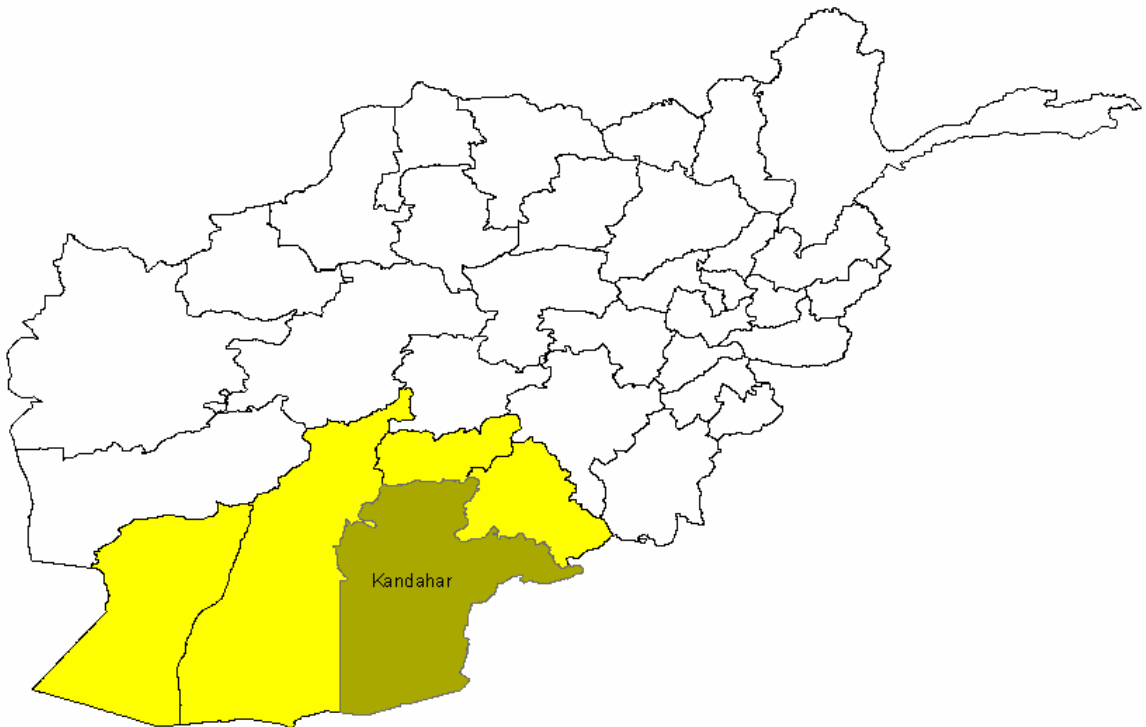




Kandahar



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

Kandahar

*A Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile
Household Listing—2005*

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 appraised 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.

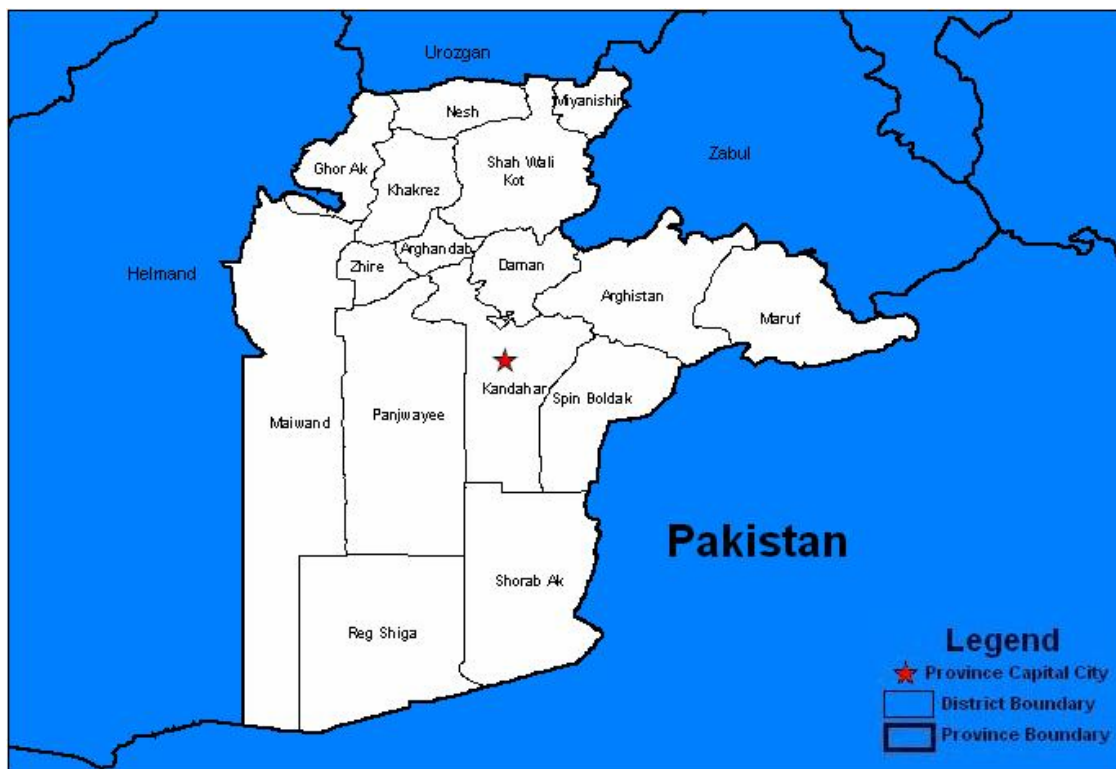
For the past few years, Afghanistan has been making serious attempts at rebuilding and rehabilitating the nation and its institutions after more than two decades of war, conflict, and civil strife. Effective planning for comprehensive social and economic development requires evidence based and reliable 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.



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Kandahar



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Settlement Patterns

Located in the Southern region, Kandahar is bordered by the provinces of Zabul in the East, Urozgan in the North, and Hilmand in the West. It has common borders with Pakistan in the South. Kandahar covers a land area of 54,845 squared kilometers, representing 8.40 percent of the total Afghan territory. It is the third largest province in Afghanistan in terms of land area, after Hilmand and Hirat. The province is divided into 16 districts—the provincial center, Kandahar, Daman, Shah Wali Kot, Arghandab, Khakrez, Ghorak, Maywand, Zhire, Panjwayi, Shiga (Reg), Shorabak, Spin Boldak, Arghistan, Maruf, Miyanishin, and Nish.

Kandahar is home to 3.9 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. With its 912,030 inhabitants, it is the 7th most populous province in the country, after Kabul and Hirat, Hilmand, Nangarhar, Balkh, and Ghazni (see Annex 1¹).

The population of Kandahar is distributed among the eight districts covered as shown in table 1 and figure 1². The most populous districts are Kandahar, the provincial center, Spin Boldak, and Zhire, with respectively 48 percent, 16.4 percent, and 10.5 percent. Together these three districts account for about three-fourths of the total population counted.

¹ For security reasons, half of the districts in Kandahar (8 out of the 16) could not be visited. They are Miyanishin, Reg (Shiga), Ghorak, Shorabak, Argistan, Maruf, Nesh, and Shah Wali Kott.

² 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 majority of the population—59.6 percent—lives in rural areas. The urban³ population of Kandahar represents 8 percent of the total urban population in the country. With its 368,762 urban dwellers, Kandahar is the fourth most urbanized province in Afghanistan, after Kabul, Hirat, and Balkh. The totality of the urban population in the province is concentrated in the provincial center⁴.

Table 1—Population, sex, and sex ratio, by district, province of Kandahar, 2005⁵

District	Total		Males	Females	Sex ratio
	Number	Percent			
Provincial Center—Kandahar	437,625	47.98	222,631	214,994	103.55
Daman	27,680	3.03	14,293	13,387	106.77
Arghandab	53,205	5.83	27,380	25,825	106.02
Khakrez	15,074	1.65	7,864	7,210	109.07
Maiwand	58,254	6.39	29,351	28,903	101.55
Zhire	95,396	10.46	48,777	46,619	104.63
Paniwatee	74,943	8.22	37,960	36,983	102.64
Spin Boldak	149,853	16.43	77,151	72,702	106.12
Total	912,030	100.00	465,407	446,623	104.21

The rural population of Kandahar—543,268 inhabitants—is distributed over 947 settlements of varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as four people and the largest as many as 62,380⁶.

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 of the population settlements by size-class resembles that of a population pyramid of a high fertility society, i.e., one with a large base. There

³ 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.

⁴ Kandahar is divided into 10 *nahias*.

⁵ Enumeration started on 28 June 2005 and ended on 28 July of the same year.

⁶ 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.

are, however, two noticeable differences departure from this model: (1) the number of villages with 1,000 population or more is much larger than one would expect in a normal large-based pyramid, and (2) the number of villages with less than 100 population is smaller than the one immediately above it. It may be important to note that Kandahar is not the only province in Afghanistan with such a distribution; other provinces include, for instance, Nooristan, Logar, Kunarha, and others.

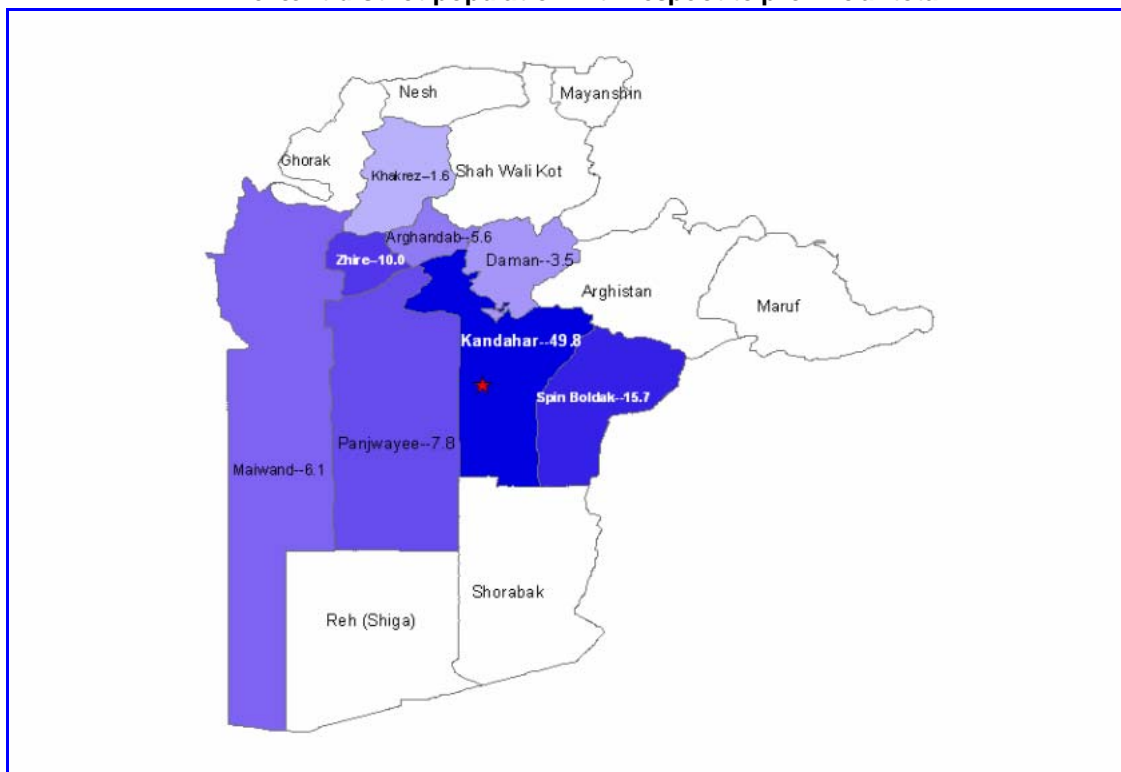
At district level, the distributions can be grouped into three different clusters according to their overall shapes. Cluster I includes the districts of Kandahar, Zhire, and Spin Boldak. In all three of these districts, the distributions of the population settlements by size-class resemble that of the province as a whole, but with minor differences. In Spin Boldak for instance, the number of small-sized villages, i.e. those with less than 100 population is as large as that of the size-class immediately above; whereas in Zhire this category of villages is even smaller than at the province aggregate.

Cluster II includes Arghandab and Panjwayee. It exhibits two distinct characteristics. The first concerns the numbers of villages belonging to each size-class; such numbers are not exactly the same as one moves from one size-class to the next, but their variation does not, be it that of a population pyramid or any other. The second characteristic concerns the number of large-sized villages, those with 1,000 or more. In both districts, it is by far the largest of all the settlements, and much than the second largest.

Cluster III is comprised of the three remaining districts. Its main distinguishable feature is that in each of the districts, the distribution closely resembles that of a population pyramid with a large base. A few minor departures from this pattern do exist, but the overall shape of a population pyramid is clearly present.

Figure 1—Population settlements, Helmand, 2005

A—Percent district population with respect to provincial total



B—Density: population per km²

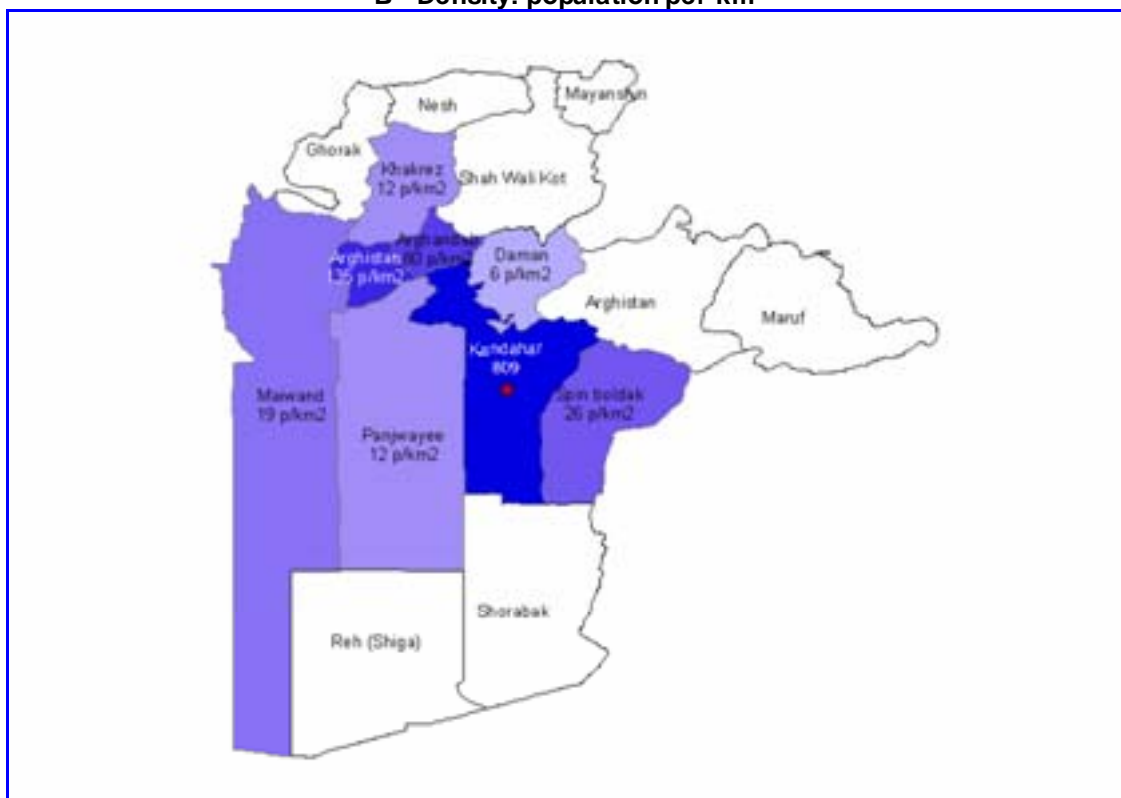


Figure 2—Distribution of the rural population settlements by size-class, Kandahar, 2005

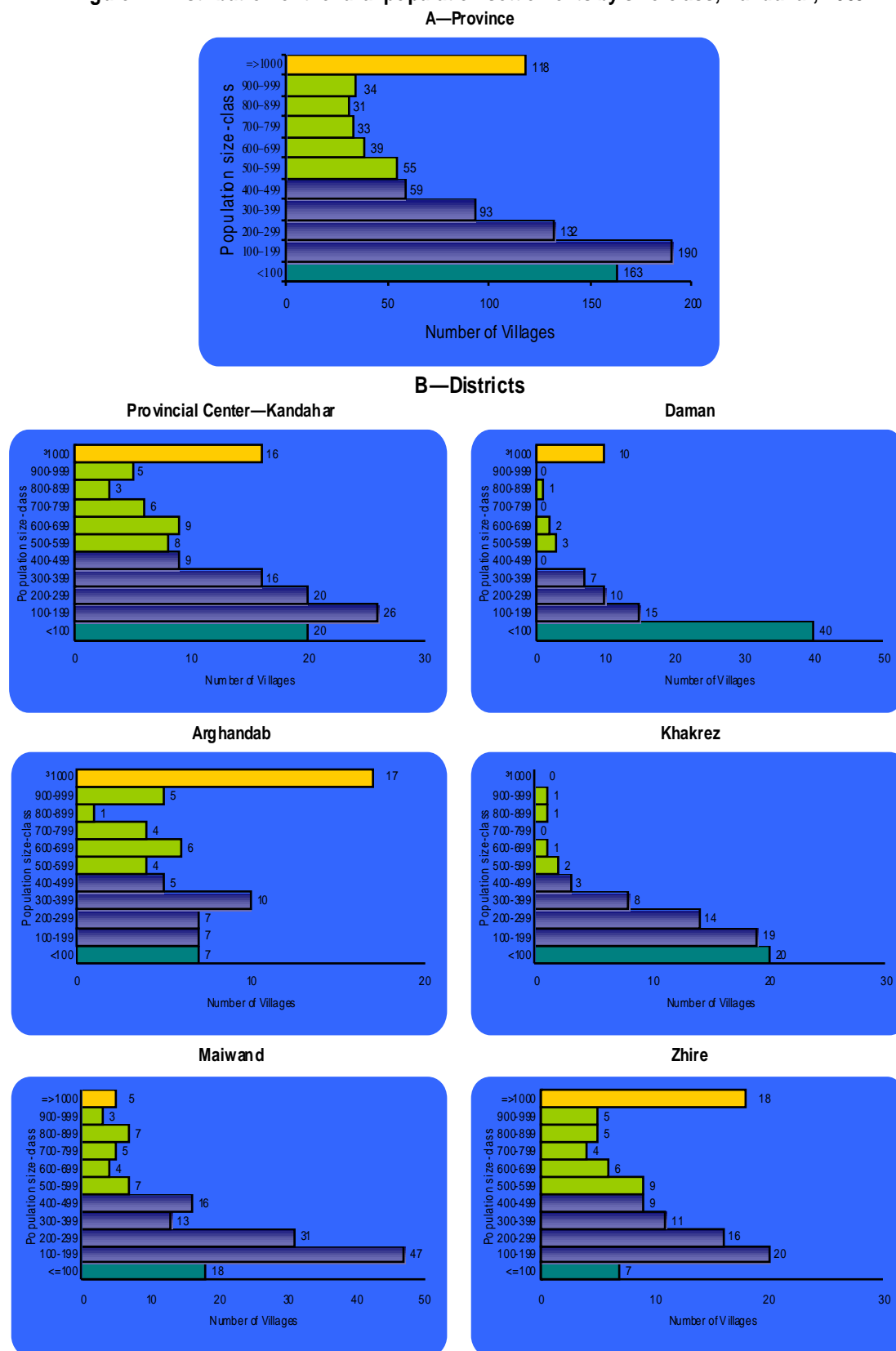
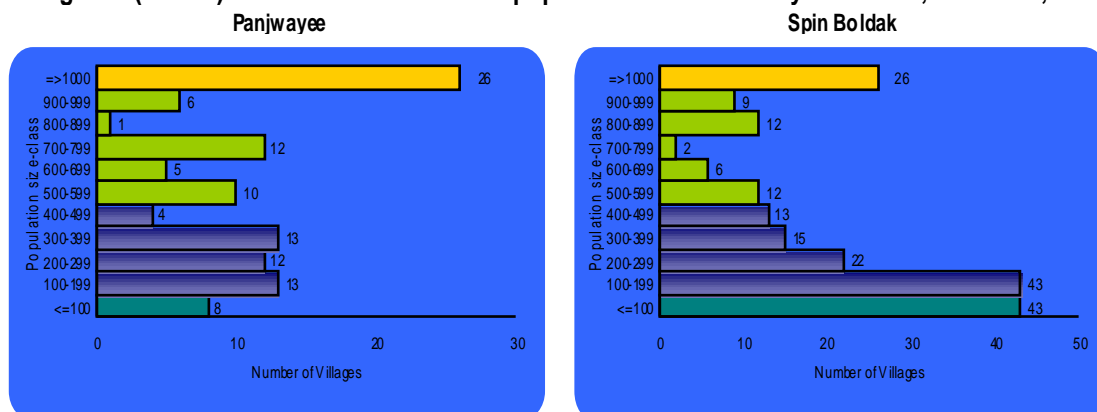
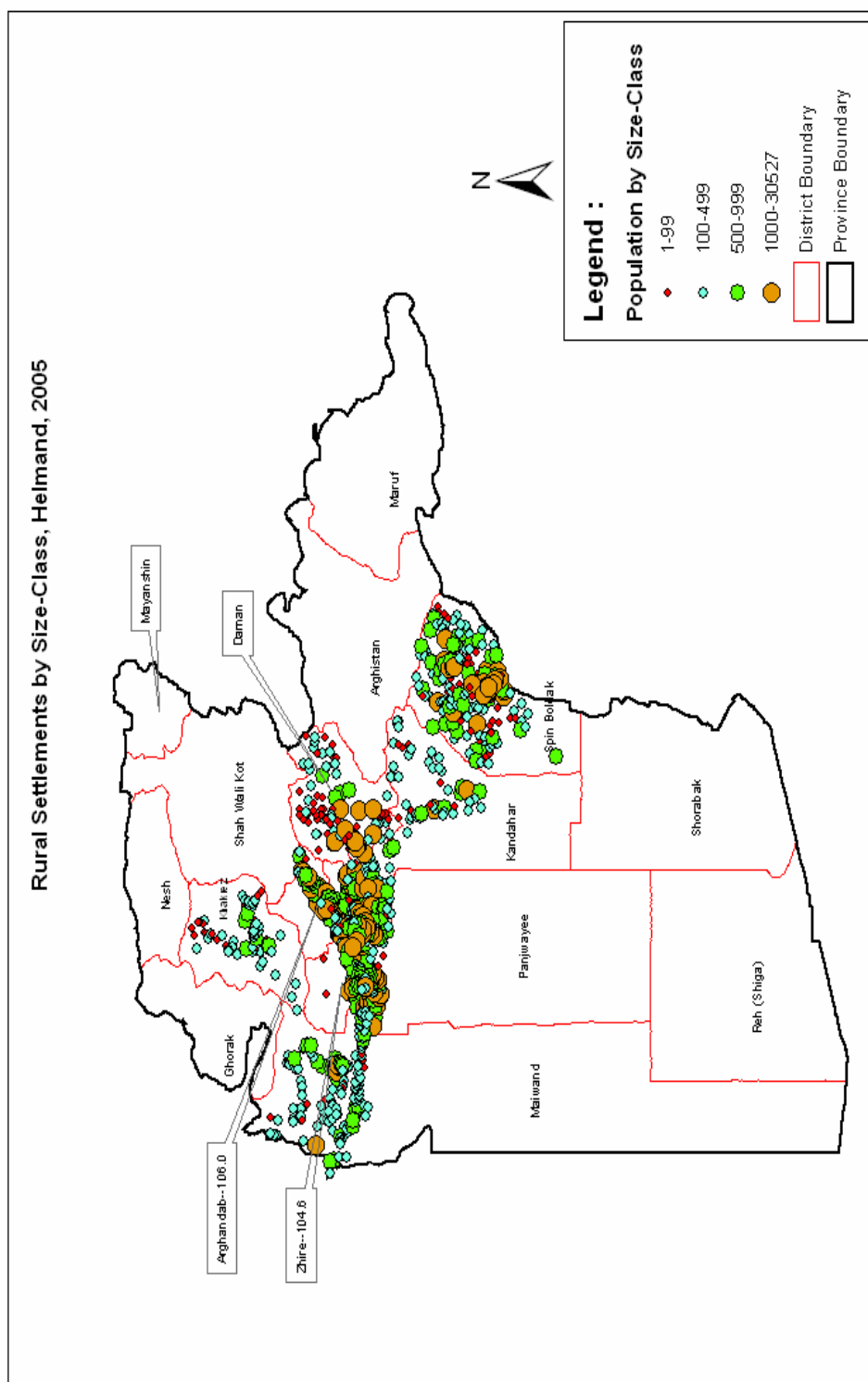


Figure 2 (Cont'd)—Distribution of the rural population settlements by size-class, Kandahar, 2005



Map1



Demographic Characteristics

Age distribution

The distribution by age and sex of the population of Kandahar is shown in table 2 and figure 3. As the latter clearly shows, the distribution is highly irregular, in particular at the younger ages. 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 proportion of males of the 0-4 age group should be that much lower than the proportion of females of the same age group. Whereas a deficit in the proportion of children below 5 could be a direct result of war casualties—women married to soldiers having given birth to fewer children than in normal circumstances, it is difficult to account for the sex-selectiveness of such deficit. In the same way, why should the proportions of both sexes in the 5-9 and 10-14 age groups be larger than the proportion belonging to the 0-4 age group. These are only a few of the anomalies plaguing the shape of the population pyramid. More anomalies are shown in annex 5 which compares the reported and adjusted age distributions.

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

“Errors in the tabulated data on age may arise from three different sources:

- inadequate coverage,*
- failure to record age, and*
- misreporting of age.*

Coverage errors are of two types. Individuals of a given age may have been missed by the census or erroneously included in it (e.g. counted twice). The first type of coverage error represents gross

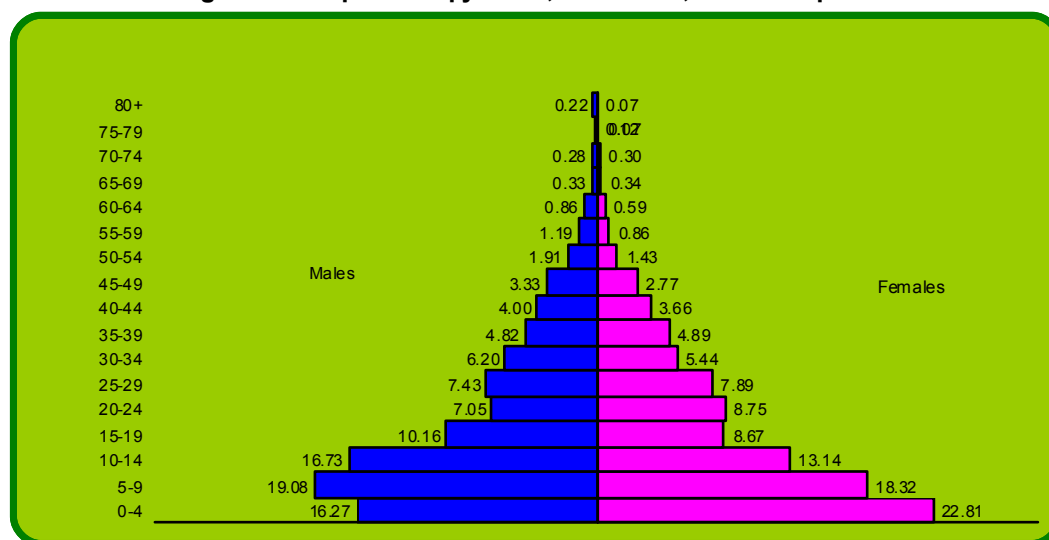
under-enumeration at this age and the second gross-over-enumeration. The balance of the two types of coverage errors represents net under-enumeration at this age¹.”

