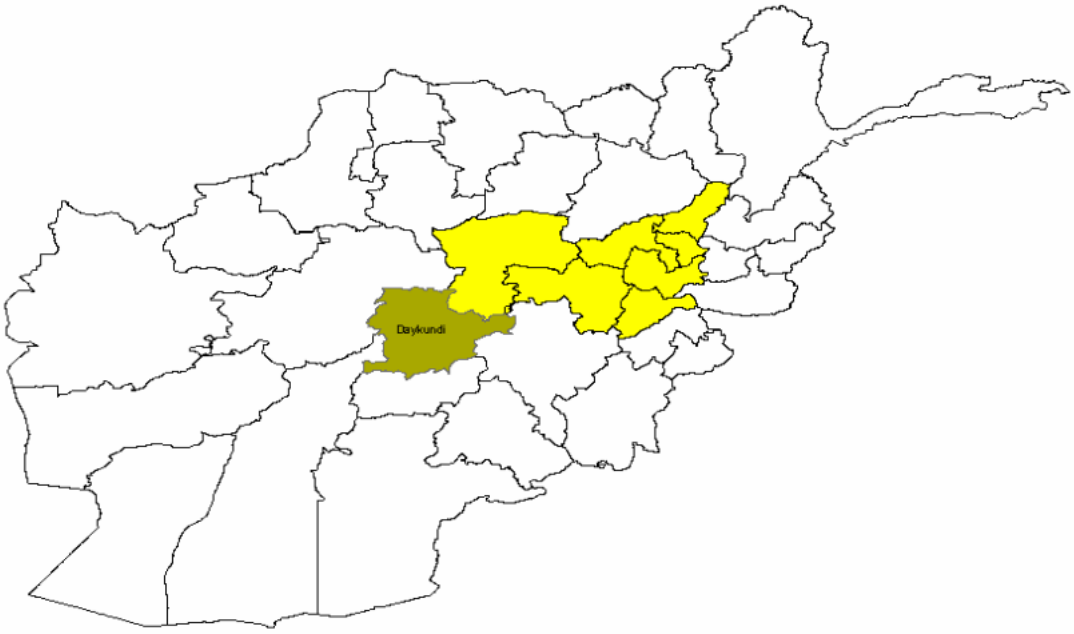
Daykundi



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

Daikundy

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

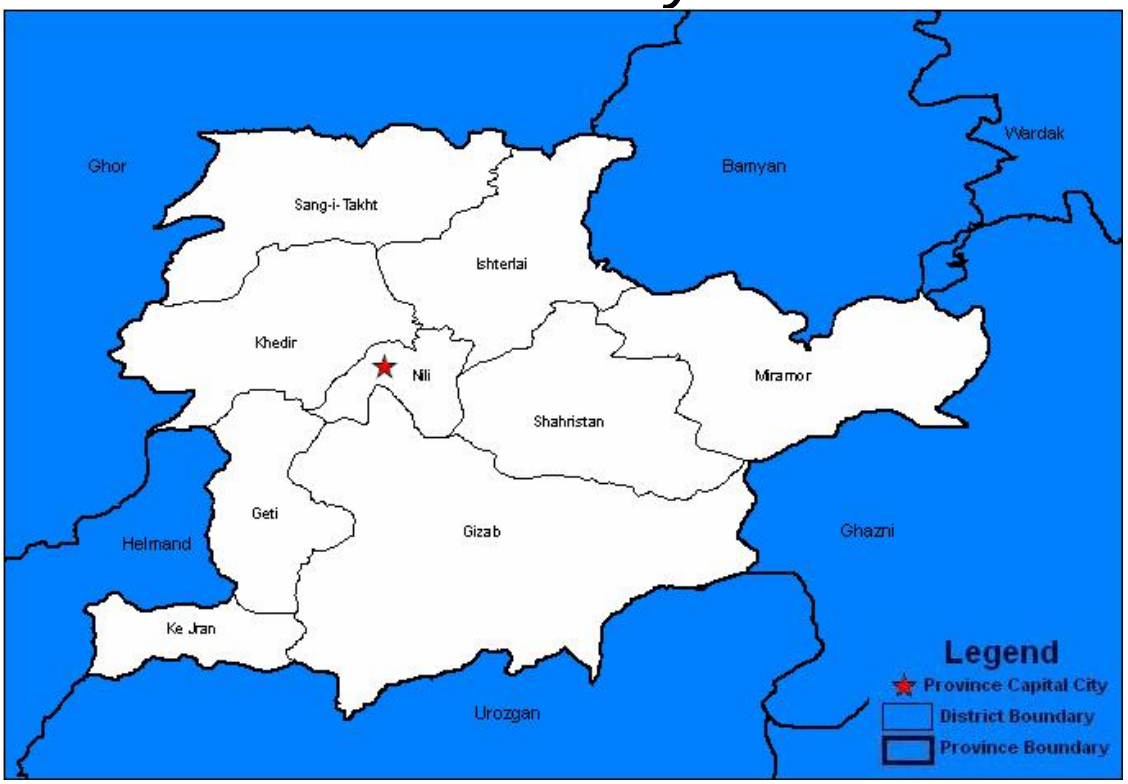
Under the Bonn Agreement, the United Nations agreed to assist the Government of Afghanistan in conducting a Population and Housing Census, the first Census in Afghanistan since 1979. As a leader in population and development issues, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has been entrusted with this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

Daikundy


Ghor
Sang-i-Takht
Ishterlai
Bamyan
Wardak
Khedir
Nili
Miramor
Shahristan
Geti
Gizab
Ghazni
Helmand
Ke Jran
Urozgan
Legend
Province Capital City
District Boundary
Province Boundary

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Settlement Patterns

Located in the Central region, Daikundy is bordered by five provinces—(1) Ghazni to the East, (2) Uruzgan to the south, (3) Helmand to the South-West, (4) Ghor to the South West and North, and (5) Bamyan to the North-West. It covers a land area of 17,501 squared kilometers, representing 2.68 percent of the total Afghan territory. The province is divided into nine districts: Provincial Center of Daikundy—Nili, Shahristan, Miramor, Ishterlai, Sang-I-Takht, Khedir, Kejran, Geti, and Gizab.

Daikundy is home to 2.1 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. With its 477,544 inhabitants, it is the 21st most populous province in the country (see Annex 1).

The population is distributed among the nine districts as shown in table 1 and figure 1[1]. The largest share of the population—16.4 percent—lives in Miramor, while the provincial capital, Nili houses a mere 6.7 percent. It is worth noting that the latter ranks only eighth in the province, just before Kejran.

The large majority of the population—99.3%—lives in rural areas. Nili, the only urban[2] center, houses a mere 3,562 population, which represents only about 0.08 percent of the total urban population of Afghanistan.

[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.

[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

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

District	Total		Males	Females	Sex ratio
	Number	Percent			
Provincial Center—Nili	***30,058***	***6.29***	***15,210***	***14,848***	***102.44***
Shahristan	66,330	13.89	33,828	32,502	104.08
Miramor	78,506	16.44	40,389	38,117	105.96
Ishterlai	52,909	11.08	26,881	26,028	103.28
Sang-I-Takht	46,612	9.76	23,325	23,287	100.16
Khedir	41,420	8.67	20,821	20,599	101.08
Keiran	26,259	5.50	13,494	12,765	105.71
Geti	59,947	12.55	30,297	29,650	102.18
Gizab	75,503	15.81	37,920	37,583	100.90
All province	***477,544***	***100.00***	***242,165***	***235,379***	***102.88***

Daikundy's rural population of 473,982 inhabitants is distributed over 2.029 settlements of extremely varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as four (4) people and the largest as many as 3,112[4].

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

At the province level, the distribution is heavily skewed towards villages of very small sizes. Out of the total 2,029 villages, more than a third—35 percent—have less than 100 inhabitants, and 28 percent, less than 200. Together, they account for more than three villages out of five. Only two percent of the population—46 villages—live in villages with 1,000 or more population.

The distributions by district also exhibit some variation (panel B). The most outstanding feature of such distributions is again the large proportions of small-sized villages (less

---

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 15 May 2005 and ended on 14 June of the same year.

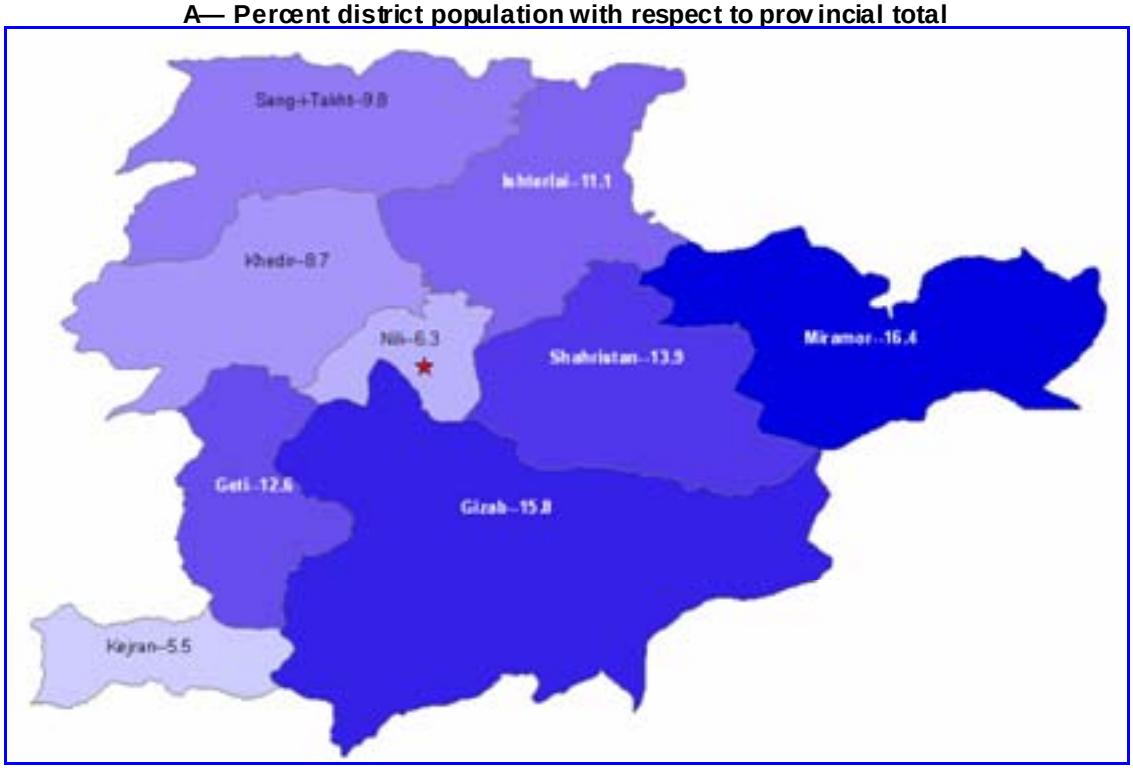
[4] There are two villages with zero population. Such villages appear to exist all over the country. According to CSO, this is due to a variety of reasons:

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.

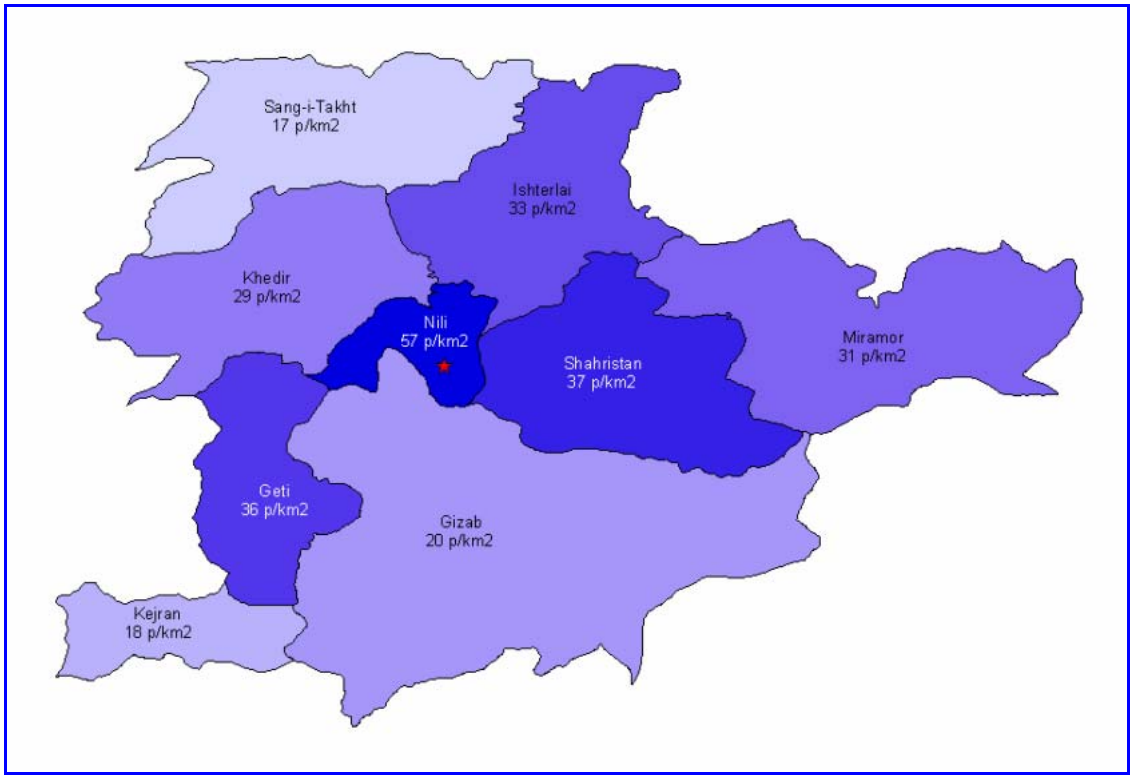
than 100 inhabitants) in most of the districts. Grouping the districts according to the most salient features of their settlement patterns yields four different categories.

