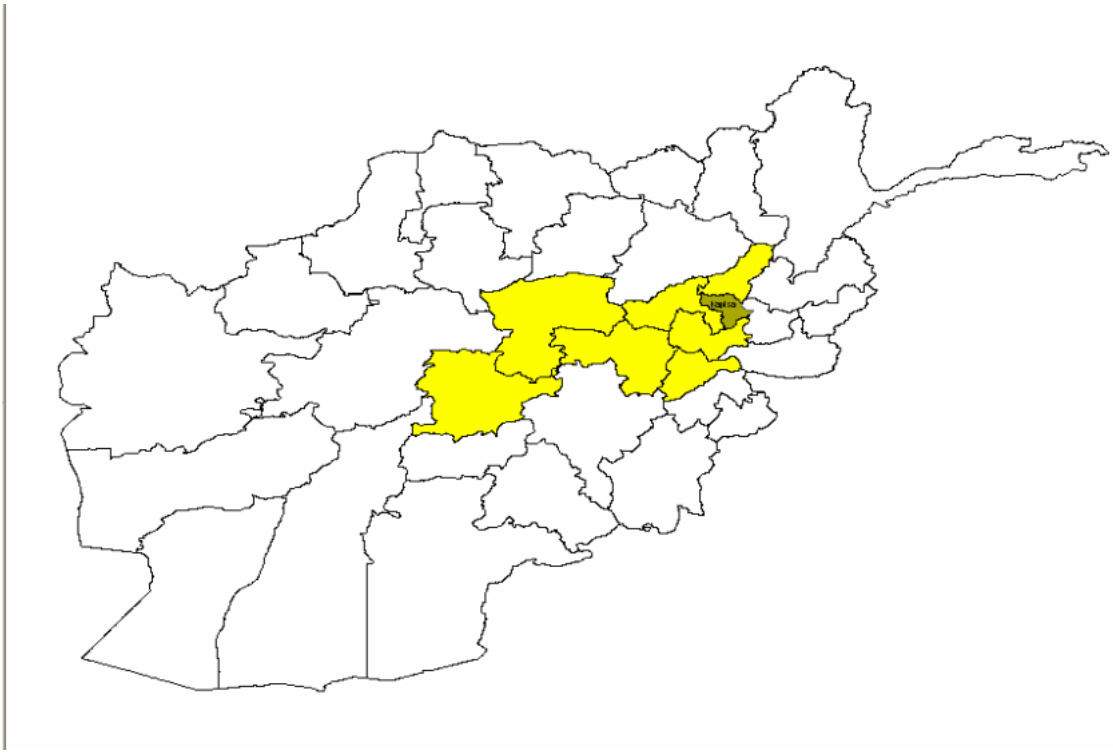
Kapisa



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
Kapisa

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 Kapisa and collected their suggestions as to how to improve on it.

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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

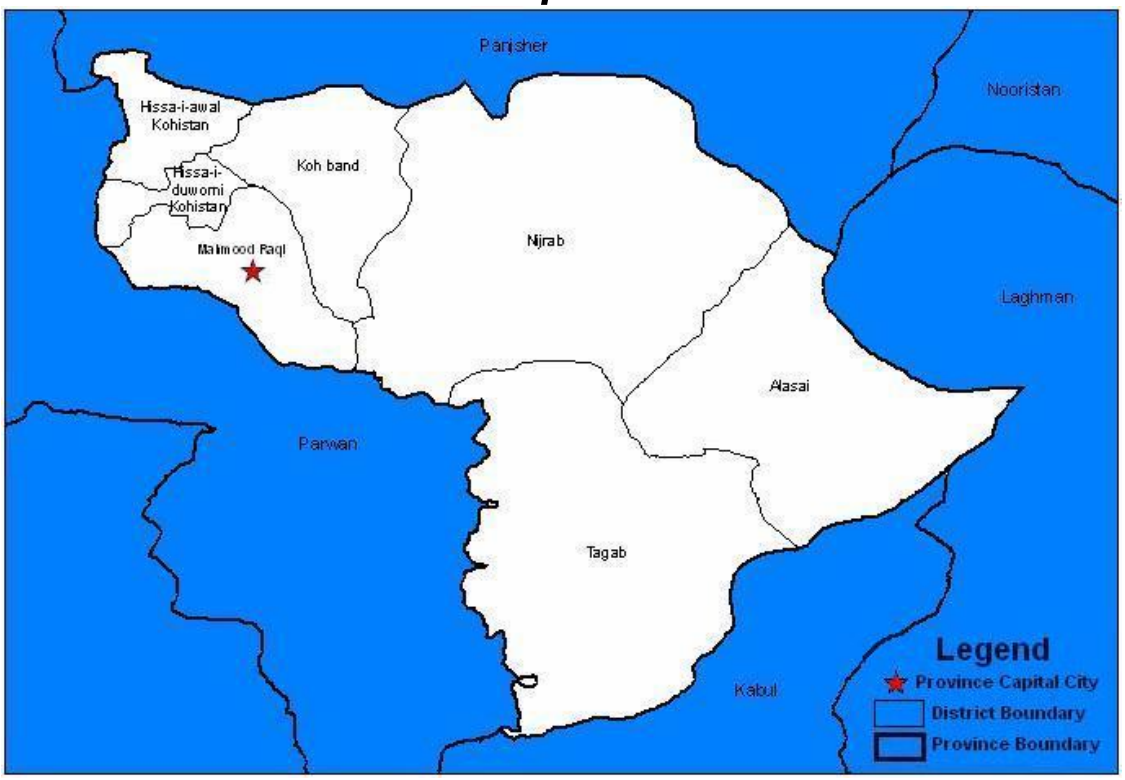
Under the Bonn Agreement, the United Nations agreed to assist the Government of Afghanistan in conducting a Population and Housing Census, the first Census in Afghanistan since 1979. As a leader in population and development issues, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has been entrusted with this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

Kapisa


Panjsher
Nooristan
Hissa-i-awal Kohistan
Koh band
Hissa-i-duwomi Kohistan
Mahmood Paqi
Nijrab
Laghman
Alasai
Parwan
Tagab
Kabul
Legend
Province Capital City
District Boundary
Province Boundary

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Settlement Patterns

Located in the North Eastern region, Kapisa is bordered by the provinces of Laghman in the east, Panjsher in the north, Kabul in the south, and Parwan in the southwest. It is the smallest province in Afghanistan; it covers a land area of 1,908 square kilometers, representing 0.29 percent of the total Afghan territory. The province is divided into seven districts—(1) Mahmood Raqi, the provincial center, (2) Hissa-i-Duwumi Kohistan, (3) Hissa-i-Awali Kohistan, (4) Nijrab, (5) Koh Band, (6) Tagab, and (7) Alasay.

Kapisa is home to 1.5 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. With its 358,268 inhabitants, it is the 26th most populous province in the country (see Annex 1 for an estimate as of mid-2004).

The population is distributed among the seven districts as shown in table 1 and figure 1[1]. The largest share of the population—more than one fourth—lives in the district of Nijrab, while the provincial center, Mahmood Raqi houses 13.6 percent of the population and comes in third position after Tagab. Together, the three most populous districts—Mahmood Raqi, Tagab, and Nijrab—account for more than half 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 large majority of the population—99.9 percent—lives in rural areas. The province of Kapisa counts one urban center: Mahmood Raqi[2].

Table 1—Population, sex, and sex ratio, by district, province of Kapisa, 2003[3].

District	Total		Males	Females	Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent			
Provincial Center—Mahmood Raqi	48,774	13.61	24,118	24,656	97.82
Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	42,344	11.82	21,286	21,058	101.08
Hissa-I-Awal Kohistan	46,906	13.09	23,097	23,809	97.01
Nijrab	92,533	25.83	46,052	46,481	99.08
Koh Band	19,600	5.47	9,635	9,965	96.69
Tagab	73,217	20.44	35,886	37,331	96.13
Alasai	34,894	9.74	17,875	17,019	105.03
Total	358,268	100.00	177,949	180,319	98.69

Kapisa's rural population of 357,834 inhabitants is distributed over 615 settlements of varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as eight (4) people and the largest as many as 4,311[4].

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 most remarkable feature of the spatial distribution pattern is the predominance of villages of relatively larger sizes, which reminds one of the distribution of neighboring Parwan. The median[5] is located at a little more than 800 population. On average, a typical rural inhabitant of Kapisa lives in a village of 580 population.

---

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 Enumeration started on 10 April 2003 and ended on 8 May of the same year.

4 There is one village with zero population. Apparently, such villages 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.

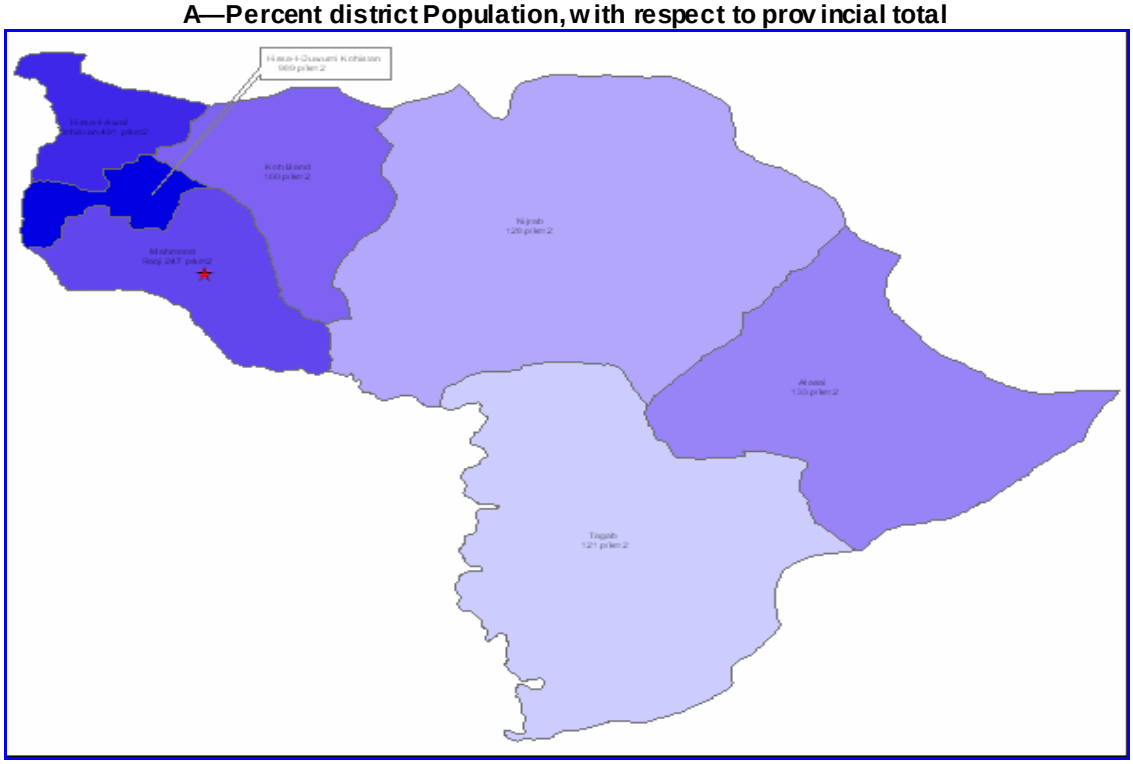
5 The size that cuts the distribution of villages into two halves, one having below that size and the other above it.

Another outstanding feature of the settlement pattern in Kapisa is the very large number of villages with 1,000 or more population—a total of 94, representing more than 15 percent of the villages. There are four such villages for each village of less than 100 population.

The shapes of the distributions in Hissa-i-Duwumi Kohistan, Mahmood Raqi, Hissa-i-Awali Kohistan, Tagab, and in particular Nijrab are almost total replicas of the distribution described above for the province as a whole. As for the distributions of Koh Band and Alasai they constitute a cluster apart, wherein the shape are akin to columns of bricks of unequal sizes (Figure 2, panel B).

Figure 1—Population settlements, Kapisa, 2004

A—Percent district Population, with respect to provincial total



B—Density: Population per km²

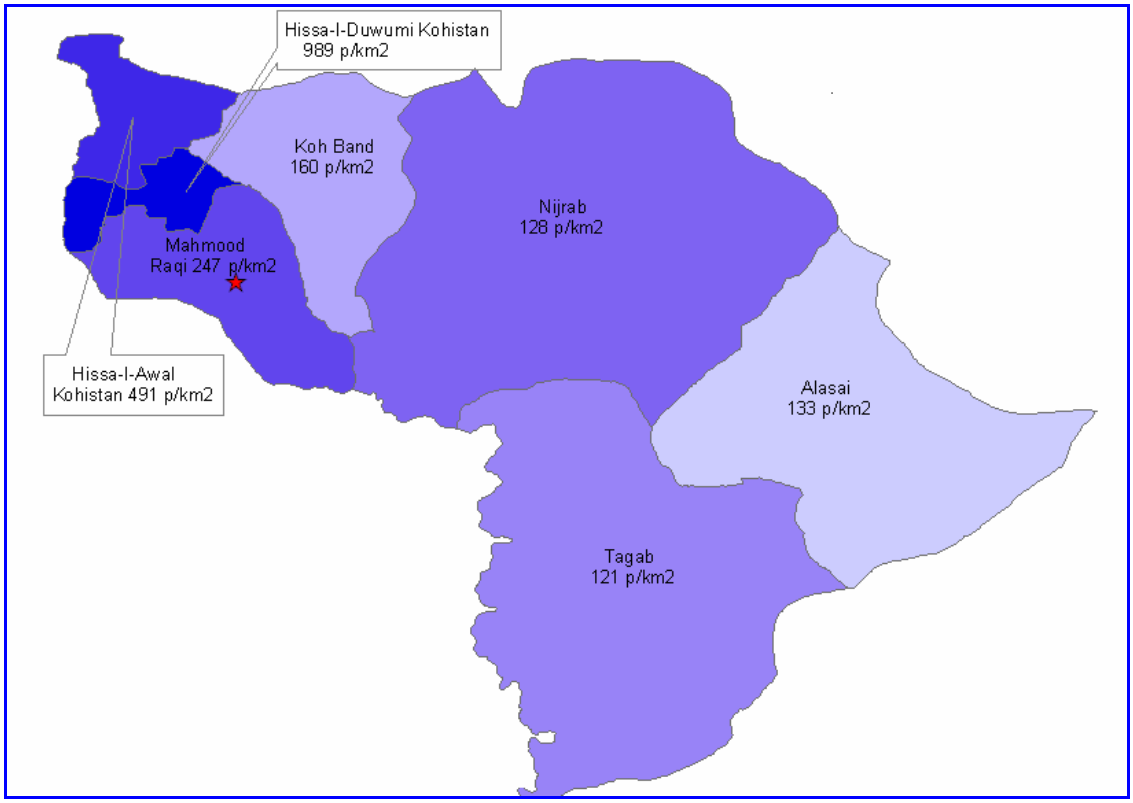
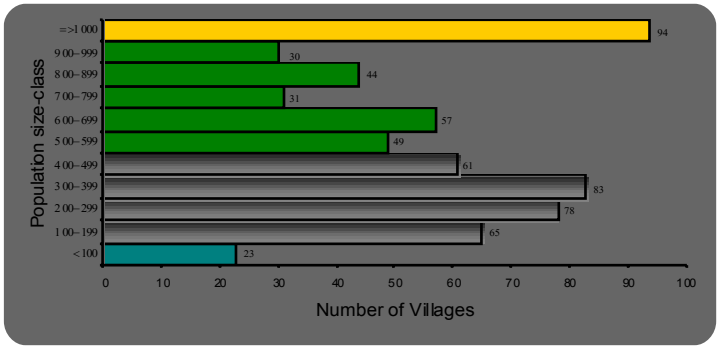


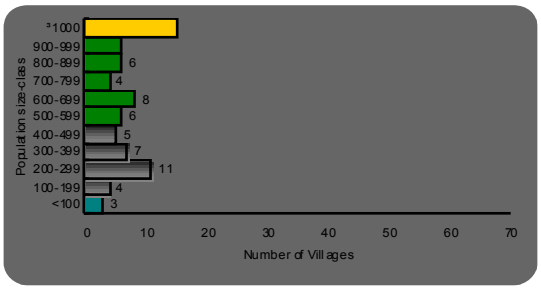
Figure 2—Distribution of the rural population settlements by size-class, Kapisa, 2003

A—Province

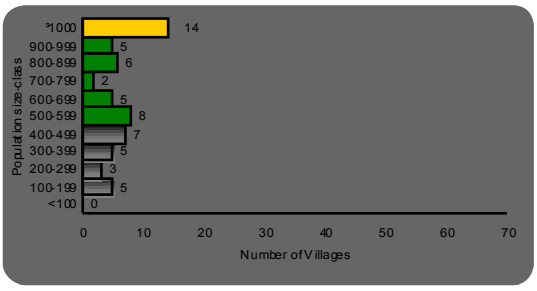


B—Districts

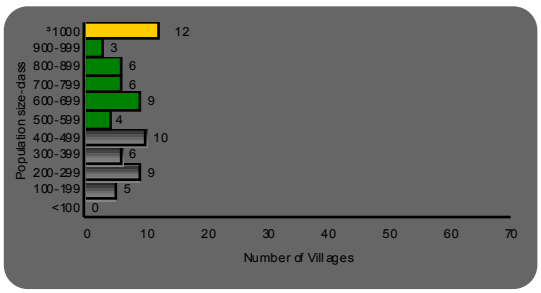
Provincial Center—Mahmood Raqi



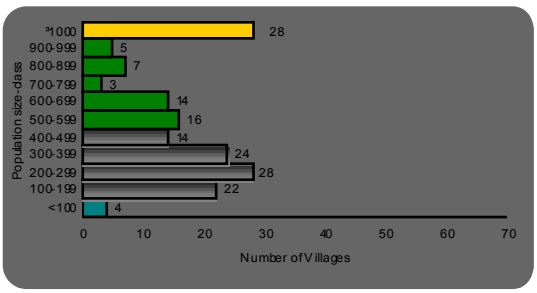
Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan



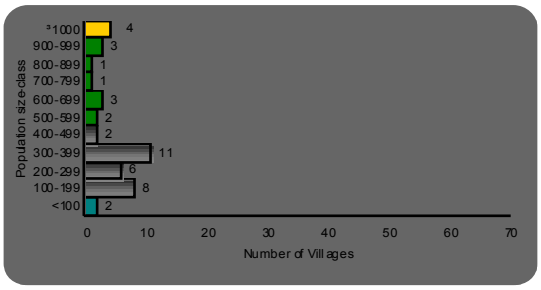
Hissa-I-Awal Kohistan



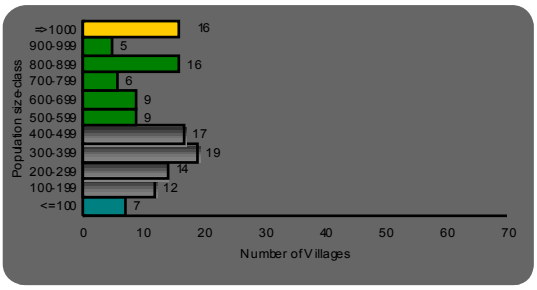
Nijrab



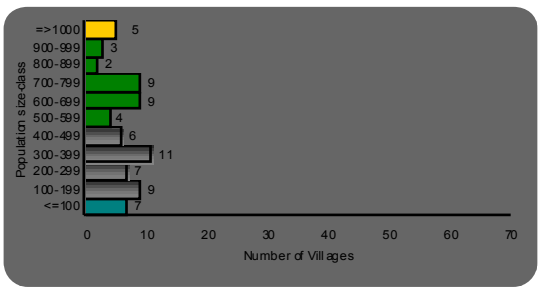
Koh Band



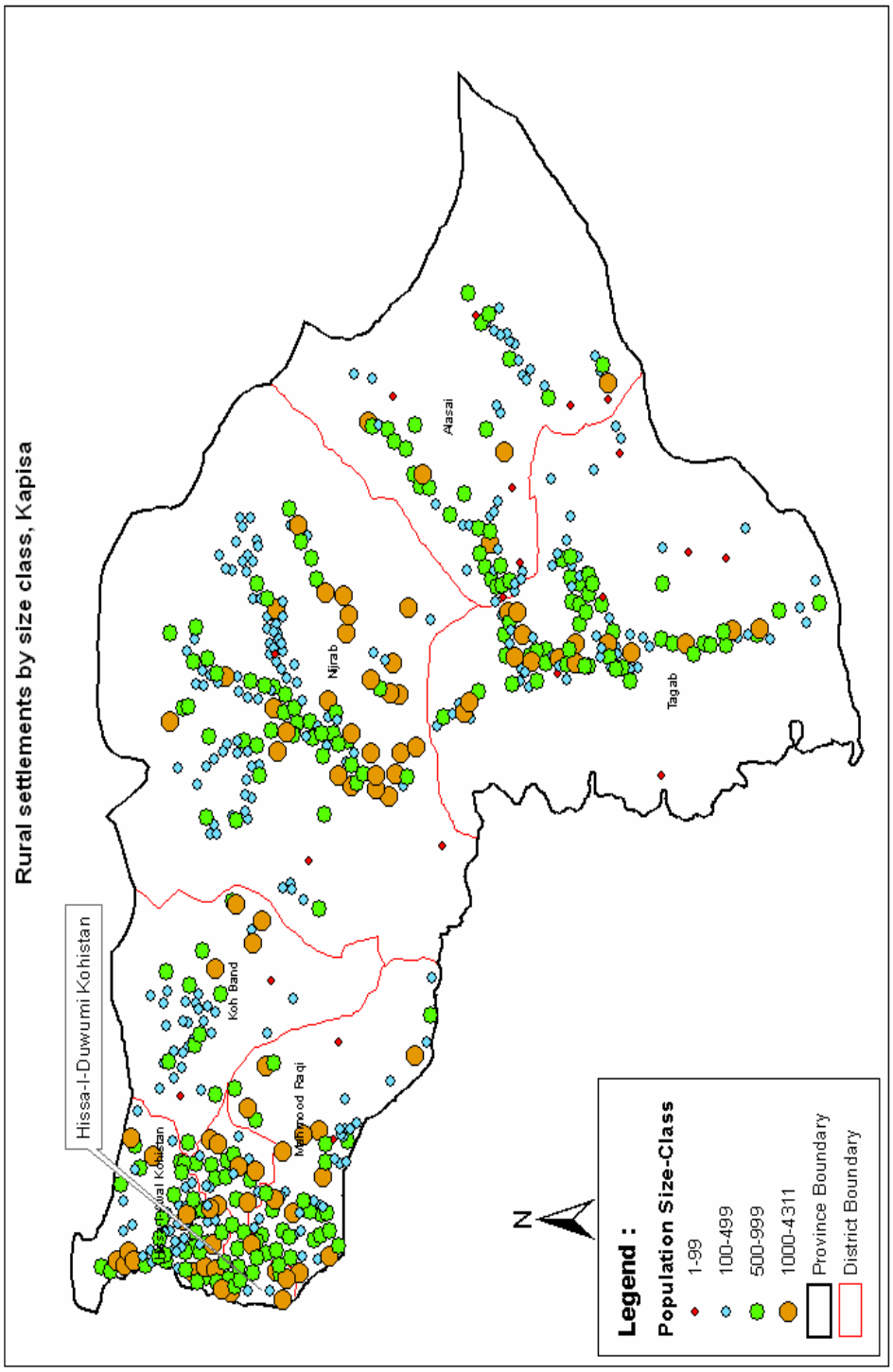
Tagab



Alasai



Map1


Rural settlements by size class, Kapisa
Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan
Koh Band
Mahmood Raqi
Nijrab
Alasai
Tagab
N
Legend :
Population Size-Class
1-99
100-499
500-999
1000-4311
Province Boundary
District Boundary

Demographic Characteristics

Age distribution

The distribution by age and sex of the population of Kapisa 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 proportion of the 0-4 age group, for males as well as females, should be that much lower than the proportion of males of the 5-9 age group, or why the 5-9 age group for males is lower than the 10-14 age-group, whereas for females it is much larger. 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 sex-selectiveness of such deficit in the 5-9 age group. In the same way, why should the proportions of males in the 55-59 and 65-69 age groups be much lower than expected, while the 70-74 is substantially higher? The same anomalies hold true for females.

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

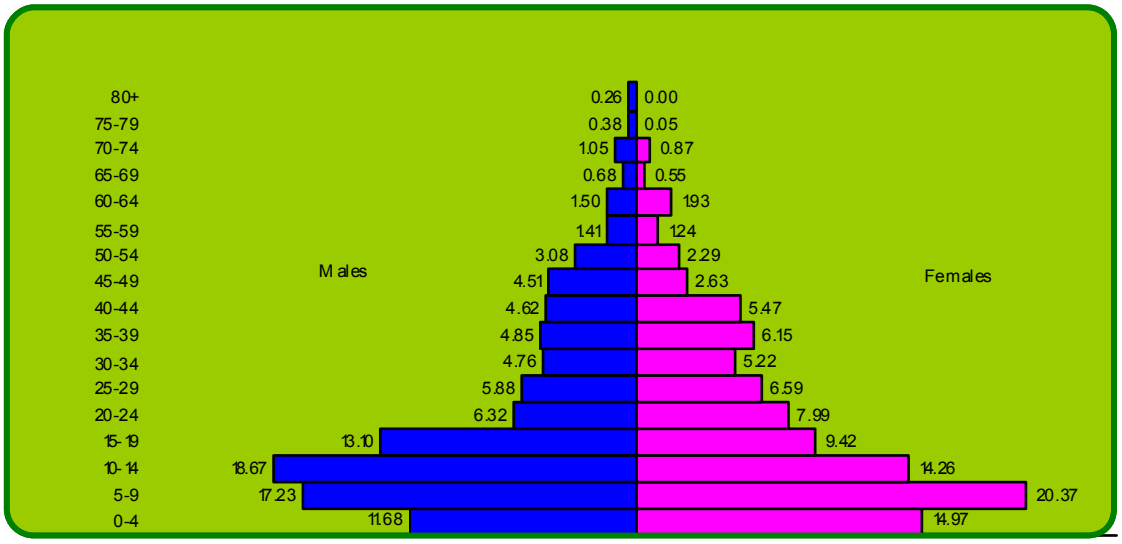
> *"Errors in the tabulated data on age may arise from three different sources:*
> - *inadequate coverage,*
> - *failure to record age, and*
> - *misreporting of age.*
>
> *Coverage errors are of two types. Individuals of a given age may have been missed by the census or erroneously included in it (e.g.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

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

Table 2—Population estimate, by age in 5-year groups and sex, Kapisa, 2003[2]

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
Age Group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	20,786	11.68	26,985	14.97	47,771	13.33
5-9	30,657	17.23	36,728	20.37	67,385	18.81
10-14	33,231	18.67	25,721	14.26	58,952	16.45
15-19	23,320	13.10	16,983	9.42	40,303	11.25
20-24	11,247	6.32	14,410	7.99	25,657	7.16
25-29	10,459	5.88	11,879	6.59	22,338	6.23
30-34	8,464	4.76	9,410	5.22	17,874	4.99
35-39	8,639	4.85	11,098	6.15	19,737	5.51
40-44	8,220	4.62	9,866	5.47	18,086	5.05
45-49	8,025	4.51	4,737	2.63	12,762	3.56
50-54	5,488	3.08	4,126	2.29	9,614	2.68
55-59	2,507	1.41	2,240	1.24	4,747	1.32
60-64	2,674	1.50	3,487	1.93	6,161	1.72
65-69	1,217	0.68	995	0.55	2,212	0.62
70-74	1,877	1.05	1,568	0.87	3,445	0.96
75-79	669	0.38	86	0.05	755	0.21
80+	469	0.26	0	0.00	469	0.13
Total	***177,949***	***100.00***	***180,319***	***100.00***	***358,268***	***100.00***

Figure 3—Population pyramid, Kapisa, 2003



“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.”

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 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, Kapisa, 2003

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
Age Group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	29,316	16.47	28,854	16.00	58,170	16.24
9-May	28,791	16.18	28,349	15.72	57,140	15.95
10-14	27,546	15.48	27,089	15.02	54,635	15.25
15-19	22,577	12.69	22,176	12.30	44,753	12.49
20-24	12,731	7.15	14,300	7.93	27,031	7.54
25-29	9,048	5.08	11,970	6.64	21,018	5.87
30-34	8,844	4.97	10,979	6.09	19,824	5.53
35-39	8,316	4.67	9,514	5.28	17,830	4.98
40-44	8,875	4.99	8,228	4.56	17,104	4.77
45-49	7,424	4.17	6,365	3.53	13,789	3.85
50-54	4,699	2.64	3,681	2.04	8,380	2.34
55-59	3,323	1.87	2,681	1.49	6,004	1.68
60-64	2,236	1.26	2,553	1.42	4,789	1.34
65-69	1,668	0.94	1,925	1.07	3,593	1.00
70-74	1,331	0.75	1,219	0.68	2,550	0.71
75-79	1,224	0.69	434	0.24	1,658	0.46
80+	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	***177,949***	***100.00***	***180,319***	***100.00***	***358,268***	***100.00***

Household size and sex ratio

The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) varies between 96.1 in Tagab and 105 in Alasai (figure 5 below and the last column of table 1). No information is available that could explain why the sex ratio is high particularly so low in the former, or so high in the latter.