“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, Kandahar, 2005²—Reported

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	75,708	16.27	101,853	22.81	177,561	19.47
5-9	88,788	19.08	81,829	18.32	170,617	18.71
10-14	77,872	16.73	58,680	13.14	136,552	14.97
15-19	47,303	10.16	38,728	8.67	86,031	9.43
20-24	32,830	7.05	39,090	8.75	71,920	7.89
25-29	34,597	7.43	35,234	7.89	69,831	7.66
30-34	28,858	6.20	24,300	5.44	53,158	5.83
35-39	22,443	4.82	21,829	4.89	44,272	4.85
40-44	18,622	4.00	16,367	3.66	34,989	3.84
45-49	15,492	3.33	12,390	2.77	27,882	3.06
50-54	8,900	1.91	6,405	1.43	15,305	1.68
55-59	5,552	1.19	3,825	0.86	9,377	1.03
60-64	4,023	0.86	2,624	0.59	6,647	0.73
65-69	1,528	0.33	1,502	0.34	3,030	0.33
70-74	1,310	0.28	1,349	0.30	2,659	0.29
75-79	558	0.12	325	0.07	883	0.10
80+	1,023	0.22	293	0.07	1,316	0.14
Total	465,407	100.00	446,623	100.00	912,030	100.00

Figure 3—Population pyramid, Kandahar, 2005—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 2005 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 the 2001 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 procedure³ that yielded the distribution shown in table 3 and figure 4⁴.

Table 3—Adjusted population estimate, by age in 5-year groups and sex, Kandahar, 2005

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	97,139	20.87	94,782	21.22	191,920	21.04
5-9	79,316	17.04	77,426	17.34	156,742	17.19
10-14	62,499	13.43	60,934	13.64	123,433	13.53
15-19	50,391	10.83	49,070	10.99	99,461	10.91
20-24	37,753	8.11	40,271	9.02	78,023	8.55
25-29	30,195	6.49	33,681	7.54	63,876	7.00
30-34	27,969	6.01	25,558	5.72	53,527	5.87
35-39	23,728	5.10	20,340	4.55	44,068	4.83
40-44	19,561	4.20	16,563	3.71	36,124	3.96
45-49	14,816	3.18	12,050	2.70	26,866	2.95
50-54	8,855	1.90	6,364	1.42	15,218	1.67
55-59	5,709	1.23	3,815	0.85	9,524	1.04
60-64	3,480	0.75	2,509	0.56	5,989	0.66
65-69	2,114	0.45	1,596	0.36	3,710	0.41
70+	1,882	0.40	1,666	0.37	3,548	0.39
Total	465,407	100.00	446,623	100.00	912,030	100.00

Household size and sex ratio

The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) varies between 101.6 in Miwand and 109.1 in Khakrez; the average at provincial level being 104.2 (figure 5 below and the last column of table 1). No information is available that could explain why the sex ratio is so high in Khakrez.

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, Kandahar, 2005—Adjusted.

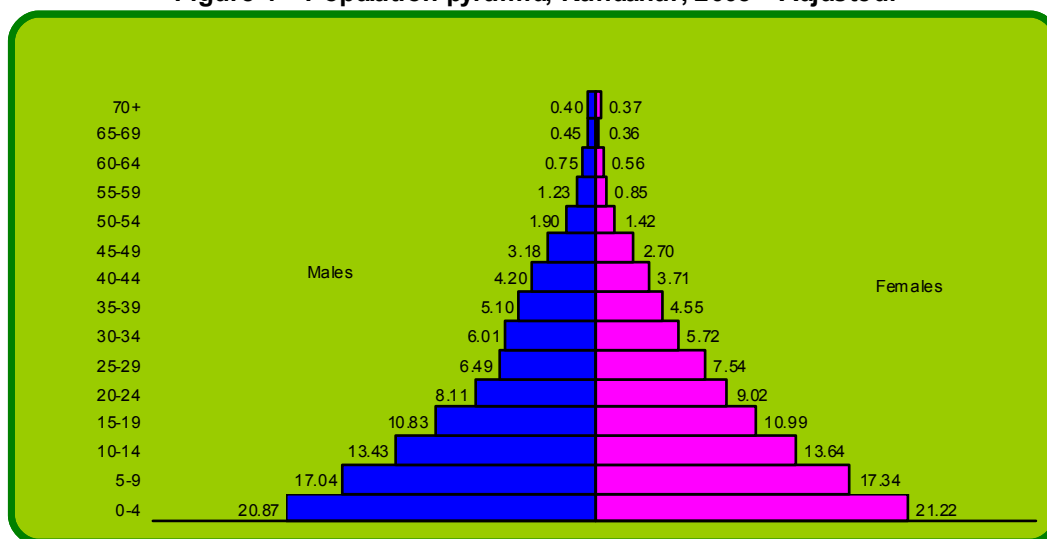
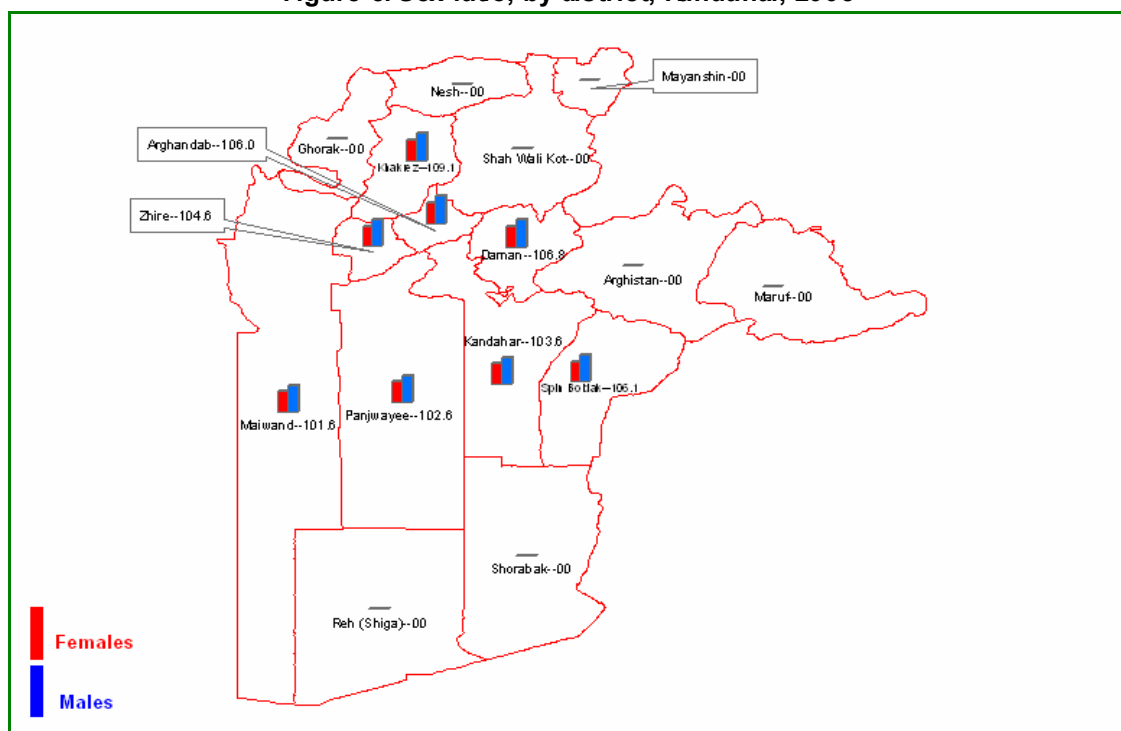


Figure 5. Sex ratio, by district, Kandahar, 2005



A typical household in Kandahar has 6.6 persons, which is slightly higher than the national average of 6.3. Such a size is an indicator of a high fertility regime.

Special age groups

Planners attach special interest to certain age groups. For fertility analysis for instance, the total number of women 15 to 49 years of age—the childbearing ages—is more significant than others. The population 6 to 12—primary school ages—is important in educational research and planning. Table 4 presents data for the above age groups as well as for others, based on an interpolation of the adjusted five-year age distribution⁵.

Table 4—Special age groups by sex, in absolute numbers and percents, Kandahar, 2005

Age	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School age Population						
Primary — 6-12	101,222	21.7	98,772	22.2	199,994	21.9
Secondary — 13-18	64,636	13.9	62,736	14.1	127,373	14.0
College — 20-24	37,753	8.1	40,271	9.0	78,023	8.6
Population in the labor force						
Children — 8-14	92,159	19.8	89,883	20.2	182,043	20.0
Earlier working ages — 15-44	189,597	40.7	185,482	41.6	375,080	41.2
Later working ages — 45-59	29,379	6.3	22,229	5.0	51,608	5.7
Retirement — 60+	8,133	1.7	4,507	1.0	12,640	1.4
Voters — 18+	195,383	41.9	181,573	40.8	376,957	41.4
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	197,532	44.4	—	—

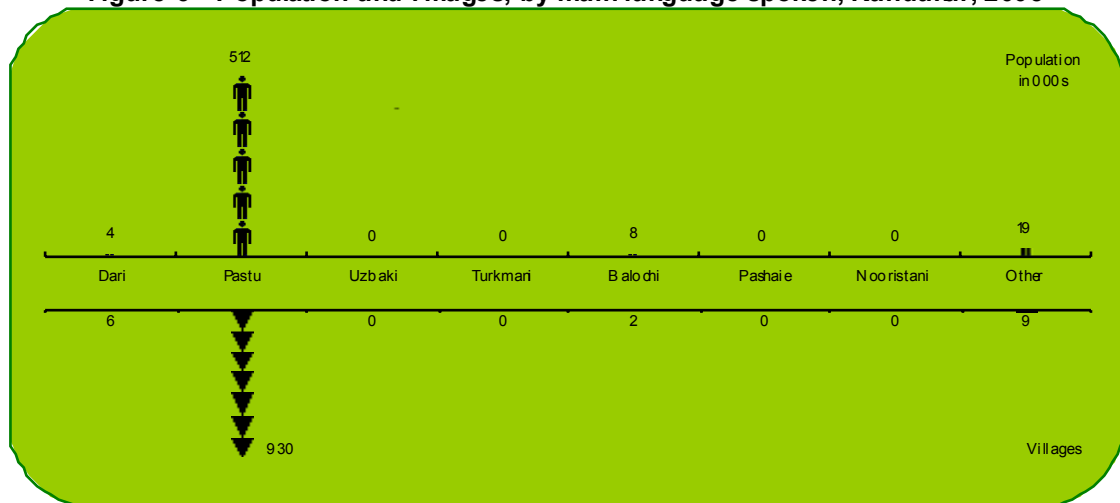
* = Women in the childbearing ages

Main languages spoken

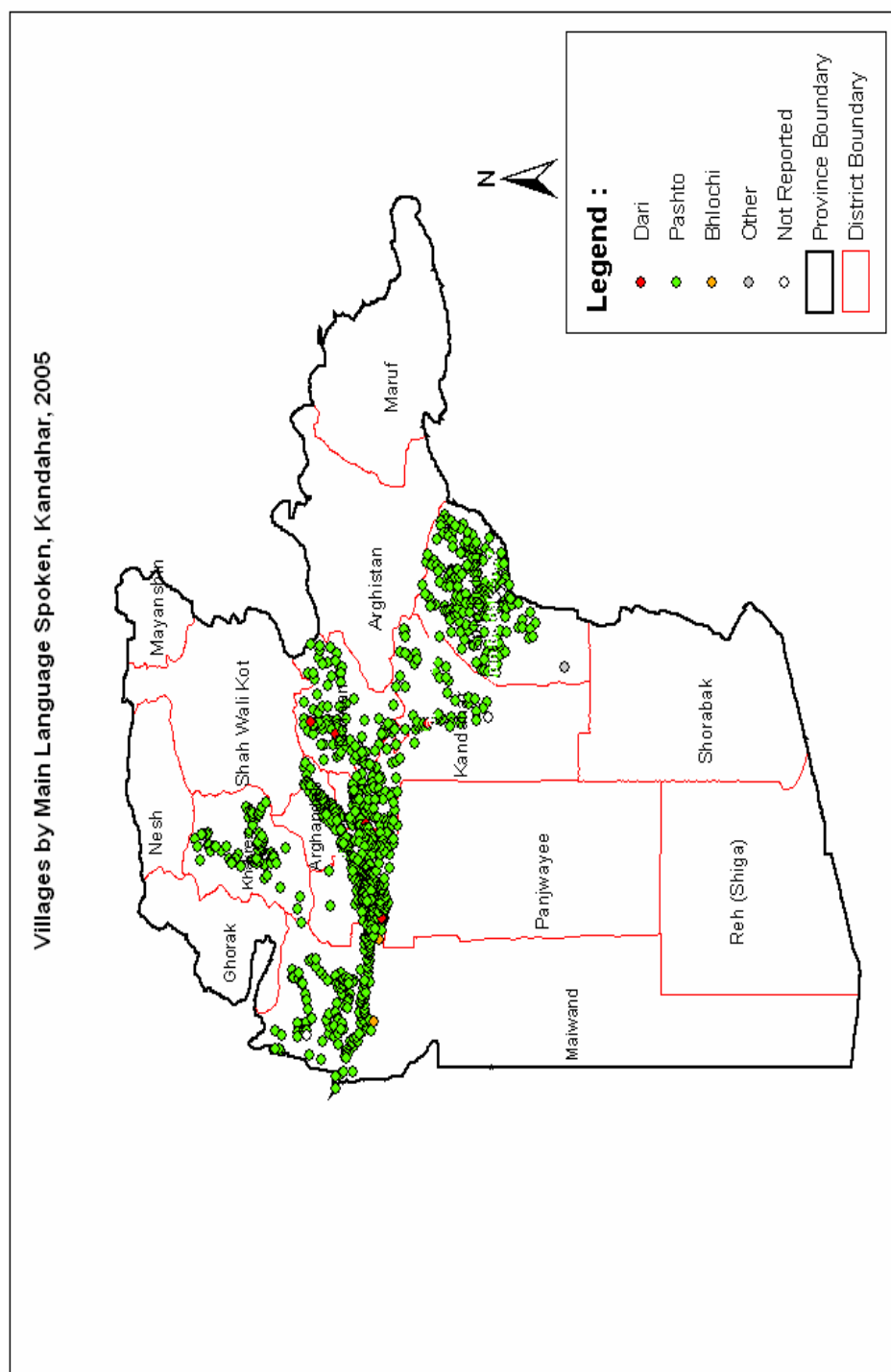
The household listing exercise did not collect any information on the ethnic background of the population. However, it included a question on the languages spoken by the majorities of the populations in the villages. Of the eight languages listed (figure 6), one—Pashtu—is spoken by more than 98 percent of the villages and the population. Out of the 947 villages visited, six, with a total population of about 4,000 speak Dari, and another two villages housing about 8,000 population speak Baloshi, nine housing 19,000 population speak some unspecified language(s).

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

Figure 6—Population and villages, by main language spoken, Kandahar, 2005



Map2



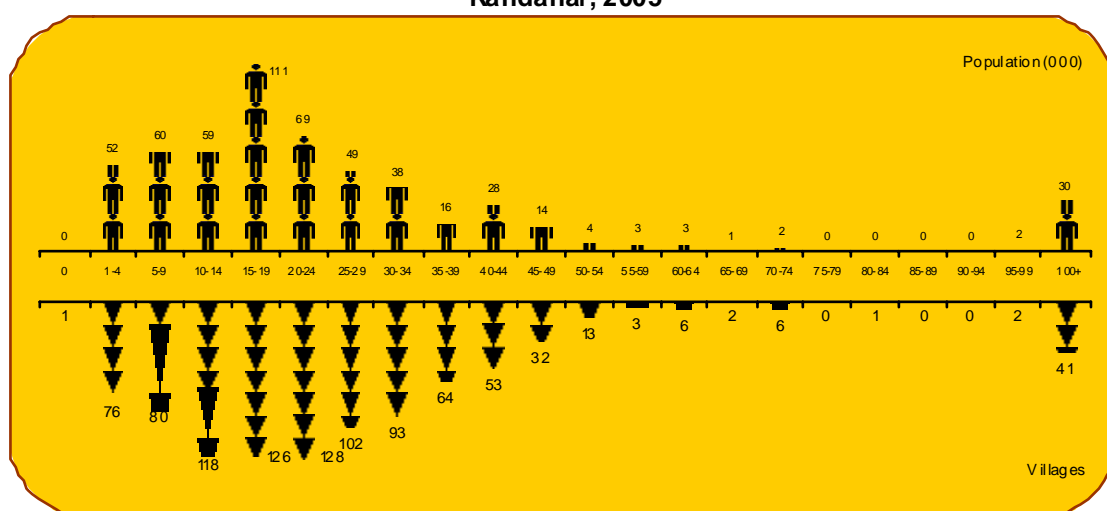
Living Conditions

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

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

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

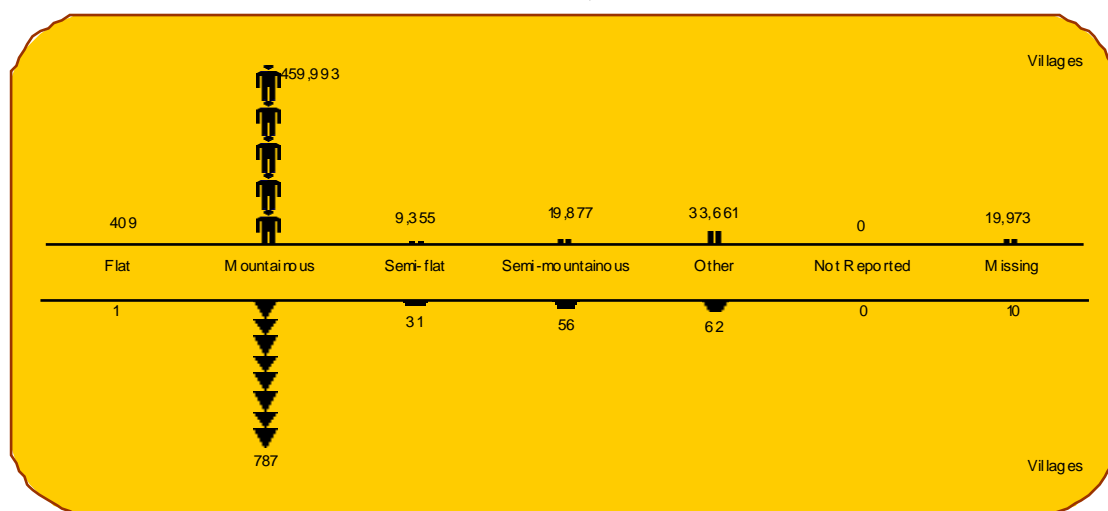
Figure 7—Population and villages, by distance from the district center, Kandahar, 2005



The distribution by distance from the provincial center clearly does not show a reasonable degree of accessibility with respect to those services that can only be provided by the district center, at least compared to other provinces. There is a larger number of villages and population living at 15-19 kilometers from their respective district centers than at any other distance. The proportion of the populations living in the district center or within less than five kilometers is less than 10 percent. Those that live from five to nine kilometers away from their districts centers, represent just over 11 percent. Together, they account for a little more than one-fifth of the total population in the province. All in all, half of the population lives more than 18 kilometers away from their respective district centers. The other half, which lives more than 18 kilometers away, includes about 45,000 population (eight percent of the total) who live 50 at more than 50 kilometers. Among them, about 30,000, i.e., two-third are located more than 100 kilometers away.

These difficulties are compounded by the nature of the terrain and the availability of transportation. As figure 8 shows, of the 946 villages, 787, housing 85 percent of the population are located in mountainous areas; and only one village with 409 population is built on flat terrain.

Figure 8. Population and villages, by topography of the village, Kandahar, 2005



On the other hand, the information available shows villages in Kandahar to be among the most accessible in the country, inasmuch as 83 percent of the population live in locations that are accessible by roads all year-round, and that villages that don't have roads at all represent only two percent of the population.

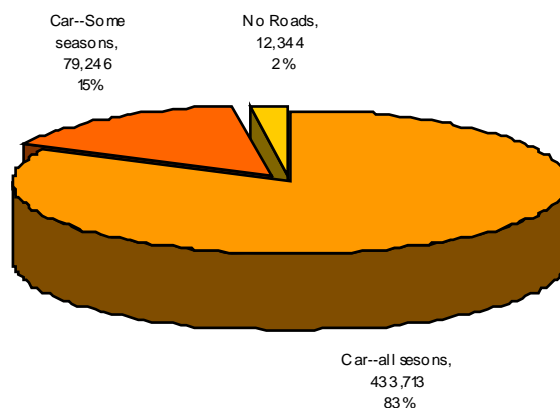
Figure 9 Population by types of roads, Kandahar, 2005

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 from the closest school, accessibility of schools is highest for the primary, followed by the secondary and rural schools¹, then by high schools. Literacy courses appear to be the least accessible of all.

Primary schools exist in 95 villages out of the 947, which represents about 10 percent of the villages and 15 percent of the population. Students who must travel up to five kilometers to reach the closest primary school represent close to two out of five. For more than half of the population, 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—more than 28 percent.

¹ Rural schools and literacy courses have been excluded from the analysis in other provinces, because of high non-response rates. In Kandahar also the non-response rate tends to be on the high side, in particular for literacy courses—14.9 percent. Such a rate, however, may not introduce too much bias. As a result literacy courses have been included. The reason for such high rates is probably due to the fact that the respondents may not be aware of the very existence of such courses or their purpose, or their intended audience.

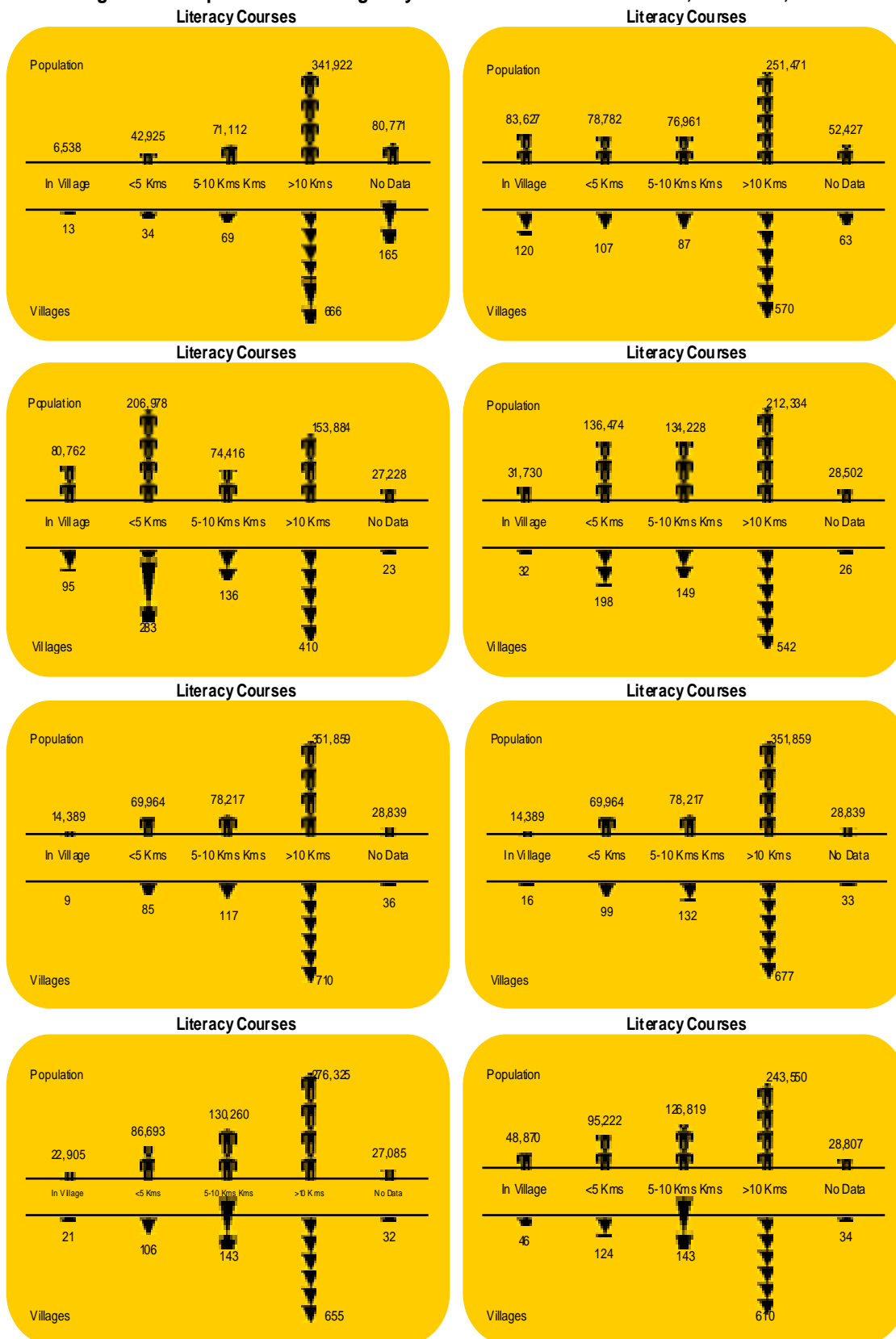
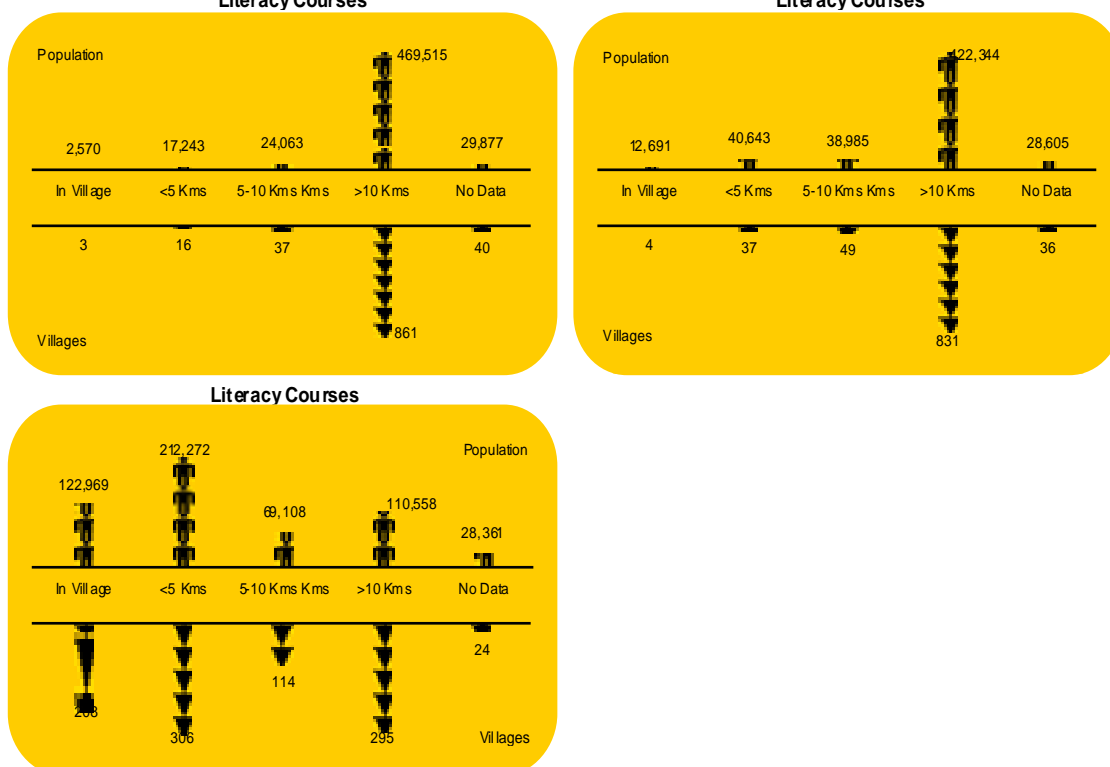
Figure 10—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Kandahar, 2005

Figure 10 (Cont'd)—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Kandahar, 2005
Literacy Courses



Secondary schools exist in 32 villages, which represent 5.8 percent of the population. Those that must travel up to five kilometers to reach the closest school represents a little more than a quarter of the population. But those that can be considered as isolated with respect to their secondary schools—more than 10 kilometers from the closest secondary school—represent about two students out of five, as compared to 28 percent for primary schools.