Figure 1—Population Settlement, Daikundy, 2005

A— Percent district population with respect to provincial total



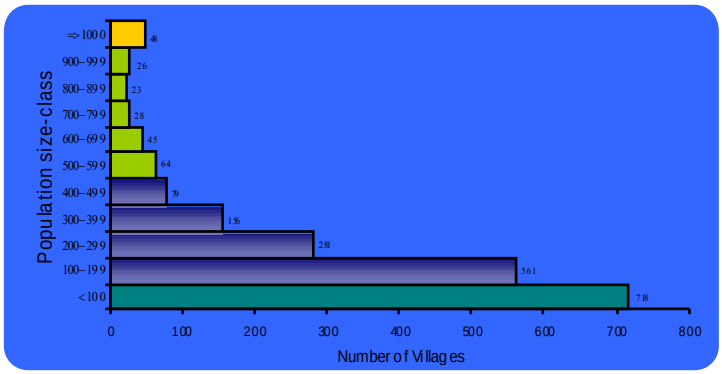
B—Density: Population per km^2



Category I is comprised of 4 districts—Nili, Shahristan, Miramor, and Khedir; its most outstanding feature is the predominance of small-sized villages, much like the distribution at province level. Category II includes Ishterlai and Sang-I-Takht. In both districts, the overwhelming majorities of the villages—99 percent in Ishterlai, and 97 percent in Sang-I-Takht—have villages with less than 500 populations. Category III is comprised of one district—Kejran—where the distribution by size-class is more or less uniform, resembling a column of bricks of uneven sizes. The fourth and last category is comprised of Geti and Gizab where the proportions of villages belonging to each size-class do not vary as much as in the other districts; the only difference between the two districts is that in Geti, the largest proportion (about 22 percent) is that of villages of 100-199, whereas in Gizab the largest proportion is that of villages with 1,000 populations or more.

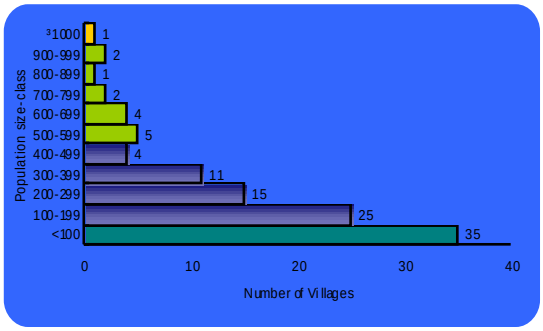
Figure 2—Distribution of the rural population settlements by size-class, Daykundi, 2005

A—Province

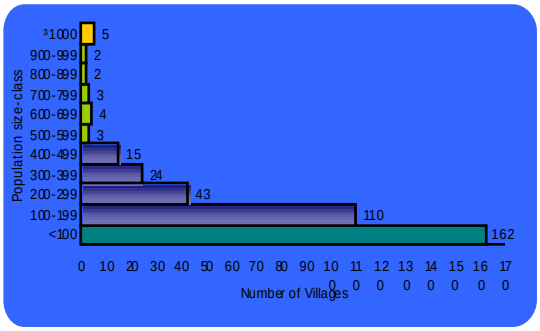


B—Districts

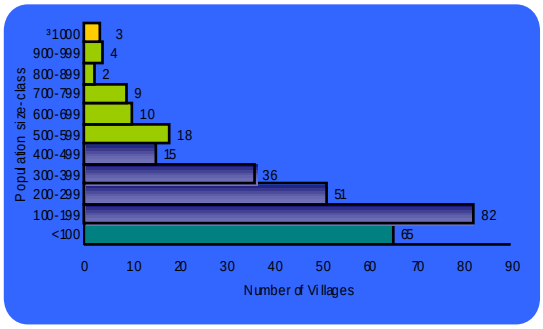
Provincial Center—Nili



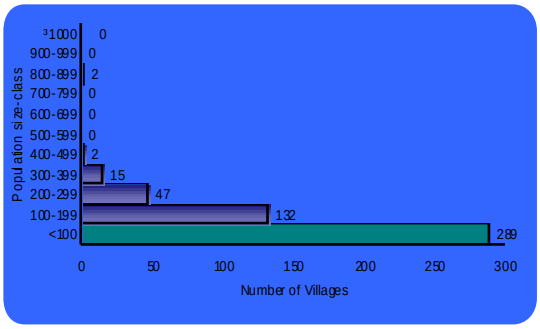
Shahristan



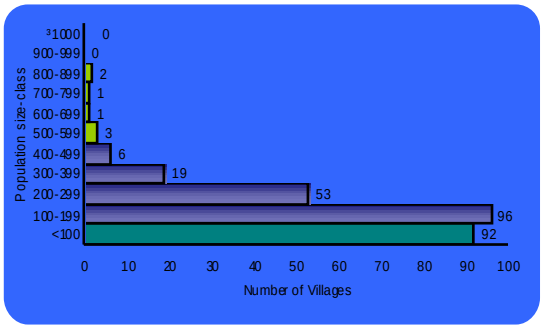
Miramor



Ishterlai



Sang-I-Takht



Khedir

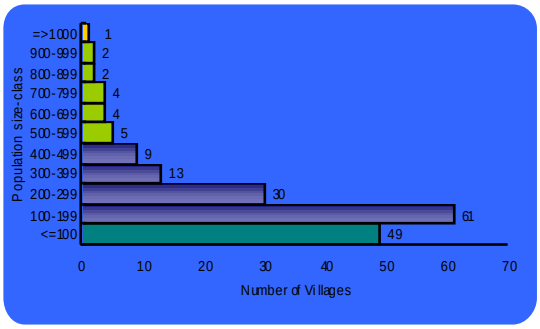
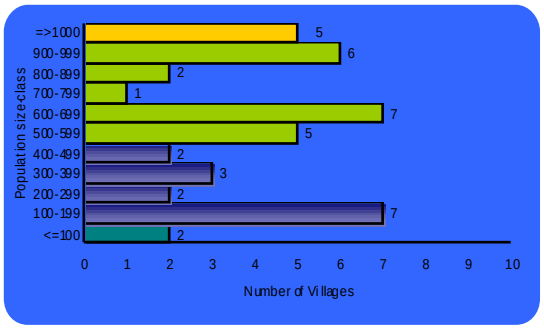
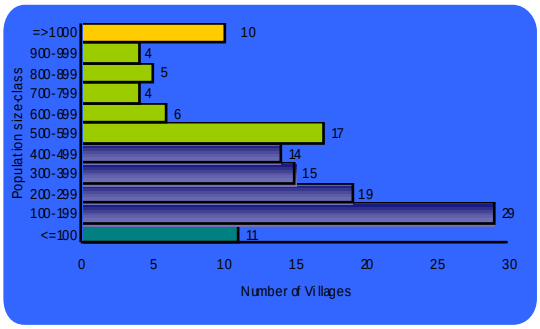


Figure 2 (Cont'd)—Distribution of the rural population settlements by size-class, Daykundi, 2005

Kejran

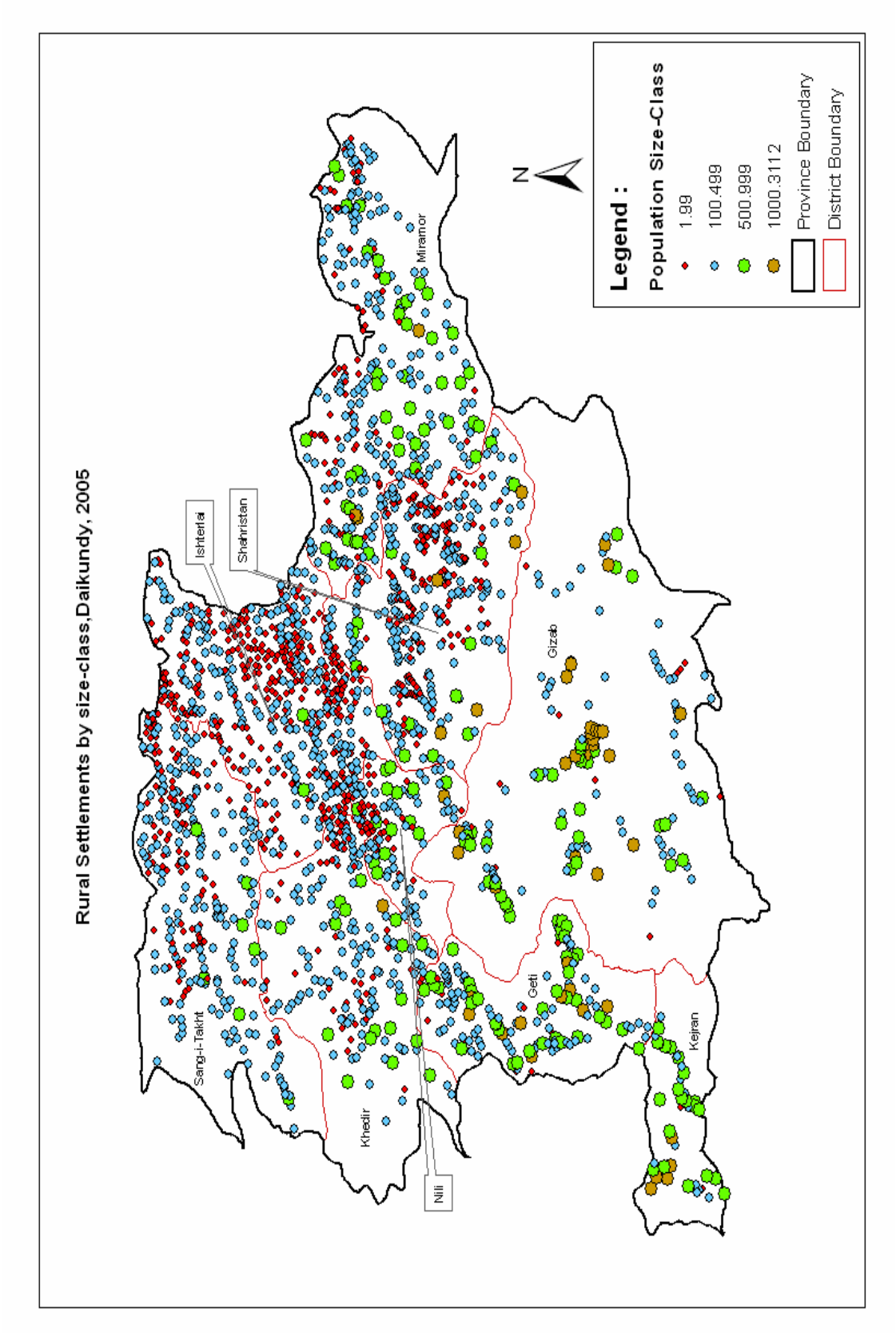


Geti



Gizab

Map1


Rural Settlements by size-class,Daikundy, 2005
Legend :
Population Size-Class
1.99
100.499
500.999
1000.3112
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Miramor
Ishterlai
Shahristan
Gizab
Geti
Kejran
Sangi-i-Takht
Khedir
Nili

Demographic Characteristics

Age distribution

The distribution by age and sex of the population of Daikundy is shown in table 2 and figure 3. As the latter clearly shows, the distribution is highly irregular. The overall shape of the age-pyramid is typical of a pre-transition society—characterized by stable high fertility, but certain age groups are noticeably below the expected size. For instance, it is not readily understandable why the proportion of males of the 0-4 age group should be that much lower than the proportion of males of the 5-9 age group, or why it should be smaller than the corresponding one for females. 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 55-59 and 65-69 age groups be much lower than expected, while the 70-74 is substantially higher? The same anomalies hold true for females.

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

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

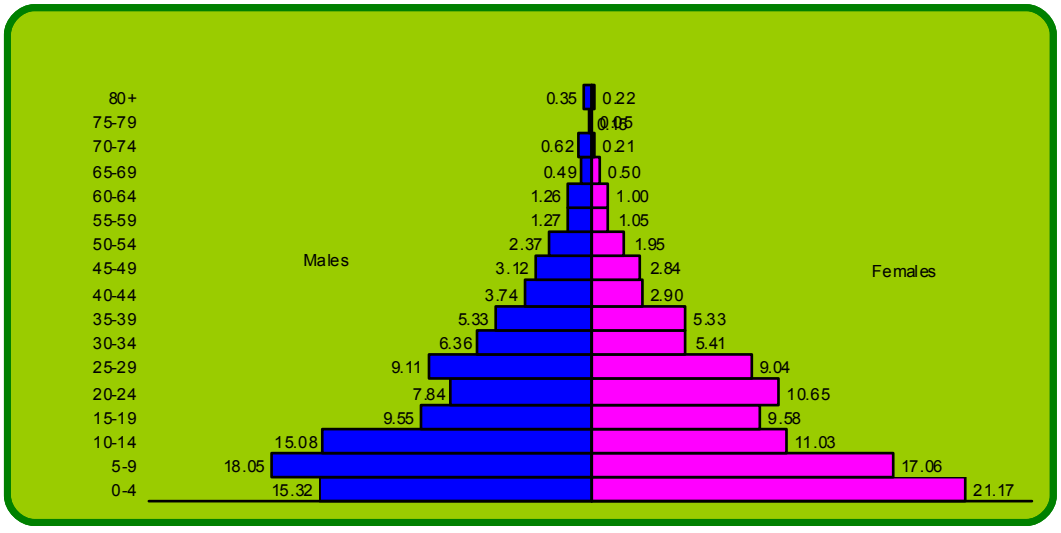
[1] Because under-enumeration commonly exceeds over-enumeration; the balance is typically designated as under-enumeration.

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

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

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
Age Group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	37,096	15.32	49,821	21.17	86,917	18.20
9-May	43,722	18.05	40,146	17.06	83,868	17.56
10-14	36,507	15.08	25,974	11.03	62,481	13.08
15-19	23,119	9.55	22,551	9.58	45,670	9.56
20-24	18,988	7.84	25,059	10.65	44,047	9.22
25-29	22,052	9.11	21,289	9.04	43,341	9.08
30-34	15,395	6.36	12,723	5.41	28,118	5.89
35-39	12,896	5.33	12,537	5.33	25,433	5.33
40-44	9,063	3.74	6,834	2.90	15,897	3.33
45-49	7,566	3.12	6,692	2.84	14,258	2.99
50-54	5,745	2.37	4,594	1.95	10,339	2.17
55-59	3,081	1.27	2,473	1.05	5,554	1.16
60-64	3,060	1.26	2,361	1.00	5,421	1.14
65-69	1,178	0.49	1,173	0.50	2,351	0.49
70-74	1,504	0.62	506	0.21	2,010	0.42
75-79	354	0.15	124	0.05	478	0.10
80+	839	0.35	522	0.22	1,361	0.28
Total	***242,165***	***100.00***	***235,379***	***100.00***	***477,544***	***100.00***

Figure 3—Population pyramid, Daikundy, 2005—Reported



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

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

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

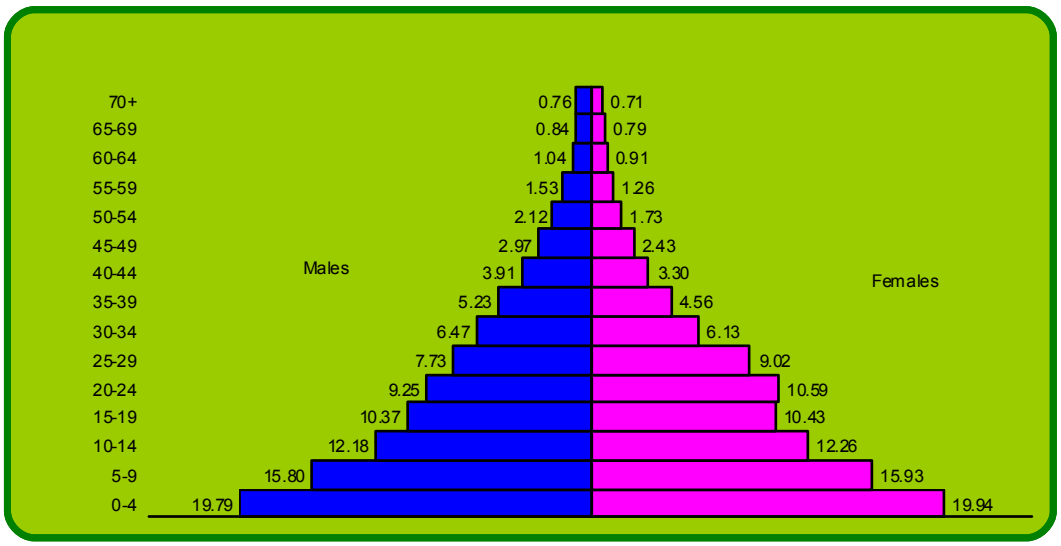
It follows that, in any attempt to correct for the anomalies, care must be taken not to remove the true fluctuations that resulted from such factors.

To correct for these irregularities, we applied a multi-stage 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, Daikundy, 2005

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
Age Group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	47,924	19.79	46,946	19.94	94,871	19.87
5-9	38,253	15.80	37,489	15.93	75,742	15.86
10-14	29,491	12.18	28,866	12.26	58,357	12.22
15-19	25,124	10.37	24,561	10.43	49,685	10.40
20-24	22,402	9.25	24,920	10.59	47,322	9.91
25-29	18,721	7.73	21,239	9.02	39,960	8.37
30-34	15,680	6.47	14,428	6.13	30,107	6.30
35-39	12,668	5.23	10,730	4.56	23,397	4.90
40-44	9,470	3.91	7,759	3.30	17,228	3.61
45-49	7,193	2.97	5,713	2.43	12,905	2.70
50-54	5,131	2.12	4,080	1.73	9,211	1.93
55-59	3,713	1.53	2,958	1.26	6,671	1.40
60-64	2,514	1.04	2,147	0.91	4,661	0.98
65-69	2,038	0.84	1,867	0.79	3,905	0.82
70+	1,845	0.76	1,676	0.71	3,521	0.74
Total	***242,165***	***100.00***	***235,379***	***100.00***	***477,544***	***100.00***

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

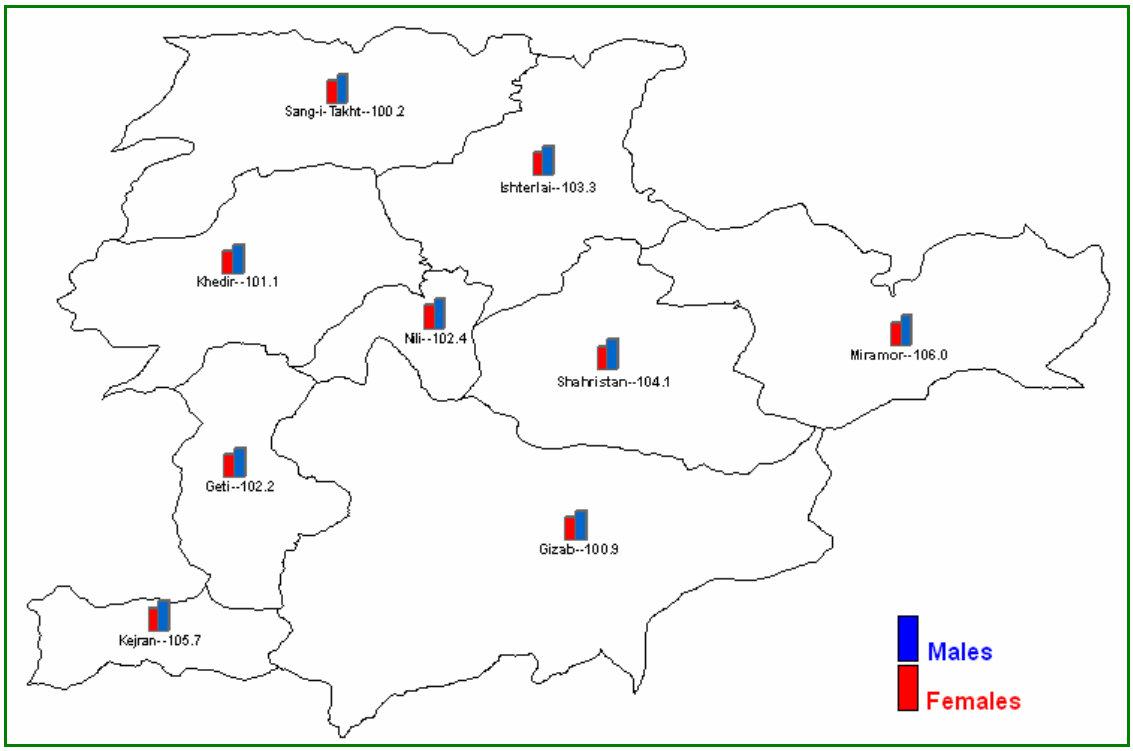


[3] The complete account of the various stages is shown in Annex 2.
[4] For a comparison of the reported and adjusted age-distribution, see annex 3.

Household size and sex ratio

The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) varies between 100.2 in Sang-I-Takht, and 106 in Miramor, the average for the province being 102.9 (figure 5 below and the last column of table 1). No information is available which could explain why the sex ratio is so high in Miramor. On the whole, however, variation in the sex ratio is not as wide as in other districts.

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



A typical household in Daikundy has 5.6 persons, which is 0,7 persons below the national average of 6.3. Such a size is an indicator of a high fertility regime.

Special age groups

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

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

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

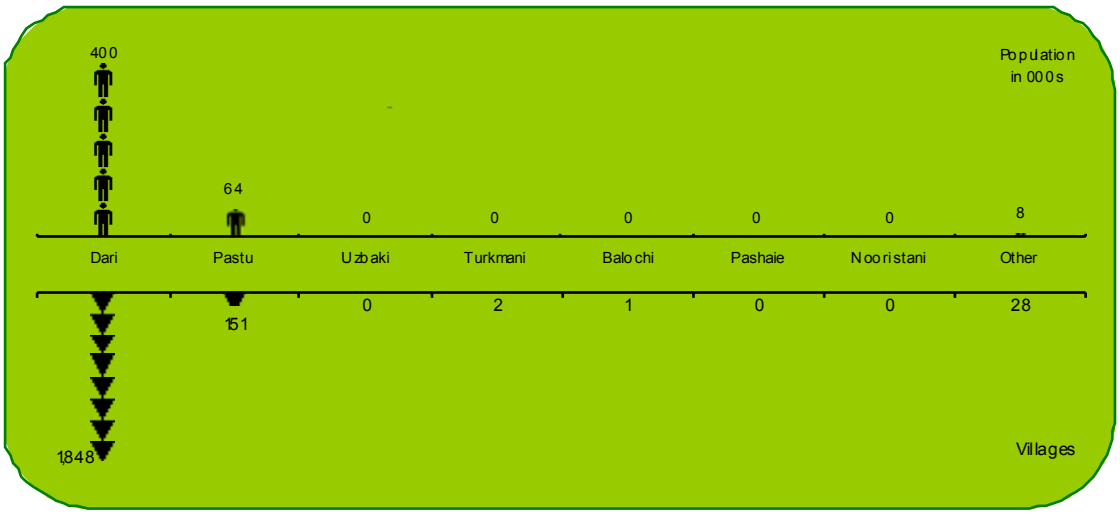
Age	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School age Population						
Primary — 6-12	48,273	19.8	47,291	20.2	95,563	20.0
Secondary — 13-18	31,405	12.9	30,518	13.0	61,922	13.0
College — 20-24	22,401	9.2	24,920	10.6	47,322	9.9
Population in the labor force						
Children — 8-14	43,697	17.9	42,786	18.3	86,483	18.1
Earlier working ages — 15-44	104,063	42.7	103,637	44.3	207,700	43.4
Later working ages — 45-59	16,036	6.6	12,751	5.4	28,787	6.0
Retirement — 60+	8,133	3.3	4,507	1.9	12,640	2.6
Voters — 18+	112,752	46.2	105,978	45.3	218,729	45.8
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	109,350	46.7	—	—

* = Women in the childbearing ages

Main languages spoken

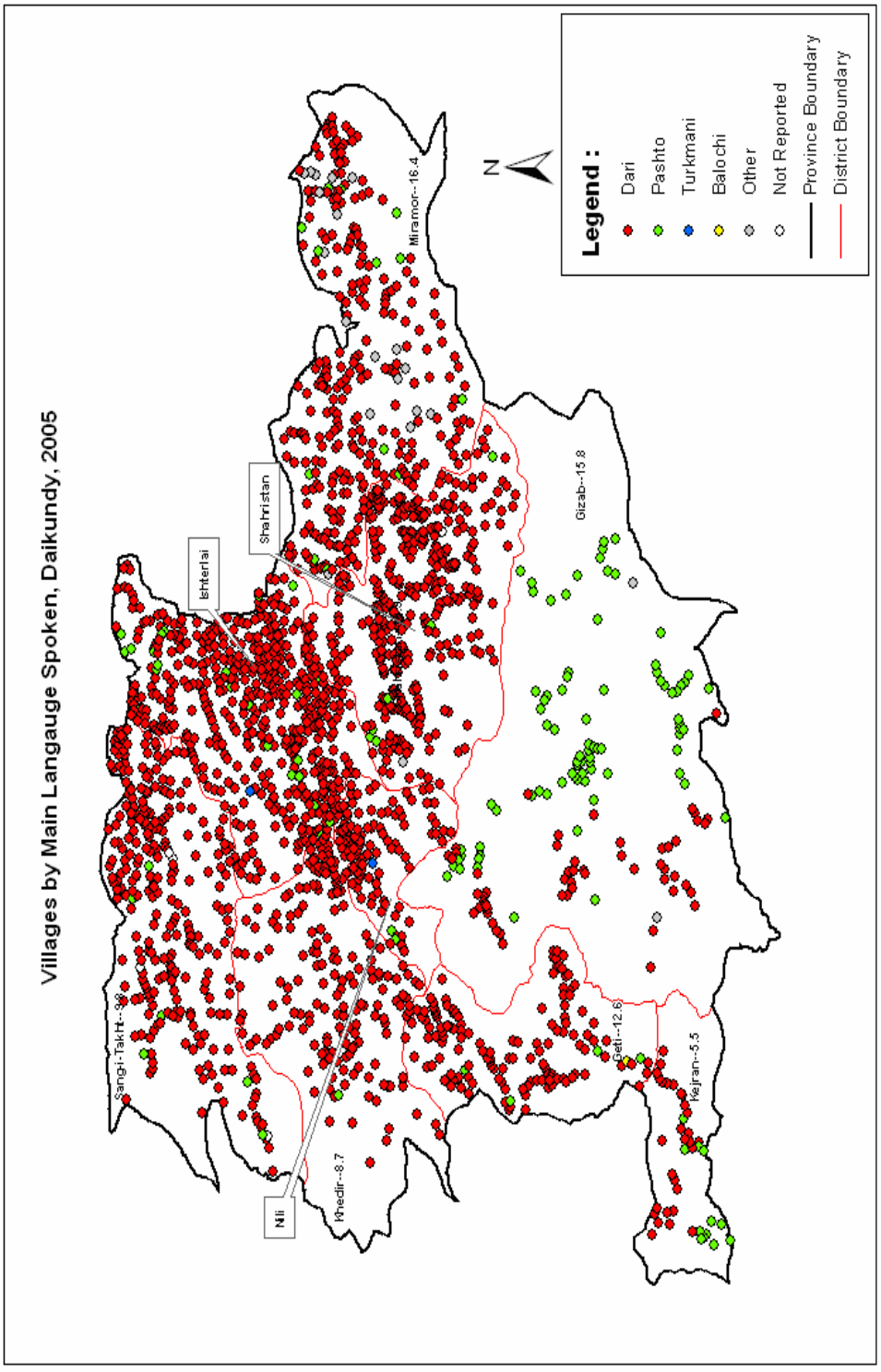
The household listing exercise did not collect any information on the ethnic background of the population. However, it included a question on the languages spoken by the majority of the population. Of the eight languages listed (figure 6), one—Dari—is spoken by 91 percent of the population and 85 percent of the villages. Pashtu is spoken in 151 villages, totaling about 64,000 population. Turkmani is spoken in two villages and Baloshi in one.

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



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

Map2


Villages by Main Langauge Spoken, Daikundy, 2005
Legend :
Dari
Pashto
Turkmani
Balochi
Other
Not Reported
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Miramor--16.4
Shahristan
Ishterlai
Gizab--15.8
Nili
Khedir--8.7
Sangi-Takht--9.9
Geti--12.6
Kejran--5.5

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—Population and villages, by distance from the district center, Daikundy, 2005

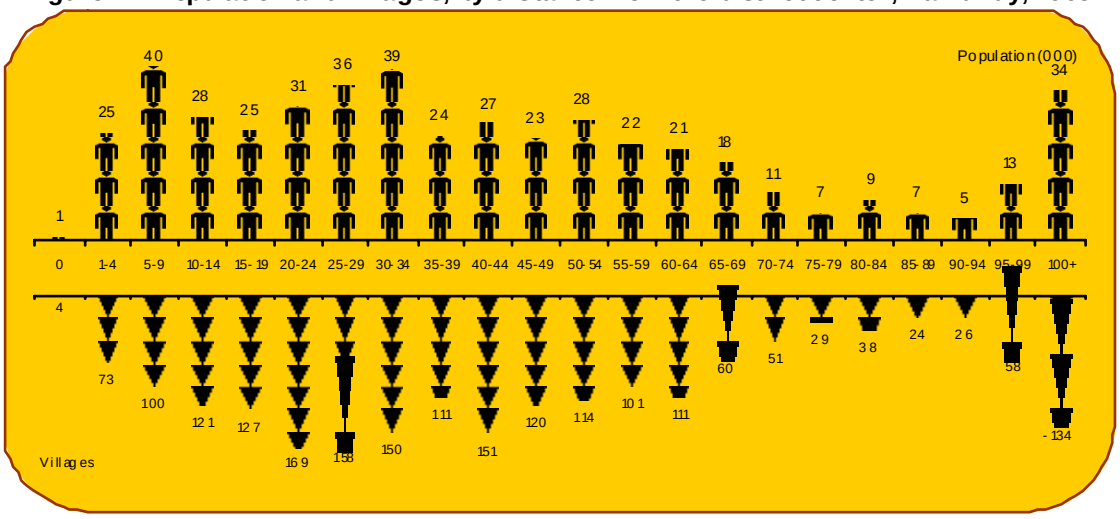


Figure 7 shows the numbers of villages by the distances separating them from their respective district centers. Figures 8 and 9 show respectively the types of predominant topography and the types of roads.

The distribution by distance from the provincial center clearly shows a very high degree of dispersion, suggesting an equally high degree of inaccessibility with respect to those services that can only be provided by the district center. More than half of the population is located more than 40 kilometers from their district centers. Those that live at less than five kilometers from their district center represent just a little more than five percent. At the other end of the distribution, a good 7.2 percent of the population lives more than 100 kilometers away. Even though those villages that are situated at excessively long distance from the district center may be closer to one or more urban centers outside the jurisdiction of Daikundy, there exists a real inaccessibility problem for a significant number of the population. It goes without saying that the nature of the terrain can only compound the problem, in particular for those that live in mountainous or semi-mountainous areas. Figure 8, however, shows such villages to number respectively 33 and 141 only, i.e., 1.6 percent and 7 percent. The majority of the villages—1,821 or 86 percent of the population—are located on semi-flat terrain. There is no indication, however, as to the exact nature of such terrain, especially in terms of accessibility.

Some indication is given by the types of roads available (figure 9). Of the 2,029 villages, only 143—slightly more than seven percent of the villages housing 11 percent of the population—have roads that are accessible by car at all seasons. Another 1,248 percent, representing more than three out of five, are accessible by car in some seasons. The remainder—631 villages, housing 28 percent of the population—don't have any roads at all.

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

Educational services

With regard to educational services, judging by the proportions of the populations located more than 10 kilometers away form the closet school, accessibility appears to be most problematic for high schools, literacy courses, secondary schools, and rural and primary schools in that order, with respectively 90 percent, 82 percent, 78 percent, and 60 percent

(panels A, E, and B). Very few people don't have to travel outside their villages to go to school—0.5 percent for high schools, 2.2 percent for secondary schools, 3.5 percent for literacy courses, 5.8 percent for primary schools, and 14.6 percent for rural schools.

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

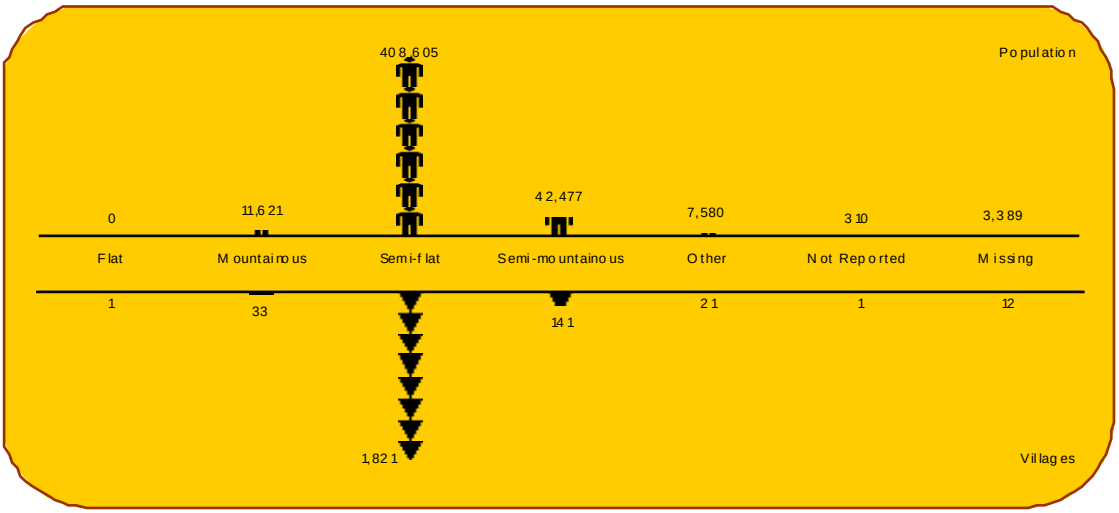
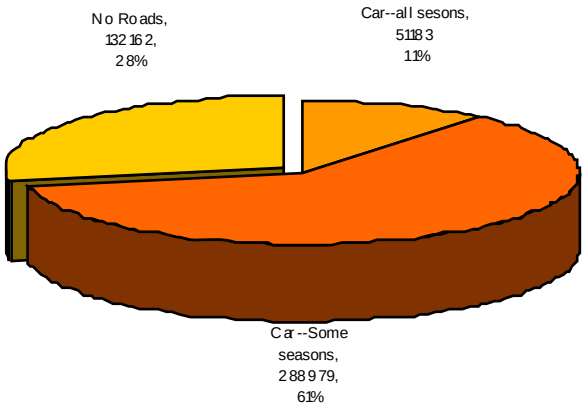


Figure 9—Population and villages, by type of road, Daykundi, 2005



Overall, the most accessible schools—or to be more realistic, the least inaccessible schools?—are the primary, inasmuch as they are located in-village for 14.6 percent of the population, and within five kilometers for 13.3. In other words, those that don't to travel more than five kilometers represent 28 percent, compared to 26.2 for primary schools, 11.7 percent for secondary schools, 7.6 percent for literacy courses, and 3.7 percent for high schools.

Health services

Health units—health centers, dispensaries, and drugstores—are just as difficult of access as schools (panels F & G). More often than not, people seeking medical attention have to travel more than 10 kilometers to get it—more than four persons out of five for health centers, 77 percent for dispensaries, and 70 percent for drugstores. Those that live between five and 10 kilometers from the closest health unit or drugstore, represent 8.4 percent for health centers, 9.7 percent for dispensaries, and 11.5 percent for drugstores (panel H).

Post office & public phones

Post offices exist in 5 villages, and public phones in 12 (panels I & J). Given the small size of the majority of the villages in the province, more than nine people out of ten must travel more than 10 kilometers to have access to a post office. The situation is only slightly better for public phones, since the proportion of people that must travel about the same distance is 88 percent.

Mills

Mills tend to be relatively more available to the population than any of the facilities mentioned above (panel K). They exist in 370 villages and cater to the needs of 117,243 people, representing close to ¼ of the total population. Furthermore, 29 percent of the population don't have to travel more than five kilometers to reach one. It remains true nonetheless that those situated at more than 10 kilometers represent close to a third of the total population.

Radio & television

Whereas 94.6 percent of the populations have access to radio, those that have access to TV represent a mere four percent. It goes without saying that public information efforts and media campaigns are seriously hampered by this state of affairs.

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

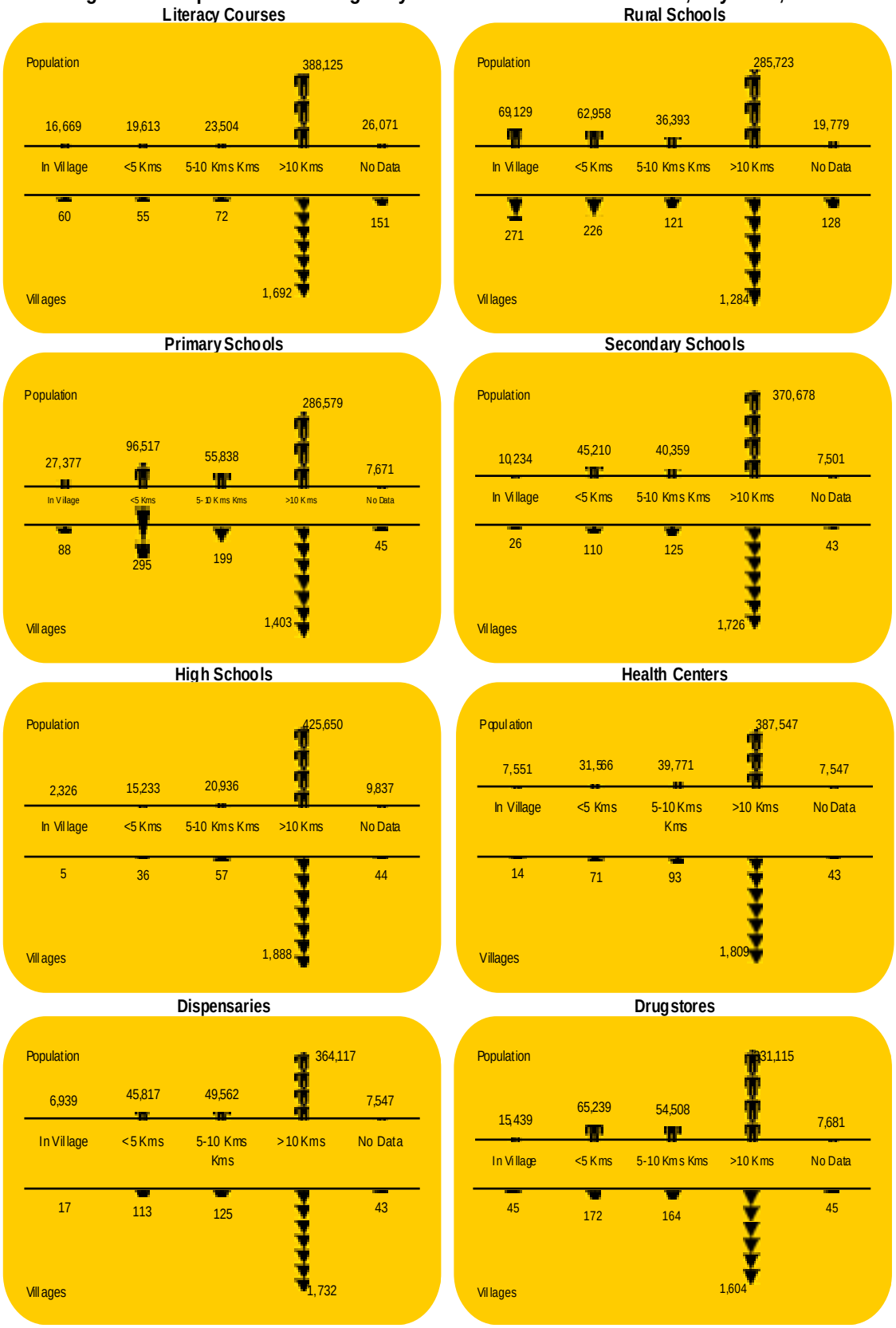


Figure 10(Cont'd)--Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Daykundi, 2005

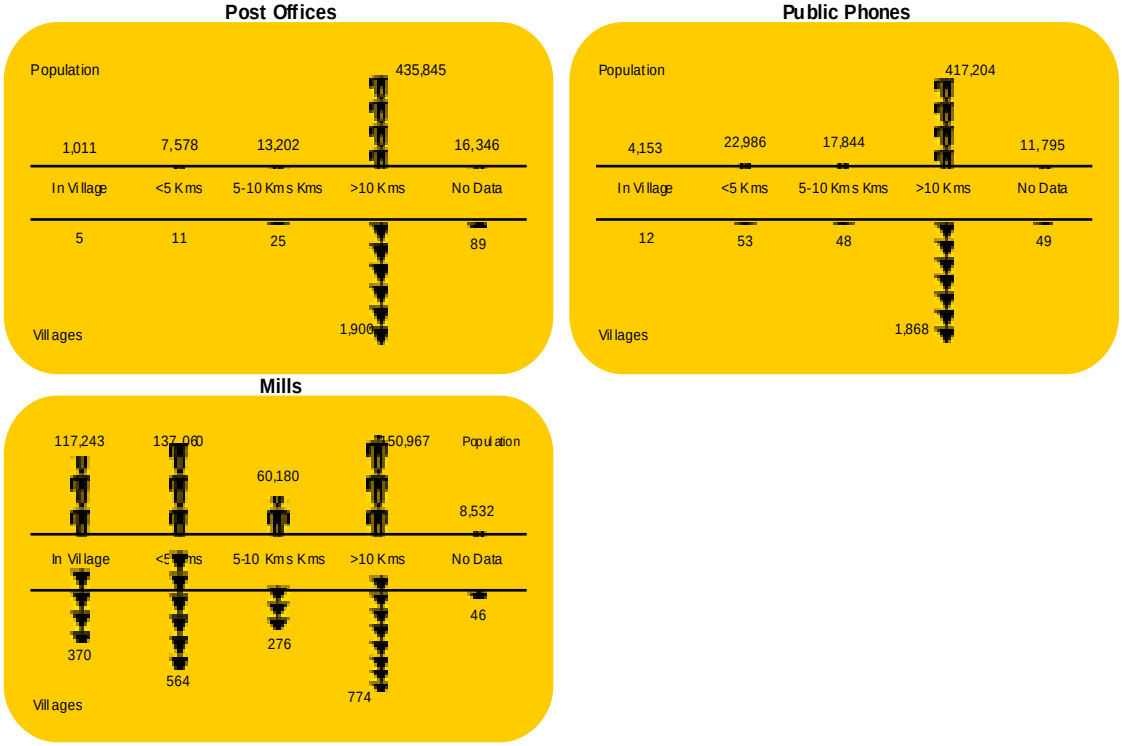
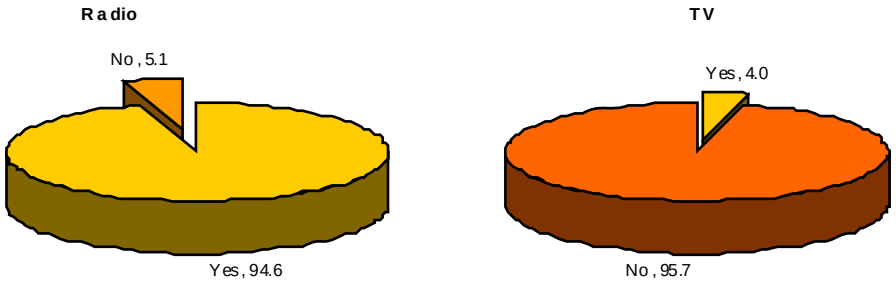
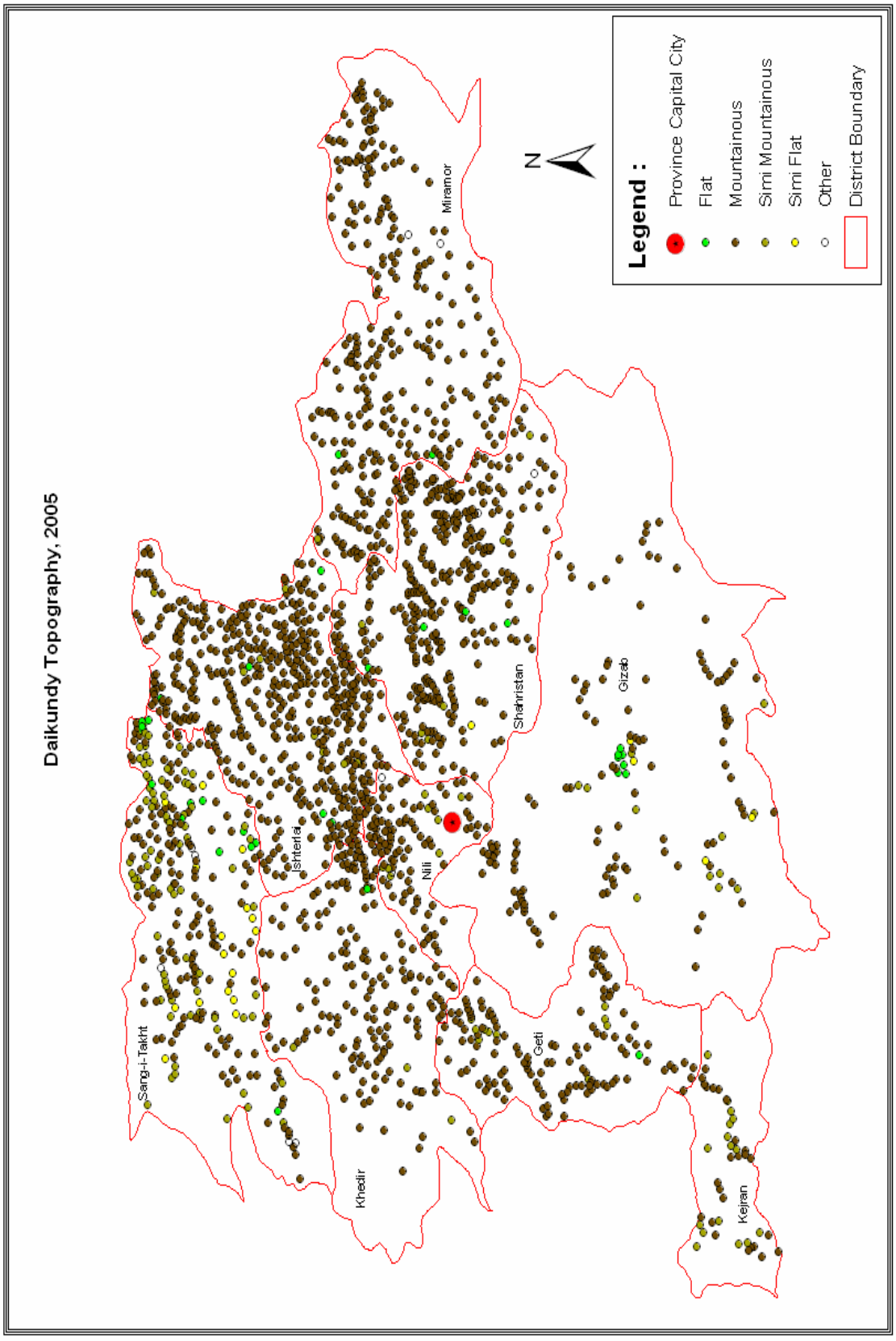


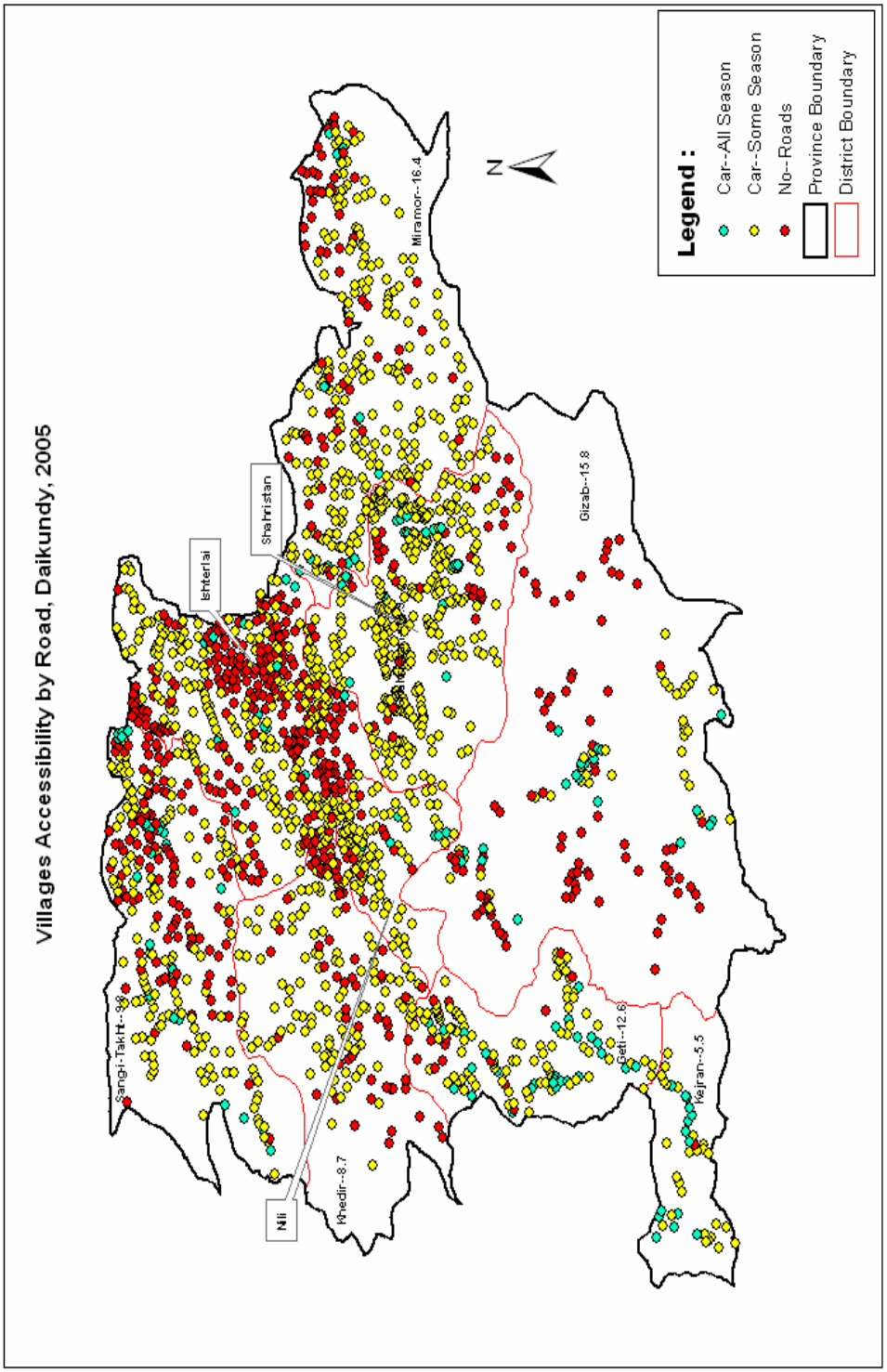
Figure 11—Proportion of the population living in villages where there are radios or TVs, Daikundy, 2005



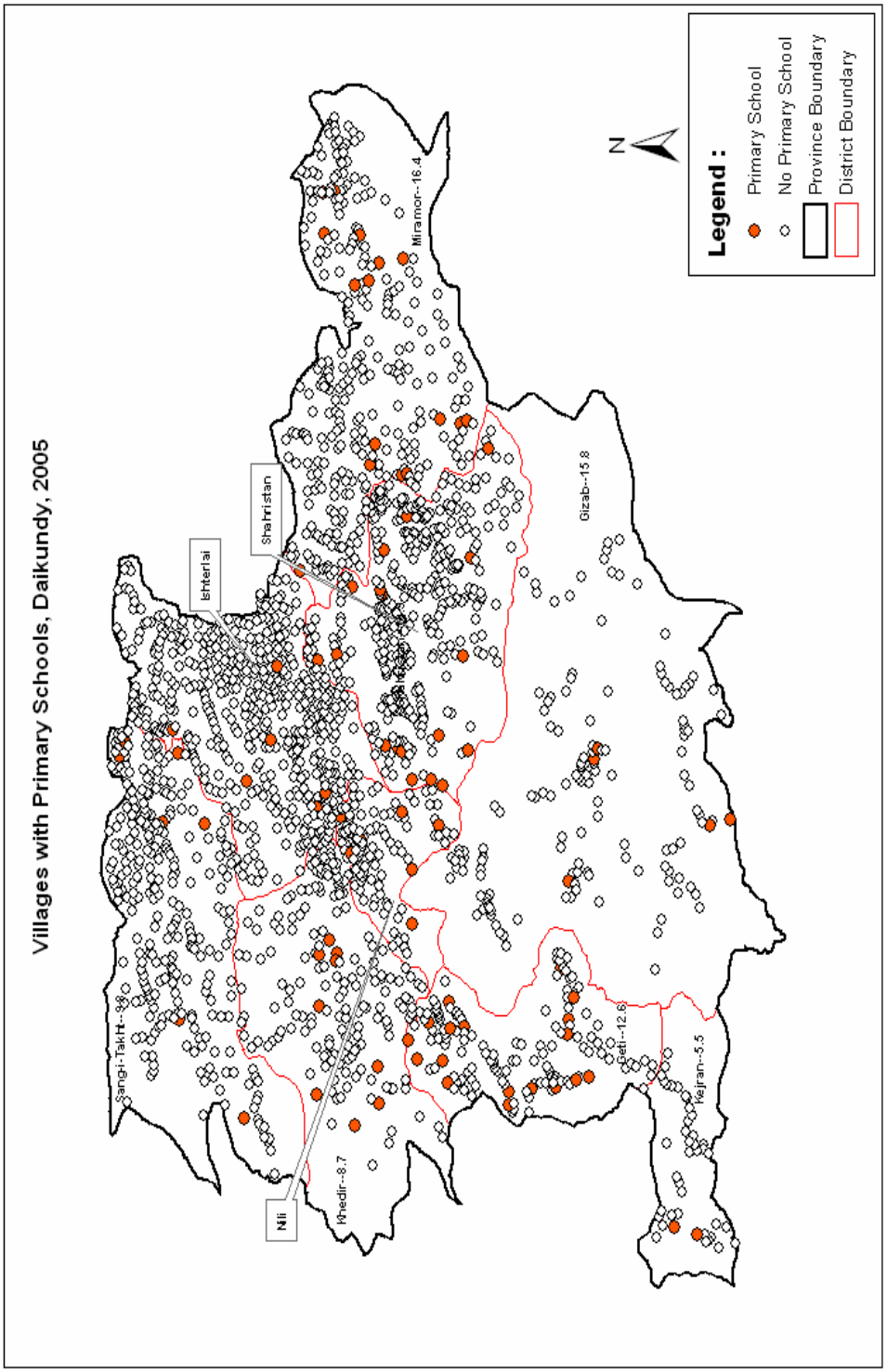
Map3


Daikundy Topography, 2005
Legend :
Province Capital City
Flat
Mountainous
Simi Mountainous
Simi Flat
Other
District Boundary
N
Miramor
Shahristan
Gizab
Ishtenta
Nili
Sang-i-Takht
Geti
Khedir
Kejran

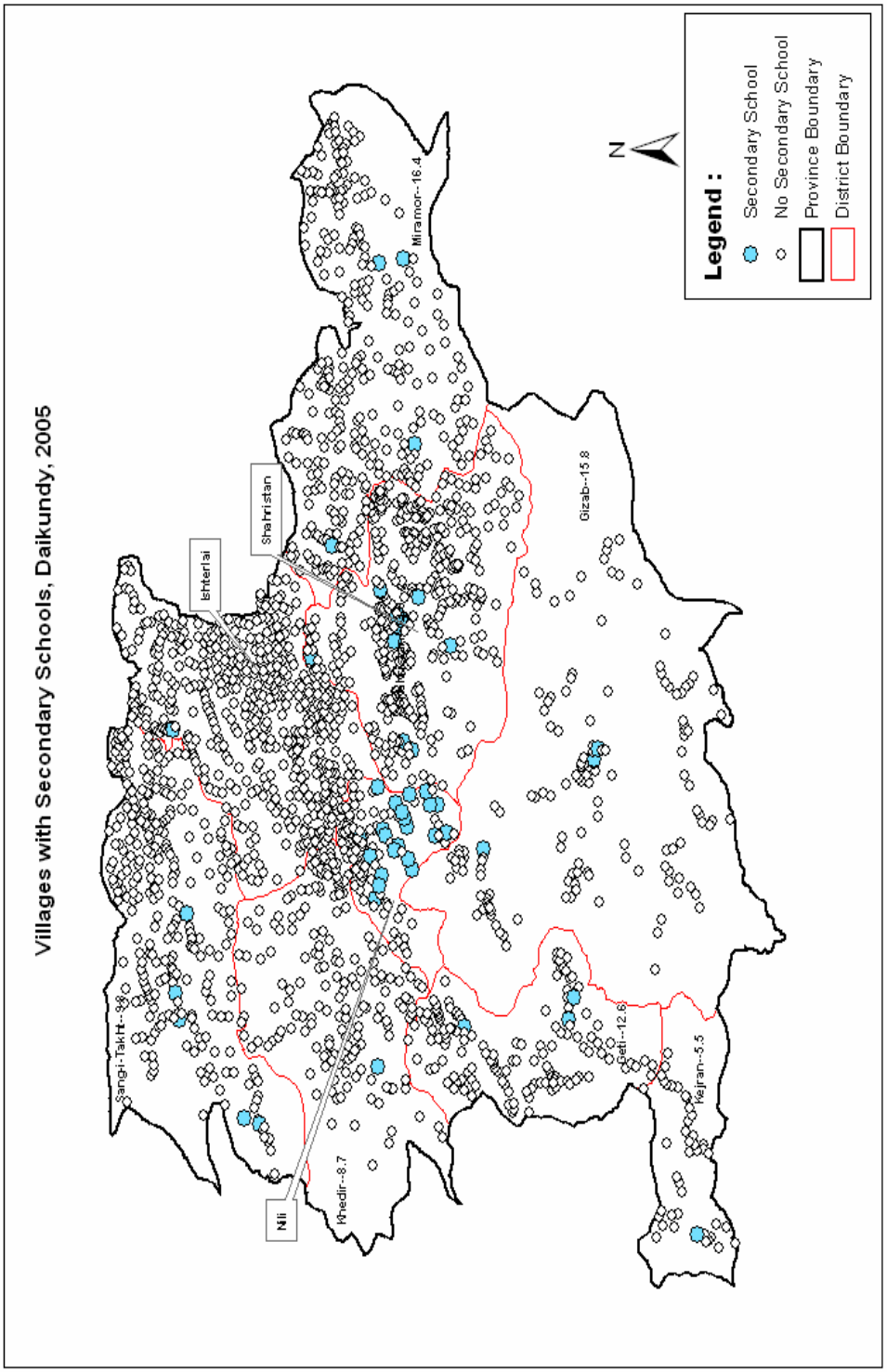
Map4


Villages Accessibility by Road, Daikundy, 2005
Legend :
Car--All Season
Car--Some Season
No--Roads
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Miramor--16.4
Shahristan
Ishterlai
Gizab--15.8
Sangi-Tak-Ht--9.9
Nili
Khedir--8.7
Geti--12.6
Kejran--5.5

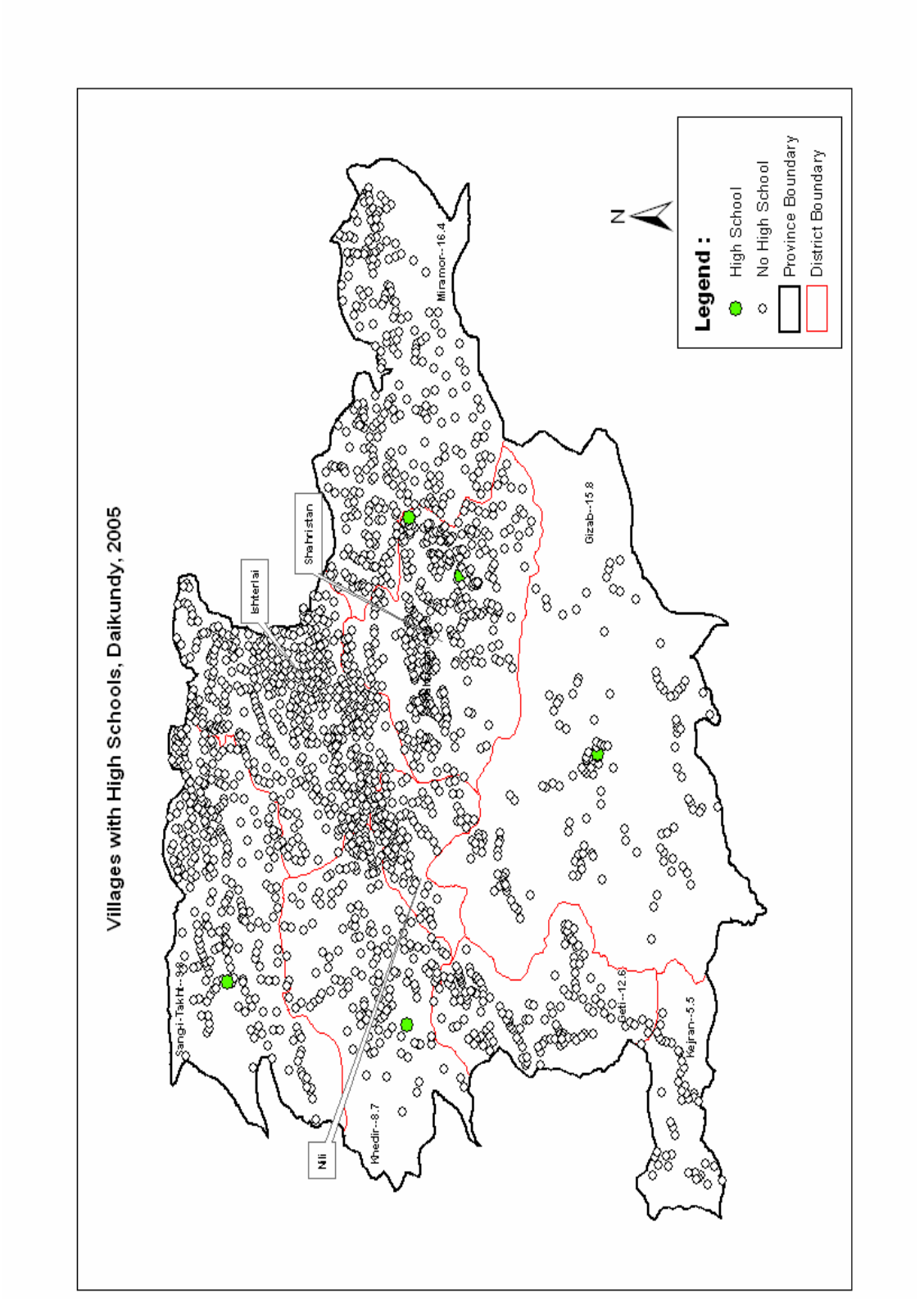
Map5


Villages with Primary Schools, Daikundy, 2005
Legend :
Primary School
No Primary School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Miramor--16.4
Shahristan
Ishterlai
Gizab--15.8
Nili
Khedir--8.7
Jangi-Tak-Ht--9.9
Qeti--12.6
Kejran--5.5

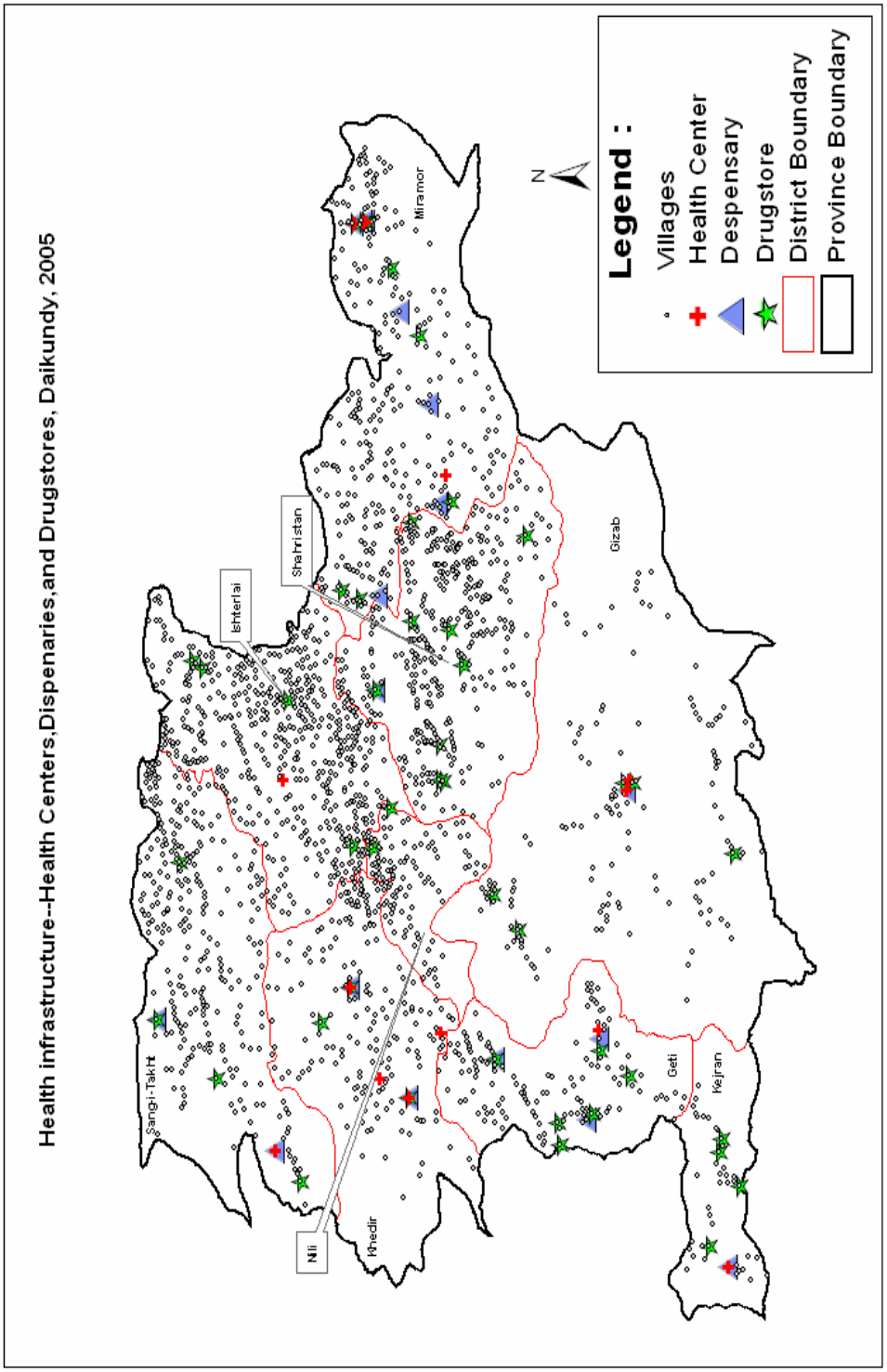
Map6


Villages with Secondary Schools, Daikundy, 2005
Legend :
Secondary School
No Secondary School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Miramor--16.4
Shahristan
Ishterlai
Gizab--15.8
Nili
Khedir--8.7
Kejran--5.5

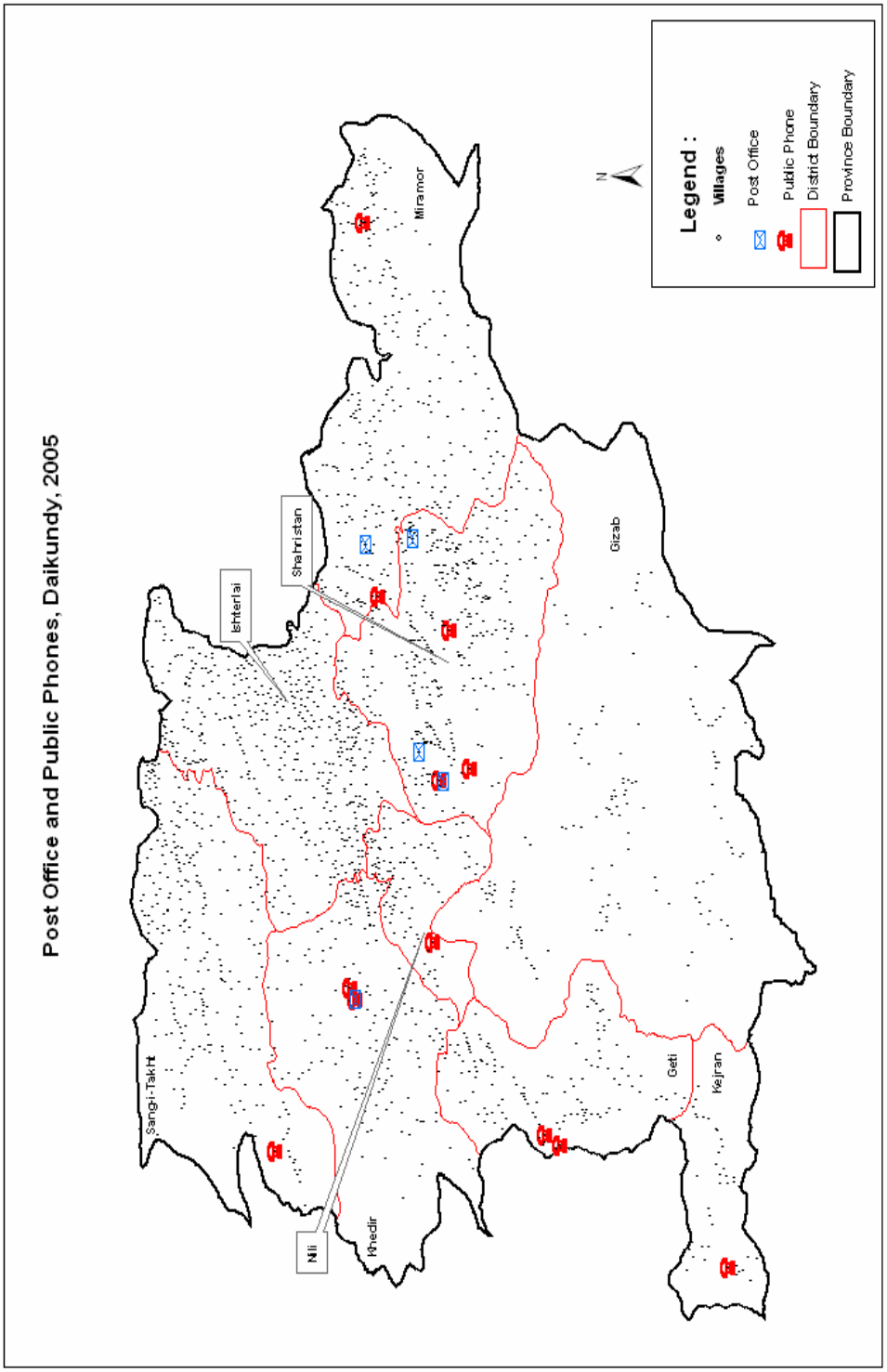
Map7


Villages with High Schools, Daikundy, 2005
Legend :
High School
No High School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Miramor--16.4
Shahristan
Ishterlai
Gizab--15.8
Nili
Khedir--8.7
Geti--12.6
Kejran--5.5

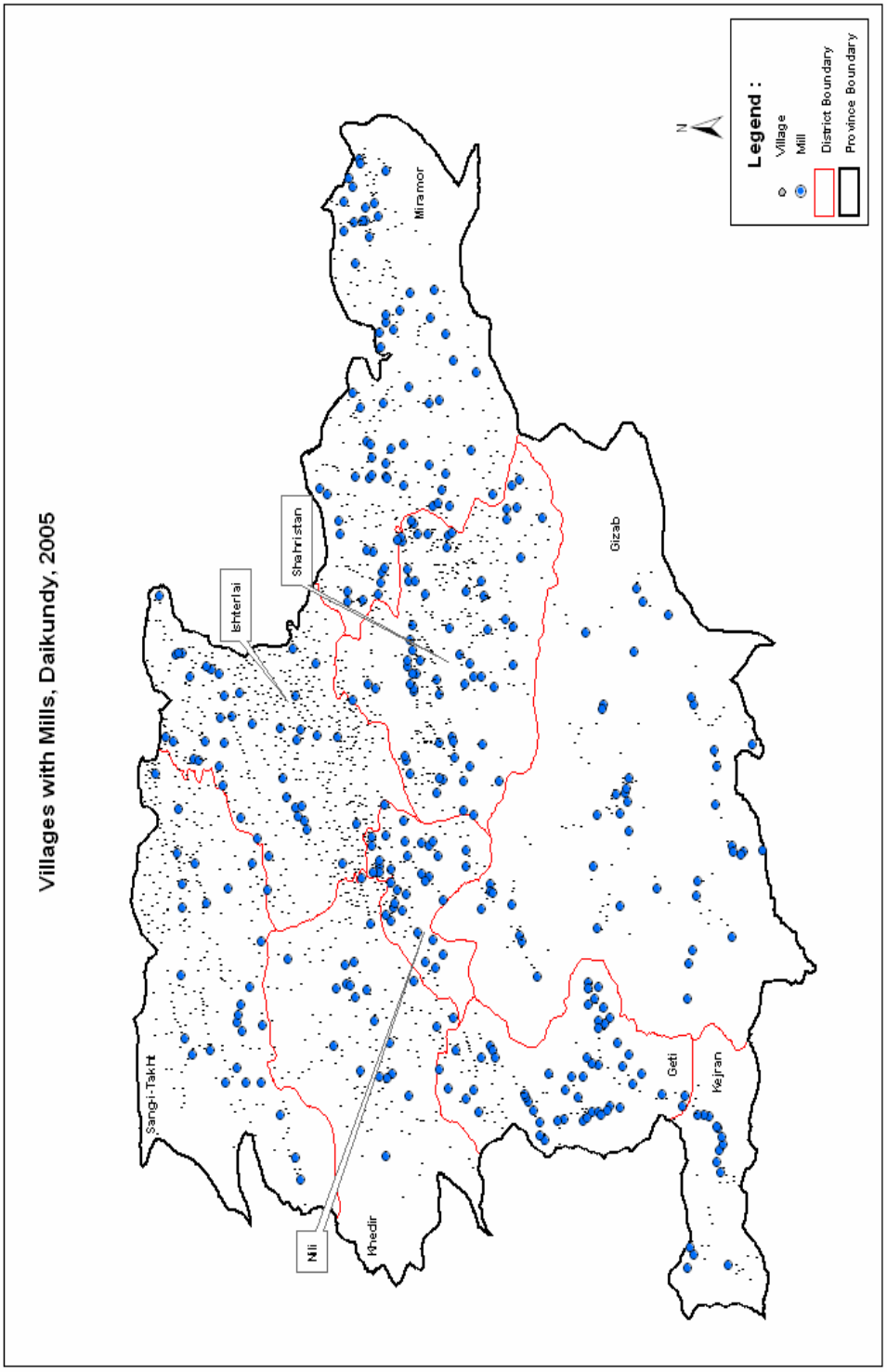
Map8


Health infrastructure--Health Centers,Dispenaries,and Drugstores, Daikundy, 2005
Legend :
Villages
Health Center
Despensary
Drugstore
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Miramor
Shahristan
Ishterlai
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Nili
Khedir
Geti
Kejran

Map9


Post Office and Public Phones, Daikundy, 2005
Legend :
Villages
Post Office
Public Phone
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Miramor
Shahristan
Ishterlai
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Nili
Khedir
Geti
Kejran

Map10


Villages with Mills, Daikundy, 2005
Legend :
Village
Mill
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Miramor
Shahristan
Ishterlai
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Nili
Khedir
Geti
Kejiran

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

Figure 12 shows that the predominant source of irrigation water is that of conduits, which supply 62 percent of the villages with their irrigation water, followed by rivers and

streams. Together, the latter represent the major sources for more close to than one-third of the population.

A cursory look at figure 13 shows that three districts—Shahristan, Miramor, and Ishterlai—specialize in most of the agricultural products, in particular subsistence crops, vegetables, herbs, and animal products. Out of the 1,872 villages producing wheat, 458 (almost one quarter) are located in Ishterlai, another 360 (19.2 percent) are located in Shahristan, and 289 (15.4 percent) are in Miramor. Together, these three districts account for close to three out of five villages. The same pattern repeats itself with regards to maize, even though the total proportion of villages growing such a crop in the three districts is even higher than for wheat—73 percent. Overall, Shahristan appears to be a major producer of all the crops; Miramor plays that role in four crops—wheat, corn, maize, and beans; and Ishterlai in five—wheat, corn, rice, maize, and peas. But other districts also are major or producers of one or more of the crops, in particular Geti, which houses 11.4 percent of the villages producing rice, 10.2 percent of the villages producing peas, and half of the villages producing vetch. Sang-I-Takht houses 11.4 percent of the villages growing rice, and Khedir 17.6 percent of the villages producing peas. In sum, the crops produced by the largest numbers of villages are wheat, corn, and maize, with respectively 1,872; 1,167; and 1,092 villages out of the total 4,549 villages producing subsistence crops.

Vegetables are produced in 1,660 villages, which represents a little more than a third of the villages producing cereals. The most prevalent produce are potatoes, and onion, produced in respectively 46 percent and 30 percent of the villages growing vegetables. The same distributional patterns as for cereals applies, i.e., the same three districts appear to be major growers of the all the produce taken as a whole, but in particular potatoes, onion, and tomatoes. But in addition to these three, Sang-I-Takht is a major producer of potatoes, carrots, cauliflower, and spinach, and Geti a major producer of tomatoes, cauliflower, spinach, and leek. The provincial center stands out in carrots, and Gizab in tomatoes, carrots, and cauliflower.

Fruit are produced in an even larger number of villages than vegetables—2,192, as compared to 1,660. The most frequent fruit are almonds, mulberry, and walnuts, grown in respectively 30 percent, 24 percent, and 20 percent of all the villages producing any fruit. In the aggregate, Shahristan, Miramor, and Ishterlai again appear to be the major producers, even though few of their villages produce any pomegranates. Miramor does produce much grapes, and Ishterlai produces little melon and water-melon. In addition to these three, sizeable proportions of the villages in Nili produce almonds and mulberry. Furthermore, Geti and Gizab also rank among the major producers of a number of fruit—grapes, pomegranates, melons, and organs for both districts, and walnuts and mulberry for Gisab.

Daikundy is a major producer of animal products. The number of villages that report being engaged in such activity is 86 percent—more than that of engaged the production of cereals: 8,443 as compared to 4,549. Invariably, the largest producers are the same for the other agricultural products, i.e., Shahristan, Miramor, and Ishterlai. None of the other district stands out in any product. Proportions vary from 62 percent for dried yoghurt to 74 percent for wool.

Herbs are grown in 589 villages, 209 of which (35 percent) produce licorice, and 216 (37 percent) produce caray. In both cases, the major producers in relative terms are again Shahristan, Miramor, and Ishterlai. Three other herbs appear to be highly concentrated in space—aniseed and hyssop in Shahristan (respectively 39 villages out of a total of 46, and 22 out of 28), and chicory in Ishterlai (40 villages out of a total of 50).

Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts

Unlike animal products or crops, industrial commodities—cotton, sugar, sesame, tobacco, olives, and sharsham, etc.—do not appear to occupy the population in a substantial number of villages. They are present in 169 villages, which is a mere eight percent of the total 2,029. They are concentrated in a few districts—cotton in Shahristan (24 villages out of total of 49), sugar extracts in Ishterlai and Gizab (respectively 7 and 6 villages out

of 15), sesame in Shahristan and Ishterlai (respectively 8 and 5 villages out of 17), and tobacco again in Shahristan and Ishterlai , but also in Gizab (respectively, 8, 31, and 18 percent out of a total of 70).

The sector of small industries is dominated by one commodity, silk, which is produced in a total of 24 out of a total of 63 villages that report being engaged in such activity.

On the other hand, a relatively large number of villages—1,547—produce various handicrafts, in particular rugs, jewelry and shawls. Together, the villages engaged in the production of such handicraft items represent 89 percent of the 1,547 villages. Rugs, alone, however, account for 54 percent of the total villages. Again, the major producers of carpets, jewelry and shawls are Shahristan, Miramor, and Ishterlai. But Nili too produces a sizeable quantity of rugs—11 percent of the villages producing rugs are located in it.

Figure 12—Population by source of irrigation water, Daikundy, 2005.

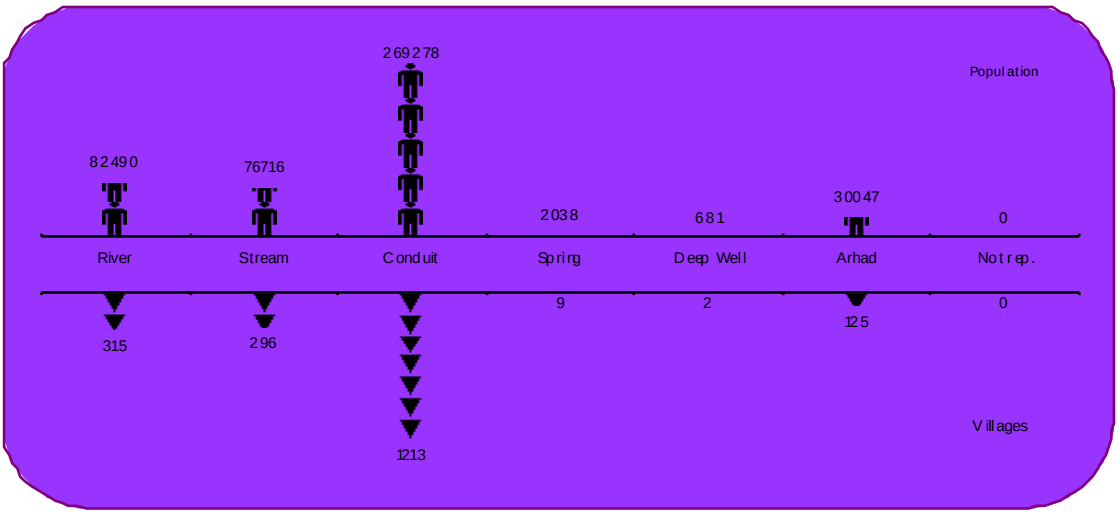
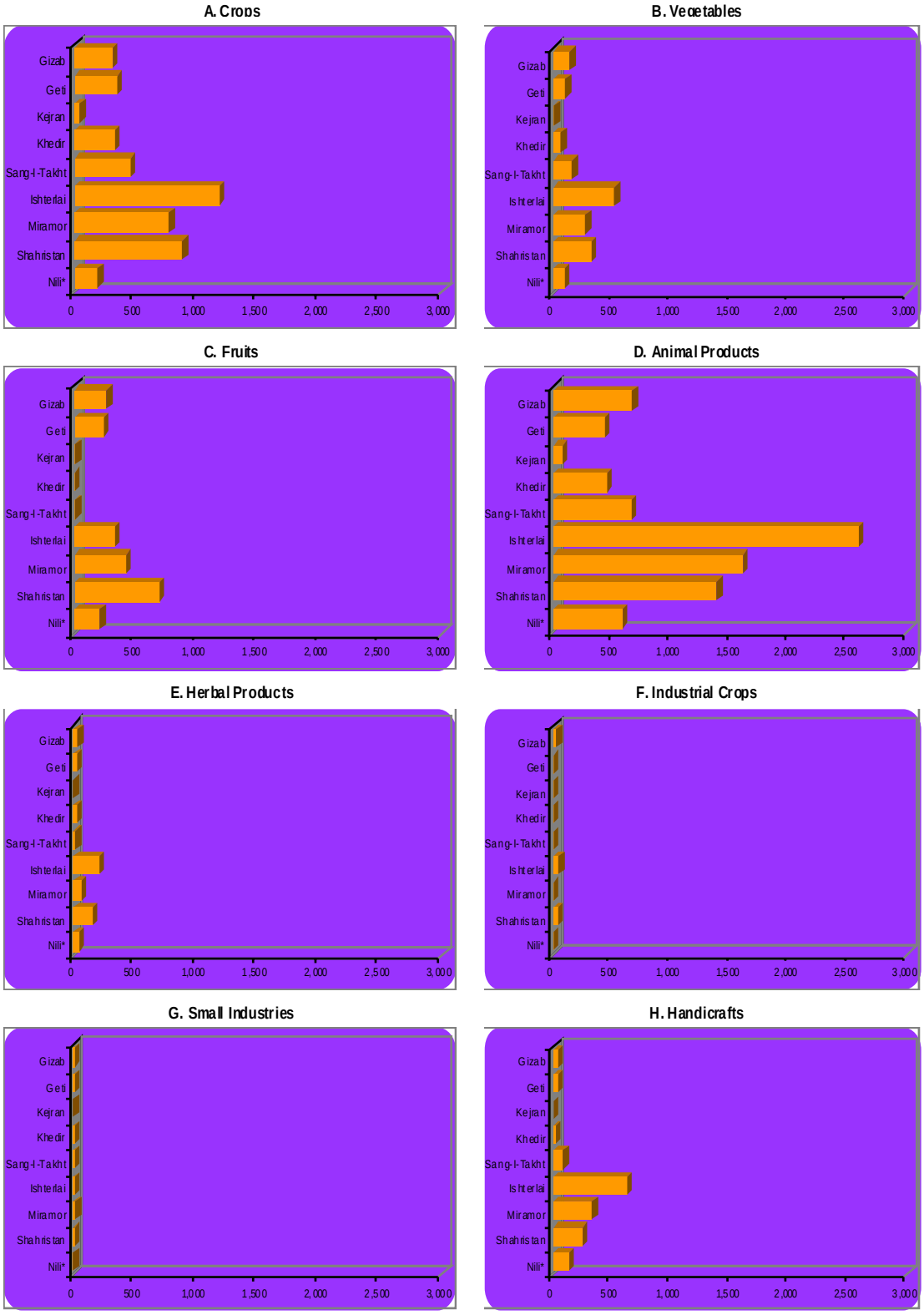


Figure 13—Number of villages engaged in certain economic activites, by disrict, Daykundi, 2005



* = 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 70,597 buildings in the whole province, 84 percent of which (59,229 buildings) are housing units. The remaining 16 percent (8,406 buildings) represent the rest of the various types of buildings.

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

Housing units

The largest numbers of housing units are located in Miramor, Shahristan, Ishterlai, and Geti. This is to be expected given that these districts are among the most populous among the nine. Curiously, the second largest district—Gizab—has substantially less housing units than Geti, the fourth largest district. This is reflected in the population density per housing unit. Indeed, Gizab is the most crowded in Dailkundy, with 12 occupants in each housing unit. Kejran, is second, with 10 persons per housing unit. Living space appears to

be more available to the residents of Ishterlai, with six occupants per housing unit. At province level, the average is eight persons to a housing unit.

Schools and educational institutions

With regard to schools and educational institutions, the distribution is even more skewed. There are 136 schools, 34 of which—a quarter—are in Shahristan, another 26 in Ishterlai, and 19 in Sang-I-Takht. Population size does seem to be the determining factor in the number of schools in every district. However, to the extent that there is no information on the sizes of the schools, i.e., the numbers of classrooms in every school, it is difficult to draw any definitive conclusions as to class-density. From the information available, and assuming that schools would tend to be of approximately the same size, particularly in the less populated districts, one can group the districts into three distinct categories with respect to their degrees of crowdedness. The first category is comprised of Shahristan, Nili, Ishterlai, and Sang-I-Takht, which have an average of 2,000-2,500 population per school. The second category includes only one district, Geti, where there is one school for every 4,000 population or so. The third and last category comprises the remainder of the districts where school density varies between 7,000 and 9,500. On average, there is one school per 3,500 populations or so.

