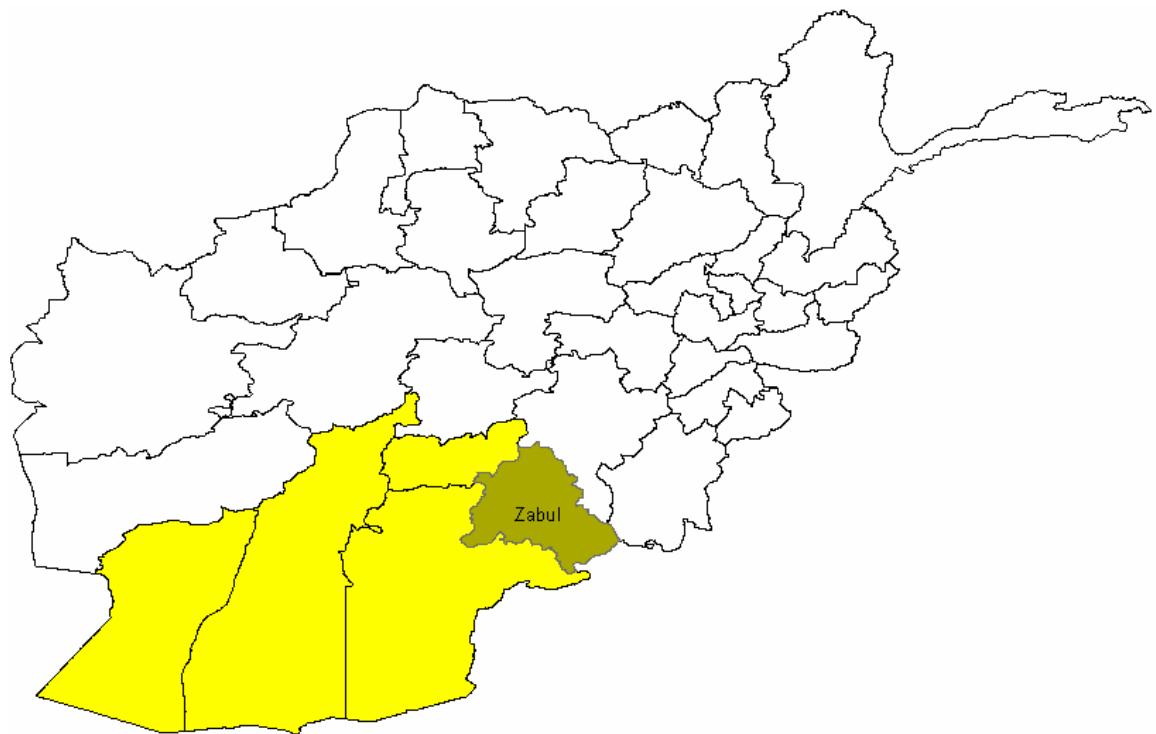




Zabul



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

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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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

Zabul



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Settlement Patterns

Located in the Southern region, Zabul is bordered by the provinces of Ghazni in the East, Paktika in the South-East, Kandahar in the South and South-West, and Urozgan in the North-West. It has common borders with Pakistan in the South. Zabul covers a land area of 17,472 squared kilometers, representing 2.68 percent of the total Afghan territory. It is the 13th largest province in Afghanistan in terms of land area. The province is divided into 11 districts—the provincial center, Qalat, Shah Joy, Arghandab, Kakar, Day Chopan, Mizan, Tarank Wa Jaldak, Shinkay, Atghar, Shamul Zayi, and Naw Bahar.

Zabul is home to 1.1 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. With its 244,899 inhabitants, it is the 4th least most populous province in the country, before, Panjsher, Nimroz, and Nooristan (see Annex 1¹).

The population of Zabul is distributed among the eight districts covered as shown in table 1 and figure 1². The most populous districts are Shah Joy, the provincial center, QalatZabul, and Shamul Zayi, with respectively 29.1 percent, 14.9 percent, and 13.6 percent. Together these three districts account for about 58 percent of the total population counted.

¹ For security reasons, three of the 11 districts in Zabul could not be visited. They are Arghandab, Kakar, and Day Chopan.

² Figure 1 is comprised of two panels; in addition to panel A which shows the distribution of the population by district, panel B shows the population density of each district. The latter information was included for conventional purposes only, as in the absence of quantified information on proportion of inhabitable land, density figures can be very misleading. Panel B should therefore be interpreted with caution.

The majority of the population—96.7 percent—lives in rural areas. The urban³ population of Zabul represents 0.18 percent of the total urban population in the country. With its 8,204 urban dwellers, Zabul is the 24th most urbanized province in Afghanistan. The totality of the urban population in the province is concentrated in the provincial center, Qalat⁴.

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

<i>District</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Sex ratio</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>			
<i>Markazi Zabul—Qalat</i>	36,560	14.93	18,645	17,915	104.07
Shah Joy	71,348	29.13	36,215	35,133	103.08
Mizan	21,162	8.64	11,010	10,152	108.45
Tarank Wa Jaldak	19,017	7.77	9,552	9,465	100.92
Shinkay	28,344	11.57	14,329	14,015	102.24
Atghar	13,973	5.71	7,021	6,952	100.99
Shamul Zavi	33,351	13.62	16,475	16,876	97.62
Naw Bahar	21,144	8.63	10,923	10,221	106.87
Total	244,899	100.00	124,170	120,729	102.85

The rural population of Zabul—236,695 inhabitants—is distributed over 1,068 settlements of varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as nine people and the largest as many as 8,204⁶.

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

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

³ Urbanity in Afghanistan is not based on population size. According to the Ministry of the Interior, are considered urban those places whose administrative structures include a municipality, regardless of their population sizes. In the case of Afghanistan all provincial capitals are urban, with the exception of Panjsher and Nooristan, as well as the capitals of some districts.

⁴ Qalat is comprised of one single *nahia* (sector).

⁵ Enumeration started on 10 April 2005 and ended on 28 July of the same year.

⁶ There were three villages with zero population. Such villages appear to exist all over the country.

According to CSO, this is due to a variety of reasons:

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

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

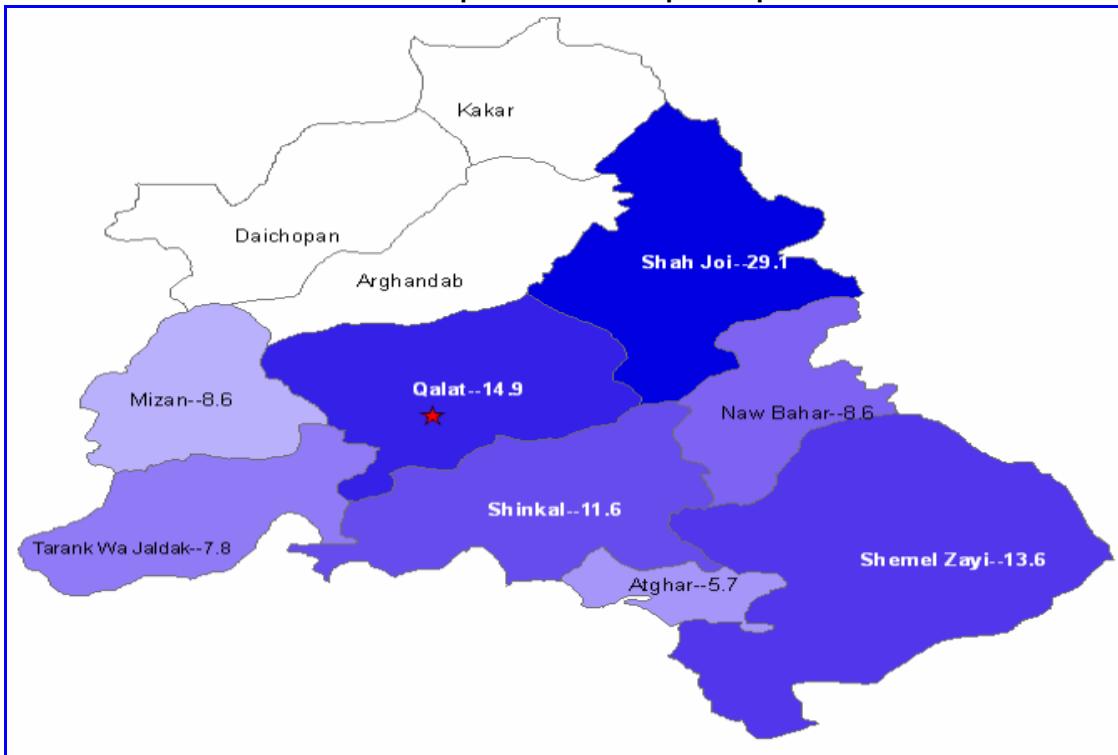
At district level, the distributions can be grouped into three different clusters according to their overall shapes. Cluster I includes the districts of Zabul, Zhire, and Spin Boldak. In all three of these districts, the distributions of the population settlements by size-class resemble that of the province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

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

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

Replace This is Kradahar Figure 1—Population Spatial Distribution

A—Percent district Population with respect to provincial total

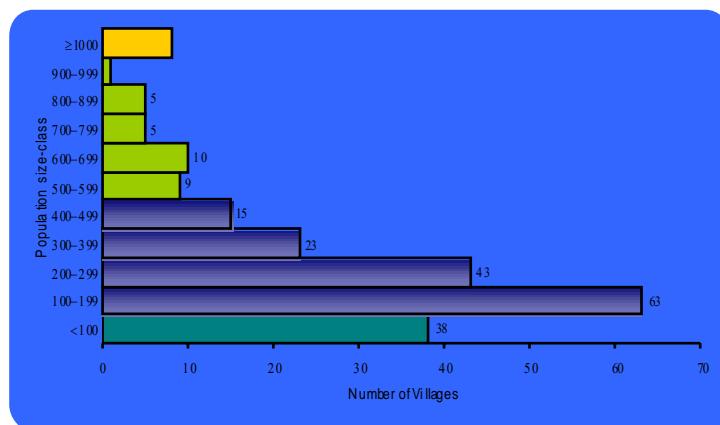


B—Density: Population per km²



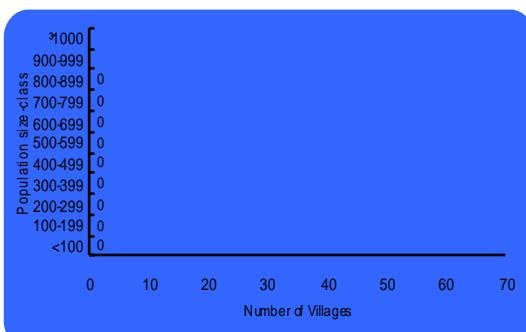
Figure 2—Distribution of the Rural population settlements by size-class, Zabul, 2005

A—Province

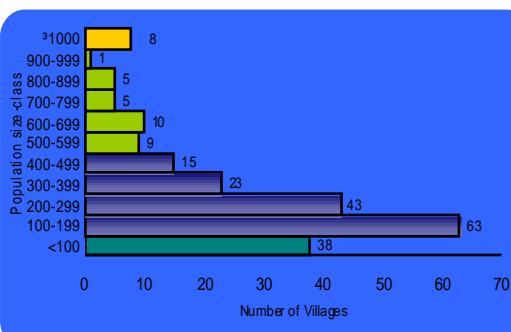


B—Districts

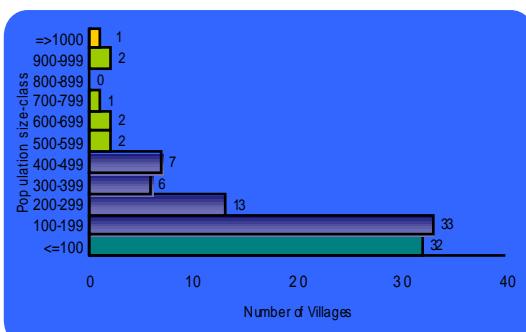
Provincial Center—Qalat



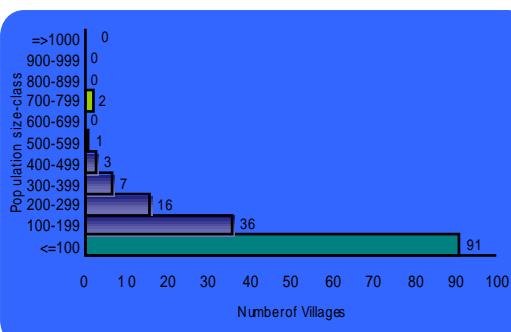
Shah Joi



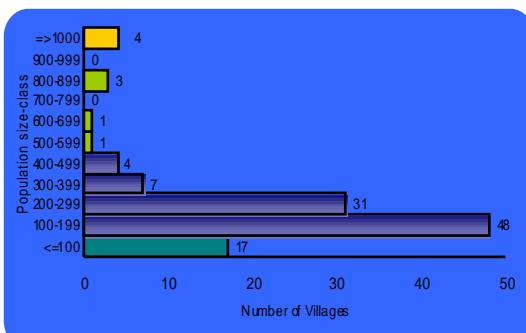
Mizan



Tarank Wa Jaldak



Shinkai



Atghar

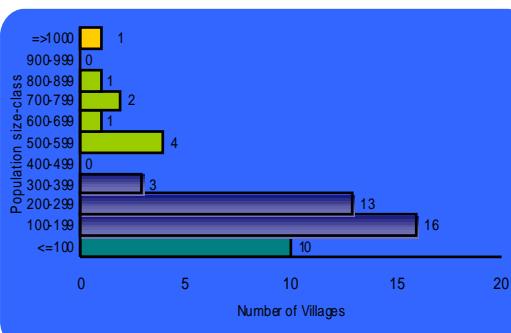
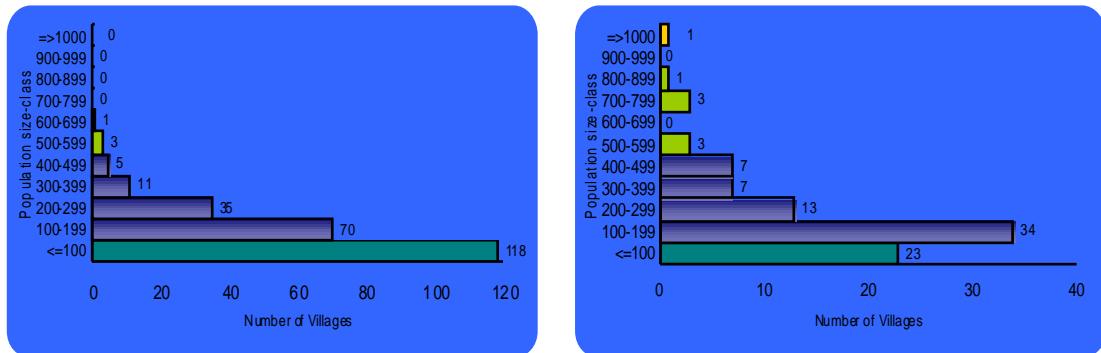
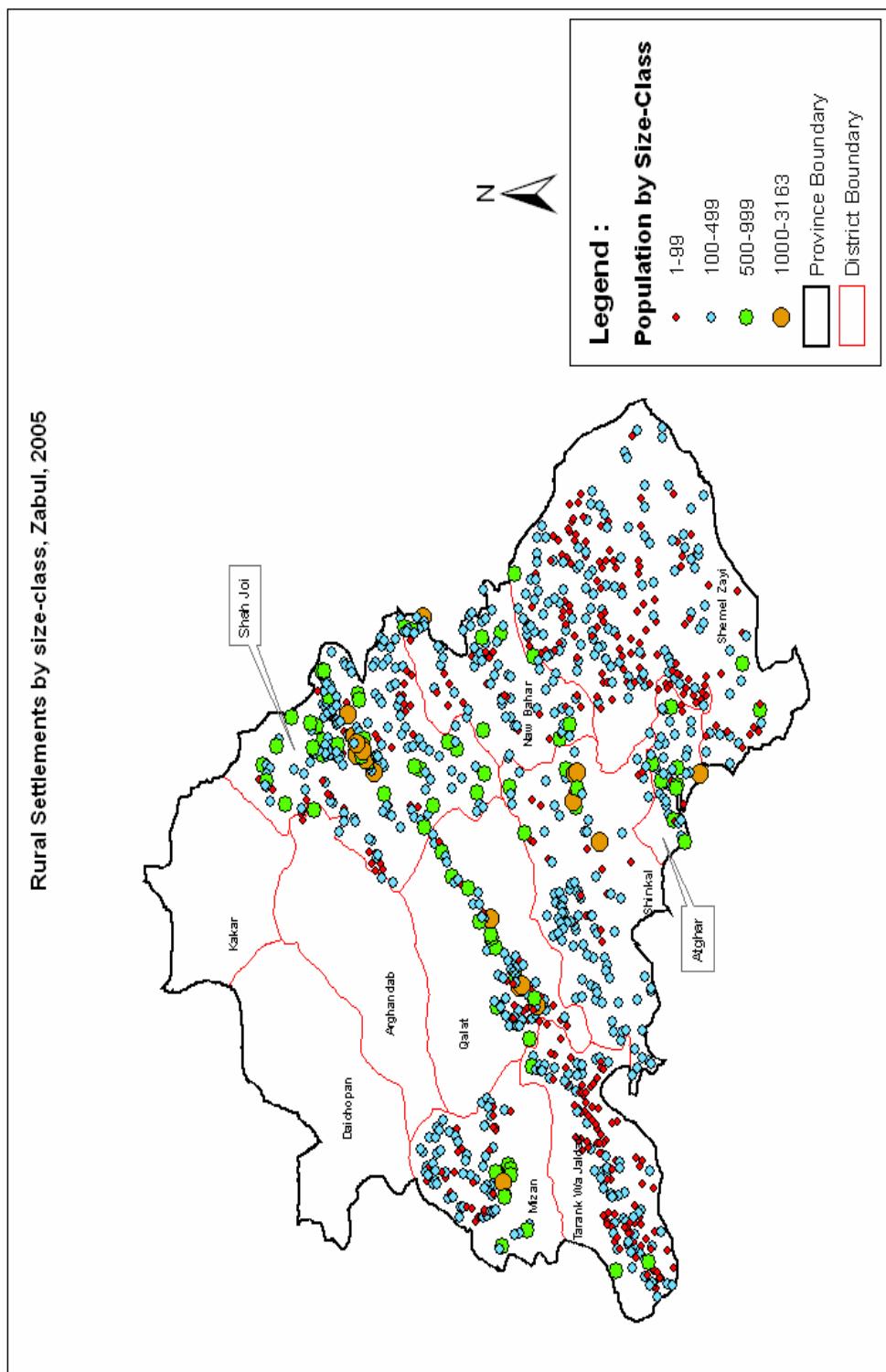


Figure 2 (Cont'd)—Distribution of the Rural population settlements by size-class, Zabul, 2005



Map 1



Demographic Characteristics

Age distribution

The distribution by age and sex of the population of Zabul is shown in table 2 and figure 3. As the latter clearly shows, the distribution is highly irregular, in particular at the younger ages. The overall shape of the age-pyramid is typical of a pre-transition society—characterized by stable high fertility, but certain age groups are noticeably below the expected size. For instance, it is not readily understandable why the proportion of males of the 0-4 age group should be that much smaller than the proportion of females of the same age group. Whereas a deficit in the proportion of children below 5 could be a direct result of war casualties—women married to soldiers having given birth to fewer children than in normal circumstances, it is difficult to account for the sex-selectiveness of such deficit. In the same way, why should the proportions of both sexes in the 5-9 and 10-14 age groups be larger than the proportion belonging to the 0-4 age group. These are only a few of the anomalies plaguing the shape of the population pyramid. More anomalies are evident in annex 5 which compares the reported and adjusted age distributions. Clearly, the age data need to be adjusted before they can be used for planning purposes.

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

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

Coverage errors are of two types. Individuals of a given age may have been missed by the census or erroneously included in it (e.g. counted twice). The first type of coverage error represents gross under-enumeration at this age and the second gross-over-enumeration. The balance of the two types of coverage errors represents net under-enumeration at this age¹. ”

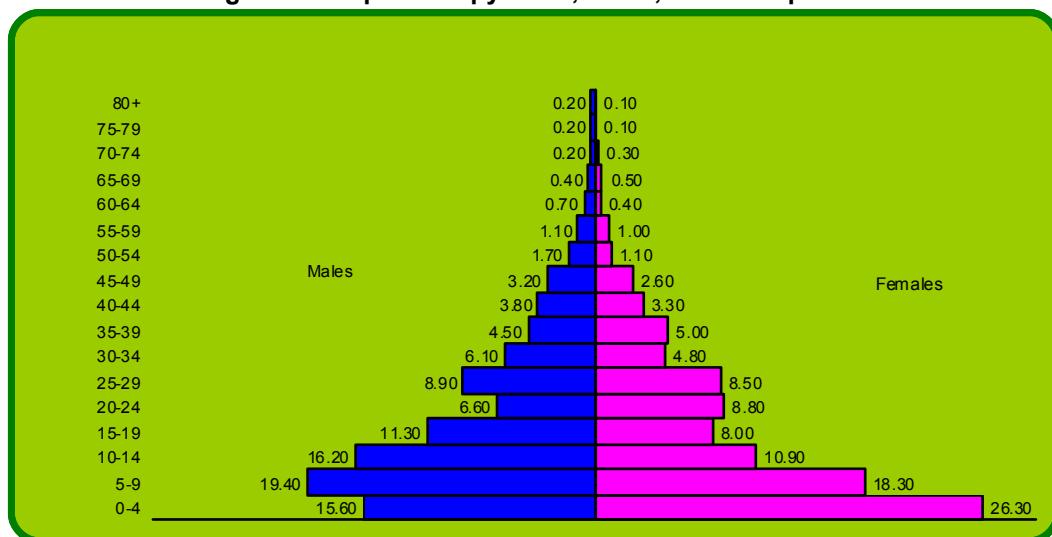
¹ Because under-enumeration commonly exceeds over-enumeration; the balance is typically designated as under-enumeration.

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

Table 2—Population estimate, by age in 5-year groups and sex, Zabul, 2005²—Reported

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	19,388	15.60	31,812	26.30	51,200	20.90
5-9	24,100	19.40	22,073	18.30	46,173	18.90
10-14	20,106	16.20	13,190	10.90	33,296	13.60
15-19	14,043	11.30	9,714	8.00	23,757	9.70
20-24	8,241	6.60	10,582	8.80	18,823	7.70
25-29	11,003	8.90	10,310	8.50	21,313	8.70
30-34	7,538	6.10	5,749	4.80	13,287	5.40
35-39	5,615	4.50	6,016	5.00	11,631	4.70
40-44	4,709	3.80	4,012	3.30	8,721	3.60
45-49	3,932	3.20	3,141	2.60	7,073	2.90
50-54	2,136	1.70	1,295	1.10	3,431	1.40
55-59	1,315	1.10	1,189	1.00	2,504	1.00
60-64	820	0.70	435	0.40	1,255	0.50
65-69	508	0.40	557	0.50	1,065	0.40
70-74	291	0.20	385	0.30	676	0.30
75-79	206	0.20	126	0.10	332	0.10
80+	219	0.20	143	0.10	362	0.10
Total	124,170	100.00	120,729	100.00	244,899	100.00

Figure 3—Population pyramid, Zabul, 2005—Reported



Correction of the age distribution of the 2005 household listing poses certain challenges. In addition to the difficulties described above, one must take into account two additional factors:

1. Excess mortality among certain age groups due to the 2001 war, and
2. The waves of war refugees that left for neighboring countries.

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

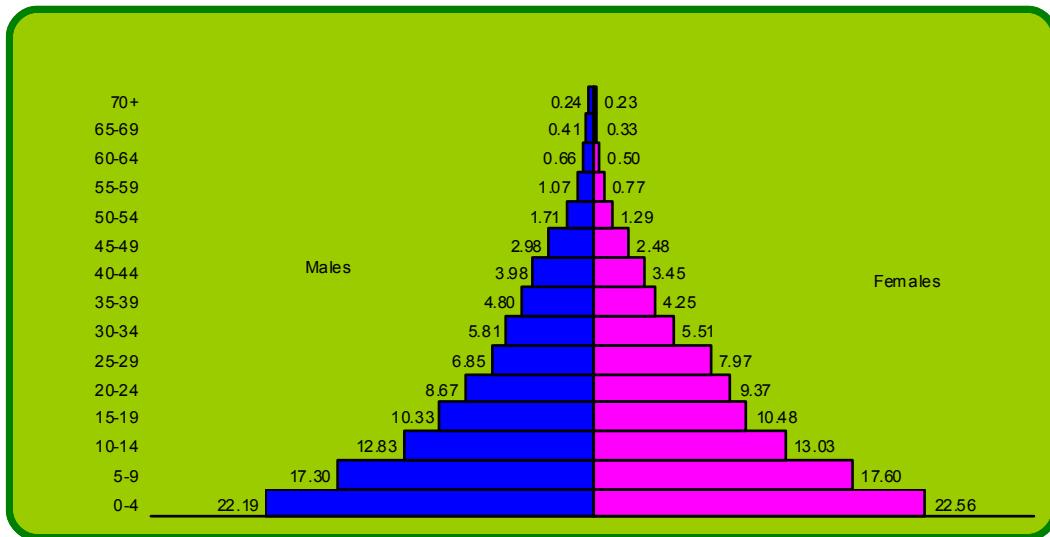
It follows that, in any attempt to correct for the anomalies, care must be taken not to remove the true fluctuations that resulted from such factors.

To correct for these irregularities, we applied a multi-stage procedure³ that yielded the distribution shown in table 3 and figure 4⁴.

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

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Both sexes</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
0-4	27,551	22.19	27,232	22.56	54,783	22.37
5-9	21,487	17.30	21,248	17.60	42,735	17.45
10-14	15,930	12.83	15,733	13.03	31,663	12.93
15-19	12,824	10.33	12,650	10.48	25,474	10.40
20-24	10,765	8.67	11,308	9.37	22,074	9.01
25-29	8,505	6.85	9,617	7.97	18,122	7.40
30-34	7,216	5.81	6,658	5.51	13,874	5.67
35-39	5,955	4.80	5,126	4.25	11,081	4.52
40-44	4,948	3.98	4,164	3.45	9,112	3.72
45-49	3,705	2.98	3,000	2.48	6,705	2.74
50-54	2,122	1.71	1,563	1.29	3,685	1.50
55-59	1,334	1.07	925	0.77	2,259	0.92
60-64	823	0.66	599	0.50	1,422	0.58
65-69	507	0.41	394	0.33	901	0.37
70+	299	0.24	274	0.23	573	0.23
Total	124,170	100.00	120,729	100.00	244,899	100.00

Figure 4—Population pyramid, Zabul, 2005—Adjusted.



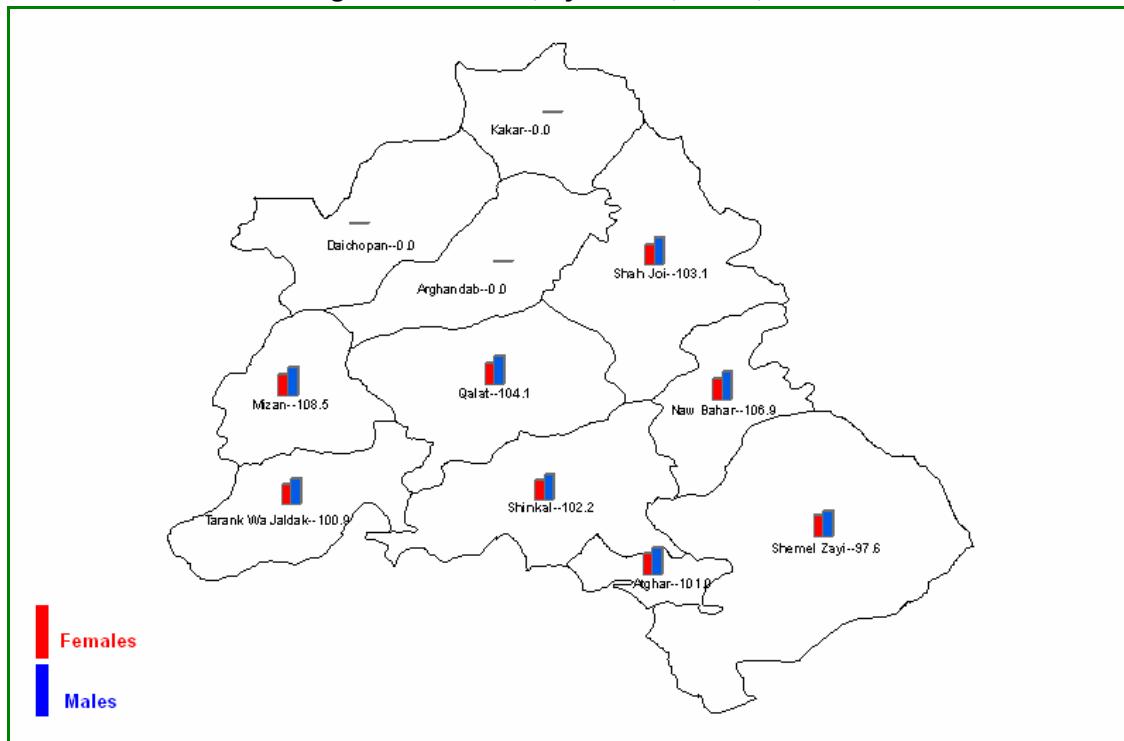
³ The complete account of the various stages is shown in Annex 2.

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

Household size and sex ratio

The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) varies between 97.6 in Shamul Zayi and 108.5 in Mizan; the average at provincial level being 102.9 (figure 5 below and the last column of table 1). No information is available that could explain why the sex ration is so high in Mizan or so low in Shamul Zayi.

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



A typical household in Zabul 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 distribution⁵.

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

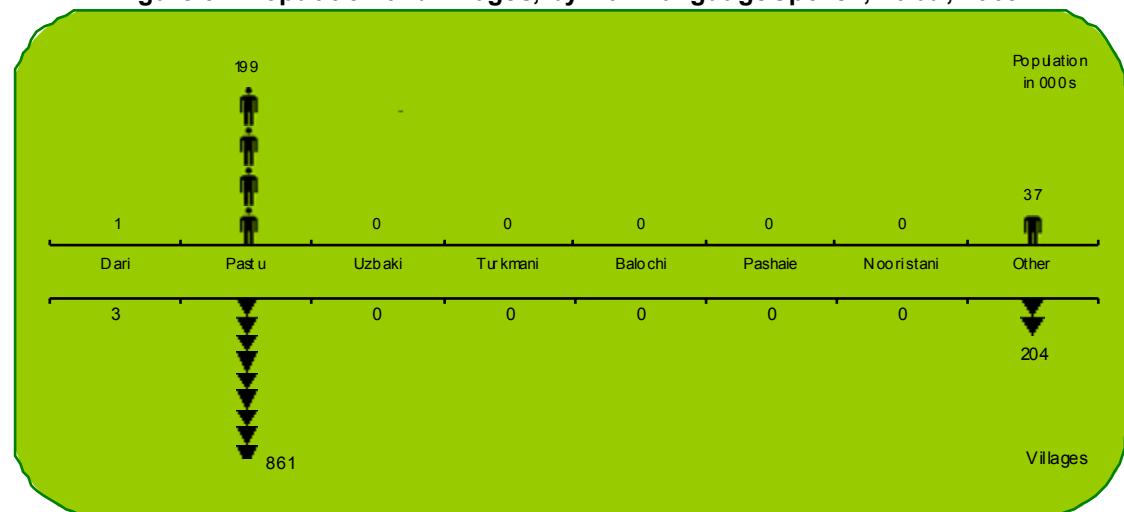
Table 4—Special age groups by sex, in absolute numbers and percents, Zabul, 2005

Age	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School age Population						
Primary — 6-12	26,761	20.5	26,453	21.4	53,214	20.9
Secondary — 13-18	16,322	12.5	16,062	13.0	32,384	12.7
College — 20-24	10,765	8.3	11,308	9.1	22,074	8.7
Population in the labor force						
Children — 8-14	23,834	18.3	23,548	19.0	47,381	18.6
Earlier working ages — 15-44	50,214	38.5	49,523	40.0	99,737	39.2
Later working ages — 45-59	7,161	5.5	5,488	4.4	12,649	5.0
Retirement — 60+	8,133	6.2	4,507	3.6	12,640	5.0
Voters — 18+	57,515	44.1	51,683	41.8	109,199	43.0
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	52,523	42.4	—	—

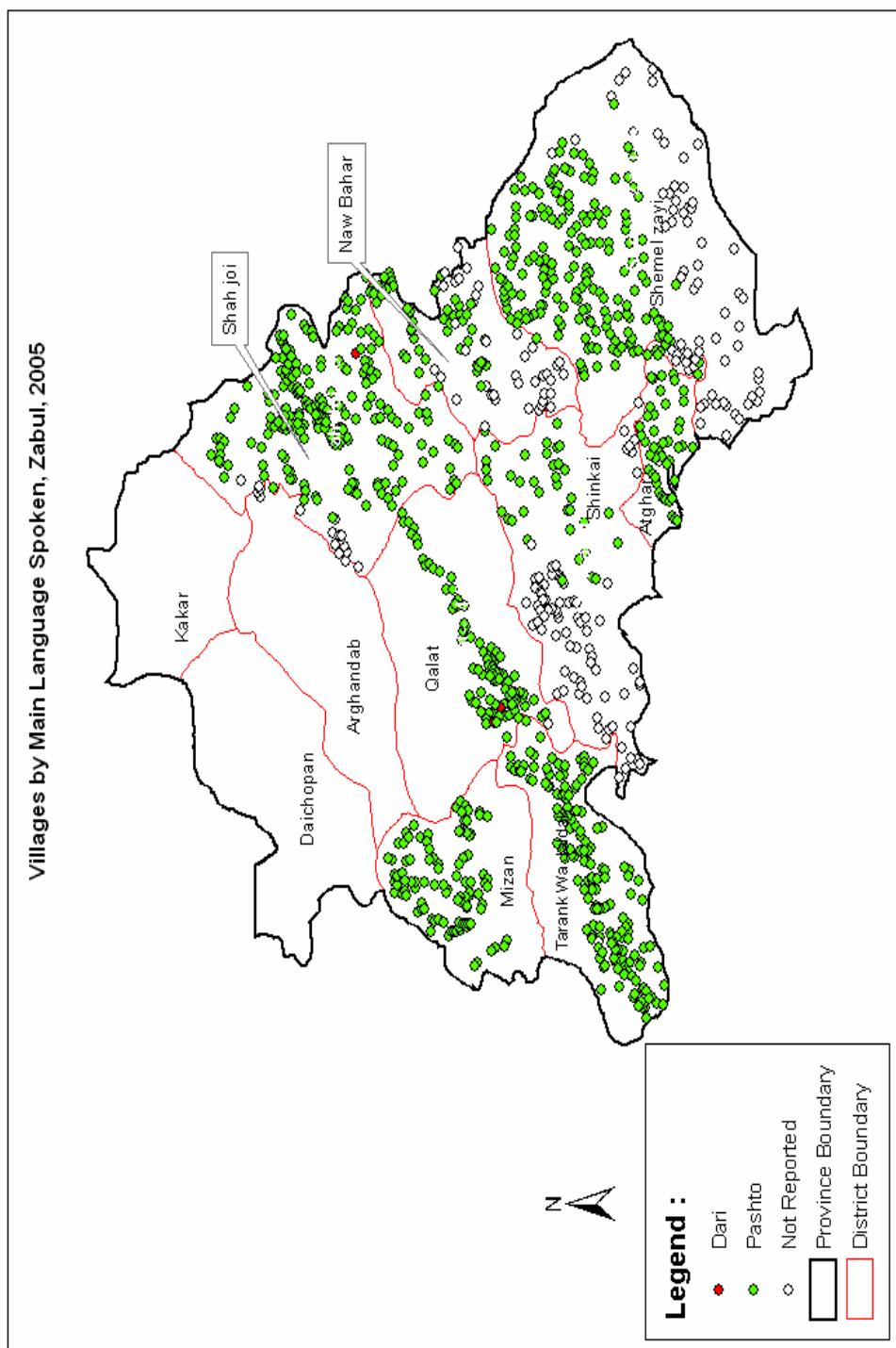
* = Women in the childbearing ages

Main languages spoken

The household listing exercise did not collect any information on the ethnic background of the population. However, it included a question on the languages spoken by the majorities of the populations in the villages. Of the eight languages listed (figure 6), one—Pashtu—is spoken by four persons out of five. Out of the 1,068 villages visited, three, with a total population of 583 speak Dari, and another 204 housing about 37,000 populations speak some unspecified language(s).

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

Map 2



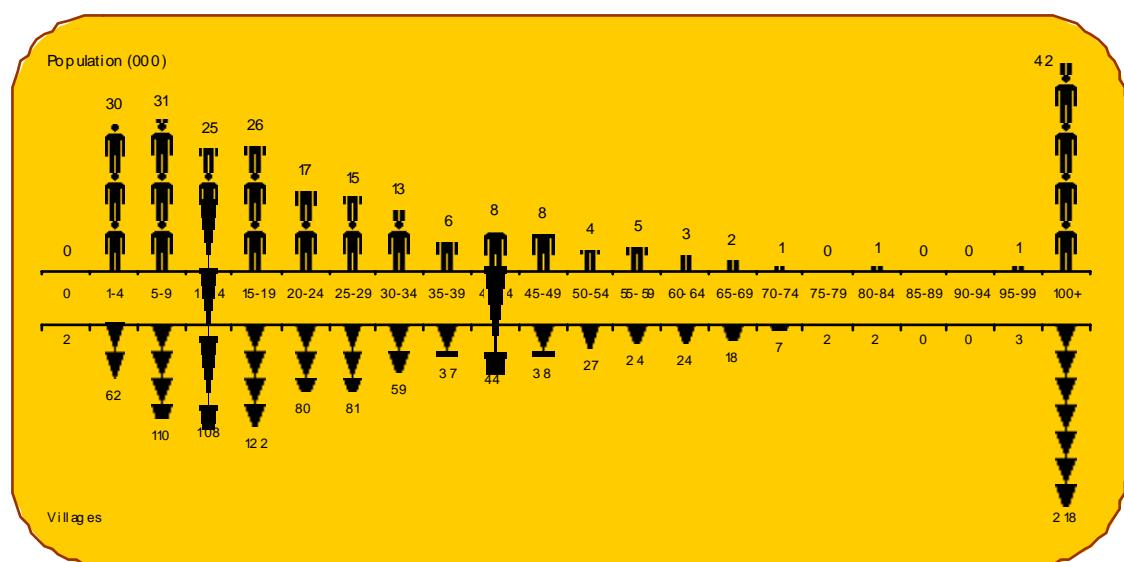
Living Conditions

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

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

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

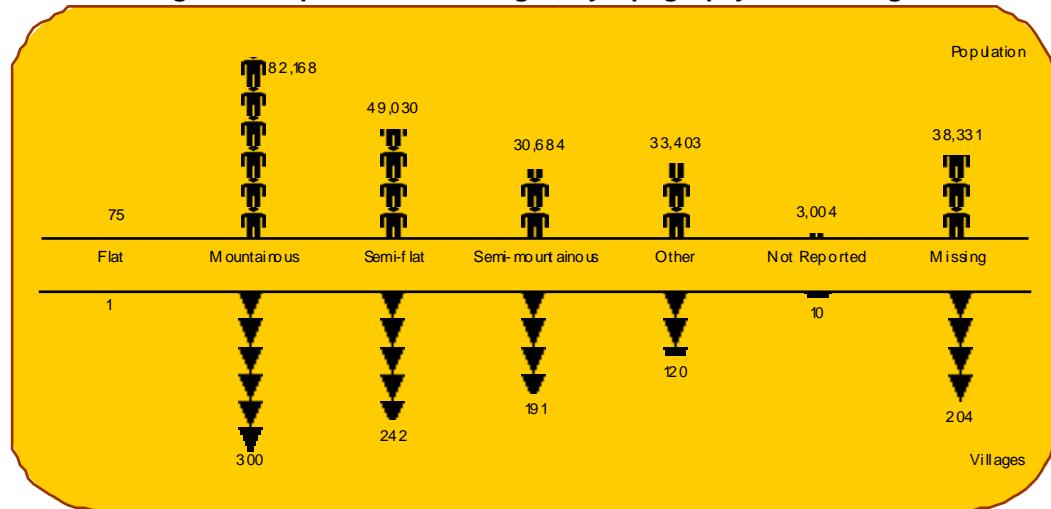
Figure 7—Population and villages, by distance from the district center, Zabul, 2005



The distribution by distance from the provincial center clearly does not show a reasonable degree of accessibility with respect to those services that can only be provided by the district center, at least compared to other provinces. The proportion of the populations living in the district center or within less than five kilometers is about about eight (12.6 percent). Those that live from five to nine kilometers away their districts centers, represent 13 percent. Together, they account for a little more than one-fourth of the total population in the province. All in all, half of the population lives more than 26 kilometers away form their respective district centers. The other half, which lives more than 18 kilometers away, includes about 58,000 population (a quarter of the total) who live 50 at more than 50 kilometers. Among them, more than seven out of 10 are located more than 100 kilometers away.

These difficulties are compounded by the nature of the terrain and the availability of transportation. As figure 8 shows, of the 1,068 villages, 300, housing 35 percent of the population are located in mountainous areas; and another 191, with 13 percent of the population are located in semi-mountainous areas. Only one village 75 inhabitants is built on flat terrain.

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



In addition, the information available shows just over half of the villages in Zabul (52 percent) to be accessible by road all-year-round. Those that inhabit villages that are accessible by road only part of the year represent as many 44 percent. Another four percent live in localities that are serviced by any roads.

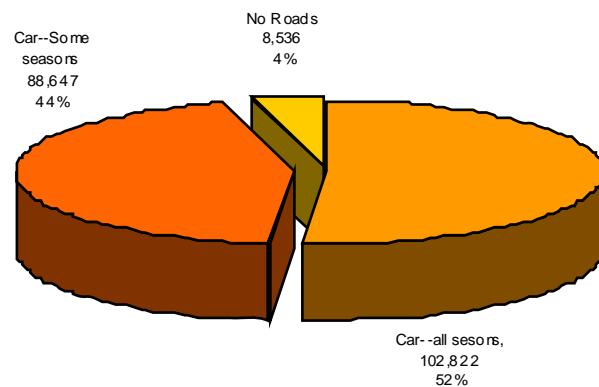
Figure 9 Population by types of roads, Zabul, 2005

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

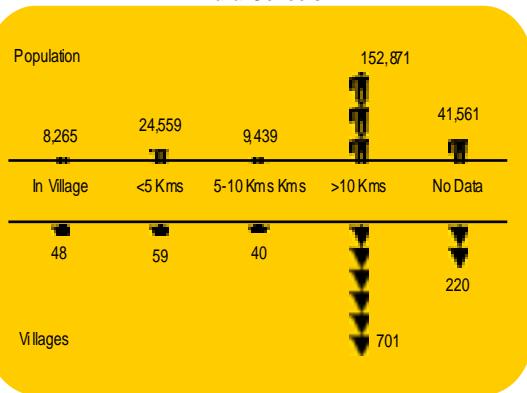
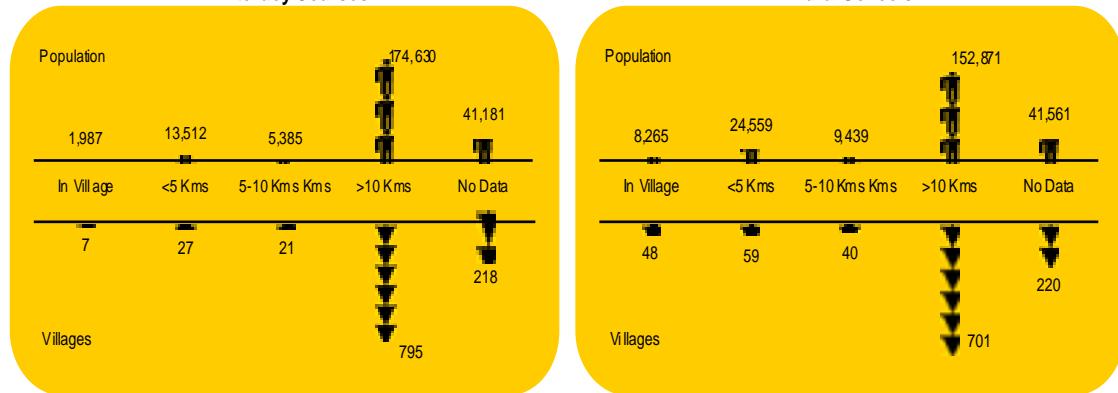
Educational services

Judging by the proportion of the population living less than five kilometers away from the closest school, accessibility of schools is highest for the primary, followed by the secondary, then by high schools and rural schools. Literacy courses appear to be the least accessible of all¹.

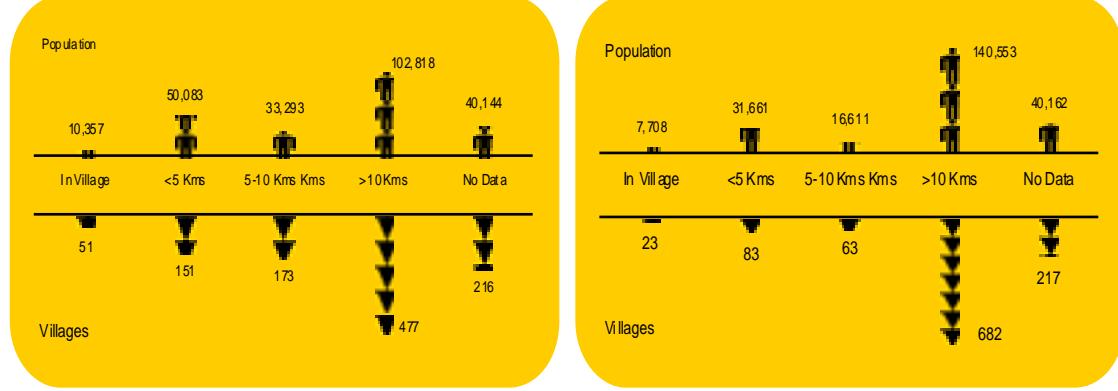
Primary schools exist in 51 villages out of the 1,068, which represents 4.8 percent of the villages and 4.4 percent of the population. Students who must travel up to five kilometers to reach the closest primary school represent just over one-fifth. For about one quarter of the population, therefore, access to a primary school can be considered as relatively easy. There is however, a substantial proportion of students (43 percent) for whom access is quite difficult to the extent that they must travel more than 10 kilometers to reach their schools.

¹ Rural schools and literacy courses have been excluded from the analysis in other provinces, because of high non-response rates. In Zabul also the non-response rate tends to be on the high side. (17.4 percent), not only for literacy courses and rural schools, but for all types of schools. To the extent that such rate does not vary by type of school, it does not introduce any bias

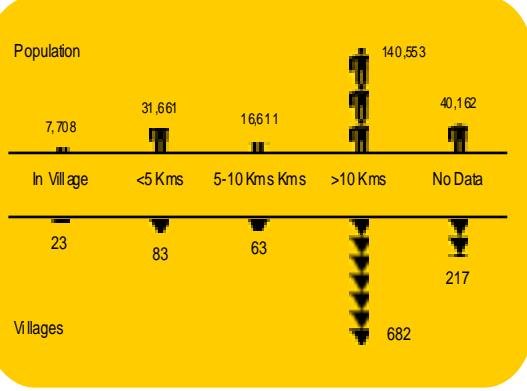
Figure 10—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Zabul, 2005
Literacy Courses



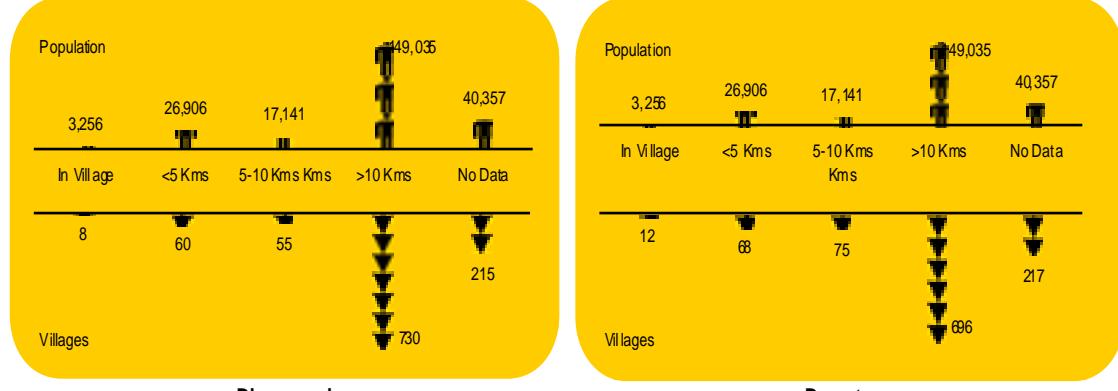
Primary Schools



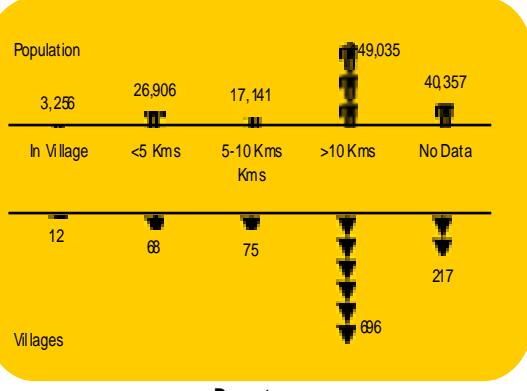
Secondary Schools



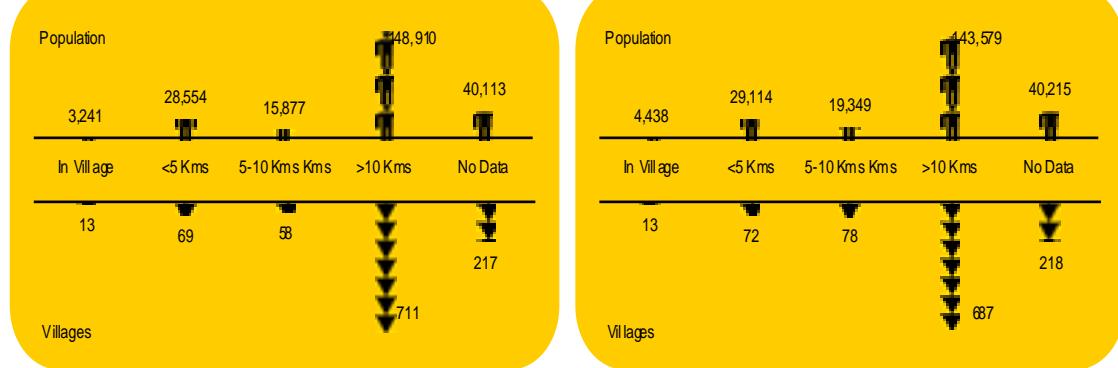
High Schools



Health Centers



Dispensaries



Drug stores

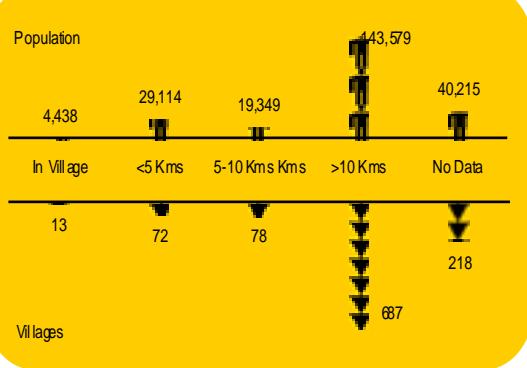
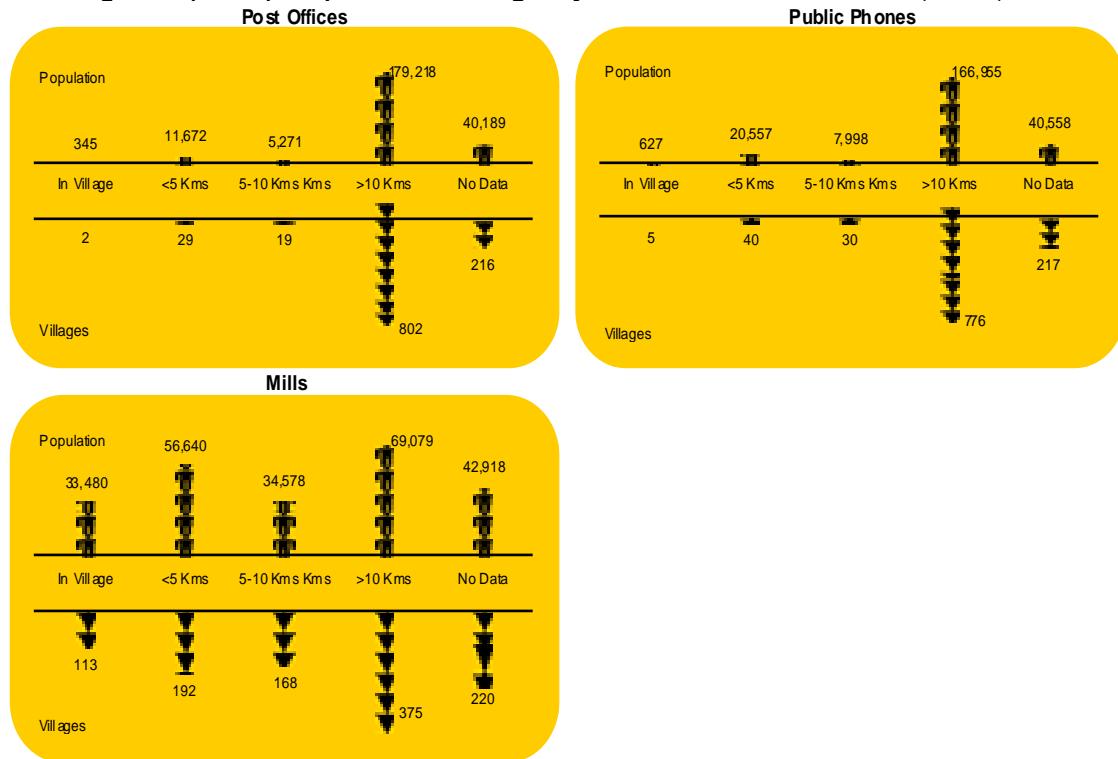


Figure 10 (cont'd)—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Zabul, 2005



Secondary schools exist in 23 villages, which represent 3.3 percent of the population. Those that must travel up to five kilometers to reach the closest school represent 13.4 percent of the population. But those that can be considered as isolated with respect to their secondary schools—more than 10 kilometers from the closest secondary school—represent about three students out of five, as compared to 43 percent for primary schools.

Rural schools are located in village for 3.5 percent of the population, and at five kilometers or less for another 10 percent. They are more than kilometers away for about 65 percent of the students.

For high schools, access appears to be very difficult. This type of school exists in only eight villages, representing only four 1.4 percent of the 1,068 villages. Students who must travel five kilometers or less to get to their high school represent just over 11 percent of the population. Another seven percent must travel between five and 10 kilometers; but those who must cover longer distances—more than 10 kilometers—represent almost two students out of three.

As for literacy courses, they exist in seven villages only, representing less than one percent of the population; and about three students out of four must travel more than 10 kilometers to the reach the one closest to them.

Health services

Overall, health services in Zabul appear to be more difficult of access than schools, and this is true especially of health centers as well as dispensaries. The latter exist in-village for 1.4 percent of the population (13 units), and the former for 1.3 percent (12 units). More often than not, people seeking medical attention must travel more than ten kilometers to get it—more than three out of five for both facilities. Again, given the nature of the terrain, it may take more time to reach the closest health unit than distances would suggest.

Accessibility to drugstores is barely easier than for dispensaries or health centers: more than three persons out of five must travel more than 10 kilometers to reach the closest one. Drugstores exist in 13 villages only, housing less than two percent of the population.

Post office & public phones

Post offices exist in two villages, and public phones in five, servicing respectively 0.1 percent and 0.3 percent of the population. Populations living at less than five kilometers from the closest post office or public phone are 4.9 percent and 8.7 percent respectively. In sum, for more than three households out of four, the closest post office is located at more than 10 kilometers. The corresponding percent for public phones is 70.5 percent.

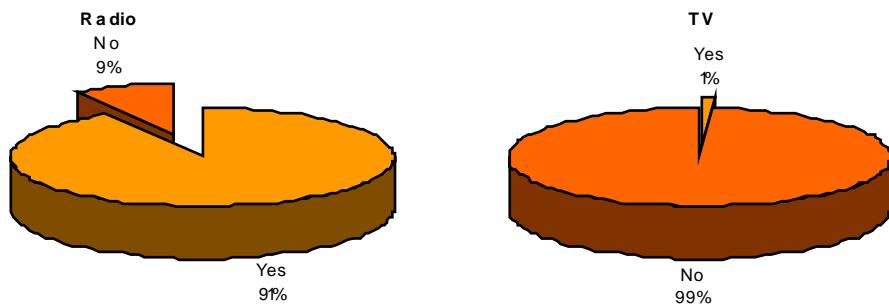
Mills

Mills are relatively more available to the population than any of the facilities mentioned above (panel K). They exist in 113 villages and cater to the needs of 33,480 population, representing less 14 percent of the population. Those that must travel 10 kilometers or more to reach the closest mill represent 29 percent.

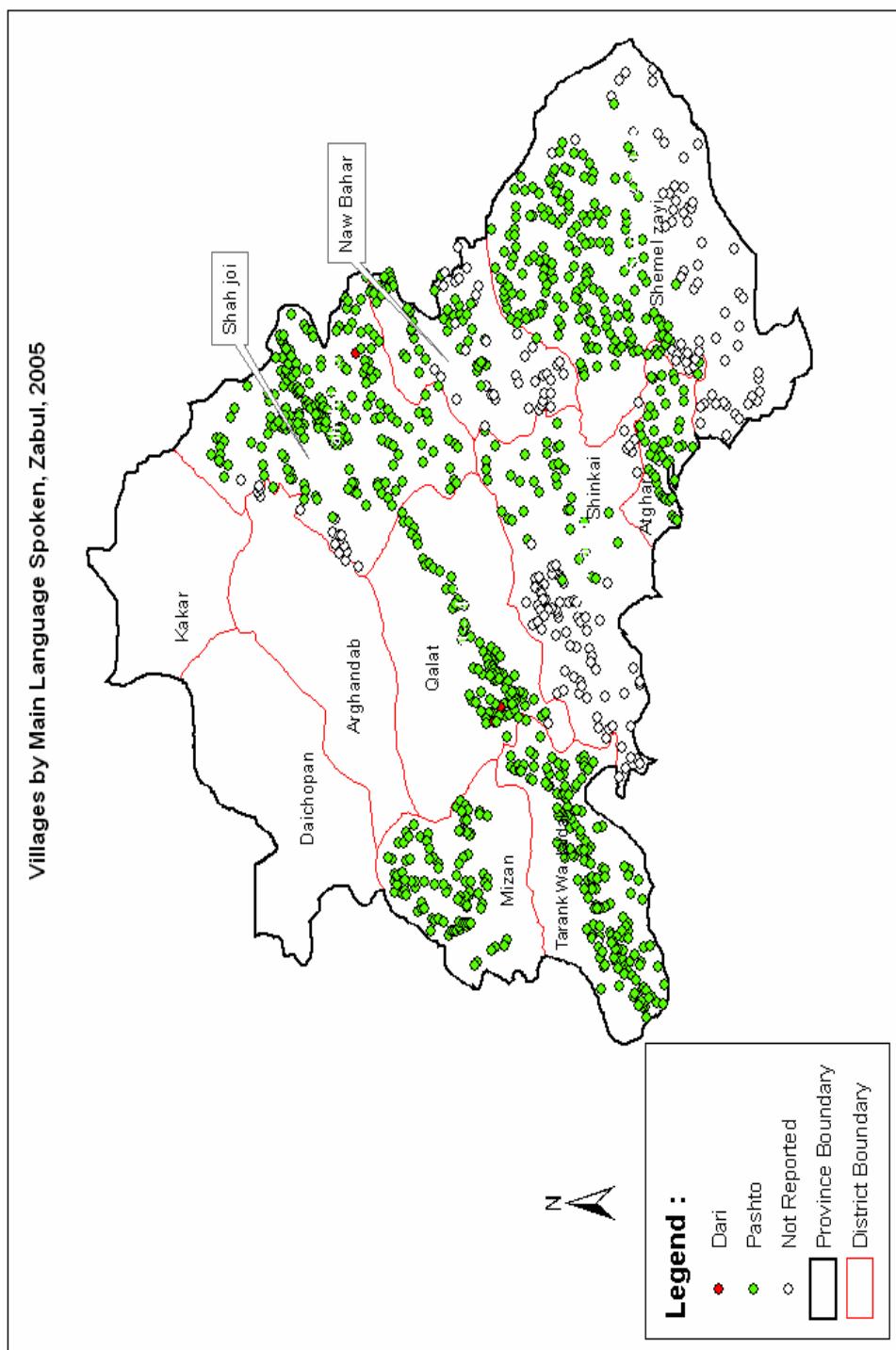
Radio & television

Whereas 91 percent of the population have access to radio, those that have access to TV represent only one percent. It goes without saying that public information efforts and media campaigns need to take this fact into account.

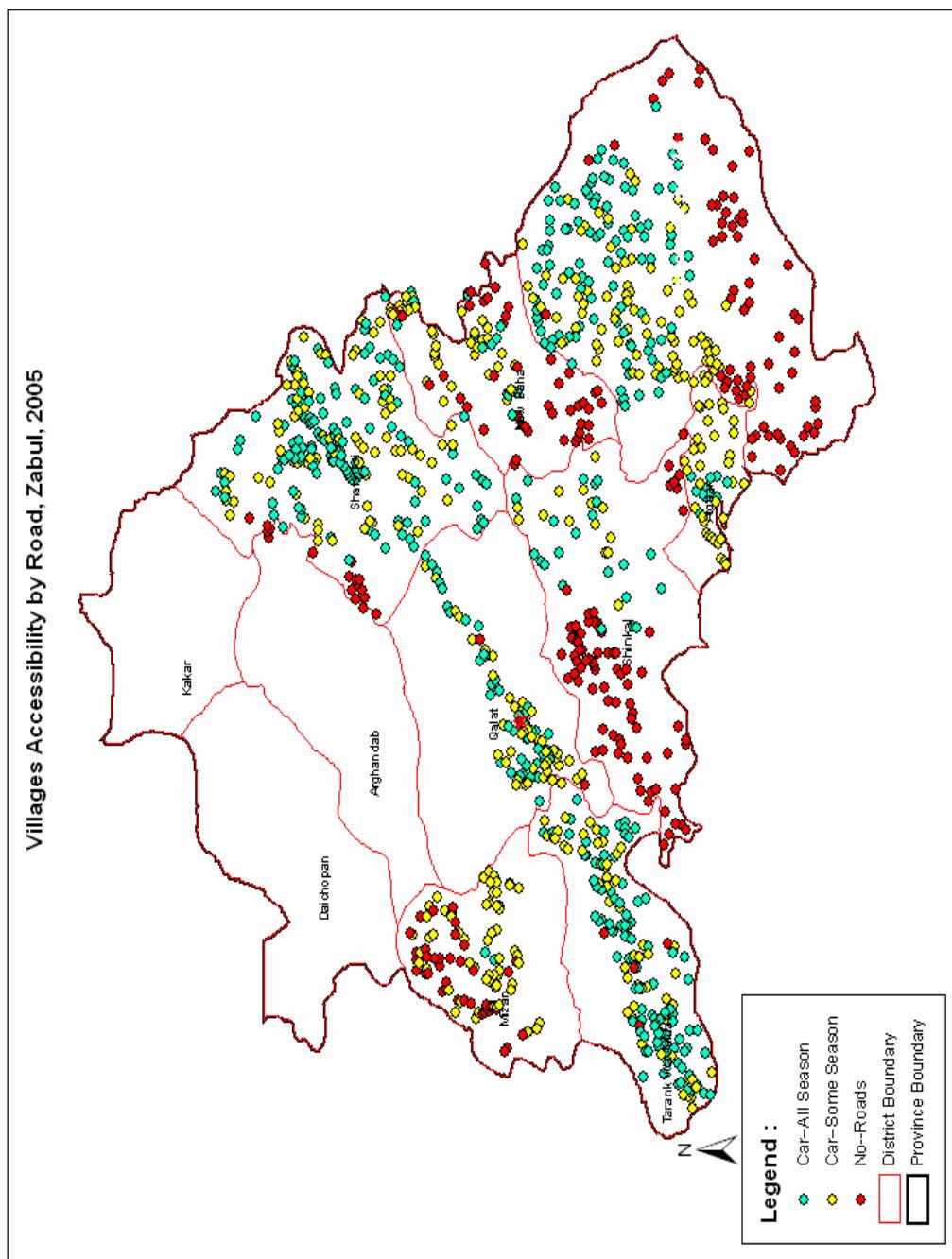
Figure 11—Proportion of the population living in villages where there are radios or TVs, Zabul, 2005



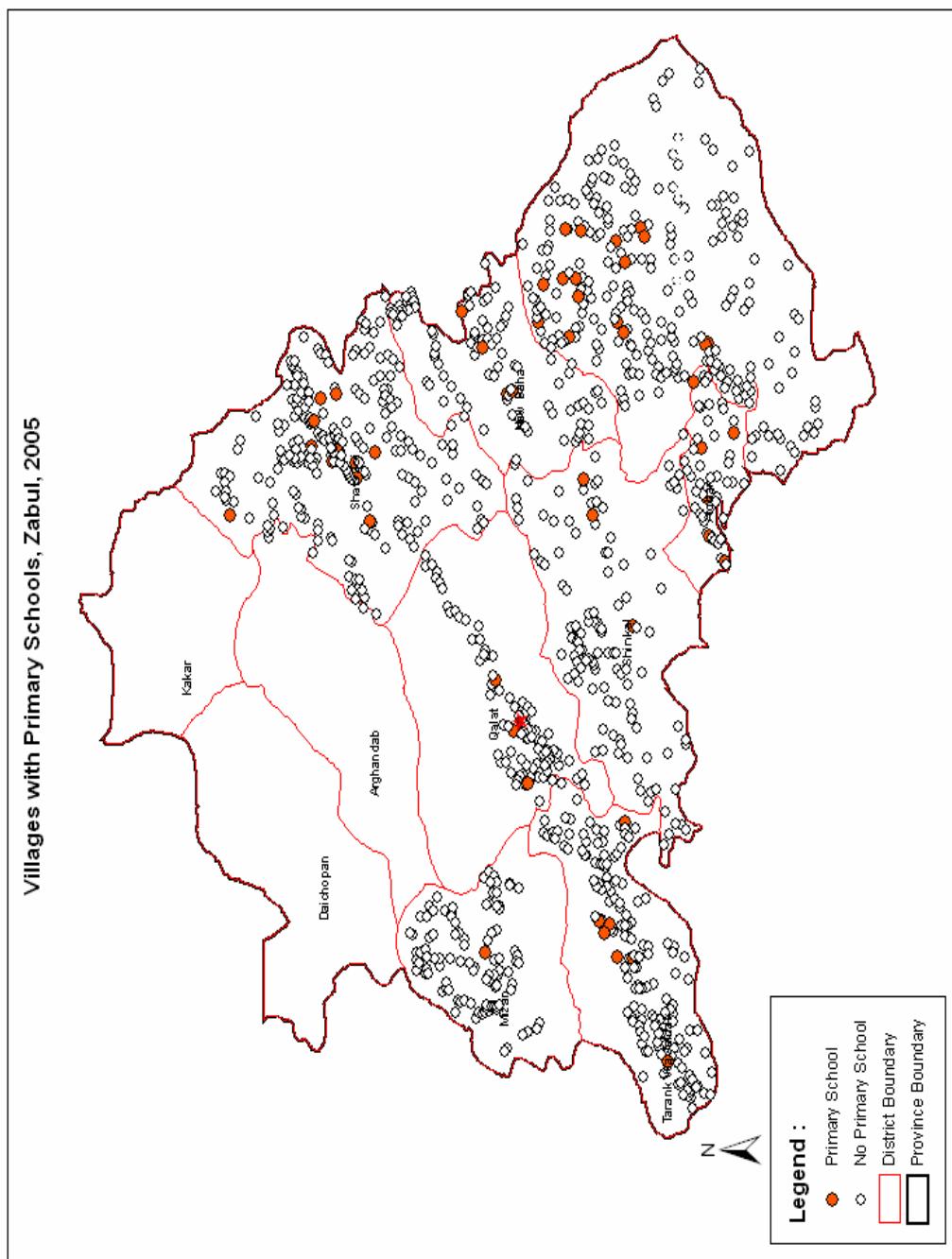
Map3



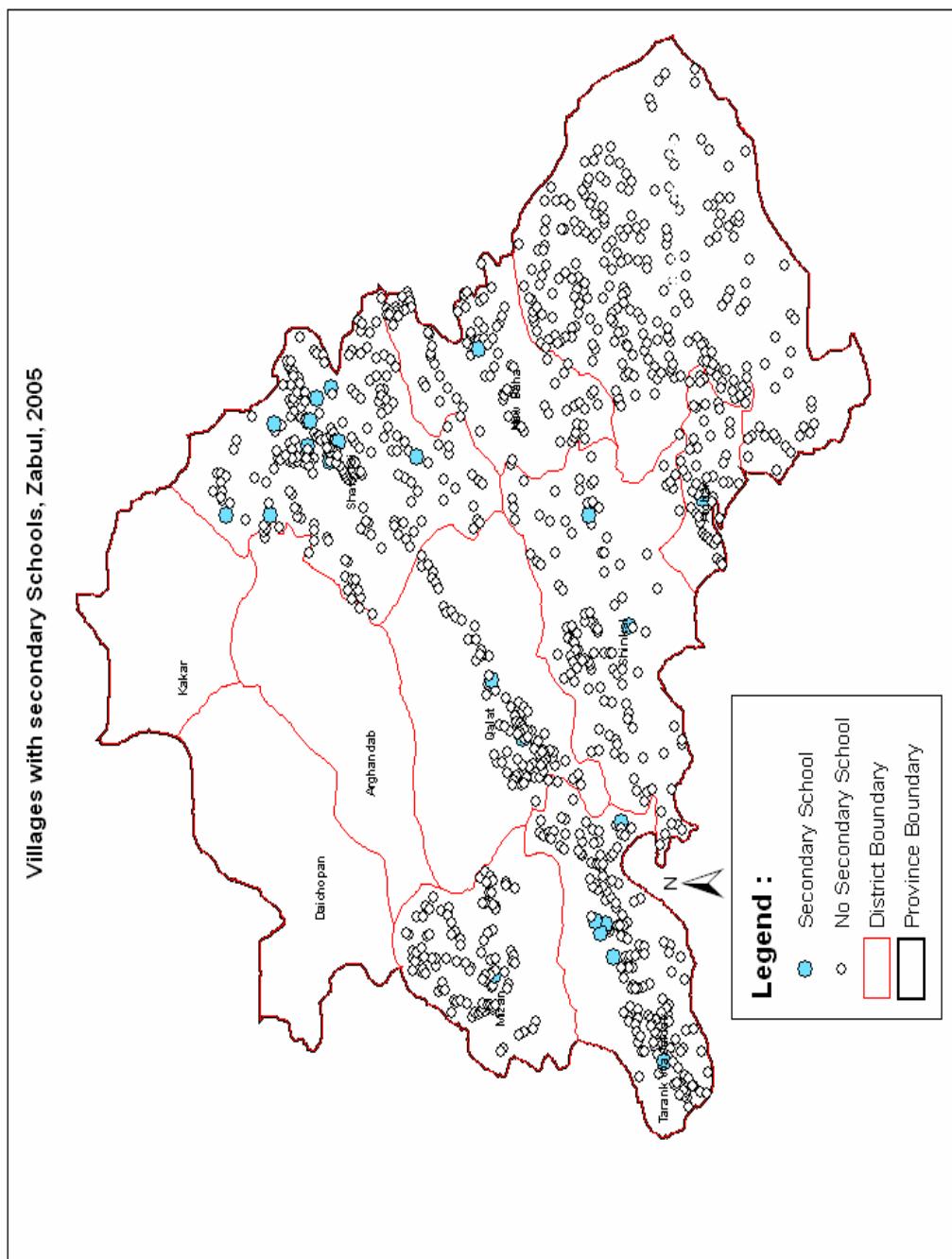
Map 4



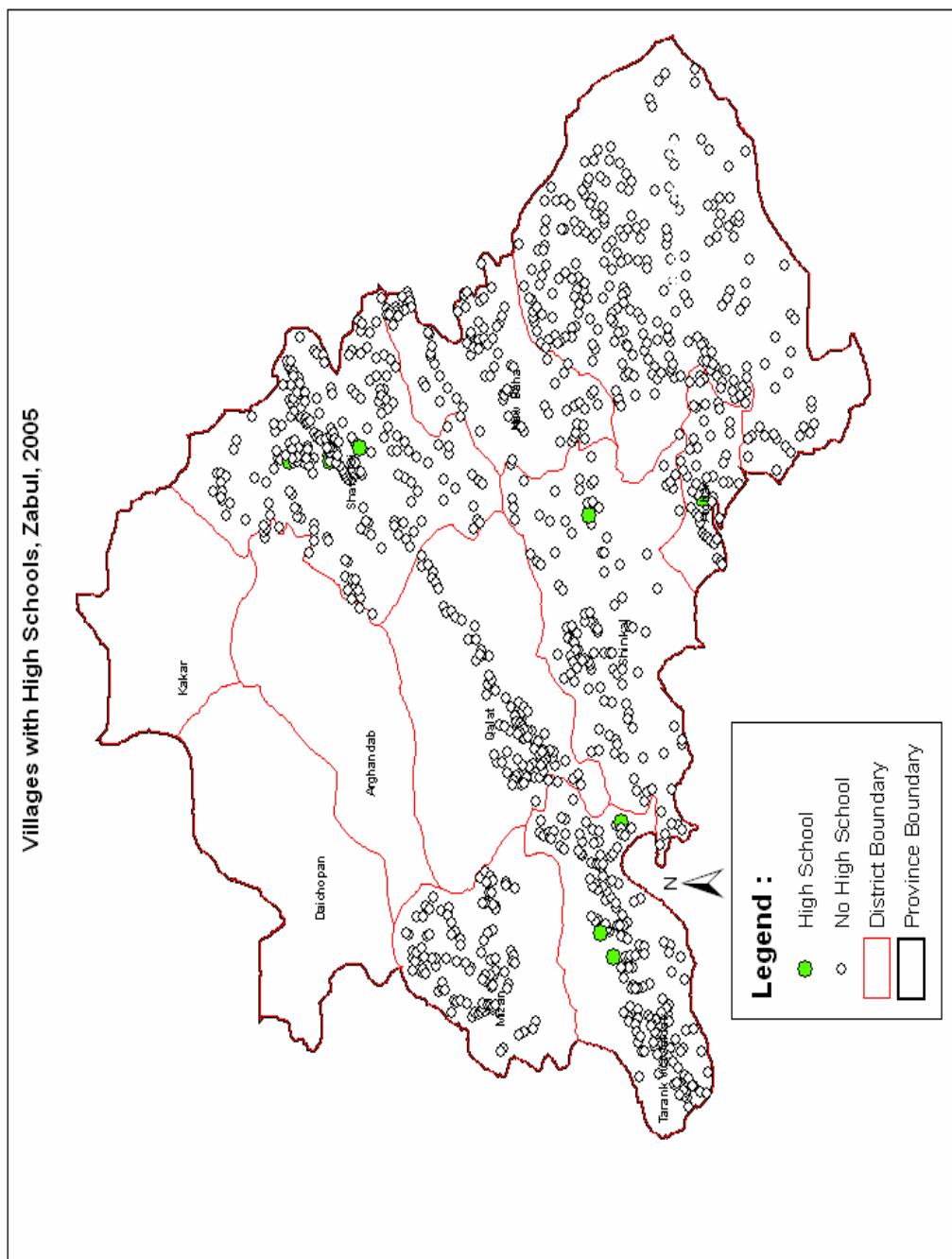
Map5



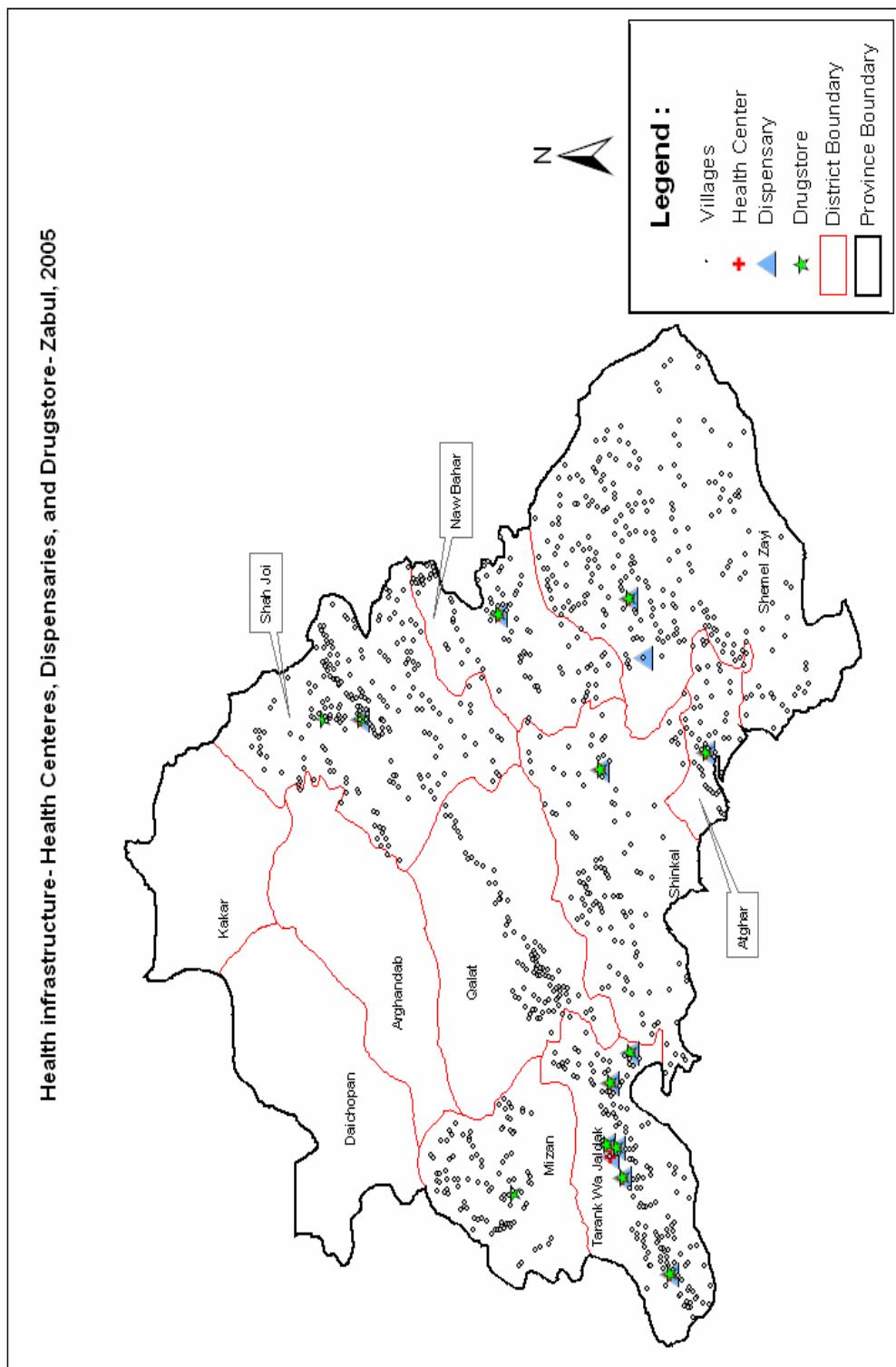
Map6



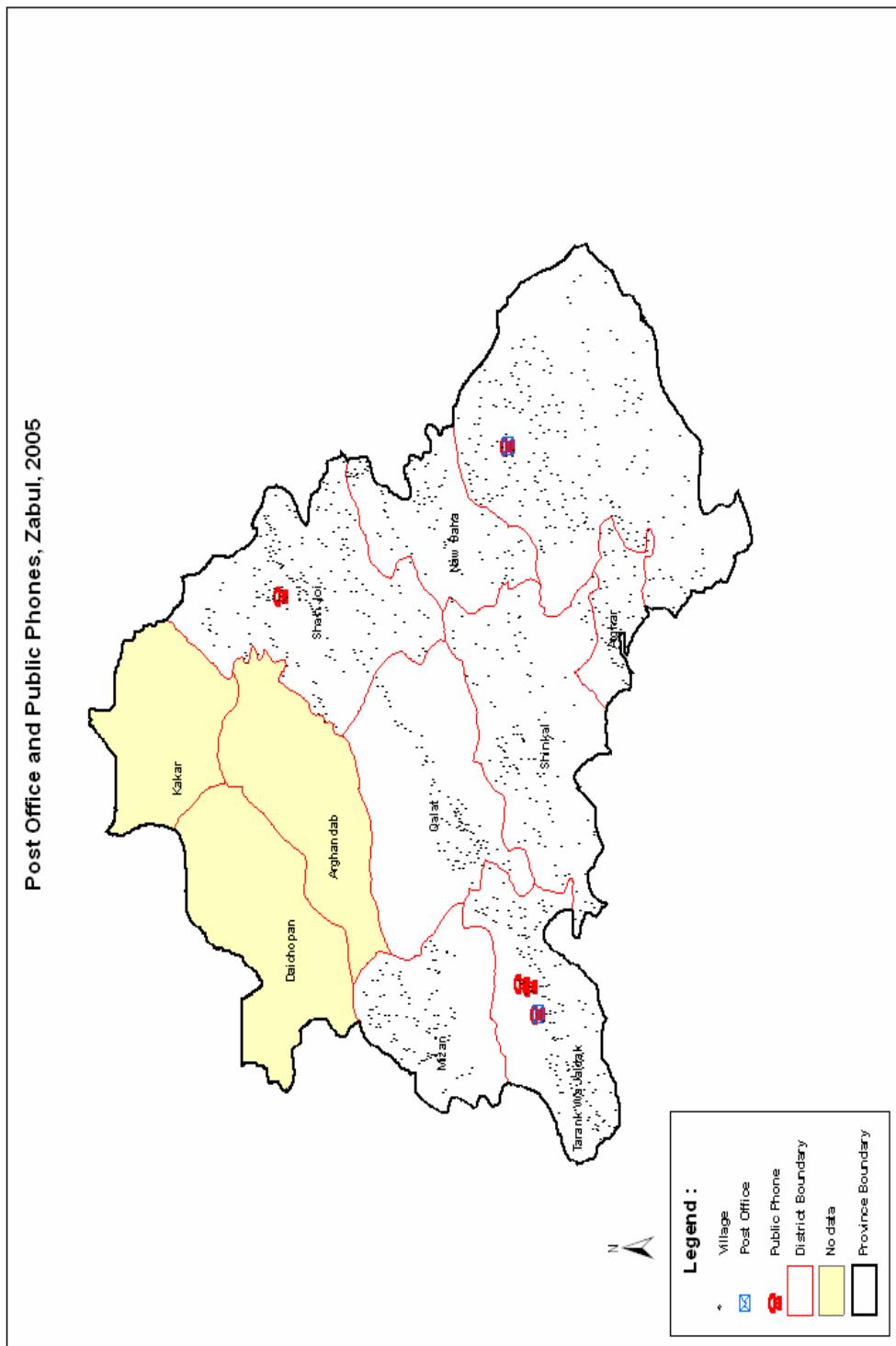
Map 7



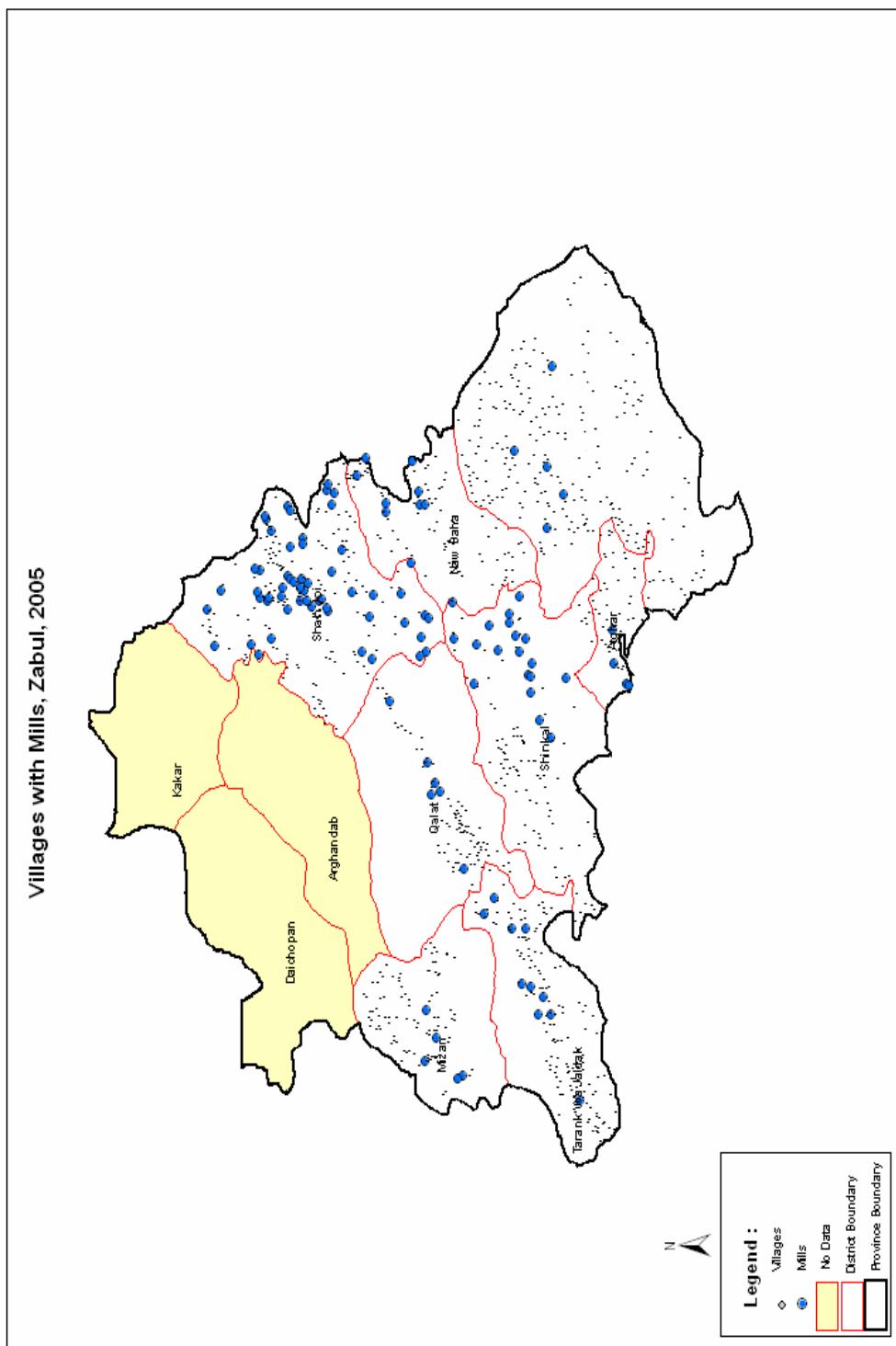
Map8



Map9



Map 10



Economic Activities

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

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

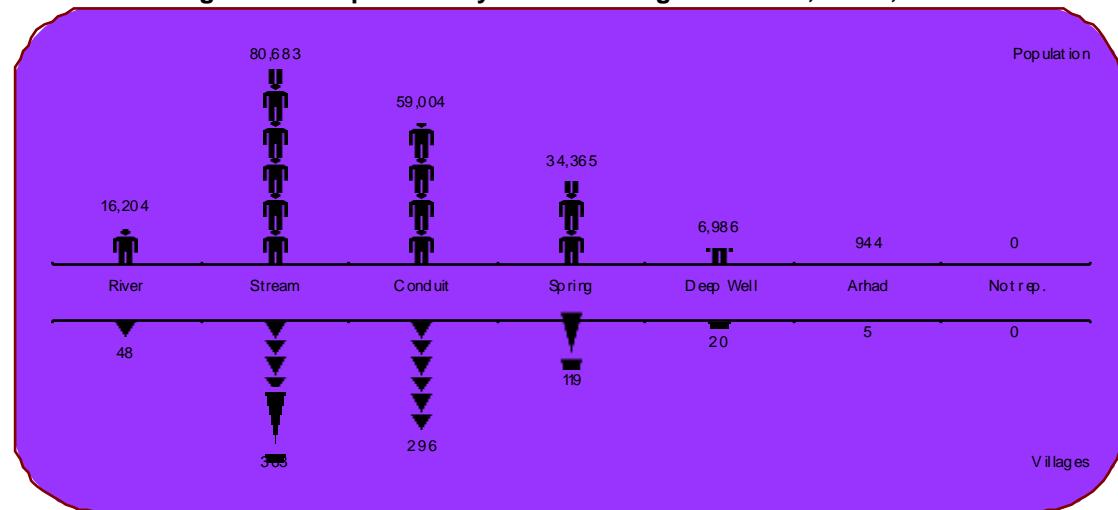
Table 5—Agricultural, industrial, and animal products, handicrafts and small industries, Zabul, 2005

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

Agriculture

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

Figure 12 shows that the predominant sources of irrigation water are streams, conduits, and springs, in that order. Streams supply more than one-third of the farmers with their irrigation water; conduits supply another fourth; and springs, 14.5 percent. Together, the three sources cover the needs of nearly three farmers out of four.

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

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

Subsistence crops are mentioned 2,505 times. The three major crops grown are wheat, corn, maize, and, to some extent, vetch; they occupy respectively one-third, one-fourth, 18 percent, and 7.6 of the all the villages. Together, these three crops account for more than 84 percent of all the villages engaged in the production of subsistence crops.

Of the 844 villages engaged in the production of wheat, 23.8 percent are located in Shah Joy, and one-fifth in Shemel Zayi. Of the eight districts covered, three contribute notably less to the others: Shinkai, Atgar, and Naw Bahar. The spatial pattern with regard to both corn and maize is substantially the same as for wheat. Vetch, on the other hand, is much more concentrated: 56.5 percent of the villages producing it are in Shah Joy, 14.7 percent are in Tarak Wa Jaldak, and 14.1 percent are in Mizan; which altogether, accounts for more than 85 percent of all the villages in the province producing vetch.

With regard to the vegetables, they are mentioned 1,634 times, as compared to 2,505 for subsistence crops. The main produce are potatoes, onion, tomatoes. All seven specific produce appear to be very popular in Shah Joy which houses from 43 to as many as 82 percent of all the villages. Both Tarak Wa Jaldak and Shemel Zayi are major producers

of the three main produces: potatoes, onion, and tomatoes. The former is also a major producer of spinach. Naw Bahar is a major producer of carrots and spinach.

Fruit production is the third major agricultural occupation in Zabul. It is mentioned 2,314 time, as compared to 2,505 for subsistence crops. The most popular fruit are almonds, grapes, mulberry, pomegranates, and melons, produced in respectively 632 villages, 584 362 villages, 305 villages, and 221 villages.

Again Shah Joy is a major producer of all seven specific fruit surveyed. It contributes form 13.4 percent to as many as 57 percent of all the villages that mentioned fruit production as one of their activities. But the same is also true of Tarank Wa Jaldak, even though to a relatively much smaller extent. Mizan stands out in relation to pomegranates, almonds, and mulberry, and Shemel Zayi with respect to melons and almonds.

Herbs are grown in relatively few villages; they were mentioned 400 times. The major herb is caray, produced in 273, most of which are located in Mizan, Tarank Wa Jaldak, and Shah Joy. Neither Shinkai, nor Atghar produce any in their villages. Aniseed is produced in 35 villages, 32 of which are in Shah Joy, and hyssop in 28 villages, 27 of which are located in the same district.

As previously indicated, the most popular agricultural activity in Zabul is that of animal products. All the products surveyed are produced in large numbers of villages across all the districts visited. The total number of times animal products are reported is 2,664. Overall, three districts concentrate most of the production of all products: Shah Joy (28.9 percent), Shemel Zayi (25.5 percent), and Tarank Wa Jaldak (22.3 percent). In other words, more than three quarters of the houses engaged in the priduction are located in these three districts.

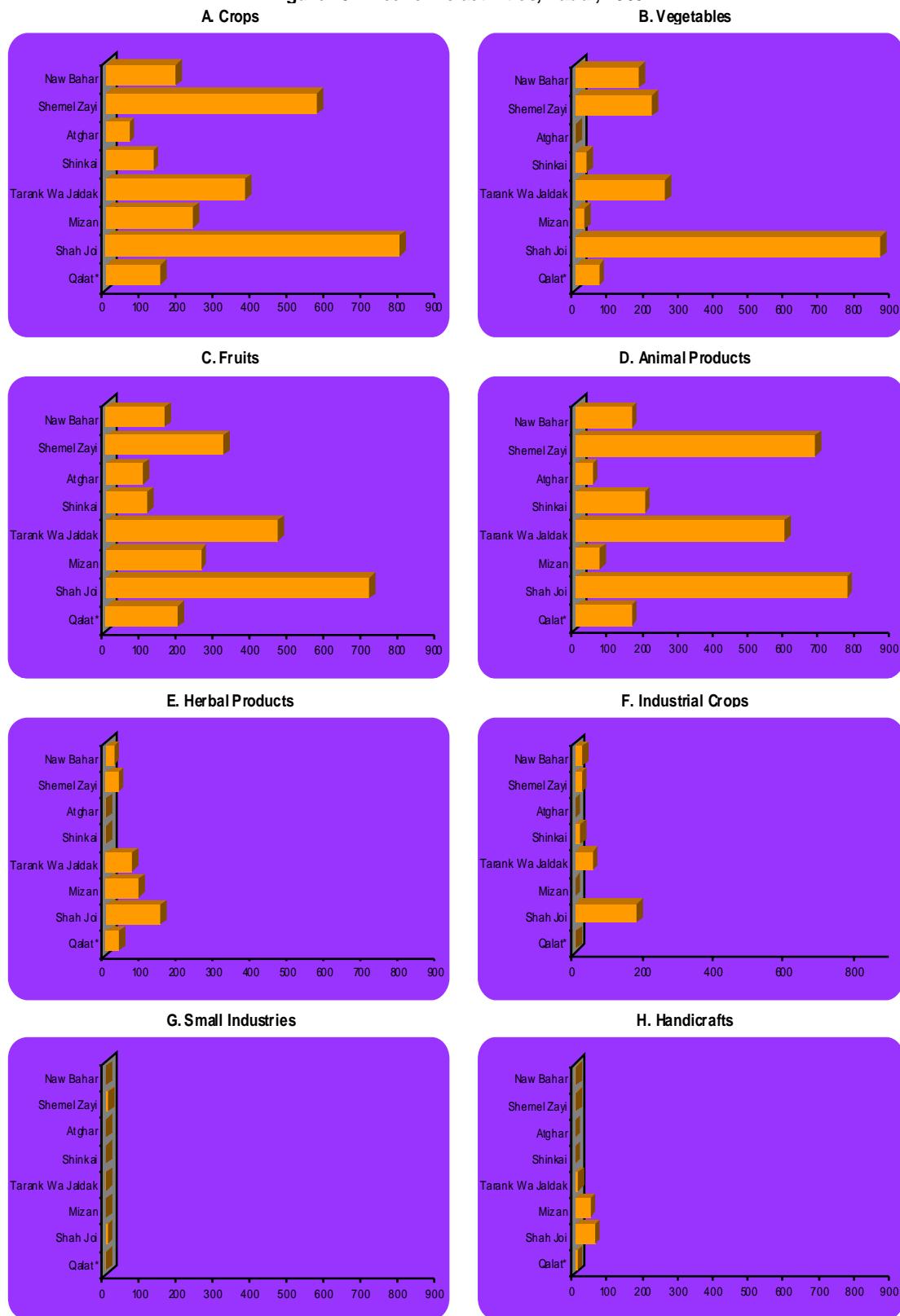
Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts

The major industrial crops grown in Zabul are tobacco, produced in 150 villages, and sesame in 58. Shah Joy is a major producer of both, and Tarank Wa Jaldak is a major producer of tobacco. A third product, sugar extracts, is produced in total of 19 villages, but 18 of then is located in Shah Joy.

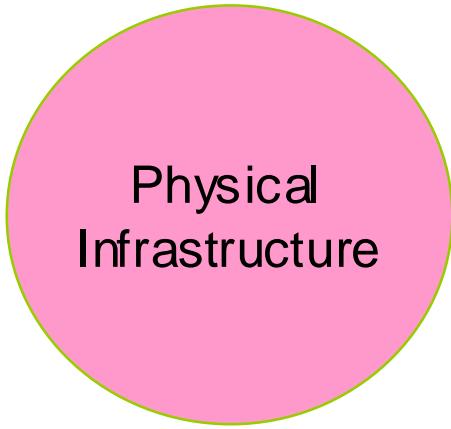
The sector of small industries in Zabul is practically nonexistent; it is mentioned 15 villages, and none of the eight districts covered specializes in any of the seven industries.

Handicrafts also are very scarce in Zabul. They are mentioned by a total of 111 villages. Shah Joy stands out in relation to rugs (22 villages out of 23), Jewelry (13 out of 65), and shawls (12 out of 13). Mizan is the largest producer of jewelry (43 villages out of a total of 65).

Figure 13—Economic activities, Zabul, 2005



* = Provincial Center



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

The household listing operation counted a total 24,693 buildings in the whole province, 82 percent of which (20,244) are housing units. The remaining 18 percent represent the rest of the various types of buildings.

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

Housing units

The largest numbers of housing units are located in Shah Joy, and the provincial center, Zabul: respectively 6,899, and 3,423—a total 46 percent. This is to be expected given that these two districts concentrate 44 percent of the total population enumerated.

In terms of density per housing unit, the highest is in Shinkai: 30 occupants to a unit. Such a density appears to be suspiciously high. It is one the highest, if not the highest, in any district of Afghanistan. The second highest density is that of Naw Bahar: 17

occupants to a unit. In the remainder of the districts, the density varies between 10 in Shah Joy and Atghar, and 13 in Shemel Zayi. In the aggregate, i.e., at province level it is 12.

Schools and educational institutions

There are 80 schools in the districts covered during the household listing exercise, 23 of which are in Shemel Zayi, 19 in Qalat, the provincial center, and another 19 in Shah Joy. Together, these three districts concentrate about three schools out of every four in the province, Zabul. To the extent that there is no information on the sizes of the schools, i.e., the numbers of classrooms in every school, it is difficult to draw any definitive conclusions as to class-density.

School density is highest in Shinkai, with one school for each 14,172. The next highest are in Mizan and Naw Bahar, with respectively 10,600 and 7,000. In the remainder of the districts, density varies 1,500 and 4,000. At province level, it is about 3,000.

Health infrastructure

The health infrastructure includes hospitals, clinics, doctors' practices, and pharmacies. Hospitals exist in two of the districts visited—Qalat (two hospitals, one for each 18,000 population), and Tarank Wa Jaldak (one hospital for 19,000). In the absence of information on the sizes of such hospitals in terms of beds, doctors, etc, it is difficult to assess their capacities. Regardless, the inhabitants of those districts with no hospitals within their vicinity have to either travel to those places that have them or resort to the services that are provided by clinics or private doctors. This is all the more problematic that access to health centers is difficult for a good proportion of the population, not only because of distance, but also because of the nature of the terrain.

In terms of clinics, the situation is much better, but not ideal. There is a total of 18 units of them, six of which are in Qalat alone, and five in Shah Joy. The other seven are distributed over the remaining six districts. Clinic density varies from one clinic per about

6,100 population in Qalat, and 9,500 in Tarank Wa Jaldak, to one clinic per 33,400 in Shemel Zayi. At province level, there is one clinic per about 13,600 population.

There is a total of 17 Doctors' practices in the enumerated districts of Zabul, nine of them are in Shah Joy, and six in Qalat. The remaining two are in Shemel Zayi and Naw Bahar. In terms of population per Doctor's practice, the lowest densities are in Qalat and Shah Joy, with about 6,100 and 7,900 per practice respectively. But in Shemel Zayi and Naw Bahar, it is as high as 33,400, and 21,000 respectively. In the aggregate, there is one such practice for every 14,400.

With regard to pharmacies, they are considerably more numerous, but their spatial distribution is again remarkably uneven. They number 90 units, one for each 2,700 population or so. More than half of them are Qalat (49) and another third in Shah Joy. Inter-district variation in the number of potential clients per pharmacy ranges from 746 in Qalat, 2,300 in Shah Joy, and 3,500 in Atghar, to 19,000 in Tarank Wa Jaldak. At province level, there is one pharmacy per 2,700 population.

Factories & workshops

The eight enumerated provinces of Zabul count a total of 276 factories/workshops¹, factory only, the bulk of which is located in Qalat (133) and Shah Joi (105). The average population density per factory/workshop is 887 for the province as a whole. It varies from 275 in Qalat and 680 in Shah Joi, to more than 28,000 in Shinkai. In the absence of information on the sizes of such businesses, it is not possible to draw inferences on the numbers of people employed in them.

Bakeries and Mills

Bakeries do not appear to be as present in Zabul as one would expect, except in the provincial center and Shah Joy which concentrate respectively 24 and 9 of the 38

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.

bakeries enumerated. On average, there is one bakery for about 6,400 population; but variation between districts is quite substantial. It goes from one bakery for about 1,500 population in Qalat to one per about 48,000 in Shinkai.

Mills are much more prevalent than bakeries—142, as compared to 38. The average across the province is one mill for about 1,700 population. Inter-district variation is quite large, although not as large as for bakeries. The lowest densities per mill are 950 in Tarank Wa Jaldak and 1,065 in Shah Joy, and the highest 8,300 in Shemel Zayi.

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 104 hotels and restaurants in the whole province, distributed over all the districts without exception. The largest number is in Qalat: 61, and the next largest in Shah Joy: 29. Together, the two districts concentrate 86 percent of all the hotels and restaurants in the province. The average for the province is one hotel/restaurant for every 2,400 population or so. Inter-district variation is considerable—the lowest are in 599 Qalat, and the highest 21,100 in Mizan and Shemel Zayi.

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

Shopping places

Food & grocery stores are the most prevalent businesses in any of the districts of Zabul—a total of 1,056 in the eight districts enumerated. On average, there is one grocery store for every 232 population, and inter-district variation is minimal—the lowest density per

store is 95 in Qalat and the highest 2,200 in Shemel Zayi. The latter, however, is an outlier. The next highest density is Shinkai with 746 population per store.

There are 352 clothes and teof them in the eight districts enumerated, 2965 of them in Zabul, and textile stores, 171 of which are in Qalat, and 168 in Shah Joy. Together, these two districts accounts for 96 percent of all such stores. On average, there is one clothes store for less than 700 population, but there are a few extremes: 7 on both sides. On the low side are Qalat and Shah Joy, with respectively one stores for every 214 and 452 population, and on the high side Shinkai and Shemel Zayi with respectively one store for every 28,000 population and 17, population. (see table 6).

There are 92 constructions materials shops in the eight districts enumerated: 47 in Qalat, 41 in Shah Joy, and four in Atghar.

Mosques

The province of Zabul counts a total of 1,136 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 371 population, and inter-district variation is negligible.

Other places

Ther are no poultry or livestock farms in the eight districts enumerated, not even in the provincial center, or in the second largest district.

Barbers and beauty salons number three only, one in Qalat and the other two in Shah Joy.

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

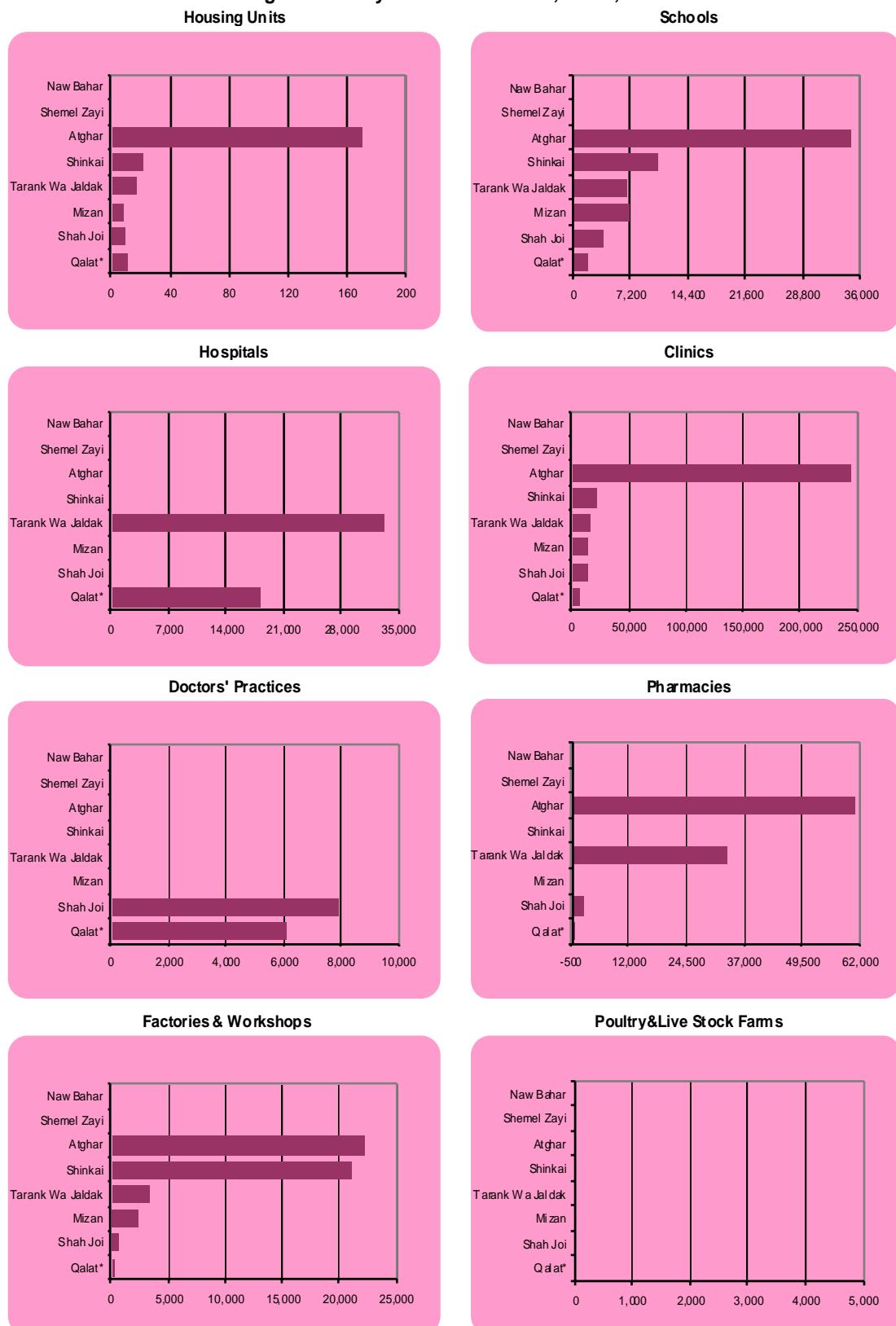
Table 6—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Zabul, 2005**A—Absolute numbers**

District	Residential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Clinics	Doctor's Practices	Phar-macies	Factories/ Workshops	Grocery & Textile Stores	Con-struction Materials	Poultry/ Farms	Livestock Farms	Restaurants	Hotels & Salons	Bakeries	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Qal	3,423	19	2	6	6	49	133	383	171	47	0	61	1	24	10	144	490	4,969
Shah Joi	6,899	19	0	5	9	31	105	354	158	41	0	29	2	9	67	260	367	8,355
Mizan	1,752	2	0	1	0	0	6	56	3	0	0	1	0	0	4	118	42	1,985
Tarank Wazirzai	1,960	5	1	2	0	1	10	111	3	0	0	5	0	0	20	173	16	2,307
Shinkai	957	2	0	1	0	0	1	38	1	0	0	2	0	1	21	38	9	1,071
Afghan	1,435	7	0	1	0	4	11	59	10	4	0	2	0	2	7	61	24	1,627
Shamel Zayi	2,563	23	0	1	1	3	3	15	2	0	0	3	0	2	4	241	63	2,924
Neww Balur	1,255	3	0	1	1	2	7	40	4	0	0	1	0	0	9	101	31	1,455
Total province	20,244	80	3	18	17	90	276	1,056	352	92	0	104	3	38	142	1,136	1,042	24,693
B—Ratio (Population per Building)																		
District	Residential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Clinics	Doctor's Practice	Phar-macies	Factories/ Workshops	Grocery & Textile Stores	Con-struction Materials	Poultry/ Farms	Livestock Farms	Restaurants	Hotels & Salons	Bakeries	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Qal	11	1,924	18,280	6,093	6,093	—	275	95	214	778	—	599	36,560	1,523	254	75	—	—
Shah Joi	10	3,755	—	14,270	7,928	2,302	680	202	452	1,740	—	2,460	35,674	7,928	1,065	274	194	—
Mizan	12	10,581	—	21,162	—	—	3,527	378	7,054	—	—	21,162	—	5,291	179	504	—	—
Tarank Wazirzai	10	3,803	19,017	9,509	—	19,017	1,902	171	6,339	—	—	3,803	—	—	951	110	1,189	—
Shinkai	30	14,172	—	28,344	—	—	28,344	746	28,344	—	—	14,172	—	28,344	1,350	746	3,149	—
Afghan	10	1,996	—	13,973	—	3,493	1,270	237	1,397	3,493	—	6,987	—	6,987	1,996	229	582	—
Shamel Zayi	13	1,450	—	33,351	33,351	11,117	11,117	2,223	16,676	—	—	11,117	—	16,676	8,338	138	539	—
Neww Balur	17	7,048	—	21,144	21,144	10,572	3,021	529	5,286	—	—	21,144	—	—	2,349	209	662	—
Total province	12	3,061	81,633	13,606	14,406	2,721	887	232	696	2,662	—	2,355	81,633	6,445	1,725	216	235	—

Provincial Profile—Zabul

Physical Infrastructure

Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Zabul, 2005



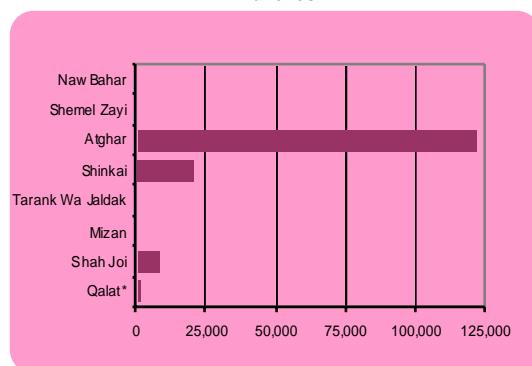
* = Provincial Center

Provincial Profile—Zabul

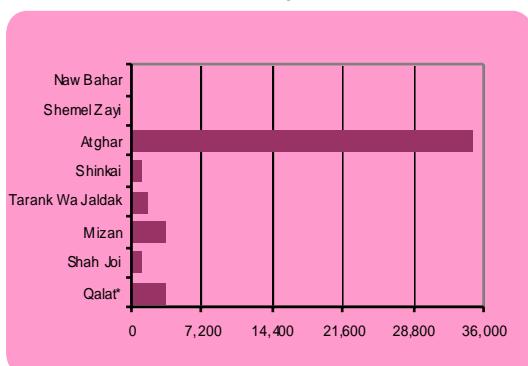
Physical Infrastructure

Figure 14 (Cont'd)—Physical infrastructure, Zabul, 2005

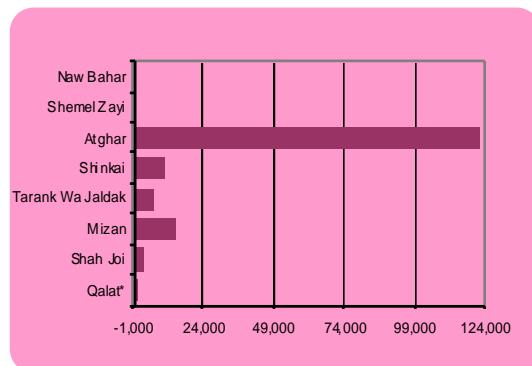
Bakeries



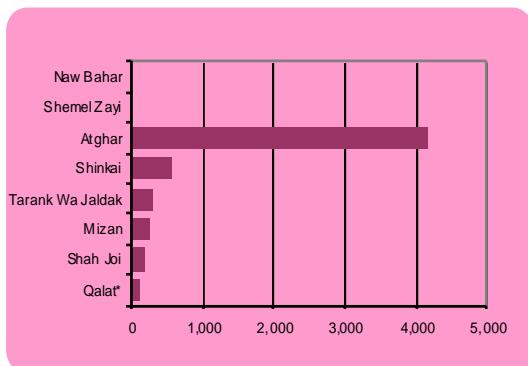
Mills



Hotels & Restaurants



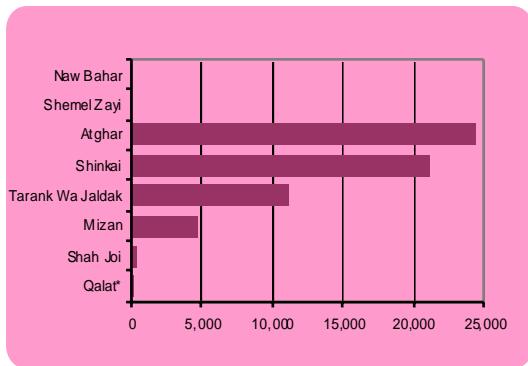
Food & Grocery Stores



Construction Materials Shops



Clothes & Textile Stores



Barbers & Beauty Salons



Mosques



Annexes

Annex 1**Population Estimates as of 1 July 2004, by province**

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

Annex 2						
Total and urban populations (as of mid-July 2004) by province, ranked according to their shares of the total urban population of Afghanistan						
Province	Total Population	Urban Population		Share of the urban population of Afghanistan		
		Number	Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Rank
<i>Kabul</i>	2,447,044	1,946,430	79.5	42.7	43	1
<i>Hirat</i>	1,812,997	474,083	26.1	10.4	53	2
<i>Balkh</i>	1,141,702	446,374	39.1	9.8	63	3
<i>Kandahar</i>	1,023,043	285,075	27.9	6.2	69	4
<i>Nangarhar</i>	1,356,494	213,415	15.7	4.7	74	5
<i>Kunduz</i>	790,069	195,569	24.8	4.3	78	6
<i>Baghlan</i>	759,057	166,612	21.9	3.7	82	7
<i>Jawzjan</i>	433,081	128,667	29.7	2.8	85	8
<i>Takhar</i>	852,574	127,653	15.0	2.8	87	9
<i>Farvab</i>	844,388	103,972	12.3	2.3	90	10
<i>Hilmand</i>	1,405,068	88,068	6.3	1.9	92	11
<i>Parwan</i>	498,602	54,241	10.9	1.2	93	12
<i>Ghazni</i>	1,102,162	44,964	4.1	1.0	94	13
<i>Badakhshan</i>	844,581	41,801	4.9	0.9	95	14
<i>Samangan</i>	320,495	38,285	11.9	0.8	95	15
<i>Nimroz</i>	118,199	30,723	26.0	0.7	96	16
<i>Sari-Pul</i>	443,970	30,069	6.8	0.7	97	17
<i>Farah</i>	493,791	27,858	5.6	0.6	97	18
<i>Paktiya</i>	518,779	23,291	4.5	0.5	98	19
<i>Kunarha</i>	417,786	18,411	4.4	0.4	98	20
<i>Khost</i>	643,462	15,376	2.4	0.3	99	21
<i>Badghis</i>	514,872	14,445	2.8	0.3	99	22
<i>Bamyan</i>	346,884	8,353	2.4	0.2	99	23
<i>Zabul</i>	355,931	8,120	2.3	0.2	99	24
<i>Urozgan</i>	319,160	7,960	2.5	0.2	100	25
<i>Logar</i>	333,067	7,261	2.2	0.2	100	26
<i>Ghor</i>	651,782	6,339	1.0	0.1	100	27
<i>Paktika</i>	777,118	4,500	0.6	0.1	100	28
<i>Daikundi</i>	467,810	3,489	0.7	0.1	100	29
<i>Wardak</i>	538,634	1,581	0.3	0.0	100	30
<i>Laghman</i>	386,517	1,576	0.4	0.0	100	31
<i>Kapisa</i>	365,488	412	0.1	0.0	100	32
<i>Nooristan</i>	134,558	0	0.0	0.0	100	33
<i>Panjsher</i>	110,250	0	0.0	0.0	100	34
Total	23,569,414	4,561,482	19.4	100.0	—	—

Annex 3				
Total populations (as of mid-July 2004), land area, and density per km², by province, ranked according to land area				
Province	Population	Area	Density per Km²	Rank
<i>Kabul</i>	2,447,044	4,524	540.9	1
<i>Kapisa</i>	365,488	1,908	191.6	2
<i>Nangarhar</i>	1,356,494	7,641	177.5	3
<i>Khost</i>	643,462	4,235	151.9	4
<i>Kunduz</i>	790,069	8,081	97.8	5
<i>Laghman</i>	386,517	3,978	97.2	6
<i>Paktia</i>	518,779	5,583	92.9	7
<i>Parwan</i>	498,602	5,715	87.2	8
<i>Kunarha</i>	417,786	4,926	84.8	9
<i>Logar</i>	333,067	4,568	72.9	10
<i>Balkh</i>	1,141,702	16,186	70.5	11
<i>Takhar</i>	852,574	12,458	68.4	12
<i>Wardak</i>	538,634	10,348	52.1	13
<i>Ghazni</i>	1,102,162	22,461	49.1	14
<i>Baghlan</i>	759,057	18,255	41.6	15
<i>Faryab</i>	844,388	20,798	40.6	16
<i>Paktika</i>	777,118	19,516	39.8	17
<i>Jawzjan</i>	433,081	11,292	38.4	18
<i>Hirat</i>	1,812,997	55,869	32.5	19
<i>Panjsher</i>	110,250	3,772	29.2	20
<i>Urozgan</i>	319,160	11,474	27.8	21
<i>Sar-i-Pul</i>	443,970	16,386	27.1	22
<i>Daikundi</i>	467,810	17,501	26.7	23
<i>Badahis</i>	514,872	20,794	24.8	24
<i>Hilmand</i>	1,405,068	58,305	24.1	25
<i>Samangan</i>	320,495	13,438	23.8	26
<i>Zabul</i>	355,931	17,472	20.4	27
<i>Bamyan</i>	346,884	18,029	19.2	28
<i>Badakhshan</i>	844,581	44,836	18.8	29
<i>Kandahar</i>	1,023,043	54,845	18.7	30
<i>Ghor</i>	651,782	36,657	17.8	31
<i>Nooristan</i>	134,558	9,267	14.5	32
<i>Farah</i>	493,791	49,339	10.0	33
<i>Nimroz</i>	118,199	42,410	2.8	34
Total	23,569,414	652,864	36.1	—

Annex 4***Procedure for adjusting the reported age distribution***

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

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

Step 2. Using a stable population model¹, the distribution obtained in step 1 was corrected for the pronounced sex-imbalances in the 0-4 to 10-14 age groups. While this procedure yielded the desired result in terms of sex ratios, it increased the size of the male population and decreased that of the female.

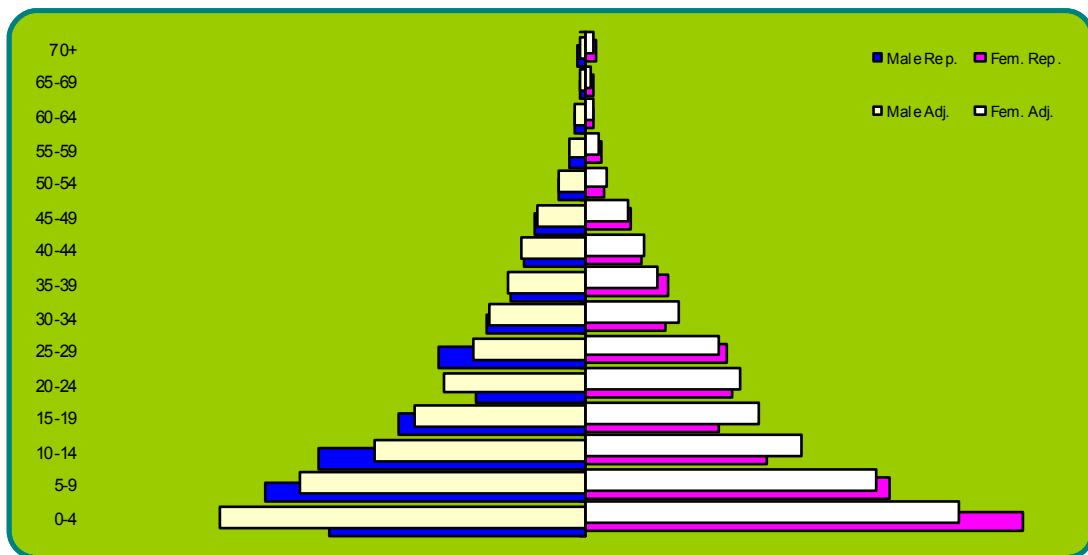
Step 3. In order to maintain the totals by sex as reported in the household listing tables, the distribution for males was multiplied by a negative factor and that for females by a positive one. The factors were obtained by dividing the adjusted population for each sex by the reported one.

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

Annex 5
Comparsion of the Reported and adjusted age distributions, Zabul, 2005

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported /Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	19,388	31,812	51,200	27,551	27,232	54,783	-8,163	4,580	-3,583
5-9	24,100	22,073	46,173	21,487	21,248	42,735	2,613	825	3,438
10-14	20,106	13,190	33,296	15,930	15,733	31,663	4,176	-2,543	1,633
15-19	14,043	9,714	23,757	12,824	12,650	25,474	1,219	-2,936	-1,717
20-24	8,241	10,582	18,823	10,765	11,308	22,074	-2,524	-726	-3,251
25-29	11,003	10,310	21,313	8,505	9,617	18,122	2,498	693	3,191
30-34	7,538	5,749	13,287	7,216	6,658	13,874	322	-909	-587
35-39	5,615	6,016	11,631	5,955	5,126	11,081	-340	890	550
40-44	4,709	4,012	8,721	4,948	4,164	9,112	-239	-152	-391
45-49	3,932	3,141	7,073	3,705	3,000	6,705	227	141	368
50-54	2,136	1,295	3,431	2,122	1,563	3,685	14	-268	-254
55-59	1,315	1,189	2,504	1,334	925	2,259	-19	264	245
60-64	820	435	1,255	823	599	1,422	-3	-164	-167
65-69	508	557	1,065	507	394	901	1	163	164
70-74	291	385	676	299	274	573	-8	111	103
75-79	206	126	332	199	238	437	7	-112	-105
80+	219	143	362	-	-	-	219	143	362
Total	124,170	120,729	244,899	124,170	120,729	244,899	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 consists in cross-classifying the two variables; each category of one variable is assigned to one of the rows, while each category of the other variable is assigned to one of the columns. The result is a table with a series of cells, each of which represents a unique combination of categories. The number of cases—persons, places, etc.—falling into each cell is called a “joint frequency” or “cell frequency”. When the cell frequencies are summarized by rows, the row totals are often termed “row marginals”. Similarly, the sum of cells by columns are called “column marginals”. By definition, the sum of the row marginals is equal to the sum of the column marginals, which is the total number of cases that have been cross-classified. Based on the table thus generated, a series of other tables can be derived that portray the relationship between the two variables in terms of percentages or proportions.

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

- Panel A: Raw data—gives the distribution in absolute numbers; individual cells represent the number of villages in a given district (rows) that are engaged in the activity described—producing eggs, honey, carpets, etc. Row totals represent the number of villages in a given district engaged in a given category of activities or products. Column totals represent the number of villages in all the districts producing a given product or are engaged in one type of activity.
- Panel B: Specialization—expresses the probability that a village chosen at random from the total number of villages in a given district is engaged, i.e., specializes in the economic activity described.
- Panel C: Concentration—expresses the probability that a given product selected at random is produced in a given district.
- Panel D: Actual Joint Distribution—is obtained by dividing the cell frequencies by the grand total of all rows or all columns².
- Panel E: Expected Joint Distribution—indicates the proportion of all villages which would fall in each cell of table if products and districts were completely unrelated.
- Panel F: Deviation of the Actual Joint Distribution from the Expected Distribution—is obtained by subtracting the expected values of Panel E from the actual values of Panel D. It shows a pattern of positive and negative values which sum to zero in all marginal totals.
- Panel G: Deviation of Actual from Expected as a ratio to Expected—show the extent to which a district specializes in a given commodity or activity or a given commodity/activity is concentrated in a given district, controlling for the number of villages engaged in such activity/commodity³.

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

Surprisingly, compositional analysis singled out only more than a few cells even among those economic sectors that engage sufficiently large numbers of villages, i.e., subsistence crops, vegetables, fruit, and animal products. In the area of subsistence crops, only three cells stand out, two of them associating Shah Joy with beans and peas (respective indices of 1.66 and 1.52), and the third one linking Atghar to wheat (an index of 1.47). In other words, a village chosen at random in Shah Joy is 1.66 times more likely to produce wheat peas and 1.52 times more likely to produce peas than any other village chosen at random in any other district. In the same way, a village chosen at random from Atghar is 1.47 times more likely than any other villages chosen at random in any other district to produce wheat.

Concerning fruit, Mizan and Tarank Wa Jaldak stand out as specializing in pomegranates with respective low indices of 1.16 and 1.04.

Atghar is highly associated with potatoes—an index of 3.2, and wool—an index of 1.42.

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

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

Annex 6
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Province, Zabul, 2005

Subsistence Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	85	37	3	20	0	0	2	0	147
Shah Joi	201	187	2	120	72	108	73	35	798
Mizan	95	63	0	48	0	27	0	4	237
Tarank WaJaldak	148	94	0	86	8	28	5	9	378
Shinkai	40	23	1	6	1	0	0	55	126
Atghar	50	3	0	6	0	0	0	1	60
Shemel Zayi	170	170	3	143	0	20	0	64	570
Naw Bahar	55	46	1	27	4	8	11	37	189
Total	844	623	10	456	85	191	91	205	2,505

Panel B—Specialization

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	57.8	25.2	20	13.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
Shah Joi	25.2	23.4	0.3	15.0	9.0	13.5	9.1	4.4	100.0
Mizan	40.1	26.6	0.0	20.3	0.0	11.4	0.0	1.7	100.0
Tarank WaJaldak	39.2	24.9	0.0	22.8	2.1	7.4	1.3	2.4	100.0
Shinkai	31.7	18.3	0.8	4.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	43.7	100.0
Atghar	83.3	5.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0
Shemel Zayi	29.8	29.8	0.5	25.1	0.0	3.5	0.0	11.2	100.0
Naw Bahar	29.1	24.3	0.5	14.3	2.1	4.2	5.8	19.6	100.0
Total	33.7	24.9	0.4	18.2	3.4	7.6	3.6	8.1	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	10.1	5.9	30.0	44	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	5.9
Shah Joi	23.8	30.0	20.0	26.3	84.7	56.5	80.1	17.1	31.9
Mizan	11.3	10.1	0.0	10.5	0.0	14.1	0.0	2.0	9.5
Tarank WaJaldak	17.5	15.1	0.0	18.9	9.4	14.7	5.5	4.4	15.1
Shinkai	4.7	3.7	10.0	1.3	12	0.0	0.0	26.8	5.0
Atghar	5.9	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.4
Shemel Zayi	20.1	27.3	30.0	31.4	0.0	10.5	0.0	31.2	22.8
Naw Bahar	6.5	7.4	10.0	5.9	4.7	42	12.1	18.0	7.5
Total	100.0								

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

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	0.72	0.01	4.11	-0.25	-1.00	-1.00	-0.63	-1.00	0.00
Shah Joi	-0.25	-0.06	-0.37	-0.17	1.66	0.77	1.52	-0.46	0.00
Mizan	0.19	0.07	-1.00	0.11	-1.00	0.49	-1.00	-0.79	0.00
Tarank WaJaldak	0.16	0.00	-1.00	0.25	-0.38	-0.03	-0.64	-0.71	0.00
Shinkai	-0.06	-0.27	0.99	-0.74	-0.77	-1.00	-1.00	4.31	0.00
Atghar	1.47	-0.80	-1.00	-0.45	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.80	0.00
Shemel Zayi	-0.11	0.20	0.32	0.38	-1.00	-0.54	-1.00	0.31	0.00
Naw Bahar	-0.14	-0.02	0.33	-0.22	-0.38	-0.44	0.60	1.39	0.00
Total	0.0								

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Province, Zabul, 2005
Industrial Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Shah Joi	4	18	1	52	95	3	0	0	173
Mizan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tarank WaJaldak	8	0	1	5	28	6	0	0	48
Shinkai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
Atghar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shemel Zayi	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	5	16
Naw Bahar	2	0	0	1	16	0	0	0	19
Total	15	19	3	58	150	9	0	18	272

Panel B—Specialization

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shah Joi	2.3	10.4	0.6	30.1	54.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mizan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tarank WaJaldak	16.7	0.0	2.1	10.4	58.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shinkai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Atghar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shemel Zayi	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	62.5	0.0	0.0	31.3	100.0
Naw Bahar	10.5	0.0	0.0	5.3	84.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	5.5	7.0	1.1	21.1	55.1	3.3	0.0	6.6	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	6.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	—	0.0	1.1
Shah Joi	26.7	94.7	33.3	89.7	63.3	33.3	—	0.0	63.6
Mizan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
Tarank WaJaldak	53.3	0.0	33.3	8.6	18.7	66.7	—	0.0	17.6
Shinkai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	72.2	4.8
Atghar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
Shemel Zayi	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	—	27.8	5.9
Naw Bahar	13.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	10.7	0.0	—	0.0	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0

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

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	5.04	-1.00	29.22	-1.00	-0.40	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Shah Joi	-0.58	0.49	-0.48	0.41	0.00	-0.48	—	-1.00	0.00
Mizan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tarank WaJaldak	2.02	-1.00	0.89	-0.51	0.06	2.78	—	-1.00	0.00
Shinkai	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	14.11	0.00
Atghar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shemel Zayi	-1.00	-0.11	-1.00	-1.00	0.13	-1.00	—	3.72	0.00
Naw Bahar	0.91	-1.00	-1.00	-0.75	0.53	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

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

Fruit

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melons/W. Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mulberry	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	72	11	7	1	67	4	22	10	194
Shah Joi	183	41	118	9	141	79	133	10	714
Mizan	33	73	1	0	78	7	49	15	256
Tarank WaJaldak	133	125	42	2	77	28	53	6	466
Shinkai	25	20	2	1	26	9	23	4	110
Atghar	44	1	1	0	50	0	2	1	99
Shemel Zayi	41	32	37	1	149	10	39	8	317
Naw Bahar	53	2	13	0	44	1	41	4	158
Total	584	305	221	14	632	138	362	58	2,314

Panel B—Specialization

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melons/W. Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mulberries	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	37.1	5.7	3.6	0.5	34.5	21	11.3	5.2	100.0
Shah Joi	25.6	5.7	16.5	1.3	19.7	11.1	18.6	1.4	100.0
Mizan	12.9	28.5	0.4	0.0	30.5	27	19.1	5.9	100.0
Tarank WaJaldak	28.5	26.8	9.0	0.4	16.5	60	11.4	1.3	100.0
Shinkai	22.7	18.2	1.8	0.9	23.6	82	20.9	3.6	100.0
Atghar	44.4	1.0	1.0	0.0	50.5	0.0	2.0	1.0	100.0
Shemel Zayi	12.9	10.1	11.7	0.3	47.0	32	12.3	2.5	100.0
Naw Bahar	33.5	1.3	8.2	0.0	27.8	0.6	25.9	2.5	100.0
Total	25.2	13.2	9.6	0.6	27.3	60	15.6	2.5	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melons/W. Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mulberries	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	12.3	3.6	3.2	7.1	10.6	29	6.1	17.2	8.4
Shah Joi	31.3	13.4	53.4	64.3	22.3	57.2	36.7	17.2	30.9
Mizan	5.7	23.9	0.5	0.0	12.3	51	13.5	25.9	11.1
Tarank WaJaldak	22.8	41.0	19.0	14.3	12.2	20.3	14.6	10.3	20.1
Shinkai	4.3	6.6	0.9	7.1	41	6.5	6.4	6.9	4.8
Atghar	7.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.6	1.7	4.3
Shemel Zayi	7.0	10.5	16.7	7.1	23.6	7.2	10.8	13.8	13.7
Naw Bahar	9.1	0.7	5.9	0.0	7.0	0.7	11.3	6.9	6.8
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	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melons/W. Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mulberries	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	0.47	-0.57	-0.62	-0.15	0.26	-0.65	-0.28	1.06	0.00
Shah Joi	0.02	-0.56	0.73	1.08	-0.28	0.86	0.19	-0.44	0.00
Mizan	-0.49	1.16	-0.96	-1.00	0.12	-0.54	0.22	1.34	0.00
Tarank WaJaldak	0.13	1.04	-0.06	-0.29	-0.40	0.01	-0.27	-0.49	0.00
Shinkai	-0.10	0.38	-0.81	0.50	-0.13	0.37	0.34	0.45	0.00
Atghar	0.76	-0.92	-0.89	-1.00	0.85	-1.00	-0.87	-0.60	0.00
Shemel Zayi	-0.49	-0.23	0.22	-0.48	0.72	-0.47	-0.21	0.01	0.00
Naw Bahar	0.33	-0.90	-0.14	-1.00	0.02	-0.89	0.66	0.01	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

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

Vegetables

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauliflower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	20	15	15	8	2	0	1	3	64
Shah Joi	170	168	149	112	59	76	128	4	866
Mizan	10	10	2	1	0	1	2	0	26
Tarank WaJaldak	69	63	50	20	7	25	18	2	254
Shinkai	12	12	6	0	0	0	0	1	31
Atghar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shemel Zayi	71	67	65	11	0	1	0	0	215
Naw Bahar	36	39	33	30	4	17	18	0	177
Total	389	374	320	182	72	120	167	10	1,634

Panel B—Specialization

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauliflower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	31.3	23.4	23.4	12.5	31	0.0	1.6	4.7	100.0
Shah Joi	19.6	19.4	17.2	12.9	68	8.8	14.8	0.5	100.0
Mizan	38.5	38.5	7.7	3.8	0.0	3.8	7.7	0.0	100.0
Tarank WaJaldak	27.2	24.8	19.7	7.9	28	9.8	7.1	0.8	100.0
Shinkai	38.7	38.7	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	100.0
Atghar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shemel Zayi	33.0	31.2	30.2	5.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Naw Bahar	20.3	22.0	18.6	16.9	23	9.6	10.2	0.0	100.0
Total	23.8	22.9	19.6	11.1	44	7.3	10.2	0.6	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauliflower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	5.1	4.0	4.7	44	28	0.0	0.6	30.0	3.9
Shah Joi	43.7	44.9	46.6	61.5	81.9	63.3	76.6	40.0	53.0
Mizan	2.6	2.7	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	1.6
Tarank WaJaldak	17.7	16.8	15.6	11.0	9.7	20.8	10.8	20.0	15.5
Shinkai	3.1	3.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	1.9
Atghar	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Shemel Zayi	18.1	17.9	20.1	6.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	13.2
Naw Bahar	9.3	10.4	10.3	16.5	5.6	14.2	10.8	0.0	10.8
Total	100.0								

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

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauliflower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	0.31	0.02	0.20	0.12	-0.29	-1.00	-0.85	6.66	0.00
Shah Joi	-0.18	-0.15	-0.12	0.16	0.55	0.19	0.45	-0.25	0.00
Mizan	0.62	0.68	-0.61	-0.65	-1.00	-0.48	-0.25	-1.00	0.00
Tarank WaJaldak	0.14	0.08	0.01	-0.29	-0.37	0.34	-0.31	0.29	0.00
Shinkai	0.63	0.65	-0.01	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	4.27	0.00
Atghar	3.20	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Shemel Zayi	0.39	0.36	0.54	-0.54	-1.00	-0.94	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Naw Bahar	-0.15	-0.04	-0.05	0.52	-0.49	0.31	0.00	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Province, Zabul, 2005
Herbal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicor	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	0	28	1	0	0	1	6	0	36
Shah Joi	8	57	6	11	32	27	8	0	149
Mizan	4	72	1	0	2	0	10	0	89
Tarank WaJaldak	3	65	0	0	1	0	1	0	70
Shinkai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Atghar	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Shemel Zayi	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	2	33
Naw Bahar	0	20	0	0	0	0	1	0	21
Total	15	273	8	12	35	28	26	3	400

Panel B—Specialization

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicor	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	0.0	77.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	16.7	0.0	100.0
Shah Joi	5.4	38.3	4.0	7.4	21.5	18.1	5.4	0.0	100.0
Mizan	4.8	80.9	1.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	11.2	0.0	100.0
Tarank WaJaldak	4.3	92.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
Shinkai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Atghar	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shemel Zayi	0.0	93.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	100.0
Naw Bahar	0.0	95.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	100.0
Total	3.8	68.3	2.0	3.0	8.8	7.0	6.5	0.8	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicor	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	0.0	10.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	23.1	0.0	9.0
Shah Joi	53.3	20.9	75.0	91.7	91.4	96.4	30.8	0.0	37.3
Mizan	26.7	26.4	12.5	0.0	5.7	0.0	38.5	0.0	22.3
Tarank WaJaldak	20.0	23.8	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	3.8	0.0	17.5
Shinkai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.3
Atghar	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Shemel Zayi	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	8.3
Naw Bahar	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	5.3
Total	100.0								

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

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicor	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	-1.00	0.14	0.39	-1.00	-1.00	-0.60	1.56	-1.00	0.00
Shah Joi	0.43	-0.44	1.01	1.46	1.45	1.59	-0.17	-1.00	0.00
Mizan	0.20	0.19	-0.44	-1.00	-0.74	-1.00	0.73	-1.00	0.00
Tarank WaJaldak	0.14	0.36	-1.00	-1.00	-0.84	-1.00	-0.78	-1.00	0.00
Shinkai	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	132.33	0.00
Atghar	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	32.33	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Shemel Zayi	-1.00	0.38	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	7.08	0.00
Naw Bahar	-1.00	0.40	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.27	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0								

Annex 6 (Cont'd)**Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Province, Zabul, 2005
Handicrafts****Panel A—Raw Data**

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Shah Joi	3	22	0	4	0	13	12	0	54
Mizan	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	43
Tarank WaJaldak	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	7
Shinkai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atghar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shemel Zayi	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Naw Bahar	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	4	23	0	5	0	65	13	1	111

Panel B—Specialization

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shah Joi	5.6	40.7	0.0	7.4	0.0	24.1	22.2	0.0	100.0
Mizan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tarank WaJaldak	14.3	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	42.9	14.3	0.0	100.0
Shinkai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atghar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shemel Zayi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	100.0
Naw Bahar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	3.6	20.7	0.0	4.5	0.0	58.6	11.7	0.9	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	6.2	0.0	0.0	3.6
Shah Joi	75.0	95.7	—	80.0	—	20.0	92.3	0.0	48.6
Mizan	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	66.2	0.0	0.0	38.7
Tarank WaJaldak	25.0	4.3	—	20.0	—	4.6	7.7	0.0	6.3
Shinkai	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Atghar	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shemel Zayi	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	1.5	0.0	100.0	1.8
Naw Bahar	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.9
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
Provincial Center—Qalat	2.96	0.16	5.56	3.70	1.27	1.59	1.71	14.81	—
Shah Joi	0.72	0.04	1.34	0.89	0.31	0.38	0.41	3.58	—
Mizan	1.20	0.07	2.25	1.50	0.51	0.64	0.69	5.99	—
Tarank WaJaldak	1.52	0.08	2.86	1.90	0.65	0.82	0.88	7.62	—
Shinkai	106.67	5.86	200.00	133.33	45.71	57.14	61.54	533.33	—
Atghar	106.67	5.86	200.00	133.33	45.71	57.14	61.54	533.33	—
Shemel Zayi	3.23	0.18	6.06	4.04	1.38	1.73	1.86	16.16	—
Naw Bahar	5.08	0.28	9.52	6.35	2.18	2.72	2.93	25.40	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

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

Small Industries

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skir	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Shah Jai	1	2	(1	0	0	0	0	4
Mizan	0	0	(0	0	0	0	0	0
Tarank WaJaldak	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Shinkai	0	0	(0	0	0	0	0	0
Atghar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shemel Zai	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	0	7
Naw Bahar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	4	:	2	1	1	1	0	15

Panel B—Specialization

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skir	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shah Jai	25.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mizan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tarank WaJaldak	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
Shinkai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atghar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shemel Zai	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	100.0
Naw Bahar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	13.3	26.7	20.0	13.3	6.7	6.7	13.3	0.0	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skir	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	13.3
Shah Jai	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	26.7
Mizan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
Tarank WaJaldak	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	—	13.3
Shinkai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
Atghar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
Shemel Zai	50.0	25.0	33.3	50.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	—	46.7
Naw Bahar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
Total	100.0	—	100.0						

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

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skir	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	-1.00	-1.00	4.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
Shah Jai	0.88	0.88	-1.00	0.88	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
Mizan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tarank WaJaldak	-1.00	0.88	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	2.75	—	0.00
Shinkai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atghar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shemel Zai	0.07	-0.46	-0.25	0.07	1.14	1.14	0.07	—	0.00
Naw Bahar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Province, Zabul, 2005
Animal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	32	34	28	21	17	13	12	0	157
Shah Joi	112	128	118	107	108	102	94	1	769
Mizan	7	21	11	7	6	6	5	0	69
Tarank WaJaldak	104	101	98	74	76	72	65	4	594
Shinkai	37	38	31	26	25	16	20	0	194
Atghar	3	5	5	5	6	8	13	0	45
Shemel Zayi	101	97	98	97	95	96	91	3	679
Naw Bahar	37	20	20	20	20	20	20	0	157
Total	433	444	411	357	353	333	318	8	2,664

Panel B—Specialization

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	20.4	21.7	17.8	13.4	10.8	8.3	7.6	0.0	100.0
Shah Joi	14.6	16.6	15.8	13.9	14.0	13.3	12.0	0.1	100.0
Mizan	10.1	30.4	24.0	10.1	8.7	8.7	7.2	0.0	100.0
Tarank WaJaldak	17.5	17.0	16.5	12.5	12.8	12.1	10.9	0.7	100.0
Shinkai	19.1	19.6	16.8	13.4	12.9	8.2	10.3	0.0	100.0
Atghar	6.7	11.1	11.1	11.1	13.3	17.8	28.9	0.0	100.0
Shemel Zayi	14.9	14.3	14.0	14.3	14.0	14.1	13.4	0.4	100.0
Naw Bahar	23.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	0.0	100.0
Total	16.3	16.7	15.1	13.4	13.3	12.5	11.9	0.3	100.0

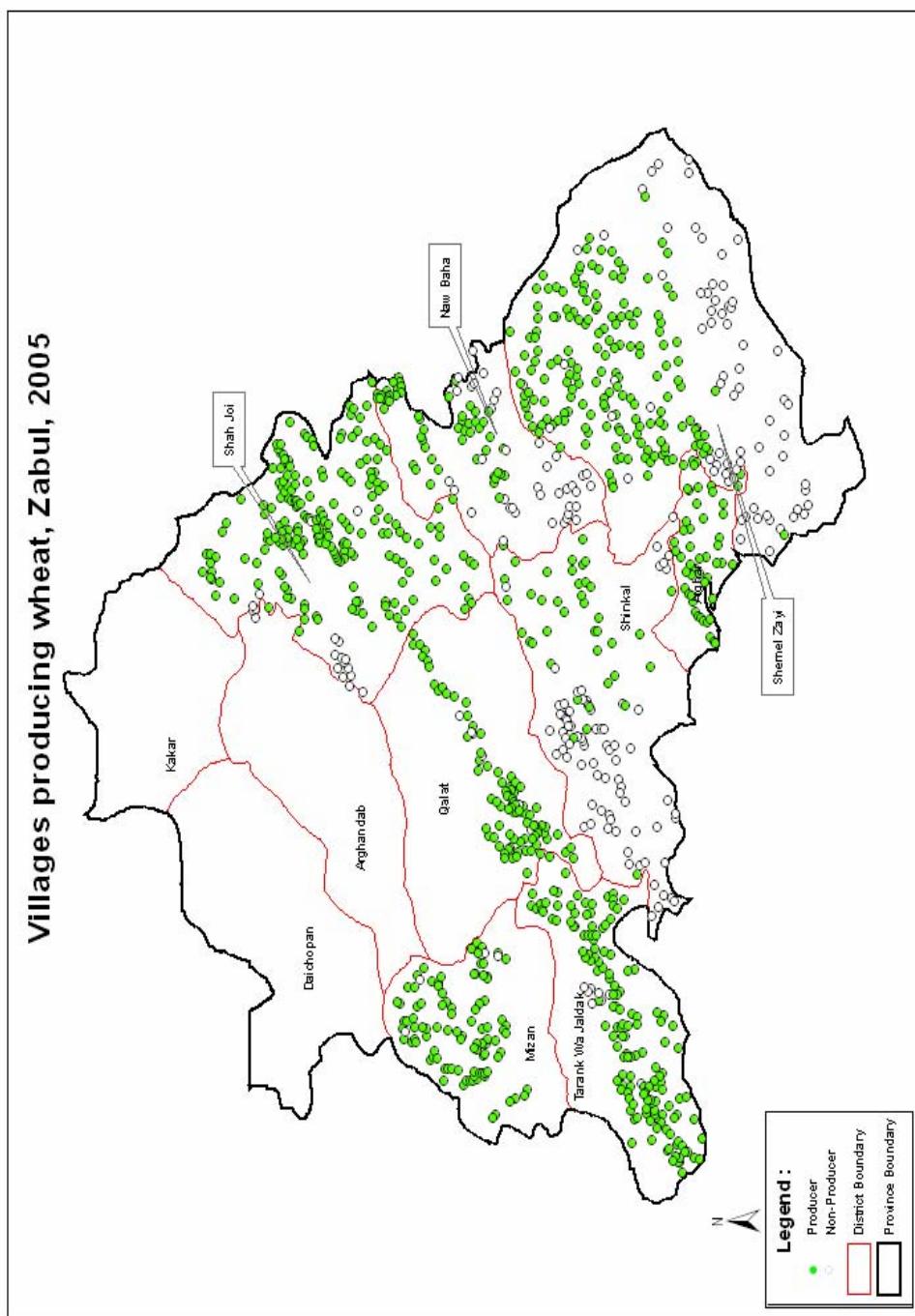
Panel C—Concentration

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	7.4	7.7	6.7	5.9	4.8	3.9	3.8	0.0	5.9
Shah Joi	25.9	28.8	28.8	30.0	30.6	30.6	28.9	12.5	28.9
Mizan	1.6	4.7	4.1	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	0.0	2.6
Tarank WaJaldak	24.0	22.7	23.4	20.7	21.5	21.6	20.4	50.0	22.3
Shinkai	8.5	8.6	7.1	7.3	7.1	4.8	6.3	0.0	7.3
Atghar	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.4	4.1	0.0	1.7
Shemel Zayi	23.3	21.8	23.1	27.2	26.9	28.8	28.6	37.5	25.5
Naw Bahar	8.5	4.5	4.8	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.3	0.0	5.9
Total	100.0								

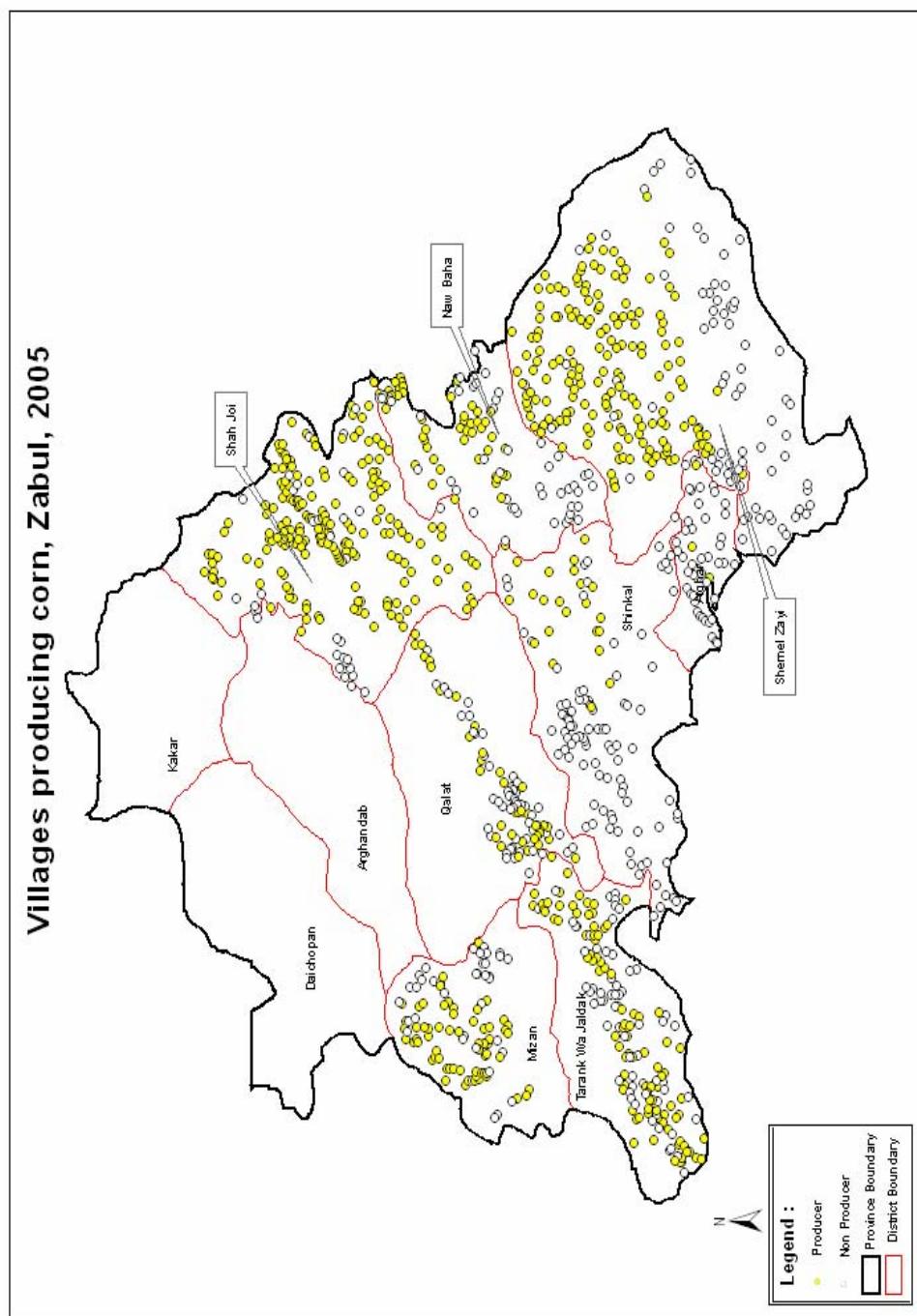
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Qalat	0.25	0.30	0.14	0.00	-0.18	-0.34	-0.36	-1.00	0.00
Shah Joi	-0.10	0.00	-0.01	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.00	-0.57	0.00
Mizan	-0.38	0.83	0.51	-0.24	-0.34	-0.30	-0.39	-1.00	0.00
Tarank WaJaldak	0.08	0.02	0.05	-0.07	-0.03	-0.03	-0.08	1.24	0.00
Shinkai	0.17	0.18	0.01	0.00	-0.03	-0.34	-0.14	-1.00	0.00
Atghar	-0.59	-0.33	-0.29	-0.17	0.01	0.42	1.42	-1.00	0.00
Shemel Zayi	-0.08	-0.14	-0.01	0.07	0.06	0.13	0.12	0.47	0.00
Naw Bahar	0.45	-0.24	-0.19	-0.05	-0.04	0.02	0.07	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

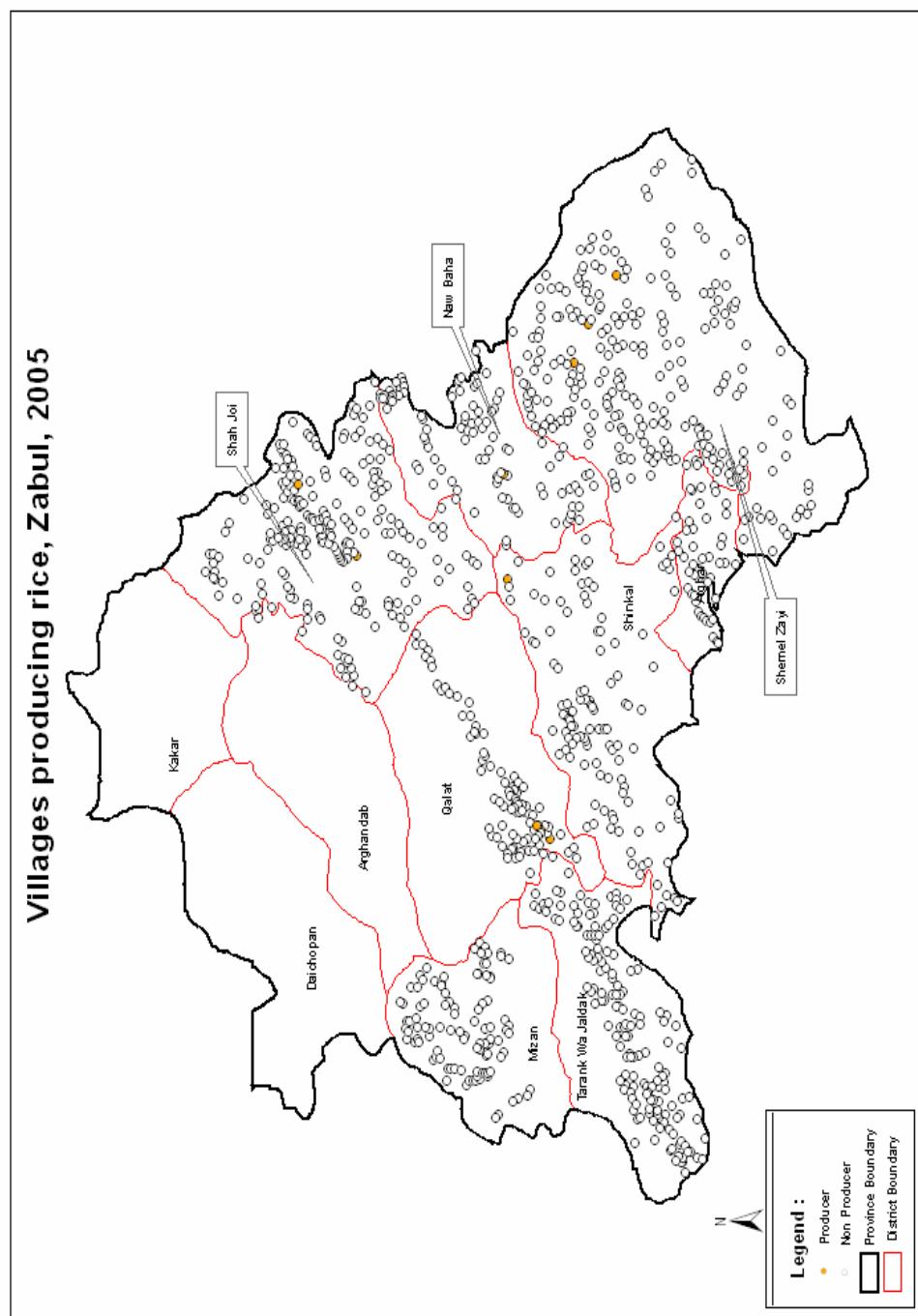
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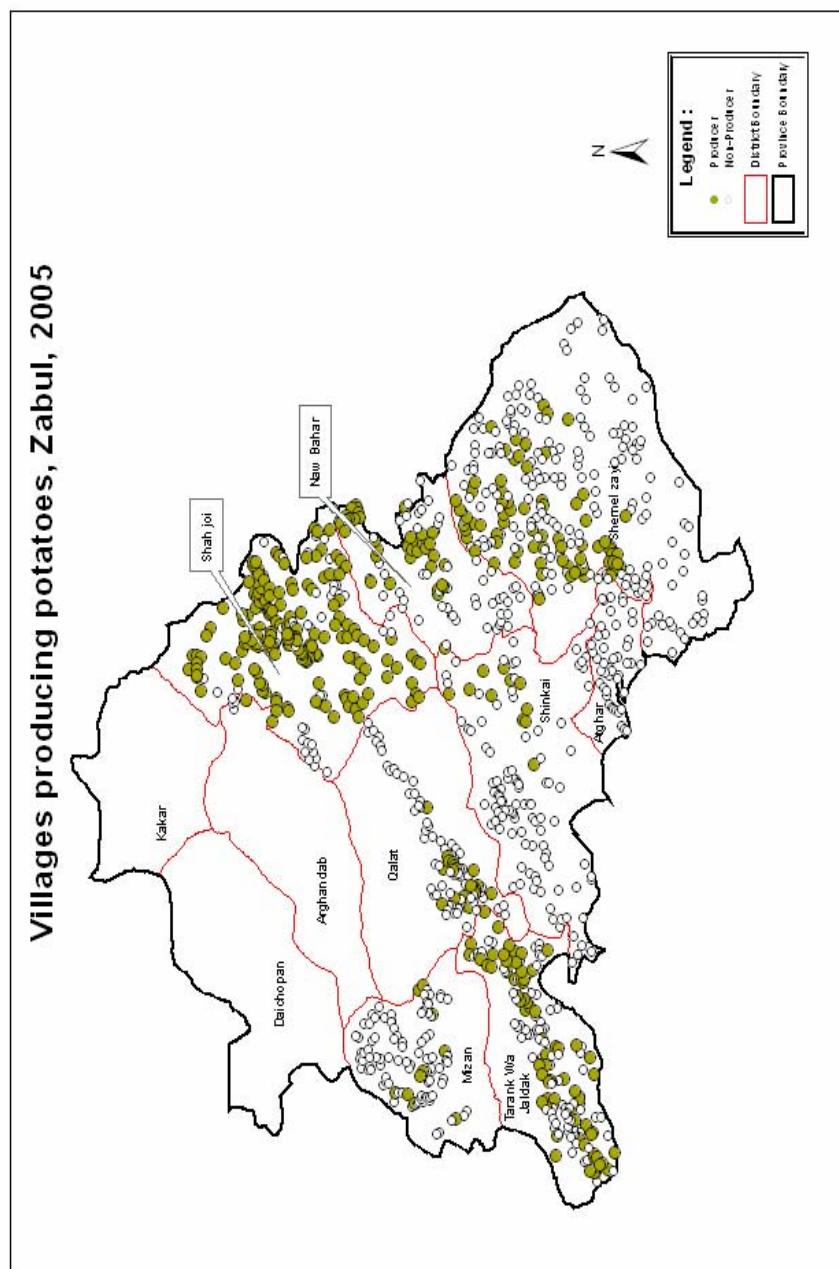
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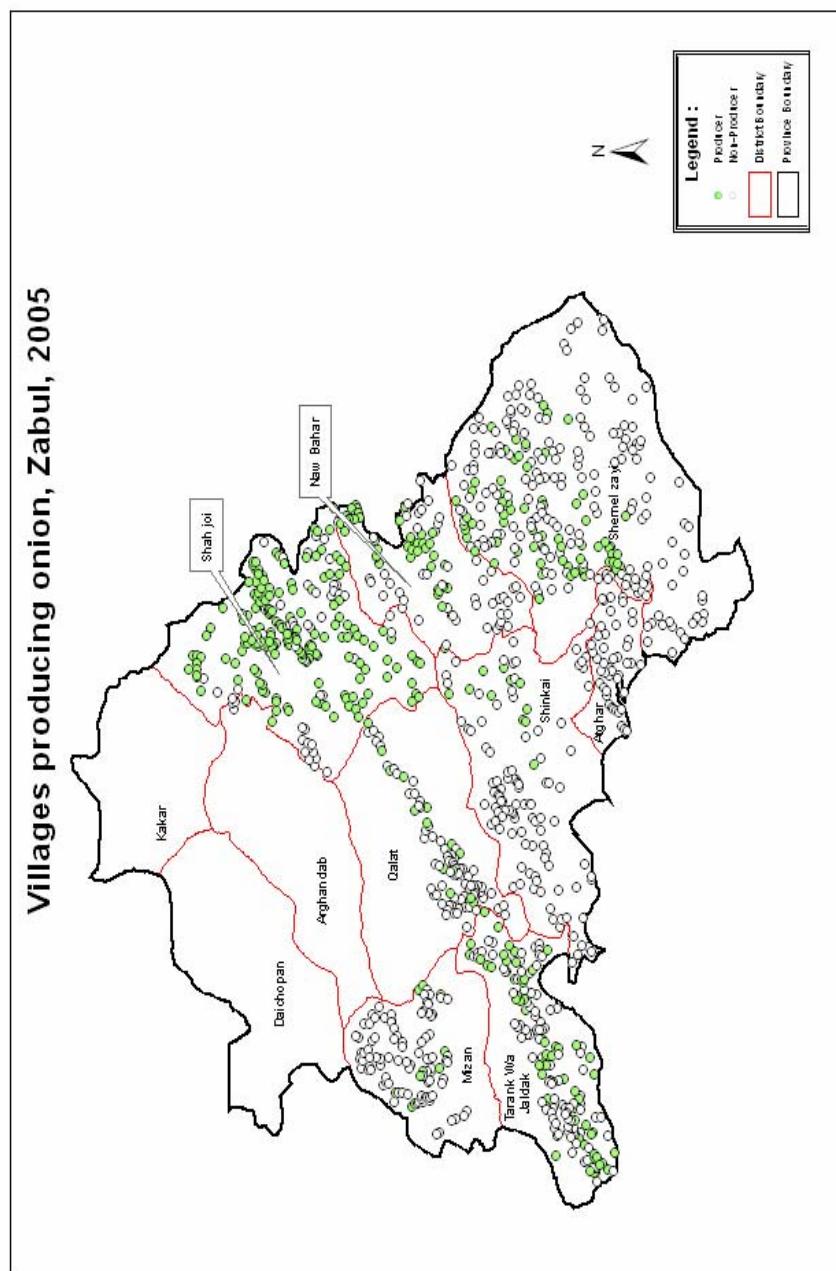
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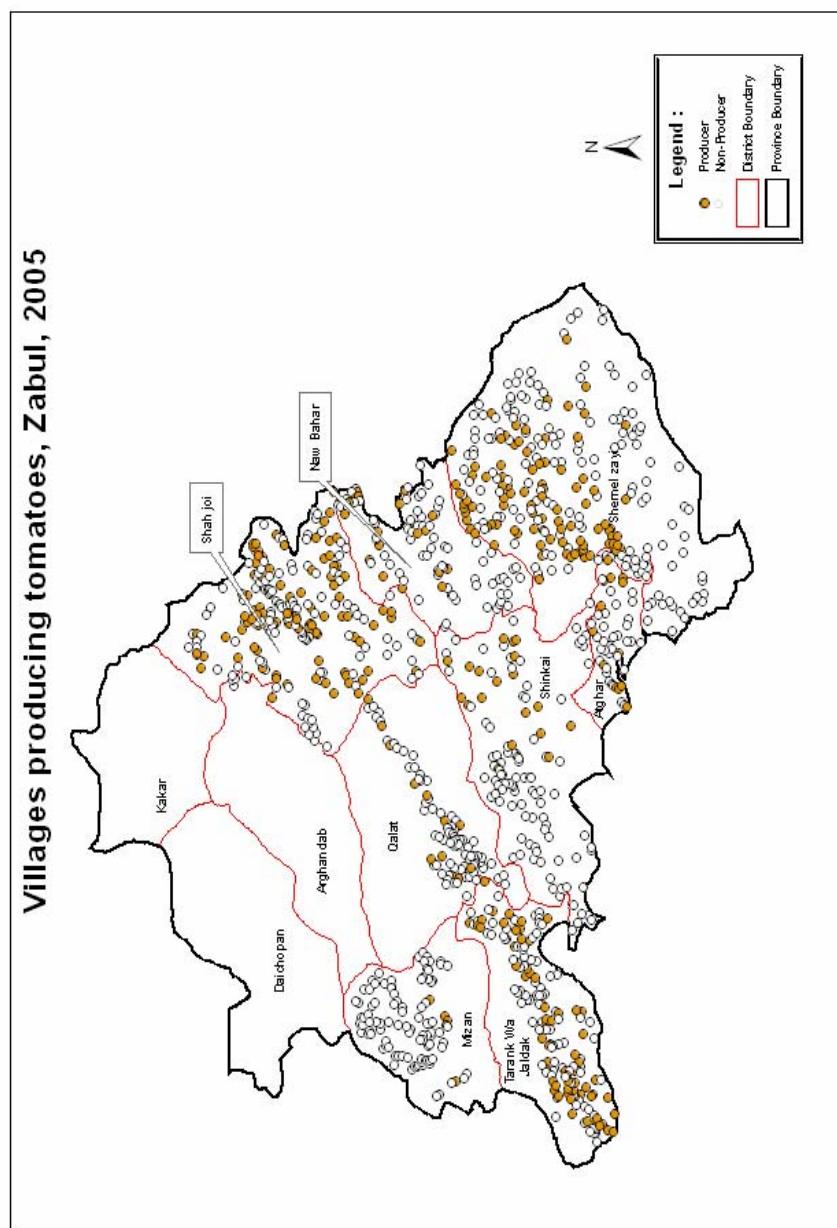
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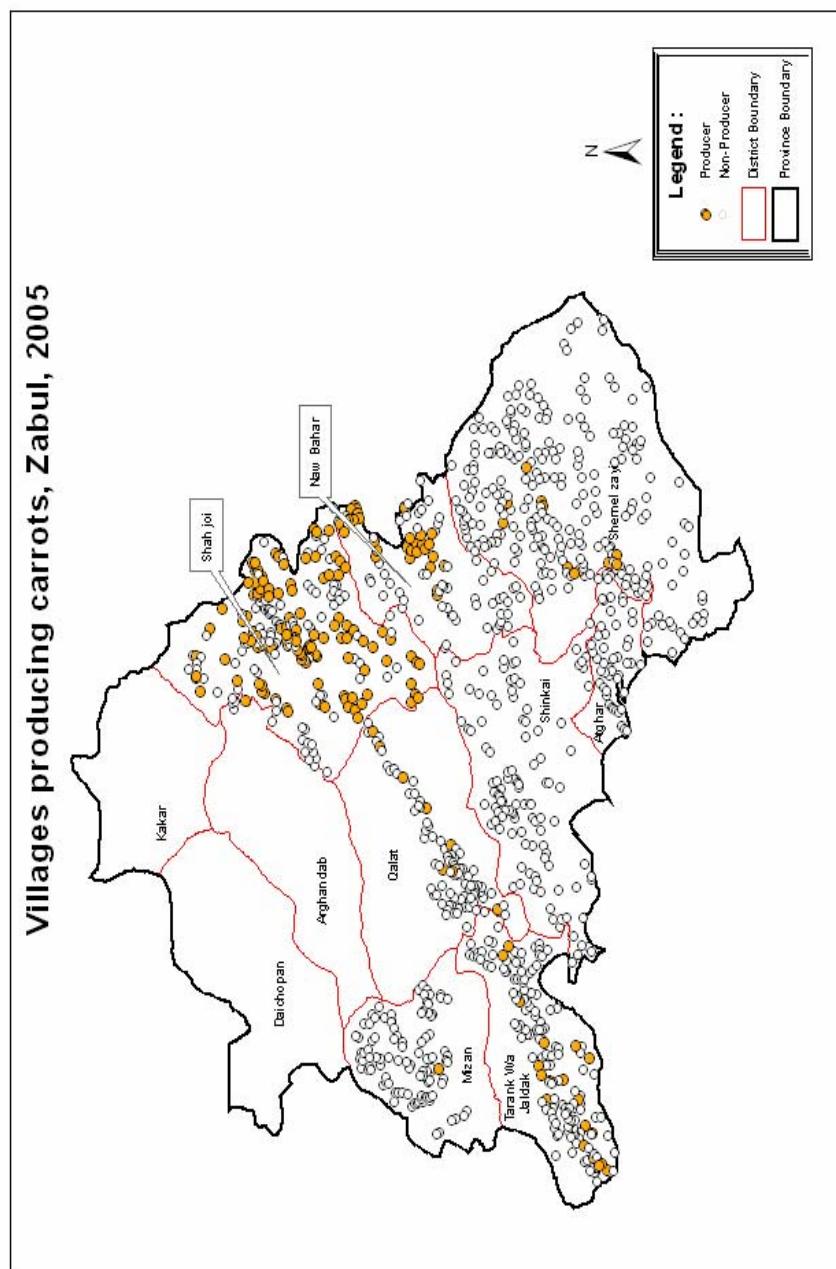
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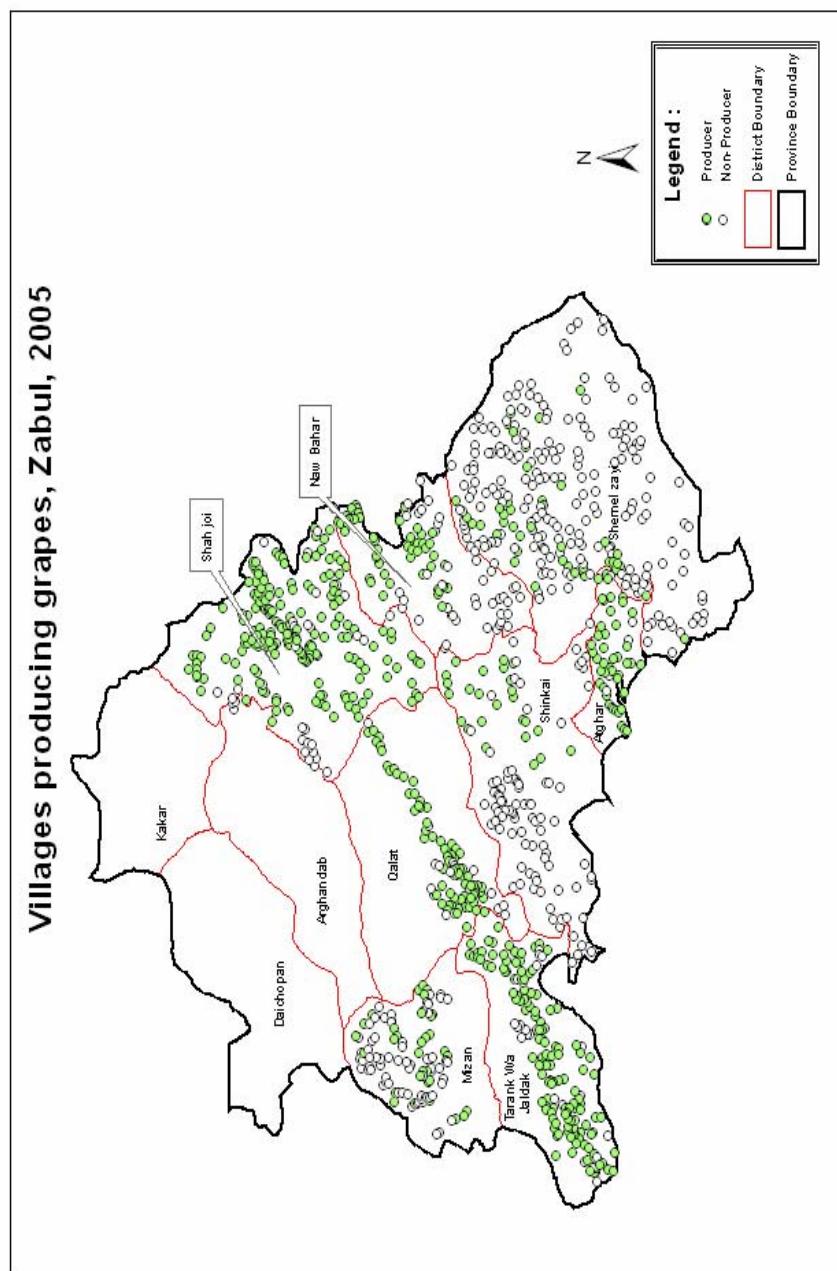
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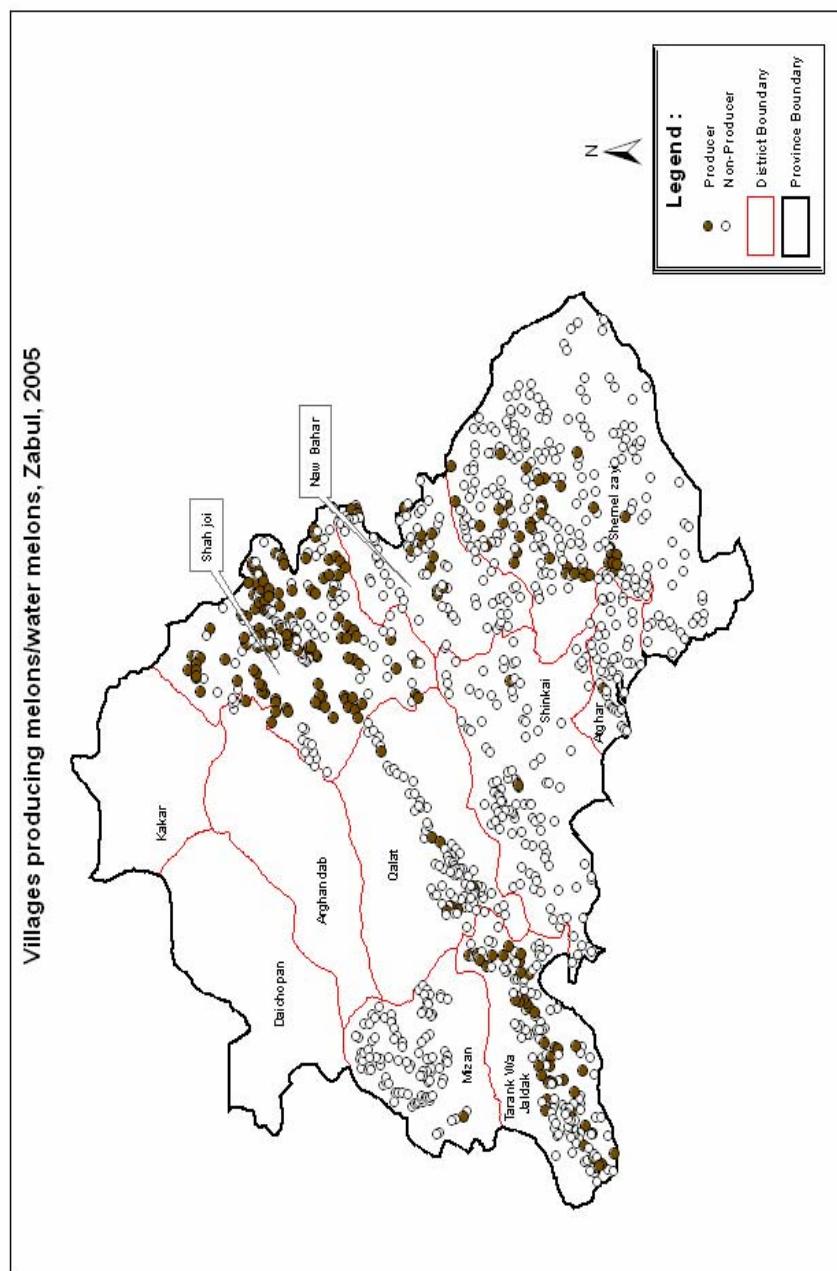
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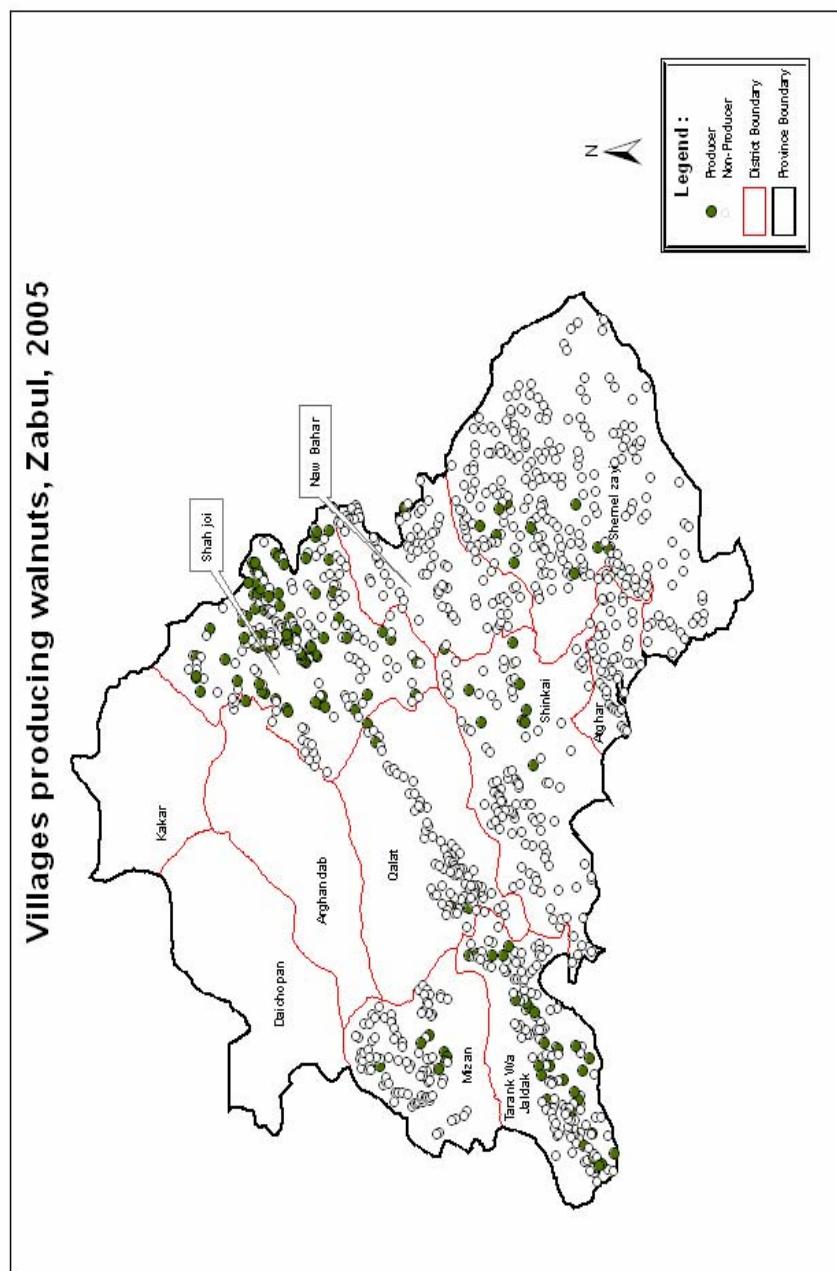
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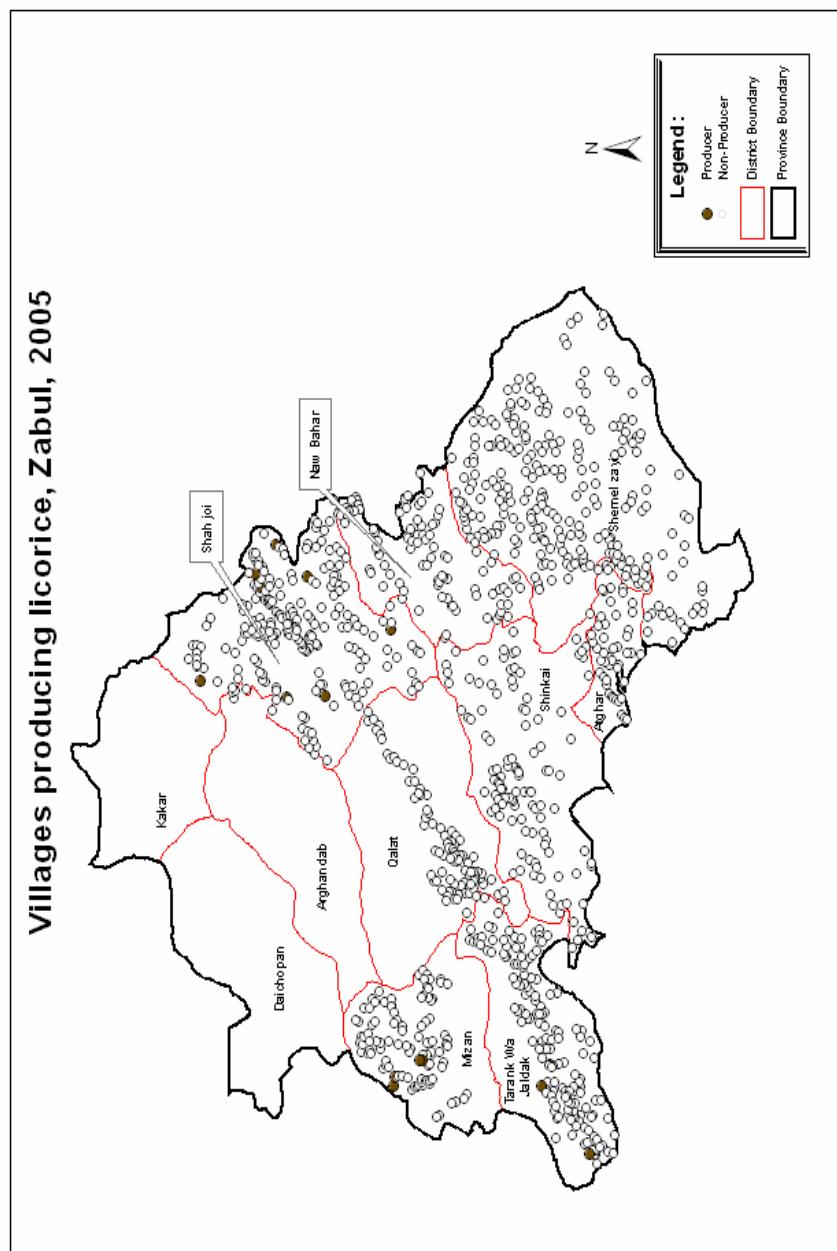
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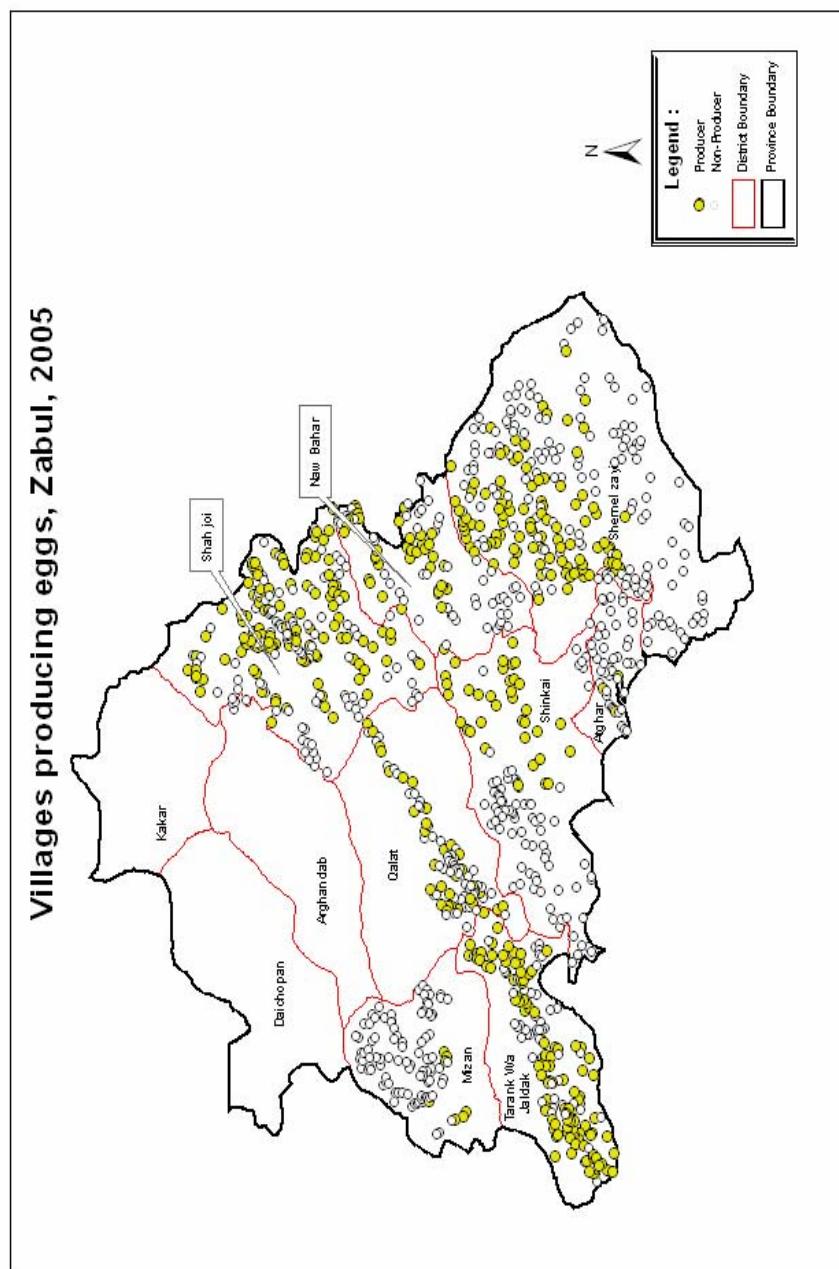
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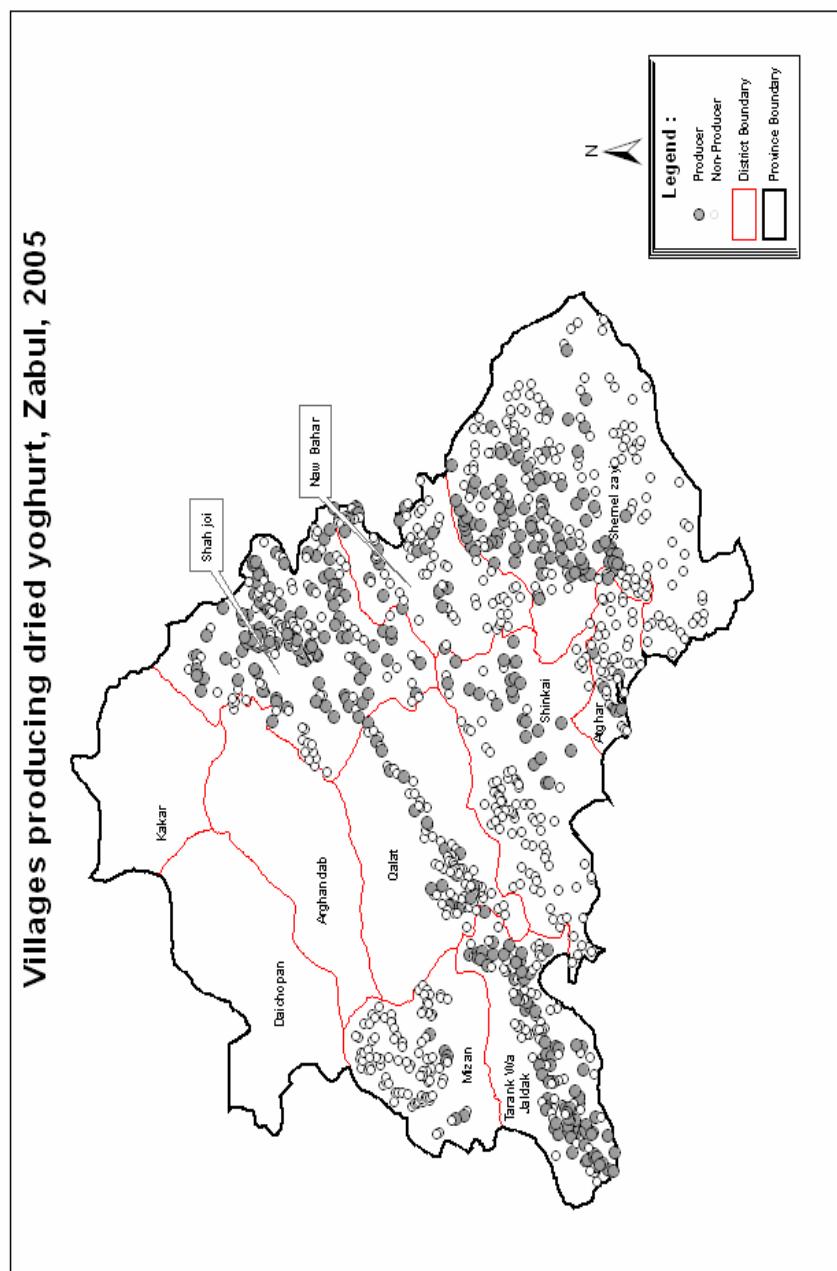
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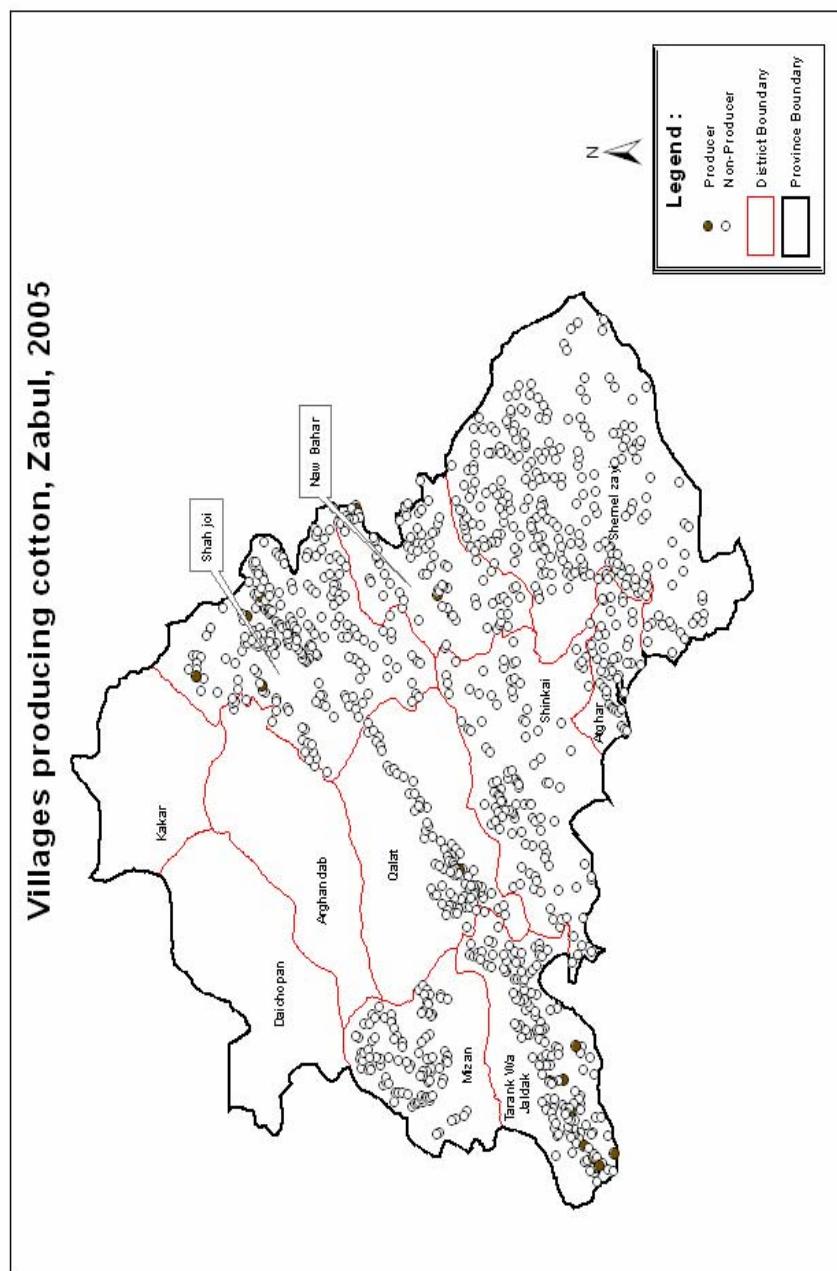
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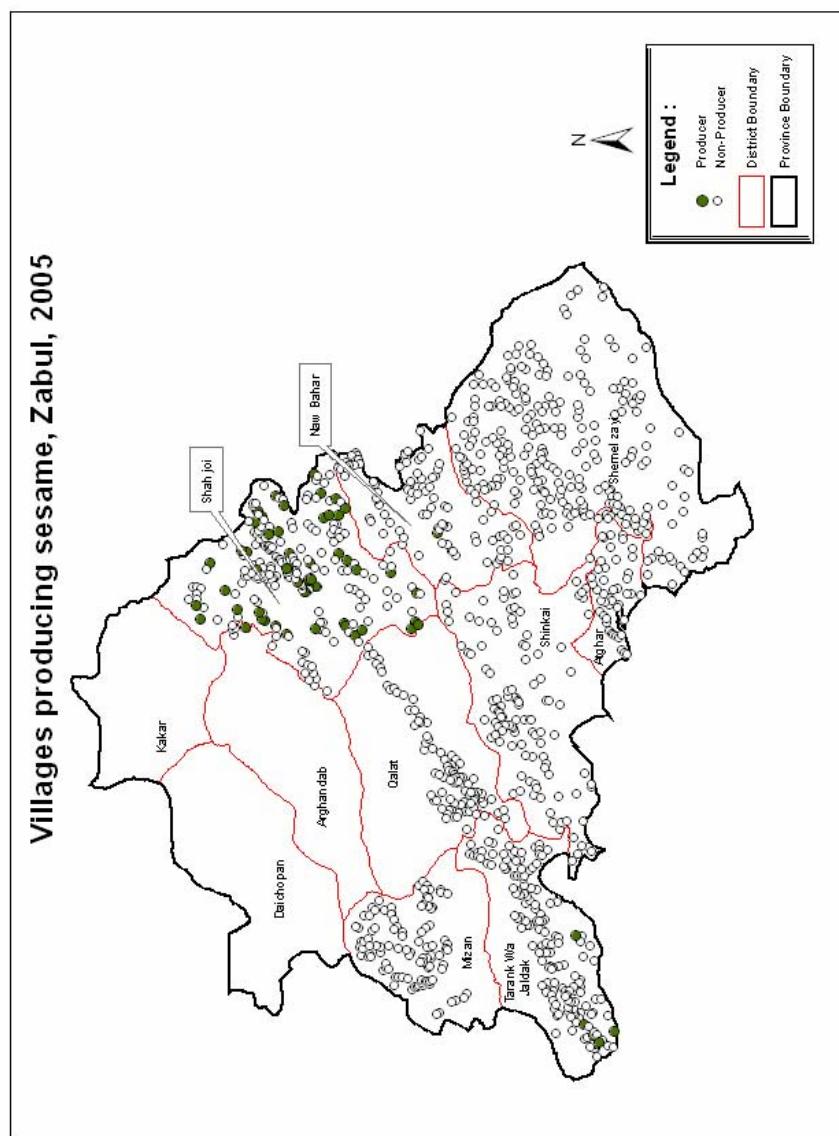
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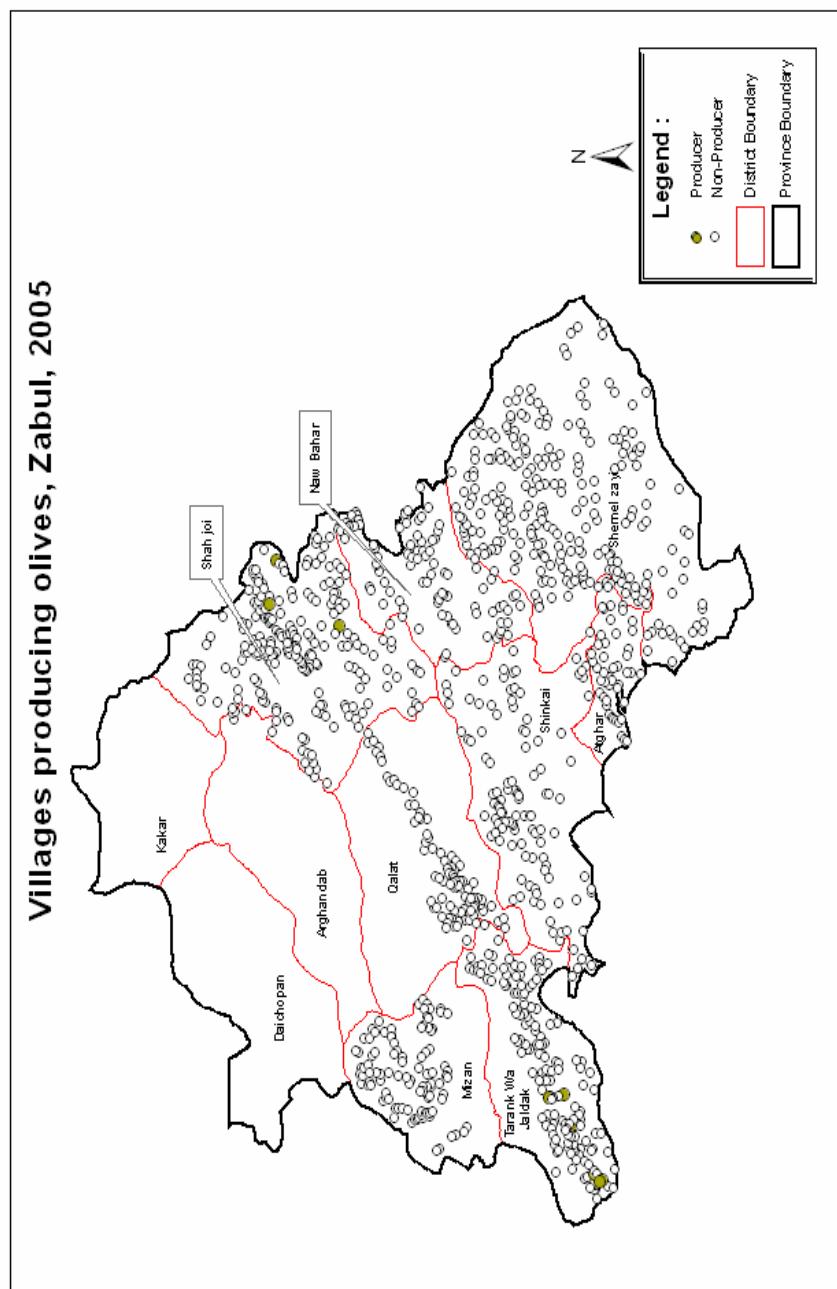
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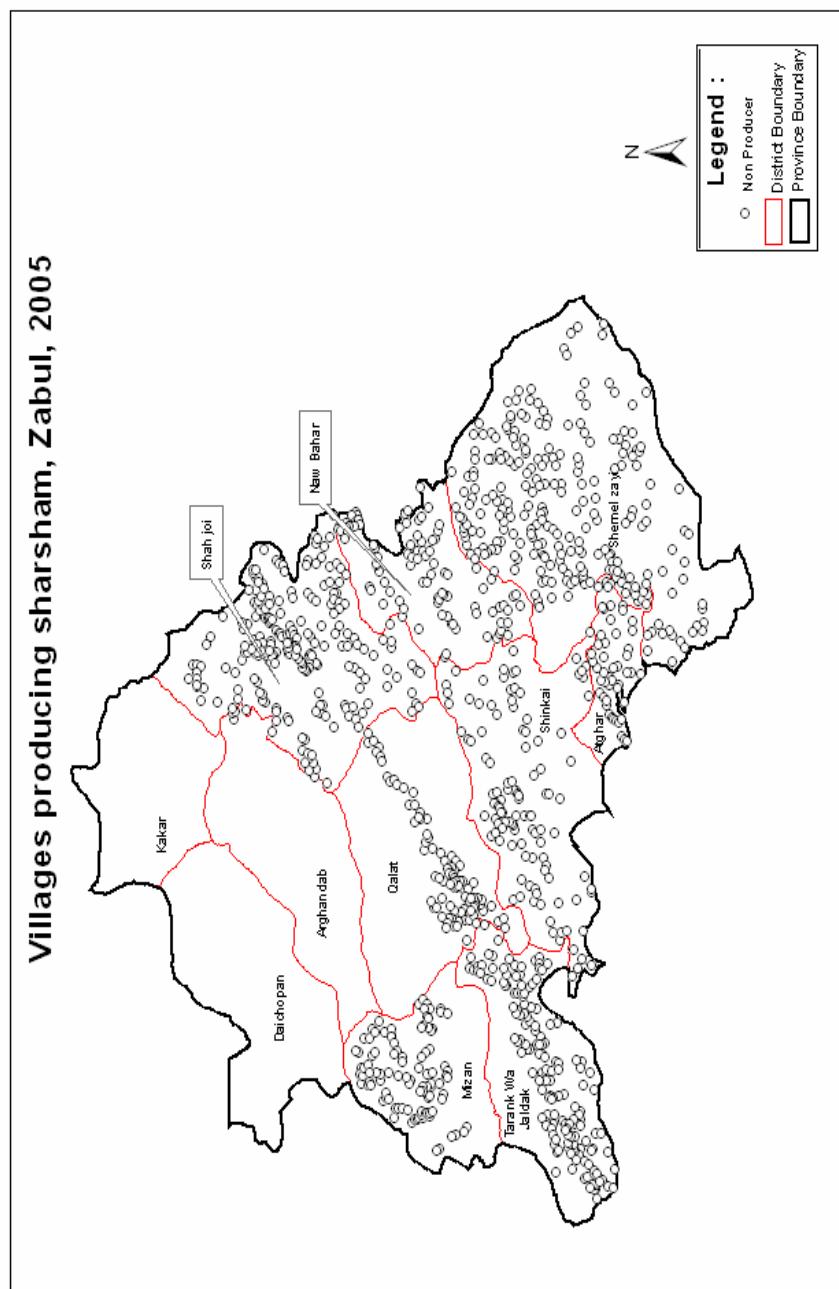
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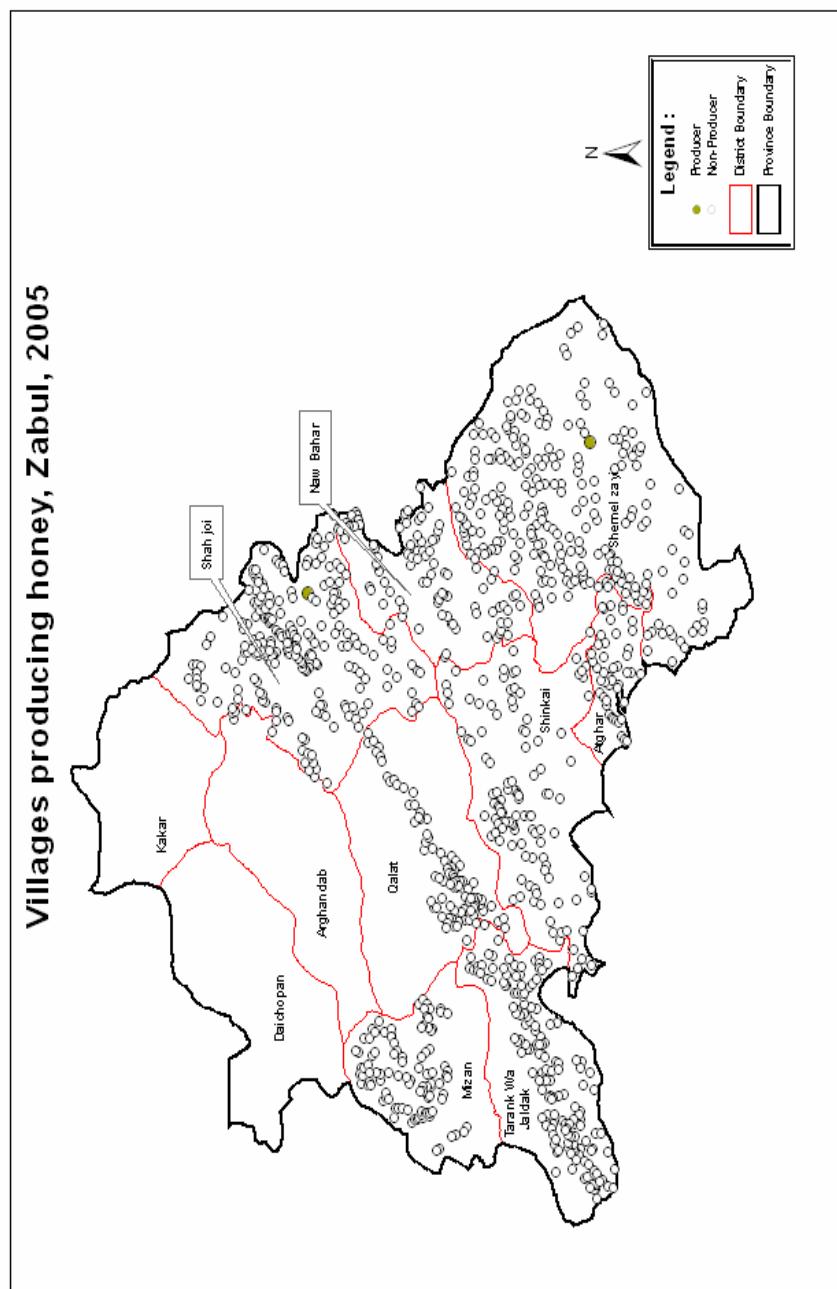
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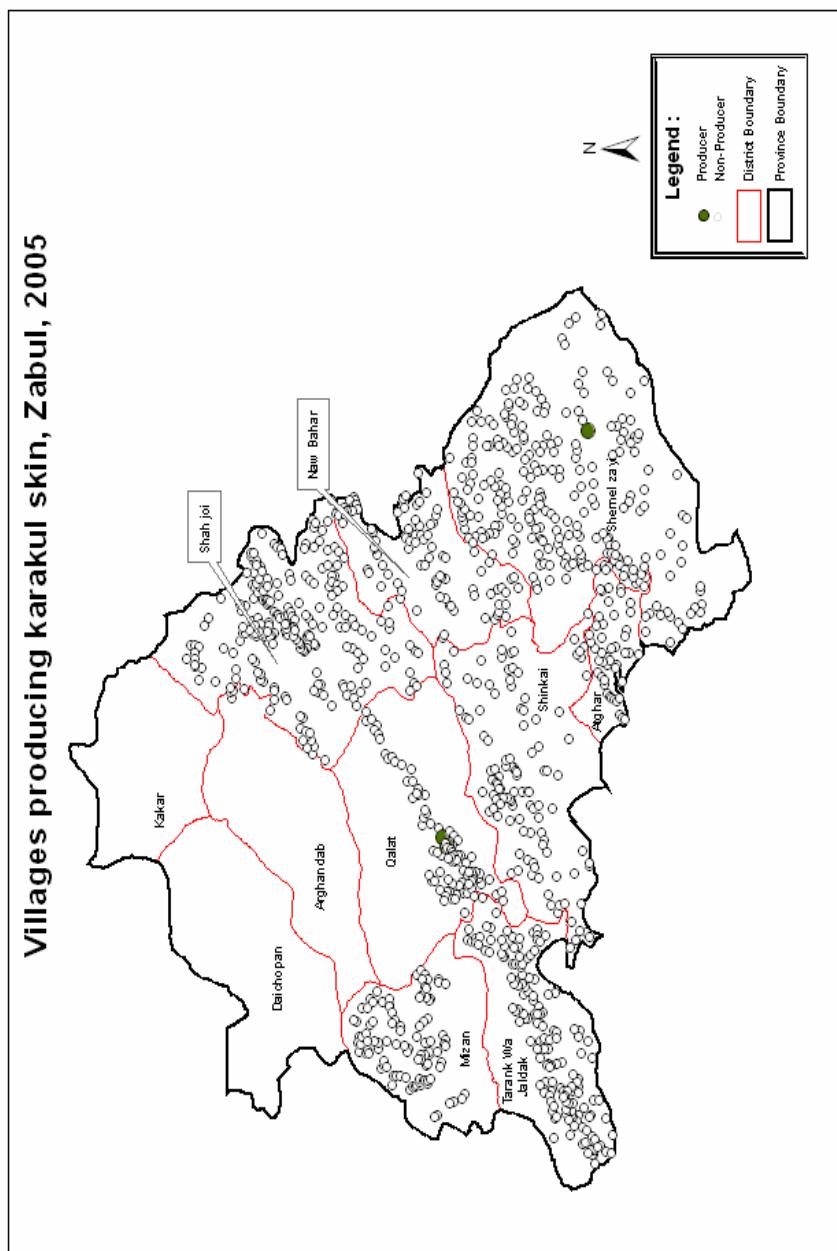
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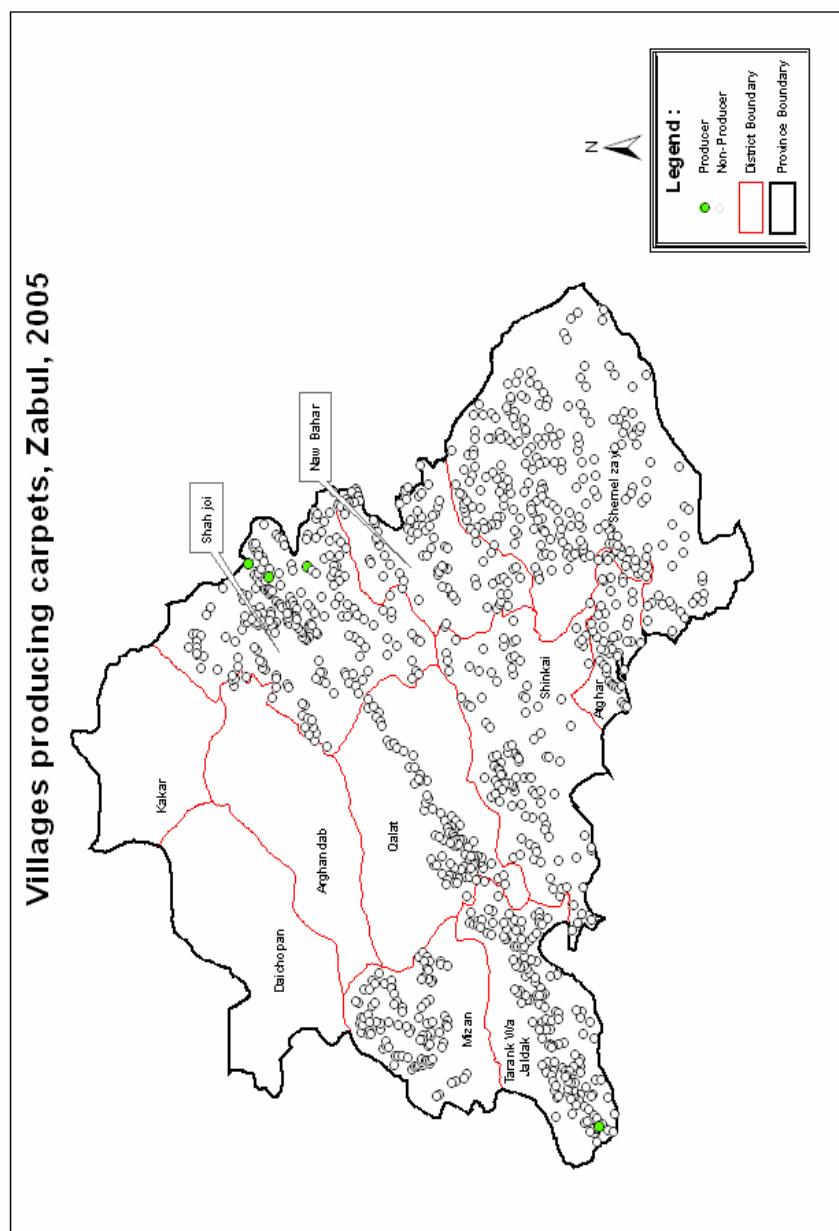
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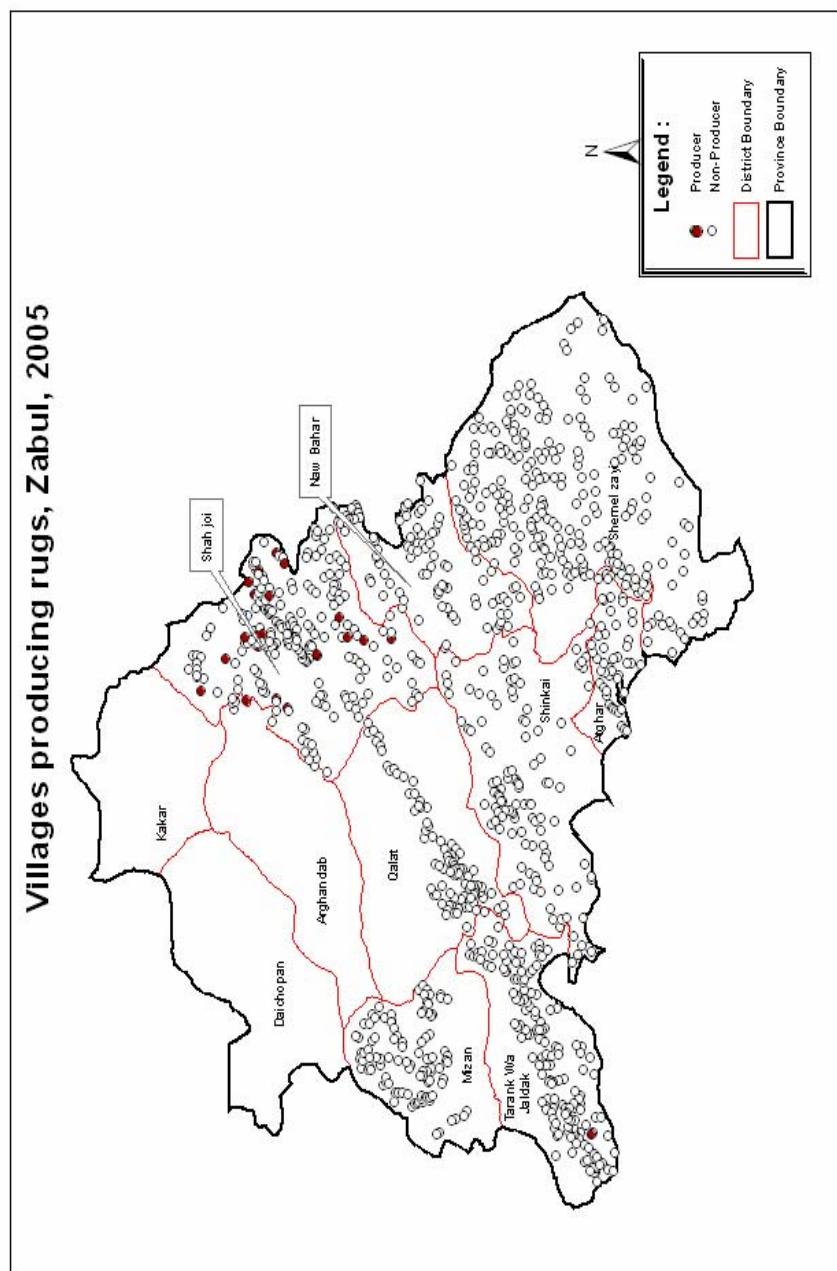
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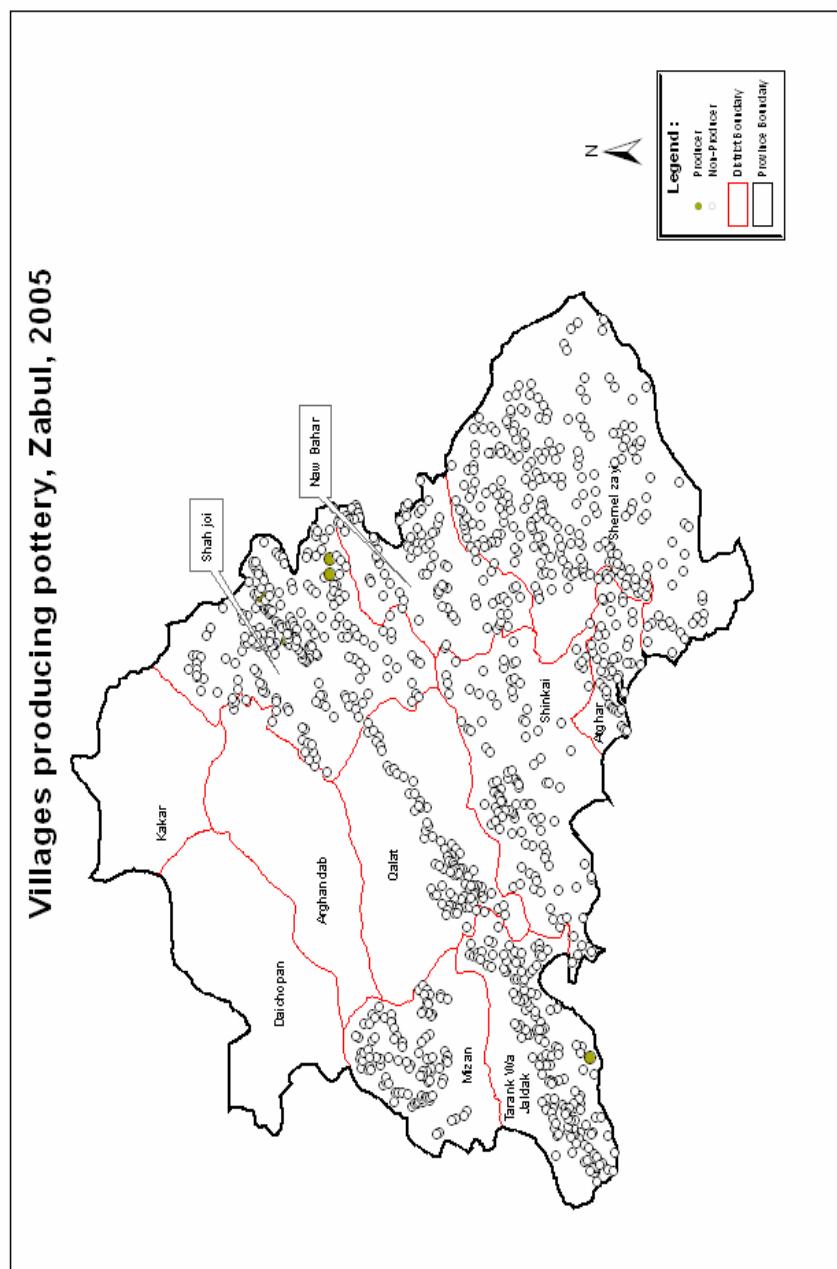
Annex 26



Annex 27



Annex 28



Annex 29