Rural schools are located in village for 15.4 percent of the population, and at five kilometers or less for another 15 percent. However, they are more than kilometers away for 46 percent of the students.

For high schools, access appears to be very difficult. This type of school exists in only nine villages, representing only four 1 percent of the 947 villages. Students who must travel five kilometers or less to get to their high school represent 13 percent of the population. Another 12 percent must travel between five and 10 kilometers; but those

who must cover longer distances—more than 10 kilometers—represent almost two students out of three.

As for literacy courses, they exist in 13 villages only, representing 1.2 percent of the population; and about 63 percent of the population must travel 50 kilometers to reach the one closest to them.

Health services

Overall, health services in Kandahar appear to be more difficult of access than schools, and this is true especially of health centers as well as dispensaries. The latter exist in village for 4.2 percent of the population (21 units), and the former for 3.5 percent (16 units). More often than not, people seeking medical attention must travel more than ten kilometers to get it—55 percent for health centers and 51 percent for dispensaries. Again, given the nature of the terrain, it may take more time to reach the closest health unit than distances would suggest.

Accessibility to drugstores is not much easier than for dispensaries: 45 percent of the population must travel more than 10 kilometers to reach the closest one. Drugstores exist in 46 villages only, housing no more than nine percent of the population.

Post office & public phones

Post offices exist in three villages, and public phones in four, servicing respectively 0.5 percent and 2.3 percent of the population. Populations living at less than five kilometers from the closest post office or public phone are 3.2 percent and 7.2 percent respectively. In sum, for more than 86 percent of the households, the closest post office is located at more than 10 kilometers. The corresponding percent for public phones is 78.

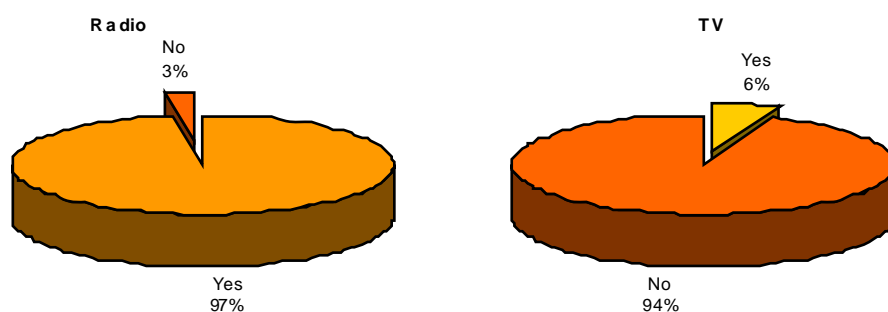
Mills

Mills are relatively more available to the population than any of the facilities mentioned above (panel K). They exist in 208 villages and cater to the needs of 122,969 population, representing less than 23 percent of the population. Those that must travel 10 kilometers or more to reach the closest mill represent one-fifth.

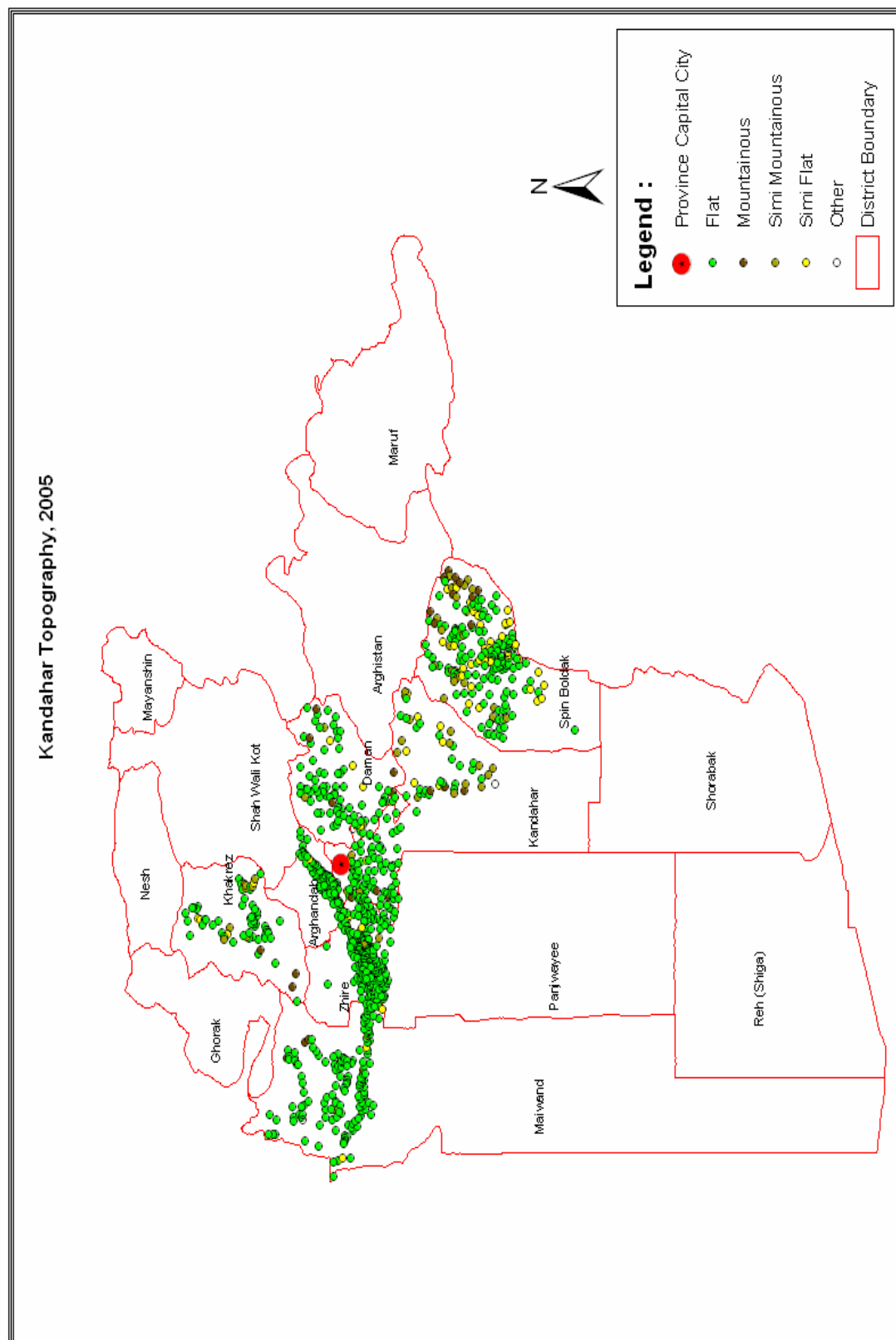
Radio & television

Whereas 97 percent of the populations have access to radio, those that have access to TV represent only six percent. It goes without saying that public information efforts and media campaigns need to take this fact into account.

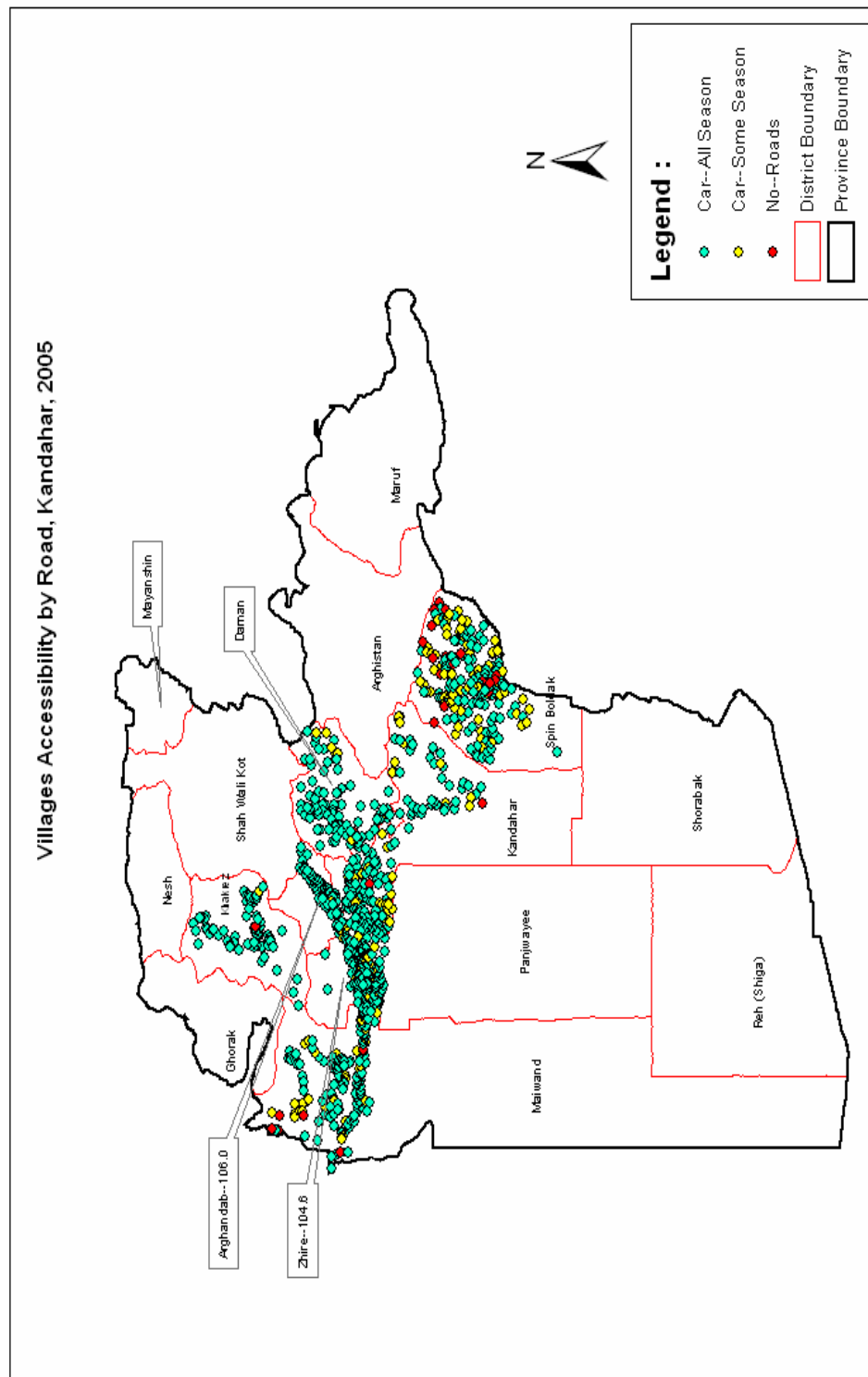
Figure 11—Proportion of the population living in villages where there are radios or TVs, Kandahar, 2005



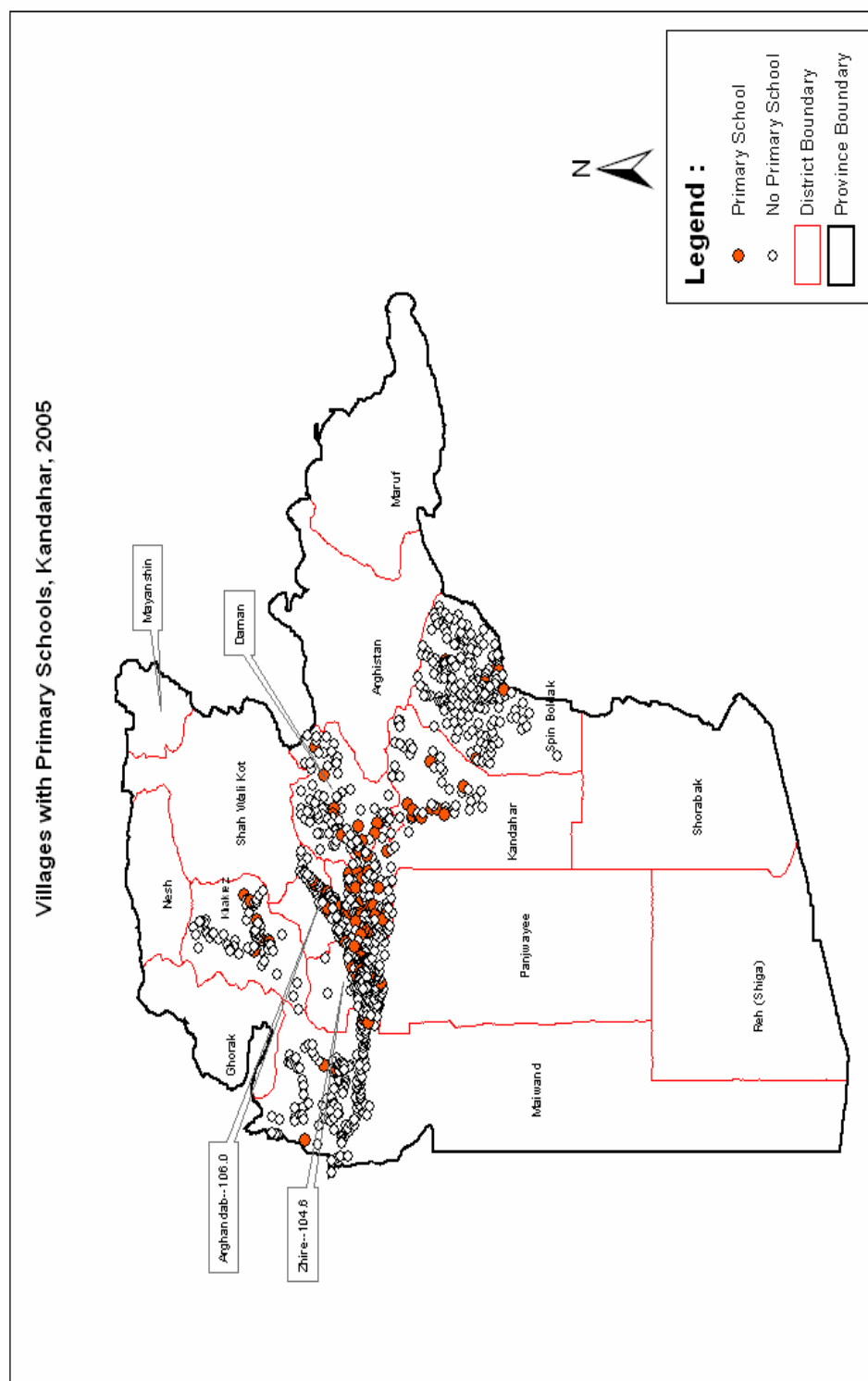
Map3



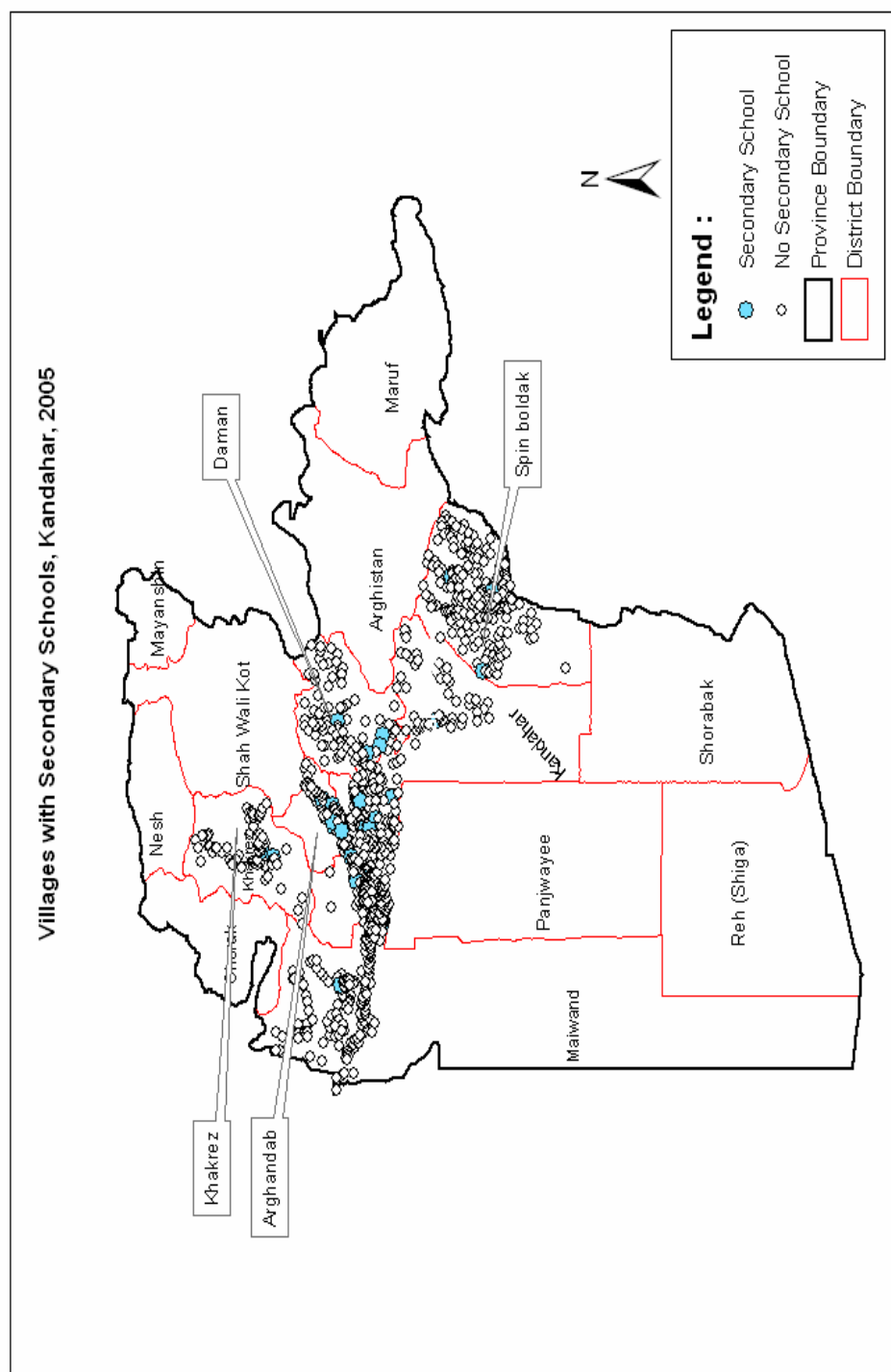
Map4



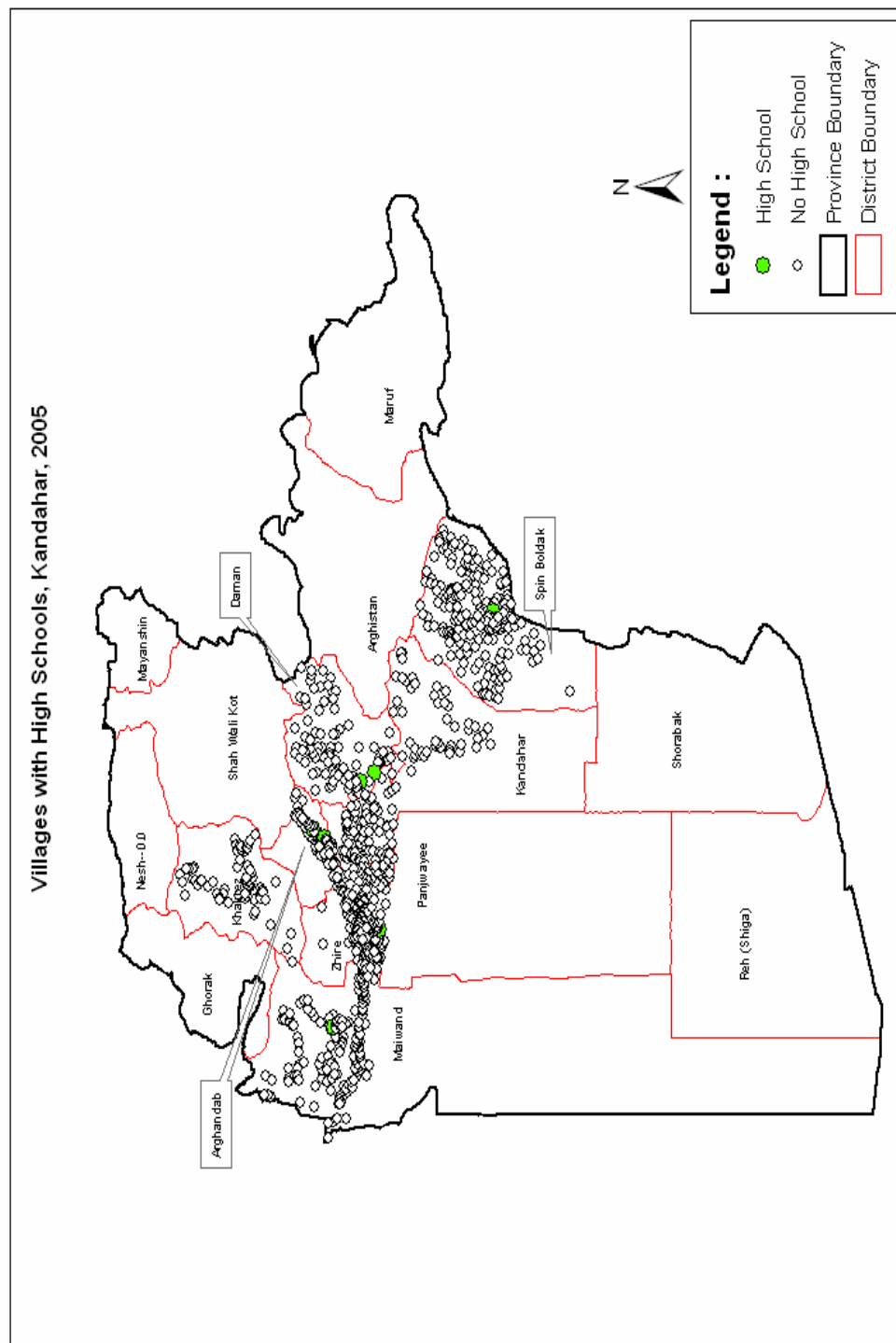
Map5



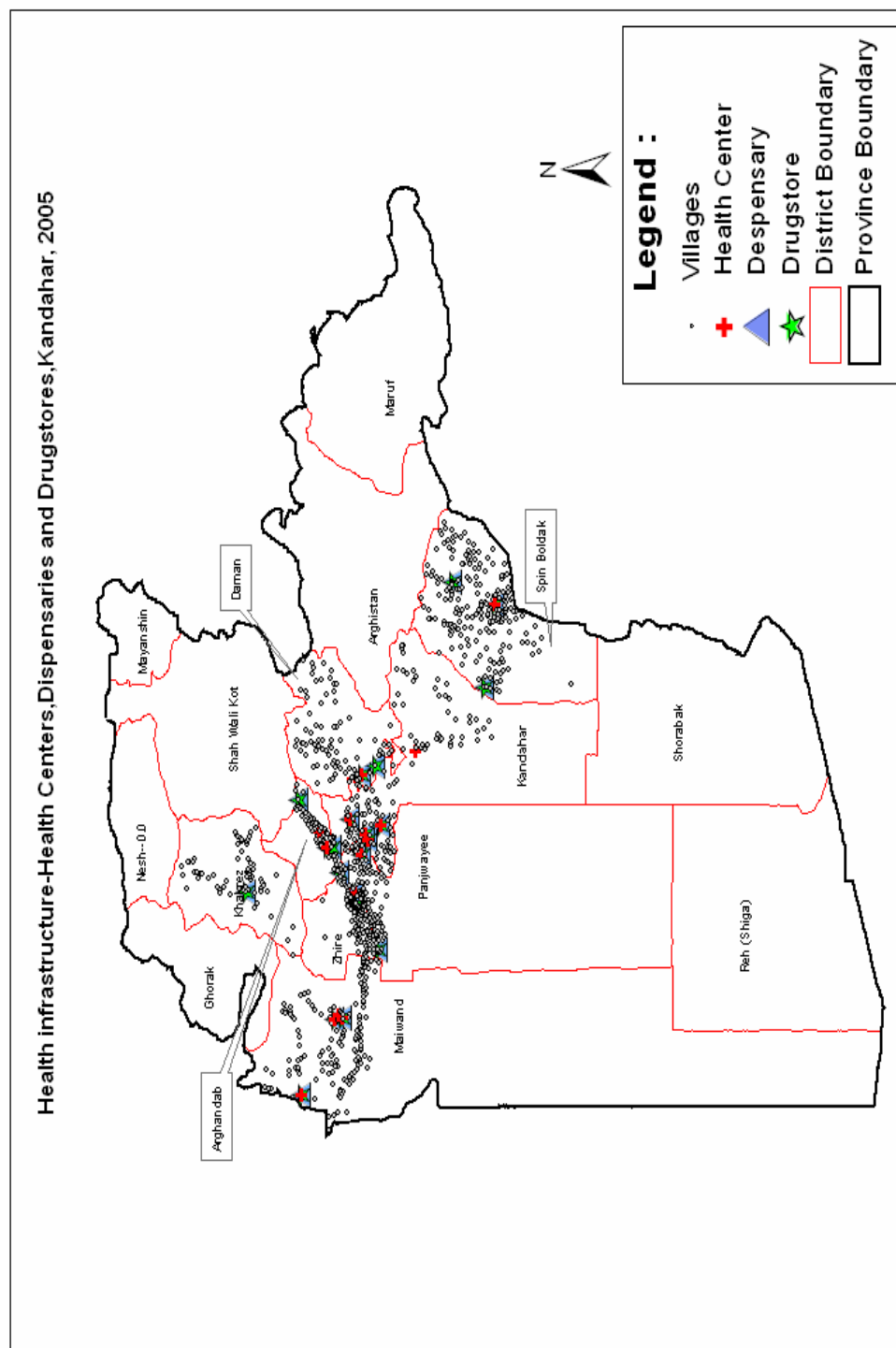
Map6



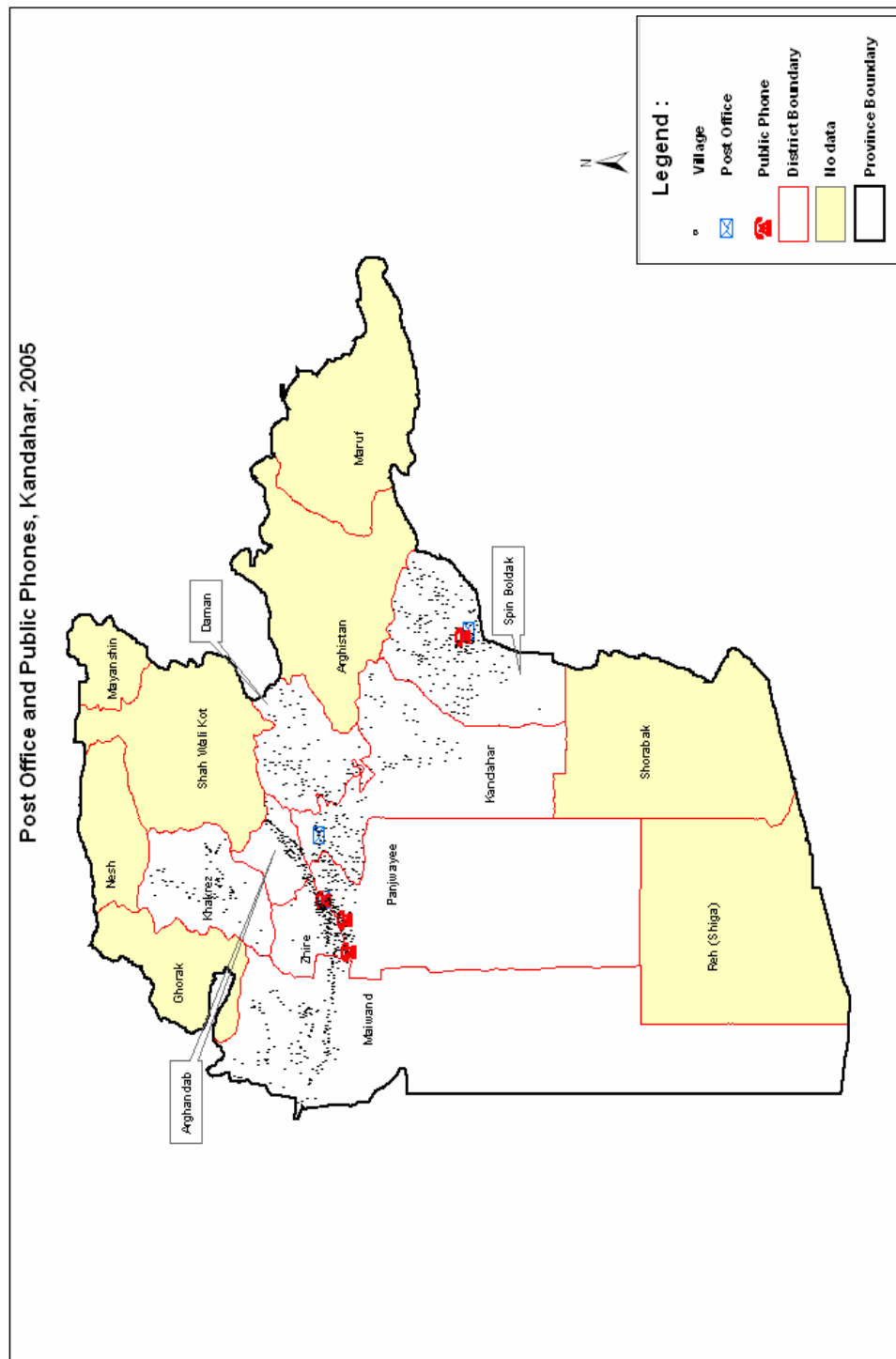
Map7



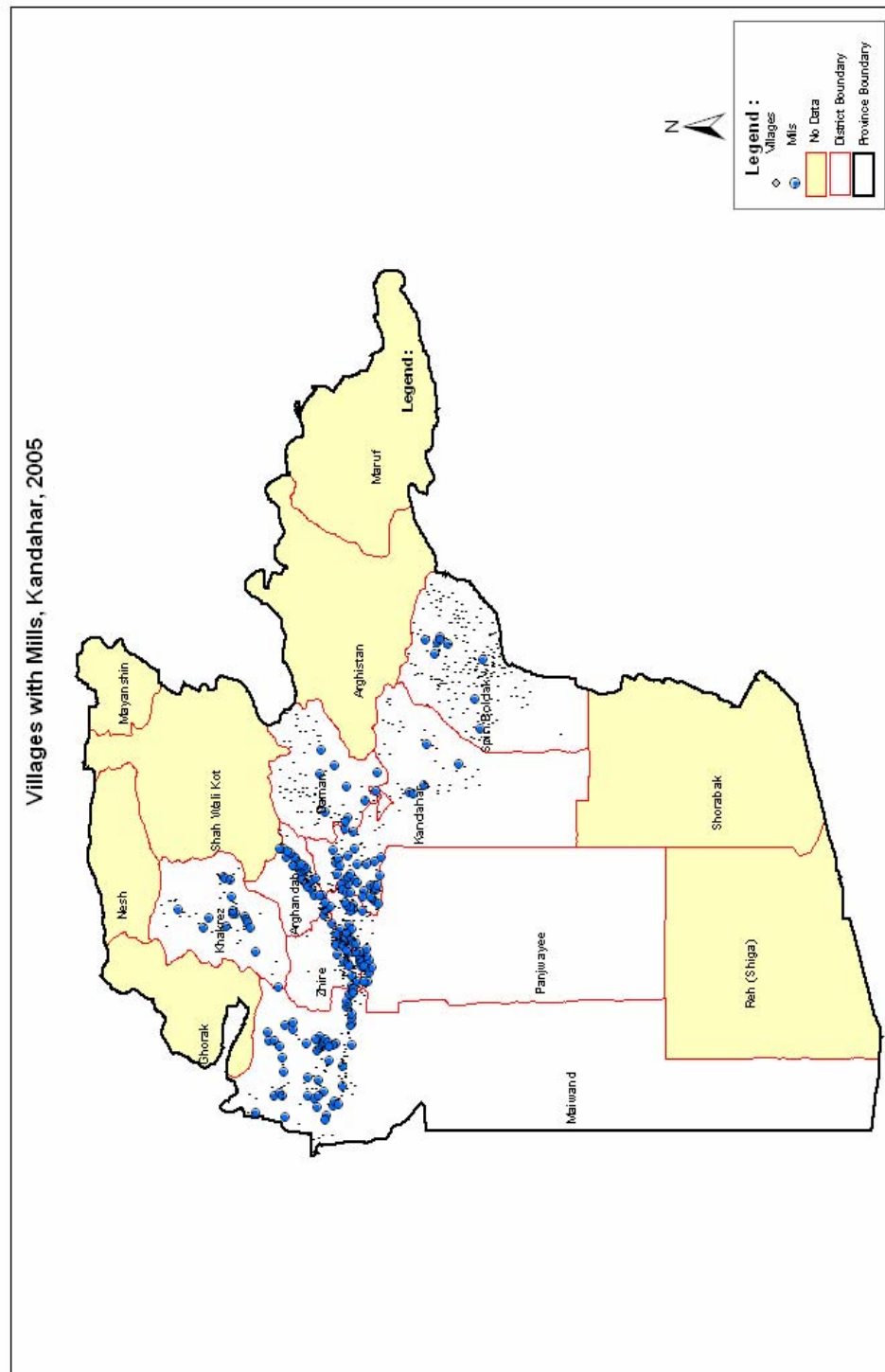
Map8



Map9



Map10



Economic Activities

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 four, based on a technique called compositional analysis.

Table 5—Agricultural, industrial, and animal products, handicrafts and small industries, Kandahar, 2005

<i>Subsistence Crops</i>	<i>Industrial Crops</i>	<i>Fruits</i>	<i>Vegetables</i>	<i>Herbal Products</i>	<i>Handicrafts</i>	<i>Small Industries</i>	<i>Animal Products</i>
Wheat	Cotton	Grapes	Potato	Licorice root	Carpets	Honey	Eggs
Com	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-fec-tion	Dried yoghurt
Vetch	Olives	Walnuts	Spinach	Hyssop	Jewelry	Sugar candy	Butter
Peas	Sharsham	Mulberry	Leek	Chicory	Shawl making	Sugar sweet	Wool
Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other

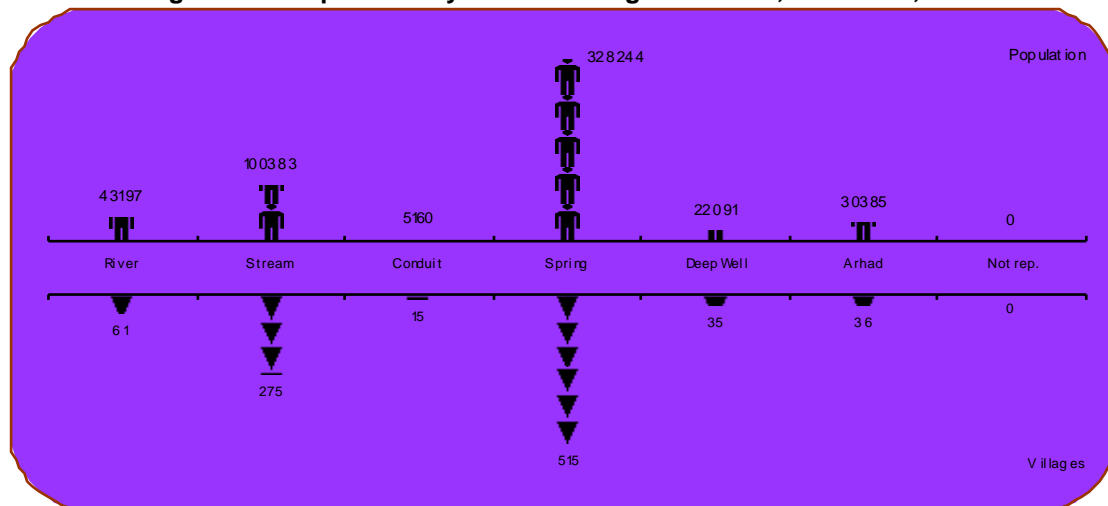
Agriculture

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

Figure 12 shows that the two predominant sources of irrigation water are springs and streams; the former supplies three farmers out five with their irrigation water, and the

latter another 18.5 percent. Together, the two sources cover the needs of nearly four farmers out of five.

Figure 12—Population by source of irrigation water, Kandahar, 2005



A cursory look at figure 13 shows that most of the economic activities are concentrated in a few district, in particular, Maiwand, Zhire, Panjwayee, and Kandahar (see also annex 6). The productive sectors that engage more villages than the others are, in order, animal products, subsistence crops, fruit, and vegetables.

Subsistence crops are mentioned 2,120 times. The three major crops grown are wheat, corn, maize, and, to some extent, vetch; they occupy respectively 40 percent, 24 percent, 17.5 percent, and 6.2 percent of the all the villages. Together, these three crops account for approximately nine out of every 10 villages engaged in the production of subsistence crops.

Of the 865 villages engaged in the production of wheat, 19 percent are located in Kandahar, 16.6 percent in Maiwand, and 13 percent in Spin Boldak. The other villages are distributed in approximately the same numbers of villages in all the districts, except Arghandab and Khakrez; the latter account for only 8.3 percent and 7.7 of all the villages. Corn, on the other hand is produced in relatively larger numbers of villages in Maiwand, Zhire, and Panjwayee—respectively 21.8 percent, 18 percent, and 16.7 percent of all the villages engaged in the production of this cereal. Corn growing does not appear to be popular in either Khakrez or Spin Boldak. The same spatial pattern that applies to corn

also applies to maize; the only notable differences are that 3.3 percent of the villages producing maize are located in Spin Boldak, whereas none of those that produce corn are located in this district. As for vetch it is clearly more spatially concentrated; the major producers are Maiwand (41 percent of the production), Zhire (23 percent), and Panjwayee (17 percent).

With regard to the vegetables, they are mentioned 1,516 times, as compared to 2,120 for subsistence crops. All seven of them appear to be popular in three districts: Maiwand, Zhire, and Spin Boldak. On average the three districts house three to four out of every five villages in the provinces engaged in the production of vegetables. But in addition, Arghandab is a relatively major producer of potatoes, Kandahar a major producer of onion, tomatoes, and leek, and Daman a major producer of onion.

Fruit are mentioned substantially more frequently than vegetables—1,951, as compared to 1,516 for vegetables. The most popular fruit are pomegranates, produced in 586 villages, followed by grapes (563 villages), melons (403 villages), and mulberry (276 villages). Oranges and walnuts are particularly scarce in Kandahar; they are produced in respectively 21 and 31 villages out of the total of 947.

Again the major producer of the four major fruit are Maiwand, Zhire, and Panjwayee, but a fourth one, Kandahar. In addition to these, Daman is substantially involved in the production of melons, Arghandab substantially involved in pomegranates, and Khakrez substantially involved in grapes.

Herbs are grown in few villages; they were mentioned 270 times. The major herb is caray, produced in 69 of which are located in Maiwand, 51 in Khakrez, 47 in Zhire, and 36 in Daman—a total of more than nine villages of 10.

The most popular agricultural activity in Kandahar is that of animal products. All the products surveyed are produced in large numbers of villages across all the districts visited. The total number of times animal products are reported is 3,429, which is 62 percent more than for subsistence crops. Overall, all the districts are substantially involved in their production. But a few exceptions are evident. Spin Koldak does not

appear to be a major producer of any of the seven products surveyed, nor is Zhire a major producer of whey, dried yoghurt, butter or wool.

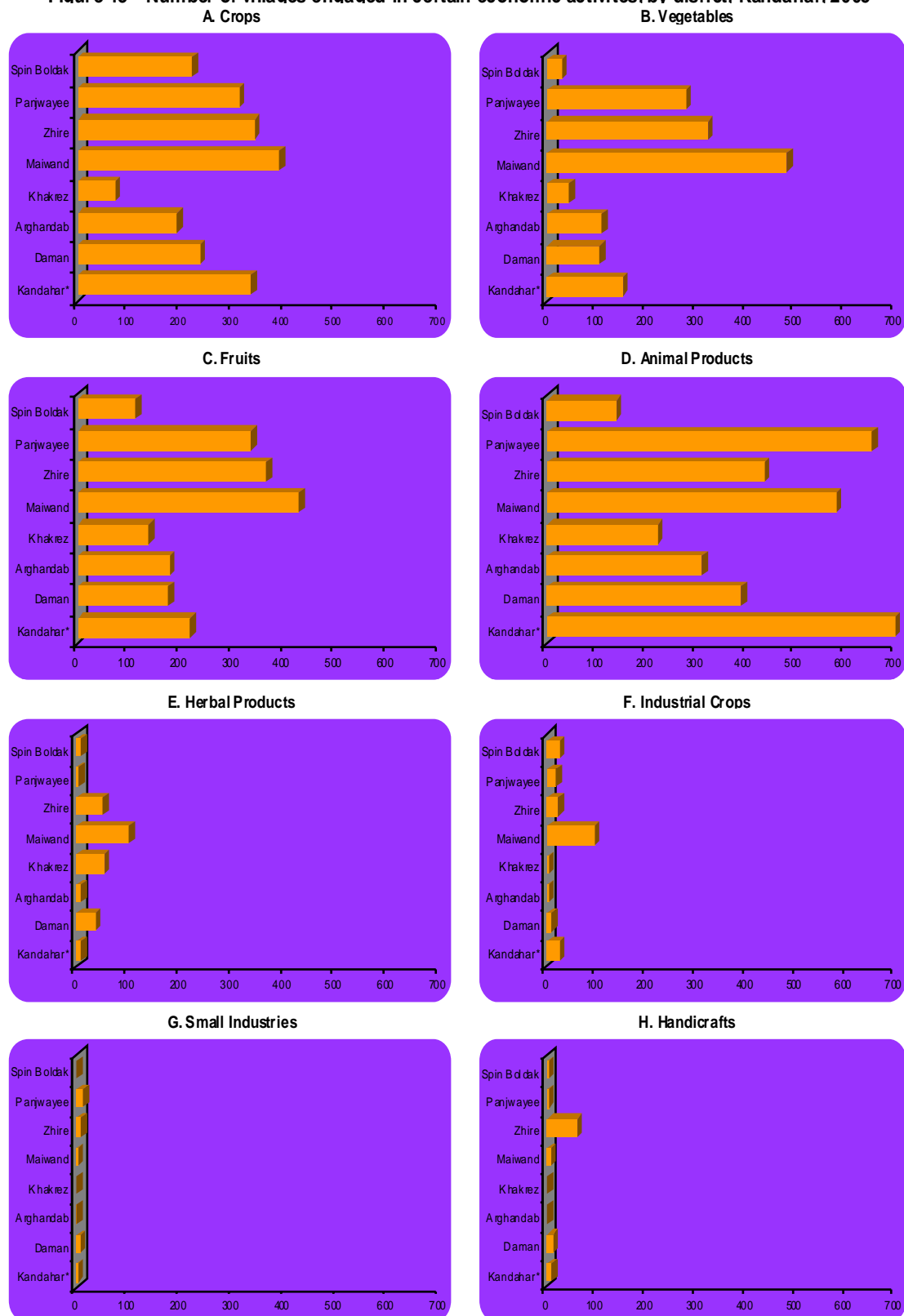
Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts

The major industrial crops grown in Kandahar are tobacco, produced in 82 villages, cotton in 59, sesame in 25, and sugar extracts in 24. Maiwand is a major producer of all four products, in particular cotton (40 villages out of 59) and tobacco (24 out of 82). Tobacco production is concentrated in three villages in addition to Maiwand: Spin Boldak, Kandahar, and to some extent, Panjwayee. Sugar extracts are concentrated in Zhire, again in addition to Maiwand.

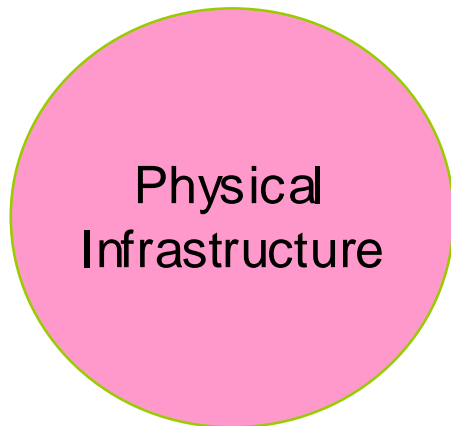
The sector of small industries in Kandahar is practically inexistent; it is mentioned 34 times. The largest number of villages in any district engaged in any industry is three. The three villages producing honey are in Zhire, those producing karakul skin are in Panjwayee, and those producing sugar candy are in again in Panjwayee.

Handicrafts is not a well-developed sector either. It is mentioned 97 times, 107 times in relation to jewelry, and 10 times in relation to rugs. Out of the 61 villages producing jewelry, 41 are in Zhire, and out of the 10 villages producing rugs, three are in Zhire and another three in Kandahar.

Figure 13—Number of villages engaged in certain economic activities, by district, Kandahar, 2005



* = Provincial Center



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 household listing operation counted a total 121,123 buildings in the whole province, 67 percent of which (81,548) are housing units. The remaining 33 percent represent the rest of the various types of buildings. This is a suspiciously low proportion of housing unit in any province of Afghanistan.

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

Housing units

The largest numbers of housing units are located in the provincial center, Kandahar—53 percent. This is to be expected given that Kandahar also concentrates 48 percent of all the population enumerated.

In terms of density per housing unit, the highest is in Spin Boldak: 18 occupants to a unit. In the remainder of the districts, the density varies between 10 and 12. In the aggregate, i.e., at province level it is 11.

Schools and educational institutions

There are 204 schools in the districts covered during the household listing exercise, 121 of which are in the provincial center, 22 in Panjwayee, 17 in Zhir, and 14 in Arghandab. Together, these four districts concentrate 85 percent of all the schools in the province, Kandahar alone accounting for close to three out of five. 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.

School density is highest in Spin Boldak and Maiwand, with respectively one school for each 13,600 and 9,700. In the remainder of the districts, density varies 3,000 and 5,600. At province level, it is about 4,500.

Health infrastructure

The health infrastructure includes hospitals, clinics, doctors' practices, and pharmacies. Hospitals exist in two of the districts visited—Kandahar (three hospitals), and Spin Boldak (one hospital). In the aggregate, the average density per hospital is 228,000; but in Kandahar it is about 146,000, and in Spin Boldak 150,000. In the absence of information on the sizes of such hospitals in terms of beds, doctors, etc, it is difficult to assess their capacities. Regardless, the inhabitants of those districts with no hospitals within their vicinity have to either travel to those places that have them or resort to the services that are provided by clinics or private doctors. This is all the more problematic that access to health centers is difficult for a good proportion of the population, not only because of distance, but also because of the nature of the terrain.

In terms of clinics, the situation is much better, but not ideal. There is a total of 86 units of them, 65 of which are in Kandahar alone. The remainder are distributed over the rest of the districts but unevenly. Some districts are much better off than others, in particular

Maiwand (six clinics) and Panjawee (five clinics). Clinic density varies from one clinic per about 6,700 population in Kandahar, and 7,500 in Khakrez, to one clinic per 32,000 in Zhire. Spin Boldak, with one clinic for 150,000 or so, is an exception.

There is a total of 96 Doctors' practices in the enumerated districts of Kandahar. As for clinics, the large majority of such practices are in the provincial center (85 percent), but three of the districts have none of them: Daman, Zhire and Panjwayee. In terms of population per Doctor's practice, however, variation ranges from 5,300 in Kandahar to about 30,000 in Spin Boldak. In the aggregate, there is one such practice for every 9,500 population.

With regard to pharmacies, they are considerably more numerous, but their spatial distribution is again remarkably uneven. They number 531 units, one for each 1,700 population or so. Inter-district variation in the number of potential clients per pharmacy ranges from 1,000 in Kandahar, and 3,000 in Panjwayee to 7,300 in Maiwand. There is one outlier—Daman, where one pharmacy services 27,700 population or so.

Factories & workshops

The eight enumerated districts of Kandahar count a total of 3,127 factories/workshops¹, distributed over all the districts. In Kandahar, however, there are 2,579 of them (more than four out of five), whereas in Daman there is only one for about 28,000 population. At province level, there is one such business for every 292 population. The lowest population density per factory/workshop is in Kandahar (170) and the highest—excluding Daman—is in Khakrez (more than 3,000). In the absence of information on the sizes of the factories, it is not possible to draw any inferences concerning the number of people employed in such installations.

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.

Workshops are considerably more frequent than factories; they number 3,072 in the whole province, i.e., about 56 times more than factories. But 82 percent of them are concentrated in Kandahar. In the aggregate, the average population density per workshop is 297, but inter-district variation is considerable. The lowest densities are in Kandahar (173), Spin Boldak (491), and Maiwand (640), and the highest in Daman (27,680). This latter case is an extreme, however. In the other districts, density ranges from 1,000 to 3,000.

Bakeries and Mills

Bakeries do not appear to be as present in Kandahar as one would expect, except in the provincial center and Spin Boldak which concentrate respectively 383 and 54 of the 454 enumerated. On average, there is one bakery for about 2,000 population; but variation between districts is quite substantial. It goes from one bakery for about 1,100 population in Kandahar to one per about 48,000 in Zhire.

Unexpectedly, Mills are less numerous than bakeries—313, as compared to 454. The average across the province is one mill for about 2,900 population. Inter-district variation is quite large, although not as large as for bakeries. The lowest densities per mill are 837 in Khakrez and 955 in Maiwand, and the highest 5,100 in Kandahar, Spin Boldak being an outlier, with one mill for every 12,500 population.

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 904 hotels and restaurants in the whole province, distributed over all the districts except Khakrez. The largest number is in Kandahar: 692, and the next largest in Spin Boldak: 168. Together, the two districts concentrate 95 percent of all the hotels and restaurants in the province. The average for the province is one hotel/restaurant for every 1,000 population or so, which is one of the lowest in Afghanistan. Inter-district variation is considerable—the lowest are in Kandahar, Spin Boldak, and Maiwand, with

respectively 632, 892, and 2,158; and the highest 10,700 in Panjwayee. But Zhire is an outlier, with one hotel/restaurant for every 95,000 population.

The information available does not give any indication as to the nature of such establishments. It would appear that in such predominantly rural settings, the majority of 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 where there are relatively more such places tend to have more visitors than the others.

Shopping places

Food & grocery stores are the most prevalent businesses in any of the districts of Kandahar—a total of 6,164 in the eight districts enumerated. On average, there is one grocery store for every 148 population, and inter-district variation is minimal—the lowest density per store is 101 in Kandahar and the highest 629 in Daman.

Clothes and textile stores are relatively more numerous in Kandahar than in many other predominantly rural provinces. There are 3,091 of them in the eight districts enumerated, 2965 of them in Kandahar, and 168 in Spin Boldak. This amounts to more 92 percent of the stores. Such stores, however, do not exist in Daman, and are scarce in Khakrez: only two. On average, there is one clothes store for 295 population, but there are a few extremes: 7,500 in Khakrez, 162 in Kandahar, and 559 in Spin Boldak. (see table 6).

There are 755 constructions materials shops in Kandahar, including 636 in the provincial center, and 49 in Spin Boldak. Together, these two districts concentrate nine stores out of 10, Kandahar alone accounting 84 percent. On average there is one such store for approximately 1,200 population.

Mosques

The province of Kandahar counts a total of 3,281 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 278 population, and inter-district variation is negligible.

Other places

There is a total of three poultry and livestock farms in the eight districts enumerated, all three of them being in the provincial center.

Barbers and beauty salons number 107, 99 of which in Kandahar, four in Spin Boldak, and the other 4 distributed over three districts: Arghandab (1), Maiwand (2), and Panjwayee (1).

It would appear that barbers in rural settings tend to do move from one place to the next, following weekly markets, or from home to home on demand. As for poultry, given the predominantly rural nature of the province, it is justifiable to hypothesize that household tend to raise their own chicken or other farm animals.

Table 6—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Kandahar, 2005

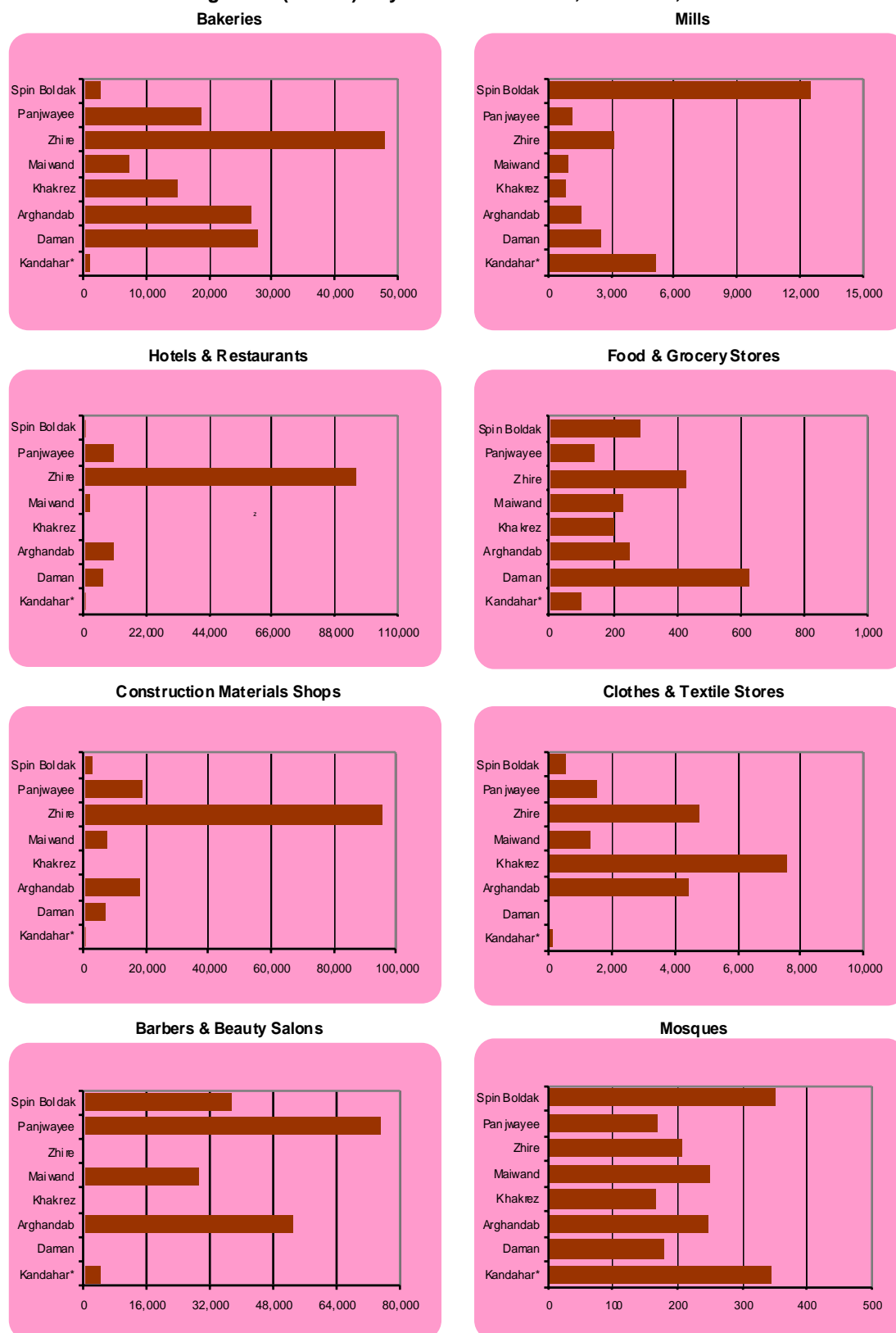
Buildings															
Residential	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Doctors' Practices	Pharmacies	Factories/Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Construction Materials	Poultry/Livestock Farms	Hotels & Restaurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other
Buildings	Buildings	Buildings	Buildings	Buildings	Buildings	Buildings	Buildings	Buildings	Buildings	Buildings	Buildings	Buildings	Buildings	Buildings	Buildings
3,607	121	3	82	432	2,579	4,314	2,695	686	3	692	99	382	86	1,264	15,881
2,456	8	0	2	0	1	44	0	4	0	4	0	1	11	153	42
4,963	14	0	2	4	10	209	12	3	0	5	1	2	33	216	97
1,562	5	0	2	1	3	75	2	0	0	0	0	1	18	90	119
5,113	6	0	6	4	8	250	44	8	0	27	2	8	61	232	1,516
9,265	17	0	3	0	14	222	20	1	0	1	0	2	30	453	263
6,037	22	0	5	0	25	74	50	4	0	7	1	4	62	439	329
8,545	11	1	1	5	38	306	268	49	0	168	4	54	12	424	2,208
31,548	204	4	86	96	531	3,127	3,091	755	3	904	107	454	313	3,281	20,455
Population per Building															
Residential	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Doctors' Practices	Pharmacies	Factories/Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Construction Materials	Poultry/Livestock Farms	Hotels & Restaurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other
10	3,617	145,875	6,733	5,337	1,013	170	162	638	145,875	632	4,420	1,146	5,089	346	28
11	3,460	—	13,840	—	27,680	629	—	6,920	—	6,920	—	27,680	2,516	181	659
11	3,800	—	26,603	13,302	5,321	1,971	4,434	17,735	—	10,641	53,206	26,603	1,612	246	549
10	3,015	—	7,537	15,074	5,025	3,015	201	7,537	—	—	—	15,074	837	167	127
11	9,709	—	9,709	14,564	7,282	640	233	7,282	—	2,158	29,127	7,282	955	251	38
10	5,612	—	31,799	—	6,814	2,168	430	95,396	—	95,396	—	47,698	3,180	206	363
12	3,407	—	14,989	—	2,998	1,013	144	18,736	—	10,706	74,943	18,736	1,209	171	228
18	13,623	149,853	149,853	29,971	3,944	490	283	3,058	—	892	37,463	2,775	12,488	353	68
11	4,471	228,008	10,605	9,500	1,718	292	148	1,208	304,010	1,009	8,524	2,009	2,914	278	45

Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Kandahar, 2005



* = Provincial Center

Figure 14-(Cont'd) Physical infrastructure, Kandahar, 2005



Annexes

Annex 1									
Population Estimates as of 1 July 2004, by province									
	<i>Rural</i>			<i>Urban</i>			<i>Total</i>		
<i>Province</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>
<i>Kabul</i>	254,048	246,567	500,615	989,851	956,578	1,946,430	1,243,899	1,203,145	2,447,044
<i>Hirat</i>	671,187	667,727	1,338,914	237,260	236,824	474,083	908,446	904,551	1,812,997
<i>Hilmand</i>	668,703	648,297	1,317,000	44,870	43,198	88,068	713,572	691,495	1,405,068
<i>Nangarhar</i>	583,572	559,507	1,143,079	108,538	104,877	213,415	692,110	664,384	1,356,494
<i>Balkh</i>	353,285	342,044	695,329	226,793	219,580	446,374	580,079	561,624	1,141,702
<i>Ghazni</i>	538,665	518,533	1,057,198	22,651	22,313	44,964	561,316	540,846	1,102,162
<i>Kandahar</i>	377,284	360,683	737,968	144,060	141,015	285,075	521,344	501,699	1,023,043
<i>Takhar</i>	368,110	356,810	724,921	64,104	63,549	127,653	432,215	420,359	852,574
<i>Badakhshan</i>	406,595	396,185	802,779	21,113	20,688	41,801	427,708	416,873	844,581
<i>Faryab</i>	376,406	364,010	740,416	52,238	51,734	103,972	428,644	415,744	844,388
<i>Kunduz</i>	297,724	296,776	594,500	97,677	97,892	195,569	395,401	394,668	790,069
<i>Paktika</i>	393,641	378,978	772,619	2,256	2,244	4,500	395,897	381,222	777,118
<i>Baghlan</i>	304,391	288,055	592,445	84,485	82,127	166,612	388,876	370,181	759,057
<i>Ghor</i>	328,739	316,703	645,442	3,176	3,164	6,339	331,915	319,867	651,782
<i>Khost</i>	321,315	306,771	628,086	7,900	7,476	15,376	329,215	314,247	643,462
<i>Wardak</i>	273,003	264,051	537,054	768	813	1,581	273,771	264,864	538,634
<i>Paktya</i>	252,815	242,673	495,487	11,888	11,403	23,291	264,702	254,076	518,779
<i>Badghis</i>	255,280	245,147	500,427	7,433	7,012	14,445	262,713	252,159	514,872
<i>Parwan</i>	220,954	223,407	444,361	26,843	27,398	54,241	247,797	250,805	498,602
<i>Farah</i>	238,743	227,190	465,933	14,271	13,588	27,858	253,014	240,778	493,791
<i>Daikundy</i>	235,515	228,805	464,320	1,799	1,690	3,489	237,314	230,495	467,810
<i>Sar-i-Pul</i>	211,286	202,615	413,901	15,324	14,745	30,069	226,610	217,360	443,970
<i>Jawzjan</i>	153,554	150,860	304,415	64,827	63,839	128,667	218,382	214,699	433,081
<i>Kunartha</i>	204,000	195,375	399,375	9,491	8,920	18,411	213,491	204,295	417,786
<i>Laghman</i>	197,220	187,721	384,941	831	745	1,576	198,050	188,466	386,517
<i>Kapisa</i>	181,021	184,056	365,077	216	195	412	181,237	184,251	365,488
<i>Zabul</i>	176,365	171,446	347,811	4,131	3,989	8,120	180,496	175,434	355,931
<i>Bamyan</i>	169,482	169,049	338,531	3,969	4,384	8,353	173,451	173,433	346,884
<i>Logar</i>	164,468	161,338	325,806	3,579	3,682	7,261	168,047	165,020	333,067
<i>Samangan</i>	144,756	137,454	282,209	19,122	19,163	38,285	163,878	156,617	320,495
<i>Urozgan</i>	160,761	150,438	311,200	4,073	3,887	7,960	164,834	154,325	319,160
<i>Nooristan</i>	68,252	66,306	134,558	—	—	—	68,252	66,306	134,558
<i>Nimroz</i>	44,565	42,910	87,475	15,699	15,025	30,723	60,264	57,934	118,199
<i>Panjsher</i>	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
<i>Kabul</i>	2,447,044	1,946,430	79.5	42.7	43	1
<i>Hirat</i>	1,812,997	474,083	26.1	10.4	53	2
<i>Balkh</i>	1,141,702	446,374	39.1	9.8	63	3
<i>Kandahar</i>	1,023,043	285,075	27.9	6.2	69	4
<i>Nangarhar</i>	1,356,494	213,415	15.7	4.7	74	5
<i>Kunduz</i>	790,069	195,569	24.8	4.3	78	6
<i>Baqhlān</i>	759,057	166,612	21.9	3.7	82	7
<i>Jawzian</i>	433,081	128,667	29.7	2.8	85	8
<i>Takhar</i>	852,574	127,653	15.0	2.8	87	9
<i>Farvab</i>	844,388	103,972	12.3	2.3	90	10
<i>Hilmand</i>	1,405,068	88,068	6.3	1.9	92	11
<i>Parwan</i>	498,602	54,241	10.9	1.2	93	12
<i>Ghazni</i>	1,102,162	44,964	4.1	1.0	94	13
<i>Badakhshan</i>	844,581	41,801	4.9	0.9	95	14
<i>Samangan</i>	320,495	38,285	11.9	0.8	95	15
<i>Nimroz</i>	118,199	30,723	26.0	0.7	96	16
<i>Sar-i-Pul</i>	443,970	30,069	6.8	0.7	97	17
<i>Farah</i>	493,791	27,858	5.6	0.6	97	18
<i>Paktia</i>	518,779	23,291	4.5	0.5	98	19
<i>Kunarha</i>	417,786	18,411	4.4	0.4	98	20
<i>Khost</i>	643,462	15,376	2.4	0.3	99	21
<i>Badghis</i>	514,872	14,445	2.8	0.3	99	22
<i>Bamyan</i>	346,884	8,353	2.4	0.2	99	23
<i>Zabul</i>	355,931	8,120	2.3	0.2	99	24
<i>Urozgan</i>	319,160	7,960	2.5	0.2	100	25
<i>Logar</i>	333,067	7,261	2.2	0.2	100	26
<i>Ghor</i>	651,782	6,339	1.0	0.1	100	27
<i>Paktika</i>	777,118	4,500	0.6	0.1	100	28
<i>Daikundy</i>	467,810	3,489	0.7	0.1	100	29
<i>Wardak</i>	538,634	1,581	0.3	0.0	100	30
<i>Laghman</i>	386,517	1,576	0.4	0.0	100	31
<i>Kapisa</i>	365,488	412	0.1	0.0	100	32
<i>Nooristan</i>	134,558	0	0.0	0.0	100	33
<i>Parjsher</i>	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
<i>Kabul</i>	2,447,044	4,524	540.9	1
<i>Kapisa</i>	365,488	1,908	191.6	2
<i>Nangarhar</i>	1,356,494	7,641	177.5	3
<i>Khost</i>	643,462	4,235	151.9	4
<i>Kunduz</i>	790,069	8,081	97.8	5
<i>Laghman</i>	386,517	3,978	97.2	6
<i>Paktia</i>	518,779	5,583	92.9	7
<i>Parwan</i>	498,602	5,715	87.2	8
<i>Kunarha</i>	417,786	4,926	84.8	9
<i>Logar</i>	333,067	4,568	72.9	10
<i>Balkh</i>	1,141,702	16,186	70.5	11
<i>Takhar</i>	852,574	12,458	68.4	12
<i>Wardak</i>	538,634	10,348	52.1	13
<i>Ghazni</i>	1,102,162	22,461	49.1	14
<i>Baqhlān</i>	759,057	18,255	41.6	15
<i>Faryab</i>	844,388	20,798	40.6	16
<i>Paktika</i>	777,118	19,516	39.8	17
<i>Jawzjan</i>	433,081	11,292	38.4	18
<i>Hirat</i>	1,812,997	55,869	32.5	19
<i>Panishēr</i>	110,250	3,772	29.2	20
<i>Urozgan</i>	319,160	11,474	27.8	21
<i>Sar-i-Pul</i>	443,970	16,386	27.1	22
<i>Daikundy</i>	467,810	17,501	26.7	23
<i>Badghis</i>	514,872	20,794	24.8	24
<i>Hilmand</i>	1,405,068	58,305	24.1	25
<i>Samangan</i>	320,495	13,438	23.8	26
<i>Zabul</i>	355,931	17,472	20.4	27
<i>Bamyan</i>	346,884	18,029	19.2	28
<i>Badakhshan</i>	844,581	44,836	18.8	29
Kandahar	1,023,043	54,845	18.7	30
<i>Ghor</i>	651,782	36,657	17.8	31
<i>Nooristan</i>	134,558	9,267	14.5	32
<i>Farah</i>	493,791	49,339	10.0	33
<i>Nimroz</i>	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 model¹, 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.

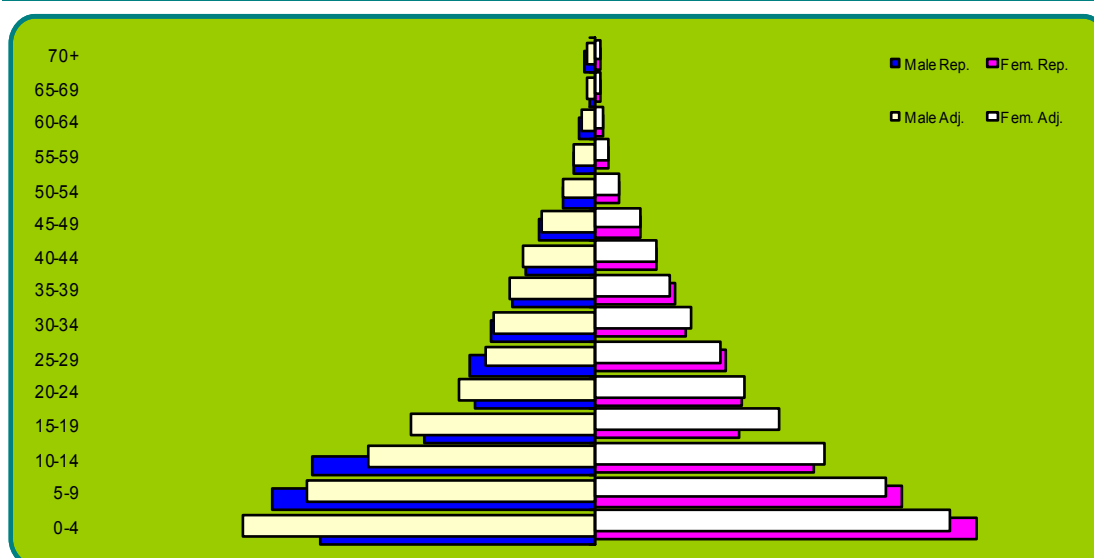
¹ The model used was from the Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Population; Ansley J. Coale and Paul Demeny; Princeton University Press; Princeton, New Jersey; 1966 ("West" model at level 13 for both males and females [e_0 : 50 for females, and 47.114 for males] and a growth rate of 30).

Annex 5
Comparison of the Reported and adjusted age distributions, Kandahar, 2005

A—Distribution

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported / Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	75,708	101,853	177,561	97,139	94,782	191,920	-21,431	7,071	-8,115
5-9	88,788	81,829	170,617	79,316	77,426	156,742	9,472	4,403	7,941
10-14	77,872	58,680	136,552	62,499	60,934	123,433	15,373	-2,254	6,677
15-19	47,303	38,728	86,031	50,391	49,070	99,461	-3,088	-10,342	-6,799
20-24	32,830	39,090	71,920	37,753	40,271	78,023	-4,923	-1,181	-2,030
25-29	34,597	35,234	69,831	30,195	33,681	63,876	4,402	1,553	1,946
30-34	28,858	24,300	53,158	27,969	25,558	53,527	889	-1,258	-1,040
35-39	22,443	21,829	44,272	23,728	20,340	44,068	-1,285	1,489	986
40-44	18,622	16,367	34,989	19,561	16,563	36,124	-939	-196	1,674
45-49	15,492	12,390	27,882	14,816	12,050	26,866	676	340	-1,704
50-54	8,900	6,405	15,305	8,855	6,364	15,218	45	41	1,250
55-59	5,552	3,825	9,377	5,709	3,815	9,524	-157	10	-1,272
60-64	4,023	2,624	6,647	3,480	2,509	5,989	543	115	1,440
65-69	1,528	1,502	3,030	2,114	1,596	3,710	-586	-94	-1,447
70-74	1,310	1,349	2,659	1,882	1,666	3,548	1,009	301	1,310
75-79	558	325	883	-	-	-	-	-	-
80+	1,023	293	1,316	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	465,407	446,623	912,030	465,407	446,623	912,030	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, a 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 columns².
- 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/commodity³.

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 eight districts that specialize in one or more of the various products/activities in a remarkable way.

Surprisingly, compositional analysis did not single out any remarkable association between any district and any product of activity. There are two exceptions, however: Khakrez seems to be associated with wheat, with an index of 1.23; and Maiwand with vetch, with an index of 1.18. In other words, a village chosen at random in Khakrez is 1.23 times more likely to produce wheat than any other village chosen at random in any other district, and vetch is 1.18 times more likely to be produced in a village in Maiwand than in any other village in any other district.

In the final analysis, all eight districts are more or less as likely to produce any product or engage in any economic activity as any other district; and any product or activity more or less as likely to occupy any district.

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

Annex 6

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Province, Kandahar, 2005

Subsistence Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	166	67	3	77	3	8	3	8	335
Daman	93	80	2	58	0	1	0	3	237
Arghandab	72	66	3	28	6	16	2	0	193
Khakrez	67	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	73
Maiwand	144	111	0	50	20	53	4	8	390
Zhire	101	92	6	63	29	30	18	2	341
Panj wayee	107	85	2	80	10	22	5	1	312
Spin Boldak	115	5	0	12	2	1	1	85	221
Total	865	510	16	368	70	131	33	109	2,102

Panel B—Specialization

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	49.6	20.0	0.9	23.0	0.9	2.4	0.9	2.4	100.0
Daman	39.2	33.8	0.8	24.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.3	100.0
Arghandab	37.3	34.2	1.6	14.5	3.1	8.3	1.0	0.0	100.0
Khakrez	91.8	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0
Maiwand	36.9	28.5	0.0	12.8	5.1	13.6	1.0	2.1	100.0
Zhire	29.6	27.0	1.8	18.5	8.5	8.8	5.3	0.6	100.0
Panj wayee	34.3	27.2	0.6	25.6	3.2	7.1	1.6	0.3	100.0
Spin Boldak	52.0	2.3	0.0	5.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	38.5	100.0
Total	41.2	24.3	0.8	17.5	3.3	6.2	1.6	5.2	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

82.9

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	19.2	13.1	18.8	20.9	4.3	6.1	9.1	7.3	15.9
Daman	10.8	15.7	12.5	15.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.8	11.3
Arghandab	8.3	12.9	18.8	7.6	8.6	12.2	6.1	0.0	9.2
Khakrez	7.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.5
Maiwand	16.6	21.8	0.0	13.6	28.6	40.5	12.1	7.3	18.6
Zhire	11.7	18.0	37.5	17.1	41.4	22.9	54.5	1.8	16.2
Panj wayee	12.4	16.7	12.5	21.7	14.3	16.8	15.2	0.9	14.8
Spin Boldak	13.3	1.0	0.0	3.3	2.9	0.8	3.0	78.0	10.5
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
Provincial Center—Kandahar	0.20	-0.18	0.18	0.31	-0.73	-0.62	-0.43	-0.54	0.00
Daman	-0.05	0.39	0.11	0.40	-1.00	-0.93	-1.00	-0.76	0.00
Arghandab	-0.09	0.41	1.04	-0.17	-0.07	0.33	-0.34	-1.00	0.00
Khakrez	1.23	-0.77	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.47	0.00
Maiwand	-0.10	0.17	-1.00	-0.27	0.54	1.18	-0.35	-0.60	0.00
Zhire	-0.28	0.11	1.31	0.06	1.55	0.41	2.36	-0.89	0.00
Panj wayee	-0.17	0.12	-0.16	0.46	-0.04	0.13	0.02	-0.94	0.00
Spin Boldak	0.26	-0.91	-1.00	-0.69	-0.73	-0.93	-0.71	6.42	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, Province, Kandahar, 2005

Industrial Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Sharsham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	1	2	1	1	17	3	0	1	26
Daman	1	0	1	0	6	1	0	0	9
Arghandab	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Khakrez	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Maiwand	40	10	0	19	24	3	0	0	96
Zhire	9	8	0	2	4	0	0	0	23
Panj wayee	5	3	0	3	7	1	0	0	19
Spin Boldak	1	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	24
Total	59	24	3	21	82	8	0	1	202

Panel B—Specialization

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Sharsham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	3.8	7.7	3.8	3.8	65.4	11.5	0.0	3.8	100.0
Daman	11.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	66.7	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Arghandab	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Khakrez	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Maiwand	41.7	10.4	0.0	19.8	25.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Zhire	39.1	34.8	0.0	8.7	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Panj wayee	26.3	15.8	0.0	15.8	36.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Spin Boldak	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	29.2	11.9	1.5	12.4	40.6	4.0	0.0	0.5	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Sharsham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	1.7	8.3	33.3	4.0	20.7	37.5	—	100.0	12.9
Daman	1.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	7.3	12.5	—	0.0	4.5
Arghandab	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	—	0.0	1.0
Khakrez	1.7	4.2	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	1.5
Maiwand	67.8	41.7	0.0	76.0	29.3	37.5	—	0.0	47.5
Zhire	15.9	33.3	0.0	8.0	4.9	0.0	—	0.0	11.4
Panj wayee	8.5	12.5	0.0	12.0	8.5	12.5	—	0.0	9.4
Spin Boldak	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.0	0.0	—	0.0	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0

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

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Sharsham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	-0.87	-0.35	1.59	-0.69	0.61	1.91	—	6.77	0.00
Daman	-0.62	-1.00	6.48	-1.00	0.64	1.81	—	-1.00	0.00
Arghandab	0.71	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.23	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Khakrez	0.14	1.81	21.44	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Maiwand	0.43	-0.12	-1.00	0.60	-0.38	-0.21	—	-1.00	0.00
Zhire	0.34	1.93	-1.00	-0.30	-0.57	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Panj wayee	-0.10	0.33	-1.00	0.28	-0.09	0.33	—	-1.00	0.00
Spin Boldak	-0.86	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.36	-1.00	—	-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, Province, Kandahar, 2005

Fruit

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Grapes	Pome- grenades	Melons/W. Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul- berries	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	74	76	43	2	3	1	19	0	218
Daman	35	57	70	0	0	0	14	0	176
Arghandab	54	72	15	0	0	1	25	11	178
Khakrez	60	57	1	1	4	0	15	0	138
Maiwand	105	99	96	8	18	11	80	10	427
Zhire	103	99	86	6	21	13	38	0	366
Panj wayee	102	97	66	3	1	3	64	0	336
Spin Boldak	30	29	26	1	2	2	21	1	112
Total	563	586	408	21	49	31	276	22	1,951

Panel B—Specialization

District	Grapes	Pome- grenades	Melons/W. Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul- berries	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	33.9	34.9	19.7	0.9	1.4	0.5	8.7	0.0	100.0
Daman	19.9	32.4	39.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	100.0
Arghandab	30.3	40.4	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	14.0	6.2	100.0
Khakrez	43.5	41.3	0.7	0.7	2.9	0.0	10.9	0.0	100.0
Maiwand	24.6	23.2	22.5	1.9	4.2	2.6	18.7	2.3	100.0
Zhire	28.1	27.0	23.5	1.6	5.7	3.6	10.4	0.0	100.0
Panj wayee	30.4	28.9	19.6	0.9	0.3	0.9	19.0	0.0	100.0
Spin Boldak	26.8	25.9	23.2	0.9	1.8	1.8	18.8	0.9	100.0
Total	28.9	30.0	20.7	1.1	2.5	1.6	14.1	1.1	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Grapes	Pome- grenades	Melons/W. Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul- berries	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	13.1	13.0	10.7	9.5	6.1	3.2	6.9	0.0	11.2
Daman	6.2	9.7	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	9.0
Arghandab	9.6	12.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.2	9.1	50.0	9.1
Khakrez	10.7	9.7	0.2	4.8	8.2	0.0	5.4	0.0	7.1
Maiwand	18.7	16.9	23.8	38.1	36.7	35.5	29.0	45.5	21.9
Zhire	18.3	16.9	21.3	28.6	42.9	41.9	13.8	0.0	18.8
Panj wayee	18.1	16.6	16.4	14.3	2.0	9.7	23.2	0.0	17.2
Spin Boldak	5.3	4.9	6.5	4.8	4.1	6.5	7.6	4.5	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

District	Grapes	Pome- grenades	Melons/W. Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul- berries	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	0.18	0.16	-0.05	-0.15	-0.45	-0.71	-0.38	-1.00	0.00
Daman	-0.31	0.08	0.93	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.44	-1.00	0.00
Arghandab	0.05	0.35	-0.59	-1.00	-1.00	-0.65	-0.01	4.48	0.00
Khakrez	0.51	0.38	-0.96	-0.33	0.15	-1.00	-0.23	-1.00	0.00
Maiwand	-0.15	-0.23	0.09	0.74	0.68	0.62	0.32	1.08	0.00
Zhire	-0.02	-0.10	0.14	0.52	1.28	1.24	-0.27	-1.00	0.00
Panj wayee	0.05	-0.04	-0.05	-0.17	-0.88	-0.44	0.35	-1.00	0.00
Spin Boldak	-0.07	-0.14	0.12	-0.17	-0.29	0.12	0.33	-0.21	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, Province, Kandahar, 2005

Vegetables

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli- flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	21	47	42	11	2	9	19	0	151
Daman	22	47	27	1	1	2	4	0	104
Arghandab	30	29	17	13	0	4	15	0	108
Khakrez	5	19	14	1	0	0	3	0	42
Maiwand	59	93	88	70	44	67	61	1	483
Zhire	56	72	62	45	17	38	32	0	322
Panj wayee	57	72	62	44	7	18	18	0	278
Spin Boldak	7	8	5	3	1	2	2	0	28
Total	257	387	317	188	72	140	154	1	1,516

Panel B—Specialization

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli- flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	13.9	31.1	27.8	7.3	1.3	6.0	12.6	0.0	100.0
Daman	21.2	45.2	26.0	1.0	1.0	1.9	3.8	0.0	100.0
Arghandab	27.8	26.9	15.7	12.0	0.0	3.7	13.9	0.0	100.0
Khakrez	11.9	45.2	33.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	100.0
Maiwand	12.2	19.3	18.2	14.5	9.1	13.9	12.6	0.2	100.0
Zhire	17.4	22.4	19.3	14.0	5.3	11.8	9.9	0.0	100.0
Panj wayee	20.5	25.9	22.3	15.8	2.5	6.5	6.5	0.0	100.0
Spin Boldak	25.0	28.6	17.9	10.7	3.6	7.1	7.1	0.0	100.0
Total	17.0	25.5	20.9	12.4	4.7	9.2	10.2	0.1	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli- flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	8.2	12.1	13.2	5.9	2.8	6.4	12.3	0.0	10.0
Daman	8.6	12.1	8.5	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.6	0.0	6.9
Arghandab	11.7	7.5	5.4	6.9	0.0	2.9	9.7	0.0	7.1
Khakrez	1.9	4.5	4.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.8
Maiwand	23.0	24.0	27.8	37.2	61.1	47.9	39.6	100.0	31.9
Zhire	21.8	18.6	19.6	23.9	23.6	27.1	20.8	0.0	21.2
Panj wayee	22.2	18.6	19.6	23.4	9.7	12.9	11.7	0.0	18.3
Spin Boldak	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli- flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	-0.18	0.22	0.33	-0.41	-0.72	-0.35	0.24	-1.00	0.00
Daman	0.25	0.77	0.24	-0.92	-0.80	-0.79	-0.62	-1.00	0.00
Arghandab	0.64	0.05	-0.25	-0.03	-1.00	-0.60	0.37	-1.00	0.00
Khakrez	-0.30	0.77	0.59	-0.81	-1.00	-1.00	-0.30	-1.00	0.00
Maiwand	-0.28	-0.25	-0.13	0.17	0.92	0.50	0.24	2.14	0.00
Zhire	0.03	-0.11	-0.08	0.13	0.17	0.28	-0.02	-1.00	0.00
Panj wayee	0.21	0.01	0.07	0.28	-0.47	-0.30	-0.36	-1.00	0.00
Spin Boldak	0.47	0.12	-0.15	-0.14	-0.25	-0.23	-0.30	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Province, Kandahar, 2005

Herbal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseec	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Daman	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Arghandab	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Khakrez	0	51	1	0	0	0	0	0	52
Maiwand	1	69	1	3	12	9	2	4	101
Zhire	0	47	0	0	4	0	0	0	51
Panj wayee	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	4
Spin Boldak	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	4	9
Total	2	221	6	5	16	9	3	8	270

Panel B—Specialization

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseec	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	11.1	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Daman	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Arghandab	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Khakrez	0.0	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Maiwand	1.0	68.3	1.0	3.0	11.9	8.9	2.0	4.0	100.0
Zhire	0.0	92.2	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Panj wayee	0.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
Spin Boldak	0.0	22.2	22.2	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	100.0
Total	0.7	81.9	2.2	1.9	5.9	3.3	1.1	3.0	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseec	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	50.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
Daman	0.0	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3
Arghandab	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Khakrez	0.0	23.1	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.3
Maiwand	50.0	31.2	16.7	60.0	75.0	100.0	66.7	50.0	37.4
Zhire	0.0	21.3	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9
Panj wayee	0.0	0.0	33.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	1.5
Spin Boldak	0.0	0.9	33.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseec	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	14.00	0.09	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Daman	-1.00	0.22	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Arghandab	-1.00	0.22	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Khakrez	-1.00	0.20	-0.13	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Maiwand	0.34	-0.17	-0.55	0.60	1.00	1.67	0.78	0.34	0.00
Zhire	-1.00	0.13	-1.00	-1.00	0.31	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Panj wayee	-1.00	-1.00	21.50	12.50	-1.00	-1.00	21.50	-1.00	0.00
Spin Boldak	-1.00	-0.73	9.00	5.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	14.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Province, Kandahar, 2005

Handicrafts

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	0	3	0	1	0	4	1	0	9
Daman	0	1	0	0	1	9	0	0	11
Arghandab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khakrez	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maiwand	0	1	0	1	1	5	0	0	8
Zhire	4	3	0	0	3	41	6	0	61
Panj wayee	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Spin Boldak	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	4
Total	5	10	0	7	5	61	7	0	97

Panel B—Specialization

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	0.0	33.3	0.0	11.1	0.0	44.4	11.1	0.0	100.0
Daman	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	81.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Arghandab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khakrez	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maiwand	0.0	12.5	0.0	12.5	12.5	62.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Zhire	6.6	4.9	0.0	4.9	4.9	67.2	9.8	1.6	100.0
Panj wayee	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100.0
Spin Boldak	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	5.2	10.3	0.0	7.2	5.2	62.9	7.2	2.1	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	0.0	30.0	—	14.3	0.0	6.6	14.3	0.0	9.3
Daman	0.0	10.0	—	0.0	20.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	11.3
Arghandab	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Khakrez	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maiwand	0.0	10.0	—	14.3	20.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	8.2
Zhire	80.0	30.0	—	42.9	60.0	67.2	85.7	50.0	62.9
Panj wayee	20.0	10.0	—	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	4.1
Spin Boldak	0.0	10.0	—	14.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	40.50	0.37	13.50	16.20	5.06	9.00	27.00	10.13	—
Daman	10.13	0.09	3.38	4.05	1.27	2.25	6.75	2.50	—
Arghandab	45.56	0.41	15.19	18.23	5.70	10.13	30.38	11.36	—
Khakrez	7.01	0.06	2.34	2.80	0.88	1.56	4.67	1.75	—
Maiwand	3.61	0.03	1.20	1.44	0.45	0.80	2.41	0.90	—
Zhire	7.15	0.06	2.38	2.86	0.89	1.59	4.76	1.75	—
Panj wayee	91.13	0.82	30.38	36.45	11.39	20.25	60.75	22.78	—
Spin Boldak	40.50	0.37	13.50	16.20	5.06	9.00	27.00	10.13	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Province, Kandahar, 2005

Small Industries

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Daman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	7
Arghandab	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Khakrez	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maiwand	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Zhire	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	9
Panj wayee	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	0	12
Spin Boldak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	4	5	4	4	7	4	0	34

Panel B—Specialization

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	100.0
Daman	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	100.0
Arghandab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Khakrez	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maiwand	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Zhire	33.3	22.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Panj wayee	8.3	8.3	25.0	16.7	8.3	25.0	8.3	0.0	100.0
Spin Boldak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	17.6	11.8	14.7	11.8	11.8	20.6	11.8	0.0	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	14.3	25.0	—	8.8
Daman	16.7	25.0	20.0	25.0	25.0	14.3	25.0	—	20.6
Arghandab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	—	2.9
Khakrez	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
Maiwand	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	—	5.9
Zhire	50.0	50.0	20.0	25.0	25.0	14.3	0.0	—	26.5
Panj wayee	16.7	25.0	60.0	50.0	25.0	42.9	25.0	—	35.3
Spin Boldak	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0

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

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.83	0.62	1.83	—	0.00
Daman	-0.14	0.21	-0.06	0.21	0.21	-0.37	0.21	—	0.00
Arghandab	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	7.50	—	0.00
Khakrez	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maiwand	1.83	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.43	-1.00	—	0.00
Zhire	0.86	0.86	-0.24	-0.06	-0.06	-0.41	-1.00	—	0.00
Panj wayee	-0.53	-0.29	0.70	0.42	-0.29	0.21	-0.29	—	0.00
Spin Boldak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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, Province, Kandahar, 2005

Animal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	117	114	115	102	97	93	51	10	699
Daman	52	67	68	58	53	53	38	2	391
Arghandab	55	62	60	50	42	39	4	0	312
Khakrez	67	67	66	11	3	4	3	0	221
Maiwand	89	108	113	89	76	67	36	2	580
Zhire	83	90	90	73	34	38	23	5	436
Panj wayee	98	98	93	91	91	93	82	7	653
Spin Boldak	22	24	26	22	22	18	2	1	137
Total	583	630	631	496	418	405	239	27	3,429

Panel B—Specialization

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	16.7	16.3	16.5	14.6	13.9	13.3	7.3	1.4	100.0
Daman	13.3	17.1	17.4	14.8	13.6	13.6	9.7	0.5	100.0
Arghandab	17.6	19.9	19.2	16.0	13.5	12.5	1.3	0.0	100.0
Khakrez	30.3	30.3	29.9	5.0	1.4	1.8	1.4	0.0	100.0
Maiwand	15.3	18.6	19.5	15.3	13.1	11.6	6.2	0.3	100.0
Zhire	19.0	20.6	20.6	16.7	7.8	8.7	5.3	1.1	100.0
Panj wayee	15.0	15.0	14.2	13.9	13.9	14.2	12.6	1.1	100.0
Spin Boldak	16.1	17.5	19.0	16.1	16.1	13.1	1.5	0.7	100.0
Total	17.0	18.4	18.4	14.5	12.2	11.8	7.0	0.8	100.0

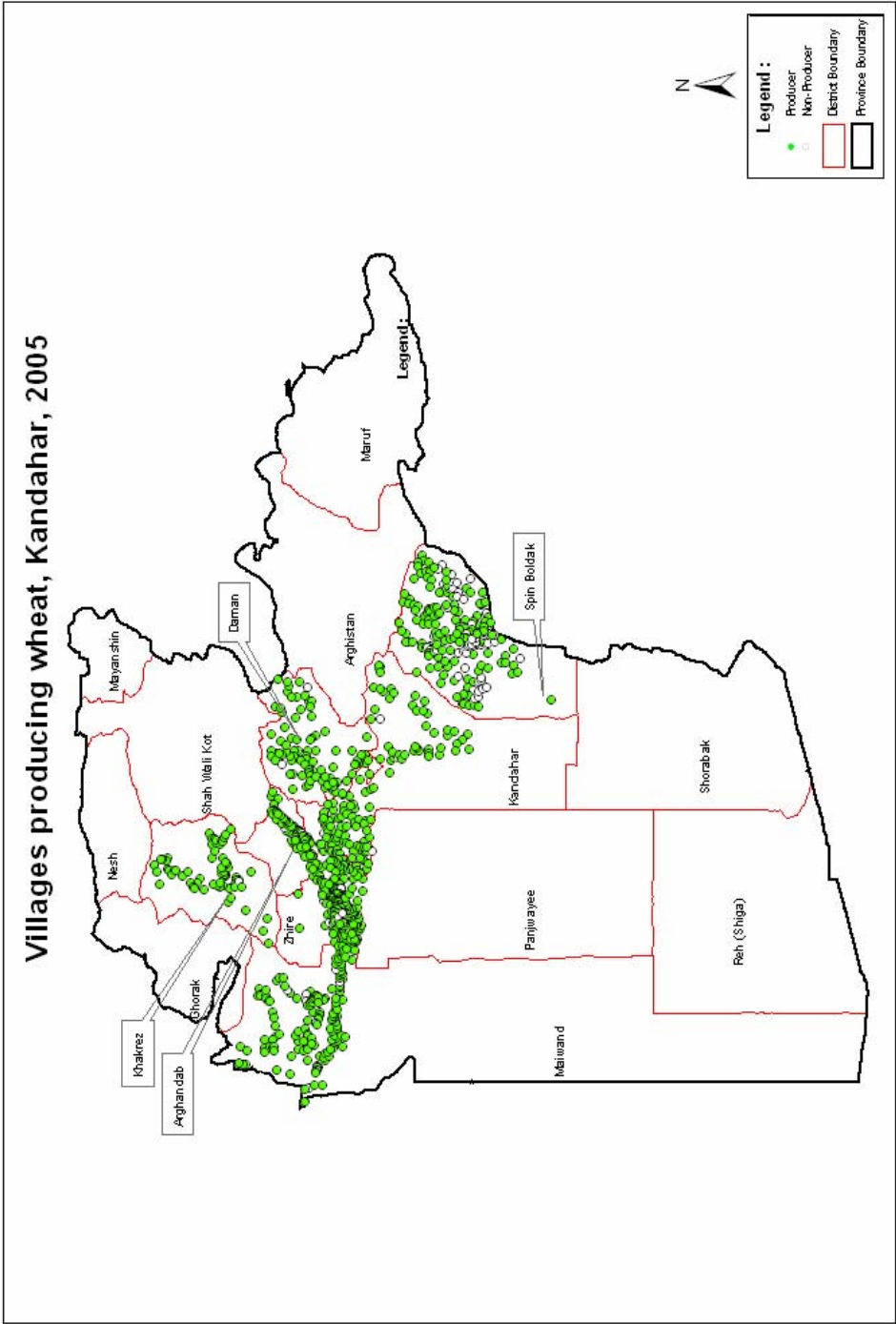
Panel C—Concentration

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	20.1	18.1	18.2	20.6	23.2	23.0	21.3	37.0	20.4
Daman	8.9	10.6	10.8	11.7	12.7	13.1	15.9	7.4	11.4
Arghandab	9.4	9.8	9.5	10.1	10.0	9.6	1.7	0.0	9.1
Khakrez	11.5	10.6	10.5	2.2	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.0	6.4
Maiwand	15.3	17.1	17.9	17.9	18.2	16.5	15.1	7.4	16.9
Zhire	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.7	8.1	9.4	9.6	18.5	12.7
Panj wayee	16.8	15.6	14.7	18.3	21.8	23.0	34.3	25.9	19.0
Spin Boldak	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.3	4.4	0.8	3.7	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

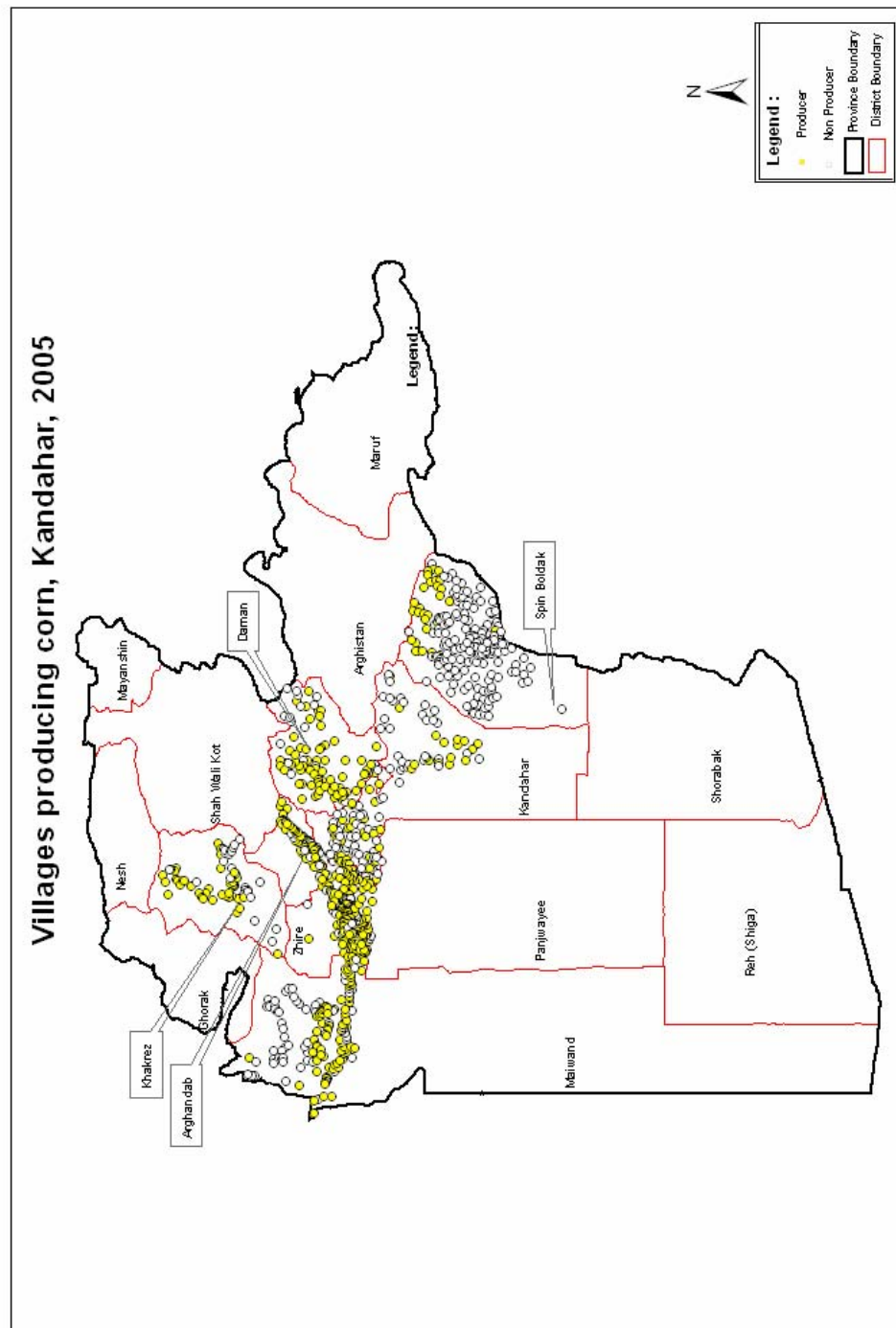
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Kandahar	-0.02	-0.11	-0.11	0.01	0.14	0.13	0.05	0.82	0.00
Daman	-0.22	-0.07	-0.05	0.03	0.11	0.15	0.39	-0.35	0.00
Arghandab	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.11	0.10	0.06	-0.82	-1.00	0.00
Khakrez	0.78	0.65	0.62	-0.66	-0.89	-0.85	-0.81	-1.00	0.00
Maiwand	-0.10	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.07	-0.02	-0.11	-0.56	0.00
Zhire	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.16	-0.36	-0.26	-0.24	0.46	0.00
Panj wayee	-0.12	-0.18	-0.23	-0.04	0.14	0.21	0.80	0.36	0.00
Spin Boldak	-0.06	-0.05	0.03	0.11	0.32	0.11	-0.79	-0.07	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

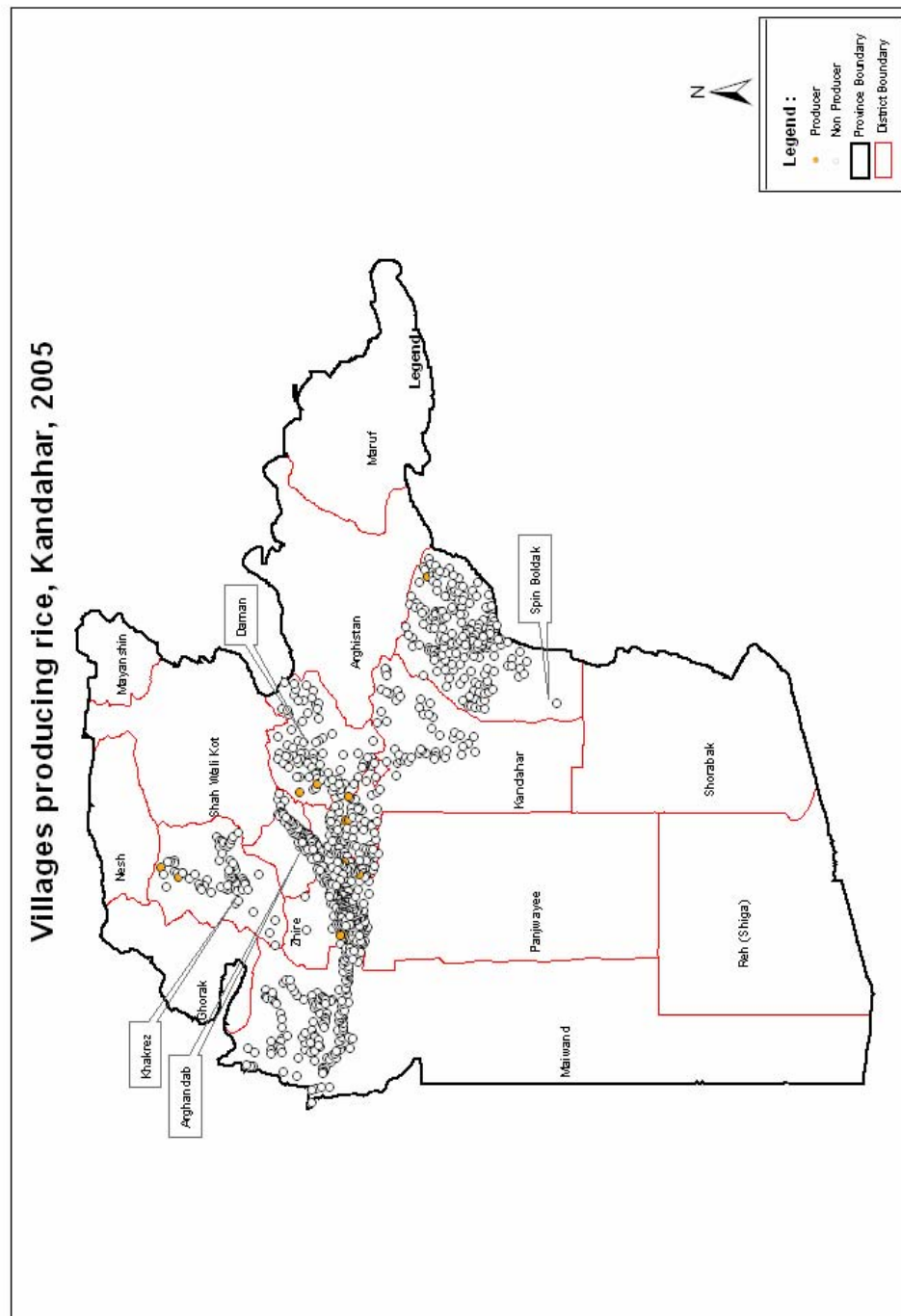
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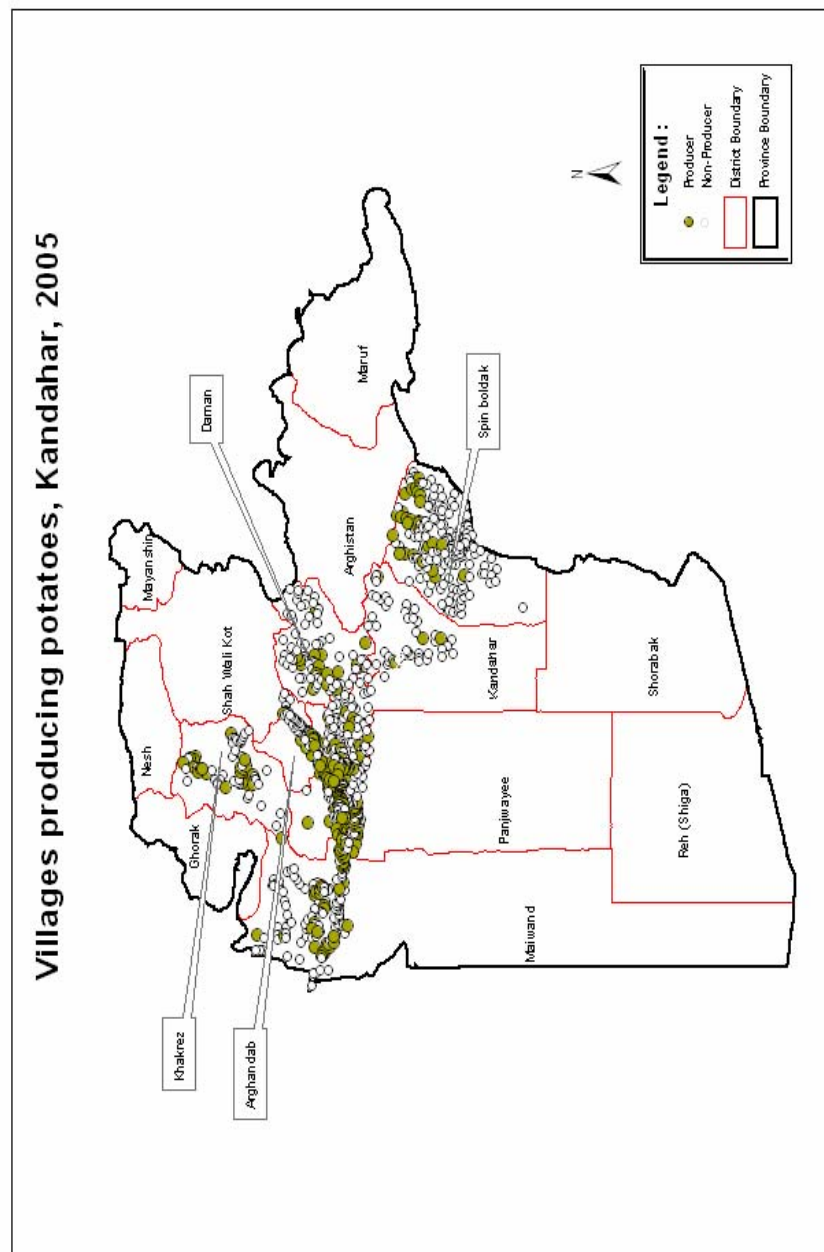
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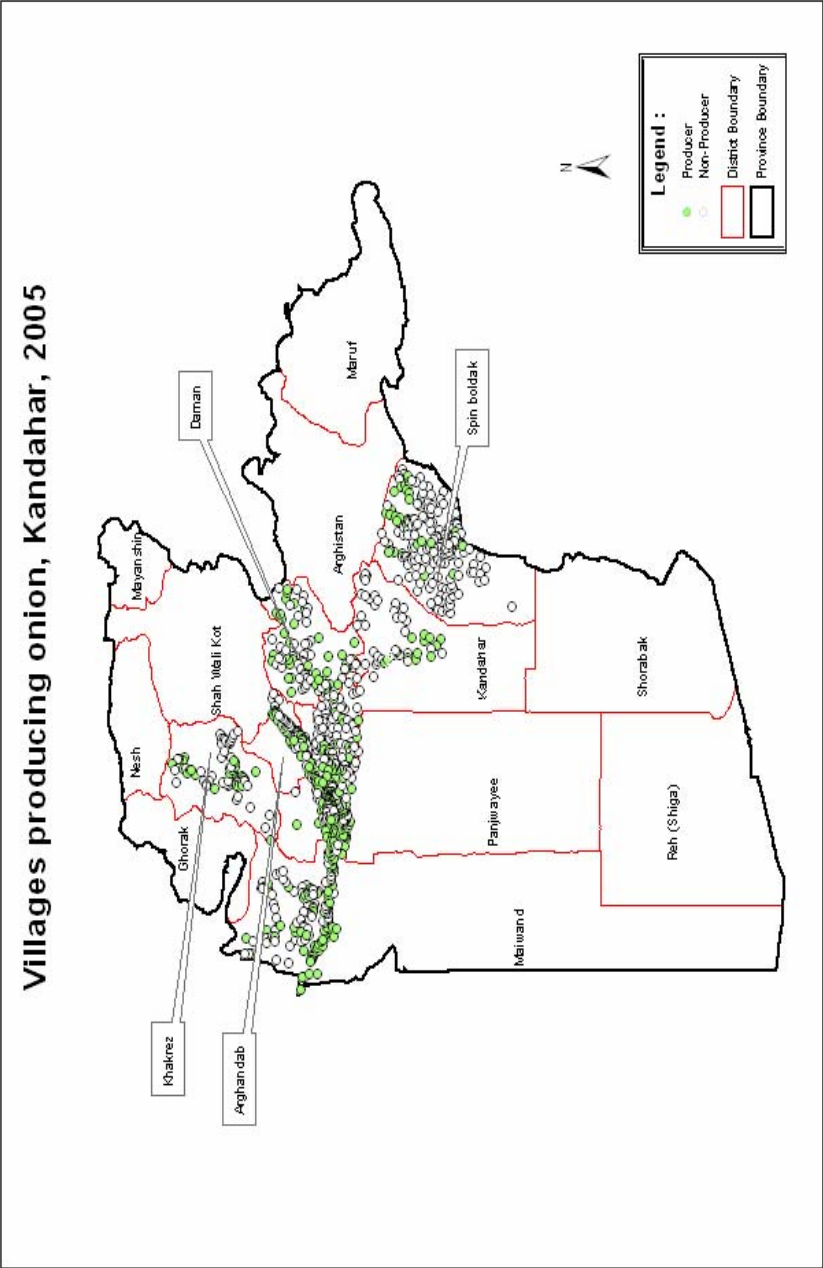
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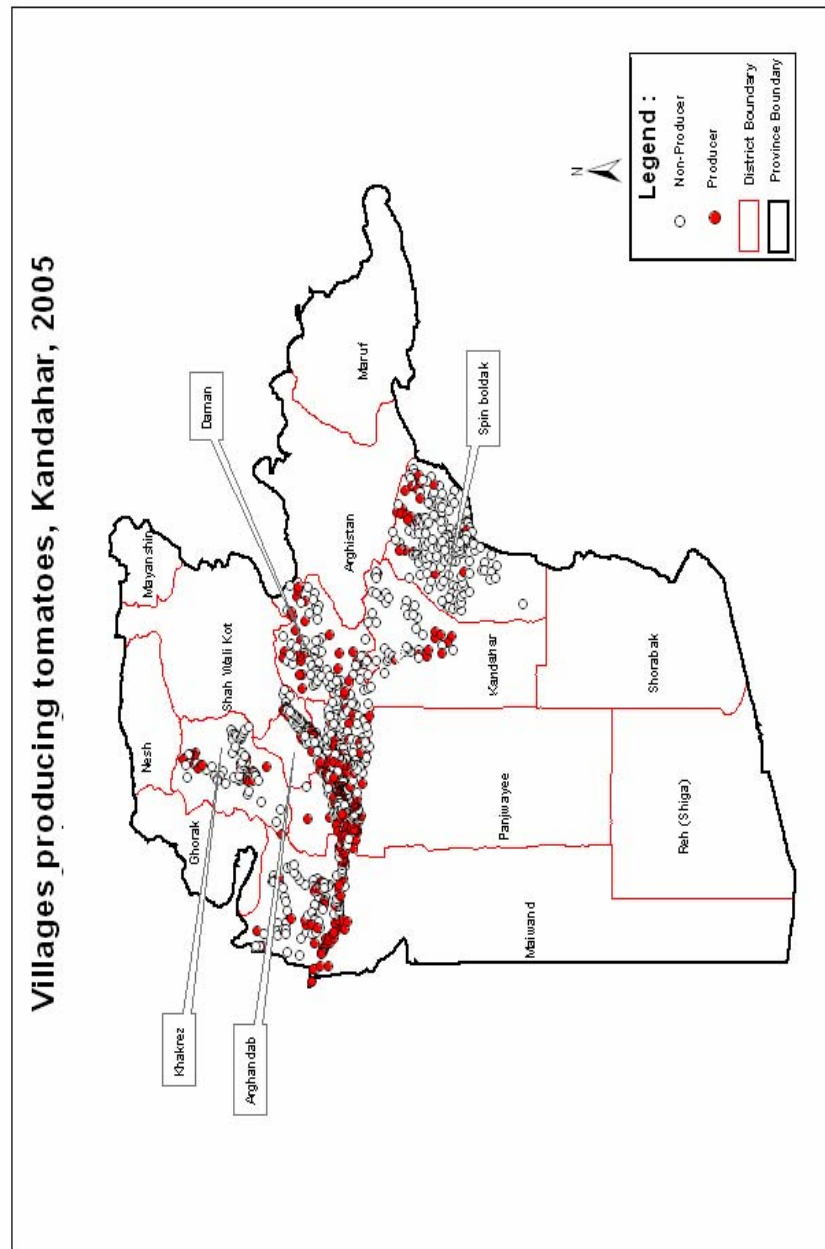
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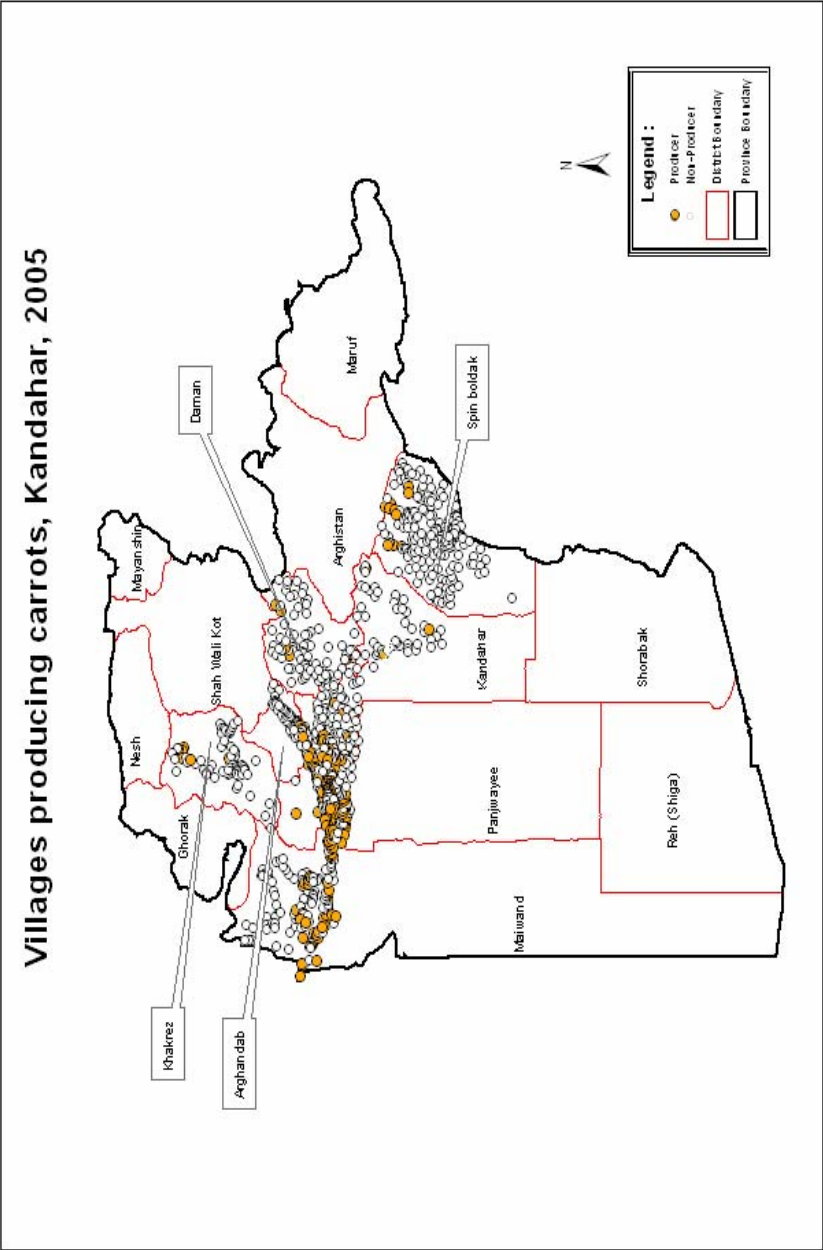
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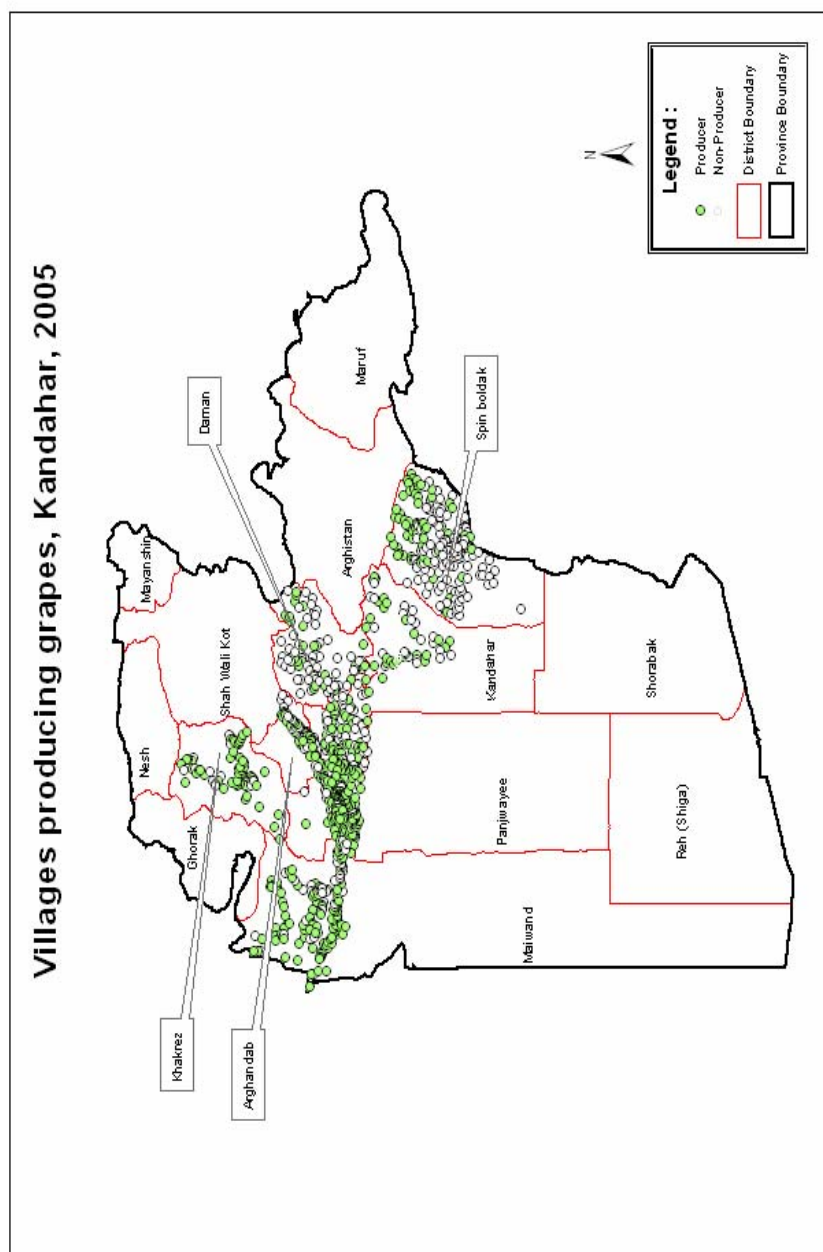
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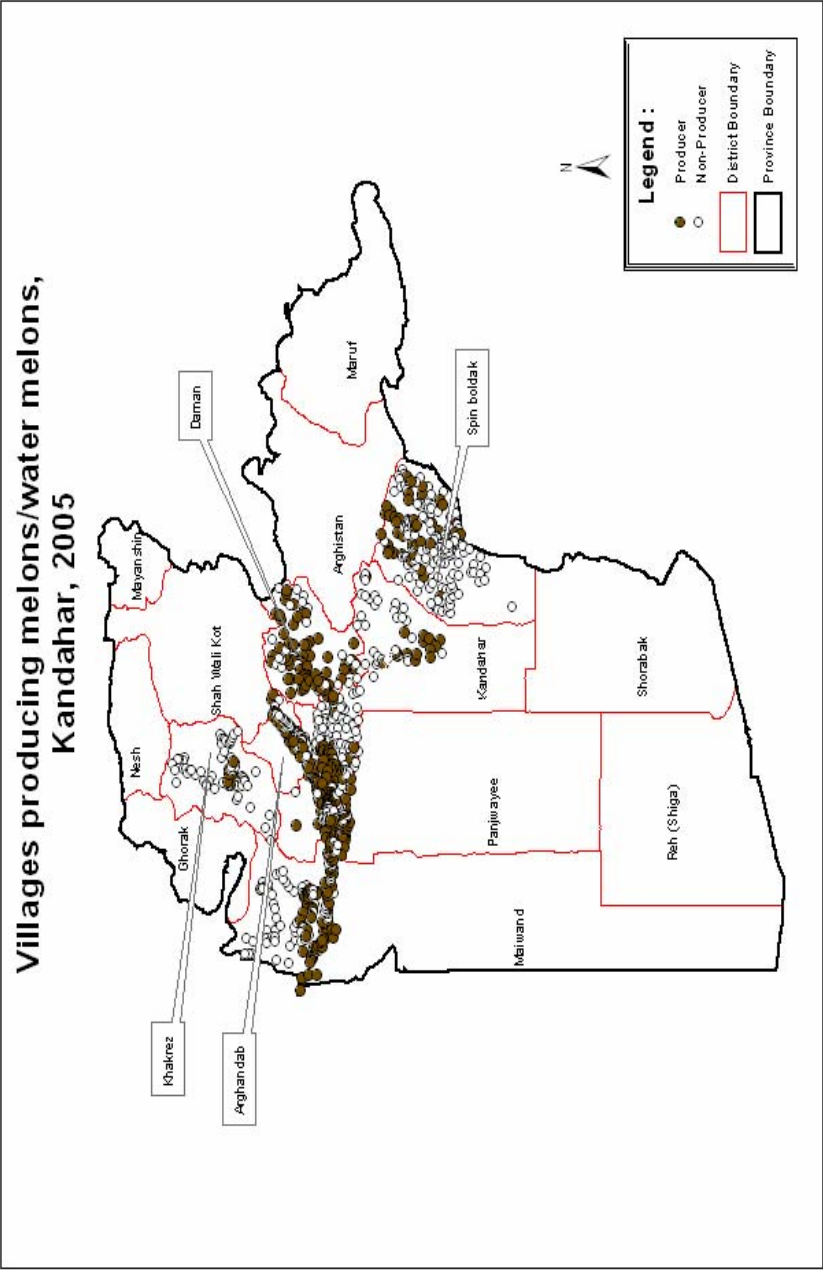
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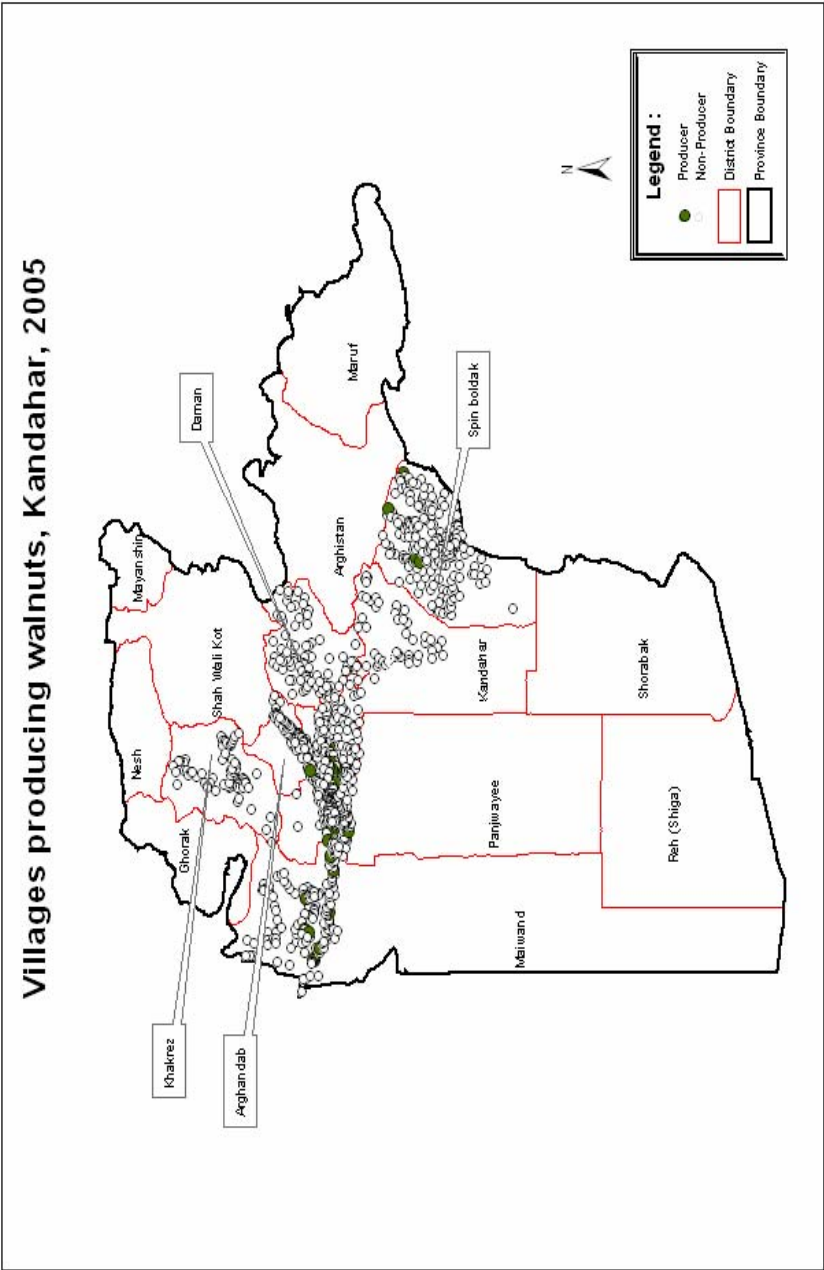
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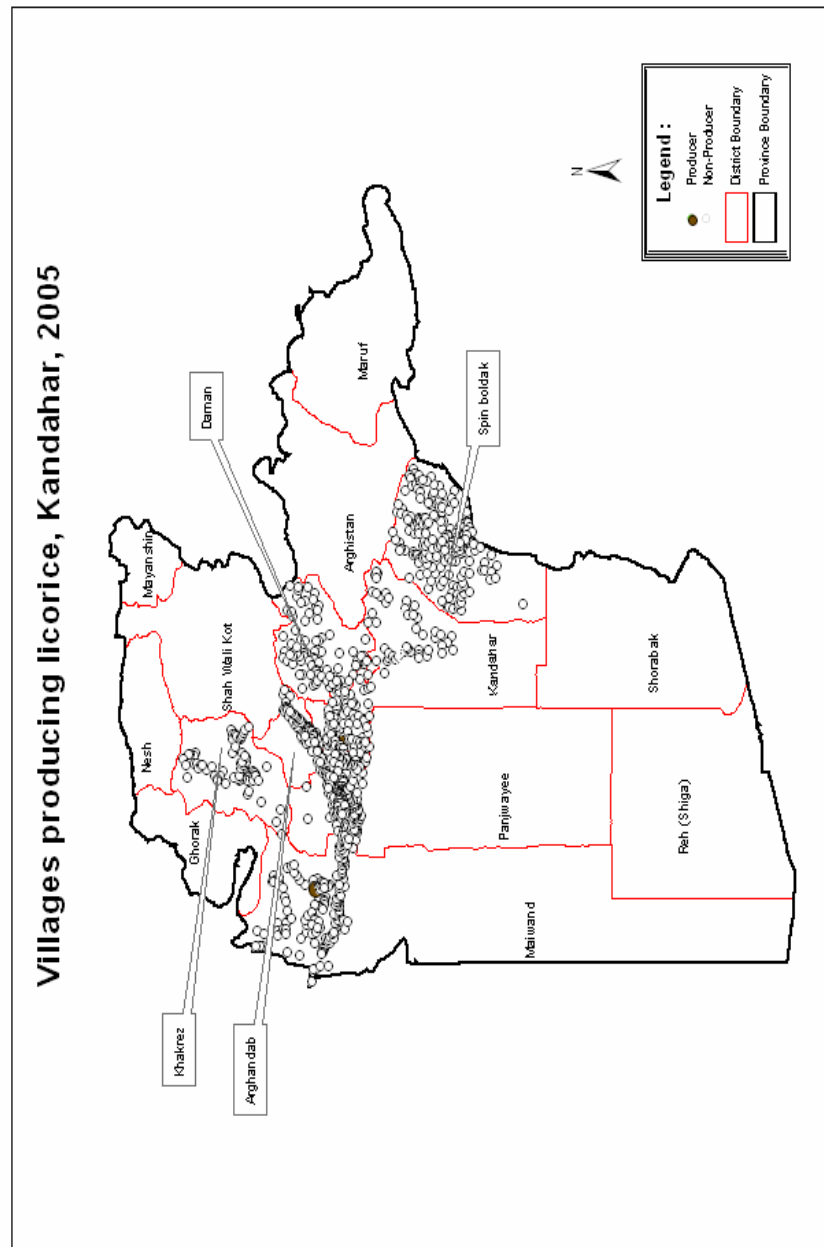
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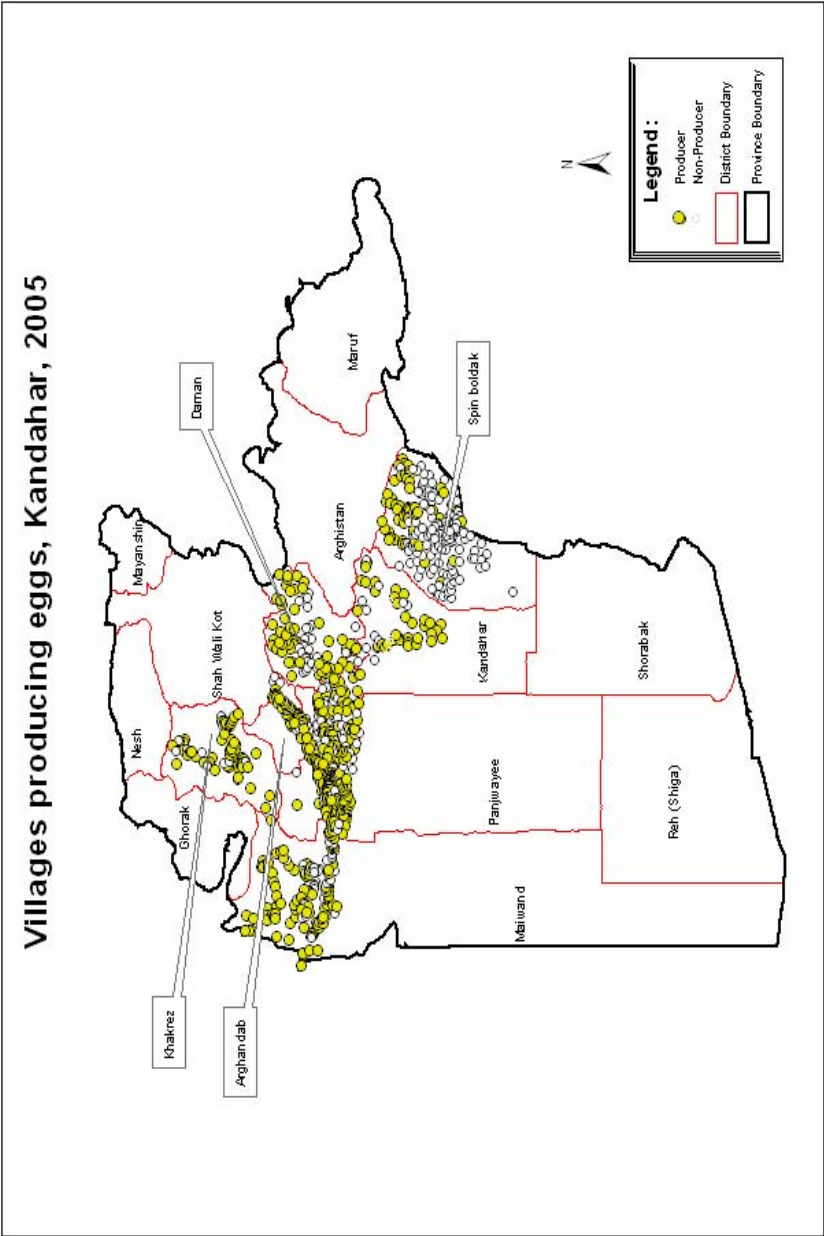
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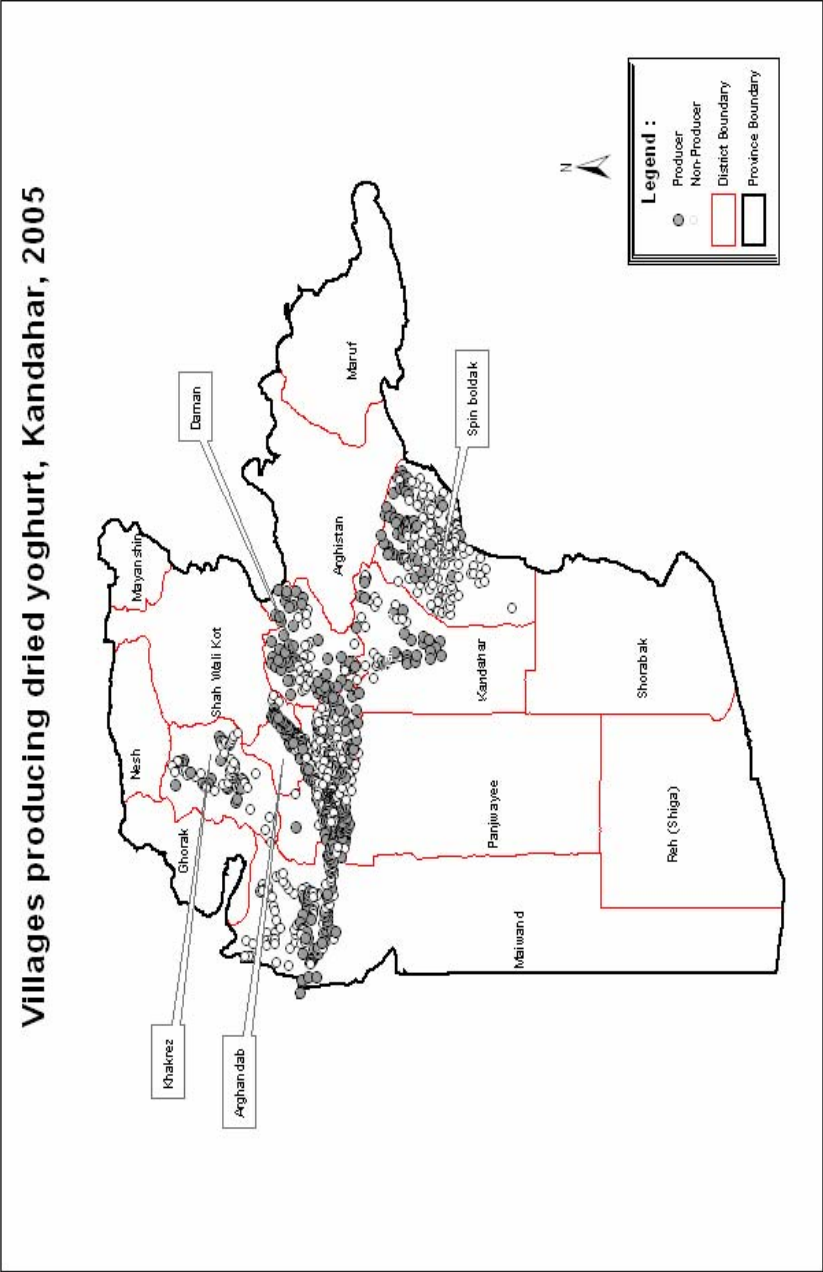
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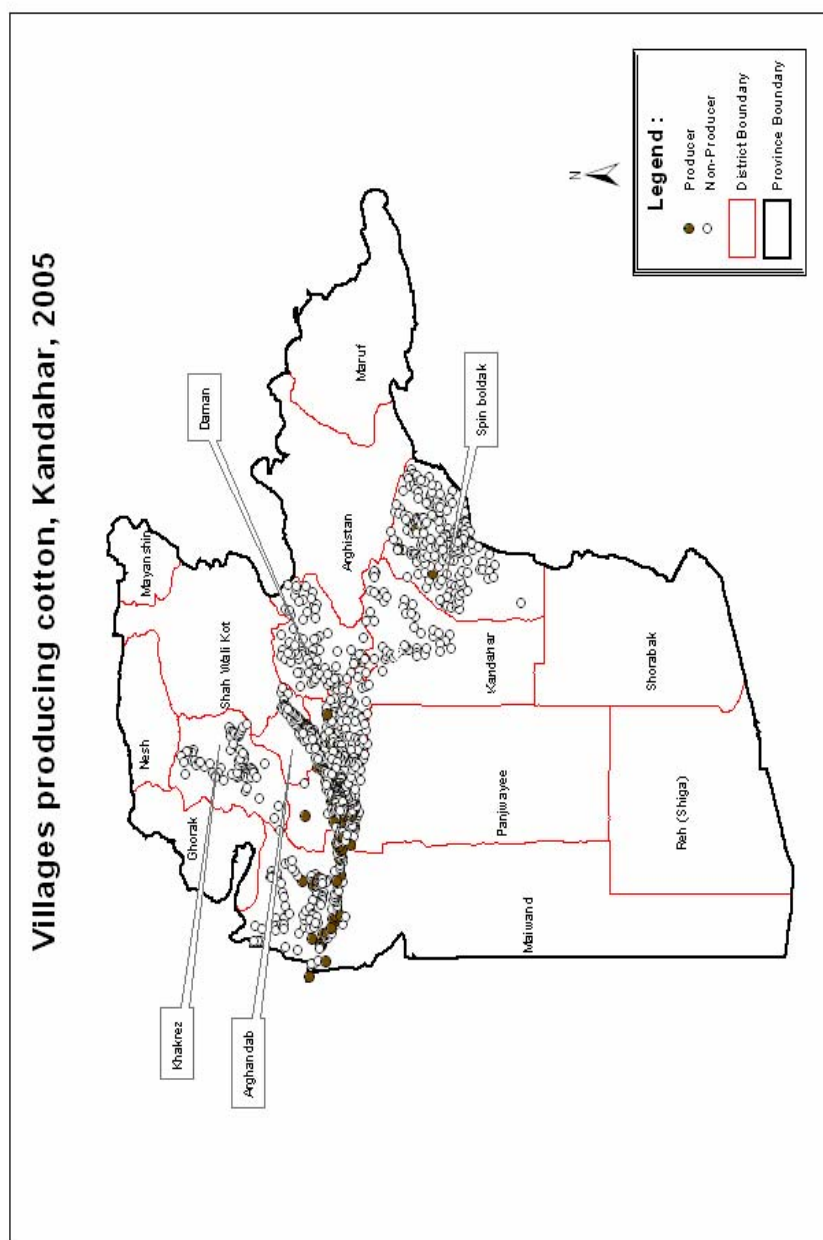
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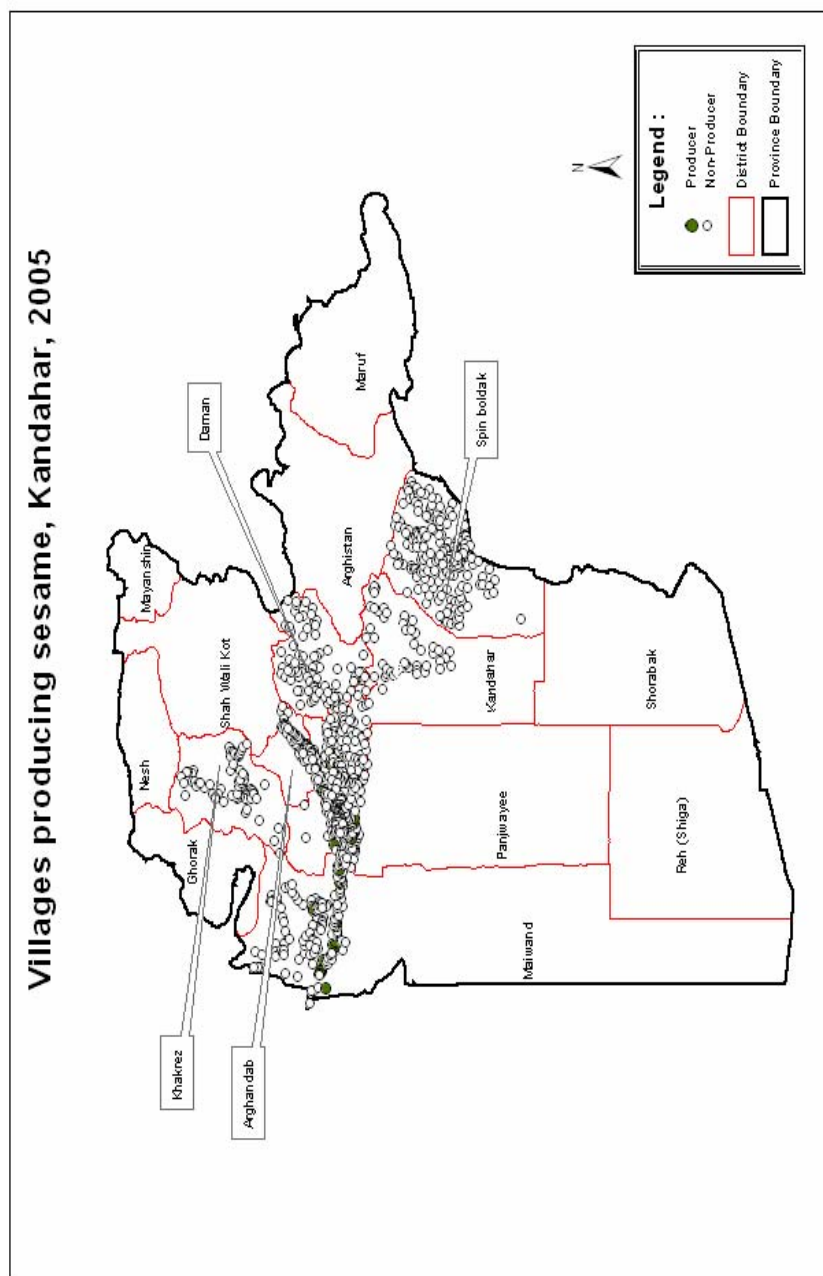
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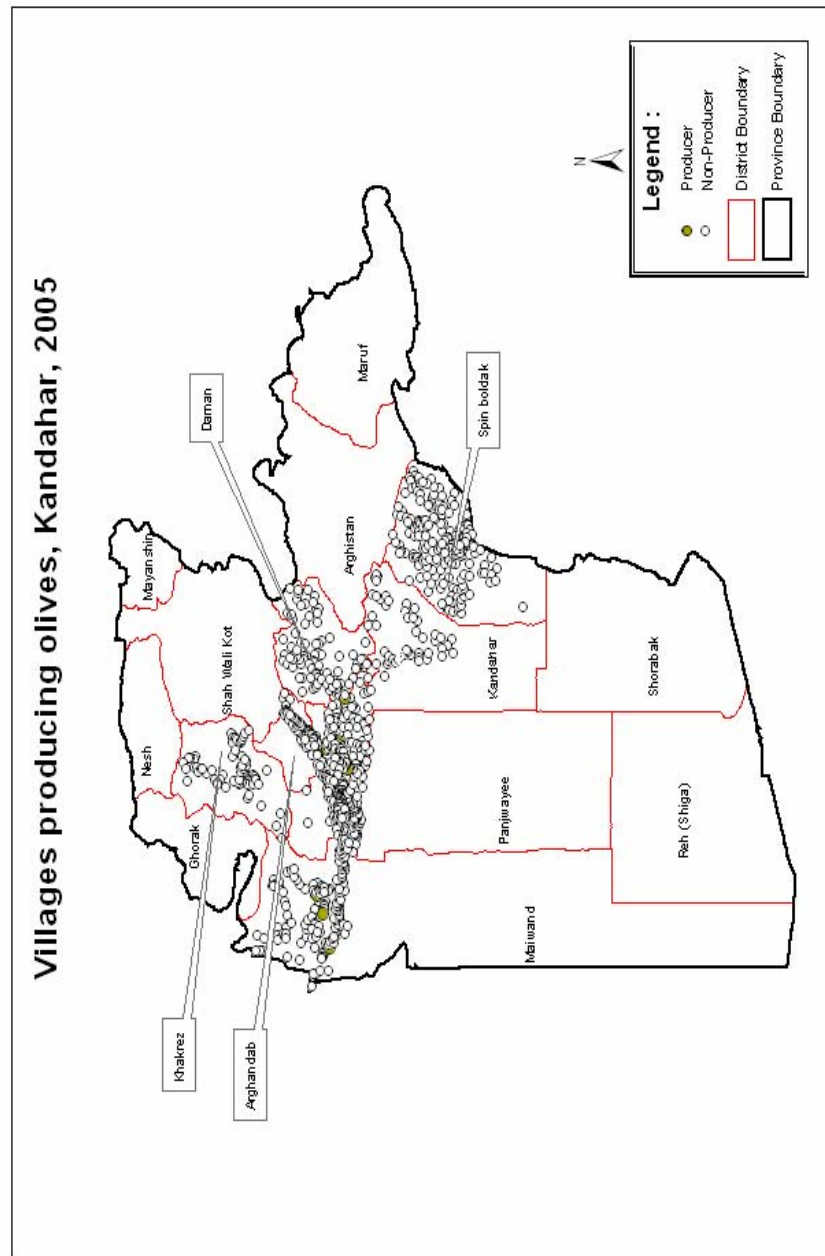
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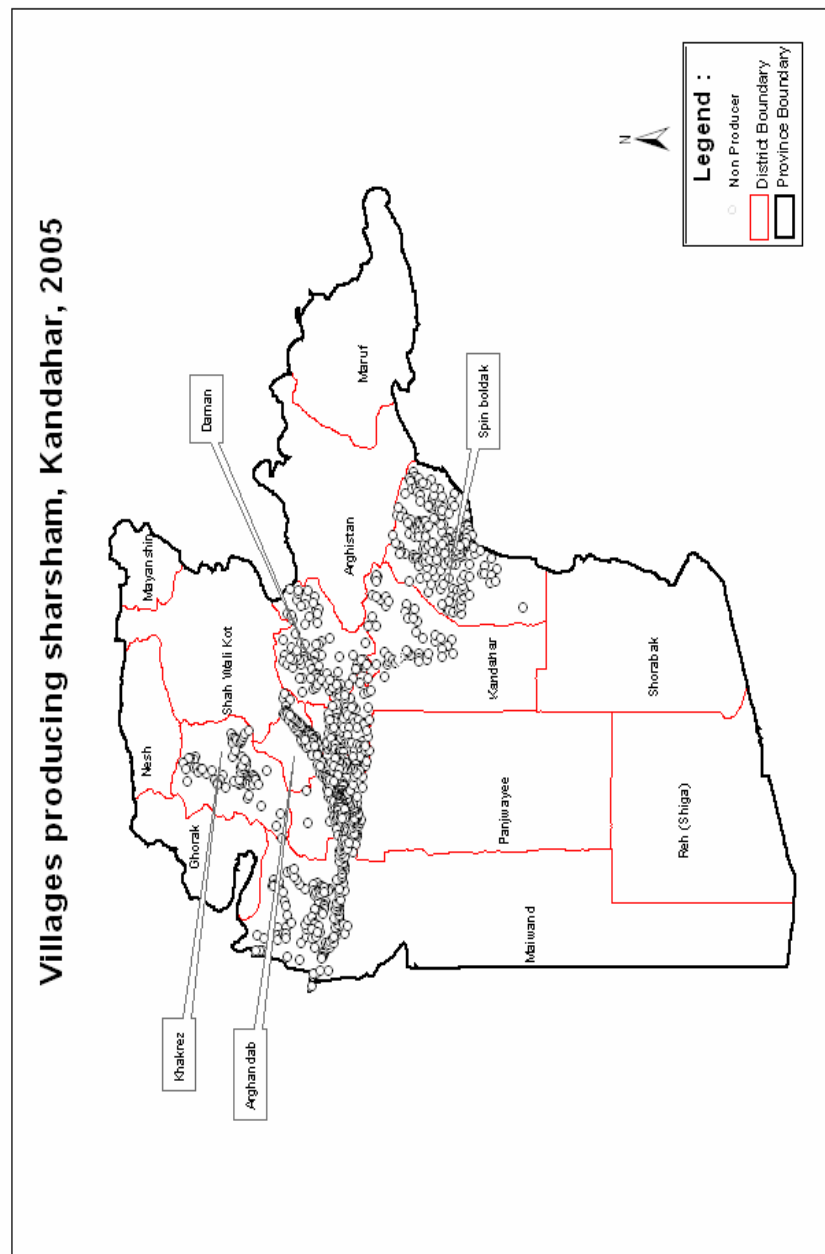
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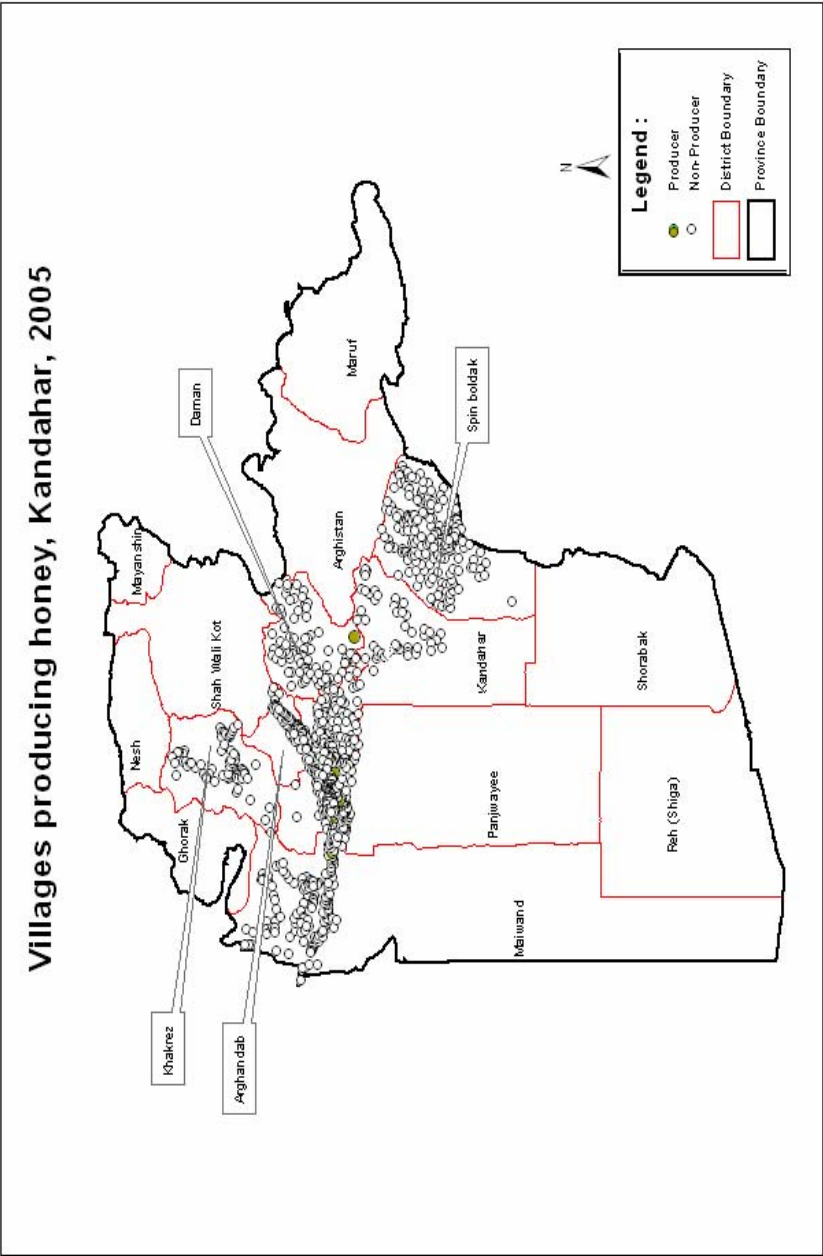
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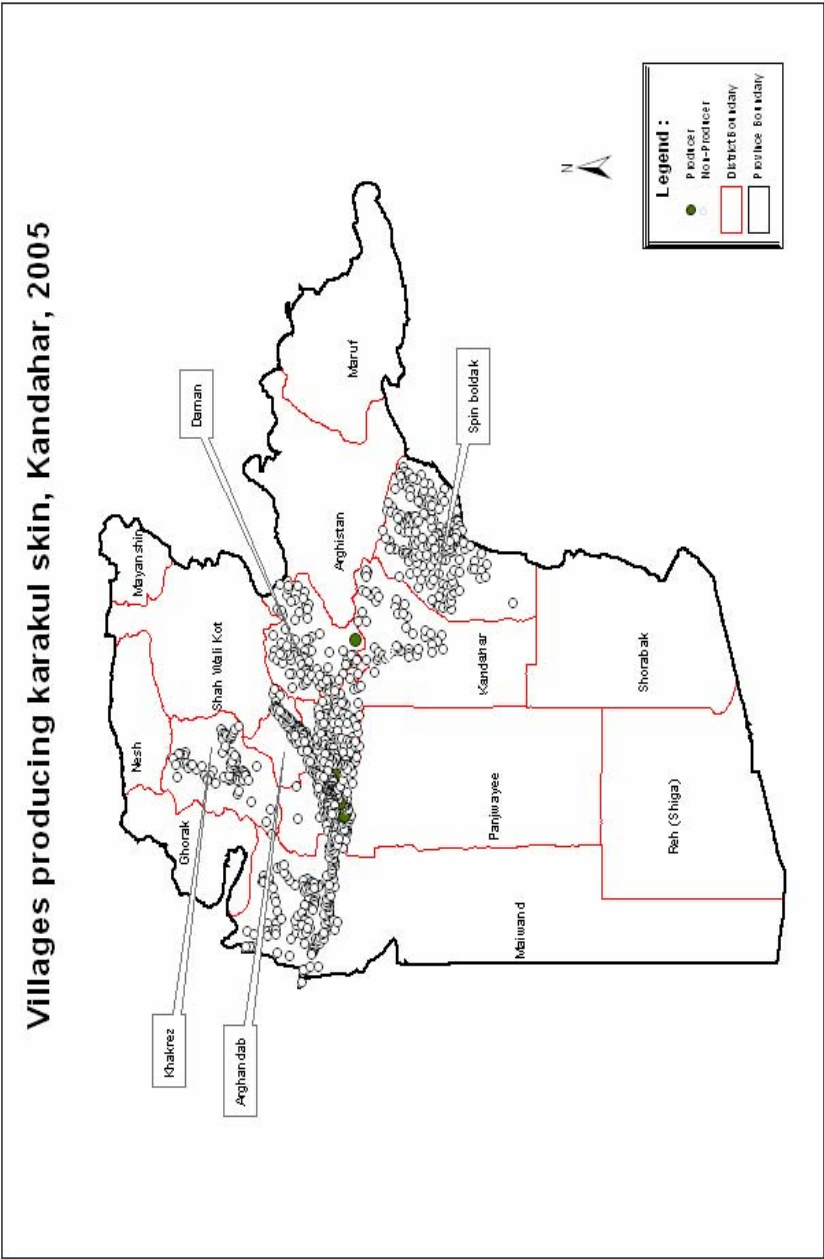
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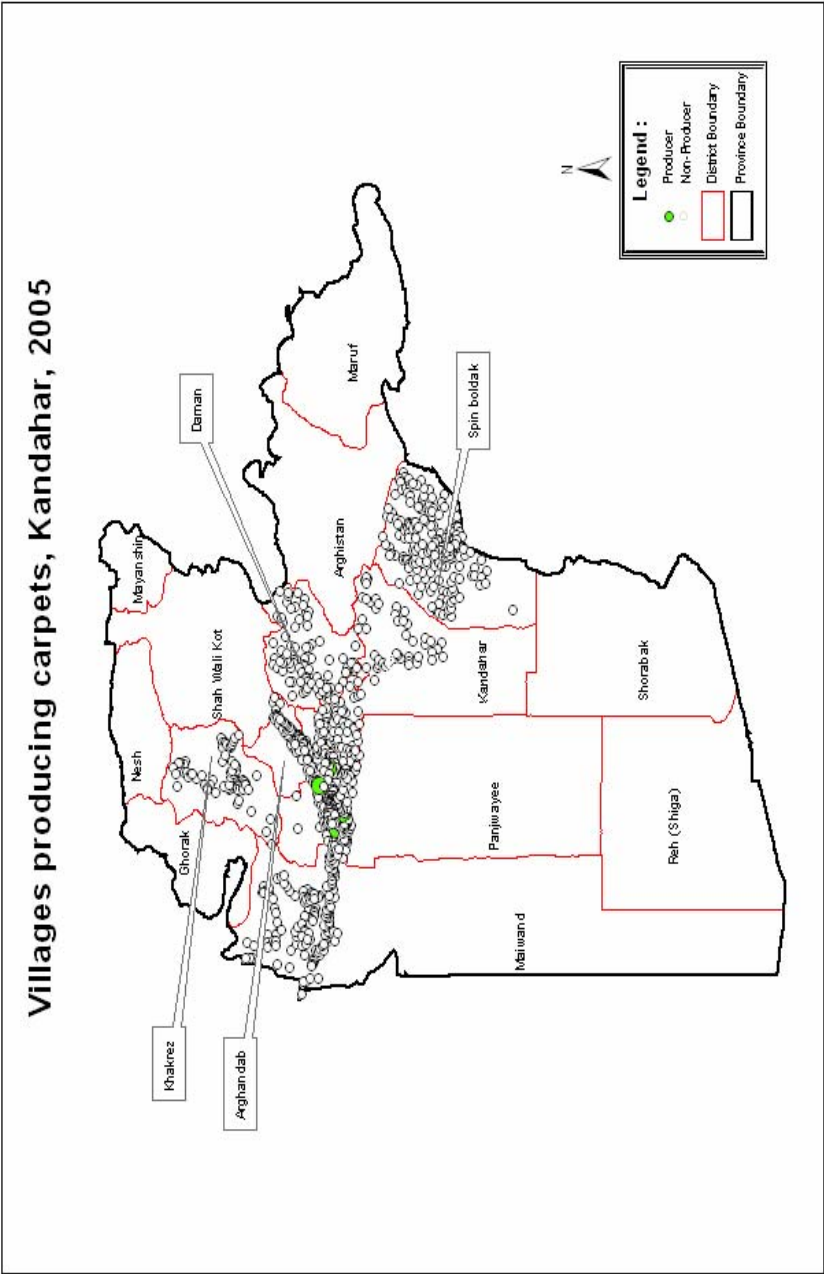
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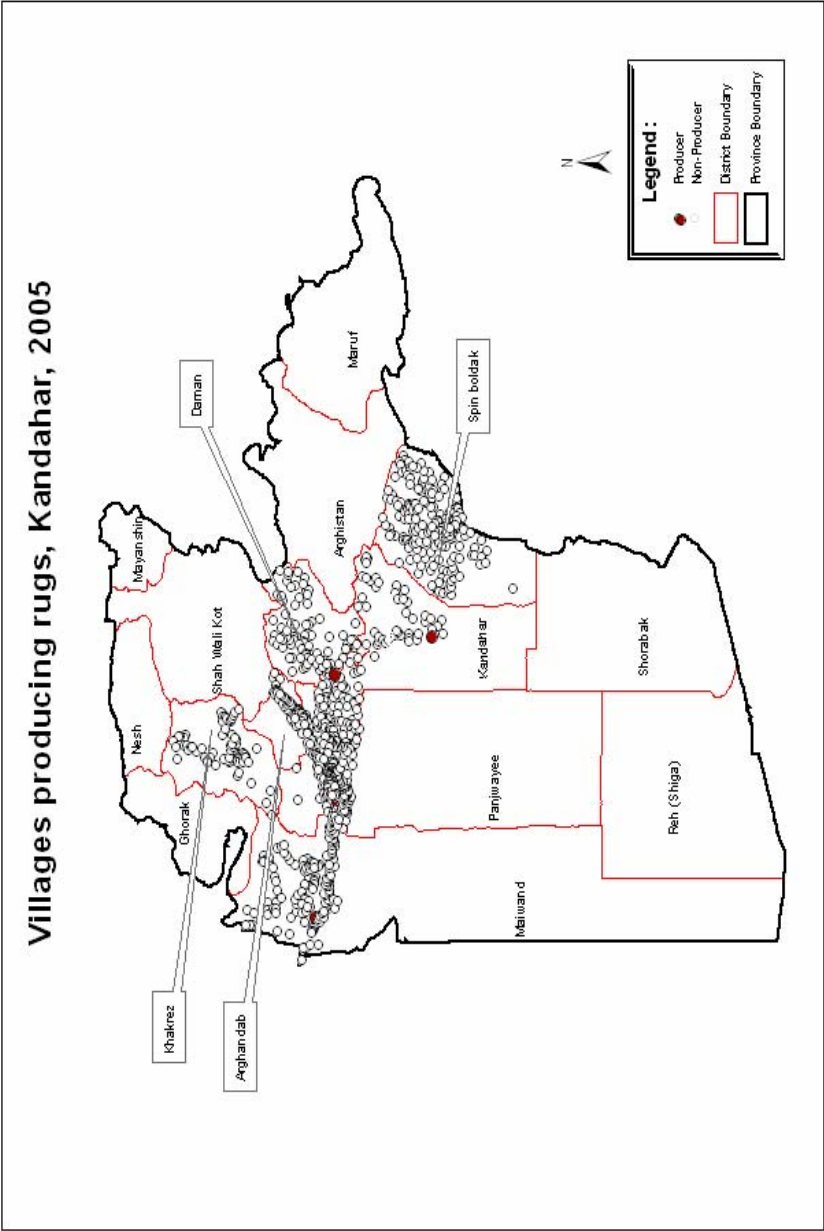
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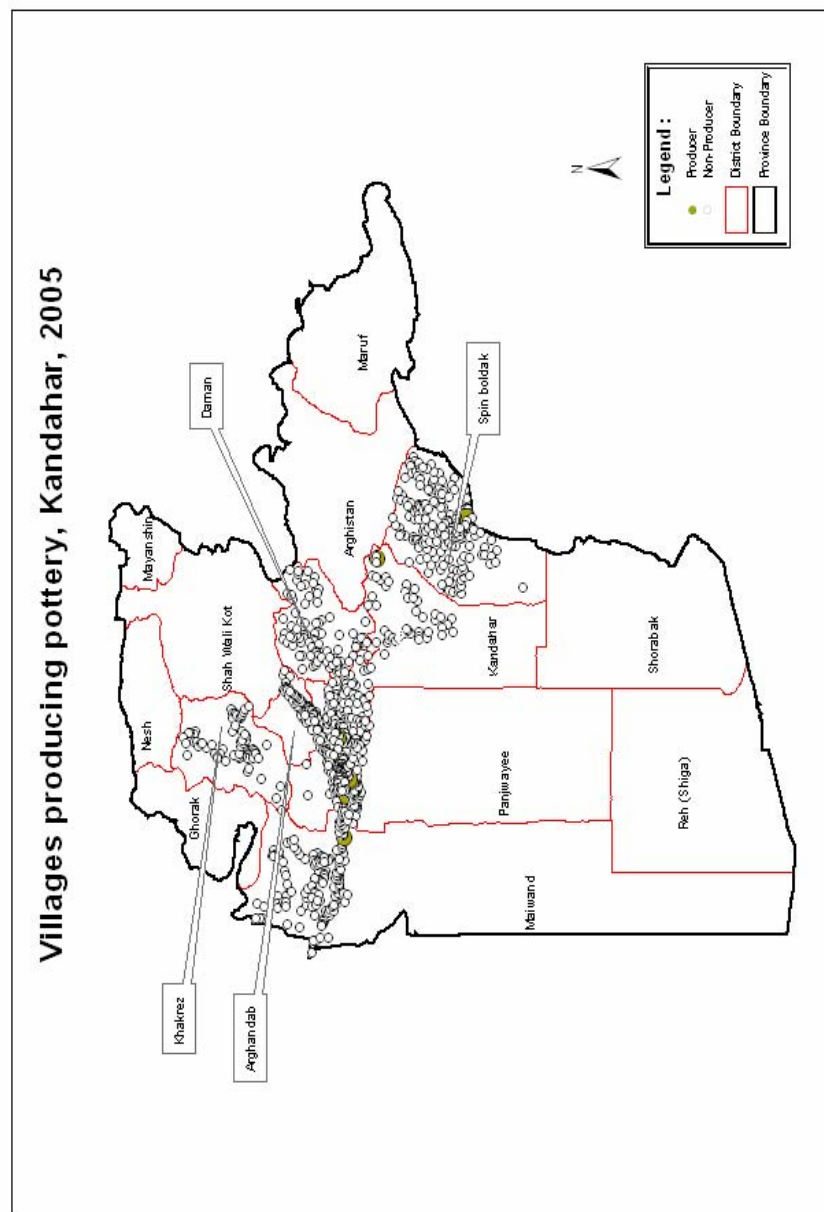
Annex 26



Annex 27



Annex 28



Annex 29

