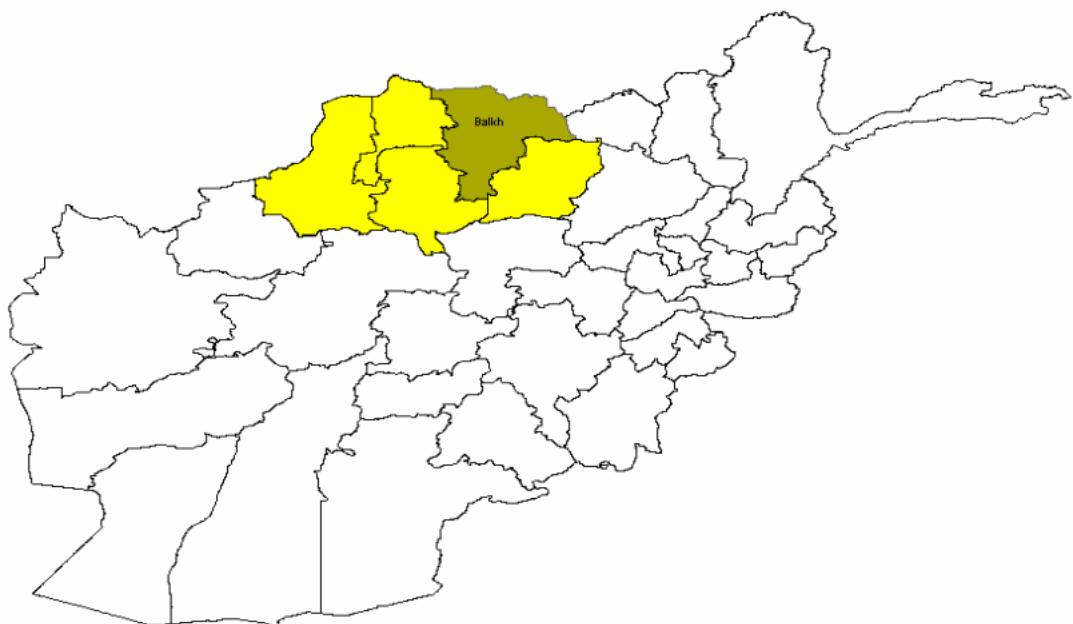




Balkh



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
Balkh
A Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile
Household Listing—2004

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

UNFPA also wishes to extend its appreciation to Mr. Abdul Rashid Fakhri, head of CSO, and his colleagues in the CSO review team—Messrs Esmatullah 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.

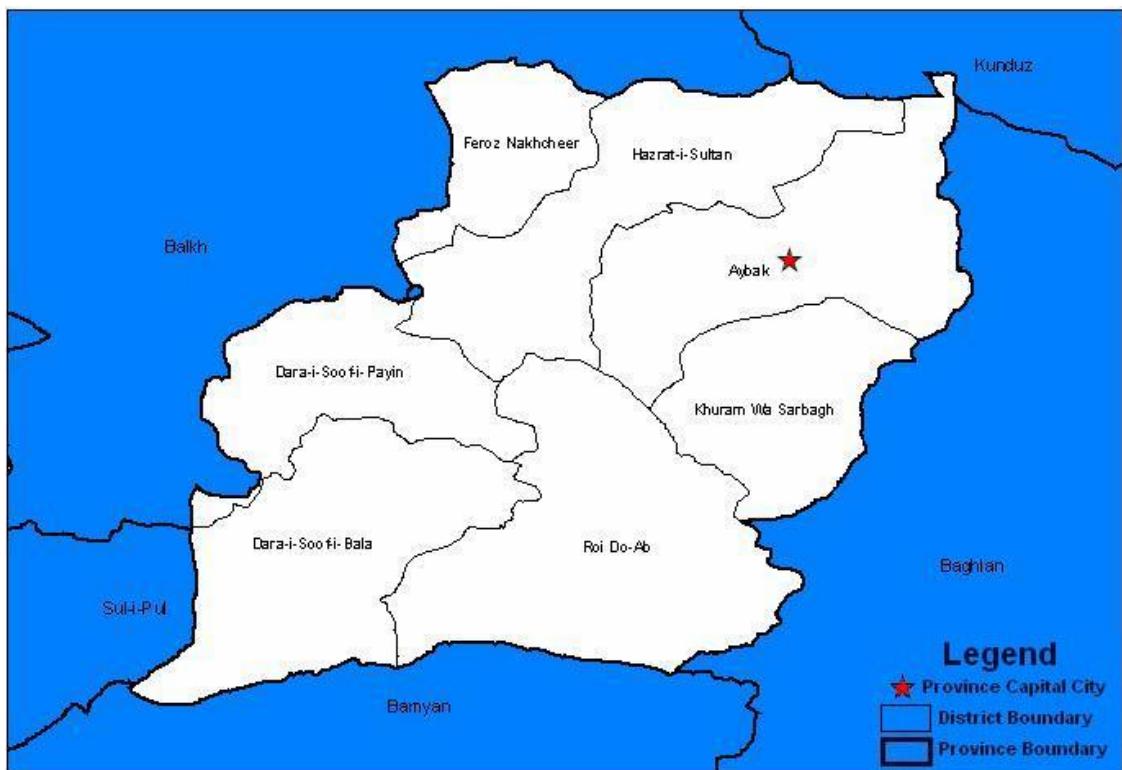
For the past few years, Afghanistan has been making serious attempts at rebuilding and rehabilitating the nation and its institutions after more than two decades of war, conflict, and civil strife. Effective planning for comprehensive social and economic development requires evidence based and reliable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

Balkh



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Settlement Patterns

Located in the Northern region, Balkh is bordered by four provinces—Kunduz to the North-East, Samangan to the East, Sar-I-Pul to the South and South-West, and Jawzjan to the North-West. It covers a land area of 16,186 squared kilometers, representing 2.48 percent of the total Afghan territory. The province is divided into 15 districts—the Provincial Center, Mazar-I-Sharif, Dehdadi, Nahri Shahi, Marmul, Khulm, Kaldar, Shortepa, Dawlat Abad, Balkh, Char Bolak, Chimtal, Sholgara, Char Kent, Kishindeh, and Zari.

Balkh is home to 4.9 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. With its 1,123,948 inhabitants, it is the 5th most populous province in the country (see Annex 1).

The population of Balkh is distributed among the 15 districts as shown in table 1 and figure 1¹. One-third of the population lives in the district of Mazar-I-Sharif. Among the remaining 14 districts, the most populous are Balkh, with 8.6 of the total of the total population, Sholgara, with 7.6 percent, Chimtal, with 7.2 percent, and Dawlat Abad, with 7.1 percent.

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

The urban² population of Balkh represents 38.7 percent of the total population in the province. With its 434,807 urban dwellers, Balkh is the third most urbanized province in Afghanistan, after Kabul and Hirat. The urban population is concentrated in five centers—Mazar-I-Sharif, Khulm, Balkh, Dawlat Abad, and Sholgara³. Alone, the District of Mazar-I-Sharif accounts for 86 percent of the urban population in the province. Khulm adds another 7.7 percent, so that together, these two districts concentrate about 94 percent.

Table 1—Population, sex, and sex ratio, by district, province of Balkh, 2004⁴

<i>District</i>	<i>Total</i>				
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Sex ratio</i>
<i>Provincial Center—Mazar-i-Sharif</i>	375,181	33.38	190,626	184,555	103.29
Dehdadi	66,009	5.87	33,860	32,149	105.32
Nahri Shahi	38,791	3.45	19,805	18,986	104.31
Mamul	9,510	0.85	4,804	4,706	102.08
Khulm	49,207	4.38	25,093	24,114	104.06
Kaldar	17,932	1.60	9,141	8,791	103.98
Shortepa	30,314	2.70	15,551	14,763	105.34
Dawlat Abad	79,638	7.09	40,529	39,109	103.63
Balkh	97,055	8.64	48,868	48,187	101.41
Char Bolak	69,975	6.23	35,304	34,671	101.83
Chimtal	81,311	7.23	41,107	40,204	102.25
Sholgara	85,269	7.59	43,576	41,693	104.52
Char Kent	32,306	2.87	16,615	15,691	105.89
Kishindeh	49,083	4.37	25,020	24,063	103.98
Zari	42,367	3.77	21,426	20,941	102.32
Total	1,123,948	100.00	571,325	552,623	103.38

The rural population of Balkh is comprised of 689,141 inhabitants distributed over 1,157 settlements of extremely varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as three (3) people and the largest as many as 55,900⁵.

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 Mazar-I-Sharif is divided into 10 *nahias* and Khulm into four. The other three districts are comprised one one *nahia* each.

⁴ Enumeration started on 29 October 2003 and ended on 19 January 2004.

⁵ There are three villages with zero population. Such villages appear to exist all over the country.

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

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

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

At the province level, the distribution is not as heavily skewed towards villages of very small sizes as in other provinces—Wardak, Logar, Bamyan, etc. On the contrary, the most remarkable feature of the spatial pattern of Balkh is the large number of villages with 1,000 population or more: 192 out of the total 1,157, i.e., 17 percent. At the bottom of the distribution, villages, with less than 100 population number only 139 and represent about 12 percent. This category of settlements is even smaller than the one immediately above it, i.e., villages with 100-199 population. In sum the average village in Laghman is has more than 600 inhabitants.

At district level, the distributions can grouped into two clusters on the basis of the proportions of large-sized villages in each district. Cluster I, comprised of districts where the largest proportion of villages falls in the more than 1,000 population category, includes eight of the 15 districts: Dehdadi, Nahri Shahi, Kaldar, Shortepa, Dawlat Abad, Balkh, Char Bolak, and Sholgara. Cluster II, comprised of the remaining districts, is characterized by distributions that are more pyramidal in shape.

Cluster I can be further subdivided into two or more subgroups according to the proportion of villages belonging to each size-class below that of 1,000 or more. One remarkable characteristic shared by Dehdadi, Nahri Shahi, and Shortepa is the fact that all three are overwhelmingly dominated by villages with more than 1,000 population; so much so that settlements belonging to the lower size-classes do not number more than one or two in each size-class. In the remaining districts, i.e, Kaldar, Dawlat Abad, Balkh, Char Bolak, and Sholgara, even though settlements of 1,000 or more population are proportionately large, those belonging to the various lower size-classes are not too few in comparison.

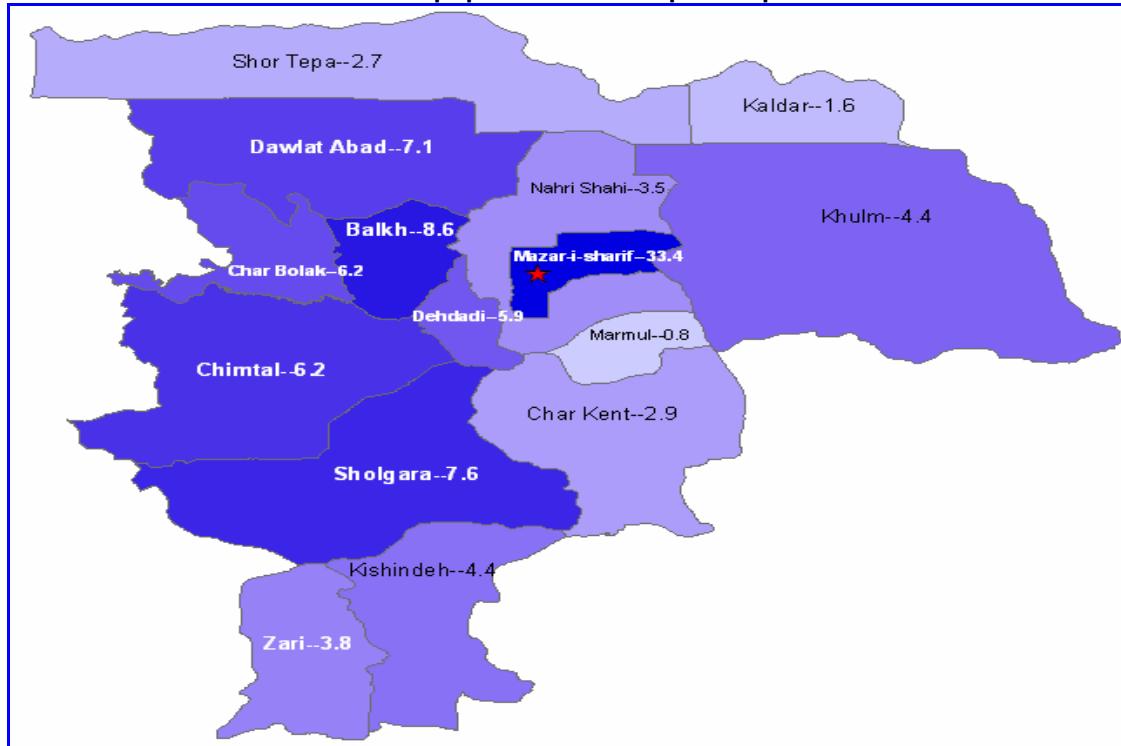
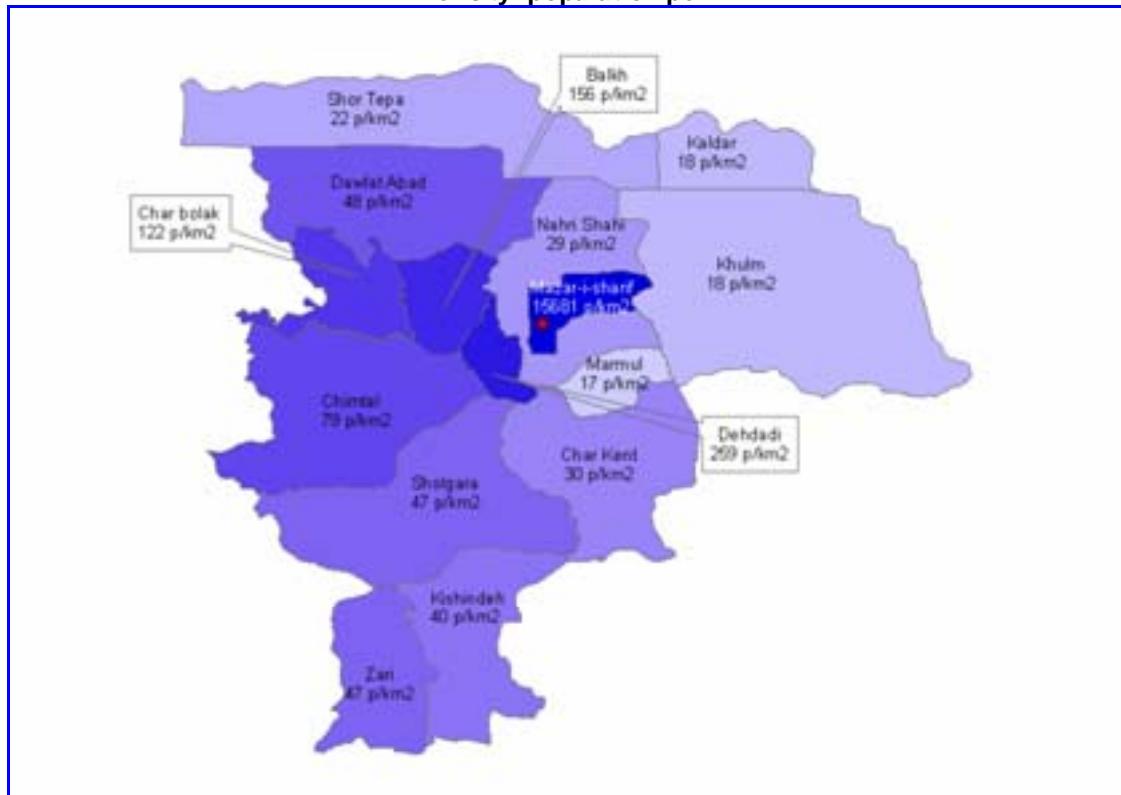
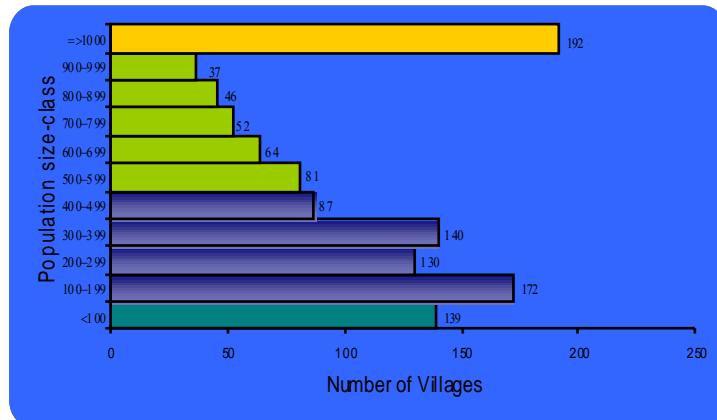
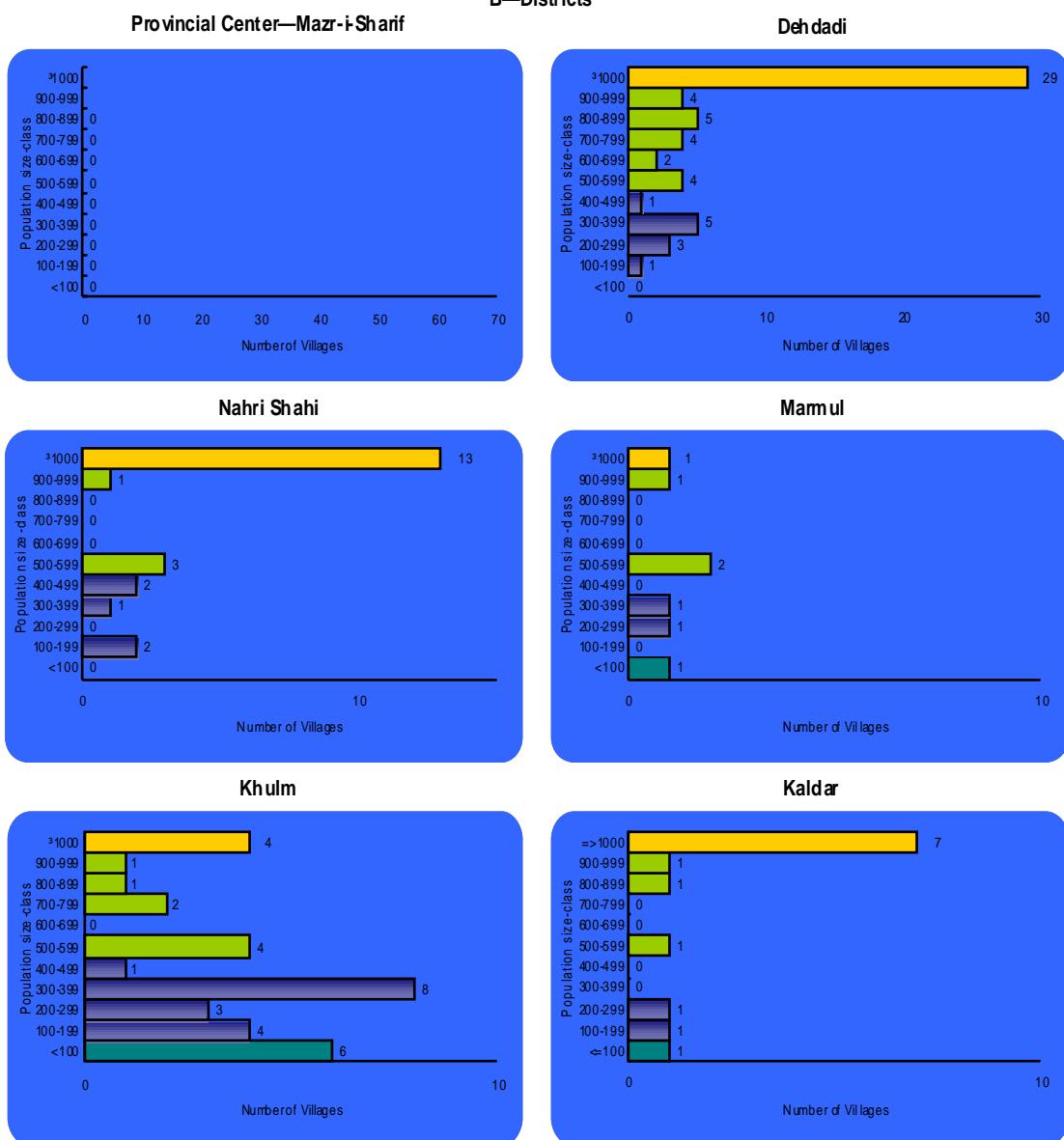
Figure 1—Population Settlements, Balkh, 2004**A—Percent district population with respect to provincial total****B—Density: population per km²**

Figure 2—Distribution of the population settlements by size-class, Balkh, 2003-2004
A—Province



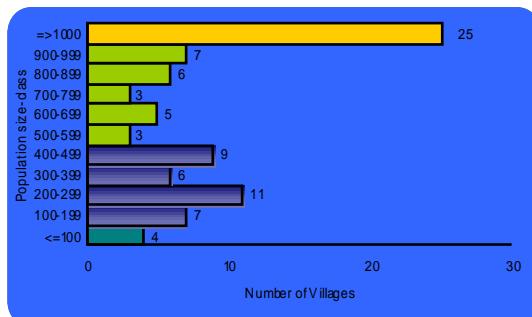
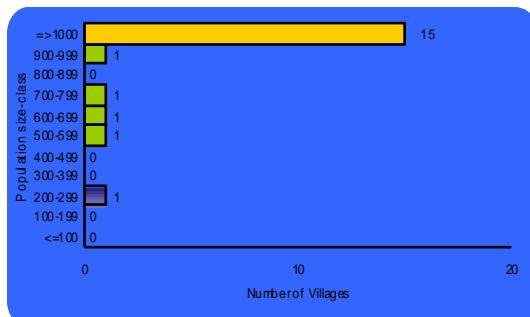
B—Districts



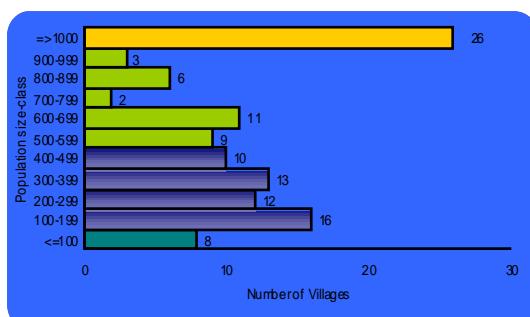
Provincial Profile—Balkh

Settlement Patterns

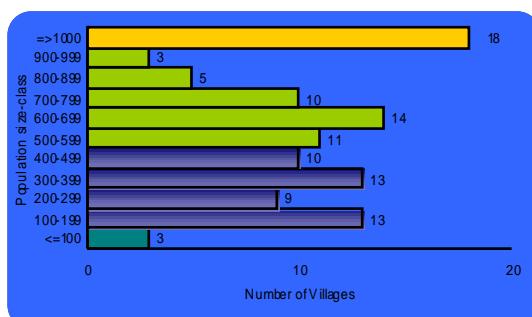
Figure 2—Distribution of the population settlements by size-class, Balkh, 2003-2004
Shortepa



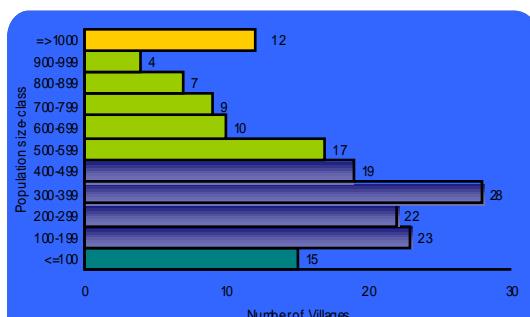
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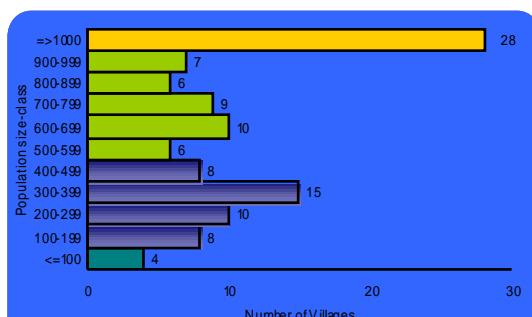
Char Bolak



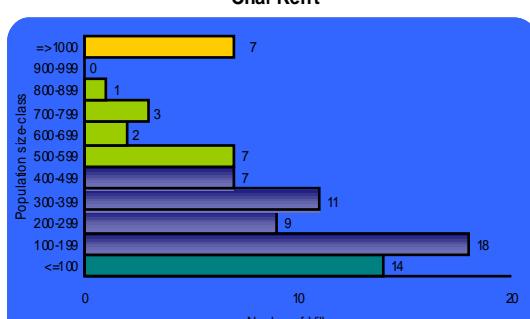
Chimtal



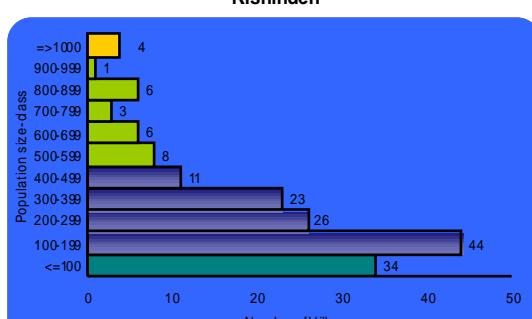
Sholgara



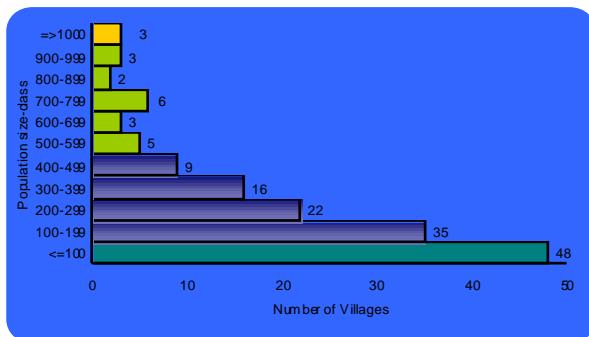
Char Kent



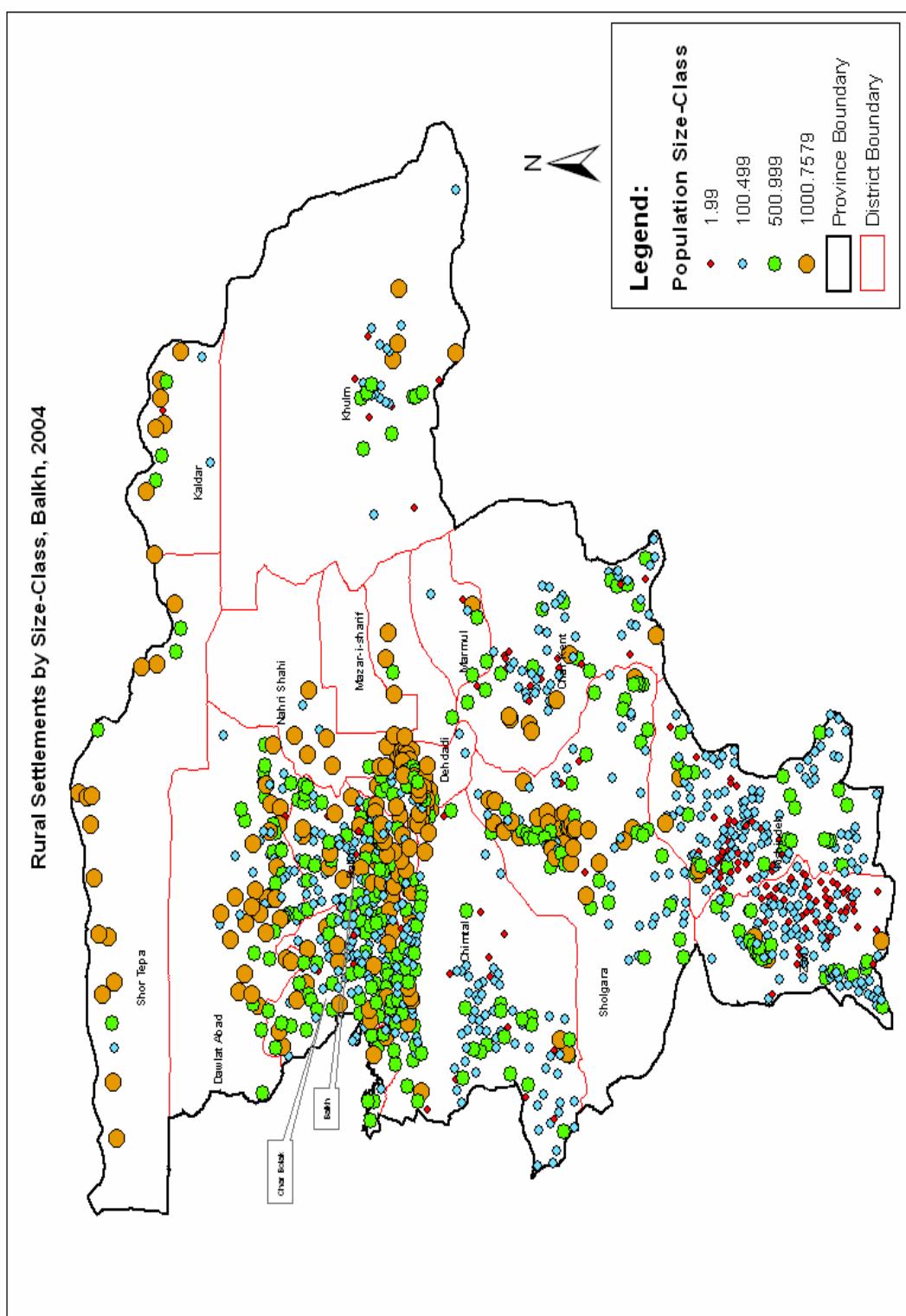
Kishindeh



**Figure 2—Distribution of the population settlements by size-class, Balkh, 2003-2004
Zari**



Map 1



Demographic Characteristics

Age distribution

The distribution by age and sex of the population of Balkh is shown in table 2 and figure 3. Unlike those of other provinces, in particular the more rural ones, the distribution of Balkh shows few irregularities; the most obvious one concerns the size of the 0-4 age group of males which is substantially smaller than expected. Other irregularities are found in the 5-9 and 10-14 age groups for males which appear to be larger than expected; as well as in the 15-19 age groups for females. These also appear to be over-sized. But in general terms, the shape of the pyramid for females is ostensibly more regular than that for males.

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

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

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

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

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

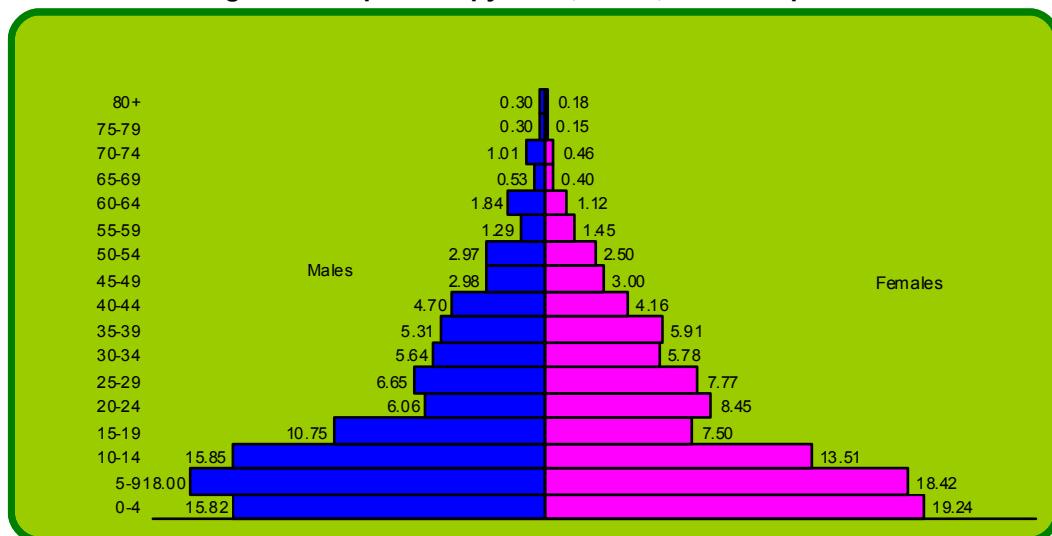
In addition, the ages of some individuals included in the census may not have been reported, or may have been erroneously reported by the respondent, erroneously estimated by the enumerator, or erroneously allocated by the census office. Such errors are referred to as response bias.

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

**Table 2—Population estimate, by age in 5-year groups and sex,
Balkh, 2004²—Reported**

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	90,386	15.82	106,306	19.24	196,692	17.50
5-9	102,856	18.00	101,796	18.42	204,652	18.21
10-14	90,576	15.85	74,637	13.51	165,213	14.70
15-19	61,421	10.75	41,441	7.50	102,862	9.15
20-24	34,637	6.06	46,686	8.45	81,323	7.24
25-29	37,974	6.65	42,939	7.77	80,913	7.20
30-34	32,246	5.64	31,956	5.78	64,202	5.71
35-39	30,323	5.31	32,655	5.91	62,978	5.60
40-44	26,857	4.70	22,979	4.16	49,836	4.43
45-49	17,036	2.98	16,598	3.00	33,634	2.99
50-54	16,959	2.97	13,837	2.50	30,796	2.74
55-59	7,363	1.29	8,019	1.45	15,382	1.37
60-64	10,499	1.84	6,210	1.12	16,709	1.49
65-69	3,039	0.53	2,224	0.40	5,263	0.47
70-74	5,751	1.01	2,553	0.46	8,304	0.74
75-79	1,700	0.30	808	0.15	2,508	0.22
80+	1,702	0.30	979	0.18	2,681	0.24
Total	571,325	100.00	552,623	100.00	1,123,948	100.00

Figure 3—Population pyramid, Balkh, 2004—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 the 2001 war, and
2. the waves of war refugees that left for neighboring countries.

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

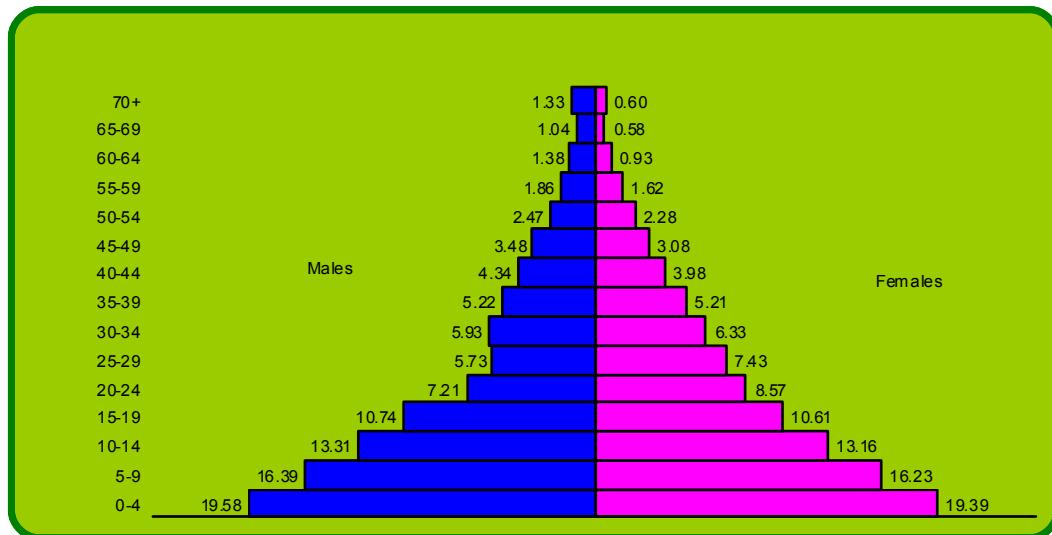
It follows that, in any attempt to correct for the anomalies, care must be taken not to remove the true fluctuations that resulted from such factors.

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

Table 3—Adjusted population estimate, by age in 5-year groups and sex, Balkh, 2004

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	111,877	19.58	107,136	19.39	219,013	19.49
5-9	93,625	16.39	89,697	16.23	183,322	16.31
10-14	76,029	13.31	72,749	13.16	148,778	13.24
15-19	61,340	10.74	58,622	10.61	119,962	10.67
20-24	41,184	7.21	47,357	8.57	88,541	7.88
25-29	32,744	5.73	41,069	7.43	73,813	6.57
30-34	33,863	5.93	34,960	6.33	68,822	6.12
35-39	29,841	5.22	28,787	5.21	58,628	5.22
40-44	24,797	4.34	22,010	3.98	46,807	4.16
45-49	19,892	3.48	17,038	3.08	36,929	3.29
50-54	14,127	2.47	12,614	2.28	26,741	2.38
55-59	10,636	1.86	8,950	1.62	19,586	1.74
60-64	7,866	1.38	5,129	0.93	12,995	1.16
65-69	5,918	1.04	3,192	0.58	9,110	0.81
70+	7,586	1.33	3,316	0.60	10,902	0.97
Total	571,325	100.00	552,623	100.00	1,123,948	100.00

Figure 4—Population pyramid, Balkh, 2004—Adjusted.



Household size and sex ratio

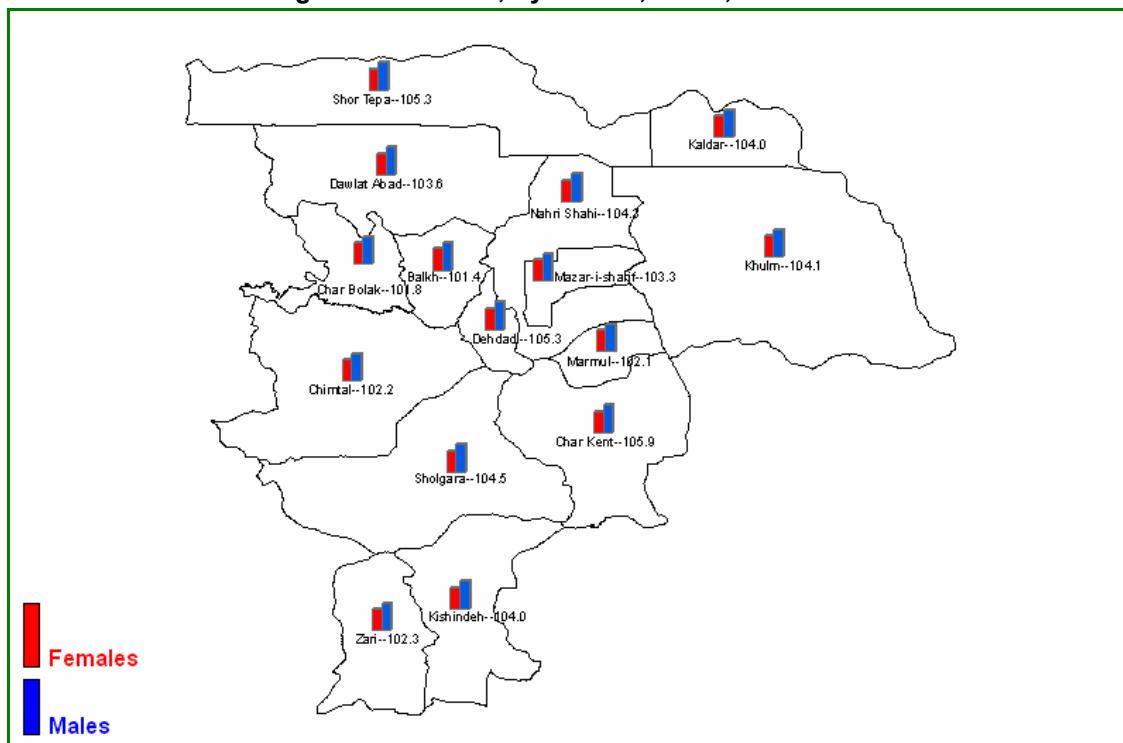
The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) varies between 101.4 in Balkh to 105.9 in Char Kent, the average for the province being 103.4 (figure 5 below and the last

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

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

column of table 1). Such ratios do not appear to be out of the ordinary, but no information is available which could explain why the inter-district variation.

Figure 5. Sex ratio, by district, Balkh, 2003-2004



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

Special age groups

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

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

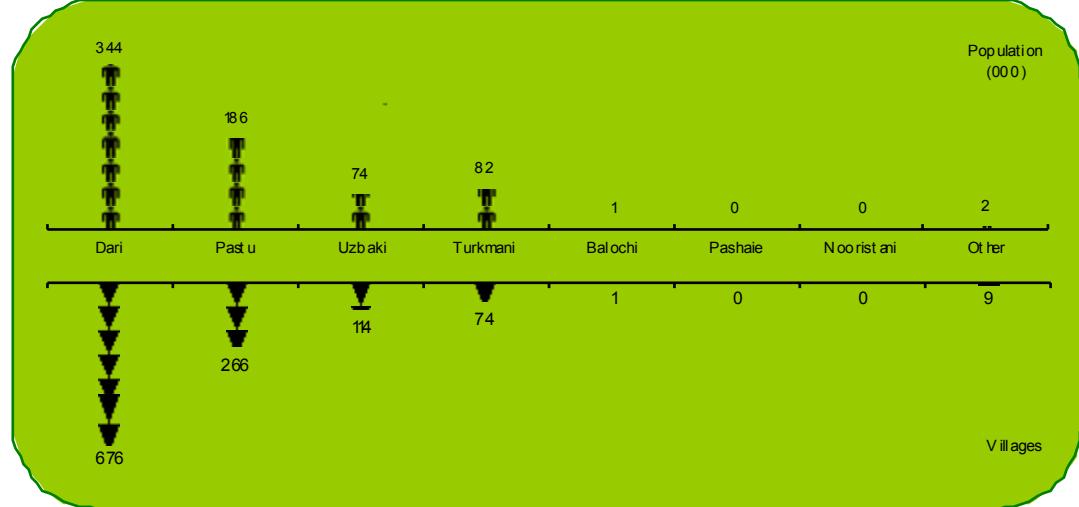
Table 4—Special age groups by sex, in absolute numbers and percents, Balkh, 2004

Age	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School age Population						
Primary — 6-12	120,970	21.7	115,850	21.2	236,820	21.5
Secondary — 13-18	79,106	14.2	75,114	13.8	154,220	14.0
College — 20-24	41,184	7.4	47,357	8.7	88,541	8.0
Population in the labor force						
Children — 8-14	111,336	19.9	106,570	19.5	217,906	19.7
Earlier working ages — 15-44	223,769	40.1	232,803	42.7	456,573	41.4
Later working ages — 45-59	44,655	8.0	38,601	7.1	83,256	7.5
Retirement — 60+	8,133	1.5	4,507	0.8	12,640	1.1
Voters — 18+	237,597	42.6	239,249	43.9	476,845	43.2
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	249,841	45.8	—	—

* = Women in the childbearing ages

Main languages spoken

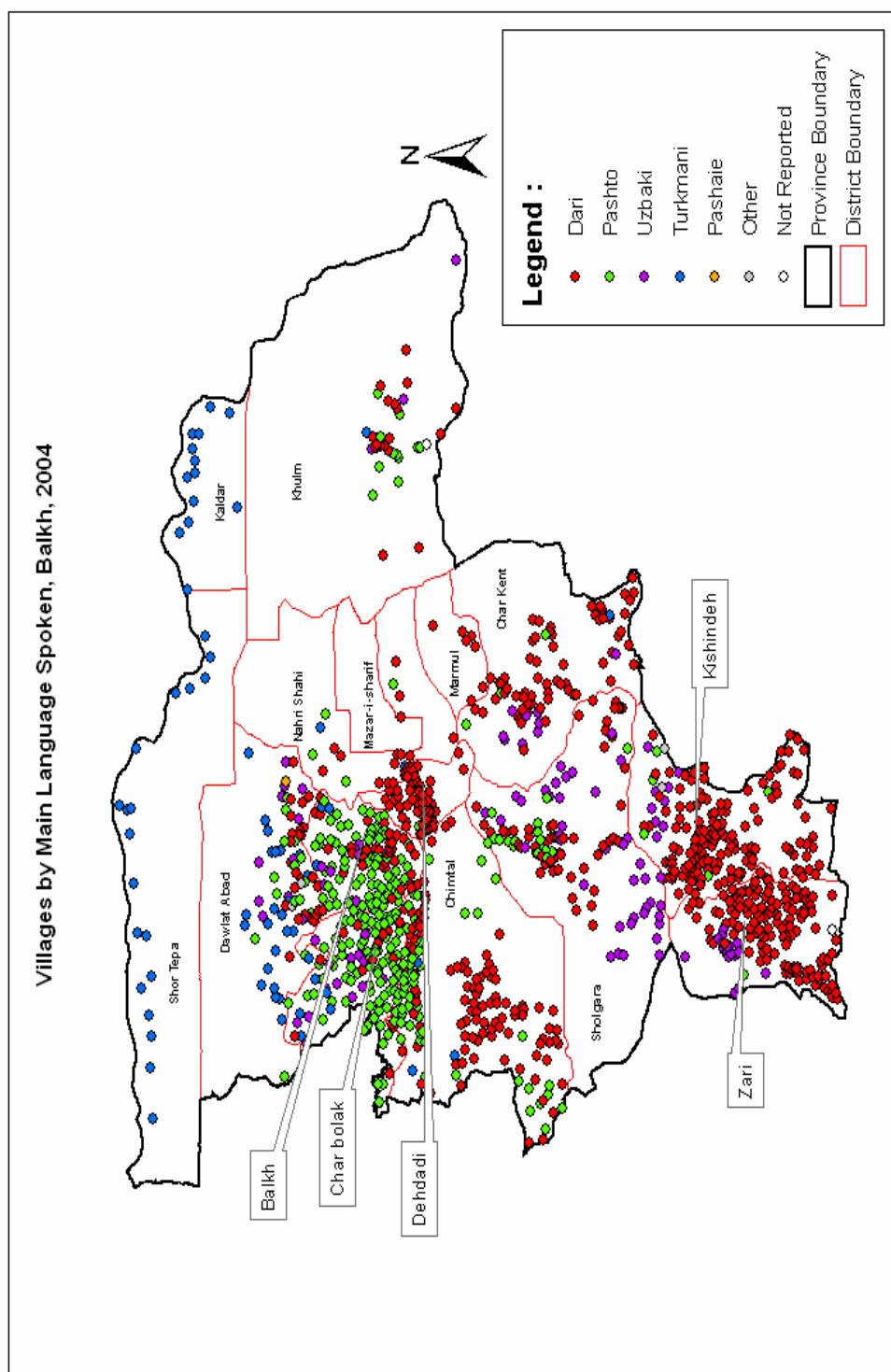
The household listing exercise did not collect any information on the ethnic background of the population. However, it included a question on the languages spoken by the majority of the population in the villages⁶. Of the seven languages listed (figure 6⁷), one—Dari—is spoken by 676 villages out of the 1,157 and half of the population. Pashto comes in second position, with 266 villages and 27 percent of the population. The third and fourth position are occupied by Uzbeki and Turkmani, with respectively 10.7 percent and 11.9 percent of the population.

Figure 6—Population and villages, by main language spoken, Balkh, 2003-2004

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

⁷ A seventh categories includes all other, unspecified, languages

Map 2



Living Conditions

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

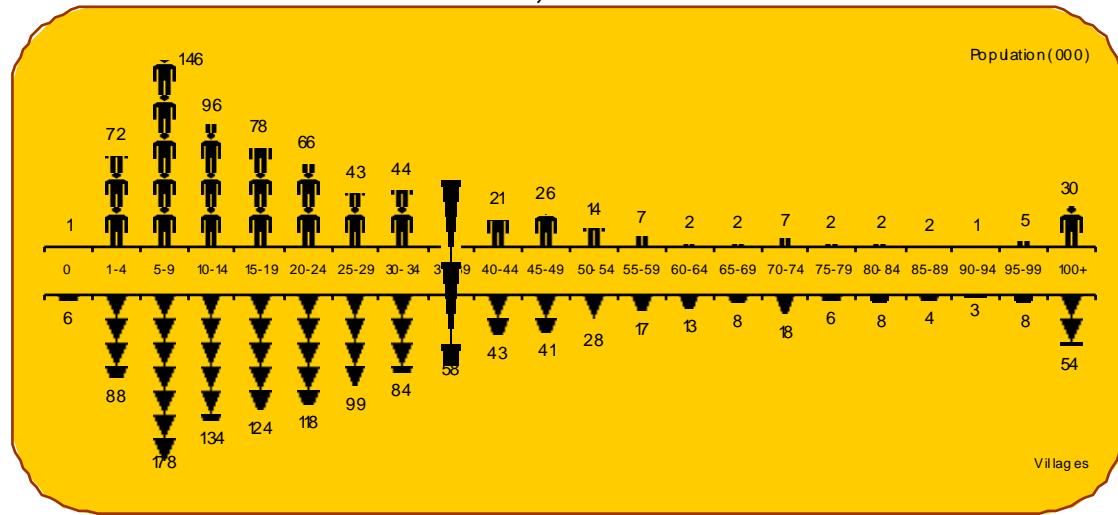
Even though no information was obtained on the social situation of the population, the data collected at village-level make it possible to draw inferences on the availability and/or accessibility of such essential social services as literacy courses; rural schools; primary, secondary, and high schools;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

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

The distribution by distance from the provincial center clearly show a reasonable degree of accessibility with respect to those services that can only be provided by the district center, at least compared to other provinces. The proportion of the populations living in the district center or within less than five kilometers is a little over 10.6 percent, which is higher than in other provinces. Those that live 5-9 kilometers away from their district centers, represent about 21 percent. Together, they account for about one-third of the population. Altogether, half of the population lives about 16 kilometers away from their respective district centers, and the other half at more than 16 kilometers. It remains true, nonetheless, that 167 villages and close to 76,000 population live isolated, at more than

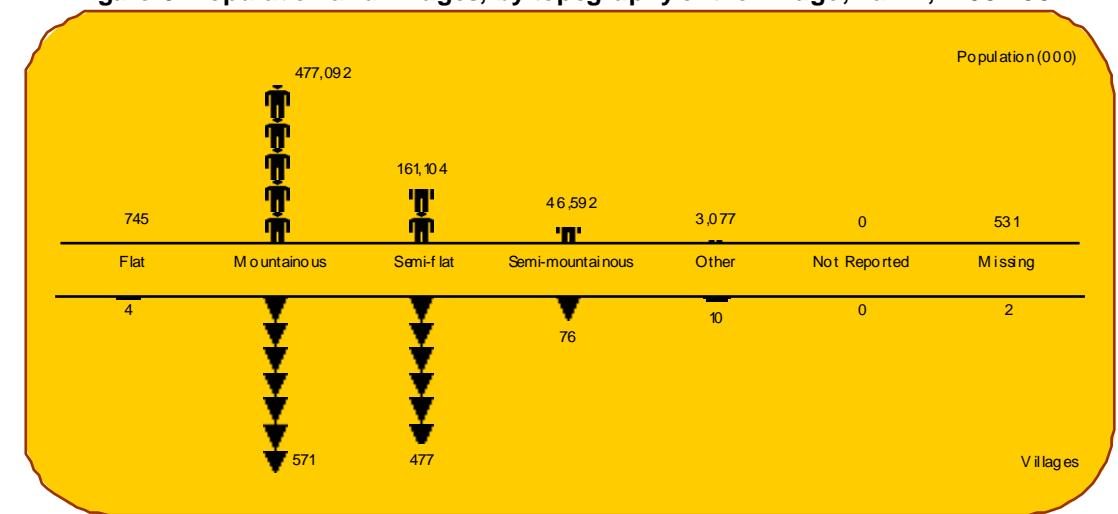
50 kilometers from their district centers, including 54 villages and more than 30,000 population that are situated at more than 100 kilometers.

Figure 7—Population and villages, by distance from the district center, Balkh, 2003-2004



These difficulties are compounded by the nature of the terrain and the availability of transportation. As figure 8 shows, of the 1,157 villages, only 4 are located on flat terrain. Those living in mountainous areas represent 69 percent of the population; and even though the rest of the population lives on semi-flat or semi-mountainous terrain, there is no indication that the nature of the terrain is such that access to the various services that the population may need is easy enough.

Figure 8. Population and villages, by topography of the village, Balkh, 2003-2004



This is further reflected in the types of roads available (figure 9). Of the 1,140 villages, only 432, housing 53 percent of the rural population of Balkh are accessible by road at all seasons. One-third are accessible by car in some seasons, and the remainder—more than 13 percent of the population and about 27 percent of the villages—don't have any roads at all.

**Figure 9—Population and villages
by type of road, Balkh, 2004**

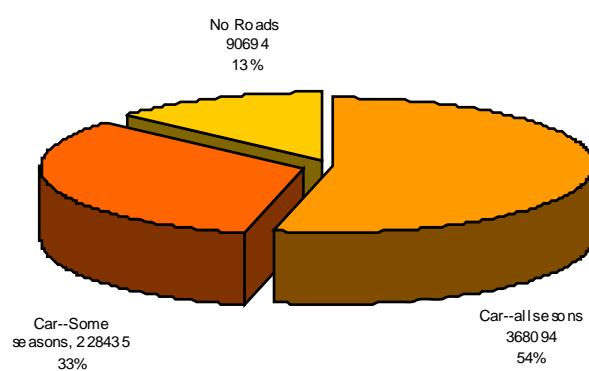


Figure 10 presents information on the distances separating villages from certain social services: schools, health centers, drugstores, post offices, public phones, and mills.

Educational services

With regard to educational services, accessibility appears to be relatively easier compared to other provinces, in particular the rural ones, and for most grades, except literacy courses. The latter are located at less than five kilometers for only 13.2 percent of the population. With regards, to the other schools—primary, secondary, high schools, and rural schools, the proportions of the populations that don't have to travel more than five kilometers to reach them are 23.9 percent for high schools, 39.2 percent for secondary schools, s that don't have to travel more than five kilometers to reach them are 23.9 percent for high schools, 39.2 percent for secondary schools, 43.4 percent for rural schools, and 65.3 percent for primary schools. It remains nonetheless true that substantial proportions of the populations have to travel more than 10 kilometers to reach their

schools—58.8 percent for high schools, 40 percent for secondary schools, 43.2 percent for rural schools, and 18.2 percent for primary schools.

Health services

The spatial distribution of the health infrastructure is more dispersed than for educational centers (panels F & G). Health centers exist in 30 out of the 1,140 villages, and dispensaries in 51. Drugstores exist in 63 villages. The proportions of the populations not having to travel outside their own villages to seek medical attention is only 3.3 percent for health centers, and six percent for dispensaries. As for drugstores, they are located in-village for about 7.4 percent of the population. It is true nonetheless that for about a quarter of the population, the distance to travel to seek medical attention is less than five kilometers, be it to reach a health center, a dispensary, or a drugstore. Overall, accessibility to health care is rather difficult for large proportions of the population, inasmuch as about half of the population must travel more than kilometers to get it. Concerning drugstores, the situation is just a little better but by no means easy.

Post office & public phones

Curiously enough, post offices do not exist in-village in any locality, and public phones in six only. However, 4.1 percent of the population report a post-office less than five kilometers away, and 6.9 at 5-9 kilometers. Public phones seem to exist within a five-kilometer radius for 8.2 of the population, and 5-9 kilometers away for another 14.3.

Mills

Mills tend to be relatively more available to the population than any of the facilities mentioned above (panel K). They exist in 338 villages out of the 1,140 and cater to the needs of 273,712 people, representing about two fifths of the inhabitants. Furthermore, more than 37 percent of the population doesn't have to travel more than five kilometers to reach the closest mill.

Figure 10—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Balkh, 2003-2004
Literacy Courses

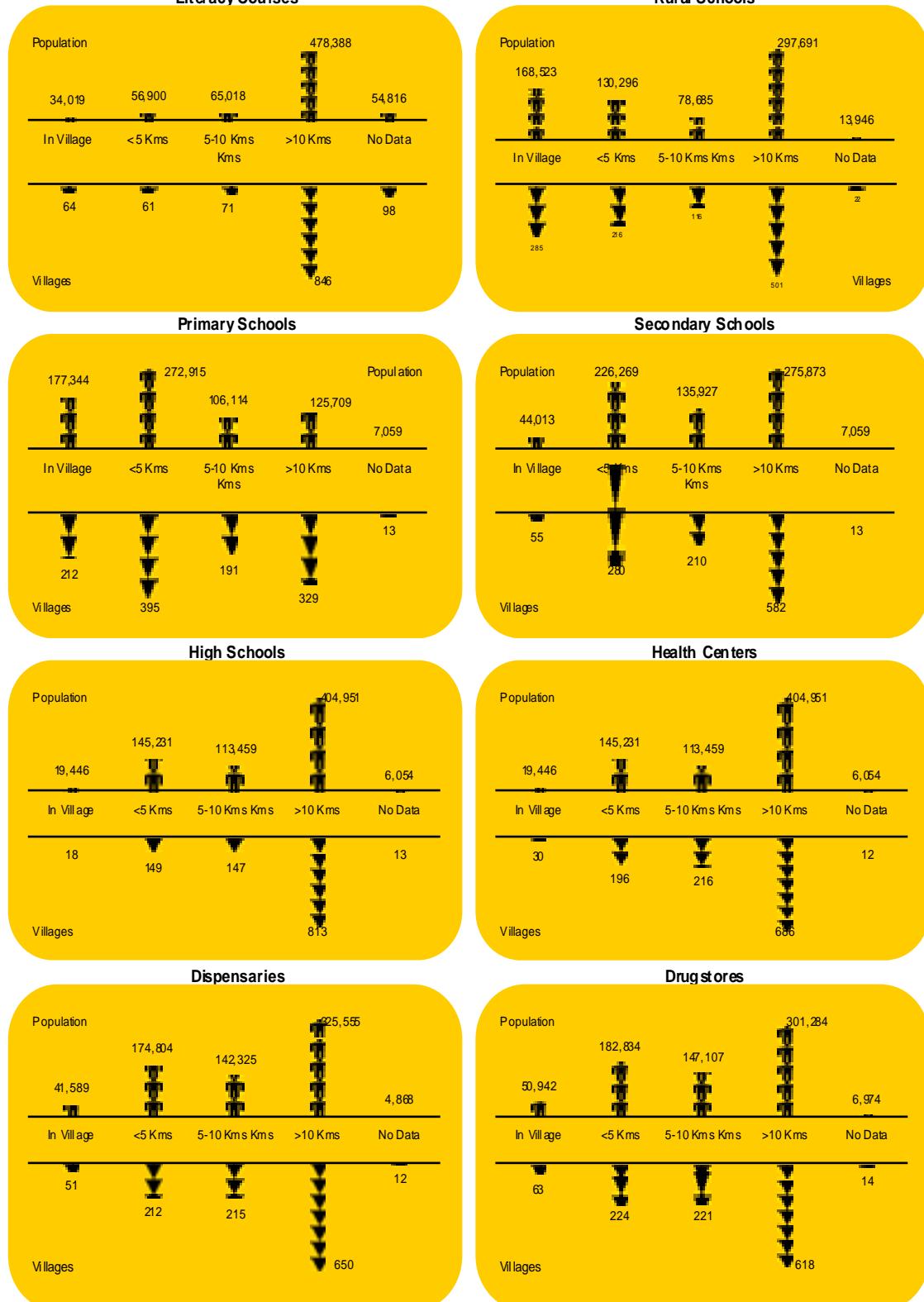
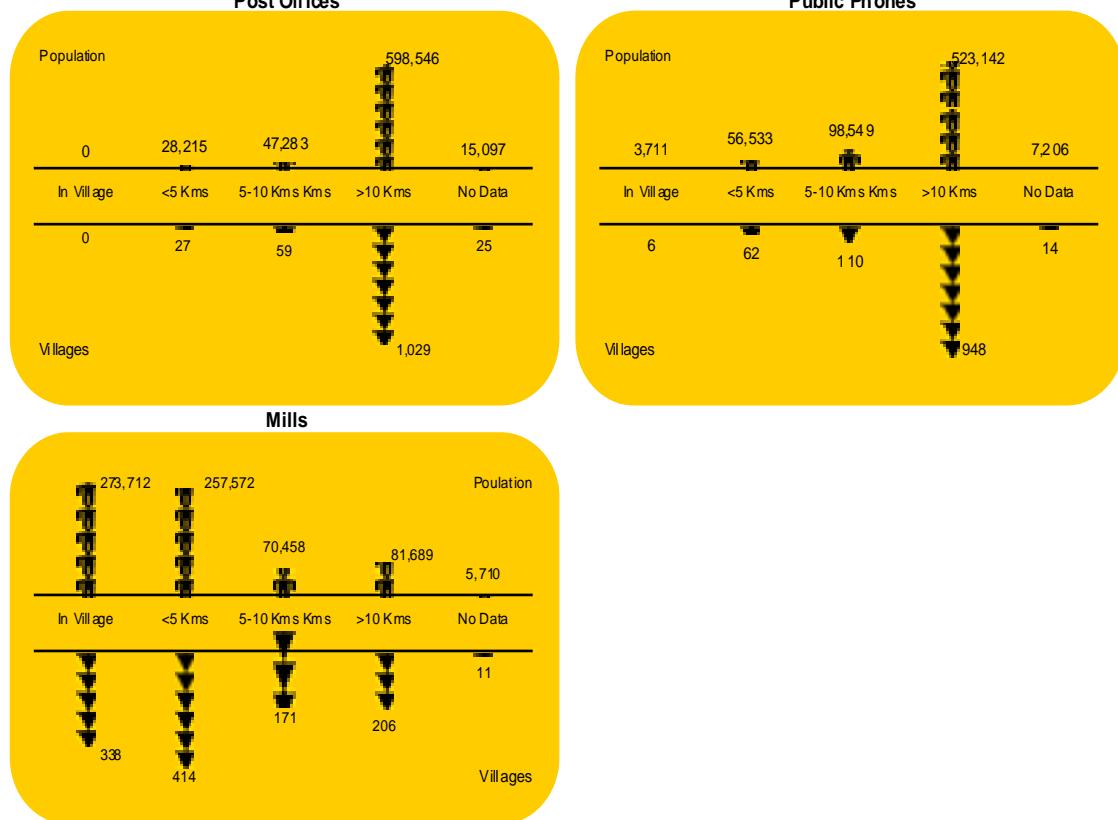


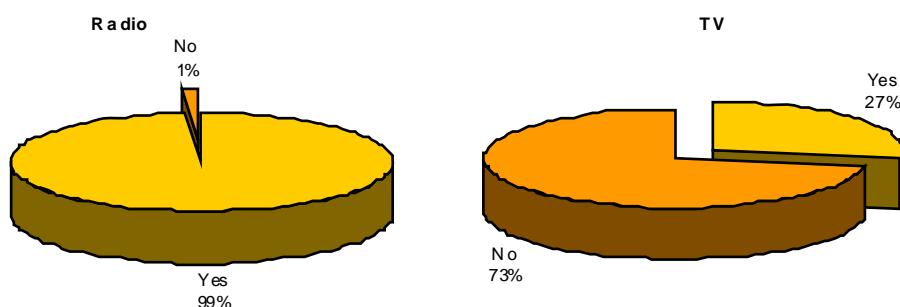
Figure 10—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Balkh



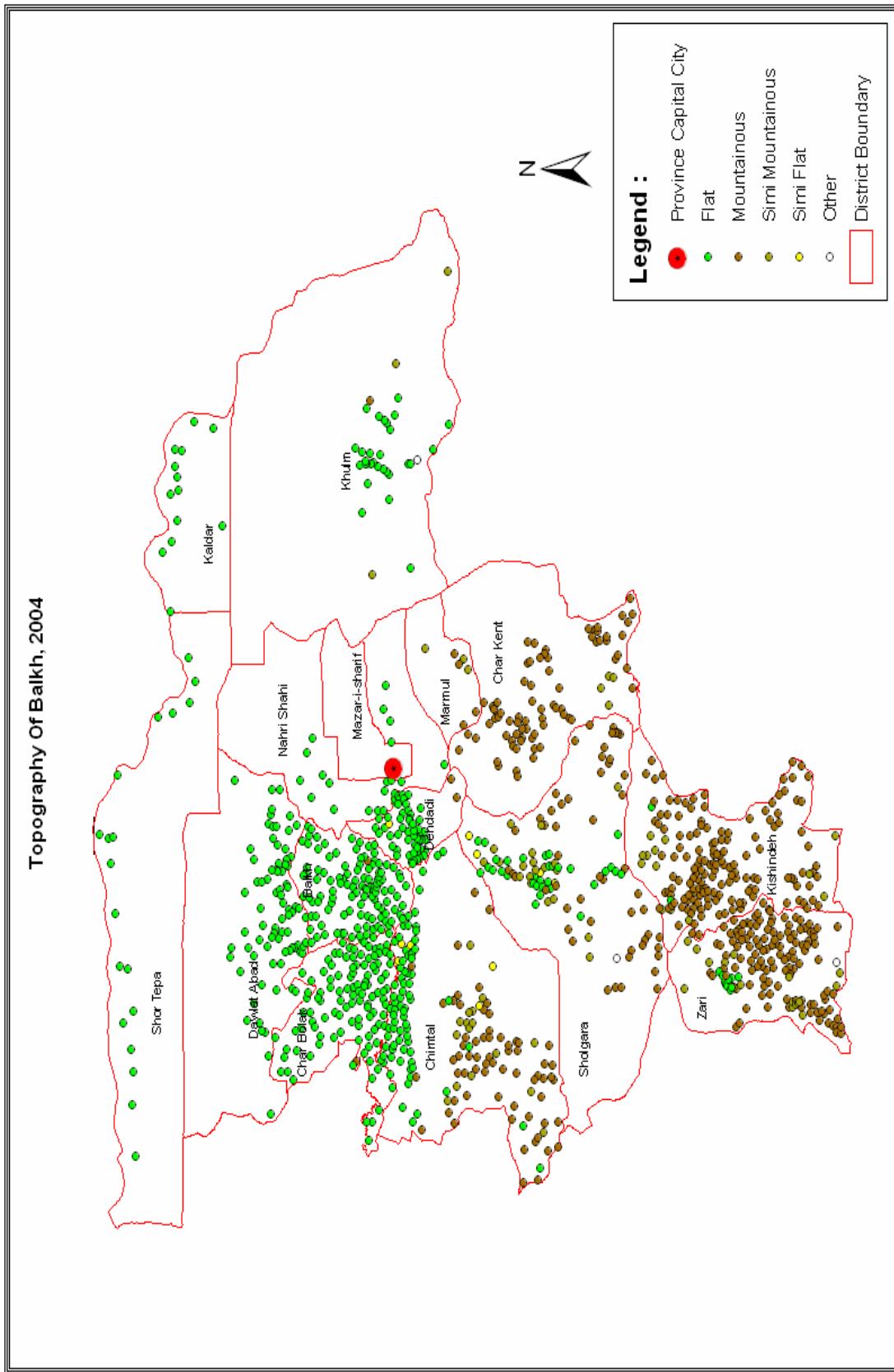
Radio & television

Access to radio is almost universal—99 percent of the population either have a radio set or live in a village that has it. For TV, however, access is available for 27 percent of the population. This latter proportion, however, is considerably than in most of the other provinces, particularly the more rural ones. It goes without saying that public information efforts and media campaigns are seriously hampered by this state of affairs.

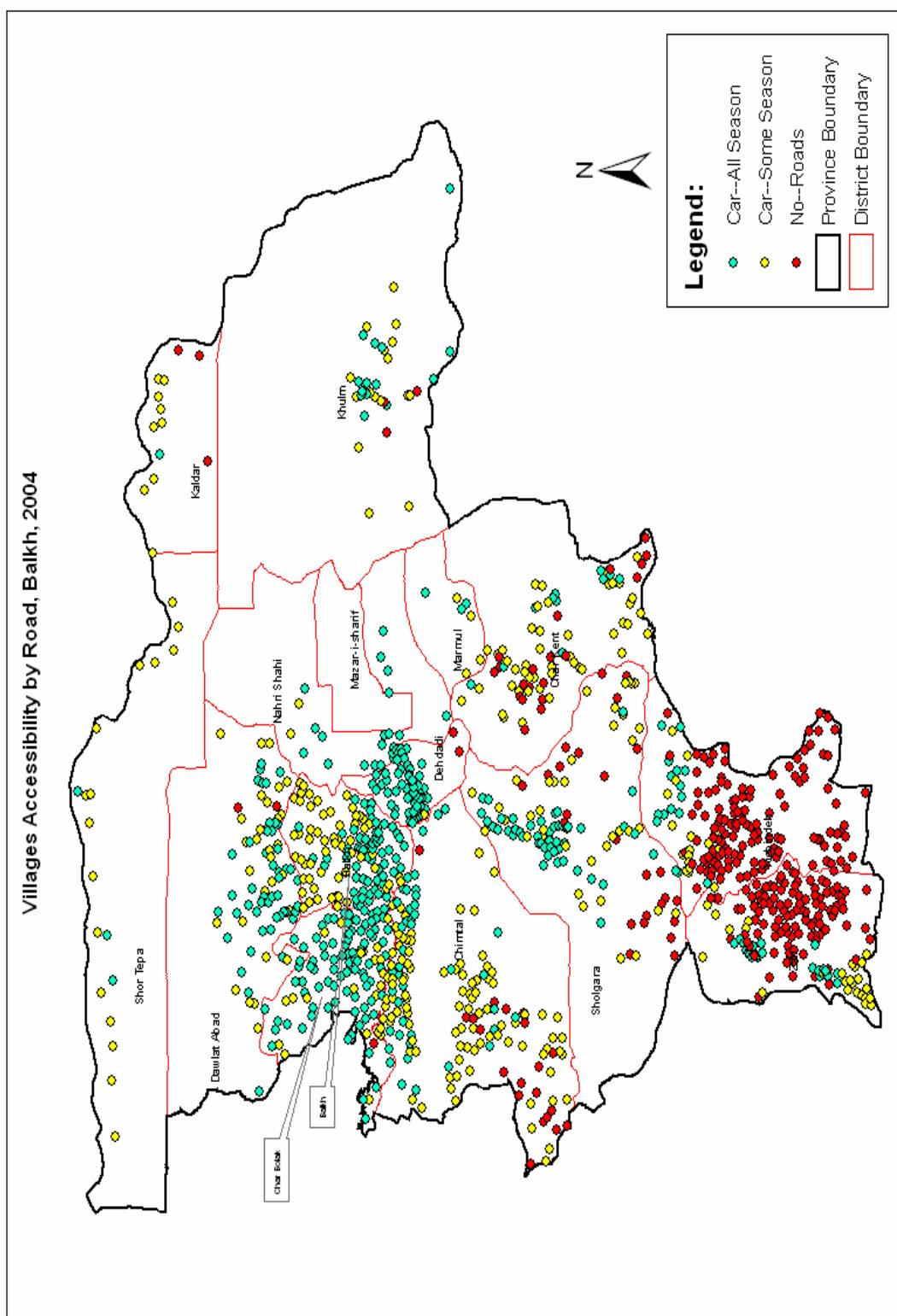
Figure 11—Proportion of the population living in villages where there are radios or TVs, Balkh, 2004



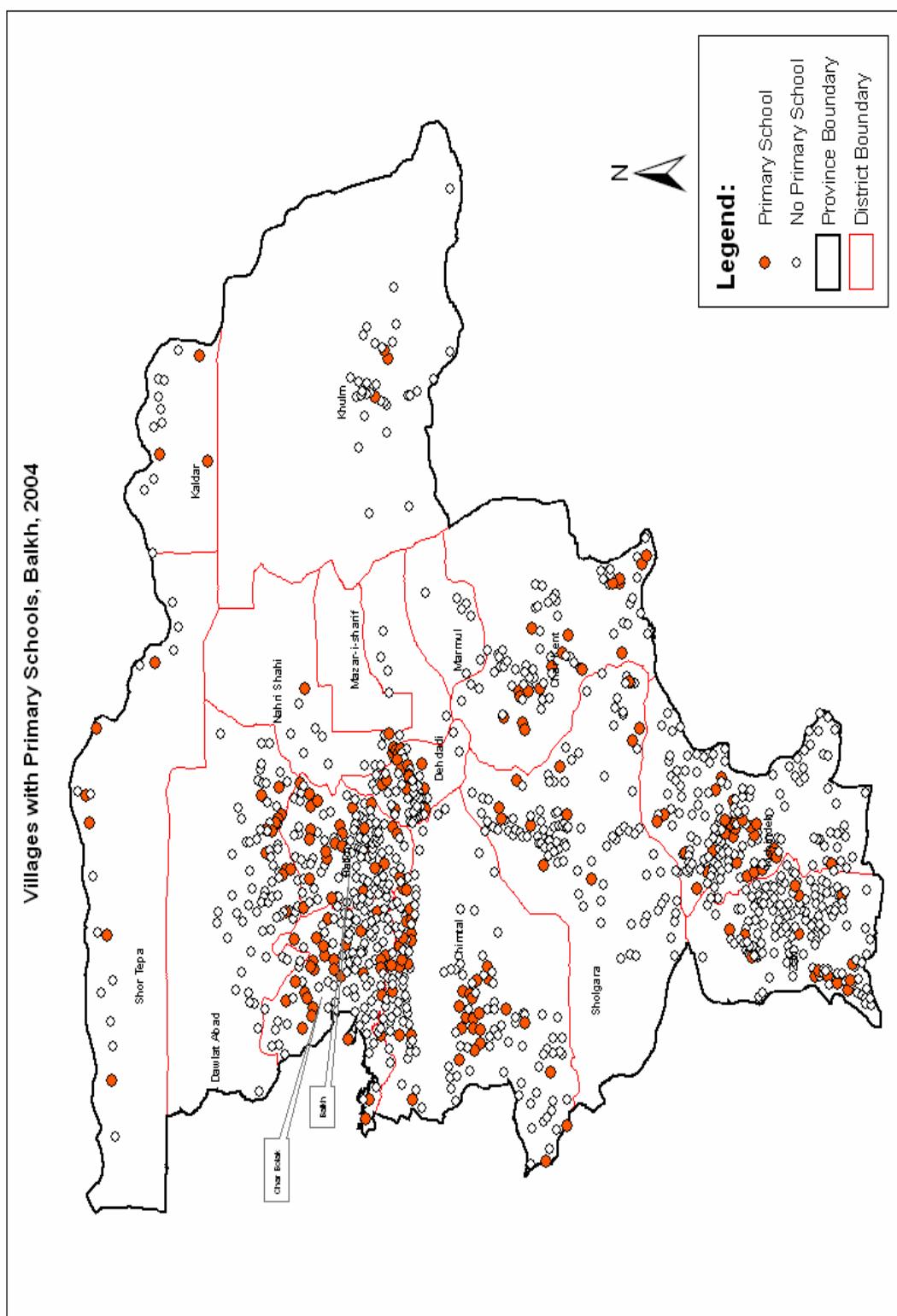
Map3



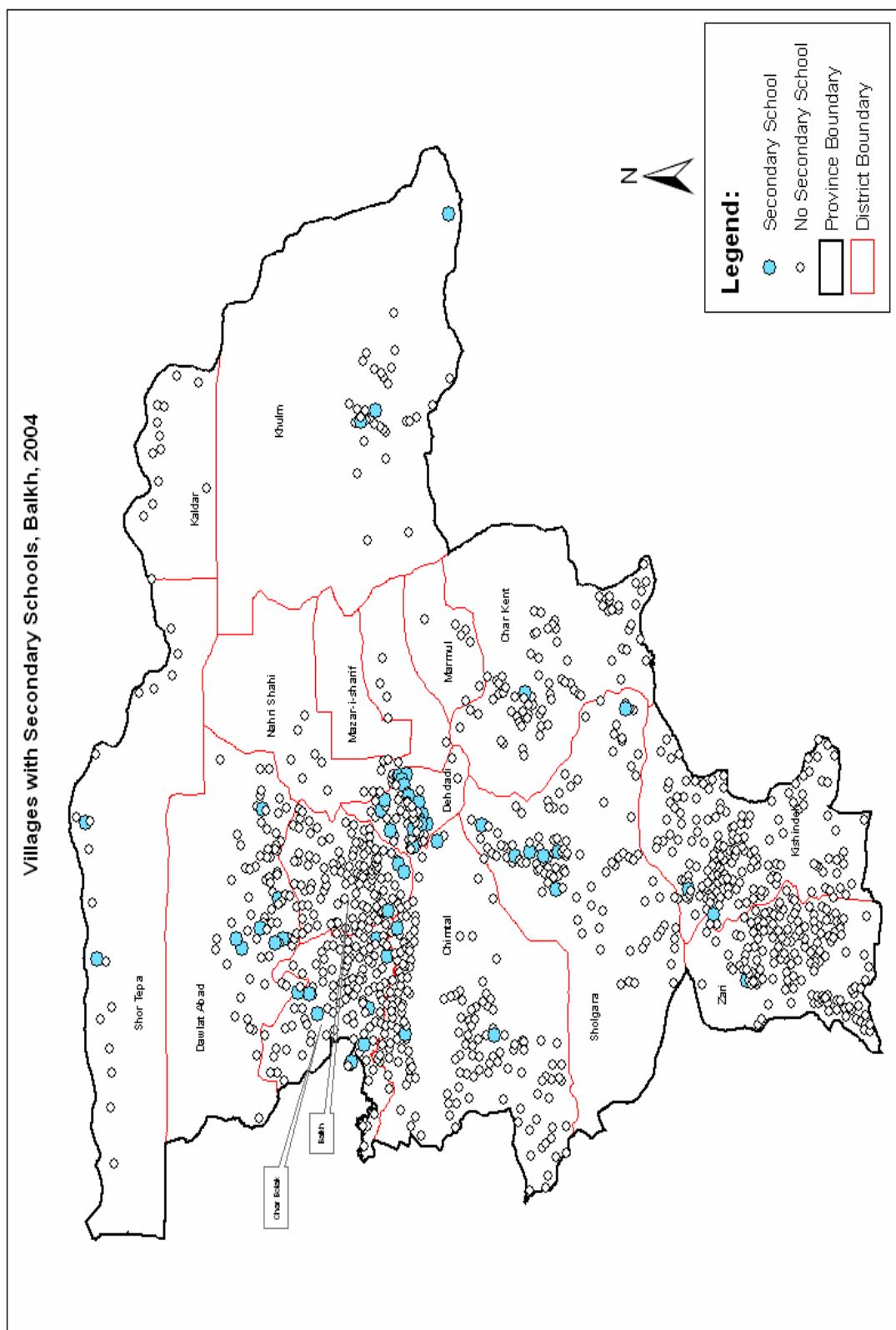
Map 4



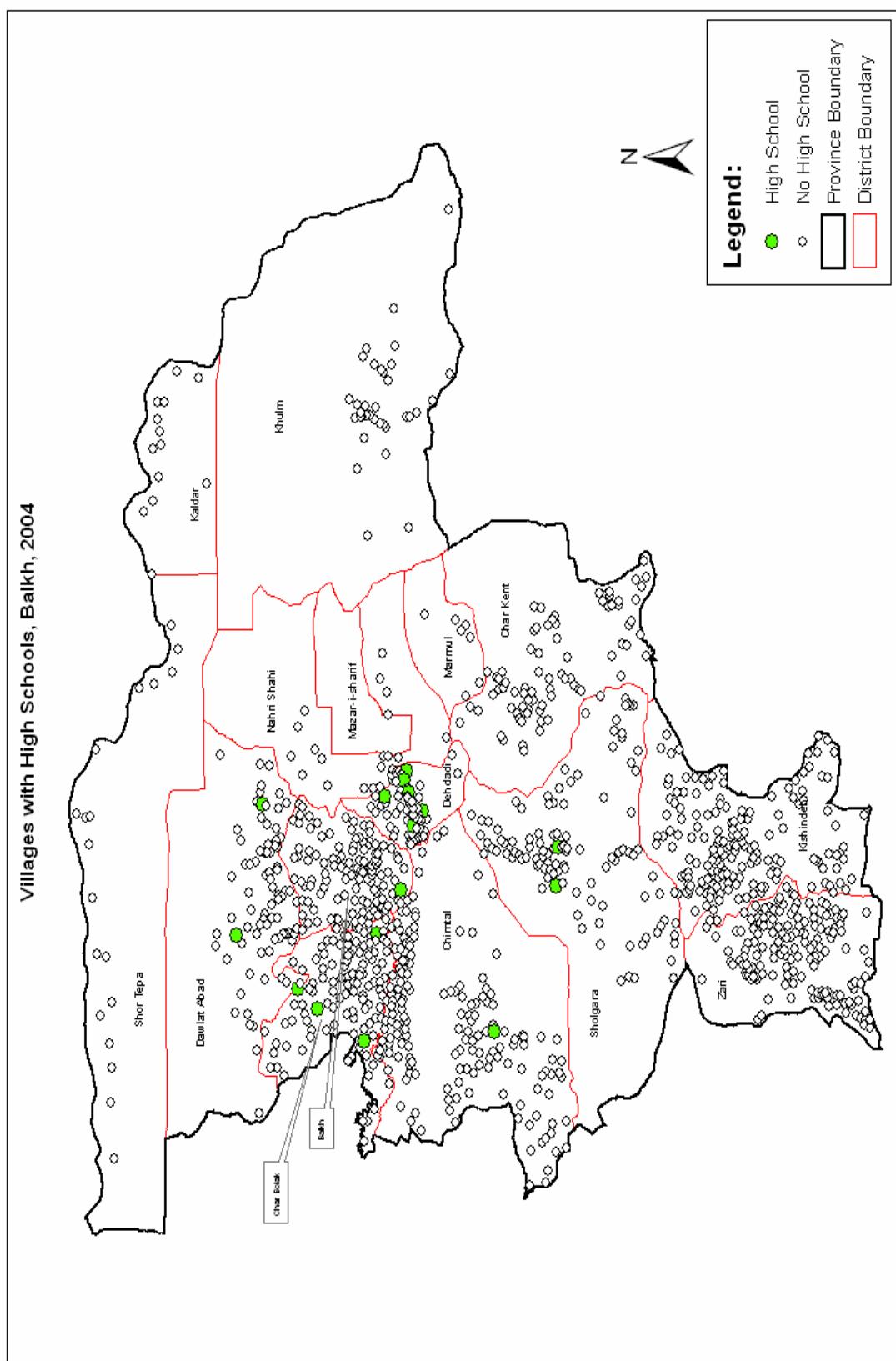
Map5



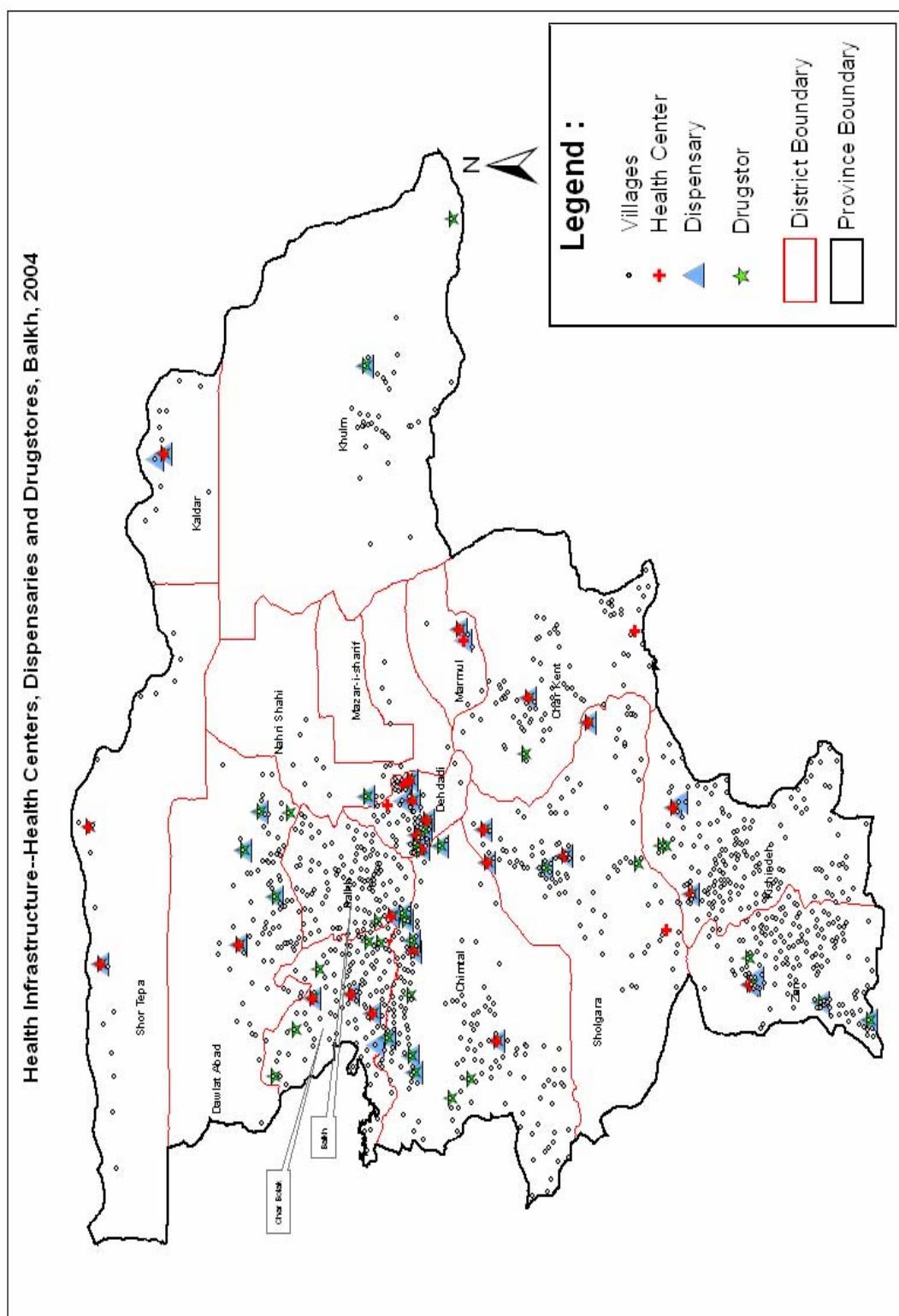
Map6



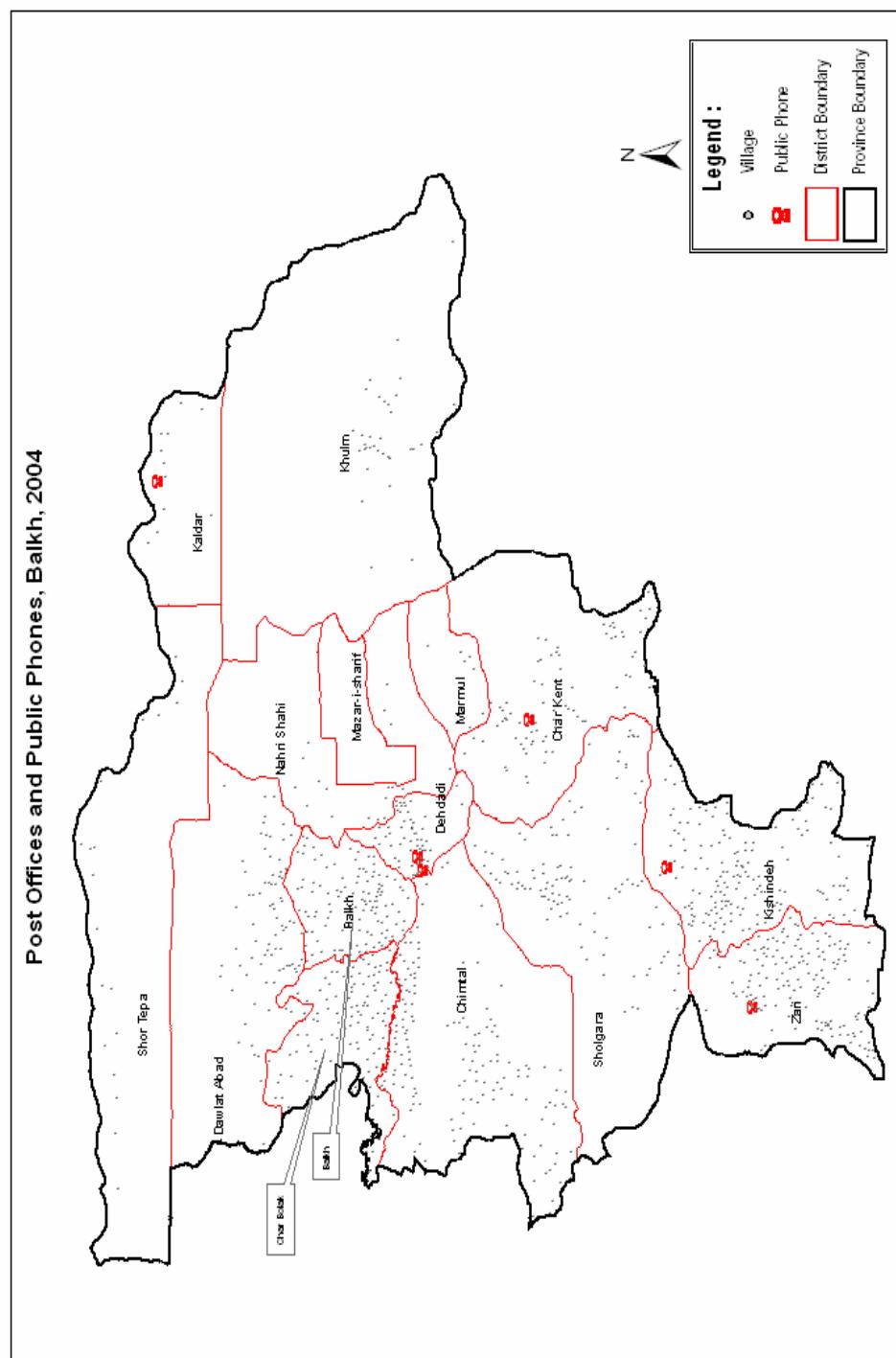
Map 7



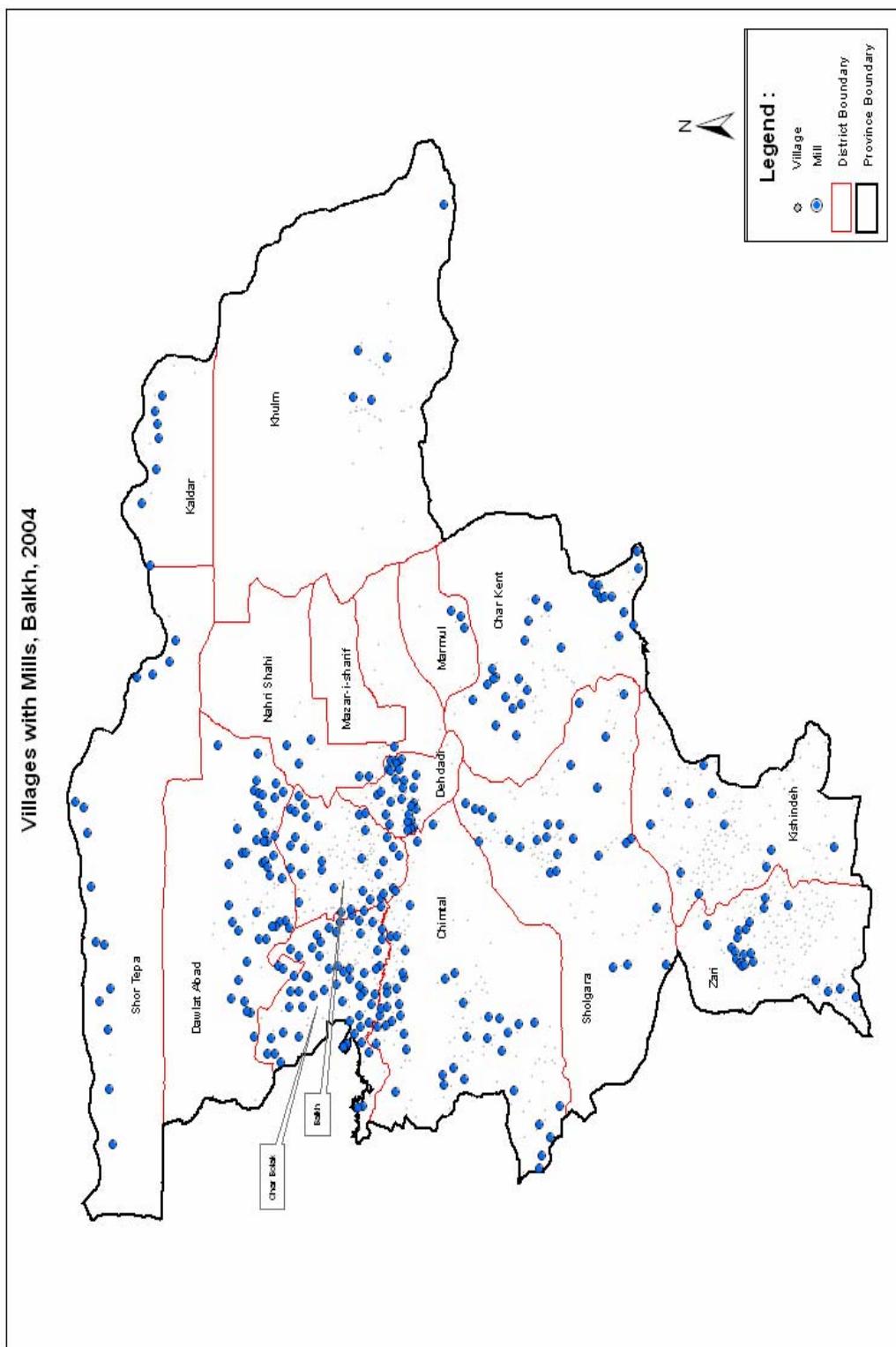
Map8



Map9



Map 10



Economic Activities

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

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

Table 5—Agricultural, industrial, and animal products, handicrafts and small industries, Balkh, 2004

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

Agriculture

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

Figure 12 shows that the two predominant sources of irrigation water are rivers and *arhads*, which supply respectively 53 percent and 32.9 percent of the population.

Together, they supply the needs of no less than 86 percent of the total population in the province.

A cursory look at figure 13 shows that most of the economic activities are concentrated in a few district, in particular, Balkh, Sholgara, Chimtal, and Dehdadi.

The two major subsistence crops grown in Balkh are wheat and maize—they account for two-thirds of all crops.

Out of the 1,116 villages producing wheat, more than half are located in four districts—Balkh, Chimtal, Kinshindih, and Zari. The same four districts are also the largest producers of maize, and again account for more than half of all the villages producing this crop.

With regard to the remainder of the crops, other than Balkh which stands out as a major producer of all the crops, with no exception, the districts that appear to be specialize in one crop or another are Dehdadi, Sholgara, Chimtal, Zari, and Kishindih. The most remarkable associations link Balkh to corn, rice, beans, and vetch; and Sholgara to rice. In each of these associations, the district in question houses no less than 35 percent of the villages growing the particular crop.

Vegetables were mentioned 1,696 times, i.e. 54 percent as frequently as subsistence crops. At province level, each of the seven specific produce is grown in a sufficiently large number of villages. The least frequent produce is cauliflower, produced in 154 villages, and the most frequent onion, produced in 328 villages.

At district level, three districts stand out as specializing in all the produce surveyed—Dehdadi, Sholgara, and Balkh, but in particular the latter. The district of Balkh houses 34.8 percent of all the villages in the province producing onion, which is its smallest contribution. It also houses 54.9 percent of all the villages producing leek, which is its largest contribution. Two other districts stand out: Zari in potatoes and Chahar Bolak in onion and tomatoes.

Fruit are mentioned just about as frequently as vegetables—1,598, as compared to 1,696. The most frequent fruit by far are melon/water melons, produced in 881 villages, followed by mulberry, grown in 216 villages, and almonds grown in 214 villages. Oranges are the one fruit that is particularly scarce in Balkh; it is produced in a total of seven villages out of the 1,140.

Again Balkh is a major producer of all the fruit surveyed, in particular pomegranates, mulberry, grapes, and walnuts. But other districts stand out as being major producers of one fruit or another. Dawlat Abad is associated with grapes, pomegranates, and almonds; Chahar Bolak with melons, Zari with walnuts, etc. (see annex table 6).

Balkh is a major producer of all seven specific animal products surveyed, all seven being produced in quite large numbers of villages. The number of villages that report being engaged in such activity is 4,798, i.e., one and a half times more than the villages growing cereals. Overall, the largest producers are Balkh, Chimtal, Sholgara, and Kishindih. All four specialize in all seven products. But three other districts specialize in three or more products each—Chahar Bolak, and Zari in eggs, milk, and yoghurt, and Chahar Kint in whey, dried yoghurt, butter, and wool.

Herbs are grown in few villages; they were mentioned 343, i.e. 10 times fewer than cereal crops. The three major herbs are caray, chicory, and asfitida, produced in respectively 170, 63, and 43 villages. Caray is produced mostly in Dawlat Abad, Chimtal, Sholgara, Chahar Kint, and Kishindih; asfitida in Chimtal, Sholgara, and Kishindih; and chicory in Dehdahi, Balkh, and Chahar Kint.

Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts

Unlike other provinces, Balkh produces industrial crops—cotton, sesame, tobacco, olives, sharsham, etc.—in a relatively substantial number of villages. Of the 1,140, 434, i.e., 38 percent produce sesame, 422 produce cotton, 148 produce tobacco, and 123 produce sugar extracts. Together, these four products account for almost nine out of every 10 commodities produced in the province. Balkh and Sholgara are major producers of each,

Chimtal also is a major producer of cotton and sesame; Kishindih is a major producer of sesame, and Dehdadi a major producer of cotton.

The sector of small industries is dominated by one commodity—Karakul skin. Of the 153 times that small industries are mentioned, 125 are motioned in relation to karakul skin. The most prominent names associated with industry are those of Dawlat Abad, Balkh, Chimtal, and Sholgara. Together, these four districts house close to three villages out of every four that are engaged in this particular industry.

In the area of handicrafts, rugs are the most prominent: they engage more than one-third of the villages—a total of 408 out of the 1,140. But carpets, jewelry, and shawls are also produced, albeit in substantially less villages. Rugs are particularly concentrated in Chahar Kint, Sholgara, and Dawlat Abad; carpets in Dawlat Abad, Dehdahi, Balkh, and Chahar Bolak; jewelery in Dehadi, in particular, and Chahar Kint; and shawls in Dawlat Abad, Chimtal, Chahar Kint, and Sholgara.

Figure 12—Population by source of irrigation water, Balkh, 2004

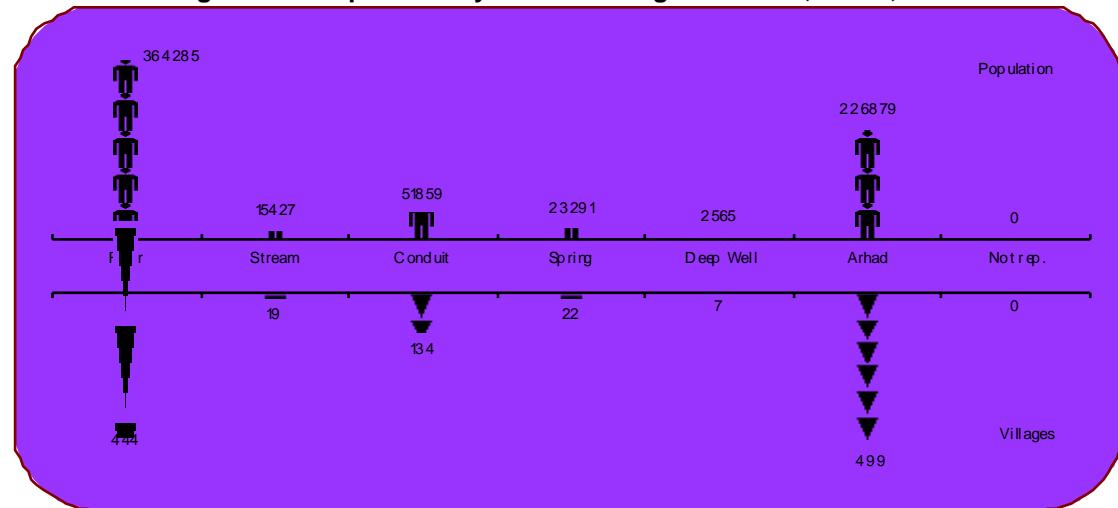
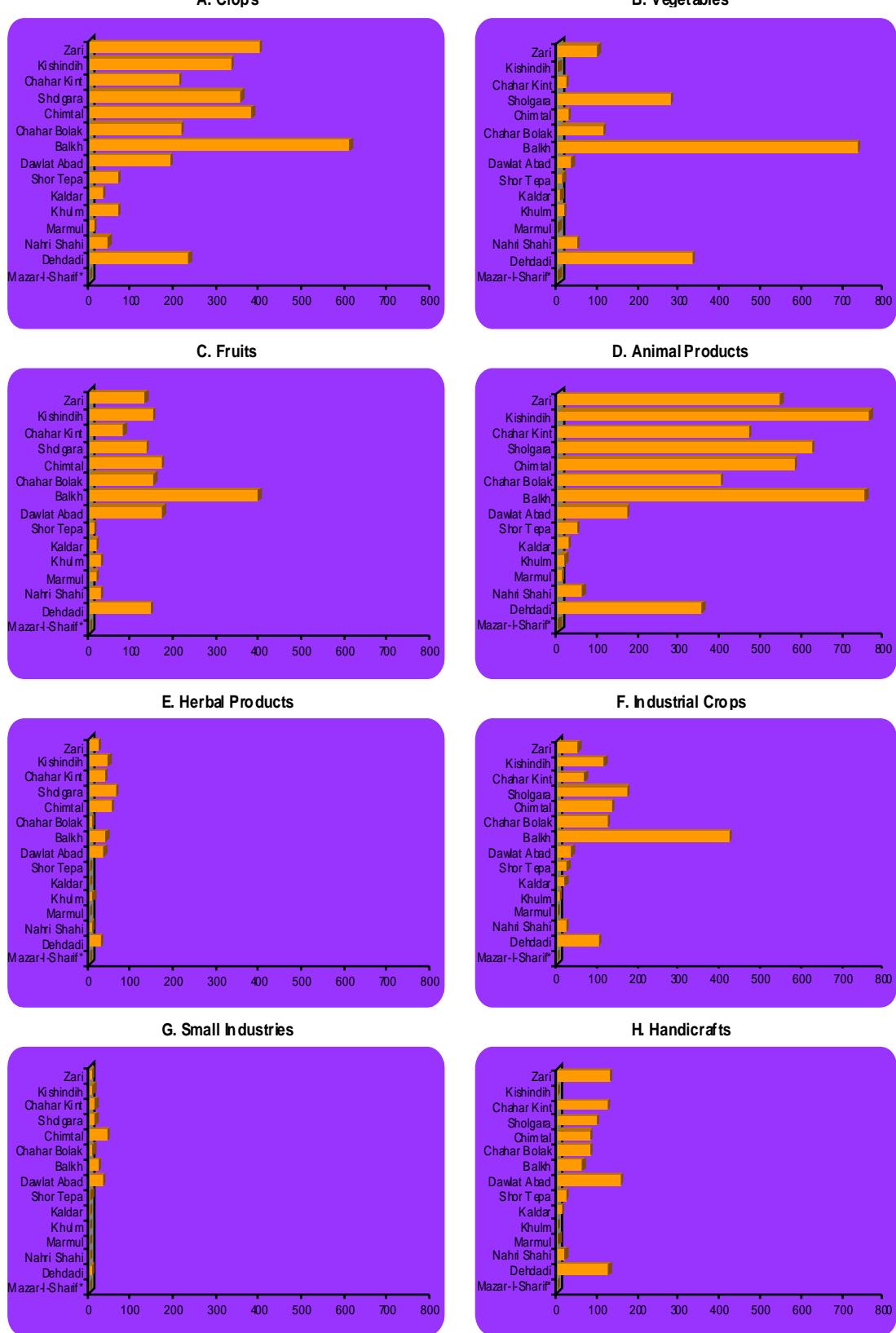


Figure 13—Number of villages engaged in certain economic activities, by district, Balkh, 2004



* = Provincial Center

Physical Infrastructure

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

The household listing operation counted a total 155,853 buildings in the whole province of Balkh, 76 percent of which (118,572 buildings) were housing units. The remaining 24 percent (37,281 buildings) represent the rest of the various types of buildings.

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

Housing units

As could be expected, the largest number of housing units is located in Mazar-i-Sharif, the provincial center and largest district in terms of population size. Rather unexpectedly, the next largest number of buildings is not located in Balkh, the second largest district in terms of population size, but Sholgara, the third largest. In terms of persons per housing unit, however, the most crowded districts are Balkh and Char Bolak, with 11 occupants in each housing unit, and the least crowded Kishindeh and Shortepa, with seven. Among the

remaining districts, variation goes from 10 in Mazar-i-Sharif, Nahri Shahi, and Chimtal, to eight in Kaldar, the provincial average being nine.

Schools and educational institutions

There are 502 schools in the province of Balkh, 198 of which are located in the provincial center, Mazar-i-Sharif. Another 52 are in Sholgara, the second largest district, and another 43 in Dawlat Abad, the fifth largest district, whereas Balkh, the second largest has only 25 schools, and ranks sixth. Stated differently, population size does seem to be the determining factor in the number of schools to be found in every district. However, to the extent that there is no information on the sizes of the schools, i.e., the numbers of classrooms in every school, it is difficult to draw any definitive conclusions as to class-density. From the information available, and assuming that schools would tend to be of approximately the same size, particularly in the less populated districts, one can group the districts into four categories with respect to their degrees of crowdedness. The first category is comprised of Marmul, Mazar-i-Sharif, Dawlat Abad, and Sholgara, where the average population per school ranges from 1,600 to 1,900. The second category includes eight nine districts—Zari, Dehdadi, Nahri Shahi, Char Bolak, Kaldar, Char Kent, Khulm, and Kishindeh—where there is one school for every 2,000-2,600 population. The third category is comprised of Balkh alone where density per school is 3900 or so. The fourth and last category includes Shortepa and Chimtal, where there is one school for more than 5,000 population.

Health infrastructure

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

There is a total of six hospitals in the province of Balkh; four are located Mazar-i-Sharif, and the other two in Dehdadi and Khulm. The population density per hospital in these three districts are approximately 94,000; 66,000; and 49,000 respectively. Overall, Balkh is better off in terms of medical care than many other provinces in Afghanistan. On average, there is one hospital for every 187,000 population or so.

There are 115 clinics in the entire province of Balkh, more than half of which (63) are located in the provincial center, Mazar-i-Sharif. Another 17 are Khulm. On average, there

is one clinic for every 9,800 population or so, but inter-district variation is considerable. In Khulm, population density per clinic is about 2,900, but in Chimalt it is close to 41,000. In the absence of information on the capacities of such clinics in terms of medical staff, equipment, etc., it is not possible to draw any conclusion as to whether or not the absence of hospitals in the 12 districts that have none is actually compensated to some degree but the presence of clinics.

Doctors' practices are three times more frequent than clinics—189, as compared to 63. But they are non-existent in two—Char Kent and Zari. Concerning population density per doctor's practice, it varies from about 1,000 in Mazar-i-Sharif to about 43,000 in Sholgara, the average at province level being 4,683, as compared to 9,773 for clinics.

Pharmacies exist in all districts; they number 558, and even though two-thirds of them are concentrated in the sole district of Mazar-i-Sharif, their spatial distribution is notably more even than for clinics, hospitals, or doctors' practices. Excluding Nahr-i Shahi and Shorapa, where every pharmacy has a potential clientele of 12,931 and 15,158 respectively, population density per pharmacy varies from about 1,000 in Mazar-i-Sharif to about 8,000 in Char Kent, the provincial average being 4,683.

Factories & workshops

The province of Balkh counts a total of 3,452 factories/workshops¹, 2,365 of which, i.e., close to seven out of every 10, are in Mazar-i-Sharif. On average, there is one factory for every 326 population. The lowest densities are in Mazar-i-Sharif (159) and Khulm (228), and the highest in Marmul (about 4,800). In the absence of information on the sizes of the factories/workshops, it is not possible to draw any inferences concerning the number of people employed in them.

¹ This category of buildings refers to a variety of small-scale businesses: repair shops for bicycles, motorcycles, radio/TV, gas and light stoves, musical instruments, weapons, pressure cookers, typewriters, refrigerators; electric workshops, car workshops; juice-making shops, shoe-making shops, briefcase-making shops; electric products factories, plastic shoes and sandals factories, ice-making factories, fruit-processing factories, metal factories, and building companies.

Workshops are considerably more frequent than factories; they number 3,312 in the whole province, i.e., more than 19 times more than factories. They exist in all districts; but in Marmul, there is only one. Population density per workshop is 339; but inter-district variation tends to be wide. In Mazar-i-Sharif, there is one factory for 165 population, whereas in Marmul it is as high as 9,510. Excluding this last extreme, the highest density is 4,310 in Nahri Shari.

Bakeries and Mills

Bakeries do not appear to be as present in Balkh as one would expect, except in Mazar-i-Sharif which houses 365 of the total of 429, i.e., 85 percent. The remaining 64 are distributed among seven of the 14 districts; they are absent in Marmul, Shortepa, Char Bolak, Chimtal, Char Kent, Khishindeh, and Zari. It is important to note that the latter include some of the of the more populated districts; for instance Shortepa, the second largest. On average, there is one bakery for approximately 2,620 population or so; but the variation between district is quite substantial. It goes from about 1,028 in Mazar-i-Sharif to more than 28,000 in Sholgara.

Mills, on the other hand are much more numerous—they number 706—and more evenly distributed over space. The average across the province is one mill for every 1,592 population. Inter-district variations exist without being excessive: in Char Kent, it is 587; in Marmul, Dawlat Abad, and Char Bolak, it is in the 800s; but in the remainder of the provinces, it fluctuates between 1,300 or so and 3,350 in Mazar-i-Sharif.

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 1,696 hotels and restaurants in the province of Balkh, distributed over all the districts except Marmul. In Nahri Shahi and Chimtal, there is only one such establishment in each; but in the remainder of the districts, the number varies from four in Shortepa to 1,411 in Mazar-i-Sharif. The latter concentrates more than 83 percent of all the hotels/restaurants. At the provincial level, there is one hotel/restaurant for every 663 population.

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 where there are relatively more such places tend to have more visitors than the others.

Shopping places

Food & grocery, and clothes & textiles stores are the most prevalent businesses in any of the districts of Balkh. On average, there is one grocery store for every 113 population; and one clothes & textile store for approximately 395. Inter-district variation is minimal for food and grocery store; it goes from one store for every 90 population in Mazr-i-Sharif to 242 in Nahri Shari. For clothes & textile stores, however, it goes from one per 17 population in Mazar-i-Sharif, to one per more than 16,000 in Chimtal. It is important to note that in Marmul, there are no clothes and textile stores.

Construction materials stores tend to follow a similar spatial distribution as for grocery and textiles. They total 980, of which 718 are in Mazar-i-Sharif. The average at province level is one store per 1,147; but in Mazar-i-Sharif and Khulm, it is as low as one per 423 population and one per 834 respectively.

Mosques

The province of Balkh counts a total of 2,373 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 474 population. Variation around this mean is not large, especially if we discount Mazar-i-Sharif, where the average is one mosque per 1,259 inhabitants.

Other places

The whole province of Balkh counts five poultry and livestock farm, one in Sawkai, and the other four in Mazar-i-Sharif.

Barbers and beauty salons exist in 11 of the 15 districts. They are absent only in Marmul, Shortepa, Char Kent, The majority, however, is in Mazar-i-Sahrif, which concentrates 135 of the total 176.

It would appear that in rural setting, barbers tend to do move from one place to the next, following weekly markets, or from home to home on demand.

Table 6—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Balkh, 2004

A—Absolute numbers		Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Doctors' Practices	Factories/ Workshops	Grocery & Textile Stores	Clothes Stores	Construction Materials	Poultry Farms	Livestock	Hotels & Restaurants	Barbers Salons	Beauty Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
District	Places																	
Provincial Center—Mazar-i-Sharif	36,291	198	4	63	189	364	2,365	4,173	2,118	718	4	1,411	135	365	112	298	10,431	59,239
Dehdadi	7,608	26	1	3	13	23	106	500	62	35	0	14	10	18	33	120	291	8,863
Naini Shahri	3,847	16	0	0	4	3	14	160	4	4	1	1	1	6	25	70	102	4,258
Marmul	1,043	5	0	1	1	2	2	51	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	21	5
Khulm	5,438	24	1	17	2	19	216	793	145	59	0	41	6	6	34	150	337	7,388
Kaldar	2,255	8	0	3	1	6	12	186	6	6	0	29	1	10	13	42	214	4,207
Shordepa	4,366	6	0	2	1	2	16	164	14	6	0	4	0	23	63	58	4,725	17,932
Dawlat Abad	8,446	43	0	3	9	25	188	735	154	31	0	61	7	9	90	189	367	30,315
Balkh	9,216	25	0	3	9	37	203	689	67	55	0	37	9	12	70	207	339	79,338
Char Bolak	6,140	29	0	6	2	16	71	377	43	17	0	13	1	0	85	194	134	69,975
Chimbai	8,418	15	0	2	4	12	48	358	5	12	0	1	1	0	64	271	52	81,311
Sholgara	9,715	52	0	6	2	22	140	885	97	14	0	39	4	3	43	225	516	88,269
Char Kent	3,559	15	0	2	0	4	23	144	6	3	0	8	0	0	55	100	56	3,395
Kishlimden	7,286	24	0	2	3	10	49	305	55	13	0	22	1	0	20	240	200	49,083
Zari	4,944	16	0	2	0	13	29	384	70	6	0	15	0	0	28	183	161	42,367
Total province	118,572	502	6	115	240	558	3,482	9,904	2,846	980	5	1,696	176	429	706	2,373	13,263	155,853
																		1,123,948

Table 6 (cont'd)—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Balkh, 2004

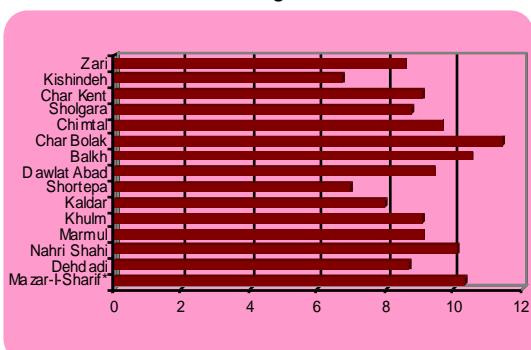
B—Ratio (Population per Building)		Population																	
District	Residential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Clinics	Doctor's Practice	Pharmacies	Factories/ Workshops	Grocery & Textile Stores	Clothes Stores	Conservatories	Poultry & Live-stock Farms	Hotels & Restaurants	Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total Population	
Provincial Center—Mazar-i-Sharif	10	1,895	93,745	5,955	1,985	1,031	159	90	177	523	93,795	266	2,779	1,028	3,350	1,259	36	—	
Dehdadi	9	2,539	66,009	22,003	5,078	2,870	623	132	1,065	1,886	—	4,715	6,601	3,967	2,000	550	227	—	
Nahr-i-Shahi	10	2,425	—	—	9,698	12,931	2,771	242	9,698	9,698	38,792	38,792	6,465	1,552	554	380	—	—	
Marmul	9	1,902	—	9,510	9,510	4,755	4,755	186	—	9,510	—	—	—	885	453	1,902	—	—	
Khujin	9	2,050	49,207	2,895	24,604	2,590	228	62	339	834	—	1,200	8,201	8,201	1,447	328	146	—	
Kaldar	8	2,242	—	5,977	17,932	2,989	1,494	96	2,989	—	—	618	17,932	1,379	427	84	—	—	
Shordepa	7	5,083	—	15,158	30,315	15,158	1,895	185	2,185	5,053	—	7,579	—	—	1,318	481	523	—	
Dawlat Abad	9	1,882	—	26,546	8,849	3,186	424	108	517	2,569	—	1,306	11,377	8,849	885	421	217	—	
Balkh	11	3,682	—	32,352	10,784	2,623	478	141	1,449	1,765	—	2,623	10,784	8,086	1,387	469	286	—	
Char Bolak	11	2,413	—	11,663	34,988	4,373	986	186	1,627	4,116	—	5,383	69,975	—	823	361	522	—	
Chimbai	10	5,421	—	40,856	20,328	6,776	1,694	227	16,262	6,776	—	81,311	81,311	—	1,270	300	1,564	—	
Sholgara	9	1,640	—	14,212	42,635	3,876	609	96	879	6,091	—	2,186	21,317	28,923	1,983	379	165	—	
Char Kent	9	2,154	—	16,154	—	8,077	1,405	224	5,385	10,769	—	4,038	—	—	587	323	577	—	
Kishmideh	7	2,045	—	24,542	16,361	4,908	1,002	161	892	3,776	—	2,231	49,083	—	2,454	205	245	—	
Zari	9	2,648	—	21,184	—	3,259	1,461	110	605	7,061	—	2,624	—	—	1,513	232	263	—	
Total province	9	2,239	187,325	9,773	4,683	2,014	323	113	395	1,147	224,790	663	6,386	2,620	1,592	474	85	—	

Provincial Profile—Balkh

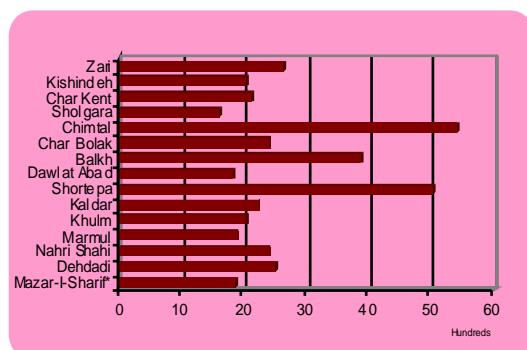
Physical Infrastructure

Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Balkh, 2004

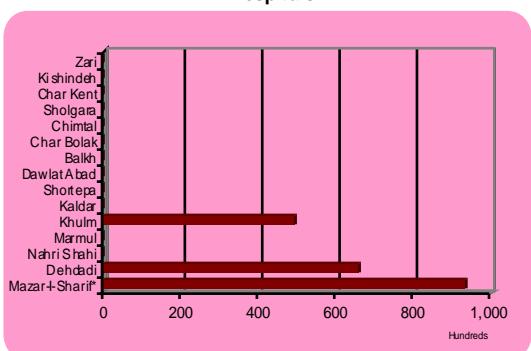
Housing Units



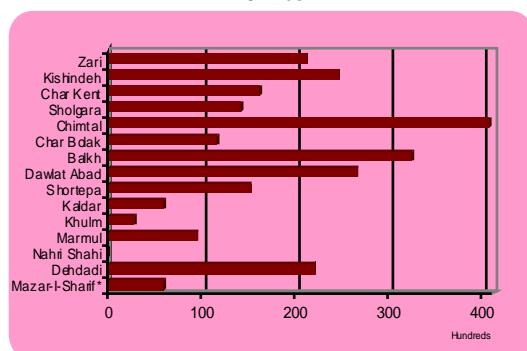
Schools



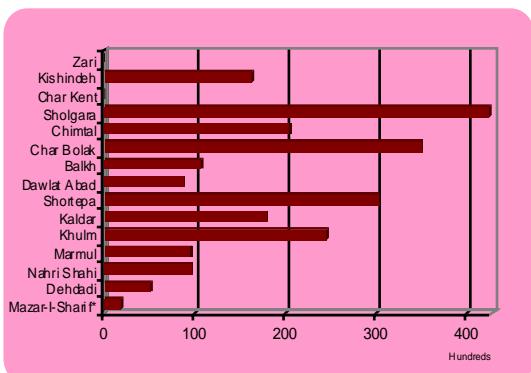
Hospitals



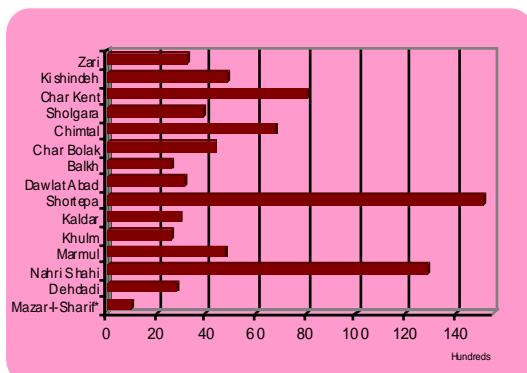
Clinics



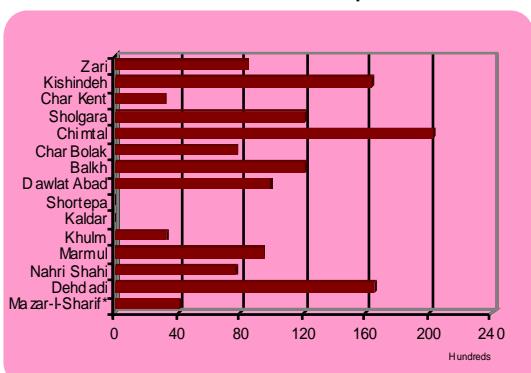
Doctors' Practices



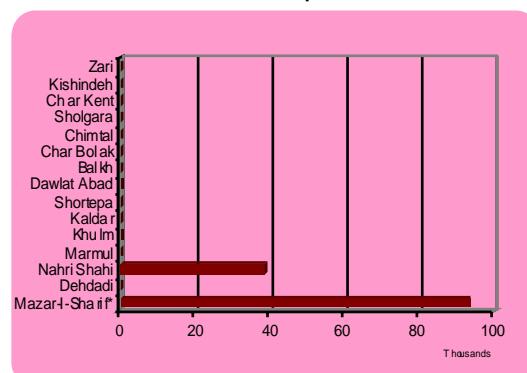
Pharmacies



Factories & Workshops



Workshops

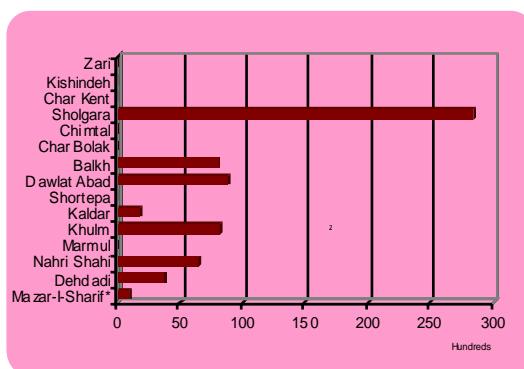


* = Provincial center

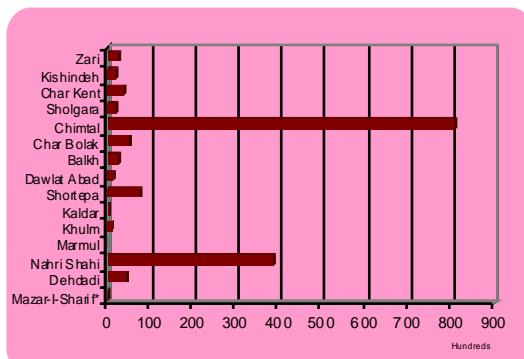
Provincial Profile—Balkh

Physical Infrastructure

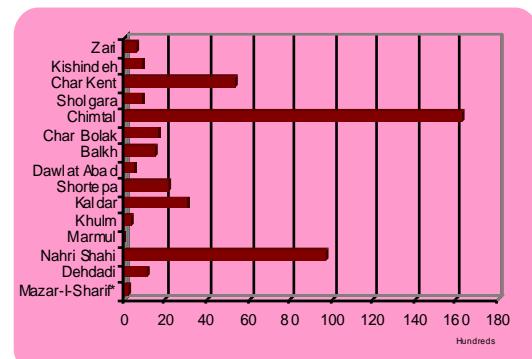
Figure 14 (Cont'd)—Physical infrastructure, Balkh, 2004
Bakeries



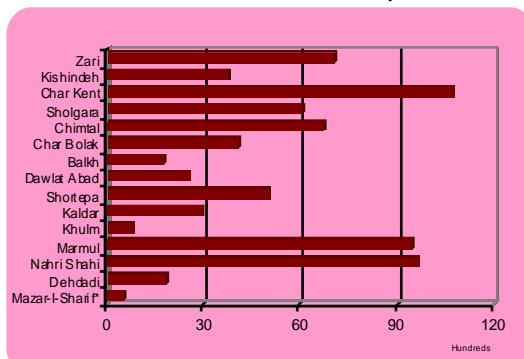
Hotels & Restaurants



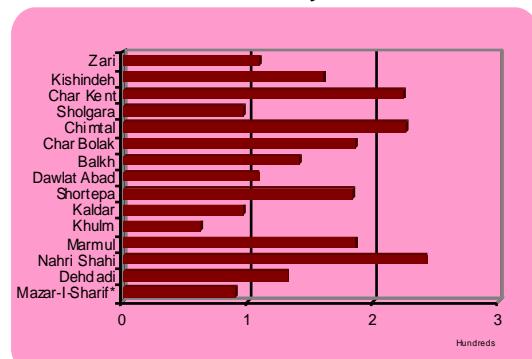
Clothes & Textile Stores



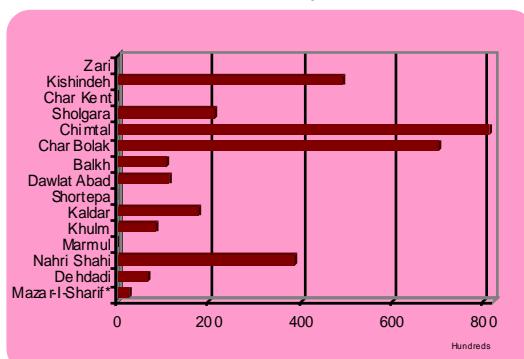
Construction Materials Shops



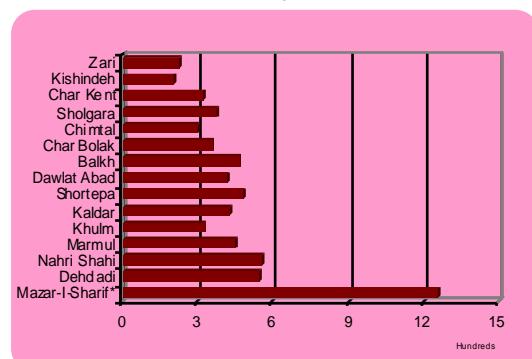
Food & Grocery Stores



Barbers & Beauty Salons



Mosques



Annexes

Annex 1										
Population Estimates as of 1 July 2004, by province										
Province	Rural			Urban			Total			Male
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	
<i>Kabul</i>	254,048	246,567	500,615	989,851	956,578	1,946,430	1,243,899	1,203,145	2,447,044	
<i>Hirat</i>	671,187	667,727	1,338,914	237,260	236,824	474,083	908,446	904,551	1,812,997	
<i>Hilmand</i>	668,703	648,297	1,317,000	44,870	43,198	88,068	713,572	691,495	1,405,068	
<i>Nangarhar</i>	583,572	559,507	1,143,079	108,538	104,877	213,415	692,110	664,384	1,356,494	
<i>Balkh</i>	353,285	342,044	695,329	226,793	219,580	446,374	580,079	561,624	1,141,702	
<i>Ghazni</i>	538,665	518,533	1,057,198	22,651	22,313	44,964	561,316	540,846	1,102,162	
<i>Kandahar</i>	377,284	360,683	737,968	144,060	141,015	285,075	521,344	501,699	1,023,043	
<i>Takhar</i>	368,110	356,810	724,921	64,104	63,549	127,653	432,215	420,359	852,574	
<i>Badakhshan</i>	406,595	396,185	802,779	21,113	20,688	41,801	427,708	416,873	844,581	
<i>Faryab</i>	376,406	364,010	740,416	52,238	51,734	103,972	428,644	415,744	844,388	
<i>Kunduz</i>	297,724	296,776	594,500	97,677	97,892	195,569	395,401	394,668	790,069	
<i>Paktika</i>	393,641	378,978	772,619	2,256	2,244	4,500	395,897	381,222	777,118	
<i>Baghlan</i>	304,391	288,055	592,445	84,485	82,127	166,612	388,876	370,181	759,057	
<i>Ghor</i>	328,739	316,703	645,442	3,176	3,164	6,339	331,915	319,867	651,782	
<i>Khost</i>	321,315	306,771	628,086	7,900	7,476	15,376	329,215	314,247	643,462	
<i>Wardak</i>	273,003	264,051	537,054	768	813	1,581	273,771	264,864	538,634	
<i>Paktia</i>	252,815	242,673	495,487	11,888	11,403	23,291	264,702	254,076	518,779	
<i>Badghis</i>	255,280	245,147	500,427	7,433	7,012	14,445	262,713	252,159	514,872	
<i>Parwan</i>	220,954	223,407	444,361	26,843	27,398	54,241	247,797	250,805	498,602	
<i>Farah</i>	238,743	227,190	465,933	14,271	13,588	27,858	253,014	240,778	493,791	
<i>Daikundi</i>	235,515	228,805	464,320	1,799	1,690	3,489	237,314	230,495	467,810	
<i>Sar-i-Pul</i>	211,286	202,615	413,901	15,324	14,745	30,069	226,610	217,360	443,970	
<i>Jawzjan</i>	153,554	150,860	304,415	64,827	63,839	128,667	218,382	214,699	433,081	
<i>Kunarha</i>	204,000	195,375	399,375	9,491	8,920	18,411	213,491	204,295	417,786	
<i>Laghman</i>	197,220	187,721	384,941	831	745	1,576	198,050	188,466	386,517	
<i>Kapisa</i>	181,021	184,056	365,077	216	195	412	181,237	184,251	365,488	
<i>Zabul</i>	176,365	171,446	347,811	4,131	3,989	8,120	180,496	175,434	355,931	
<i>Bamyan</i>	169,482	169,049	338,531	3,969	4,384	8,353	173,451	173,433	346,884	
<i>Logar</i>	164,468	161,338	325,806	3,579	3,682	7,261	168,047	165,020	333,067	
<i>Samangan</i>	144,756	137,454	282,209	19,122	19,163	38,285	163,878	156,617	320,495	
<i>Urozgan</i>	160,761	150,438	311,200	4,073	3,887	7,960	164,834	154,325	319,160	
<i>Nooristan</i>	68,252	66,306	134,558	—	—	—	68,252	66,306	134,558	
<i>Nimroz</i>	44,565	42,910	87,475	15,699	15,025	30,723	60,264	57,934	118,199	
<i>Panjsher</i>	56,221	54,028	110,250	—	—	—	56,221	54,028	110,250	
Total	9,653,727	9,354,205	19,007,932	2,309,436	2,252,046	4,561,482	11,963,163	11,606,251	23,569,414	

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

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

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

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

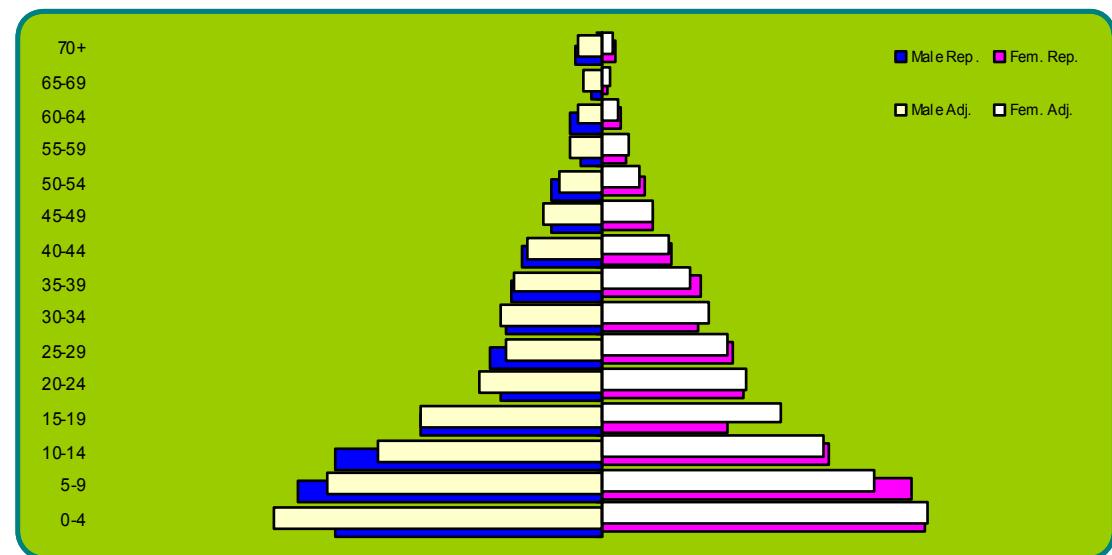
- Step 1. The reported age-distribution was submitted to the Arriaga technique of age-smoothing.
- Step 2. Using a stable population model¹, the distribution obtained in step 1 was corrected for the pronounced sex-imbalances in the 0-4 to 10-14 age groups. While this procedure yielded the desired result in terms of sex ratios, it increased the size of the male population and decreased that of the female.
- Step 3. In order to maintain the totals by sex as reported in the household listing tables, the distribution for males was multiplied by a negative factor and that for females by a positive one. The factors were obtained by dividing the adjusted population for each sex by the reported one.

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

Annex 5
Comparision of the Reported and adjusted age distributions, Balkh, 2004

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported /Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	90,386	106,306	196,692	111,877	107,136	219,013	-21,491	-830	-22,321
5-9	102,856	101,796	204,652	93,625	89,697	183,322	9,231	12,099	21,330
10-14	90,576	74,637	165,213	76,029	72,749	148,778	14,547	1,888	16,435
15-19	61,421	41,441	102,862	61,340	58,622	119,962	81	-17,181	-17,100
20-24	34,637	46,686	81,323	41,184	47,357	88,541	-6,547	-671	-7,218
25-29	37,974	42,939	80,913	32,744	41,069	73,813	5,230	1,870	7,100
30-34	32,246	31,956	64,202	33,863	34,960	68,822	-1,617	-3,004	-4,620
35-39	30,323	32,655	62,978	29,841	28,787	58,628	482	3,868	4,350
40-44	26,857	22,979	49,836	24,797	22,010	46,807	2,060	969	3,029
45-49	17,036	16,598	33,634	19,892	17,038	36,929	-2,856	-440	-3,295
50-54	16,959	13,837	30,796	14,127	12,614	26,741	2,832	1,223	4,055
55-59	7,363	8,019	15,382	10,636	8,950	19,586	-3,273	-931	-4,204
60-64	10,499	6,210	16,709	7,866	5,129	12,995	2,633	1,081	3,714
65-69	3,039	2,224	5,263	5,918	3,192	9,110	-2,879	-968	-3,847
70-74	5,751	2,553	8,304	4,368	1,940	6,309	1,383	613	1,995
75-79	1,700	808	2,508	3,218	1,376	4,593	-1,518	-568	-2,085
80+	1,702	979	2,681	-	-	-	1,702	979	2,681
Total	571,325	552,623	1,123,948	571,325	552,623	1,123,948	0	0	0

B—Population Pyramid



Annex 6

Compositional Analysis

Compositional analysis (also called contingency tables) is a statistical procedure that summarizes the relationship between two variables. It consists in cross-classifying the two variables; each category of one variable is assigned to one of the rows, while each category of the other variable is assigned to one of the columns. The result is a table with a series of cells, each of which represents a unique combination of categories. The number of cases—persons, places, etc.—falling into each cell is called a “joint frequency” or “cell frequency”. When the cell frequencies are summarized by rows, the row totals are often termed “row marginals”. Similarly, the sum of cells by columns are called “column marginals”. By definition, the sum of the row marginals is equal to the sum of the column marginals, which is the total number of cases that have been cross-classified. Based on the table thus generated, a series of other tables can be derived that portray the relationship between the two variables in terms of percentages or proportions.

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

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

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

³ It must be stressed that Panel B should be interpreted with caution to the extent that the indexes it shows are summary statistics that need to be related to the raw data in order for them to have their full

To summarize the wealth information contained in the various panels of annex 6, we decided to focus on the last one, Panel G, highlighting those among the 15 districts that specialize in one or more of the various products/activities in a remarkable way.

With regards to subsistence crops, five crops stand out—corn, which is concentrated in Shortepa (an index of 2.1), rice, which is concentrated in Balkh and Sholgara (respective indices of 1.31 and 3.11); beans are concentrated in Dehdadi and Balkh (respective indices of 1.33 and 1.85); vetch, which concentrated in Balkh (an index of 1.35); and peas which are concentrated in Chahar Kent. This means, for instance, that corn is 2.1 times more likely to be grown in Shortepa than in any other village of any other district chosen at random.

In the area of vegetables, three produce appear to be more highly associated with some districts than others. Potatoes are associated with Chahar Kent (an index of 2.51) and Zari (an index of 1.16). Onion is associated with Shortepa and Kishindeh (respective indices of 1.59 and 4.17). Carrots are associated with Kaldar and Shortepa (respective indices of 1.72 and 1.54).

Concerning fruit, walnuts appear to be highly associated with Marmul (an index of 7.39); almonds are associated with Khulm and Kaldar (respective indices of 1.39 and 2.48); and pomegranates are associated with Shortepa (an index of 1.35), but especially Khulm (an index of 5.58).

Only two herbs are produced in enough villages to warrant compositional analysis—caray and chicory. Of the two, only chicory stands out as being associated in a significant way with a particular district—Balkh (an index of 3.47).

Animal products are so present in all 15 districts and so evenly distributed that none is associated in any remarkable way to any district.

Industrial crops engage so few villages that only four warrant compositional analysis: cotton, sugar extracts, sesame, and tobacco. Of these, only two are significantly with particular districts: cotton and sugar extracts. The former stands out in Marmul, Kaldar and Shortepa (respective indices of 2.01, 1.12, and 1.48); and the latter with Balkh (an index of 1.44).

Small industries do not stand out in any of the districts. As for handicrafts, four items—carpets, rugs, jewelry, and shawls—are produced in enough villages to warrant compositional analysis. However, a cursory look at panel A of annex 6 is enough to identify those districts that specialize in one item or another. Stated differently, compositional analysis does not add anything to the analysis provided in section 4—economic activities.

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

Annex 6
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Balkh, 2004

Subsistence Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dehdadi	56	43	3	53	24	24	27	2	232
Nahri Shahi	18	3	2	11	3	3	1	2	43
Marmul	7	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	11
Khulm	33	1	0	30	0	1	1	0	66
Kaldar	13	5	0	13	0	0	0	0	31
Shor Tepa	20	20	0	20	1	4	0	1	66
Dawlat Abad	84	10	0	79	3	7	6	0	189
Bal kh	115	108	57	110	77	72	66	2	607
Chahar Bolak	108	18	0	76	3	5	2	1	213
Chimtal	160	34	0	156	2	12	9	6	379
Sholgara	110	48	59	81	24	24	9	0	353
Chahar Kint	79	0	0	74	2	1	49	2	207
Kishindih	163	8	6	146	1	1	6	0	331
Zari	150	7	0	123	1	4	75	37	397
Total	1,116	305	127	976	138	158	251	53	3,125

Panel B—Specialization

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dehdadi	24.1	18.5	1.3	22.8	10.3	10.3	11.6	0.9	100.0
Nahri Shahi	41.9	7.0	4.7	25.6	7.0	7.0	2.3	4.7	100.0
Marmul	63.6	0.0	0.0	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Khulm	50.0	1.5	0.0	45.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	100.0
Kaldar	41.9	16.1	0.0	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shor Tepa	30.3	30.3	0.0	30.3	1.5	6.1	0.0	1.5	100.0
Dawlat Abad	44.4	5.3	0.0	41.8	1.6	3.7	3.2	0.0	100.0
Bal kh	18.9	17.8	9.4	18.1	12.7	11.9	10.9	0.3	100.0
Chahar Bolak	50.7	8.5	0.0	35.7	1.4	2.1	0.9	0.5	100.0
Chimtal	42.2	9.0	0.0	41.2	0.5	3.2	2.4	1.6	100.0
Sholgara	31.2	13.6	16.7	22.9	6.2	6.8	2.5	0.0	100.0
Chahar Kint	38.2	0.0	0.0	35.7	1.0	0.5	23.7	1.0	100.0
Kishindih	49.2	24	1.8	44.1	0.2	0.3	1.8	0.0	100.0
Zari	37.8	1.8	0.0	31.0	0.3	1.0	18.9	9.3	100.0
Total	35.7	9.8	41	31.2	4.4	5.1	8.0	1.1	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dehdadi	5.0	14.1	24	54	17.3	15.2	10.8	3.8	7.4
Nahri Shahi	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.1	22	1.9	0.4	3.8	1.4
Marmul	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Khulm	3.0	0.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	2.1
Kaldar	1.2	1.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Shor Tepa	1.8	6.6	0.0	20	0.7	2.5	0.0	1.9	2.1
Dawlat Abad	7.5	3.3	0.0	8.1	2.2	4.4	2.4	0.0	6.0
Bal kh	10.3	35.4	44.9	11.3	55.4	45.6	26.3	3.8	19.4
Chahar Bolak	9.7	5.9	0.0	7.8	22	3.2	0.8	1.9	6.8
Chimtal	14.3	11.1	0.0	16.0	14	7.6	3.6	11.3	12.1
Sholgara	9.9	15.7	46.5	8.3	15.8	15.2	3.6	0.0	11.3
Chahar Kint	7.1	0.0	0.0	7.6	14	0.6	19.5	3.8	6.6
Kishindih	14.6	26	4.7	15.0	0.7	0.6	2.4	0.0	10.6
Zari	13.4	23	0.0	12.6	0.7	2.5	29.9	69.8	12.7
Total	100.0								

Annex 6 (Cont'd)**Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Balkh, 2004****Subsistence Crops****Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected**

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dehdadi	-0.32	0.90	-0.68	-0.27	1.35	1.05	0.45	-0.45	0.00
Nahri Shahi	0.17	-0.29	0.14	-0.18	0.57	0.38	-0.71	1.74	0.00
Marmul	0.78	-1.00	-1.00	0.16	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Khulm	0.40	-0.84	-1.00	0.46	-1.00	-0.70	-0.81	-1.00	0.00
Kaldar	0.17	0.65	-1.00	0.34	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Shor Tepa	-0.15	2.10	-1.00	-0.03	-0.66	0.20	-1.00	-0.11	0.00
Dawlat Abad	0.24	-0.46	-1.00	0.34	-0.64	-0.27	-0.60	-1.00	0.00
Bal kh	-0.47	0.82	1.31	-0.42	1.85	1.35	0.35	-0.81	0.00
Chahar Bolak	0.42	-0.13	-1.00	0.14	-0.68	-0.54	-0.88	-0.72	0.00
Chimtal	0.18	-0.08	-1.00	0.32	-0.88	-0.37	-0.70	-0.07	0.00
Sholgara	-0.13	0.39	3.11	-0.27	0.40	0.34	-0.68	-1.00	0.00
Chahar Kint	0.07	-1.00	-1.00	0.14	-0.78	-0.90	1.95	-0.43	0.00
Kishindih	0.38	-0.75	-0.55	0.41	-0.93	-0.94	-0.77	-1.00	0.00
Zari	0.06	-0.82	-1.00	-0.01	-0.94	-0.80	1.35	4.50	0.00
Total	0.0								

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Balkh, 2004
Industrial Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dehdadi	45	10	1	26	12	0	0	5	99
Nahri Shahi	13	0	1	5	3	0	0	0	22
Marmul	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Khulm	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Kaldar	12	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	17
Shor Tepa	19	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	23
Dawlat Abad	14	0	0	16	1	0	0	1	34
Bal kh	108	99	8	98	92	5	0	8	418
Chahar Bolak	63	2	0	38	2	0	0	15	120
Chimtal	53	0	0	64	5	1	0	8	131
Sholgar	72	11	2	51	21	1	0	13	171
Chahar Kint	0	0	0	28	4	0	0	34	66
Kishindih	14	0	1	77	1	0	0	18	113
Zari	5	1	0	20	3	0	0	20	49
Total	422	123	13	434	148	7	0	122	1,269

Panel B—Specialization

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dehdadi	45.5	10.1	1.0	26.3	12.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	100.0
Nahri Shahi	59.1	0.0	4.5	22.7	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marmul	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Khulm	60.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kaldar	70.6	0.0	0.0	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shor Tepa	82.6	0.0	0.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dawlat Abad	41.2	0.0	0.0	47.1	8.8	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0
Bal kh	25.8	23.7	1.9	23.4	22.0	1.2	0.0	1.9	100.0
Chahar Bolak	52.5	1.7	0.0	31.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	12.5	100.0
Chimtal	40.5	0.0	0.0	48.9	3.8	0.8	0.0	6.1	100.0
Sholgar	42.1	6.4	1.2	29.8	12.1	0.6	0.0	7.6	100.0
Chahar Kint	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.4	6.1	0.0	0.0	51.5	100.0
Kishindih	12.4	0.0	0.9	68.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	15.9	100.0
Zari	10.2	20	0.0	40.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	40.8	100.0
Total	33.3	97	1.0	34.2	11.7	0.6	0.0	9.6	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
Dehdadi	10.7	81	7.7	60	8.1	0.0	—	4.1	7.8
Nahri Shahi	3.1	0.0	7.7	1.2	2.0	0.0	—	0.0	1.7
Marmul	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.1
Khulm	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.4
Kaldar	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	1.3
Shor Tepa	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	1.8
Dawlat Abad	3.3	0.0	0.0	37	2.0	0.0	—	0.8	2.7
Bal kh	25.6	80.5	61.5	22.6	62.2	71.4	—	6.6	32.9
Chahar Bolak	14.9	1.6	0.0	8.8	1.4	0.0	—	12.3	9.5
Chimtal	12.6	0.0	0.0	14.7	3.4	14.3	—	6.6	10.3
Sholgar	17.1	8.9	15.4	11.8	14.2	14.3	—	10.7	13.5
Chahar Kint	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	2.7	0.0	—	27.9	5.2
Kishindih	3.3	0.0	7.7	17.7	2.0	0.0	—	14.8	8.9
Zari	1.2	0.8	0.0	4.6	2.0	0.0	—	16.4	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Balkh, 2004

Industrial Crops

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—Mazar-I-Sharif	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dehdadi	0.37	0.04	-0.01	-0.23	0.04	-1.00	—	-0.47	0.00
Nahri Shahi	0.78	-1.00	3.44	-0.34	0.17	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Marmul	201	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Khulm	0.80	-1.00	-1.00	0.17	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Kaldar	1.12	-1.00	-1.00	-0.14	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Shor Tepa	1.48	-1.00	-1.00	-0.49	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Dawlat Abad	0.24	-1.00	-1.00	0.38	-0.24	-1.00	—	-0.68	0.00
Bal kh	-0.22	1.44	0.87	-0.31	0.89	1.17	—	-0.80	0.00
Chahar Bolak	0.58	-0.83	-1.00	-0.07	-0.86	-1.00	—	0.30	0.00
Chimtal	0.22	-1.00	-1.00	0.43	-0.67	0.38	—	-0.36	0.00
Sholgara	0.27	-0.34	0.14	-0.13	0.05	0.06	—	-0.21	0.00
Chahar Kint	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.24	-0.48	-1.00	—	4.36	0.00
Kishindih	-0.63	-1.00	-0.14	0.99	-0.77	-1.00	—	0.66	0.00
Zari	-0.69	-0.79	-1.00	0.19	-0.48	-1.00	—	3.25	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Balkh, 2004

Fruit

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mulberry	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dehdadi	11	6	49	0	21	13	39	2	141
Nahri Shahi	1	0	18	0	5	0	2	0	26
Marmul	1	0	4	0	1	5	3	0	14
Khulm	1	7	4	0	8	0	5	0	25
Kaldar	1	1	2	0	7	0	1	3	15
Shor Tepa	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	4	10
Dawlat Abad	17	7	76	0	48	2	18	1	169
Bal kh	47	35	113	3	57	29	97	13	394
Chahar Bolak	1	0	100	3	30	0	14	2	150
Chimtal	8	5	126	0	20	1	7	1	168
Sholgar	17	3	98	0	3	3	9	0	133
Chahar Kint	0	0	63	1	6	1	4	3	78
Kishindih	3	2	129	0	2	2	4	4	146
Zari	3	1	95	0	6	12	12	0	129
Total	111	68	881	7	214	68	216	31	1,598

Panel B—Specialization

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mulberry	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dehdadi	7.8	4.3	34.8	0.0	14.9	9.2	27.7	1.4	100.0
Nahri Shahi	3.8	0.0	69.2	0.0	19.2	0.0	7.7	0.0	100.0
Marmul	7.1	0.0	28.6	0.0	7.1	35.7	21.4	0.0	100.0
Khulm	4.0	28.0	16.0	0.0	32.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	100.0
Kaldar	6.7	6.7	13.3	0.0	46.7	0.0	6.7	20.0	100.0
Shor Tepa	0.0	10.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	40.0	100.0
Dawlat Abad	10.1	4.1	45.0	0.0	28.4	1.2	10.7	0.6	100.0
Bal kh	11.9	8.9	28.7	0.8	14.5	7.4	24.6	3.3	100.0
Chahar Bolak	0.7	0.0	66.7	2.0	20.0	0.0	9.3	1.1	100.0
Chimtal	4.8	3.0	75.0	0.0	11.9	0.6	4.2	0.6	100.0
Sholgar	12.8	2.3	73.7	0.0	2.3	2.3	6.8	0.0	100.0
Chahar Kint	0.0	0.0	80.8	1.3	7.7	1.3	5.1	3.8	100.0
Kishindih	2.1	1.4	88.4	0.0	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.7	100.0
Zari	2.3	0.8	73.6	0.0	4.7	9.3	9.3	0.0	100.0
Total	6.9	4.3	55.1	0.4	13.4	4.3	13.5	2.1	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mulberry	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dehdadi	9.9	8.8	5.6	0.0	9.8	19.1	18.1	6.1	8.8
Nahri Shahi	0.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.6
Marmul	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	7.4	1.4	0.0	0.9
Khulm	0.9	10.3	0.5	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.6
Kaldar	0.9	1.5	0.2	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.5	9.1	0.9
Shor Tepa	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	12.1	0.6
Dawlat Abad	15.3	10.3	8.6	0.0	22.4	2.9	8.3	3.0	10.6
Bal kh	42.3	51.5	12.8	42.9	26.6	42.6	44.9	39.4	24.7
Chahar Bolak	0.9	0.0	11.4	42.9	14.0	0.0	6.5	6.1	9.4
Chimtal	7.2	7.4	14.3	0.0	9.3	1.5	3.2	3.0	10.5
Sholgar	15.3	4.4	11.1	0.0	1.4	4.4	4.2	0.0	8.3
Chahar Kint	0.0	0.0	7.2	14.3	2.8	1.5	1.9	9.1	4.9
Kishindih	2.7	2.9	14.6	0.0	0.9	2.9	1.9	12.1	9.1
Zari	2.7	1.5	10.8	0.0	2.8	17.6	5.6	0.0	8.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Balkh, 2004

District	Fruit								Total
	Grapes	Pome- grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mulberry	Other	
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dehdadi	0.12	0.00	-0.37	-1.00	0.11	1.17	1.05	-0.31	0.00
Nahri Shahi	-0.45	-1.00	0.26	-1.00	0.44	-1.00	-0.43	-1.00	0.00
Marmul	0.03	-1.00	-0.48	-1.00	-0.47	7.39	0.59	-1.00	0.00
Khulm	-0.42	5.58	-0.71	-1.00	1.39	-1.00	0.48	-1.00	0.00
Kaldar	-0.04	0.57	-0.76	-1.00	2.48	-1.00	-0.51	8.68	0.00
Shor Tepa	-1.00	1.35	-0.27	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.26	18.37	0.00
Dawlat Abad	0.45	-0.03	-0.18	-1.00	1.12	-0.72	-0.21	-0.71	0.00
Bal kh	0.72	1.09	-0.48	0.74	0.08	0.73	0.82	0.60	0.00
Chahar Bolak	-0.90	-1.00	0.21	3.57	0.49	-1.00	-0.31	-0.33	0.00
Chimtal	-0.31	-0.30	0.36	-1.00	-0.11	-0.86	-0.69	-0.71	0.00
Sholgara	0.84	-0.47	0.34	-1.00	-0.83	-0.47	-0.50	-1.00	0.00
Chahar Kint	-1.00	-1.00	0.47	1.93	-0.43	-0.70	-0.62	0.86	0.00
Kishindih	-0.70	-0.68	0.60	-1.00	-0.90	-0.68	-0.80	0.33	0.00
Zari	-0.67	-0.82	0.34	-1.00	-0.65	1.19	-0.31	-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, Balkh, 2004

Vegetables

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dehdadi	35	54	54	48	43	48	41	5	328
Nahri Shahi	4	9	10	8	2	7	6	0	46
Marmul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khulm	3	4	3	1	0	1	1	0	13
Kaldar	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	7
Shor Tepa	0	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	10
Dawlat Abad	4	5	7	4	0	5	3	0	32
Bal kh	111	114	114	111	74	106	101	3	734
Chahar Bolak	8	37	34	23	2	5	2	0	111
Chimtal	6	9	5	4	1	0	0	0	25
Sholgar	42	56	43	47	32	28	26	0	274
Chahar Kint	10	5	2	0	0	0	2	0	19
Kishindih	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Zari	31	23	24	14	0	2	2	0	96
Total	254	328	299	267	154	202	184	8	1,696

Panel B—Specialization

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dehdadi	10.7	16.5	16.5	14.6	13.1	14.6	12.5	1.5	100.0
Nahri Shahi	8.7	19.6	21.7	17.4	43	15.2	13.0	0.0	100.0
Marmul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khulm	23.1	30.8	23.1	7.7	0.0	7.7	7.7	0.0	100.0
Kaldar	0.0	28.6	28.6	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shor Tepa	0.0	50.0	10.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dawlat Abad	12.5	28.1	21.9	12.5	0.0	15.6	9.4	0.0	100.0
Bal kh	15.1	15.5	15.5	15.1	10.1	14.4	13.8	0.4	100.0
Chahar Bolak	7.2	33.3	30.6	20.1	1.8	4.5	1.8	0.0	100.0
Chimtal	24.0	36.0	20.0	16.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sholgar	15.3	20.4	15.7	17.2	11.7	10.2	9.5	0.0	100.0
Chahar Kint	52.6	26.3	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	100.0
Kishindih	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Zari	32.3	24.0	25.0	14.6	0.0	2.1	21	0.0	100.0
Total	15.0	19.3	17.6	15.7	9.1	11.9	10.8	0.5	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dehdadi	13.8	16.5	18.1	18.0	27.9	23.8	22.3	62.5	19.3
Nahri Shahi	1.6	2.7	3.3	3.0	1.3	3.5	3.3	0.0	2.7
Marmul	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Khulm	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.8
Kaldar	0.0	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Shor Tepa	0.0	1.5	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Dawlat Abad	1.6	2.7	2.3	1.5	0.0	2.5	1.6	0.0	1.9
Bal kh	43.7	34.8	38.1	41.6	48.1	52.5	54.9	37.5	43.3
Chahar Bolak	3.1	11.3	11.4	8.6	1.3	2.5	1.1	0.0	6.5
Chimtal	2.4	2.7	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Sholgar	16.5	17.1	14.4	17.6	20.8	13.9	14.1	0.0	16.2
Chahar Kint	3.9	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1
Kishindih	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Zari	12.2	7.0	8.0	5.2	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	5.7
Total	100.0								

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Balkh, 2004

Vegetables

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

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauliflower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dehdadi	-0.29	-0.15	-0.07	-0.07	0.44	0.23	0.15	2.23	0.00
Nahri Shahi	-0.42	0.01	0.23	0.10	-0.52	0.28	0.20	-1.00	0.00
Marmul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khulm	0.54	0.59	0.31	-0.51	-1.00	-0.35	-0.29	-1.00	0.00
Kaldar	-1.00	0.45	0.62	1.72	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Shor Tepa	-1.00	1.59	-0.43	1.54	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Dawlat Abad	-0.17	0.45	0.24	-0.21	-1.00	0.31	-0.14	-1.00	0.00
Bal kh	0.01	-0.20	-0.12	-0.04	0.11	0.21	0.27	-0.13	0.00
Chahar Bolak	-0.52	0.72	0.74	0.32	-0.80	-0.62	-0.83	-1.00	0.00
Chimtal	0.60	0.86	0.13	0.02	-0.56	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Sholgara	0.02	0.06	-0.11	0.05	0.29	-0.14	-0.13	-1.00	0.00
Chahar Kint	2.51	0.36	-0.40	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.03	-1.00	0.00
Kishindih	-1.00	4.17	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Zari	1.16	0.24	0.42	-0.07	-1.00	-0.83	-0.81	-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, Balkh, 2004
Herbal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dehdadi	2	5	0	1	1	5	12	1	25
Nahri Shahi	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
Marmul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khul m	0	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	9
Kaldar	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Shor Tepa	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dawlat Abad	1	32	1	0	0	0	0	0	34
Bal kh	0	2	0	1	3	1	32	0	39
Chahar Bolak	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	6
Chimtal	0	34	19	0	0	0	0	0	53
Sholgar	2	32	10	3	6	4	6	0	63
Chahar Kint	8	21	1	0	1	0	7	0	38
Kishindih	0	26	6	6	2	1	4	0	45
Zari	5	13	3	0	0	0	1	0	22
Total	23	170	43	16	16	11	63	1	343

Panel B—Specialization

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dehdadi	8.0	12.0	0.0	40	4.0	20.0	48.0	4.0	100.0
Nahri Shahi	0.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marmul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khul m	0.0	33.3	22.2	22.2	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kaldar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shor Tepa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dawlat Abad	2.9	94.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bal kh	0.0	5.1	0.0	26	7.7	2.6	82.1	0.0	100.0
Chahar Bolak	16.7	16.7	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	100.0
Chimtal	0.0	64.2	35.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sholgar	3.2	50.8	15.9	4.8	9.5	6.3	9.5	0.0	100.0
Chahar Kint	21.1	55.3	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	18.4	0.0	100.0
Kishindih	0.0	57.6	13.3	13.3	4.4	2.2	8.9	0.0	100.0
Zari	22.7	59.1	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	100.0
Total	6.7	49.6	12.5	47	4.7	3.2	18.4	0.3	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dehdadi	8.7	1.8	0.0	63	6.3	45.5	19.0	100.0	7.3
Nahri Shahi	0.0	1.8	2.3	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Marmul	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Khul m	0.0	1.8	4.7	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
Kaldar	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Shor Tepa	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Dawlat Abad	4.3	18.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9
Bal kh	0.0	1.2	0.0	63	18.8	9.1	50.8	0.0	11.4
Chahar Bdak	4.3	0.6	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.7
Chimtal	0.0	20.0	44.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5
Sholgar	8.7	18.6	23.3	18.8	37.5	36.4	9.5	0.0	18.4
Chahar Kint	34.8	12.4	2.3	0.0	6.3	0.0	11.1	0.0	11.1
Kishindih	0.0	15.6	14.0	37.5	12.5	9.1	6.3	0.0	13.1
Zari	21.7	7.6	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	6.4
Total	100.0								

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Balkh, 2004

Herbal Products

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

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dehdadi	0.19	-0.76	-1.00	-0.14	-0.14	5.24	1.61	12.72	0.00
Nahri Shahi	-1.00	0.21	0.60	-1.00	3.29	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Marmul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khulm	-1.00	-0.33	0.77	3.76	3.76	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Kaldar	13.91	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Shor Tepa	13.91	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Dawlat Abad	-0.56	0.90	-0.77	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Bal kh	-1.00	-0.90	-1.00	-0.45	0.65	-0.20	3.47	-1.00	0.00
Chahar Bolak	1.49	-0.66	-1.00	9.72	-1.00	-1.00	-0.09	-1.00	0.00
Chimtal	-1.00	0.29	1.86	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Sholgara	-0.53	0.02	0.27	0.02	1.04	0.98	-0.48	-1.00	0.00
Chahar Kint	2.14	0.12	-0.79	-1.00	-0.44	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00
Kishindih	-1.00	0.17	0.06	1.86	-0.05	-0.31	-0.52	-1.00	0.00
Zari	2.39	0.19	0.09	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.75	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0								

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Balkh, 2004
Handicrafts

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dehdadi	37	35	0	1	4	40	6	1	124
Nahri Shahi	3	5	0	0	1	8	1	0	18
Marmul	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Khul m	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kaldar	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	9
Shor Tepa	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Dawlat Abad	71	54	0	0	3	10	14	2	154
Bal kh	26	22	0	0	2	4	7	0	61
Chahar Bolak	32	39	0	0	1	3	5	0	80
Chimtal	13	38	0	0	2	11	14	0	78
Sholgar	9	59	0	1	3	11	10	1	94
Chahar Kint	20	69	0	1	0	20	10	0	120
Kishindih	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Zari	21	80	0	0	1	9	16	0	127
Total	254	408	0	3	17	118	84	4	888

Panel B—Specialization

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dehdadi	29.8	28.2	0.0	0.8	32	32.3	4.8	0.8	100.0
Nahri Shahi	16.7	27.8	0.0	0.0	5.6	44.4	5.6	0.0	100.0
Marmul	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Khul m	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kaldar	66.7	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	100.0
Shor Tepa	78.9	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dawlat Abad	46.1	35.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	6.5	9.1	1.3	100.0
Bal kh	42.6	36.1	0.0	0.0	33	6.6	11.5	0.0	100.0
Chahar Bolak	40.0	48.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.8	6.3	0.0	100.0
Chimtal	16.7	48.7	0.0	0.0	26	14.1	17.9	0.0	100.0
Sholgar	9.6	62.8	0.0	1.1	3.2	11.7	10.6	1.1	100.0
Chahar Kint	16.7	57.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	16.7	8.3	0.0	100.0
Kishindih	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Zari	16.5	63.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	7.1	12.6	0.0	100.0
Total	28.6	45.9	0.0	0.3	1.9	13.3	9.5	0.5	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dehdadi	14.6	8.6	—	33.3	23.5	33.9	7.1	25.0	14.0
Nahri Shahi	1.2	12	—	0.0	5.9	6.8	1.2	0.0	2.0
Marmul	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
Khul m	0.4	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Kaldar	24	0.5	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.0
Shor Tepa	5.9	1.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
Dawlat Abad	28.0	13.2	—	0.0	17.6	8.5	16.7	50.0	17.3
Bal kh	10.2	5.4	—	0.0	11.8	3.4	8.3	0.0	6.9
Chahar Bolak	12.6	9.6	—	0.0	5.9	2.5	6.0	0.0	9.0
Chimtal	5.1	9.3	—	0.0	11.8	9.3	16.7	0.0	8.8
Sholgar	3.5	14.5	—	33.3	17.6	9.3	11.9	25.0	10.6
Chahar Kint	7.9	16.9	—	33.3	0.0	16.9	11.9	0.0	13.5
Kishindih	0.0	0.2	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Zari	8.3	19.6	—	0.0	5.9	7.6	19.0	0.0	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Balkh, 2004

Handicrafts

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

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dehdadi	2.05	0.28	1.09	2.94	2.94	4.28	0.75	47.06	—
Nahri Shahi	10.23	1.38	54.7	14.71	14.71	21.39	3.73	235.30	—
Marmul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khulm	5.68	0.77	30.4	8.17	8.17	11.88	2.07	130.72	—
Kaldar	25.58	3.46	13.68	36.77	36.77	53.48	9.34	588.25	—
Shor Tepa	25.58	3.46	13.68	36.77	36.77	53.48	9.34	588.25	—
Dawlat Abad	150	0.20	080	2.16	2.16	3.15	0.55	34.60	—
Bal kh	131	0.18	0.70	1.89	1.89	2.74	0.48	30.17	—
Chahar Bolak	853	1.15	456	12.26	12.26	17.83	3.11	196.08	—
Chimtal	0.97	0.13	052	1.39	1.39	2.02	0.35	22.20	—
Sholgara	0.81	0.11	043	1.17	1.17	1.70	0.30	18.67	—
Chahar Kint	1.35	0.18	0.72	1.94	1.94	2.81	0.49	30.96	—
Kishindih	1.14	0.15	061	1.63	1.63	2.38	0.41	26.14	—
Zari	233	0.31	124	3.34	3.34	4.86	0.85	53.48	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Balkh, 2004
Small Industries

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dehdadi	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	7
Nahri Shahi	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Marmul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khulm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaldar	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shor Tepa	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Dawlat Abad	0	1	24	0	2	0	1	2	30
Bal kh	0	1	13	1	1	0	5	0	21
Chahar Bolak	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
Chimtal	0	0	39	1	0	0	0	0	40
Sholgar	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Chahar Kint	0	0	12	0	0	1	1	0	14
Kishindih	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	8
Zari	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	2	4	125	3	5	2	9	3	153

Panel B—Specialization

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dehdadi	14.3	0.0	42.9	0.0	14.3	0.0	14.3	14.3	100.0
Nahri Shahi	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marmul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khulm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaldar	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shor Tepa	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dawlat Abad	0.0	3.3	80.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	3.3	67	100.0
Bal kh	0.0	4.8	61.9	4.8	4.8	0.0	23.8	0.0	100.0
Chahar Bolak	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chimtal	0.0	0.0	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sholgar	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chahar Kint	0.0	0.0	85.7	0.0	0.0	7.1	7.1	0.0	100.0
Kishindih	12.5	12.5	25.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	0.0	100.0
Zari	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	1.3	2.6	81.7	2.0	3.3	1.3	5.9	20	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dehdadi	50.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	20.0	0.0	11.1	33.3	4.6
Nahri Shahi	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Marmul	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Khulm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kaldar	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Shor Tepa	0.0	25.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
Dawlat Abad	0.0	25.0	19.2	0.0	40.0	0.0	11.1	66.7	19.6
Bal kh	0.0	25.0	10.4	33.3	20.0	0.0	55.6	0.0	13.7
Chahar Bolak	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2
Chimtal	0.0	0.0	31.2	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1
Sholgar	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2
Chahar Kint	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	50.0	11.1	0.0	9.2
Kishindih	50.0	25.0	1.6	33.3	20.0	50.0	11.1	0.0	5.2
Zari	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
Total	100.0								

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Balkh, 2004

Small Industries

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

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dehdadi	9.93	-1.00	-0.48	-1.00	3.37	-1.00	1.43	629	0.00
Nahri Shahi	-1.00	-1.00	0.22	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Marmul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khulm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaldar	-1.00	-1.00	0.22	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Shor Tepa	-1.00	8.56	-0.08	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Dawlat Abad	-1.00	0.26	-0.02	-1.00	1.04	-1.00	-0.43	240	0.00
Bal kh	-1.00	0.82	-0.24	1.43	0.46	-1.00	3.05	-1.00	0.00
Chahar Bolak	-1.00	-1.00	0.22	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Chimtal	-1.00	-1.00	0.19	0.28	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Sholgara	-1.00	-1.00	0.22	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Chahar Kint	-1.00	-1.00	0.05	-1.00	-1.00	446	0.21	-1.00	0.00
Kishindih	8.56	3.78	-0.69	5.38	2.83	856	1.13	-1.00	0.00
Zari	-1.00	-1.00	0.22	-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, Balkh, 2004

Animal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dehdadi	52	53	53	53	53	51	35	1	351
Nahri Shahi	11	12	9	6	7	8	7	0	60
Marmul	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	9
Khulm	2	4	5	4	1	1	0	0	17
Kaldar	2	7	7	7	1	1	1	0	26
Shor Tepa	4	13	13	11	0	0	4	0	45
Dawlat Abad	25	24	25	23	23	24	25	0	169
Bal kh	109	114	114	114	113	111	76	0	751
Chahar Bolak	102	106	104	31	26	24	3	0	396
Chimtal	80	88	82	80	84	81	81	4	580
Sholgarra	93	95	94	94	94	92	59	1	622
Chahar Kint	59	67	67	69	69	66	69	0	466
Kishindih	114	112	111	111	111	110	92	0	761
Zari	127	135	127	46	46	41	23	0	545
Total	782	831	813	650	629	611	476	6	4,798

Panel B—Specialization

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dehdadi	14.8	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	14.5	10.0	0.3	100.0
Nahri Shahi	18.3	20.0	15.0	10.0	11.7	13.3	11.7	0.0	100.0
Marmul	22.2	11.1	22.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	0.0	100.0
Khulm	11.8	23.5	29.4	23.5	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kaldar	7.7	26.9	26.9	26.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	100.0
Shor Tepa	8.9	28.9	28.9	24.4	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	100.0
Dawlat Abad	14.8	14.2	14.8	13.6	13.6	14.2	14.8	0.0	100.0
Bal kh	14.5	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.0	14.8	10.1	0.0	100.0
Chahar Bolak	25.8	26.8	26.3	7.8	6.6	6.1	0.8	0.0	100.0
Chimtal	13.8	15.2	14.1	13.8	14.5	14.0	14.0	0.7	100.0
Sholgarra	15.0	15.3	15.1	15.1	15.1	14.8	9.5	0.2	100.0
Chahar Kint	12.7	14.4	14.4	14.8	14.8	14.2	14.8	0.0	100.0
Kishindih	15.0	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.5	12.1	0.0	100.0
Zari	23.3	24.8	23.3	8.4	8.4	7.5	4.2	0.0	100.0
Total	16.3	17.1	16.9	13.5	13.1	12.7	9.9	0.1	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dehdadi	6.6	6.4	6.5	8.2	8.4	8.3	7.4	16.7	7.3
Nahri Shahi	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.0	1.3
Marmul	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Khulm	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Kaldar	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5
Shor Tepa	0.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9
Dawlat Abad	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.9	5.3	0.0	3.5
Bal kh	13.9	13.7	14.0	17.5	18.0	18.2	16.0	0.0	15.7
Chahar Bolak	13.0	12.8	12.8	4.8	4.1	3.9	0.6	0.0	8.3
Chimtal	10.2	10.6	10.1	12.3	13.4	13.3	17.0	66.7	12.1
Sholgarra	11.9	11.4	11.6	14.5	14.9	15.1	12.4	16.7	13.0
Chahar Kint	7.5	8.1	8.2	10.6	11.0	10.8	14.5	0.0	9.7
Kishindih	14.6	13.5	13.7	17.1	17.6	18.0	19.3	0.0	15.9
Zari	16.2	16.2	15.6	7.1	7.3	6.7	4.8	0.0	11.4
Total	100.0								

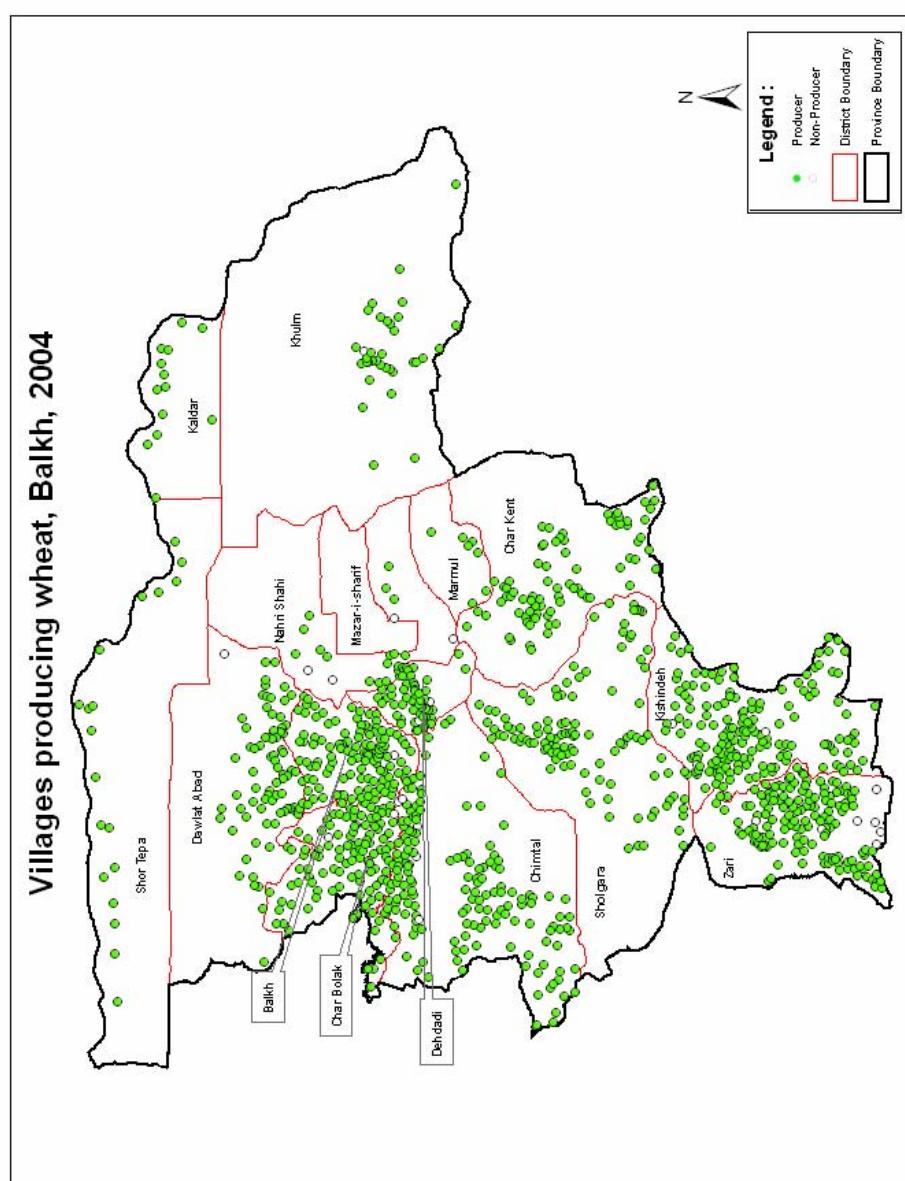
Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Balkh, 2004

Animal Products

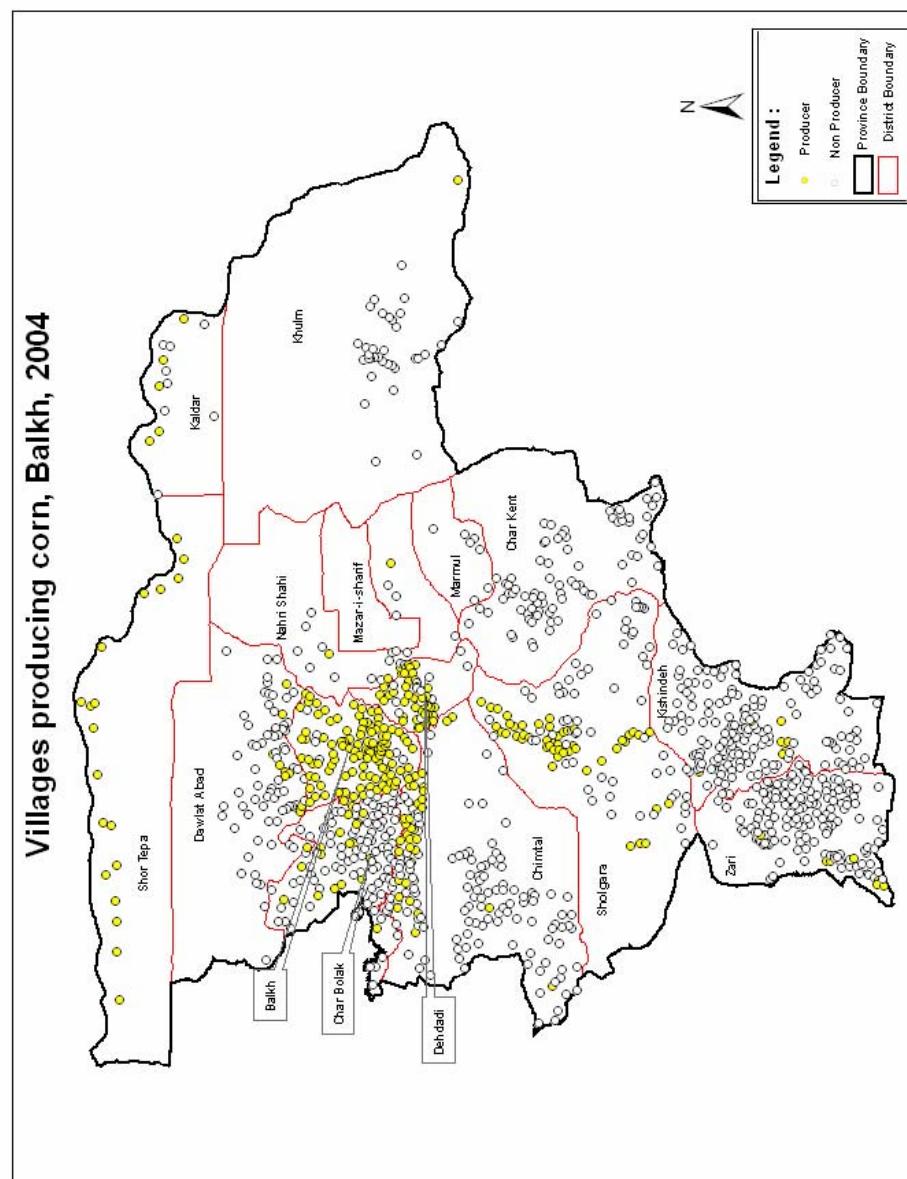
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried			Other	Total
					Yogurt	Butter	Wool		
Provincial Center—Mazar-I-Sharif	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dehdadi	-0.09	-0.13	-0.11	0.11	0.15	0.14	0.01	1.28	0.00
Nahri Shahi	0.12	0.15	-0.11	-0.26	-0.11	0.05	0.18	-1.00	0.00
Marmul	0.36	-0.36	0.31	-0.18	-0.15	-0.13	0.12	-1.00	0.00
Khulm	-0.28	0.36	0.74	0.74	-0.55	-0.54	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Kaldar	-0.53	0.55	0.59	0.99	-0.71	-0.70	-0.61	-1.00	0.00
Shor Tepa	-0.45	0.67	0.70	0.80	-1.00	-1.00	-0.10	-1.00	0.00
Dawlat Abad	-0.09	-0.18	-0.13	0.00	0.04	0.12	0.49	-1.00	0.00
Bal kh	-0.11	-0.12	-0.10	0.12	0.15	0.16	0.02	-1.00	0.00
Chahar Bolak	0.58	0.55	0.55	-0.42	-0.50	-0.52	-0.92	-1.00	0.00
Chimtal	-0.15	-0.12	-0.17	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.41	4.51	0.00
Sholgara	-0.08	-0.12	-0.11	0.12	0.15	0.16	-0.04	0.29	0.00
Chahar Kint	-0.22	-0.17	-0.15	0.09	0.13	0.11	0.49	-1.00	0.00
Kishindih	-0.08	-0.15	-0.14	0.08	0.11	0.14	0.22	-1.00	0.00
Zari	0.43	0.43	0.38	-0.38	-0.36	-0.41	-0.57	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0								

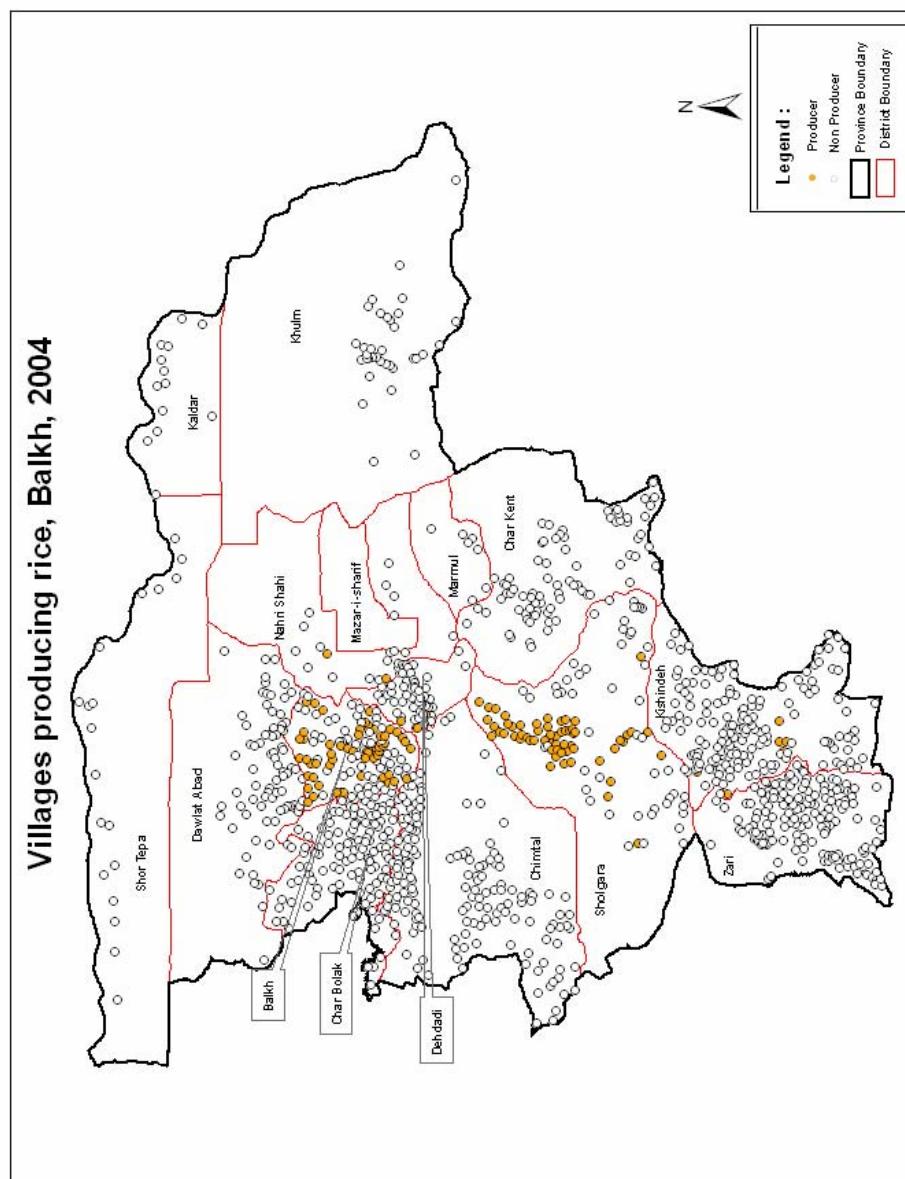
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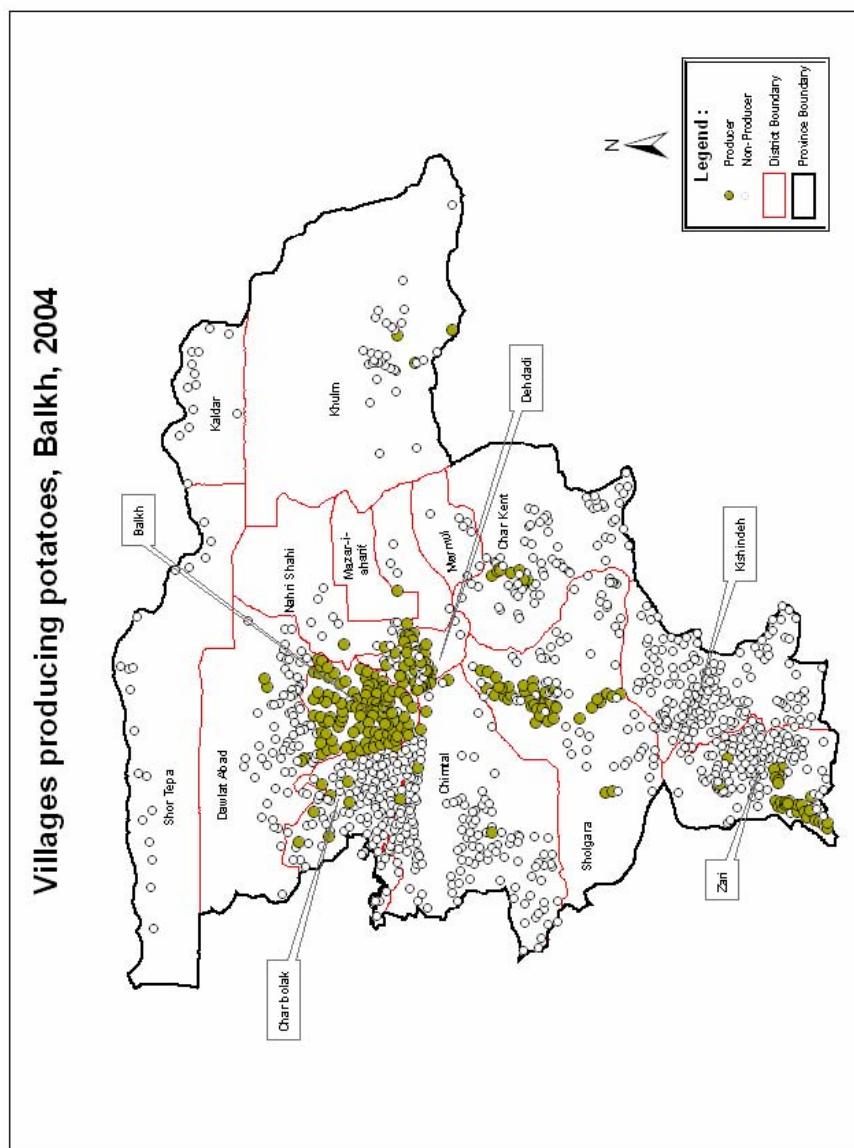
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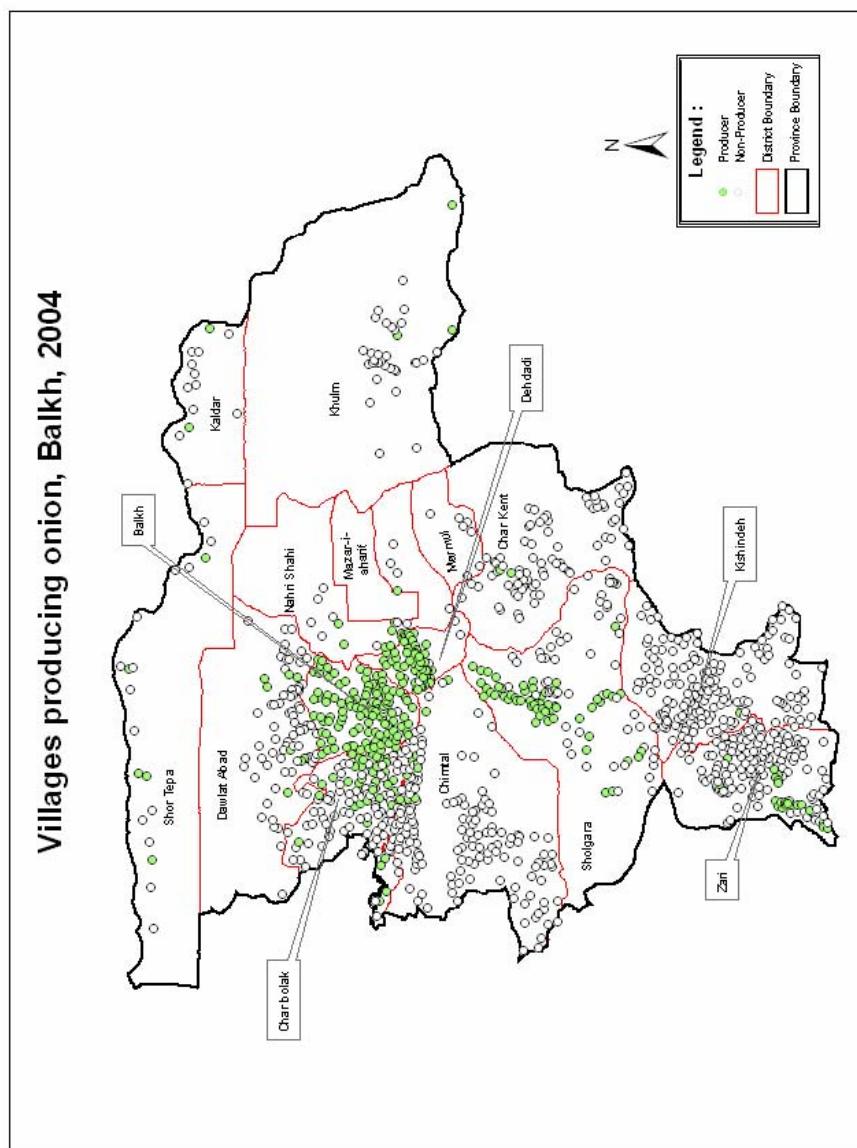
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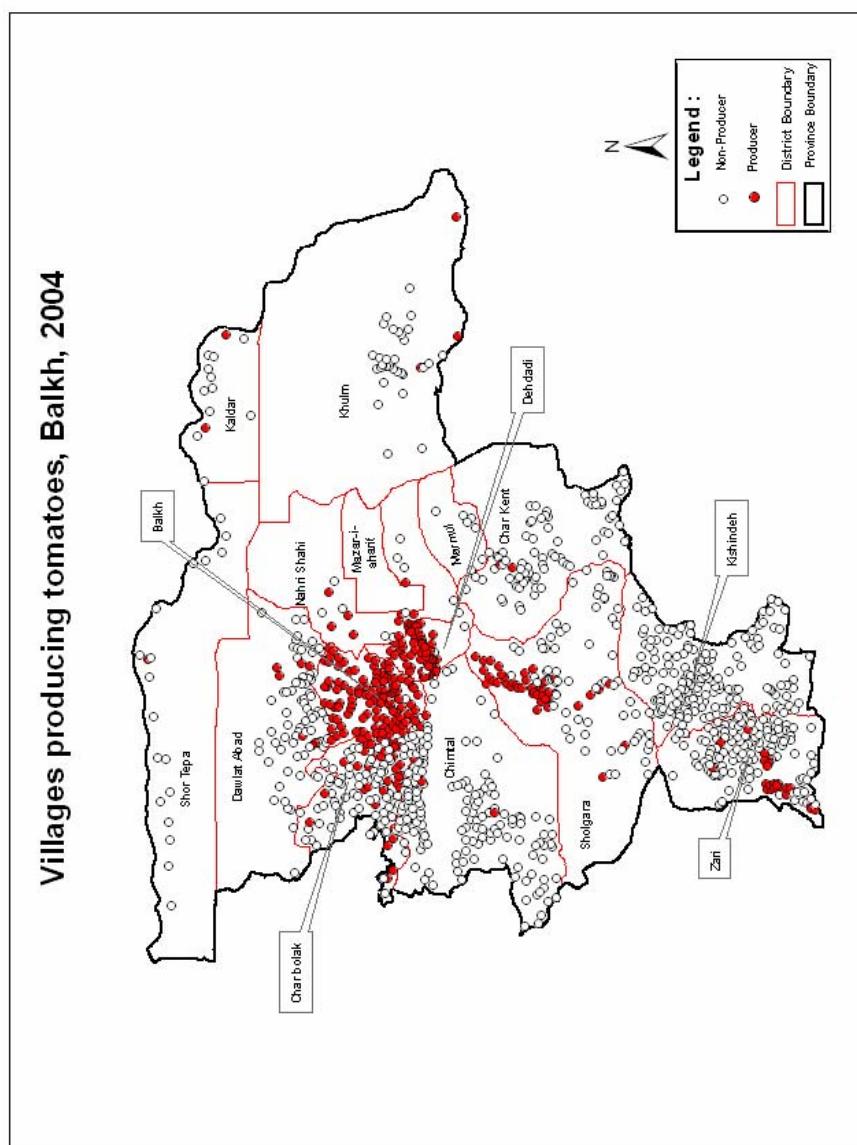
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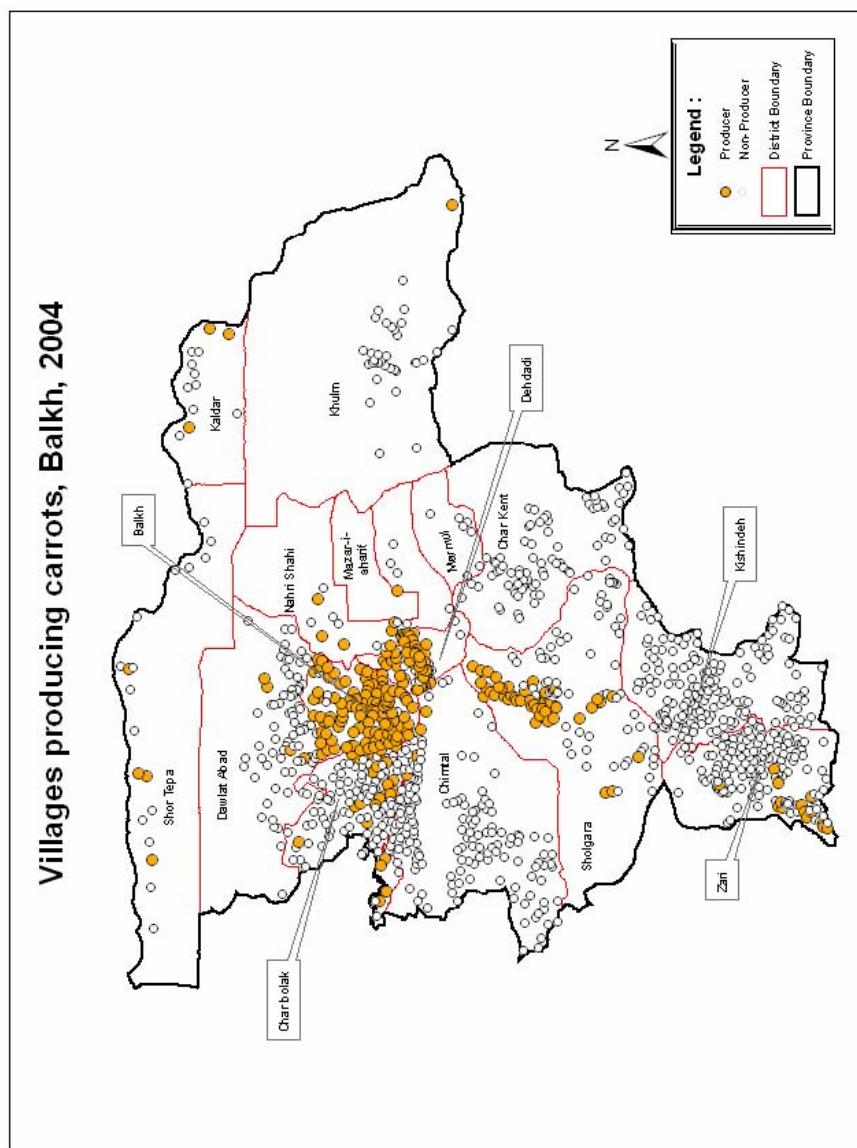
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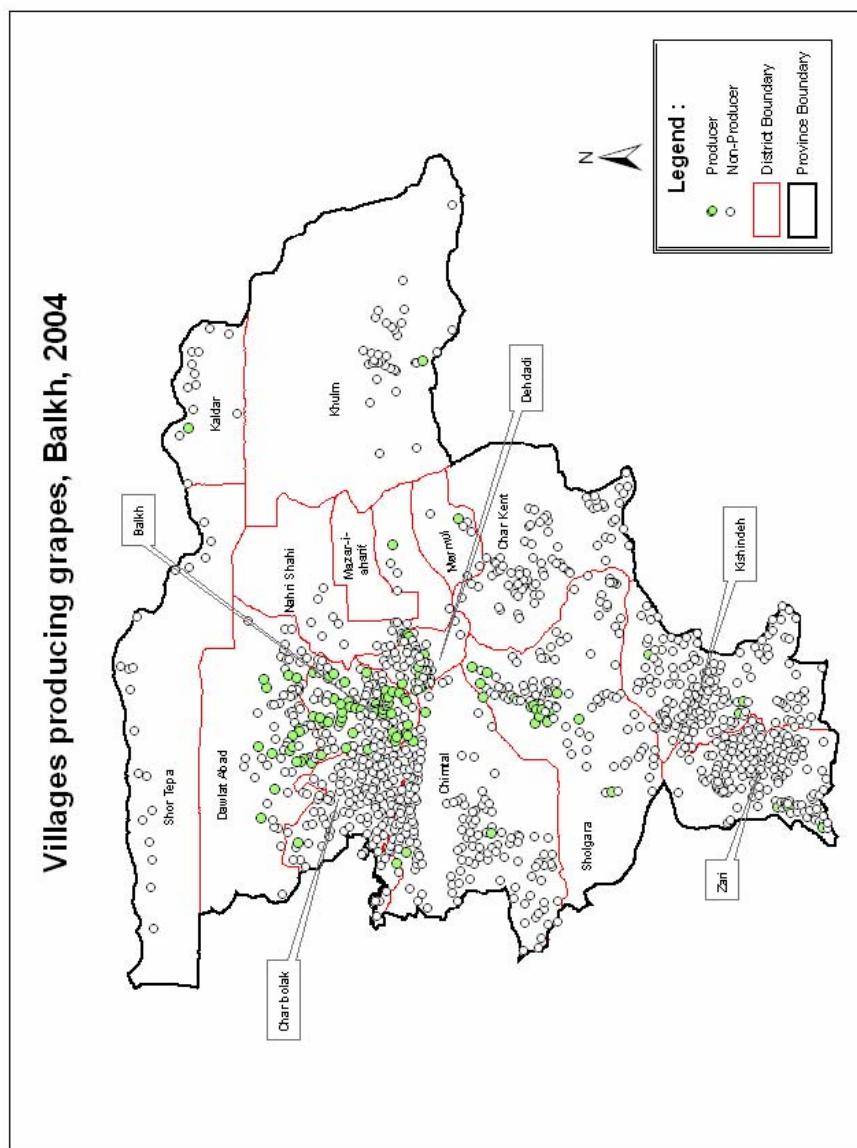
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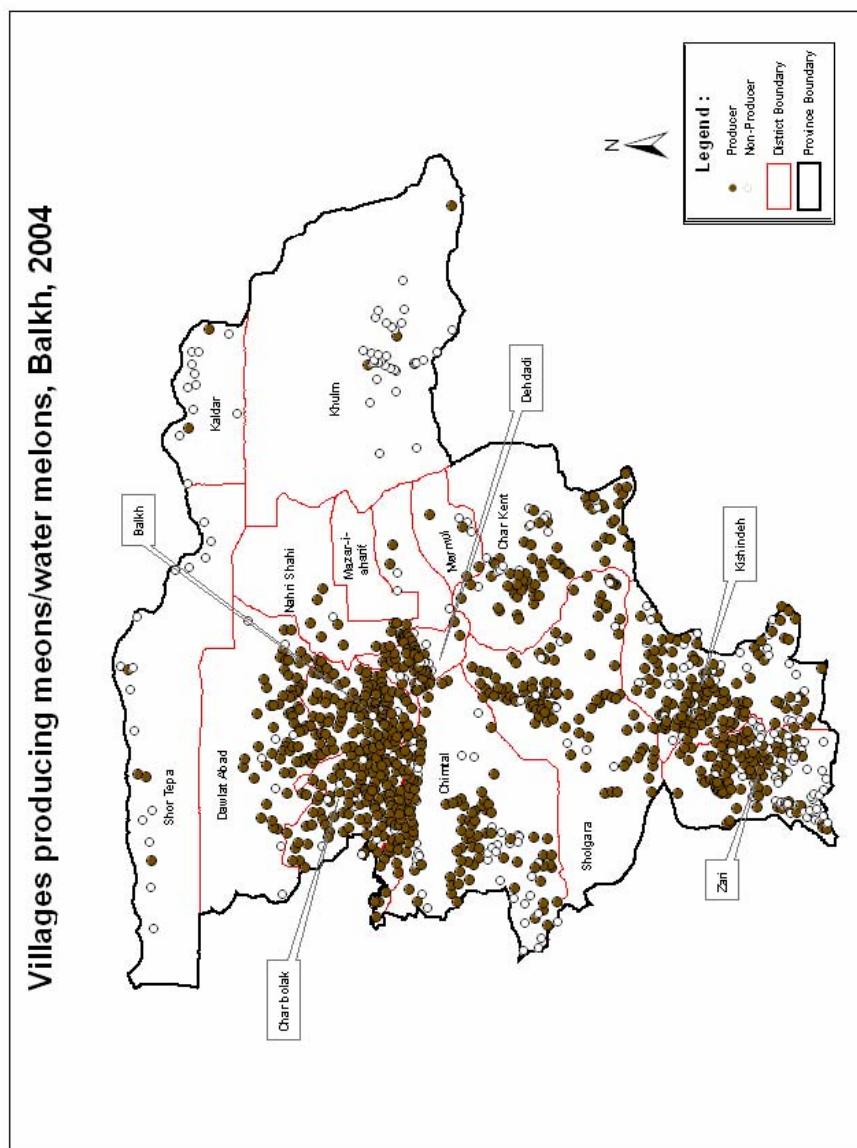
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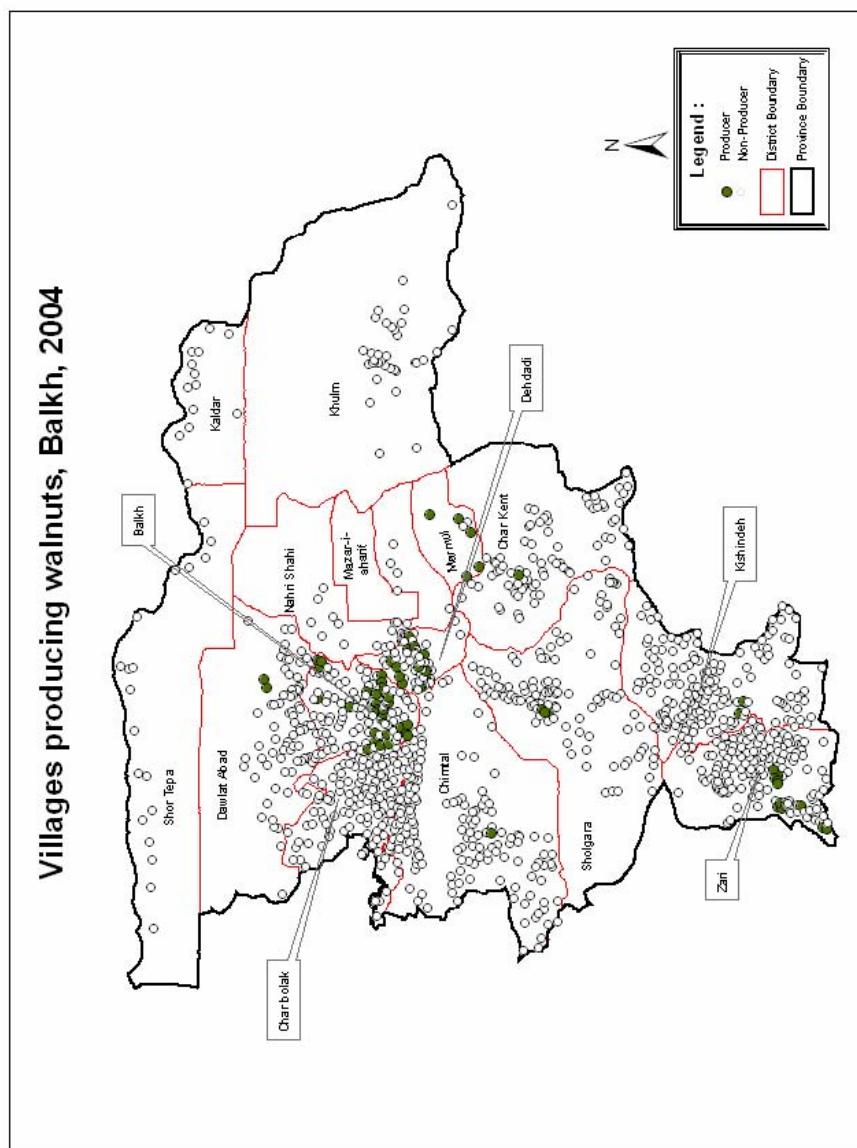
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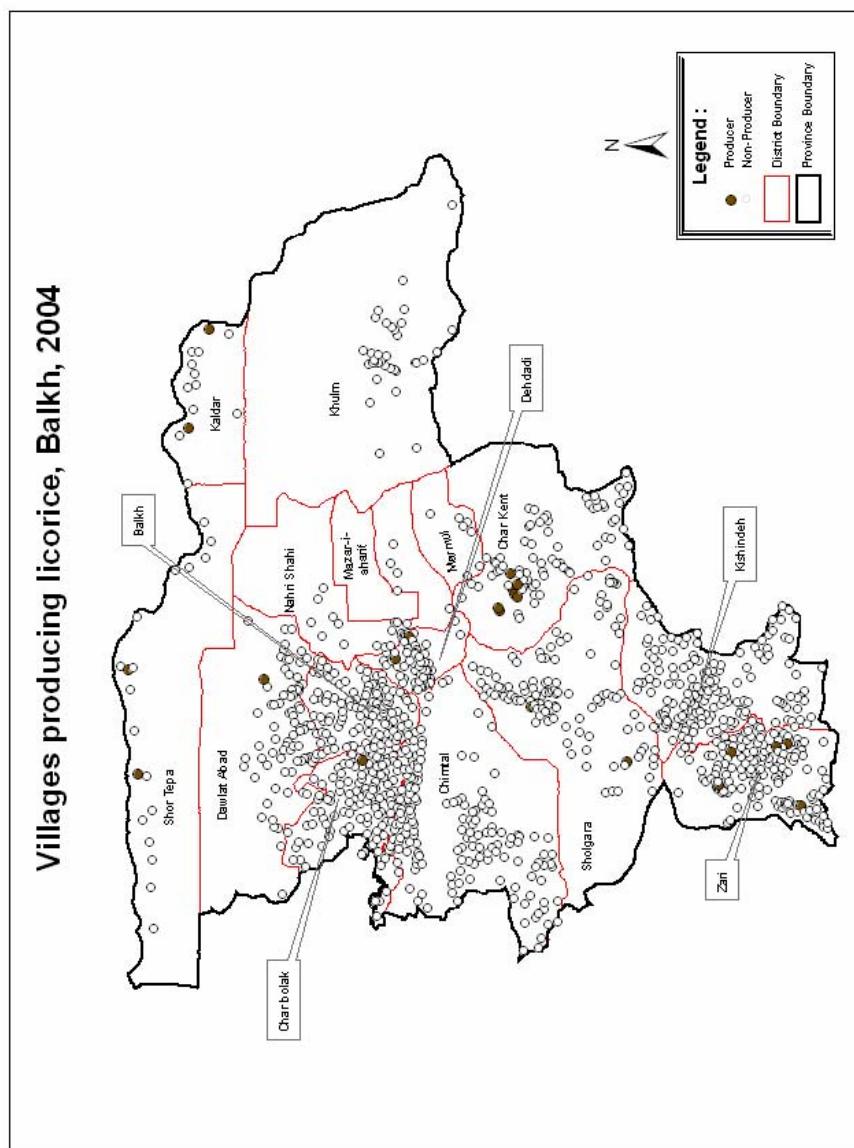
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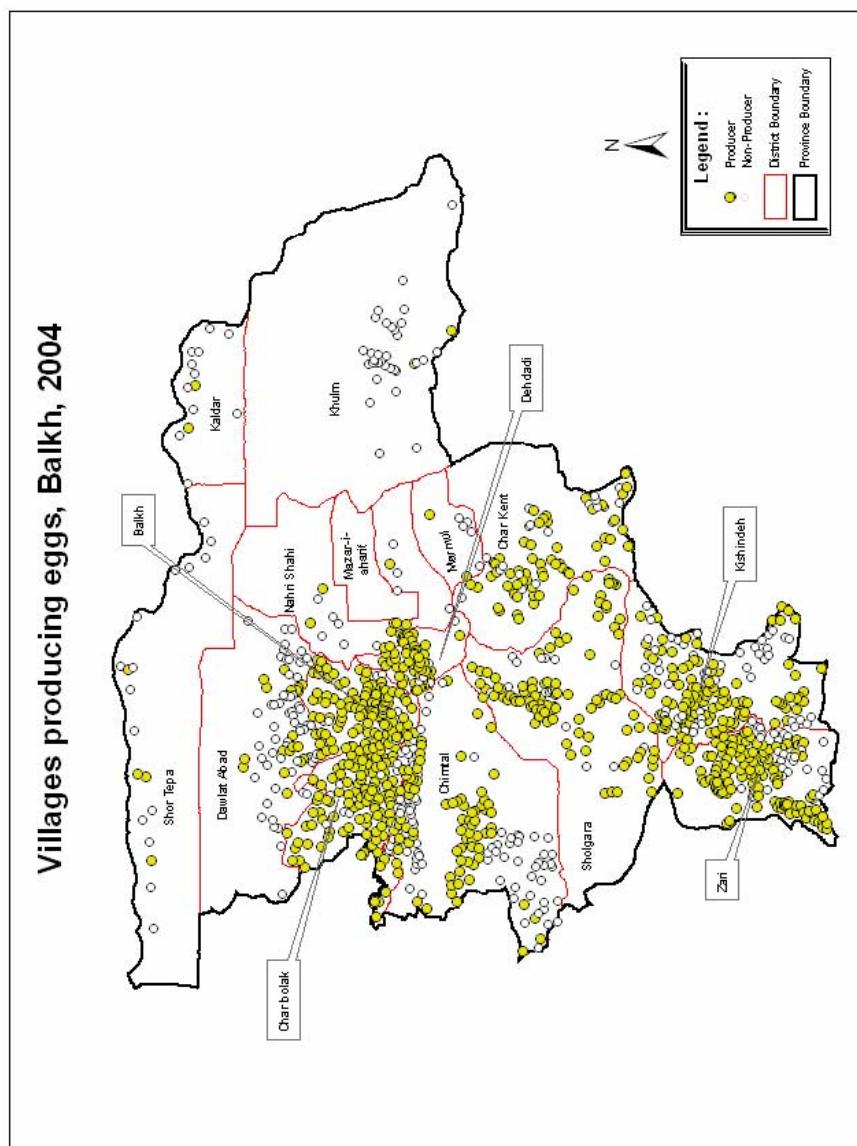
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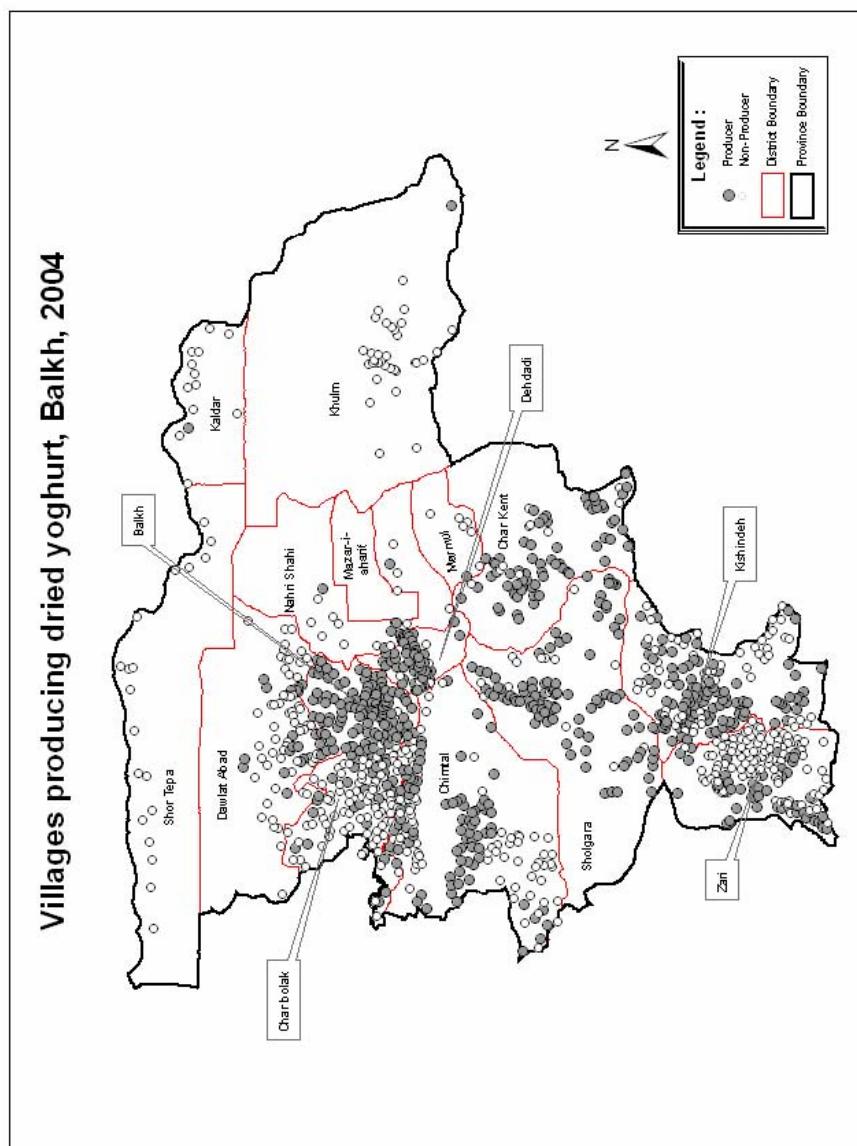
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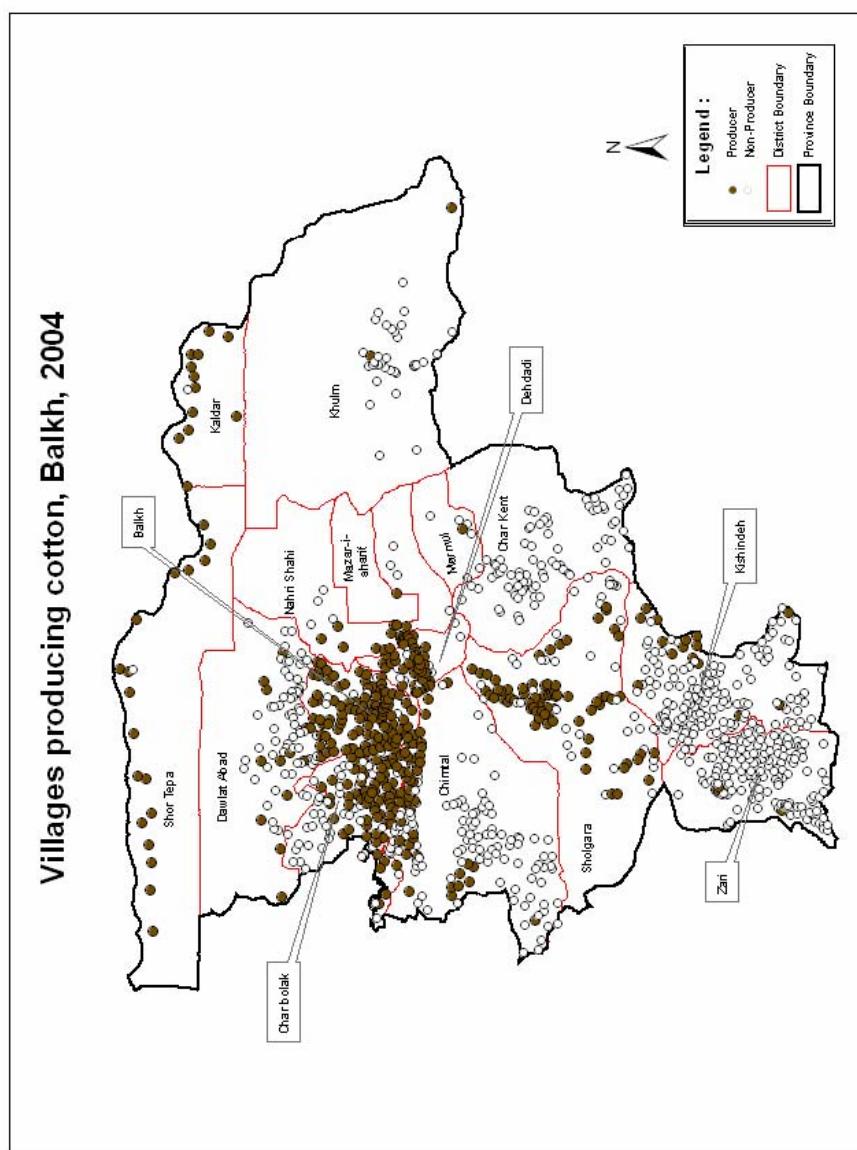
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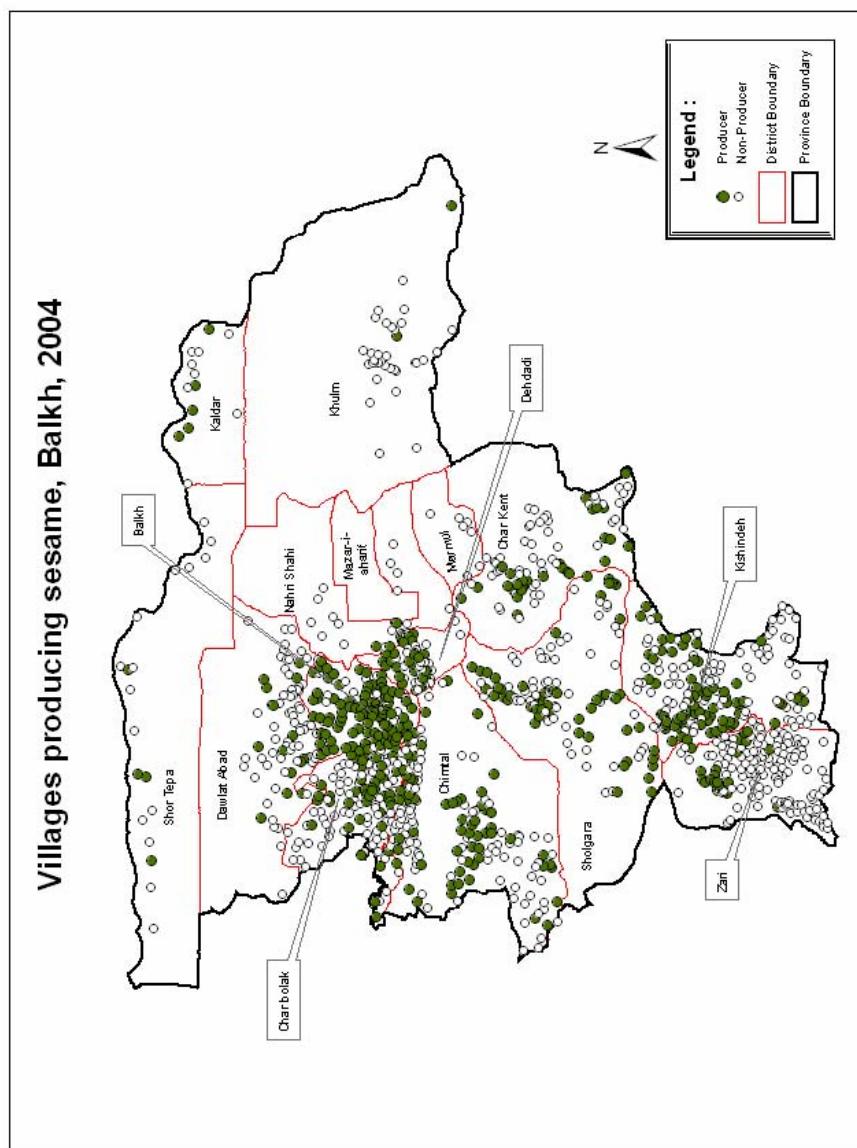
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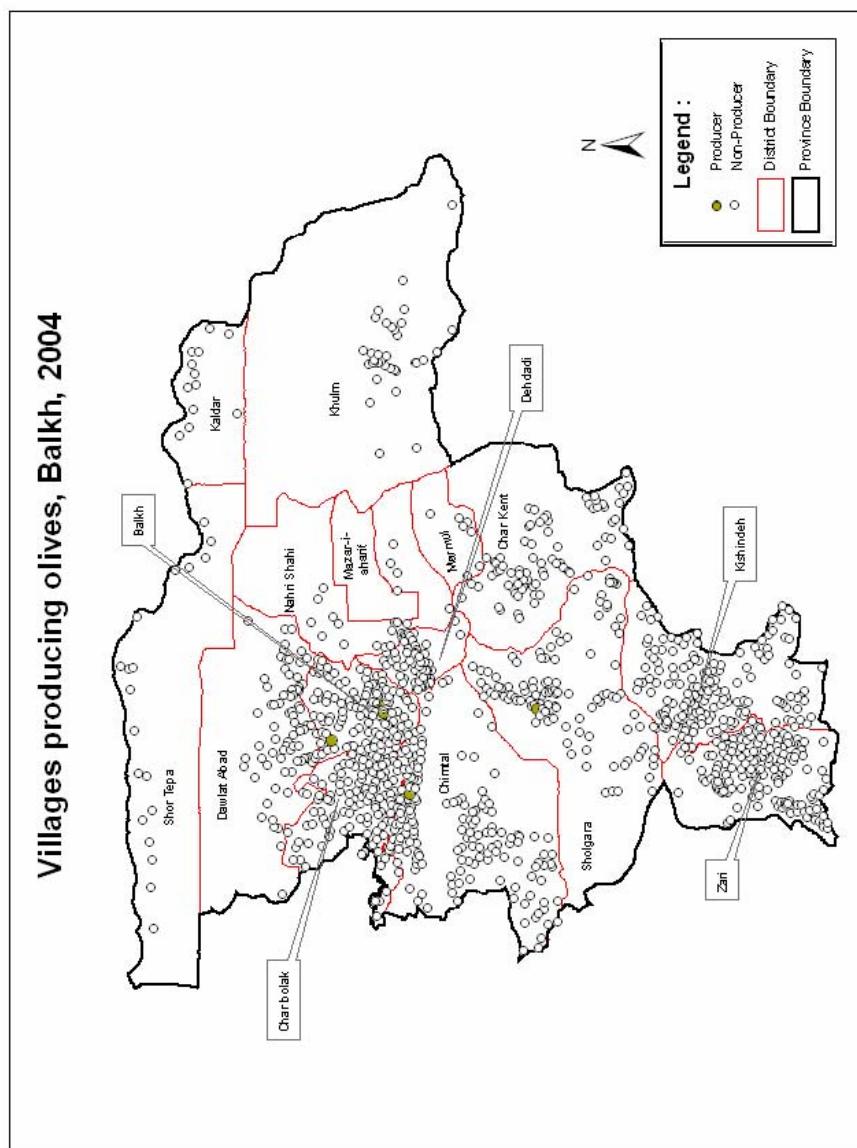
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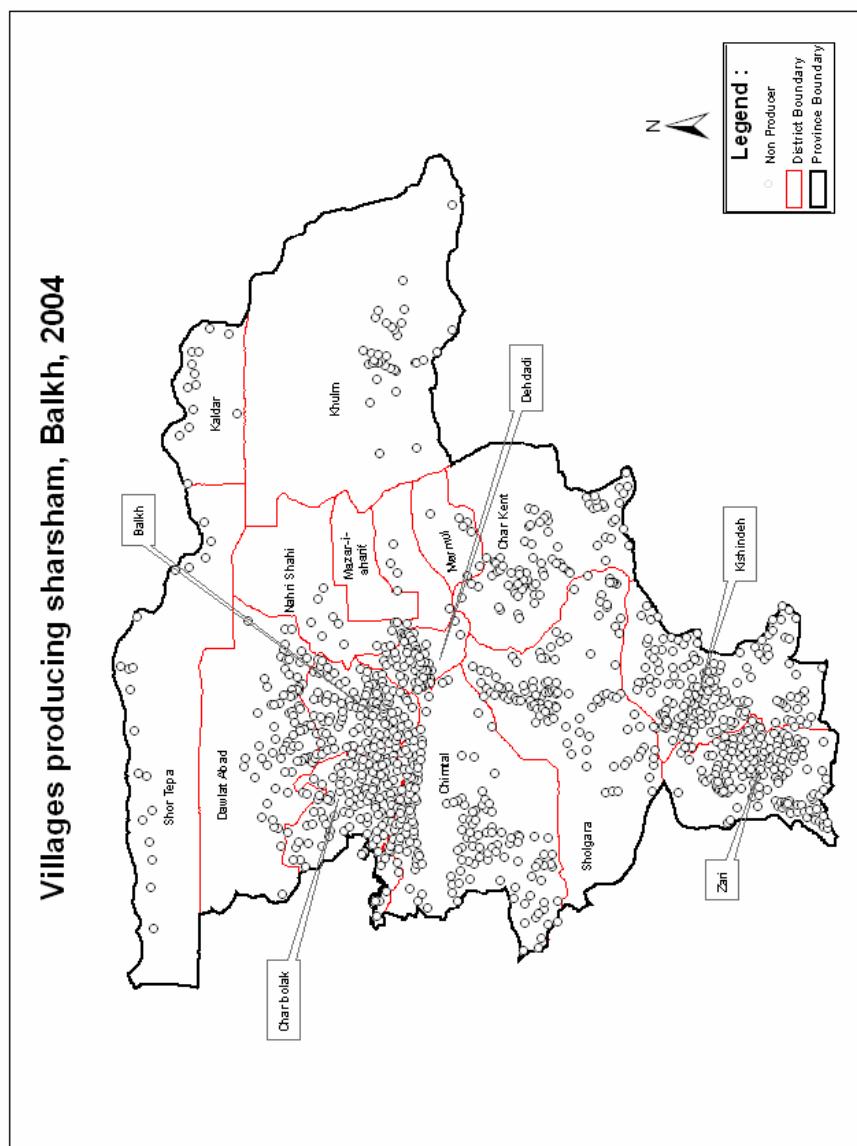
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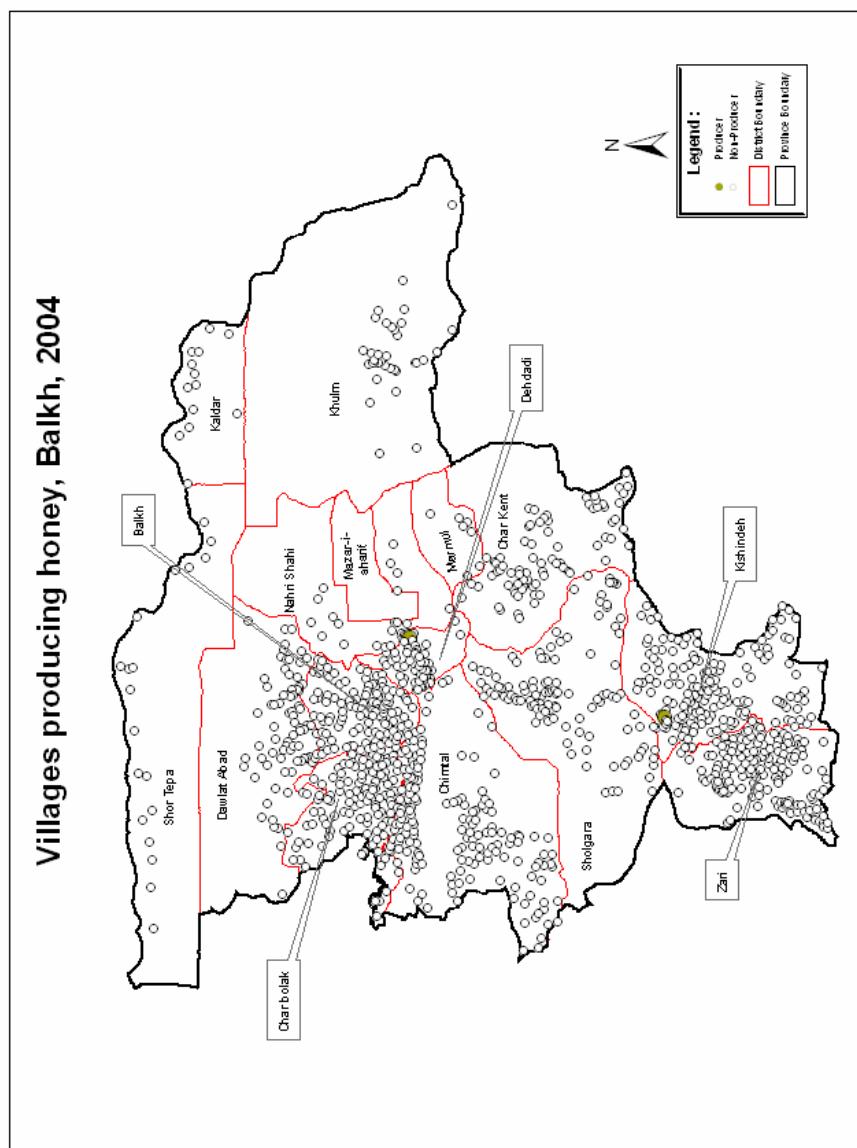
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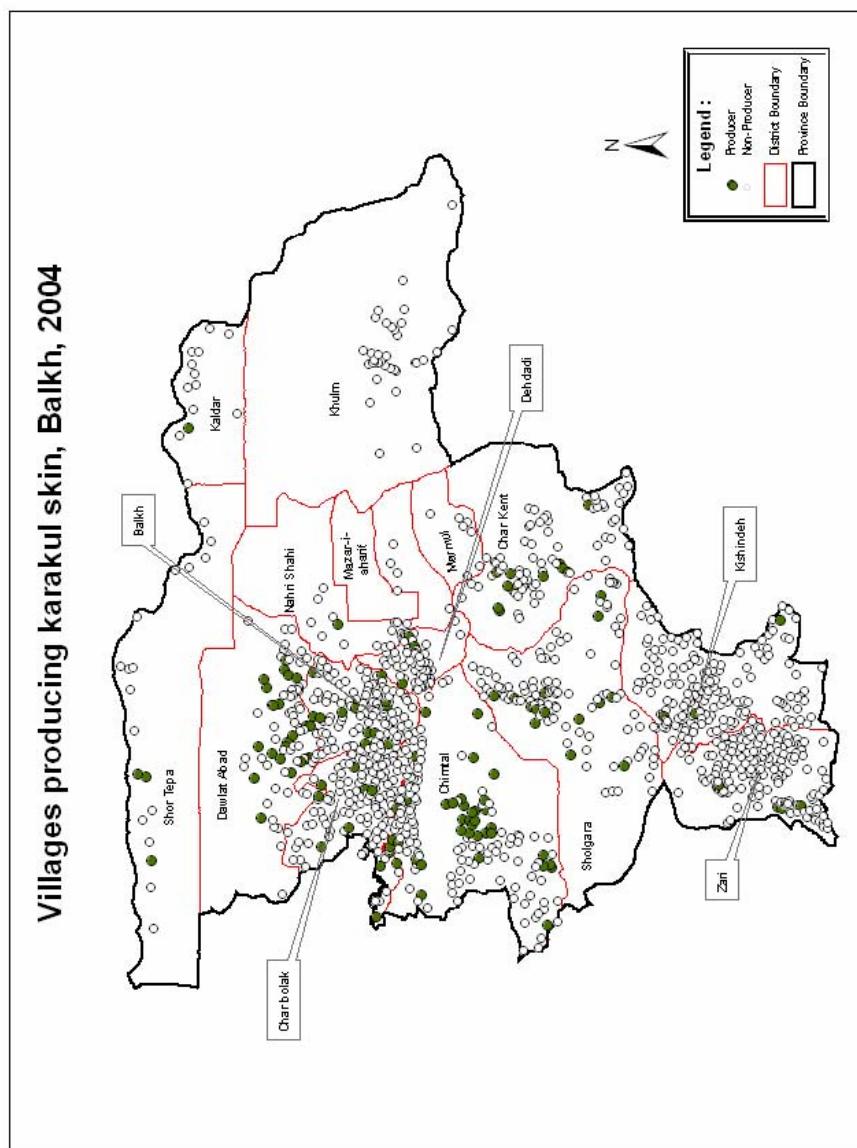
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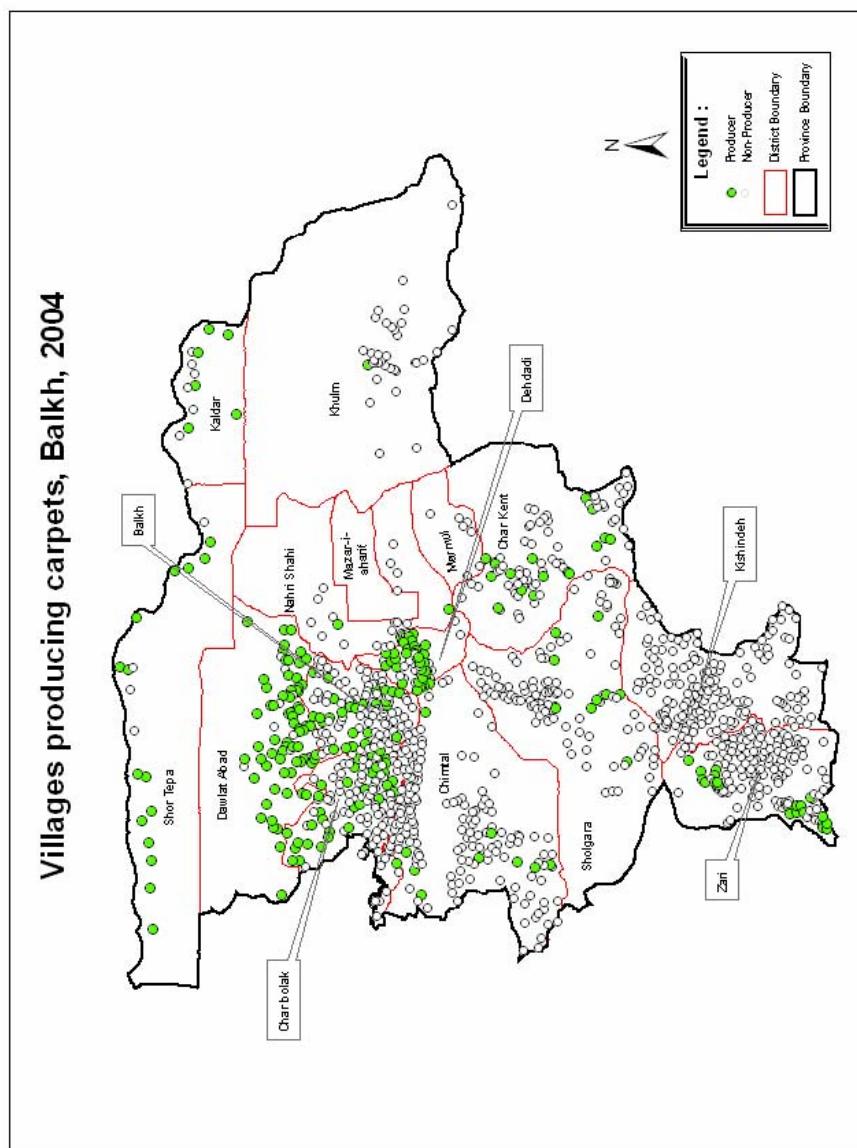
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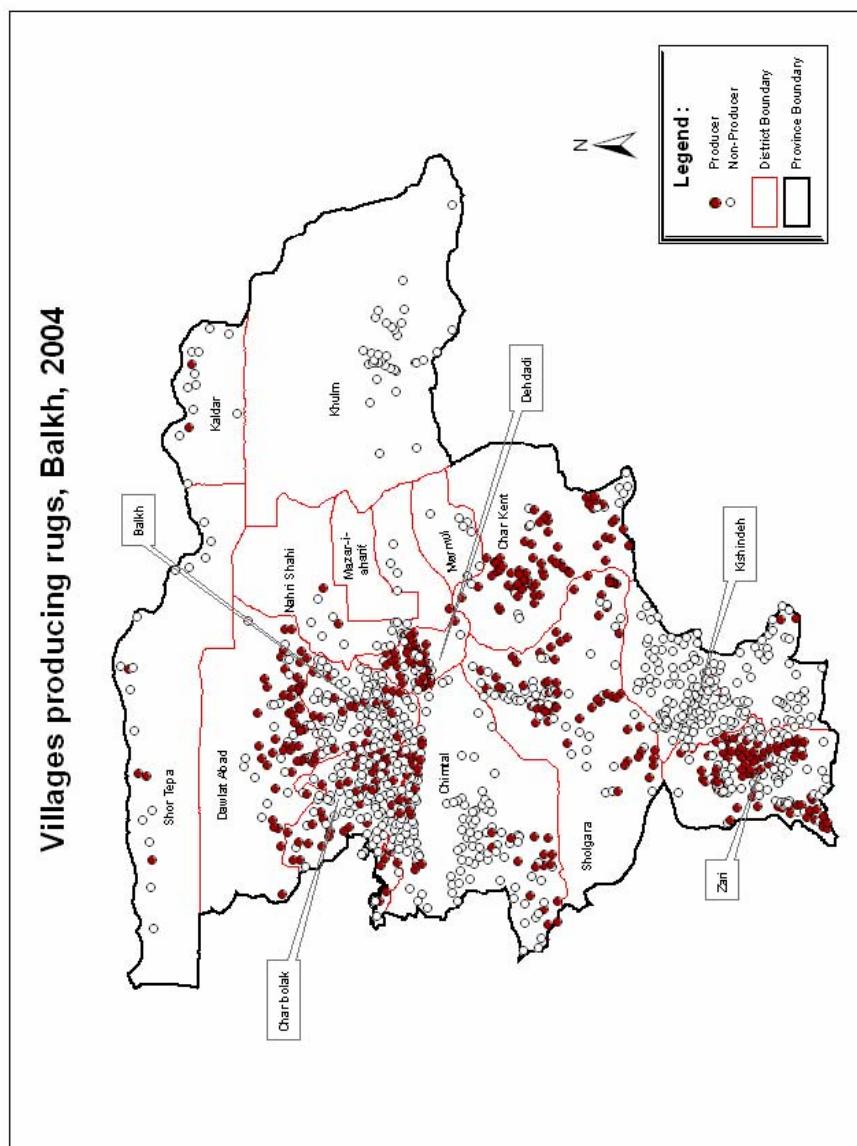
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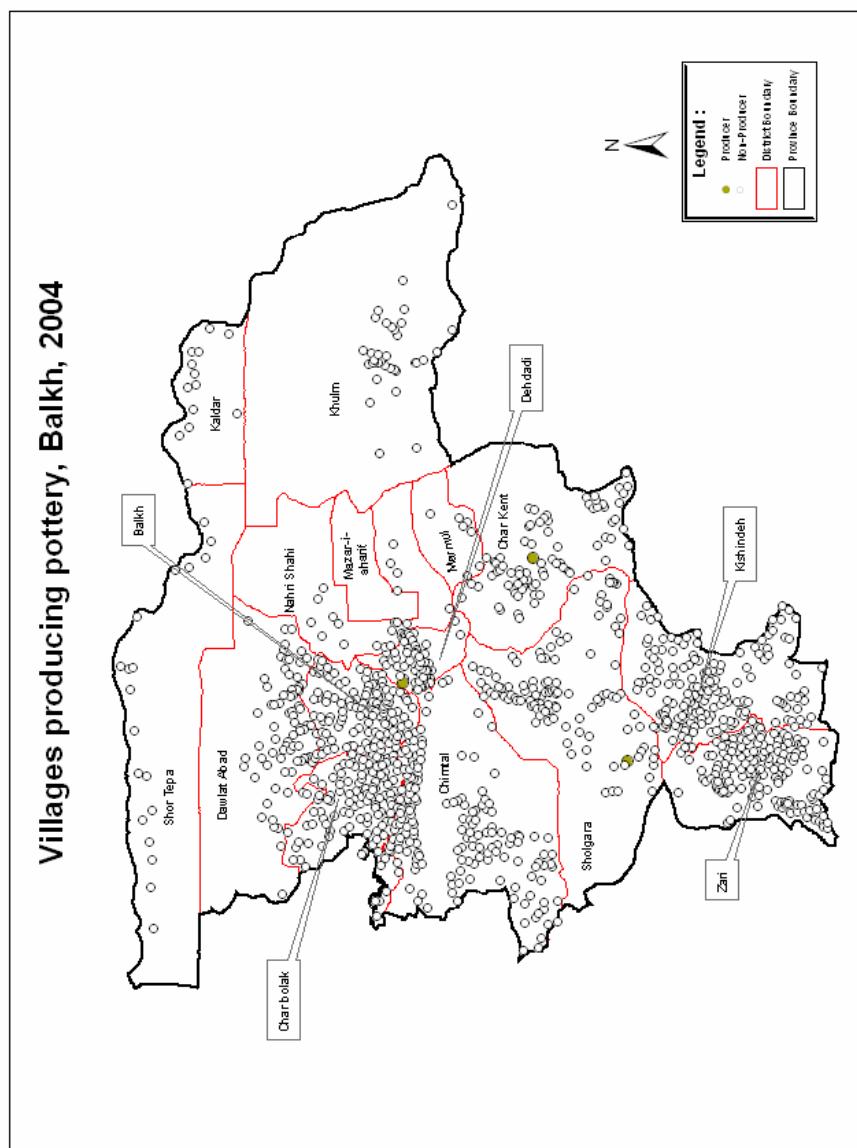
Annex 26



Annex 27



Annex 28



Annex 29