[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, Kapisa, 2003

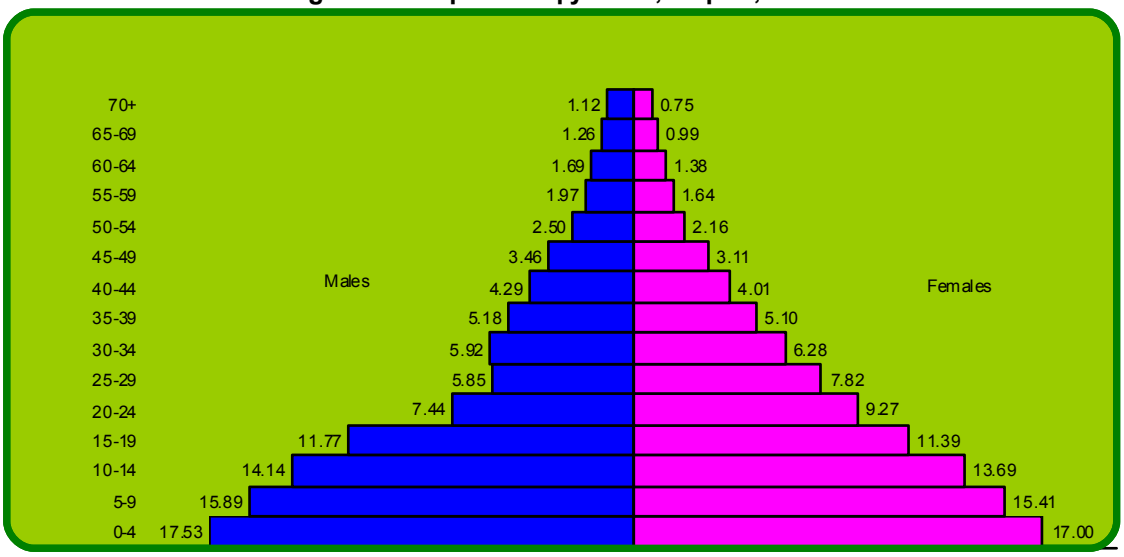
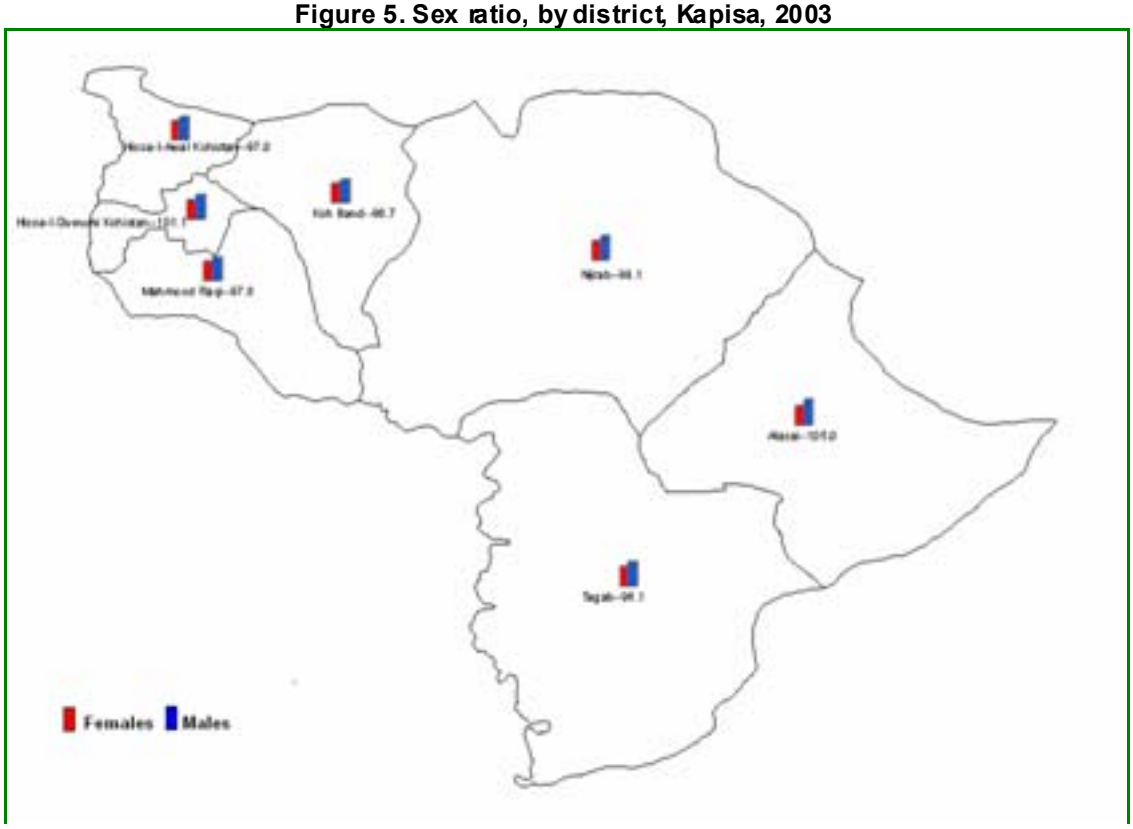


Figure 5. Sex ratio, by district, Kapisa, 2003



A typical household in Kapisa has 6.9 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 distribution[5].

Table 4—Special age groups by sex, in absolute numbers and percents, Kapisa, 2003

Age	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School age Population						
Primary — 6-12	39,924	22.2	39,295	22.0	79,219	22.1
Secondary — 13-18	29,372	16.4	28,745	16.1	58,117	16.2
College — 20-24	12,731	7.1	14,300	8.0	27,031	7.5
Population in the labor force						
Children — 8-14	38,947	21.7	38,314	21.4	77,261	21.6
Earlier working ages — 15-44	70,392	39.2	77,169	43.2	147,560	41.2
Later working ages — 45-59	15,446	8.6	12,726	7.1	28,172	7.9
Retirement — 60+	8,133	4.5	4,507	2.5	12,640	3.5
Voters — 18+	79,477	44.2	80,293	44.9	159,770	44.6
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	83,533	46.7	—	—

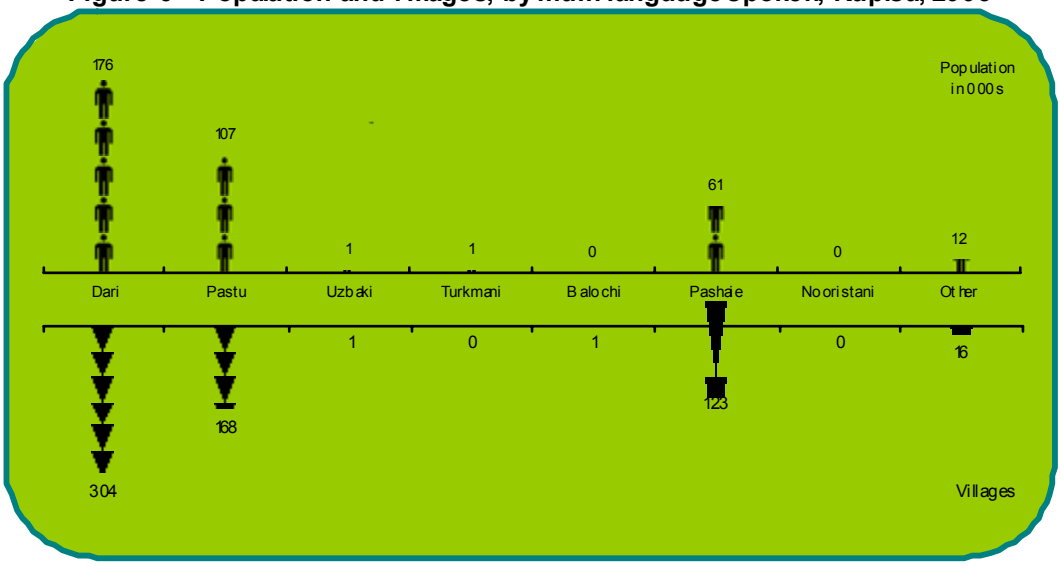
*= Women in the childbearing ages

Main languages spoken

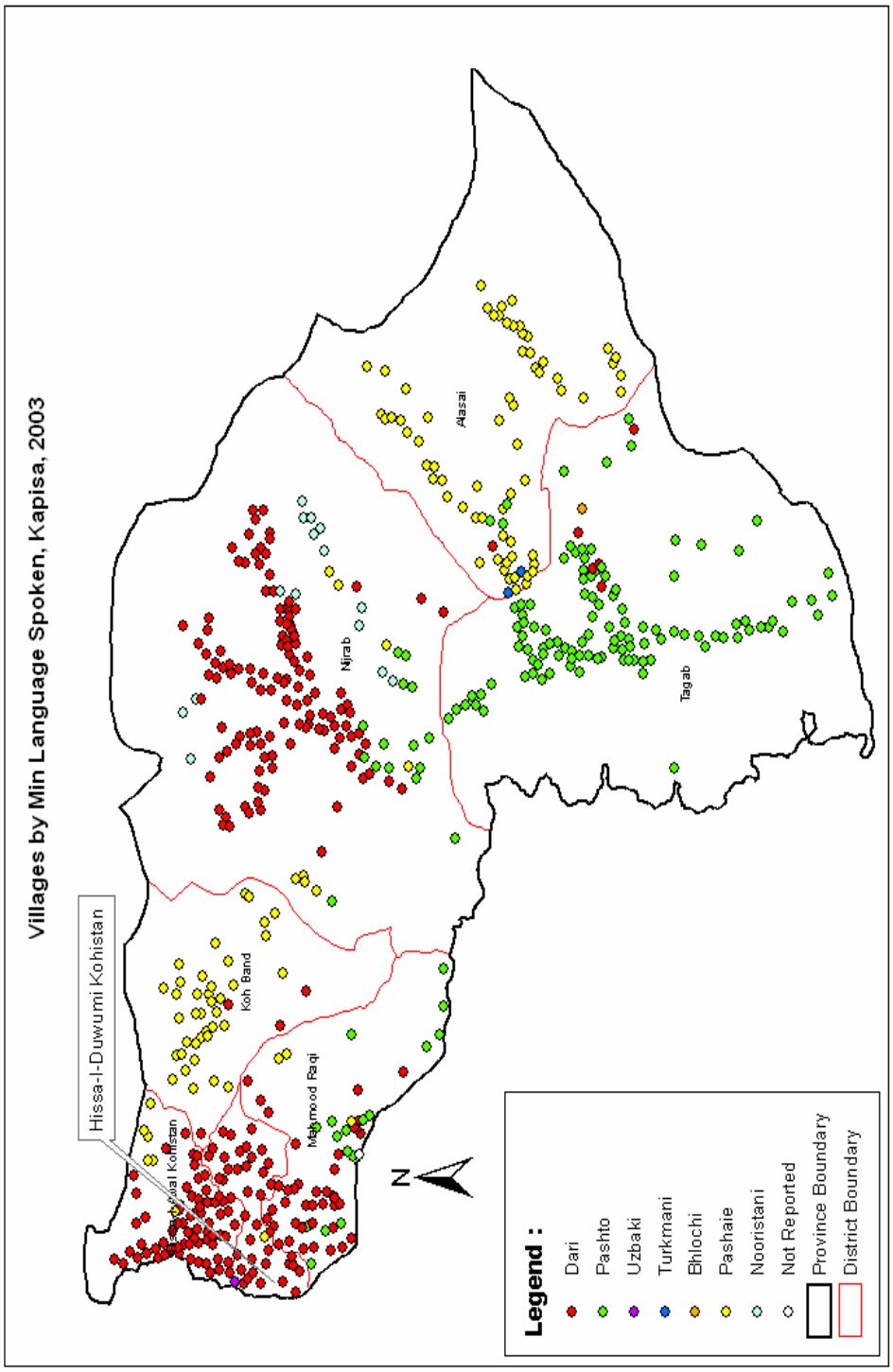
The household listing exercise did not collect any information on the ethnic background of the population. However, it included a question on the languages spoken by the majority of the population. Of the eight languages listed, Dari is the most dominant (figure 6); it is spoken by about 176,000 population and 304 villages, i.e., respectively half of the population and about the same proportion of villages. The second language is Pashto, spoken by 107,000 population and 168 villages—respectively 30 percent of the population and 27 percent of the villages. A third language, spoken by a sizeable proportion of the population (17 percent) is Pashaie.

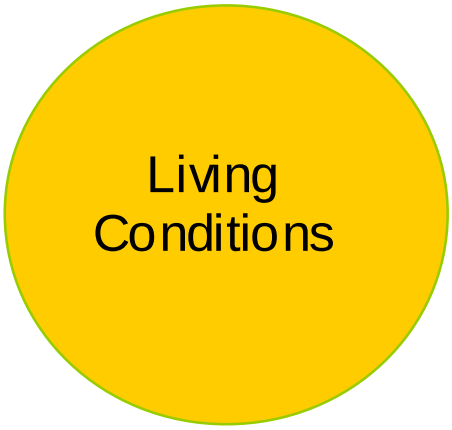
[5] The breakdown of the five-year age distribution into single years of age was obtained using the Karrup-King Third-Difference formula.

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



Map2


Villages by Min Language Spoken, Kapisa, 2003
Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan
Koh Band
Mahmood Raqi
Nijrab
Alasai
Tagab
N
Legend :
Dari
Pashto
Uzbaki
Turkmani
Bhlochi
Pashaie
Nooristani
Not Reported
Province Boundary
District Boundary



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

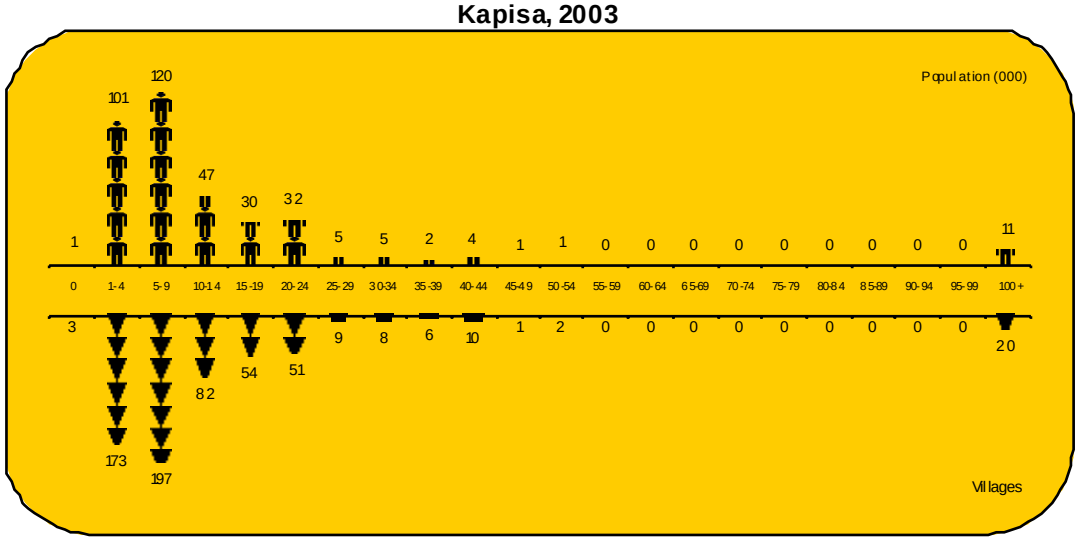
Even though no information was obtained on the social situation of the population, the data collected at village-level make it possible to draw inferences on the availability and/or accessibility of such essential social services as literacy courses; rural schools; primary, secondary, and high schools;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

The distribution by distance from the provincial center clearly does not show a high degree of inaccessibility with respect to those services that can only be provided by the district center: 101,000 population live within 1-4 kilometers from the district center, and another 120,000 within 5-9 kilometers. Together, they represent more than three-fifths of the total population. But even though the proportion of the population that live more than 50 kilometers away is only three percent, the fact still remains that the nature of the terrain can only compound the accessibility problem, in particular for those living in mountainous or semi-mountainous areas. As figure 8 shows, of the 615 villages, only 1 is located in a flat area. For the remainder, the large majority is located in mountainous

areas—106,000 population and 225 villages, representing respectively a third of the population and more than a third of the villages.

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



This is further reflected in the types of roads available (figure 9). Less than two-thirds of the population live in villages with roads that are accessible by car at all seasons. Another 11 percent are accessible by car in some seasons, whereas a quarter of the population live in villages that have no roads at all.

Figure 8—Population and villages, by topography of the village, Kapisa, 2003

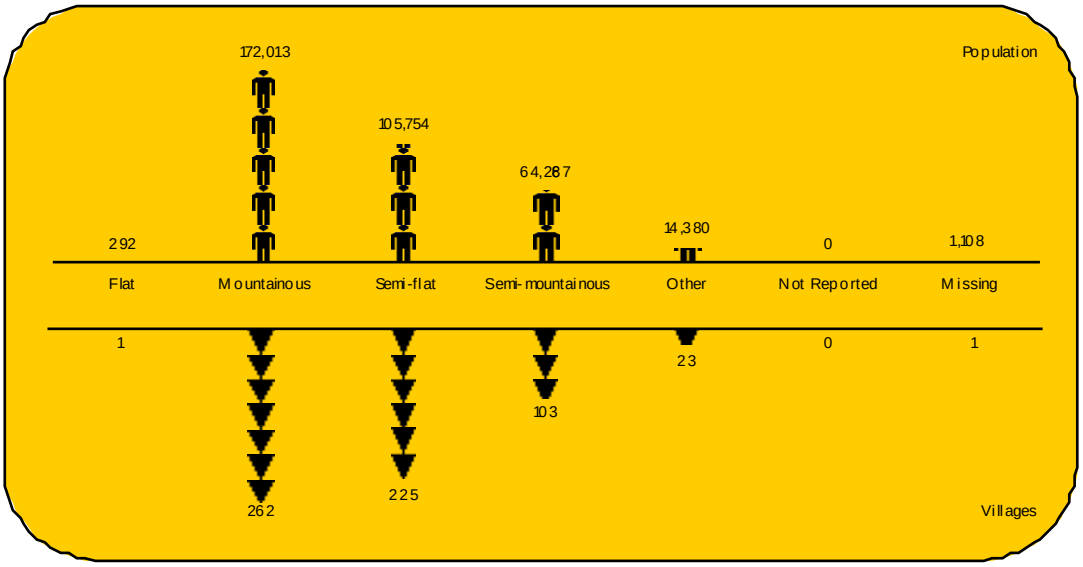


Figure 9—Population, by type of road, Kapisa, 2003

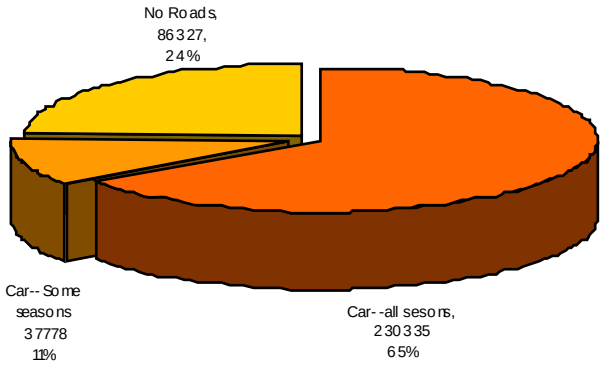


Figure 10 presents information on the distances separating villages from certain social services: schools, health centers, drugstores, post offices, public phones, and mills.

Educational services

With regard to educational services, accessibility does not appear to be problematic for excessive segments of the population[1]. Primary schools are located in-village for close to one-third of the population. For another half, students don't have to travel more than five kilometers to reach the closet primary school. Together, they represent more than four people out of five. For the remaining fifth, the distances to travel are 5-10 kilometers for 9 percent of the population and more than 10 kilometers for 7.6 percent.

Secondary schools are located in-village for only one quarter of the population. But like for primary schools, close to half of the students don't have to travel more than five kilometers to reach the closet secondary school. Together, they represent 70 percent of the population. For the remaining 30 percent, the distances to travel are 5-10 kilometers for about 18 percent of the students and more than 10 kilometers for one student out of 10.

[1] The rate of non-response for literacy courses and rural schools are so high—35 percent for the former and 32.7 percent for the latter— that these categories of schools had to be dropped from the analysis.

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

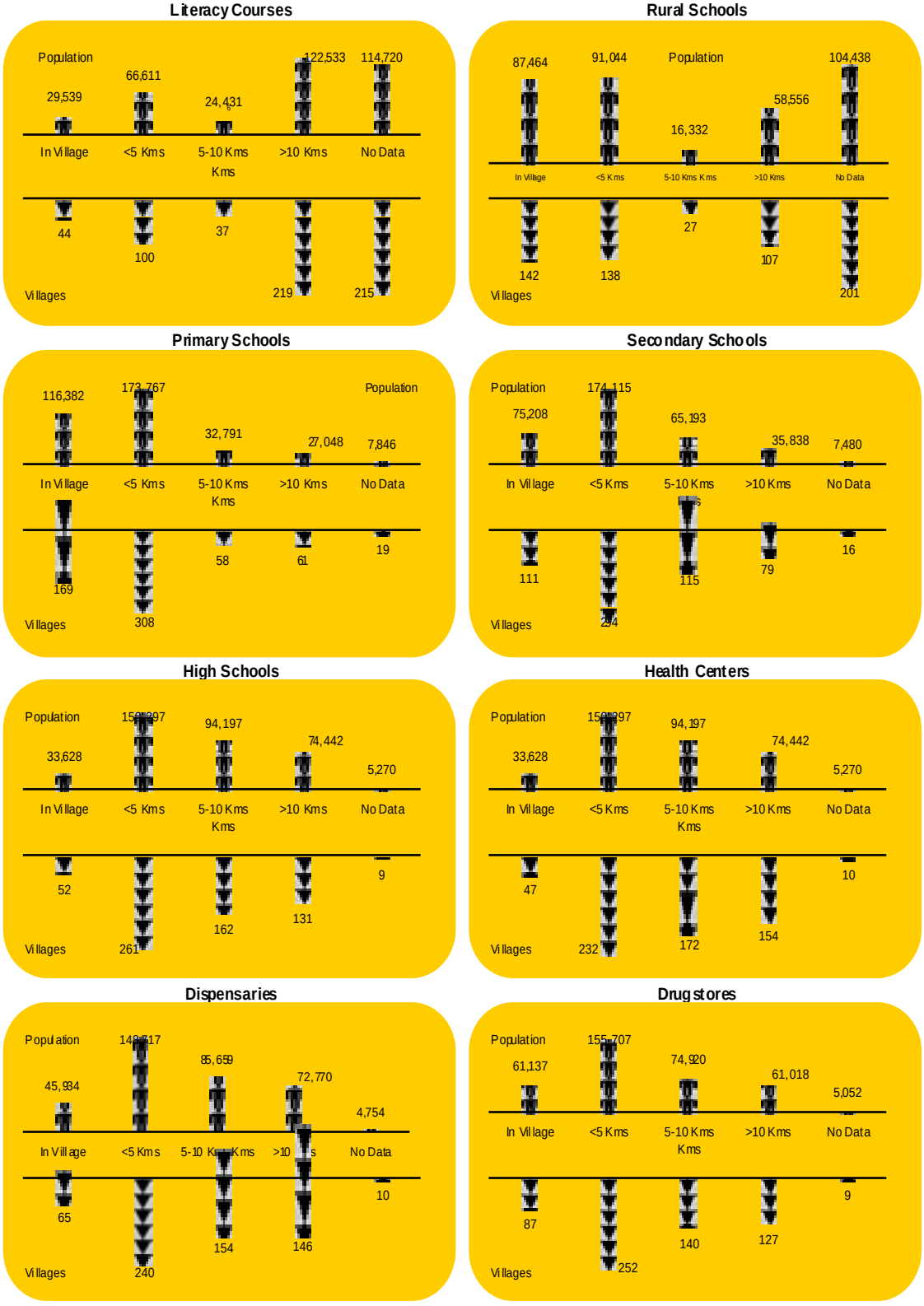
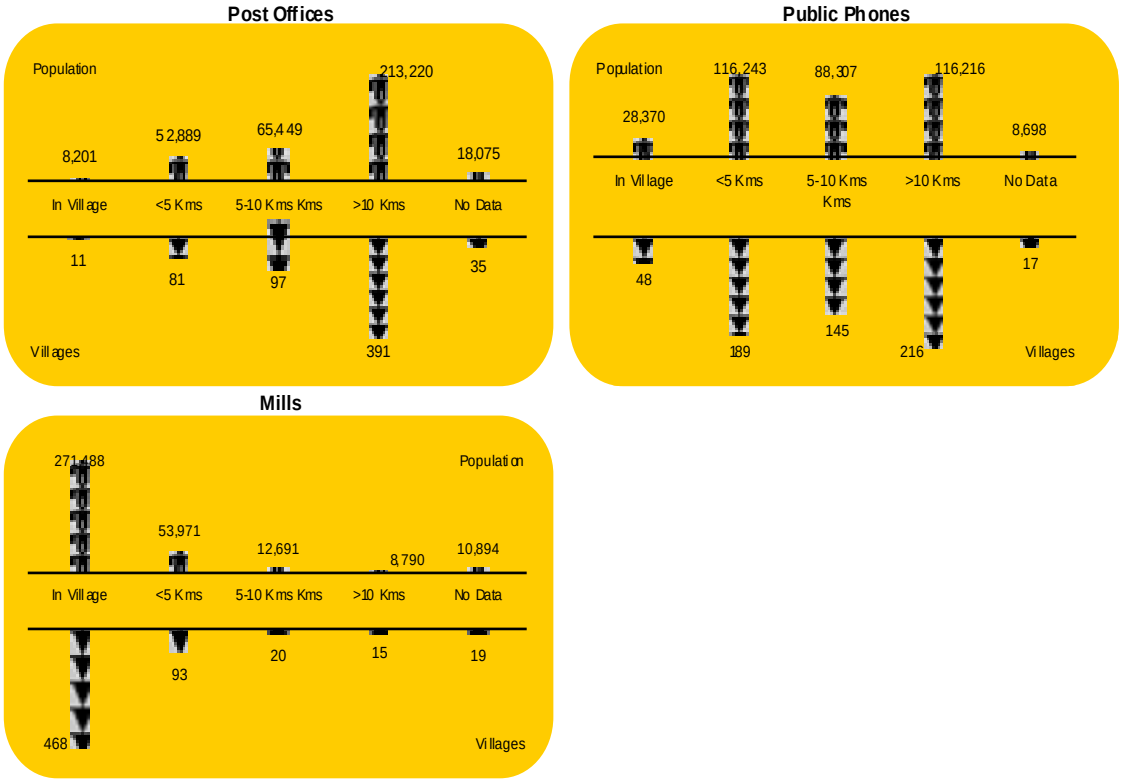


Figure 10 (Cont'd)—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Kapisa



As for high schools, they are located in-village for only a little more than nine percent of the population. Students who have to travel from 1-5 kilometers to reach the closest high school represent a little more two students out of five. Together, they make up about half of the population. For the other half, the distances to travel are 5-10 kilometers for more than a quarter of the population, and more than 10 kilometers for about one student out of five. Overall, school-accessibility in Kapisa is much easier than in other provinces, including those located in the same region.

Health services

The spatial distribution of the health infrastructure is noticeably less favorable to the population than schools; it is slightly better for dispensaries than for health centers (panels F & G). The proportions of the population that don't have to travel out of their respective districts to seek medical attention are 9.2 percent for health centers and 12.8 for dispensaries. Those who live within five kilometers from a health unit are 39 percent of health centers and 42 percent for dispensaries. More often than not, people seeking medical attention have to travel more than 10 kilometers to get it—more than one out of

five for both types of health units. Drugstores, on the other hand, appear to be slightly more available than health centers. They exist within the villages for about 17 percent of the population, at less than five kilometers for 34.5 percent, and at more than 10 kilometers for another 17 percent (panel H).

Post office & public phones

Out of the 615 villages, post offices exist in 11, representing 2.4 percent of the population, and public phones in 48, representing eight percent (panels I & J). On average, therefore, accessibility of both facilities tends to be very difficult. The distance to travel to reach a post office is more than 10 kilometers for about three people out of five. To use a public phone, travel distance is more than 10 kilometers for one third of the population.

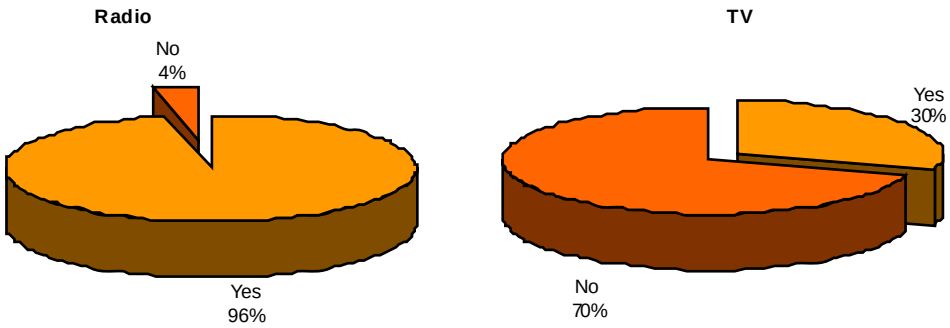
Mills

Mills tend to be relatively more available to the population than any of the facilities mentioned above (panel K). They exist in 468 villages out of the 615, and cater to the needs of three fourths of the population. Furthermore, 15 percent of the population don't have to travel more five kilometers to reach one.

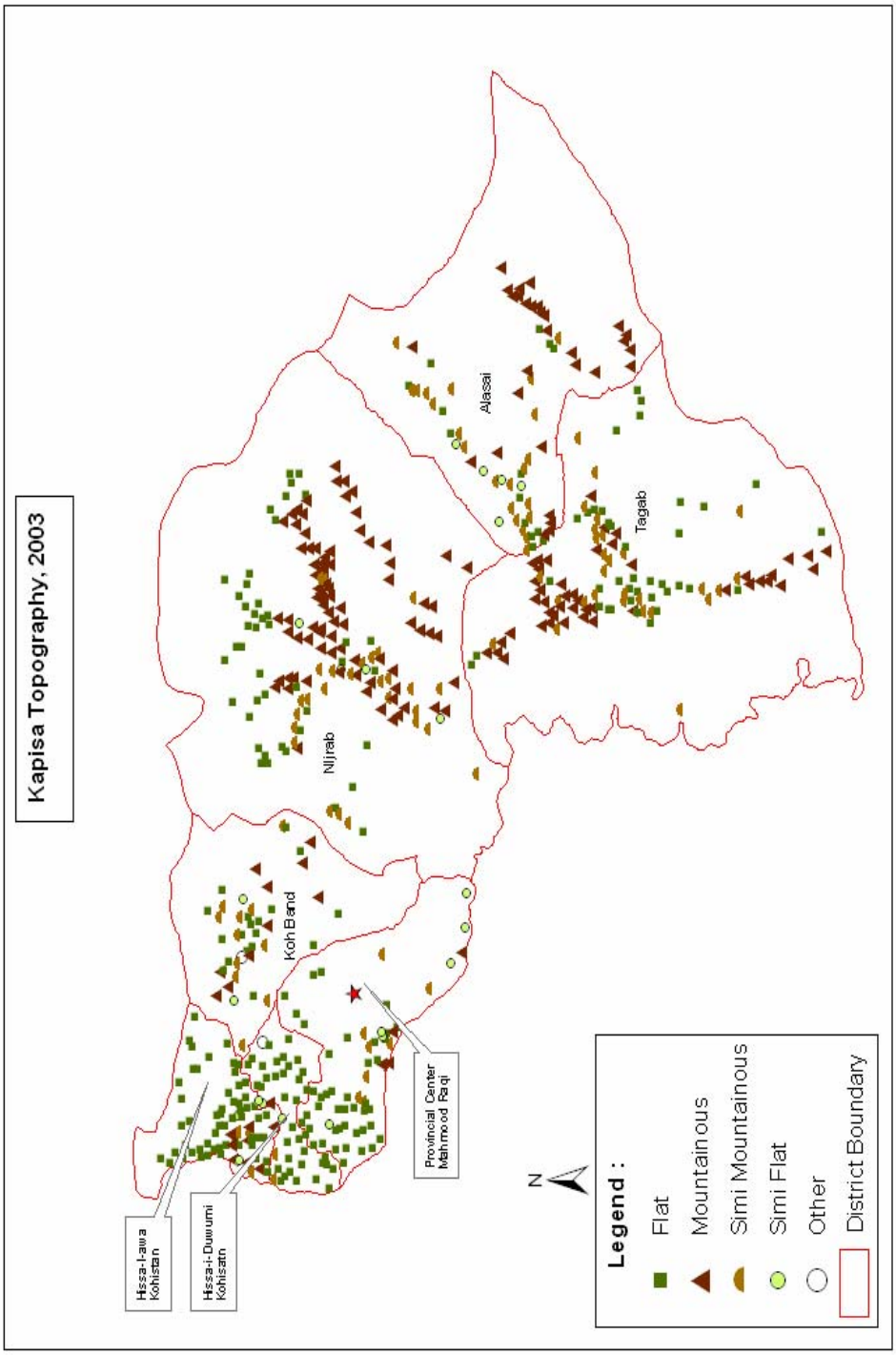
Radio & television

Whereas 98 percent of the population have access to radio, those that have access to TV represent a mere 14 percent. It goes without saying that public information efforts and media campaigns are seriously hampered by this state of affairs.

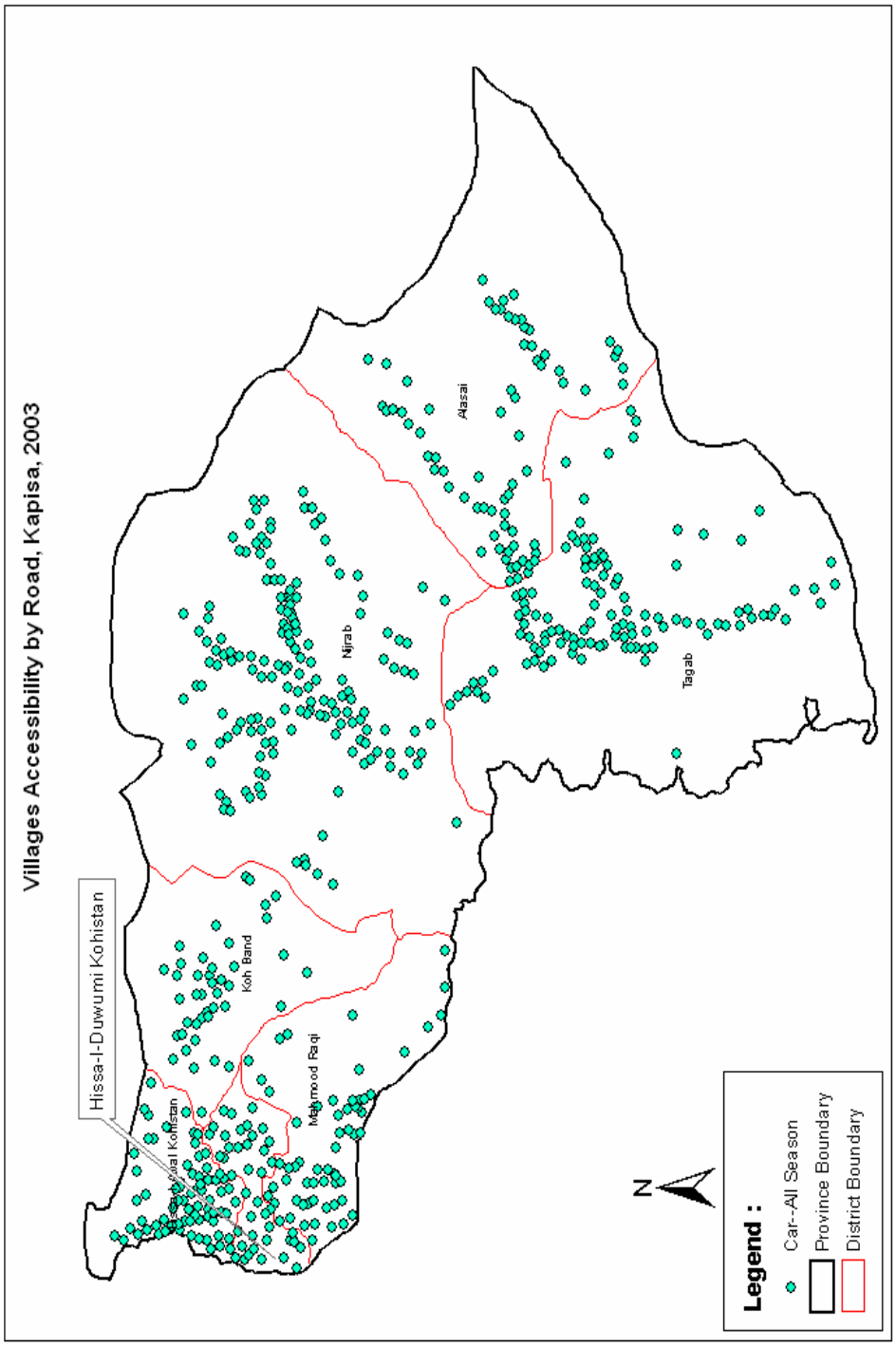
Figure 11—Proportion of the population living in villages where there are radios or TVs Kapisa, 2003



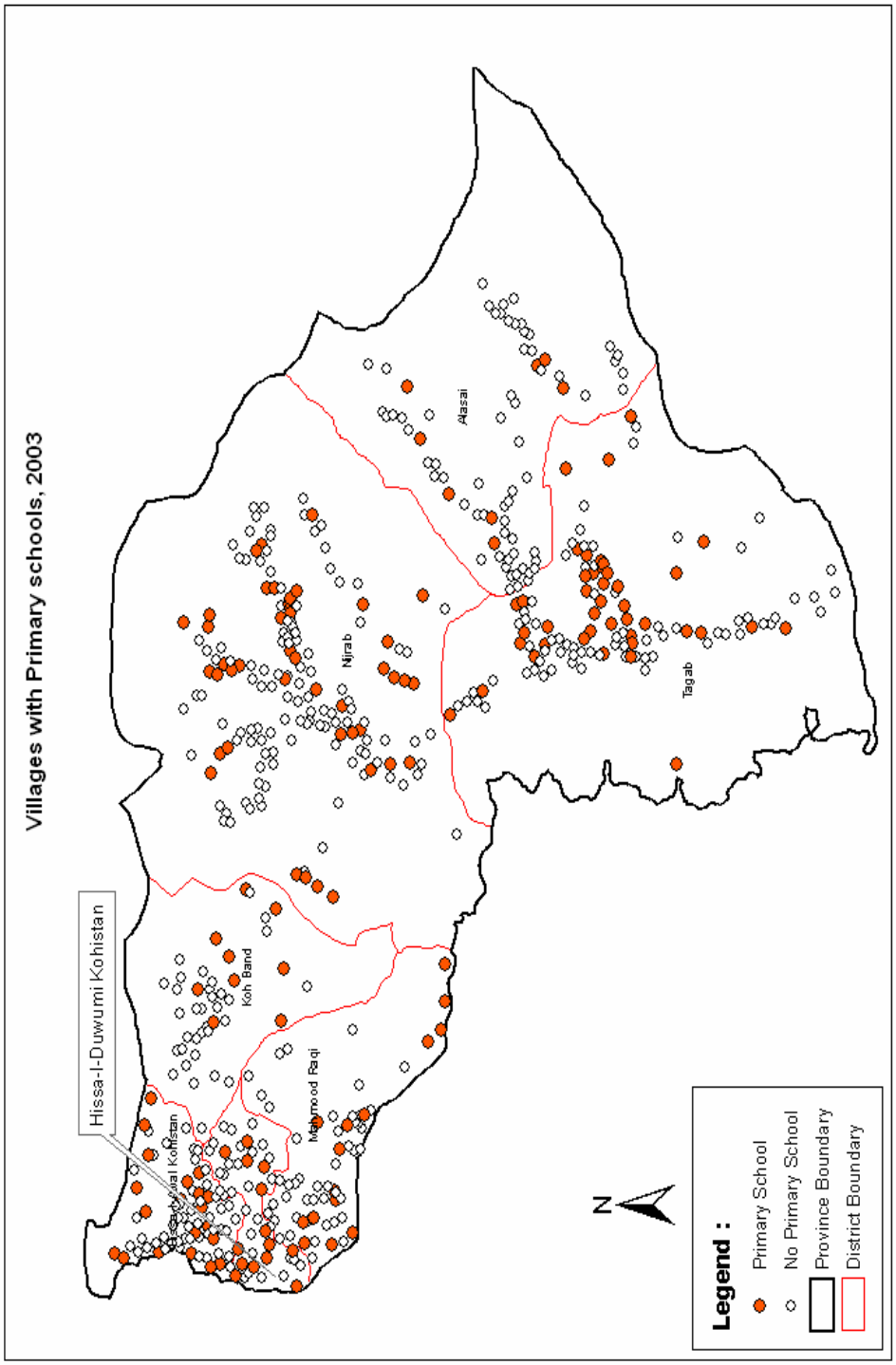
Map3


Kapisa Topography, 2003
Alasai
Tagab
Nijrab
Koh Band
Provincial Center
Mahmood Raqi
Hesa-i-awa Kohistan
Hesa-i-Duwumi Kohistan
N
Legend :
Flat
Mountainous
Simi Mountainous
Simi Flat
Other
District Boundary

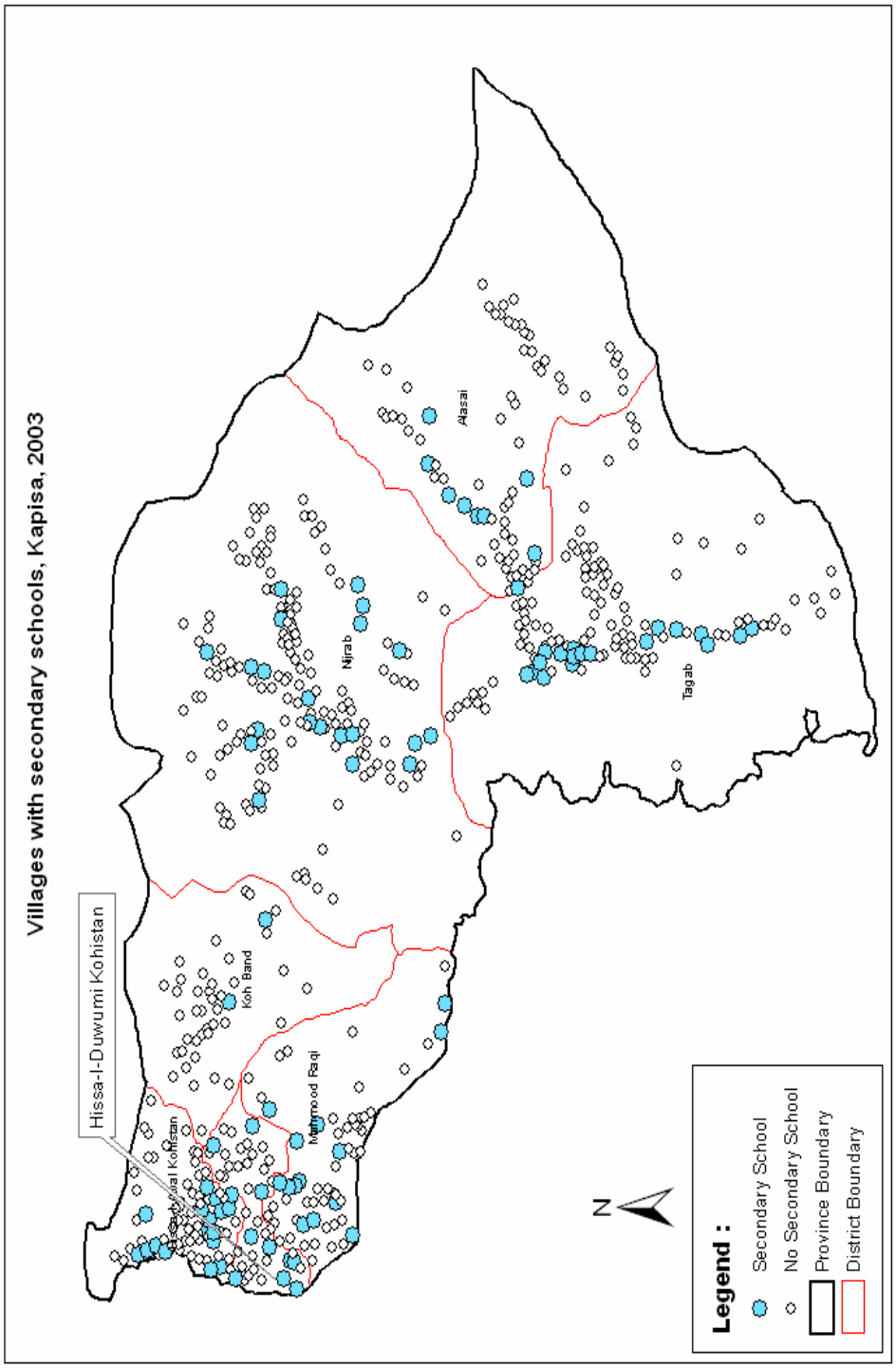
Map4


Villages Accessibility by Road, Kapisa, 2003
Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan
Koh Band
Mahmood Raqi
Nijrab
Alasai
Tagab
N
Legend :
Car--All Season
Province Boundary
District Boundary

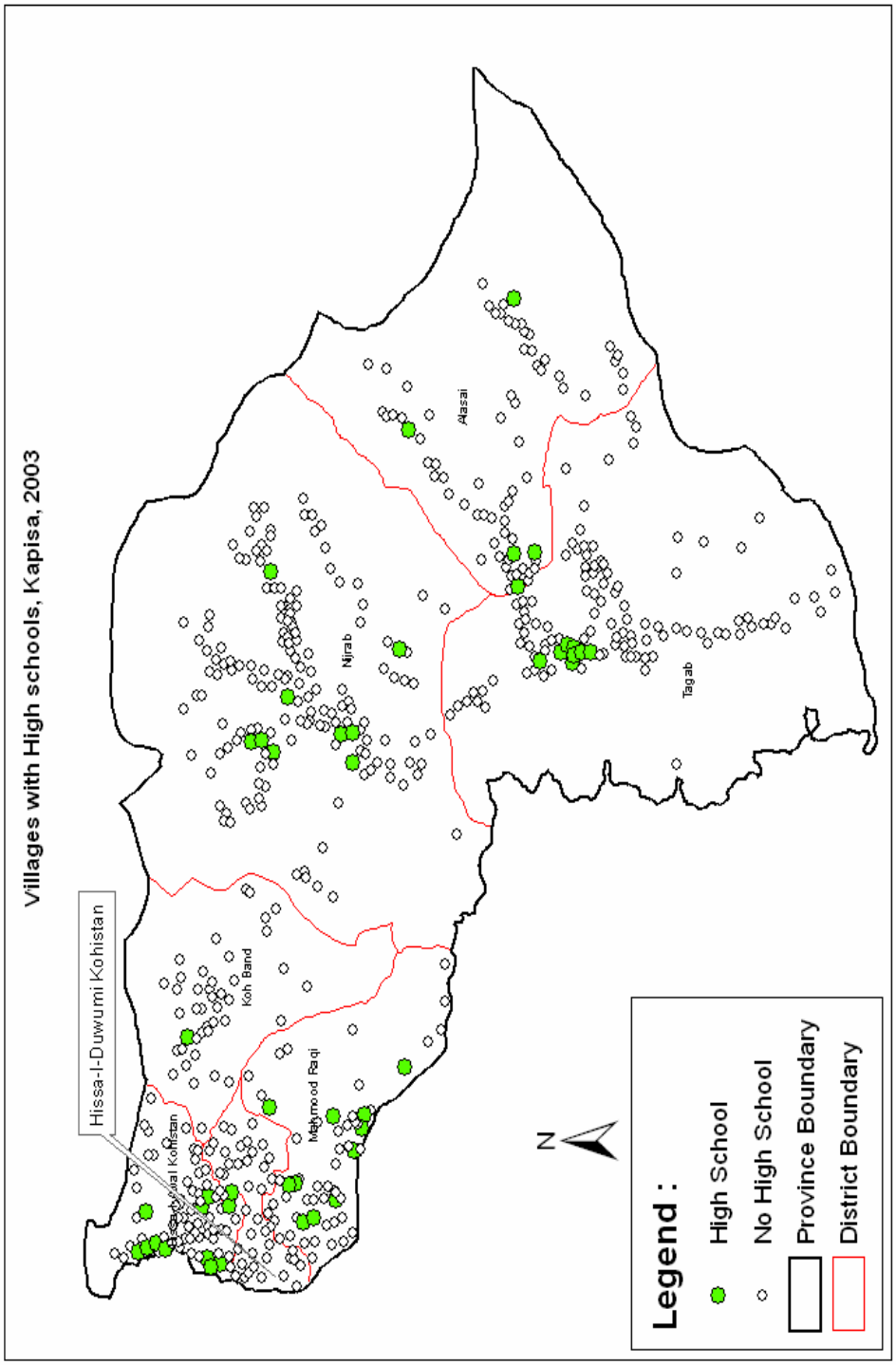
Map5


Villages with Primary schools, 2003
Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan
Koh Band
Mahmood Raqi
Nijrab
Alasai
Tagab
N
Legend :
Primary School
No Primary School
Province Boundary
District Boundary

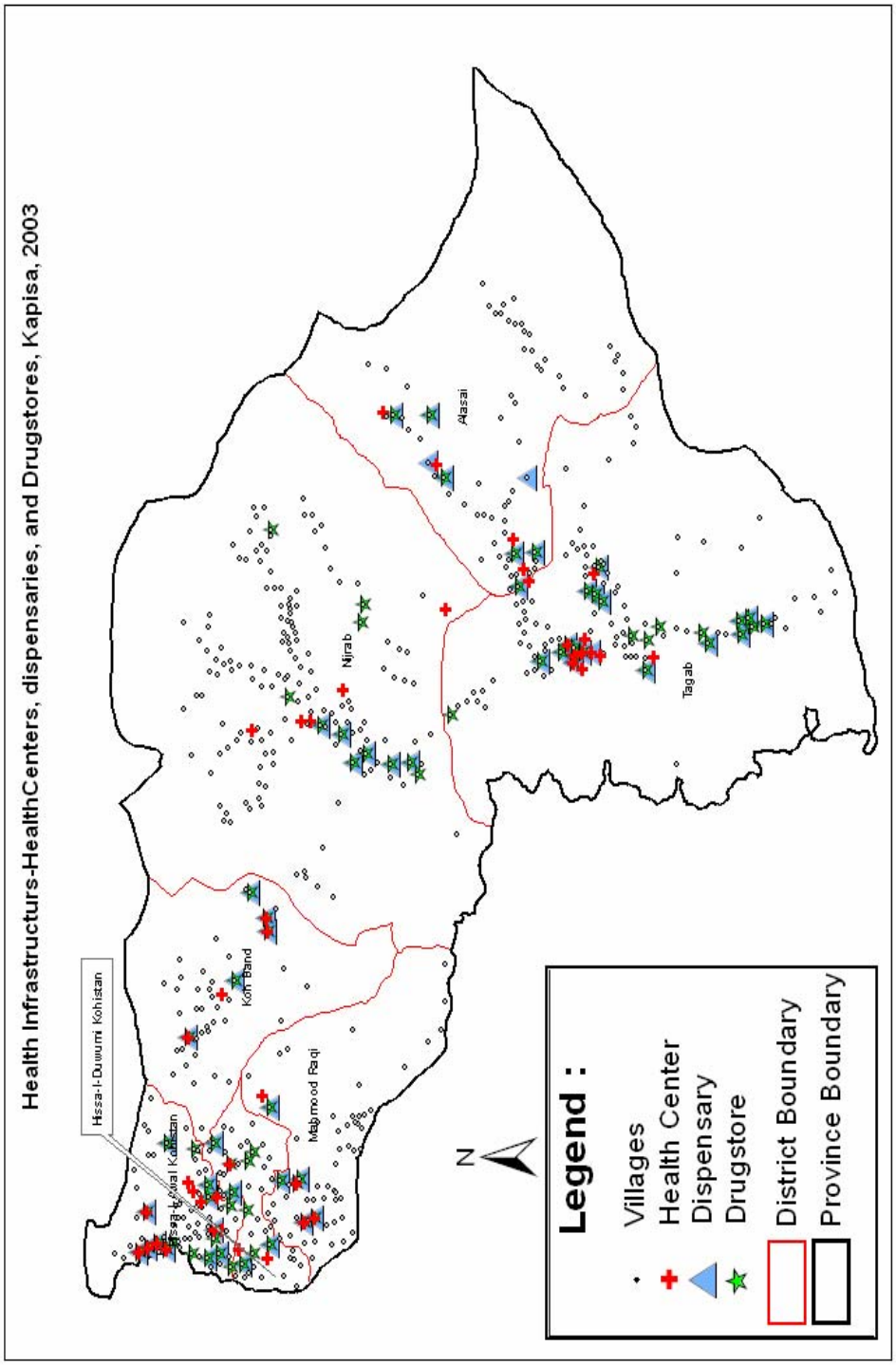
Map6


Villages with secondary schools, Kapisa, 2003
Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan
Koh Band
Mahmood Raqi
Nijrab
Alasai
Tagab
N
Legend :
Secondary School
No Secondary School
Province Boundary
District Boundary

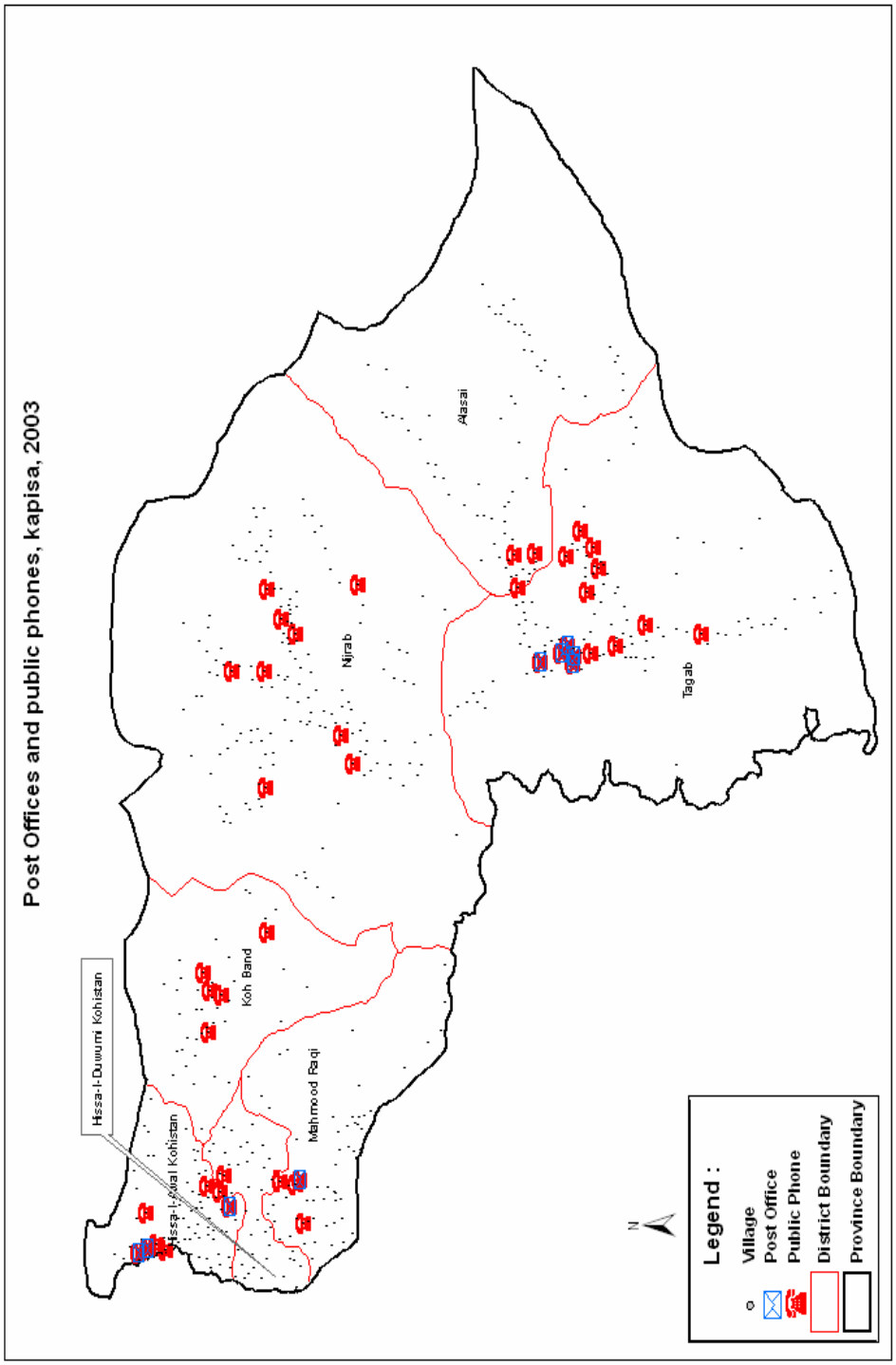
Map7


Villages with High schools, Kapisa, 2003
Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan
Koh Band
Mahmood Raqi
Nijrab
Alasai
Tagab
N
Legend :
High School
No High School
Province Boundary
District Boundary

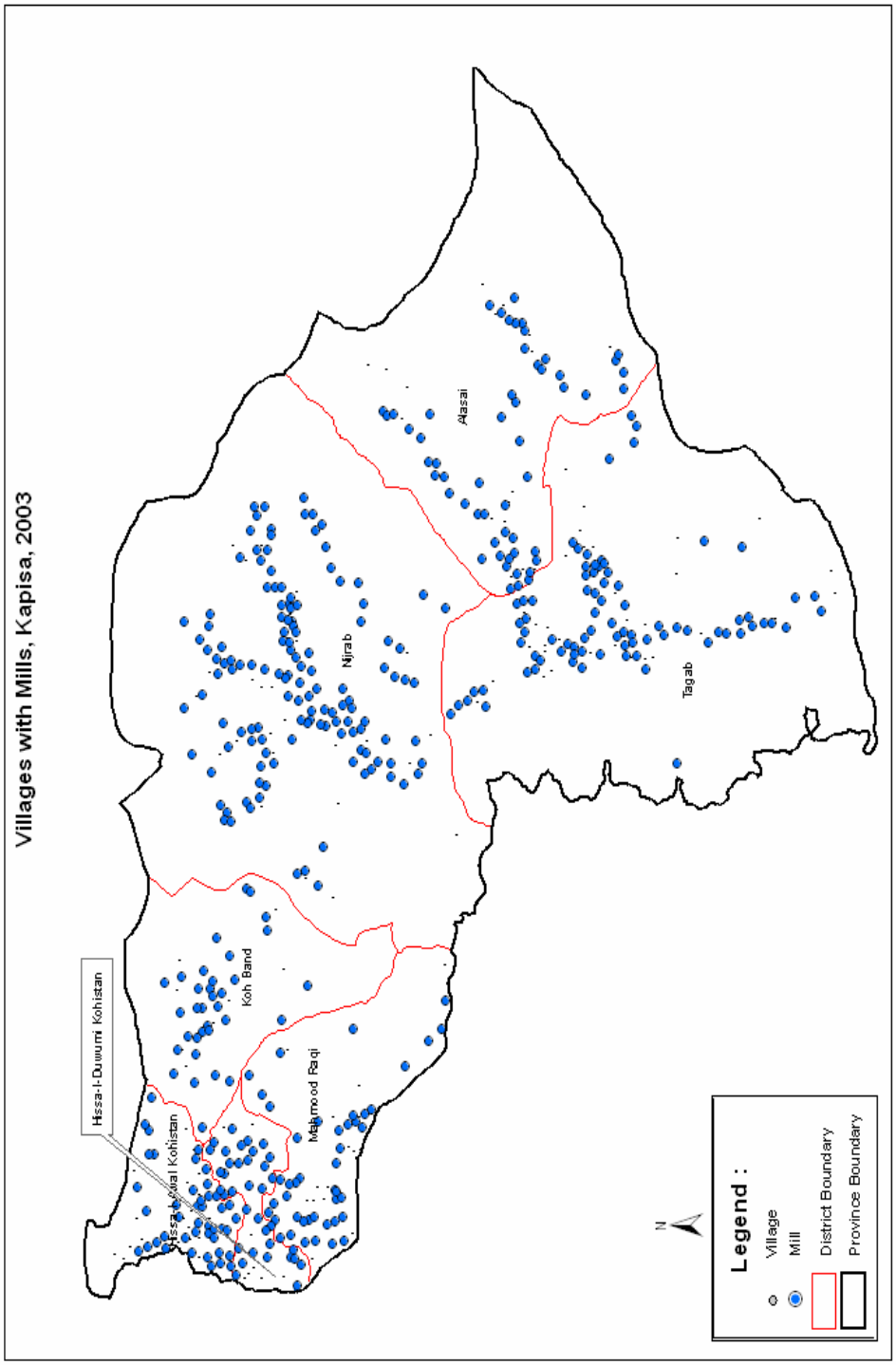
Map8


Health Infrastructurs-HealthCenters, dispensaries, and Drugstores, Kapisa, 2003
Hssa-I-Duwumi Kohistan
Kohistan
Kohband
Mahmood Raqi
Nijrab
Alasai
Tagab
N
Legend :
Villages
Health Center
Dispensary
Drugstore
District Boundary
Province Boundary

Map9


Post Offices and public phones, kapisa, 2003
Alasai
Nijrab
Tagab
Koh Band
Mahmood Raqi
Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan
Hissa-I-Awal Kohistan
N
Legend :
Village
Post Office
Public Phone
District Boundary
Province Boundary

Map10


Villages with Mills, Kapisa, 2003
Alasai
Nijrab
Tagab
Koh Band
Mahmood Raqi
Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan
Hissa-I-Awal Kohistan
N
Legend :
Village
Mill
District Boundary
Province Boundary

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, coupled with percent distributions. 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, Kapisa, 2003

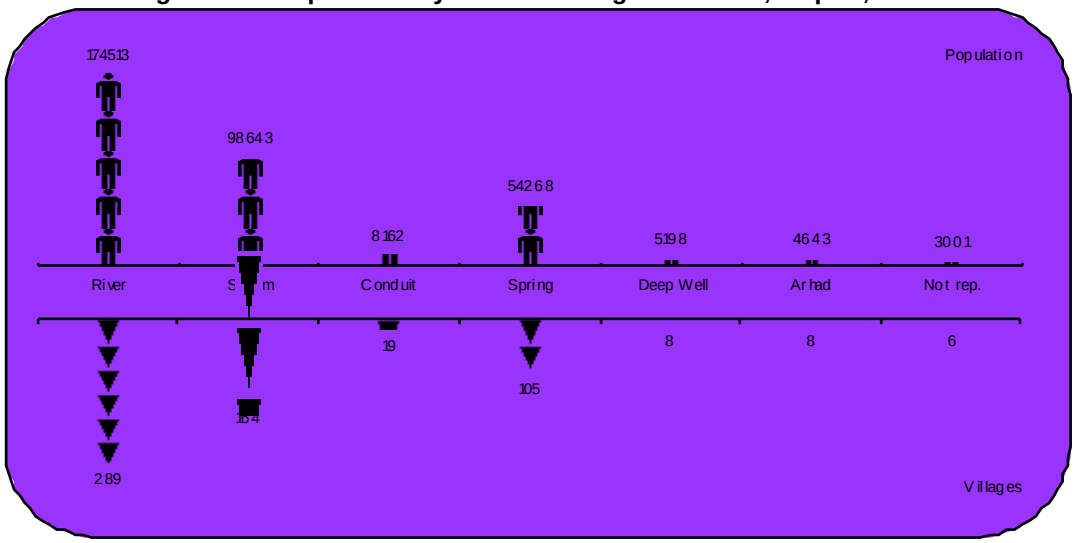
Subsistence Crops	*Industrial Crops*	*Fruits*	*Vegetables*	*Herbal Products*	*Handicrafts*	*Small Industries*	*Animal Products*
Wheat	Cotton	Grapes	Potato	Licorice root	Carpets	Honey	Eggs
Corn	Sugar Extract	Pomegranates	Onion	Caray	Rugs	Silk	Milk
Rice	Sugar Cane	Mellon/Water m.	Tomatoes	Asfitida	Embroidery	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 provides information on the sources of irrigation water; and figure 13 (panels A through F) information on agricultural products—crops; fruit; vegetables; herbal, and animal products.

Figure 12 shows that the predominant source of irrigation water is that of rivers, which supply close to half of the population with their irrigation water, followed by streams, then conduits, then springs. Together, they represent the major sources for more than 93 percent of the villages and about 90 percent of the total population.

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

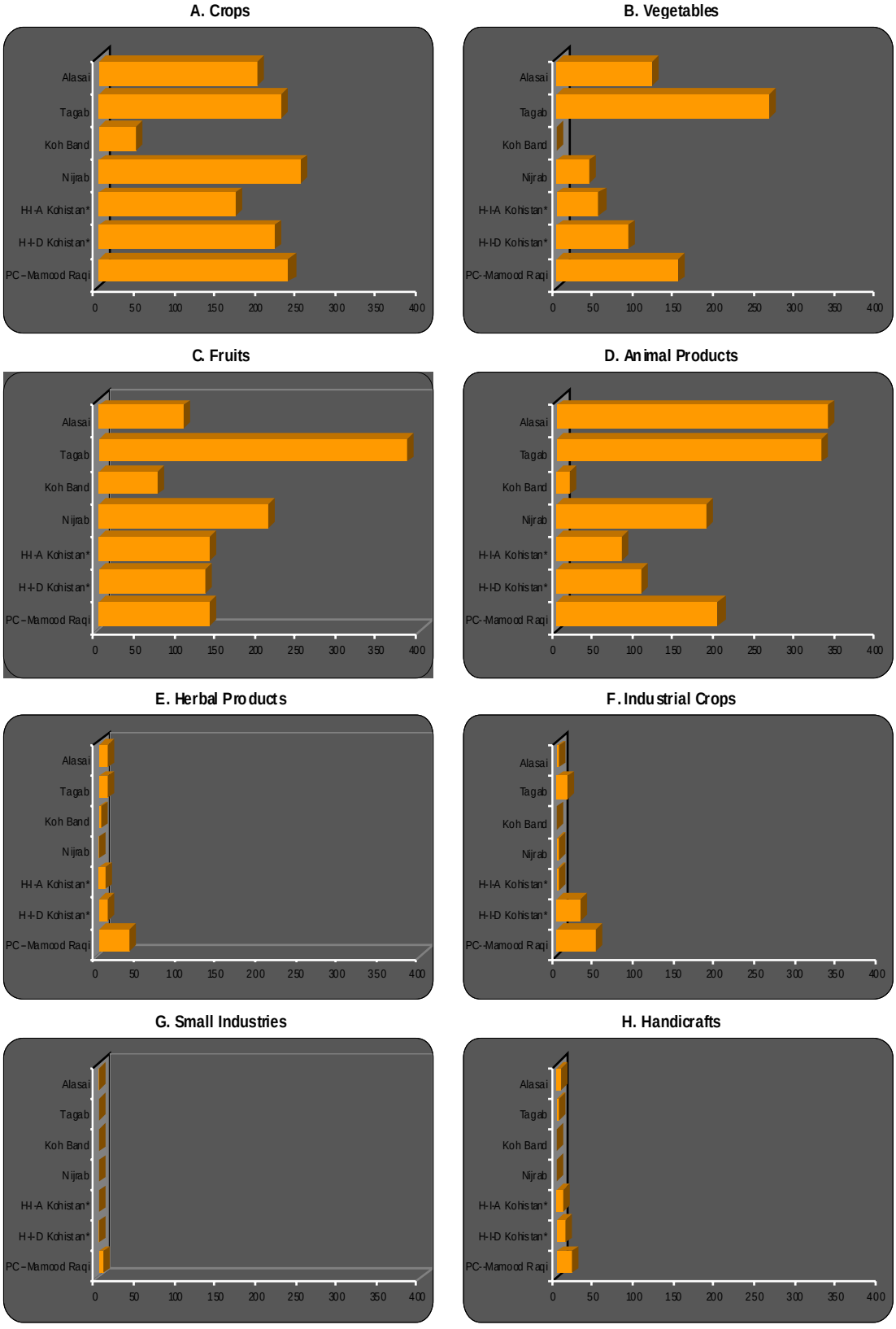


A cursory look at figure 13 shows that in general, the province of Kapisa tends to be more agricultural than industrial.

In the area of subsistence crops, out of the 1,335 that are engaged in such activity, 550 mention wheat, 348 mention corn, 129 mention maize, and 171 mention beans. Alone, the first two crops occupy two-thirds of the villages; adding the last two increases the proportion to 90 percent. In subsistence crops, but also in other agricultural products, there is a high degree of concentration to the extent that the major portion of the production is shared by two or three villages. Wheat, for instance is produced mainly by Koh Band (22 percent) and Tagab (23 percent). Corn is concentrated in Mahmmod Raqi and Nijrab, with 20 percent each. But the highest degrees of concentration concern rice (54 percent in Hissa-i-Duwumi Kohistan), and peas (half in Hissa-i-Duwumi Kohistan again, and the other half in Tagab).

The same pattern of concentration is true of vegetables too. Potatoes are concentrated in three districts—Mahmmod Raqi, Tagab and Alasai, with roughly one third of the villages each. Onions are grown mostly in Mahmmod Raqi (19 percent of the villages), but especially Tagab (almost half of the villages). Other highly concentrated products are tomatoes (47 percent of the villages in Tagab), cauliflower, grown exclusively in Tagab, and leek, almost half of the villages producing it are located in Mahmmod Raqi.

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



* H-I-D = Hissa-I-Duwumi H-I-A = Hissa-I-Awali

Fruit also are very highly concentrated in space. Half of the villages producing grapes are in Tagab, 87 percent of pomegranates are produced again in Tagab, 57 percent of the melons/water melons are concentrated in Mahmmod Raqi and another 29 percent in Hissa-i-Duwumi Kohistan. Half of the oranges are grown in Hissa-i-Duwumi Kohistan, and the other half in Tagab. Almonds are to be found in Hissa-i-Duwumi Kohistan (one-third) and Hissa-i-Awali Kohistan (29 percent), and walnuts in Nijrab (35 percent) and Tagab (on-fifth). A quarter of villages producing mulberry are also in Tabag.

Herbal products are not particularly present in Kapisa—only 87 percent of the villages grow any of them. The most frequent are chicory (29 villages), caray (14 villages) and aniseed (12 villages). Together, they represent 63 percent of all the villages in the entire province producing any herbs.

Animal products, on the other hand, are produced in a relatively large number of villages, particularly eggs (297 villages), milk (314 villages), and yoghurt (252 villages). They tend to be spatially concentrated too. Eggs are concentrated in Tagab (one third of all the villages producing them), milk is concentrated again in Tagab (30 percent of the villages), but also in Nijrab (23 percent). Yoghurt is produced mainly in two districts—Tagab (more than a third of the villages) and Alasi (about one-fourth). Other highly spatially concentrated products are dried yoghurt (half of the villages are in Alasai); butter (37 percent of the villages are in Alasai and another 23 percent in Mahmmod Raqi); and Wool, with three of the villages producing it being in Alasai.

It is probably worth mentioning that with regard to agricultural production, the one village whose name occurs quite often is that of Tagab.

Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts

Industrial commodities—cotton, sugar, sesame, tobacco, olives, and sharsham, etc.,—appear to be rather scarce. As such, they also tend to be highly concentrated in space. Out of the 104 villages engaged, 64 mention cotton, 18 mention sesame, and 12 mention tobacco.

Cotton is particularly concentrated in Mahmmod Raqi (close to half of the villages), Hissa-i-Duwumi Kohistan (more than one fourth of the villages), and Tagab (14 percent of the villages). Sesame is to be found especially in Mahmmod Raqi (56 percent of the villages) and Hissa-i-Duwumi Kohistan (close to two villages out of give). Tobacco is concentrated in four districts. Half of the villages producing it are in Mahmmod Raqi, and the other half is equally distributed among Hissa-i-Duwumi Kohistan, Tagab, and Alasai.

The sector of small industries is particularly weak in Kapisa: only nine villages in the entire province are engaged in them. Out of the nine, five produce confection, and all are located in Mahmmod Raqi; two produce honey (one village in Mahmmod Raqi and another one in Alasai); one village in Mahmmod Raqi produces karakul skin; and another village in Hissa-i-Duwumi Kohistan produces sugar sweets.

Even though the number of villages producing handicrafts is more than five times the number of villages engaged in small industries, it remains relatively weak and highly concentrated in space. Three handicrafts stand out—carpets, produced in 21 villages, pottery in 10 and jewelry in 12.

Hissa-i-Duwumi Kohistan and Hissa-i- Awali Kohistan house respectively 10 and eight of all the villages producing carpets. The other three are located in the provincial center, Mahmmod Raqi. Pottery is mainly produced in Mahmmod Raqi (six of the 10 villages), and Tagab (three). Jewelry is found mostly in Mahmmod Raqi and Tagab, with respectively seven and four of all the villages engaged in them.

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 household listing operation counted a total 50,114 in the whole province, of which four out of five (39,866 buildings) were housing units. The remaining fifth (10,248 buildings) represent the rest ofthe various types of buildings.

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

Housing units

The largest numbers of housing units are located in Nijrab. This is to be expected given that this district is the most populous among the seven. In terms of persons per housing unit, however, the most crowded district is Tagab, with 11. Among the rest of the districts, the density per housing unit is either eight (Koh Band, and Alasai) or nine (in the other four districts, including Mahmood Raqi), the latter figure being the average in the province as a whole.

Schools and educational institutions

There are 99 schools in the whole province, 25 of which are in Nijrab, another 20 in Hissa-i-Awali Kohistan, and 18 in the provincial center, Mahmood Raqi. But Tagab, the second most populous district after Nijran counts only 16 schools. 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, especially in the less populated districts, the highest population density per school is in Koh Band, where there are three school, each serving an average population of 6,500 or so. Alasai comes second, with one school per 5,800 population or so, and Tagab third, with a density of 4,600 population per school. In the remaining districts, the density hovers around 2,000-3,000, the provincial average being one school per about 3,600 population.

Health infrastructure

The health infrastructure includes hospitals, clinics, doctors' practices, and pharmacies. There is a total of two hospitals in all the province, both of them located in Hissa-i-Awali Kohistan, the fifth most populous district (42,344 population).

In terms of clinics, however, the situation is much better. There is a total of 35 units of them, distributed over the seven districts. Some districts are much better off than others—Alasai (eight clinics) and Nijrab (seven clinics). Koh Band the smallest district in terms of population size has only one clinic. Controlling for population, the population density per clinic shows substantial variation—from one clinic per 4,400 population or so in Alasai, to one per 19,600 in Koh Band. The average in the province is one clinic per 10,200 population.

Doctors' practices tend to be rare in Kapisa, albeit not as rare as hospitals. They exist in five of the seven districts. The two districts that don't have any are Alasai and Koh Band. Among the five that do have doctors' practices, the highest density is in Nijrab, where every practice has a potential clientele of more than 46,000 population. The lowest

density is one practice per 7,800 population or so in Hissa-Awali-Kohistan. The average for the province is 14,300 population per practice.

With regard to pharmacies, they are much more present than clinics or doctors' practices—they number 160, distributed among all seven districts at the rate of one pharmacy for every 2,200 population or so. Koh Band represents one extreme, with one pharmacy per 9,800 population or so, but in the other district the density varies between 1,600 in Mahmood Raqi and 3,900 in Alasai.

Factories & workshops

The province Kapisa counts a total of 401 factories/workshops[1] factories, 134 of which are in the provincial center, and another 111 Hissa-i-Awali Kohistan. Surprisingly, there are only 27 such businesses in Nijrab, the most populous district. At province level, the population density per factory/workshop is 893. But in Koh Band, it is as high as 19,600; the next highest density is 3, 427 in Nijrab. Out of the seven districts, three are relatively more endowed with factories/workshops than the remaining four: Mahmood Raqi, Hissa-i-Awali Kohistan, and Hissa-i-Duwumi Kohistan, with one for respectively 363 population, 423 population, and 743 population.

Bakeries and Mills

Bakeries do not appear to be as present in Kapisa as one would expect—a total of 35. On average, there is one bakery for approximately 10,200 population; but variation between districts is quite substantial. It goes from about 3,400 in Hissa-i-Awali Kohistan to more than 46,000 in Nijrab. In Koh Band, bakeries are non-existent (see table 6).

Mills, on the other hand are omnipresent, even in those districts that have no bakeries. The average across the province is one mill for about 400 population. Inter-district

[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.

variations exist without being excessive. Other than Hissa-i-Awali Kohistan and Alasai, where the population per mill is respectively 651 and 591, it hovers around 300-400 population per mill.

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 92 hotels and restaurants in the whole province of Kapisa, spread out in all seven districts, even though Koh Band has only one of them. However, in Mahmood Raqi, the provincial center, one can expect to find 27 such places, in Tagab 23, in Hissa-i-Awali Kohistan 10, and in Nijrag 15. Controlling for total population, however, one finds that the highest availability of hotels and restaurants is in Mahmood Raqi where there is one such place for every 1,800 population or so. But in Koh Band, one can only expect one hotel/restaurant for about 19,600 population. The average for the province is one hotel/restaurant per 3,900 population or so.

The information available does not give any indication as to the nature of such establishments. It would appear that in such predominantly rural settings as Kapisa, 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, and clothes & textiles stores are the most prevalent businesses in any of the districts of Kapisa. On average, there is one grocery store for every 111 population, and one clothes & textile store for approximately 837 population; but inter-district variation can be considerable for both businesses. The lowest ratios for grocery stores are 81 in Mahmood Raqi, 87 in Baharak, and 94 in Hissa-i-Duwumi Kohistan, and the highest 258 in Koh Band. In the remainder of the districts, the average hovers around 100-140. For Clothes and textile stores, the lowest is 542 in Mahmood Raqi, and the

highest 9,800 in Koh Band. In two other districts, the ratios are moderately high—2,000 in Nijrab and 1,500 in Alasai, but for the remainder, ratios vary between 600 and 800.

Construction materials shops also tend to be frequent, especially in Mahmood Raqi, Hissa-i-Awali Kohistan, and Tagab. Out of a total of 228, 66 are in Mahmood Raqi, 54 in Hissa-i-Awali Kohistan, and 47 in Tagab. But Koh Band has only one. This averages to one store for a little more than 1,500 at the provincial level. Controlling for population size, Mahmood Raqi, and Hissa-i-Awali Kohistan still stand out as having the lowest ratios, i.e., the largest number of construction material stores per person—one per 740 in Mahmood Raqi, and one per 870 in Hissa-i-Awali Kohistan.

Mosques

The province of Kapisa counts a total of 2,029 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 177 population. Variation around this mean is negligible.

Other places

There are four poultry or livestock farms in the province of Kapisa, all of which located in Alasai. Given the predominantly rural nature of the province, it is justifiable to hypothesize that households tend to raise their own chicken or other farm animals.

There is a total of 13 barbers and beauty salons in Kapisa, five of which are Hissa-i-Awali Kohistan, and another four in Mahmood Raqi. Tagab and Alasai have none. It would appear that 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, Kapisa, 2003

A—Absolute numbers

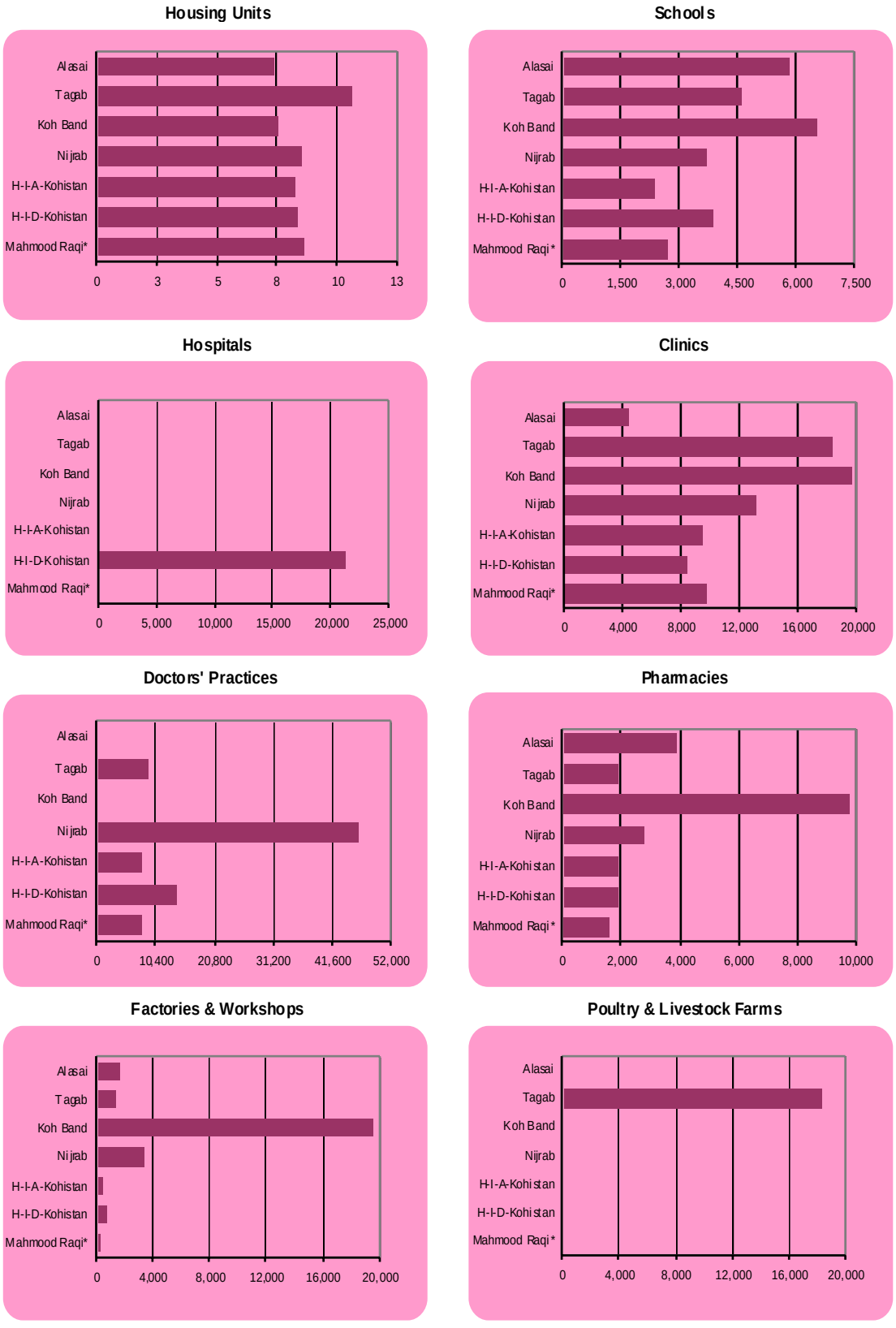
District	Resi-dential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hos-pitals	Clinics	Doctors' Practices	Phar-macies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Cons-truction Materials	Poultry/ Livestock Farms	Hotels & Res-taurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Mahmood Raqi*	5,430	18	0	5	6	31	134	603	90	66	0	27	4	5	149	289	756	7,613	48,774
Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohist	4,854	11	2	5	3	22	57	414	53	31	0	8	2	4	94	190	581	6,331	42,344
Hissa-I-Awal Kohistan	5,460	20	0	5	6	25	111	497	76	54	0	10	5	14	72	209	591	7,155	46,906
Nijrab	10,445	25	0	7	2	33	27	850	46	22	0	15	1	2	240	494	186	12,395	92,533
Koh Band	2,499	3	0	1	0	2	1	76	2	1	0	1	1	0	52	107	9	2,755	19,600
Tagab	6,633	16	0	4	8	38	51	544	137	47	4	23	0	8	197	560	422	8,692	73,217
Alasai	4,545	6	0	8	0	9	20	255	24	7	0	8	0	2	59	180	50	5,173	34,894
Total province	39,866	99	2	35	25	160	401	3,239	428	228	4	92	13	35	863	2,029	2,595	50,114	358,268

B—Ratio (Population per Building)

District	Resi-dential Places	Schools & Educa-tional 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	Popu-lation
Mahmood Raqi*	9	2,710	—	9,755	8,129	1,573	364	81	542	739	—	1,806	12,194	9,755	327	169	65	—	—
Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohist	9	3,849	21,172	8,469	14,115	1,925	743	102	799	1,366	—	5,293	21,172	10,586	450	223	73	—	—
Hissa-I-Awal Kohistan	9	2,345	—	9,381	7,818	1,876	423	94	617	869	—	4,691	9,381	3,350	651	224	79	—	—
Nijrab	9	3,701	—	13,219	46,267	2,804	3,427	109	2,012	4,206	—	6,169	92,533	46,267	386	187	497	—	—
Koh Band	8	6,533	—	19,600	—	9,800	19,600	258	9,800	19,600	—	19,600	19,600	—	377	183	2,178	—	—
Tagab	11	4,576	—	18,304	9,152	1,927	1,436	135	534	1,558	18,304	3,183	—	9,152	372	131	174	—	—
Alasai	8	5,816	—	4,362	—	3,877	1,745	137	1,454	4,985	—	4,362	—	17,447	591	194	698	—	—
Total province	9	3,619	179,134	10,236	14,331	2,239	893	111	837	1,571	89,567	3,894	27,559	10,236	415	177	138	—	—

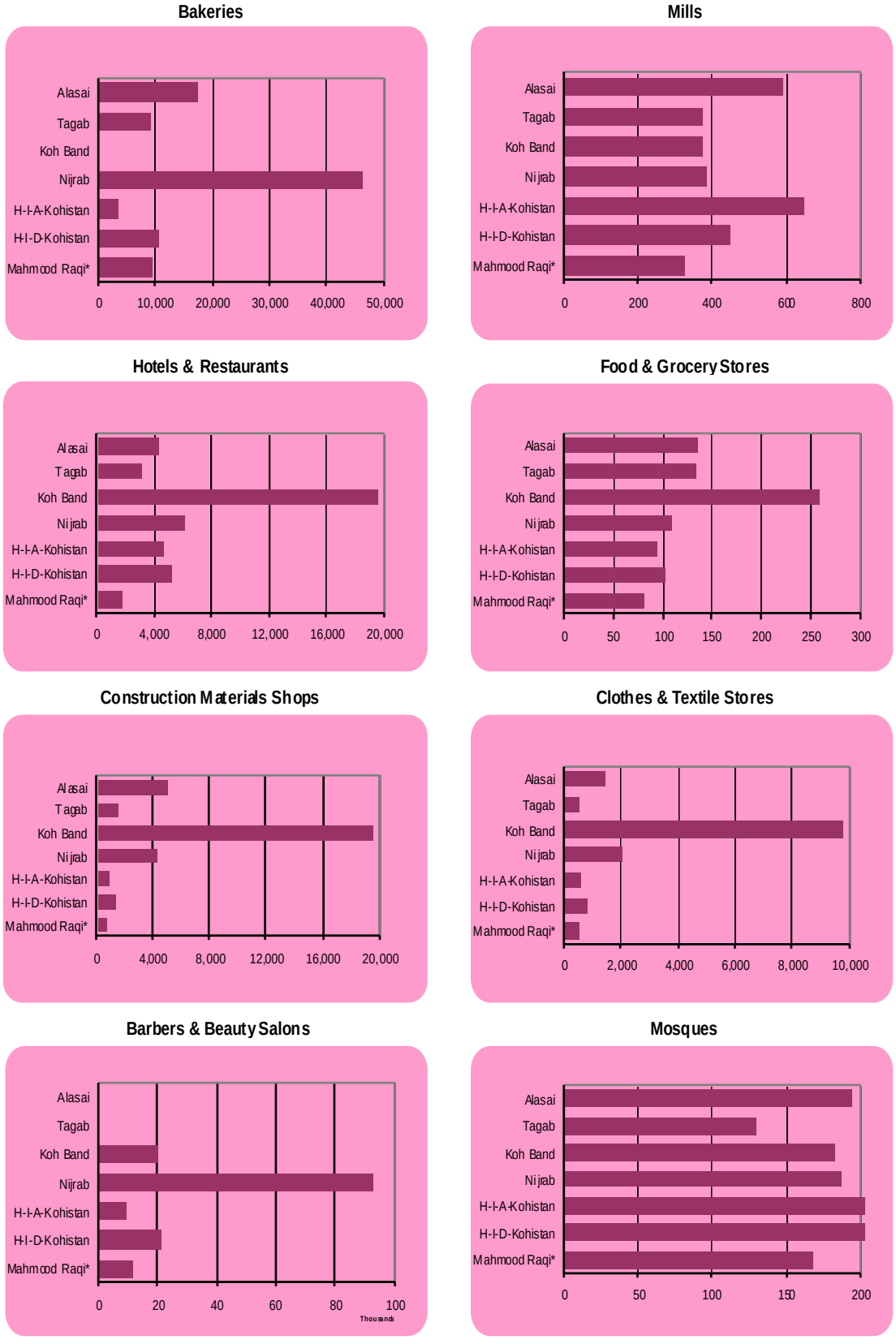
* = Provincial center

Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Kapisa, 2004



* = Provinial Center

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



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 by province, ranked according to their shares of the total urban population of Afghanistan

Province	Total population	Population Urban		Share of the urban population of Afghanistan		
		Number	Percent	Percent	Cumulative %	Rank
Kabul	2,425,067	1,928,752	79.53	42.19	42.19	1
Hirat	1,762,157	457,278	25.95	10.00	52.20	2
Hilmand	1,441,769	434,807	30.16	9.51	61.71	3
Nangarhar	1,342,514	368,762	27.47	8.07	69.78	4
Balkh	1,123,948	208,868	18.58	4.57	74.35	5
Ghazni	1,080,843	188,578	17.45	4.13	78.47	6
Kandahar	957,478	159,432	16.65	3.49	81.96	7
Faryab	833,724	123,824	14.85	2.71	84.67	8
Takhar	830,319	121,241	14.60	2.65	87.32	9
Badakhshan	819,396	102,150	12.47	2.23	89.56	10
Paktika	809,327	97,567	12.06	2.13	91.69	11
Kunduz	773,387	51,980	6.72	1.14	92.83	12
Baghlan	741,690	44,383	5.98	0.97	93.80	13
Khost	638,849	39,505	6.18	0.86	94.66	14
Ghor	635,302	34,806	5.48	0.76	95.42	15
Wardak	529,343	30,565	5.77	0.67	96.09	16
Paktya	514,816	30,016	5.83	0.66	96.75	17
Badghis	499,393	27,822	5.57	0.61	97.36	18
Farah	493,007	23,085	4.68	0.51	97.86	19
Parwan	491,870	17,757	3.61	0.39	98.25	20
Daykundi	477,544	15,162	3.17	0.33	98.58	21
Sar-i-Pul	442,261	13,975	3.16	0.31	98.89	22
Jawzjan	426,987	8,310	1.95	0.18	99.07	23
Kunarha	413,008	8,204	1.99	0.18	99.25	24
Laghman	382,280	7,984	2.09	0.17	99.42	25
Kapisa	358,268	6,978	1.95	0.15	99.58	26
Bamyan	343,892	6,151	1.79	0.13	99.71	27
Logar	322,704	6,012	1.86	0.13	99.84	28
Urozgan	320,589	3,562	1.11	0.08	99.92	29
Samangan	313,211	1,605	0.51	0.04	99.96	30
Zabul	244,899	1,593	0.65	0.03	99.99	31
Nooristan	130,964	434	0.33	0.01	100.00	32
Nimroz	117,991	0	0.00	0.00	100.00	33
Panjsher	109,189	0	0.00	0.00	100.00	34
All provinces	23,147,986	4,571,148	19.75	100.00	—	—

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 Km^2	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
Panjsher	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.

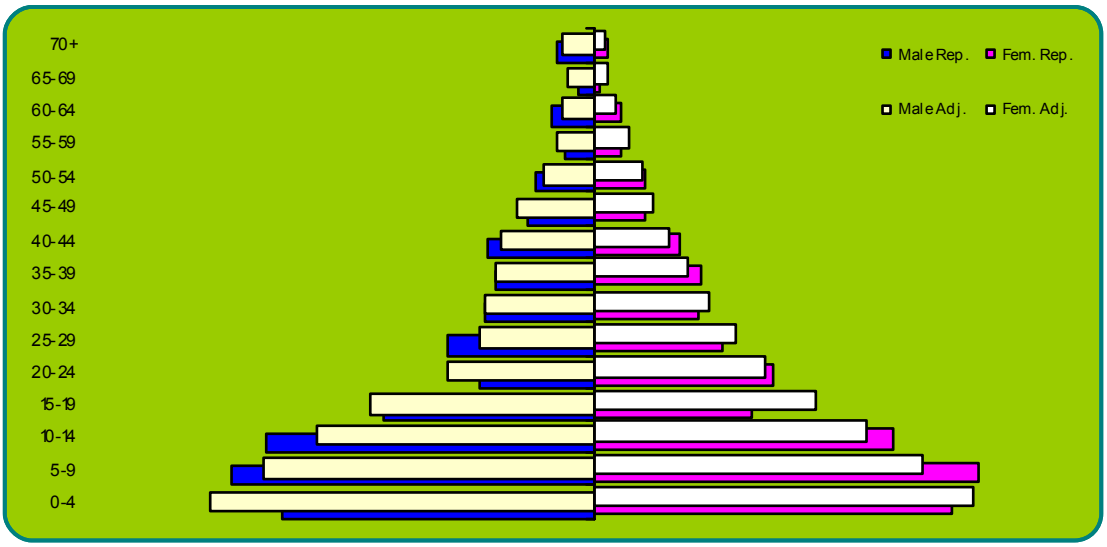
[1] The model used was from the Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Population; Ansley J. Coale and Paul Demeny; Princeton University Press; Princeton, New Jersey; 1966 ("West" model at level 13 for both males and females [e_0: 50 for females, and 47.114 for males] and a growth rate of 30).

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

A—Distribution

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported /Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	20,786	26,985	47,771	29,316	28,854	58,170	-8,530	-1,869	-10,399
5-9	30,657	36,728	67,385	28,791	28,349	57,140	1,866	8,379	10,245
10-14	33,231	25,721	58,952	27,546	27,089	54,635	5,685	-1,368	4,317
15-19	23,320	16,983	40,303	22,577	22,176	44,753	743	-5,193	-4,450
20-24	11,247	14,410	25,657	12,731	14,300	27,031	-1,484	110	-1,374
25-29	10,459	11,879	22,338	9,048	11,970	21,018	1,411	-91	1,320
30-34	8,464	9,410	17,874	8,844	10,979	19,824	-380	-1,569	-1,950
35-39	8,639	11,098	19,737	8,316	9,514	17,830	323	1,584	1,907
40-44	8,220	9,866	18,086	8,875	8,228	17,104	-655	1,638	982
45-49	8,025	4,737	12,762	7,424	6,365	13,789	601	-1,628	-1,027
50-54	5,488	4,126	9,614	4,699	3,681	8,380	789	445	1,234
55-59	2,507	2,240	4,747	3,323	2,681	6,004	-816	-441	-1,257
60-64	2,674	3,487	6,161	2,236	2,553	4,789	438	934	1,372
65-69	1,217	995	2,212	1,668	1,925	3,593	-451	-930	-1,381
70-74	1,877	1,568	3,445	1,331	1,219	2,550	546	349	895
75-79	669	86	755	1,224	434	1,658	-555	-348	-903
80+	469	-	469	-	-	-	469	0	469
Total	177,949	180,319	358,268	177,949	180,319	358,268	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 commodity/activity is concentrated in a given district, controlling for the number of villages engaged in such activity/commodity[3].

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

[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

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

With regards to subsistence crops, only one cell stands out, associating Hissa-i-Duwumi Kohistan to rice, with an index of 2.33, meaning that this particular district 2.33 times more likely than any other district in the province to grow rice. This should not be surprising given the fact that all subsistence crops in Kapisa tend to more or less evenly distributed over space.

The situation is pretty much the same for industrial crops, since only one cell stands out, associating tobacco and Alasai with an index of 3.33. Stated differently, Alasai is 3.33 times more likely than other district to grow tobacco, even though in Mahmood Raqi, there are six villages that produce tobacco, whereas there are only two such villages in Alasai. This is due to the fact that the number of villages in Mahmood Raqi is much larger than that in Alasai.[4]

Concerning fruit, there is not much spatial concentration either, with the exception of pomegranates in Tagag (a relatively low index of 1.67), and almonds in Hissa-i-Duwumi Kohistan (1.95), Hissa-i-Awali Kohistan (1.48) and Koh Band (1.48).

With regards to vegetables, four products stands out, associated with three districts. Potatoes is associated with Nijrab, with an index of 2.58; onion is associated with Tagab, with an index of 3.19; tomatoes are associated also with Tagab (an index of 2.55); and carrots are associated with Mahmood Raqi (an index of 1.17).

Only two herbal products are highly concentrated. Caray in Alasai (an index of 2.38), and Tagab (1.41); and Chicory in Hissa-i-Duwumi Kohistan (a relatively high index of 6.13) and Hissa-i-Awali Kohistan (an index of 1.92).

Handicrafts appear to be substantially spatially concentrated[5]. Carpets are associated with Mahmood Raqi; Hissa-i-Duwumi Kohistan, Hissa-i-Awali Kohistan, and Alasai, with respective indices of 1.7, 1.45, 1.32 and 1.59. Pottery is associated with Hissa-i-Duwumi Kohistan, Hissa-i-Awali Kohistan, and Tagab. The respective indices are 2.03, 1.85 and 2.03. As for Jewelry, it is associated with Hissa-i-Duwumi Kohistan, Koh Band, and Alasai, with indices of respectively 2.33, 2.33, and 2.54.

Small industries are so scarce in Kapisa that a compositional analysis regarding them is not warranted.

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usefulness in terms of describing the reality on the ground. Stated differently, this means that Panel G should be read jointly with Panel A.

4 Panel G of Annex table 6 should be read in conjunction with Panel A, in particular with regards to those products or activities that tend to be rather scarce.

5 This analysis is limited to three handicrafts—carpets, pottery, and jewelry. The other four products are excluded due to the small number of districts producing them.

In the area of animal products, five products stand out that are associated with three districts. Eggs and yoghurt are associated with Tagab (indices of 1.53 and 1.84 respectively); milk is associated with Nijrab (an index of 2.1); and whey and dried yoghurt are associated with Tagag, (respective indices of 1.4 and 1.8).

Annex 6

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Kapisa, 2003

Subsistence Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

	District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1	Mahmood Raqi*	74	71	9	37	30	15	0	0	236
2	Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	56	48	27	24	45	17	1	0	218
3	Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	64	43	8	14	22	13	0	6	170
4	Nijrab	122	71	1	6	34	2	0	15	251
5	Koh Band	38	7	0	1	0	0	0	1	47
6	Tagab	127	46	4	22	14	12	1	1	227
7	Alasai	69	62	1	25	26	10	0	3	196
	Total	**550**	**348**	**50**	**129**	**171**	**69**	**2**	**26**	**1,345**

Panel B—Specialization

	District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1	Mahmood Raqi*	31.4	30.1	3.8	15.7	12.7	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
2	Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	25.7	22.0	12.4	11.0	20.6	7.8	0.5	0.0	100.0
3	Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	37.6	25.3	4.7	8.2	12.9	7.6	0.0	3.5	100.0
4	Nijrab	48.6	28.3	0.4	2.4	13.5	0.8	0.0	6.0	100.0
5	Koh Band	80.9	14.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0
6	Tagab	55.9	20.3	1.8	9.7	6.2	5.3	0.4	0.4	100.0
7	Alasai	35.2	31.6	0.5	12.8	13.3	5.1	0.0	1.5	100.0
	Total	**40.9**	**25.9**	**3.7**	**9.6**	**12.7**	**5.1**	**0.1**	**1.9**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

	District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1	Mahmood Raqi*	13.5	20.4	18.0	28.7	17.5	21.7	0.0	0.0	17.5
2	Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	10.2	13.8	54.0	18.6	26.3	24.6	50.0	0.0	16.2
3	Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	11.6	12.4	16.0	10.9	12.9	18.8	0.0	23.1	12.6
4	Nijrab	22.2	20.4	2.0	4.7	19.9	2.9	0.0	57.7	18.7
5	Koh Band	6.9	2.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.5
6	Tagab	23.1	13.2	8.0	17.1	8.2	17.4	50.0	3.8	16.9
7	Alasai	12.5	17.8	2.0	19.4	15.2	14.5	0.0	11.5	14.6
	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	Mahmood Raqi*	-0.23	0.16	0.03	0.63	0.00	0.24	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
2	Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	-0.37	-0.15	2.33	0.15	0.62	0.52	2.08	-1.00	0.00
3	Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	-0.08	-0.02	0.27	-0.14	0.02	0.49	-1.00	0.83	0.00
4	Nijrab	0.19	0.09	-0.89	-0.75	0.07	-0.84	-1.00	2.09	0.00
5	Koh Band	0.98	-0.42	-1.00	-0.78	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.10	0.00
6	Tagab	0.37	-0.22	-0.53	0.01	-0.51	0.03	1.96	-0.77	0.00
7	Alasai	-0.14	0.22	-0.86	0.33	0.04	-0.01	-1.00	-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, Kapisa, 2003

Industrial Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

	District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1	Mahmood Raqi*	30	0	0	10	6	2	0	0	48
2	Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	17	2	2	7	2	0	0	0	30
3	Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
4	Nijrab	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
5	Koh Band	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Tagab	9	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	14
7	Alasai	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4
	Total	**64**	**4**	**3**	**18**	**12**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**104**

Panel B—Specialization

	District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1	Mahmood Raqi*	62.5	0.0	0.0	20.8	12.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
2	Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	56.7	6.7	6.7	23.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3	Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4	Nijrab	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5	Koh Band	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Tagab	64.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7	Alasai	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Total	**61.5**	**3.8**	**2.9**	**17.3**	**11.5**	**2.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

	District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1	Mahmood Raqi*	46.9	0.0	0.0	55.6	50.0	66.7	—	—	46.2
2	Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	26.6	50.0	66.7	38.9	16.7	0.0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	28.8
3	Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	3.8
4	Nijrab	4.7	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	3.8
5	Koh Band	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0
6	Tagab	14.1	25.0	33.3	5.6	16.7	0.0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	13.5
7	Alasai	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	33.3	—	—	3.8
	Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**#DIV/0!**	**#DIV/0!**	**100.0**

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

	District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1	Mahmood Raqi*	0.02	-1.00	-1.00	0.20	0.08	0.44	—	—	0.00
2	Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	-0.08	0.73	1.31	0.35	-0.42	-1.00	—	—	0.00
3	Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	0.63	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	—	0.00
4	Nijrab	0.22	5.50	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	—	0.00
5	Koh Band	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Tagab	0.04	0.86	1.48	-0.59	0.24	-1.00	—	—	0.00
7	Alasai	-0.59	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	3.33	7.67	—	—	0.00
	Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**#DIV/0!**	**#DIV/0!**	**0.0**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Kapisa, 2003

Fruit

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Grapes	Pome-granates	Melon/ W. melon	Oranges	Al-monds	Wal-nuts	Mul-berry	Other	Total
1 Mahmood Raqi*	28	8	12	0	7	12	70	0	137
2 Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	22	5	6	1	22	22	51	4	133
3 Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	13	2	1	0	19	35	60	7	137
4 Nijrab	9	1	0	0	5	113	67	16	211
5 Koh Band	0	0	0	0	10	29	33	0	72
6 Tagab	84	118	1	1	3	68	100	8	383
7 Alasai	11	2	1	0	0	41	30	20	105
Total	**167**	**136**	**21**	**2**	**66**	**320**	**411**	**55**	**1,178**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Grapes	Pome-granates	Melon/ W. melon	Oranges	Al-monds	Wal-nuts	Mulberry	Other	Total
1 Mahmood Raqi*	20.4	5.8	8.8	0.0	5.1	8.8	51.1	0.0	100.0
2 Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	16.5	3.8	4.5	0.8	16.5	16.5	38.3	3.0	100.0
3 Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	9.5	1.5	0.7	0.0	13.9	25.5	43.8	5.1	100.0
4 Nijrab	4.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	53.6	31.8	7.6	100.0
5 Koh Band	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	40.3	45.8	0.0	100.0
6 Tagab	21.9	30.8	0.3	0.3	0.8	17.8	26.1	2.1	100.0
7 Alasai	10.5	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	39.0	28.6	19.0	100.0
Total	**14.2**	**11.5**	**1.8**	**0.2**	**5.6**	**27.2**	**34.9**	**4.7**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Grapes	Pome-granates	Melon/ W. melon	Oranges	Al-monds	Wal-nuts	Mulberry	Other	Total
1 Mahmood Raqi*	16.8	5.9	57.1	0.0	10.6	3.8	17.0	0.0	11.6
2 Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	13.2	3.7	28.6	50.0	33.3	6.9	12.4	7.3	11.3
3 Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	7.8	1.5	4.8	0.0	28.8	10.9	14.6	12.7	11.6
4 Nijrab	5.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.6	35.3	16.3	29.1	17.9
5 Koh Band	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	9.1	8.0	0.0	6.1
6 Tagab	50.3	86.8	4.8	50.0	4.5	21.3	24.3	14.5	32.5
7 Alasai	6.6	1.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	12.8	7.3	36.4	8.9
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-granates	Melon/ W. melon	Oranges	Al-monds	Wal-nuts	Mulberry	Other	Total
1 Mahmood Raqi*	0.44	-0.49	3.91	-1.00	-0.09	-0.68	0.46	-1.00	0.00
2 Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	0.17	-0.67	1.53	3.43	1.95	-0.39	0.10	-0.36	0.00
3 Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	-0.33	-0.87	-0.59	-1.00	1.48	-0.06	0.26	0.09	0.00
4 Nijrab	-0.70	-0.96	-1.00	-1.00	-0.58	0.97	-0.09	0.62	0.00
5 Koh Band	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.48	0.48	0.31	-1.00	0.00
6 Tagab	0.55	1.67	-0.85	0.54	-0.86	-0.35	-0.25	-0.55	0.00
7 Alasai	-0.26	-0.84	-0.47	-1.00	-1.00	0.44	-0.18	3.08	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, Kapisa, 2003

Vegetables

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Mahmood Raqi*	44	43	32	18	0	3	10	0	150
2 Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	29	21	21	13	0	1	3	0	88
3 Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	14	15	13	7	0	0	0	3	52
4 Nijrab	29	5	4	1	0	0	1	0	40
5 Koh Band	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Tagab	38	106	87	2	2	3	3	22	263
7 Alasai	38	35	29	5	0	4	5	1	117
Total	**192**	**225**	**186**	**46**	**2**	**11**	**22**	**26**	**710**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Mahmood Raqi*	29.3	28.7	21.3	12.0	0.0	2.0	6.7	0.0	100.0
2 Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	33.0	23.9	23.9	14.8	0.0	1.1	3.4	0.0	100.0
3 Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	26.9	28.8	25.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	100.0
4 Nijrab	72.5	12.5	10.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0
5 Koh Band	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Tagab	14.4	40.3	33.1	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	8.4	100.0
7 Alasai	32.5	29.9	24.8	4.3	0.0	3.4	4.3	0.9	100.0
Total	**27.0**	**31.7**	**26.2**	**6.5**	**0.3**	**1.5**	**3.1**	**3.7**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Mahmood Raqi*	22.9	19.1	17.2	39.1	0.0	27.3	45.5	0.0	21.1
2 Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	15.1	9.3	11.3	28.3	0.0	9.1	13.6	0.0	12.4
3 Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	7.3	6.7	7.0	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	7.3
4 Nijrab	15.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	5.6
5 Koh Band	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6 Tagab	19.8	47.1	46.8	4.3	100.0	27.3	13.6	84.6	37.0
7 Alasai	19.8	15.6	15.6	10.9	0.0	36.4	22.7	3.8	16.5
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	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Mahmood Raqi*	0.08	-0.10	-0.19	0.85	-1.00	0.29	1.15	-1.00	0.00
2 Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	0.22	-0.25	-0.09	1.28	-1.00	-0.27	0.10	-1.00	0.00
3 Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	0.00	-0.09	-0.05	1.08	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.58	0.00
4 Nijrab	1.68	-0.61	-0.62	-0.61	-1.00	-1.00	-0.19	-1.00	0.00
5 Koh Band	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Tagab	-0.47	0.27	0.26	-0.88	1.70	-0.26	-0.63	1.28	0.00
7 Alasai	0.20	-0.06	-0.05	-0.34	-1.00	1.21	0.38	-0.77	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, Kapisa, 2003

Herbal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Mahmood Raqi*	3	6	3	6	7	7	7	0	39
2 Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	11
3 Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	4	10
4 Nijrab	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5 Koh Band	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
6 Tagab	1	3	2	0	1	0	2	0	11
7 Alasai	0	4	1	1	1	0	5	0	12
Total	**5**	**14**	**6**	**7**	**12**	**8**	**29**	**6**	**87**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Mahmood Raqi*	7.7	15.4	7.7	15.4	17.9	17.9	17.9	0.0	100.0
2 Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.8	18.2	100.0
3 Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	50.0	40.0	100.0
4 Nijrab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
5 Koh Band	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6 Tagab	9.1	27.3	18.2	0.0	27.3	0.0	18.2	0.0	100.0
7 Alasai	0.0	33.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	41.7	0.0	100.0
Total	**5.7**	**16.1**	**6.9**	**8.0**	**13.8**	**9.2**	**33.3**	**6.9**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Mahmood Raqi*	60.0	42.9	50.0	85.7	58.3	87.5	24.1	0.0	44.8
2 Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.0	33.3	12.6
3 Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	17.2	66.7	11.5
4 Nijrab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.1
5 Koh Band	20.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
6 Tagab	20.0	21.4	33.3	0.0	25.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	12.6
7 Alasai	0.0	28.6	16.7	14.3	8.3	0.0	17.2	0.0	13.8
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	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Mahmood Raqi*	0.34	-0.04	0.12	0.91	0.30	0.95	-0.46	-1.00	0.00
2 Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.45	1.64	0.00
3 Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.09	0.50	4.80	0.00
4 Nijrab	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	2.00	-1.00	0.00
5 Koh Band	4.80	1.07	-1.00	-1.00	1.42	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
6 Tagab	0.58	0.69	1.64	-1.00	0.98	-1.00	-0.45	-1.00	0.00
7 Alasai	-1.00	1.07	0.21	0.04	-0.40	-1.00	0.25	-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, Kapisa, 2003

Handicrafts

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1 Mahmood Raqi*	3	2	0	6	1	7	1	0	20
2 Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	12
3 Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
4 Nijrab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Koh Band	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Tagab	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
7 Alasai	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	6
Total	**21**	**3**	**0**	**10**	**1**	**12**	**2**	**0**	**49**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1 District	15.0	10.0	0.0	30.0	5.0	35.0	5.0	0.0	100.0
2 Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	83.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
3 Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4 Nijrab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Koh Band	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Tagab	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7 Alasai	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	66.7	16.7	0.0	100.0
Total	**42.9**	**6.1**	**0.0**	**20.4**	**2.0**	**24.5**	**4.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1 Mahmood Raqi*	14.3	66.7	—	60.0	100.0	58.3	50.0	—	40.8
2 Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	47.6	33.3	—	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	—	24.5
3 Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	38.1	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	16.3
4 Nijrab	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
5 Koh Band	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
6 Tagab	0.0	0.0	—	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	6.1
7 Alasai	0.0	0.0	—	10.0	0.0	33.3	50.0	—	12.2
Total	**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	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1 Mahmood Raqi*	0.39	0.14	0.32	0.28	0.16	0.24	0.07	0.32	—
2 Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	1.38	0.49	1.15	0.98	0.57	0.86	0.24	1.15	—
3 Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	1.51	0.54	1.26	1.08	0.63	0.95	0.26	1.26	—
4 Nijrab	15.14	5.41	12.62	10.81	6.31	9.46	2.61	12.62	—
5 Koh Band	5.05	1.80	4.21	3.60	2.10	3.15	0.87	4.21	—
6 Tagab	1.38	0.49	1.15	0.98	0.57	0.86	0.24	1.15	—
7 Alasai	1.26	0.45	1.05	0.90	0.53	0.79	0.22	1.05	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Kapisa, 2003

Small Industries

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Mahmood Raqi*	1	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	7
2 Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
3 Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Nijrab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Koh Band	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Tagab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Alasai	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**9**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Mahmood Raqi*	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2 Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
3 Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Nijrab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Koh Band	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Tagab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Alasai	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	**22.2**	**0.0**	**11.1**	**0.0**	**55.6**	**0.0**	**11.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Mahmood Raqi*	50.0	—	100.0	—	100.0	—	0.0	—	77.8
2 Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	100.0	—	11.1
3 Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0
4 Nijrab	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0
5 Koh Band	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0
6 Tagab	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0
7 Alasai	50.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	11.1
Total	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**

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

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Mahmood Raqi*	-0.36	—	0.29	—	0.29	—	-1.00	—	0.00
2 Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	-1.00	—	-1.00	—	-1.00	—	8.00	—	0.00
3 Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Nijrab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Koh Band	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Tagab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Alasai	3.50	—	-1.00	—	-1.00	—	-1.00	—	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**—**	**0.0**	**—**	**0.0**	**—**	**0.0**	**—**	**0.0**

Annex 6 (Cot'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Kapisa, 2003

Animal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Mahmood Raqi*	44	42	42	37	12	22	1	0	200
2 Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	35	23	14	12	8	10	2	0	104
3 Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	17	17	14	13	4	9	0	6	80
4 Nijrab	43	73	32	11	13	9	2	3	186
5 Koh Band	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	10	15
6 Tagab	97	96	89	17	13	11	3	1	327
7 Alasai	59	61	60	57	49	36	13	0	335
Total	**297**	**314**	**252**	**147**	**99**	**97**	**21**	**20**	**1,247**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Mahmood Raqi*	22.0	21.0	21.0	18.5	6.0	11.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
2 Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	33.7	22.1	13.5	11.5	7.7	9.6	1.9	0.0	100.0
3 Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	21.3	21.3	17.5	16.3	5.0	11.3	0.0	7.5	100.0
4 Nijrab	23.1	39.2	17.2	5.9	7.0	4.8	1.1	1.6	100.0
5 Koh Band	13.3	13.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	100.0
6 Tagab	29.7	29.4	27.2	5.2	4.0	3.4	0.9	0.3	100.0
7 Alasai	17.6	18.2	17.9	17.0	14.6	10.7	3.9	0.0	100.0
Total	**23.8**	**25.2**	**20.2**	**11.8**	**7.9**	**7.8**	**1.7**	**1.6**	**100.0**

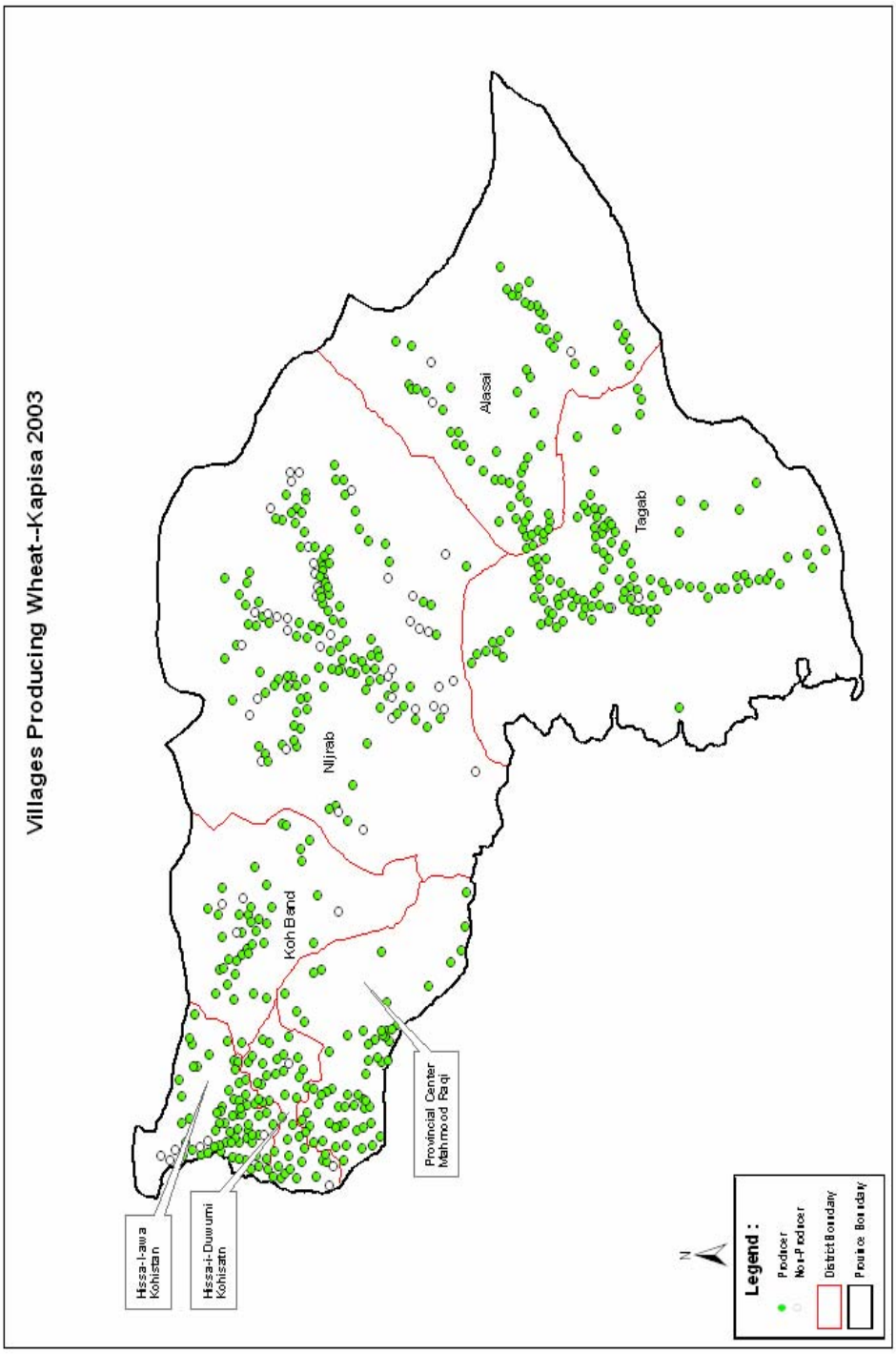
Panel C—Concentration

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Mahmood Raqi*	14.8	13.4	16.7	25.2	12.1	22.7	4.8	0.0	16.0
2 Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	11.8	7.3	5.6	8.2	8.1	10.3	9.5	0.0	8.3
3 Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	5.7	5.4	5.6	8.8	4.0	9.3	0.0	30.0	6.4
4 Nijrab	14.5	23.2	12.7	7.5	13.1	9.3	9.5	15.0	14.9
5 Koh Band	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	1.2
6 Tagab	32.7	30.6	35.3	11.6	13.1	11.3	14.3	5.0	26.2
7 Alasai	19.9	19.4	23.8	38.8	49.5	37.1	61.9	0.0	26.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

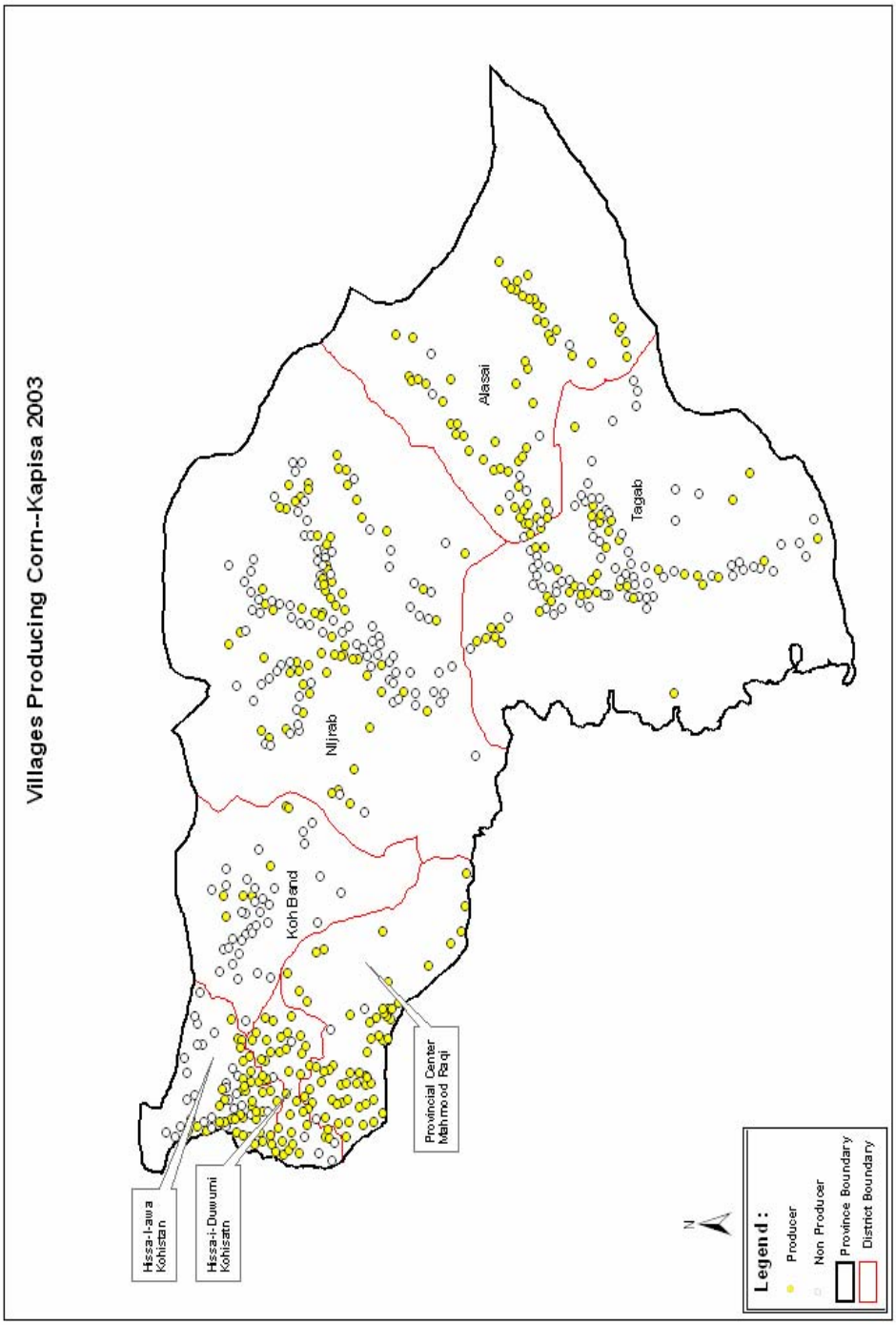
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Mahmood Raqi*	-0.08	-0.17	0.04	0.57	-0.24	0.41	-0.70	-1.00	0.00
2 Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	0.41	-0.12	-0.33	-0.02	-0.03	0.24	0.14	-1.00	0.00
3 Hissa-I-Awali Kohistan	-0.11	-0.16	-0.13	0.38	-0.37	0.45	-1.00	3.68	0.00
4 Nijrab	-0.03	0.56	-0.15	-0.50	-0.12	-0.38	-0.36	0.01	0.00
5 Koh Band	-0.44	-0.47	-0.67	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	40.57	0.00
6 Tagab	0.25	0.17	0.35	-0.56	-0.50	-0.57	-0.46	-0.81	0.00
7 Alasai	-0.26	-0.28	-0.11	0.44	0.84	0.38	1.30	-1.00	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

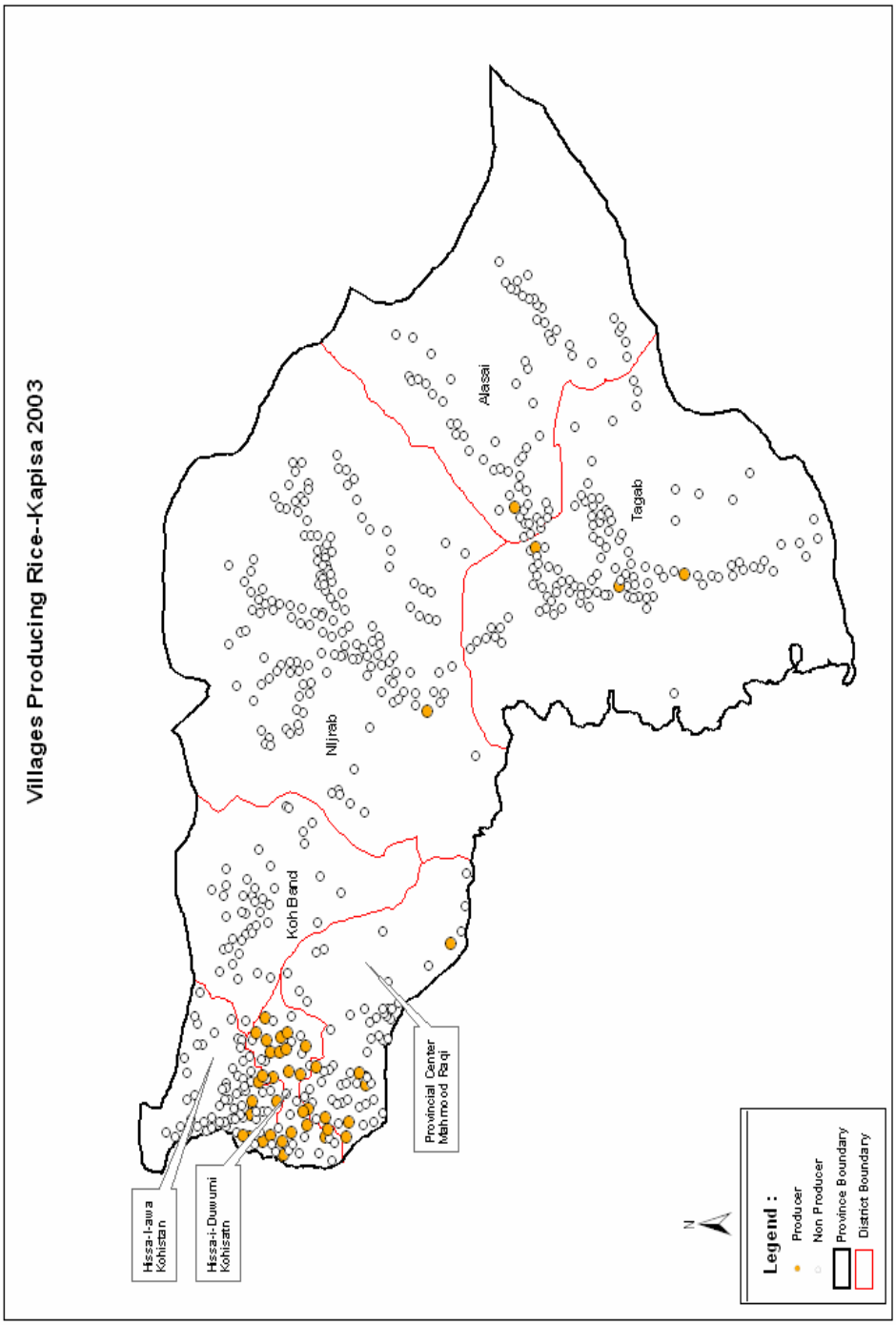
Annex 7


Villages Producing Wheat--Kapisa 2003
Alasai
Tagab
Nijrab
Koh Band
Provincial Center
Mahmood Raqi
Hissa-i-awa
Kohistan
Hissa-i-Duwumi
Kohistan
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Pouince Boundary

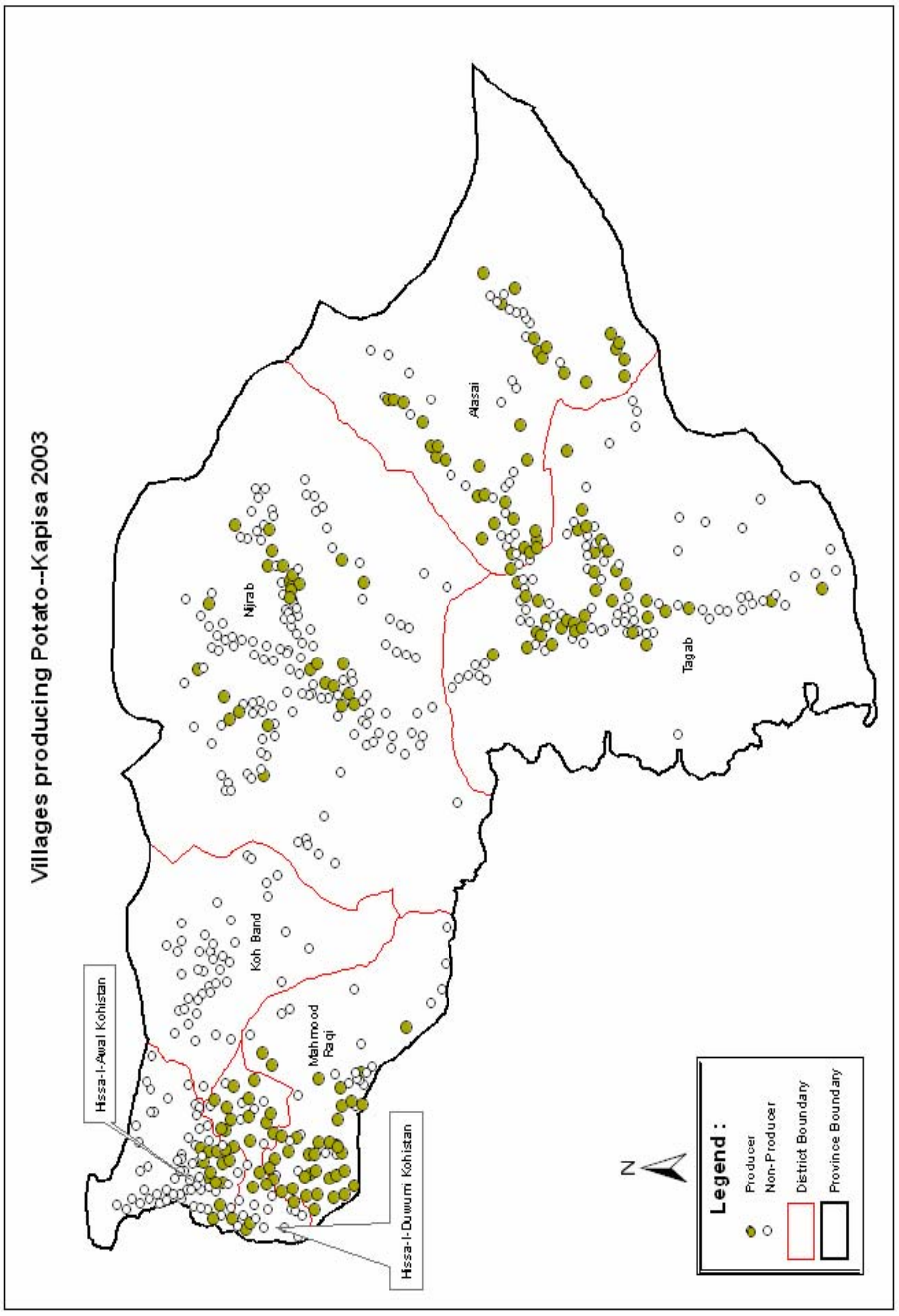
Annex 8


Villages Producing Corn--Kapisa 2003
Alasai
Tagab
Nijrab
Koh Band
Provincial Center
Mahmood Raqi
Hissa-I-awa
Kohistan
Hissa-i-Duwumi
Kohistan
N
Legend:
Producer
Non Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary

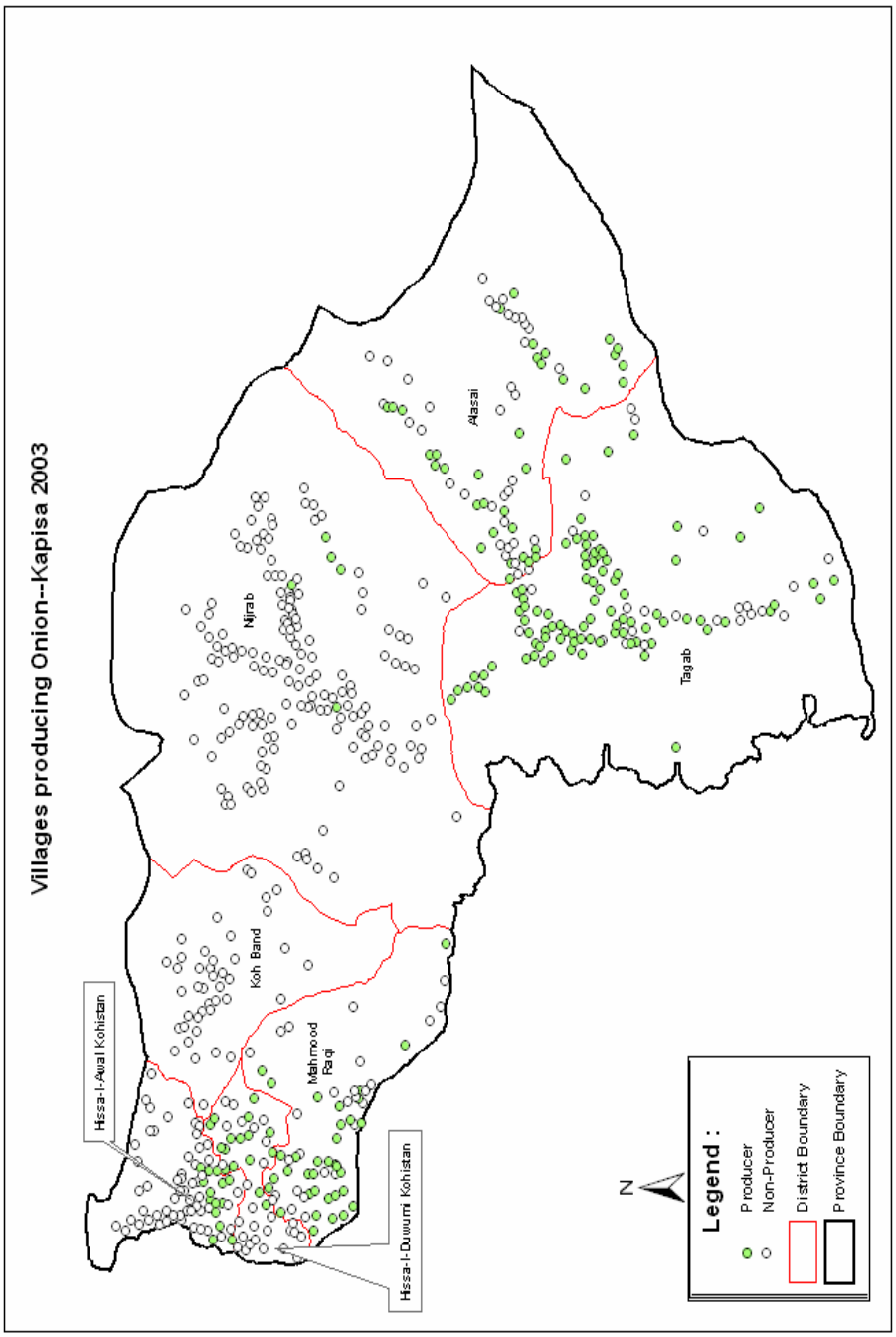
Annex 9


Villages Producing Rice--Kapisa 2003
Alasai
Tagab
Nijrab
Koh Band
Provincial Center
Mahmood Raqi
Hissa-I-awa
Kohistan
Hissa-i-Duwumi
Kohistan
N
Legend :
Producer
Non Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary

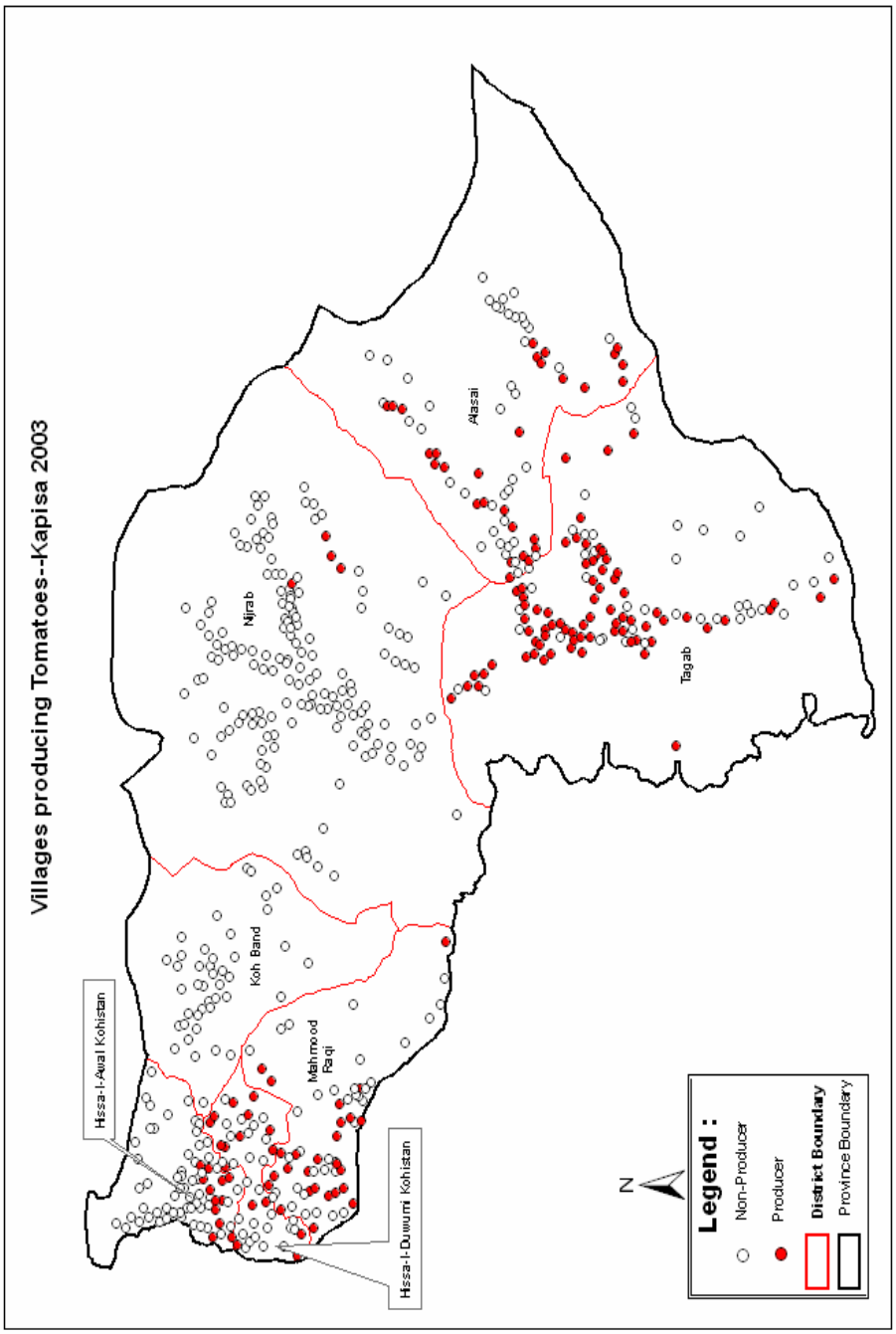
Annex 10


Villages producing Potato--Kapisa 2003
Alasai
Nijrab
Tagab
Koh Band
Mahmood Paqi
Hssa-I-Awal Kohistan
Hssa-I-Duwumi Kohistan
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

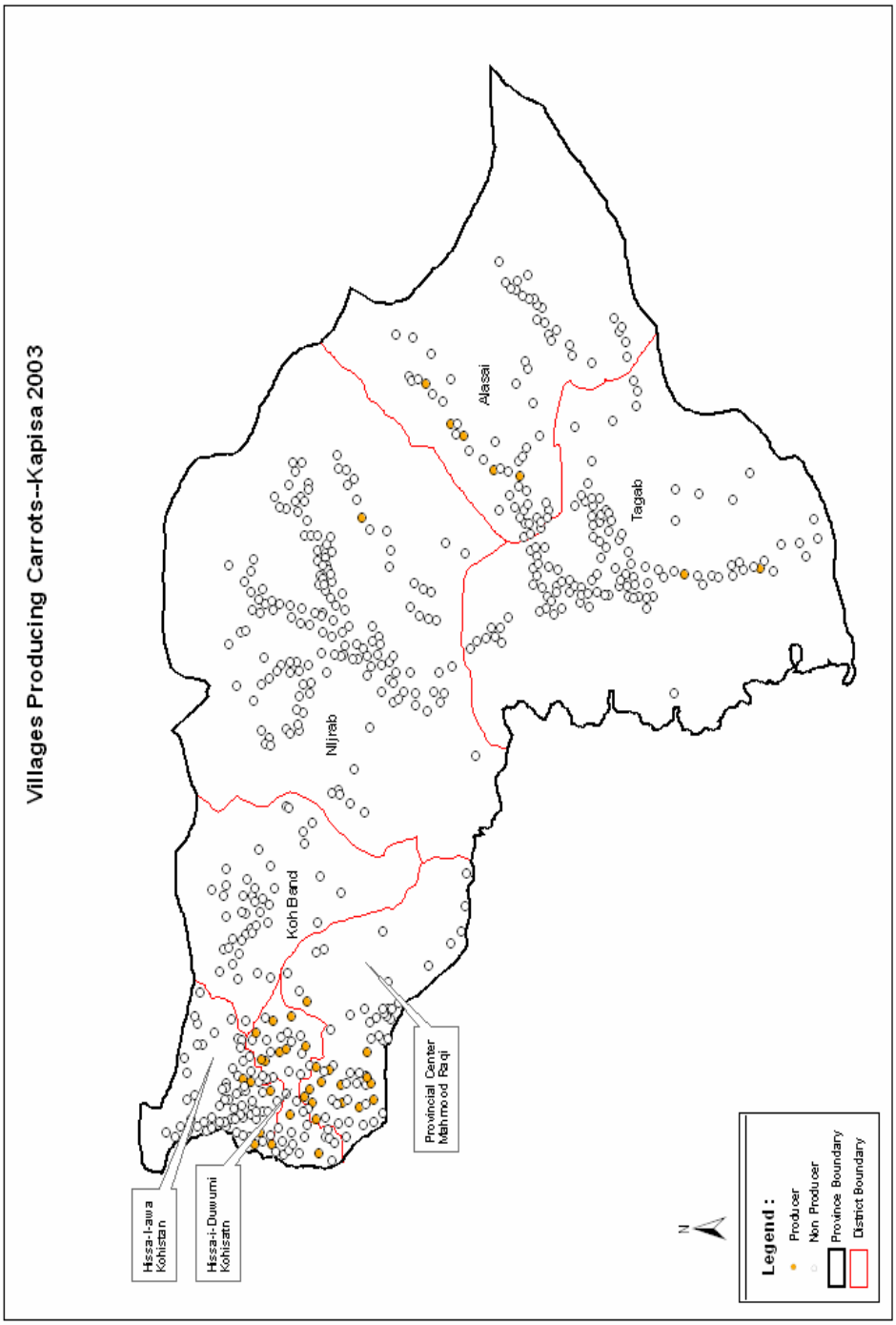
Annex 11


Villages producing Onion--Kapisa 2003
Alasai
Nijrab
Tagab
Koh Band
Mahmood Raqi
Hissa-I-Awal Kohistan
Hissa-I-Duuumi Kohistan
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
Distrid Boundary
Province Boundary

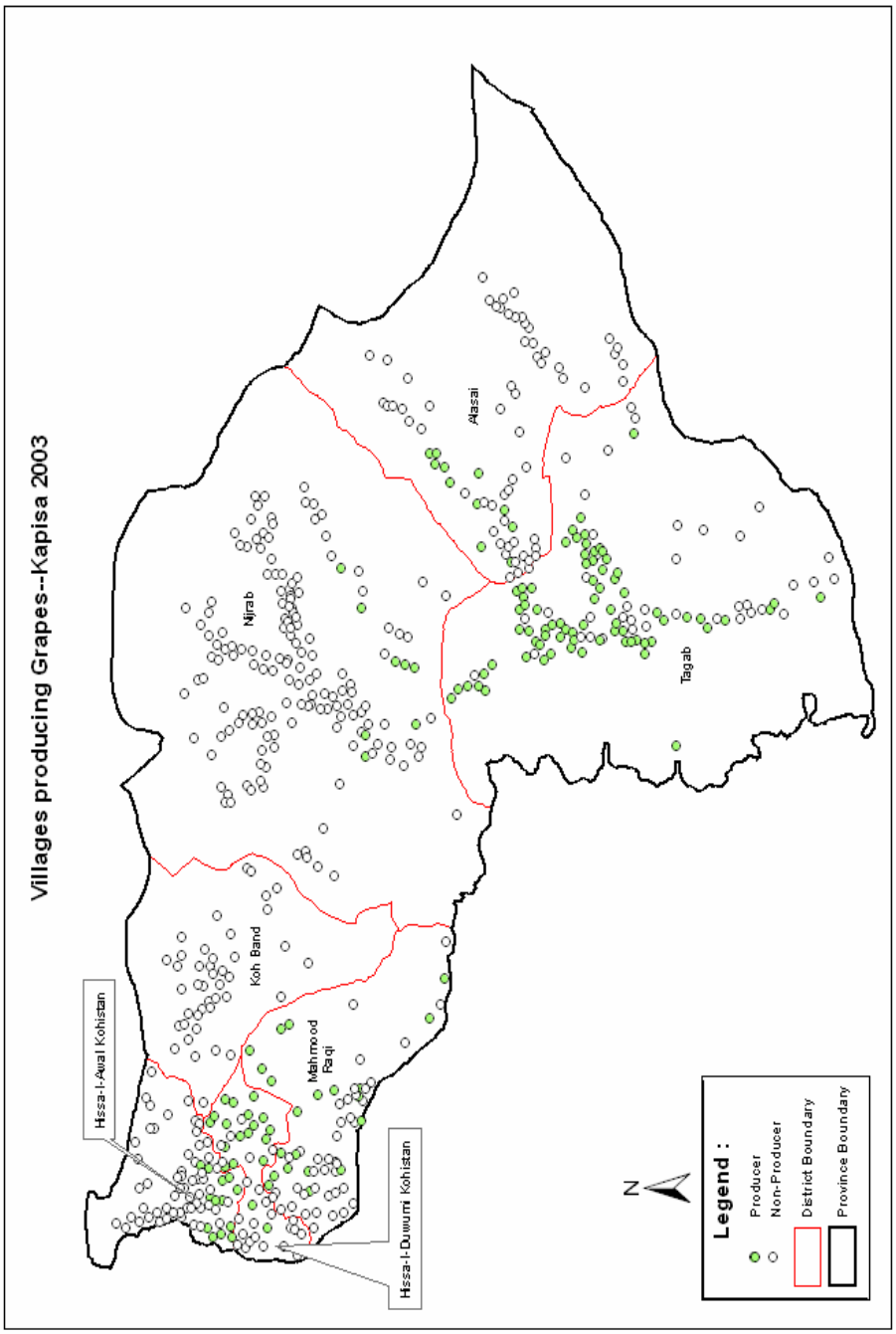
Annex 12


Villages producing Tomatoes--Kapisa 2003
Alasai
Nijrab
Tagab
Koh Band
Mahmood Paqi
Hissa-I-Awal Kohistan
Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan
N
Legend :
Non-Producer
Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

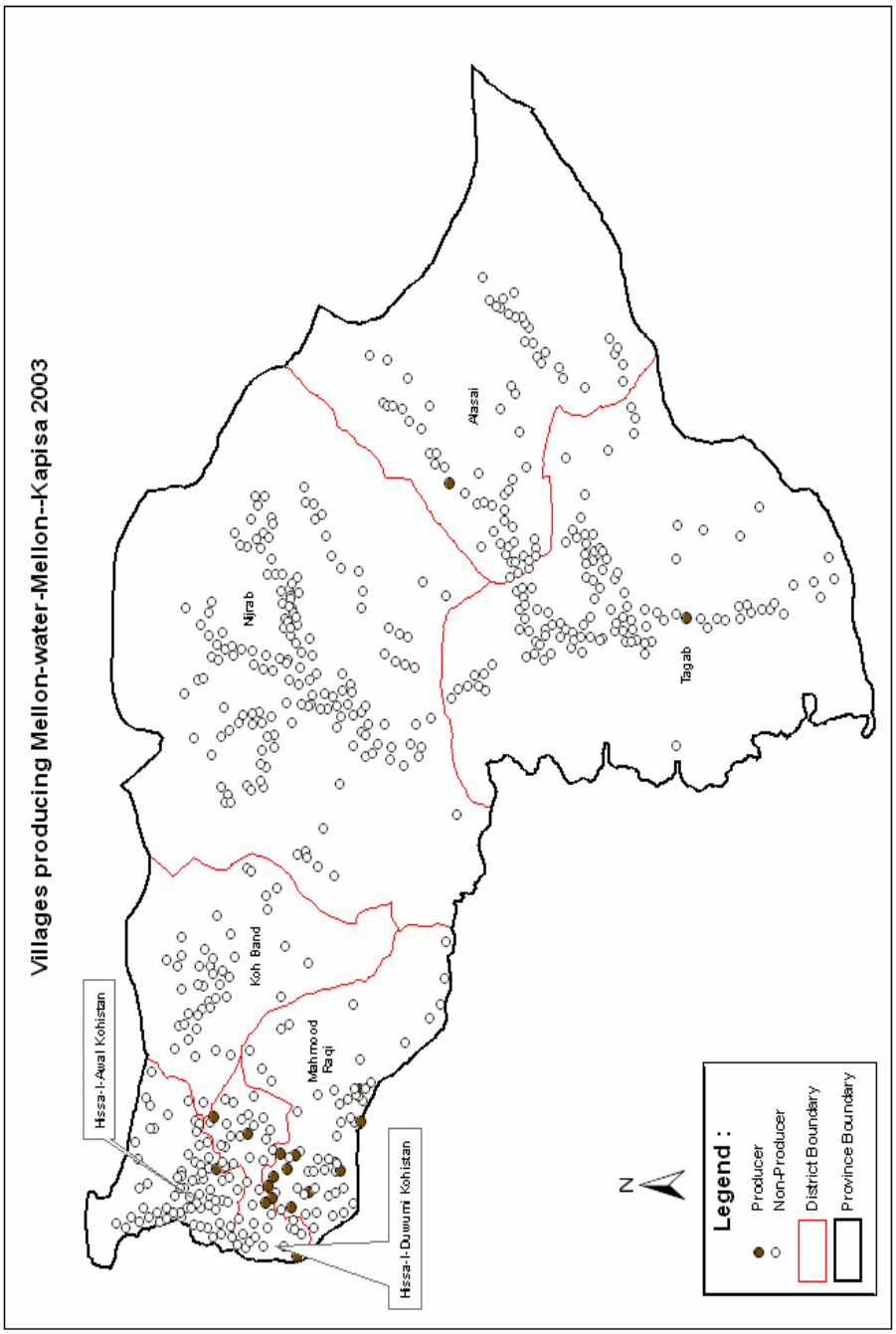
Annex 13


Villages Producing Carrots--Kapisa 2003
Alasai
Tagab
Nijrab
Koh Band
Provincial Center
Mahmood Raqi
Hissa-I-awa
Kohistan
Hissa-i-Duwumi
Kohistan
N
Legend :
Producer
Non Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary

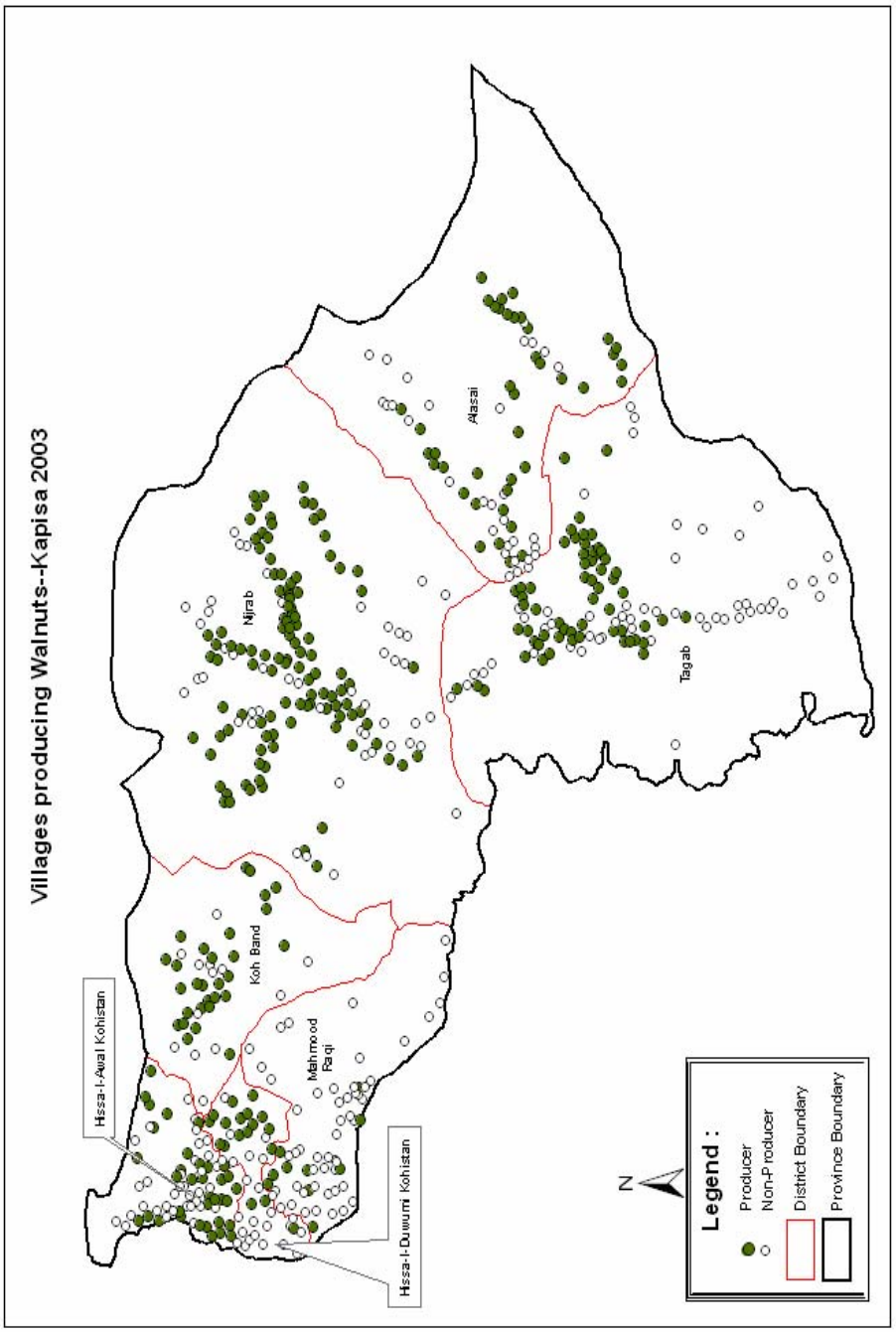
Annex 14


Villages producing Grapes--Kapisa 2003
Alasai
Nijrab
Tagab
Koh Band
Mahmood Paqi
Hissa-I-Awal Kohistan
Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

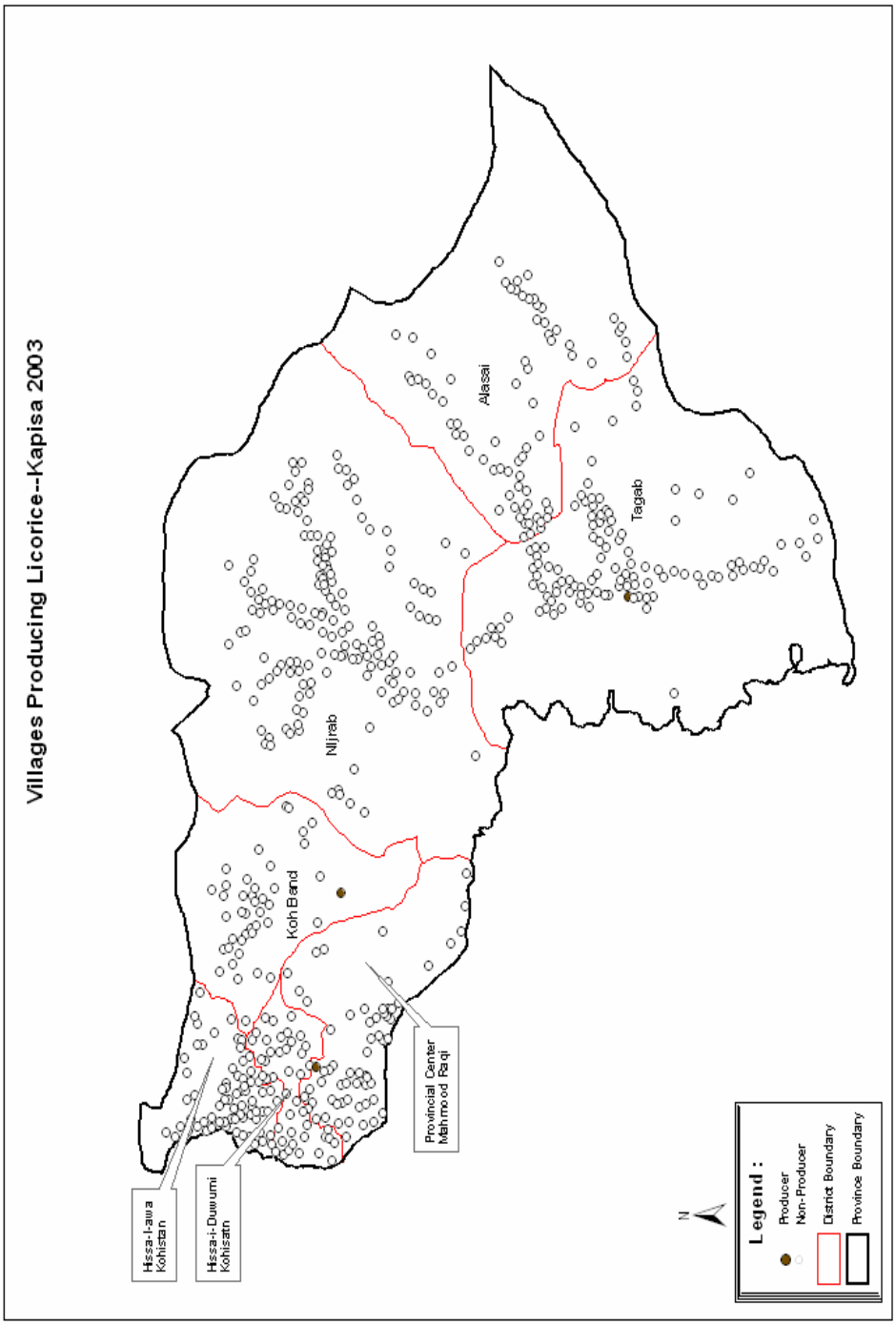
Annex 15


Villages producing Mellon-water-Mellon--Kapisa 2003
Alasai
Nijrab
Tagab
Koh Band
Mahmood Paqi
Hissa-I-Awal Kohistan
Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

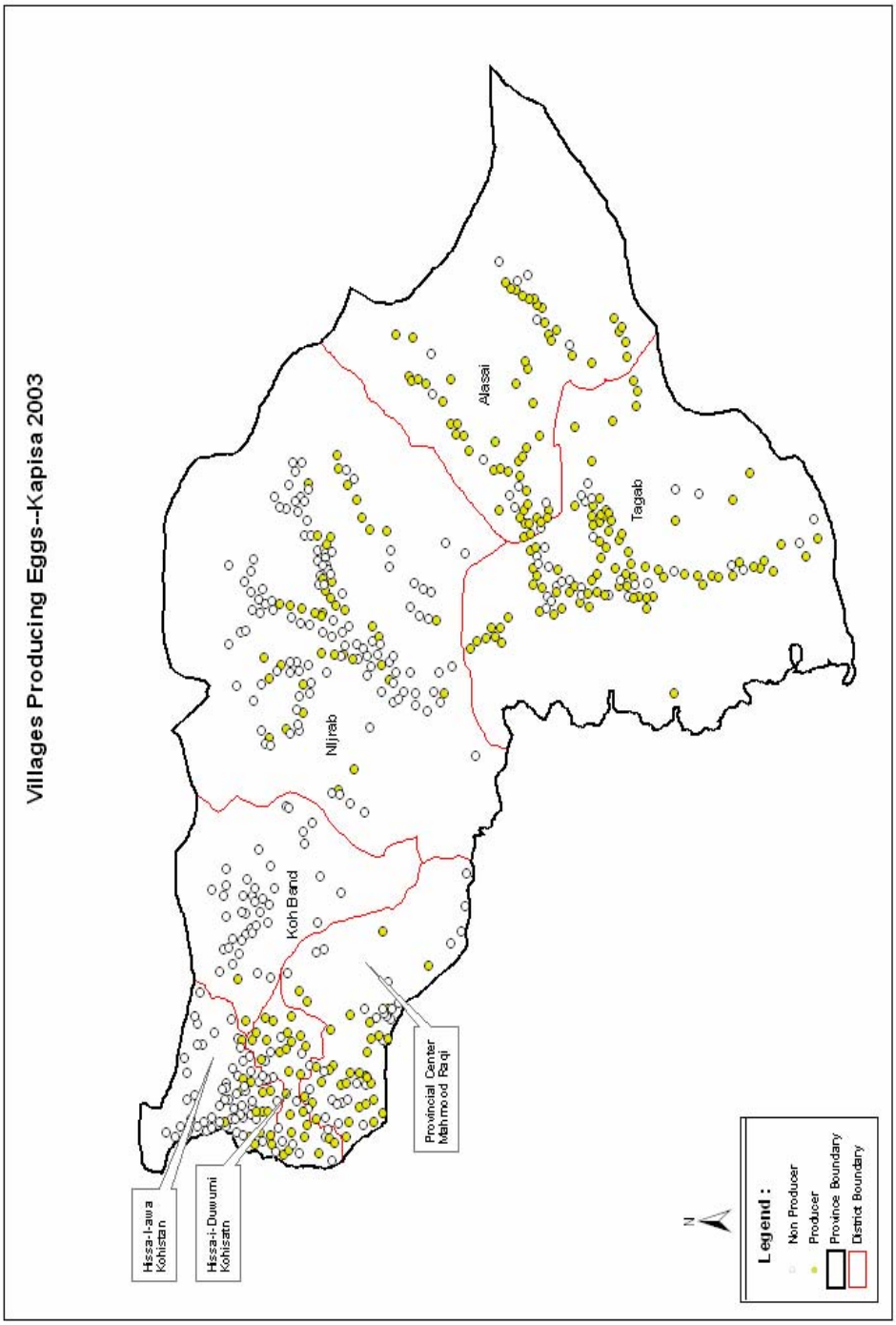
Annex 16


Villages producing Walnuts--Kapisa 2003
Alasai
Nijrab
Tagab
Koh Band
Mahmood Paqi
Hissa-I-Awal Kohistan
Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

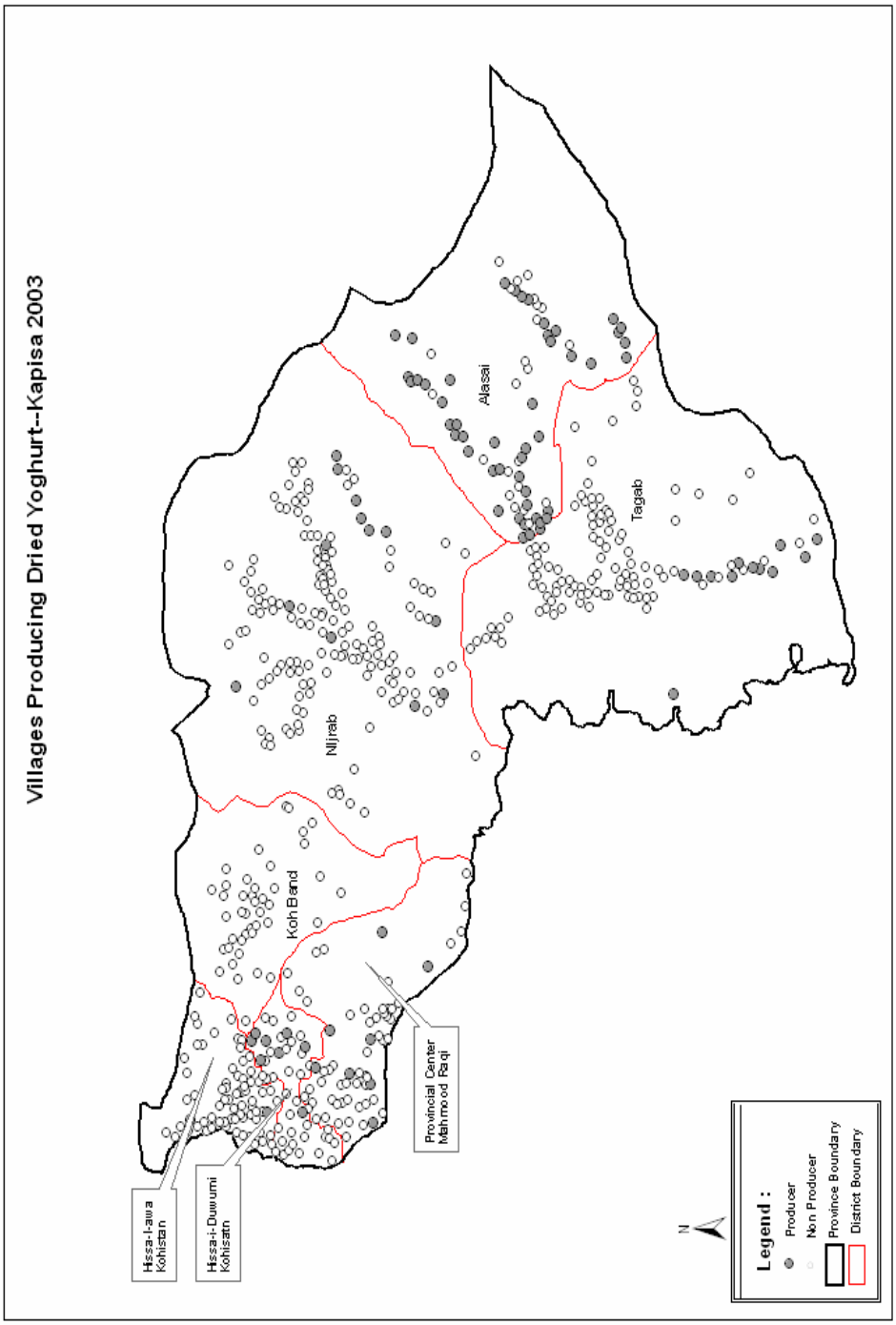
Annex 17


Villages Producing Licorice--Kapisa 2003
Alasai
Tagab
Nijrab
Koh Band
Provincial Center
Mahmood Raqi
Hissa-i-awa
Kohistan
Hissa-i-Duwumi
Kohistan
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

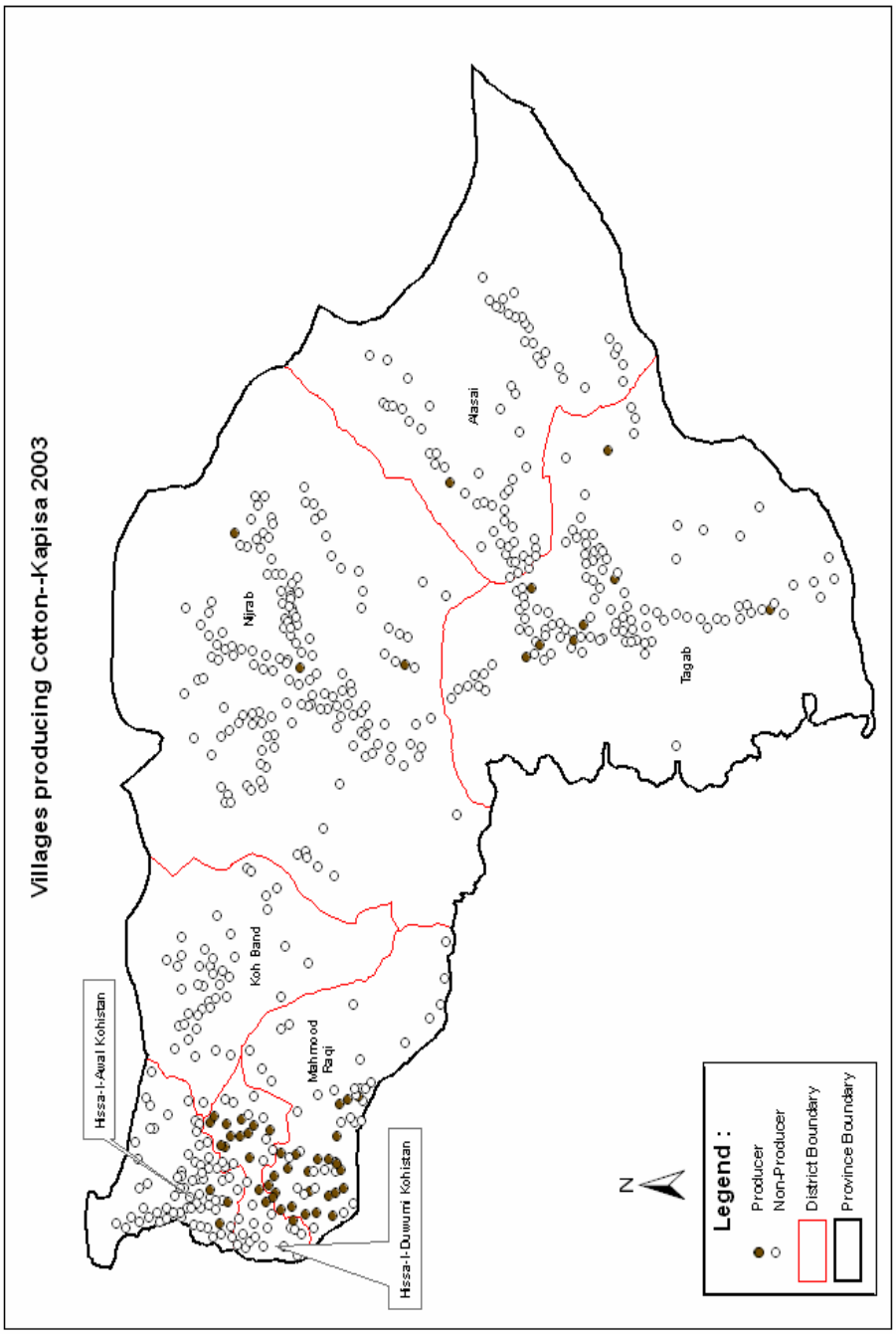
Annex 18


Villages Producing Eggs--Kapisa 2003
Alasai
Tagab
Nijrab
Koh Band
Provincial Center
Mahmood Raqi
Hissa-I-awa
Kohistan
Hissa-i-Duwumi
Kohistan
N
Legend :
Non Producer
Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary

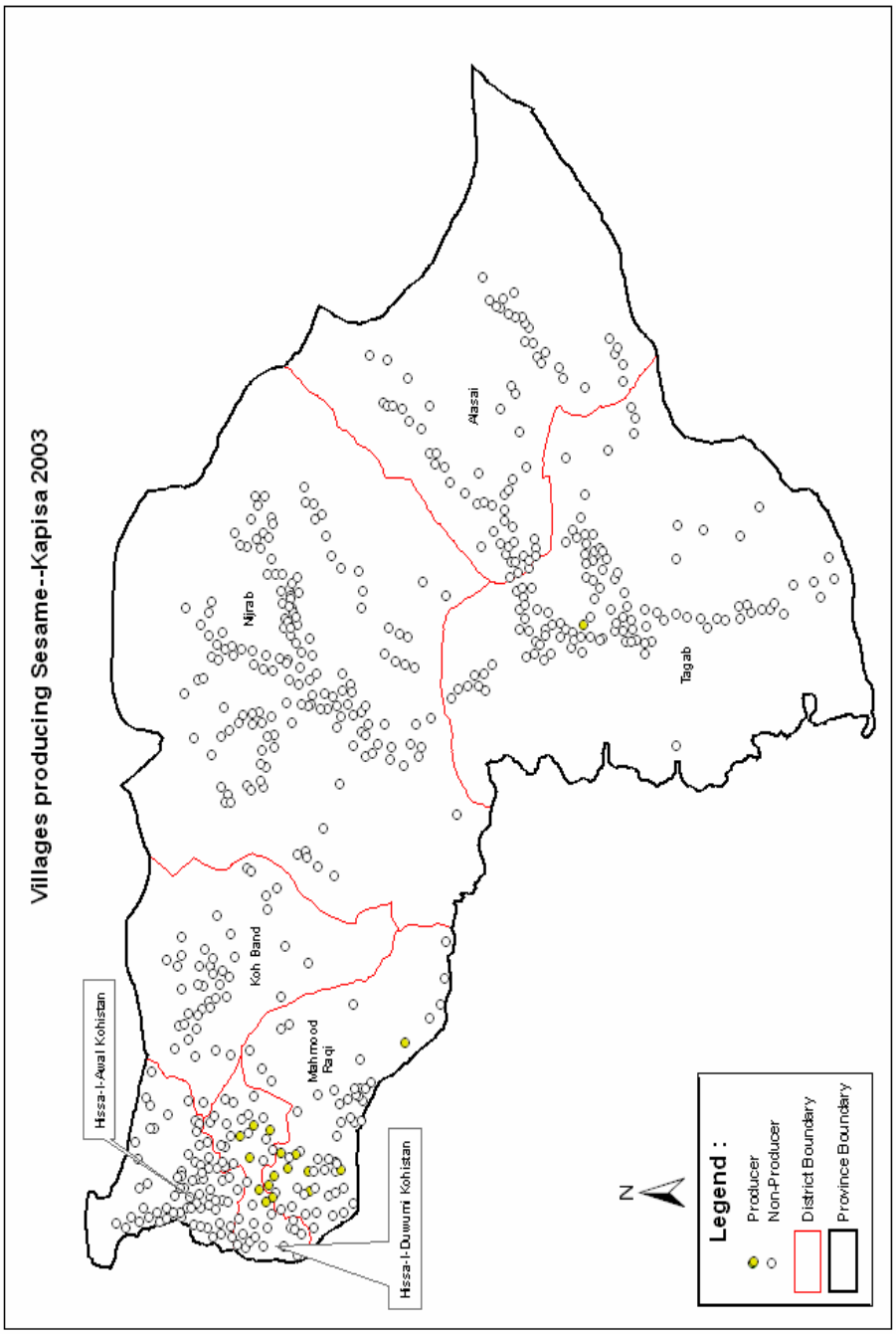
Annex 19


Villages Producing Dried Yoghurt--Kapisa 2003
Alasai
Tagab
Nijrab
Koh Band
Provincial Center
Mahmood Raqi
Hissa-I-awa
Kohistan
Hissa-i-Duwumi
Kohistan
N
Legend :
Producer
Non Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary

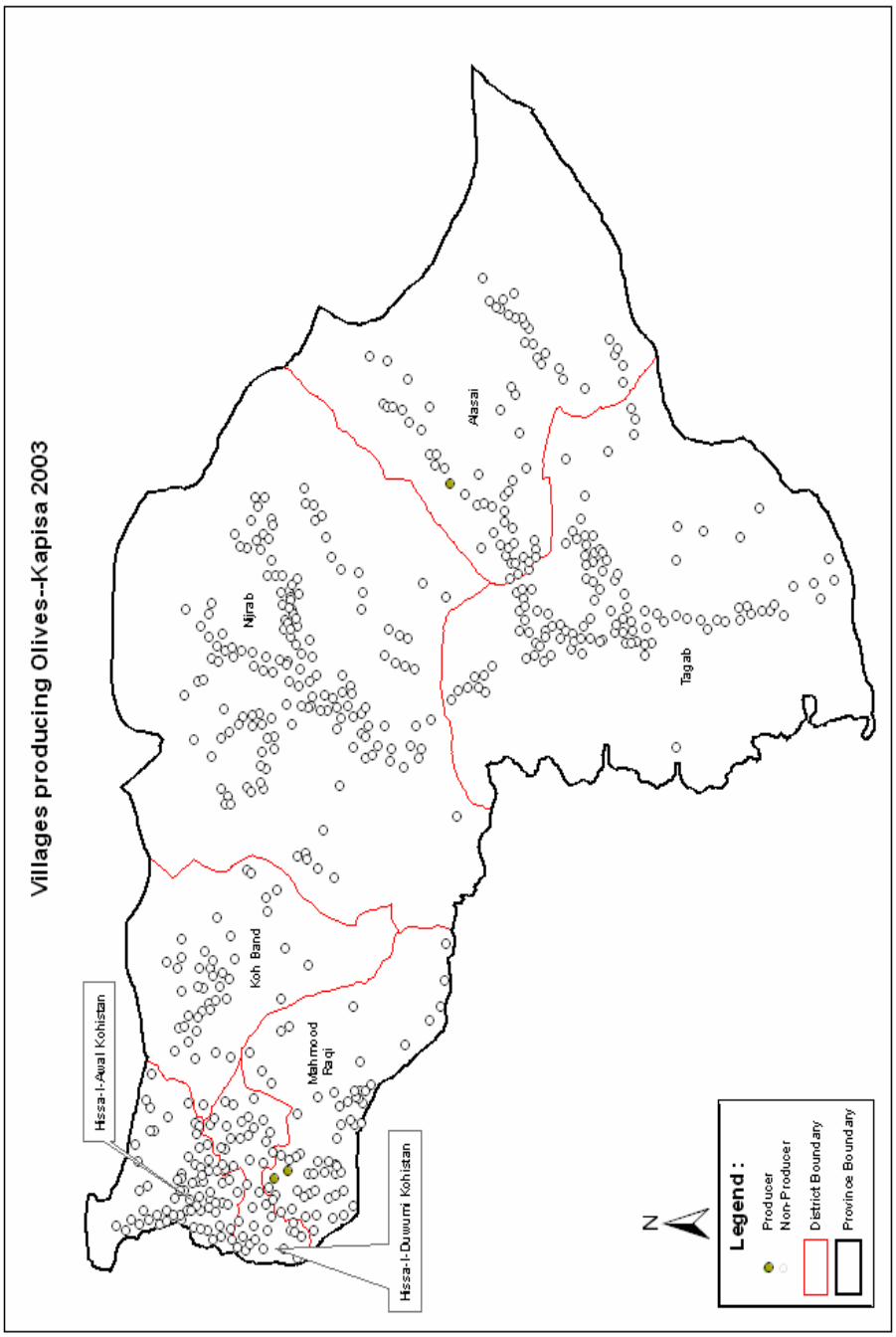
Annex 20


Villages producing Cotton--Kapisa 2003
Alasai
Nijrab
Tagab
Koh Band
Mahmood Paqi
Hissa-I-Awal Kohistan
Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

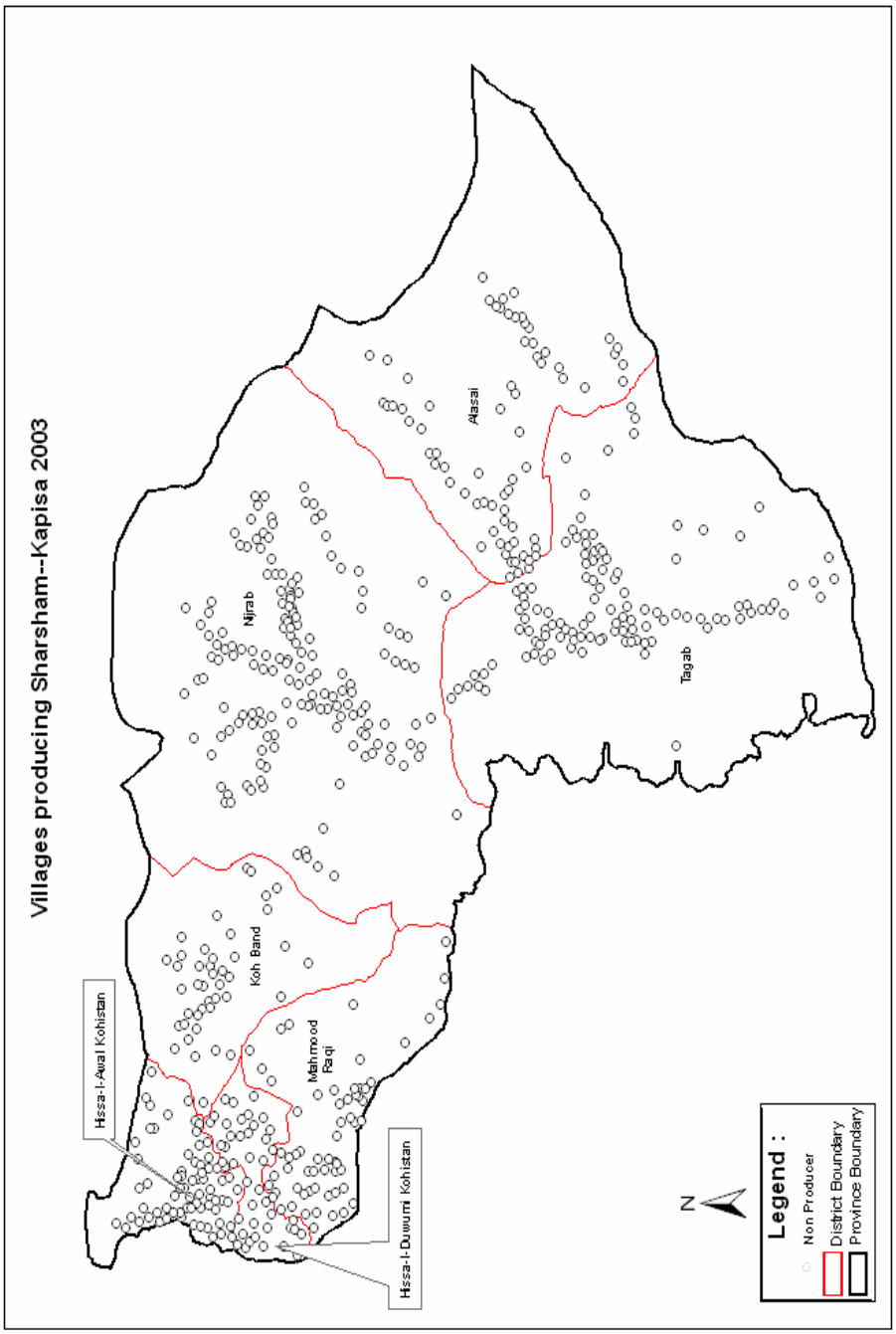
Annex 21


Villages producing Sesame--Kapisa 2003
Alasai
Nijrab
Tagab
Koh Band
Mahmood Paqi
Hissa-I-Awal Kohistan
Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

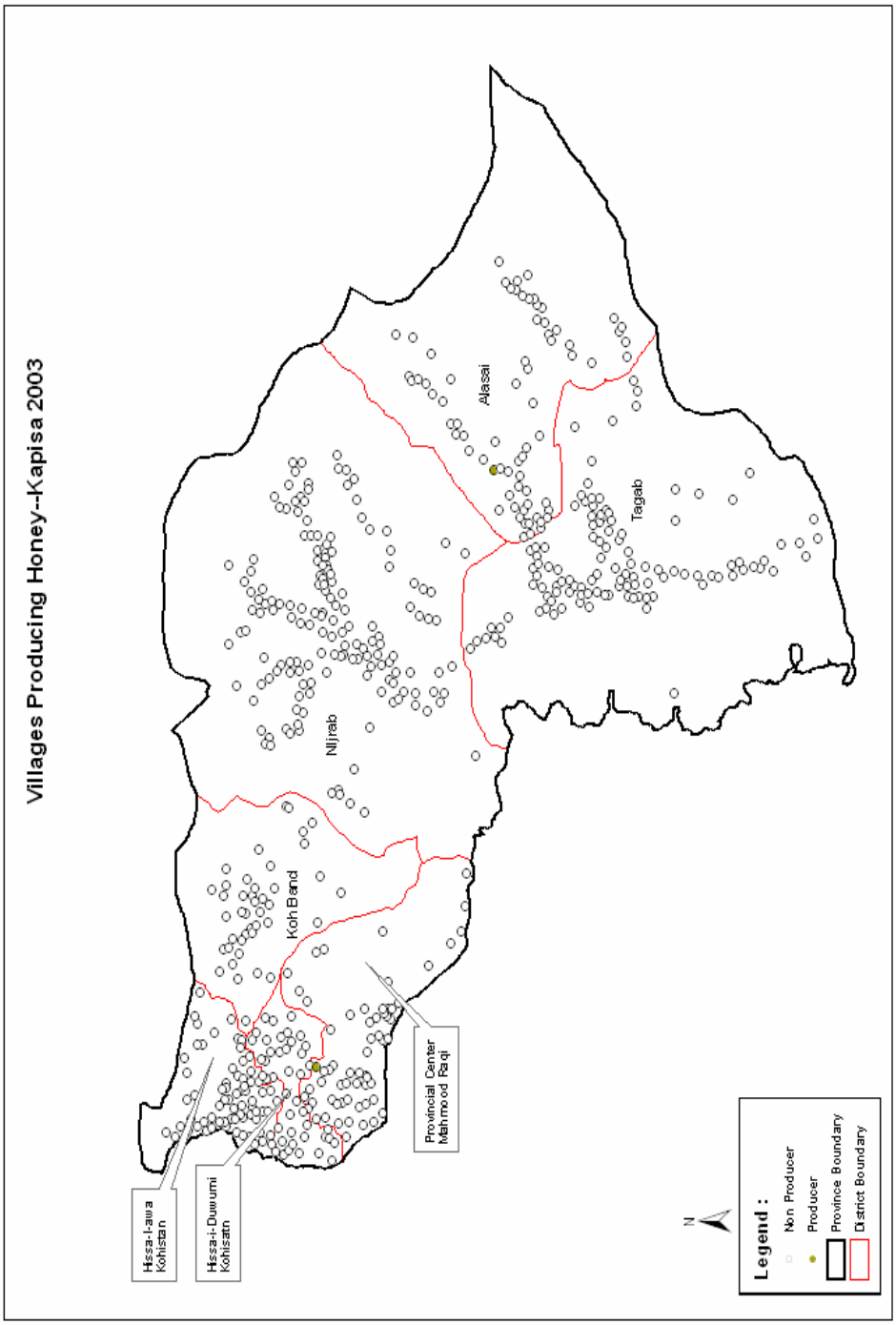
Annex 22


Villages producing Olives--Kapisa 2003
Alasai
Nijrab
Tagab
Koh Band
Mahmood Raqi
Hissa-I-Awal Kohistan
Hissa-I-Duuumi Kohistan
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

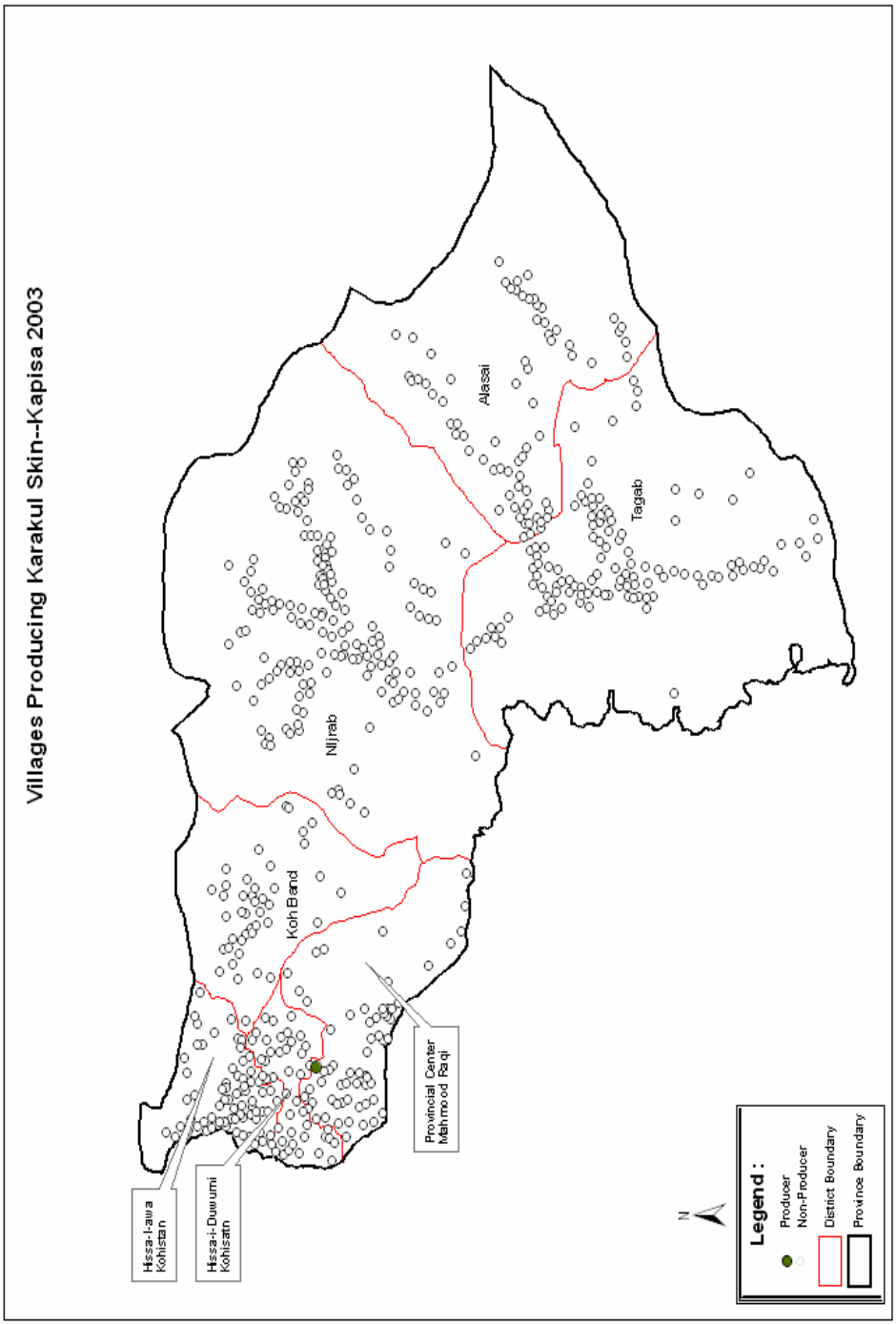
Annex 23


Villages producing Sharsham--Kapisa 2003
Alasai
Nijrab
Tagab
Koh Band
Mahmood Raqi
Hissa-I-Awal Kohistan
Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan
N
Legend :
Non Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

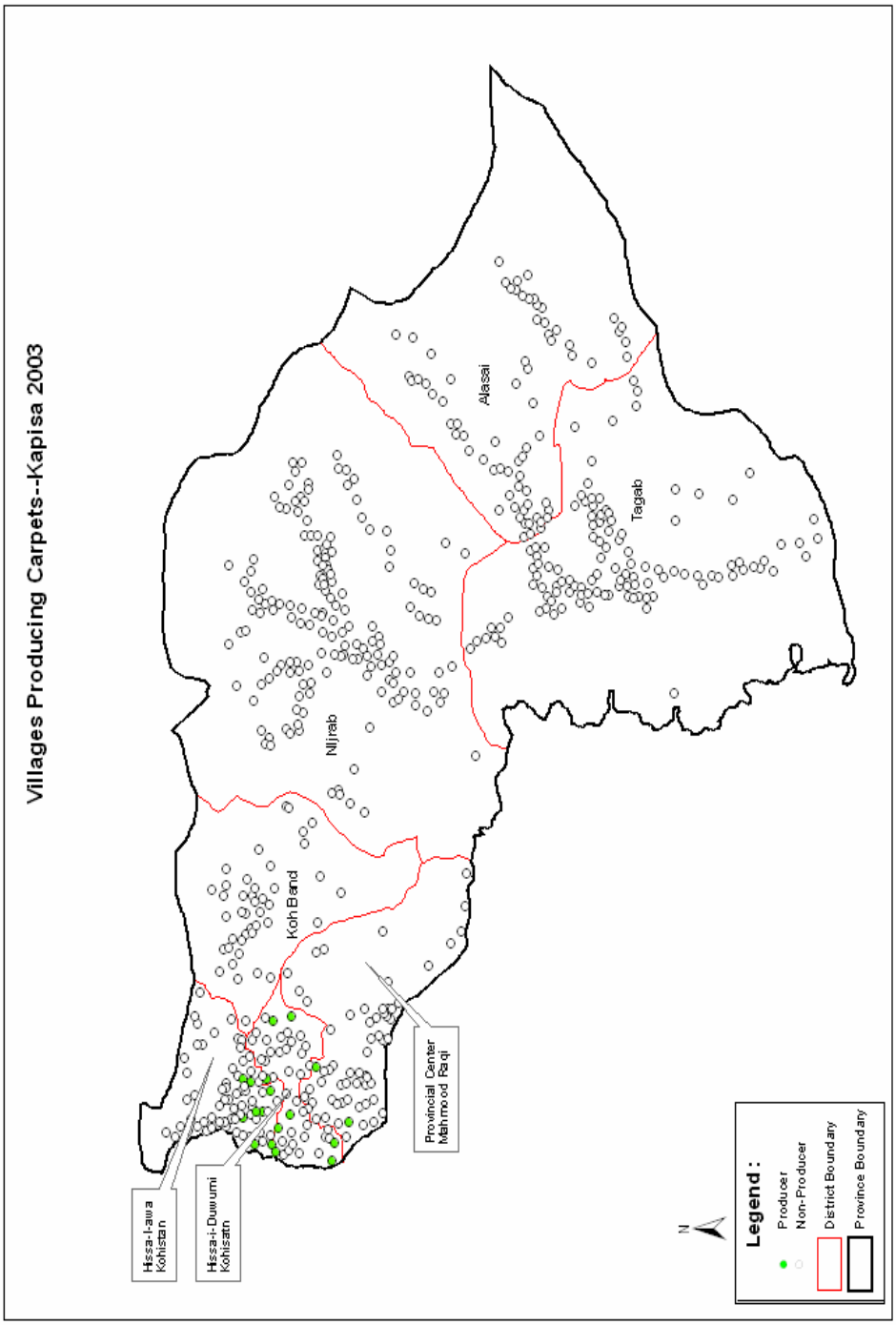
Annex 24


Villages Producing Honey--Kapisa 2003
Alasai
Tagab
Nijrab
Koh Band
Provincial Center
Mahmood Raqi
Hissa-I-awa
Kohistan
Hissa-i-Duwumi
Kohistan
N
Legend :
Non Producer
Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary

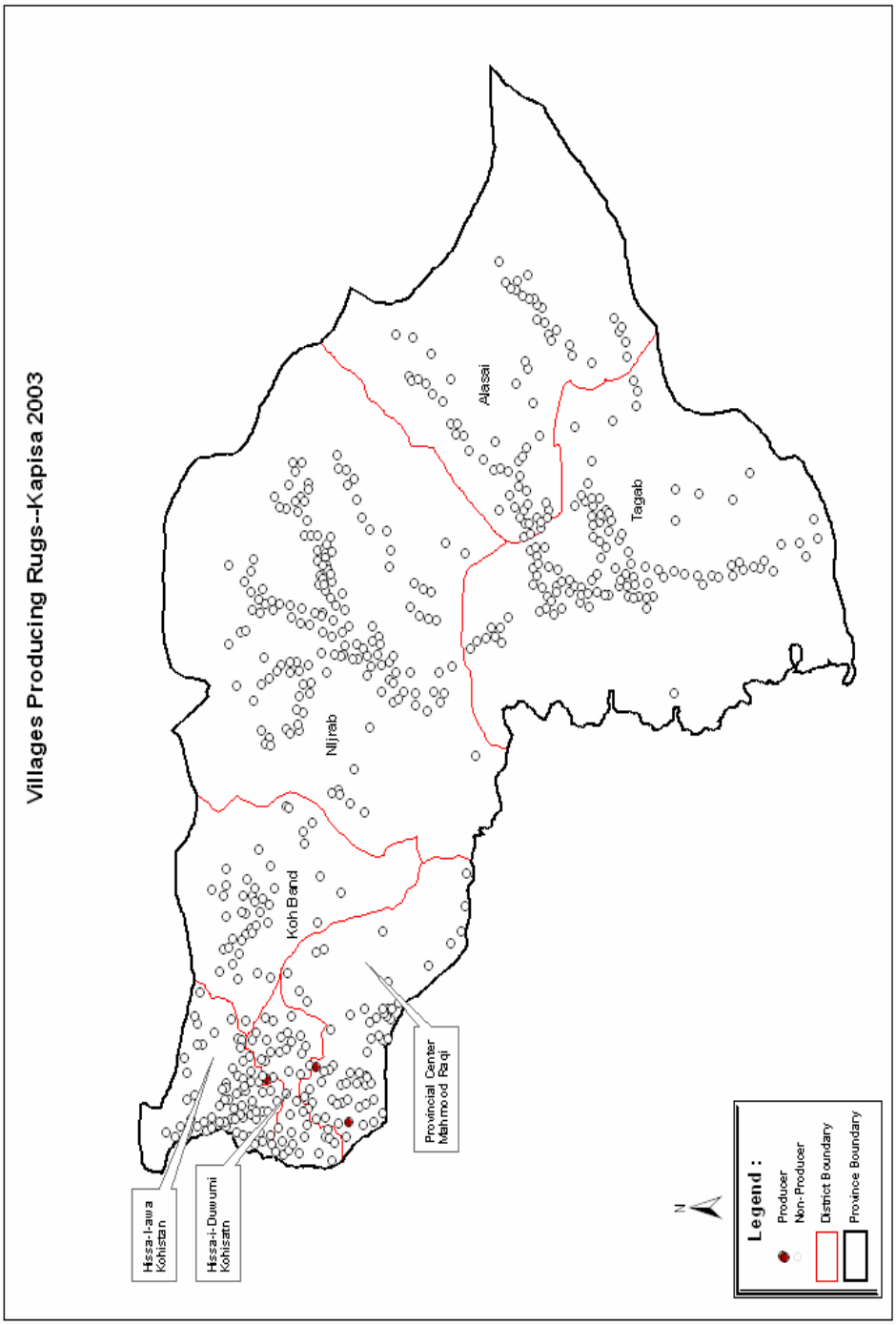
Annex 25


Villages Producing Karakul Skin--Kapisa 2003
Alasai
Tagab
Nijrab
Koh Band
Provincial Center
Mahmood Raqi
Hissa-i-awa
Kohistan
Hissa-i-Duwumi
Kohistan
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

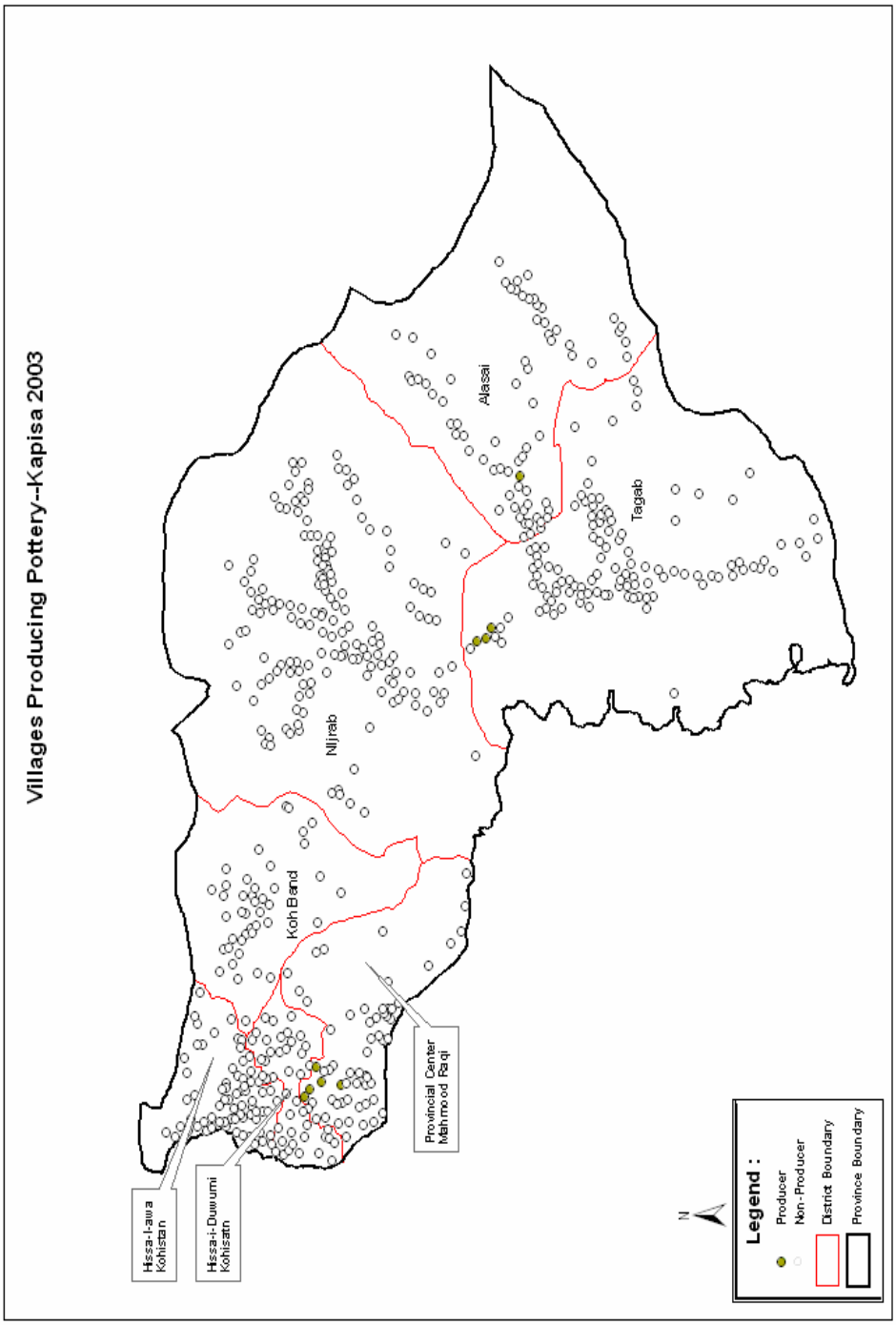
Annex 26


Villages Producing Carpets--Kapisa 2003
Alasai
Tagab
Nijrab
Koh Band
Provincial Center
Mahmood Raqi
Hssa-I-awa
Kohistan
Hssa-i-Duwumi
Kohistan
N
Legend:
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

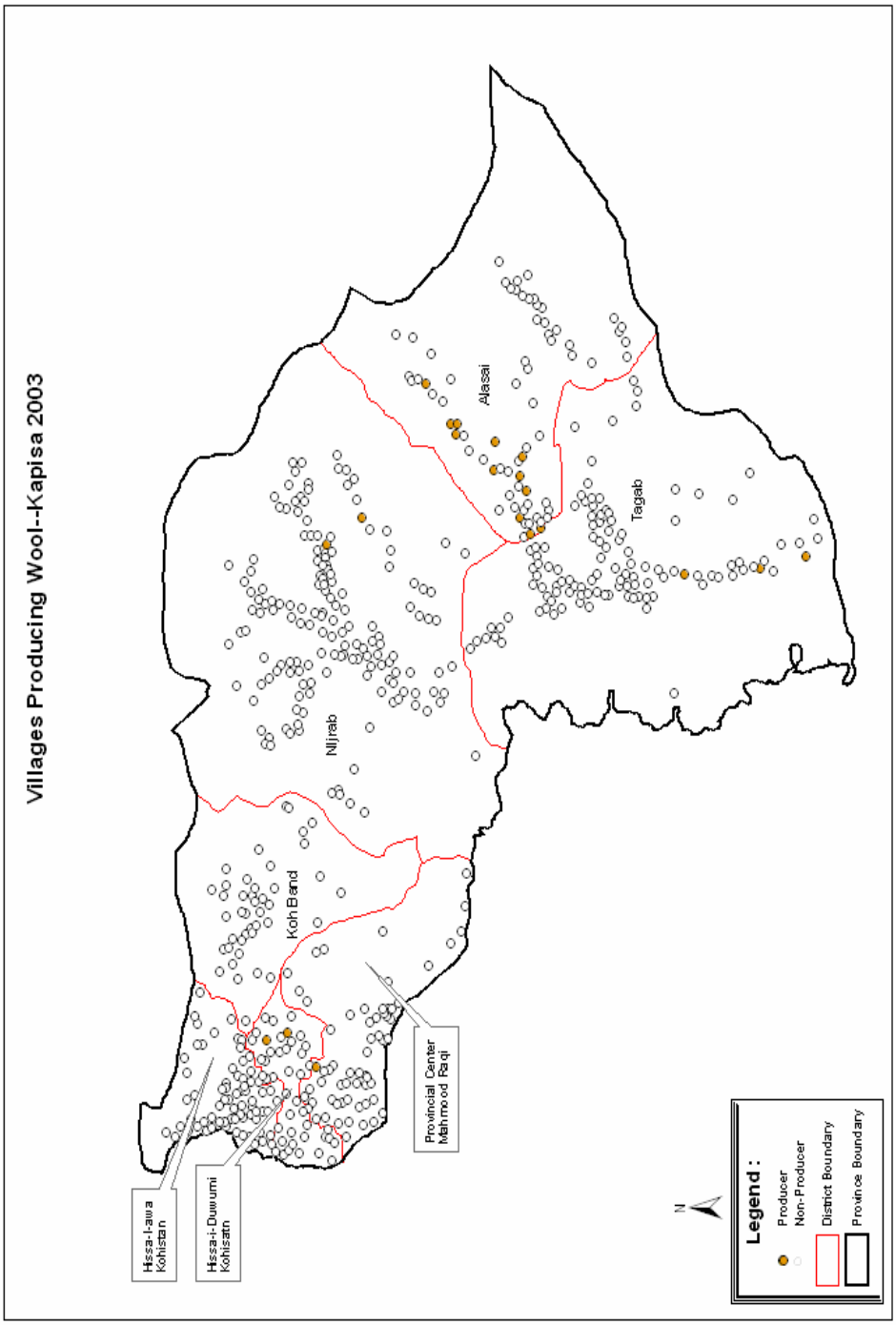
Annex 27


Villages Producing Rugs--Kapisa 2003
Alasai
Tagab
Nijrab
Koh Band
Provincial Center
Mahmood Raqi
Hssa-I-awa
Kohistan
Hssa-i-Duwumi
Kohistan
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

Annex 28


Villages Producing Pottery--Kapisa 2003
Alassai
Tagab
Nijrab
Koh Band
Provincial Center
Mahmood Raqi
Hissa-i-awa
Kohistan
Hissa-i-Duwumi
Kohistan
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

Annex 29


Villages Producing Wool--Kapisa 2003
Alasai
Tagab
Nijrab
Koh Band
Provincial Center
Mahmood Raqi
Hissa-i-awa
Kohistan
Hissa-i-Duwumi
Kohistan
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary