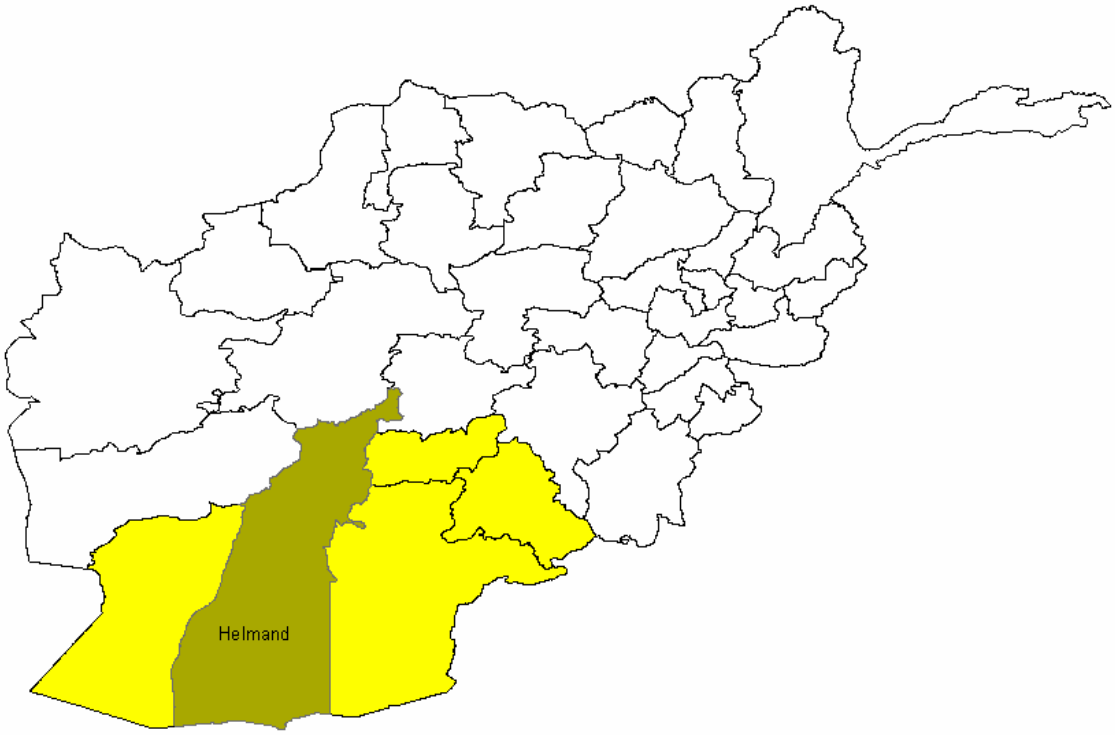
Helmand



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

Hilmand

A Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile
Household Listing—2005

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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

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

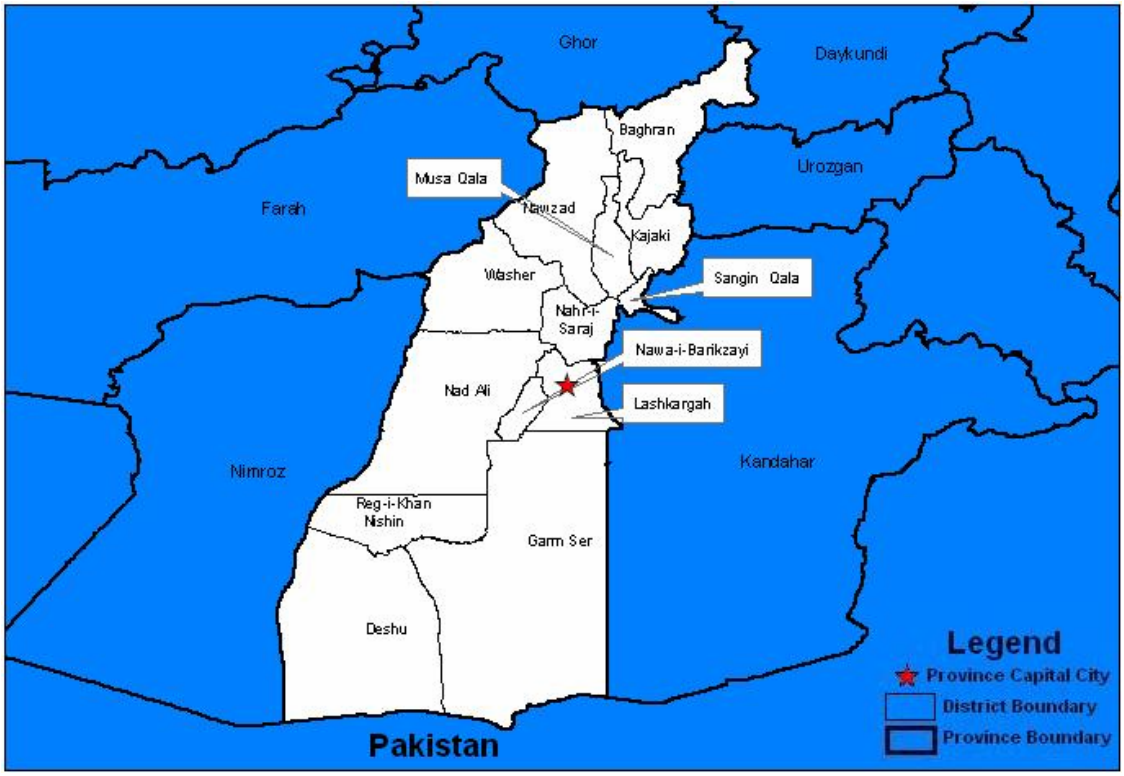
Under the Bonn Agreement, the United Nations agreed to assist the Government of Afghanistan in conducting a Population and Housing Census, the first Census in Afghanistan since 1979. As a leader in population and development issues, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has been entrusted with this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

Hilmand


Ghor
Daykundi
Baghran
Urozgan
Musa Qala
Farah
Nawzad
Kajaki
Washer
Sangin Qala
Nahr-i-Saraj
Nawa-i-Barikzayi
Nad Ali
Lashkargah
Nimroz
Kandahar
Reg-i-Khan Nishin
Garm Ser
Deshu
Pakistan
Legend
Province Capital City
District Boundary
Province Boundary

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Settlement Patterns

Located in the South-Eastern region, Helmand is bordered by the provinces of Paktya in the Ghor, Daikundy and Urozgan in the North-East, Kandahar in the East, Nimroz in the West, and Farah in the North-West. It has common borders with Pakistan in the South. Helmand covers a land area of 58,305 squared kilometers, representing 8.93 percent of the total Afghan territory. It is the largest province in Afghanistan in terms of land area. The province is divided into 13 districts—the provincial center, Lashkargah, Nahr-i-Saraj, Nad Ali, Nawa-i-Barikzayi, Garm Ser, Sangin Qala, Kajaki, Baghran, Musa Qala, Nawzad, Washer, Reg-i-Khan Nishin, and Dishu.

Helmand is home to 6.2 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. With its 1,441,769 inhabitants, it is the 3rd most populous province in the country, after Kabul and Hirat (see Annex 1).

The population of Helmand is distributed among the 13 districts as shown in table 1 and figure 1[1]. The most populous districts are Nad Ali, Lashkargah, and Nah-i-Saraj, with respectively 16.3 percent, 14 percent, and 11.6 percent. Together these three districts account for more than two-fifths of the total population in the province.

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

The large majority of the population—93.2%—lives in rural areas. The urban[2] population of Nimroz represents 2.13 percent of the total urban population in the country. But, with 97,567 urban dwellers, Helmand is not among the most urbanized provinces in Afghanistan—it ranks 11th. The urban population is concentrated in two centers—Lashkargah, which houses 93 percent of the total, and Nahr-i-Sarj, which houses the remaining 7 percent.

Table 1—Population, sex, and sex ratio, by district, province of Helmand, 2005[3]

District	Total		Males	Females	Sex ratio
	Number	Percent			
Provincial Center—Lashkargah	***201,546***	***13.98***	***102,674***	***98,872***	***103.85***
Nahr-I-Saraj	166,827	11.57	86,035	80,792	106.49
Nad Ali	235,590	16.34	121,787	113,803	107.02
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	89,814	6.23	45,888	43,926	104.47
Garm Ser	107,153	7.43	54,133	53,020	102.10
Sangin Qala	66,901	4.64	33,748	33,153	101.79
Kajaki	119,023	8.26	60,802	58,221	104.43
Baghran	129,947	9.01	65,537	64,410	101.75
Musa Qala	138,896	9.63	69,180	69,716	99.23
Nawzad	108,258	7.51	53,901	54,357	99.16
Washer	31,476	2.18	15,588	15,888	98.11
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	17,333	1.20	8,868	8,465	104.76
Dishu	29,005	2.01	13,862	15,143	91.54
Total	***1,441,769***	***100.00***	***732,003***	***709,766***	***103.13***

The rural population of Helmand—1,344,202 inhabitants—is distributed over 1,705 settlements of varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as eight people and the largest as many as 72,768[4].

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

---

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

3 Enumeration started on 19 December 2004 and ended on 17 February 2005.

4 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.

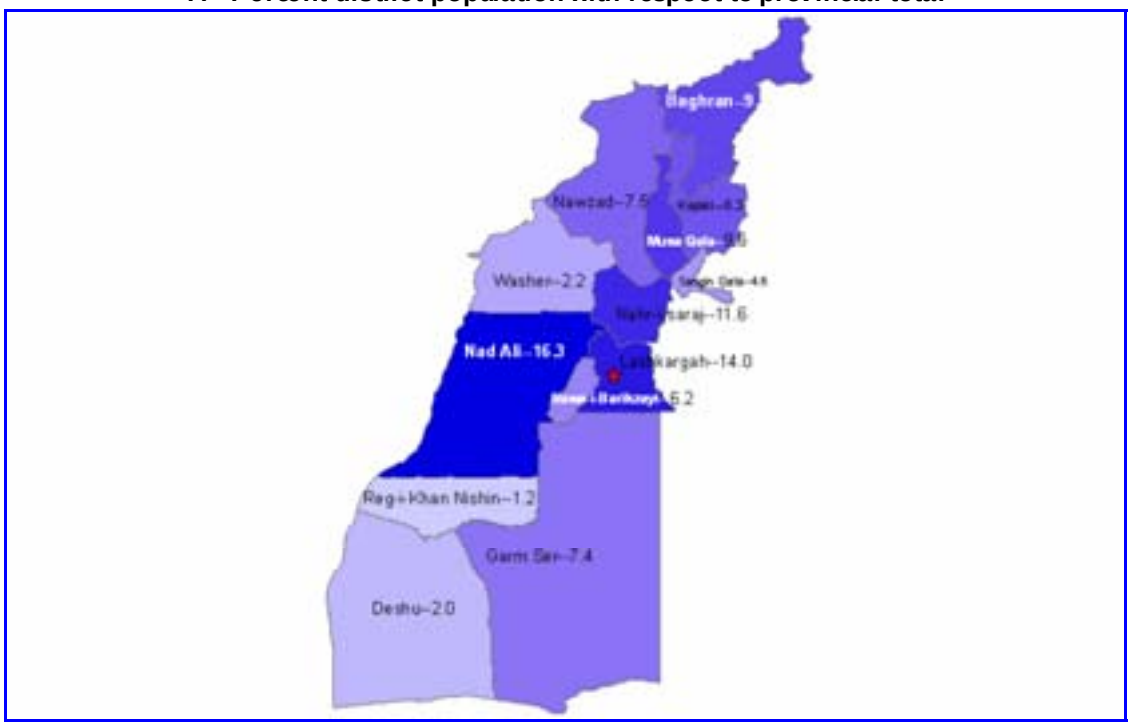
At the province level, the most remarkable feature of the distribution is the dominance of large-sizes villages. Out of the 1,705 villages, 418, representing one-fourth, have populations of 1,000 or more. Compared to the other end of the distribution, i.e., villages with less than 100 population, the ratio is close to 5, i.e., for every villages with 100 population or less there are five with 1,000 or more.

The distributions by district are shown in panel B of figure 2. It shows that of the 13 districts, nine share with the province as a whole the characteristic regarding the proportion of large-sized villages. Such proportion ranges from one-fifth in Kajaki to more than three-fifths in Nad Ali.

In the remaining four districts—Baghran, Washer, Reg-i-Khan Nishin, and Dishu—the distribution resemble a population pyramid with a large base. As a general rule the proportions of villages belonging to the various size-classes get smaller as one move up the pyramid. Some departures from this pattern are obvious, however, as in the case of Baghran, where the proportion of villages with 1,000 population or more is larger than the one immediately below. The second departure concern the proportion of villages with less than 100 population, which is invariably, i.e., in all five districts, smaller than in the size-classes immediately above it.

Figure 1—Population settlements, Helmand, 2005

A—Percent district population with respect to provincial total



B—Density: population per km²

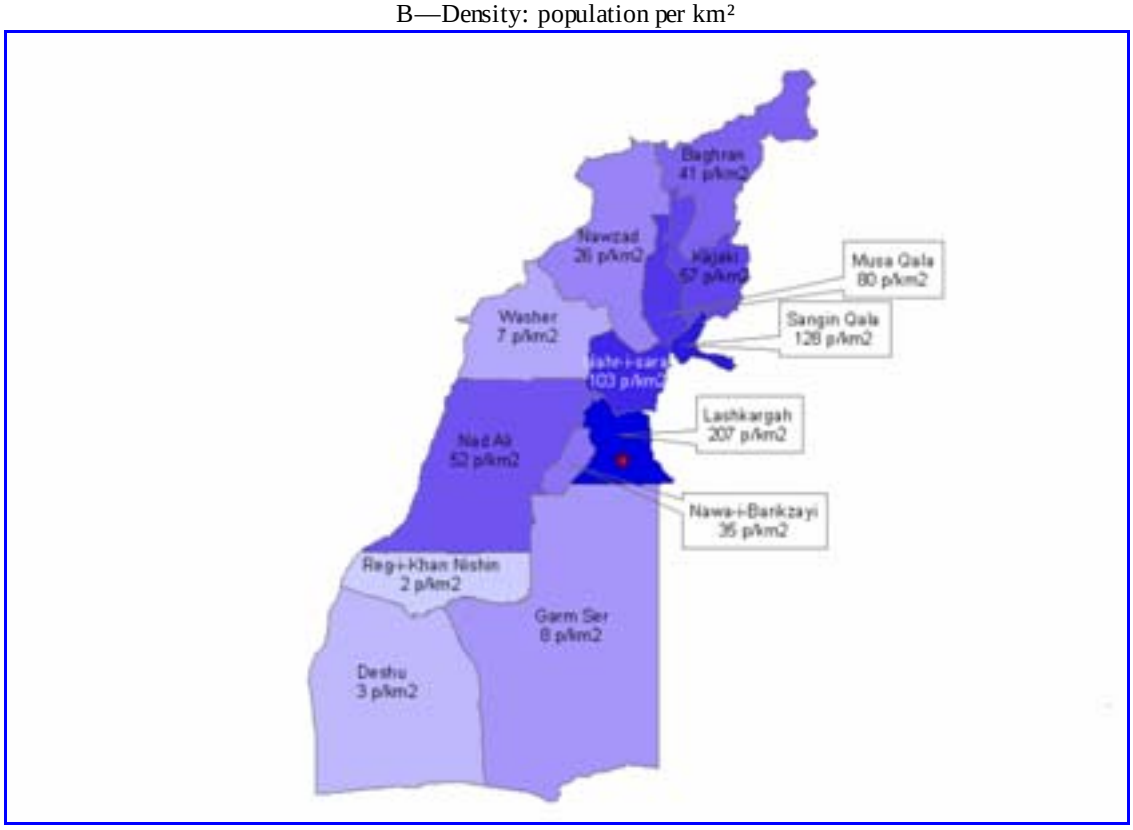
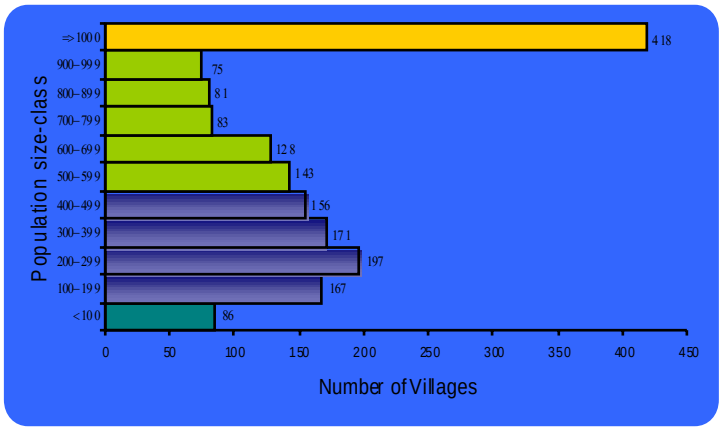


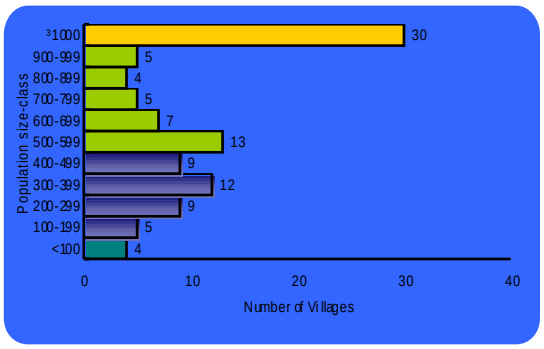
Figure 2—Distribution of the rural population settlements by size-class, Hilmand, 2005

A—Province

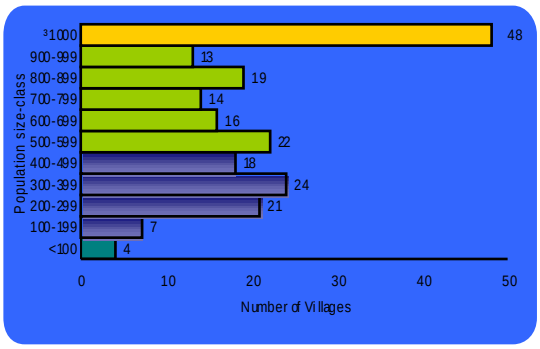


B—Districts

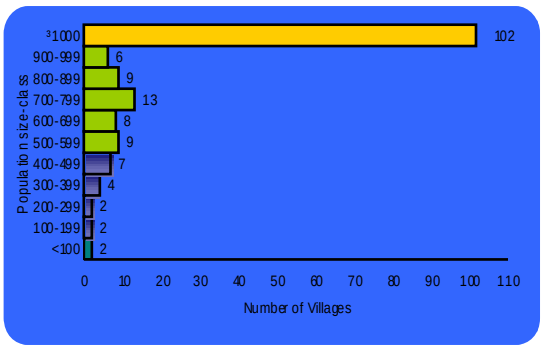
Provincial Center—Lashkargah



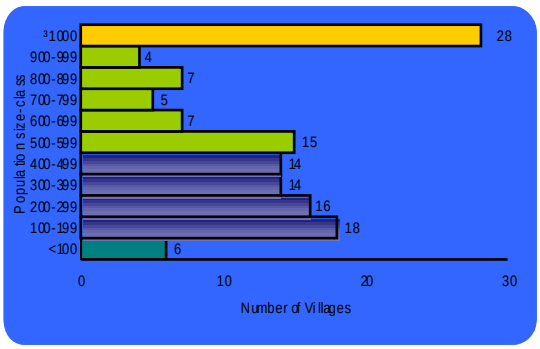
Nahr-I-Saraj



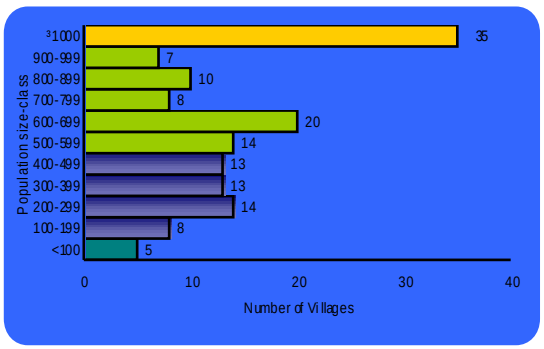
Nad Ali



Nawa-I- Barikzayi



Garm Ser



Sangin Qala

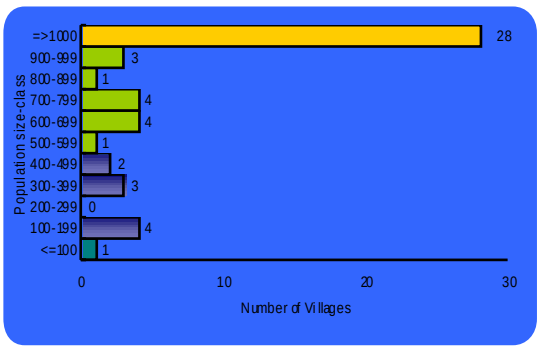
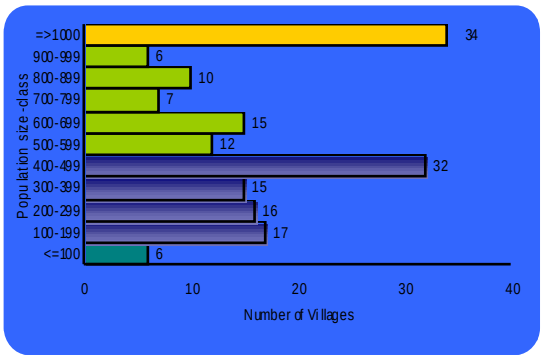
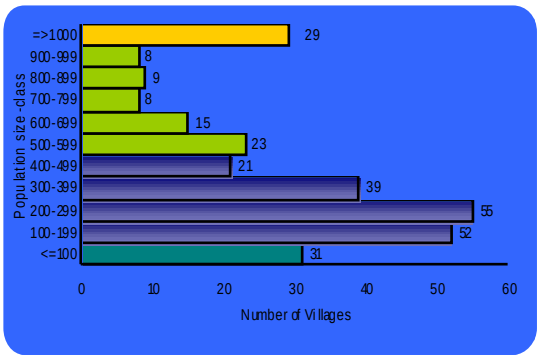


Figure 2-(Cont'd) Distribution of the rural population settlements by size-class, Helmand, 2005

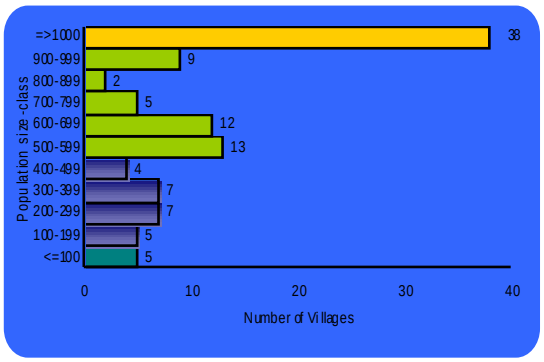
Kajaki



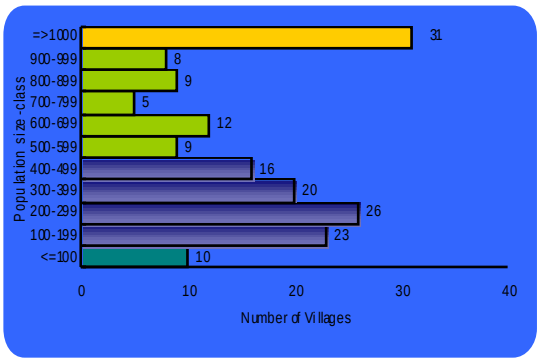
Baghran



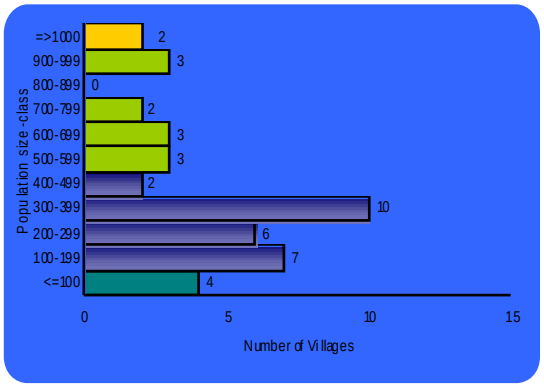
Musa Qala



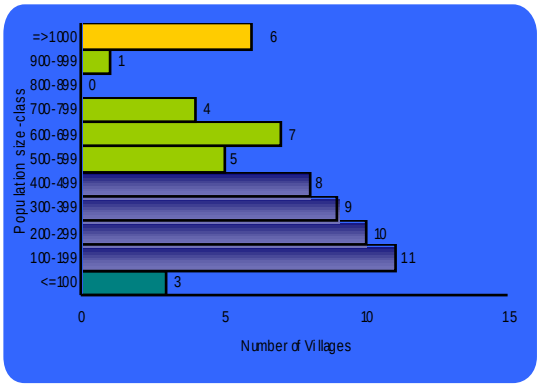
Nawzad



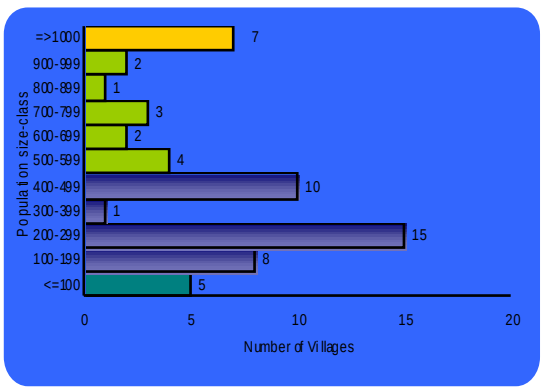
Reg-I- Khan Nishin



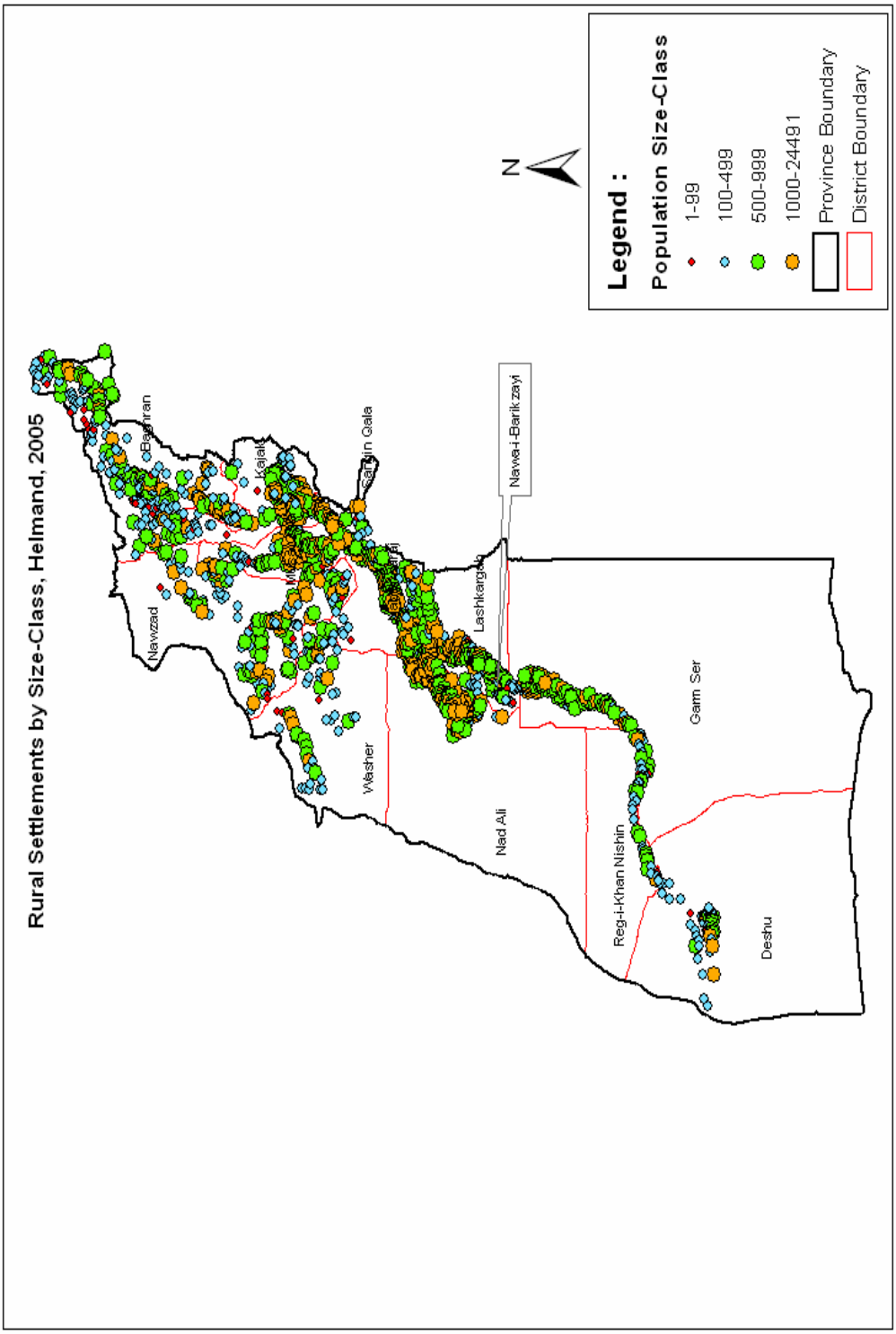
Washer



Dishu



Map1


Rural Settlements by Size-Class, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Population Size-Class
1-99
100-499
500-999
1000-24491
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Baghran
Kajaki
Sangin Gala
Nawa-i-Barikzayi
Lashkargah
Nawzad
Washer
Nad Ali
Reg-i-Khan Nishin
Gamm Ser
Deshu

Demographic Characteristics

Age distribution

The distribution by age and sex of the population of Helmand is shown in table 2 and figure 3. As the latter clearly shows, the distribution is highly irregular, in particular at the younger ages. The overall shape of the age-pyramid is typical of a pre-transition society—characterized by stable high fertility, but certain age groups are noticeably below the expected size. For instance, it is not readily understandable why the proportion of males of the 0-4 age group should be that much lower than the proportion of females of the same age group. Whereas a deficit in the proportion of children below 5 could be a direct result of war casualties—women married to soldiers having given birth to fewer children than in normal circumstances, it is difficult to account for the sex-selectiveness of such deficit. In the same way, why should the proportions of males in the 25-29 age group be larger than the proportion belonging to age group immediately below it. These are only a few of the anomalies plaguing the shape of the population pyramid. More anomalies are shown in annex 5 which compares the reported and adjusted age distributions.

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

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

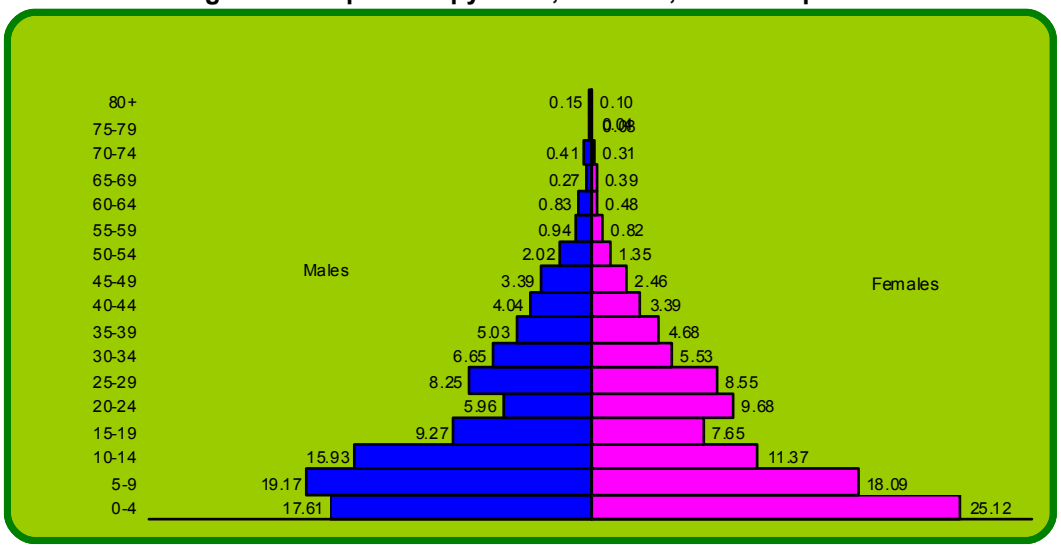
under-enumeration at this age and the second gross-over-enumeration. The balance of the two types of coverage errors represents net under-enumeration at this age[1]."

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

Table 2—Population estimate, by age in 5-year groups and sex, Hilmand, 2005[2]—Reported

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
Age Group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	128,934	17.61	178,271	25.12	307,205	21.31
5-9	140,328	19.17	128,381	18.09	268,709	18.64
10-14	116,583	15.93	80,707	11.37	197,290	13.68
15-19	67,875	9.27	54,289	7.65	122,164	8.47
20-24	43,661	5.96	68,721	9.68	112,382	7.79
25-29	60,374	8.25	60,676	8.55	121,050	8.40
30-34	48,685	6.65	39,279	5.53	87,964	6.10
35-39	36,832	5.03	33,195	4.68	70,027	4.86
40-44	29,577	4.04	24,044	3.39	53,621	3.72
45-49	24,848	3.39	17,426	2.46	42,274	2.93
50-54	14,756	2.02	9,549	1.35	24,305	1.69
55-59	6,894	0.94	5,845	0.82	12,739	0.88
60-64	6,042	0.83	3,390	0.48	9,432	0.65
65-69	1,995	0.27	2,775	0.39	4,770	0.33
70-74	2,967	0.41	2,192	0.31	5,159	0.36
75-79	575	0.08	317	0.04	892	0.06
80+	1,077	0.15	709	0.10	1,786	0.12
Total	***732,003***	***100.00***	***709,766***	***100.00***	***1,441,769***	***100.00***

Figure 3—Population pyramid, Hilmand, 2005—Reported



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

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

Correction of the age distribution of the 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.

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

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

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

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
Age Group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	165,518	22.61	161,997	22.82	327,514	22.72
5-9	125,862	17.19	123,239	17.36	249,101	17.28
10-14	89,890	12.28	87,907	12.39	177,798	12.33
15-19	71,858	9.82	70,188	9.89	142,046	9.85
20-24	57,254	7.82	69,422	9.78	126,676	8.79
25-29	47,407	6.48	59,504	8.38	106,911	7.42
30-34	46,399	6.34	41,042	5.78	87,441	6.06
35-39	39,633	5.41	31,168	4.39	70,801	4.91
40-44	31,427	4.29	24,112	3.40	55,539	3.85
45-49	23,325	3.19	17,207	2.42	40,533	2.81
50-54	13,405	1.83	9,518	1.34	22,923	1.59
55-59	8,375	1.14	5,820	0.82	14,195	0.98
60-64	4,990	0.68	3,758	0.53	8,748	0.61
65-69	3,095	0.42	2,385	0.34	5,480	0.38
70+	3,563	0.49	2,500	0.35	6,063	0.42
Total	***732,003***	***100.00***	***709,766***	***100.00***	***1,441,769***	***100.00***

Household size and sex ratio

The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) varies between 91.5 in Dishu and 107 in Nad Ali; the average at provincial level being 103.1 (figure 5 below and the last column of table 1). No information is available that could explain why the sex ration is so low in Dishu or why it so high in Nad Ali.

A typical household in Helmand has 7.1 persons, which is higher than the national average of 6.3. Such a size is an indicator of a high fertility regime.

[3] The complete account of the various stages is shown in Annex 2.
[4] For a comparison of the reported and adjusted age-distribution, see annex 3.

Figure 4—Population pyramid, Helmand, 2005—Adjusted

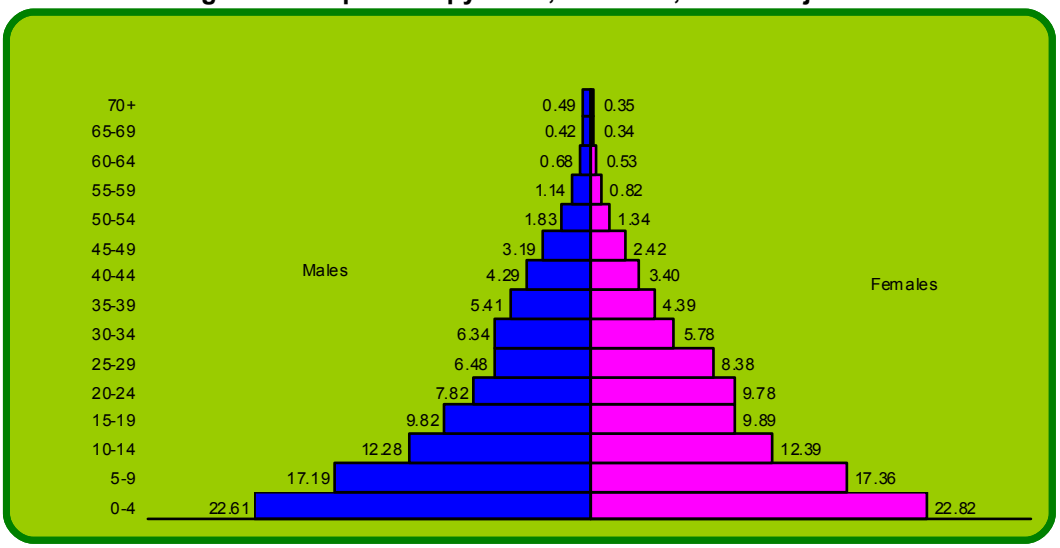
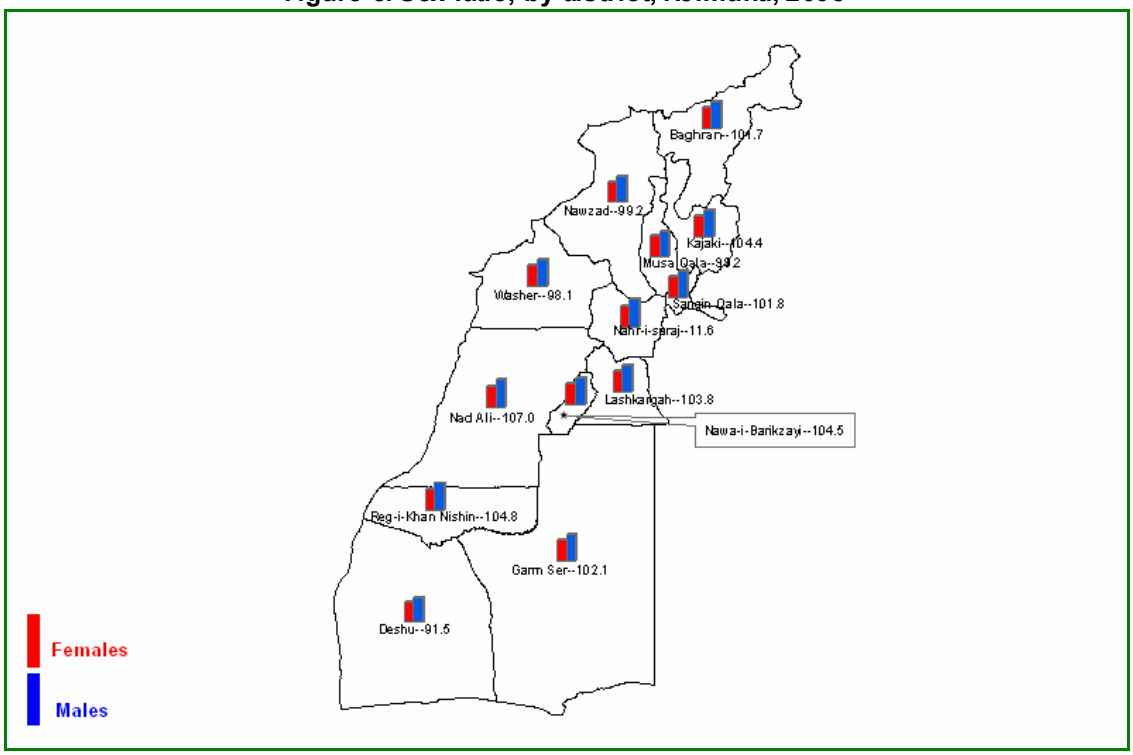


Figure 5. Sex ratio, by district, Helmand, 2005



Special age groups

Planners attach special interest to certain age groups. For fertility analysis for instance, the total number of women 15 to 49 years of age—the childbearing ages—is more significant than others. The population 6 to 12—primary school ages—is important in

educational research and planning. Table 4 presents data for the above age groups as well as for others, based on an interpolation of the adjusted five-year age distribution[5].

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

Age	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School age Population						
Primary — 6-12	154,535	21.2	151,261	21.4	305,797	21.3
Secondary — 13-18	91,641	12.6	88,674	12.6	180,315	12.6
College — 20-24	57,254	7.9	69,422	9.8	126,676	8.8
Population in the labor force						
Children — 8-14	135,742	18.6	132,799	18.8	268,541	18.7
Earlier working ages — 15-44	293,979	40.4	295,435	41.9	589,414	41.1
Later working ages — 45-59	45,106	6.2	32,545	4.6	77,651	5.4
Retirement — 60+	8,133	1.1	4,507	0.6	12,640	0.9
Voters — 18+	302,185	41.5	289,469	41.0	591,654	41.3
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	312,643	44.3	—	—

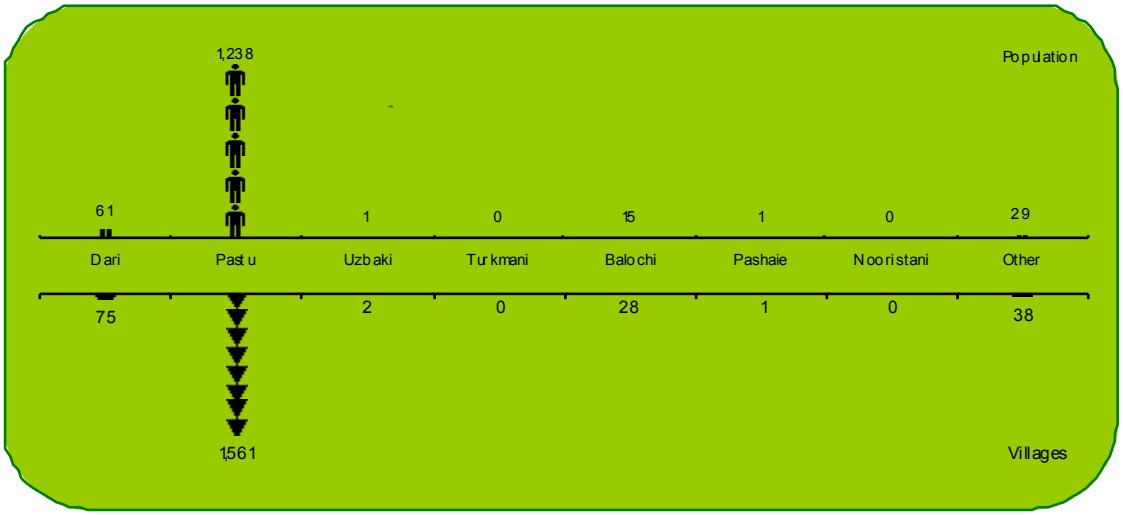
* = Women in the childbearing ages

Main languages spoken

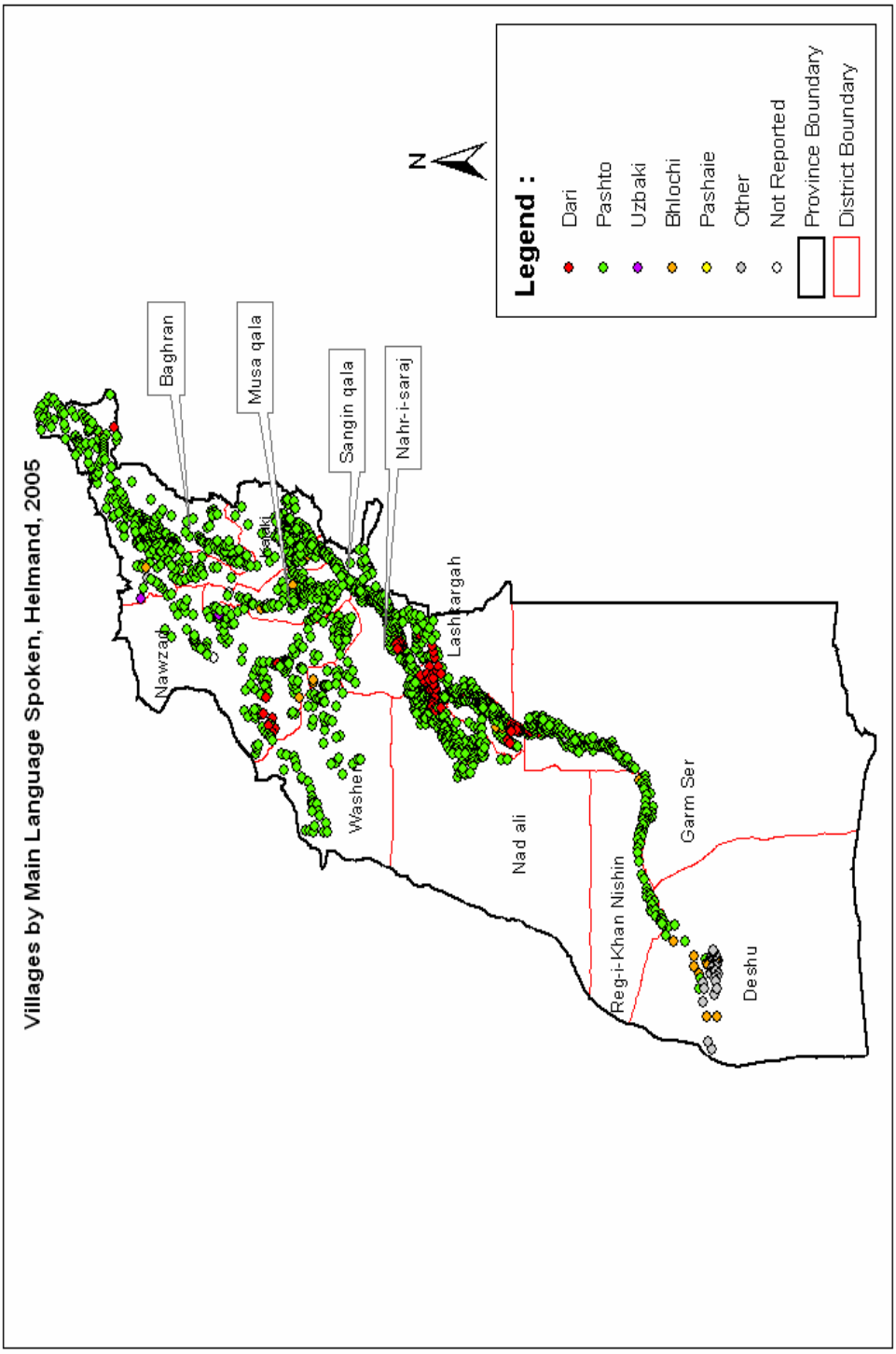
The household listing exercise did not collect any information on the ethnic background of the population. However, it included a question on the languages spoken by the majorities of the populations in the villages. Of the eight languages listed (figure 6), one—Pashtu—is spoken by about 92 percent of the villages and the population. It is probably worth noting that out of the 1,705 villages, 75, with a total population of about 61,000 speak Dari, and another 28 villages housing about 15,000 population speack Baloshi, while two villages with about 1,000 population speak Uzbaki. The rest of the villages (38, housing 29,000 population) speak some unspecified language.

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

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



Map2


Villages by Main Language Spoken, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Dari
Pashto
Uzbaki
Bhlochi
Pashaie
Other
Not Reported
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Baghran
Musa qala
Sangin qala
Nahr-i-saraj
Nawzad
Kajaki
Lashkargah
Washer
Nad ali
Garm Ser
Reg-i-Khan Nishin
Deshu

Living Conditions

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

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

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

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

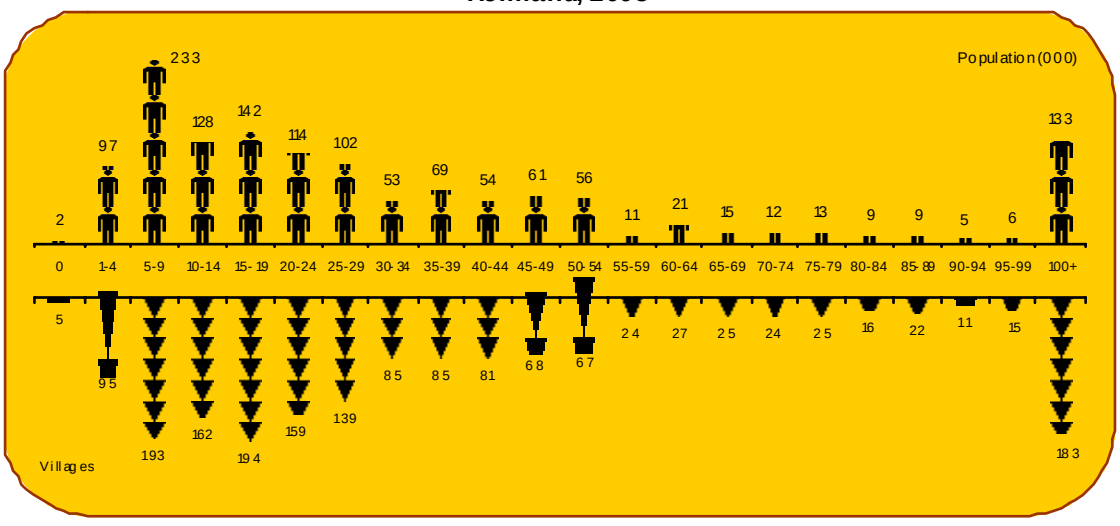


Figure 8. Population and villages, by topography of the village, Helmand, 2005

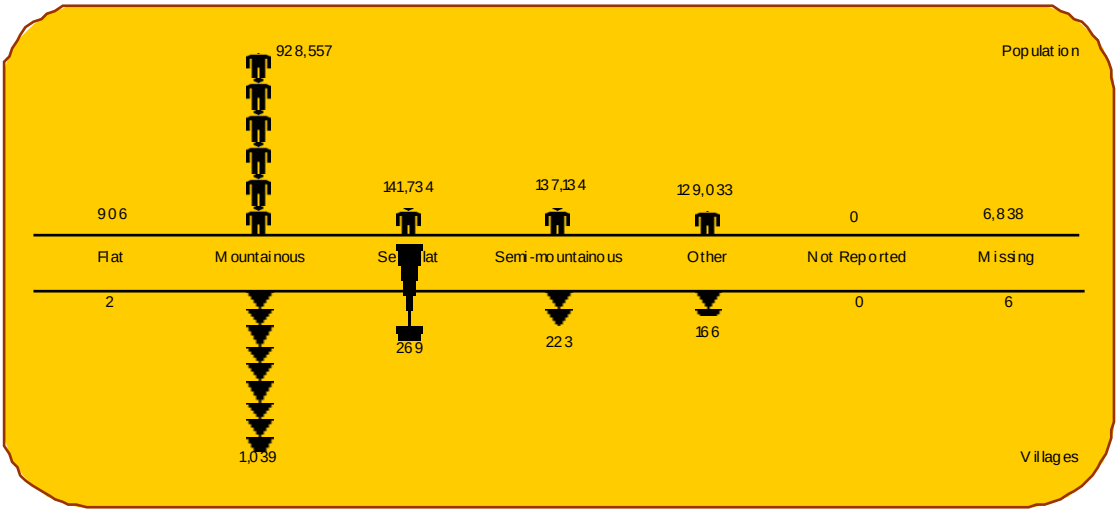
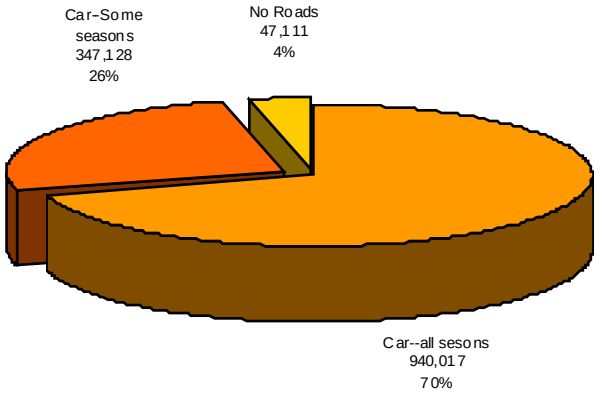


Figure 9 Population by types of roads, Helmand, 2005



The distribution by distance from the provincial center clearly does not show a reasonable degree of accessibility with respect to those services that can only be provided by the district center, at least compared to other provinces. The proportion of the populations living in the district center or within less than five kilometers is a mere 7.2 percent. Those that live from five to nine kilometers away their districts centers, represent just over 17 percent. Together, they account for less than one quarter of the total population in the province. All in all, half of the population lives 22 kilometers away form their respective district centers. The other half, which lives more than 22 kilometers away, includes more than 289,000 population (22 percent of the total) who live 50 at more than 50 kilometers. Among them, about 133,000 are located more than 100 kilometers away.

These difficulties are compounded by the nature of the terrain and the availability of transportation. As figure 8 shows, of the 1,705; 1,039, housing close to seven persons out of 10 are located in mountainous areas. Another 223, housing 10 percent of the population are situated in semi-mountainous areas. Only two villages with 906 population are built on flat terrain.

This is further confirmed by the availability of roads (figure 9). Of the 1,441,769 population, only seven out of 10 live in villages that are accessible by road all year-round. Among the remainder, 28 percent are accessible only part of the year, and another four percent don't have roads at all.

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

Educational services

Judging by the proportion of the population living less than five kilometers away form the closest school, accessibility of schools is highest for the primary, followed by the secondary, then rural and high schools. The least accessible are literacy courses.

Primary schools exist in 101 villages out of the 1,705, which represents less than nine percent[1]. Students who must travel up to five kilometers to reach the closest primary school represent close to 29 percent. For 37.5 percent of the students, therefore, access to a primary school can be considered as relatively easy. There is however, a substantial proportion of students for whom access is quite difficult to the extent that they must travel more 10 kilometers to reach their schools—43 percent.

Secondary schools exist in 45 villages, which represent 2.9 percent of the population. Those that must travel up to five kilometers to reach the closest school represents a little more than one-fifth. But those that can be considered as isolated with respect to their

[1] Rural schools and literacy courses have been excluded from this analysis in other provinces, because of high non-response rates. In Hilmand also the non-response rate tends to be on the high side for literacy courses—11.8 percent. Such a rate, however, may not introduce too much bias. As a result literacy courses have been included. The reason for such high rates is probably due to the fact that the respondents may not be aware of the very existence of such courses or their purpose, or their intended audience.

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

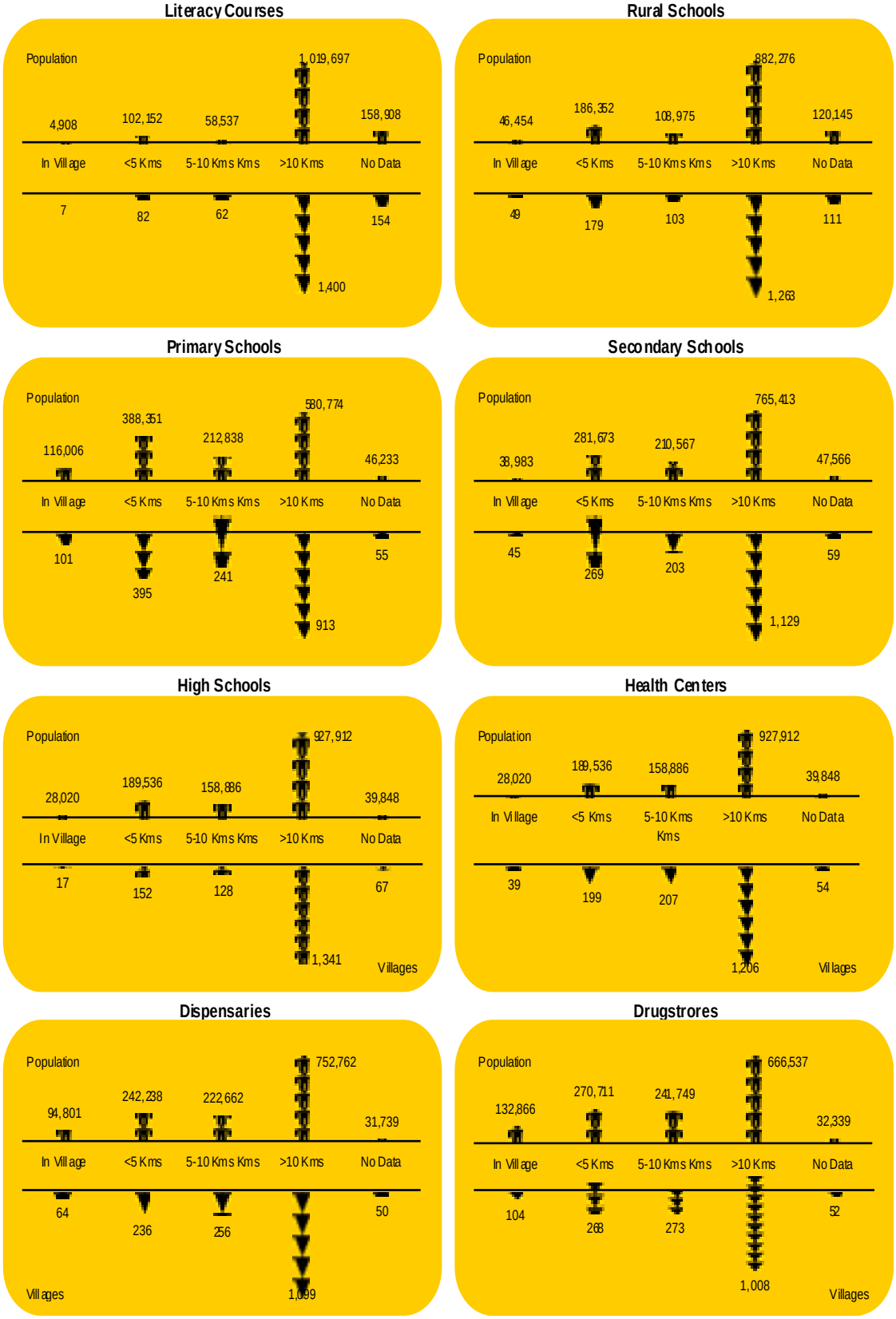
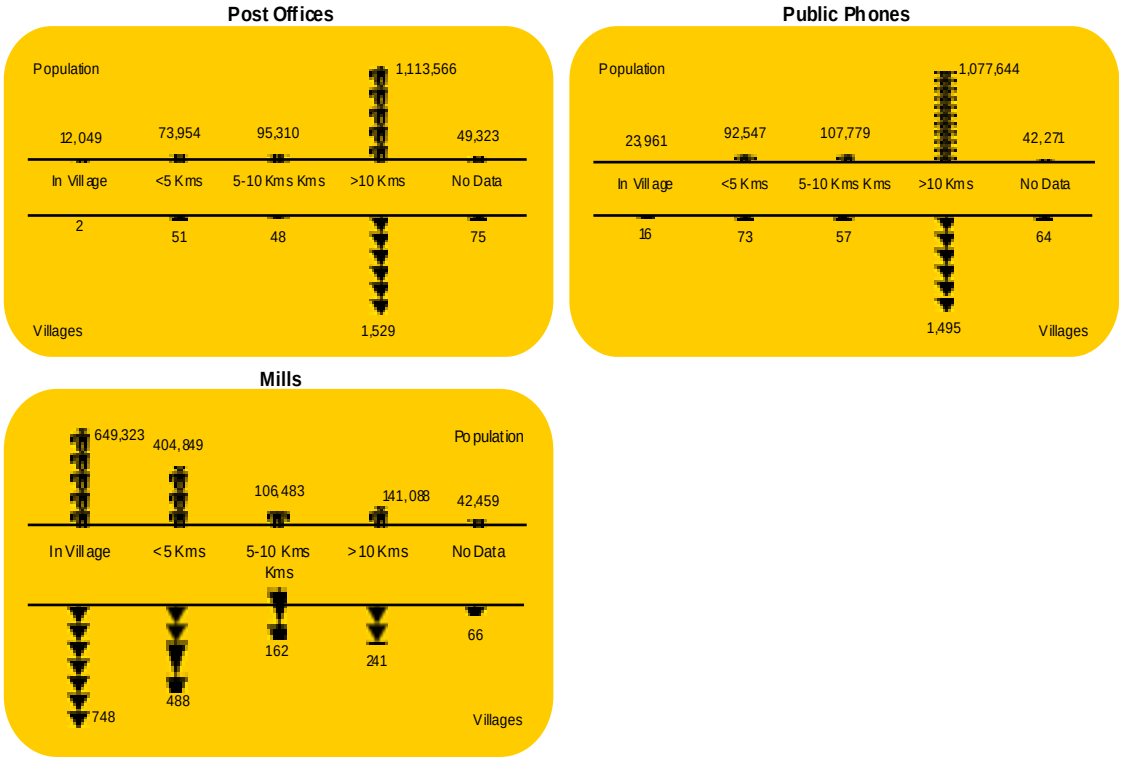


Figure 10 (Cont'd)—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Helmand, 2005



secondary schools—more than 10 kilometers from the closest secondary school—represent 57 percent, as compared to 43 percent for primary schools.

For high schools, access appears to be very difficult. This type of school exists in only 17 villages, representing only four 2.1 of the 1,705 villages. Students who must travel five kilometers or less to get to their high school represent 14.1 percent of the population. Another 12 percent must travel between five and 10 kilometers; but those who must cover longer distances—more than 10 kilometers—represent almost seven out of ten.

Rural schools exist in 49 villages and cater to the needs of 46,454 population representing 3.5 percent of the total. Students who don't have to travel more than five kilometers to reach their rural schools represent less than 14 percent. But the large majority—almost two-thirds—must travel more than 10 kilometers.

As literacy courses, they exist in seven villages only representing a negligible 0.4 percent of the population; and more than three students out of four must travel 50 kilometers to the reach the literacy course closest to them.

Health services

Overall, health services in Helmand appear to be more difficult of access than schools, and this is true especially of health centers as well as dispensaries. The latter exist in-village for 7.1 percent of the population (64 units), and the former for 4.7 percent (39 units). More often than not, people seeking medical attention must travel more than ten kilometers to get it—62.4 percent for health centers and 56 percent for dispensaries. Again, given the nature of the terrain, it may take more time to reach the closest health unit than distances would suggest.

Accessibility to drugstores is not much easier than for dispensaries: half of the population must travel more than 10 kilometers to reach the closest one. Drugstores exist in 104 villages only, housing less than 10 percent of the population.

Post office & public phones

Post offices exist in tw0 village, and public phones in 16, servicing respectively 0.9 percent and 1.8 percent of the population. Populations living at less than five kilometers from the closest post office or public phone are 5.5 percent and 6.9percent respectively. In sum, for more than four households out of five, the closest post office or public phone is located at more than 10 kilometers.

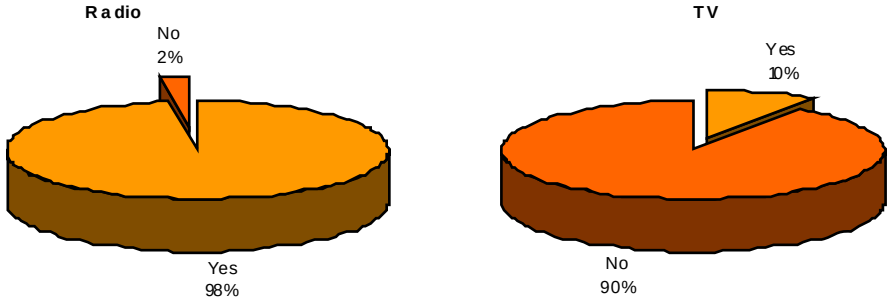
Mills

Mills are relatively more available to the population than any of the facilities mentioned above (panel K). They exist in 748 villages and cater to the needs of 649,323 people, representing close to half of the population. Those that must travel 10 kilometers or more to reach the closest mill represent 10.5 percent.

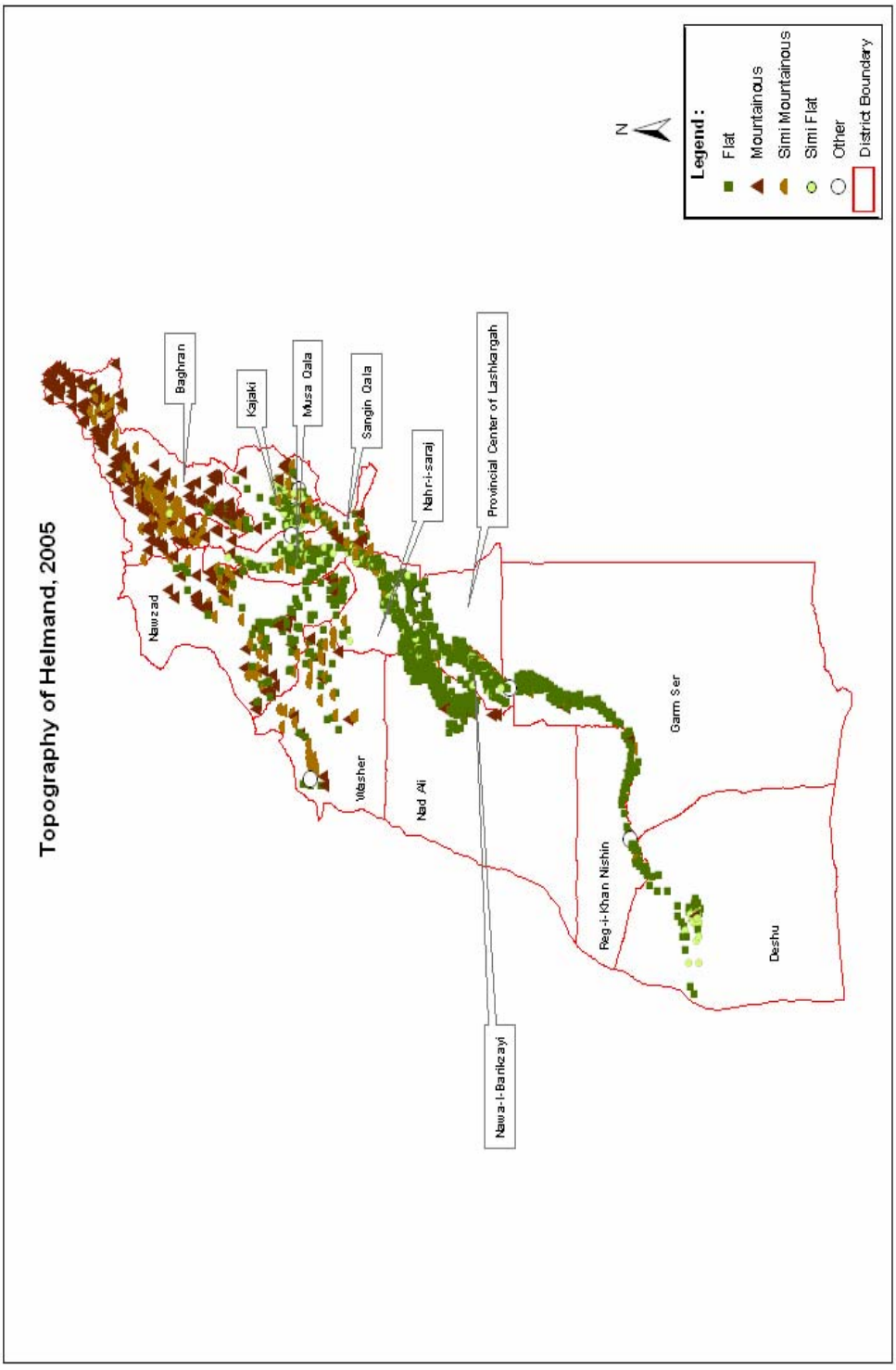
Radio & television

Whereas 98 percent of the populations have access to radio, those that have access to TV represent only one person out of 10. It is true, nonetheless, that exposure to TV is higher than in many other provinces, in particular the more rural ones. It goes without saying that public information efforts and media campaigns need to take this fact into account.

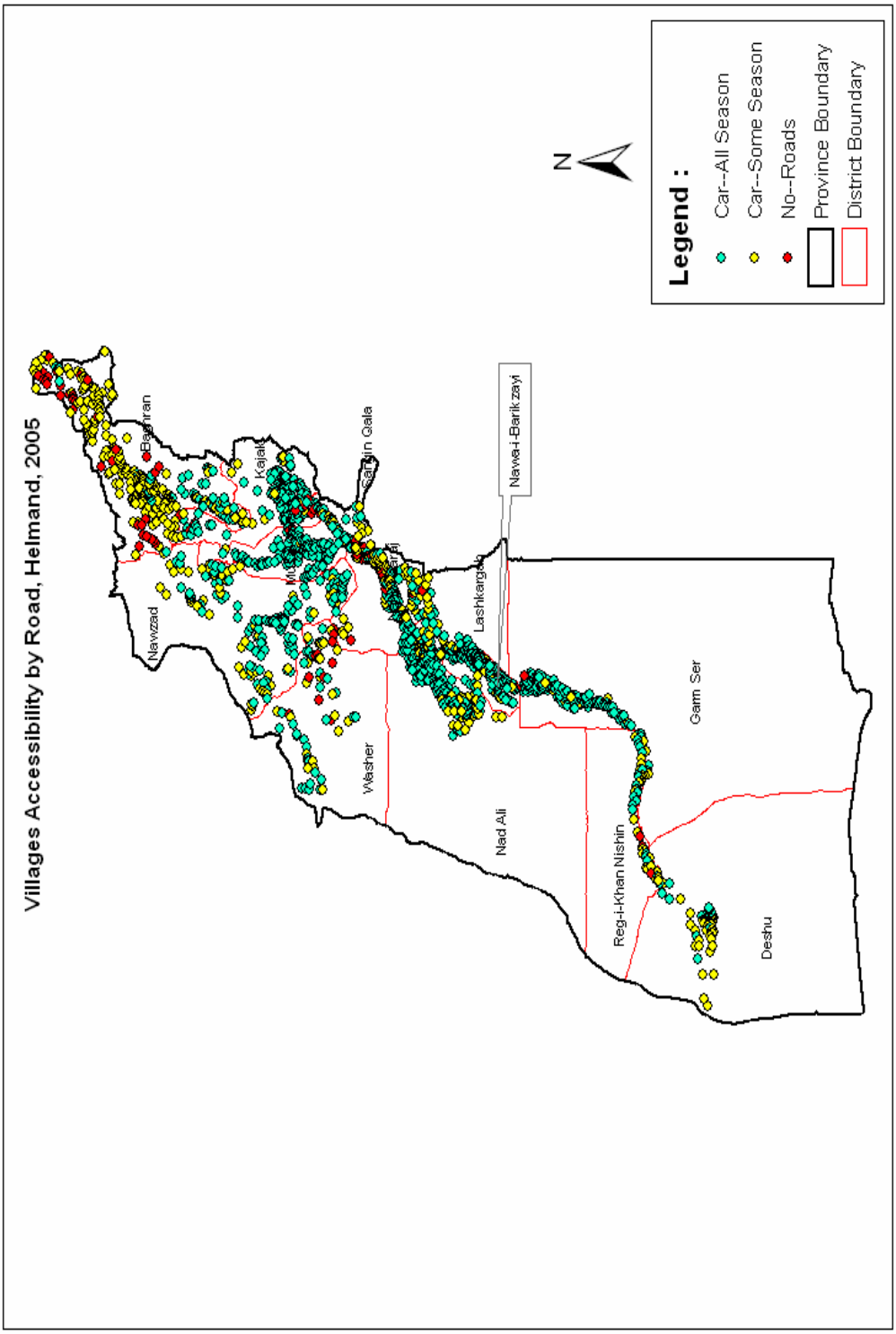
Figure 11—Proportion of the population living in villages where there are radios or TVs, Hilmand, 2005



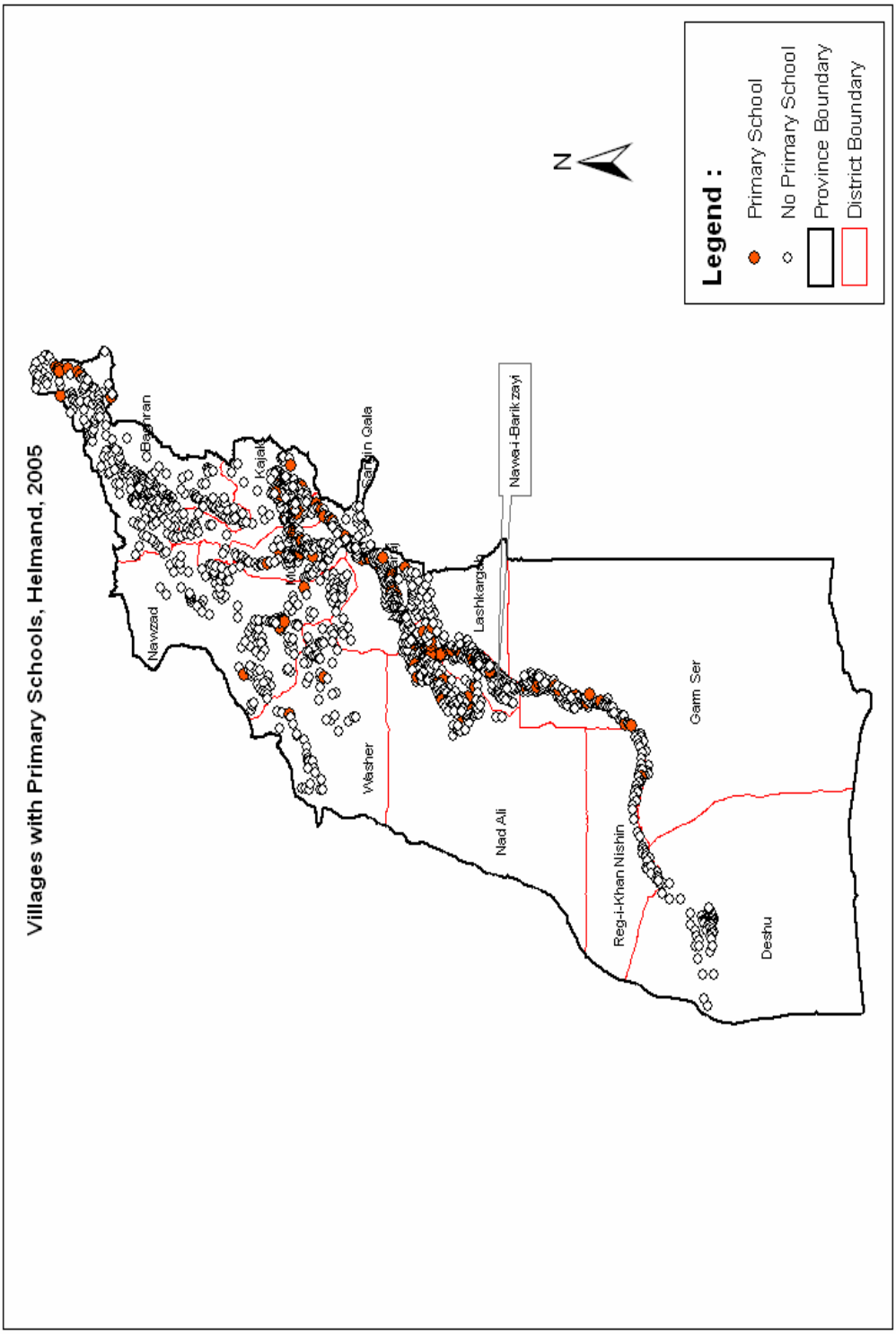
Map3


Topography of Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Flat
Mountainous
Simi Mountainous
Simi Flat
Other
District Boundary
Baghran
Kajaki
Musa Qala
Sangin Qala
Nahr-i-saraj
Provincial Center of Lashkargah
Nawa-i-Barikzayi
Nawzad
Washer
Nad Ali
Garm Ser
Reg-i-Khan Nishin
Deshu

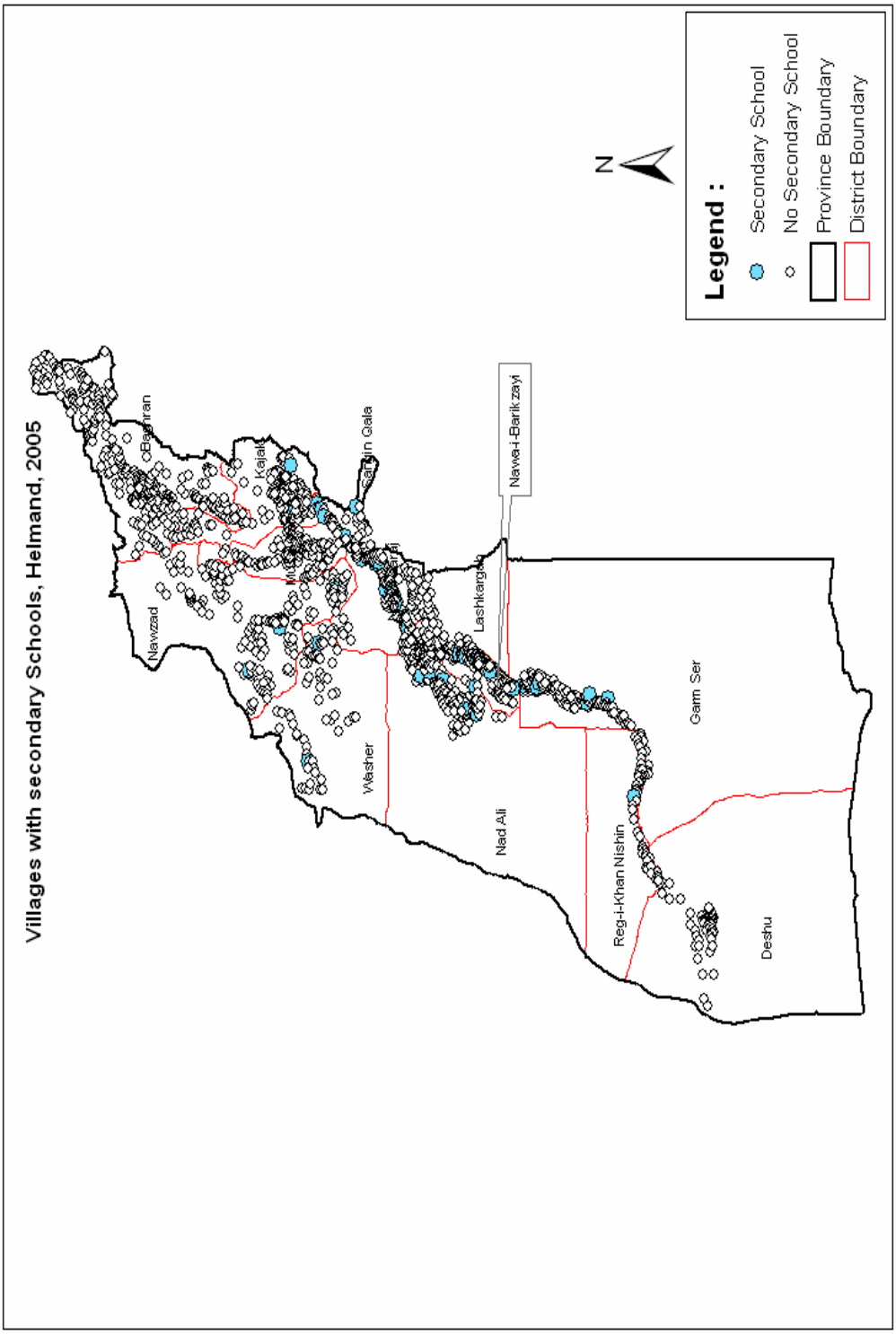
Map4


Villages Accessibility by Road, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Car--All Season
Car--Some Season
No--Roads
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Baghran
Kajaki
Garmsir
Nawa-i-Barikzayi
Lashkargah
Nawzad
Washer
Nad Ali
Reg-i-Khan Nishin
Gamm Ser
Deshu

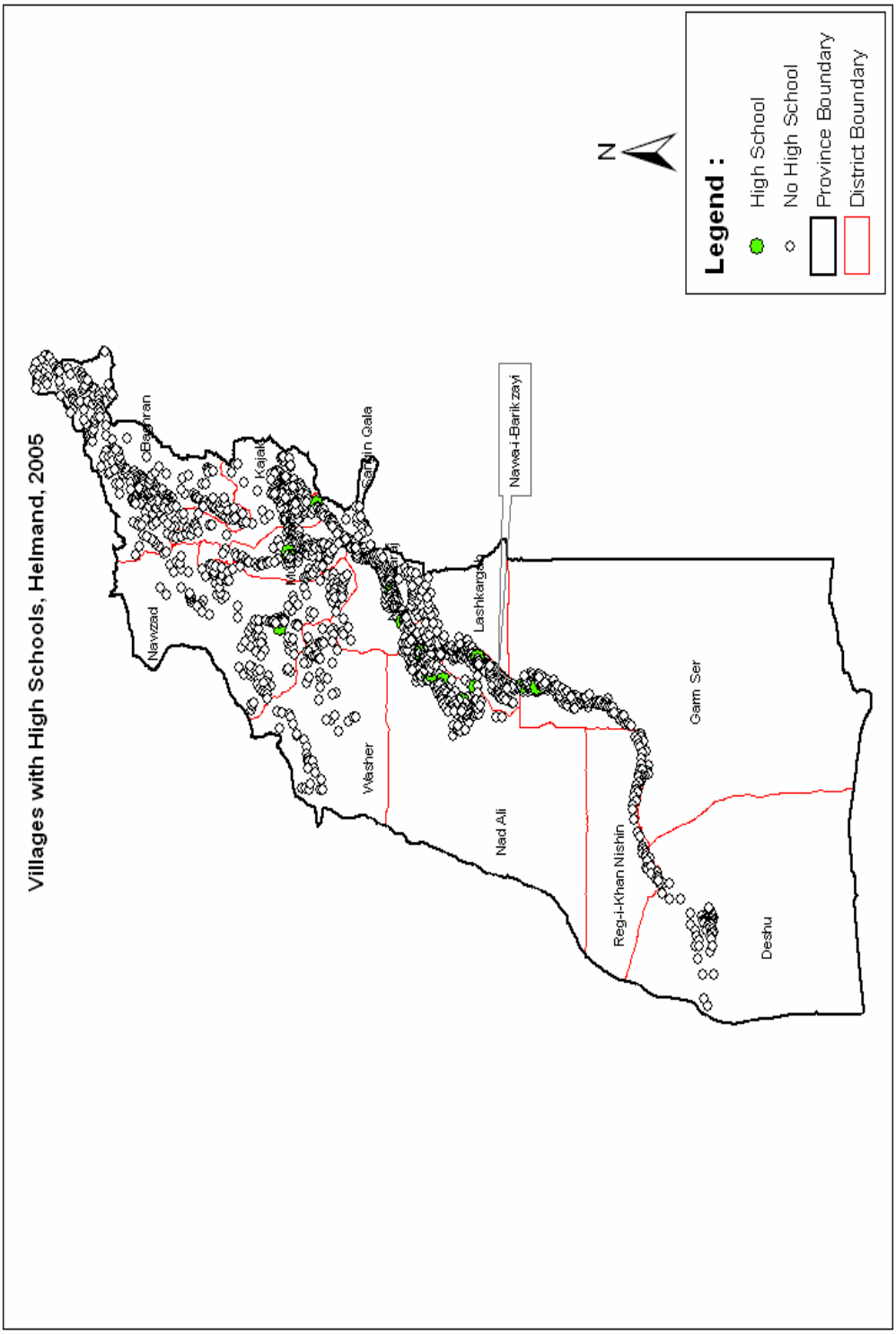
Map5


Villages with Primary Schools, Helmand, 2005
Legend :
Primary School
No Primary School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Baghran
Kajaki
Garmsir
Nawa-i-Barikzayi
Lashkargah
Nawzad
Washer
Nad Ali
Reg-i-Khan Nishin
Gam Ser
Deshu

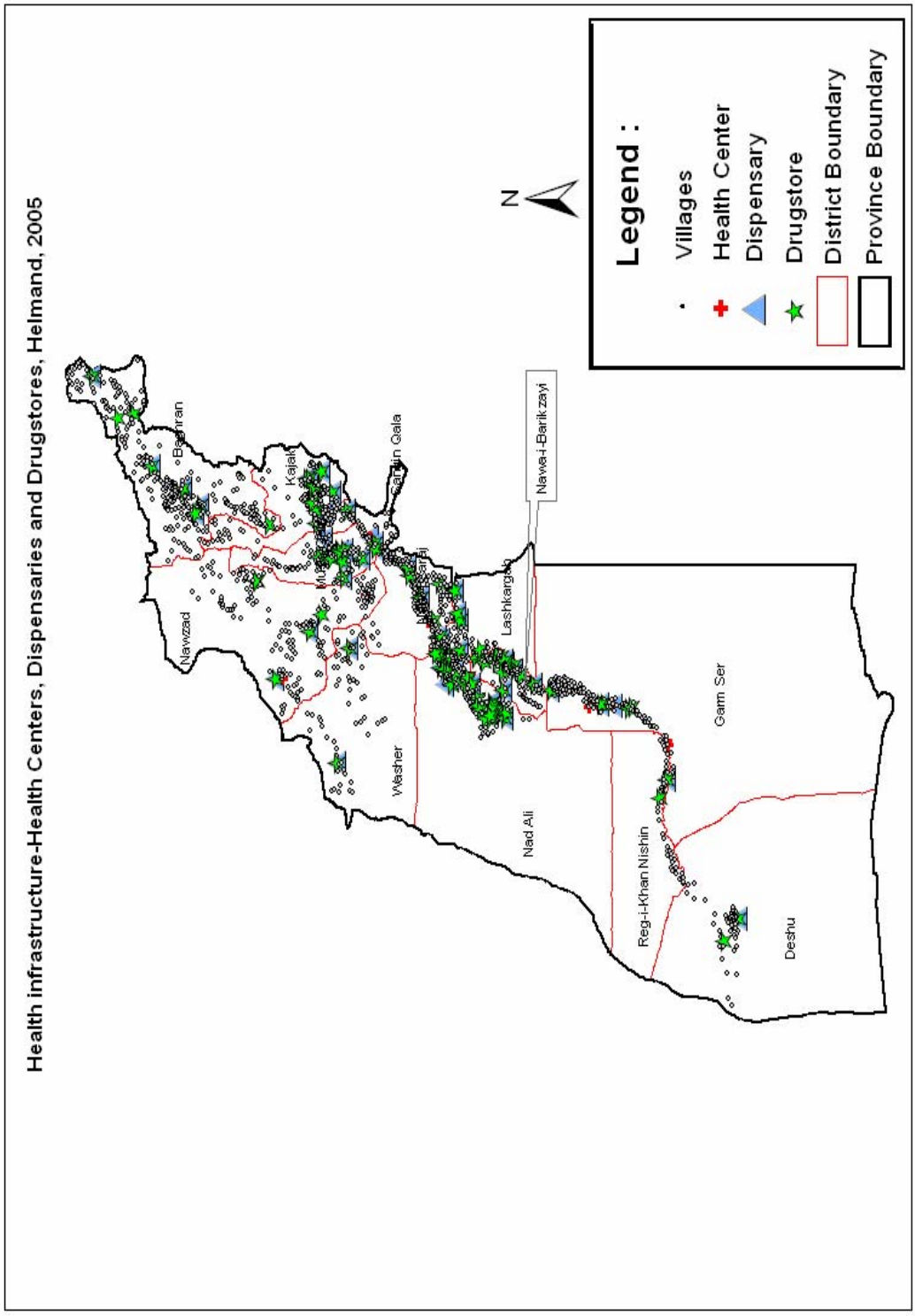
Map6


Villages with secondary Schools, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Secondary School
No Secondary School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Baghran
Kajaki
Sangin
Nawa-i-Barikzayi
Lashkargah
Nawzad
Washer
Nad Ali
Reg-i-Khan Nishin
Gam Ser
Deshu

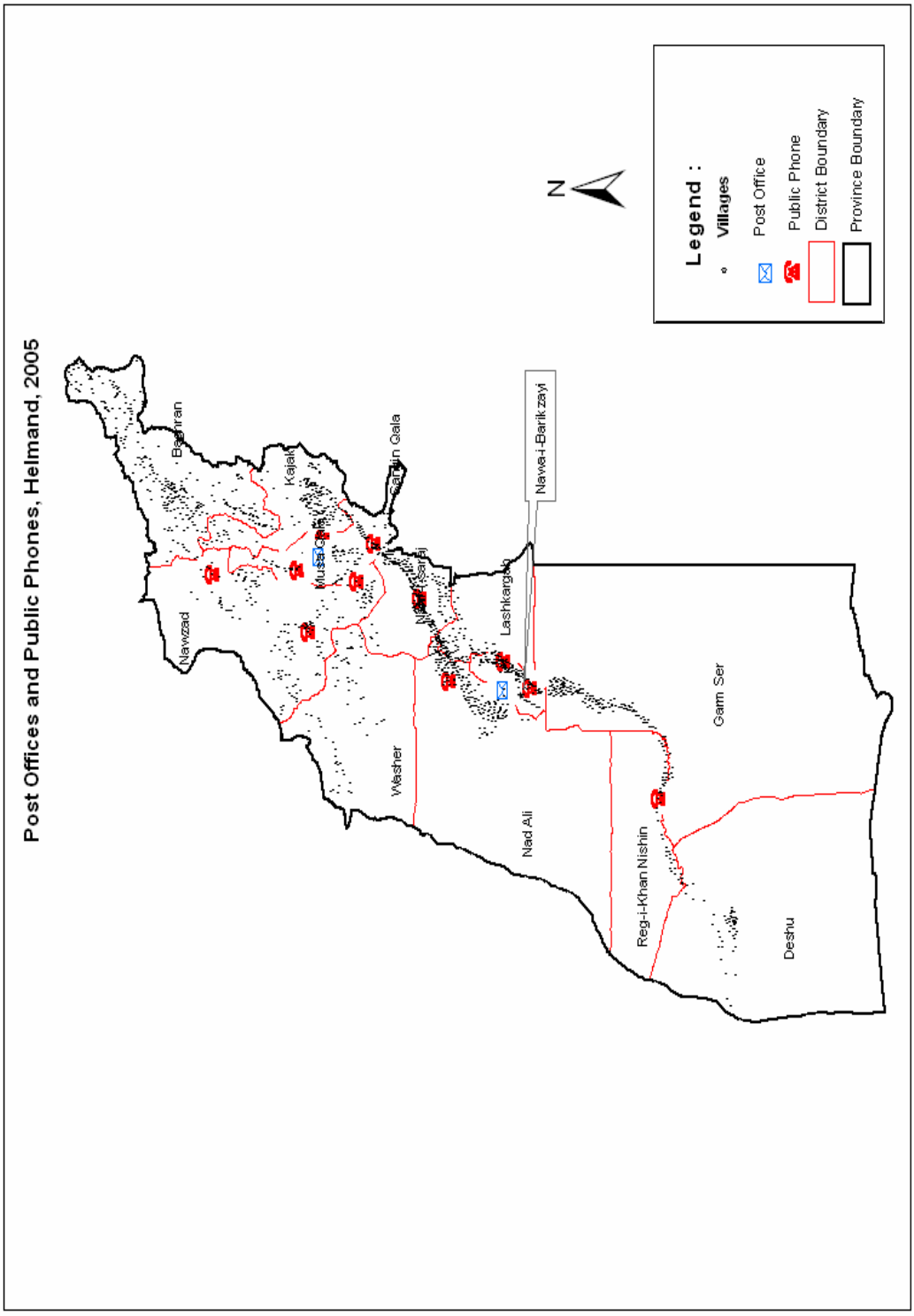
Map7


Villages with High Schools, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
High School
No High School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Baghran
Kajaki
Garmsir
Nawa-i-Barikzayi
Lashkargah
Nawzad
Washer
Nad Ali
Reg-i-Khan Nishin
Gam Ser
Deshu

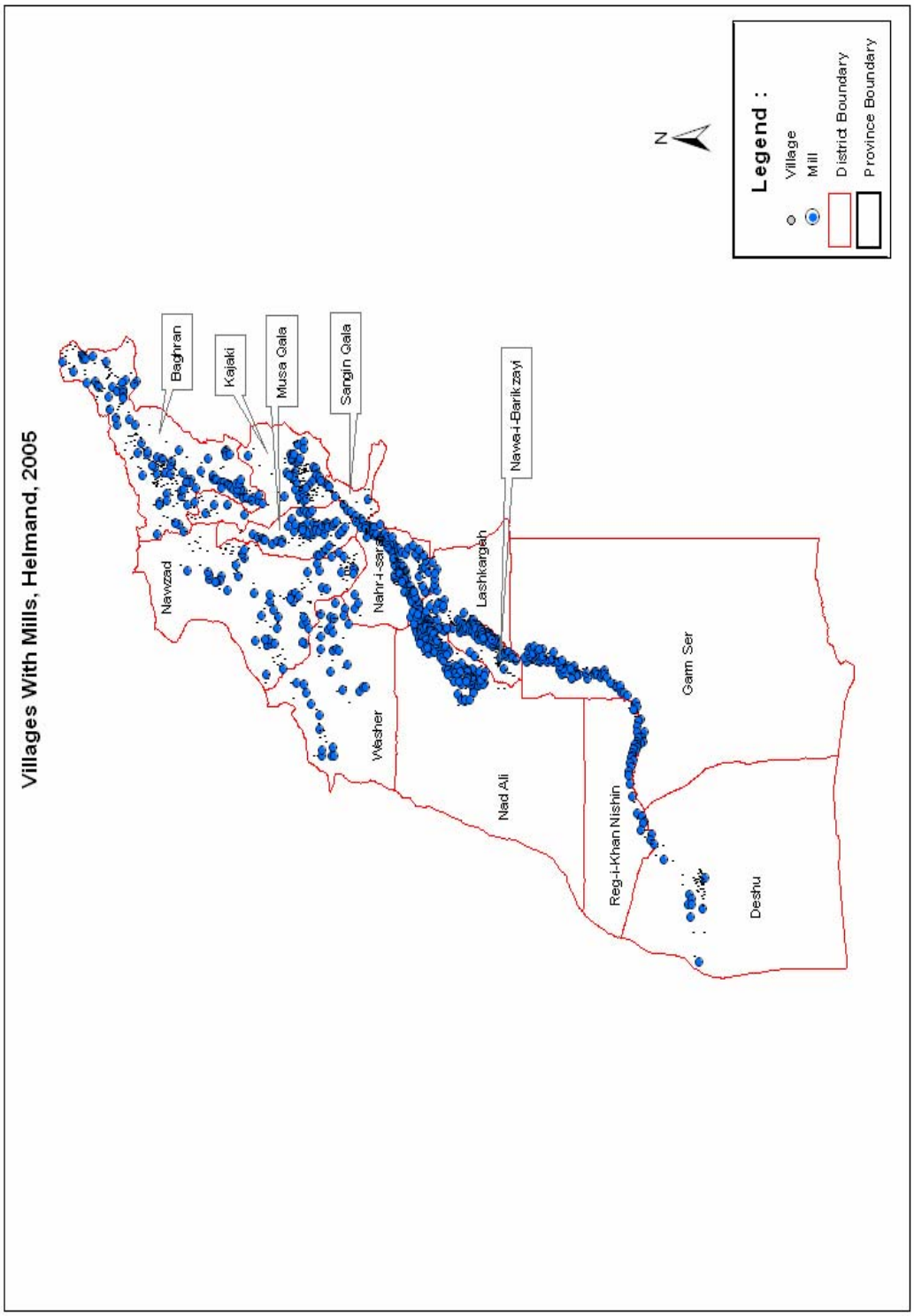
Map8


Health infrastructure-Health Centers, Dispensaries and Drugstores, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Villages
Health Center
Dispensary
Drugstore
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Baghran
Kajaki
Sangin
Nawa-i-Barikzayi
Lashkargah
Nawzad
Washer
Nad Ali
Reg-i-Khan Nishin
Garm Ser
Deshu

Map9


Post Offices and Public Phones, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Villages
Post Office
Public Phone
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Baghran
Kajaki
Musa Qala
Sangin
Nawa-i-Barikzayi
Lashkargah
Nawzad
Washer
Nad Ali
Reg-i-Khan Nishin
Garm Ser
Deshu

Map10


Villages With Mills, Helmand, 2005
Legend :
Village
Mill
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Baghran
Kajaki
Musa Qala
Sangin Qala
Nawa-i-Barikzayi
Lashkargah
Nahr-i-Saraj
Nawzad
Washer
Nad Ali
Reg-i-Khan Nishin
Garm Ser
Deshu

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, Helmand, 2005

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

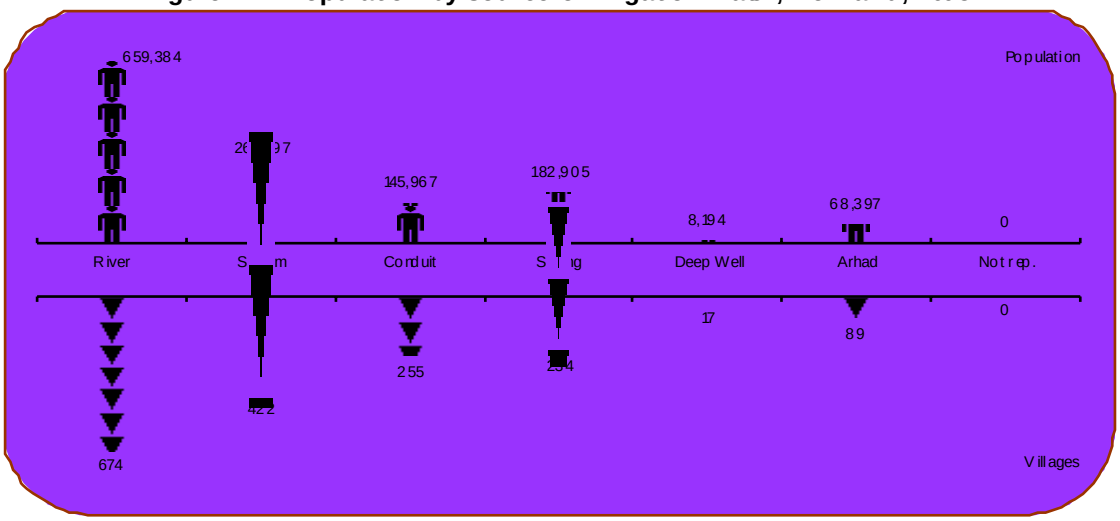
Agriculture

Figure 12 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 source of irrigation water is that of rivers, which supply almost half of the population with their irrigation water; but three of the five remaining sources supply each their fair share of the population and villages.

Streams supply one fifth of the population, springs close to 14 percent, and conduits 11 percent.

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



A cursory look at figure 13 shows that most of the economic activities are concentrated in a few district, in particular, Nad Ali, Kajaki, Garm Ser, Baghran, Lashkargah, and Nawzad (see also annex 6). The productive sectors that engage more villages than the others are, in order, animal products, subsistence crops, vegetables, and fruit.

Subsistence crops are mentioned 3,848 times. The two major crops grown are wheat and corn—they occupy respectively 40 percent and 30 percent of all the villages, but the former is clearly more spatially concentrated than the latter. It is mainly produced in Baghran, Nad Ali, and Nahr-i-Saraj. Together, these three districts concentrate much more than two-thirds of all the villages engaged in the production of this cereal. Corn, on the other hand, is produced mainly in Nad Ali, Nahr-i-Saraj, already mentioned in connection with wheat production, but also in Nawa-i-Barikzayi, Garm Ser, and Hajaki. Together, these five districts contribute more than half of the total production.

Maize and vetch are the third and fourth most popular crops. They are grown in respectively 478 and 324 villages. The major producers of vetch are, again, Nad Ali, Garm Ser, Kajaki, Musa Qala, and Nawzad. Together, they house almost seven out every 10 villages engaged in the production. As for Vetch, its major grower is Nahr-I Saraj

(29.6 percent of the villages), followed by Garm Ser, Kajaki, and Nad Ali. They, also, house almost seven out of every 10 villages engaged in the production.

Out of the 5,506 villages producing wheat, 15 percent are located in Shindand, 11 percent in Gulran, and 10 percent in Enjil. The same three districts are also major producers of maize; but two more districts also just intensely engaged: Nizam-i-Shahid and Kushk. Overall, the districts most engaged in the production of subsistence crops are Enjil, Nizam-i-Shahid, Shindand, Fersi, Gulran, Kushk-i-Kuhna, and Kushk, in that decreasing order of number of villages engaged in the production. In sum, the name that occurs most often in relation to the four crops mentioned is that of Nad Ali.

Vegetables were mentioned 2,246, i.e., 58 as often as subsistence crops. At province level, all the products are produced by just about the same number of villages, except cauliflower and leek. The former is produced in 88 villages and the latter in 154 villages. The major producers of cauliflower are Nad Ali (42 percent of the villages) Garm Ser, and Nawzad. Leek is mainly produced in Nad Ali again (23 percent of the villages), Kajaki, Baghran, and Musa Qala.

With regard to the other vegetables, two villages stand out as being major producers of them: Nad Ali, which house from 22 percent to 27 percent of all the villages engaged in their production, and Kajaki, which, on average, houses 15 percent of all the villages. The other major producers are Baghran, involved in the production of potatoes, onion, tomatoes, and carrots; Garm Ser, involved in potatoes, carrots and spinach; and Nahr-i-Saraj, involved in tomatoes, and carrots.

Fruit are mentioned a little less frequently than vegetables—1,512, as compared to 2,246. The most popular fruit are melon/water melons, produced in 460 villages, followed by grapes (336 villages), pomegranates (292 villages), and mulberry (264 villages). Oranges are the one fruit that is particularly scarce in Helmand; they are produced in a total of nine villages out of the 1,705.

Again the major producer of the four major fruit is Nad Ali; it houses 15 percent of the villages growing mulberry, 14 percent of those producing melons, 21 percent of those producing pomegranates, and 22 percent of those producing grapes. But other districts stand out as being major growers of one or more fruit. Garm Ser is involved in grapes, pomegranates, and mulberry; Kajaki in grapes and mulberry; Musa Qala in pomegranates and mulberry; and Nawa-i-Barikzayi in melons and water melons.

Herbs are grown in few villages; they were mentioned 337 times. The major herb is caray, produced in 127 villages, 40 of which are in Nad Ali and another 34 in Kajaki. Overall, the name that is significantly associated with all seven specific herbs produced in the province is that of Kajaki which houses 46 percent of all the villages producing any herb.

Helmand produces each of the even specific animal products in large numbers of its villages. The total number of times, animal products are reported is 4,447, which is 15 percent more villages than for subsistence crops. Overall, the largest producers are Nad Ali (20 percent of the villages), Musa Qala (13 percent), Nawzad (12 percent), and Musa Qala (12 percent). In other words, the four districts house about 58 percent of all the villages engaged in the production of animal products. But Lashkargah also is a major producer of three products—eggs, milk, and yoghurt, and Baghran a major producer of two—eggs and milk.

Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts

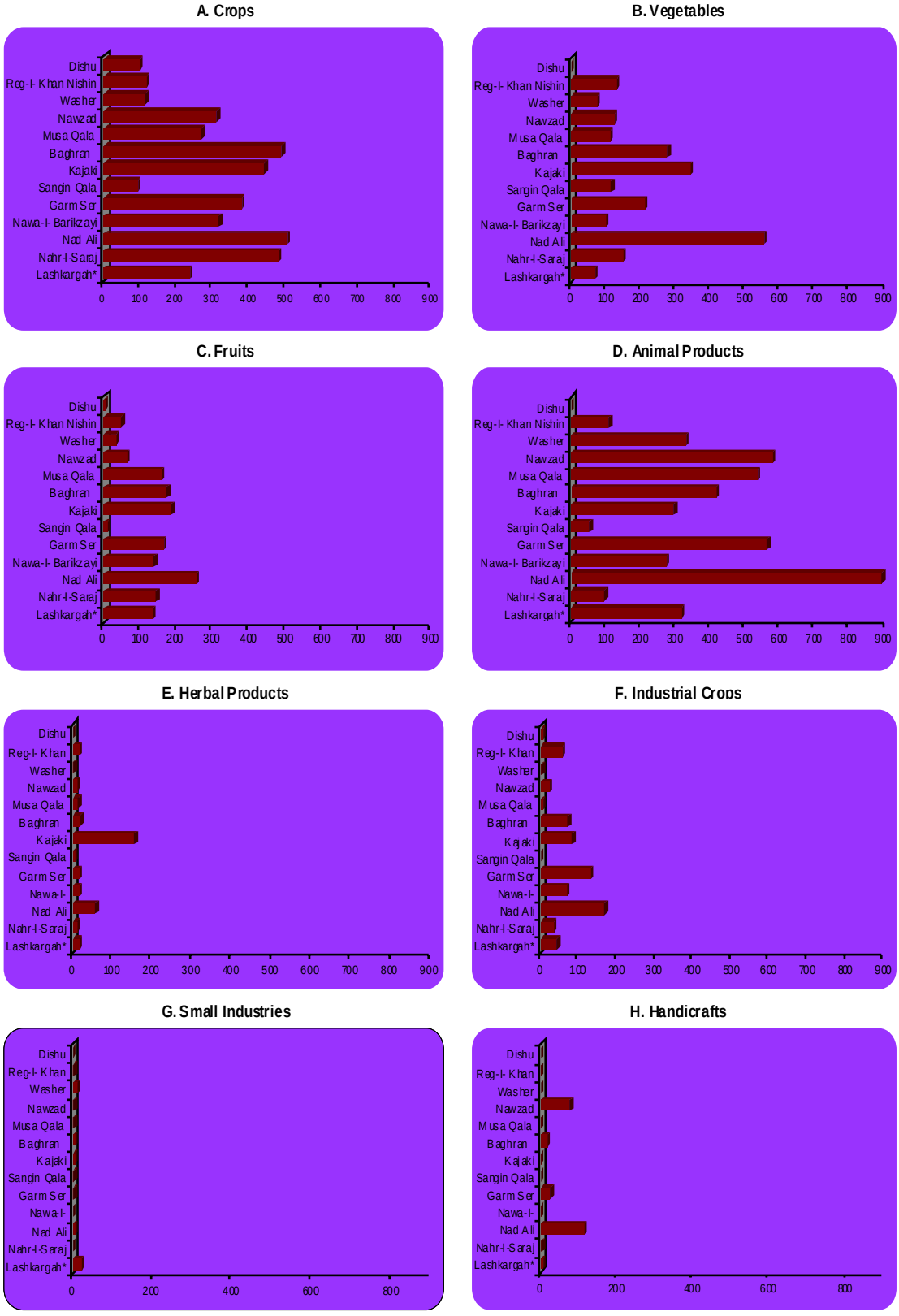
The major industrial crops grown in Helmand are cotton and tobacco, produced in respectively 395 villages and 164 villages, out of a total of 693. Cotton is grown mainly in Nad Ali, Nawa-i-Barikzayi, and Garm Ser which house respectively 27,6 percent, 15.7 percent, and 18.7 percent of all the villages engaged in the production of this crop. Tobacco is grown is concentrated in more districts: Garm Ser, in particular (27 percent of all the villages), Kajaki (18.3 percent), Baghran (17.7 percent), Nad Ali (13.4 percent), and Nahr-i-Saraj (12.2 percent).

Two other minor crops deserve to be mentioned: sesame and sugar extracts. Sesame is produced in 71 villages located mainly in Kajaki, Garm Ser, and Nad Ali; and sugar extracts in 44 villages, 13 of which are in Kajaki and another 10 in Nad Ali.

The sector of small industries in Helmand is practically inexistent; it is mentioned 55 times. Honey is produced 16 villages, six of which are in Lashkargah and another 4 in Nad Ali; and karakul skin in seven, five of which are in Lashkargah.

Handicrafts is not a well-developed sector either. It is mentioned 247 times, 107 times in relation to jewelry, 66 times in relation to rugs, 41 times in relation to shawl-making, and 27 times in relation to carpets. Of the 107 villages producing jewelry, 59 are located in Nad Ali, 30 in Nawzad, and 10 oin Garm Ser. The major producers of rugs are Nad Ali (24 villages), Baghran (13 villages), and Nawzad (19 villages). Nad Ali is practically the only producer of rugs; it houses 24 of the 27 villages producing this handicraft item. As for shawls, they are made mostly in Nawzad (28 villages out of the total of 41), and Garm Ser (10 villages).

Figure 13—Number of villages engaged in certain economic activites, by disrict, Helmand, 2005



* = 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 158,176 buildings in the whole province, 78 percent of which (123,124) are housing units. The remaining 22 percent represent the rest of the various types of buildings.

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

Housing units

The largest numbers of housing units are located in Nad Ali, lashkargah, Baghran, and Nahr-I-Saraj. Together, they concentrate more than half of all the buildings. This is to be expected given that these four districts are among the most populous in the province.

In terms of density per housing unit, the lowest are eight in Reg-I-Khan Nishin and nine in Baghran, and the highest 13 in Lashkargah, Nad Ali, Nawa-I-Barikzayi, and Musa Qala.. The average density, at province level, is 12 persons to a housing unit.

Schools and educational institutions

There are 136 schools in Helmand, 21 of which are in the provincial center, 22 in Nad Ali, 19 in Nahr-I-Saraj, and 17 in Garm Ser. Together, these four districts concentrate half of all the schools in the province. To the extent that there is no information on the sizes of the schools, i.e., the numbers of classrooms in every school, it is difficult to draw any definitive conclusions as to class-density.

School density is lowest in Garm Ser, Washer, and Reg-I-Khan Nishin, with respectively about 6,300; 7,900; and 8,700 population per school. It is highest in Nawzad, with one school for every 27,000 population or so. At province level, the average population per school is 10,600.

Health infrastructure

The health infrastructure includes hospitals, clinics, doctors' practices, and pharmacies. Hospitals exist in four of the 13 districts—Lashkargah (seven hospitals), Nahr-I-Saraj (three hospitals), Garm Ser (one hospital), and Musa Qala (one hospital)—a total of 12, which one of the larges in the whole country. At province level, the average density per hospital is 120,000; but in Lashkargah it is only about 29,000, which is comparatively very low. It remains nonetheless true that the inhabitants of those districts with no hospitals within their vicinity have to either travel to those places that have them or resort to the services that are provided by clinics or private doctors. This is all the more problematic that access to health centers is difficult for a good proportion of the population, not only because of distance, but also because of the nature of the terrain.

In terms of clinics, the situation is much better, but not ideal. There is a total of 117 units of them—about 10 times the number of hospitals, distributed over all the districts, except Dishu. Some districts are much better off than others, in particular the provincial center (34 clinics), Nad Ali (15 clinics), Nahr-I-Saraj (12 clinics), and Garm Ser (11 clinics). Clinic density varies from one clinic per about 5,800 population in Reg-I-Khan Nishin and 5,900 in Lashkargah, to 32,500 in Baghran. But the latter is an extreme; in the other

districts the highest density is in Nawa-I-Barikzayi—18,000. At province level, the population density per clinic is 12,300.

Unlike in most other provinces, there are fewer Doctors' practices in Helmand than clinics—102 as compared to 117. The majority of such practices are in Lashkargah (30), Nawzad (18), Nad Ali (13), and Musa Qala (12). In terms of population per doctor's practice, however, variation ranges from 6,000 in Nawzad and 6,700 in Lashkargah, to 119,000 in Kajaki and 90,000 in nawa-I-Barikzay. But the latter are extremes; in the other provinces, the density varies from about 12,000 to 31,000 or thereabout. At province level, the density is only 14,000 or so.

With regard to pharmacies, they are relatively considerably more numerous and their spatial distribution is notably more even than for clinics, hospitals, or doctors' practices. They exist in all the districts with no exception. They number 451 units, one for each 3,200 population or so. Inter-district variation in the number of potential clients per pharmacy is reasonable: it goes from one pharmacy per about 2,100 population in the provincial center to 7,900 in Washer. Again, the latter case is an outlier. In the remainig district, the highest is about 4,600 in Kajaki.

Factories & workshops

The province of Helmand counts a total of 3,194 factories/workshops[1], distributed over all the districts. The largest number, however, is in Lashkargah (1,034) and the lowest are in Washer (23) and Reg-i-Khan Nishin (16). The highest population densities per factory are in Washer (about 1,400), Nawa-i-Barikzayi (about 1,200), and Reg-i-Khan Nishin (around 1,100). The lowest are Lashkargar (195), Dishu (363) and Nahr-i-Saraj (418). The average at province level is 451. In the absence of information on the size of the

[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.

factories, it is not possible to draw any inferences concerning the number of people employed in such installations.

Workshops are considerably more frequent than factories; they number 3,167 in the whole province, i.e., about 117 times more than factories. But one-third of them are in Lashkargah alone, i.e., one workshop for each 198 population. In the remaining districts, the average population density per workshop is 577, but inter-district variation is considerable—180 Sangin Qala, 363 in Dishu, about 1,400 in Washer, and more than 1,000 in both Reg-I-Khan Nihsin and Nawa-I-Barikzayi. At province level, i.e., all districts considered, the population density per workshop is 455.

Bakeries and Mills

Bakeries do not appear to be as present in Helmand as one would expect—a total of 252 unevenly distributed over the 13 districts: 101 in the provincial center, 36 in Musa Qala, 35 in Nahr-I-Saraj, and 25 in Sangin Qala, but none in Washer or Reg-I-Khan Nishin. On average, there is one bakery for about 5,700 population; but variation between districts is quite substantial. It goes from about one bakery for about 2,000 population in Lashkargah to 90,000 in Nawa-I-Barikzay. The latter is an outlier; discounting it reduces the highest to 19,600 in Nad Ali.

Mills, on the other hand are much more present; there are 1,169 of them. The average across the province is one mill for about 1,200 population. Inter-district variation is quite large; it goes form one mill per less than 500 population in Reg-I-Khan Nishin to 5,600 in Sangin Qala.

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 622 hotels and restaurants in the whole province, distributed over all the districts except Reg-I-Khan Nishin. Surprisingly, the largest number—227—is

neither in Lashkargah or in Nad Ali, the two largest districts, but in Musa Qala the fourth largest. Still, Lashkargah has the second highest number (138). Nahr-I-Saraj has 101 units, the third largest number. The average for the province is one hotel/restaurant for every 2,300 population or so. As suggested previously, the lowest density is in Musa Qala, with one hotel/restaurant for 612 population. The highest is 13,500 in Nawzad.

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

Shopping places

Food & grocery stores are the most prevalent businesses in any of the districts of Helmand—a total of 8,270. On average, there is one grocery store for every 174 population, and, if we except three extremes—Reg-I-Khan Nishin, Dishu, and Baghran, where the population per store is respectively 600; 68; and 86, inter-district variation is minimal—the lowest density per store is 118 in Lashkarhag and the highest 308 in Nawzad.

Clothes and textile stores are relatively more numerous in Helmand than in many other predominantly rural provinces. There are 2,268 of them in the whole province, 496 of them in Lashkargah, 347 in Musa Qala, another 347 in Nahr-I-Saraj. This amounts to more than half of all the stores. Such stores, however, tend to be scarce in Washer (2) and Reg-I-Khan Nishin (6). On average, there is one clothes store for 2,300 population or so, but there are a few extremes: 15,700 in Washer, 237 in Sangin Qala, 400 in Musa Qala, 406 in Lashkargah, etc. (see table 6).

There are 547 constructions materials shops in Helmand, including 265 in Helmand, 84 in Musa Qala, 69 in Sangin Qala, and 53 in Nahr-I-Saraj. Together, these four districts concentrate 86 percent of all the construction materials shops in the province, Helmand

alone accounting for close to half. On average there is one such store for approximately 2,600 population.

Mosques

The province of Helmand counts a total of 5,385 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 268 population, but inter-district variation is negligible.

Other places

There is a total of 38 poultry and livestock farm in the whole province of Helmand, which one of the largest numbers encountered in any of the provinces of Afghanistan. Out of the 38, 17 are located in Musa Qala—one for every 8,200 population or so; six in Nahr-I-Sarj, five in Lashkargah, and four in kajaki. On average, there is one poultry or livestock farm for every 38,000 population.

Barbers and beauty salons number 62, distributed among all the districts except Nawa-I-Barikzayi, Garm Ser, and Baghran. Of the 62 such businesses, 28 are in Lashkargah alone: one for each 7,200 population. At province level, however, the average is one barber/beauty salon for every 23,000 population or so.

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

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

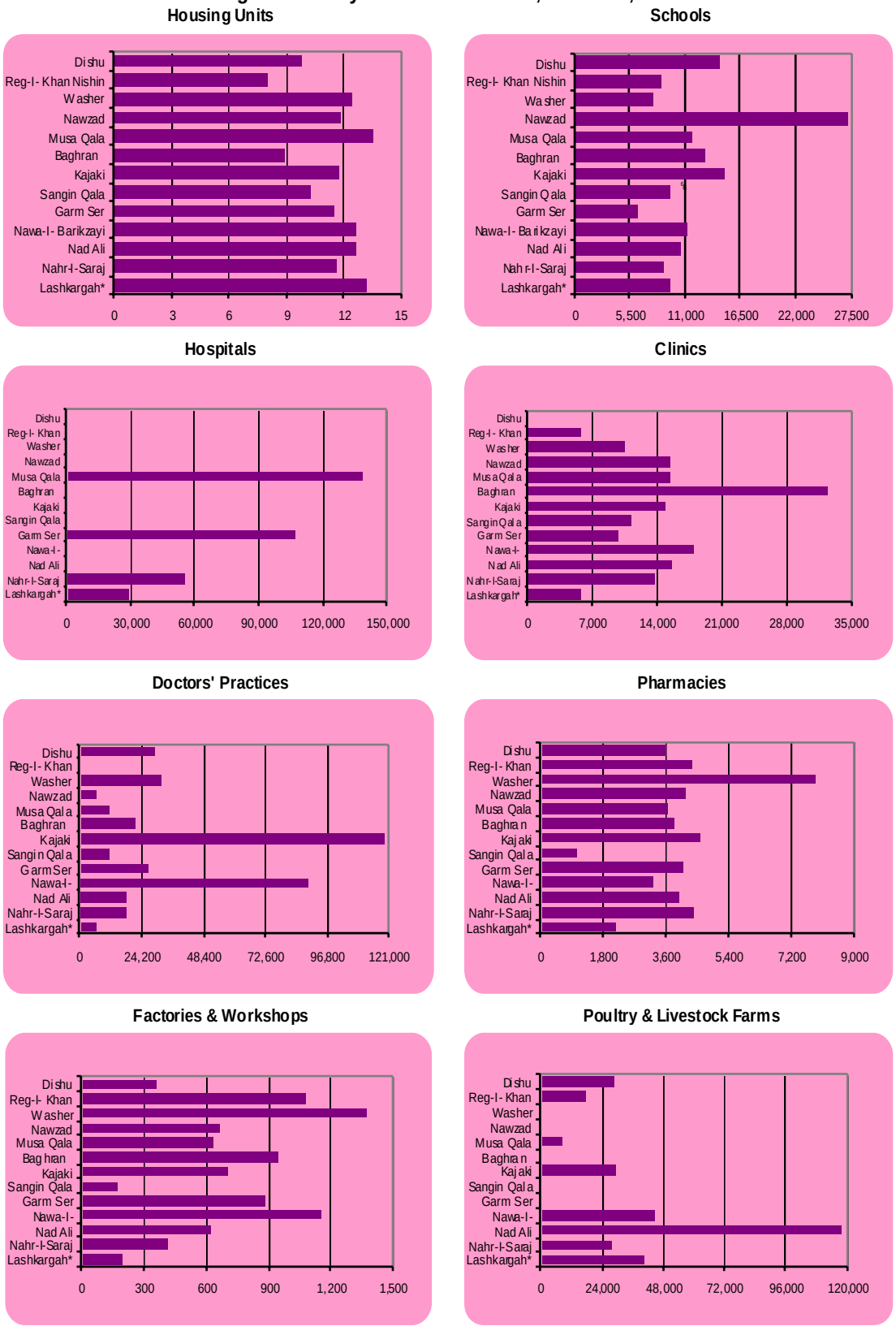
A—Absolute numbers

District	Resi-dential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hos-pitals	Clinics	Doctors' Practices	Phar-macies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Cons-truction Materials	Poultry/ Livestock Farms	Hotels & Res-taurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Las	15,207	21	7	34	30	94	1,034	1,708	496	265	5	138	28	101	146	599	4,535	24,448	201,545
Nahr-I-Saraj	14,379	19	3	12	9	38	399	724	347	53	6	101	6	35	147	610	1,234	18,122	166,827
Nad Ali	18,706	22	0	15	13	59	376	998	239	25	2	22	7	12	213	1,058	667	22,434	235,590
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	7,128	8	0	5	1	28	78	288	64	9	2	8	0	1	137	544	105	8,406	89,814
Garm Ser	9,355	17	1	11	4	26	121	643	74	12	0	22	0	6	90	501	503	11,386	107,153
Sangin Qala	6,498	7	0	6	6	66	377	503	282	69	0	23	3	25	12	151	797	8,825	66,901
Kajaki	10,165	8	0	8	1	26	169	476	107	12	4	13	4	7	52	461	531	12,044	119,023
Baghran	14,598	10	0	4	6	34	138	1,516	124	8	0	53	0	13	150	524	1,226	18,404	129,947
Musa Qala	10,294	12	1	9	12	38	219	440	347	84	17	227	5	36	73	377	1,680	13,871	138,896
Nawzad	9,127	4	0	7	18	26	164	351	157	4	0	8	4	8	67	327	361	10,633	108,258
Washer	2,540	4	0	3	1	4	23	169	2	0	0	3	1	0	38	87	25	2,900	31,476
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	2,166	2	0	3	0	4	16	29	6	0	1	0	1	0	36	59	17	2,340	17,334
Dishu	2,961	2	0	0	1	8	80	425	23	6	1	4	3	8	8	87	746	4,363	29,005
Total province	123,124	136	12	117	102	451	3,194	8,270	2,268	547	38	622	62	252	1,169	5,385	12,427	158,176	1,441,769

B—Ratio (Population per Building)

District	Resi-dential Places	Schools & Educa-tional Insti-tutions	Hos-pitals	Clinics	Doctor's Practice	Phar-macies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Cons-truction Ma-terials	Poultry & Live-stock Farms	Hotels & Res-taurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Las	13	9,597	28,792	5,928	6,718	2,144	195	118	406	761	40,309	1,460	7,198	1,995	1,380	336	44	—	—
Nahr-I-Saraj	12	8,780	55,609	13,902	18,536	4,390	418	230	481	3,148	27,805	1,652	27,805	4,766	1,135	273	135	—	—
Nad Ali	13	10,709	—	15,706	18,122	3,993	627	236	986	9,424	117,795	10,709	33,656	19,633	1,106	223	353	—	—
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	13	11,227	—	17,963	89,814	3,208	1,151	312	1,403	9,979	44,907	11,227	—	89,814	656	165	855	—	—
Garm Ser	11	6,303	107,153	9,741	26,788	4,121	886	167	1,448	8,929	—	4,871	—	17,859	1,191	214	213	—	—
Sangin Qala	10	9,557	—	11,150	11,150	1,014	177	133	237	970	—	2,909	22,300	2,676	5,575	443	84	—	—
Kajaki	12	14,878	—	14,878	119,023	4,578	704	250	1,112	9,919	29,756	9,156	29,756	17,003	2,289	258	224	—	—
Baghran	9	12,995	—	32,487	21,658	3,822	942	86	1,048	16,243	—	2,452	—	9,996	866	248	106	—	—
Musa Qala	13	11,575	138,896	15,433	11,575	3,655	634	316	400	1,654	8,170	612	27,779	3,858	1,903	368	83	—	—
Nawzad	12	27,065	—	15,465	6,014	4,164	660	308	690	27,065	—	13,532	27,065	13,532	1,616	331	300	—	—
Washer	12	7,869	—	10,492	31,476	7,869	1,369	186	15,738	—	—	10,492	31,476	—	828	362	1,259	—	—
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	8	8,667	—	5,778	—	4,334	1,083	598	2,889	—	17,334	—	17,334	—	482	294	1,020	—	—
Dishu	10	14,503	—	—	29,005	3,626	363	68	1,261	4,834	29,005	7,251	9,668	3,626	3,626	333	39	—	—
Total province	12	10,601	120,147	12,323	14,135	3,197	451	174	636	2,636	37,941	2,318	23,254	5,721	1,233	268	116	—	—

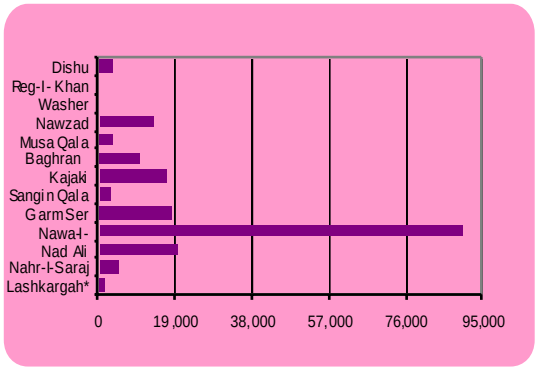
Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Helmand, 2005



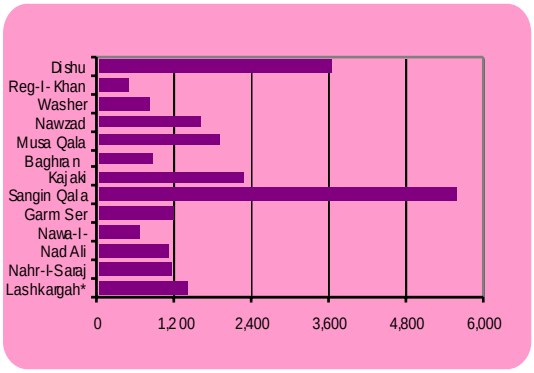
PC = Provincial Center

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

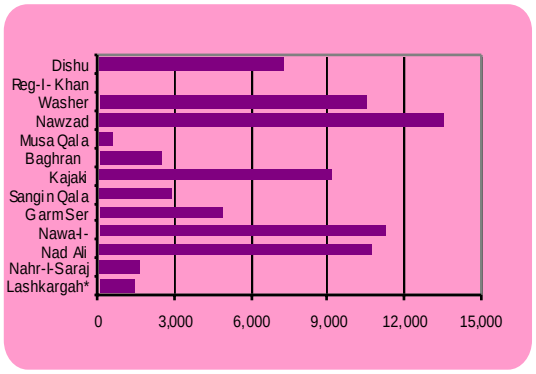
Bakeries



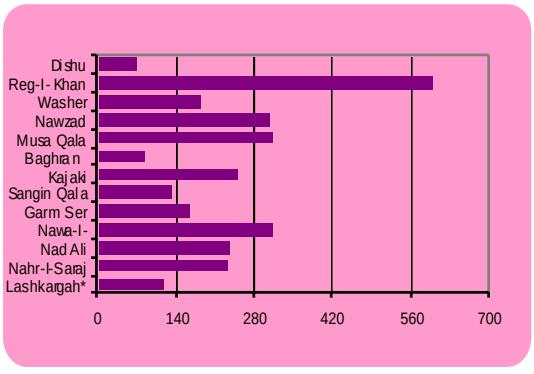
Mills



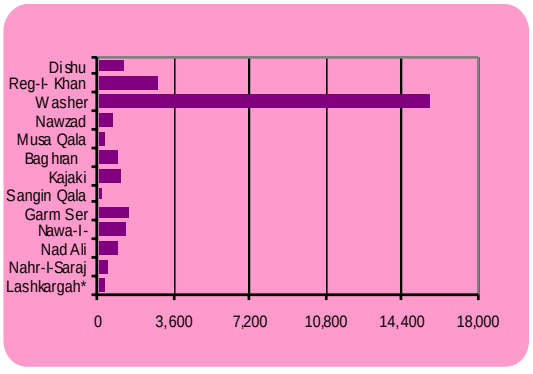
Hotels & Restaurants



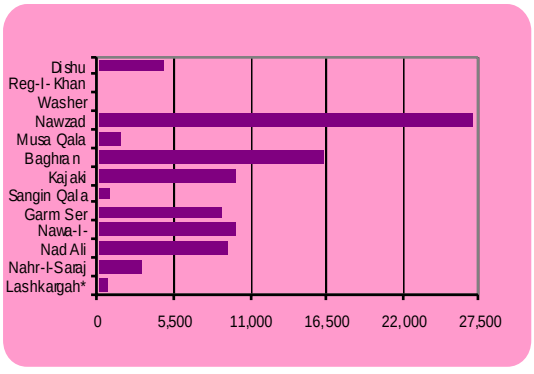
Food & Grocery Stores



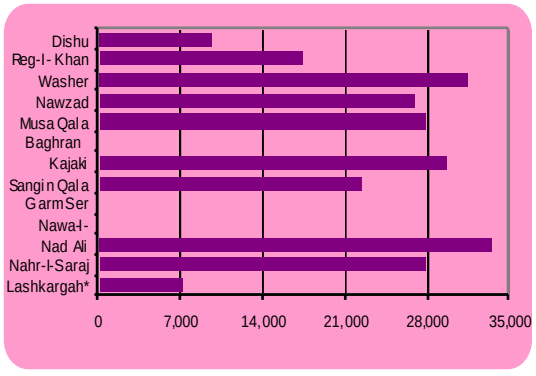
Clothes & Textile Stores



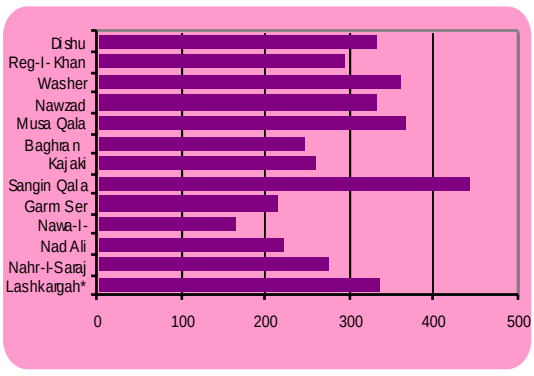
Construction Materials Stores



Barbers & Beauty Salons



Mosques



Annexes

Annex 1

Population Estimates as of 1 July 2004, by province

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

Annex 2

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

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

Annex 3

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

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

Annex 4

Procedure for adjusting the reported age distribution

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

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

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

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

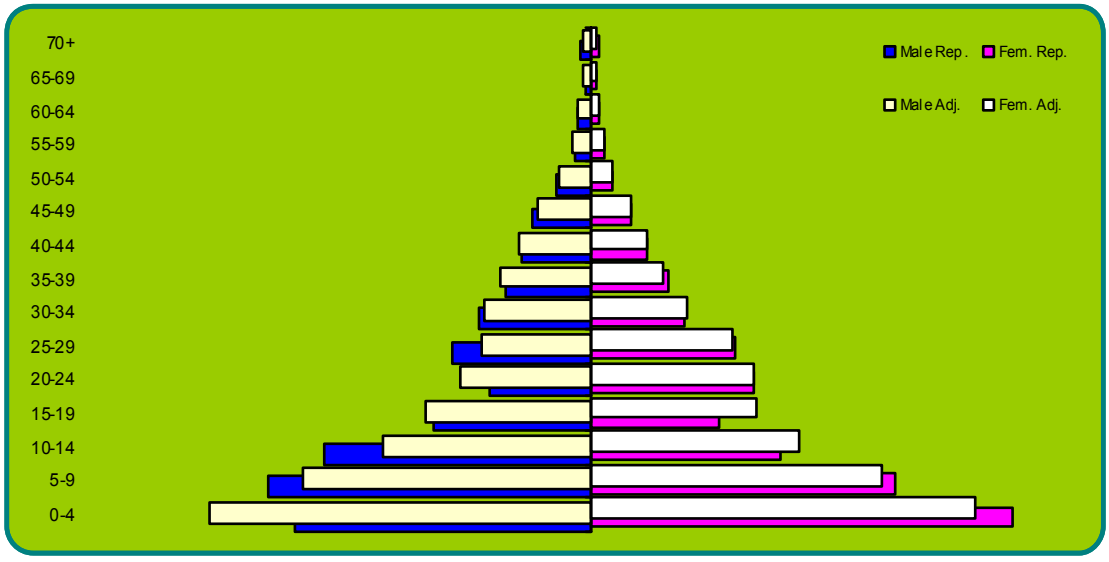
[1] The model used was from the Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Population; Ansley J. Coale and Paul Demeny; Princeton University Press; Princeton, New Jersey; 1966 ("West" model at level 13 for both males and females [e_0: 50 for females, and 47.114 for males] and a growth rate of 30).

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

A—Distribution

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported /Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	128,934	178,271	307,205	165,518	161,997	327,514	-36,584	16,274	-20,309
5-9	140,328	128,381	268,709	125,862	123,239	249,101	14,466	5,142	19,608
10-14	116,583	80,707	197,290	89,890	87,907	177,798	26,693	-7,200	19,492
15-19	67,875	54,289	122,164	71,858	70,188	142,046	-3,983	-15,899	-19,882
20-24	43,661	68,721	112,382	57,254	69,422	126,676	-13,593	-701	-14,294
25-29	60,374	60,676	121,050	47,407	59,504	106,911	12,967	1,172	14,139
30-34	48,685	39,279	87,964	46,399	41,042	87,441	2,286	-1,763	523
35-39	36,832	33,195	70,027	39,633	31,168	70,801	-2,801	2,027	-774
40-44	29,577	24,044	53,621	31,427	24,112	55,539	-1,850	-68	-1,918
45-49	24,848	17,426	42,274	23,325	17,207	40,533	1,523	219	1,741
50-54	14,756	9,549	24,305	13,405	9,518	22,923	1,351	31	1,382
55-59	6,894	5,845	12,739	8,375	5,820	14,195	-1,481	25	-1,456
60-64	6,042	3,390	9,432	4,990	3,758	8,748	1,052	-368	684
65-69	1,995	2,775	4,770	3,095	2,385	5,480	-1,100	390	-710
70-74	2,967	2,192	5,159	1,965	1,474	3,439	1,002	718	1,720
75-79	575	317	892	1,599	1,026	2,625	-1,024	-709	-1,733
80+	1,077	709	1,786	-	-	-	1,077	709	1,786
Total	732,003	709,766	1,441,769	732,003	709,766	1,441,769	0	0	0

B—Population Pyramid



Annex 6

Compositional Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To summarize the wealth information contained in the various panels of annex 6, we decided to focus on the last one, Panel G, highlighting those among the 13 districts that specialize in one or more of the various products/activities in a remarkable way.

In the area of subsistence crops, only five are grown by enough villages to warrant a compositional analysis: wheat, corn, maize, vetch, and beans; but only two stand out as being associated to any district in particular. Beans are concentrated in Kajaki, with an index of 1.28, and vetch is associated with Nahr-I-Sarj, with an index of 1.38. In other words, a village chosen at random in Kajaki is 1.28 times more likely to produce beans that any other village chosen at random in any other district, and vetch is 1.38 times more likely to be produced in a village in Nahr-I-Sarj than in any other village in any other district.

With regards to vegetables, out of the 91 cells contained in panel G of annex table 6, only one cell stands out, associating spinach to Lashkargah, with an index of 1.46.

In the area of fruit, only walnuts and mulberry appear to be associated in any particular way with any district. Walnuts are strongly associated with Baghran, with an index of 3.16, and mulberry is associated with Musa Qala, with an index of 1.25.

Herbs are produced in so few villages that no compositional analysis is justifiable.

As for animal products, they are so evenly distributed over space that no cells stand oout associating any product to any district in a particularly significant way.

Of the seven industrial crops surveyed, only two are produced in enough villages to warrant compositional analysis: cotton and tobacco. Cotton is not associated in any particular way with any district. As for tobacco it appears to be associated with Nahr-I-Sarj, with an index of 1.41.

Small industries are so scarce that a mere look at panel A of annex table 6 is enough to identify which product is grown in which district. The same is true of handicrafts.

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

Annex 6
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Helmand, 2005

Subsistence Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	95	84	0	24	3	25	1	3	235
Nahr-I-Saraj	163	136	0	32	8	96	0	44	479
Nad Ali	163	155	17	90	33	33	9	2	502
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	128	121	1	26	11	13	10	6	316
Garm Ser	138	115	2	48	25	47	1	4	380
Sangin Qala	51	22	2	13	6	1	0	0	95
Kajaki	135	116	4	61	37	47	25	17	442
Baghran	276	108	0	47	4	32	4	18	489
Musa Qala	102	87	1	69	4	5	0	1	269
Nawzad	148	75	3	58	3	3	1	20	311
Washer	63	49	0	0	0	1	0	0	113
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	39	37	1	8	7	19	5	1	117
Dishu	41	39	0	2	0	2	0	16	100
Total	**1,542**	**1,144**	**31**	**478**	**141**	**324**	**56**	**132**	**3,848**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	40.4	35.7	0.0	10.2	1.3	10.6	0.4	1.3	100.0
Nahr-I-Saraj	34.0	28.4	0.0	6.7	1.7	20.0	0.0	9.2	100.0
Nad Ali	32.5	30.9	3.4	17.9	6.6	6.6	1.8	0.4	100.0
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	40.5	38.3	0.3	8.2	3.5	4.1	3.2	1.9	100.0
Garm Ser	36.3	30.3	0.5	12.6	6.6	12.4	0.3	1.1	100.0
Sangin Qala	53.7	23.2	2.1	13.7	6.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kajaki	30.5	26.2	0.9	13.8	8.4	10.6	5.7	3.8	100.0
Baghran	56.4	22.1	0.0	9.6	0.8	6.5	0.8	3.7	100.0
Musa Qala	37.9	32.3	0.4	25.7	1.5	1.9	0.0	0.4	100.0
Nawzad	47.6	24.1	1.0	18.6	1.0	1.0	0.3	6.4	100.0
Washer	55.8	43.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	33.3	31.6	0.9	6.8	6.0	16.2	4.3	0.9	100.0
Dishu	41.0	39.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	16.0	100.0
Total	**40.1**	**29.7**	**0.8**	**12.4**	**3.7**	**8.4**	**1.5**	**3.4**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	6.2	7.3	0.0	5.0	2.1	7.7	1.8	2.3	6.1
Nahr-I-Saraj	10.6	11.9	0.0	6.7	5.7	29.6	0.0	33.3	12.4
Nad Ali	10.6	13.5	54.8	18.8	23.4	10.2	16.1	1.5	13.0
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	8.3	10.6	3.2	5.4	7.8	4.0	17.9	4.5	8.2
Garm Ser	8.9	10.1	6.5	10.0	17.7	14.5	1.8	3.0	9.9
Sangin Qala	3.3	1.9	6.5	2.7	4.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.5
Kajaki	8.8	10.1	12.9	12.8	26.2	14.5	44.6	12.9	11.5
Baghran	17.9	9.4	0.0	9.8	2.8	9.9	7.1	13.6	12.7
Musa Qala	6.6	7.6	3.2	14.4	2.8	1.5	0.0	0.8	7.0
Nawzad	9.6	6.6	9.7	12.1	2.1	0.9	1.8	15.2	8.1
Washer	4.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.9
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	2.5	3.2	3.2	1.7	5.0	5.9	8.9	0.8	3.0
Dishu	2.7	3.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	12.1	2.6
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, Helmand, 2005

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--Lashkargah	0.01	0.20	-1.00	-0.18	-0.65	0.26	-0.71	-0.63	0.00
Nahr-I-Saraj	-0.15	-0.04	-1.00	-0.46	-0.54	1.38	-1.00	1.68	0.00
Nad Ali	-0.19	0.04	3.20	0.44	0.79	-0.22	0.23	-0.88	0.00
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	0.01	0.29	-0.61	-0.34	-0.05	-0.51	1.17	-0.45	0.00
Garm Ser	-0.09	0.02	-0.35	0.02	0.80	0.47	-0.82	-0.69	0.00
Sangin Qala	0.34	-0.22	1.61	0.10	0.72	-0.87	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Kajaki	-0.24	-0.12	0.12	0.11	1.28	0.26	2.89	0.12	0.00
Baghran	0.41	-0.26	-1.00	-0.23	-0.78	-0.22	-0.44	0.07	0.00
Musa Qala	-0.05	0.09	-0.54	1.06	-0.59	-0.78	-1.00	-0.89	0.00
Nawzad	0.19	-0.19	0.20	0.50	-0.74	-0.89	-0.78	0.87	0.00
Washer	0.39	0.46	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.89	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	-0.17	0.06	0.06	-0.45	0.63	0.93	1.94	-0.75	0.00
Dishu	0.02	0.31	-1.00	-0.84	-1.00	-0.76	-1.00	3.66	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, Helmand, 2005

Industrial Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Sharsham	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	39	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	42
Nahr-I-Saraj	13	0	0	2	20	0	0	0	35
Nad Ali	109	10	3	22	22	2	0	0	168
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	62	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	69
Garm Ser	74	2	0	8	45	0	0	2	131
Sangin Qala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kajaki	21	13	0	16	30	2	0	1	83
Baghran	38	2	0	1	29	1	0	1	72
Musa Qala	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	6
Nawzad	11	2	0	4	5	0	0	0	22
Washer	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	26	8	0	14	8	0	0	0	56
Dishu	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	5
Total	**395**	**44**	**4**	**71**	**164**	**5**	**0**	**10**	**693**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Sharsham	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	92.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nahr-I-Saraj	37.1	0.0	0.0	5.7	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nad Ali	64.9	6.0	1.8	13.1	13.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	89.9	4.3	1.4	2.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Garm Ser	56.5	1.5	0.0	6.1	34.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0
Sangin Qala	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kajaki	25.3	15.7	0.0	19.3	36.1	2.4	0.0	1.2	100.0
Baghran	52.8	2.8	0.0	1.4	40.3	1.4	0.0	1.4	100.0
Musa Qala	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0
Nawzad	50.0	9.1	0.0	18.2	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Washer	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100.0
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	46.4	14.3	0.0	25.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dishu	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0
Total	**57.0**	**6.3**	**0.6**	**10.2**	**23.7**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**1.4**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Sharsham	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	9.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	--	0.0	6.1
Nahr-I-Saraj	3.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	12.2	0.0	--	0.0	5.1
Nad Ali	27.6	22.7	75.0	31.0	13.4	40.0	--	0.0	24.2
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	15.7	6.8	25.0	2.8	0.6	0.0	--	0.0	10.0
Garm Ser	18.7	4.5	0.0	11.3	27.4	0.0	--	20.0	18.9
Sangin Qala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.0
Kajaki	5.3	29.5	0.0	22.5	18.3	40.0	--	10.0	12.0
Baghran	9.6	4.5	0.0	1.4	17.7	20.0	--	10.0	10.4
Musa Qala	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.0	--	30.0	0.9
Nawzad	2.8	4.5	0.0	5.6	3.0	0.0	--	0.0	3.2
Washer	0.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	10.0	0.6
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	6.6	18.2	0.0	19.7	4.9	0.0	--	0.0	8.1
Dishu	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	--	20.0	0.7
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, Helmand, 2005

Industrial Crops

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

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	0.63	-0.25	-1.00	-1.00	-0.90	-1.00	--	-1.00	0.00
Nahr-I-Saraj	-0.35	-1.00	-1.00	-0.44	1.41	-1.00	--	-1.00	0.00
Nad Ali	0.14	-0.06	2.09	0.28	-0.45	0.65	--	-1.00	0.00
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	0.58	-0.32	1.51	-0.72	-0.94	-1.00	--	-1.00	0.00
Garm Ser	-0.01	-0.76	-1.00	-0.40	0.45	-1.00	--	0.06	0.00
Sangin Qala	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kajaki	-0.56	1.47	-1.00	0.88	0.53	2.34	--	-0.17	0.00
Baghran	-0.07	-0.56	-1.00	-0.86	0.70	0.93	--	-0.04	0.00
Musa Qala	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.63	0.41	-1.00	--	33.65	0.00
Nawzad	-0.12	0.43	-1.00	0.77	-0.04	-1.00	--	-1.00	0.00
Washer	-0.56	6.88	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	--	16.33	0.00
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	-0.19	1.25	-1.00	1.44	-0.40	-1.00	--	-1.00	0.00
Dishu	-0.65	-1.00	-1.00	0.95	-0.15	-1.00	--	26.72	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, Helmand, 2005

Fruit

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Grapes	Pome-granates	Melons/ W. Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul-berries	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	32	22	59	0	0	0	23	0	136
Nahr-I-Saraj	13	29	86	0	4	1	10	0	143
Nad Ali	75	62	66	3	0	3	40	5	254
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	30	27	63	1	0	1	16	0	138
Garm Ser	60	35	31	2	1	0	27	7	163
Sangin Qala	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	11
Kajaki	45	25	42	1	8	9	56	0	186
Baghran	31	22	39	1	33	26	17	6	175
Musa Qala	10	38	39	0	4	5	62	0	158
Nawzad	12	12	7	0	11	5	9	8	64
Washer	9	11	0	0	7	4	2	0	33
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	15	5	25	1	0	0	2	0	48
Dishu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Total	**336**	**292**	**460**	**9**	**68**	**54**	**264**	**29**	**1,512**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Grapes	Pome-granates	Melons/ W. Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul-berries	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	23.5	16.2	43.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	0.0	100.0
Nahr-I-Saraj	9.1	20.3	60.1	0.0	2.8	0.7	7.0	0.0	100.0
Nad Ali	29.5	24.4	26.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	15.7	2.0	100.0
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	21.7	19.6	45.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	11.6	0.0	100.0
Garm Ser	36.8	21.5	19.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	16.6	4.3	100.0
Sangin Qala	36.4	36.4	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kajaki	24.2	13.4	22.6	0.5	4.3	4.8	30.1	0.0	100.0
Baghran	17.7	12.6	22.3	0.6	18.9	14.9	9.7	3.4	100.0
Musa Qala	6.3	24.1	24.7	0.0	2.5	3.2	39.2	0.0	100.0
Nawzad	18.8	18.8	10.9	0.0	17.2	7.8	14.1	12.5	100.0
Washer	27.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	21.2	12.1	6.1	0.0	100.0
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	31.3	10.4	52.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	100.0
Dishu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Total	**22.2**	**19.3**	**30.4**	**0.6**	**4.5**	**3.6**	**17.5**	**1.9**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Grapes	Pome-granates	Melons/ W. Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul-berries	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	9.5	7.5	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	9.0
Nahr-I-Saraj	3.9	9.9	18.7	0.0	5.9	1.9	3.8	0.0	9.5
Nad Ali	22.3	21.2	14.3	33.3	0.0	5.6	15.2	17.2	16.8
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	8.9	9.2	13.7	11.1	0.0	1.9	6.1	0.0	9.1
Garm Ser	17.9	12.0	6.7	22.2	1.5	0.0	10.2	24.1	10.8
Sangin Qala	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Kajaki	13.4	8.6	9.1	11.1	11.8	16.7	21.2	0.0	12.3
Baghran	9.2	7.5	8.5	11.1	48.5	48.1	6.4	20.7	11.6
Musa Qala	3.0	13.0	8.5	0.0	5.9	9.3	23.5	0.0	10.4
Nawzad	3.6	4.1	1.5	0.0	16.2	9.3	3.4	27.6	4.2
Washer	2.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	10.3	7.4	0.8	0.0	2.2
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	4.5	1.7	5.4	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.2
Dishu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.2
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, Helmand, 2005

Fruit

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

District	Grapes	Pome-granates	Melons/ W. Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul-berries	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	0.06	-0.16	0.43	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.03	-1.00	0.00
Nahr-I-Saraj	-0.59	0.05	0.98	-1.00	-0.38	-0.80	-0.60	-1.00	0.00
Nad Ali	0.33	0.26	-0.15	0.98	-1.00	-0.67	-0.10	0.03	0.00
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	-0.02	0.01	0.50	0.22	-1.00	-0.80	-0.34	-1.00	0.00
Garm Ser	0.66	0.11	-0.37	1.06	-0.86	-1.00	-0.05	1.24	0.00
Sangin Qala	0.64	0.88	-0.10	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Kajaki	0.09	-0.30	-0.26	-0.10	-0.04	0.35	0.72	-1.00	0.00
Baghran	-0.20	-0.35	-0.27	-0.04	3.19	3.16	-0.44	0.79	0.00
Musa Qala	-0.72	0.25	-0.19	-1.00	-0.44	-0.11	1.25	-1.00	0.00
Nawzad	-0.16	-0.03	-0.64	-1.00	2.82	1.19	-0.19	5.52	0.00
Washer	0.23	0.73	-1.00	-1.00	3.72	2.39	-0.65	-1.00	0.00
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	0.41	-0.46	0.71	2.50	-1.00	-1.00	-0.76	-1.00	0.00
Dishu	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	51.14	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, Helmand, 2005

Vegetables

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	4	14	12	12	5	14	5	2	68
Nahr-I-Saraj	17	29	48	46	0	6	2	2	150
Nad Ali	109	122	109	93	37	44	36	1	551
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	17	20	15	21	7	10	7	0	97
Garm Ser	41	38	32	43	20	22	13	3	212
Sangin Qala	27	27	24	24	0	6	5	0	113
Kajaki	53	74	71	60	7	49	26	2	342
Baghran	54	68	60	62	2	5	21	3	275
Musa Qala	3	38	32	12	0	8	17	0	110
Nawzad	29	32	18	16	10	10	9	0	124
Washer	26	27	19	2	0	0	0	0	74
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	23	28	25	27	0	14	13	0	130
Dishu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**403**	**517**	**465**	**418**	**88**	**188**	**154**	**13**	**2,246**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	5.9	20.6	17.6	17.6	7.4	20.6	7.4	2.9	100.0
Nahr-I-Saraj	11.3	19.3	32.0	30.7	0.0	4.0	1.3	1.3	100.0
Nad Ali	19.8	22.1	19.8	16.9	6.7	8.0	6.5	0.2	100.0
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	17.5	20.6	15.5	21.6	7.2	10.3	7.2	0.0	100.0
Garm Ser	19.3	17.9	15.1	20.3	9.4	10.4	6.1	1.4	100.0
Sangin Qala	23.9	23.9	21.2	21.2	0.0	5.3	4.4	0.0	100.0
Kajaki	15.5	21.6	20.8	17.5	2.0	14.3	7.6	0.6	100.0
Baghran	19.6	24.7	21.8	22.5	0.7	1.8	7.6	1.1	100.0
Musa Qala	2.7	34.5	29.1	10.9	0.0	7.3	15.5	0.0	100.0
Nawzad	23.4	25.8	14.5	12.9	8.1	8.1	7.3	0.0	100.0
Washer	35.1	36.5	25.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	17.7	21.5	19.2	20.8	0.0	10.8	10.0	0.0	100.0
Dishu	--	–	–	--	–	--	–	--	--
Total	**17.9**	**23.0**	**20.7**	**18.6**	**3.9**	**8.4**	**6.9**	**0.6**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	1.0	2.7	2.6	2.9	5.7	7.4	3.2	15.4	3.0
Nahr-I-Saraj	4.2	5.6	10.3	11.0	0.0	3.2	1.3	15.4	6.7
Nad Ali	27.0	23.6	23.4	22.2	42.0	23.4	23.4	7.7	24.5
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	4.2	3.9	3.2	5.0	8.0	5.3	4.5	0.0	4.3
Garm Ser	10.2	7.4	6.9	10.3	22.7	11.7	8.4	23.1	9.4
Sangin Qala	6.7	5.2	5.2	5.7	0.0	3.2	3.2	0.0	5.0
Kajaki	13.2	14.3	15.3	14.4	8.0	26.1	16.9	15.4	15.2
Baghran	13.4	13.2	12.9	14.8	2.3	2.7	13.6	23.1	12.2
Musa Qala	0.7	7.4	6.9	2.9	0.0	4.3	11.0	0.0	4.9
Nawzad	7.2	6.2	3.9	3.8	11.4	5.3	5.8	0.0	5.5
Washer	6.5	5.2	4.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	5.7	5.4	5.4	6.5	0.0	7.4	8.4	0.0	5.8
Dishu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Helmand, 2005

Vegetables

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

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	-0.67	-0.11	-0.15	-0.05	0.88	1.46	0.07	4.08	0.00
Nahr-I-Saraj	-0.37	-0.16	0.55	0.65	-1.00	-0.52	-0.81	1.30	0.00
Nad Ali	0.10	-0.04	-0.04	-0.09	0.71	-0.05	-0.05	-0.69	0.00
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	-0.02	-0.10	-0.25	0.16	0.84	0.23	0.05	-1.00	0.00
Garm Ser	0.08	-0.22	-0.27	0.09	1.41	0.24	-0.11	1.44	0.00
Sangin Qala	0.33	0.04	0.03	0.14	-1.00	-0.37	-0.35	-1.00	0.00
Kajaki	-0.14	-0.06	0.00	-0.06	-0.48	0.71	0.11	0.01	0.00
Baghran	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.21	-0.81	-0.78	0.11	0.88	0.00
Musa Qala	-0.85	0.50	0.41	-0.41	-1.00	-0.13	1.25	-1.00	0.00
Nawzad	0.30	0.12	-0.30	-0.31	1.06	-0.04	0.06	-1.00	0.00
Washer	0.96	0.59	0.24	-0.85	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	-0.01	-0.06	-0.07	0.12	-1.00	0.29	0.46	-1.00	0.00
Dishu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
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, Helmand, 2005

Herbal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	11	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	16
Nahr-I-Saraj	1	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	11
Nad Ali	1	40	1	11	3	1	0	0	57
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	0	11	0	5	0	0	0	0	16
Garm Ser	2	10	0	1	1	1	2	0	17
Sangin Qala	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Kajaki	23	34	10	18	24	22	24	0	155
Baghran	5	6	3	2	2	0	0	0	18
Musa Qala	1	2	0	2	0	0	8	1	14
Nawzad	0	8	0	1	0	1	0	0	10
Washer	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	0	6	0	1	4	4	1	0	16
Dishu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**46**	**127**	**15**	**49**	**34**	**29**	**35**	**2**	**337**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	68.8	6.3	6.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	100.0
Nahr-I-Saraj	9.1	54.5	0.0	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nad Ali	1.8	70.2	1.8	19.3	5.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	0.0	68.8	0.0	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Garm Ser	11.8	58.8	0.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	11.8	0.0	100.0
Sangin Qala	0.0	60.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kajaki	14.8	21.9	6.5	11.6	15.5	14.2	15.5	0.0	100.0
Baghran	27.8	33.3	16.7	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Musa Qala	7.1	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	57.1	7.1	100.0
Nawzad	0.0	80.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Washer	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	0.0	37.5	0.0	6.3	25.0	25.0	6.3	0.0	100.0
Dishu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	**13.6**	**37.7**	**4.5**	**14.5**	**10.1**	**8.6**	**10.4**	**0.6**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	23.9	0.8	6.7	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	4.7
Nahr-I-Saraj	2.2	4.7	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
Nad Ali	2.2	31.5	6.7	22.4	8.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	16.9
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	0.0	8.7	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7
Garm Ser	4.3	7.9	0.0	2.0	2.9	3.4	5.7	0.0	5.0
Sangin Qala	0.0	2.4	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Kajaki	50.0	26.8	66.7	36.7	70.6	75.9	68.6	0.0	46.0
Baghran	10.9	4.7	20.0	4.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3
Musa Qala	2.2	1.6	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	22.9	50.0	4.2
Nawzad	0.0	6.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.0
Washer	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	0.0	4.7	0.0	2.0	11.8	13.8	2.9	0.0	4.7
Dishu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Helmand, 2005

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--Lashkargah	4.04	-0.83	0.40	-0.14	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	9.53	0.00
Nahr-I-Saraj	-0.33	0.45	-1.00	1.50	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Nad Ali	-0.87	0.86	-0.61	0.33	-0.48	-0.80	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	-1.00	0.82	-1.00	1.15	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Garm Ser	-0.14	0.56	-1.00	-0.60	-0.42	-0.32	0.13	-1.00	0.00
Sangin Qala	-1.00	0.59	-1.00	1.75	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Kajaki	0.09	-0.42	0.45	-0.20	0.53	0.65	0.49	-1.00	0.00
Baghran	1.04	-0.12	2.74	-0.24	0.10	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Musa Qala	-0.48	-0.62	-1.00	-0.02	-1.00	-1.00	4.50	11.04	0.00
Nawzad	-1.00	1.12	-1.00	-0.31	-1.00	0.16	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Washer	6.33	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	-0.57	1.48	1.91	-0.40	-1.00	0.00
Dishu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
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, Helmand, 2005

Handicrafts

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shaw making	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	6
Nahr-I-Saraj	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Nad Ali	24	24	0	2	1	59	3	0	113
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Garm Ser	2	5	0	0	0	10	10	0	27
Sangin Qala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kajaki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Baghran	0	13	0	1	0	4	0	0	18
Musa Qala	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Nawzad	0	19	0	0	0	30	28	0	77
Washer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dishu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**27**	**66**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**107**	**41**	**2**	**247**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shaw making	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	16.7	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	100.0
Nahr-I-Saraj	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nad Ali	21.2	21.2	0.0	1.8	0.9	52.2	2.7	0.0	100.0
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Garm Ser	7.4	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	37.0	0.0	100.0
Sangin Qala	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kajaki	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Baghran	0.0	72.2	0.0	5.6	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Musa Qala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nawzad	0.0	24.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.0	36.4	0.0	100.0
Washer	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dishu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	**10.9**	**26.7**	**0.0**	**1.2**	**0.4**	**43.3**	**16.6**	**0.8**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shaw making	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	3.7	4.5	--	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	50.0	2.4
Nahr-I-Saraj	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.8
Nad Ali	88.9	36.4	--	66.7	100.0	55.1	7.3	0.0	45.7
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	0.0	1.5	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Garm Ser	7.4	7.6	--	0.0	0.0	9.3	24.4	0.0	10.9
Sangin Qala	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kajaki	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.4
Baghran	0.0	19.7	--	33.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	7.3
Musa Qala	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4
Nawzad	0.0	28.8	--	0.0	0.0	28.0	68.3	0.0	31.2
Washer	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	0.0	1.5	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Dishu	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**--**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Helmand, 2005

Handicrafts

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

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	1.54	0.56	4.73	1.45	2.09	2.45	2.03	35.49	--
Nahr-I-Saraj	2.24	0.81	6.88	2.11	3.04	3.56	2.95	51.62	--
Nad Ali	0.43	0.16	1.33	0.41	0.59	0.69	0.57	9.96	--
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	1.54	0.56	4.73	1.45	2.09	2.45	2.03	35.49	--
Garm Ser	1.45	0.53	4.45	1.36	1.96	2.30	1.91	33.40	--
Sangin Qala	4.94	1.79	15.14	4.64	6.68	7.83	6.49	113.57	--
Kajaki	0.16	0.06	0.49	0.15	0.22	0.25	0.21	3.66	--
Baghran	1.37	0.50	4.21	1.29	1.86	2.18	1.80	31.55	--
Musa Qala	1.76	0.64	5.41	1.66	2.39	2.80	2.32	40.56	--
Nawzad	2.47	0.89	7.57	2.32	3.34	3.92	3.24	56.78	--
Washer	12.34	4.47	37.86	11.59	16.70	19.58	16.22	283.92	--
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	1.54	0.56	4.73	1.45	2.09	2.45	2.03	35.49	--
Dishu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Helmand, 2005

Small Industries

Panel A—Raw Data

	District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1	Provincial Center—Lashkargah	6	6	5	1	1	1	1	0	21
2	Nahr-I-Saraj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Nad Ali	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
4	Nawa-I- Barikzayi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Garm Ser	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
6	Sangin Qala	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
7	Kajaki	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
8	Baghran	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	5
9	Musa Qala	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
10	Nawzad	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
11	Washer	2	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	9
12	Reg-I- Khan Nishin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
13	Dishu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**16**	**7**	**7**	**4**	**7**	**4**	**5**	**3**	**53**

Panel B—Specialization

	District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1	Provincial Center—Lashkargah	28.6	28.6	23.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	100.0
2	Nahr-I-Saraj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Nad Ali	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4	Nawa-I- Barikzayi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Garm Ser	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6	Sangin Qala	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7	Kajaki	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	100.0
8	Baghran	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	100.0
9	Musa Qala	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10	Nawzad	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
11	Washer	20.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	100.0
12	Reg-I- Khan Nishin	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13	Dishu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	**29.6**	**14.8**	**13.0**	**7.4**	**13.0**	**7.4**	**9.3**	**5.6**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

	District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1	Provincial Center—Lashkargah	37.5	75.0	71.4	25.0	14.3	25.0	20.0	0.0	38.9
2	Nahr-I-Saraj	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Nad Ali	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3
4	Nawa-I- Barikzayi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Garm Ser	6.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7
6	Sangin Qala	0.0	0.0	14.3	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7
7	Kajaki	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	7.4
8	Baghran	6.3	0.0	0.0	25.0	14.3	25.0	20.0	0.0	9.3
9	Musa Qala	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
10	Nawzad	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
11	Washer	12.5	12.5	0.0	25.0	28.6	50.0	40.0	0.0	18.5
12	Reg-I- Khan Nishin	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
13	Dishu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Helmand, 2005

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

	District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1	Provincial Center—Lashkargah	-0.02	0.96	0.64	-0.35	-0.63	-0.35	-0.48	-1.00	0.00
2	Nahr-I-Saraj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Nad Ali	1.75	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.57	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
4	Nawa-I- Barikzayi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Garm Ser	0.72	2.44	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
6	Sangin Qala	-1.00	-1.00	2.44	5.88	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
7	Kajaki	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.75	12.75	0.00
8	Baghran	-0.31	-1.00	-1.00	1.75	0.57	1.75	1.20	-1.00	0.00
9	Musa Qala	-1.00	-1.00	1.29	-1.00	4.24	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
10	Nawzad	2.44	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
11	Washer	-0.38	-0.38	-0.38	0.25	0.43	1.50	1.00	-1.00	0.00
12	Reg-I- Khan Nishin	2.44	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
13	Dishu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	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, Helmand, 2005

Animal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	84	86	87	23	16	11	8	1	316
Nahr-I-Saraj	13	23	21	16	12	8	1	1	95
Nad Ali	150	150	148	133	123	117	67	4	892
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	44	43	42	42	30	42	23	0	272
Garm Ser	99	114	99	71	68	63	47	2	563
Sangin Qala	6	17	17	10	0	2	0	0	52
Kajaki	65	47	44	35	33	31	33	6	294
Baghran	90	80	67	48	53	44	32	1	415
Musa Qala	80	82	81	75	69	76	69	1	533
Nawzad	94	93	92	87	77	73	63	0	579
Washer	60	62	58	47	43	42	16	1	329
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	19	15	16	16	18	15	8	0	107
Dishu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**804**	**812**	**772**	**603**	**548**	**524**	**367**	**17**	**4,447**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	26.6	27.2	27.5	7.3	5.1	3.5	2.5	0.3	100.0
Nahr-I-Saraj	13.7	24.2	22.1	16.8	12.6	8.4	1.1	1.1	100.0
Nad Ali	16.8	16.8	16.6	14.9	13.8	13.1	7.5	0.4	100.0
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	16.2	15.8	15.4	15.4	13.2	15.4	8.5	0.0	100.0
Garm Ser	17.6	20.2	17.6	12.6	12.1	11.2	8.3	0.4	100.0
Sangin Qala	11.5	32.7	32.7	19.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kajaki	22.1	16.0	15.0	11.9	11.2	10.5	11.2	2.0	100.0
Baghran	21.7	19.3	16.1	11.6	12.8	10.6	7.7	0.2	100.0
Musa Qala	15.0	15.4	15.2	14.1	12.9	14.3	12.9	0.2	100.0
Nawzad	16.2	16.1	15.9	15.0	13.3	12.6	10.9	0.0	100.0
Washer	18.2	18.8	17.6	14.3	13.1	12.8	4.9	0.3	100.0
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	17.8	14.0	15.0	15.0	16.8	14.0	7.5	0.0	100.0
Dishu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	**18.1**	**18.3**	**17.4**	**13.6**	**12.3**	**11.8**	**8.3**	**0.4**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	10.4	10.6	11.3	3.8	2.9	2.1	2.2	5.9	7.1
Nahr-I-Saraj	1.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.2	1.5	0.3	5.9	2.1
Nad Ali	18.7	18.5	19.2	22.1	22.4	22.3	18.3	23.5	20.1
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	5.5	5.3	5.4	7.0	6.0	8.0	6.3	0.0	6.1
Garm Ser	12.3	14.0	12.8	11.8	12.4	12.0	12.8	11.8	12.7
Sangin Qala	0.7	2.1	2.2	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.2
Kajaki	8.1	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.9	9.0	35.3	6.6
Baghran	11.2	9.9	8.7	8.0	9.7	8.4	8.7	5.9	9.3
Musa Qala	10.0	10.1	10.5	12.4	12.6	14.5	18.8	5.9	12.0
Nawzad	11.7	11.5	11.9	14.4	14.1	13.9	17.2	0.0	13.0
Washer	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	8.0	4.4	5.9	7.4
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.3	2.9	2.2	0.0	2.4
Dishu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

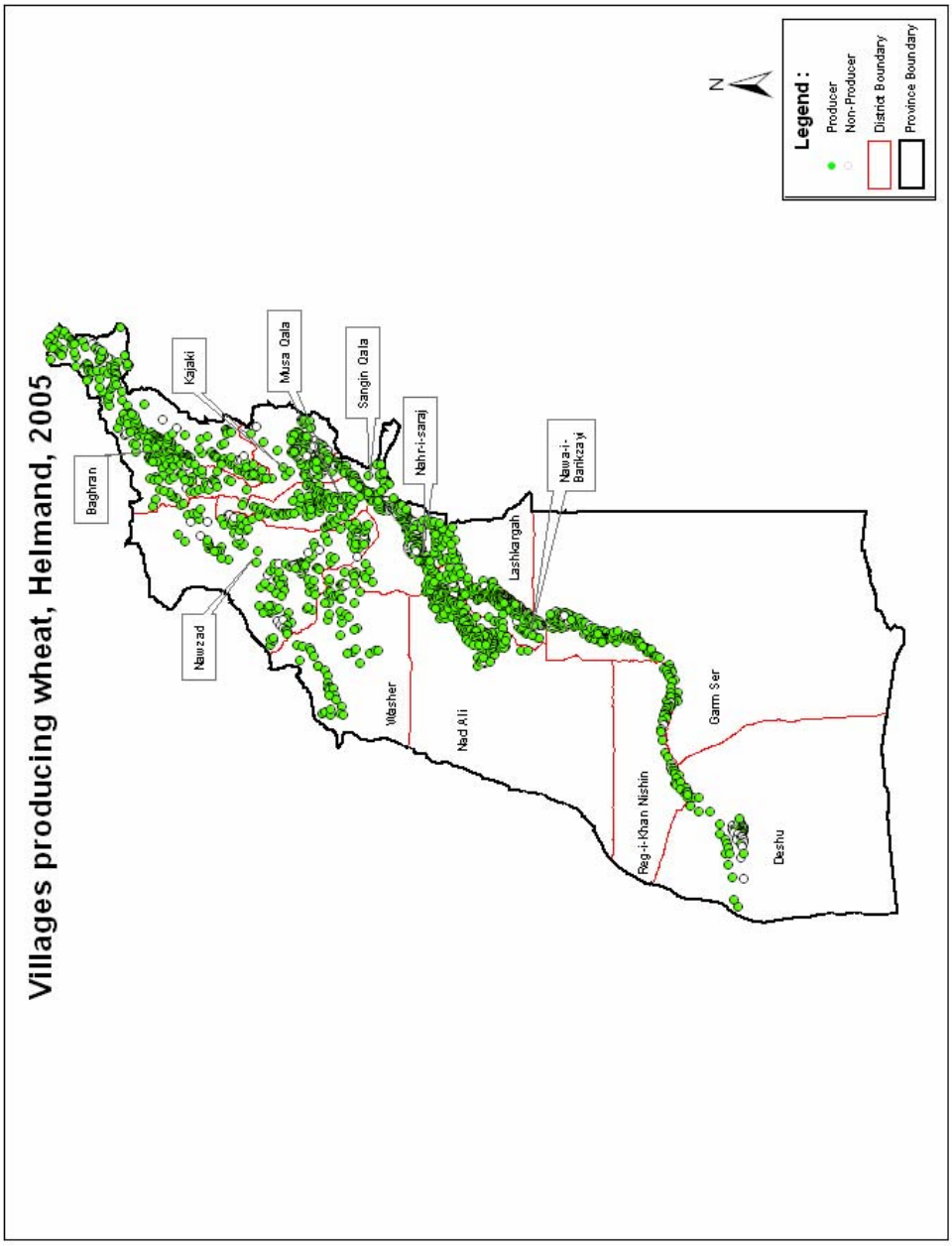
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Helmand, 2005

Animal Products

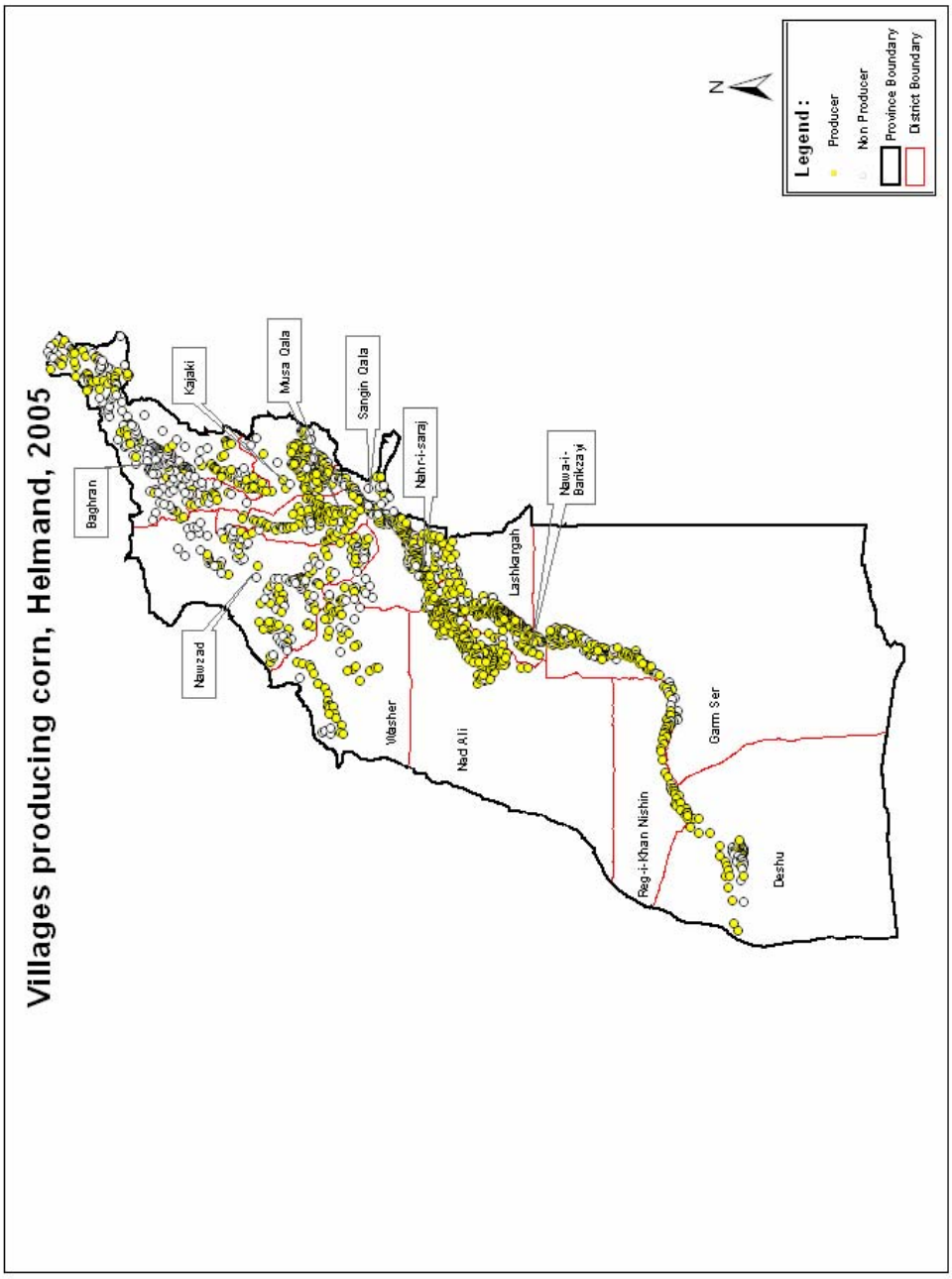
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Lashkargah	0.47	0.49	0.59	-0.46	-0.59	-0.70	-0.69	-0.17	0.00
Nahr-I-Saraj	-0.24	0.33	0.27	0.24	0.03	-0.29	-0.87	1.75	0.00
Nad Ali	-0.07	-0.08	-0.04	0.10	0.12	0.11	-0.09	0.17	0.00
Nawa-I- Barikzayi	-0.11	-0.13	-0.11	0.14	0.07	0.31	0.02	-1.00	0.00
Garm Ser	-0.03	0.11	0.01	-0.07	-0.02	-0.05	0.01	-0.07	0.00
Sangin Qala	-0.36	0.79	0.88	0.42	-1.00	-0.67	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Kajaki	0.22	-0.12	-0.14	-0.12	-0.09	-0.11	0.36	4.34	0.00
Baghran	0.20	0.06	-0.07	-0.15	0.04	-0.10	-0.07	-0.37	0.00
Musa Qala	-0.17	-0.16	-0.12	0.04	0.05	0.21	0.57	-0.51	0.00
Nawzad	-0.10	-0.12	-0.08	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.32	-1.00	0.00
Washer	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.08	-0.41	-0.20	0.00
Reg-I- Khan Nishin	-0.02	-0.23	-0.14	0.10	0.37	0.19	-0.09	-1.00	0.00
Dishu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

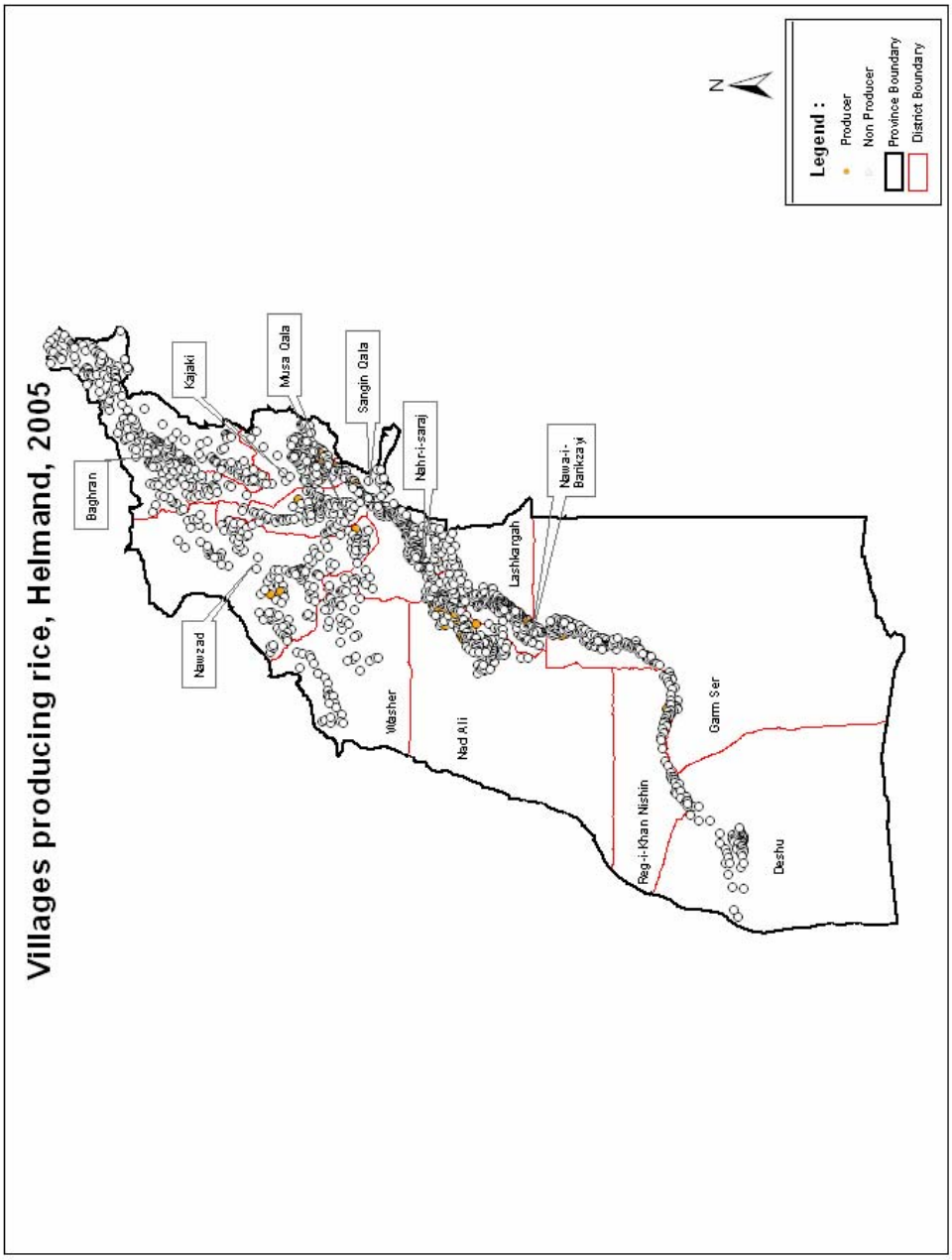
Annex 7


Villages producing wheat, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Baghran
Kajaki
Musa Qala
Sangin Qala
Nahr-i-saraj
Nawa-i-Barikzayi
Lashkargah
Nawzad
Washer
Nad Ali
Garm Ser
Reg-i-Khan Nishin
Deshu

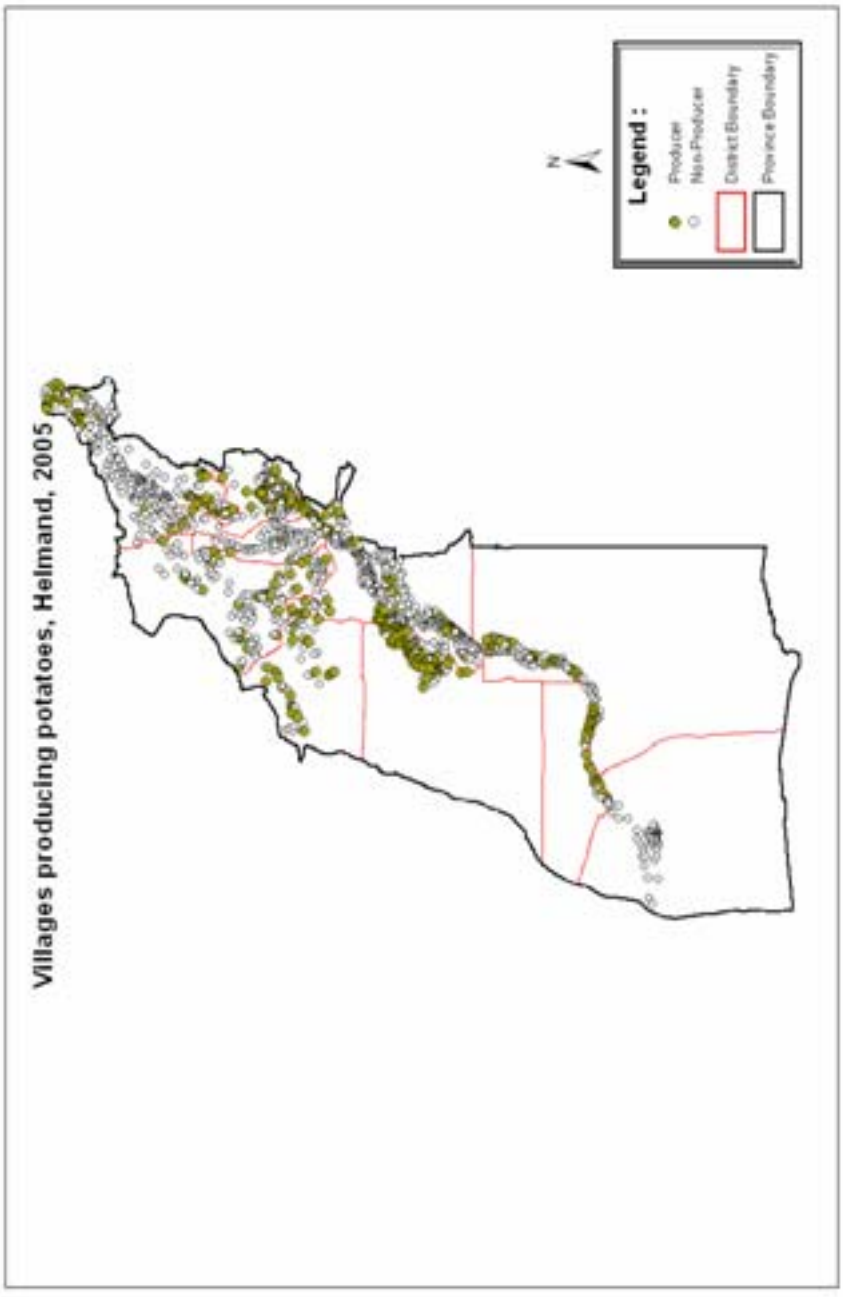
Annex 8


Villages producing corn, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Producer
Non Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Baghran
Kajaki
Musa Qala
Sangin Qala
Nahr-i-saraj
Nawa-i-Barikzayi
Lashkargah
Nawzad
Washer
Nad Ali
Garm Ser
Reg-i-Khan Nishin
Dishu

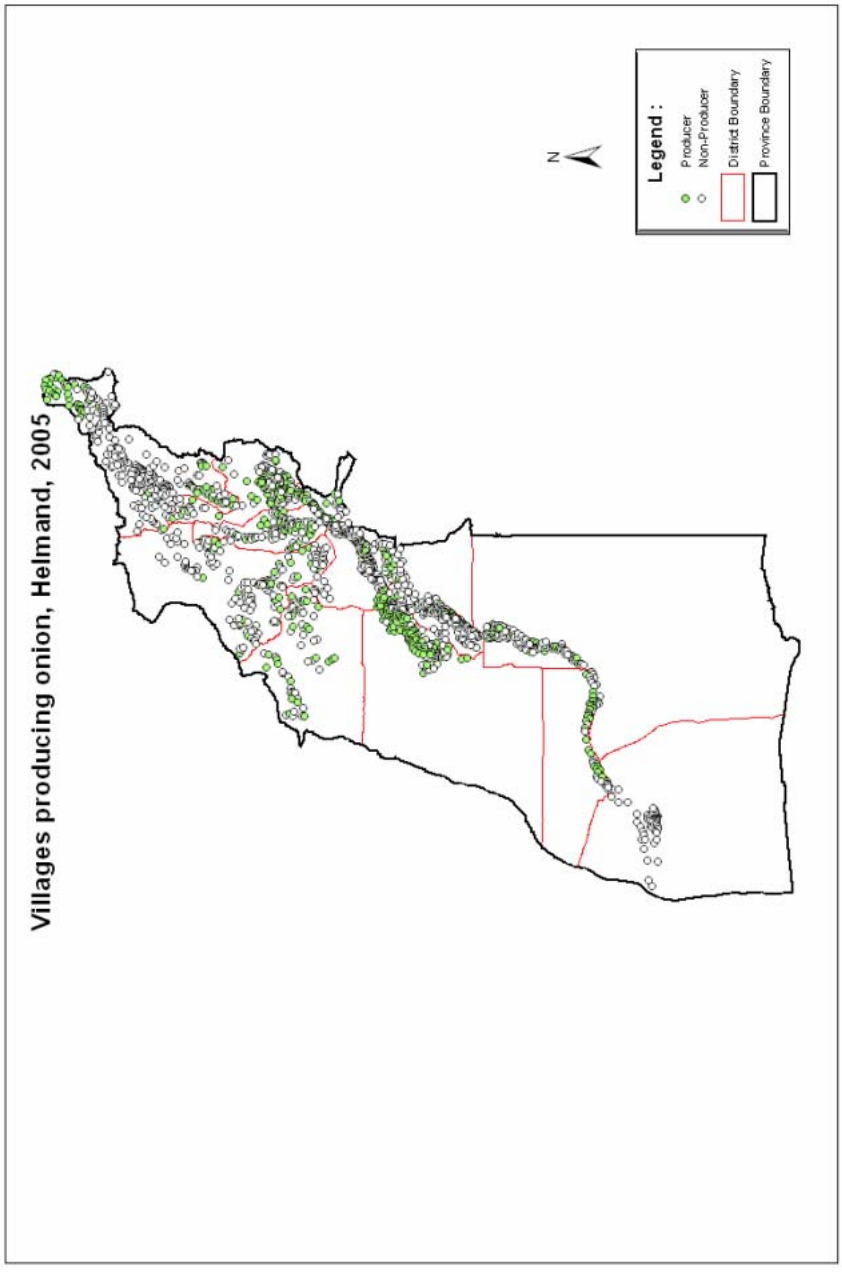
Annex 9


Villages producing rice, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Producer
Non Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Baghran
Kajaki
Musa Qala
Sangin Qala
Nahri-i-saraj
Nawa-i-Barikzayi
Lashkargah
Nawzad
Washer
Nad Ali
Garm Ser
Reg-i-Khan Nishin
Dishu

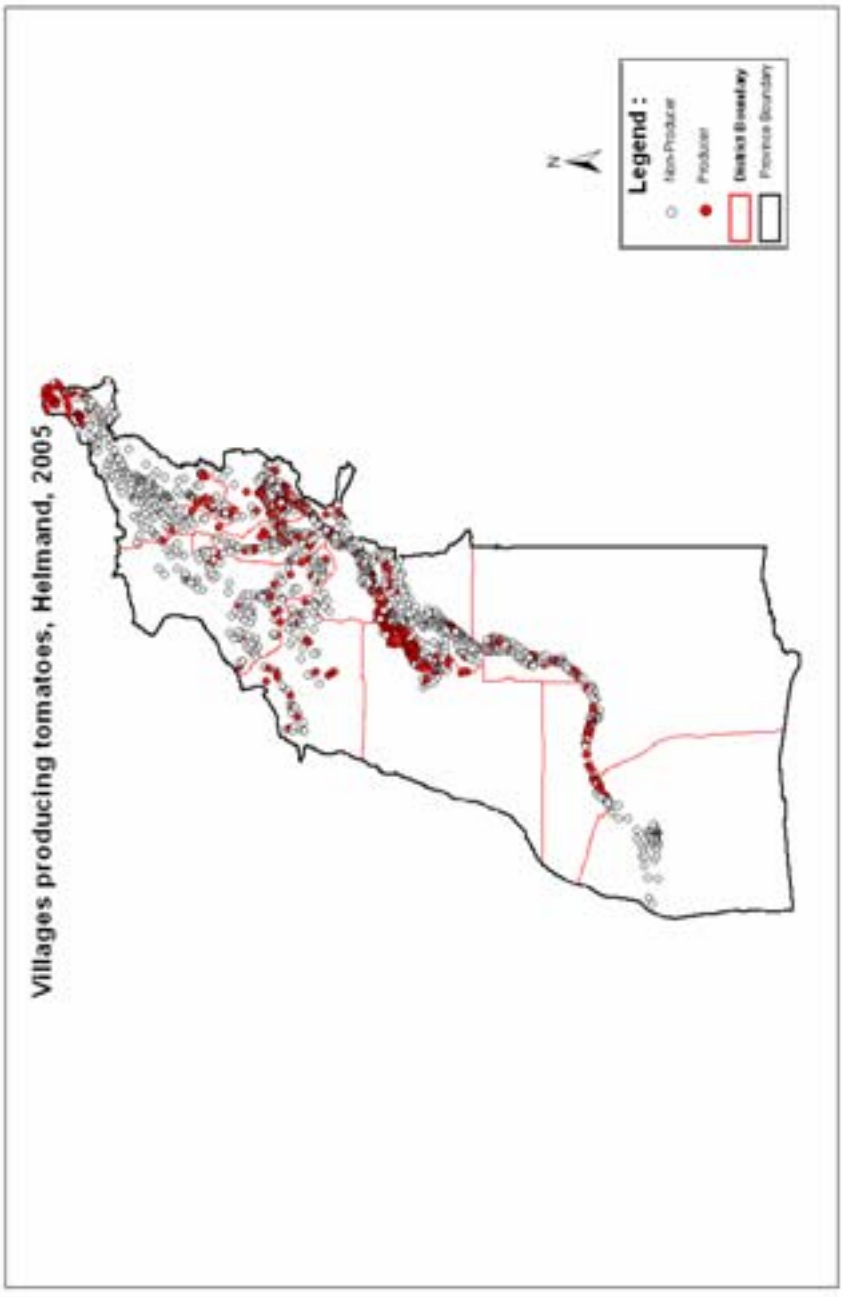
Annex 10


Villages producing potatoes, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

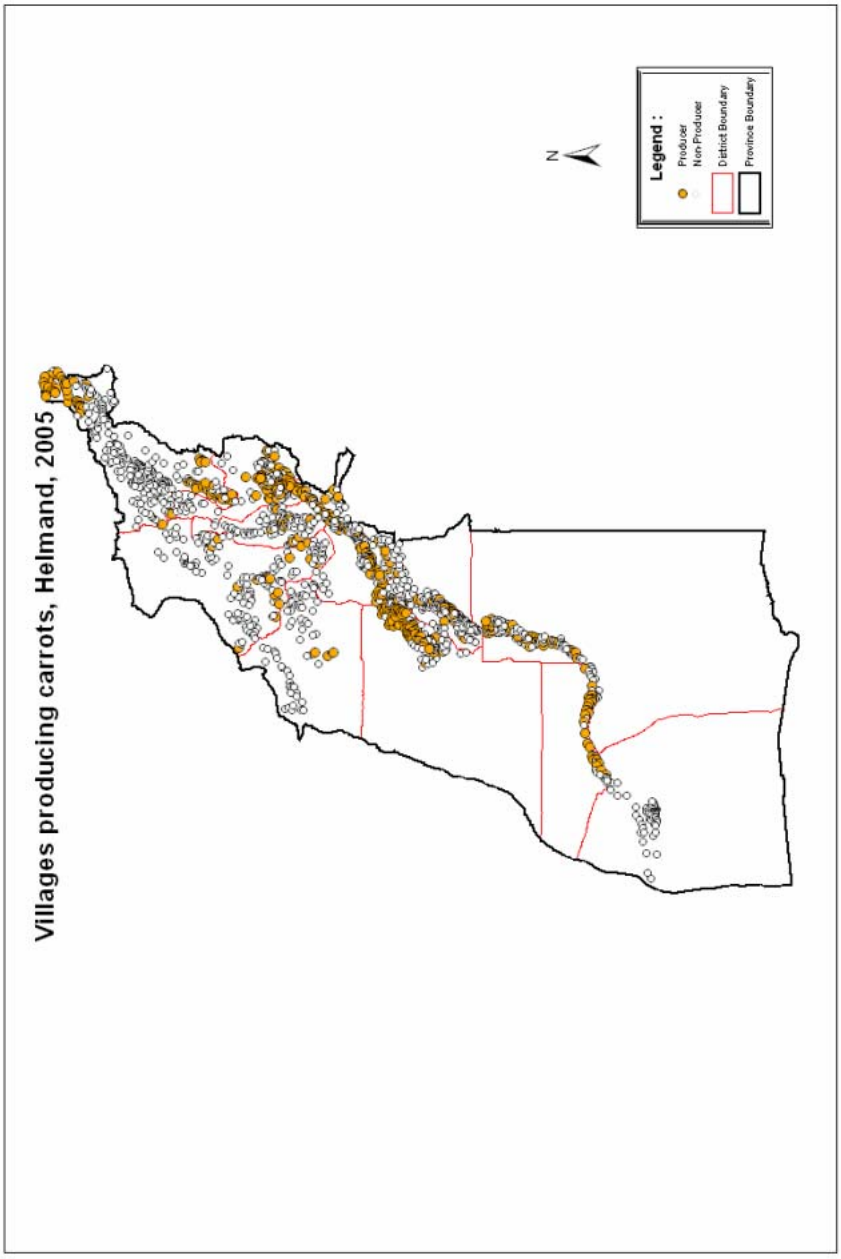
Annex 11


Villages producing onion, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

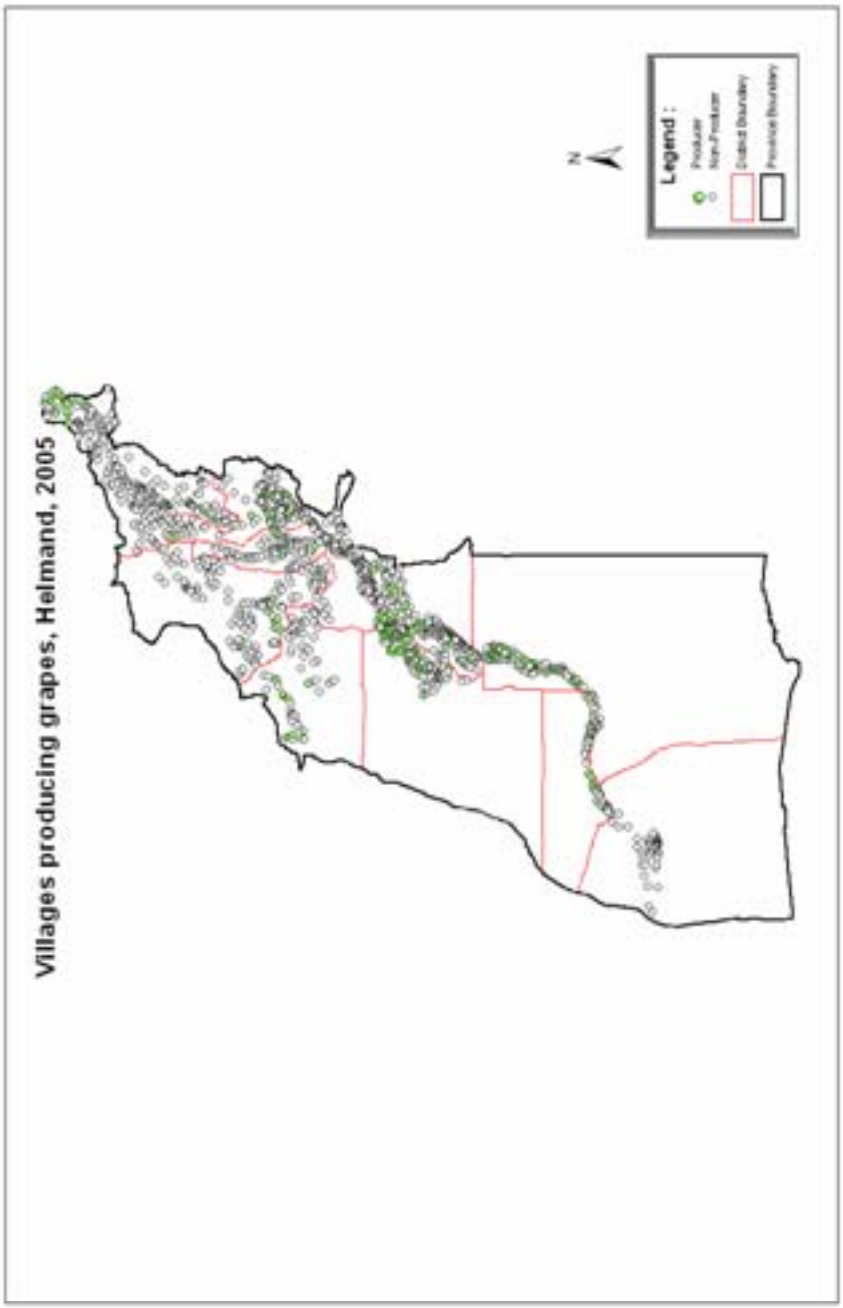
Annex 12


Villages producing tomatoes, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Non-Producer
Province Boundary

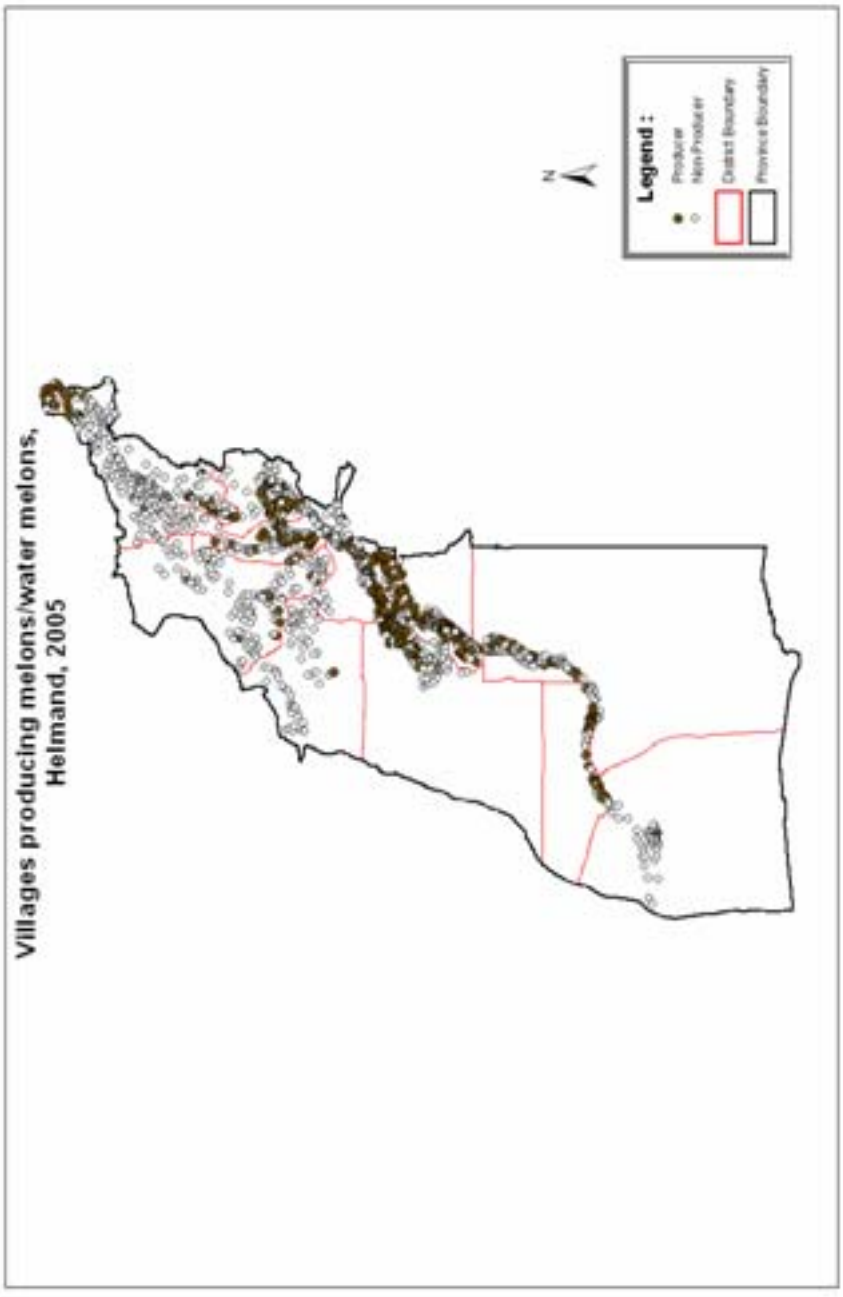
Annex 13


Villages producing carrots, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Producer
Non Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

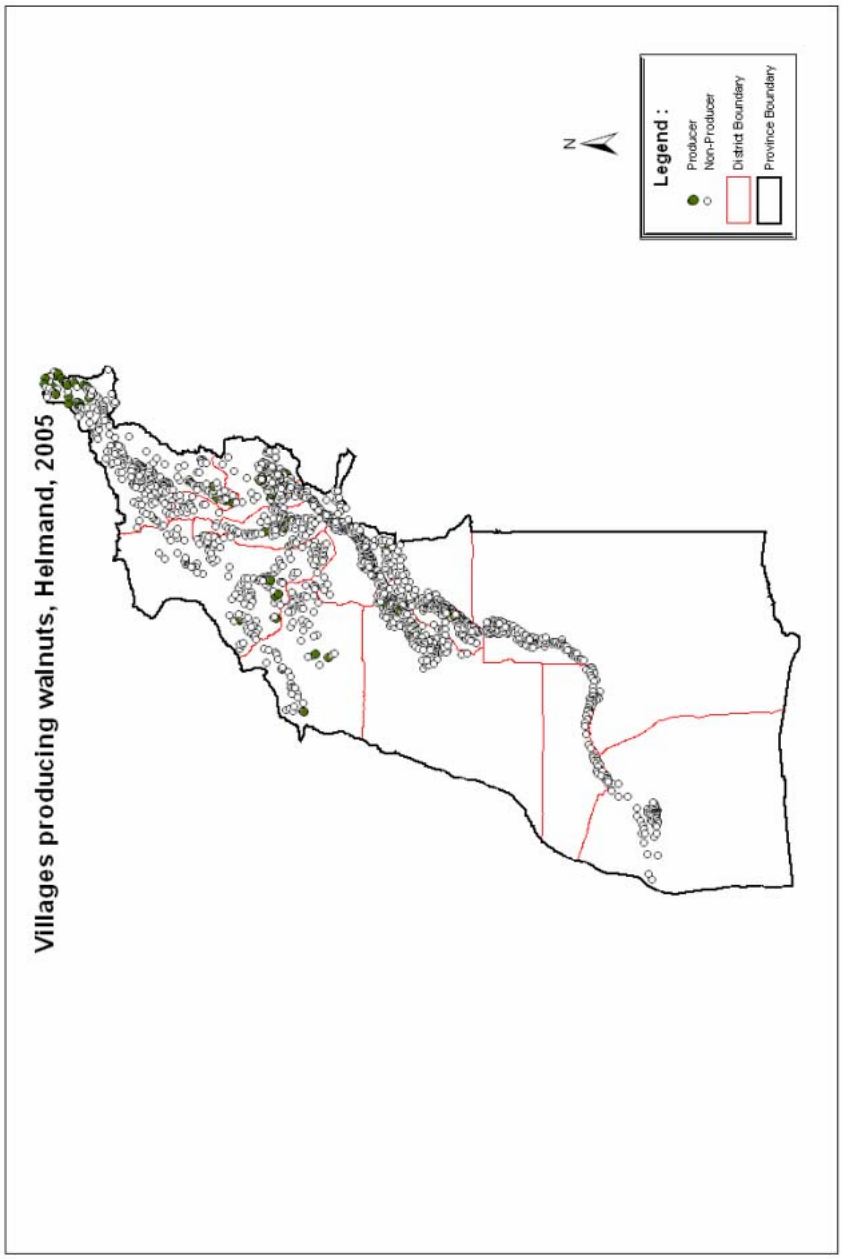
Annex 14


Villages producing grapes, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Produce
Non-Produce
District Boundary
Province Boundary

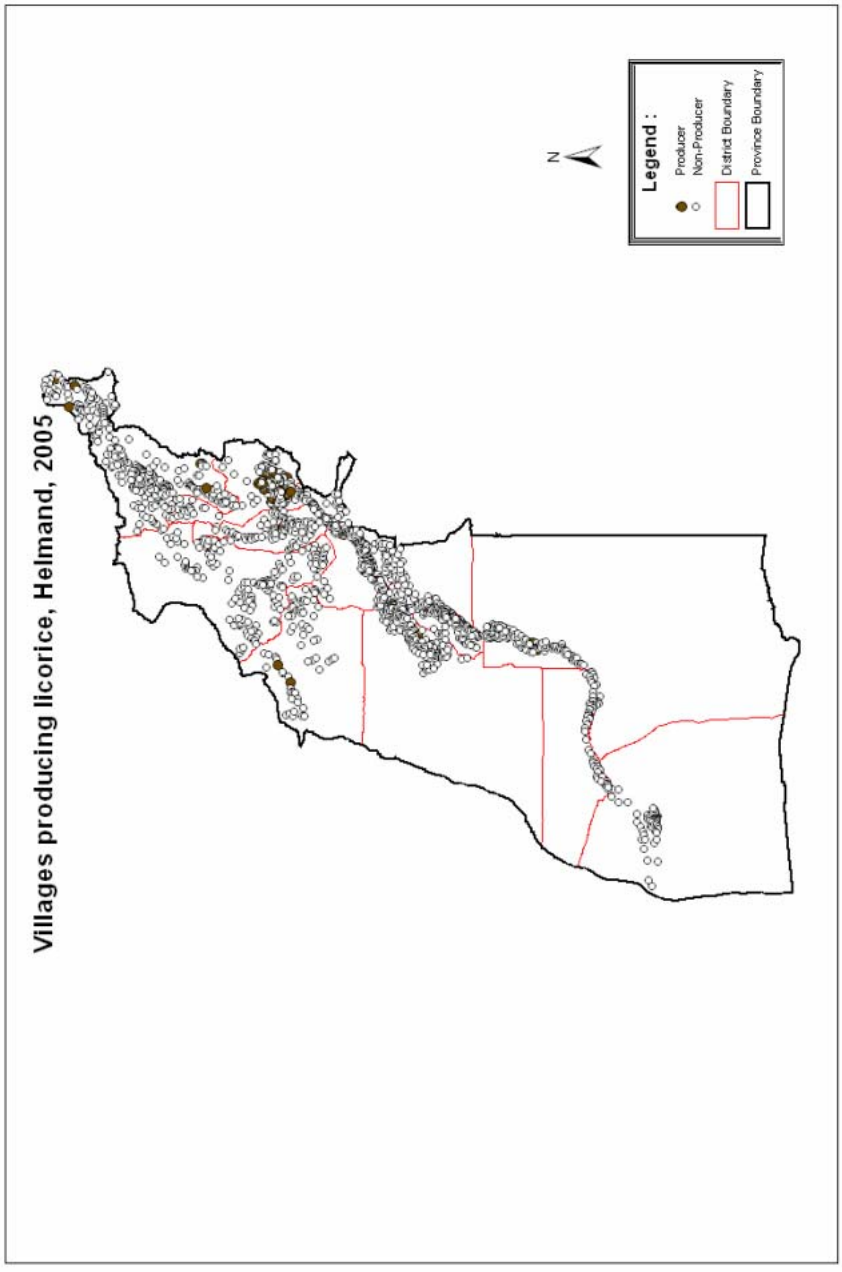
Annex 15


Villages producing melons/water melons,
Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

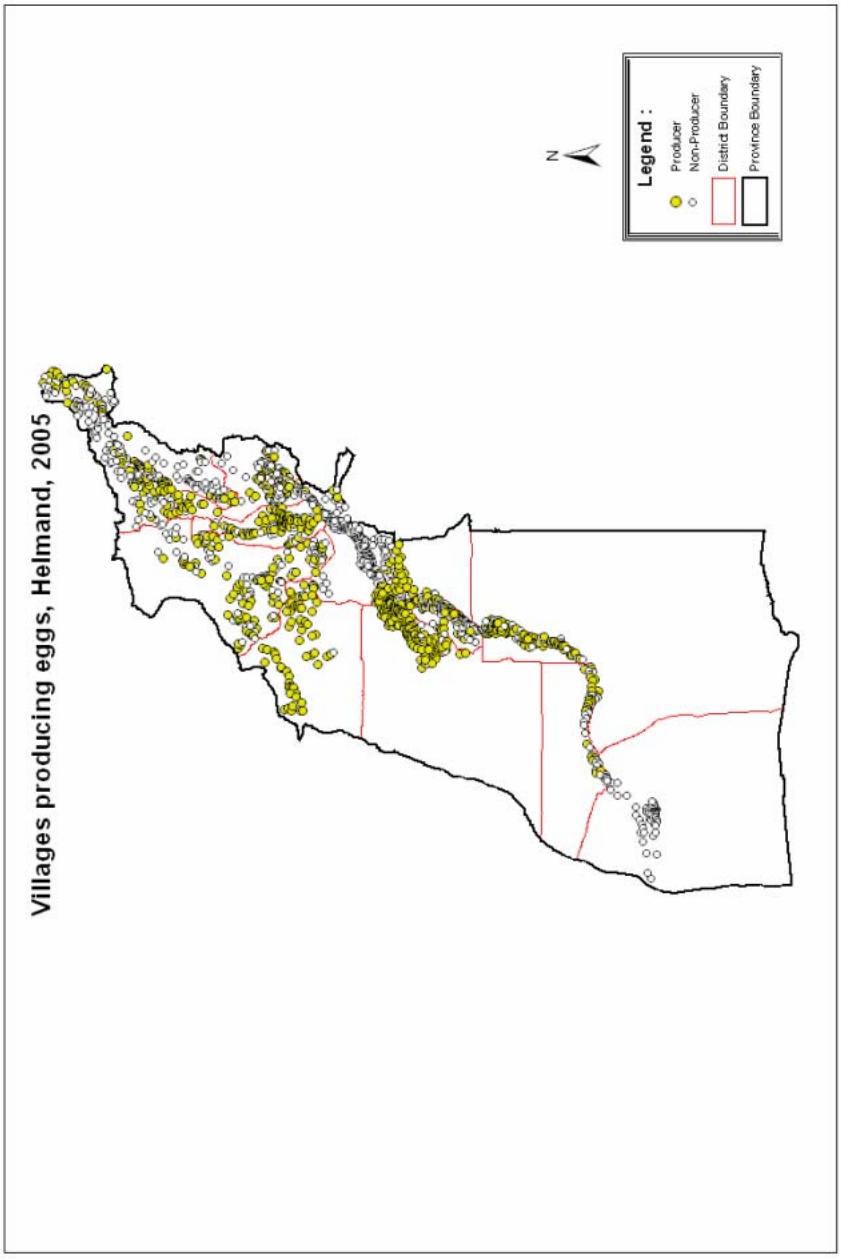
Annex 16


Villages producing walnuts, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

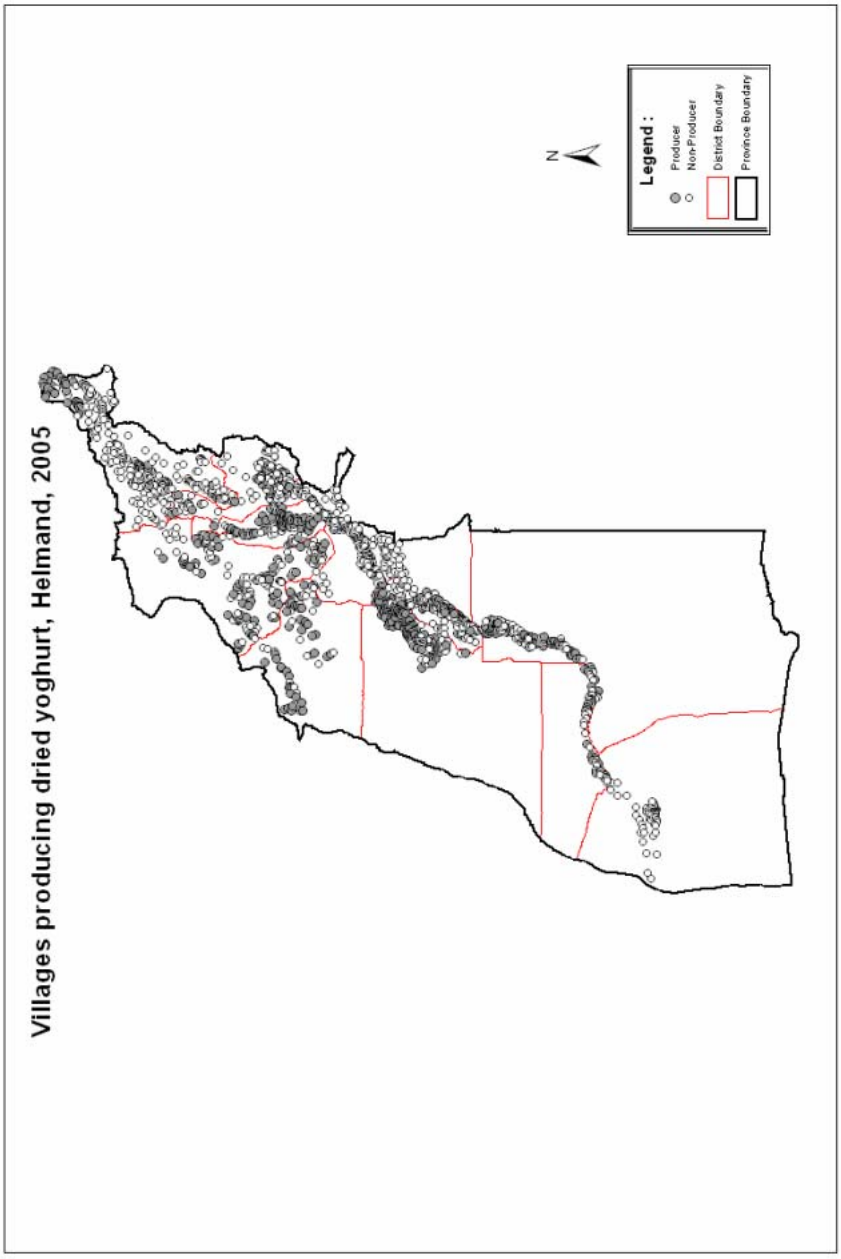
Annex 17


Villages producing licorice, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
Distrid Boundary
Province Boundary

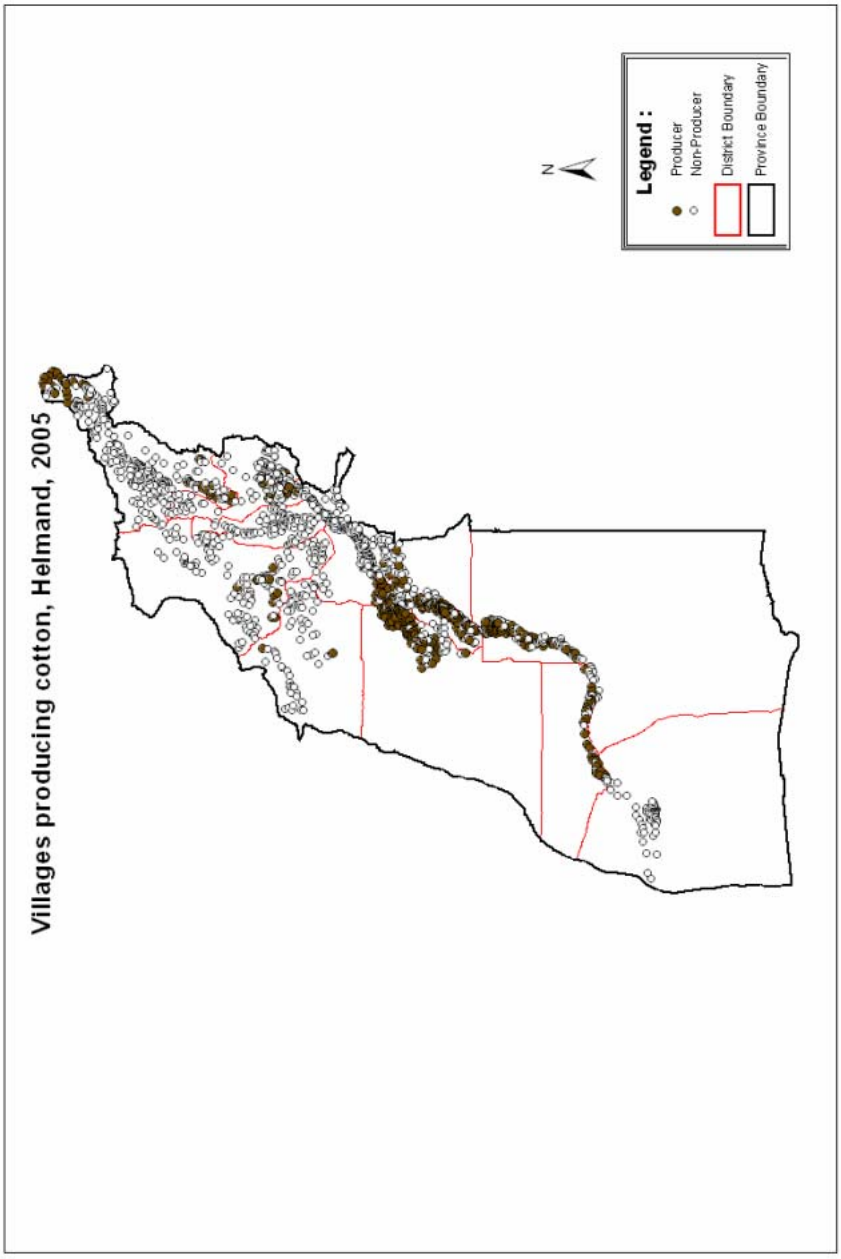
Annex 18


Villages producing eggs, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

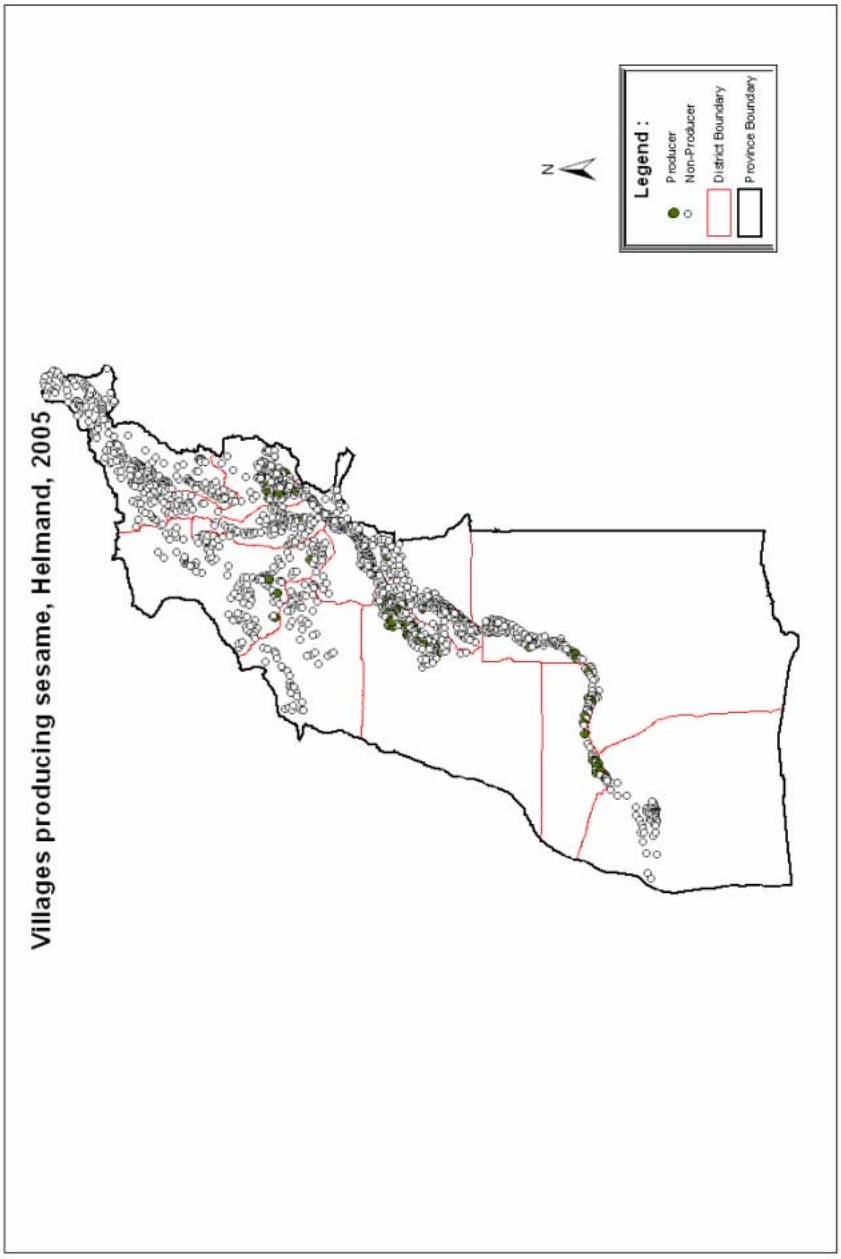
Annex 19


Villages producing dried yoghurt, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

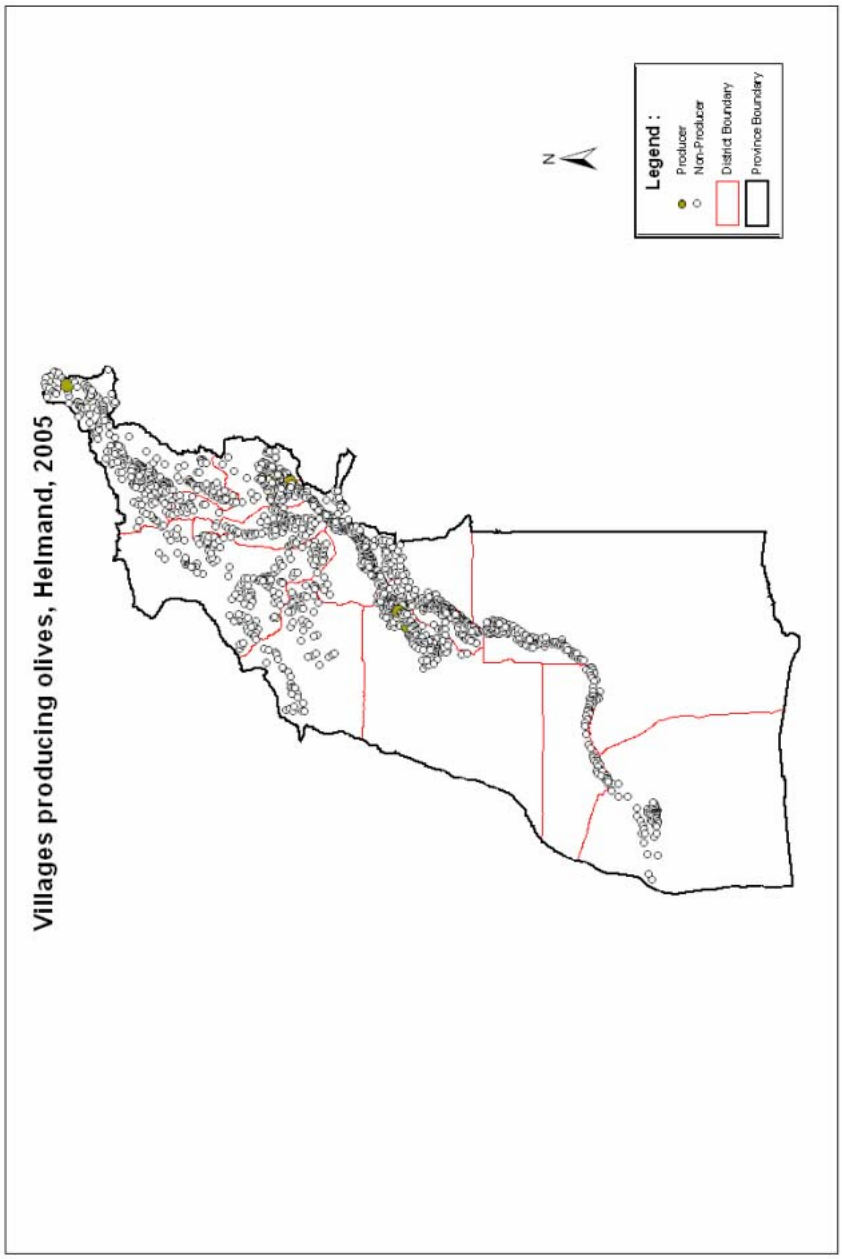
Annex 20


Villages producing cotton, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

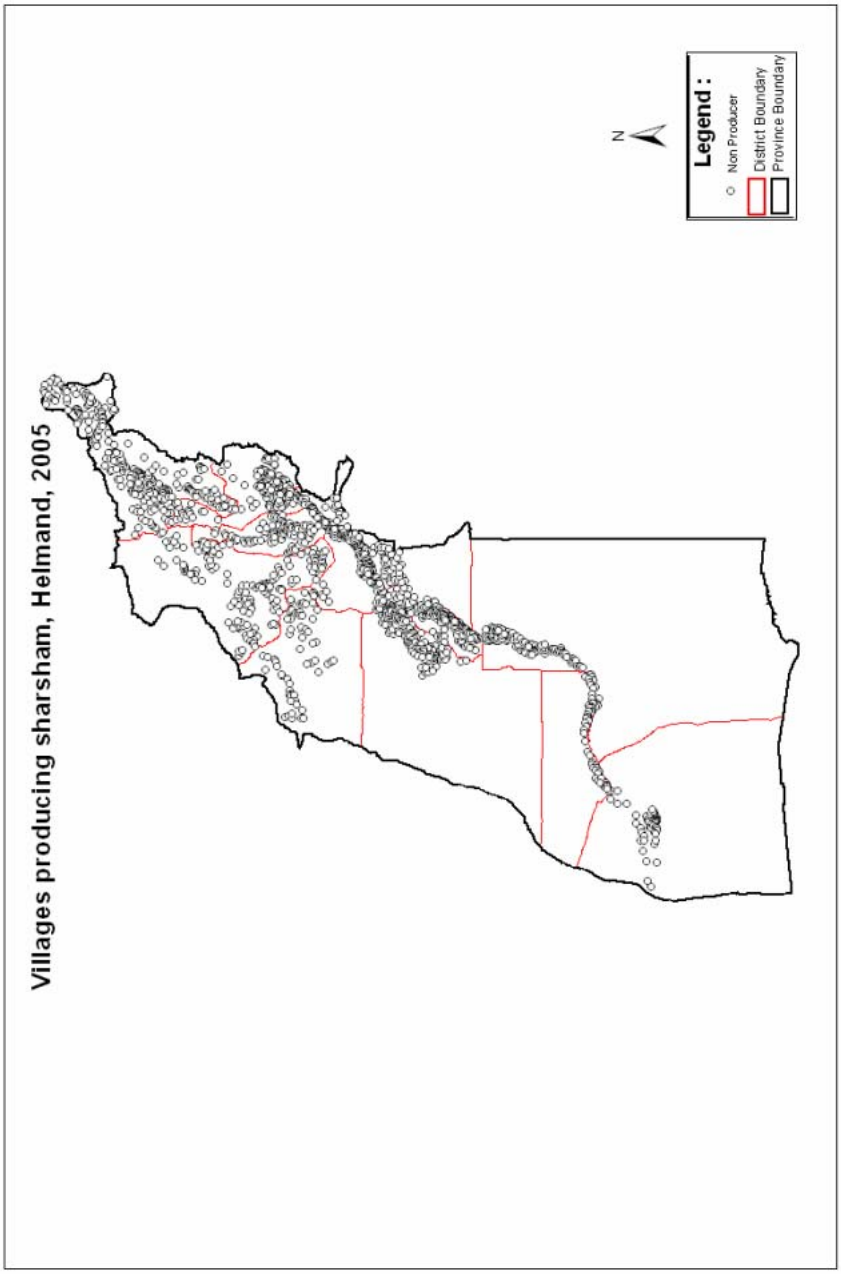
Annex 21


Villages producing sesame, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

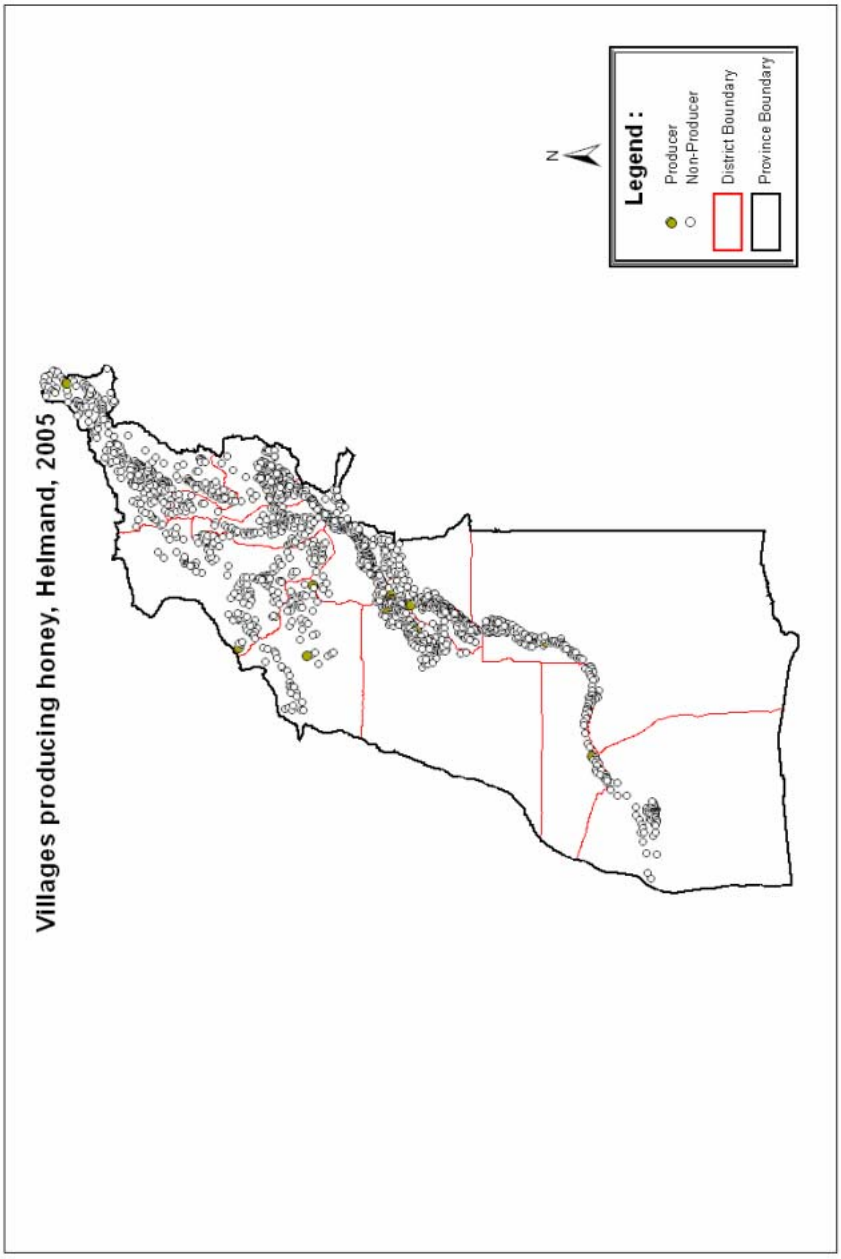
Annex 22


Villages producing olives, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

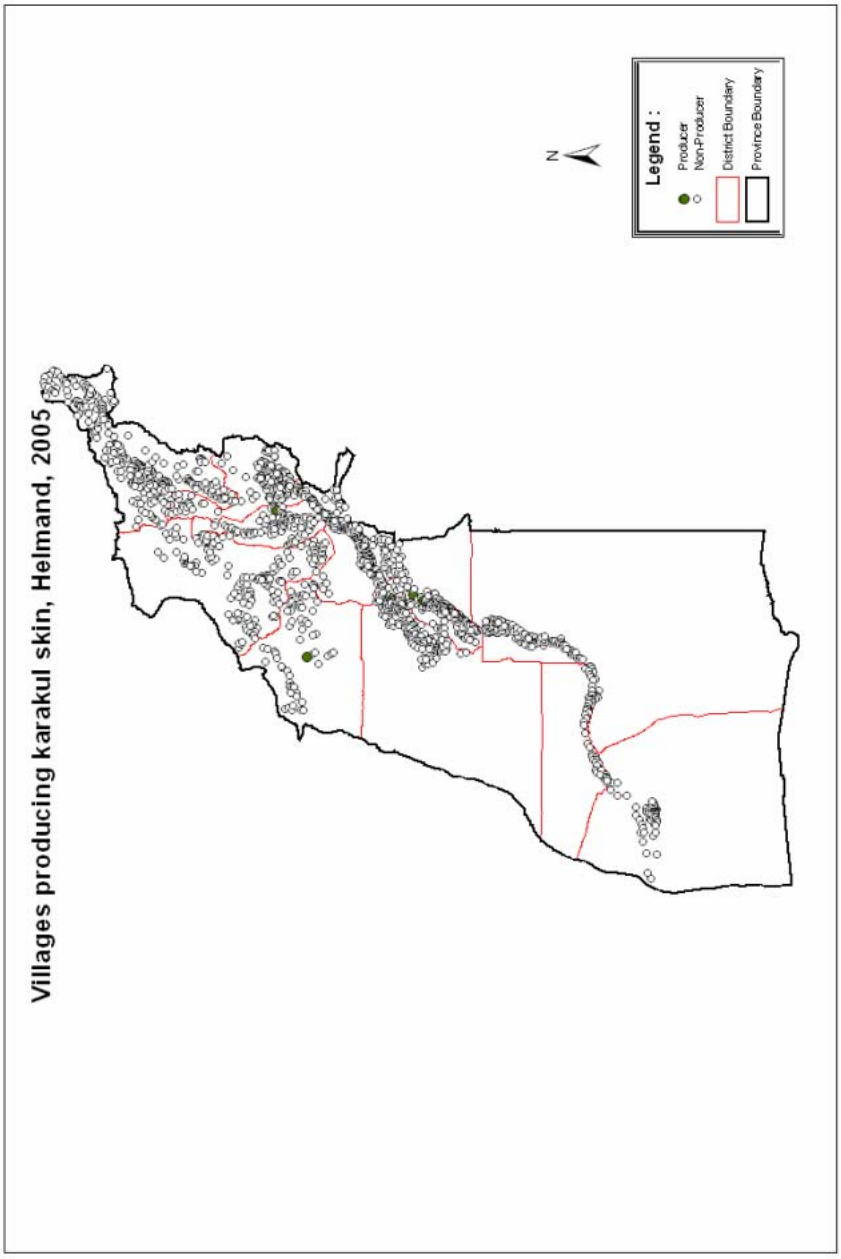
Annex 23


Villages producing sharsham, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Non Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

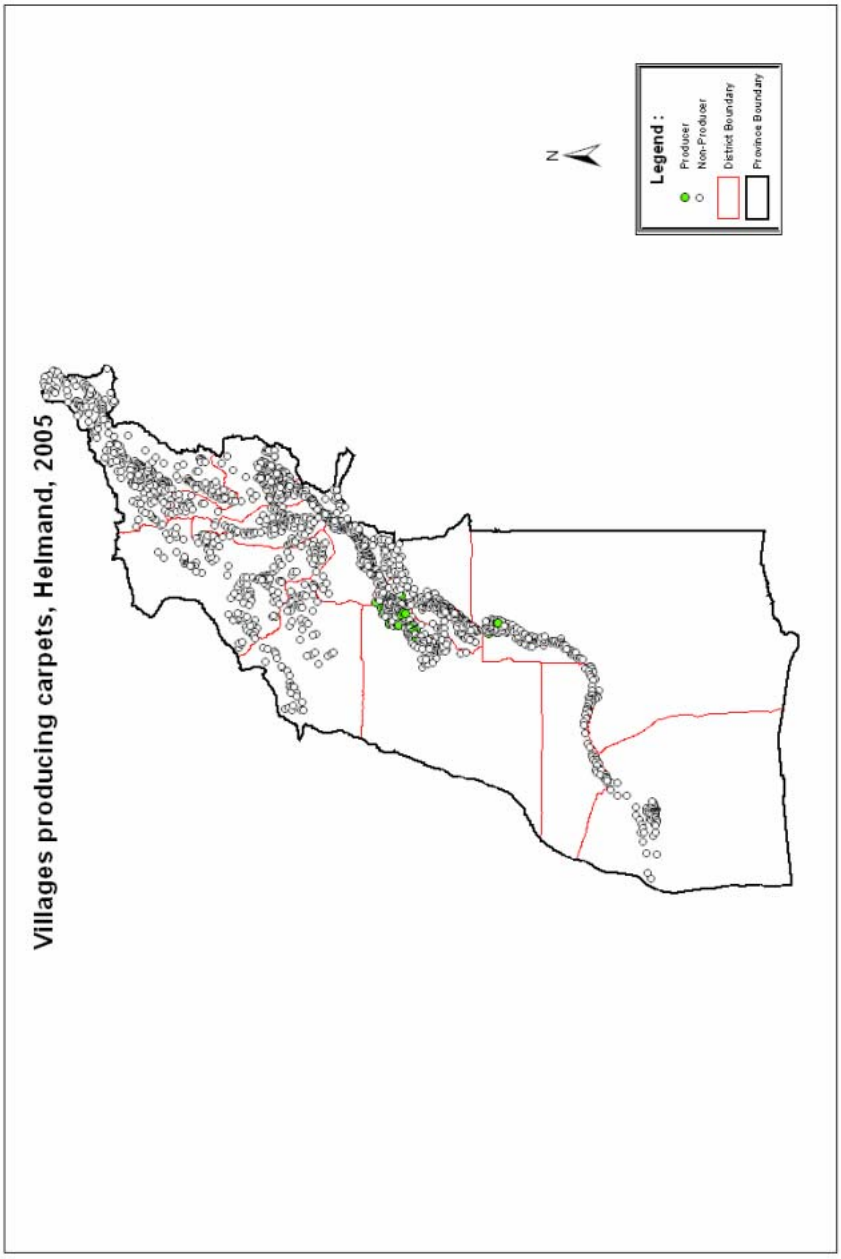
Annex 24


Villages producing honey, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

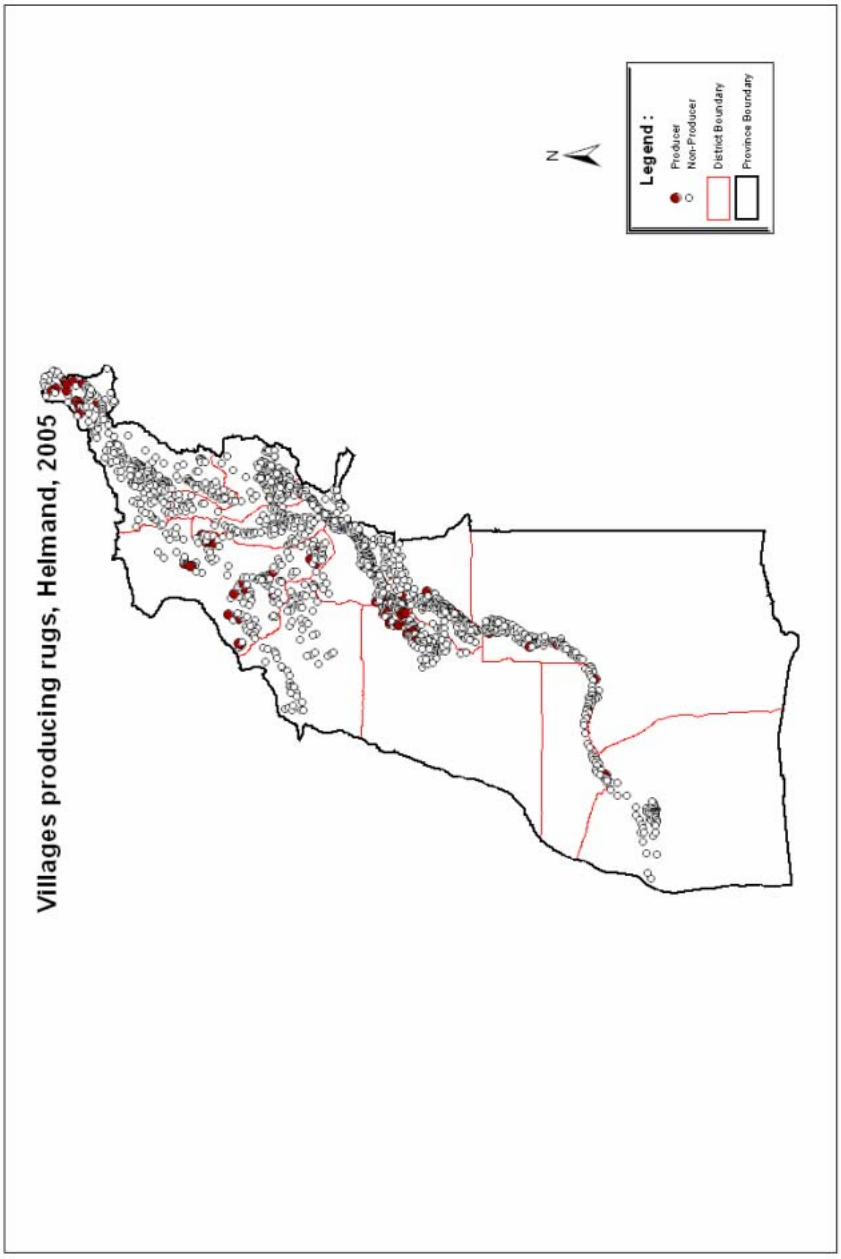
Annex 25


Villages producing karakul skin, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

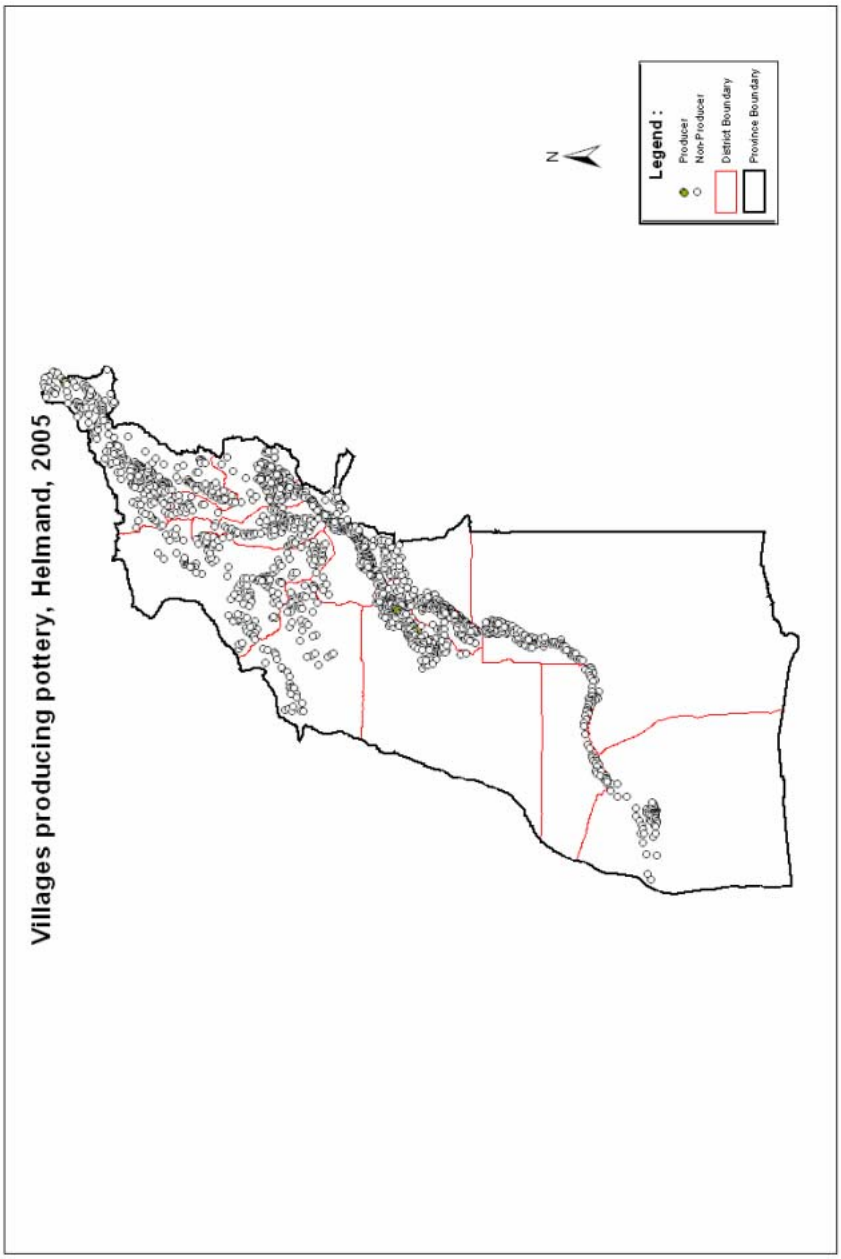
Annex 26


Villages producing carpets, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

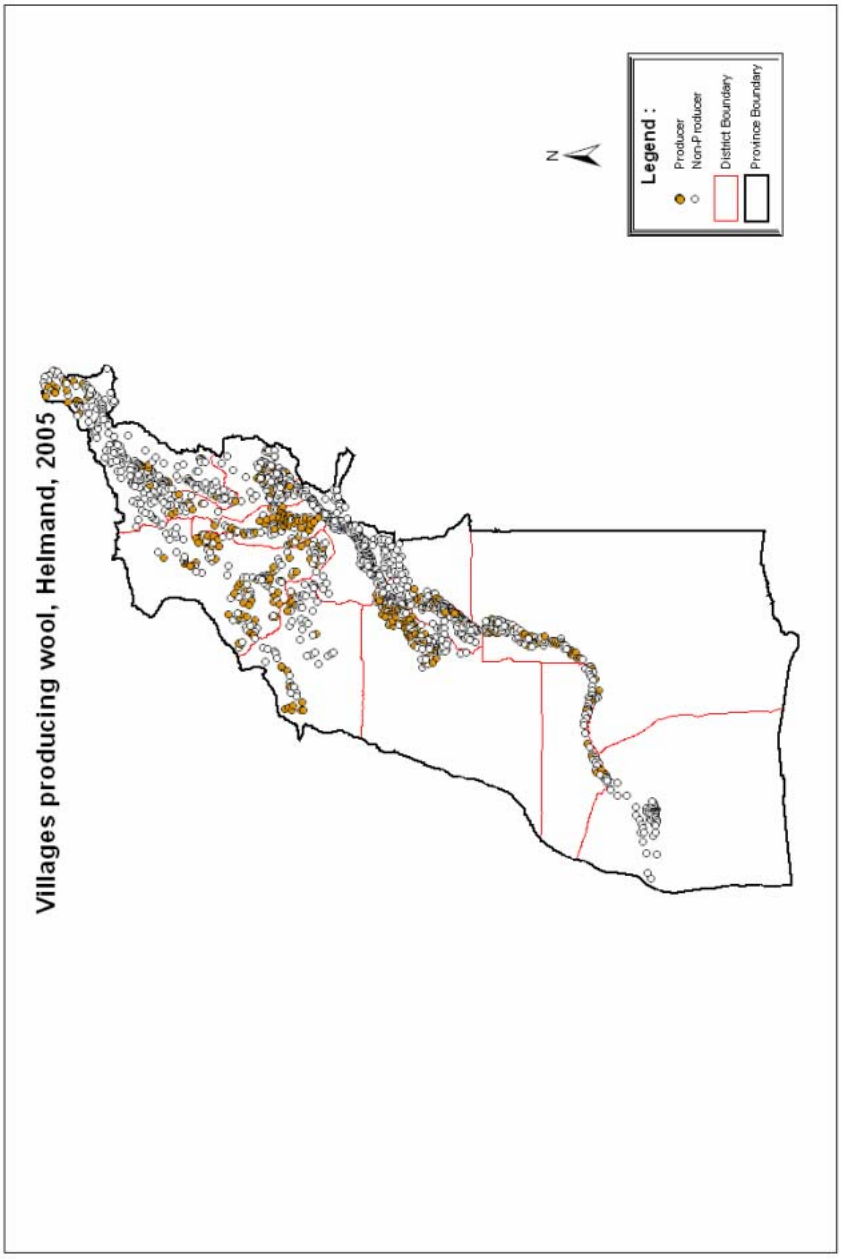
Annex 27


Villages producing rugs, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

Annex 28


Villages producing pottery, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary

Annex 29


Villages producing wool, Helmand, 2005
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary