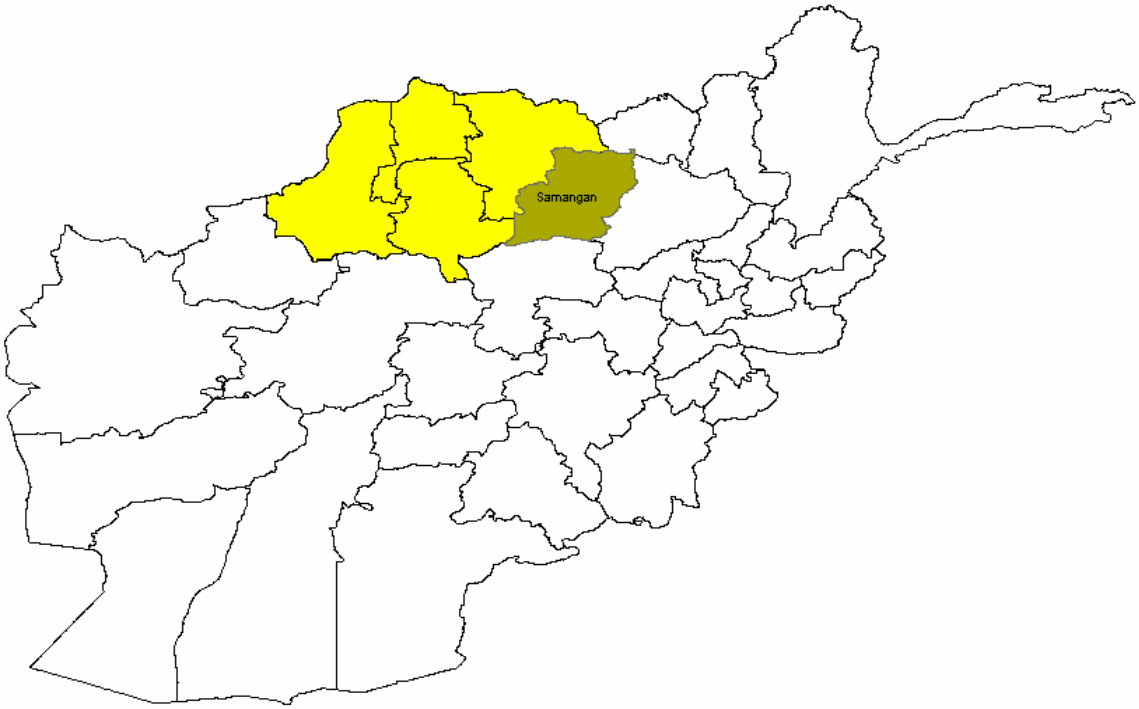
Samangan



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

Samangan

A Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile
Household Listing—2003

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Introduction by the Representative of UNFPA

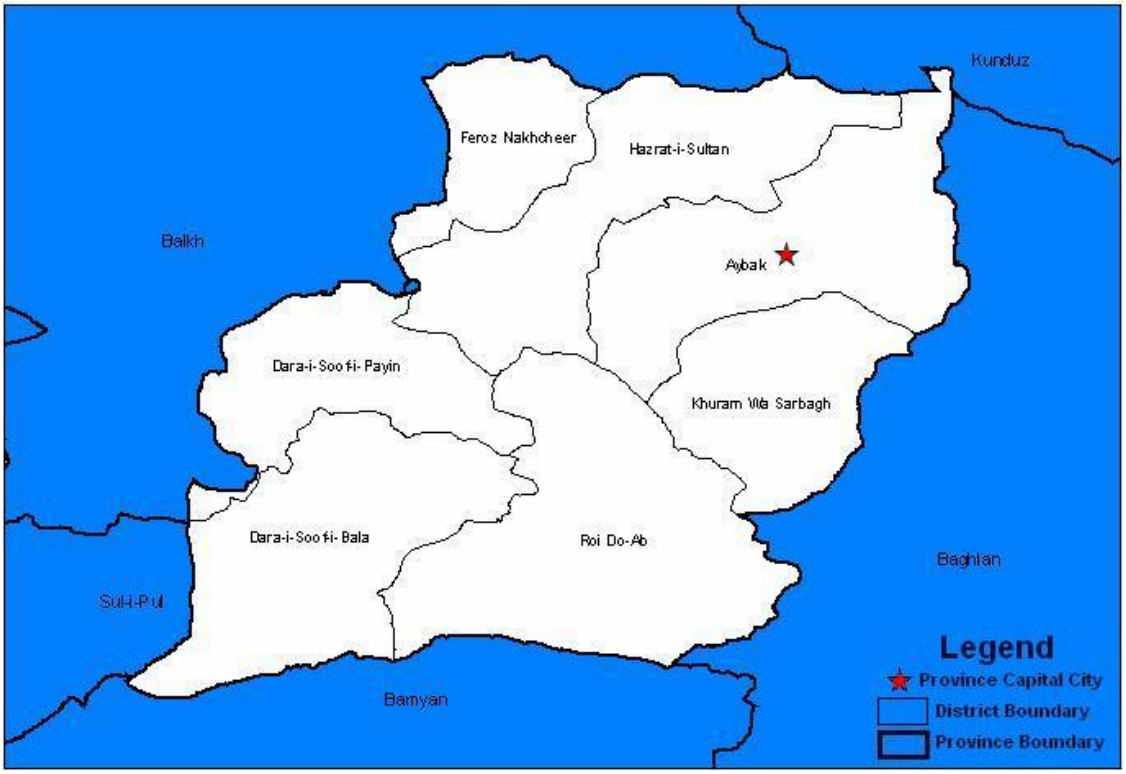
Under the Bonn Agreement, the United Nations agreed to assist the Government of Afghanistan in conducting a Population and Housing Census, the first Census in Afghanistan since 1979. As a leader in population and development issues, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has been entrusted with this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

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

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

Alain Sibenaler
Representative a.i.
UNFPA Kabul

Samangan


Kunduz
Feroz Nakhcheer
Hazrat-i-Sultan
Balkh
Aybak
Dara-i-Soofi-Payin
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Dara-i-Soofi-Bala
Roi Do-Ab
Baghlan
Sufi-Pul
Bamyan
Legend
Province Capital City
District Boundary
Province Boundary

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Settlement Patterns

Located in the northern, Samangan is bordered by the provinces of Baghlan in the east, Kunduz in the northwest, Balkh in the north and northwest, Sar-i-Pul in the southwest, and Bamyan in the south. It covers a land area of 13,438 squared kilometers, representing 2.06 percent of the total Afghan territory. The province is divided into seven districts—the provincial center—Aybak, Hazrati Sultan, Feroz Nakhcheer, Dara-i-Sufi Ulya, Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin, Ruyi Du Ab, and Khuram Wa Sarbagh.

Samangan is home to 1.4 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. With its 313,211 inhabitants, it is the 5th least populous province populous province in the country, after Panjsher, Nimroz, Nuristan, and Zabul (see Annex 1).

The population is distributed among the seven districts as shown in table 1 and figure 1[1]. The largest share of the population—27.3 percent—lives in the provincial center, Aybak, and the lowest—3.7 percent—in Feroz Nakhcheer.

The urban[2] population of Samangan represents 11.1 percent of the total population. With its 34,806 urban dwellers, Samangan is the fifteenth most urbanized province in Afghanistan. The urban population is concentrated in one center—Aybak[3].

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

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

District	Total		Males	Females	Sex ratio
	Number	Percent			
Provincial Center—Aybak	***85,427***	***27.27***	***43,158***	***42,269***	***102.10***
Hazrat-I-Sultan	36,690	11.71	19,054	17,636	108.04
Feroz Nakhcheer	11,701	3.74	6,001	5,700	105.28
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	52,473	16.75	26,174	26,299	99.52
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	55,858	17.83	28,996	26,862	107.94
Roi-Do-Ab	40,358	12.89	21,226	19,132	110.95
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	30,704	9.80	15,592	15,112	103.18
All province	***313,211***	***100.00***	***160,201***	***153,010***	***104.70***

The rural population in Samangan is distributed over 653 settlements of varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as nine (9) people and the largest as many as 22,146[5].

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

At province level, the distribution is heavily skewed towards villages of very small sizes. Out of the total 653 villages, about 13 percent have less than 100 inhabitants, and another 21 percent have less than 200. Together, they account for more than one-third of the villages. Adding villages with 300 population to 500 population accounts for 68 percent of the villages, i.e., close to seven out of every 10. At the other extreme, however, villages with more than 1,000 population, which number 54, is much larger than the

---

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

3 Aybak is divided into two *nahias*.

4 Enumeration started on 12 May 2003 and ended on 17 June of the same year.

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

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

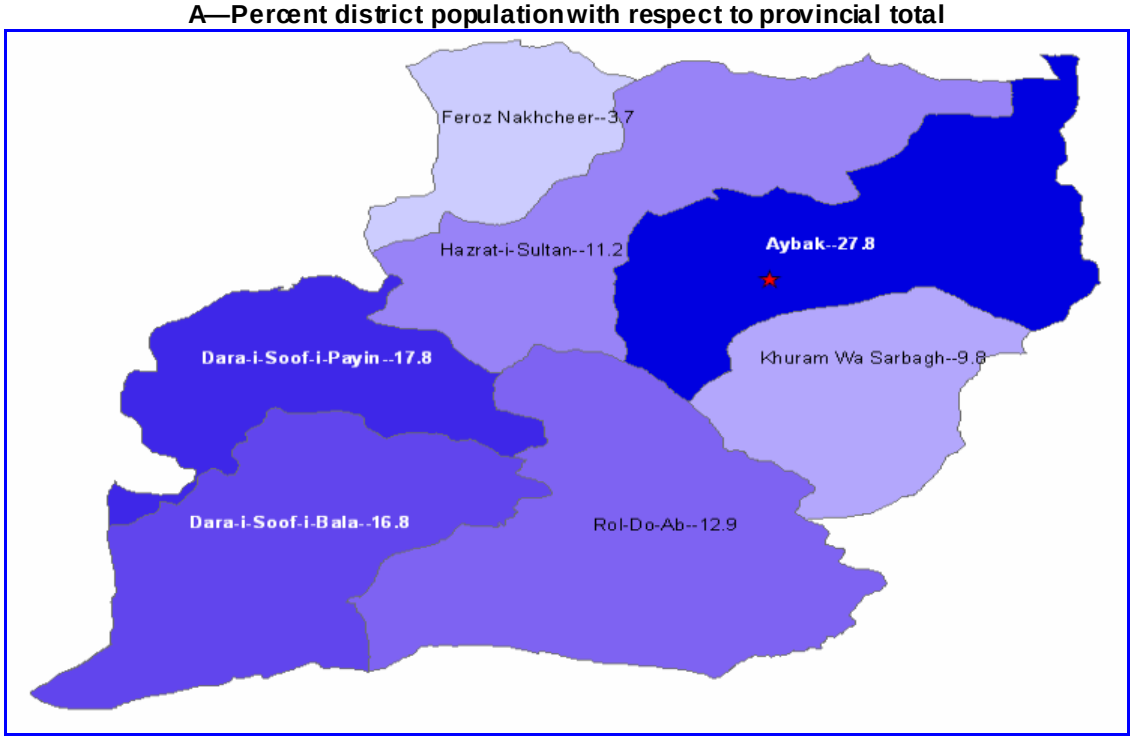
number of villages in each of the categories just below, i.e., those numbering between 600 and 999. In sum, the median[6] is located at just above 600.

The distribution by district exhibits substantial variation in the overall shapes (Figure 2, panel B). Two different clusters of districts emerge. Cluster one, includes those districts with a shape that closely resembles that of the province as a whole, even though the proportion of large-sized villages in this cluster is noticeably lower than at the province as a whole. The cluster is comprised of Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala, Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin, and Roi-Do-AB. Cluster II is comprised of the remainder of the districts—Aybak, Hazrat-i-Sultan, Feroz Nakhcheer, Khuram Wa Sarbagh. In these districts, the distributions do not show any recognizable pattern, perhaps because of the small number of villages that comprise each of the size-classes, and which does not exceed 15. It is important to note nonetheless that two of the districts—Aybak, the provincial center, and Khuram wa Sarbagh the proportion of large-sized villages is rather large, compared to the rest of the size-classes. In the particular case of Aybak, it is the largest of all.

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

Figure 1—Population Settlements, Samangan, 2003

A—Percent district population with respect to provincial total



B—Density: population per km²

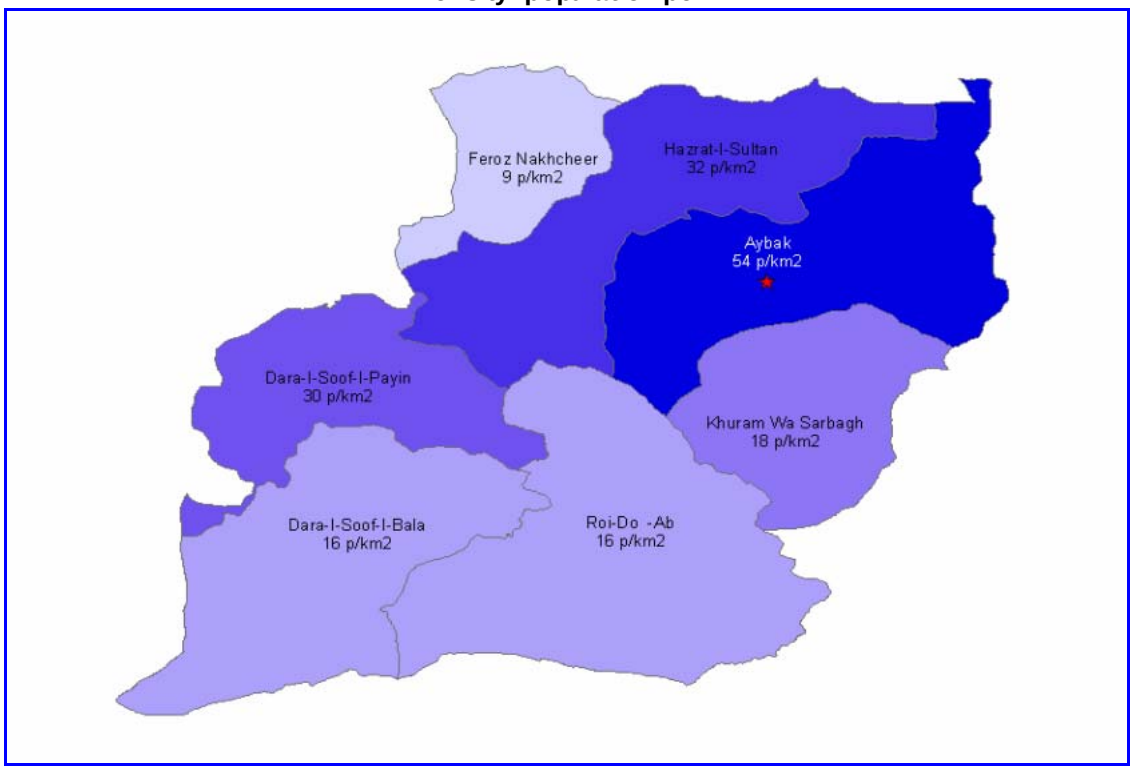
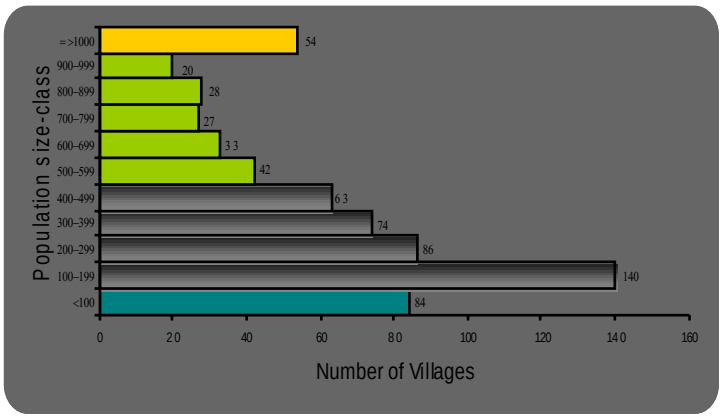


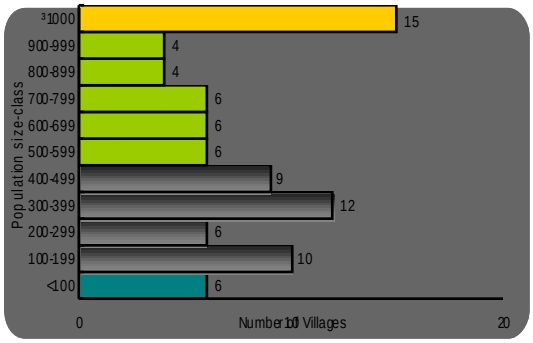
Figure 2—Distribution of the population settlements by size-class, Samangan, 2003

A—Province

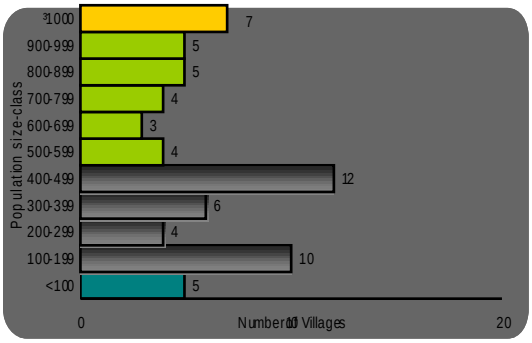


B—Districts

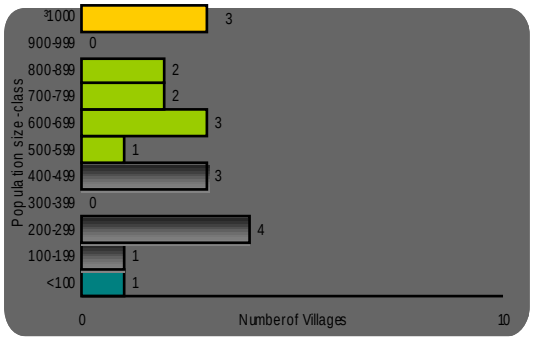
Provincial Center—Aybak



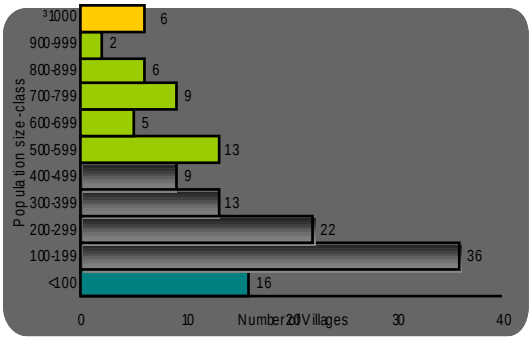
Hazrat-I-Sultan



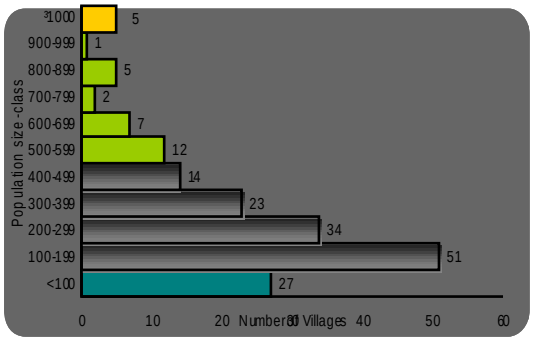
Feroz Nakhcheer



Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala



Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin



Roi-Do-Ab

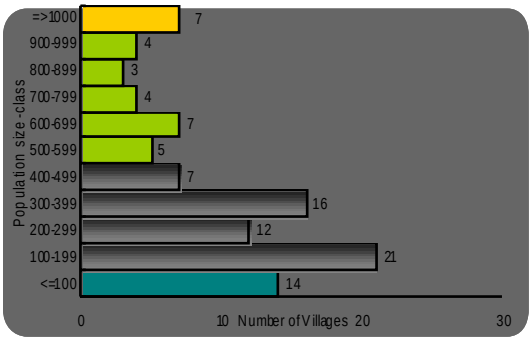
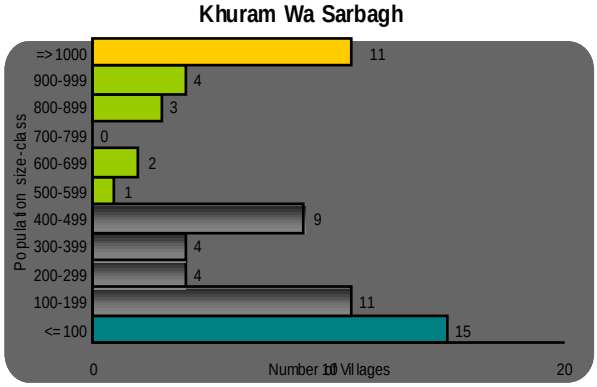
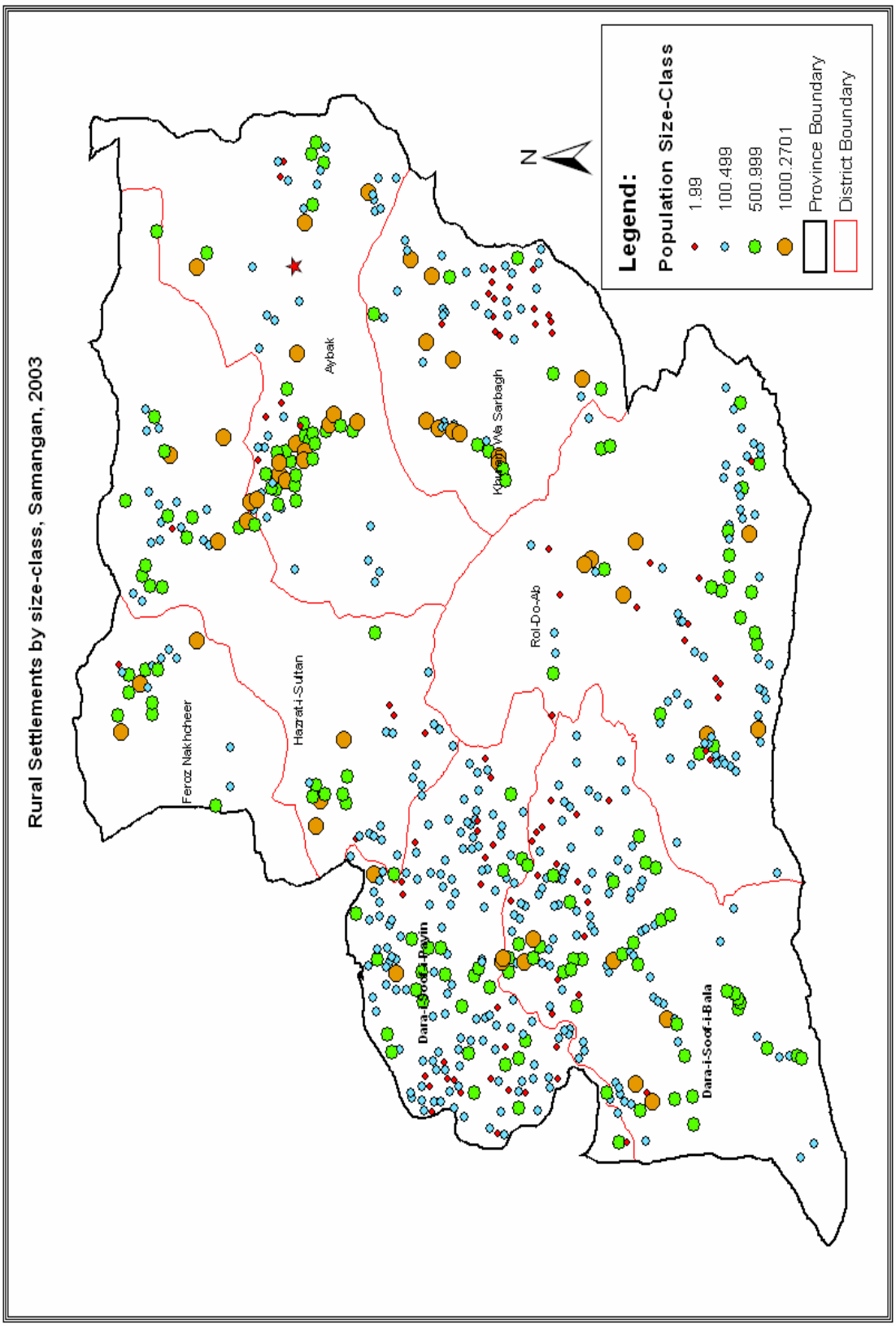


Figure 2 Cont'd)—Distribution of the population settlements by size-class, Samangan, 2003



Map1


Rural Settlements by size-class, Samangan, 2003
N
Legend:
Population Size-Class
1.99
100.499
500.999
1000.2701
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Aybak
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Rol-Do-Ab
Hazrat-i-Sultan
Feroz Nakhcheer
Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin
Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala

Demographic Characteristics

Age distribution

The distribution by age and sex of the population of Samangan is shown in table 2 and figure 3. As the latter clearly shows, the distribution is irregular. The overall shape of the age-pyramid is typical of a pre-transition society—characterized by stable high fertility, but most of the age groups for both males and female certain age groups are noticeably different from what one would expect based on empirical observations (see figure 3 and annex 5-B). For instance, it is not readily understandable why the proportion of males of the 0-4 age group should be that much lower than the proportion of males of the 5-9 age group, or why it should be smaller than the corresponding one for females. In the same way, it is not clear why the 60-64 age groups for males are larger than the age groups immediately younger. 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.

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

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

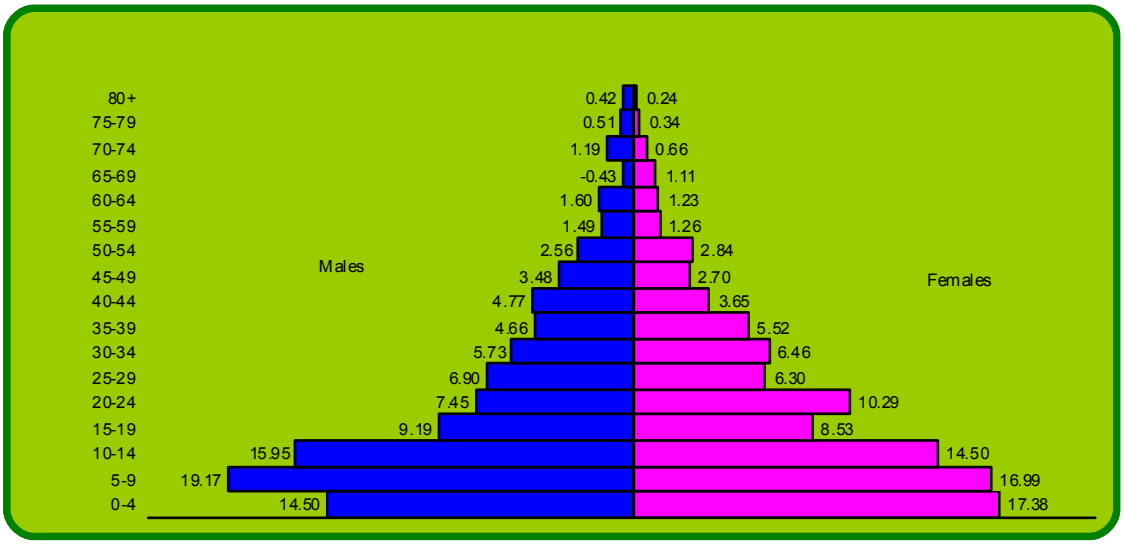
[1] Because under-enumeration commonly exceeds over-enumeration; the balance is typically designated as under-enumeration.

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

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

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
Age Group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	23,222	14.50	26,593	17.38	49,815	15.90
9-May	30,715	19.17	25,997	16.99	56,712	18.11
10-14	25,557	15.95	22,179	14.50	47,736	15.24
15-19	14,726	9.19	13,053	8.53	27,779	8.87
20-24	11,936	7.45	15,741	10.29	27,677	8.84
25-29	11,055	6.90	9,634	6.30	20,689	6.61
30-34	9,172	5.73	9,886	6.46	19,058	6.08
35-39	7,465	4.66	8,446	5.52	15,911	5.08
40-44	7,643	4.77	5,591	3.65	13,234	4.23
45-49	5,580	3.48	4,130	2.70	9,710	3.10
50-54	4,096	2.56	4,343	2.84	8,439	2.69
55-59	2,391	1.49	1,929	1.26	4,320	1.38
60-64	2,570	1.60	1,882	1.23	4,452	1.42
65-69	686	0.43	1,695	1.11	2,381	0.76
70-74	1,899	1.19	1,012	0.66	2,911	0.93
75-79	814	0.51	527	0.34	1,341	0.43
80+	674	0.42	372	0.24	1,046	0.33
Total	***160,201***	***100.00***	***153,010***	***100.00***	***313,211***	***100.00***

Figure 3—Population pyramid, Samangan, 2003—Reported



Correction of the age distribution of the 2003 household listing poses certain challenges. In addition to the difficulties described above, one must take into account two additional factors:

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

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

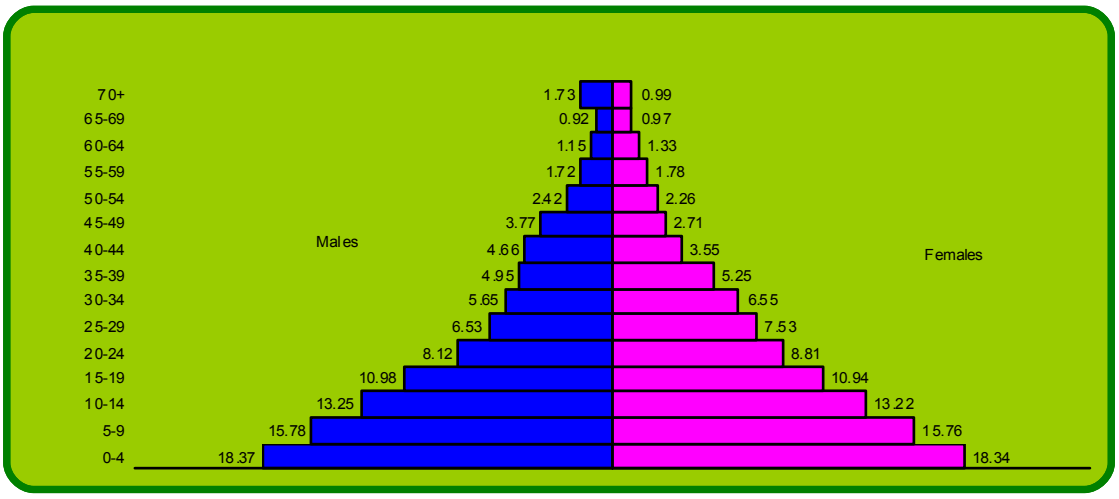
It follows that, in any attempt to correct for the anomalies, care must be taken not to remove the true fluctuations that resulted from such factors.

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

Table 3—Adjusted population estimate, by age in 5-year groups and sex, Samangan, 2003

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
Age Group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	23,222	14.50	26,593	17.38	49,815	15.90
9-May	30,715	19.17	25,997	16.99	56,712	18.11
10-14	25,557	15.95	22,179	14.50	47,736	15.24
15-19	14,726	9.19	13,053	8.53	27,779	8.87
20-24	11,936	7.45	15,741	10.29	27,677	8.84
25-29	11,055	6.90	9,634	6.30	20,689	6.61
30-34	9,172	5.73	9,886	6.46	19,058	6.08
35-39	7,465	4.66	8,446	5.52	15,911	5.08
40-44	7,643	4.77	5,591	3.65	13,234	4.23
45-49	5,580	3.48	4,130	2.70	9,710	3.10
50-54	4,096	2.56	4,343	2.84	8,439	2.69
55-59	2,391	1.49	1,929	1.26	4,320	1.38
60-64	2,570	1.60	1,882	1.23	4,452	1.42
65-69	686	0.43	1,695	1.11	2,381	0.76
70+	3,387	2.12	1,911	1.24	5,298	1.69
Total	*160,201*	*100.00*	*153,010*	*100.00*	*313,211*	*100.00*

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



Household size and sex ratio

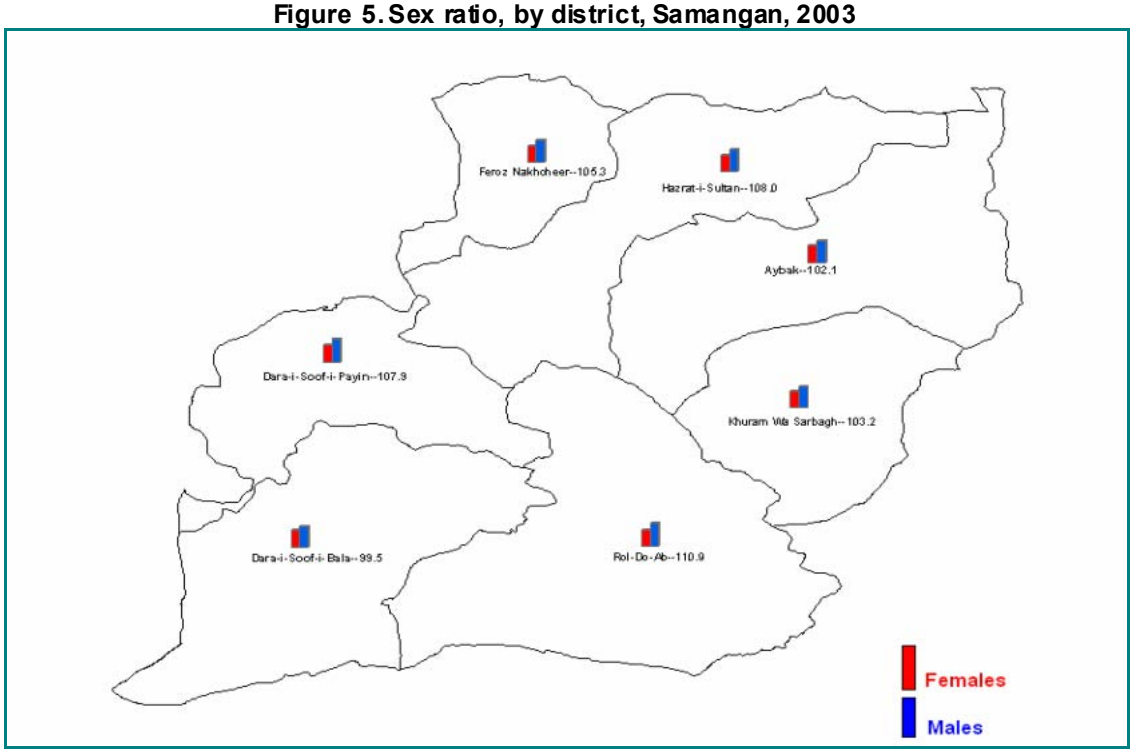
The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) varies between 99.5 in Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala 110.9 in Roi-Do-Ab, the average for the province being 104.7 (figure 5 below and

[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 5.

the last column of table 1). Such variation appears to be rather excessive. But there is no information that can explain why the ratio is so high in Roi-Do-Ab or in those other districts where it exceeds 105.

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



A typical household in Samangan has 5.9 persons, which is lower than the national average of 6.3. Such a size is an indicator of a high fertility regime.

Special age groups

Planners attach special interest to certain age groups. For fertility analysis for instance, the total number of women 15-49 years of age—the childbearing ages—is more significant than others. The population 6-12—primary school ages—is important in educational research and planning. Table 4 presents data for the above age groups as well as for others, based on an interpolation of the adjusted five-year age distribution[5].

[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, Samangan, 2003

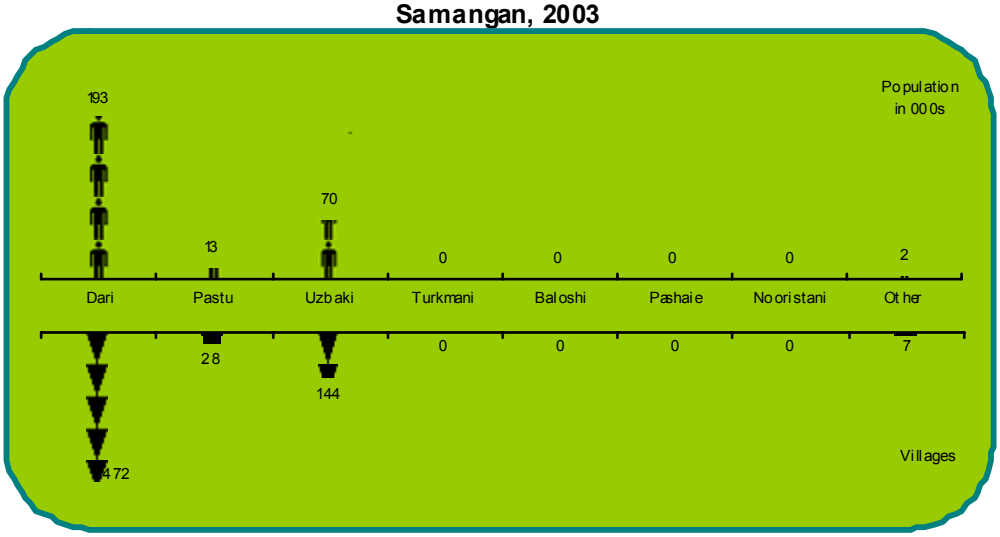
Age	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School age Population						
Primary — 6-12	33,083	20.4	31,551	20.7	64,633	20.5
Secondary — 13-18	22,451	13.8	21,304	14.0	43,755	13.9
College — 20-24	13,015	8.0	13,485	8.8	26,500	8.4
Population in the labor force						
Children — 8-14	30,845	19.0	29,402	19.3	60,247	19.1
Earlier working ages — 15-44	65,518	40.4	65,230	42.8	130,748	41.5
Later working ages — 45-59	12,657	7.8	10,333	6.8	22,990	7.3
Retirement — 60+	8,133	5.0	4,507	3.0	12,640	4.0
Voters — 18+	75,254	46.4	69,628	45.7	144,881	46.0
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	69,383	45.5	—	—

*= Women in the childbearing ages

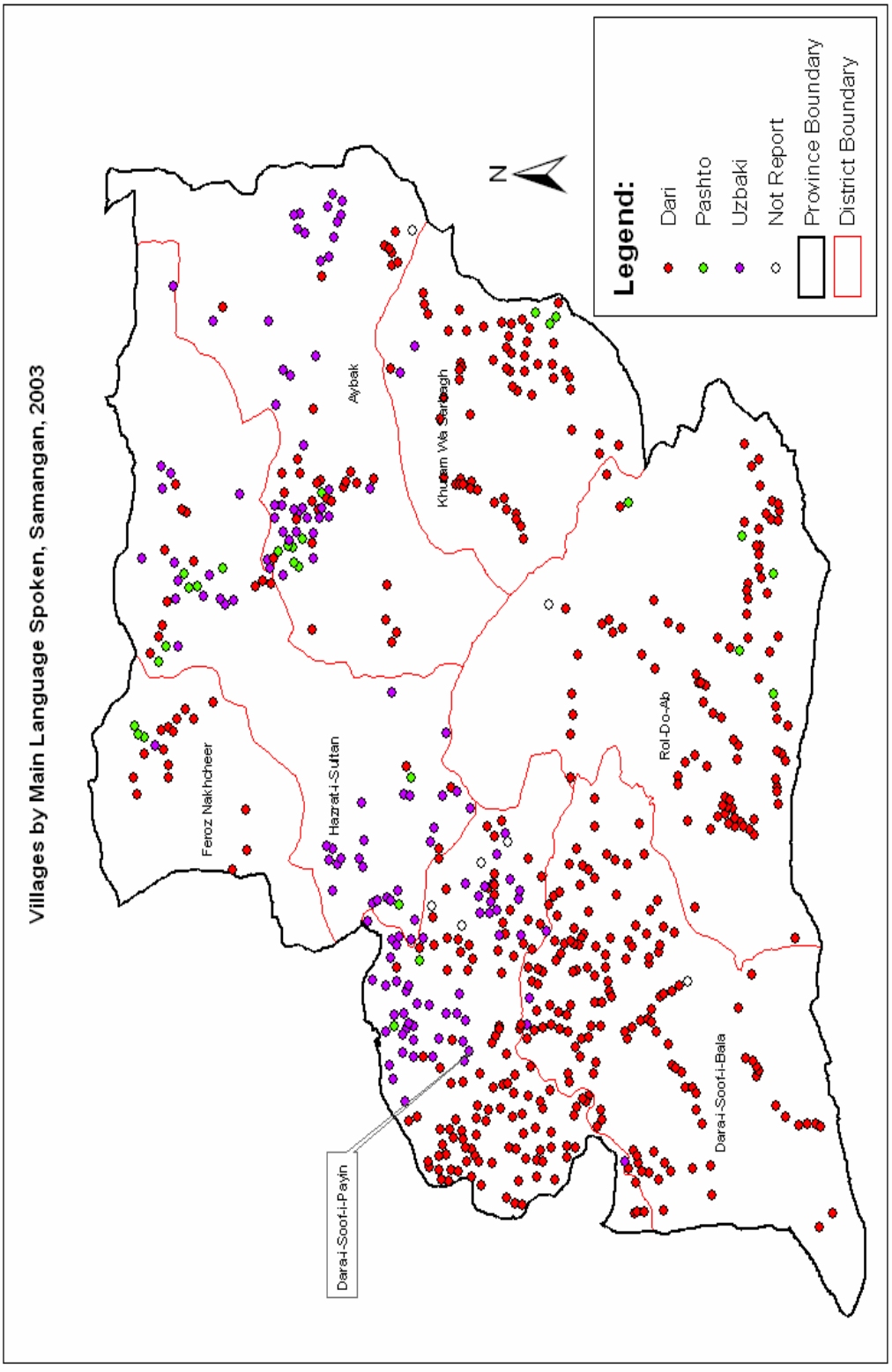
Main languages spoken

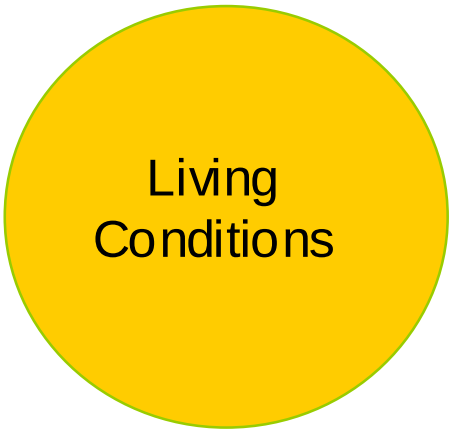
The Household Listing exercise did not collect any information on the ethnic background of the populations. However, it included a question on the languages spoken by the majority of the populations in individual villages. Of the eight languages listed (figure 6), one—Dari—is spoken by more than 72.5 percent of the population and about 69.4 percent of the villages. Uzbaki, the language that comes second is Uzbaki, which is spoken by 144 villages and about 70,000 population, representing 22.1 percent of the population and 25.2 percent of the villages.

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



Map2


Villages by Main Language Spoken, Samangan, 2003
N
Legend:
Dari
Pashto
Uzbaki
Not Report
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Aybak
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Feroz Nakhcheer
Hazrat-i-Sultan
Rol-Do-Ab
Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala
Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin



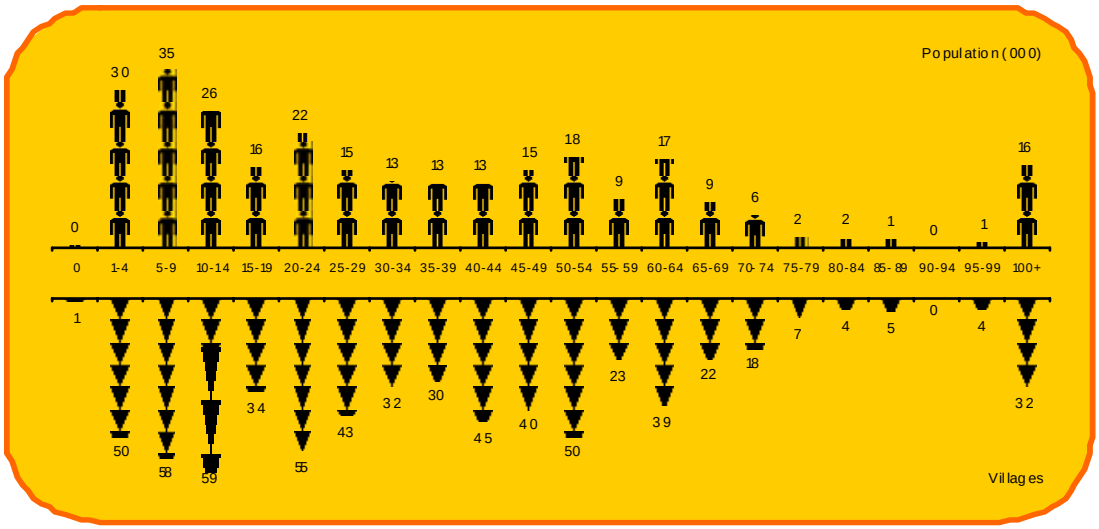
Other useful information collected during the Household Listing exercise concerned the locations of the villages with respect to their respective district centers, the types of roads, and the topography.

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

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

The distribution by distance from the provincial center clearly shows a rather low degree of accessibility with respect to those services that can only be provided by the district center. Close to two persons out of five is located at between 15 and 19 kilometers from the district center. At the other end of the distribution, close to a quarter of the population lives more than 50 kilometers away, including 5.8 percent situated at more than 100 kilometers. Even though those villages that are situated at excessively long distances from their district centers may be closer to one or more urban centers outside the jurisdiction of Samangan, there exists a real inaccessibility problem for significant numbers of the population.

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



Accessibility, however, is not a function of distance alone, but also of such other conditions as the nature of the terrain, the availability of transportation means, etc. As figure 8 shows, of the 653 villages, 18 percent of the population and more than 12 percent of the villages, are located in mountainous areas. Another 139 villages, totaling 58,053 population live in semi-autonomous areas. Only one village with 341 inhabitants is built on flat terrain. Accessibility to social services, therefore, may be more difficult than distances alone would suggest (see also map 1 at the end of this section).

This is further reflected in the types of roads available (figure 9). Of the 653 villages, just 184, housing 36 percent of the population have roads that are accessible by car at all seasons. Another 43 percent are accessible by road in some seasons only. However, 28 percent of the villages and as many as 28 percent of the population have no roads at all.

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

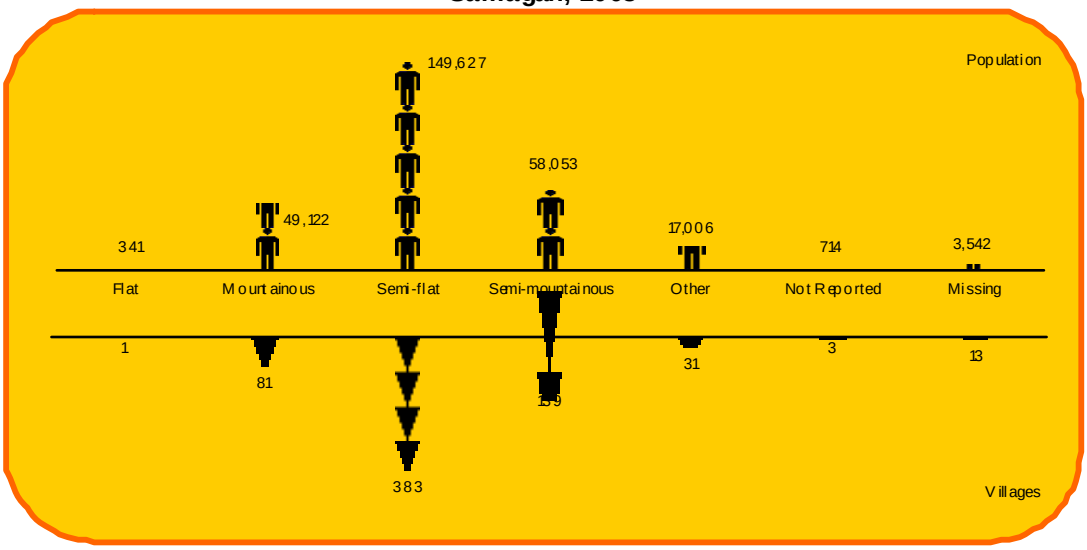
Educational services

With regard to educational services, overall, accessibility is lowest for high schools, then for literacy courses, secondary schools, rural schools, and primary schools in that order[1].

[1] In other provinces, literacy courses and rural schools were dropped from the analysis because of excessive rates of non-response, sometimes attaining 45 percent. In the case of Samangan, however,

High schools are located more than 10 kilometers away for more than seven students out of 10. Literacy courses and secondary schools are located at that distance for about the same proportions—56.3 percent for the former and 52.3 percent for the latter. Rural and primary schools are the most accessible, inasmuch as respectively one-third and 30.2 percent of them are located at more than 10 kilometers. Students that don't have to travel outside their villages to reach their schools represent 43.8 percent for rural schools, 27.9 percent for primary schools, 20.3 percent for literacy courses, 12.4 percent for secondary schools, and only 4.6 percent for high schools.

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



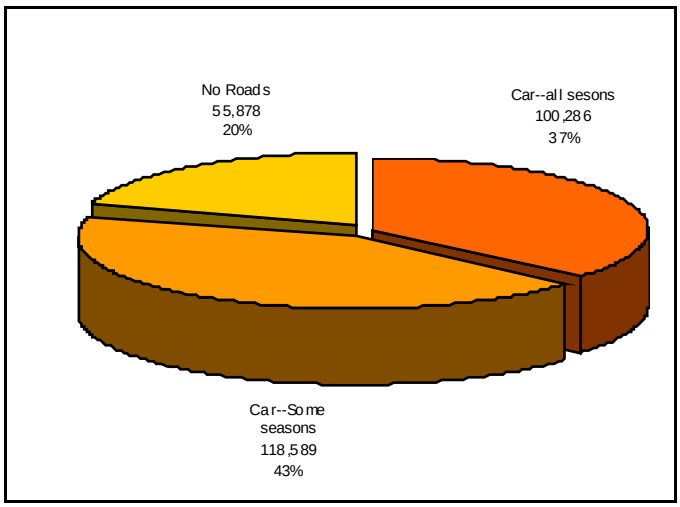
Health services

The spatial distribution of the health infrastructure closely resembles that of high schools and is substantially the same for both health centers and dispensaries (panels F & G). More often than not, people seeking medical attention have to travel more than 10 kilometers to get it—68.4 percent for health centers, and 68.6 percent for dispensaries. Those that live between five and 10 kilometers from the closest health unit represent 11.3 percent for health centers, and 13.1 percent for dispensaries. In sum, access to health care is very difficult for the majority of the population, inasmuch as only 3.1 have a health

such rate were comparatively low—9.6 for rural schools and 13.6 for literacy courses. For this reason, they have been included in the analysis.

center within their boundaries, and only 4.4 a dispensary. The picture is about the same for drugstores (panel H).

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



Post office & public phones

Post offices, as well as public phones exist in four villages only out of the 653. They are located at more than 10 kilometers for more than seven persons out of 10 (panels I & J).

Mills

Mills are substantially more available. They exist in 209 villages out of the 653 and service about two persons out of five. Nonetheless, those who have to travel more than 10 kilometers to reach them represent more than one-fifth of the population (panel K).

Radio & television

Whereas 96 of the population have access to radio, only 15 percent have access to TV. This latter proportion however is one of the highest in the country. It goes without saying that public information efforts and media campaigns are seriously hampered by this state of affairs.

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

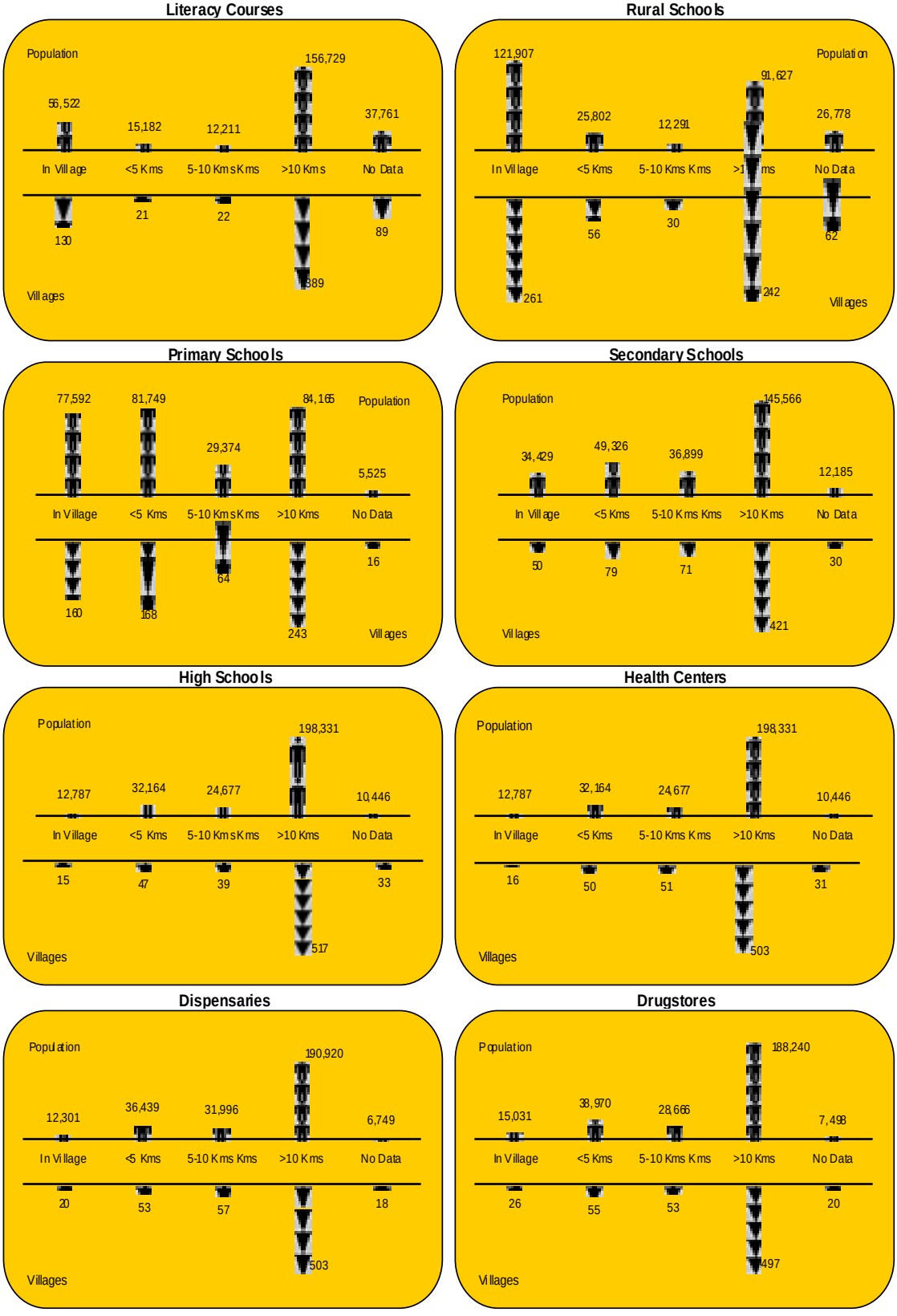


Figure 10 (Cont'd)—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Samangan, 2003

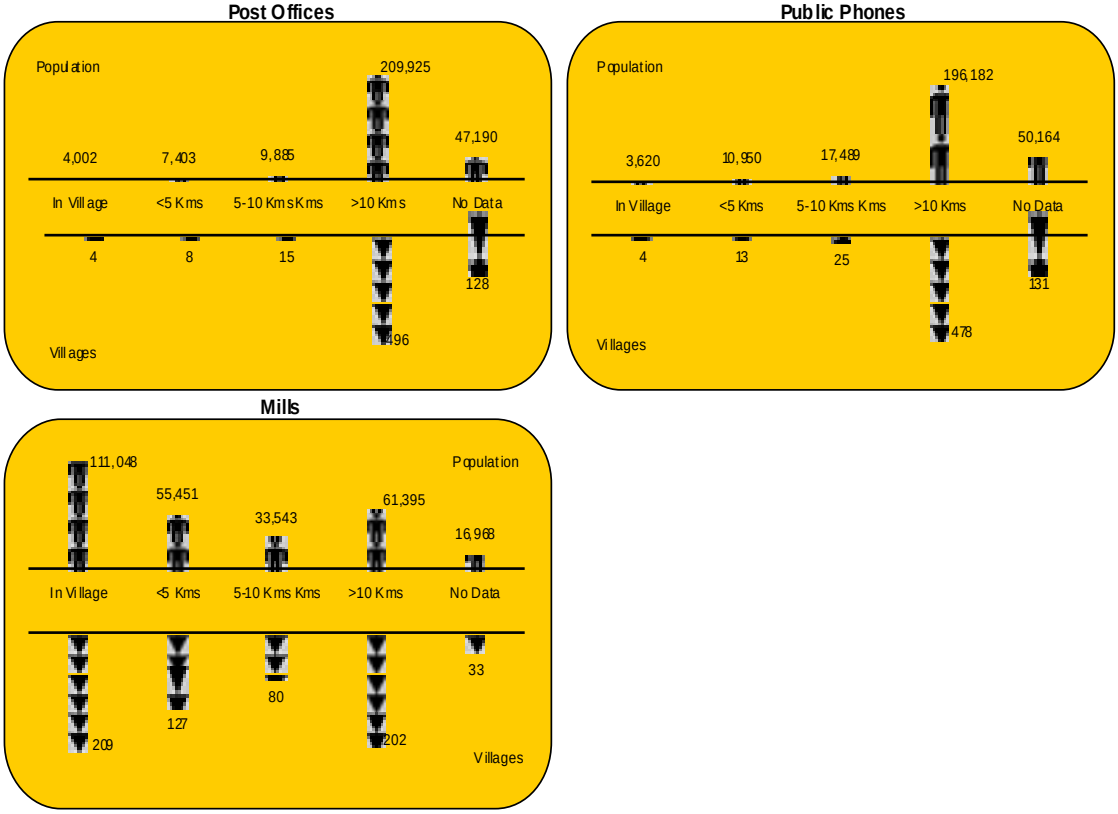
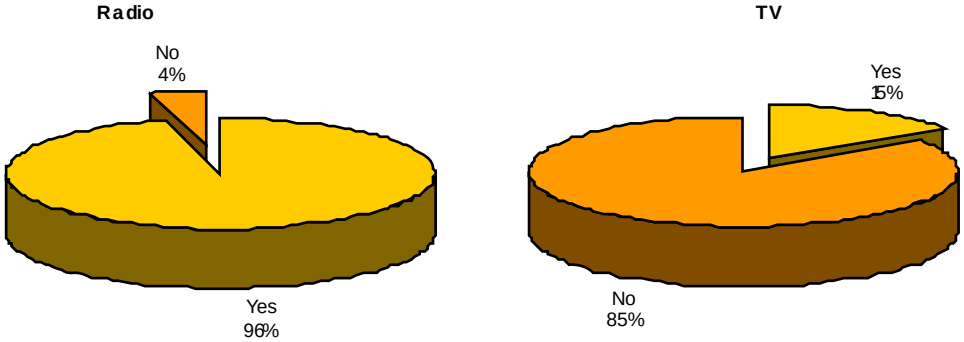
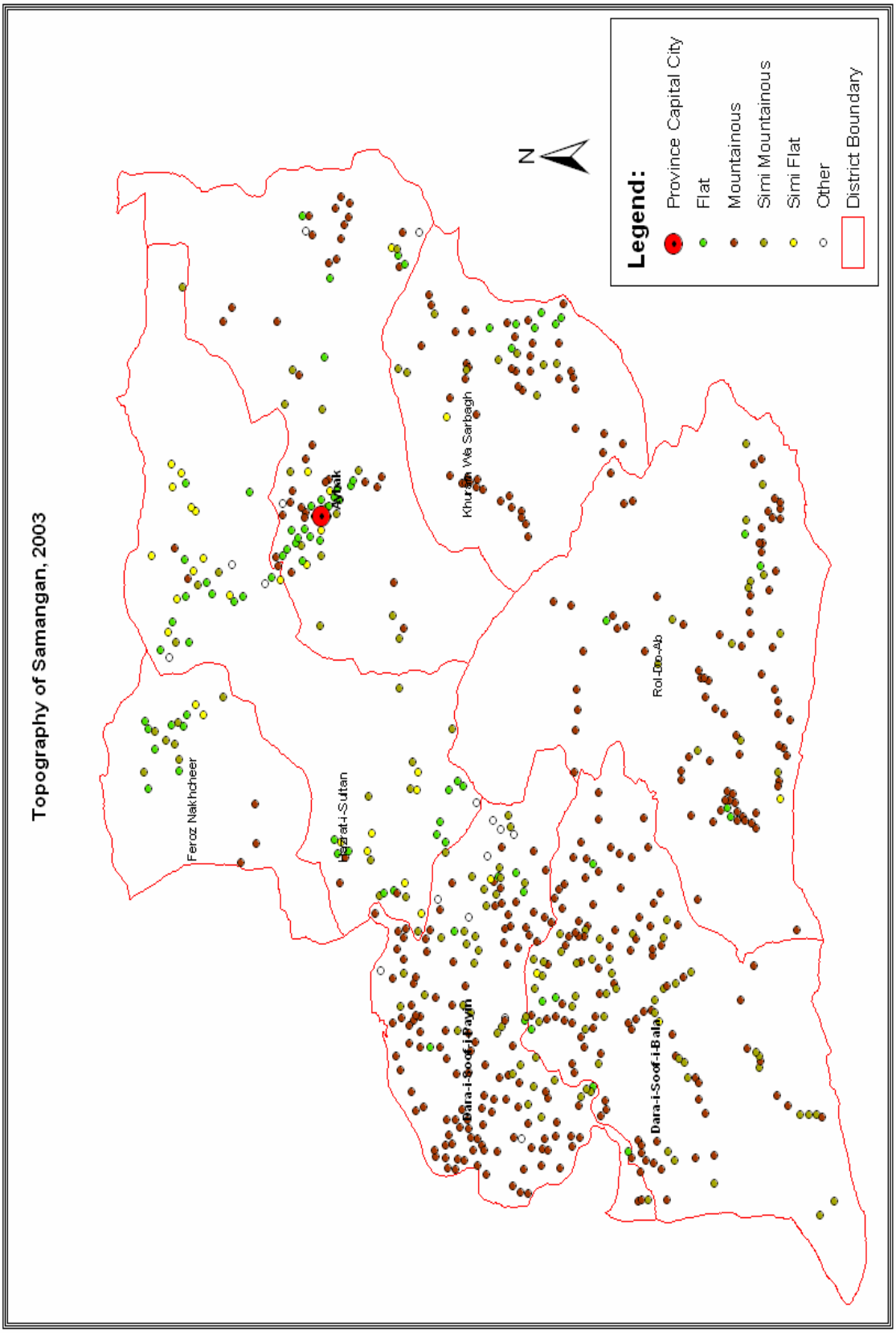


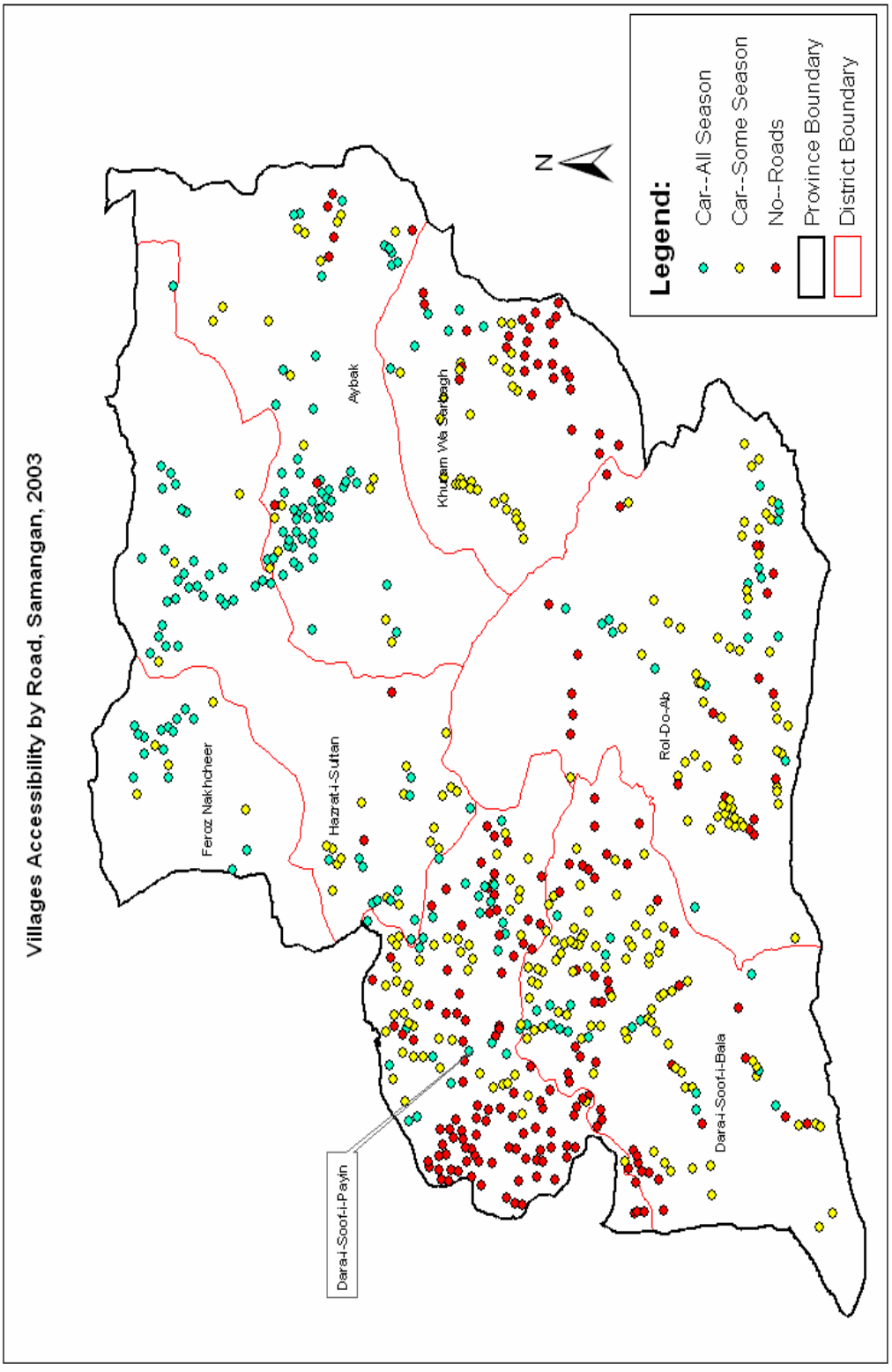
Figure 11—Proportion of the population living in villages where there are radios or TVs, Samangan, 2003



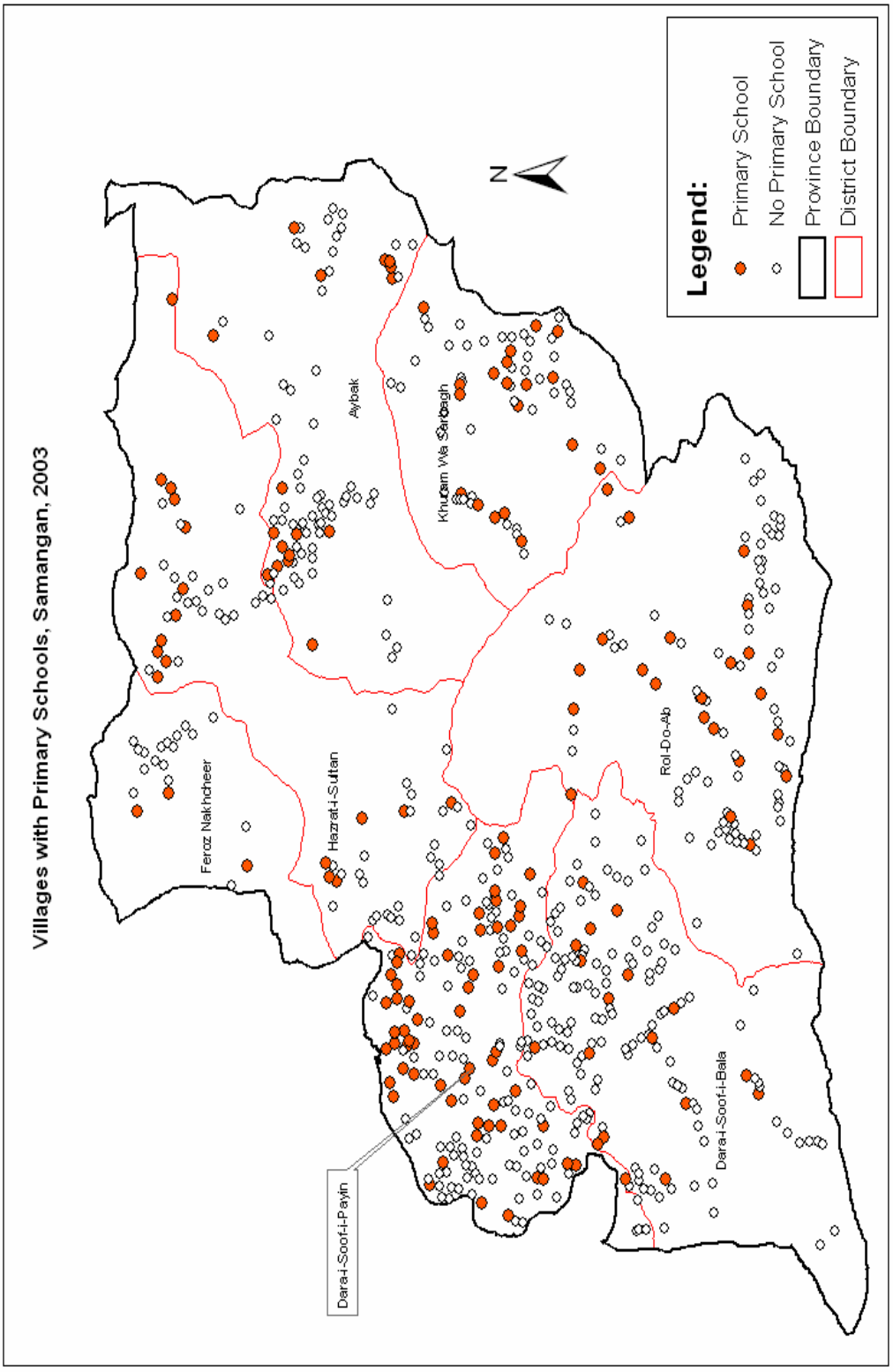
Map3


Topography of Samangan, 2003
N
Legend:
Province Capital City
Flat
Mountainous
Simi Mountainous
Simi Flat
Other
District Boundary
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Feroz Nakhcheer
Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala

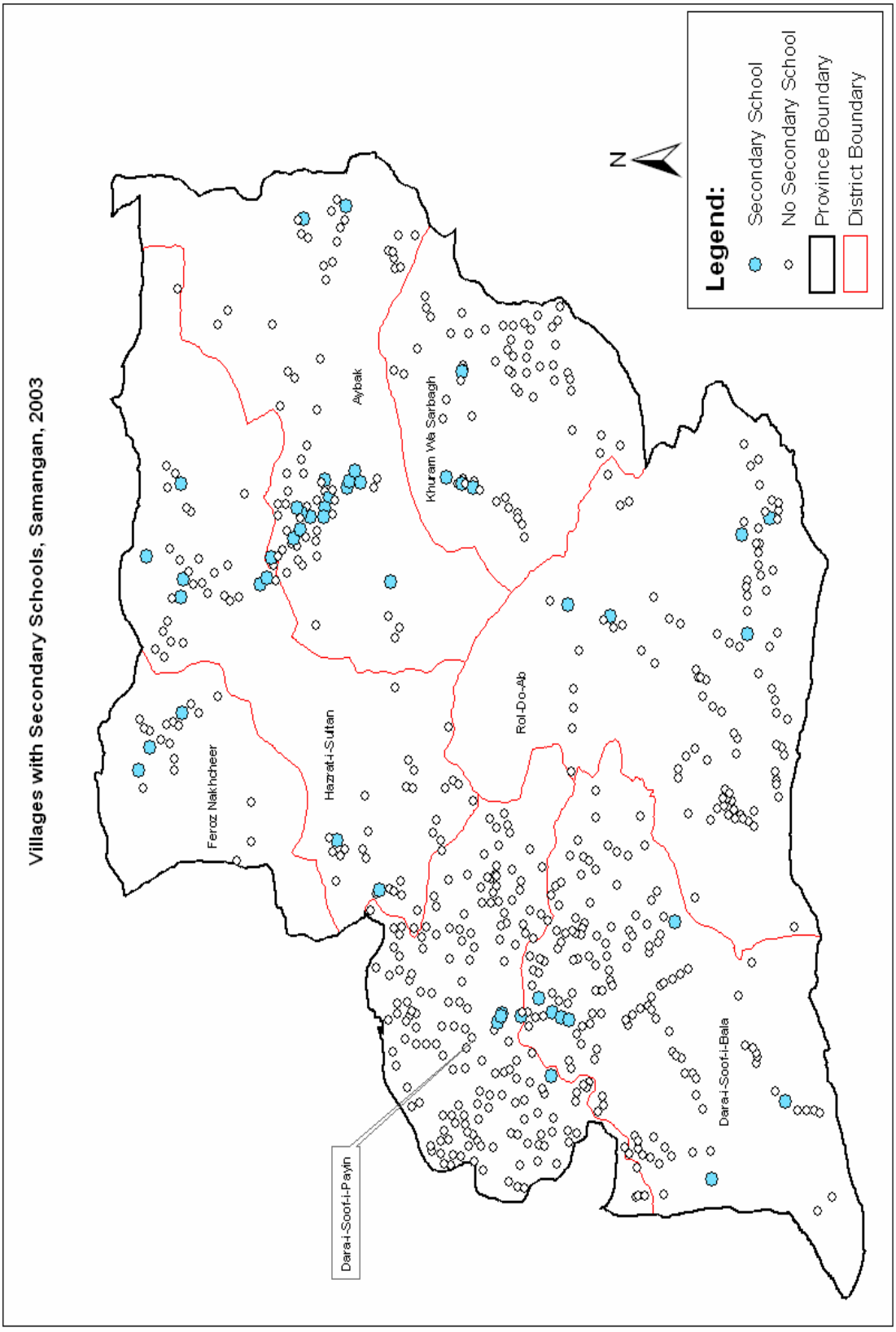
Map4


Villages Accessibility by Road, Samangan, 2003
Legend:
Car--All Season
Car--Some Season
No--Roads
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Aybak
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Feroz Nakhcheer
Hazrat-i-Sultan
Rol-Do-Ab
Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala
Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin

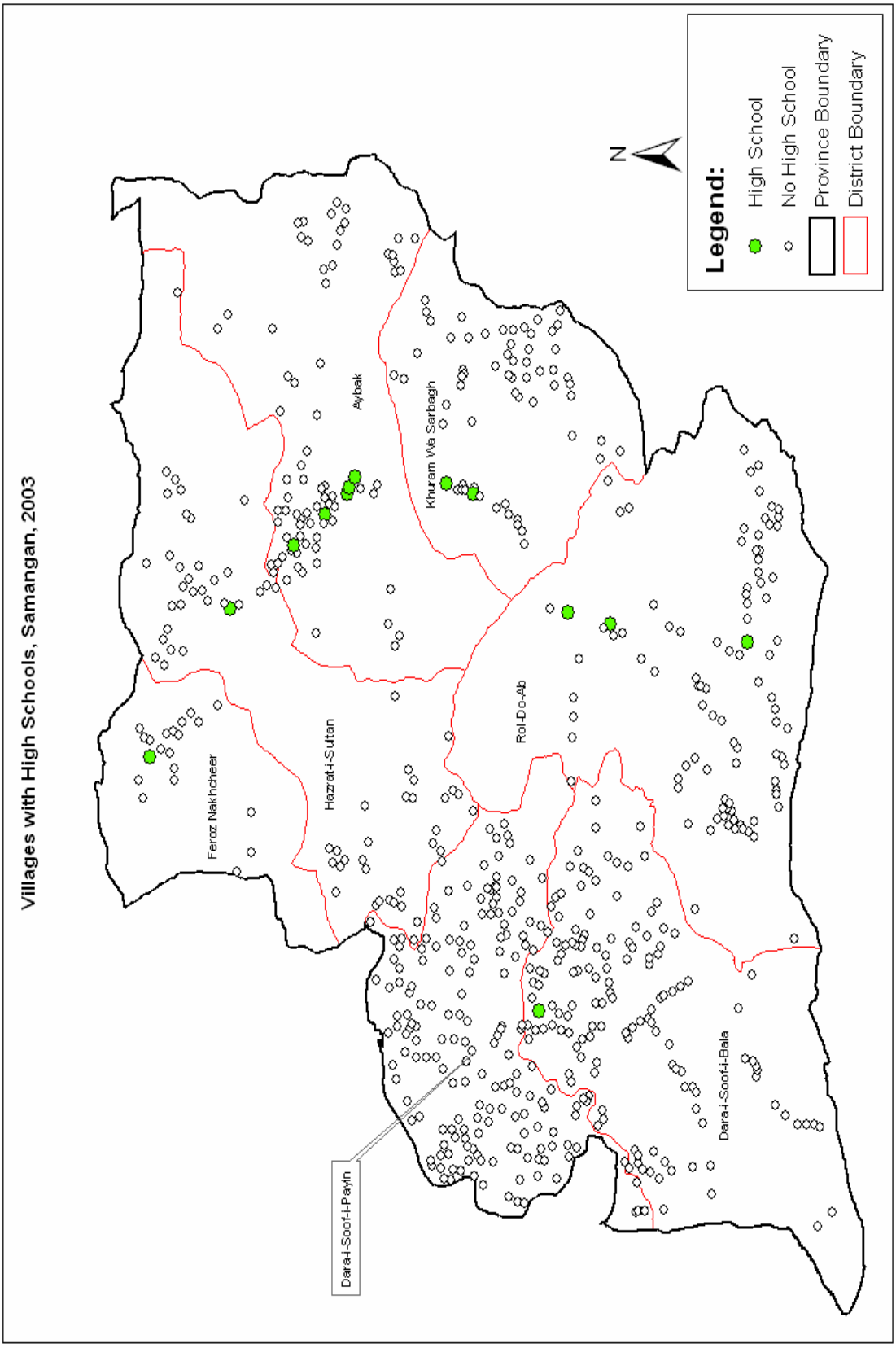
Map5


Villages with Primary Schools, Samangan, 2003
N
Legend:
Primary School
No Primary School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Aybak
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Feroz Nakhcheer
Hazrat-i-Sultan
Rol-Do-Ab
Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala
Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin

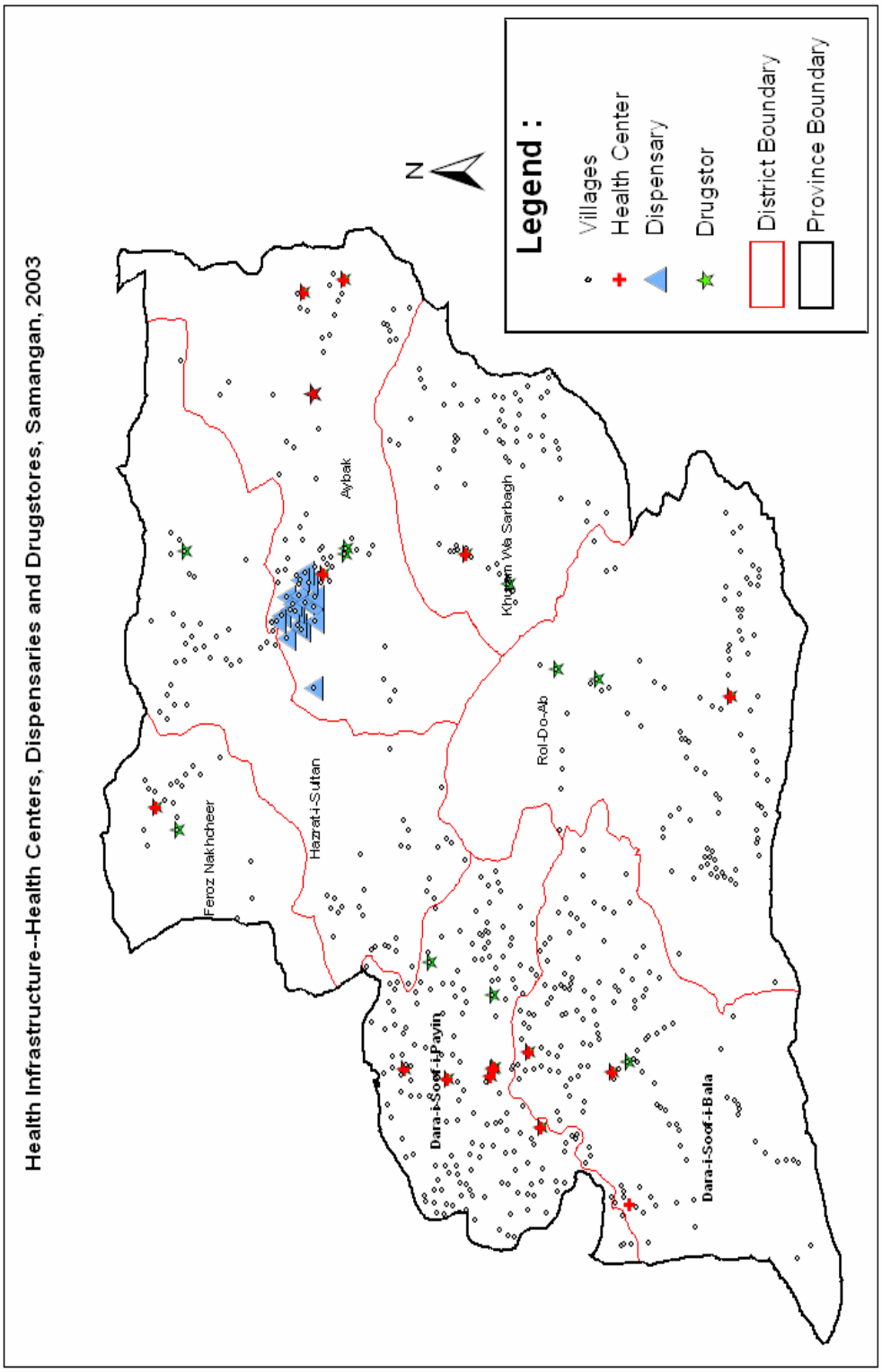
Map6


Villages with Secondary Schools, Samangan, 2003
Legend:
Secondary School
No Secondary School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Aybak
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Feroz Nakhcheer
Hazrat-i-Sultan
Rol-Do-Ab
Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin
Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala

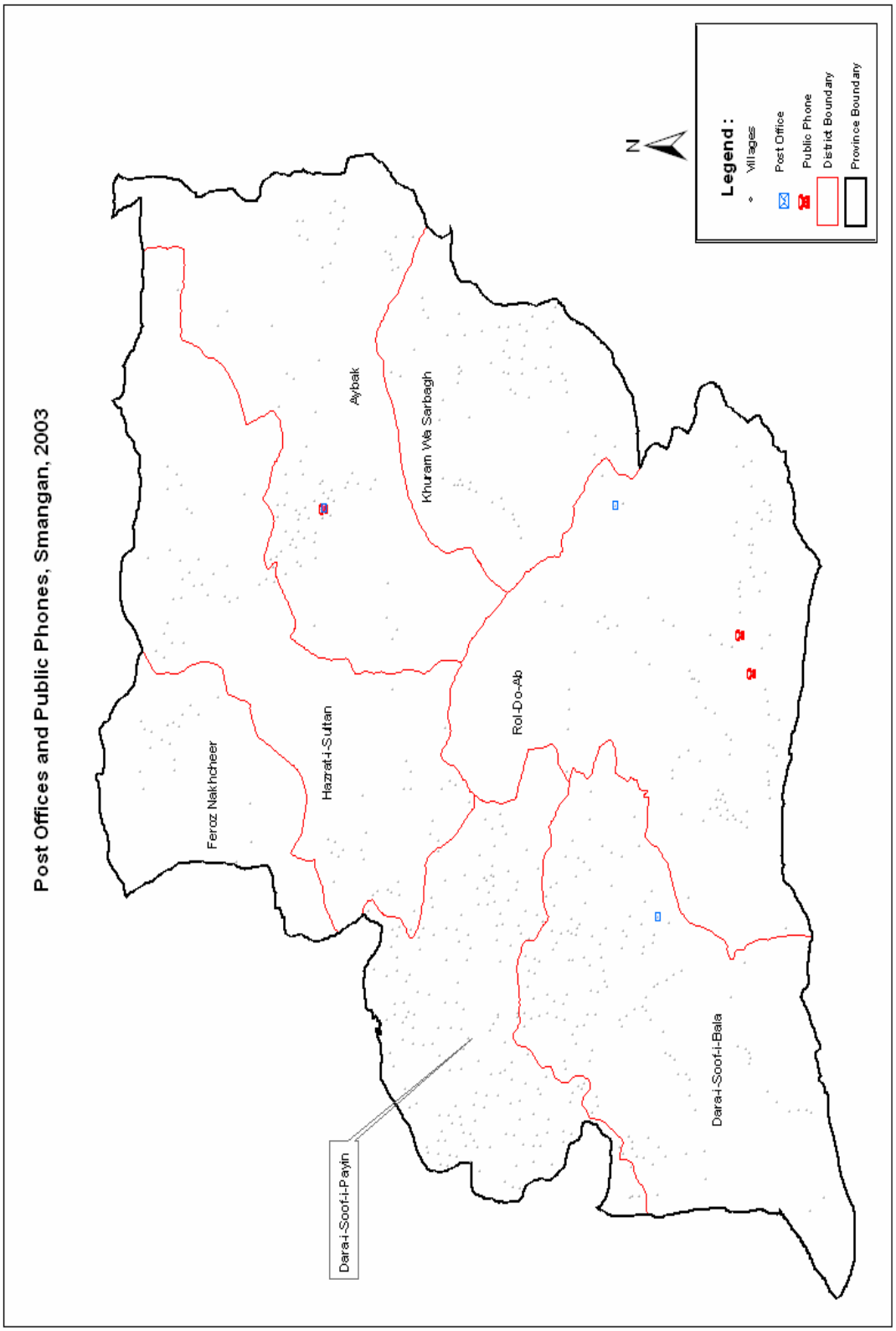
Map7


Villages with High Schools, Samangan, 2003
Legend:
High School
No High School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Aybak
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Feroz Nakhcheer
Hazrat-i-Sultan
Rol-Do-Ab
Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala
Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin

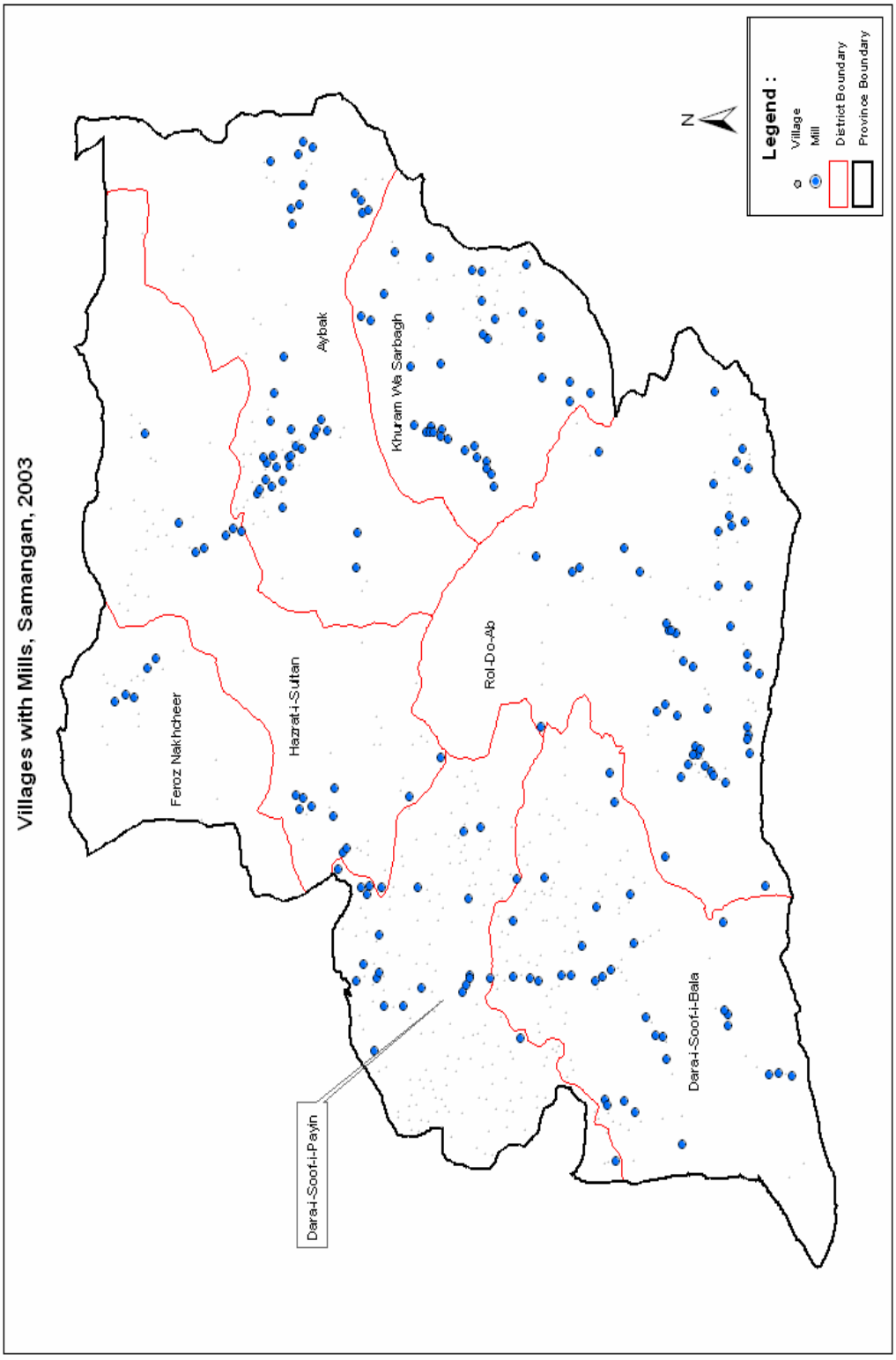
Map8


Health Infrastructure--Health Centers, Dispensaries and Drugstores, Samangan, 2003
N
Legend :
Villages
Health Center
Dispensary
Drugstor
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Aybak
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Rol-Do-Ab
Hazrat-i-Sultan
Feroz Nakhcheer
Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin
Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala

Map9


Post Offices and Public Phones, Smangan, 2003
Legend :
Villages
Post Office
Public Phone
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Aybak
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Feroz Nakhcheer
Hazrat-i-Sultan
Rol-Do-Ab
Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala
Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin

Map10


Villages with Mills, Samangan, 2003
Legend :
Village
Mill
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Aybak
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Feroz Nakhcheer
Hazrat-i-Sultan
Rol-Do-Ab
Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin
Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala

Economic Activities

In addition to the major sources of irrigation water, the Household Listing operation 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 6, based on a technique called compositional analysis.

Table 5—Agricultural, industrial, and animal products, handicrafts and small industries, Samangan, 2003

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

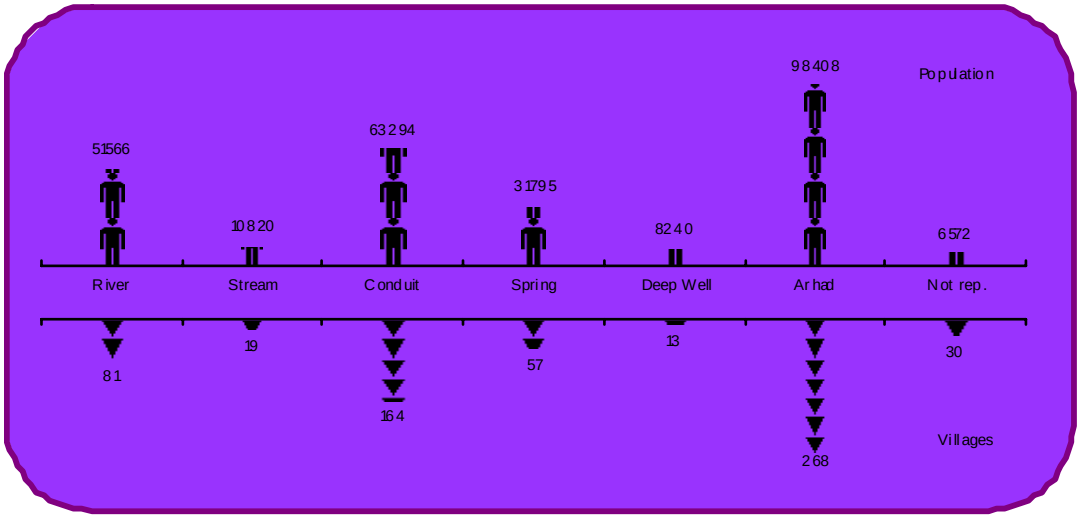
Agriculture

Panels A through F of figure 13 provide information on agricultural products—crops; fruit; vegetables; herbal, and animal products.

Figure 12 shows that the predominant source of irrigation *arhads*, which supply 42 percent of the villages with their irrigation water, followed by conduits; the latter cater to the needs of another 26 percent. Together, these two sources represent the major sources

for about seven households out of 10. A third major source is rivers, which supply 13 percent of the villages and close to one-fifth of the population.

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



A cursory look at figure 13 shows that in the aggregate, i.e., taking into account all the economic activities surveyed, Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin, Aybak, and Roi-Do-Ab are the districts that figure more prominently than the other four, even though other districts stand out in one or more of the other products/activities (see also annex 6).

In the area of subsistence crops, wheat and maize are the two products that are mentioned substantially more often than the other five—629 times for wheat and 551 times for maize, out of a total of 1,371. Together, they represent more than 86 percent of all the subsistence crops produced in the province. Aybak is a major producer of six of the seven crops listed in the questionnaire; rice is the only crop that it produces in fewer villages than the other six, even though the number of such villages is still larger than in other districts. Roi-Do-Ab ranks second; it is a major producer of five crops—wheat, corn, rice, maize, and beans. Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin stands out in the production of wheat, maize, and peas. Other districts stand out in one or two crops (see annex table 6).

Vegetables are produced by remarkably fewer villages that subsistence crops—a total of 399, as compared to 1,371. The most popular produce are potatoes, onion, and, to a smaller extent, tomatoes, mentioned by respectively 124 times, 115 times, and 73 times. All three are concentrated mostly in three districts—Aybak, Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin, and

Roi-Do-Ab. The latter concentrates 54 percent of the villages producing potatoes, and 47.8 percent of those producing onion.

Villages producing fruit are about one and a half times more than those producing vegetables. The major fruit produced are melons and water melons; they are mentioned 334 times out of the total 614, which represents 54 percent. Other fruit are mulberry, almonds, walnuts, and grapes. Melons and water melons are grown in Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin and Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala. Together, these two districts house more than seven out of 10 villages producing such fruit. Mulberry and Walnuts are concentrated in Aybak; the latter houses more than half the villages producing these two fruit. Aybak is also a major producer of grapes, along with Feroz Nakhcheer.

Samangan is a relatively large producer of caray and asfitida; these two herbs are mentioned respectively 280 and 278 times out of a total of 825. Roughly, one-third of the villages in Samangan produce caray, and another third asfitida. Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala is the major producer of both—it concentrates 38.6 percent of the villages producing caray, and 43.5 percent of the villages producing asfitida. As regards the remainder of the herbs, Doi-Do-Ab specialize in licorice and chicory, Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin in aniseed and hyssop, and Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin in zerk.

The bulk of the agricultural activity in Samangan is in animal products. They are mentioned 2,753 times, which implies that they engage more than twice the number of villages producing subsistence crops, the second major area of agricultural activity. All the commodities are produced by more or less equal numbers of villages—the two extremes are dried yoghurt, produced in 522 villages and butter, produced in 353. Three districts concentrate almost each and every one of the three commodities, in particular Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin, but also Roi-Do-Ab, and Aybak. But Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala procudes a major quantity of dried yoghurt—about a quarter of it.

Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts

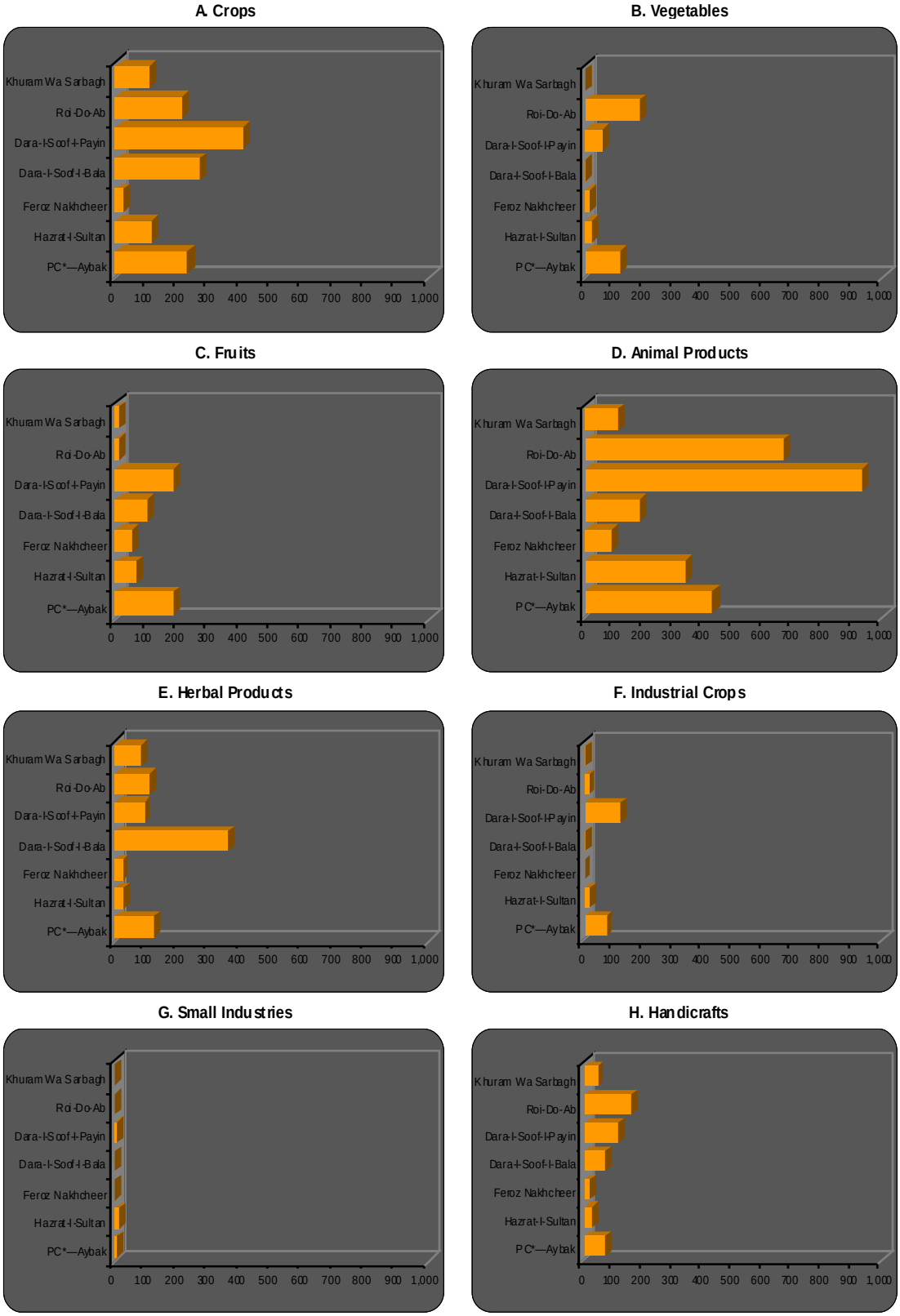
Industrial crops are grown in a comparatively fewer villages. They are mentioned 235 times—37 times in relation to cotton, 84 times in relation to sesame, and 42 times in

relation to tobacco. Together, the villages producing such commodities represent about seven out of 10. Again, Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin and Aybak figure prominently, but in particular the former. Hazrat-i-Sultan is a major producer of cotton, and Roi-Do-Ab a major producer of tobacco.

For all practical purposes, the sector of small industries is inexistent in Samangan. It is mentioned 23 times, seven of which in association with karakul skin, and five in relation to silk.

Handicrafts, on the other hand are much more present. They are mentioned 498 times, 256 of which, i.e., more than half, are related to rugs, another 91 in relation to shawls, 61 in relation to jewelry, and 51 in relation to carpets. Once again, Aybak, Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin, and Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala are the major producers, even though Aybak produces rugs in much fewer villages. Khuram wa Sarbagh and Roi-Do-Ab are also major producers of rugs.

Figure 13—Economic activities, Samangan, 2003



PC = Provincial Center

Physical Infrastructure

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

The total number of buildings counted was 45,834 in the whole province, 86 percent of which (39,349 buildings) were housing units. The remaining 14 percent (6,485 buildings) represented the rest of the various types of buildings.

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

Housing units

The largest numbers of housing units are located in Aybak, Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin, and Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala. Together, these three districts concentrate respectively 24 percent, 19 percent, and 16 percent of all the housing units, i.e., close to three units out of every five. This is to be expected given that these three districts are the most populous among the seven. In terms of persons per housing unit, the average at province level is eight, but inter-district variation is minimal—it ranges from seven to nine, the most crowded districts being Aybak and Feroz Nakhcheer.

Schools and educational institutions

With regard to schools and educational institutions, Samangan appears to be better off than many of the other provinces in the country. There is a total of 143 such places, the majority of which—71, representing close to half—are in Aybak (36 schools) and Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala (35 schools). In the remaining districts, the number varies between four Feroz Nakhcheer and 21 in Roi-Do-Ab. 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. But on average, there is one school for every 2,190 population or so, with some inter-district variation: 1,499 in Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala and 3,491 in Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin.

Health infrastructure

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

There is only one hospital in the entire province, located in the provincial center, Aybak, and catering to the needs of 9,511 population.

Clinics are more present, but their number is still limited; there is a total of 63 of them spread out in all districts except Hazrat-i-Sultan. Out of the 14, five, i.e., more than a third are in the provincial center and another three are in Roi-Do-Ab. The potential clientele per clinic varies from about 13,500 in Roi-Do-Ab to about 30,700 in Khuram wa Sarbagh. At the provincial level, the average per clinic is close 22,400 (see table 6 and figure 14).

Doctors' practices number 21, i.e., 50 percent more than clinics. The overwhelming majority of them are in Aybak—18. The other three are in Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin (two) and Feroz Nakhcheer (one). In other words, four out of the seven districts don't have any doctors' practices. In terms of population density per doctor, it varies from about 4,700 in Aybak to about 28,000 in Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin. Overal, i.e., at province level, it is situated at just over 15,000.

As for pharmacies, they number 61, which averages out to about one for every 5,000 or so. As expected, Aybak concentrates the largest share: 31, representing more than half. But another 10 are Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin. Inter-district variation with respect to potential clientele per pharmacy goes from about 2,800 in Aybak to about 36,700 in Hazrat-i-Sultan.

In the final analysis, Samangan appears to be more adequately endowed in terms of medical services than many other provinces.

Factories & workshops

The province of Samangan houses 373 factories/workshops[1], about two-thirds of which (228) are located in Ayback, the provincial center. The other third is concentrated mainly in Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin and Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala, with respectively 43, and 40 units.

At province level, the population density per factory/workshop is 840, but inter-district variation is quite large—375 in Aybak, 650 in Feroz Nakhcheer, and about 3,700 in Hazrat-i-Sultan.

Bakeries and Mills

Bakeries also appear to be rather scarce and spatially concentrated—a total of 27, 17 of which are located in Aybak (one for each 5,000 population or so), seven in Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin (one for each 7,500 or so), and the remainder in Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala (one for each 18,600 or so).

Mills, on the other hand are omnipresent; they exist in all districts with no exception. There are 248 of them, including 46 in Aybak, and 70 in Roi-Do-Ab. But population density per mill is lowest in Roi-Do-Ab, Khuram wa Sarbagh, and Feroz Nakhcheer—

[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.

respectively 577, 877, and 900. In the remainder of the provinces, density runs from about 1,700 in Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin to more than 3,000 in Hazrat-i-Sultan.

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 176 hotels and restaurants in the province of Samanagan, 84 of which, representing 47 percent are located in the provincial center. Another 42 are in Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala. On average, every hotel/restaurant caters to the needs of approximately 1,800 population. Inter-district variation is not excessive; it ranges from 1,017 in Aybak to about 3,400 in Khuram Wa Sarbagh; but there are two exceptions—Feroz Nakhcheer and Hazrat-i-Sultan, where population density per hotel/restaurant is respectively 11,700 and 18,300 or so.

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

Shopping places

Food & grocery stores are the most prevalent businesses in Samangan. There is a total of 2,017 of them, i.e., an average of one store per 155 population. This is a much lower density than in many other provinces in the country. Inter-district variation exists, but is negligible, except in the two extremes—Hazrat-i-Sultan, where it is as high as 390, and Feroz Nakhcheer, where it is as low as 89.

Textile and clothes stores are not as present as one might expect. There is a total of 290 of them, one for every 1,080 population. Their spatial distribution is more variable than for grocery stores. Hazrat-i-Sultan has only one of them, and Khuram wa Sarbagh none.

In the remainder of the districts, potential clientele per store varies from 467 in Aybak, to 2,400 or so in Roi-Do-Ab.

Stores selling construction materials also appear to be in good supply, at least relatively to clothes & textile stores. There are 144 of them throughout the province, one for every 2,200 population or so. The majority is located in Aybak—95, representing two-thirds.

Mosques

The province of Samangan counts a total of 876 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 321 population. Inter-district variation around this mean goes from 182 in Roi-Do-Ab to 494 in Aybak.

Other places

The whole province of Samangan counts 20 barbers/beauty salons, including 14 in Aybak—one per 6,000 population, three in Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala—one per 5,900, two in Feroz Nakhcheer—one per 17,500, and one Khruam wa Sarbagh for 30,700. It would appear that in rural settings, barbers/beauty salons tend to do move from one place to the next, following weekly markets, or from home to home on demand.

There is only one poultry/livestock farm in the province of Samangan, located in the provincial center. Given the 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, Samangan, 2003

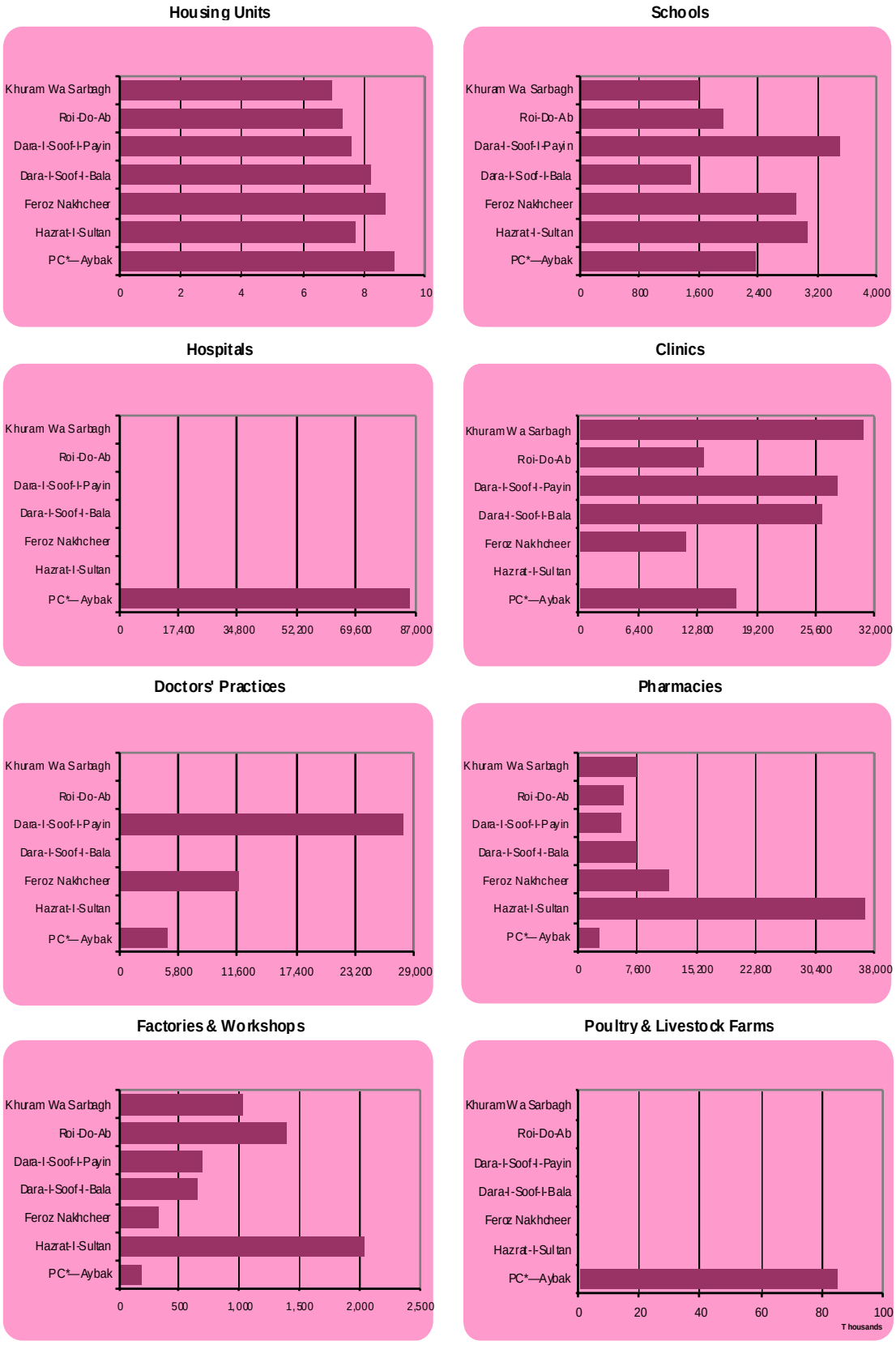
A—Absolute numbers

District	Resi-dential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hos-pitals	Clinics	Doctors' Practices	Phar-macies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Cons-truction Materials	Poultry/ Livestock Farms	Hotels & Res-taurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Aybak	9,511	36	1	5	18	31	228	728	183	95	1	84	14	17	46	173	1,139	12,310	85,426
Hazrat-I-Sultan	4,772	12	0	0	0	1	10	94	1	2	0	2	0	0	12	86	55	5,047	36,690
Feroz Nakhcheer	1,347	4	0	1	1	1	18	131	12	6	0	1	2	0	13	22	50	1,609	11,701
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	6,370	35	0	2	0	7	40	343	32	15	0	42	3	7	39	137	268	7,340	52,473
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	7,394	16	0	2	2	10	43	228	45	14	0	24	0	3	33	307	166	8,287	55,858
Roi-Do-Ab	5,520	21	0	3	0	7	15	324	17	9	0	14	0	0	70	141	94	6,235	40,358
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	4,435	19	0	1	0	4	19	169	0	3	0	9	1	0	35	110	201	5,006	30,705
Total province	39,349	143	1	14	21	61	373	2,017	290	144	1	176	20	27	248	976	1,973	45,834	313,211

B—Ratio (Population per Building)

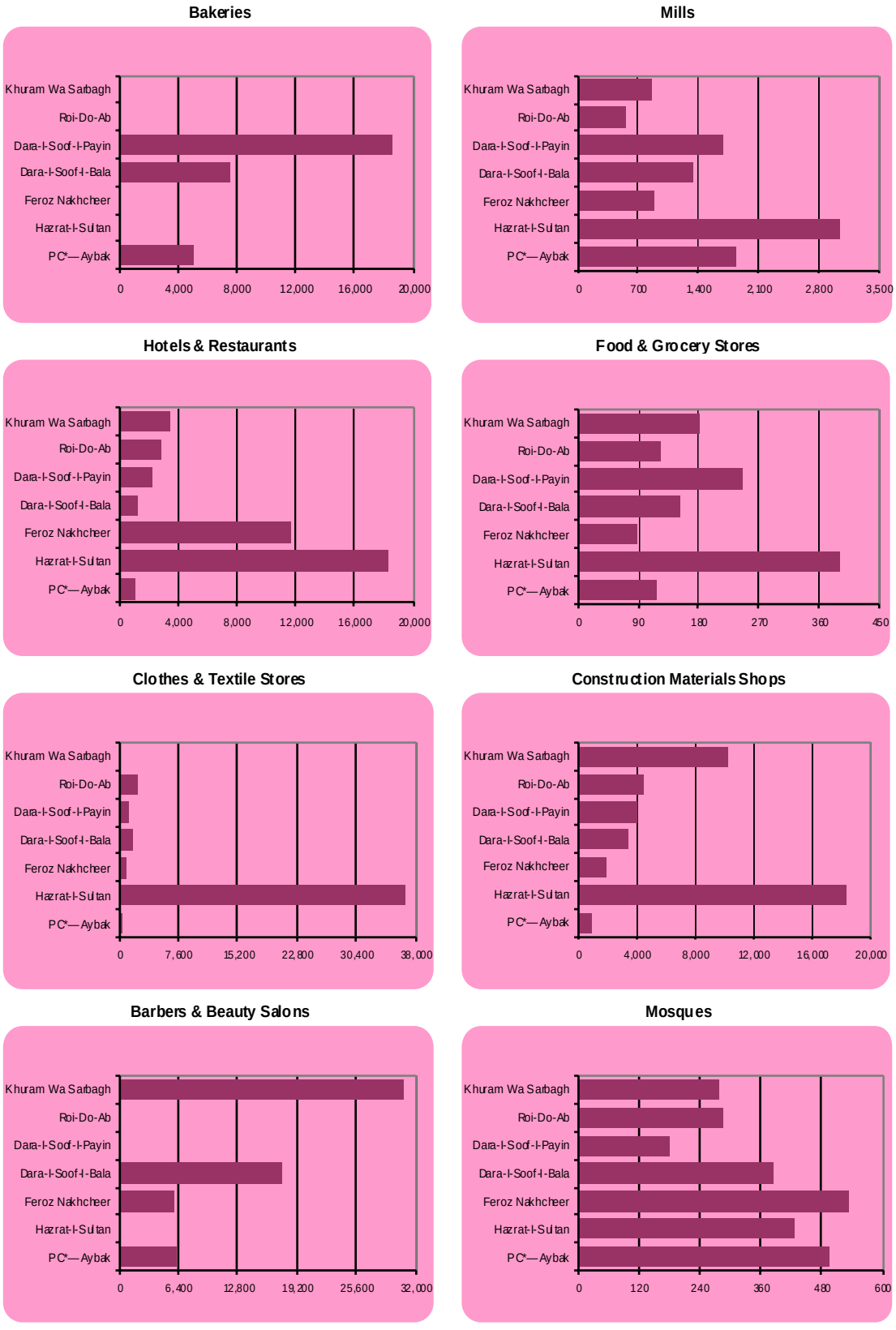
District	Resi-dential Places	Schools & Educa-tional Insti-tutions	Hos-pitals	Clinics	Doctor's Practice	Phar-macies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Cons-truction Ma-terials	Poultry & Live-stock Farms	Hotels & Res-taurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Aybak	9	2,373	85,426	17,085	4,746	2,756	375	117	467	899	85,426	1,017	6,102	5,025	1,857	494	75	—	—
Hazrat-I-Sultan	8	3,058	—	—	—	36,690	3,669	390	36,690	18,345	—	18,345	—	—	3,058	427	667	—	—
Feroz Nakhcheer	9	2,925	—	11,701	11,701	11,701	650	89	975	1,950	—	11,701	5,851	—	900	532	234	—	—
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	8	1,499	—	26,237	—	7,496	1,312	153	1,640	3,498	—	1,249	17,491	7,496	1,345	383	196	—	—
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	8	3,491	—	27,929	27,929	5,586	1,299	245	1,241	3,990	—	2,327	—	18,619	1,693	182	336	—	—
Roi-Do-Ab	7	1,922	—	13,453	—	5,765	2,691	125	2,374	4,484	—	2,883	—	—	577	286	429	—	—
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	7	1,616	—	30,705	—	7,676	1,616	182	—	10,235	—	3,412	30,705	—	877	279	153	—	—
Total province	8	2,190	313,211	22,372	14,915	5,135	840	155	1,080	2,175	313,211	1,780	15,661	11,600	1,263	321	159	—	—

Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Samangan, 2003



PC = Provincial Center

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



Annexes

Annex 1

Population Estimates as of 1 July 2004, by province

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

Annex 2

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

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

Annex 3

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

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

Annex 4

Procedure for adjusting the reported age distribution

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

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

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

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

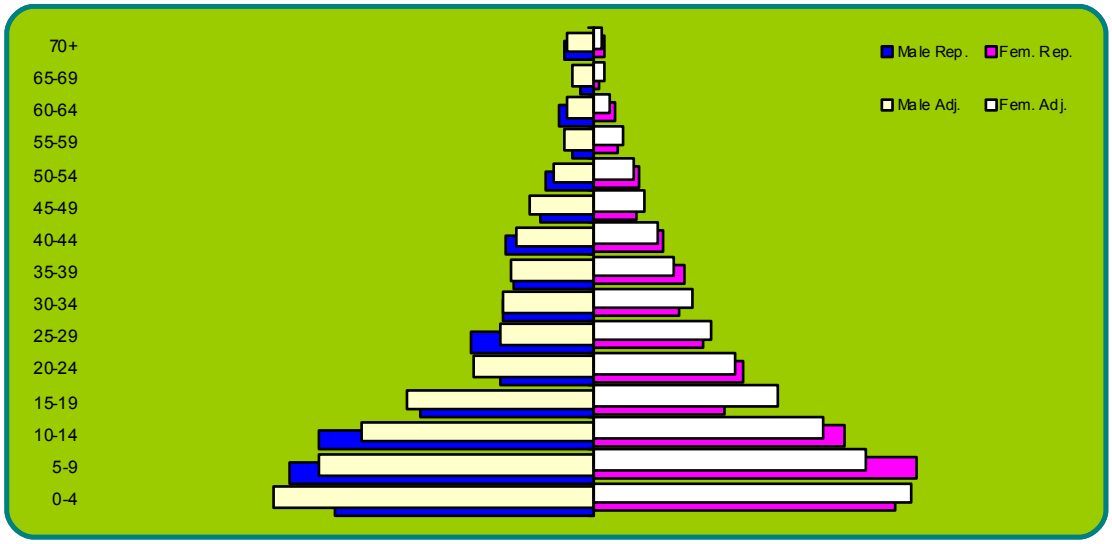
[1] The model used was from the Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Population; Ansley J. Coale and Paul Demeny; Princeton University Press; Princeton, New Jersey; 1966 ("West" model at level 13 for both males and females [e_0: 50 for females, and 47.114 for males] and a growth rate of 30).

Annex 4
Comparsion of the Reported and adjusted age distributions, Samangan, 2003

A—Distribution

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported /Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	23,222	26,593	49,815	29,429	28,065	57,494	-6,207	-1,472	-7,679
5-9	30,715	25,997	56,712	25,276	24,115	49,391	5,439	1,882	7,321
10-14	25,557	22,179	47,736	21,226	20,226	41,451	4,331	1,953	6,285
15-19	14,726	13,053	27,779	17,584	16,735	34,319	-2,858	-3,682	-6,540
20-24	11,936	15,741	27,677	13,015	13,485	26,500	-1,079	2,256	1,177
25-29	11,055	9,634	20,689	10,462	11,519	21,981	593	-1,885	-1,292
30-34	9,172	9,886	19,058	9,055	10,028	19,083	117	-142	-25
35-39	7,465	8,446	15,911	7,933	8,036	15,969	-468	410	-58
40-44	7,643	5,591	13,234	7,470	5,426	12,896	173	165	338
45-49	5,580	4,130	9,710	6,033	4,153	10,185	-453	-23	-475
50-54	4,096	4,343	8,439	3,874	3,453	7,327	222	890	1,112
55-59	2,391	1,929	4,320	2,750	2,727	5,478	-359	-798	-1,158
60-64	2,570	1,882	4,452	1,846	2,040	3,886	724	-158	566
65-69	686	1,695	2,381	1,479	1,484	2,963	-793	211	-582
70-74	1,899	1,012	2,911	1,340	982	2,322	559	30	589
75-79	814	527	1,341	1,430	534	1,964	-616	-7	-623
80+	674	372	1,046	-	-	-	674	372	1,046
Total	160,201	153,010	313,211	160,201	153,010	313,211	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, as series of other tables can be derived that portray the relationship between the two variables in terms of percentages or proportions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

With regards to subsistence crops, the only products that warrant compositional analysis are wheat and maize. None of the seven districts specializes in any significant way in either crop.

Concerning vegetables, three are produced by enough villages to warrant compositional analysis. However, only one—potatoes is spatially concentrated in a notable way in Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala. It shows an index of 2.22, meaning that a village this district is 2.22 times more likely to produce potatoes than any other village in any of the other districts.

In the area of fruit, Feroz Nakhcheer stands out in relation to grapes (an index of 3.11). Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin and Khuram wa Sarbagh stand out in relation to walnuts (respective indices of 1.12 and 1.35).

With regards to herbal products, there is more specialization among the districts. Roi-Do-Ab specializes in a remarkable way in the production of licorice and chicory (respective indices of 4.84 and 5.33). Dara-i-Soof-i-Payin specializes in zerk and aniseed at moderate levels (respective indices of 2.74 and 1.58). Aybak is linked to zerk (an index of 1.39).

In the area of animal products, only dried yoghurt is associated in a significant way with two districts—Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala and Khuram Wa Sarbagh (respective indices of 2.62 and 1.45). In sum, animal products engage villages in such away that none stands out in any particular way in relation to any product in particular, with the exception of the one product mentioned above.

Industrial crops, as well as small industries are both so scarce that it is sufficient to look at the raw data to identify those district that stand out in relation to a particular crop or industry.

Regarding handicrafts, contrary to expectations, production of rugs, the activity that engages the largest number of villages in the province is not associated in any particular way with any district. As for carpets, jewelry, and shawls, the handicrafts that are produced in enough villages to warrant compositional analysis, paradoxically, they engage the villages in such a way that all districts specialize in them to one degree or another; the only exception being Dara-i-Soof-i-Bala. The only plausible explanation for

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

this paradox is that specialization in these three handicrats is at the expense of the other three—embroidery, pottery, and pelisse.

Annex 6

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

Subsistence Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	85	32	2	66	8	16	17	4	230
Hazrat-I-Sultan	58	13	3	39	0	3	1	1	118
Feroz Nakhcheer	17	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	25
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	133	0	0	132	0	0	1	0	266
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	178	9	1	174	2	3	38	4	409
Roi-Do-Ab	100	16	2	87	4	1	2	1	213
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	58	0	0	50	0	0	1	1	110
Total	**629**	**72**	**10**	**551**	**15**	**23**	**60**	**11**	**1,371**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	37.0	13.9	0.9	28.7	3.5	7.0	7.4	1.7	100.0
Hazrat-I-Sultan	49.2	11.0	2.5	33.1	0.0	2.5	0.8	0.8	100.0
Feroz Nakhcheer	68.0	8.0	8.0	12.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	50.0	0.0	0.0	49.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	43.5	2.2	0.2	42.5	0.5	0.7	9.3	1.0	100.0
Roi-Do-Ab	46.9	7.5	0.9	40.8	1.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	100.0
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	52.7	0.0	0.0	45.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	100.0
Total	**45.9**	**5.3**	**0.7**	**40.2**	**1.1**	**1.7**	**4.4**	**0.8**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	13.5	44.4	20.0	12.0	53.3	69.6	28.3	36.4	16.8
Hazrat-I-Sultan	9.2	18.1	30.0	7.1	0.0	13.0	1.7	9.1	8.6
Feroz Nakhcheer	2.7	2.8	20.0	0.5	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	21.1	0.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	19.4
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	28.3	12.5	10.0	31.6	13.3	13.0	63.3	36.4	29.8
Roi-Do-Ab	15.9	22.2	20.0	15.8	26.7	4.3	3.3	9.1	15.5
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	9.2	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	9.1	8.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	-0.19	1.65	0.19	-0.29	2.18	3.15	0.69	1.17	0.00
Hazrat-I-Sultan	0.07	1.10	2.49	-0.18	-1.00	0.52	-0.81	0.06	0.00
Feroz Nakhcheer	0.48	0.52	9.97	-0.70	2.66	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	0.09	-1.00	-1.00	0.23	-1.00	-1.00	-0.91	-1.00	0.00
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	-0.05	-0.58	-0.66	0.06	-0.55	-0.56	1.12	0.22	0.00
Roi-Do-Ab	0.02	0.43	0.29	0.02	0.72	-0.72	-0.79	-0.41	0.00
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	0.15	-1.00	-1.00	0.13	-1.00	-1.00	-0.79	0.13	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, Samangan, 2003

Industrial Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	21	7	0	28	11	1	0	6	74
Hazrat-I-Sultan	9	0	0	8	2	0	0	2	21
Feroz Nakhcheer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	6	5	0	46	20	0	0	43	120
Roi-Do-Ab	0	5	0	1	8	0	0	1	15
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Total	**37**	**17**	**0**	**84**	**42**	**1**	**0**	**54**	**235**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	28.4	9.5	0.0	37.8	14.9	1.4	0.0	8.1	100.0
Hazrat-I-Sultan	42.9	0.0	0.0	38.1	9.5	0.0	0.0	9.5	100.0
Feroz Nakhcheer	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	100.0
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	5.0	4.2	0.0	38.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	35.8	100.0
Roi-Do-Ab	0.0	33.3	0.0	6.7	53.3	0.0	0.0	6.7	100.0
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	**15.7**	**7.2**	**0.0**	**35.7**	**17.9**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**23.1**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	56.8	41.2	—!	33.3	26.2	100.0	—!	11.1	31.5
Hazrat-I-Sultan	24.3	0.0	—!	9.5	4.8	0.0	—!	3.7	8.9
Feroz Nakhcheer	0.0	0.0	—!	0.0	0.0	0.0	—!	0.0	0.0
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	0.0	0.0	—!	0.0	2.4	0.0	—!	3.7	1.3
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	16.2	29.4	—!	54.8	47.6	0.0	—!	79.6	51.1
Roi-Do-Ab	0.0	29.4	—!	1.2	19.0	0.0	—!	1.9	6.4
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	2.7	0.0	—!	1.2	0.0	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	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	0.80	0.31	—!	0.06	-0.17	2.18	—!	-0.65	0.00
Hazrat-I-Sultan	1.72	-1.00	—!	0.07	-0.47	-1.00	—!	-0.59	0.00
Feroz Nakhcheer	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	-1.00	-1.00	—!	-1.00	0.87	-1.00	—!	1.90	0.00
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	-0.68	-0.42	—!	0.07	-0.07	-1.00	—!	0.56	0.00
Roi-Do-Ab	-1.00	3.61	—!	-0.81	1.98	-1.00	—!	-0.71	0.00
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	2.18	-1.00	—!	0.40	-1.00	-1.00	—!	-1.00	0.00
Total	**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, Samangan, 2003

Fruit

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Grapes	Pome-granades	Melon/W. M.	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mul-berry	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	18	4	48	0	40	32	41	5	188
Hazrat-I-Sultan	3	0	41	0	9	1	8	1	63
Feroz Nakhcheer	17	6	1	0	8	9	13	0	54
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	102
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	8	2	135	1	16	12	13	1	188
Roi-Do-Ab	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	4	10
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	9
Total	**47**	**12**	**334**	**1**	**75**	**58**	**76**	**11**	**614**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Grapes	Pome-granades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mulberry	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	9.6	2.1	25.5	0.0	21.3	17.0	21.8	2.7	100.0
Hazrat-I-Sultan	4.8	0.0	65.1	0.0	14.3	1.6	12.7	1.6	100.0
Feroz Nakhcheer	31.5	11.1	1.9	0.0	14.8	16.7	24.1	0.0	100.0
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	4.3	1.1	71.8	0.5	8.5	6.4	6.9	0.5	100.0
Roi-Do-Ab	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	40.0	100.0
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	0.0	0.0	77.8	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	**7.7**	**2.0**	**54.4**	**0.2**	**12.2**	**9.4**	**12.4**	**1.8**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Grapes	Pome-granades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mulberry	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	38.3	33.3	14.4	0.0	53.3	55.2	53.9	45.5	30.6
Hazrat-I-Sultan	6.4	0.0	12.3	0.0	12.0	1.7	10.5	9.1	10.3
Feroz Nakhcheer	36.2	50.0	0.3	0.0	10.7	15.5	17.1	0.0	8.8
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	0.0	0.0	30.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	17.0	16.7	40.4	100.0	21.3	20.7	17.1	9.1	30.6
Roi-Do-Ab	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.4	1.3	36.4	1.6
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

District	Grapes	Pome-granades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mulberry	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	0.25	0.09	-0.53	-1.00	0.74	0.80	0.76	0.48	0.00
Hazrat-I-Sultan	-0.38	-1.00	0.20	-1.00	0.17	-0.83	0.03	-0.11	0.00
Feroz Nakhcheer	3.11	4.69	-0.97	-1.00	0.21	0.76	0.94	-1.00	0.00
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	-1.00	-1.00	0.84	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	-0.44	-0.46	0.32	2.27	-0.30	-0.32	-0.44	-0.70	0.00
Roi-Do-Ab	0.31	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.64	1.12	-0.19	21.33	0.00
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	-1.00	-1.00	0.43	-1.00	-1.00	1.35	-1.00	-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, Samangan, 2003

Vegetables

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	25	28	29	18	0	8	10	0	118
Hazrat-I-Sultan	4	9	3	2	0	2	3	0	23
Feroz Nakhcheer	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	14
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	20	17	14	7	0	1	3	0	62
Roi-Do-Ab	67	55	26	12	1	7	11	2	181
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**124**	**115**	**73**	**39**	**1**	**18**	**27**	**2**	**399**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	21.2	23.7	24.6	15.3	0.0	6.8	8.5	0.0	100.0
Hazrat-I-Sultan	17.4	39.1	13.0	8.7	0.0	8.7	13.0	0.0	100.0
Feroz Nakhcheer	50.0	42.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	32.3	27.4	22.6	11.3	0.0	1.6	4.8	0.0	100.0
Roi-Do-Ab	37.0	30.4	14.4	6.6	0.6	3.9	6.1	1.1	100.0
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!
Total	**31.1**	**28.8**	**18.3**	**9.8**	**0.3**	**4.5**	**6.8**	**0.5**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	20.2	24.3	39.7	46.2	0.0	44.4	37.0	0.0	29.6
Hazrat-I-Sultan	3.2	7.8	4.1	5.1	0.0	11.1	11.1	0.0	5.8
Feroz Nakhcheer	5.6	5.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	16.1	14.8	19.2	17.9	0.0	5.6	11.1	0.0	15.5
Roi-Do-Ab	54.0	47.8	35.6	30.8	100.0	38.9	40.7	100.0	45.4
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	-0.32	-0.18	0.34	0.56	-1.00	0.50	0.25	-1.00	0.00
Hazrat-I-Sultan	-0.44	0.36	-0.29	-0.11	-1.00	0.93	0.93	-1.00	0.00
Feroz Nakhcheer	0.61	0.49	-0.61	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	2.22	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	0.04	-0.05	0.23	0.16	-1.00	-0.64	-0.28	-1.00	0.00
Roi-Do-Ab	0.19	0.05	-0.21	-0.32	1.20	-0.14	-0.10	1.20	0.00
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!
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, Samangan, 2003

Herbal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	2	52	41	14	8	6	3	1	127
Hazrat-I-Sultan	0	15	9	1	1	0	0	1	27
Feroz Nakhcheer	1	5	11	1	2	2	1	0	23
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	0	108	121	5	26	19	0	79	358
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	1	34	16	16	16	3	0	7	93
Roi-Do-Ab	16	35	27	1	2	5	26	1	113
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	0	31	53	0	0	0	0	0	84
Total	**20**	**280**	**278**	**38**	**55**	**35**	**30**	**89**	**825**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	1.6	40.9	32.3	11.0	6.3	4.7	2.4	0.8	100.0
Hazrat-I-Sultan	0.0	55.6	33.3	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0
Feroz Nakhcheer	4.3	21.7	47.8	4.3	8.7	8.7	4.3	0.0	100.0
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	0.0	30.2	33.8	1.4	7.3	5.3	0.0	22.1	100.0
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	1.1	36.6	17.2	17.2	17.2	3.2	0.0	7.5	100.0
Roi-Do-Ab	14.2	31.0	23.9	0.9	1.8	4.4	23.0	0.9	100.0
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	0.0	36.9	63.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	**2.4**	**33.9**	**33.7**	**4.6**	**6.7**	**4.2**	**3.6**	**10.8**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	10.0	18.6	14.7	36.8	14.5	17.1	10.0	1.1	15.4
Hazrat-I-Sultan	0.0	5.4	3.2	2.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.3
Feroz Nakhcheer	5.0	1.8	4.0	2.6	3.6	5.7	3.3	0.0	2.8
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	0.0	38.6	43.5	13.2	47.3	54.3	0.0	88.8	43.4
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	5.0	12.1	5.8	42.1	29.1	8.6	0.0	7.9	11.3
Roi-Do-Ab	80.0	12.5	9.7	2.6	3.6	14.3	86.7	1.1	13.7
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	0.0	11.1	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	-0.35	0.21	-0.04	1.39	-0.06	0.11	-0.35	-0.93	0.00
Hazrat-I-Sultan	-1.00	0.64	-0.01	-0.20	-0.44	-1.00	-1.00	-0.66	0.00
Feroz Nakhcheer	0.79	-0.36	0.42	-0.06	0.30	1.05	0.20	-1.00	0.00
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	-1.00	-0.11	0.00	-0.70	0.09	0.25	-1.00	1.05	0.00
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	-0.56	0.08	-0.49	2.74	1.58	-0.24	-1.00	-0.30	0.00
Roi-Do-Ab	4.84	-0.09	-0.29	-0.81	-0.73	0.04	5.33	-0.92	0.00
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	-1.00	0.09	0.87	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-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, Samangan, 2003

Handicrafts

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	8	19	0	1	2	14	23	0	67
Hazrat-I-Sultan	3	8	0	1	1	4	11	0	28
Feroz Nakhcheer	6	8	0	0	0	2	2	0	18
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	2	69
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	13	35	0	7	8	19	29	1	112
Roi-Do-Ab	16	80	0	3	12	22	25	1	159
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	5	39	0	0	0	0	1	0	45
Total	**51**	**256**	**0**	**12**	**23**	**61**	**91**	**4**	**498**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	11.9	28.4	0.0	1.5	3.0	20.9	34.3	0.0	100.0
Hazrat-I-Sultan	10.7	28.6	0.0	3.6	3.6	14.3	39.3	0.0	100.0
Feroz Nakhcheer	33.3	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	11.1	0.0	100.0
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	0.0	97.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	11.6	31.3	0.0	6.3	7.1	17.0	25.9	0.9	100.0
Roi-Do-Ab	10.1	50.3	0.0	1.9	7.5	13.8	15.7	0.6	100.0
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	11.1	86.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0
Total	**10.2**	**51.4**	**0.0**	**2.4**	**4.6**	**12.2**	**18.3**	**0.8**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	15.7	7.4	—!	8.3	8.7	23.0	25.3	0.0	13.5
Hazrat-I-Sultan	5.9	3.1	—!	8.3	4.3	6.6	12.1	0.0	5.6
Feroz Nakhcheer	11.8	3.1	—!	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.2	0.0	3.6
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	0.0	26.2	—!	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	13.9
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	25.5	13.7	—!	58.3	34.8	31.1	31.9	25.0	22.5
Roi-Do-Ab	31.4	31.3	—!	25.0	52.2	36.1	27.5	25.0	31.9
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	9.8	15.2	—!	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	9.0
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	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	2.68	0.19	0.19	1.41	0.97	1.53	1.79	0.60	—!
Hazrat-I-Sultan	12.60	0.90	0.91	6.63	4.58	7.20	8.40	2.83	—!
Feroz Nakhcheer	14.80	1.06	1.06	7.79	5.38	8.45	9.86	3.32	—!
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	0.95	0.07	0.07	0.50	0.35	0.54	0.63	0.21	—!
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	3.66	0.26	0.26	1.93	1.33	2.09	2.44	0.82	—!
Roi-Do-Ab	3.01	0.22	0.22	1.59	1.10	1.72	2.01	0.68	—!
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	4.05	0.29	0.29	2.13	1.47	2.32	2.70	0.91	—!
Total	**—!**	**—!**	**—**	**—!**	**—!**	**—!**	**—!**	**—!**	**—!**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

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

Small Industries

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
Hazrat-I-Sultan	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	11
Feroz Nakhcheer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	9
Roi-Do-Ab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**2**	**5**	**7**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**23**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Hazrat-I-Sultan	9.1	27.3	27.3	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	0.0	100.0
Feroz Nakhcheer	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	11.1	22.2	22.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	0.0	100.0
Roi-Do-Ab	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!
Total	**8.7**	**21.7**	**30.4**	**8.7**	**8.7**	**13.0**	**8.7**	**0.0**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	—!	13.0
Hazrat-I-Sultan	50.0	60.0	42.9	50.0	50.0	33.3	50.0	—!	47.8
Feroz Nakhcheer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—!	0.0
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—!	0.0
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	50.0	40.0	28.6	50.0	50.0	33.3	50.0	—!	39.1
Roi-Do-Ab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—!	0.0
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—!	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**—!**	**100.0**

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

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	-1.00	-1.00	1.19	-1.00	-1.00	1.56	-1.00	—!	0.00
Hazrat-I-Sultan	0.05	0.25	-0.10	0.05	0.05	-0.30	0.05	—!	0.00
Feroz Nakhcheer	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	0.28	0.02	-0.27	0.28	0.28	-0.15	0.28	—!	0.00
Roi-Do-Ab	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!	—!
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, Samangan, 2003

Animal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	71	70	70	64	56	55	43	0	429
Hazrat-I-Sultan	52	50	49	45	45	47	46	1	335
Feroz Nakhcheer	14	17	17	15	13	7	5	0	88
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	1	3	19	19	127	13	2	1	185
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	131	143	144	136	129	128	118	3	932
Roi-Do-Ab	83	99	99	99	99	97	91	3	670
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	4	0	30	21	53	6	0	0	114
Total	**356**	**382**	**428**	**399**	**522**	**353**	**305**	**8**	**2,753**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	16.6	16.3	16.3	14.9	13.1	12.8	10.0	0.0	100.0
Hazrat-I-Sultan	15.5	14.9	14.6	13.4	13.4	14.0	13.7	0.3	100.0
Feroz Nakhcheer	15.9	19.3	19.3	17.0	14.8	8.0	5.7	0.0	100.0
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	0.5	1.6	10.3	10.3	68.6	7.0	1.1	0.5	100.0
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	14.1	15.3	15.5	14.6	13.8	13.7	12.7	0.3	100.0
Roi-Do-Ab	12.4	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.5	13.6	0.4	100.0
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	3.5	0.0	26.3	18.4	46.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	**12.9**	**13.9**	**15.5**	**14.5**	**19.0**	**12.8**	**11.1**	**0.3**	**100.0**

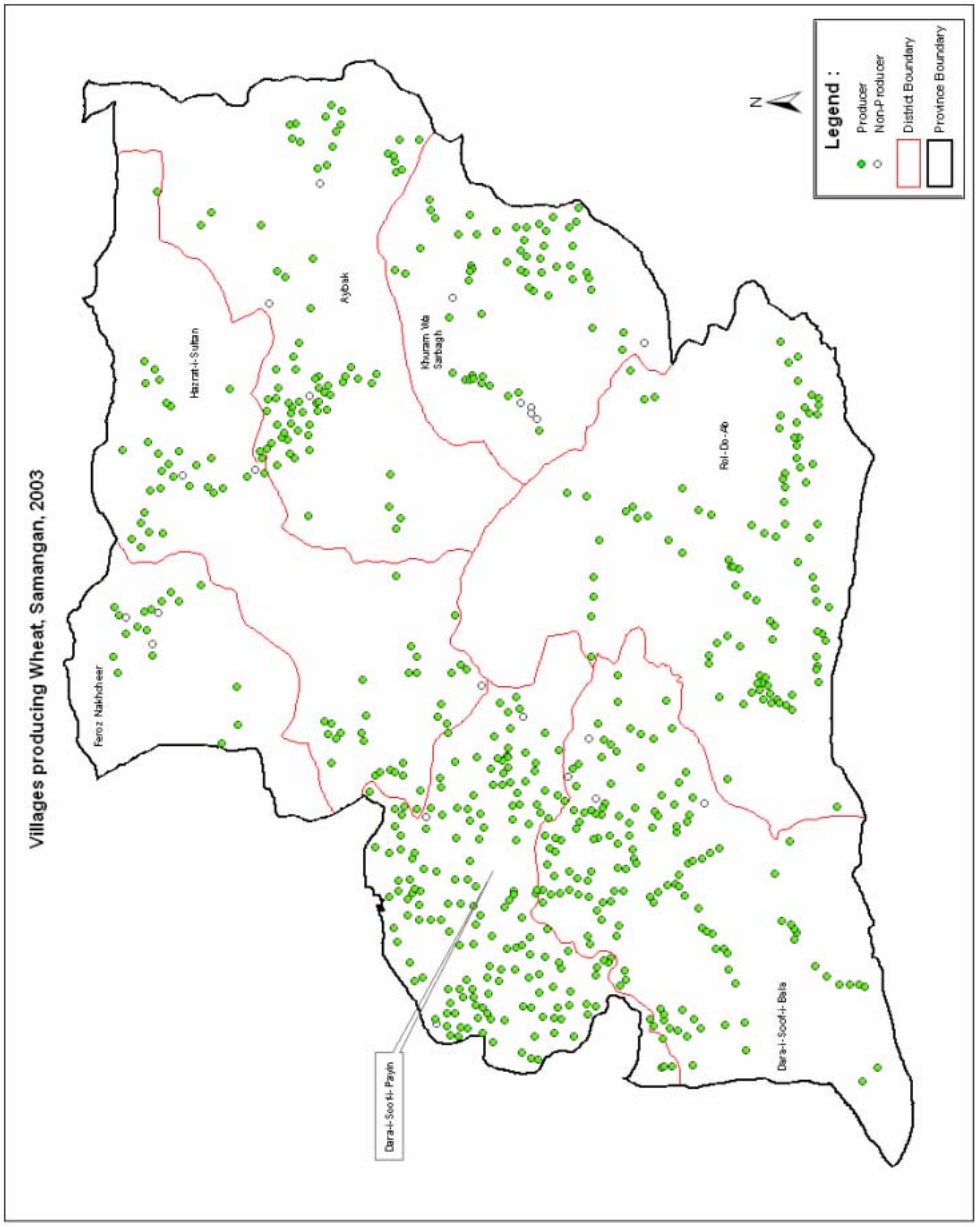
Panel C—Concentration

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	19.9	18.3	16.4	16.0	10.7	15.6	14.1	0.0	15.6
Hazrat-I-Sultan	14.6	13.1	11.4	11.3	8.6	13.3	15.1	12.5	12.2
Feroz Nakhcheer	3.9	4.5	4.0	3.8	2.5	2.0	1.6	0.0	3.2
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	0.3	0.8	4.4	4.8	24.3	3.7	0.7	12.5	6.7
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	36.8	37.4	33.6	34.1	24.7	36.3	38.7	37.5	33.9
Roi-Do-Ab	23.3	25.9	23.1	24.8	19.0	27.5	29.8	37.5	24.3
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	1.1	0.0	7.0	5.3	10.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	4.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

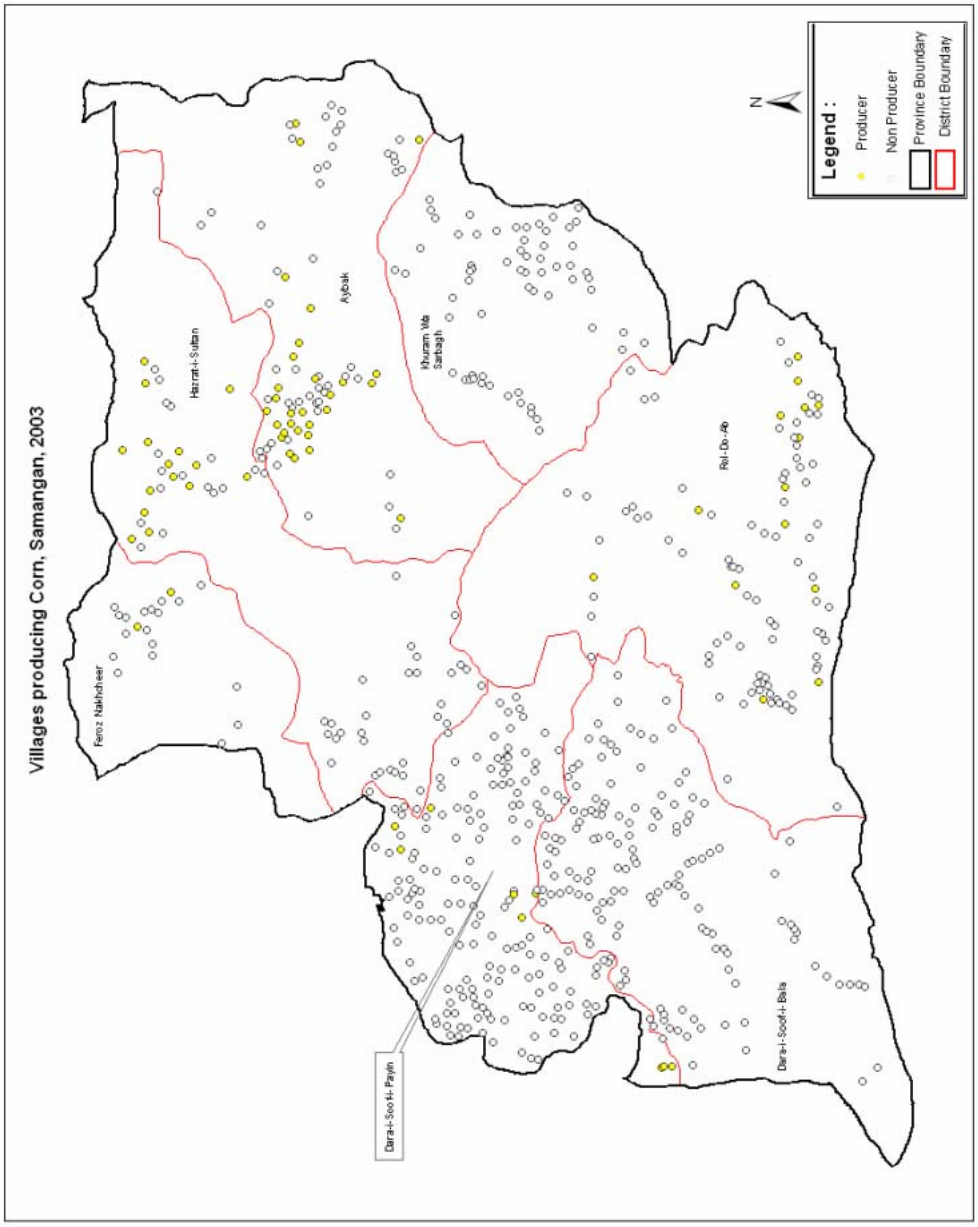
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Aybak	0.28	0.18	0.05	0.03	-0.31	0.00	-0.10	-1.00	0.00
Hazrat-I-Sultan	0.20	0.08	-0.06	-0.07	-0.29	0.09	0.24	0.03	0.00
Feroz Nakhcheer	0.23	0.39	0.24	0.18	-0.22	-0.38	-0.49	-1.00	0.00
Dara-I-Soof-I-Bala	-0.96	-0.88	-0.34	-0.29	2.62	-0.45	-0.90	0.86	0.00
Dara-I-Soof-I-Payin	0.09	0.11	-0.01	0.01	-0.27	0.07	0.14	0.11	0.00
Roi-Do-Ab	-0.04	0.06	-0.05	0.02	-0.22	0.13	0.23	0.54	0.00
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	-0.73	-1.00	0.69	0.27	1.45	-0.59	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

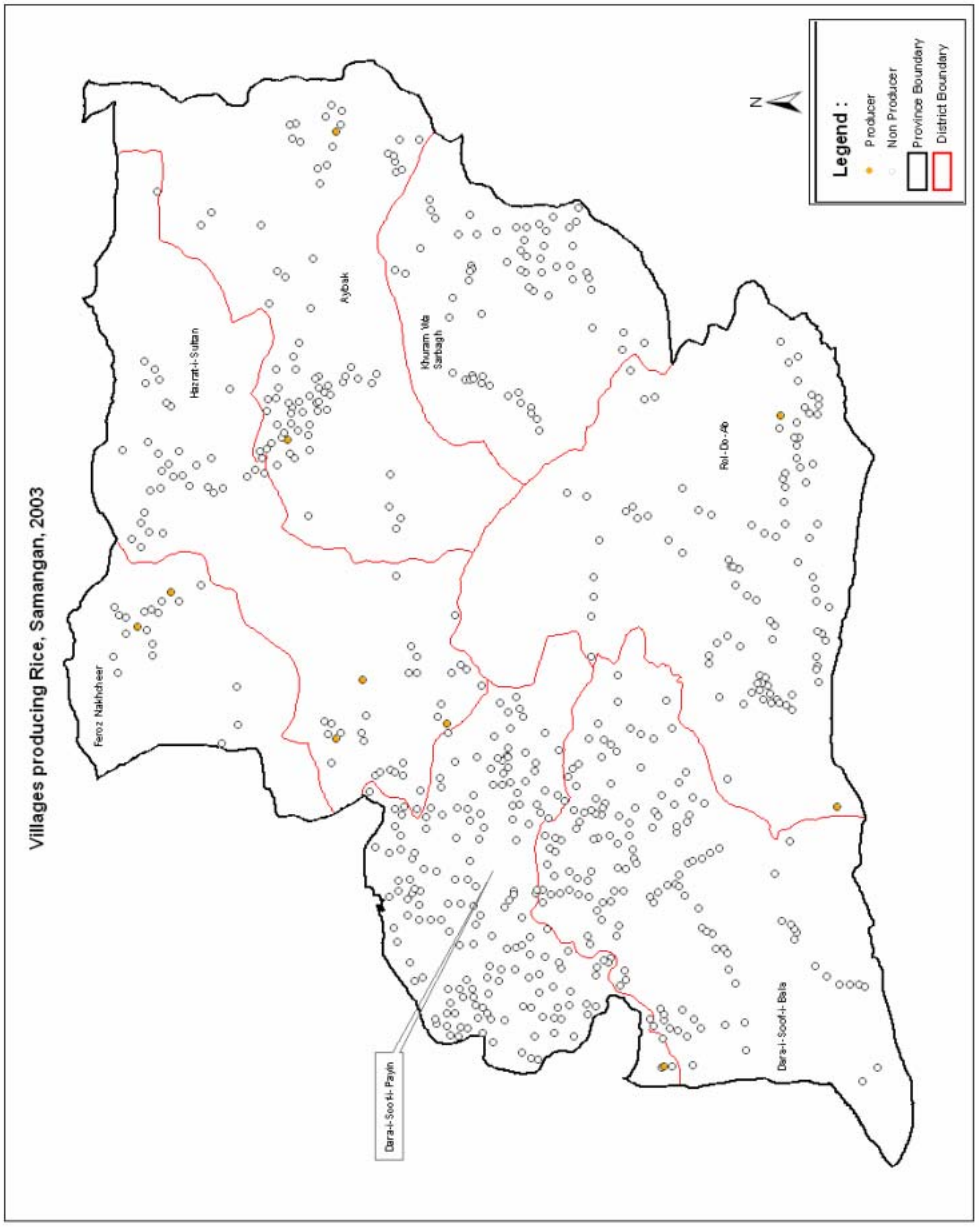
Annex 7


Villages producing Wheat, Samangan, 2003
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Hazrat-i-Sultan
Aybak
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Rol-Do-Ab
Feroz Nakhcheer
Dara-i-Soofi-Payin
Dara-i-Soofi-Bala

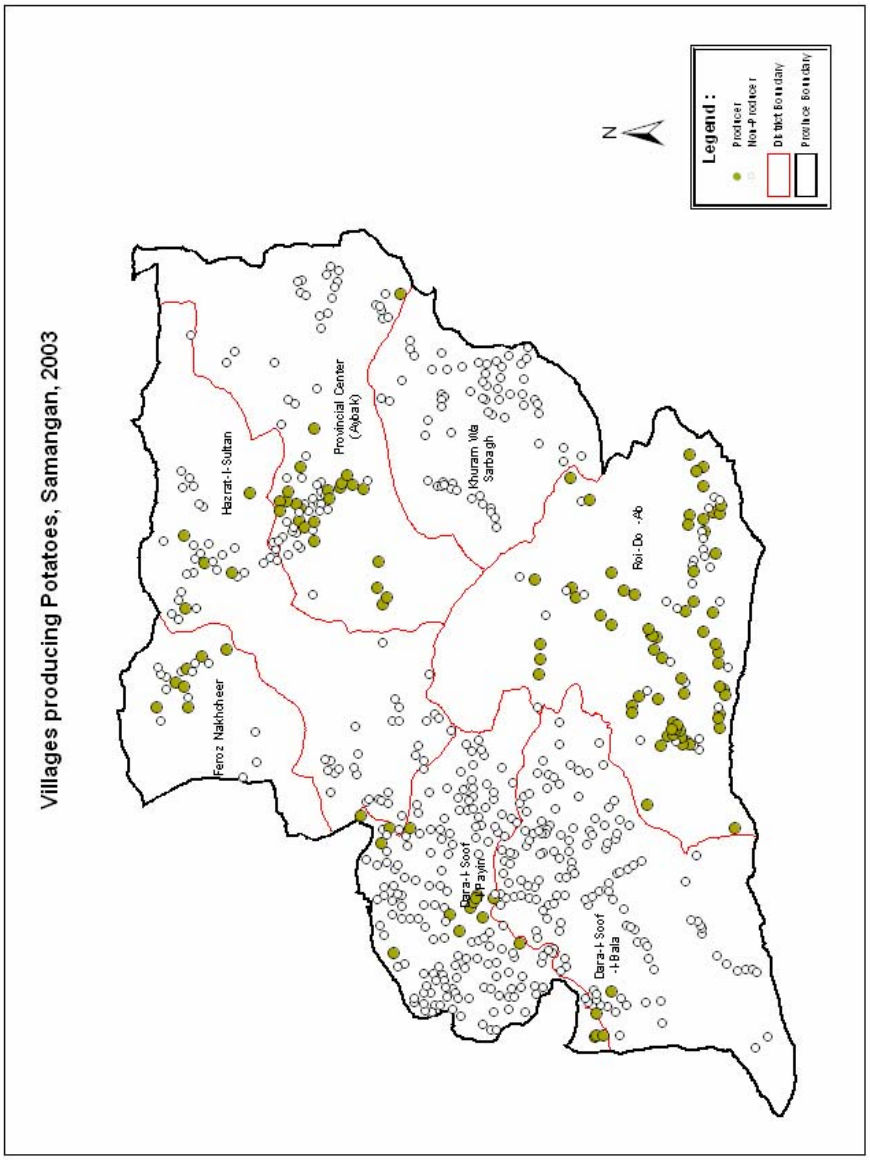
Annex 8


Villages producing Corn, Samangan, 2003
Legend :
Producer
Non Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Feroz Nakhcheer
Hazrat-i-Sultan
Aybak
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Rol-Do-Ab
Dara-i-Soofi-Payin
Dara-i-Soofi-Bala

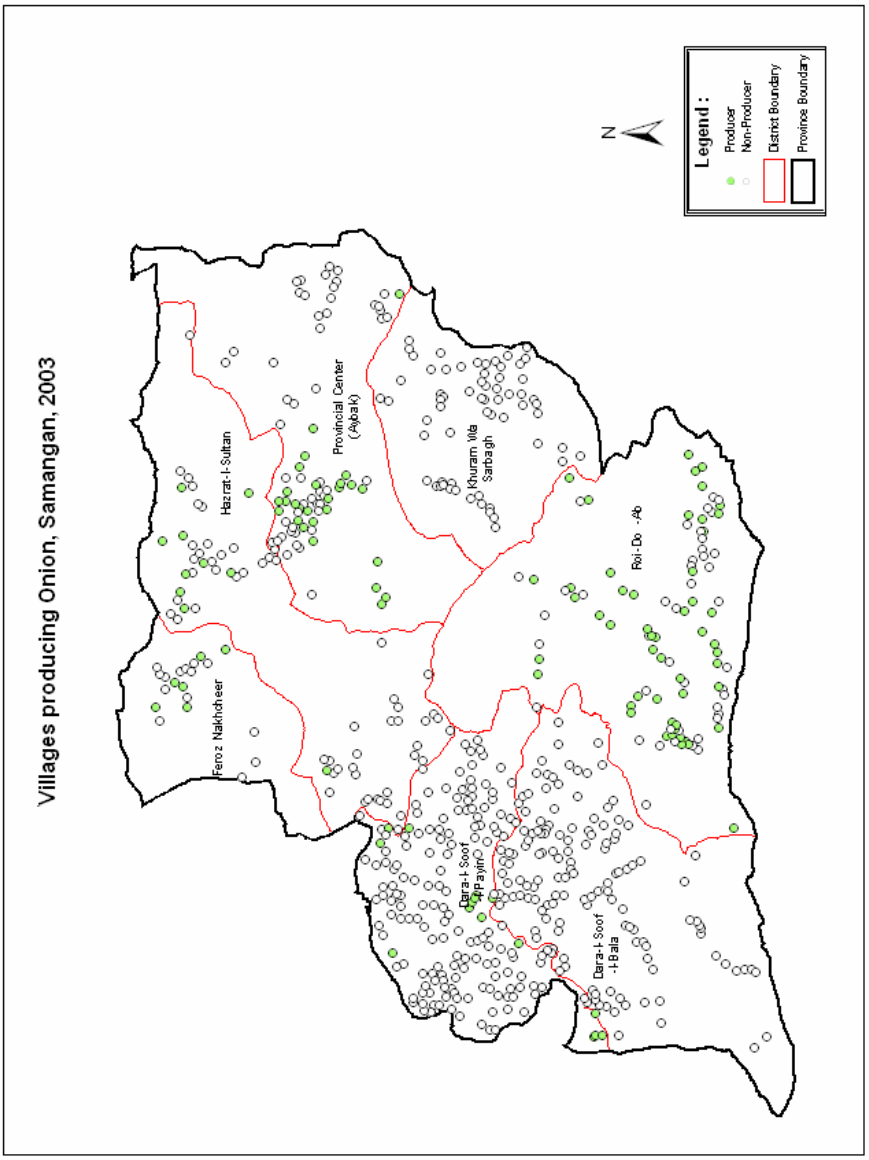
Annex 9


Villages producing Rice, Samangan, 2003
Legend :
Producer
Non Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Hazrat-i-Sultan
Aybak
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Feroz Nakhcheer
Dara-i-Soofi-Payin
Dara-i-Soofi-Bala

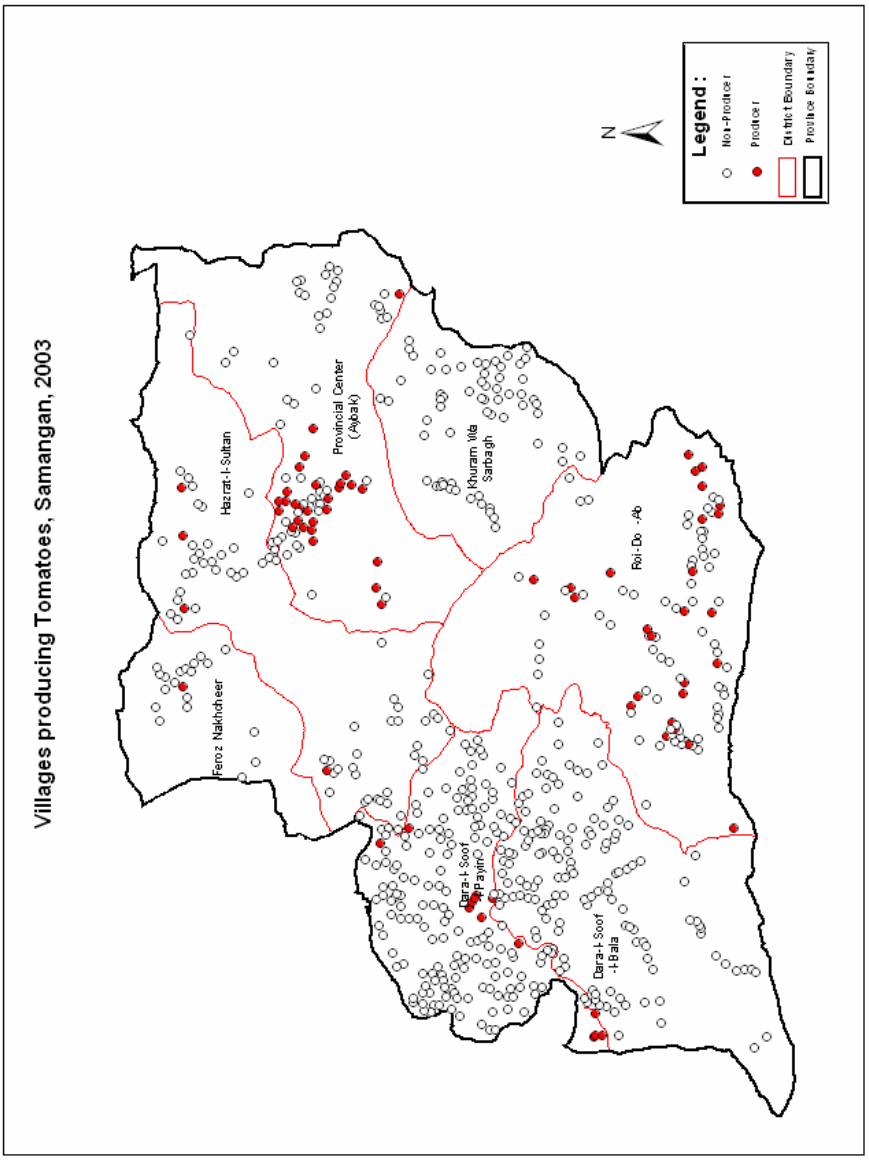
Annex 10


Villages producing Potatoes, Samangan, 2003
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Hazrat-I-Sultan
Provincial Center (Aybak)
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Roi-Do -Ab
Feroz Nakhcheer
Dara-I- Soof Payin
Dara-I- Soof -I-Bala

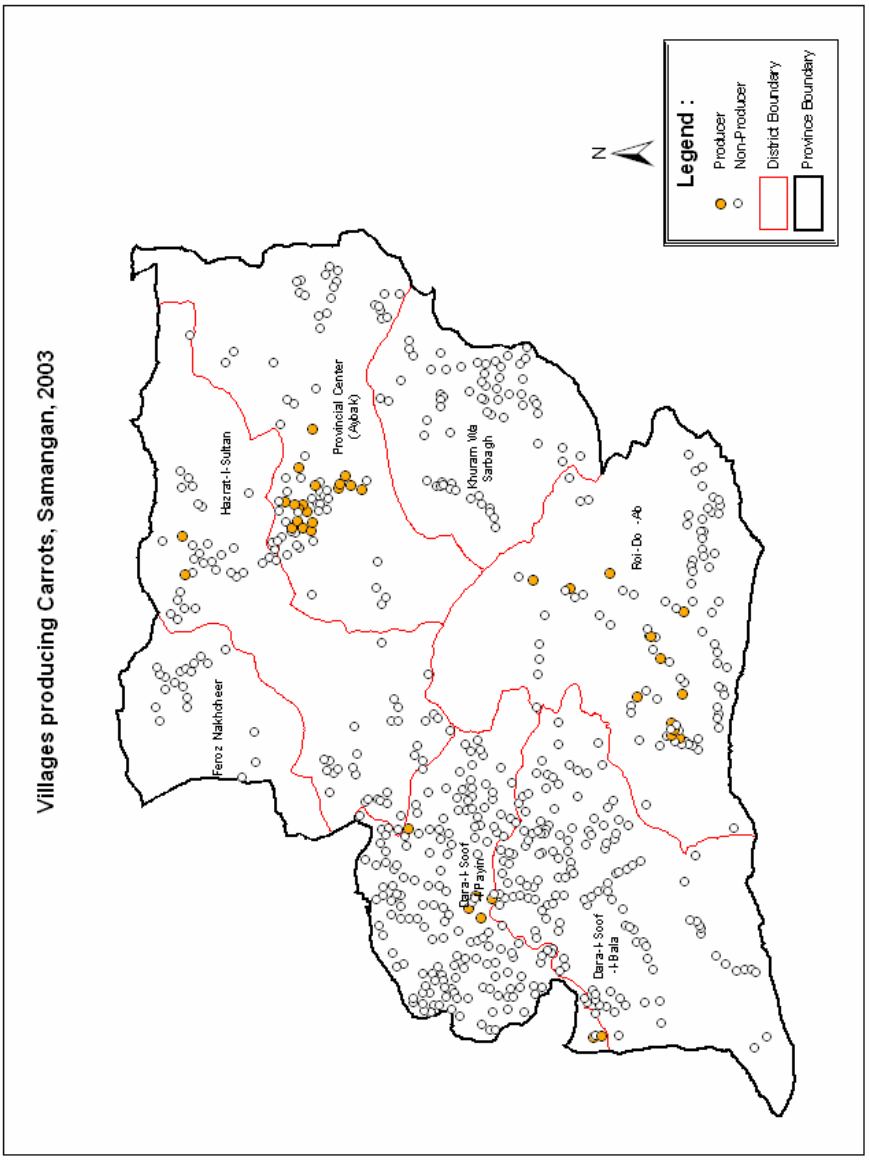
Annex 11


Villages producing Onion, Samangan, 2003
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Hazrat-I-Sultan
Provincial Center (Aybak)
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Roi-Do -Ab
Feroz Nakhcheer
Dara-I- Soof Payin
Dara-I- Soof -I-Bala

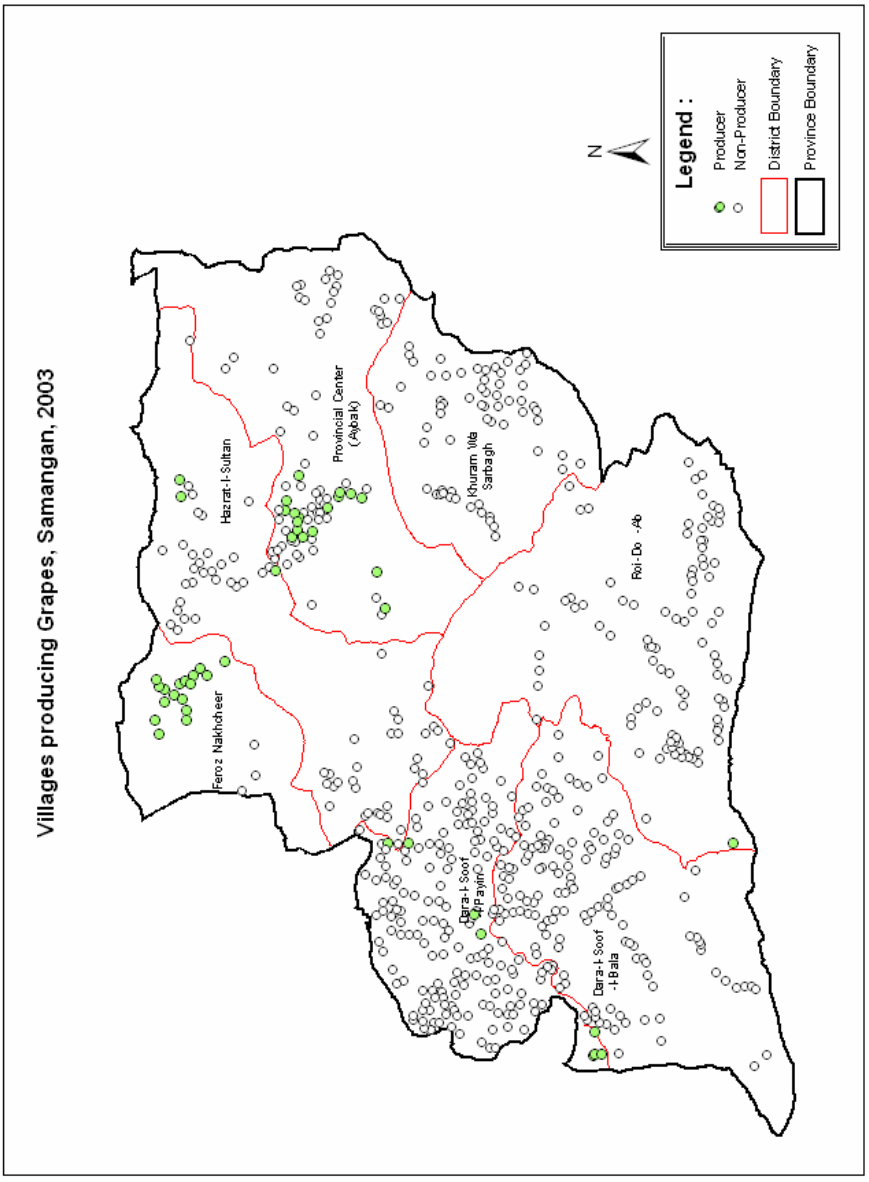
Annex 12


Villages producing Tomatoes, Samangan, 2003
N
Legend :
Non-Producer
Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Hazrat-I-Sultan
Provincial Center (Aybak)
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Roi-Do -Ab
Feroz Nakhcheer
Dara-I-Soof Payin
Dara-I-Soof -I-Bala

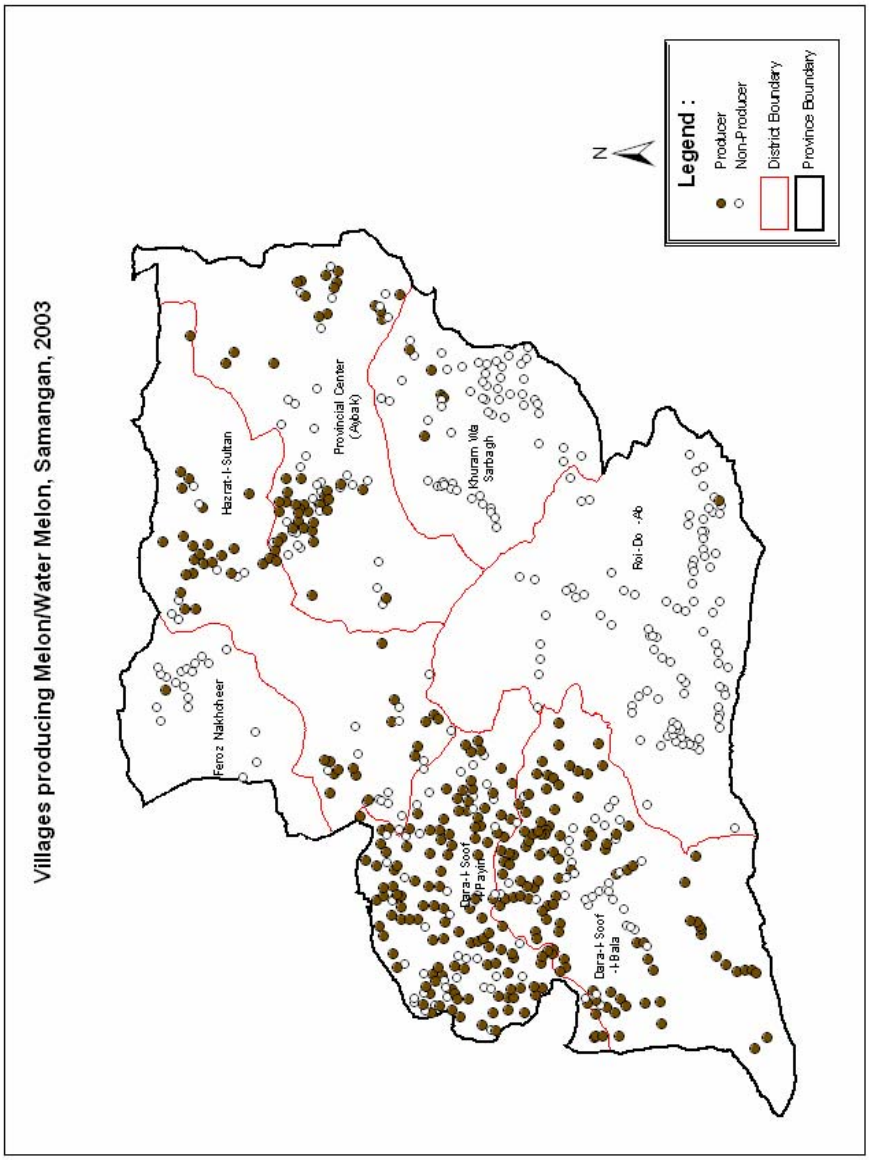
Annex 13


Villages producing Carrots, Samangan, 2003
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Provincial Center (Aybak)
Hazrat-I-Sultan
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Roi-Do -Ab
Feroz Nakhcheer
Dara-I- Soof -Payin
Dara-I- Soof -I-Bala

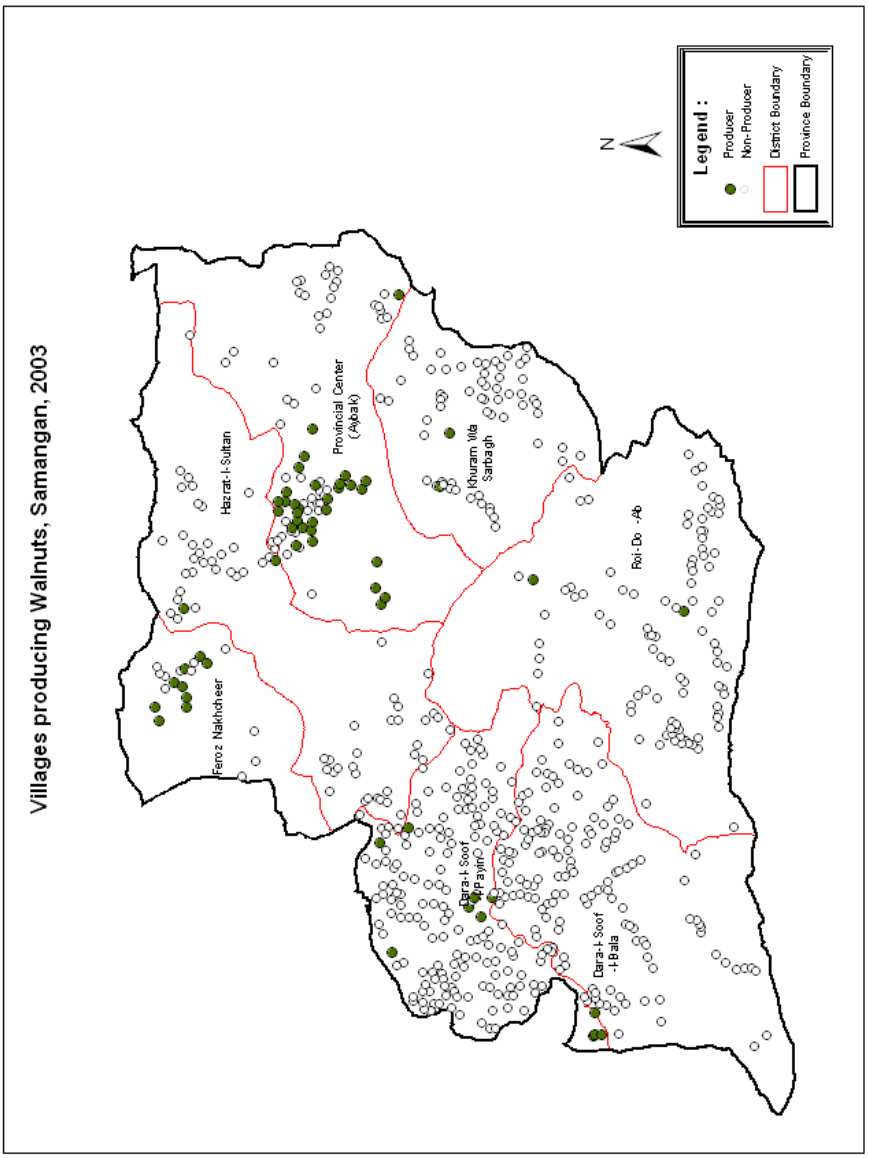
Annex 14


Villages producing Grapes, Samangan, 2003
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Provincial Center (Aybak)
Hazrat-I-Sultan
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Roi-Do -Ab
Feroz Nakhcheer
Dara-I-Soof -I-Payin
Dara-I-Soof -I-Bala

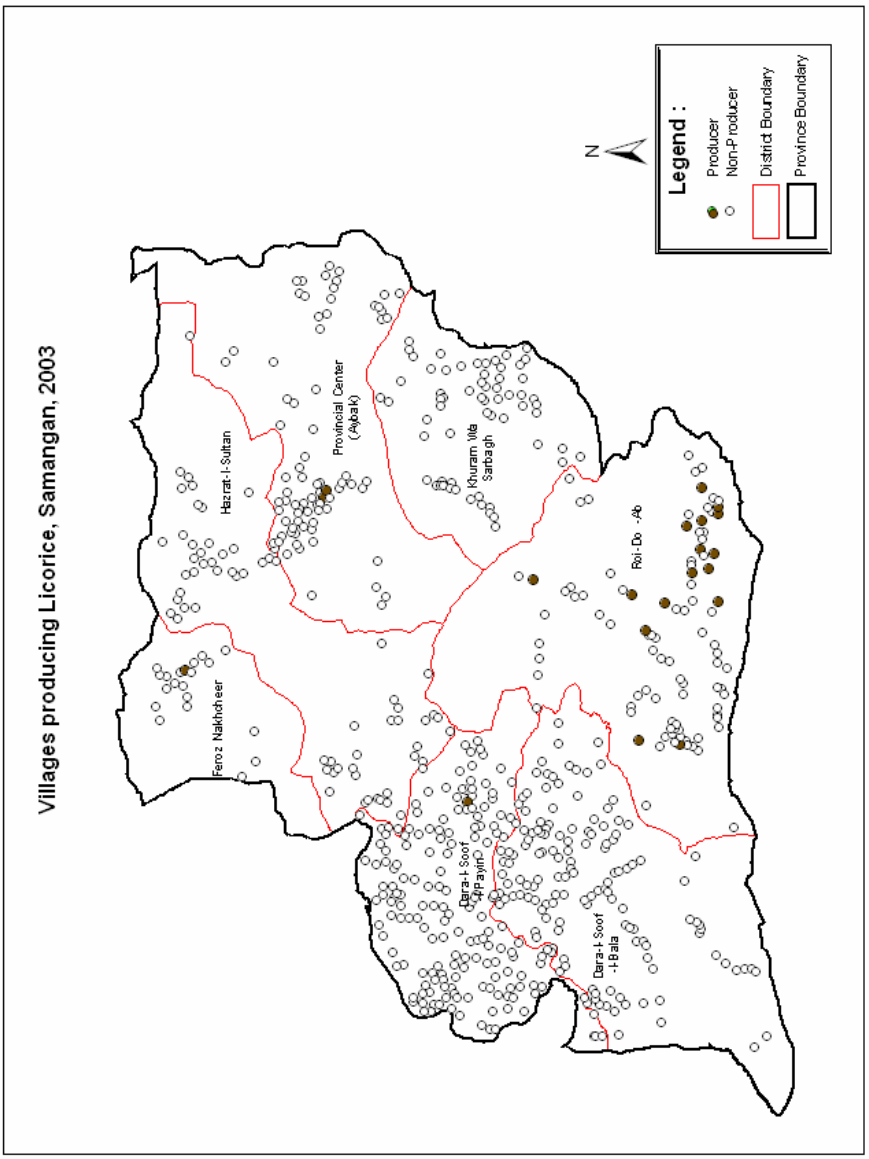
Annex 15


Villages producing Melon/Water Melon, Samangan, 2003
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Hazrat-I-Sultan
Provincial Center (Aybak)
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Roi-Do -Ab
Feroz Nakhcheer
Dara-I- Soof Payin
Dara-I- Soof -i-Bala

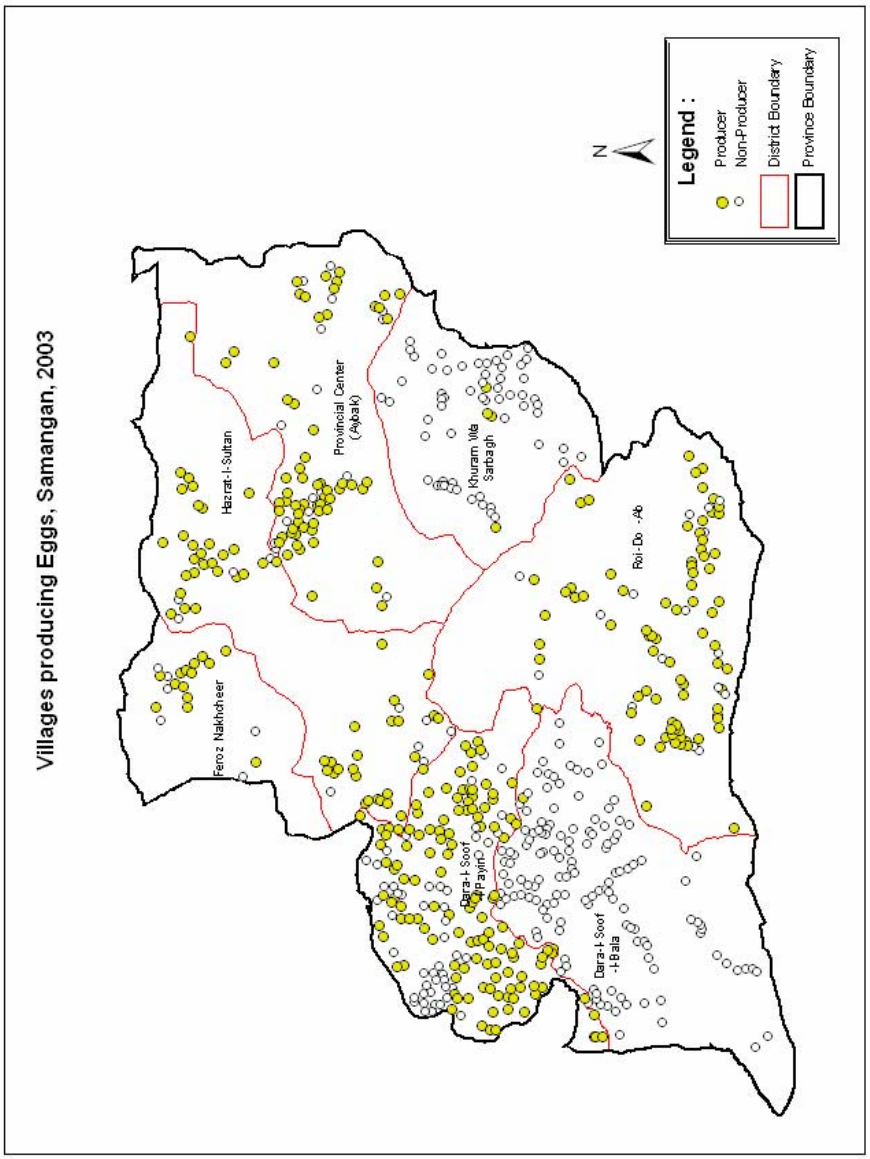
Annex 16


Villages producing Walnuts, Samangan, 2003
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Hazrat-I-Sultan
Provincial Center (Aybak)
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Roi-Do -Ab
Feroz Nakhcheer
Dara-I- Soof Payin
Dara-I- Soof -I-Bala

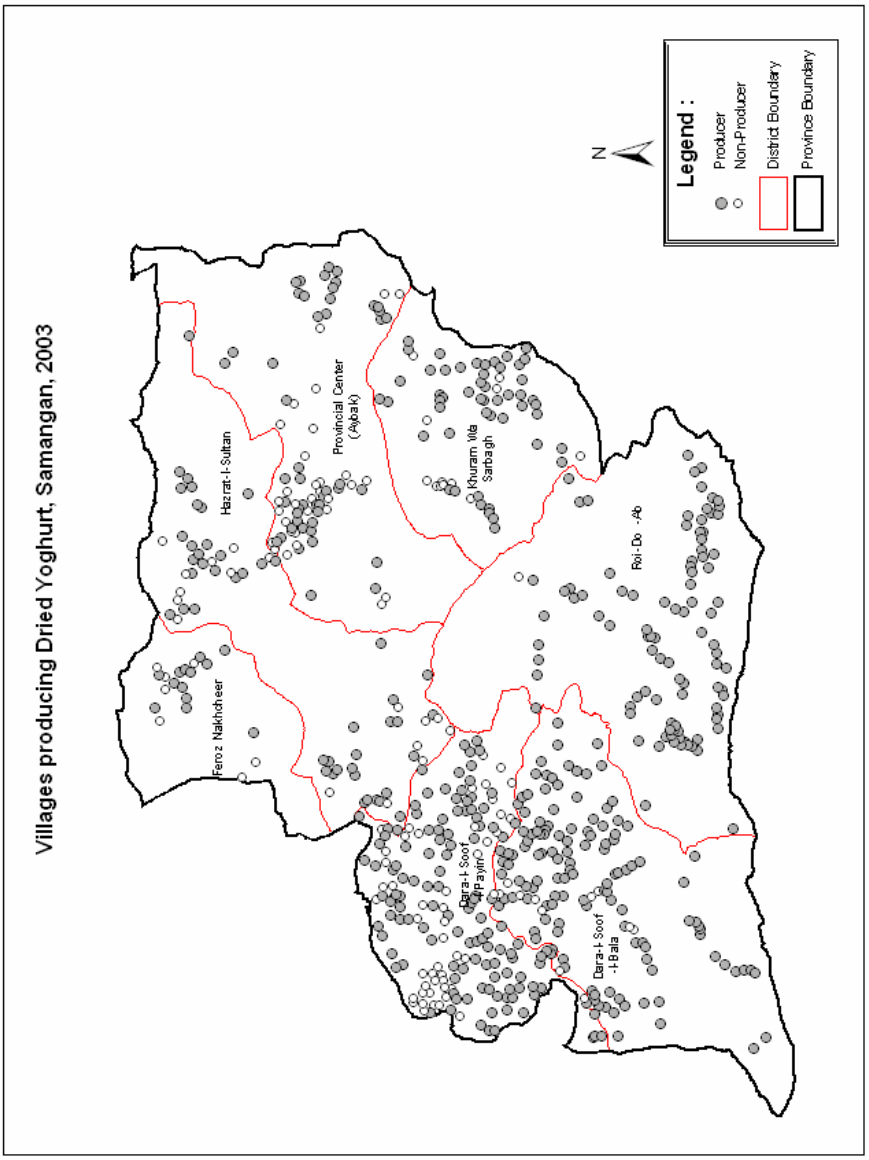
Annex 17


Villages producing Licorice, Samangan, 2003
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Provincial Center (Aybak)
Hazrat-I-Sultan
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Roi-Do -Ab
Feroz Nakhcheer
Dara-I- Soof -Payin
Dara-I- Soof -I-Bala

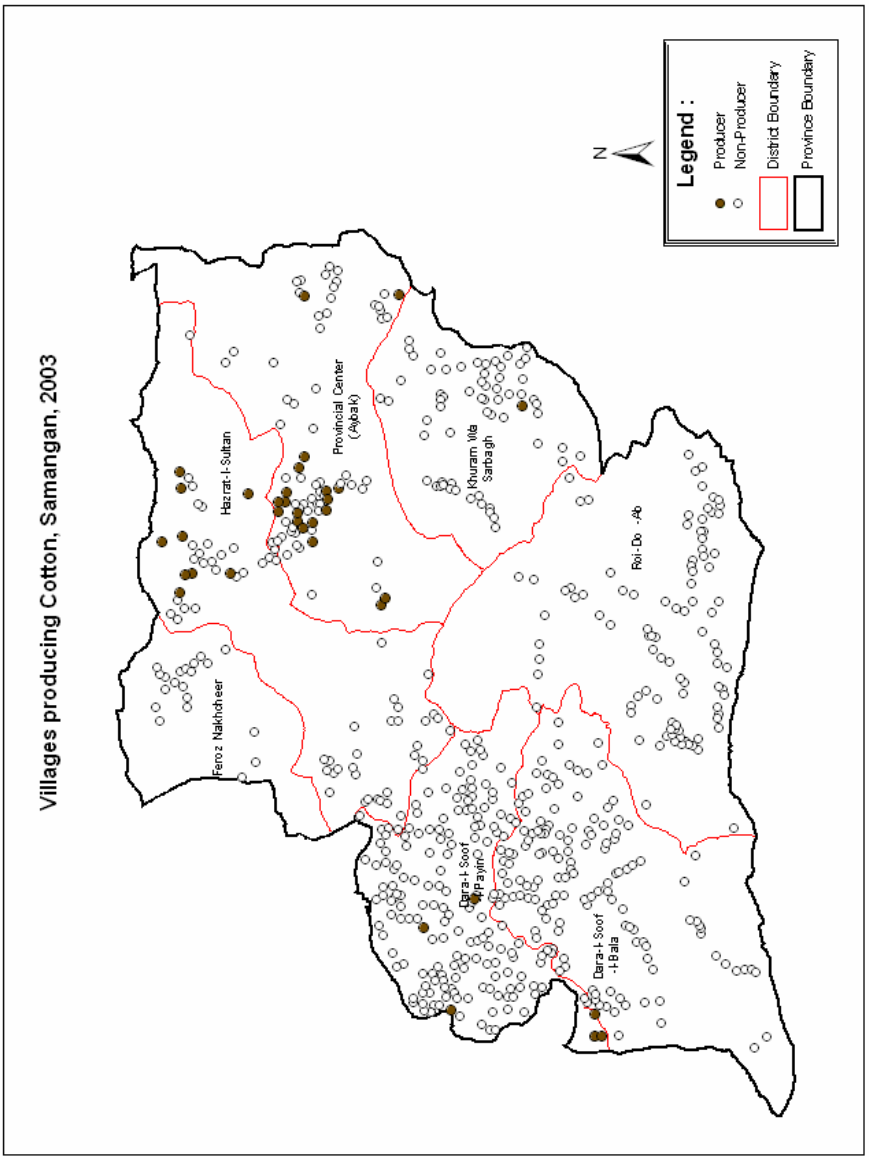
Annex 18


Villages producing Eggs, Samangan, 2003
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Hazrat-I-Sultan
Provincial Center (Aybak)
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Roi-Do -Ab
Feroz Nakhcheer
Dara-I- Soof Payin
Dara-I- Soof -I-Bala

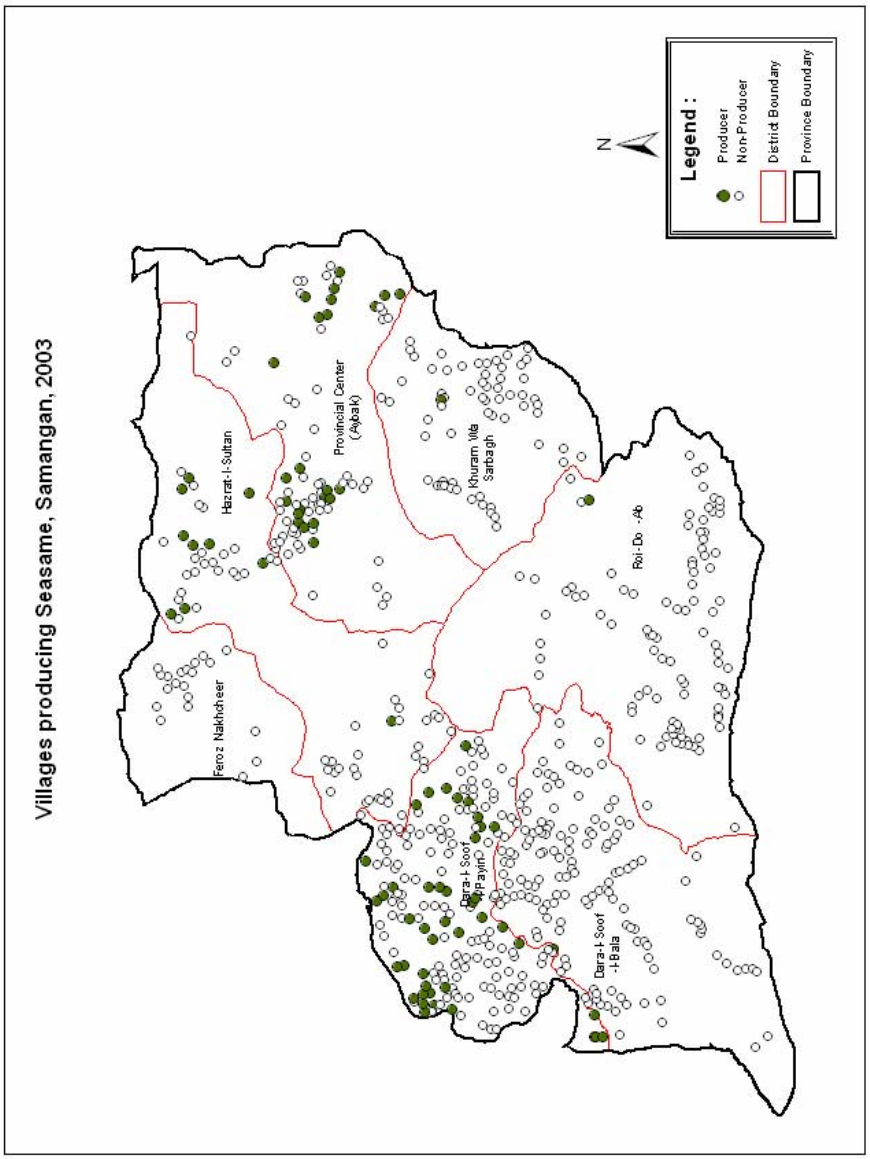
Annex 19


Villages producing Dried Yoghurt, Samangan, 2003
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Hazrat-I-Sultan
Provincial Center (Aybak)
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Roi-Do -Ab
Feroz Nakhcheer
Dara-I- Soof Payin
Dara-I- Soof -I-Bala

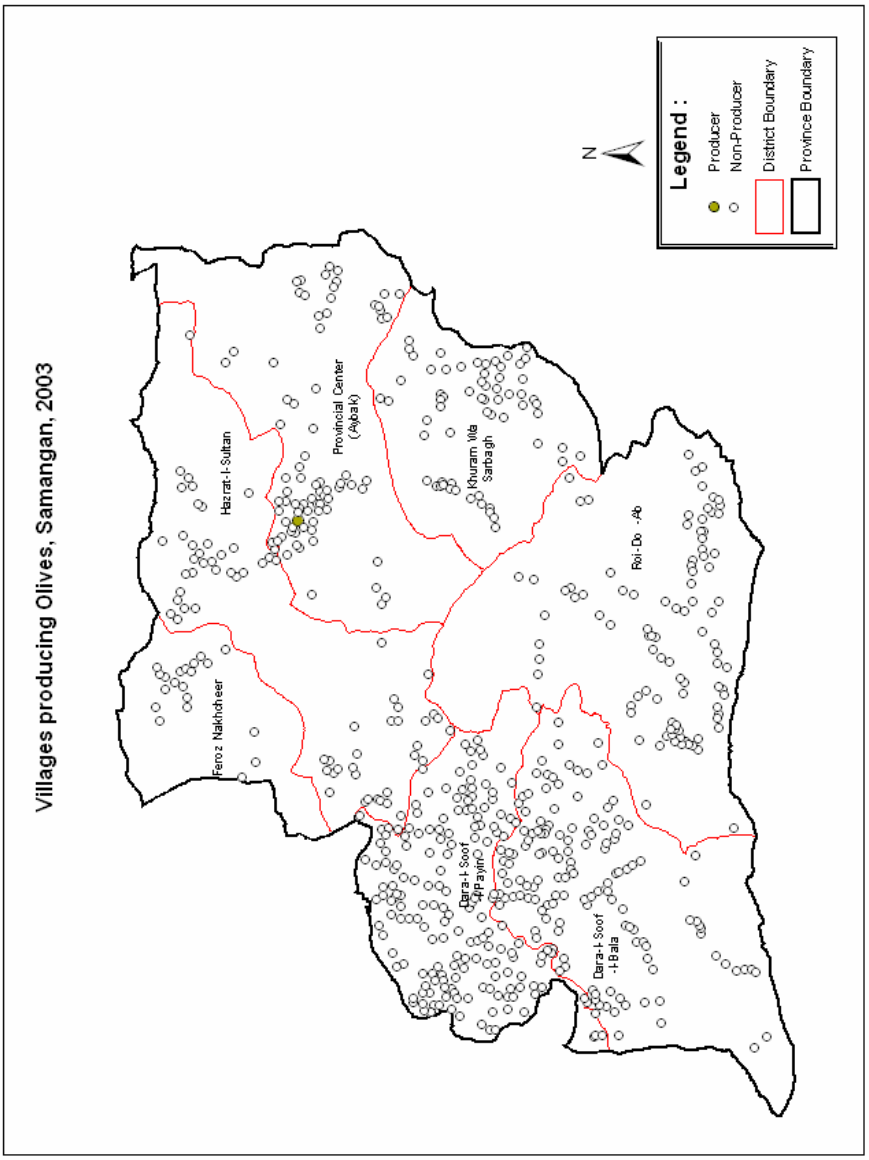
Annex 20


Villages producing Cotton, Samangan, 2003
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Provincial Center (Aybak)
Hazrat-I-Sultan
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Roi-Do -Ab
Feroz Nakhcheer
Dara-I-Soof Payin
Dara-I-Soof -I-Bala

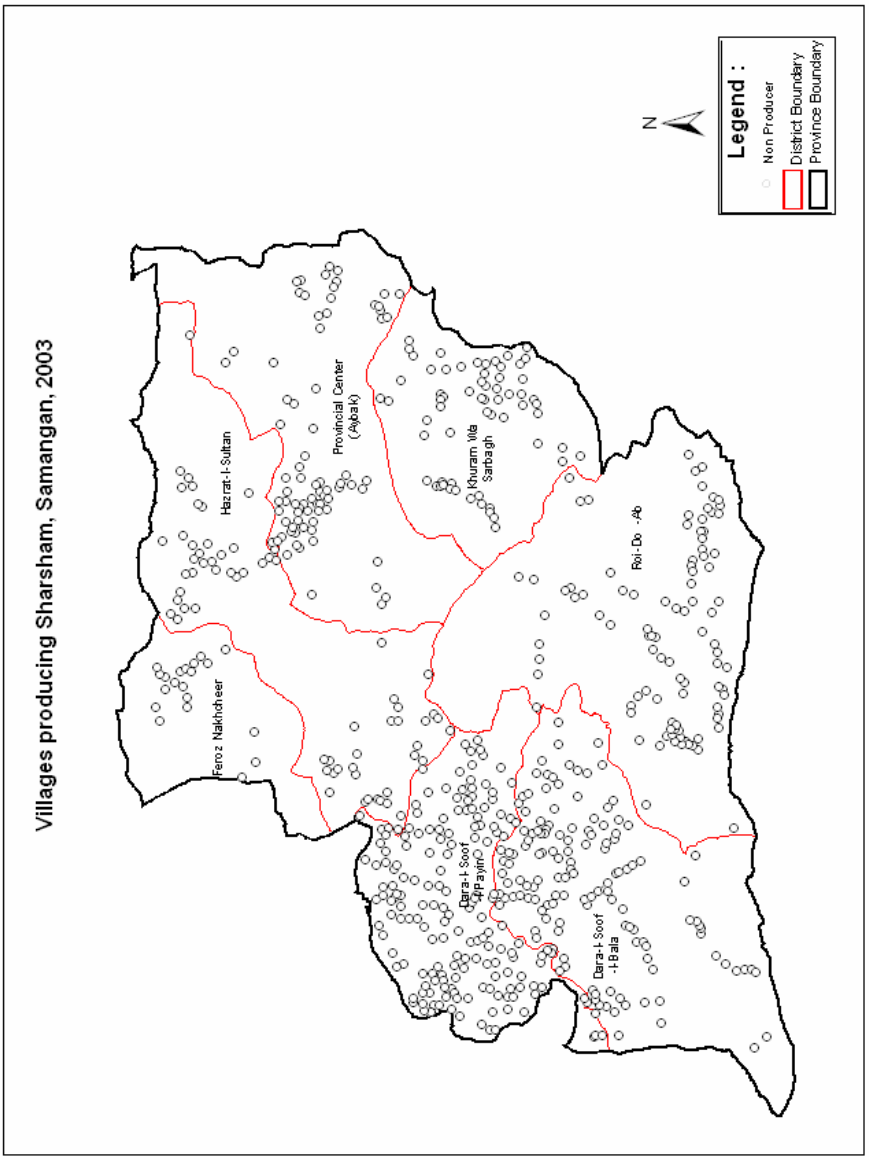
Annex 21


Villages producing Seasame, Samangan, 2003
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Hazrat-I-Sultan
Provincial Center (Aybak)
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Roi-Do -Ab
Feroz Nakhcheer
Dara-I-Soof Payin
Dara-I-Soof -I-Bala

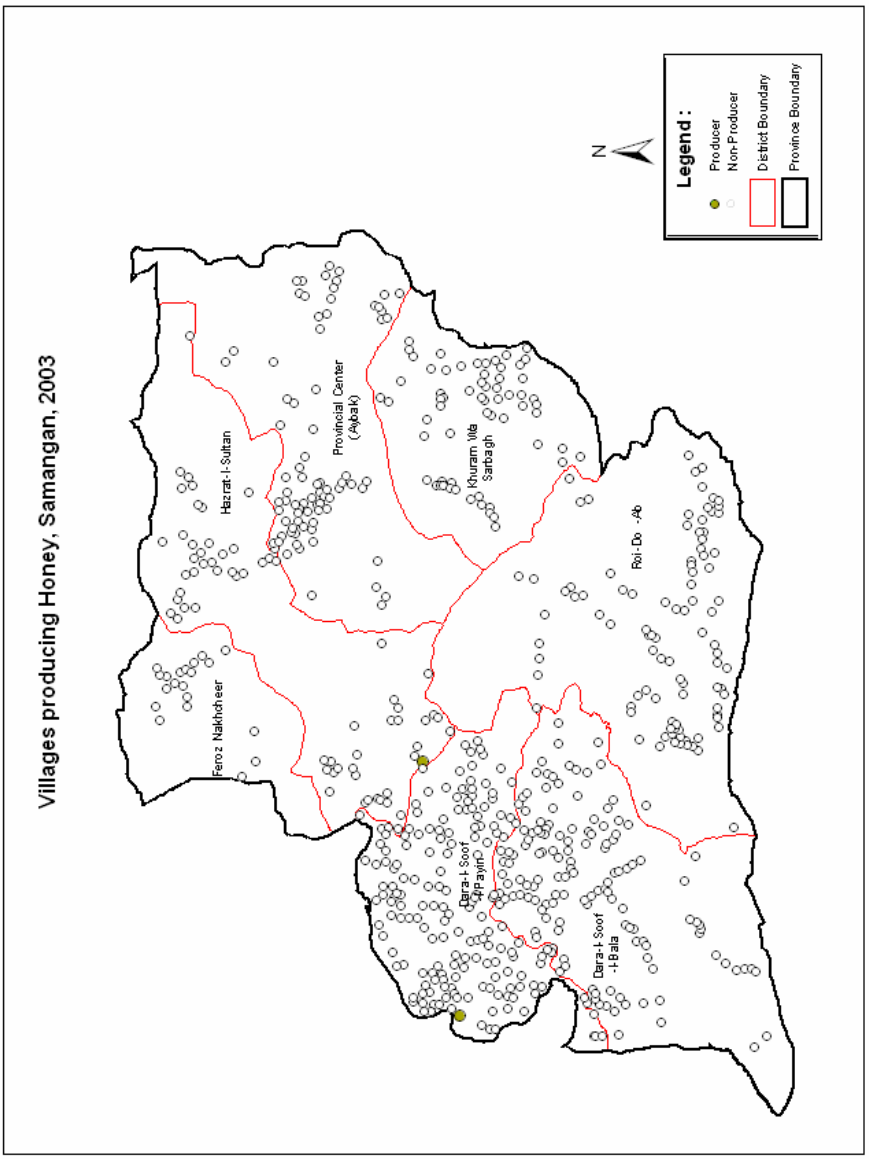
Annex 22


Villages producing Olives, Samangan, 2003
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Hazrat-I-Sultan
Provincial Center (Aybak)
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Roi-Do -Ab
Feroz Nakhcheer
Dara-I-Soof Payin
Dara-I-Soof -I-Bala

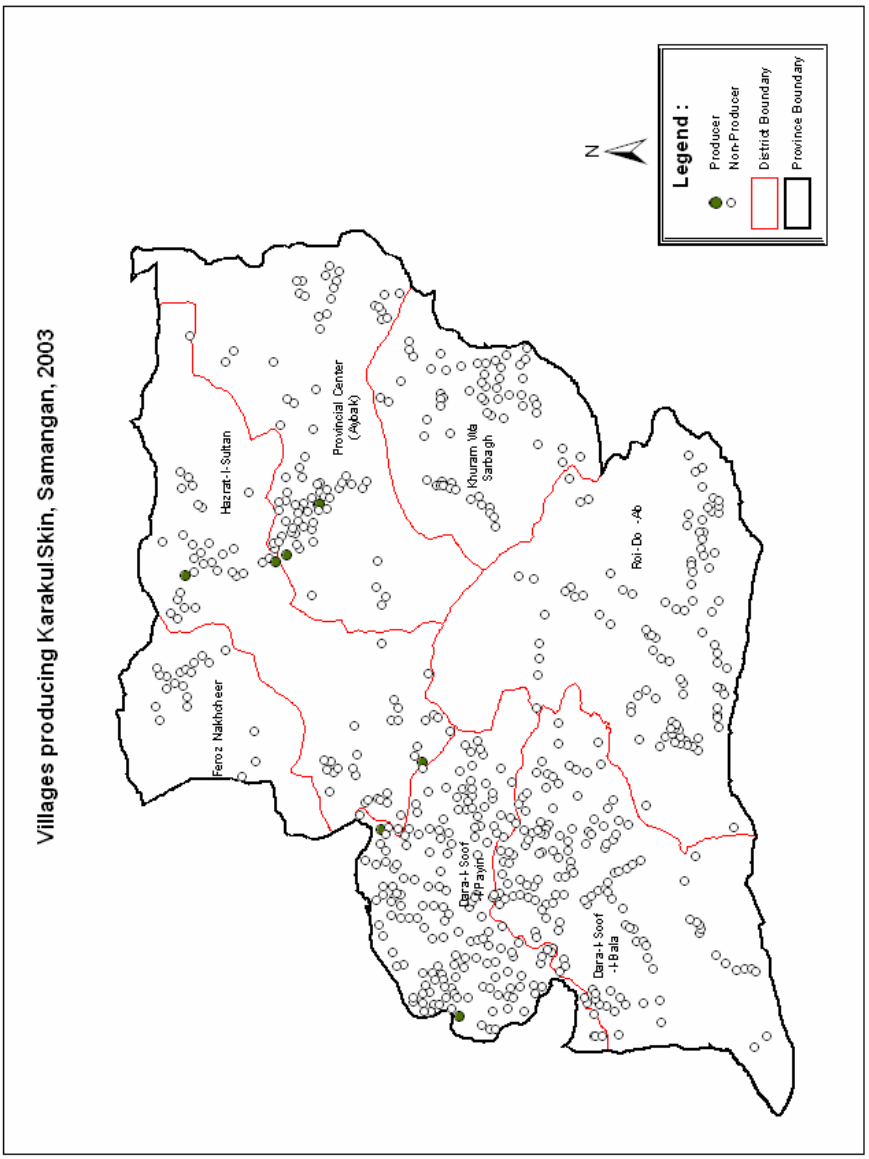
Annex 23


Villages producing Sharsham, Samangan, 2003
N
Legend :
Non Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Hazrat-I-Sultan
Provincial Center (Aybak)
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Roi-Do -Ab
Feroz Nakhcheer
Dara-I-Soof Payin
Dara-I-Soof -I-Bala

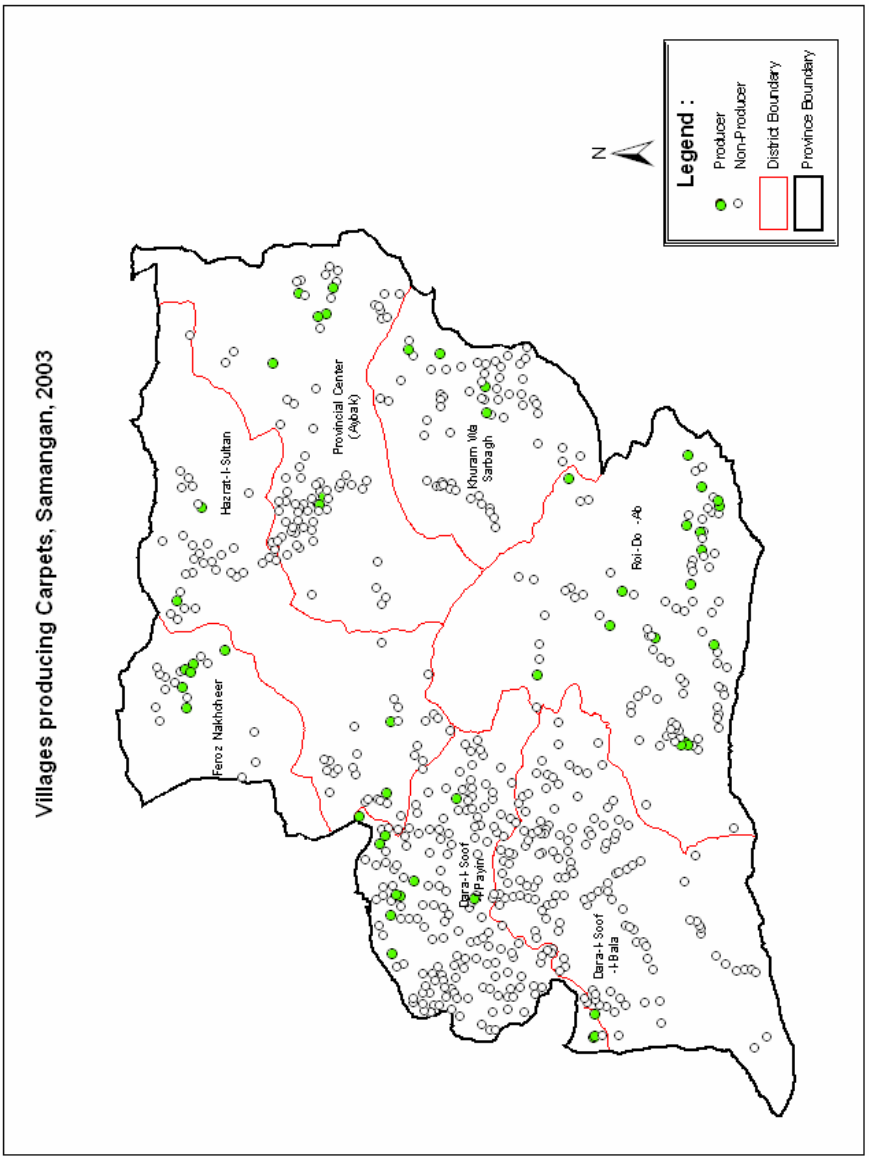
Annex 24


Villages producing Honey, Samangan, 2003
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Hazrat-I-Sultan
Provincial Center (Aybak)
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Roi-Do -Ab
Feroz Nakhcheer
Dara-I-Soof Payin
Dara-I-Soof -I-Bala

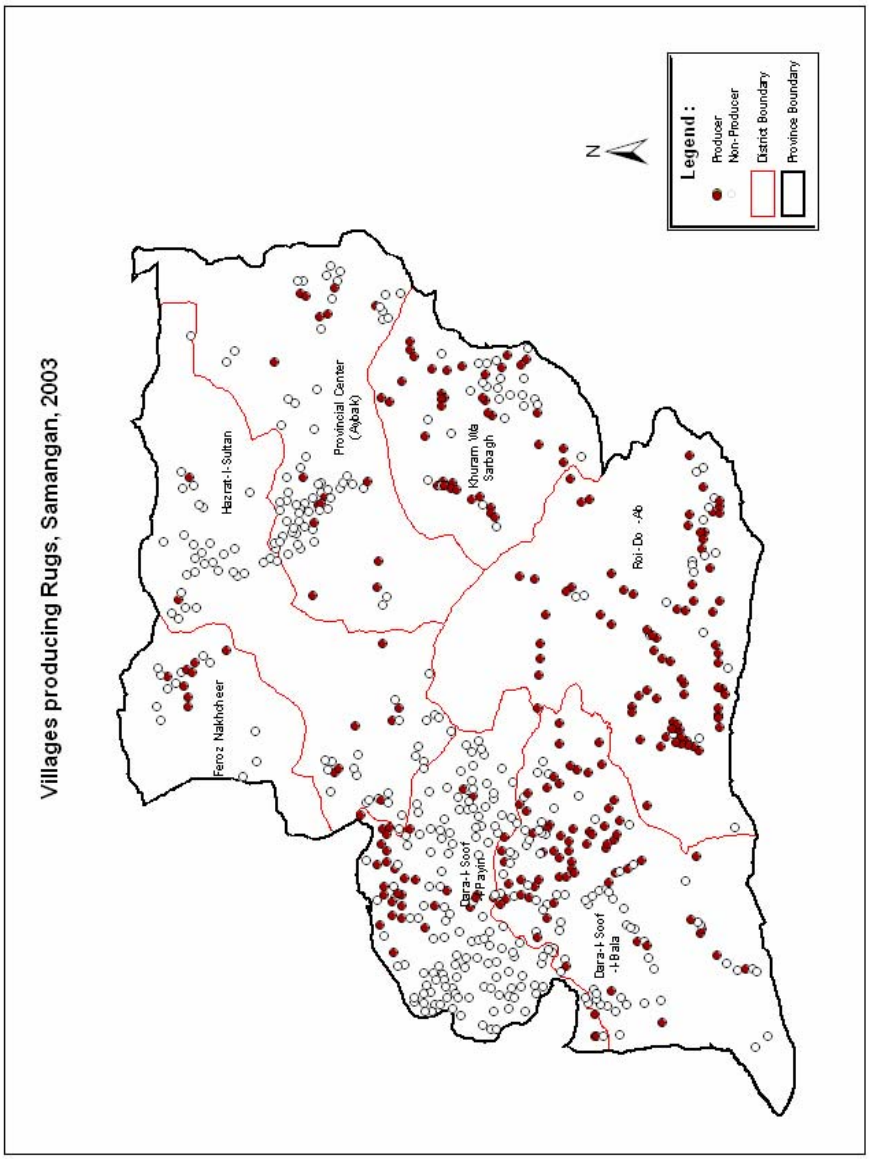
Annex 25


Villages producing KarakulSkin, Samangan, 2003
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Provincial Center (Aybak)
Hazrat-I-Sultan
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Roi-Do -Ab
Feroz Nakhcheer
Dara-I- Soof -Payin
Dara-I- Soof -I-Bala

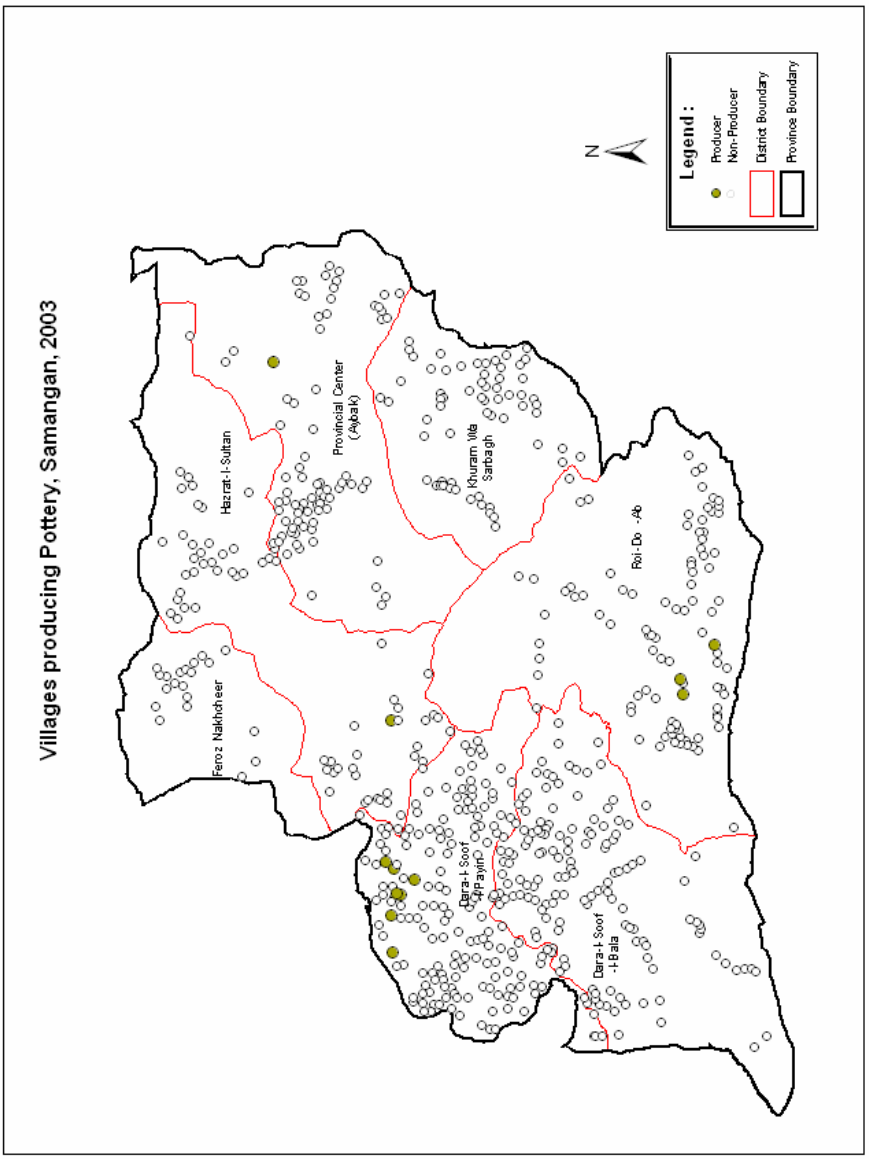
Annex 26


Villages producing Carpets, Samangan, 2003
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Provincial Center (Aybak)
Hazrat-I-Sultan
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Roi-Do -Ab
Feroz Nakhcheer
Dara-I- Soof Payin
Dara-I- Soof -I-Bala

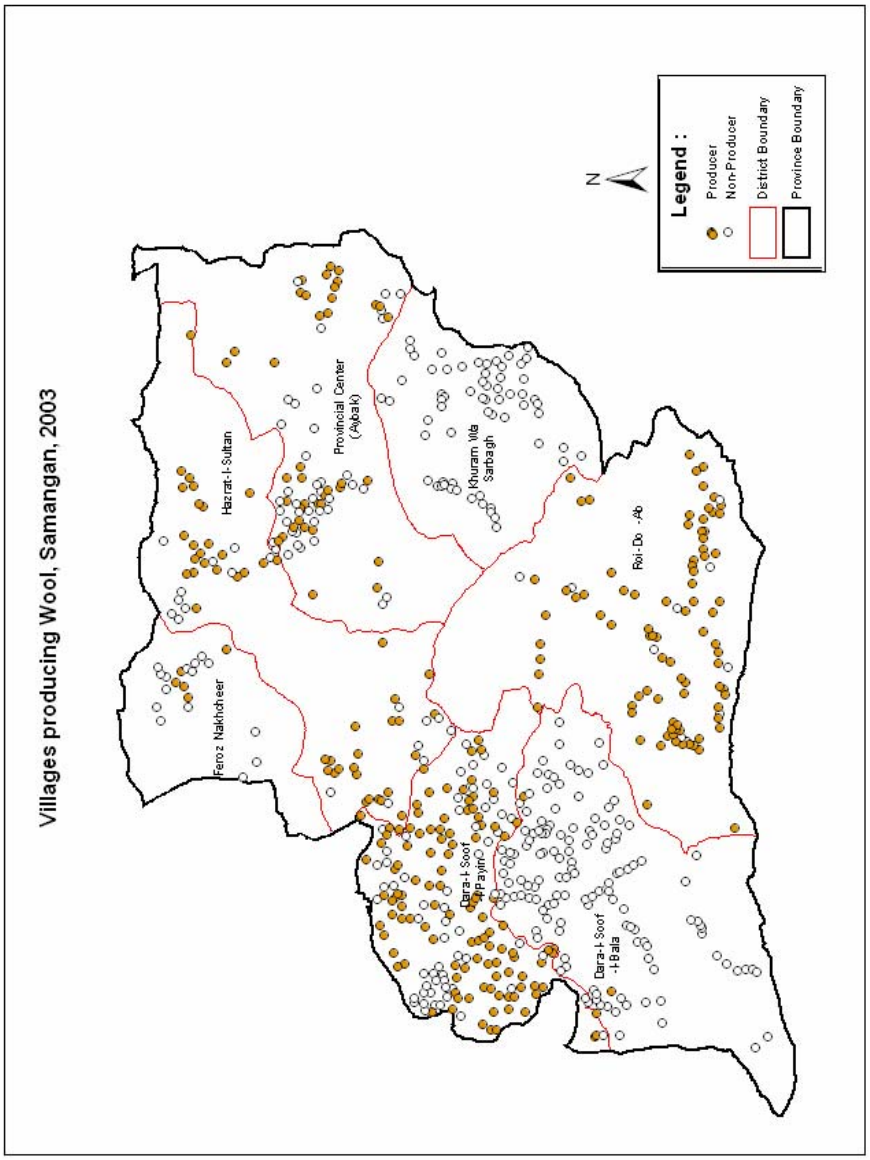
Annex 27


Villages producing Rugs, Samangan, 2003
N
Legend:
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Hazrat-I-Sultan
Provincial Center (Aybak)
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Roi-Do -Ab
Feroz Nakhcheer
Dara-I- Soof Payin
Dara-I- Soof -I-Bala

Annex 28


Villages producing Pottery, Samangan, 2003
N
Legend:
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Hazrat-I-Sultan
Provincial Center (Aybak)
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Roi-Do -Ab
Feroz Nakhcheer
Dara-I- Soof -Payin
Dara-I- Soof -I-Bala

Annex 29


Villages producing Wool, Samangan, 2003
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Provincial Center (Aybak)
Hazrat-I-Sultan
Khuram Wa Sarbagh
Roi-Do -Ab
Feroz Nakhcheer
Dara-I- Soof Payin
Dara-I- Soof -I-Bala