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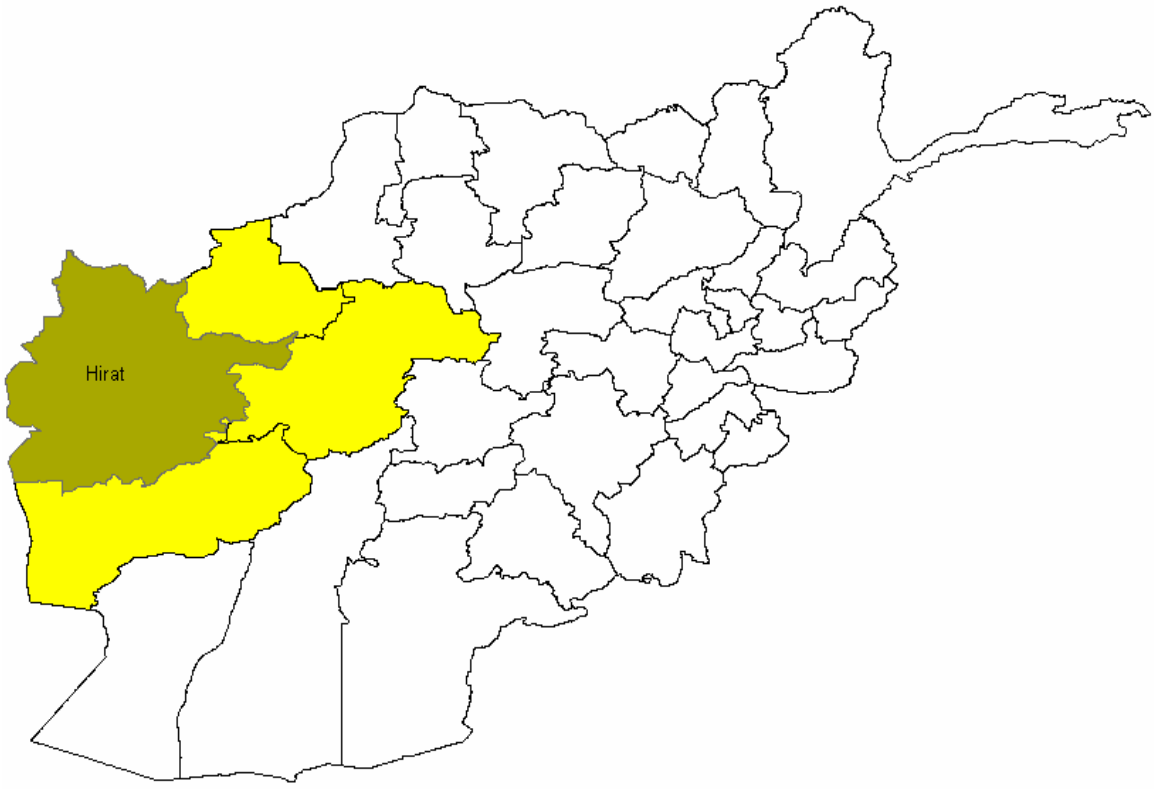


A Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile

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

Hirat

A Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile
Household Listing—2003

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

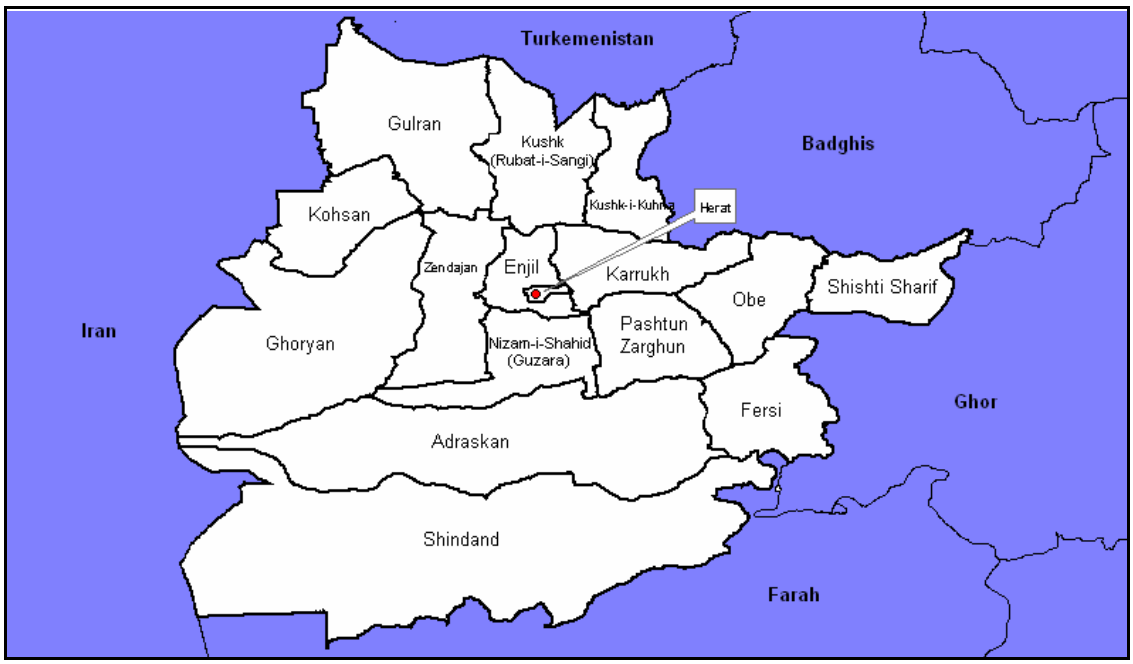
Under the Bonn Agreement, the United Nations agreed to assist the Government of Afghanistan in conducting a Population and Housing Census, the first Census in Afghanistan since 1979. As a leader in population and development issues, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has been entrusted with this 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

Hirat


Turkemenistan
Gulran
Kushk
(Rubat-i-Sangi)
Badghis
Kushk-i-Kuhna
Herat
Kohsan
Zendajan
Enjil
Karrukh
Obe
Shishti Sharif
Iran
Ghoryan
Nizam-i-Shahid
(Guzara)
Pashtun
Zarghun
Fersi
Ghor
Adraskan
Shindand
Farah

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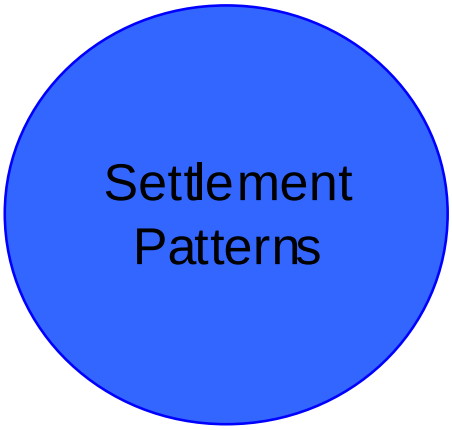


Located in the Western Region, Hirat is bordered by three provinces and two countries—Badghis to the northeast, Ghor to the east, Farah to the south, Iran to the west, and Turkmenistan to the north. It covers a land area of 55,869 squared kilometers, representing 8.56 percent of the total Afghan territory. It is the second largest province in the country, after Hilmand. The province is divided into 16 districts—the provincial center, Hirat, Injil, Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara), Pashtun Zarghun, Karrukh, Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi), Gulran, Kohsan, Ghoryan, Zendajan, Adraskan, Shindand, Fersi, Obe, Christi Sharif, and Kushk-I-Kunha.

Hirat is home to 7.6 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. With its 1,762,157 inhabitants, it is 2nd most populous province in the country, after Kabul (see Annex 1).

The population of Hirat is distributed among the 16 districts as shown in table 1 and figure 1[1]. The provincial center, Hirat, concentrates 22.6 percent of the population, Injil houses another 12.7 percent, and Shindand 10.5 percent. Together, the three districts account for 45.8 percent of the total population in the province.

[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.

The urban[2] population of Hirat represents 10 percent of the total urban population in the country. With its 457,278 urban dwellers, Hirat is the second most urbanized province in Afghanistan, after Kabul. The urban population is concentrated in six centers—Hirat, Ghoryan, Kushk, Obe, Karrukh, and Shindand[3]. Alone, the District of Hirat accounts for 87 percent of the urban population in the province. Ghoryan adds another 7.4 percent, so that together, these two districts concentrate more than 94 percent.

Table 1—Population, sex, and sex ratio, by district, province of Hirat, 2003[4]

District	Total		Males	Females	Sex ratio
	Number	Percent			
Provincial Center—Hirat	***397,456***	***22.56***	***199,106***	***198,350***	***100.38***
Enjil	224,607	12.75	113,525	111,082	102.20
Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	135,187	7.67	67,872	67,315	100.83
Pashtun Zarghun	90,817	5.15	46,016	44,801	102.71
Karrukh	58,594	3.33	29,226	29,368	99.52
Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	133,446	7.57	66,900	66,546	100.53
Gulran	106,983	6.07	53,055	53,928	98.38
Kohsan	57,782	3.28	28,687	29,095	98.60
Ghoryan	90,201	5.12	45,392	44,809	101.30
Zendajan	54,976	3.12	27,120	27,856	97.36
Adraskan	56,193	3.19	27,988	28,205	99.23
Shindand	185,418	10.52	92,285	93,133	99.09
Fersi	28,252	1.60	14,640	13,612	107.55
Obe	75,175	4.27	38,122	37,053	102.89
Chishti Sharif	25,428	1.44	12,875	12,553	102.57
Kushk-I-Kuhna	41,642	2.36	20,973	20,669	101.47
Total	***1,762,157***	***100.00***	***883,782***	***878,375***	***100.62***

The rural population of Hirat is comprised of 1,304,879 inhabitants distributed over 2,170 settlements of extremely varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as seven (3) people and the largest as many as 64,172[5].

---

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 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 Hirat is divided into 10 *nahias* and Ghoryan into four. The other four districts are comprised one *nahia* each.

4 Enumeration started on 11 August 2003 and ended on 7 November 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.

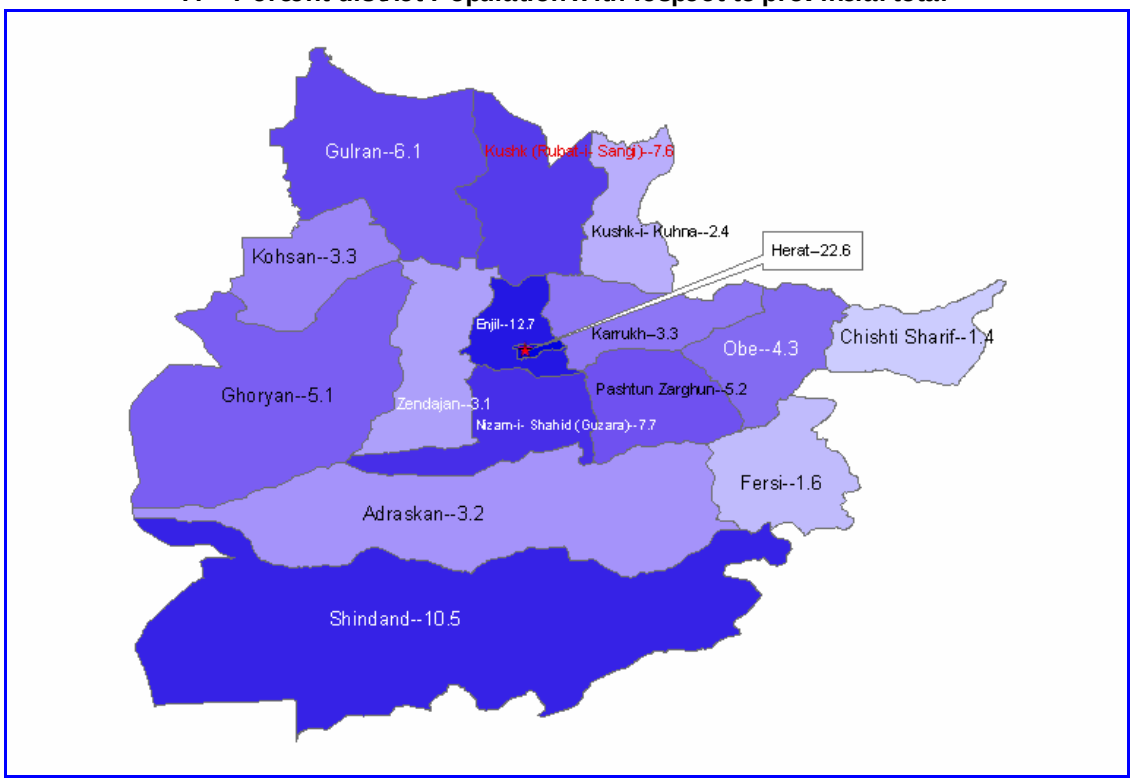
Figure 2 shows the distribution of the village population by size-class in the total province (panel A) and in each individual district (panel B).

At province level, the distribution is not as heavily skewed towards villages of very small sizes as in other provinces—Wardak, Logar, Bamyan, etc. On the contrary, the most remarkable feature of the spatial pattern of Hirat is the large number of villages with 1,000 population or more: 332 out of the total 2,170, i.e., 15 percent. It is only surpassed by the proportion of villages with 100-199 population, which represents 17 percent of the total (370 villages). At the bottom of the distribution, villages, with less than 100 population number only 225 and represent a little more than 10. This category of settlements is even smaller than the ones immediately above it, i.e., villages with 100-199 population, 200-299, and 300-399. Overall, the average village in Hirat has about 400 inhabitants.

The distributions by districts exhibit little variation—out of the 16 districts, 10 are very similar; what they have in common is a relatively big proportion of large-sized villages. This group of districts is comprised of Injil, Nizam-I-Shahid, Pashtun Zarghun, Kushk, Kohsan, Gulran, Ghoryan, Zendajan, Shindand, and Obe. In six of the 10 districts, the proportion of large-sized villages is even the biggest; it ranges from 18 percent to as much as 40 percent. In the remainder of the districts, the distributions assume the shape of a population pyramid with a large base; even though in some cases departures from the overall shape of a pyramid are obvious.

Figure 1—Population Settlements, Hirat, 2003

A— Percent district Population with respect to provincial total



B—Density: Population per km²

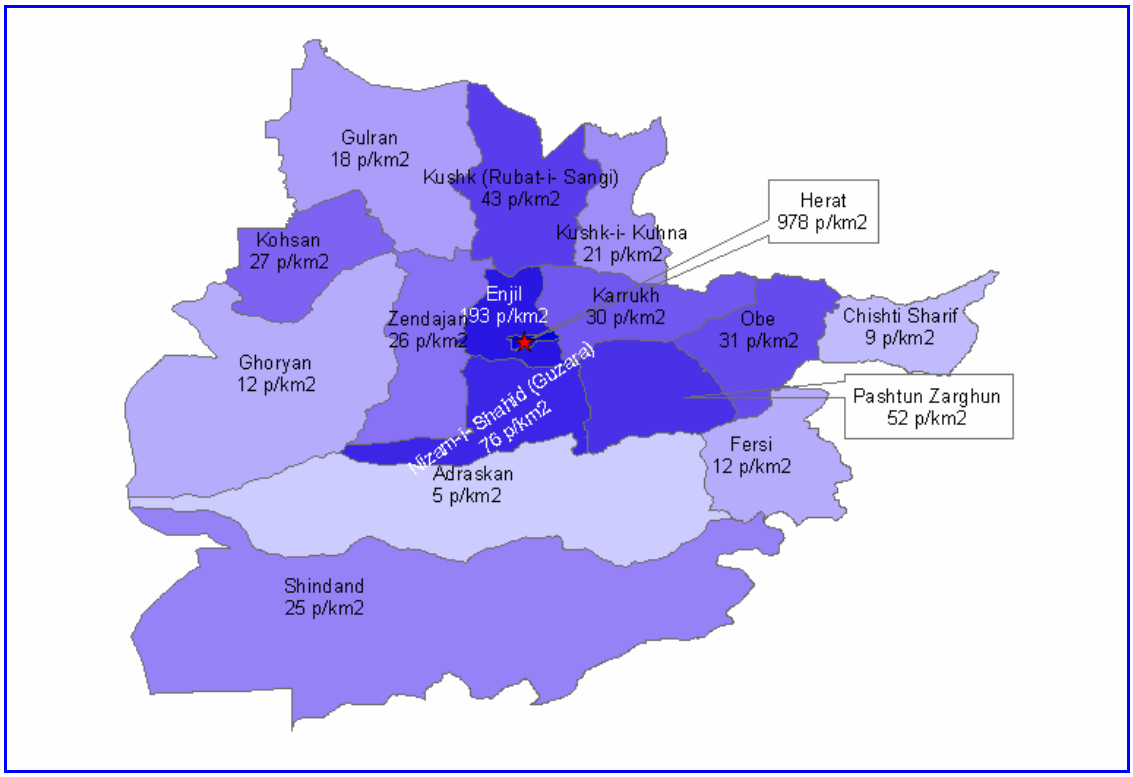
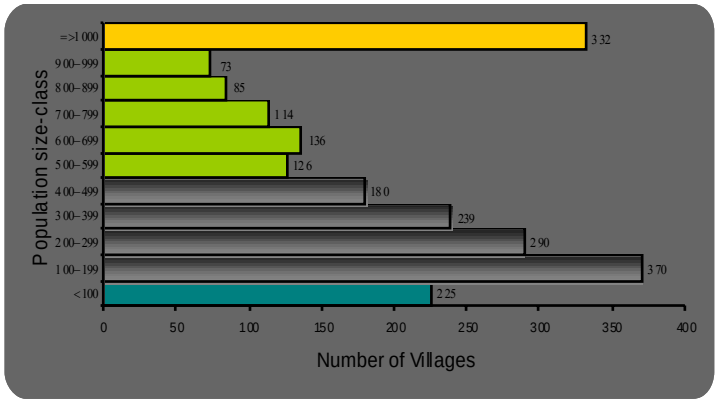


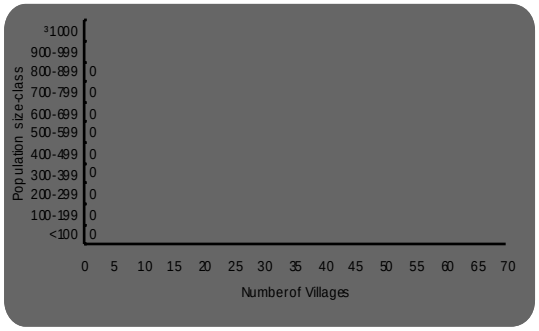
Figure 2—Distribution of the Rural population settlements by size-class, Hirat, 2003

A—Pronince

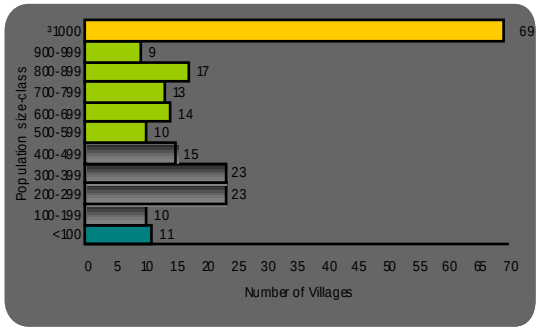


B—Districts

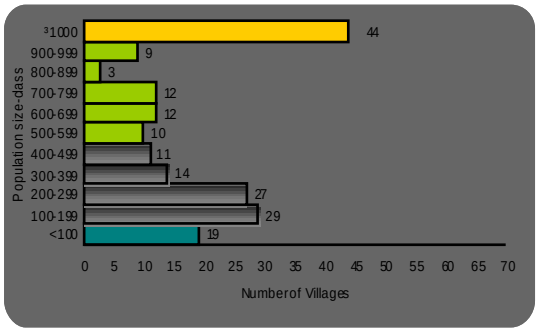
Provinical center—Herat



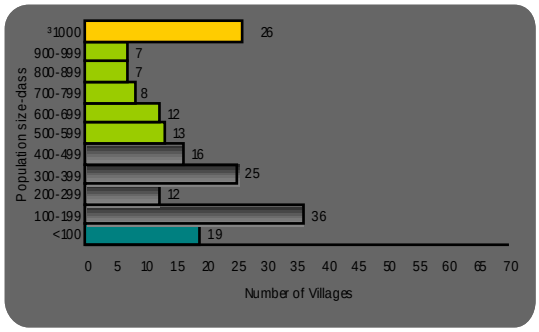
Enjil



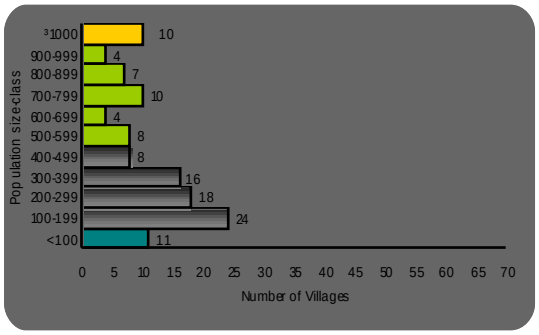
Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)



Pashtun Zarghun



Karrukh



Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)

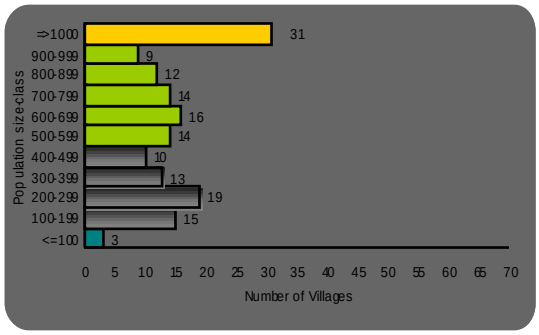
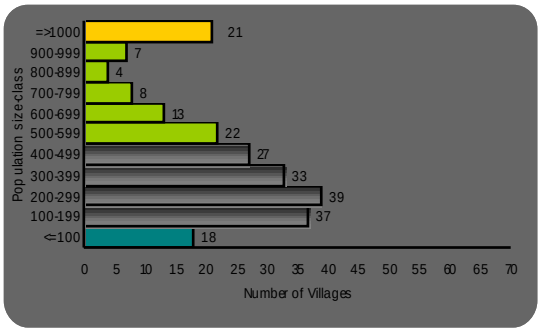
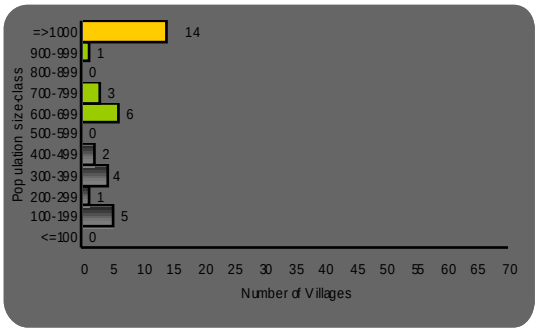


Figure 2 (Cont'd)—Distribution of the Rural population settlements by size-class, Hirat, 2003

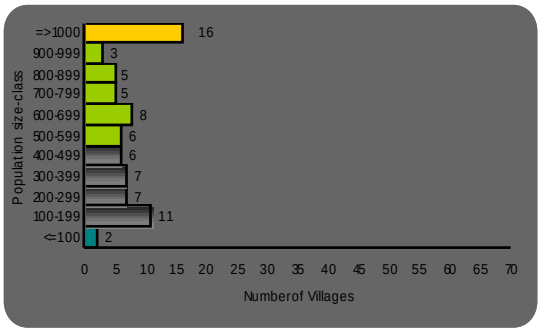
Gulran



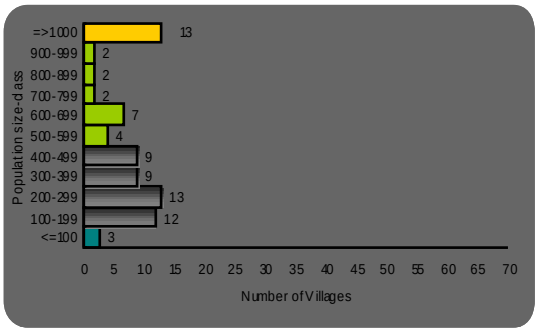
Kohsan



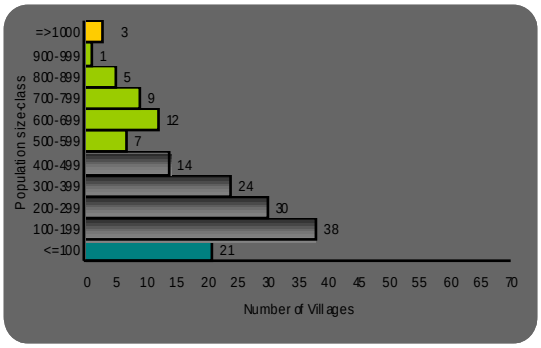
Ghoryan



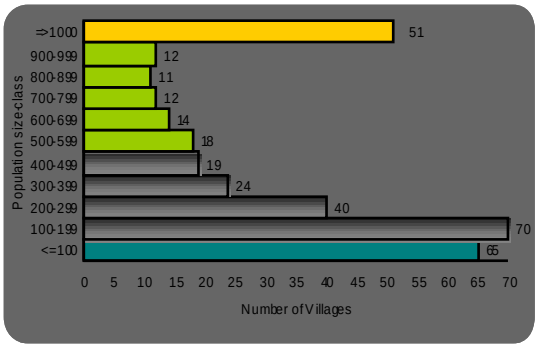
Zendajan



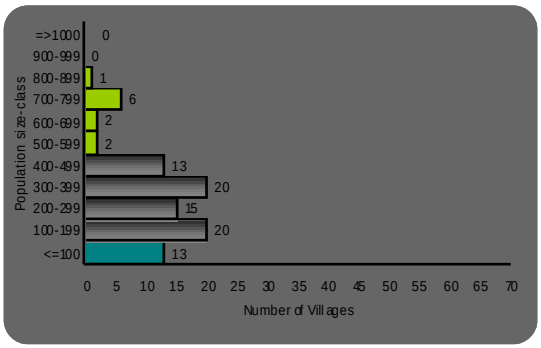
Adraskan



Shindand



Fersi



Obe

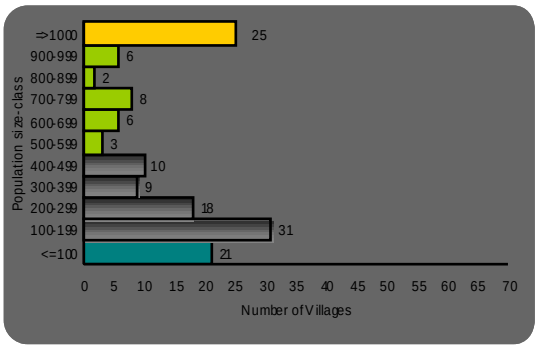
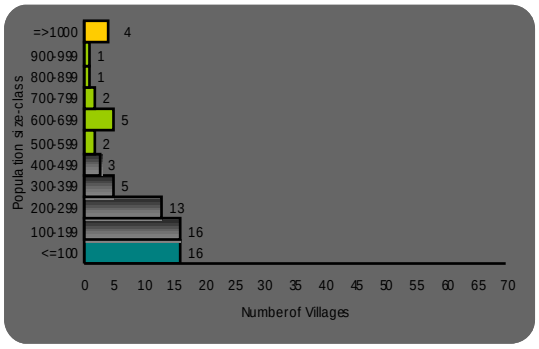
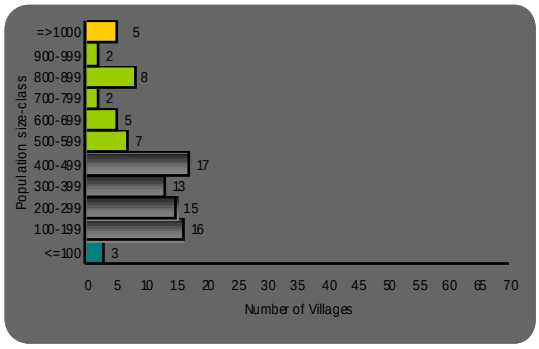


Figure 2 (Cont'd)—Distribution of the Rural population settlements by size-class, Hirat, 2003

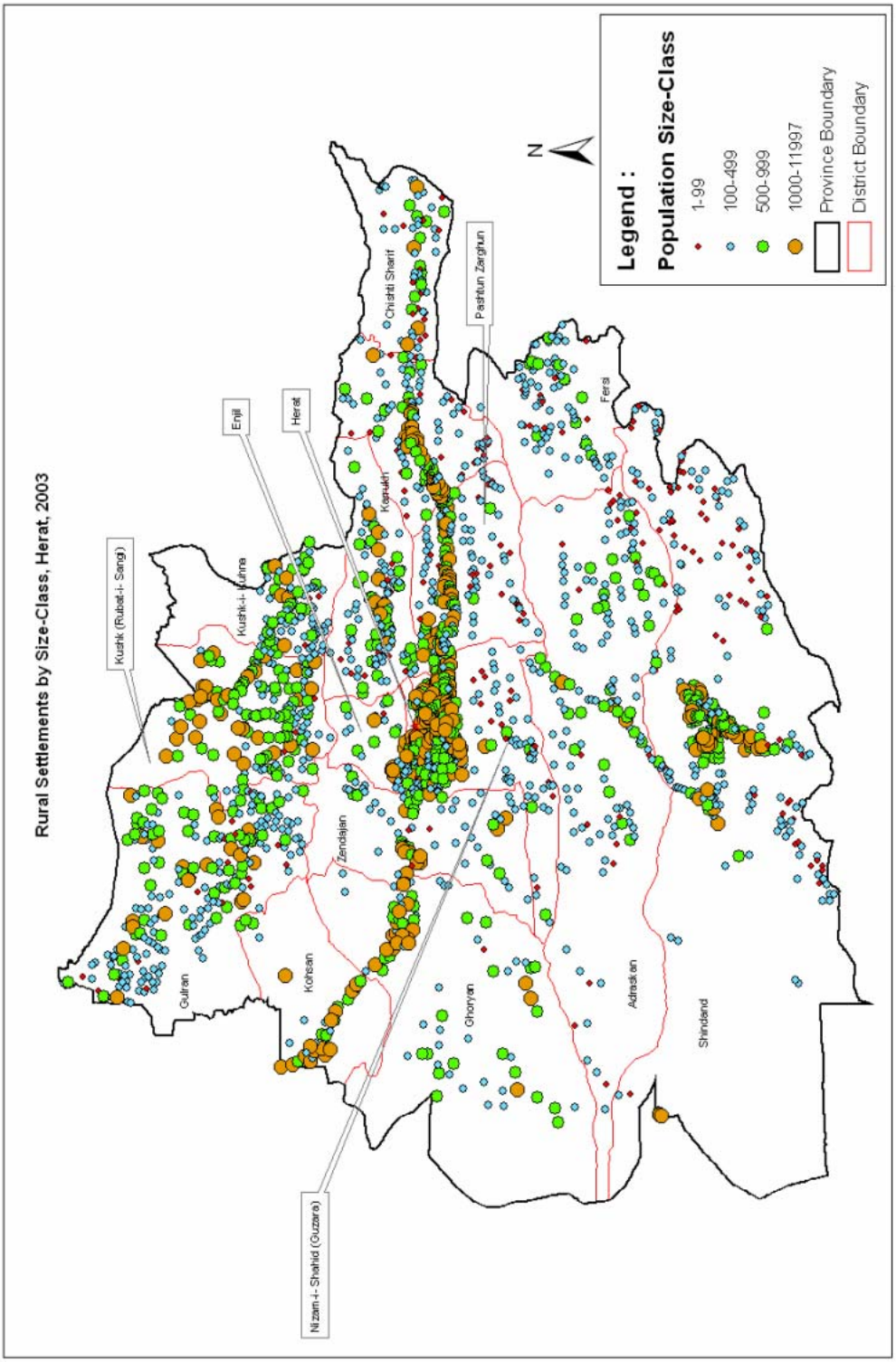
Chishti Sharif



Kushk-I-Kuhna



Map1


Rural Settlements by Size-Class, Herat, 2003
Legend :
Population Size-Class
1-99
100-499
500-999
1000-11997
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Kushk (Rubat-i- Sangi)
Enjil
Herat
Pashtun Zarghun
Chishti Sharif
Kushk-i- Kuhna
Kohsan
Zendajan
Ghoryan
Adraskan
Shindand
Fersi
Gulran
Nizam-i- Shahid (Guzara)

Demographic Characteristics

Age distribution

The distribution by age and sex of the population of Hirat 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. For instance, it is not readily understandable why the proportions of the 0-4 age groups for males should be that much lower than the corresponding proportions of the 5-9 and 10-14 age groups, or why the proportion of the 20-24 is so under-reported, in particular compared to the next age-groups. Other anomalies are also evident (see annex 5 for a comparison of the reported and adjusted age-distributions). While a deficit in the proportion of children below 10 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 under-estimation in the other age-groups.

The overall shape of the age-pyramid is typical of a pre-transition society—characterized by stable high fertility.

Clearly, in order for the age data to be useful to the planner, it needs to be adjusted.

> *"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*

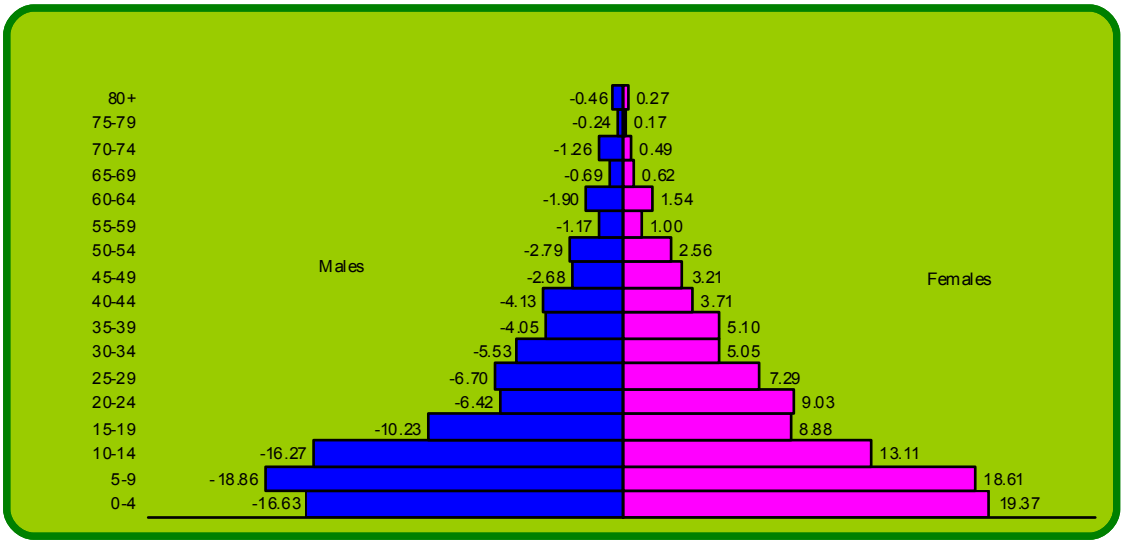
under-enumeration at this age and the second gross-over-enumeration. The balance of the two types of coverage errors represents net under-enumeration at this age[1]."

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, Hirat, 2003[2]—Reported

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
Age Group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	146,996	16.63	170,119	19.37	317,115	18.00
5-9	166,642	18.86	163,440	18.61	330,082	18.73
10-14	143,771	16.27	115,137	13.11	258,908	14.69
15-19	90,413	10.23	78,018	8.88	168,431	9.56
20-24	56,760	6.42	79,330	9.03	136,090	7.72
25-29	59,244	6.70	63,999	7.29	123,243	6.99
30-34	48,870	5.53	44,337	5.05	93,207	5.29
35-39	35,773	4.05	44,776	5.10	80,549	4.57
40-44	36,477	4.13	32,629	3.71	69,106	3.92
45-49	23,700	2.68	28,192	3.21	51,892	2.94
50-54	24,663	2.79	22,462	2.56	47,125	2.67
55-59	10,310	1.17	8,791	1.00	19,101	1.08
60-64	16,751	1.90	13,553	1.54	30,304	1.72
65-69	6,062	0.69	5,467	0.62	11,529	0.65
70-74	11,120	1.26	4,303	0.49	15,423	0.88
75-79	2,131	0.24	1,492	0.17	3,623	0.21
80+	4,099	0.46	2,330	0.27	6,429	0.36
Total	***883,782***	***100.00***	***878,375***	***100.00***	***1,762,157***	***100.00***

Figure 3—Population pyramid, Hirat, 2003—Reported



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

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

Correction of the age distribution of the 2003 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.

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, Hirat, 2003

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
Age Group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	179,980	20.36	174,594	19.88	354,575	20.12
9-May	149,741	16.94	145,324	16.54	295,065	16.74
10-14	120,716	13.66	117,009	13.32	237,726	13.49
15-19	97,163	10.99	94,066	10.71	191,229	10.85
20-24	66,393	7.51	77,822	8.86	144,215	8.18
25-29	51,121	5.78	64,707	7.37	115,829	6.57
30-34	46,262	5.23	48,899	5.57	95,160	5.40
35-39	39,483	4.47	39,717	4.52	79,200	4.49
40-44	33,641	3.81	33,863	3.86	67,504	3.83
45-49	27,320	3.09	26,618	3.03	53,938	3.06
50-54	19,805	2.24	17,778	2.02	37,583	2.13
55-59	15,624	1.77	13,300	1.51	28,924	1.64
60-64	12,875	1.46	11,060	1.26	23,935	1.36
65-69	10,235	1.16	7,854	0.89	18,089	1.03
70+	13,424	1.52	5,763	0.66	19,186	1.09
Total	***883,782***	***100.00***	***878,375***	***100.00***	***1,762,157***	***100.00***

Household size and sex ratio

The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) varies between 97.4 in Zendajan and 107.7 in Fersi, the average for the province being 100.6 (figure 5 below and the last column of table 1). There is no information that could explain why such a wide inter-district variation.

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

[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.

Figure 4—Population pyramid, Hirat, 2003—Adjusted.

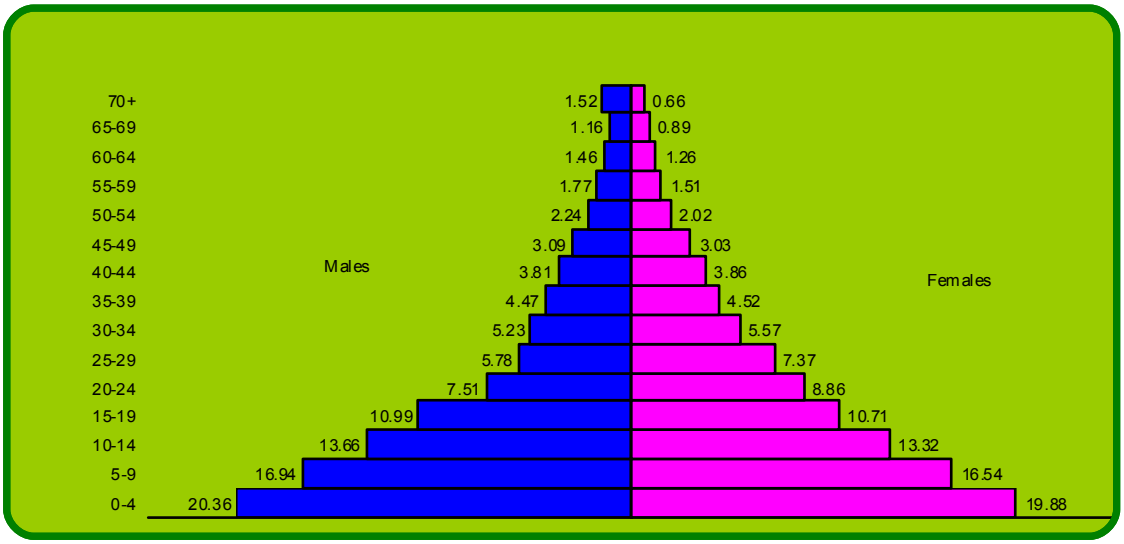
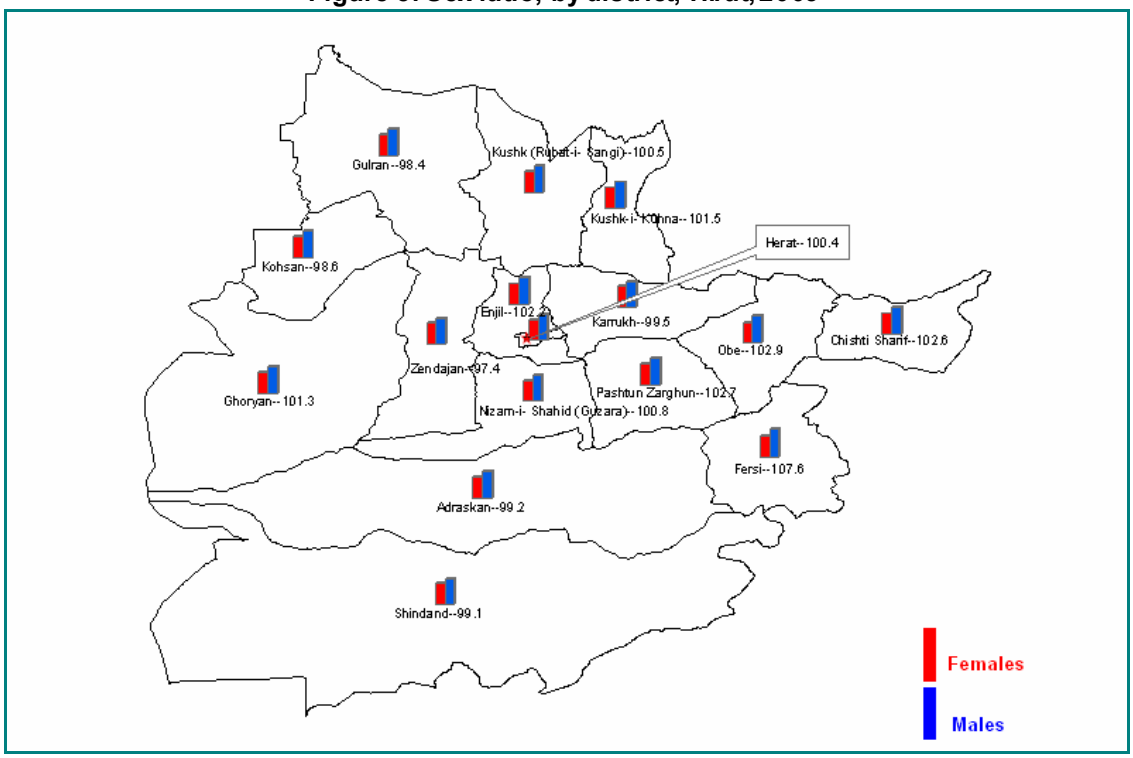


Figure 5. Sex ratio, by district, Hirat, 2003



Special age groups

Planners attach special interest to certain age groups. For fertility analysis, the total number of women 15 to 49 years of age—the childbearing ages—is more significant than

others; and the population 6 to 12—primary school ages—is important in educational research and planning, just to take these two examples. 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, Hirat, 2003

	Male		Female		Both sex	
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School age Population						
Primary — 6-12	192,912	22.6	187,149	21.8	380,061	22.2
Secondary — 13-18	125,274	14.7	120,452	14.0	245,726	14.3
College — 20-24	66,393	7.8	77,822	9.1	144,215	8.4
Population in the labor force						
Children — 8-14	177,071	20.7	171,695	20.0	348,767	20.4
Earlier working ages — 15-44	334,063	39.1	359,074	41.8	693,137	40.5
Later working ages — 45-59	62,748	7.3	57,697	6.7	120,445	7.0
Retirement — 60+	8,133	1.0	4,507	0.5	12,640	0.7
Voters — 18+	343,300	40.1	362,567	42.3	705,867	41.2
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	385,692	44.9	—	—

*= Women in the childbearing ages

Main languages spoken

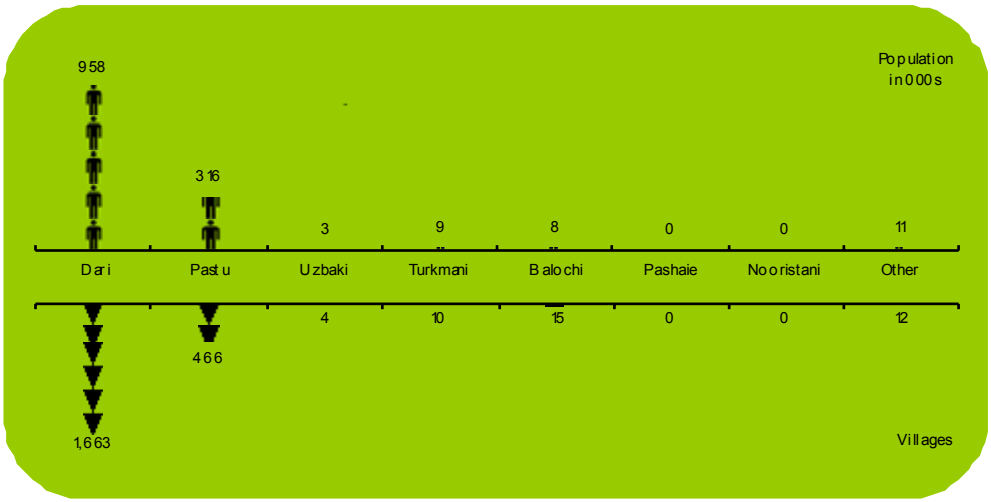
The Household Listing exercise did not collect any information on the ethnic background of the population. However, it included a question on the languages spoken by the majorities of the populations in the villages[6]. Of the seven languages listed (figure 6[7]), one—Dari—is spoken by 1,663 villages out of the 2,170, which represents more than three persons out of four. Pashto comes in second position, with 466 villages and 21.5 percent of the population. Together, these two languages are spoken by a 98 percent of the population and 97.7 percent of the villages. Languages spoken by the remaining minority are Turkmani and Uzbaki.

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

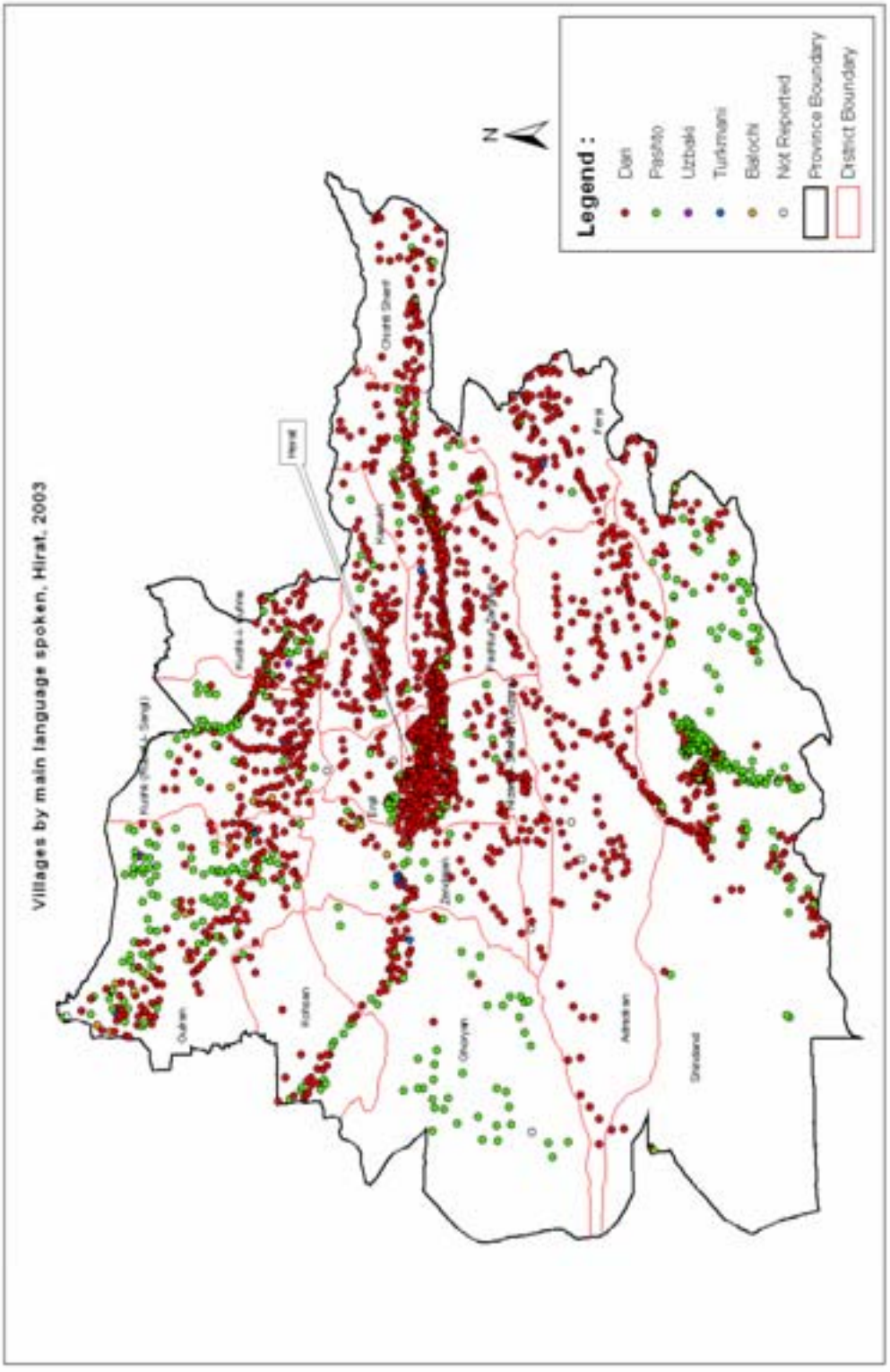
6 The question on language was not asked from the urban population.

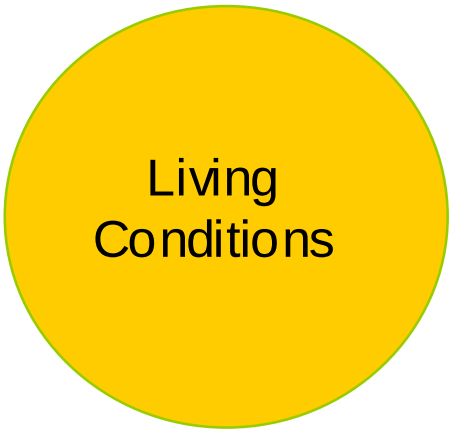
7 A seventh categories includes all other, unspecified, languages

Figure 6—Population and villages, by main language spoken, Hirat, 2003



Map2


Villages by main language spoken, Hirat, 2003
Legend :
Dari
Pashto
Uzbaki
Turkmani
Balochi
Not Reported
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N



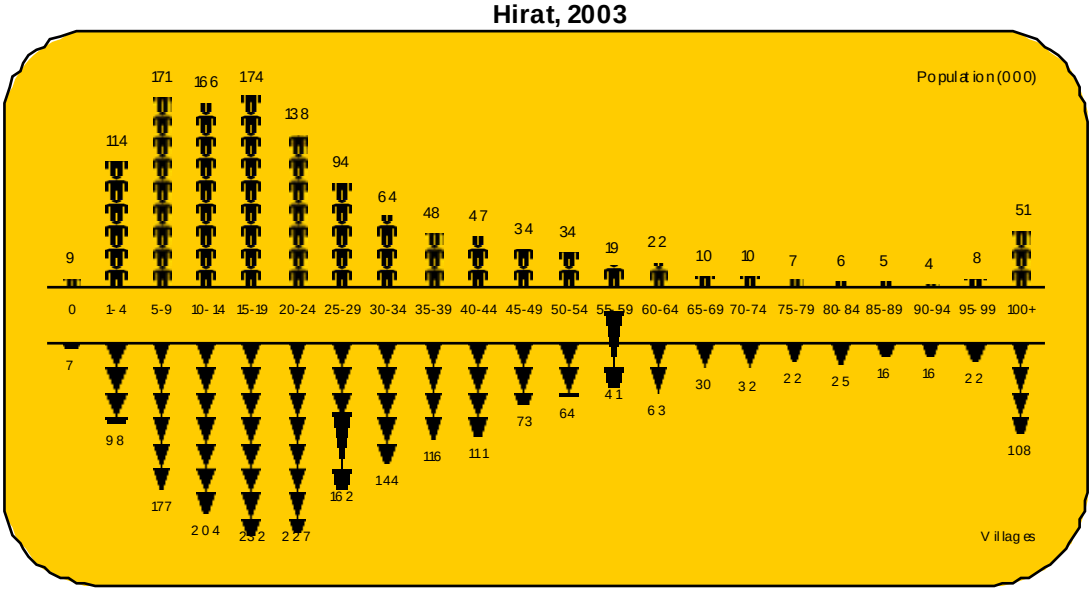
Other useful information collected during the Household Listing exercise concerned the locations of the villages with respect to their respective district centers, the types of roads, and the topography. Even though no information was obtained on the social situation of the population, the data collected 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 in terms of their accessibility by car.

The distribution by distances from the provincial centers clearly does not show a reasonable degree of accessibility with respect to those services that can only be provided by a district center, at least compared to other provinces. The proportions of the populations living in the district centers or within less than five kilometers is exactly 10 percent. Those that live 5-9 kilometers away from their district centers, represent about 14 percent. Together, they account for less than one-fourth of the population. Altogether, half of the population lives about 17 kilometers away form their respective district centers, and the other half at more than 17 kilometers. In addition, 439 villages and more than 176,000 population live isolated, at more than 50 kilometers from their district

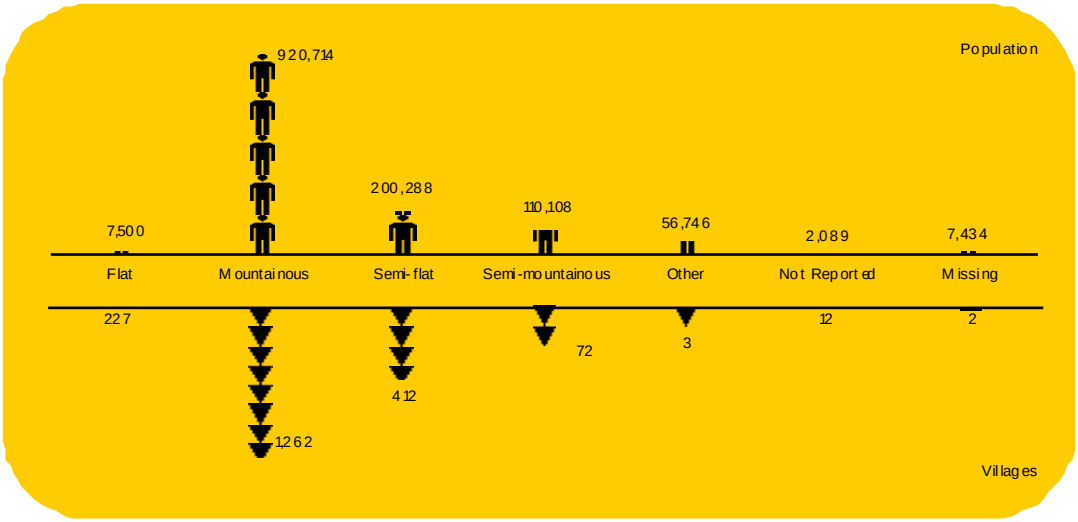
centers, including 108 villages and more than 51,000 population that are situated at more than 100 kilometers.

Figure 7—Population and villages, by distance from the district center, Hirat, 2003



These difficulties are compounded by the nature of the terrain and the availability of transportation. As figure 8 shows, of the 2,170 villages, only 5 are located on flat terrain. Those living in mountainous areas represent more than 70 percent of the population; and even though the rest of the population lives on semi-flat or semi-mountainous terrain, there is no indication that the nature of the terrain is such that access to the various services that the population may need is easy enough.

Figure 8. Population and villages, by topography of the village, Hirat, 2003



This is further reflected in the types of roads available (figure 9). Of the 2,170 villages, only 1,271, housing 69 percent of the rural population of Hirat are accessible by road at all year-round. More than a third of the villages (26 percent of the population) are accessible by car in some seasons, and the remainder—3.9 of the population and about 8.7 percent of the villages—don't have any roads at all.

Figure 9—Population and villages by type of road, Hirat, 2003

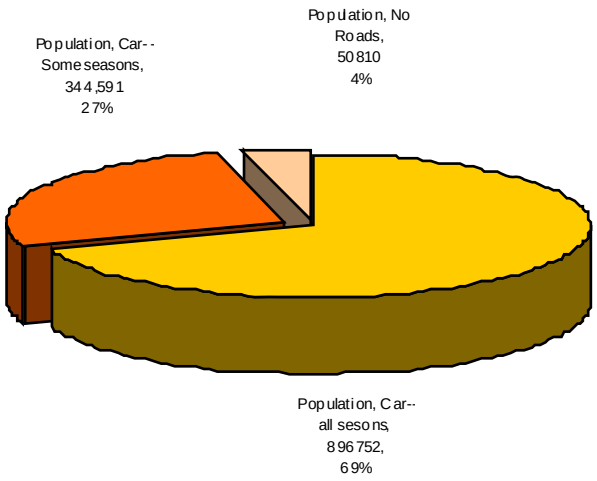


Figure 10 presents information on the distances separating villages from certain social services: schools, health centers, drugstores, post offices, public phones, and mills.

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, than for the secondary, than for high schools[1].

Primary schools exist in 411 villages out of the 2,170, which represents a comparatively high 21.9 percent. Students who must travel up to five kilometers to reach the closest

[1] Literacy courses and rural schools have been dropped from this analysis because of excessive rates of non-response—18.2 percent for literacy courses and 15.3 percent for rural schools. The most plausible explanation for such high non-responses rates would that respondents do not know the difference between an ordinary primary school and a rural school. As regards, literacy courses, they may not even know the meaning of the concept.

primary school represent close to two out of five. For more than three students out of five, 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—about 24 percent.

Secondary schools exist in 129 villages, which represents 5.9 percent of the population. Students who must travel up to five kilometers to reach the closest school represent 30 percent. But those that can be considered as isolated with respect to their secondary schools—more than 10 kilometers from the closest secondary school—represent 43 percent, as compared to 24 percent for primary schools.

For high schools, access appears to be less easy. This type of school exists in only 38 villages representing only 1.8 of the total. Students who must travel five kilometers or less to get to their high school represent 16.2 of the population. Another 14.2 percent must travel between five and 10 kilometers; but those who must cover longer distances—more than 10 kilometers—represent not far from two out of three.

Health services

The spatial distribution of the health infrastructure is more dispersed than for educational centers (panels F & G). Health centers exist in 57 out of the 2,170 villages, and dispensaries in 100. Drugstores exist in 156 villages. The proportions of the populations not having to travel outside their own villages to seek medical attention is only 4.6 percent for health centers, and 8.2 percent for dispensaries. As for drugstores, they are located in-village for about 11 percent of the population. Furthermore, health centers are located at less than five kilometers for only 17 percent of the population. The corresponding proportions for dispensaries and drugstores are respectively 18.5 percent and 20 percent. Overall, accessibility to health care, be it a health center, a dispensary or a drugstore, is rather difficult for large proportions of the population, inasmuch as more than half must travel more than 10 kilometers to get it.

Post office & public phones

Post offices exist in eight villages, and public phones in 15, servicing respectively 1.5 percent and each. Populations living at less than five kilometers from the closest post

office or public phone are 5.9 percent and 7.7 percent respectively. In sum, for 84 percent of the population, the closest post office is located at more than 10 kilometers. The corresponding proportion for public phones is close to four persons out of five.

Mills

Mills tend to be relatively more available to the populations than any of the facilities mentioned above (panel K). They exist in 980 villages out of the 2,170 and cater to the needs of 672,004 population, representing more than half of the inhabitants. Furthermore, 27.5 percent of the population don't have to travel more than five kilometers to reach the closest mill.

Radio & television

Access to radio is almost universal—98 percent of the populations either have a radio set or live in a village that has it. For TV, however, access is available for 55 percent of the population. This latter proportion, however, is considerably larger than in most of the other provinces, including the most urbanized ones. It goes without saying that public information efforts and media campaigns must take this fact into consideration.

Figure 10—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Hirat, 2003

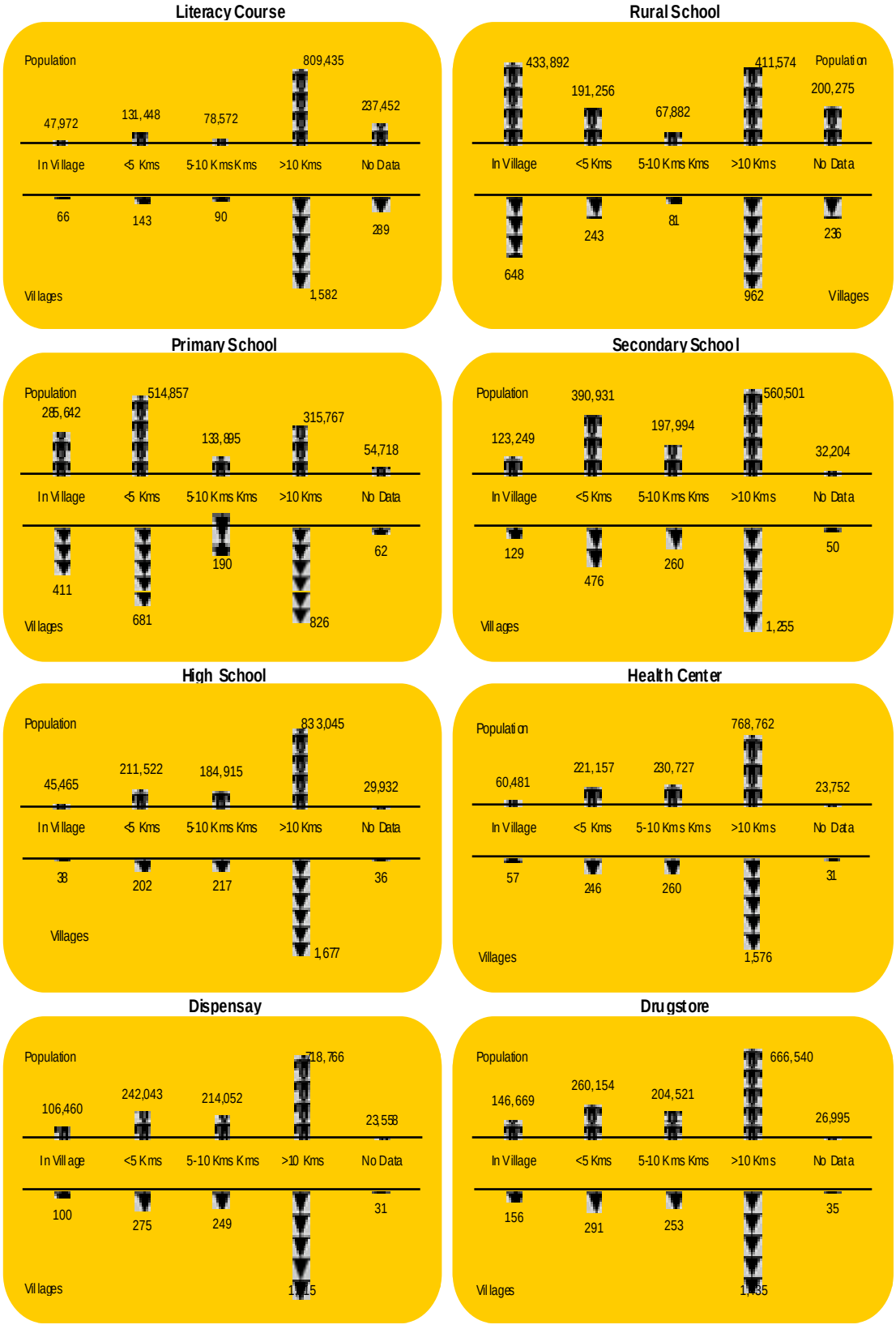


Figure 10 (Cont'd)—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Hirat, 2003

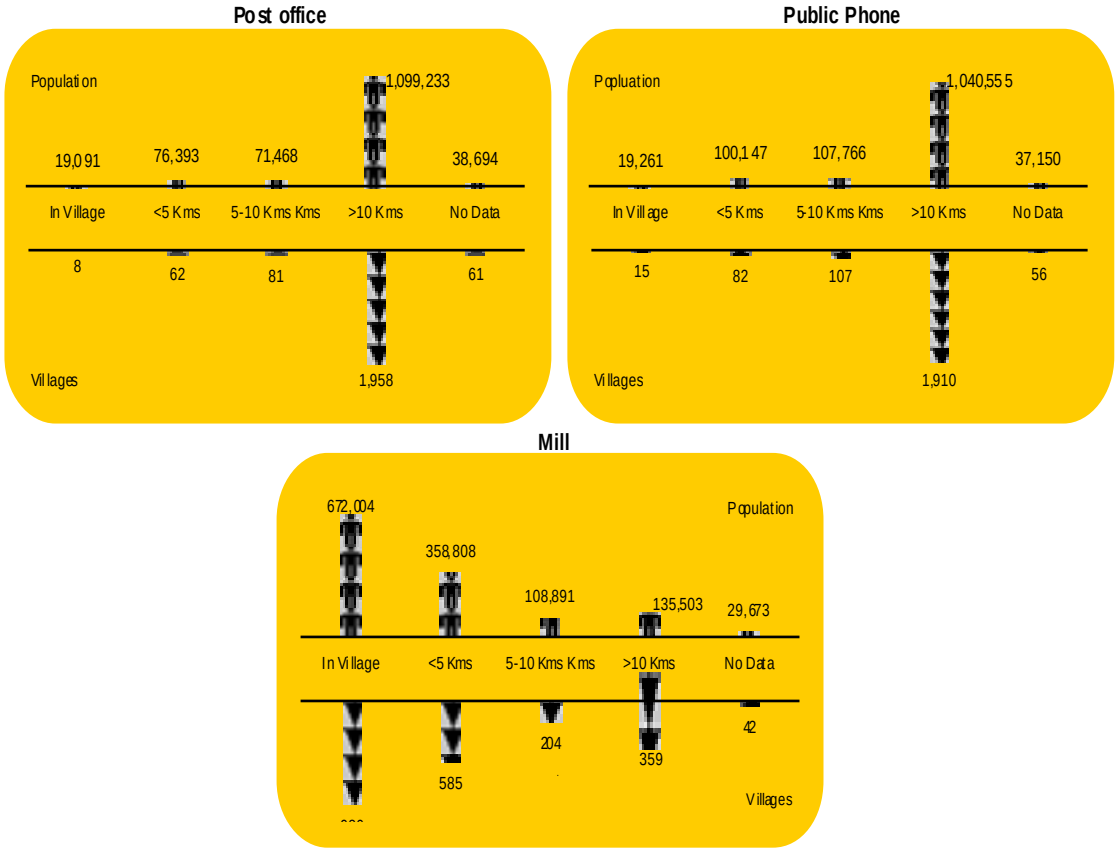
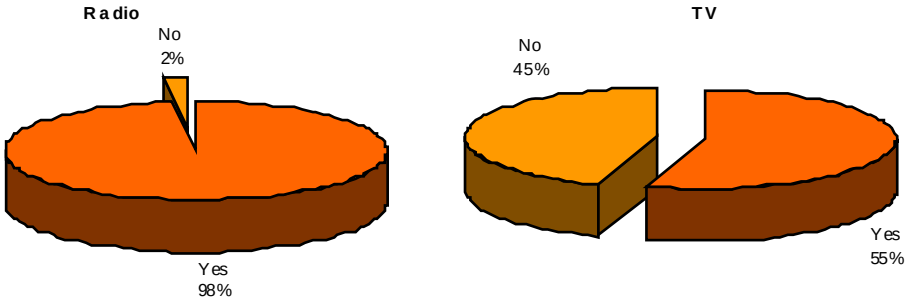
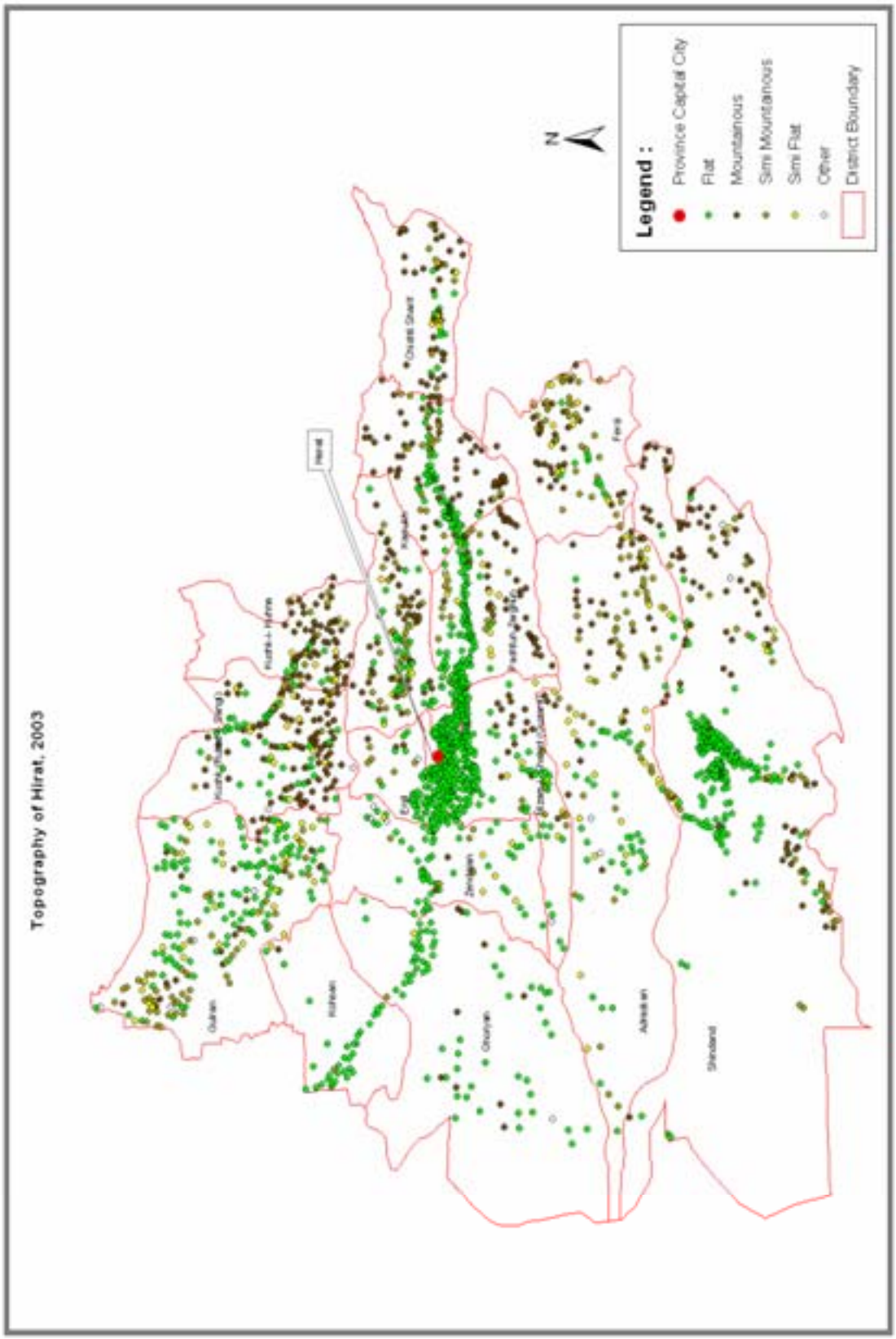


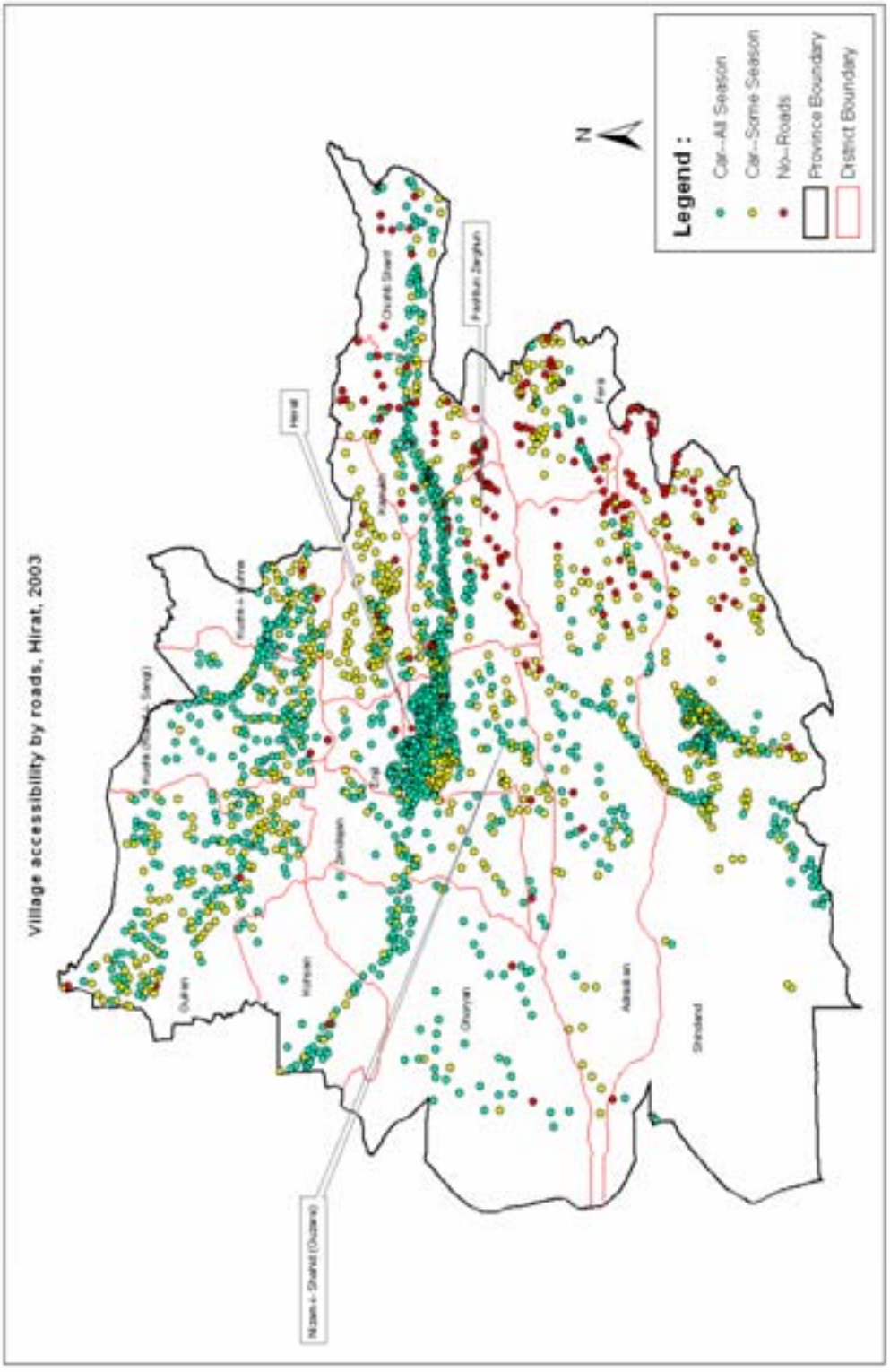
Figure 11—Proportion of the population living in villages where there are radios or radios or TVs, Hirat, 2003



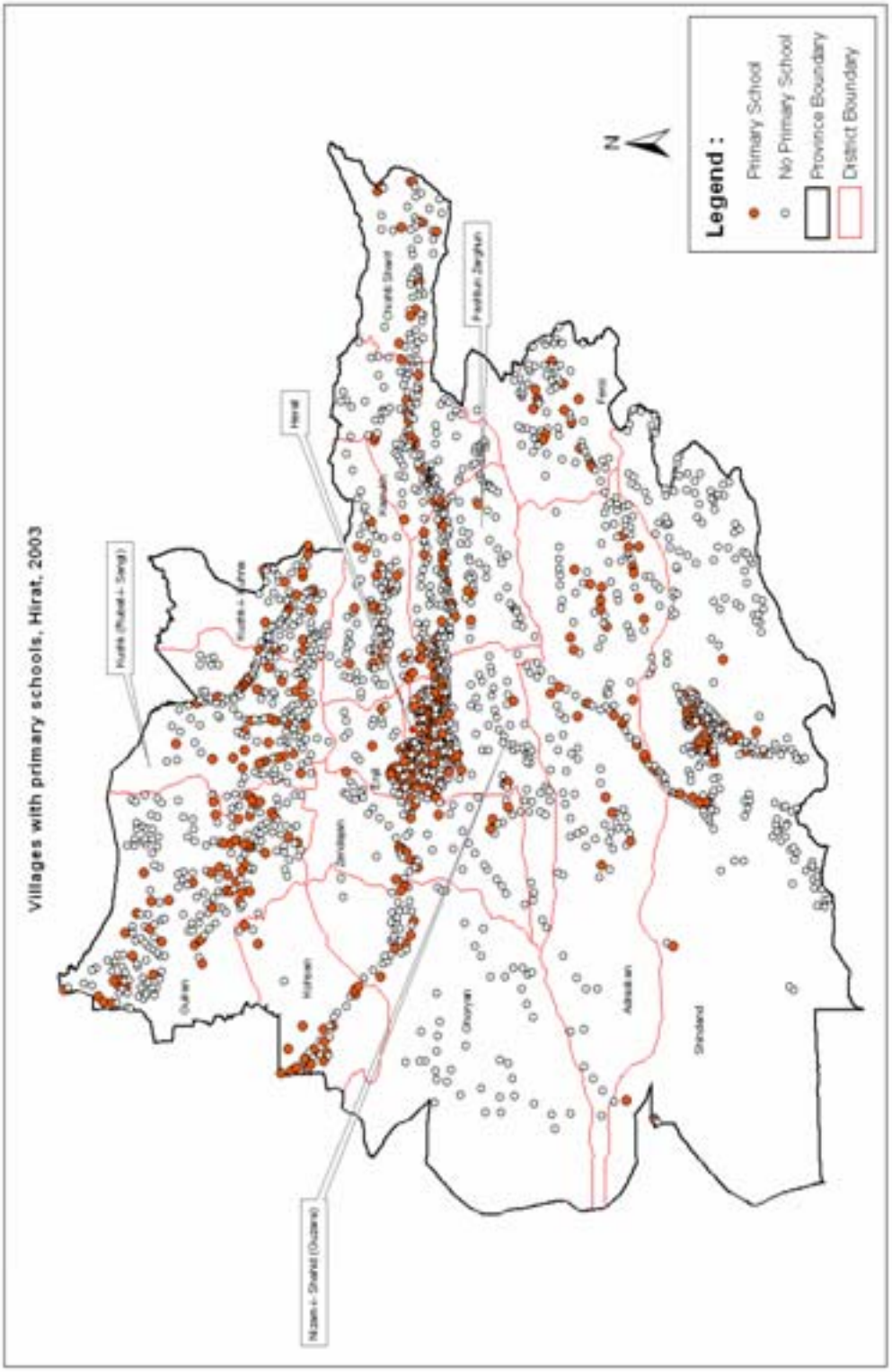
Map3


Topography of Hirat, 2003
Legend :
Province Capital City
Flat
Mountainous
Simi Mountainous
Simi Flat
Other
District Boundary
N

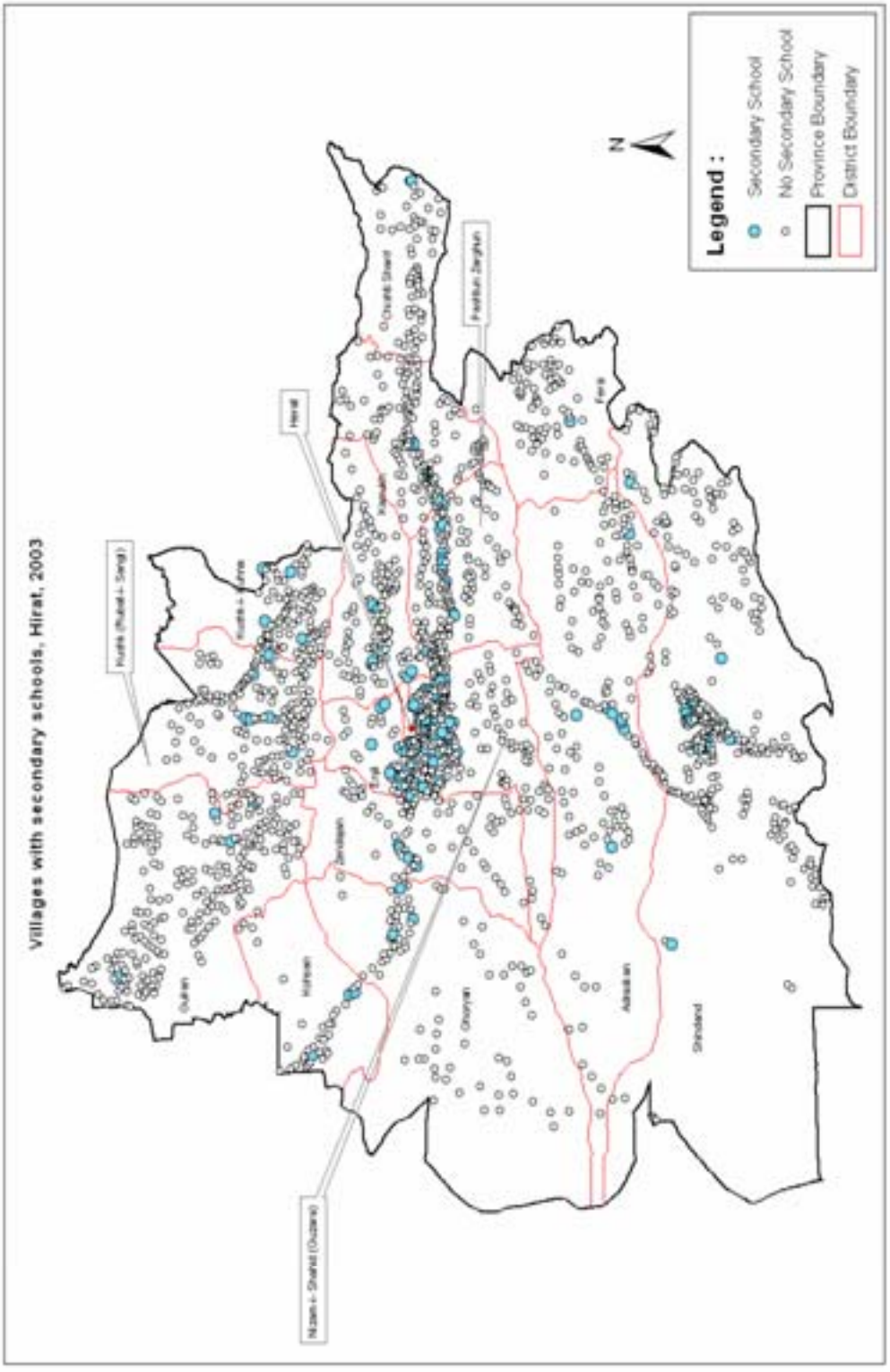
Map4


Village accessibility by roads, Hirat, 2003
Legend :
Car--All Season
Car--Some Season
No--Roads
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N

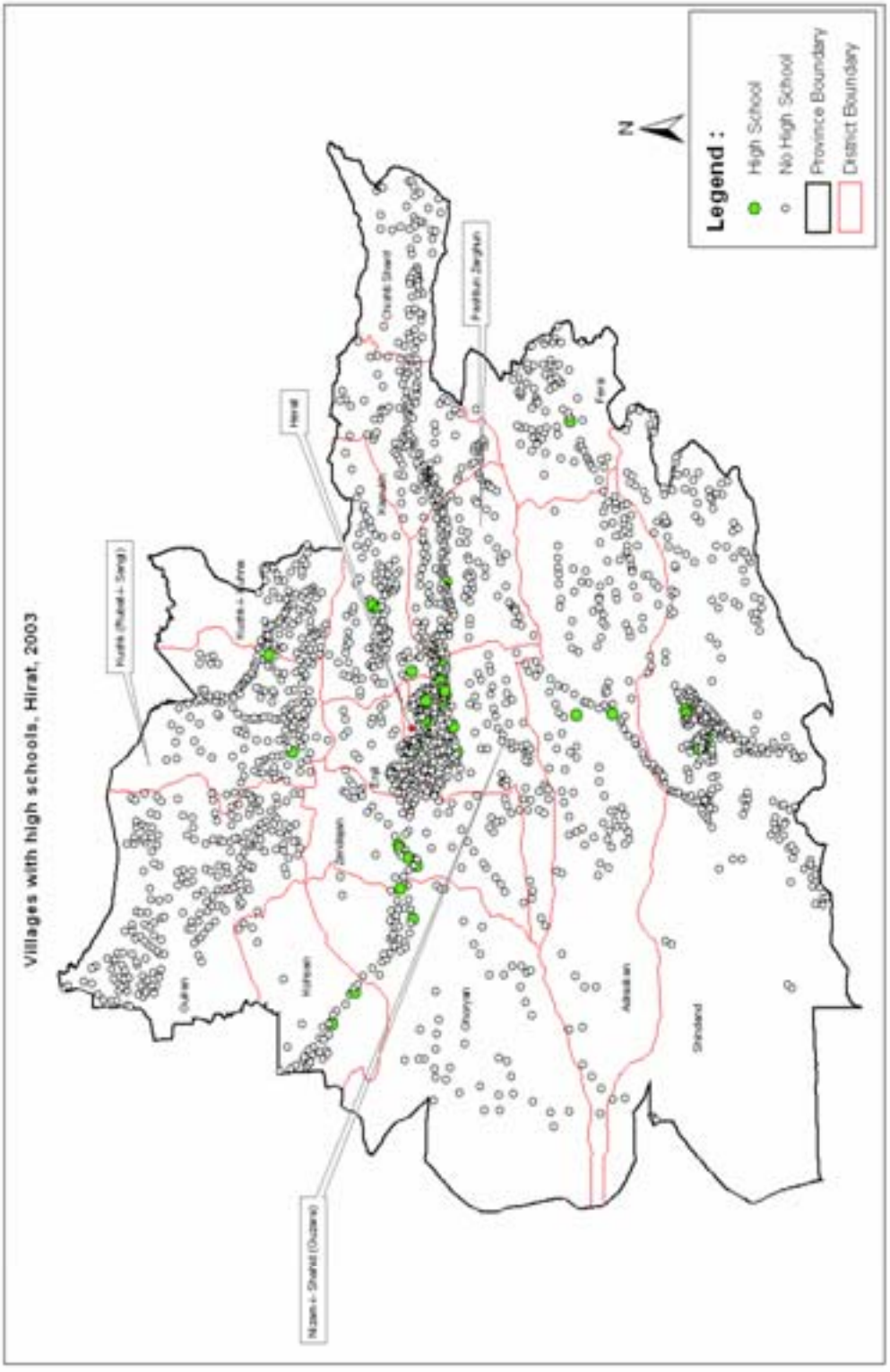
Map5


Villages with primary schools, Hirat, 2003
Legend :
Primary School
No Primary School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N

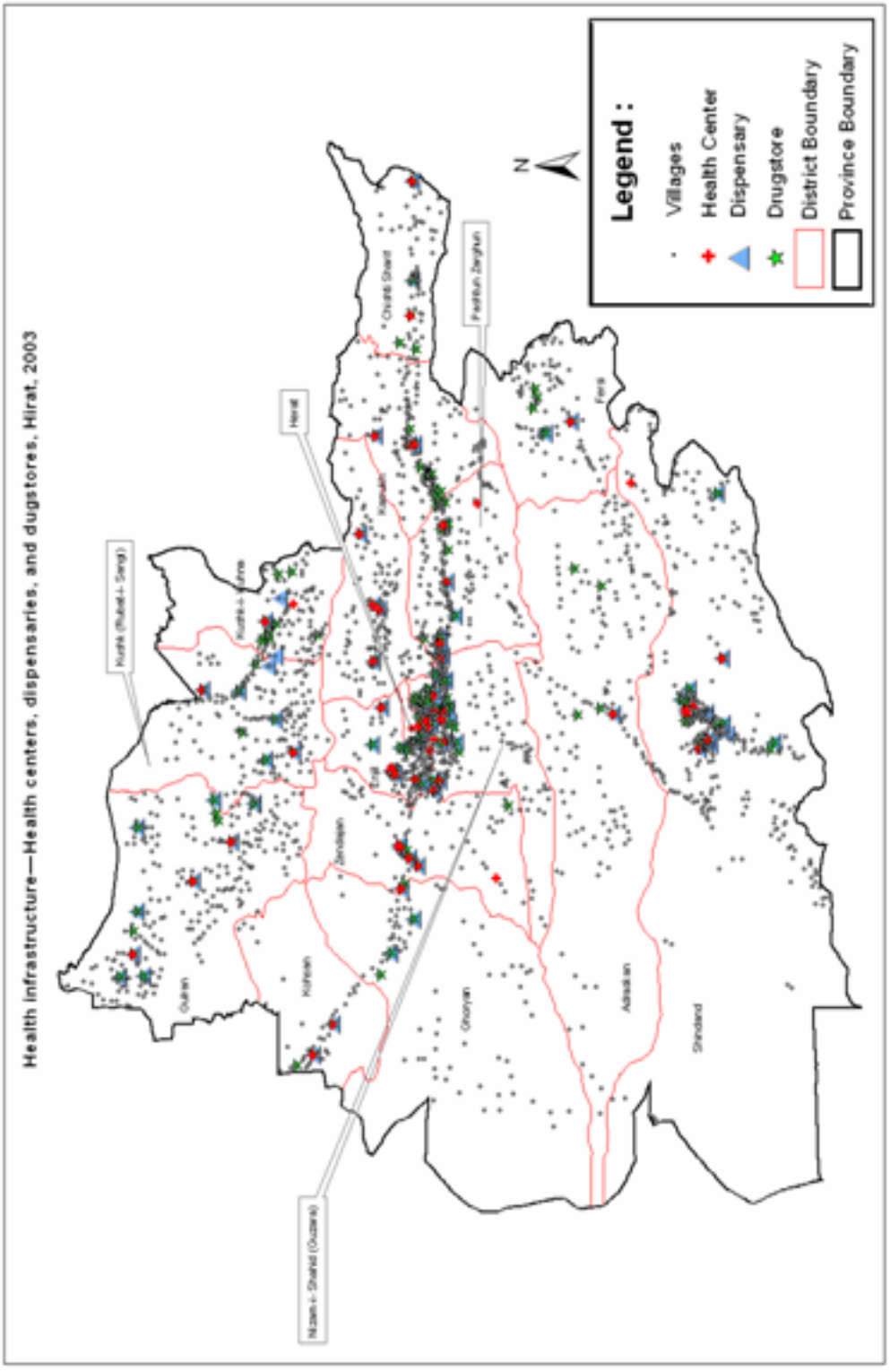
Map6


Villages with secondary schools, Hirat, 2003
Legend :
Secondary School
No Secondary School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N

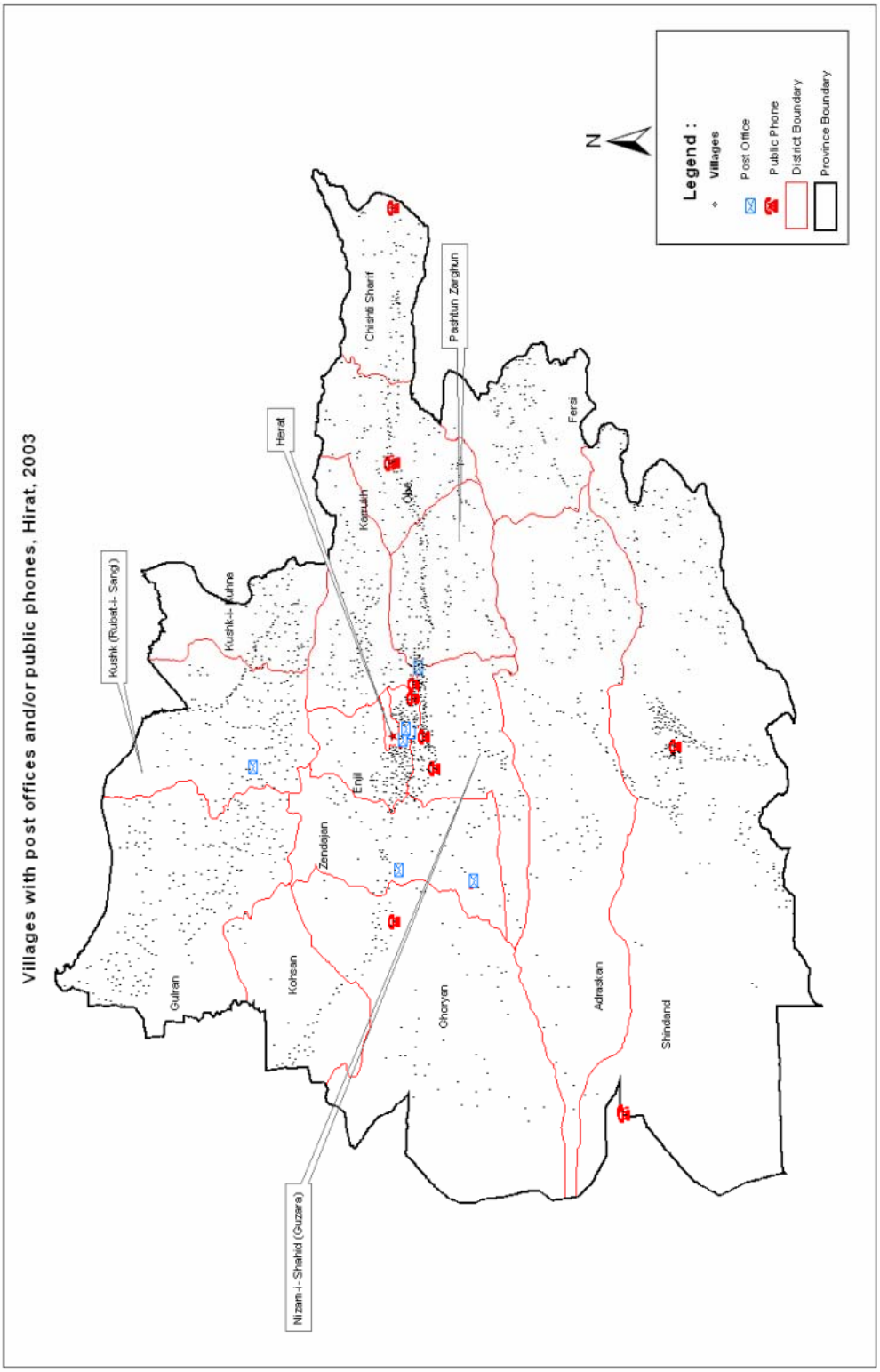
Map7


Villages with high schools, Hirat, 2003
Legend :
High School
No High School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N

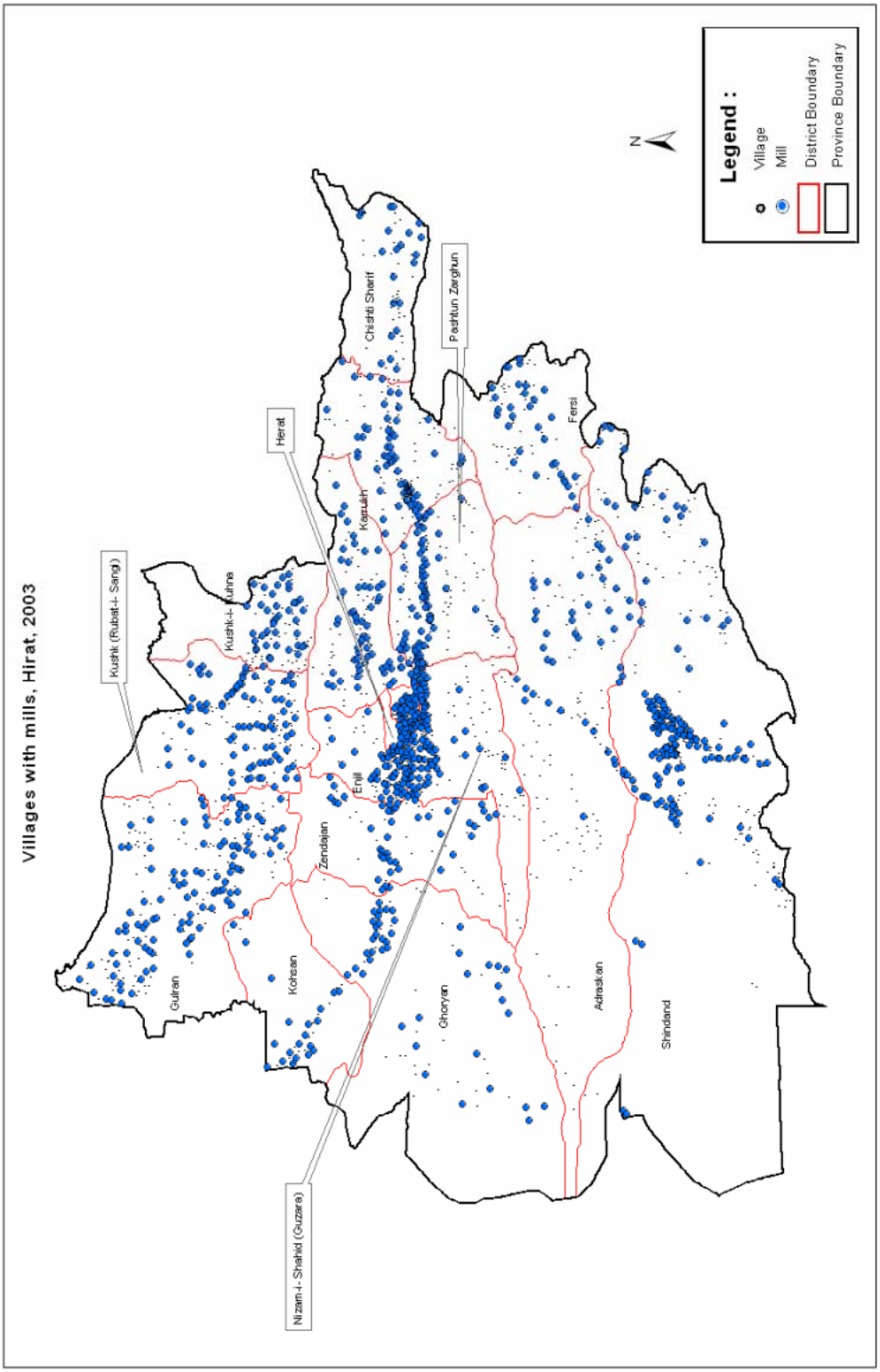
Map8


Health infrastructure—Health centers, dispensaries, and dugstores, Hirat, 2003
Legend :
Villages
Health Center
Dispensary
Drugstore
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Herat
Ferai
Ghoryan
Adraskan
Shindand
Gulran
Kohsan
Zendejan
Kushk (Rubat-i- Sangi)
Nizam-i- Shahid (Guzara)
Pashtun Zarghun
Chishti Sharif

Map9


Villages with post offices and/or public phones, Hirat, 2003
N
Legend :
Villages
Post Office
Public Phone
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Chishti Sharif
Pashtun Zarghun
Herat
Kushk (Rubat-i- Sangi)
Kushk-i- Kuhna
Kamaln
Obe
Enjil
Zendajan
Guiran
Kohsan
Ghoryan
Adraskan
Shindand
Fersi
Nizam-i- Shahid (Guzara)

Map10


Villages with mills, Hirat, 2003
Legend :
Village
Mill
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Kushk (Rubat-i- Sangi)
Kushk-i- Kuhna
Herat
Chishti Sharif
Pashtun Zarghun
Kamu kin
Fersi
Enjil
Zendajan
Gulran
Kohsan
Ghoryan
Adraskan
Shindand
Nizam-i- Shahid (Guzara)

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, Hirat 2003

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

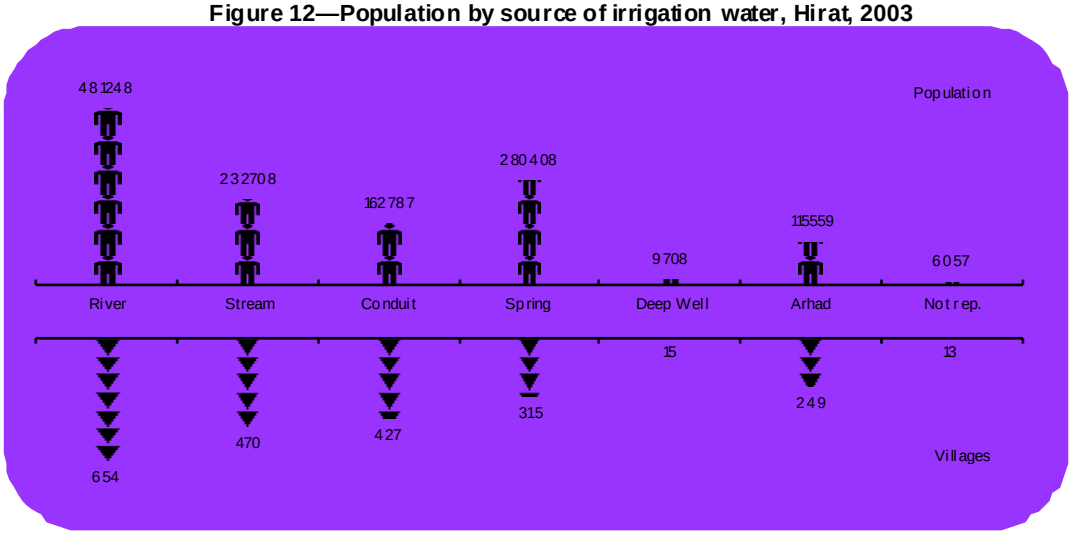
Agriculture

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 all the various sources of irrigation water are used, except deep wells which tend to be rare—they are used in 15 villages only, and supply less than 10,000 population. Among the remaining sources, rivers are the most dominant; they are

used by 654 villages and more than 480,000 population; which amounts to 37 percent of the total population in the province and 30.5 percent of the villages. The second source in terms of size of population supplied is springs; they cater to the needs of 280,000 in 315 villages. The latter tend to be large-sized villages, which explains why springs rank only fourth in terms of number of villages supplied, after streams and conduits.

Figure 12—Population by source of irrigation water, Hirat, 2003



A cursory look at figure 13 shows that most of the economic activities are concentrated in a few districts, in particular, Shindand, Kushk, and Injil (see also annex 6).

Subsistence crops are mentioned 5,506 times. The two major crops grown are wheat and maize—they occupy close to 58 percent of all the villages. Overall, the major producers are Injil, Shindand, and Gulran: together they house not far from two villages out of every five producing any subsistence crops.

Out of the 5,506 villages producing wheat, 15 percent are located in Shindand, 11 percent in Gulran, and 10 percent in Injil. The same three districts are also major producers of maize; but two more districts are also just intensely engaged: Nizam-i-Shahid and Kushk. Overall, the districts most engaged in the production of subsistence crops are Injil, Nizam-i-Shahid, Shindand, Fersi, Gulran, Kushk-i-Kuhna, and Kushk, in that decreasing order of number of villages engaged in the production.

Vegetables were mentioned 2,368, i.e. 43 percent as frequently as subsistence crops. At province level, four of the seven specific produce are grown in a sufficiently large number of villages—683 for onion, 620 for potatoes, 582 for tomatoes, and 214 for carrots. The least frequent vegetable is leek, produced in 64 villages.

At district level, five districts stand out as major producers of vegetables—Injil, Nizam-i-Shahid, Kushk, Kushk-i-Kuhna, and Obe. Both Injil and Nizam-i-Shahid are engaged in all the vegetables; but Injil is particularly strongly associated with cauliflower (three villages out of every five producing this vegetables), spinach (46 percent of the villages), and, to a lesser extent, leek (almost one-third of the villages).

Kushk is engaged in six of the seven produce: all, except cauliflower. Kushk-i-Kuhna, Obe, and Shindand are comparatively major producers of potatoes, onion, tomatoes, and carrots. Shindand is also a major producer of leek, together with Injil, Nizam-i-Shahid, and Kushk.

Fruit are mentioned a little less frequently than vegetables—1,899, as compared to 2,368. The most frequent fruit by far are melon/water melons, produced in 939 villages, followed by grapes (377 villages), pomegranates (246 villages), and mulberry (166 villages). Oranges are the one fruit that is particularly scarce in Hirat; it is produced in a total of three villages out of the 1,899.

Again the major producers of the four major fruit are Injil, Nizam-i-Shahid, Shindand, and Obe. But other districts stand out as being major growers of one or more fruit. Pashtun Zargun is associated with grapes, walnuts, and mulberry; Kushk is associated with melons and mulberry; Gulran is associated with melons, and Chishti Sharif is associated with walnuts. With regard to melons, the most popular fruit, it is produced mostly in Gulran, Kushk, Injil, Obe, and Shindand. Together, these five districts house more than 58 percent of all the villages producing melons.

Hirat produces each of the even specific animal products in large numbers of its villages. The total number of times animal products are reported is 5,945, which is more villages than for subsistence crops. Overall, the largest producers are Kushk and Gulran: together

they house more than a third of the villages producing any of the seven products. Other districtds—Injil, Nizam-i-Shahid, Zendajan, Obe, and Kushk-i-Kuhna are medium-size producers of several products.

Herbs are grown in few villages; they were mentioned 573 times. The major herb is caray, produced in 294 villages. Caray is produced mostly in Gulran (one-third of all the villages producing it), Kushk (19.4 percent), Kushk-i-Kuhna (11.6 percent), and Zendajan (10.2 percent).

Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts

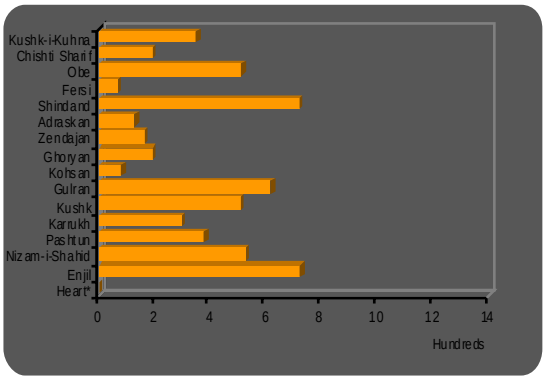
Unlike other provinces, Hirat produces industrial crops—cotton, sugar, sesame, tobacco, olives, and sharsham, etc.—in a relatively substantial number of villages: 903, as compared to 573 for herbs. The three major crops are cotton (362 villages), tobacco (248 villages), and sesame (169 villages). Together, these three products account for almost 86 percent of the industrial commodities produced in the province. Nizam-i-Shahid and Injil are major producers of all three major commodities. Together, they house 41.7 percent of all the villages producing cotton, 48 percent of the villages producing sesame, and 30.2 percent of the villages producing tobacco. Cotton is also produced in a large number f villages in Pashtun Zarghun, Karrukh, and Shindand; sesame in Kushk and Shindand; and tobacco in Karnukh Kushk, and Kushk-i-Kuhna.

The sector of small industries in Hirat is not particularly well developed. Silk is produced in 15 villages, five of which are in Zendaja, and another five in Injil. Confection engages 16 villages, 12 of which are in Shindand. Sugar candy is produced in seven villages, five of which are in Shindand; and sugar sweets are produced in 10 villages, all of which are again in Shindand.

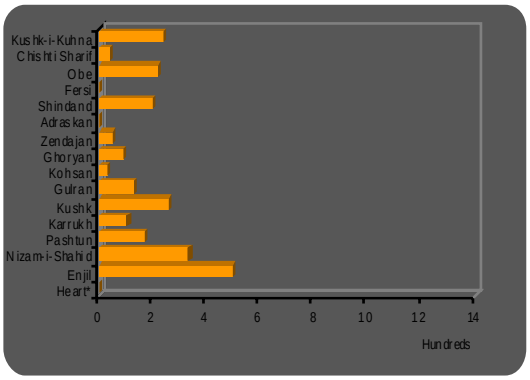
In the area of handicrafts, carpets and rugs are the most prominent: they engage more than 87 percent of 1,907 villages producing any handicraft items. Almost two out of every five rugs are produced in Kushk and Shindand. The same two districts produce carpets in more than third of villages; and Adraskan adds another 13.5 percent. Jewelry and shawls are produced mainly in Kushk, Gulran, and Obe.

Figure 13—Number of villages engaged in certain economic activites, by disrict, Hirat, 2003

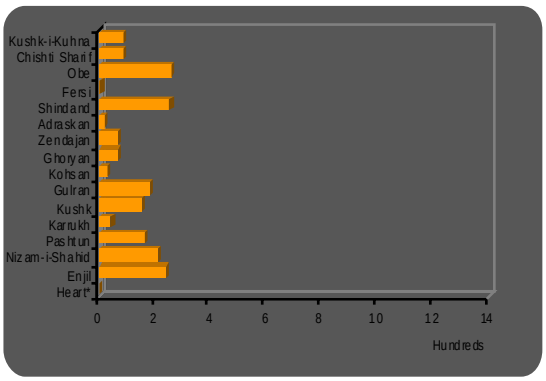
A. Crops



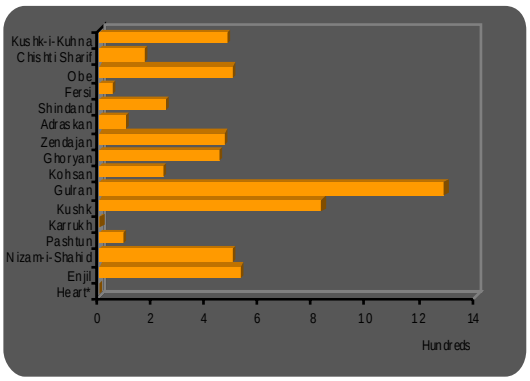
B. Vegetables



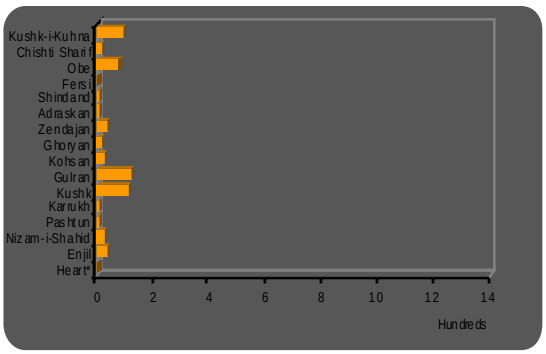
C. Fruits



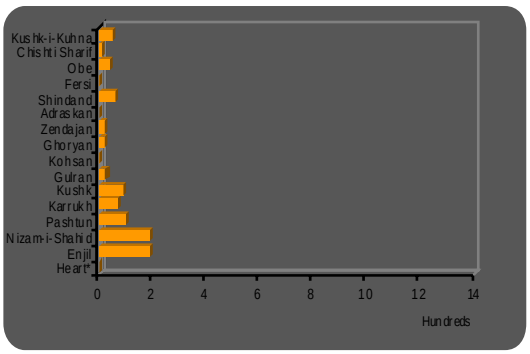
D. Animal Products



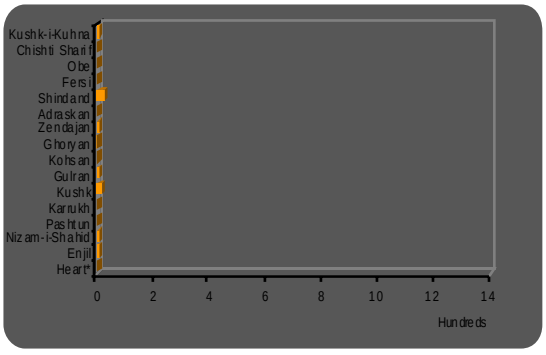
E. Herbal Products



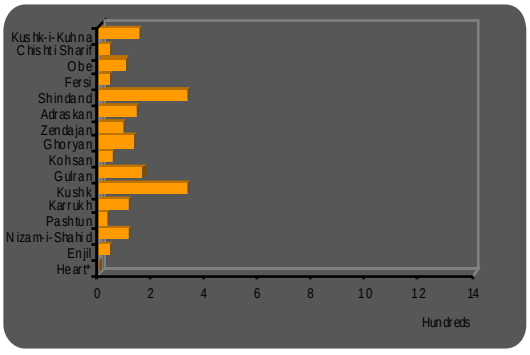
F. Industrial Crops



G. Small Industries



H. Handicrafts



* = 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 245,927 buildings in the whole province, three quarters of which (183,793 buildings) were housing units. The remaining quarter (62,134 buildings) represents 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

As could be expected, the largest numbers of housing units are located in Hirat, the provincial center, Injil, and Shindand, the three most populous districts. In terms of persons per housing unit, the most crowded district is Obe, with 11 occupants in each housing unit, and the least crowded Fersi and Adraskan, with six occupants per housing unit in the former, and six in the latter. Among the remaining districts, variation ranges between nine and 10, in almost equal numbers of districts, the provincial average being 10.

Schools and educational institutions

There are 488 schools in the province of Hirat, 132 of which are located in the provincial center; another 65 are in Injil, the second largest district. 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. From the information available, and assuming that schools would tend to be of approximately the same size, particularly in the less populated districts, one can group the districts into two categories with respect to their degrees of crowdedness. The first category is comprised of Fersi and Zendajan, where the average population per school is about 7,000. In the second category, the average density per school ranges from about 2,200 in Kushk-i-Kuhna to 4,100 in Ghoryan. At province level, density per school is about 3,600.

Health infrastructure

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

There are 11 hospitals in Hirat; nine of which are located the provincial center, one in Injil, and another one in Shindand. The population density per hospital in these three districts are approximately 44,000; 225,000; and 185,000 respectively. On average, there is one hospital for every 160,000 population or so.

There are 137 clinics in the entire province of Hirat, more than a third of which (43) are located in the provincial center, 15 in Injil, 11 in Shindand, and 10 in Nizam-i-Shahid. Together, these four districts concentrate 58 percent of all the clinics in the province. On average, there is one clinic for every 13,000 population or so, but inter-district variation is considerable. In Chishti Sharif, population density per clinic is about 4,200, and in Hirat 9,200 or so, but in Adraskan it is 28,000. In the absence of information on the capacities of such clinics in terms of medical staff, equipment, etc., it is not possible to draw any conclusion as to whether or not the absence of hospitals in the 13 districts that have none is actually compensated to some degree but the presence of clinics.

Doctors' practices are much more frequent than clinics—218, as compared to 137. But they are non existent in two—Adraskan and Fersi. Concerning population density per

doctor's practice, it varies from about 2,700 in Hirat to about 91,000 in Pashtun Zargun, the average at province level being about 8,000, as compared to 13,000 for clinics.

Pharmacies exist in all districts; they number 834, and even though three-fifths of them are concentrated in the sole district of Hirat, their spatial distribution is notably more even than for clinics, hospitals, or doctors' practices. The provincial average is one pharmacy per every 2,100 population or so. The lowest density is in Hirat (775), but inter-district variation is not as wide as for the clinics or Doctors' practices. In Adraskan it is about 7,000 and in Gulran about 6,000, but in the remainder of the district, it ranges from about 2, 000 to about 5,000.

Factories & workshops

The province Hirat of houses 4,422 factories/workshops[1]. They exist in all districts with no exception. Population density per factory/workshop is about 400; but inter-district variation tends to be wide. In the district of Hirat, there is one such business for 127 population, whereas in Adraskan there is one for as many as 5,100. Excluding this last extreme, the highest density is 2,450 in Kushk-i-Kuhna.

Bakeries and Mills

Bakeries do not appear to be as present in Hirat as one would expect, except in Hirat which houses 427 of the total of 568, i.e., three-fourths. The remainder is distributed among all the districts except Khushk-i-Kuhna. On average, there is one bakery for approximately 3,100 population or so; but variation between district is quite substantial. Excluding Gulran, it goes from about 900 in Hirat to more than 28,000 in Fersi. In Gulran, there is one bakery for the total population of 106,983 population.

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

Mills, on the other hand are much more numerous—they number 1,726—and more evenly distributed over space. The average across the province is one mill for every 1,000 population or so. Inter-district variations exist without being excessive: in Hirat, it is 3,800; in Injil 1,400, and in Adraskan 1,000; but in the remainder of the provinces, it fluctuates between 600 or so and 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 2,451 hotels and restaurants in the province of Hirat, distributed over all the districts with non exception. Their numbers vary from 2,204 in Hirat (nine out of ten) to two in Kushk-i-Kuhna. At provincial level, there is one hotel/restaurant for every 719 population, but in Hirat there is one for every 180 inhabitants, whereas in Injil, Kushk-i-Kuhna, and Gulran there is one for respectively 22,000; 21,000; and 13,000.

The information available does not give any indication as to the nature of such establishments. It would appear that in predominantly rural settings, hotels and restaurants are mere stopping places for travelers in need of a meal and a place to spend the night. It follows that those districts with relatively more such places tend to have more visitors than the others.

Shopping places

Food & grocery, and clothes & textiles stores are the most prevalent businesses in any of the districts of Hirat. On average, there is one grocery store for every 123 population; and one clothes & textile store for approximately 337. Inter-district variation is minimal for food and grocery store; it goes from one store for every 66 population in Hirat to 265 in Gulran. For clothes & textile stores, however, it goes from one per 95 population in Hirat, to one per more than 12,300 in Nizam-i-Shahid.

Construction materials stores tend to follow a similar spatial distribution as for grocery and textiles. They total 1,331, of which 1,047 are in Hirat. The average at province level is one store per 1,300; but in Hirat, it is as low as one per 380.

Mosques

The province of Hirat counts a total of 5,317 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 331 population. Variation around this mean is not large, especially if we discount Hirat, where the average is one mosque per is 678 inhabitants.

Other places

The whole province of Hirat counts 60 poultry and livestock farms: 56 in Hirat, one in Pashtun Zarghun, one in Fersi, and two in Kushk.

Barbers and beauty salons exist in 11 of the 16 districts. They are absent only in Kushk-i-Khuhna, Chishti Sharif, Fersi, Adraskan, and Zendajan. The majority, however, is in the provincial center, which concentrates 187 of the total 235.

It would appear that in rural setting, barbers 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, Herat, 2003

A—Absolute numbers

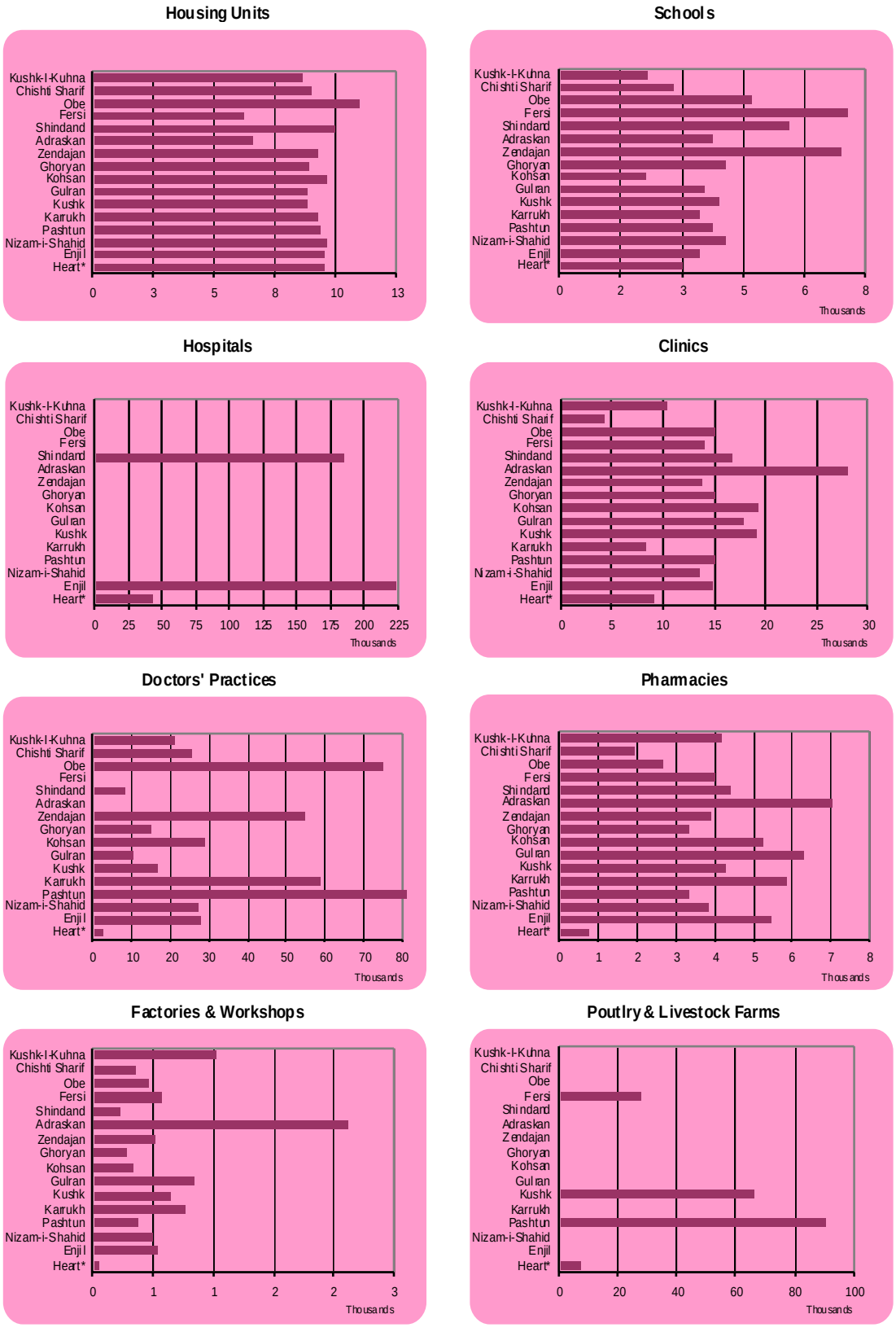
District	Resi-dential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hos-pitals	Clinics	Doctors' Practices	Phar-macies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Cons-truction Materials	Poultry/ Livestock Farms	Hotels & Res-taurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Herat	40,201	132	9	43	150	513	3,121	6,041	4,169	1,047	56	2,204	187	427	104	586	19,100	78,090	397,453
Enjil	22,714	65	1	15	8	41	173	948	37	39	0	10	10	41	160	647	716	25,625	224,607
Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	13,569	33	0	10	5	35	113	721	11	31	0	16	5	13	151	491	265	15,469	135,187
Pashtun Zarghun	9,302	24	0	6	1	27	104	553	46	16	1	12	2	4	117	398	162	10,775	90,817
Karrukh	6,081	17	0	7	1	10	32	370	20	13	0	21	2	3	95	236	134	7,042	58,594
Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	14,512	34	0	7	8	31	87	898	90	26	2	30	6	13	162	353	450	16,709	133,447
Guhran	11,672	30	0	6	10	17	53	403	48	6	0	8	2	1	155	339	462	13,212	106,983
Kohsan	5,805	27	0	3	2	11	71	472	64	8	0	7	6	10	64	156	297	7,003	57,782
Ghoryan	9,768	22	0	6	6	27	132	776	131	26	0	17	8	8	97	254	476	11,776	90,201
Zendajan	5,733	8	0	4	1	14	44	400	21	18	0	6	0	2	94	166	87	6,598	54,977
Adraskan	8,241	15	0	2	0	8	11	232	11	1	0	18	0	5	54	200	66	8,864	56,193
Shindand	17,822	33	1	11	22	42	347	1,388	414	51	0	64	6	31	234	659	1,631	22,756	185,418
Fersi	4,389	4	0	2	0	7	20	271	10	5	1	8	0	1	33	150	46	4,947	26,252
Obe	6,598	16	0	5	1	28	67	402	55	22	0	9	1	4	106	395	379	8,088	75,175
Chishti Sharif	2,721	9	0	6	1	13	30	194	92	13	0	19	0	5	43	136	246	3,528	25,428
Kushk-I-Kuhna	4,645	19	0	4	2	10	17	304	12	9	0	2	0	0	57	151	38	5,270	41,643
Total province	183,793	488	11	137	218	834	4,422	14,375	5,231	1,331	60	2,451	235	568	1,726	5,317	24,555	245,752	1,762,157

Table 6 (Cont'd)—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Herat, 2003

B—Ratio (Population per Building)

District	Resi-dential Places	Schools & Educational Insti-tutions	Hos-pitals	Clinics	Doctor's Practice	Phar-macies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Cons-truction Ma-terials	Poultry & Live-stock Farms	Hotels & Res-taurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Herat	10	3,011	44,161	9,243	2,650	775	127	66	95	380	7,097	180	2,125	931	3,822	678	21	—	—
Enjil	10	3,455	224,607	14,974	28,076	5,478	1,298	237	6,070	5,759	—	22,461	22,461	5,478	1,404	347	314	—	—
Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	10	4,097	—	13,519	27,037	3,862	1,196	187	12,290	4,361	—	8,449	27,037	10,399	895	275	510	—	—
Pashtun Zarghun	10	3,784	—	15,136	90,817	3,364	873	164	1,974	5,676	90,817	7,568	45,409	22,704	776	228	561	—	—
Karrukh	10	3,447	—	8,371	58,594	5,859	1,831	158	2,930	4,507	—	2,790	29,297	19,531	617	248	437	—	—
Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	9	3,925	—	19,064	16,681	4,305	1,534	149	1,483	5,133	66,724	4,448	22,241	10,265	824	378	297	—	—
Guhran	9	3,566	—	17,831	10,698	6,293	2,019	265	2,229	17,831	—	13,373	53,492	106,983	690	316	232	—	—
Kohsan	10	2,140	—	19,261	28,891	5,253	814	122	903	7,223	—	8,255	9,630	5,778	903	370	195	—	—
Ghoryan	9	4,100	—	15,034	15,034	3,341	683	116	689	3,469	—	5,306	11,275	11,275	930	355	189	—	—
Zendajan	10	6,872	—	13,744	54,977	3,927	1,249	137	2,618	3,054	—	9,163	—	27,489	585	331	632	—	—
Adraskan	7	3,746	—	28,097	—	7,024	5,108	242	5,108	56,193	—	3,122	—	11,239	1,041	281	851	—	—
Shindand	10	5,619	185,418	16,856	8,428	4,415	534	134	448	3,636	—	2,897	30,903	5,981	792	281	114	—	—
Farsi	6	7,063	—	14,126	—	4,036	1,413	104	2,825	5,650	28,252	3,532	—	28,252	856	188	614	—	—
Obe	11	4,698	—	15,035	75,175	2,685	1,122	187	1,367	3,417	—	8,353	75,175	18,794	709	190	198	—	—
Chishti Sharif	9	2,825	—	4,238	25,428	1,956	848	131	276	1,956	—	1,356	—	5,086	591	187	103	—	—
Kushk-I-Kuhna	9	2,192	—	10,411	20,822	4,164	2,450	137	3,470	4,627	—	20,822	—	—	731	276	1,096	—	—
Total province	10	3,611	160,196	12,862	8,083	2,113	398	123	337	1,324	29,369	719	7,499	3,102	1,021	331	72	—	—

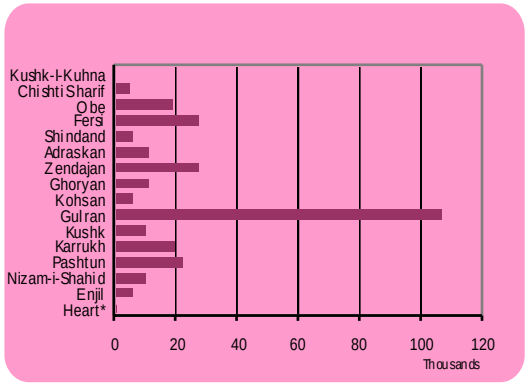
Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Herat, 2003



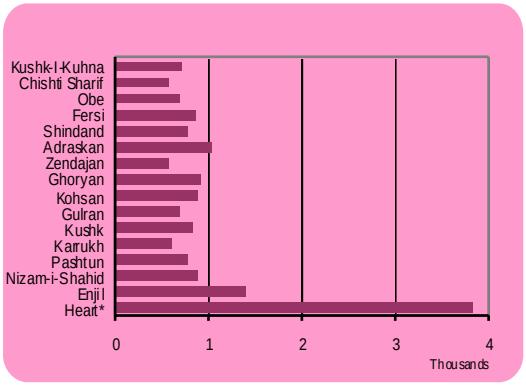
* = Provinial Center

Figure 14 (Cont'd)—Physical infrastructure, Herat, 2003

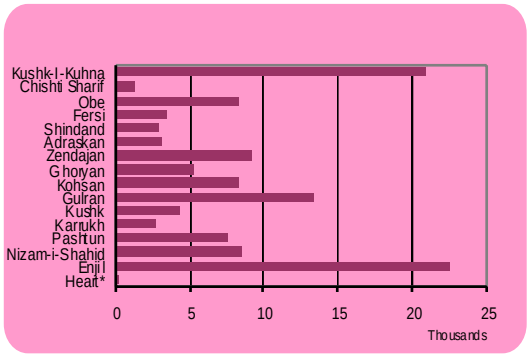
Bakeries



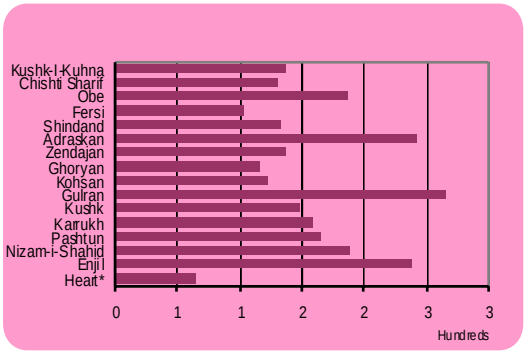
Mills



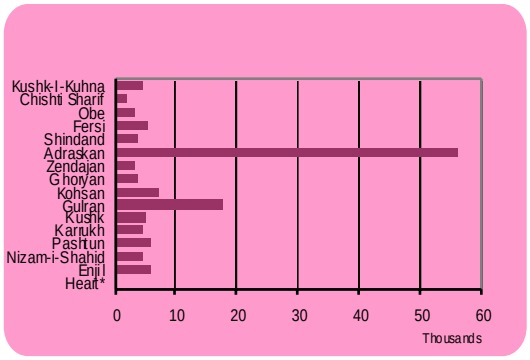
Hotels & Restaurants



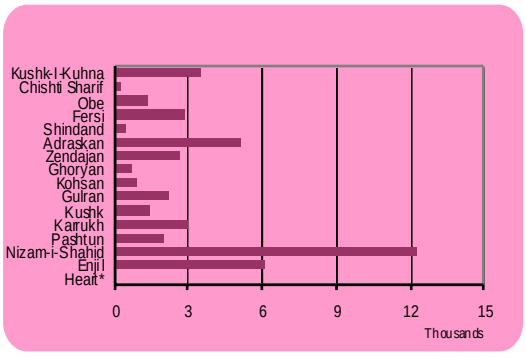
Food & Grocery Stores



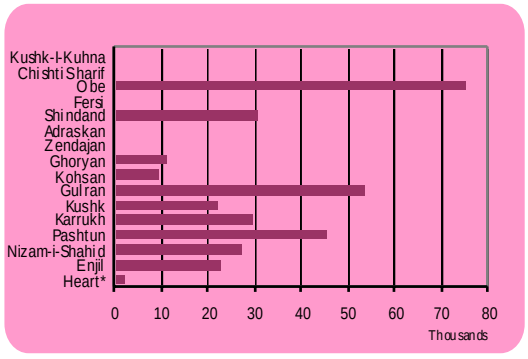
Construction Materials Shops



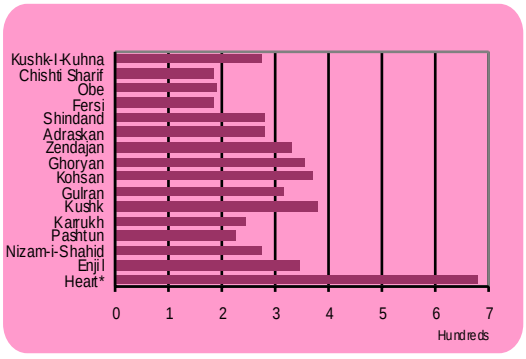
Clothes & Textile Stores



Barbers & Beauty Salons



Mosques



* = 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.

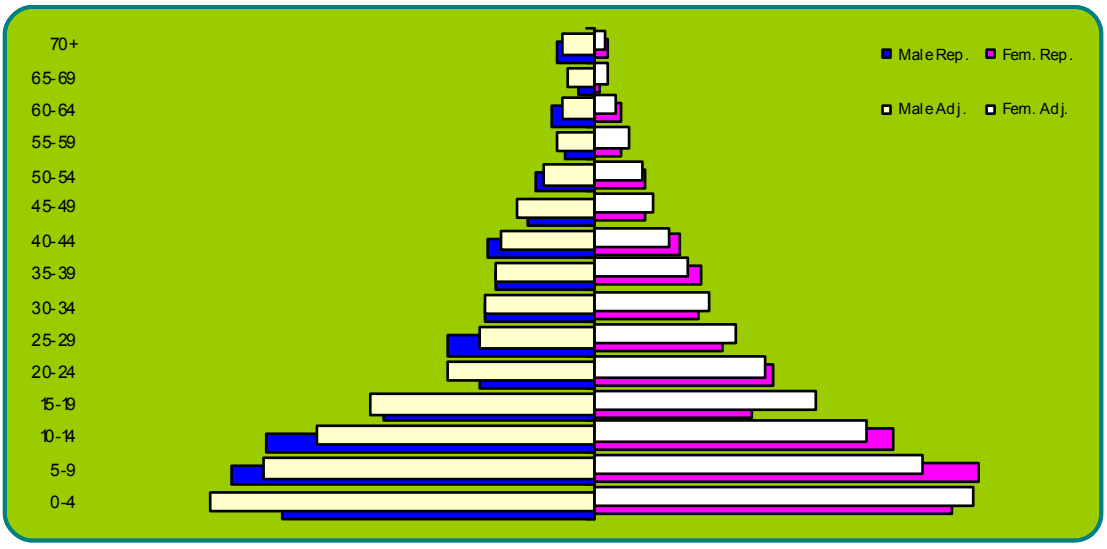
[1] The model used was from the Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Population; Ansley J. Coale and Paul Demeny; Princeton University Press; Princeton, New Jersey; 1966 ("West" model at level 13 for both males and females [e_0: 50 for females, and 47.114 for males] and a growth rate of 30).

Annex 5
Comparsion of the Reported and adjusted age distributions, Hirat, 2003

A—Distribution

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported /Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	146,996	170,119	317,115	179,980	174,594	354,575	-32,984	-4,475	-37,460
5-9	166,642	163,440	330,082	149,741	145,324	295,065	16,901	18,116	35,017
10-14	143,771	115,137	258,908	120,716	117,009	237,726	23,055	-1,872	21,182
15-19	90,413	78,018	168,431	97,163	94,066	191,229	-6,750	-16,048	-22,798
20-24	56,760	79,330	136,090	66,393	77,822	144,215	-9,633	1,508	-8,125
25-29	59,244	63,999	123,243	51,121	64,707	115,829	8,123	-708	7,414
30-34	48,870	44,337	93,207	46,262	48,899	95,160	2,608	-4,562	-1,953
35-39	35,773	44,776	80,549	39,483	39,717	79,200	-3,710	5,059	1,349
40-44	36,477	32,629	69,106	33,641	33,863	67,504	2,836	-1,234	1,602
45-49	23,700	28,192	51,892	27,320	26,618	53,938	-3,620	1,574	-2,046
50-54	24,663	22,462	47,125	19,805	17,778	37,583	4,858	4,684	9,542
55-59	10,310	8,791	19,101	15,624	13,300	28,924	-5,314	-4,509	-9,823
60-64	16,751	13,553	30,304	12,875	11,060	23,935	3,876	2,493	6,369
65-69	6,062	5,467	11,529	10,235	7,854	18,089	-4,173	-2,387	-6,560
70-74	11,120	4,303	15,423	7,813	4,566	12,379	3,307	-263	3,044
75-79	2,131	1,492	3,623	5,611	1,196	6,807	-3,480	296	-3,184
80+	4,099	2,330	6,429	-	-	-	4,099	2,330	6,429
Total	883,782	878,375	1,762,157	883,782	878,375	1,762,157	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 16 districts that specialize in one or more of the various products/activities in a remarkable way.

With regards to subsistence crops, four crops stand out—wheat, which is concentrated in Adraskan and Fersi (respective indices of 1.14 and 1.66), rice, which is concentrated in Injil, Nizam-I-Shahid, and Obe (respective indices of 1.78; 1.19; and 1.05); beans, which are concentrated in Obe; and peas, which are concentrated in Kushk, Gulran, and Christi Sharif (respective indices of 1.59, 1.45 and 1.09). This means, for instance, that corn is 1.14 times more likely to be grown in Adraskan and 1.14 times more likely to be grown in Fersi than in any other villages in any other district chosen at random.

In the area of vegetables, only two produce appear to be more highly associated with some districts than others: potatoes and carrots. Potatoes are associated with Fersi (an index of 1.55); and carrots are also associated with Fersi (and index 2.69).

Concerning fruit, only pomegranates appear to be associated to any sizeable degree with one district: Shindand (an index of 1.33). The rest are so evenly distributed over space that none are associated in any significant way with any district.

Herbal products are produced in so few villages that they don't warrant a compositional analysis. A cursory look at the raw data panel will show what district produces what herb and in what number of villages.

Animal products are so present in all 16 districts and so evenly distributed that only a few districts appear to be comparatively specialized in their production. Fersi is relatively specialized in milk (an index of 1.99); Pashtun Zargun and Adraskan are specialized in dried yoghurt (respective indices of 2.21 and 2.96); and Karrukh is highly specialized in wool (an index of 9.06).

Industrial crops and small industries do not engage so many villages as to warrant compositional analysis. The raw data of annex table 6 provide enough information on what is produced and where.

As for handicrafts, it will be recalled from section 4 that only four items comprise the bulk of the production: carpets, rugs, jewelry, and shawl-making. All four are significantly associated with all the districts with no exception, but at various degrees of intensity. The indices linking each handicraft with each of the seven districts vary from 1.25 to as much as 49.75; but the strongest degrees of association relate jewelry to

[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.

Pashtun Zarghun, Karruck, Adraskan, and Shindand (respective indices of 49.75; 29.85; 21.32; and 18.66). The same spatial pattern applies to carpets, but at relatively lower indices (21.89 for Pashtun Zarghun, 13.13 for Karrukh, 9.38 for Adraskan, and 8.21 for Shindand. Rugs as well as shawls follow the same spatial pattern as jewelry and carpets, but at a much lower degrees of intensity—the indices vary from 1.4 in Shindand to 3.72 in Pashtun Zarghun for rugs, and from 5.78 in Shindand to 15.41 in Pashtun Zarghun. The fact that all districts exhibit relatively high degrees of association with all handicraft items, and that very few of the other products/activities are associated in any significant way with any of the districts indicates that specialization in this specific area of economic activity is done at the expense of the rest of the activities.

Annex 6
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Herat, 2003,

Subsistence Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Herat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Enjil	194	90	84	125	58	129	31	15	726
3 Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	175	37	48	126	34	55	42	11	528
4 Pashtun Zarghun	165	15	18	47	25	73	29	9	381
5 Karrukh	104	58	2	85	4	33	2	16	304
6 Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	151	35	2	143	4	22	139	14	510
7 Gulran	218	12	1	206	7	11	160	6	621
8 Kohsan	35	0	2	35	2	4	7	0	85
9 Ghoryan	69	3	1	63	4	15	31	6	192
10 Zendajan	64	1	2	60	6	11	18	4	166
11 Adraskan	98	10	4	0	0	10	0	9	131
12 Shindand	295	144	2	152	8	76	6	37	720
13 Fersi	69	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	74
14 Obe	133	86	44	89	43	87	30	4	516
15 Chishti Sharif	66	39	10	44	12	18	7	2	198
16 Kushk-I-Kuhna	91	58	9	82	3	21	78	12	354
Total	**1,927**	**588**	**229**	**1,258**	**210**	**565**	**580**	**149**	**5,506**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Herat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Enjil	26.7	12.4	11.6	17.2	8.0	17.8	4.3	2.1	100.0
3 Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	33.1	7.0	9.1	23.9	6.4	10.4	8.0	2.1	100.0
4 Pashtun Zarghun	43.3	3.9	4.7	12.3	6.6	19.2	7.6	2.4	100.0
5 Karrukh	34.2	19.1	0.7	28.0	1.3	10.9	0.7	5.3	100.0
6 Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	29.6	6.9	0.4	28.0	0.8	4.3	27.3	2.7	100.0
7 Gulran	35.1	1.9	0.2	33.2	1.1	1.8	25.8	1.0	100.0
8 Kohsan	41.2	0.0	2.4	41.2	2.4	4.7	8.2	0.0	100.0
9 Ghoryan	35.9	1.6	0.5	32.8	2.1	7.8	16.1	3.1	100.0
10 Zendajan	38.6	0.6	1.2	36.1	3.6	6.6	10.8	2.4	100.0
11 Adraskan	74.8	7.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	6.9	100.0
12 Shindand	41.0	20.0	0.3	21.1	1.1	10.6	0.8	5.1	100.0
13 Fersi	93.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	100.0
14 Obe	25.8	16.7	8.5	17.2	8.3	16.9	5.8	0.8	100.0
15 Chishti Sharif	33.3	19.7	5.1	22.2	6.1	9.1	3.5	1.0	100.0
16 Kushk-I-Kuhna	25.7	16.4	2.5	23.2	0.8	5.9	22.0	3.4	100.0
Total	**35.0**	**10.7**	**4.2**	**22.8**	**3.8**	**10.3**	**10.5**	**2.7**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Herat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2 Enjil	10.1	15.3	36.7	9.9	27.6	22.8	5.3	10.1	13.2
3 Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	9.1	6.3	21.0	10.0	16.2	9.7	7.2	7.4	9.6
4 Pashtun Zarghun	8.6	2.6	7.9	3.7	11.9	12.9	5.0	6.0	6.9
5 Karrukh	5.4	9.9	0.9	6.8	1.9	5.8	0.3	10.7	5.5
6 Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	7.8	6.0	0.9	11.4	1.9	3.9	24.0	9.4	9.3
7 Gulran	11.3	2.0	0.4	16.4	3.3	1.9	27.6	4.0	11.3
8 Kohsan	1.8	0.0	0.9	2.8	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.0	1.5
9 Ghoryan	3.6	0.5	0.4	5.0	1.9	2.7	5.3	4.0	3.5
10 Zendajan	3.3	0.2	0.9	4.8	2.9	1.9	3.1	2.7	3.0
11 Adraskan	5.1	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	6.0	2.4
12 Shindand	15.3	24.5	0.9	12.1	3.8	13.5	1.0	24.8	13.1
13 Fersi	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.3
14 Obe	6.9	14.6	19.2	7.1	20.5	15.4	5.2	2.7	9.4
15 Chishti Sharif	3.4	6.6	4.4	3.5	5.7	3.2	1.2	1.3	3.6
16 Kushk-I-Kuhna	4.7	9.9	3.9	6.5	1.4	3.7	13.4	8.1	6.4
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	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Herat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Enjil	-0.24	0.16	1.78	-0.25	1.09	0.73	-0.59	-0.24	0.00
3 Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	-0.05	-0.34	1.19	0.04	0.69	0.02	-0.24	-0.23	0.00
4 Pashtun Zarghun	0.24	-0.63	0.14	-0.46	0.72	0.87	-0.28	-0.13	0.00
5 Karrukh	-0.02	0.79	-0.84	0.22	-0.66	0.06	-0.94	0.94	0.00
6 Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	-0.15	-0.36	-0.91	0.23	-0.79	-0.58	1.59	0.01	0.00
7 Gulran	0.00	-0.82	-0.96	0.45	-0.70	-0.83	1.45	-0.64	0.00
8 Kohsan	0.18	-1.00	-0.43	0.80	-0.38	-0.54	-0.22	-1.00	0.00
9 Ghoryan	0.03	-0.85	-0.87	0.44	-0.45	-0.24	0.53	0.15	0.00
10 Zendajan	0.10	-0.94	-0.71	0.58	-0.05	-0.35	0.03	-0.11	0.00
11 Adraskan	1.14	-0.29	-0.27	-1.00	-1.00	-0.26	-1.00	1.54	0.00
12 Shindand	0.17	0.87	-0.93	-0.08	-0.71	0.03	-0.92	0.90	0.00
13 Fersi	1.66	-1.00	-1.00	-0.94	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.00	0.00
14 Obe	-0.26	0.56	1.05	-0.25	1.18	0.64	-0.45	-0.71	0.00
15 Chishti Sharif	-0.05	0.84	0.21	-0.03	0.59	-0.11	-0.66	-0.63	0.00
16 Kushk-I-Kuhna	-0.27	0.53	-0.39	0.01	-0.78	-0.42	1.09	0.25	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, Herat, 2003

Fruit

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mul-berry	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Herat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Enjil	67	35	100	1	2	2	33	0	240
3 Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	61	46	69	0	4	7	27	1	215
4 Pashtun Zarghun	38	16	64	0	0	13	24	10	165
5 Karrukh	2	0	42	0	1	1	0	0	46
6 Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	10	1	117	0	2	1	21	4	156
7 Gulran	11	1	168	1	1	0	1	3	186
8 Kohsan	1	0	25	0	0	0	4	0	30
9 Ghoryan	13	3	40	0	3	1	9	0	69
10 Zendajan	6	6	49	0	1	0	5	0	67
11 Adraskan	0	0	12	0	2	0	3	6	23
12 Shindand	90	78	78	0	2	1	6	3	258
13 Fersi	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	3	7
14 Obe	61	55	84	1	5	36	17	0	259
15 Chishti Sharif	16	5	31	0	2	28	7	0	89
16 Kushk-I-Kuhna	1	0	59	0	1	0	9	19	89
Total	**377**	**246**	**939**	**3**	**26**	**93**	**166**	**49**	**1,899**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mul-berry	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Herat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Enjil	27.9	14.6	41.7	0.4	0.8	0.8	13.8	0.0	100.0
3 Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	28.4	21.4	32.1	0.0	1.9	3.3	12.6	0.5	100.0
4 Pashtun Zarghun	23.0	9.7	38.8	0.0	0.0	7.9	14.5	6.1	100.0
5 Karrukh	4.3	0.0	91.3	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
6 Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	6.4	0.6	75.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	13.5	2.6	100.0
7 Gulran	5.9	0.5	90.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.6	100.0
8 Kohsan	3.3	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	100.0
9 Ghoryan	18.8	4.3	58.0	0.0	4.3	1.4	13.0	0.0	100.0
10 Zendajan	9.0	9.0	73.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	7.5	0.0	100.0
11 Adraskan	0.0	0.0	52.2	0.0	8.7	0.0	13.0	26.1	100.0
12 Shindand	34.9	30.2	30.2	0.0	0.8	0.4	2.3	1.2	100.0
13 Fersi	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	42.9	100.0
14 Obe	23.6	21.2	32.4	0.4	1.9	13.9	6.6	0.0	100.0
15 Chishti Sharif	18.0	5.6	34.8	0.0	2.2	31.5	7.9	0.0	100.0
16 Kushk-I-Kuhna	1.1	0.0	66.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	10.1	21.3	100.0
Total	**19.9**	**13.0**	**49.4**	**0.2**	**1.4**	**4.9**	**8.7**	**2.6**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mul-berry	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Herat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2 Enjil	17.8	14.2	10.6	33.3	7.7	2.2	19.9	0.0	12.6
3 Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	16.2	18.7	7.3	0.0	15.4	7.5	16.3	2.0	11.3
4 Pashtun Zarghun	10.1	6.5	6.8	0.0	0.0	14.0	14.5	20.4	8.7
5 Karrukh	0.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	3.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.4
6 Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	2.7	0.4	12.5	0.0	7.7	1.1	12.7	8.2	8.2
7 Gulran	2.9	0.4	17.9	33.3	3.8	0.0	0.6	6.1	9.8
8 Kohsan	0.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.6
9 Ghoryan	3.4	1.2	4.3	0.0	11.5	1.1	5.4	0.0	3.6
10 Zendajan	1.6	2.4	5.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.5
11 Adraskan	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	7.7	0.0	1.8	12.2	1.2
12 Shindand	23.9	31.7	8.3	0.0	7.7	1.1	3.6	6.1	13.6
13 Fersi	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	6.1	0.4
14 Obe	16.2	22.4	8.9	33.3	19.2	38.7	10.2	0.0	13.6
15 Chishti Sharif	4.2	2.0	3.3	0.0	7.7	30.1	4.2	0.0	4.7
16 Kushk-I-Kuhna	0.3	0.0	6.3	0.0	3.8	0.0	5.4	38.8	4.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Herat, 2003

Fruit

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—Herat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Enjil	0.41	0.13	-0.16	1.64	-0.39	-0.83	0.57	-1.00	0.00
3 Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	0.43	0.65	-0.35	-1.00	0.36	-0.34	0.44	-0.82	0.00
4 Pashtun Zarghun	0.16	-0.25	-0.22	-1.00	-1.00	0.61	0.66	1.35	0.00
5 Karrukh	-0.78	-1.00	0.85	-1.00	0.59	-0.56	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
6 Kushk(Rubat-I-Sangi)	-0.68	-0.95	0.52	-1.00	-0.06	-0.87	0.54	-0.01	0.00
7 Gulran	-0.70	-0.96	0.83	2.40	-0.61	-1.00	-0.94	-0.37	0.00
8 Kohsan	-0.83	-1.00	0.69	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.53	-1.00	0.00
9 Ghoryan	-0.05	-0.66	0.17	-1.00	2.18	-0.70	0.49	-1.00	0.00
10 Zendajan	-0.55	-0.31	0.48	-1.00	0.09	-1.00	-0.15	-1.00	0.00
11 Adraskan	-1.00	-1.00	0.06	-1.00	5.35	-1.00	0.49	9.11	0.00
12 Shindand	0.76	1.33	-0.39	-1.00	-0.43	-0.92	-0.73	-0.55	0.00
13 Fersi	-1.00	-1.00	-0.71	-1.00	-1.00	7.75	-1.00	15.61	0.00
14 Obe	0.19	0.64	-0.34	1.44	0.41	1.84	-0.25	-1.00	0.00
15 Chishti Sharif	-0.09	-0.57	-0.30	-1.00	0.64	5.42	-0.10	-1.00	0.00
16 Kushk-I-Kuhna	-0.94	-1.00	0.34	-1.00	-0.18	-1.00	0.16	7.27	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, Herat, 2003

Vegetables

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Herat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Enjil	97	123	99	56	54	44	20	3	496
3 Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	68	81	76	46	25	26	11	2	335
4 Pashtun Zarghun	60	57	45	1	2	1	1	0	167
5 Karrukh	50	26	28	0	0	0	0	1	105
6 Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	69	73	69	23	1	10	12	5	262
7 Gulran	35	48	36	5	0	1	1	0	126
8 Kohsan	4	12	7	4	0	1	1	1	30
9 Ghoryan	18	26	23	13	1	4	4	1	90
10 Zendajan	9	25	12	6	0	0	1	0	53
11 Adraskan	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
12 Shindand	57	63	47	14	4	4	8	1	198
13 Fersi	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
14 Obe	65	67	61	16	5	3	3	0	220
15 Chishti Sharif	12	13	13	5	0	0	0	0	43
16 Kushk-I-Kuhna	72	69	64	24	0	1	2	4	236
Total	**620**	**683**	**582**	**214**	**92**	**95**	**64**	**18**	**2,368**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Herat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Enjil	19.6	24.8	20.0	11.3	10.9	8.9	4.0	0.6	100.0
3 Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	20.3	24.2	22.7	13.7	7.5	7.8	3.3	0.6	100.0
4 Pashtun Zarghun	35.9	34.1	26.9	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	100.0
5 Karrukh	47.6	24.8	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0
6 Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	26.3	27.9	26.3	8.8	0.4	3.8	4.6	1.9	100.0
7 Gulran	27.8	38.1	28.6	4.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	100.0
8 Kohsan	13.3	40.0	23.3	13.3	0.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	100.0
9 Ghoryan	20.0	28.9	25.6	14.4	1.1	4.4	4.4	1.1	100.0
10 Zendajan	17.0	47.2	22.6	11.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0
11 Adraskan	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
12 Shindand	28.8	31.8	23.7	7.1	2.0	2.0	4.0	0.5	100.0
13 Fersi	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
14 Obe	29.5	30.5	27.7	7.3	2.3	1.4	1.4	0.0	100.0
15 Chishti Sharif	27.9	30.2	30.2	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
16 Kushk-I-Kuhna	30.5	29.2	27.1	10.2	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.7	100.0
Total	**26.2**	**28.8**	**24.6**	**9.0**	**3.9**	**4.0**	**2.7**	**0.8**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Herat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2 Enjil	15.6	18.0	17.0	26.2	58.7	46.3	31.3	16.7	20.9
3 Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	11.0	11.9	13.1	21.5	27.2	27.4	17.2	11.1	14.1
4 Pashtun Zarghun	9.7	8.3	7.7	0.5	2.2	1.1	1.6	0.0	7.1
5 Karrukh	8.1	3.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	4.4
6 Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	11.1	10.7	11.9	10.7	1.1	10.5	18.8	27.8	11.1
7 Gulran	5.6	7.0	6.2	2.3	0.0	1.1	1.6	0.0	5.3
8 Kohsan	0.6	1.8	1.2	1.9	0.0	1.1	1.6	5.6	1.3
9 Ghoryan	2.9	3.8	4.0	6.1	1.1	4.2	6.3	5.6	3.8
10 Zendajan	1.5	3.7	2.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.2
11 Adraskan	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
12 Shindand	9.2	9.2	8.1	6.5	4.3	4.2	12.5	5.6	8.4
13 Fersi	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
14 Obe	10.5	9.8	10.5	7.5	5.4	3.2	4.7	0.0	9.3
15 Chishti Sharif	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
16 Kushk-I-Kuhna	11.6	10.1	11.0	11.2	0.0	1.1	3.1	22.2	10.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Herat, 2003

Vegetables

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—Herat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Enjil	-0.25	-0.14	-0.19	0.25	1.80	1.21	0.49	-0.20	0.00
3 Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	-0.22	-0.16	-0.08	0.52	0.92	0.93	0.21	-0.21	0.00
4 Pashtun Zarghun	0.37	0.18	0.10	-0.93	-0.69	-0.85	-0.78	-1.00	0.00
5 Karrukh	0.82	-0.14	0.08	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.25	0.00
6 Kushk(Rubat-I-Sangi)	0.01	-0.03	0.07	-0.03	-0.90	-0.05	0.69	1.51	0.00
7 Gulran	0.06	0.32	0.16	-0.56	-1.00	-0.80	-0.71	-1.00	0.00
8 Kohsan	-0.49	0.39	-0.05	0.48	-1.00	-0.17	0.23	3.39	0.00
9 Ghoryan	-0.24	0.00	0.04	0.60	-0.71	0.11	0.64	0.46	0.00
10 Zendajan	-0.35	0.64	-0.08	0.25	-1.00	-1.00	-0.30	-1.00	0.00
11 Adraskan	0.91	-1.00	1.03	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
12 Shindand	0.10	0.10	-0.03	-0.22	-0.48	-0.50	0.49	-0.34	0.00
13 Fersi	1.55	-1.00	-1.00	2.69	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
14 Obe	0.13	0.06	0.13	-0.20	-0.42	-0.66	-0.50	-1.00	0.00
15 Chishti Sharif	0.07	0.05	0.23	0.29	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
16 Kushk-I-Kuhna	0.17	0.01	0.10	0.13	-1.00	-0.89	-0.69	1.23	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, Herat, 2003

Herbal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Herat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Enjil	1	8	1	4	8	2	6	3	33
3 Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	3	6	0	1	4	2	5	0	21
4 Pashtun Zarghun	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
5 Karrukh	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	5
6 Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	12	57	0	4	6	2	13	18	112
7 Gulran	12	97	0	0	8	2	4	0	123
8 Kohsan	0	21	0	0	1	0	0	0	22
9 Ghoryan	0	10	0	0	1	0	3	2	16
10 Zendajan	3	30	0	0	1	0	3	0	37
11 Adraskan	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	7
12 Shindand	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	8
13 Fersi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 Obe	12	13	6	4	19	9	13	1	77
15 Chishti Sharif	0	5	0	0	4	2	5	0	16
16 Kushk-I-Kuhna	5	34	0	10	2	3	18	21	93
Total	**50**	**294**	**8**	**24**	**55**	**22**	**71**	**49**	**573**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Herat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Enjil	3.0	24.2	3.0	12.1	24.2	6.1	18.2	9.1	100.0
3 Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	14.3	28.6	0.0	4.8	19.0	9.5	23.8	0.0	100.0
4 Pashtun Zarghun	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5 Karrukh	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0
6 Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	10.7	50.9	0.0	3.6	5.4	1.8	11.6	16.1	100.0
7 Gulran	9.8	78.9	0.0	0.0	6.5	1.6	3.3	0.0	100.0
8 Kohsan	0.0	95.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
9 Ghoryan	0.0	62.5	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	18.8	12.5	100.0
10 Zendajan	8.1	81.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	8.1	0.0	100.0
11 Adraskan	0.0	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	28.6	100.0
12 Shindand	25.0	37.5	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	100.0
13 Fersi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Obe	15.6	16.9	7.8	5.2	24.7	11.7	16.9	1.3	100.0
15 Chishti Sharif	0.0	31.3	0.0	0.0	25.0	12.5	31.3	0.0	100.0
16 Kushk-I-Kuhna	5.4	36.6	0.0	10.8	2.2	3.2	19.4	22.6	100.0
Total	**8.7**	**51.3**	**1.4**	**4.2**	**9.6**	**3.8**	**12.4**	**8.6**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Herat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2 Enjil	2.0	2.7	12.5	16.7	14.5	9.1	8.5	6.1	5.8
3 Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	6.0	2.0	0.0	4.2	7.3	9.1	7.0	0.0	3.7
4 Pashtun Zarghun	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
5 Karrukh	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.9
6 Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	24.0	19.4	0.0	16.7	10.9	9.1	18.3	36.7	19.5
7 Gulran	24.0	33.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	9.1	5.6	0.0	21.5
8 Kohsan	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
9 Ghoryan	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	4.2	4.1	2.8
10 Zendajan	6.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	4.2	0.0	6.5
11 Adraskan	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	4.1	1.2
12 Shindand	4.0	1.0	12.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.4
13 Fersi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14 Obe	24.0	4.4	75.0	16.7	34.5	40.9	18.3	2.0	13.4
15 Chishti Sharif	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	7.3	9.1	7.0	0.0	2.8
16 Kushk-I-Kuhna	10.0	11.6	0.0	41.7	3.6	13.6	25.4	42.9	16.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Herat, 2003

Herbal Products

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—Herat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Enjil	-0.65	-0.53	1.17	1.89	1.53	0.58	0.47	0.06	0.00
3	Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	0.64	-0.44	-1.00	0.14	0.98	1.48	0.92	-1.00	0.00
4	Pashtun Zarghun	-1.00	0.95	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
5	Karrukh	-1.00	0.17	-1.00	-1.00	1.08	-1.00	-1.00	1.34	0.00
6	Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	0.23	-0.01	-1.00	-0.15	-0.44	-0.53	-0.06	0.88	0.00
7	Gulran	0.12	0.54	-1.00	-1.00	-0.32	-0.58	-0.74	-1.00	0.00
8	Kohsan	-1.00	0.86	-1.00	-1.00	-0.53	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
9	Ghoryan	-1.00	0.22	-1.00	-1.00	-0.35	-1.00	0.51	0.46	0.00
10	Zendajan	-0.07	0.58	-1.00	-1.00	-0.72	-1.00	-0.35	-1.00	0.00
11	Adraskan	-1.00	0.11	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.15	2.34	0.00
12	Shindand	1.87	-0.27	7.95	1.98	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.46	0.00
13	Fersi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Obe	0.79	-0.67	4.58	0.24	1.57	2.04	0.36	-0.85	0.00
15	Chishti Sharif	-1.00	-0.39	-1.00	-1.00	1.60	2.26	1.52	-1.00	0.00
16	Kushk-I-Kuhna	-0.38	-0.29	-1.00	1.57	-0.78	-0.16	0.56	1.64	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, Herat, 2003

Handicrafts

Panel A—Raw Data

	District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1	Provincial Center—Herat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Enjil	24	12	0	0	0	7	2	0	45
3	Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	63	33	0	1	1	10	6	0	114
4	Pashtun Zarghun	28	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	30
5	Karrukh	59	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	111
6	Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	138	132	0	0	1	35	22	5	333
7	Gulran	62	64	0	1	1	30	7	1	166
8	Kohsan	26	22	0	0	0	7	2	0	57
9	Ghoryan	64	58	0	1	1	7	2	0	133
10	Zendajan	43	39	0	0	1	8	2	0	93
11	Adraskan	132	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	144
12	Shindand	198	123	0	1	1	6	6	0	335
13	Fersi	33	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
14	Obe	29	43	0	0	0	23	10	1	106
15	Chishti Sharif	14	19	0	0	1	4	5	0	43
16	Kushk-I-Kuhna	68	65	0	1	1	11	6	2	154
	Total	**981**	**685**	**0**	**5**	**8**	**149**	**70**	**9**	**1,907**

Panel B—Specialization

	District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1	District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Enjil	53.3	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	4.4	0.0	100.0
3	Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	55.3	28.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	8.8	5.3	0.0	100.0
4	Pashtun Zarghun	93.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
5	Karrukh	53.2	46.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6	Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	41.4	39.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	10.5	6.6	1.5	100.0
7	Gulran	37.3	38.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	18.1	4.2	0.6	100.0
8	Kohsan	45.6	38.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	3.5	0.0	100.0
9	Ghoryan	48.1	43.6	0.0	0.8	0.8	5.3	1.5	0.0	100.0
10	Zendajan	46.2	41.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	8.6	2.2	0.0	100.0
11	Adraskan	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
12	Shindand	59.1	36.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.8	0.0	100.0
13	Fersi	76.7	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
14	Obe	27.4	40.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	9.4	0.9	100.0
15	Chishti Sharif	32.6	44.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	9.3	11.6	0.0	100.0
16	Kushk-I-Kuhna	44.2	42.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	7.1	3.9	1.3	100.0
	Total	**51.4**	**35.9**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**7.8**	**3.7**	**0.5**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

	District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1	Provincial Center—Herat	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Enjil	2.4	1.8	—	0.0	0.0	4.7	2.9	0.0	2.4
3	Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	6.4	4.8	—	20.0	12.5	6.7	8.6	0.0	6.0
4	Pashtun Zarghun	2.9	0.1	—	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.6
5	Karrukh	6.0	7.6	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8
6	Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	14.1	19.3	—	0.0	12.5	23.5	31.4	55.6	17.5
7	Gulran	6.3	9.3	—	20.0	12.5	20.1	10.0	11.1	8.7
8	Kohsan	2.7	3.2	—	0.0	0.0	4.7	2.9	0.0	3.0
9	Ghoryan	6.5	8.5	—	20.0	12.5	4.7	2.9	0.0	7.0
10	Zendajan	4.4	5.7	—	0.0	12.5	5.4	2.9	0.0	4.9
11	Adraskan	13.5	1.8	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6
12	Shindand	20.2	18.0	—	20.0	12.5	4.0	8.6	0.0	17.6
13	Fersi	3.4	1.5	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
14	Obe	3.0	6.3	—	0.0	0.0	15.4	14.3	11.1	5.6
15	Chishti Sharif	1.4	2.8	—	0.0	12.5	2.7	7.1	0.0	2.3
16	Kushk-I-Kuhna	6.9	9.5	—	20.0	12.5	7.4	8.6	22.2	8.1
	Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Herat, 2003

Handicrafts

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—Herat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Enjil	1.99	0.34	12.44	4.15	1.81	4.52	1.40	2.03	—
3	Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	3.13	0.53	19.54	6.51	2.84	7.11	2.20	3.19	—
4	Pashtun Zarghun	21.89	3.72	136.80	45.60	19.90	49.75	15.41	22.34	—
5	Karrukh	13.13	2.23	82.08	27.36	11.94	29.85	9.25	13.40	—
6	Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	0.59	0.10	3.66	1.22	0.53	1.33	0.41	0.60	—
7	Gulran	0.53	0.09	3.34	1.11	0.49	1.21	0.38	0.54	—
8	Kohsan	2.98	0.51	18.66	6.22	2.71	6.78	2.10	3.05	—
9	Ghoryan	4.10	0.70	25.65	8.55	3.73	9.33	2.89	4.19	—
10	Zendajan	1.77	0.30	11.09	3.70	1.61	4.03	1.25	1.81	—
11	Adraskan	9.38	1.60	58.63	19.54	8.53	21.32	6.61	9.57	—
12	Shindand	8.21	1.40	51.30	17.10	7.46	18.66	5.78	8.38	—
13	Fersi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Obe	0.85	0.15	5.33	1.78	0.78	1.94	0.60	0.87	—
15	Chishti Sharif	4.10	0.70	25.65	8.55	3.73	9.33	2.89	4.19	—
16	Kushk-I-Kuhna	0.71	0.12	4.41	1.47	0.64	1.60	0.50	0.72	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Herat, 2003

Small Industries

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Herat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Enjil	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
3 Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
4 Pashtun Zarghun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Karrukh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Kushk(Rubat-I-Sangi)	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	11
7 Gulran	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
8 Kohsan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Ghoryan	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
10 Zendajan	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
11 Adraskan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Shindand	1	0	0	0	12	5	10	0	28
13 Fersi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 Obe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 Chishti Sharif	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Kushk-I-Kuhna	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Total	**7**	**15**	**4**	**3**	**16**	**7**	**10**	**0**	**62**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Herat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Enjil	0.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3 Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4 Pashtun Zarghun	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Karrukh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Kushk(Rubat-I-Sangi)	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
7 Gulran	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
8 Kohsan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Ghoryan	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10 Zendajan	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
11 Adraskan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Shindand	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	17.9	35.7	0.0	100.0
13 Fersi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Obe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Chishti Sharif	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 Kushk-I-Kuhna	28.6	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	**11.3**	**24.2**	**6.5**	**4.8**	**25.8**	**11.3**	**16.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Herat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
2 Enjil	0.0	33.3	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	9.7
3 Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	14.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	3.2
4 Pashtun Zarghun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
5 Karrukh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
6 Kushk(Rubat-I-Sangi)	28.6	13.3	50.0	66.7	12.5	14.3	0.0	—	17.7
7 Gulran	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	—	3.2
8 Kohsan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
9 Ghoryan	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	1.6
10 Zendajan	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	8.1
11 Adraskan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
12 Shindand	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	71.4	100.0	—	45.2
13 Fersi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
14 Obe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
15 Chishti Sharif	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
16 Kushk-I-Kuhna	28.6	6.7	25.0	33.3	6.3	14.3	0.0	—	11.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Herat, 2003

Small Industries

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—Herat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Enjil	-1.00	2.44	1.58	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
3 Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	3.43	1.07	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
4 Pashtun Zarghun	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Karrukh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Kushk(Rubat-I-Sangi)	0.61	-0.25	1.82	2.76	-0.30	-0.19	-1.00	—	0.00
7 Gulran	3.43	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.94	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
8 Kohsan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Ghoryan	-1.00	3.13	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
10 Zendajan	-1.00	3.13	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
11 Adraskan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Shindand	-0.68	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.66	0.58	1.21	—	0.00
13 Fersi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Obe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Chishti Sharif	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 Kushk-I-Kuhna	1.53	-0.41	1.21	1.95	-0.45	0.27	-1.00	—	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, Herat, 2003

Animal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Herat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Enjil	81	95	99	82	66	74	33	0	530
3 Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	70	82	83	76	92	67	26	2	498
4 Pashtun Zarghun	11	5	20	3	50	0	1	3	93
5 Karrukh	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
6 Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	123	135	133	127	120	117	75	0	830
7 Gulran	193	182	181	179	202	181	169	3	1,290
8 Kohsan	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	0	238
9 Ghoryan	53	70	70	70	69	66	51	0	449
10 Zendajan	68	66	66	65	72	65	65	0	467
11 Adraskan	4	5	1	0	69	11	9	5	104
12 Shindand	17	45	44	32	41	30	37	0	246
13 Fersi	2	23	12	2	9	1	0	0	49
14 Obe	78	86	75	72	73	68	45	0	497
15 Chishti Sharif	25	25	25	24	25	23	21	0	168
16 Kushk-I-Kuhna	81	81	76	78	74	71	20	0	481
Total	**840**	**934**	**919**	**844**	**996**	**808**	**591**	**13**	**5,945**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Herat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Enjil	15.3	17.9	18.7	15.5	12.5	14.0	6.2	0.0	100.0
3 Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	14.1	16.5	16.7	15.3	18.5	13.5	5.2	0.4	100.0
4 Pashtun Zarghun	11.8	5.4	21.5	3.2	53.8	0.0	1.1	3.2	100.0
5 Karrukh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
6 Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	14.8	16.3	16.0	15.3	14.5	14.1	9.0	0.0	100.0
7 Gulran	15.0	14.1	14.0	13.9	15.7	14.0	13.1	0.2	100.0
8 Kohsan	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	100.0
9 Ghoryan	11.8	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.4	14.7	11.4	0.0	100.0
10 Zendajan	14.6	14.1	14.1	13.9	15.4	13.9	13.9	0.0	100.0
11 Adraskan	3.8	4.8	1.0	0.0	66.3	10.6	8.7	4.8	100.0
12 Shindand	6.9	18.3	17.9	13.0	16.7	12.2	15.0	0.0	100.0
13 Fersi	4.1	46.9	24.5	4.1	18.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
14 Obe	15.7	17.3	15.1	14.5	14.7	13.7	9.1	0.0	100.0
15 Chishti Sharif	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.3	14.9	13.7	12.5	0.0	100.0
16 Kushk-I-Kuhna	16.8	16.8	15.8	16.2	15.4	14.8	4.2	0.0	100.0
Total	**14.1**	**15.7**	**15.5**	**14.2**	**16.8**	**13.6**	**9.9**	**0.2**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Herat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2 Enjil	9.6	10.2	10.8	9.7	6.6	9.2	5.6	0.0	8.9
3 Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	8.3	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.2	8.3	4.4	15.4	8.4
4 Pashtun Zarghun	1.3	0.5	2.2	0.4	5.0	0.0	0.2	23.1	1.6
5 Karrukh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1
6 Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	14.6	14.5	14.5	15.0	12.0	14.5	12.7	0.0	14.0
7 Gulran	23.0	19.5	19.7	21.2	20.3	22.4	28.6	23.1	21.7
8 Kohsan	4.0	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.4	4.2	5.8	0.0	4.0
9 Ghoryan	6.3	7.5	7.6	8.3	6.9	8.2	8.6	0.0	7.6
10 Zendajan	8.1	7.1	7.2	7.7	7.2	8.0	11.0	0.0	7.9
11 Adraskan	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	6.9	1.4	1.5	38.5	1.7
12 Shindand	2.0	4.8	4.8	3.8	4.1	3.7	6.3	0.0	4.1
13 Fersi	0.2	2.5	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
14 Obe	9.3	9.2	8.2	8.5	7.3	8.4	7.6	0.0	8.4
15 Chishti Sharif	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.8	3.6	0.0	2.8
16 Kushk-I-Kuhna	9.6	8.7	8.3	9.2	7.4	8.8	3.4	0.0	8.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

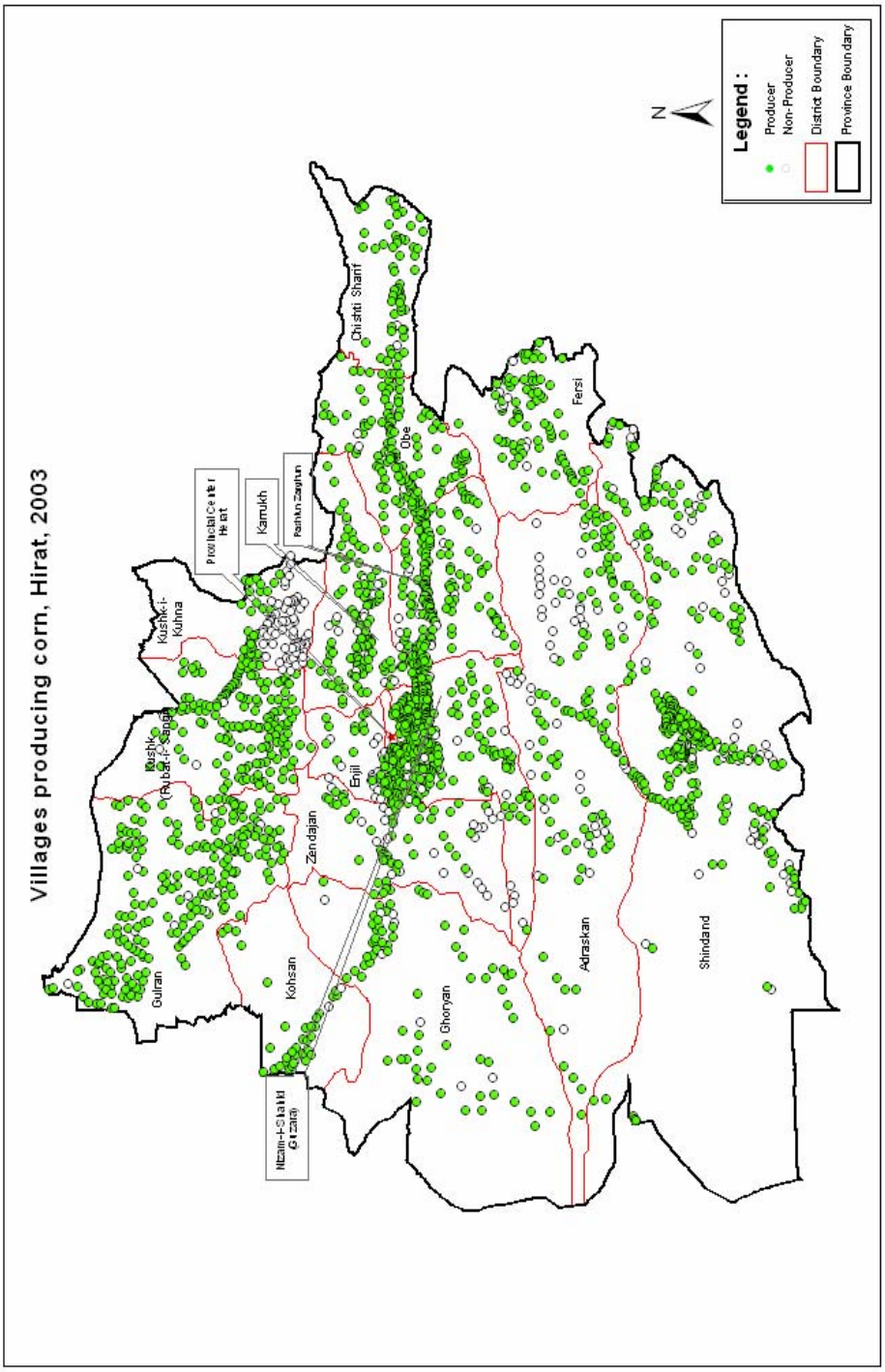
Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Herat, 2003

Animal Products

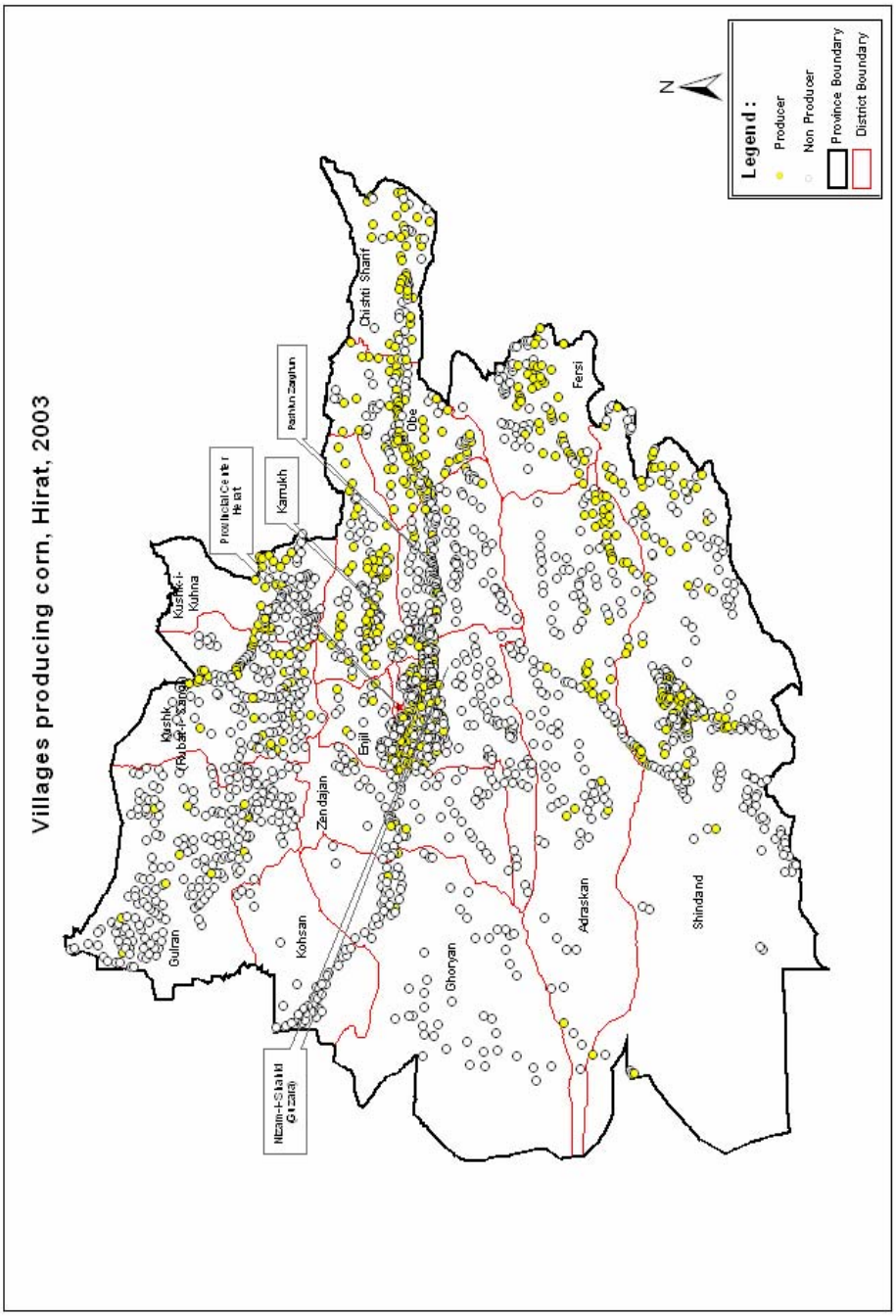
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Herat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Enjil	0.08	0.14	0.21	0.09	-0.26	0.03	-0.37	-1.00	0.00
3 Nizam-I-Shahid (Guzara)	-0.01	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.10	-0.01	-0.47	0.84	0.00
4 Pashtun Zarghun	-0.16	-0.66	0.39	-0.77	2.21	-1.00	-0.89	13.75	0.00
5 Karrukh	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	9.06	-1.00	0.00
6 Kushk (Rubat-I-Sangi)	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.08	-0.14	0.04	-0.09	-1.00	0.00
7 Gulran	0.06	-0.10	-0.09	-0.02	-0.07	0.03	0.32	0.06	0.00
8 Kohsan	0.01	-0.09	-0.08	0.01	-0.15	0.05	0.44	-1.00	0.00
9 Ghoryan	-0.16	-0.01	0.01	0.10	-0.08	0.08	0.14	-1.00	0.00
10 Zendajan	0.03	-0.10	-0.09	-0.02	-0.08	0.02	0.40	-1.00	0.00
11 Adraskan	-0.73	-0.69	-0.94	-1.00	2.96	-0.22	-0.13	20.99	0.00
12 Shindand	-0.51	0.16	0.16	-0.08	-0.01	-0.10	0.51	-1.00	0.00
13 Fersi	-0.71	1.99	0.58	-0.71	0.10	-0.85	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
14 Obe	0.11	0.10	-0.02	0.02	-0.12	0.01	-0.09	-1.00	0.00
15 Chishti Sharif	0.05	-0.05	-0.04	0.01	-0.11	0.01	0.26	-1.00	0.00
16 Kushk-I-Kuhna	0.19	0.07	0.02	0.14	-0.08	0.09	-0.58	-1.00	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

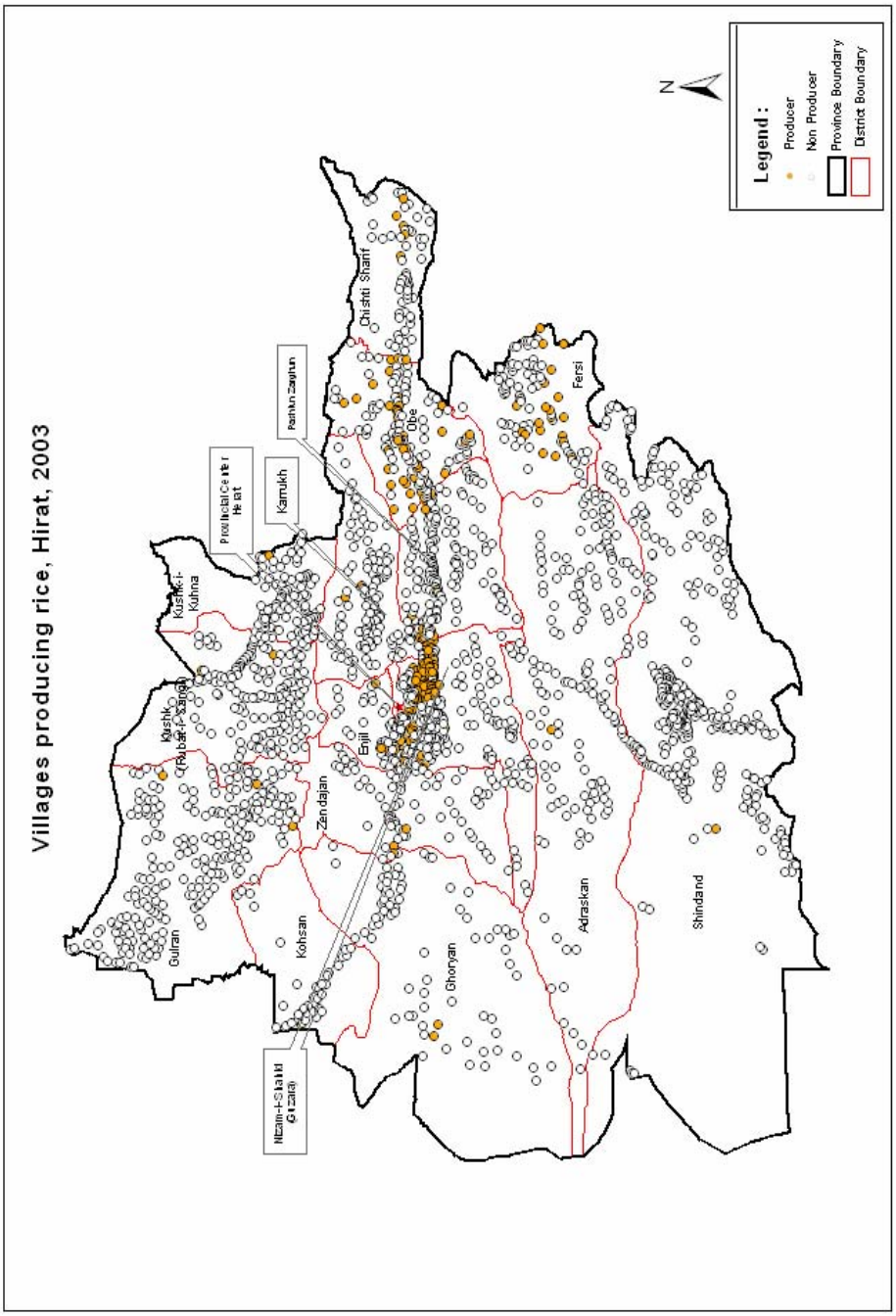
Annex 7


Villages producing corn, Hirat, 2003
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Chishti Sharif
Obe
Fersi
Kushk-i-Kuhna
Enjil
Zendajan
Kohsan
Guiran
Ghoryan
Adraskan
Shindand

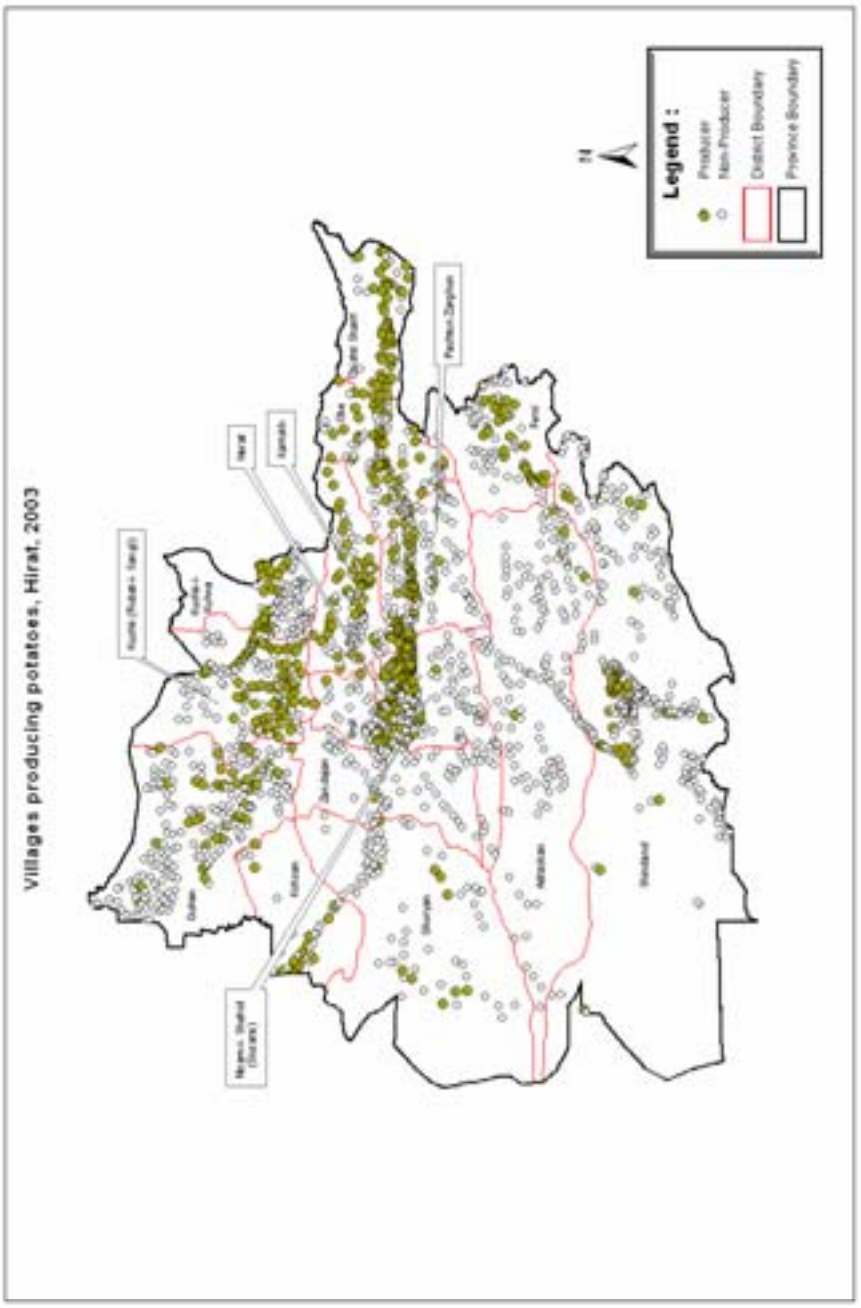
Annex 8


Villages producing corn, Hirat, 2003
N
Legend :
Producer
Non Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Chishti Sharif
Pashtun Zaghun
Kamukh
Kushk-i-Kuhna
Enjil
Zendajan
Kohsan
Gulran
Ghoryan
Adraskan
Shindand
Persi

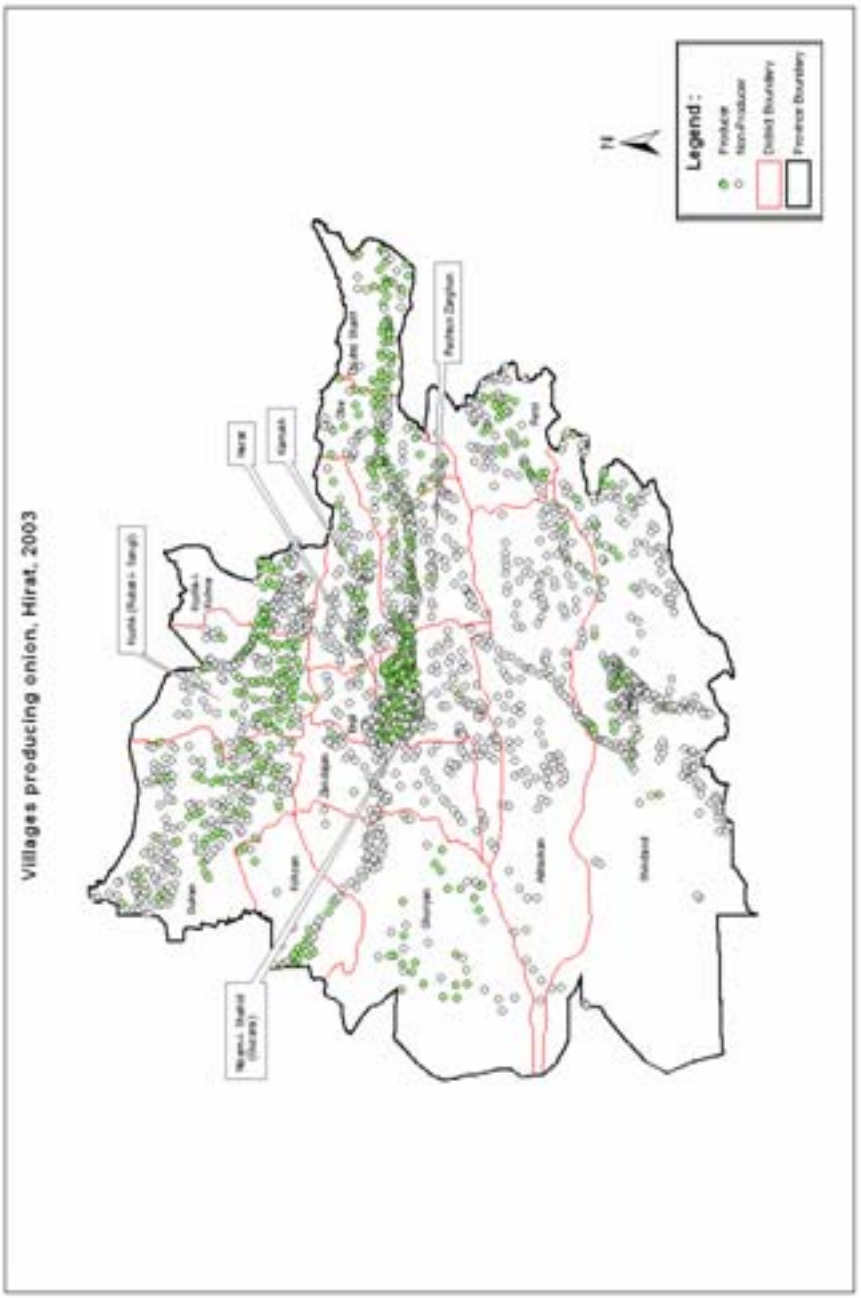
Annex 9


Villages producing rice, Hirat, 2003
Legend :
Producer
Non Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Chishti Sharif
Obe
Fersi
Kushk-i-Kuhna
Kushk (Rubat-i-Sangi)
Enjil
Zendajan
Gulran
Kohsan
Ghoryan
Adraskan
Shindand

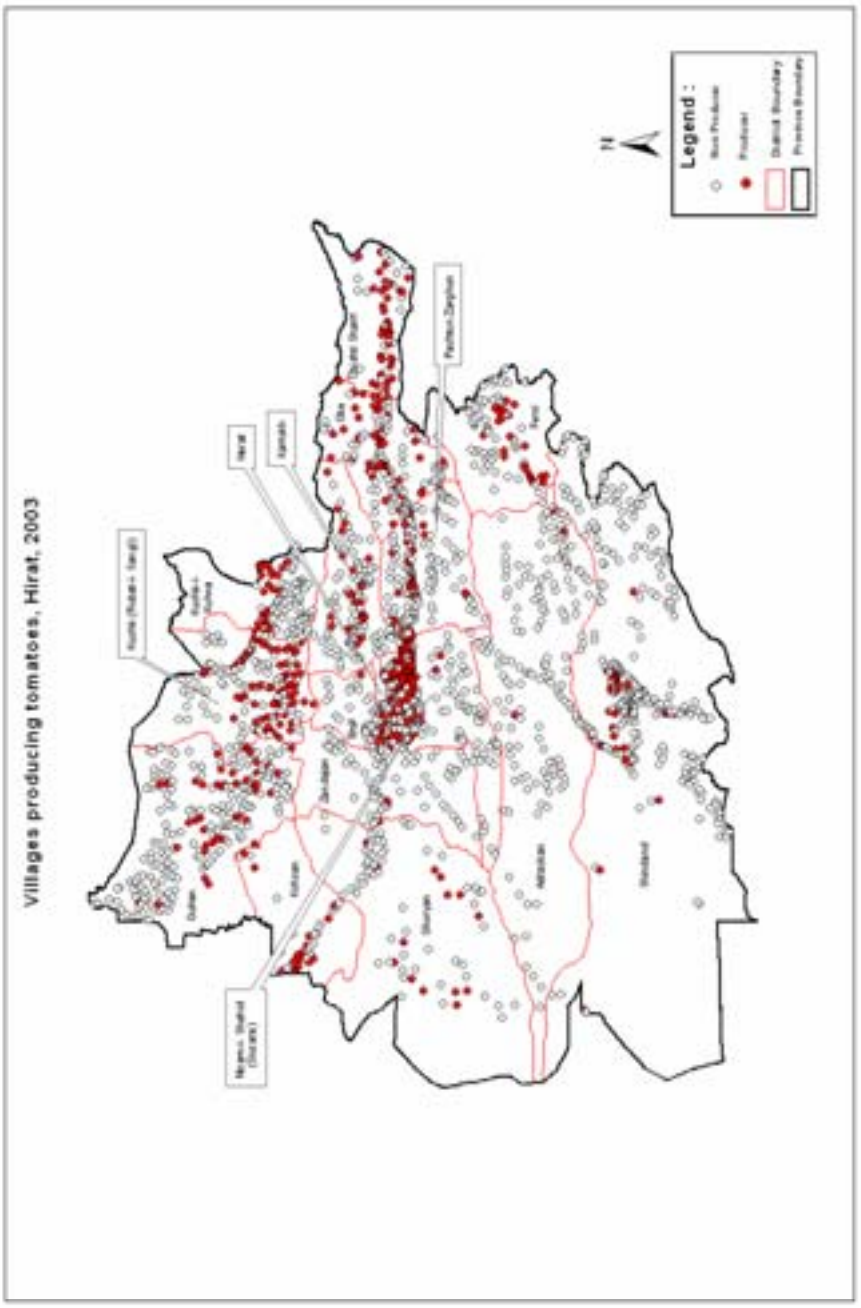
Annex 10


Villages producing potatoes, Hirat, 2003
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N

Annex 11


Villages producing onion, Hirat, 2003
Legend :
Produce
Non-Produce
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N

Annex 12



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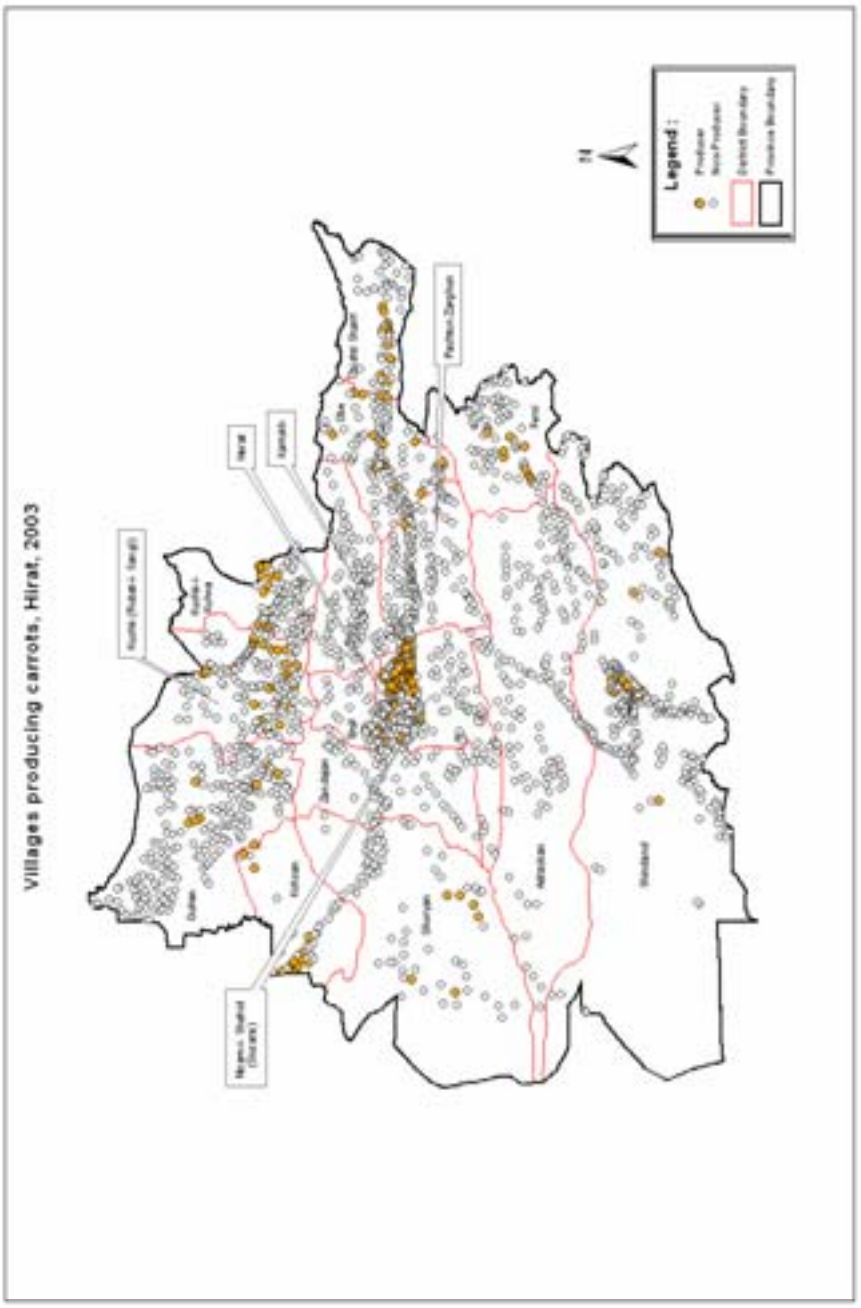

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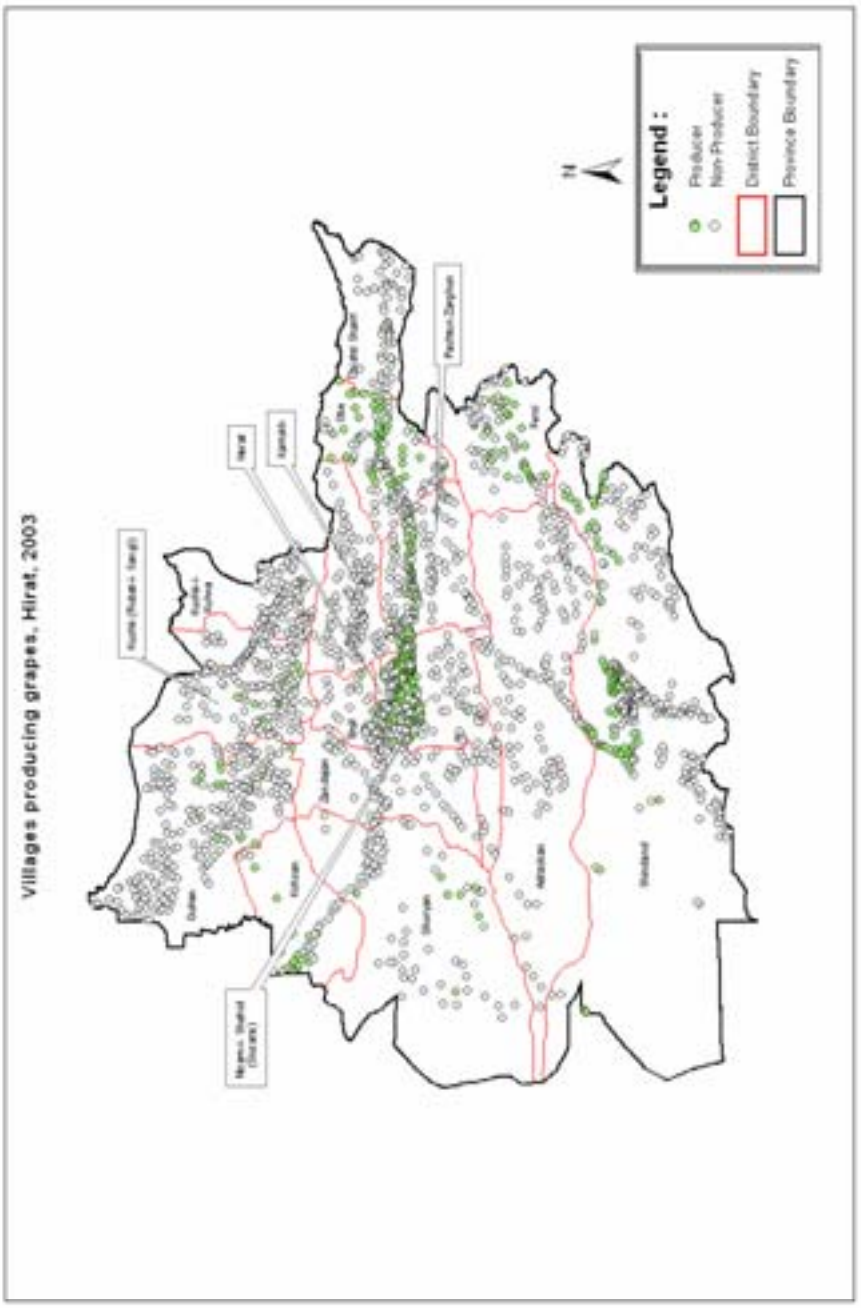
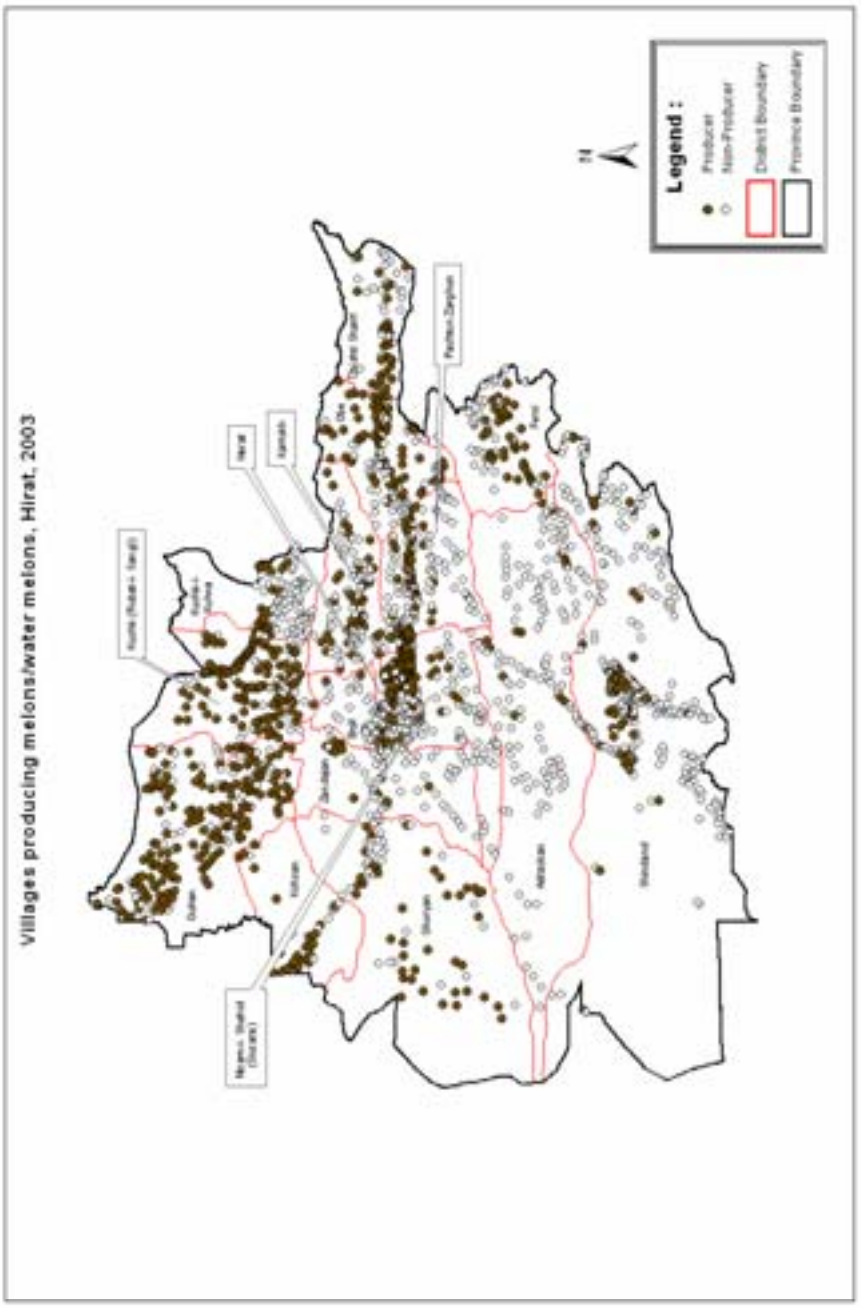
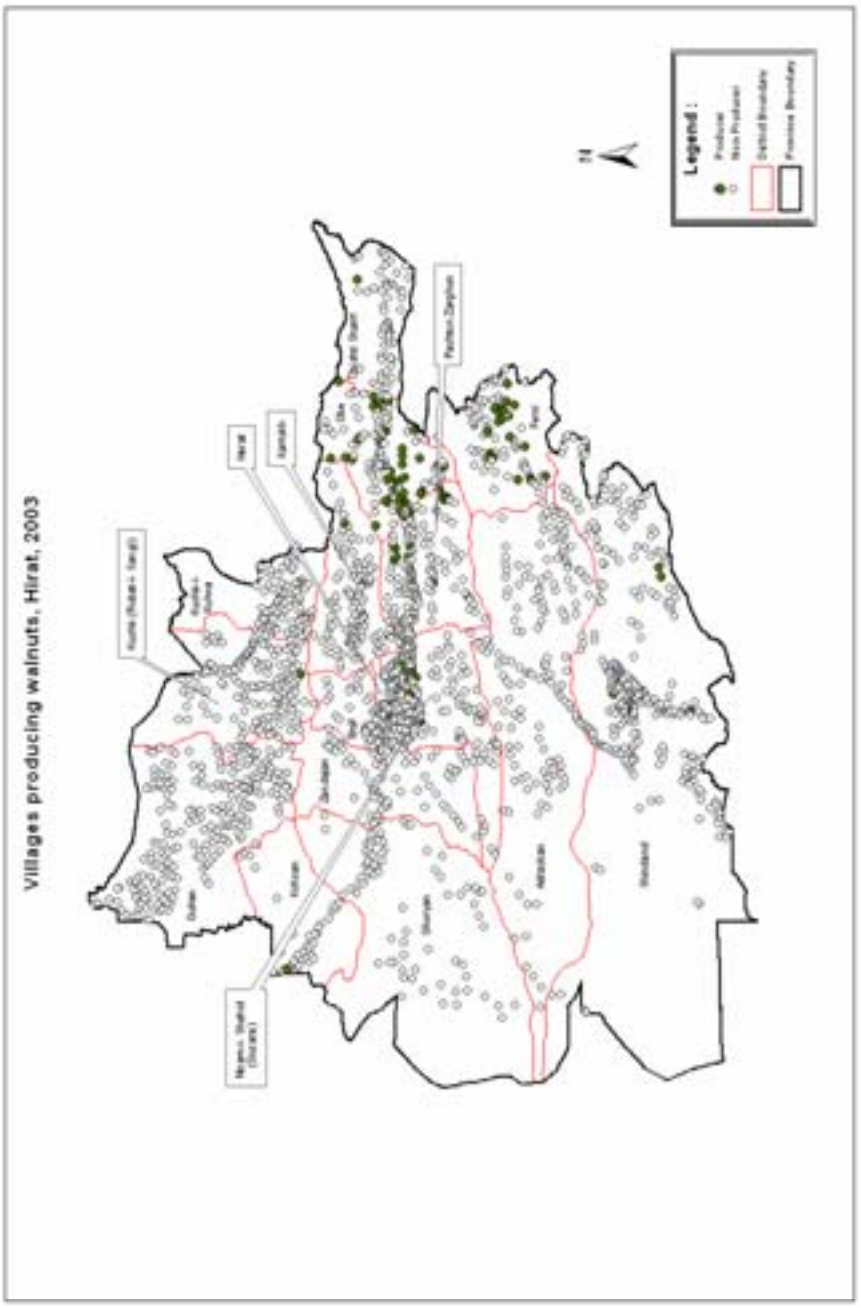

Villages producing grapes, Hirat, 2003
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N

Annex 15


Villages producing melons/water melons, Hirat, 2003
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N

Annex 16



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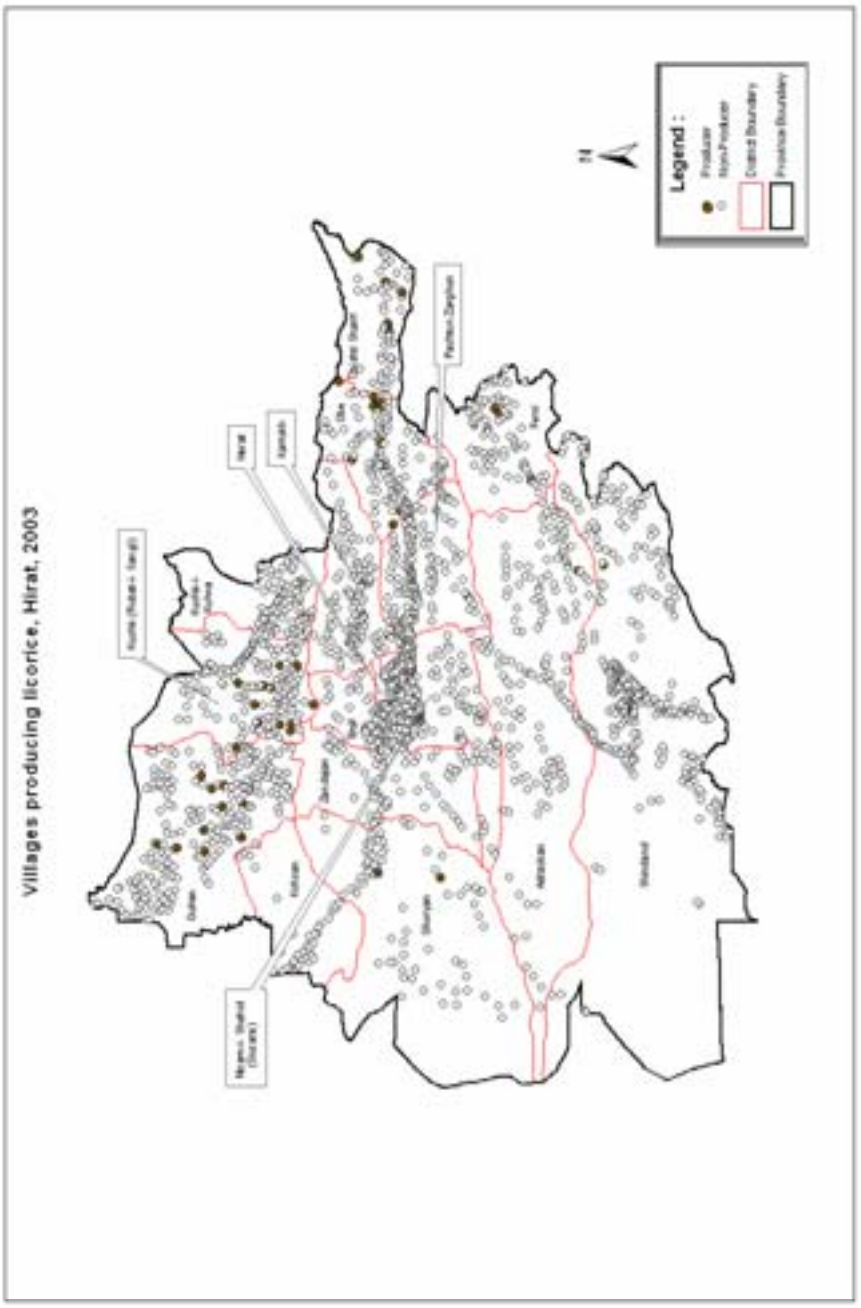
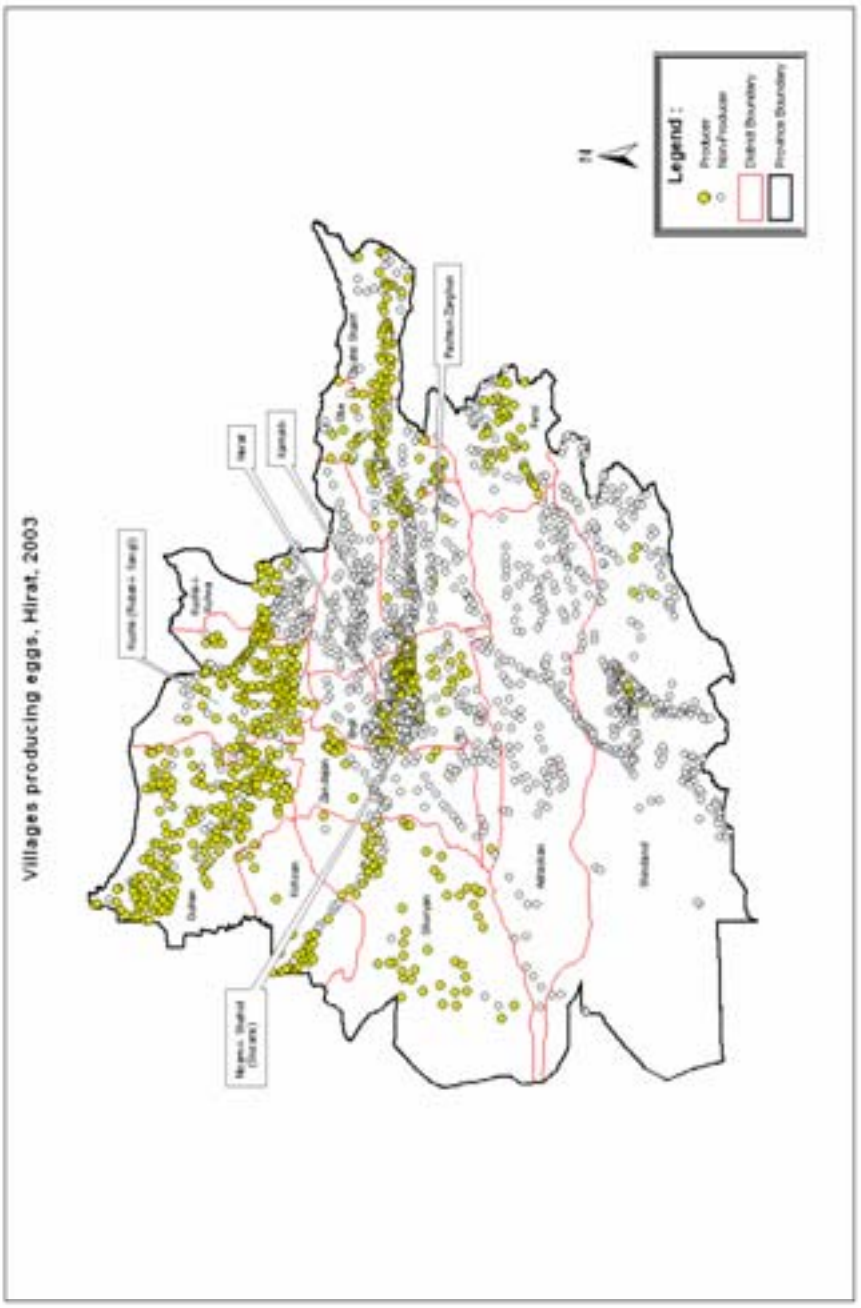
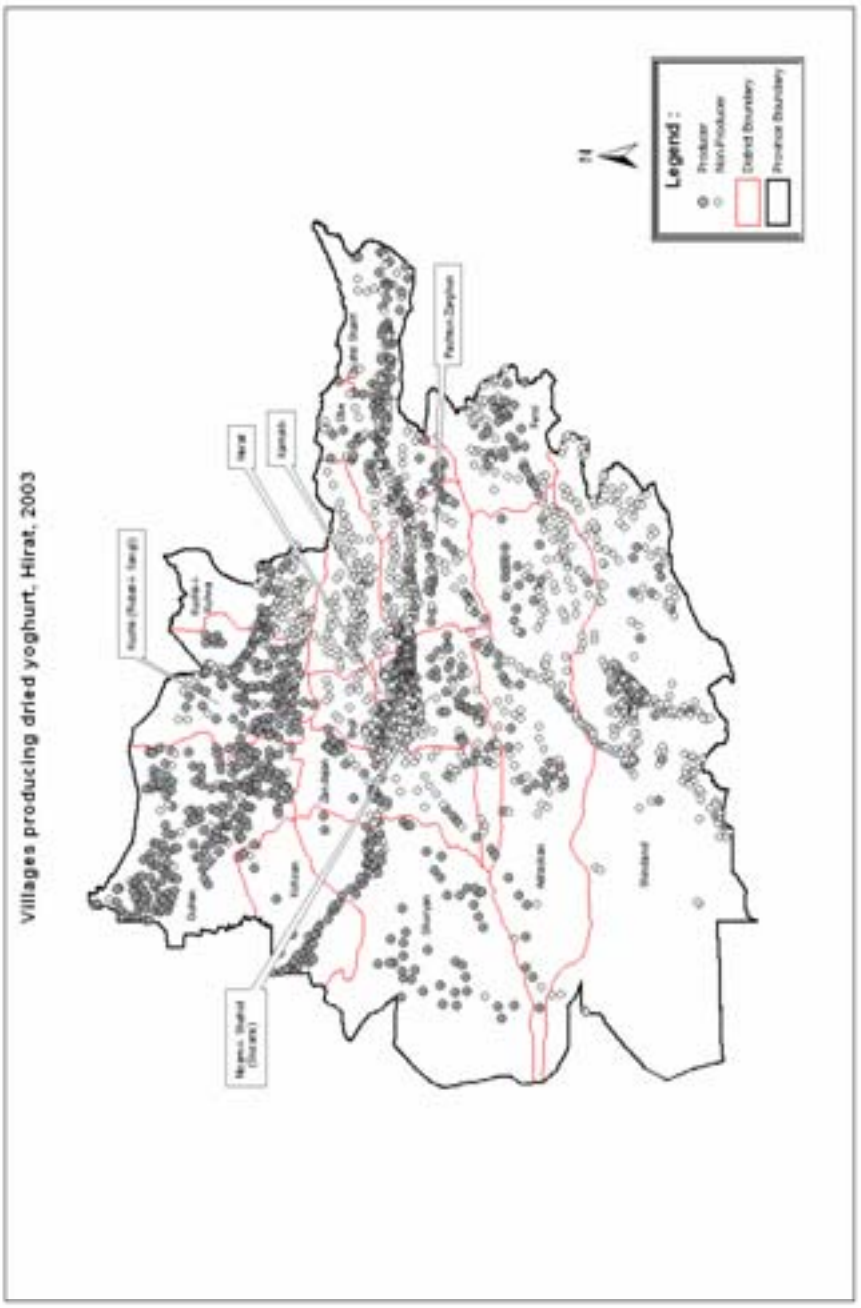

Villages producing licorice, Hirat, 2003
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N

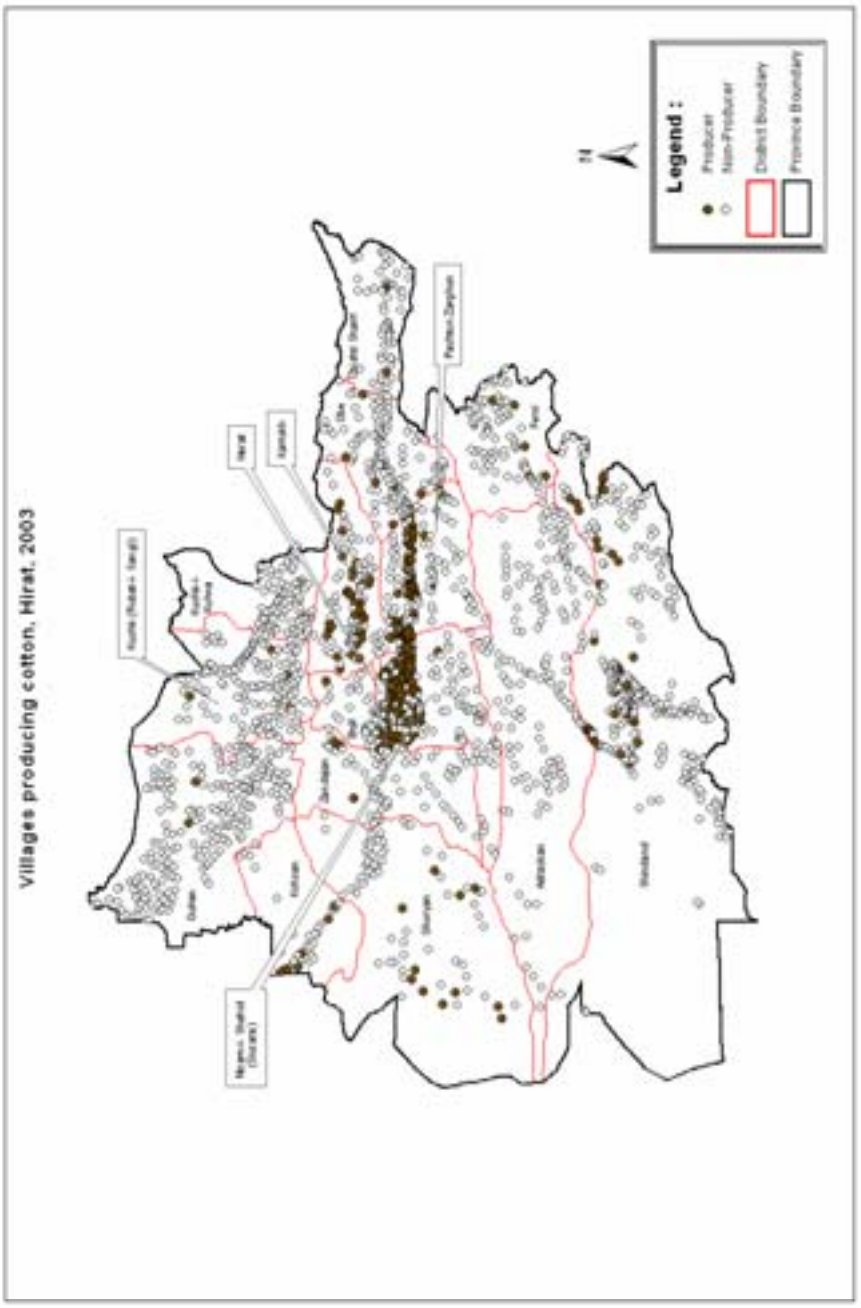
Annex 18


Villages producing eggs, Hirat, 2003
Legend :
Produce
Non-Produce
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N

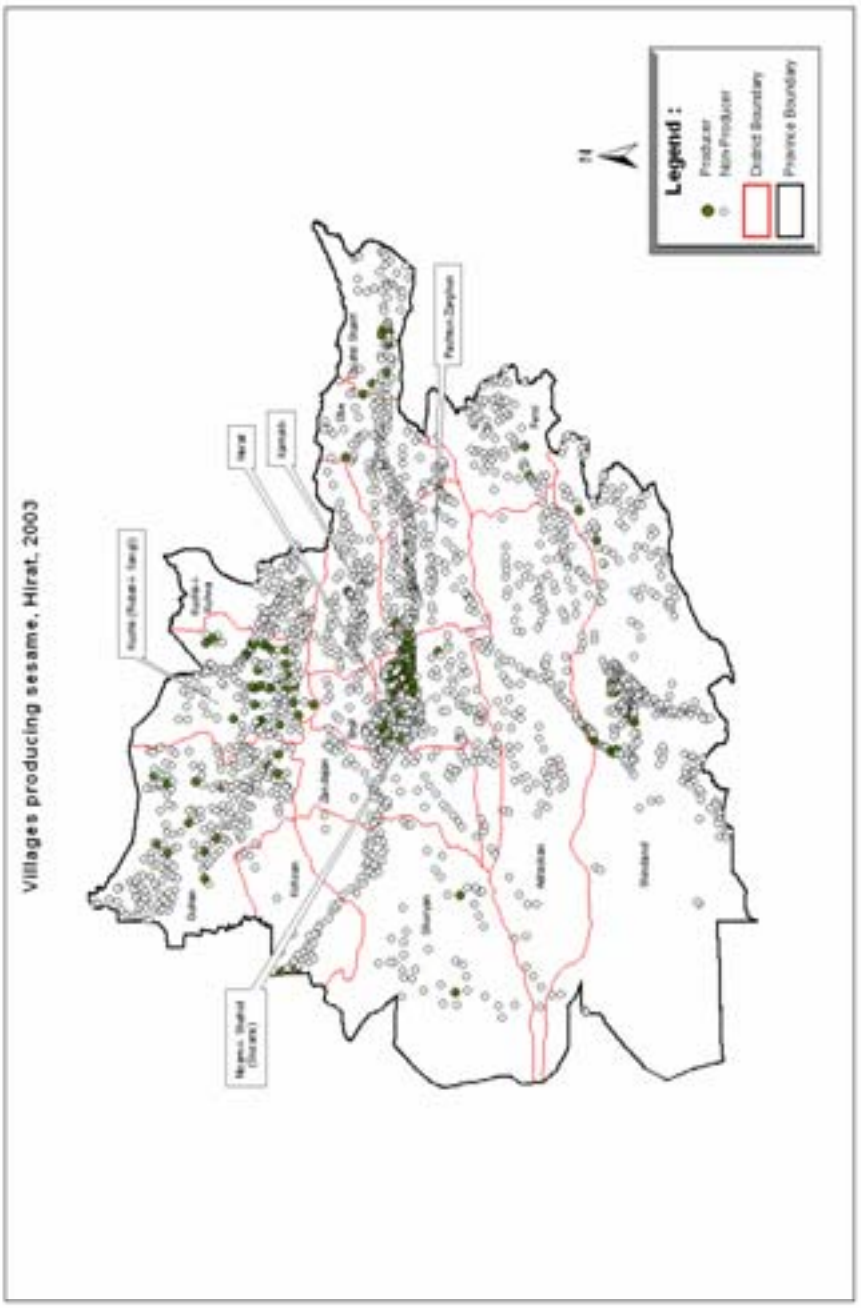
Annex 19


Villages producing dried yoghurt, Hirat, 2003
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N

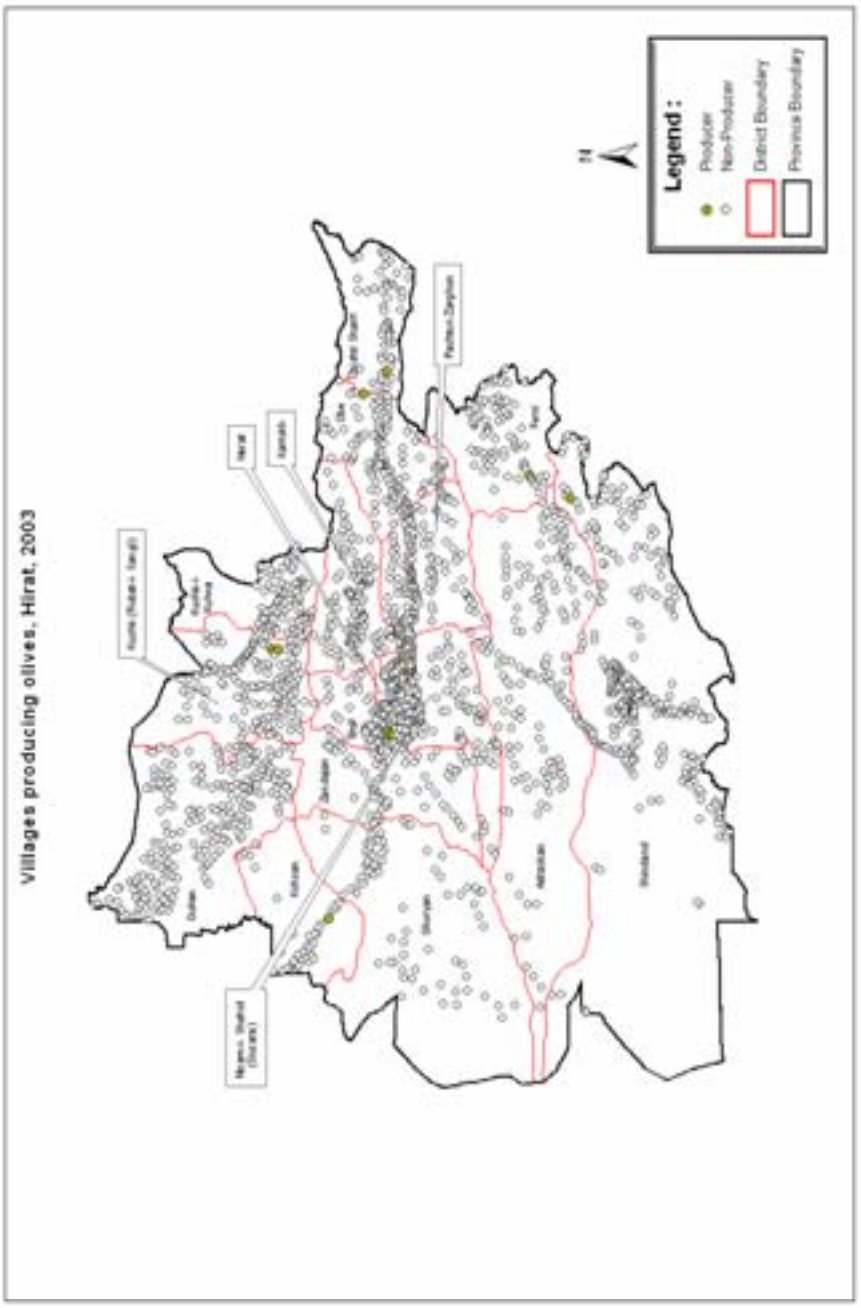
Annex 20


Villages producing cotton, Hirat, 2003
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N

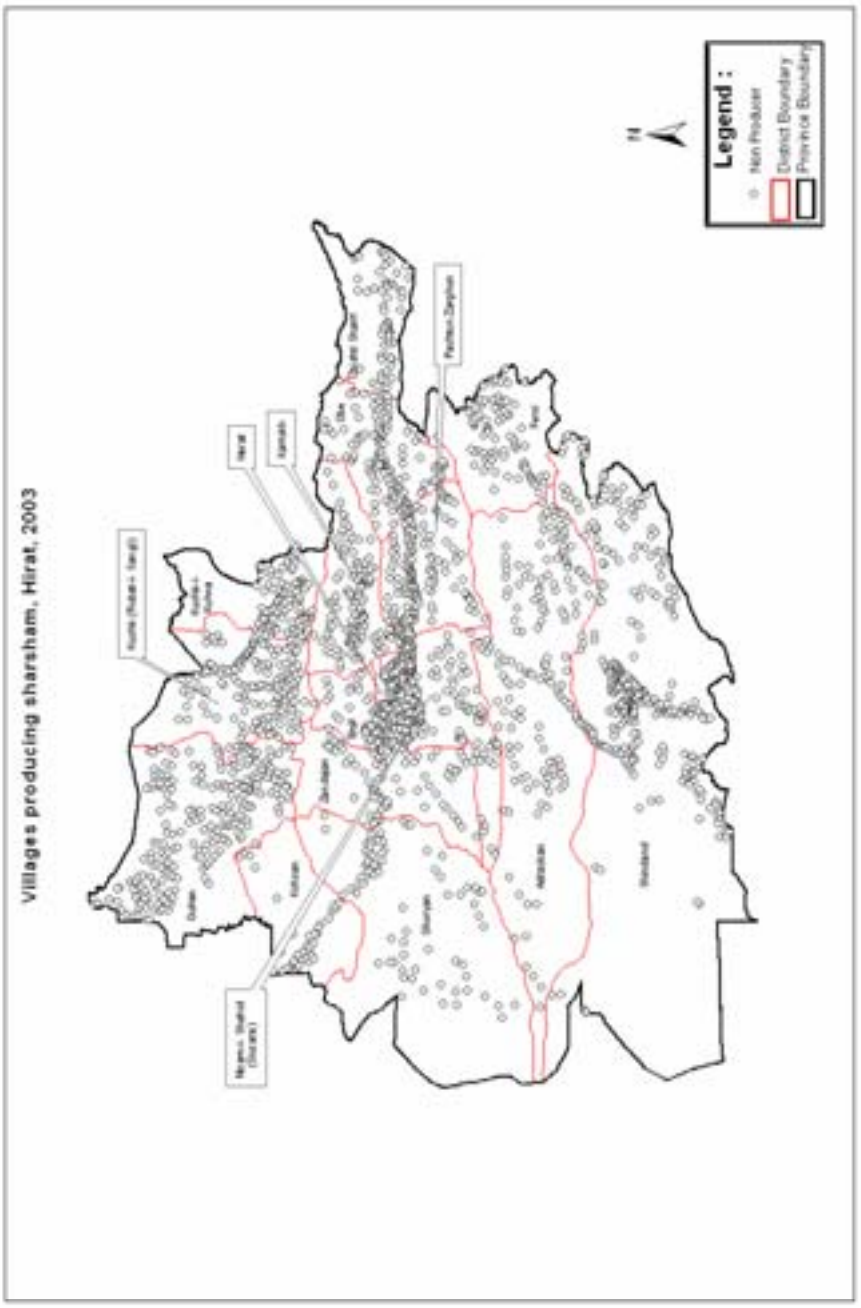
Annex 21


Villages producing sesame, Hirat, 2003
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N

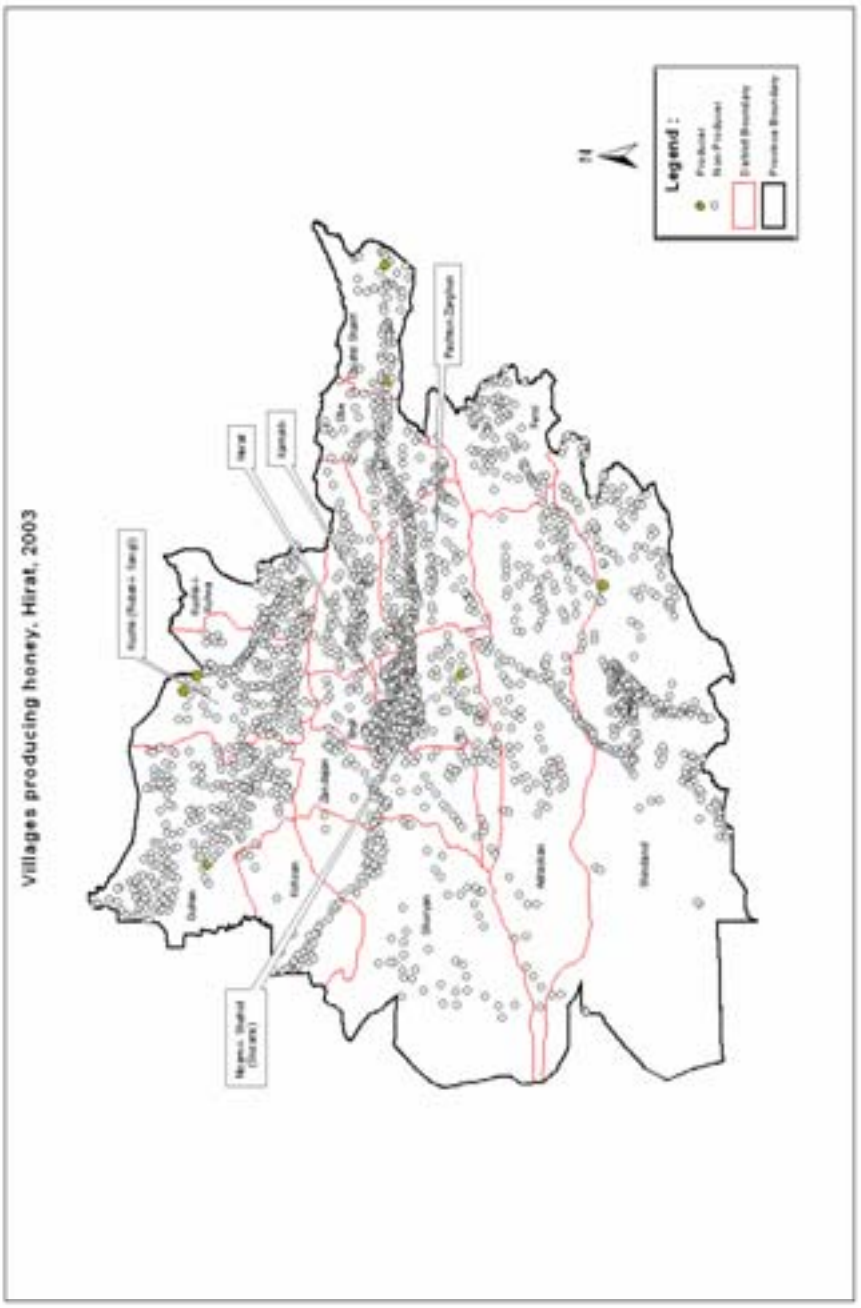
Annex 22


Villages producing olives, Hirat, 2003
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N

Annex 23


Villages producing sharsham, Hirat, 2003
Legend :
Non Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N

Annex 24



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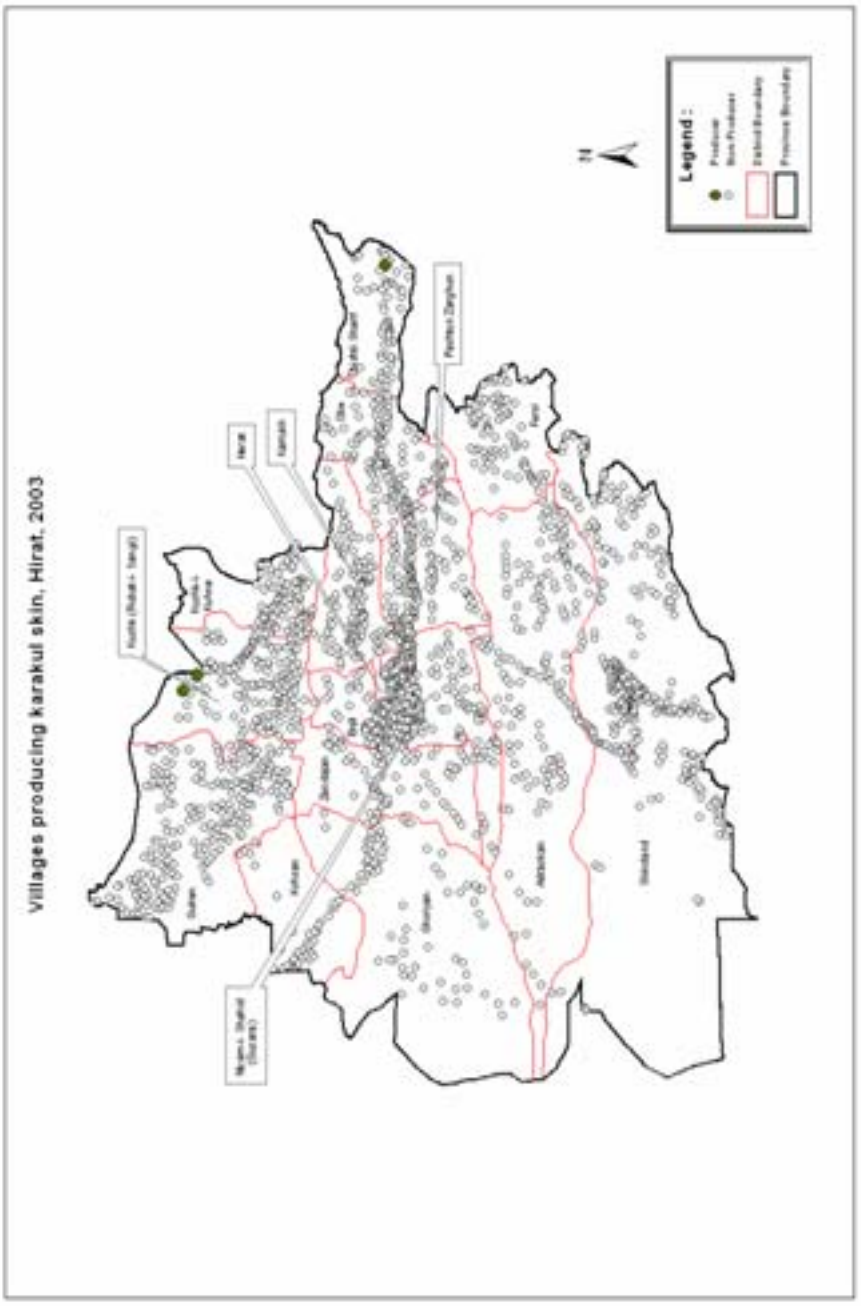
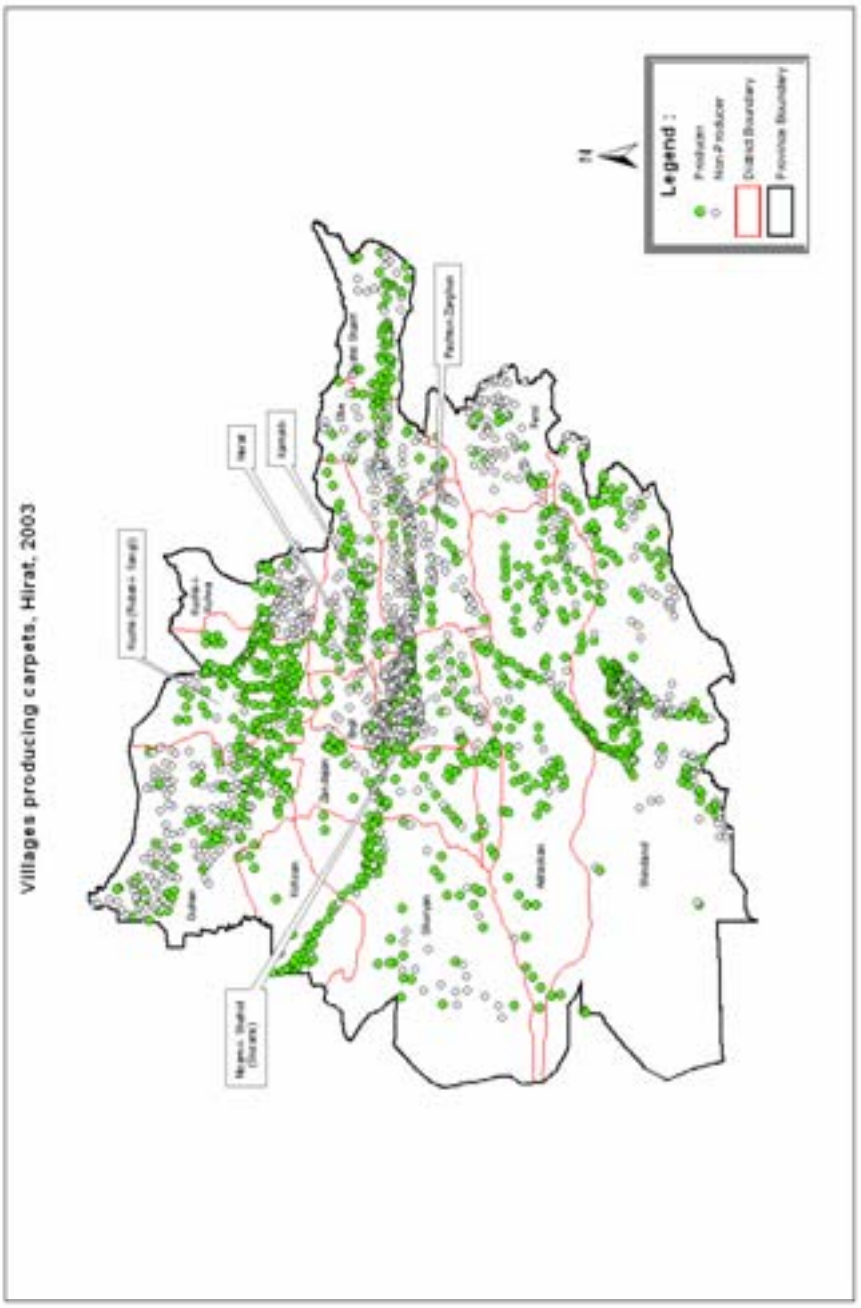
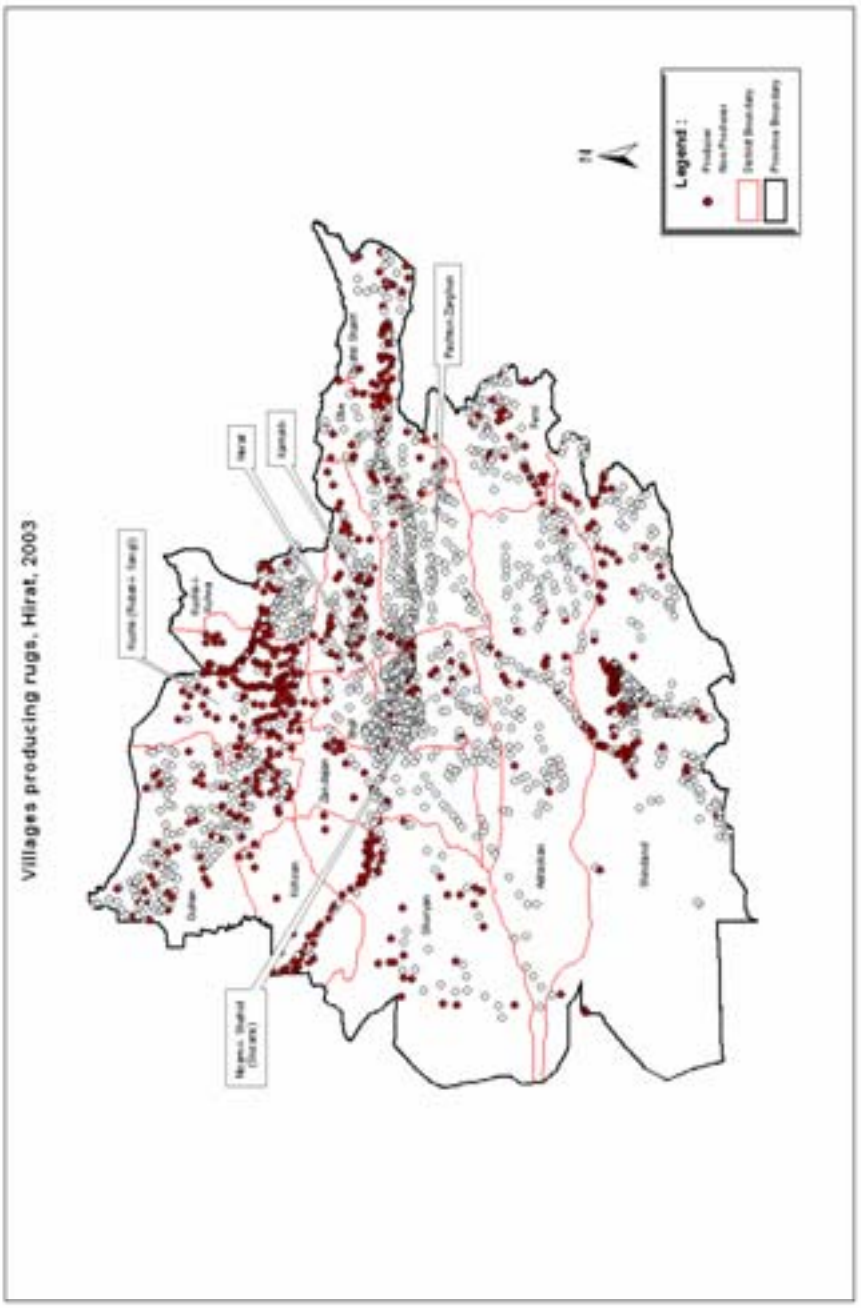


Annex 26


Villages producing carpets, Hirat, 2003
Legend :
Produser
Non-Produser
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N

Annex 27



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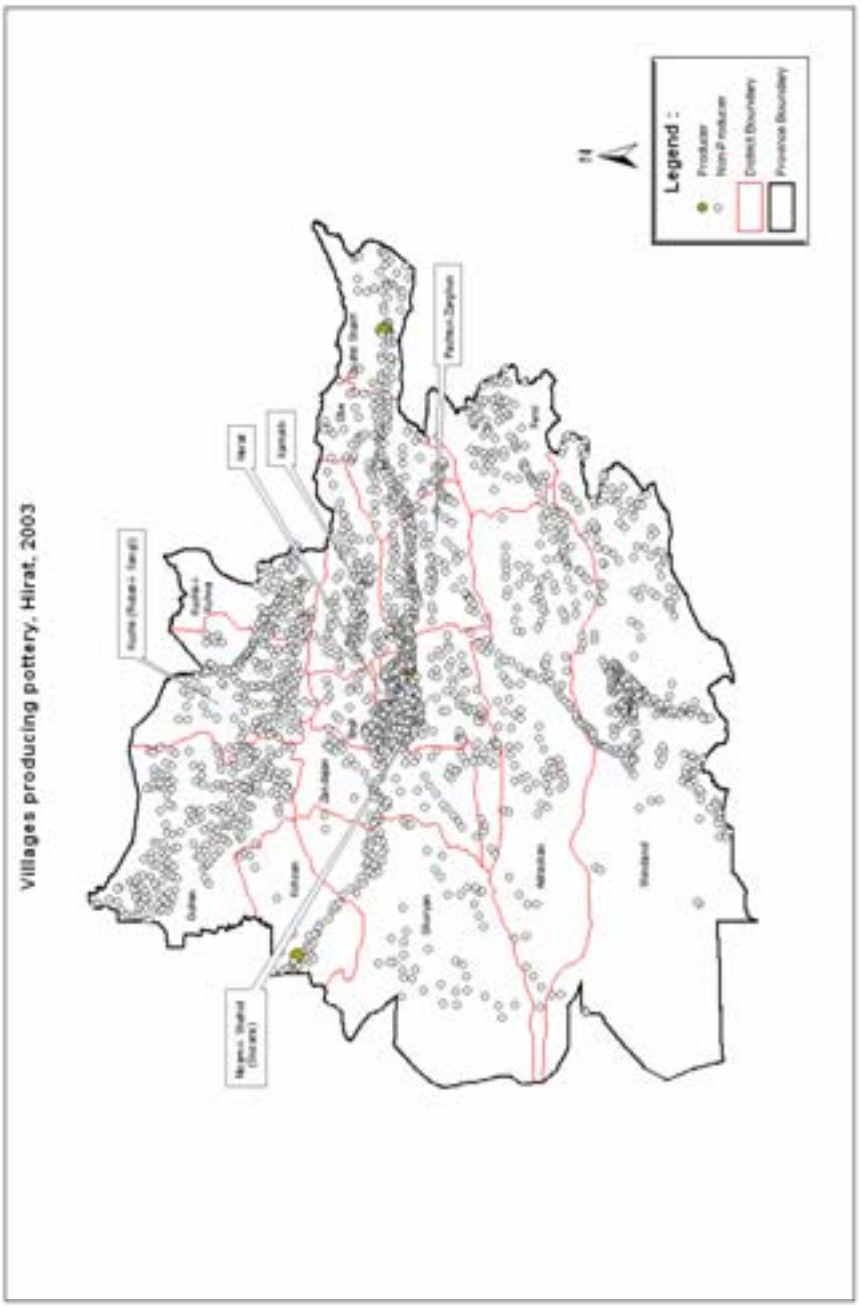
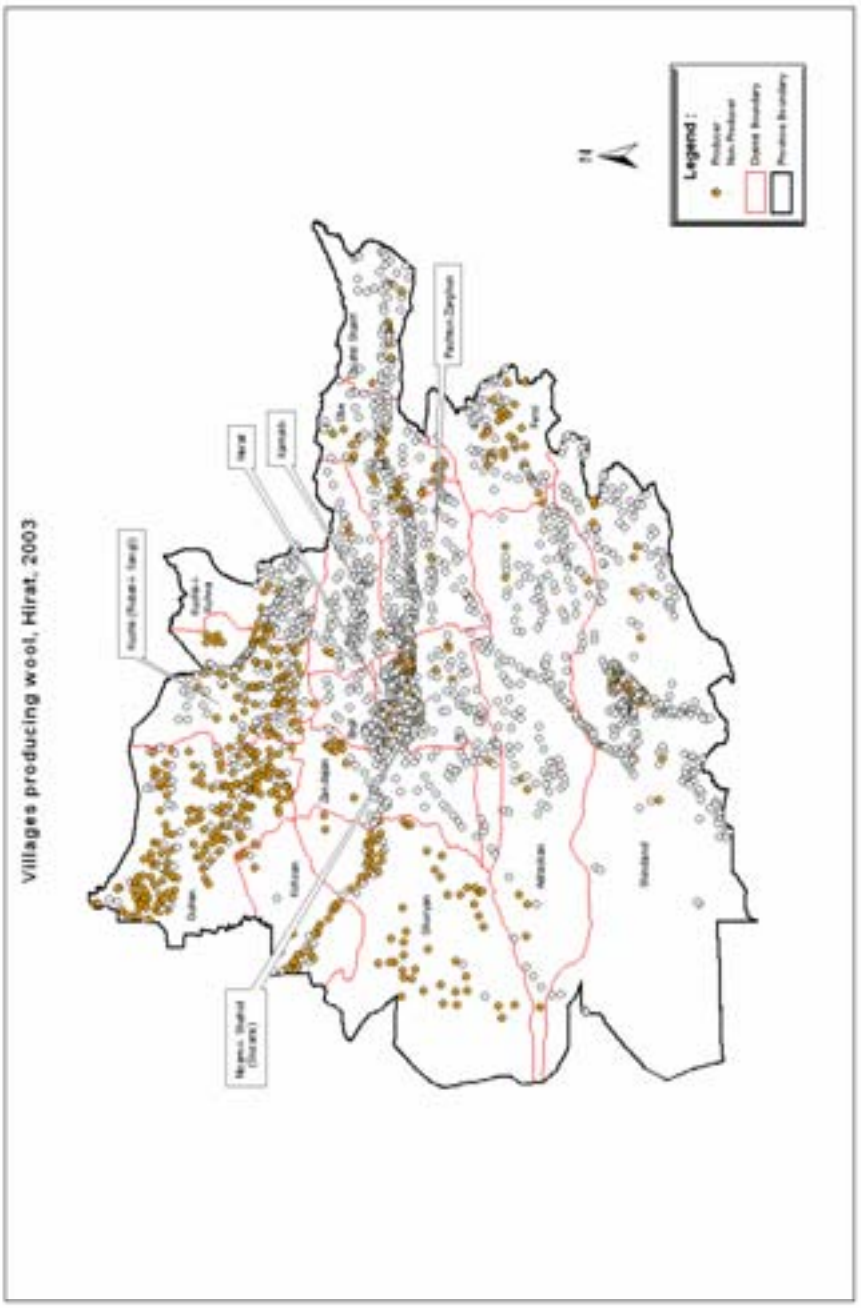

Villages producing pottery, Hirat, 2003
Legend :
Produser
Non-Produser
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N

Annex 29