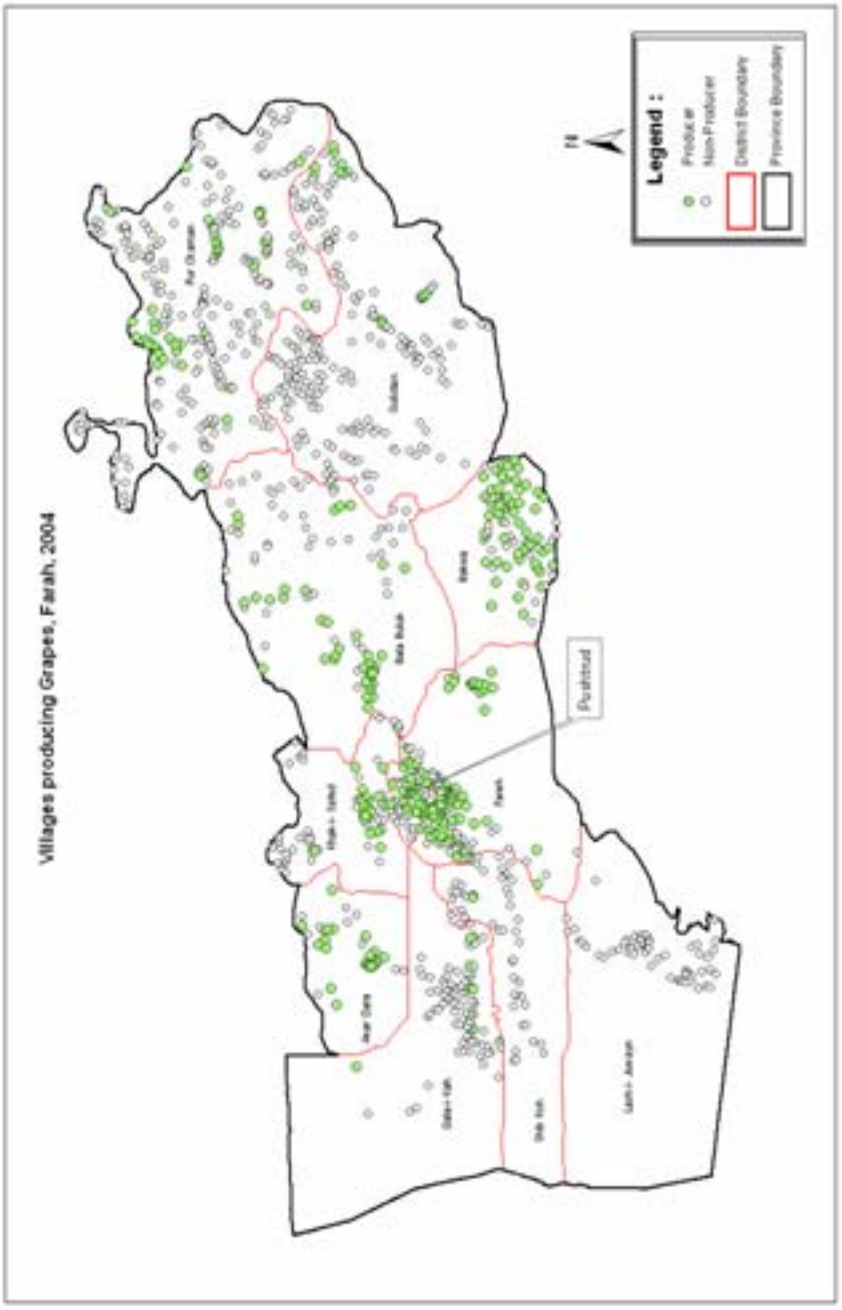
Annex 12


Villages producing Tomatoes, Farah, 2004
Legend :
Non-Producer
Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Pushtrod
Farah
Bala Buluk
Gulistan
Anar Dara
Qala-i-Kah
Khak-i-Safed

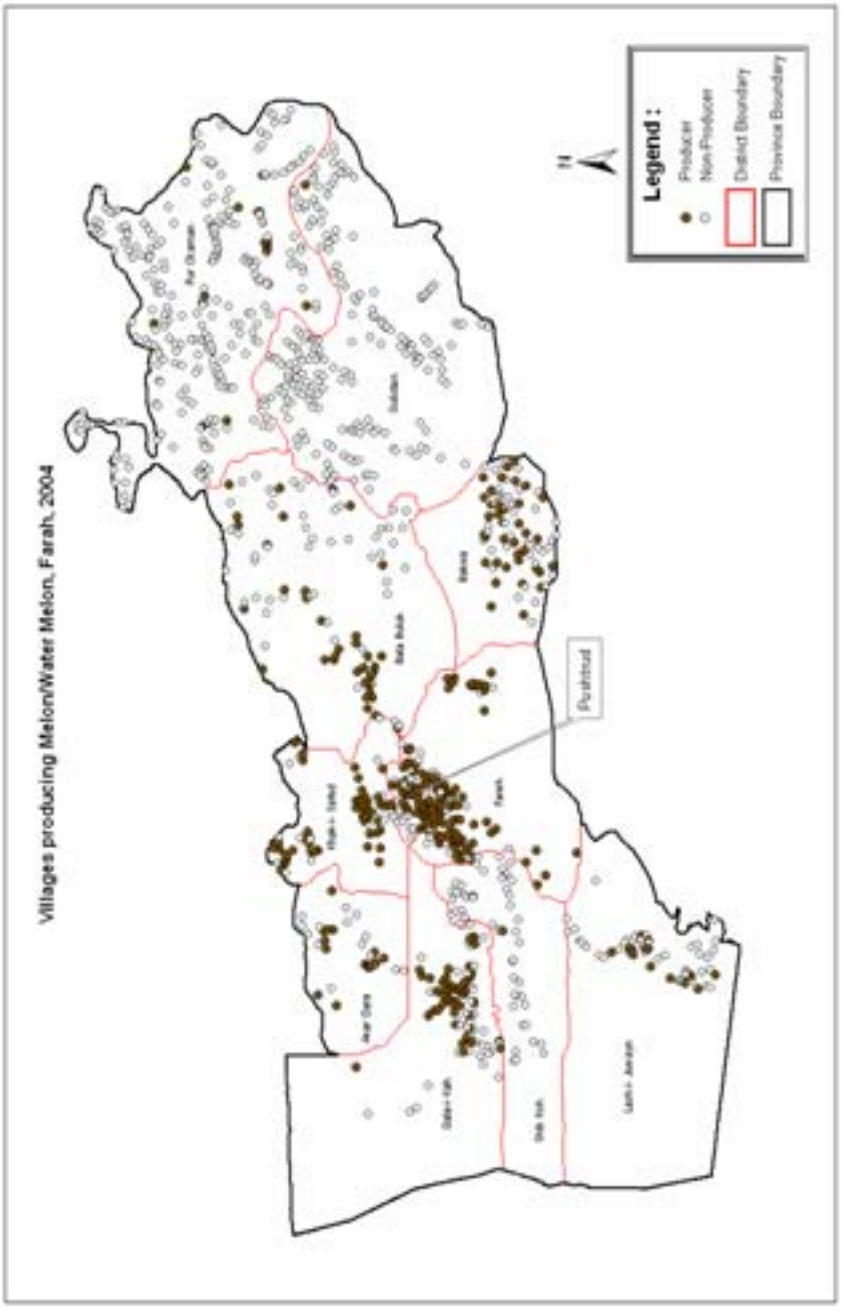
Annex 13


Villages producing Carrots, Farah, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Pushtrud
Pur Chaman
Gulistan
Bakwa
Bala Buluk
Khak-i- Safed
Farah
Anar Dara
Qala-i- Kah
Shib Koh
Lash-i- Juwayn

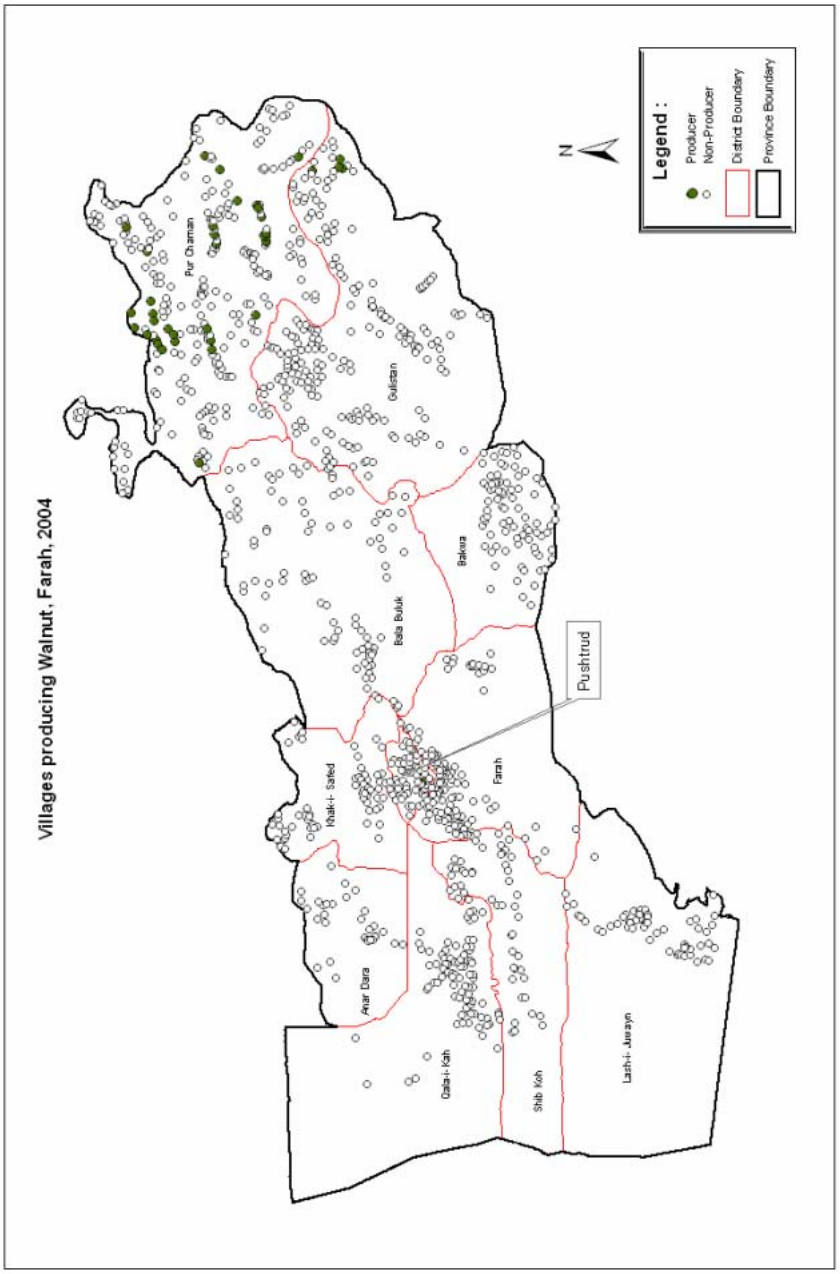
Annex 14


Villages producing Grapes, Farah, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Purkhud

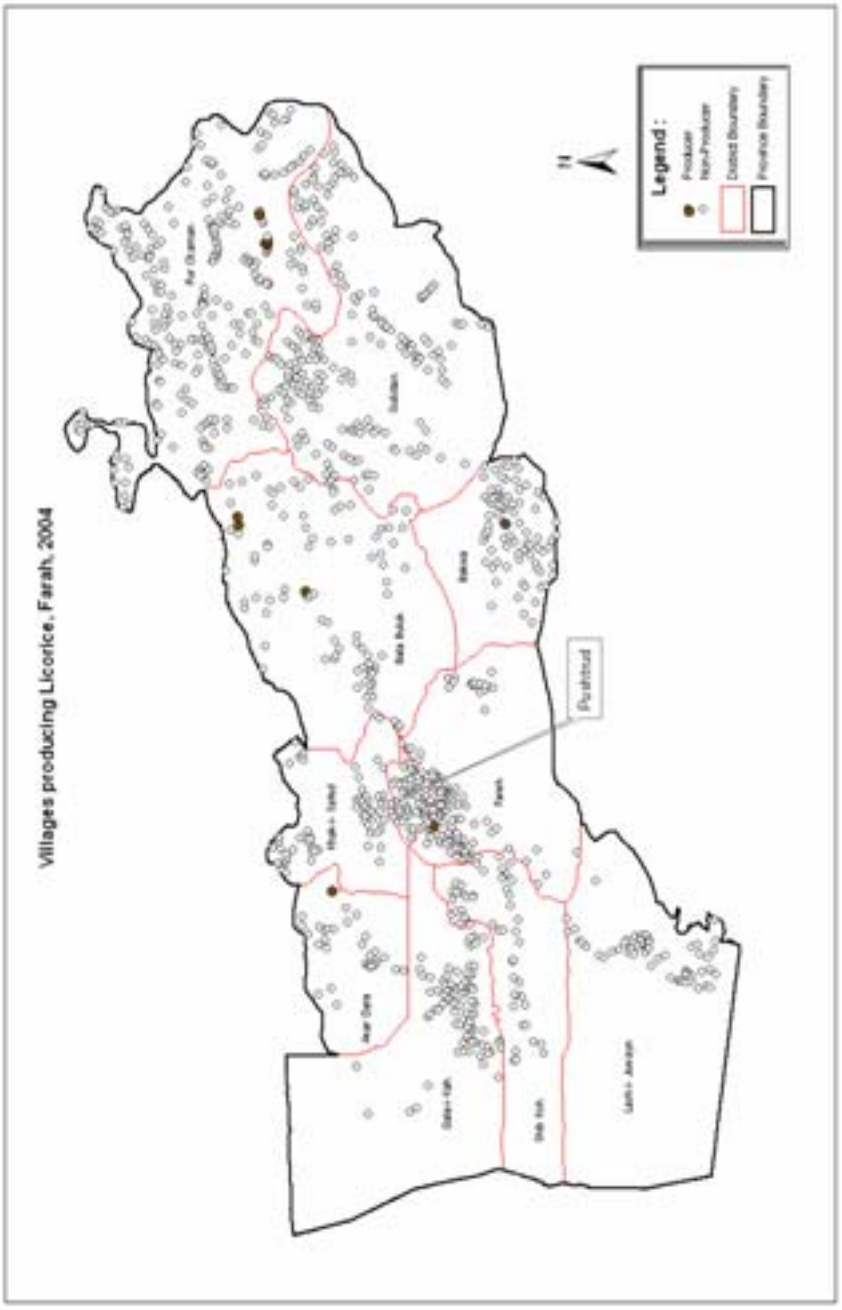
Annex 15


Villages producing Melon/Water Melon, Farah, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Pushtrud

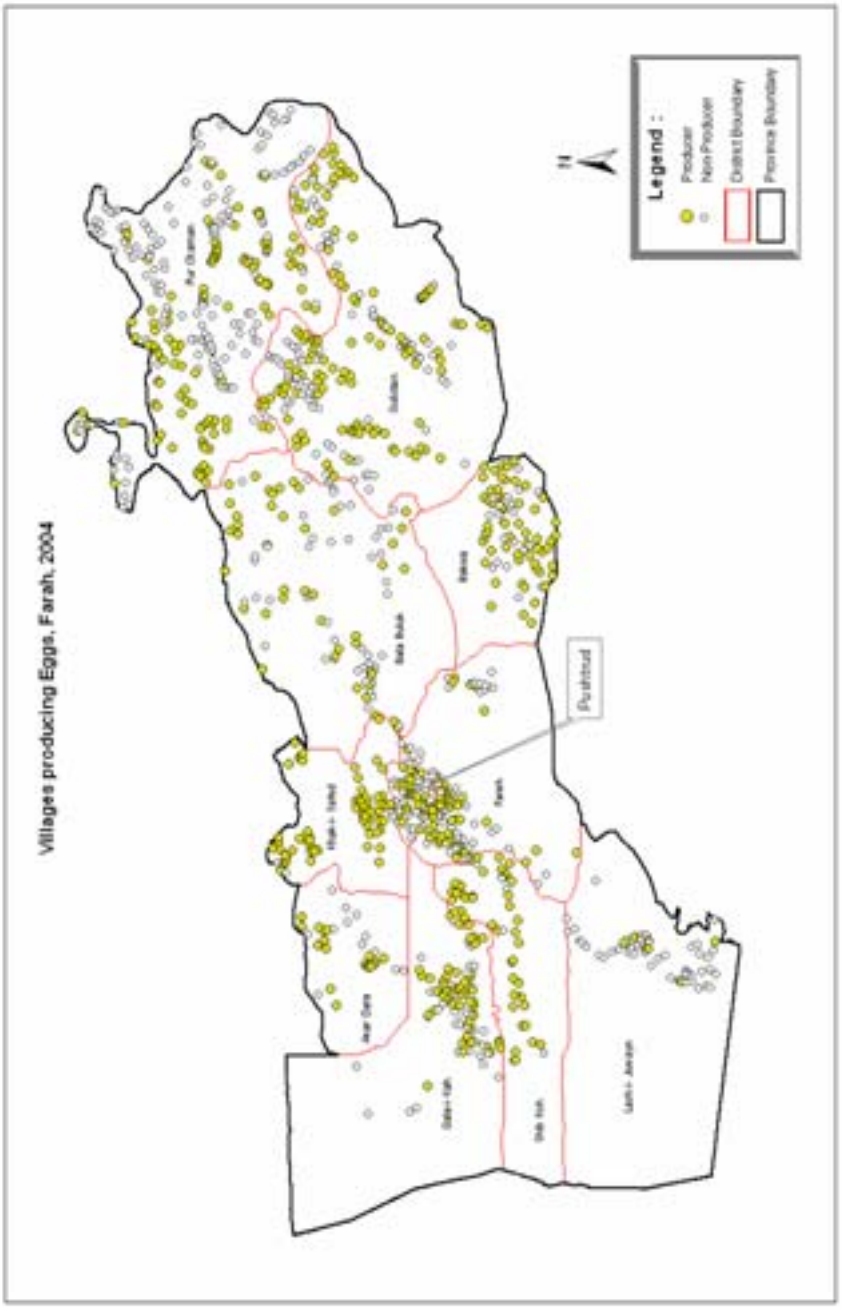
Annex 16


Villages producing Walnut, Farah, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Pushtrud
Pur Chaman
Gulistan
Bakwa
Bala Buluk
Khak-i- Safed
Farah
Anar Dara
Dara-i-Kah
Shib Koh
Lash-i- Juwayn

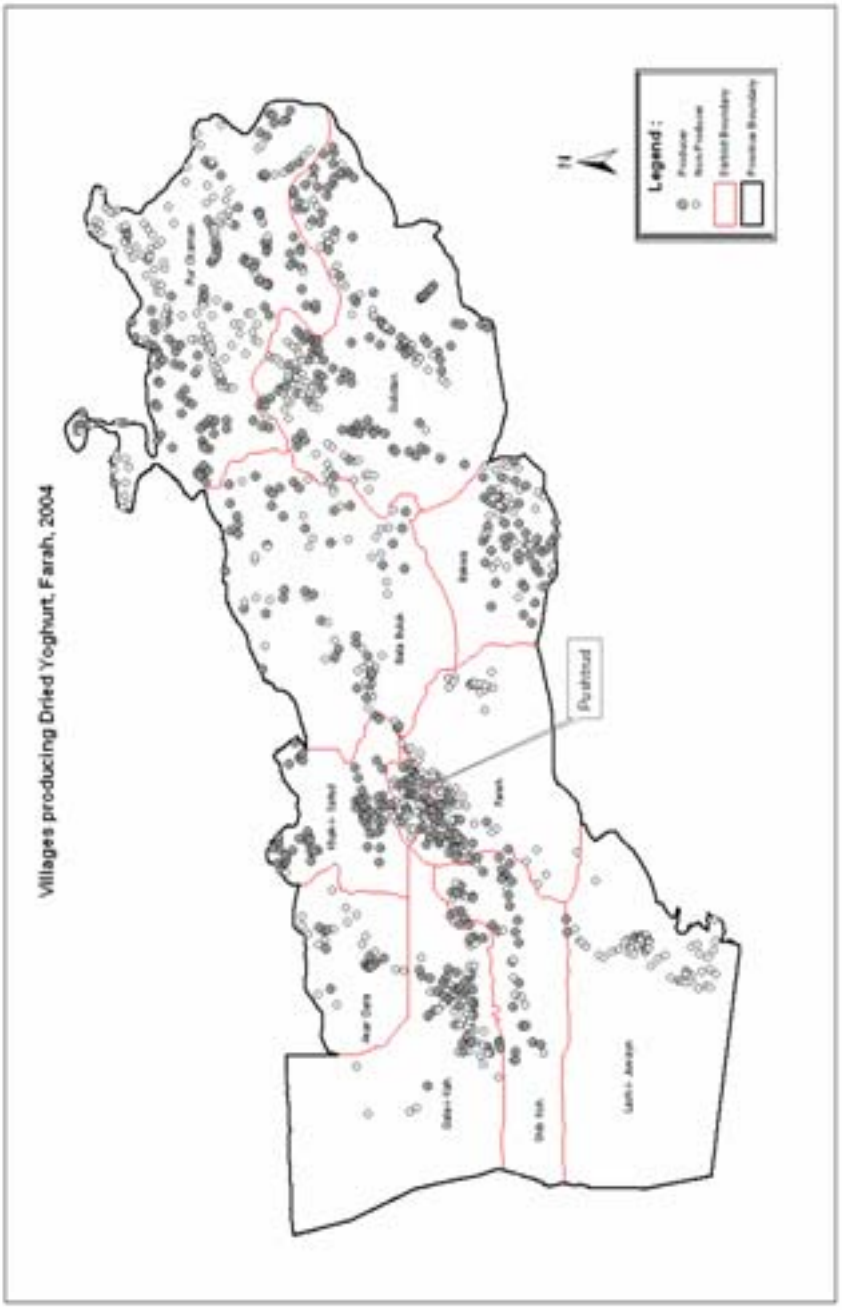
Annex 17


Villages producing Licorice, Farah, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Pushtrud

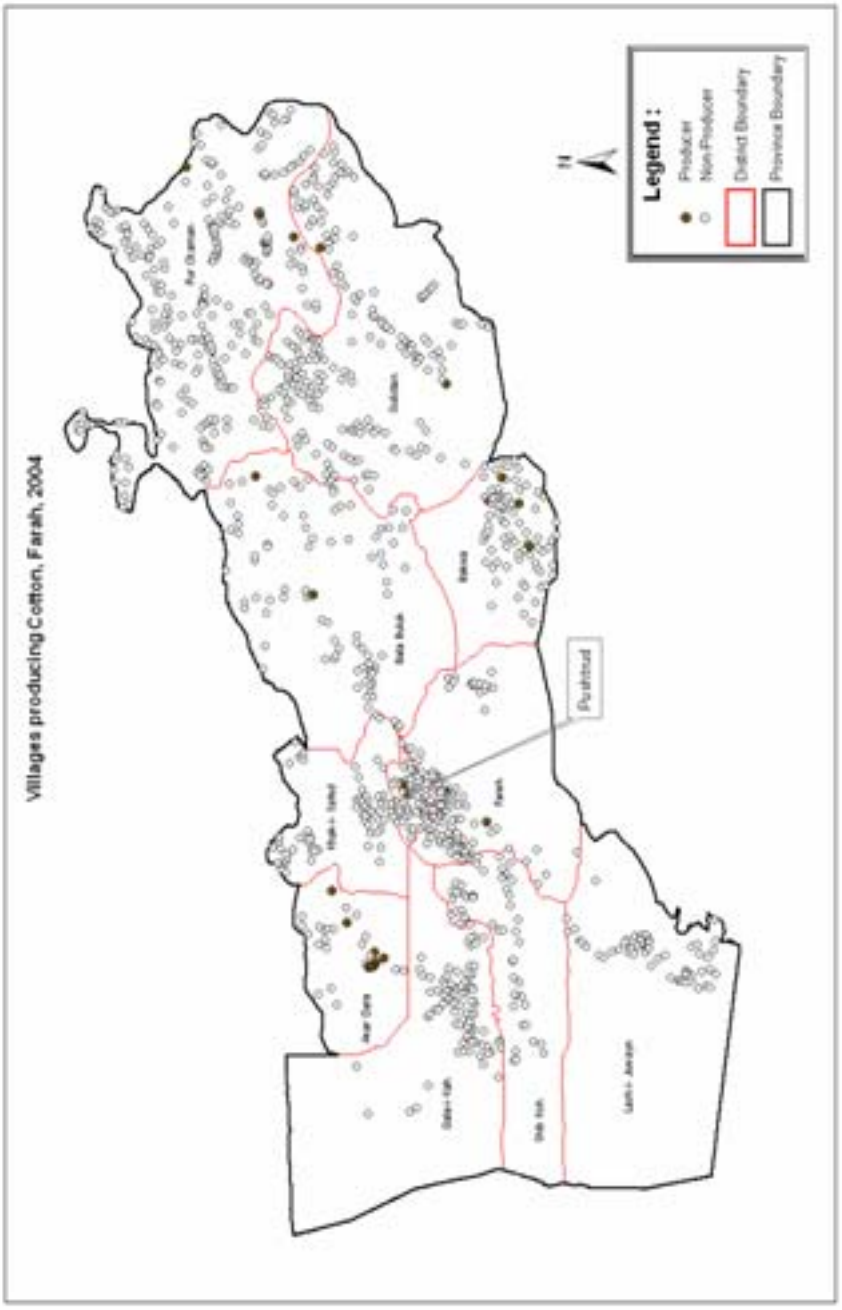
Annex 18


Villages producing Eggs, Farah, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Purshiud

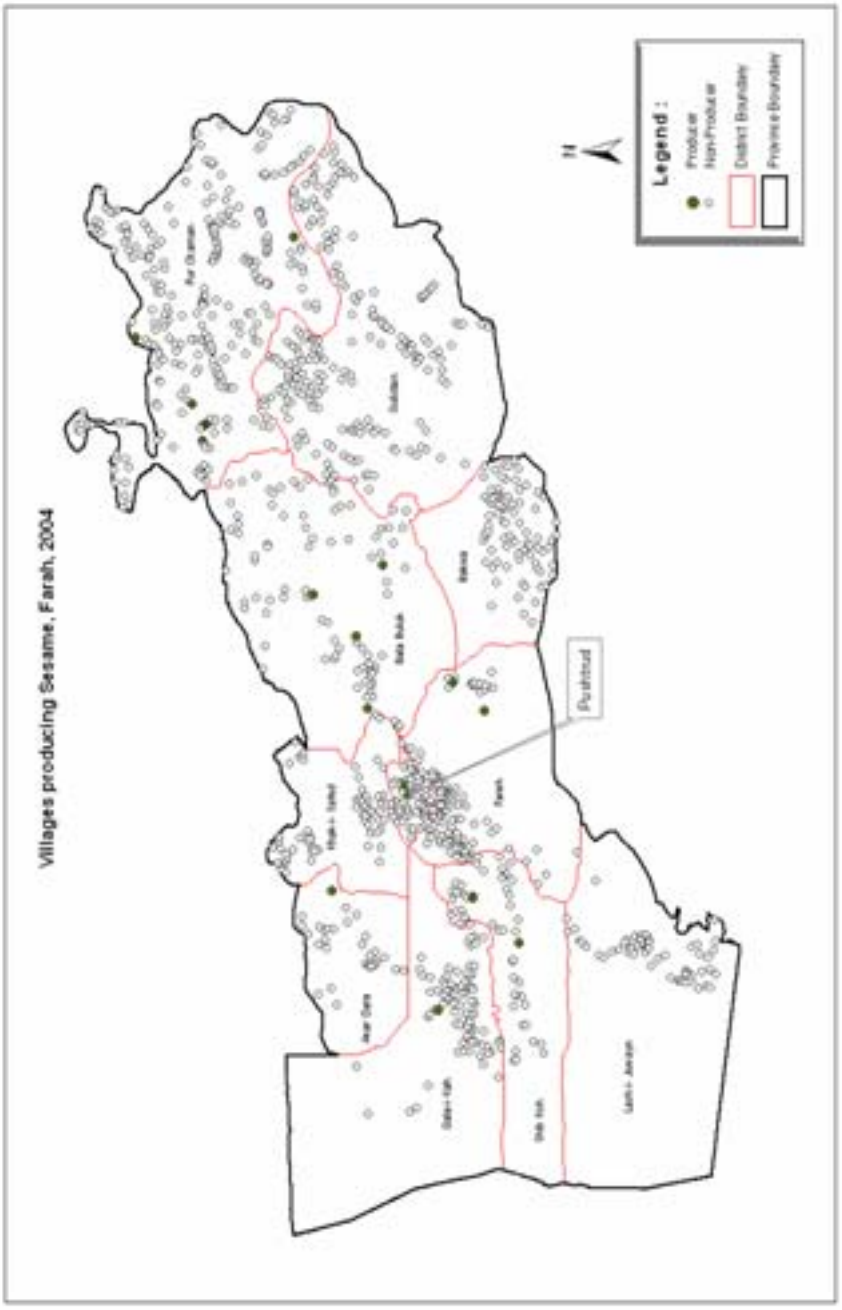
Annex 19


Villages producing Dried Yoghurt, Farah, 2004
Legend :
Pushtrud

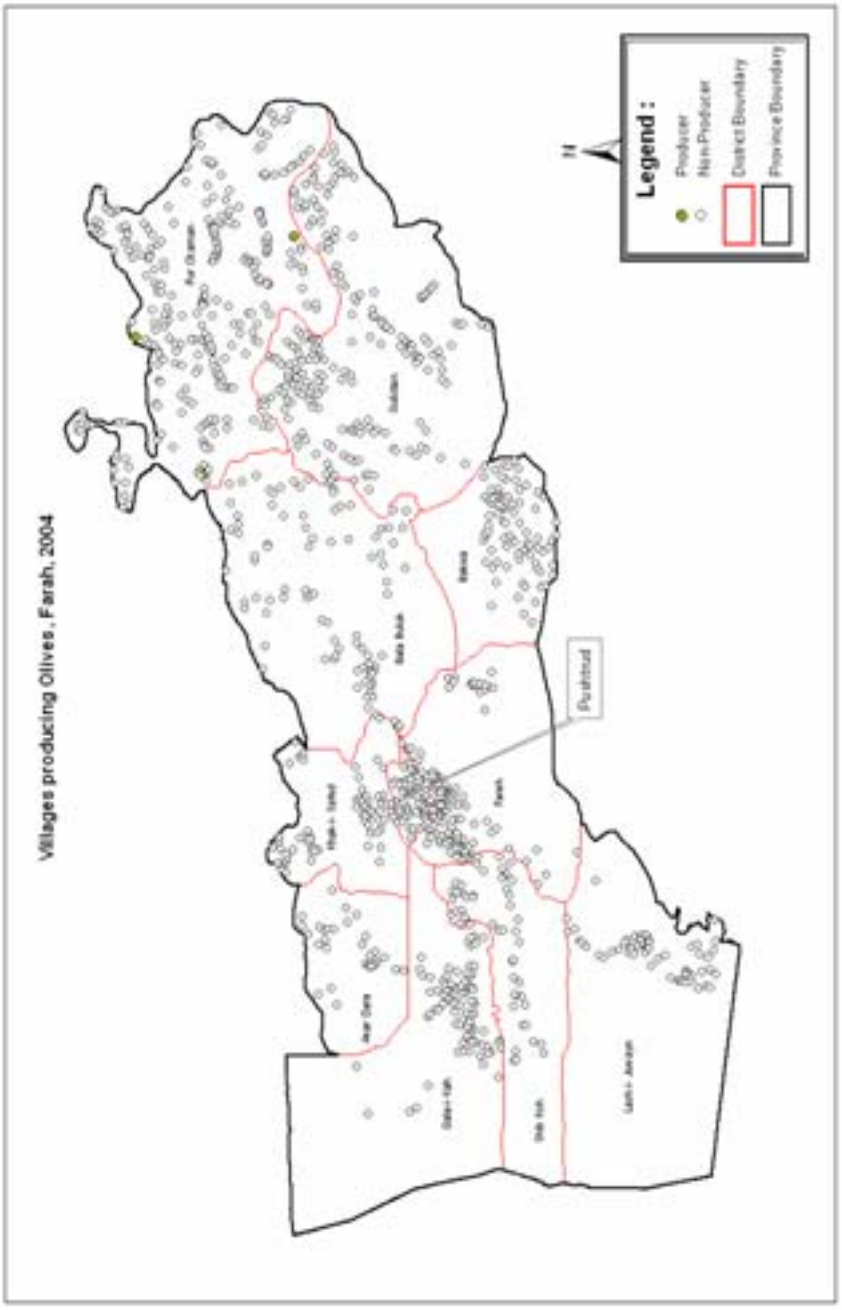
Annex 20


Villages producing Cotton, Farah, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Pushtrud

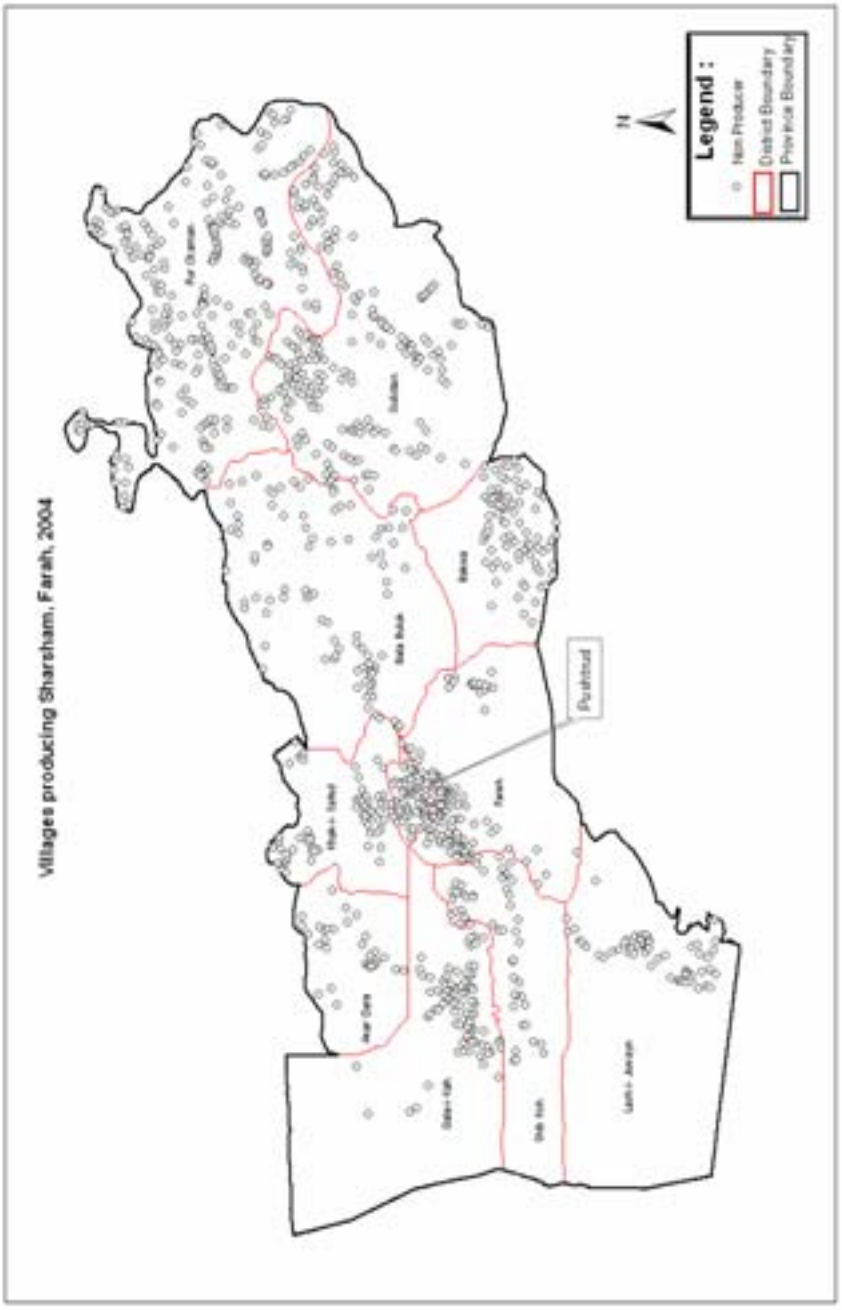
Annex 21


Villages producing Sesame, Farah, 2004
Legend :
Produce
Non-Produce
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Farah

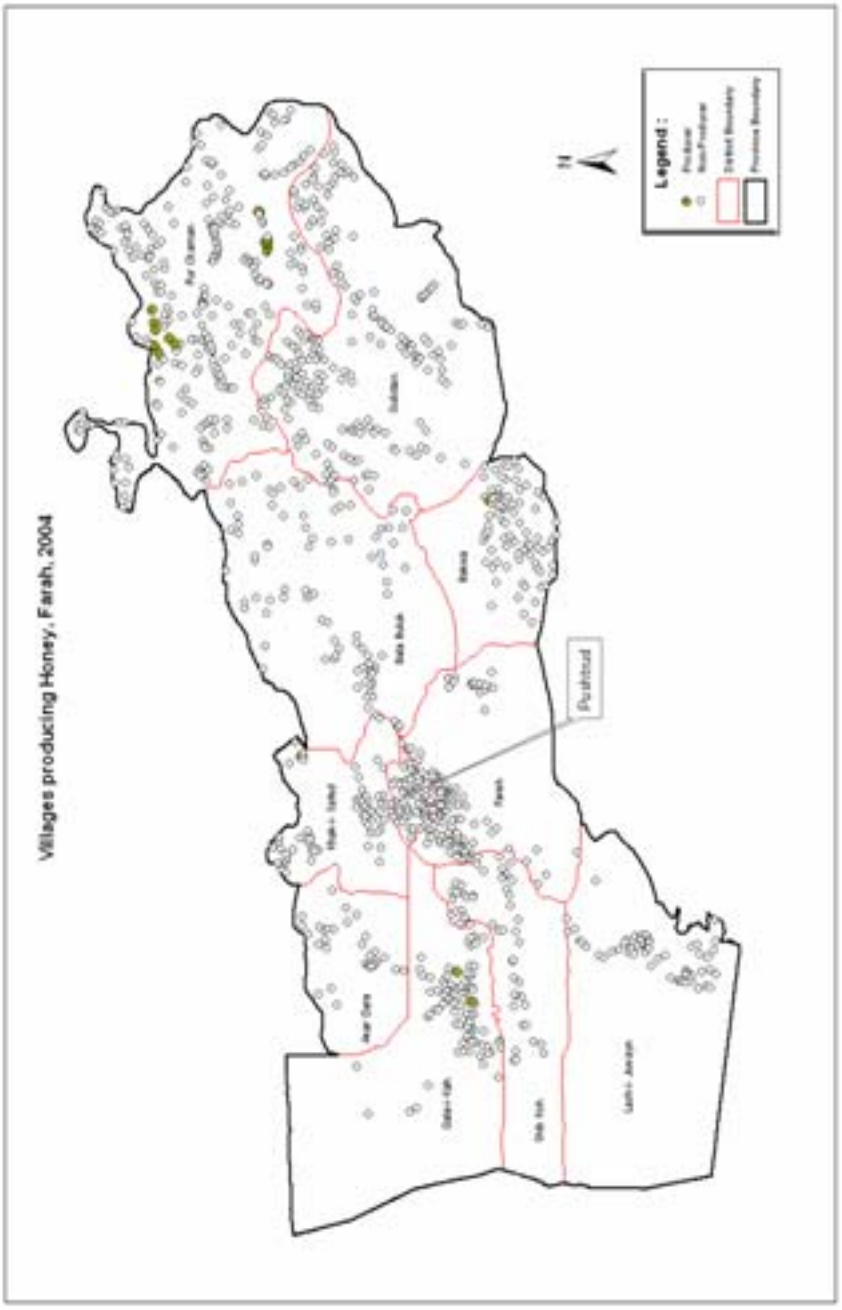
Annex 22


Villages producing Olives, Farah, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Pushtrud

Annex 23



Annex 24



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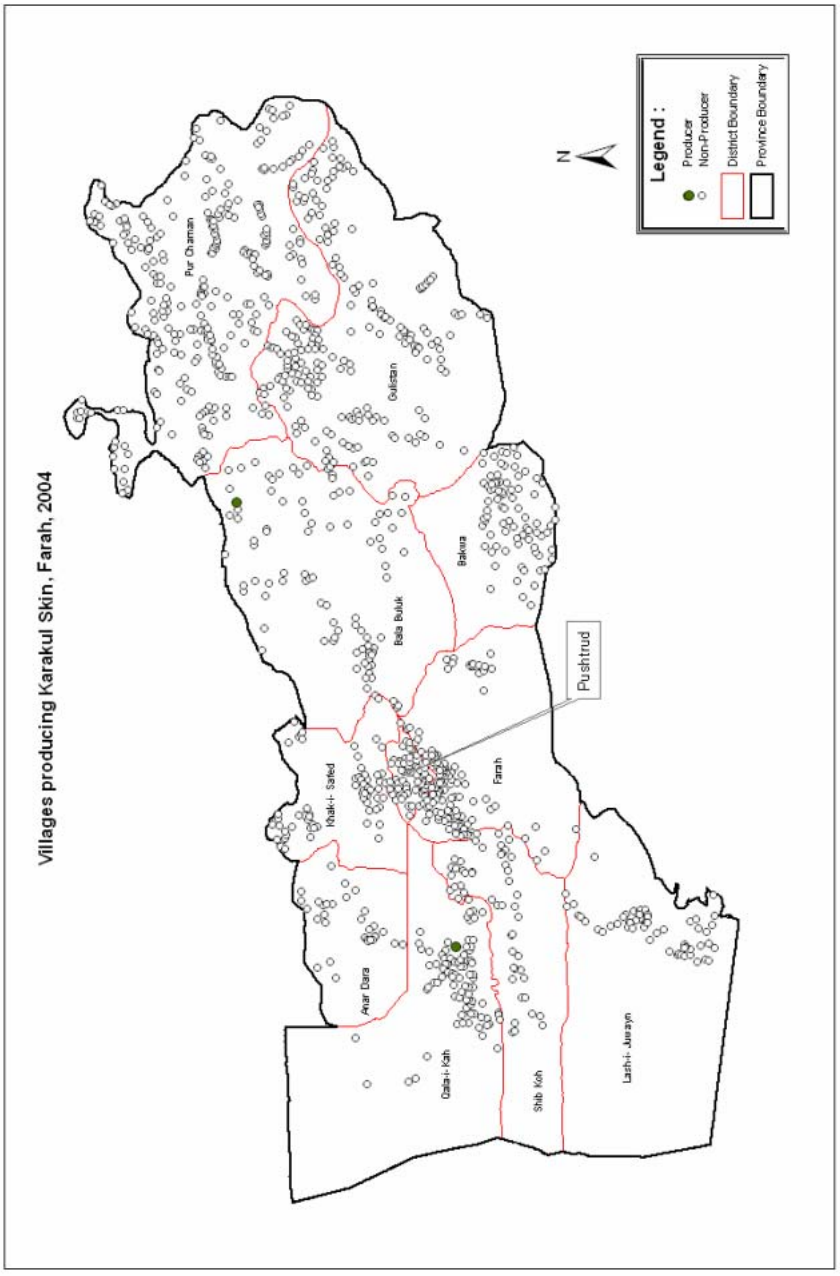
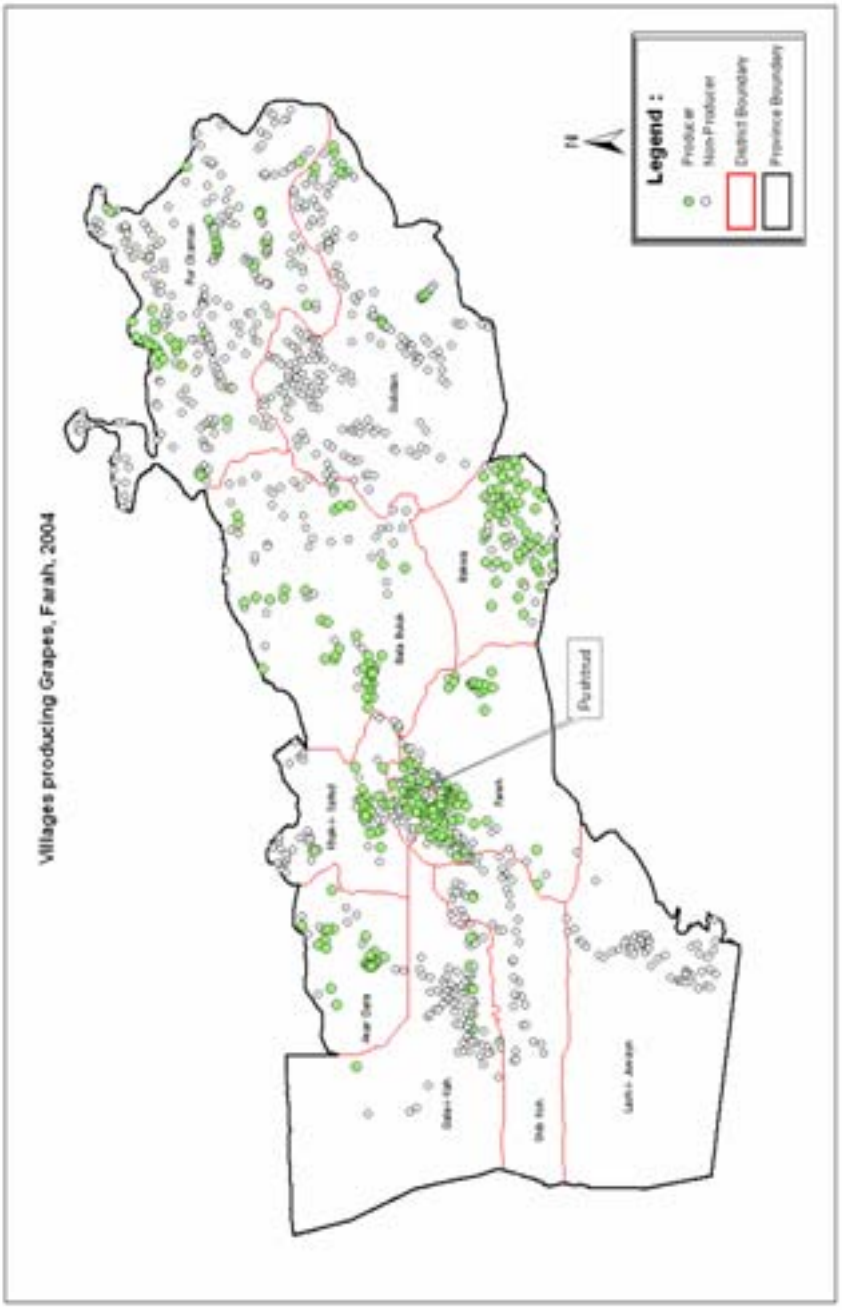
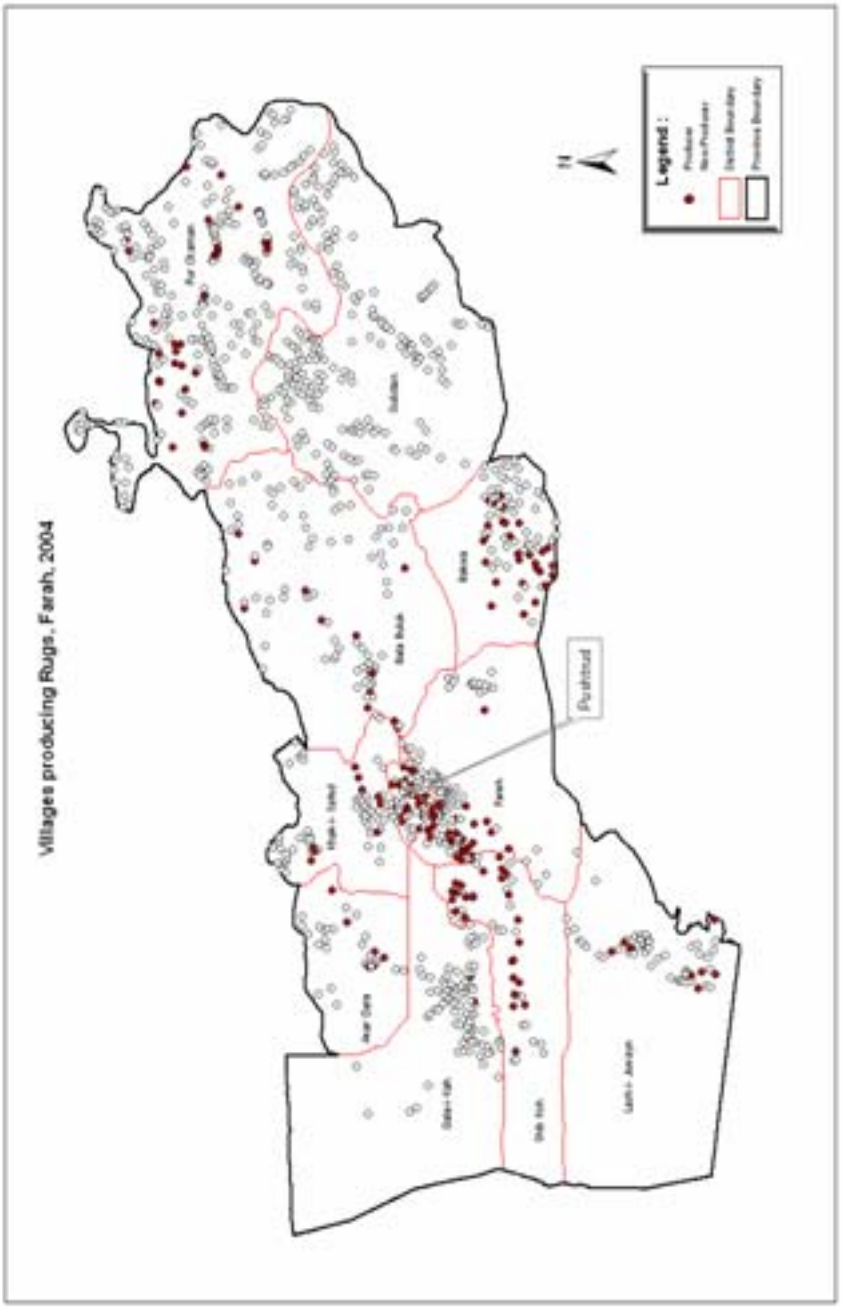

Villages producing Karakul Skin, Farah, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Pushtrud
Pur Chaman
Gulistan
Bakwa
Bala Buluk
Khak-i- Safed
Farah
Anar Dara
Dara-i-Kah
Shib Koh
Lash-i- Juwayn

Annex 26


Villages producing Grapes, Farah, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Pushtrud

Annex 27



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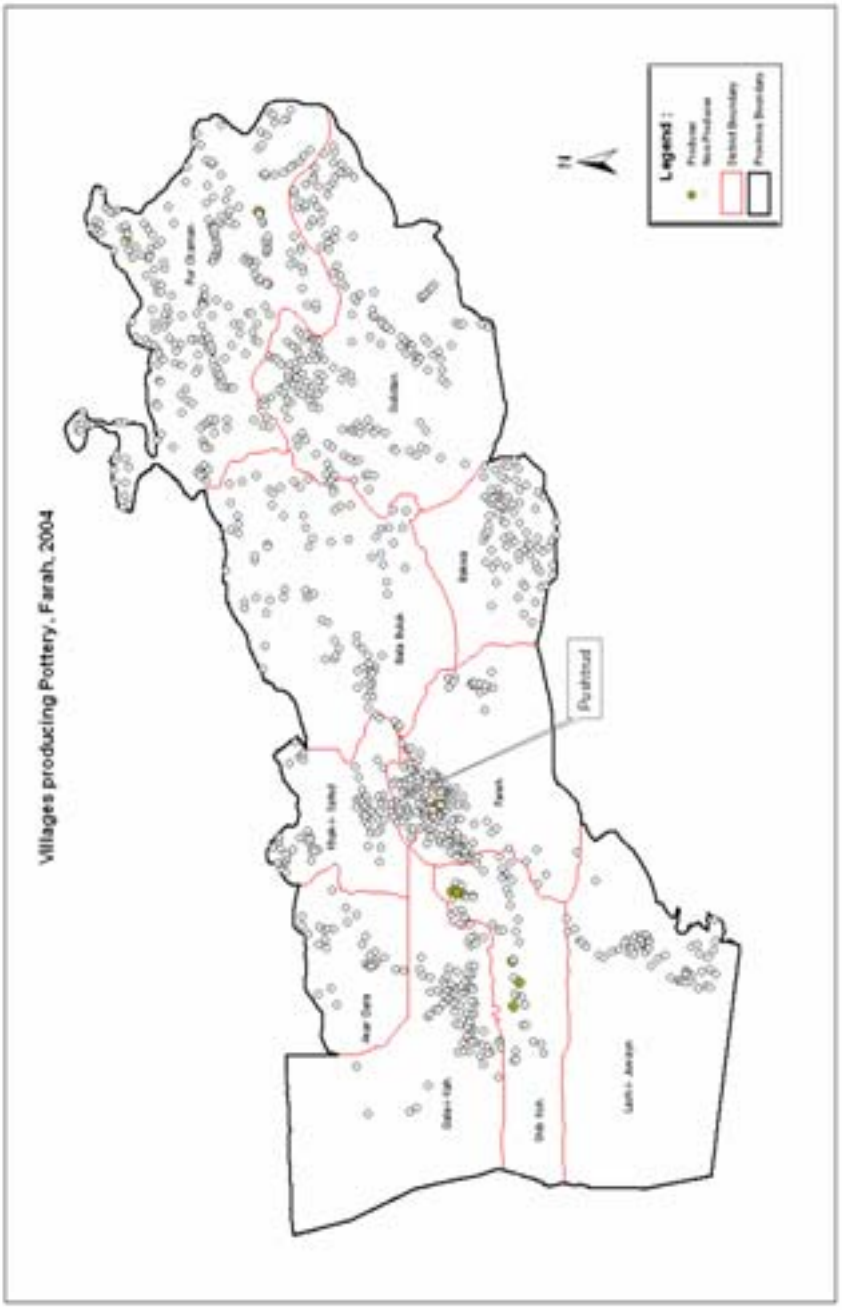

Annex 29