Health infrastructure

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

There is only one hospital in the entire province of Daikundy. It is located in Kejran, which is not only the least populated district, but also geographically the most inconveniently located with respect to the rest of the district. For all practical purposes, the hospital in Kejran can only service the 26,000 inhabitants of the district and possibly those of the close neighboring districts—Geti and parts of Gizab (see table 6, figure 14, and map in the cover page). In sum, the majority of the population in Daikundy is deprived of hospital-type medical services. This is all the more problematic that access to health centers is difficult for the majority of the population, not only because of distance, but also because of the nature of the terrain and the types of roads available.

In terms of clinics, however, the situation is a little better. There is a total of 13 units of them, distributed over the nine districts. Nili, Miramor, Ishterlai, and Khedir have two clinics each, and the remaining district only one. In the absence of information on the capacities of such clinics in terms of medical staff, equipment, etc., it is not possible to draw any conclusion as to whether or not the absence of hospitals in the district is actually compensated to some degree but the presence of clinics.

Doctors' practices are even scarcer than clinics. They are non existent in three four of the nine districts: Shahristan, the third most populous district, Ishterlai, the second most populous, Ishterlai, and kejran. In the remaining provinces, they tend to be few—one in Khedir, and two each in Nili, Miramor, Geti, and Gizab. Concerning the population density per doctor's practice, it varies from about 15,000 in Nili, to more than 41,000 in Khedir. On average, i.e., at province level, the population density per doctor's practice is more than 53,000.

Pharmacies exist in all districts; they number 107, and even though about a quarter of them is concentrated in Geti, their spatial distribution is notably more even than for clinics, hospitals, or doctors' practices. Population density per pharmacy varies from 2,000-2,500 in Nili, Kejran and Geti, to about 26,500 in Ishterlai. At province level, it is about 4,500.

Factories & workshops

The province Daikundy counts a total of 281 factories/workshops[1], well distributed over space. Out of the 281, 78 are in Geti; 56 are in Kejran, and another 45 in Gizab. Together, they account for more than three out every five factories/workshops. However, there are only six such installations in Sang-i-Takht.

[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.

In terms of population density, the average at province level is one factory/workshop per about 1,700 population. The best endowed districts are Kejran, Geti, and Nili, the provincial center, with one factory/workshop for respectively 469 population, 769, and 970. In the remaining districts, the average ranges from 1,700 or so in Gizab to about 7,800 in Sang-i-Takht.

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

Bakeries and Mills

Bakeries do not appear to be as present in Daikundy as one would expect. On average, there is one bakery for approximately 22,000 populations; but the variation between districts is quite substantial. It goes from about 4,300 in Nili to more than 66,000 in Shahristan. In Miramor, bakeries are totally absent, and in Ishterlai and Khedir, there is only one in each.

Mills, on the other hand are omnipresent, even in Ishterlai and Khedir where bakeries are either totally absent or very scarce. The average across the province is one mill for every 957 population. Inter-district variations exist without being excessive: in three out the nine districts—Nili, Shahristan, and Ishterlai, it is about 500-800; but in the other districts it is goes from 1,100 to 1,300.

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 137 hotels and restaurants in the whole province of Daikundy, distributed over all nine districts. The largest number—30—is in Geti, the fourth most populous district. At the provincial level, there is one hotel/restaurant for every 3,500 population.

The information available does not give any indication as to the nature of such establishments. It would appear that in such predominantly rural settings as Daikundy, 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 & Mosques

Food & grocery stores, and clothes & textiles stores are the most prevalent businesses in any of the districts of Daikundy. On average, there is one grocery store for every 102 population, which the lowest in any other province of Afghanistan; and one clothes & textile store for approximately 756. Inter-district variation is minimal for food and grocery store; it goes from one store for every 65 population in Shahristan to one for every 194 population in Miramor. For clothes & textile stores, however, it goes from one per 100 populations in Nili, to one per more than 4,000 in Miramor.

Stores selling construction materials tend to follow a similar spatial distribution as for grocery and textiles; they total 81, more than a quarter of which are in Geti. The average at province level is one store per 6,000 population or so; but in Geti it is as low as one per 2,500 or so, whereas in Kejran it is as high as more than 26,000.

Mosques

The province of Daikundy counts a total of 1,174 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 407 population. Variation around this mean is substantial—it goes from 203 in Sang-I-Takht to more than 1,000 in Miramor.

Other places

The whole province of Daikundy count only one poultry and livestock farm, located in Kejran.

Barbers and beauty salons exist in three districts—Nili (one), Shahristan (one), and Ishterlai (two).

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

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

A—Absolute numbers

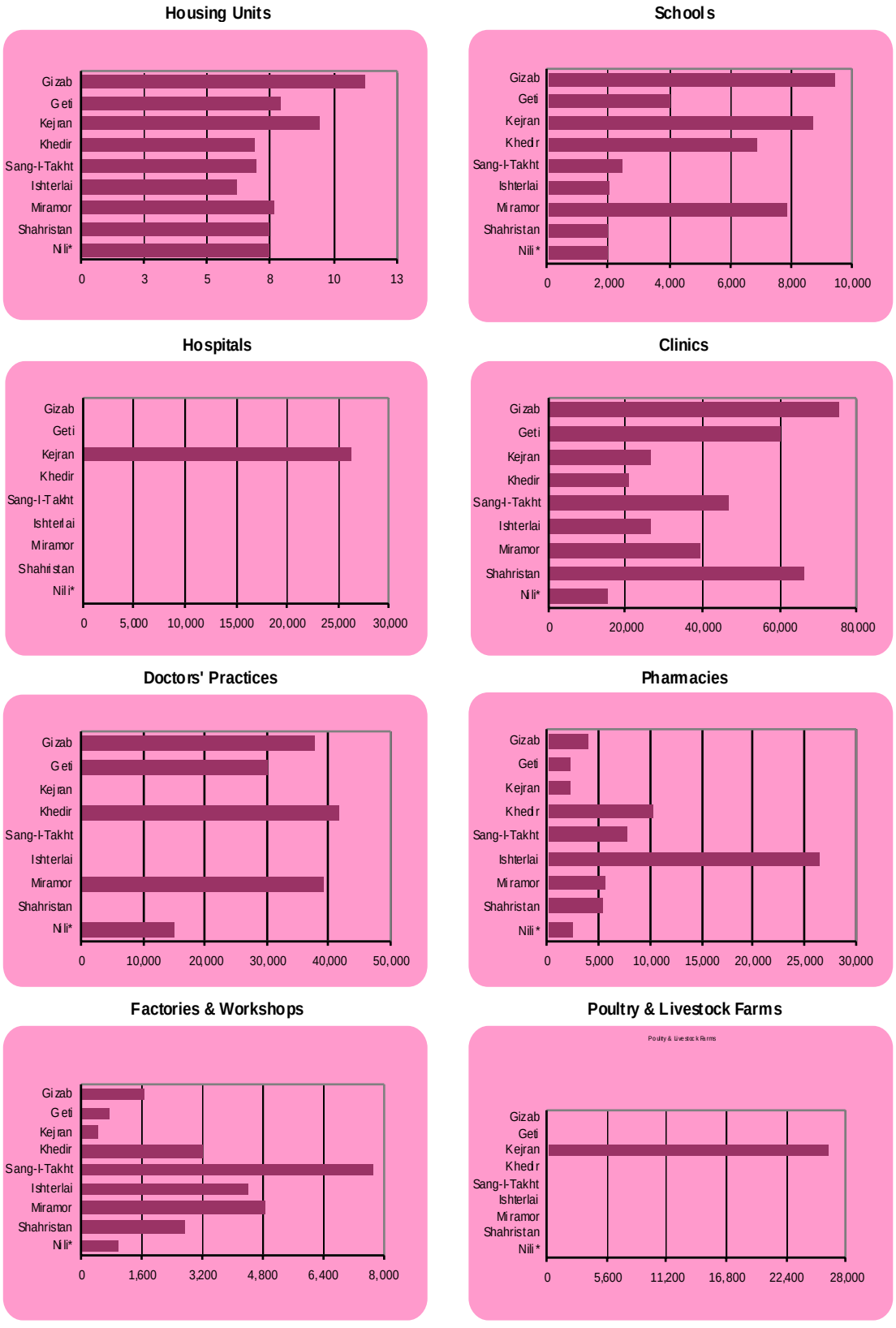
District	Resi-dential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hos-pitals	Clinics	Doctors' Practices	Phar-macies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Cons-truction Materials	Poultry/ Livestock Farms	Hotels & Res-taurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Nili	3,888	15	0	2	2	12	31	266	300	2	0	15	1	7	65	55	686	5,347	30,058
Shahristan	8,563	34	0	1	0	12	24	1,019	82	12	0	13	1	1	91	212	875	10,940	66,330
Miramor	9,840	10	0	2	2	14	16	404	19	12	0	25	0	0	70	78	538	11,030	78,506
Ishterlai	8,236	26	0	2	0	2	12	365	40	8	0	12	2	1	68	179	157	9,110	52,909
Sang-I-Takht	6,439	19	0	1	0	6	6	382	19	2	0	7	0	0	45	230	110	7,266	46,612
Khedir	5,820	6	0	2	1	4	13	300	22	11	0	8	0	1	31	54	228	6,501	41,420
Kejran	2,685	3	1	1	0	12	56	266	36	1	1	4	0	4	18	43	104	3,235	26,259
Geti	7,296	15	0	1	2	26	78	721	54	24	0	30	0	6	54	111	446	8,864	59,947
Gizab	6,462	8	0	1	2	19	45	970	60	9	0	23	0	2	57	212	434	8,304	75,503
Total province	59,229	136	1	13	9	107	281	4,693	632	81	1	137	4	22	499	1,174	3,578	70,597	477,544

B—Ratio (Population per Building)

District	Resi-dential Places	Schools & Educa-tional Insti-tutions	Hos-pitals	Clinics	Doctor's Practice	Phar-macies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Cons-truction Ma-terials	Poultry & Live-stock Farms	Hotels & Res-taurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Popu-lation
Provincial Center—Nili	8	2,004	—	15,029	15,029	2,505	970	113	100	15,029	—	2,004	30,058	4,294	462	547	44	—	—
Shahristan	8	1,951	—	66,330	—	5,528	2,764	65	809	5,528	—	5,102	66,330	66,330	729	313	76	—	—
Miramor	8	7,851	—	39,253	39,253	5,608	4,907	194	4,132	6,542	—	3,140	—	—	1,122	1,006	146	—	—
Ishterlai	6	2,035	—	26,455	—	26,455	4,409	145	1,323	6,614	—	4,409	26,455	52,909	778	296	337	—	—
Sang-I-Takht	7	2,453	—	46,612	—	7,769	7,769	122	2,453	23,306	—	6,659	—	—	1,036	203	424	—	—
Khedir	7	6,903	—	20,710	41,420	10,355	3,186	138	1,883	3,765	—	5,178	—	41,420	1,336	767	182	—	—
Kejran	10	8,753	26,259	26,259	—	2,188	469	99	729	26,259	26,259	6,565	—	6,565	1,459	611	252	—	—
Geti	8	3,996	—	59,947	29,974	2,306	769	83	1,110	2,498	—	1,998	—	9,991	1,110	540	134	—	—
Gizab	12	9,438	—	75,503	37,752	3,974	1,678	78	1,258	8,389	—	3,283	—	37,752	1,325	356	174	—	—
Total province	8	3,511	477,544	36,734	53,060	4,463	1,699	102	756	5,896	477,544	3,486	119,386	21,707	957	407	133	—	—

* = Provincial Center

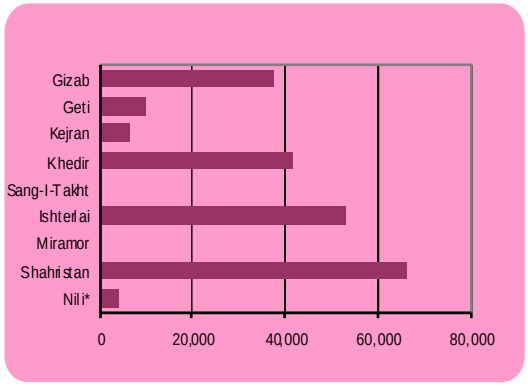
Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Daykundi, 2005



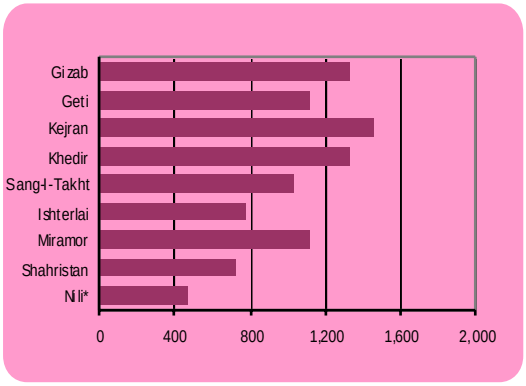
* = Provinial Center

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

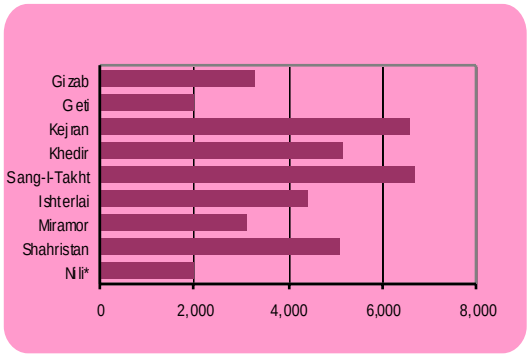
Bakeries



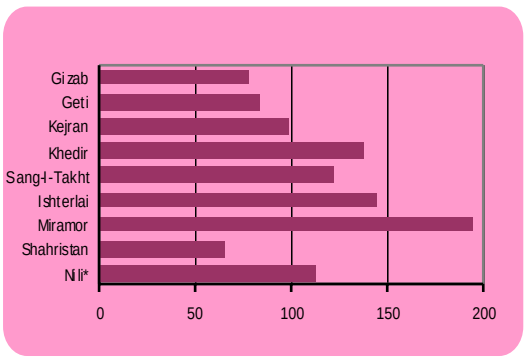
Mills



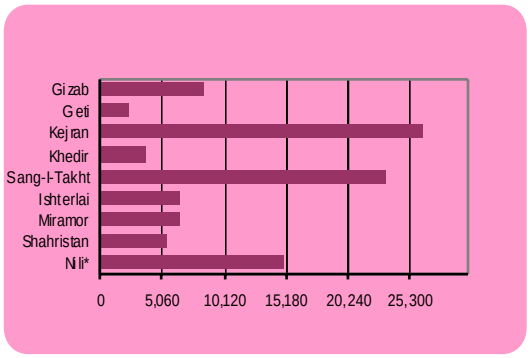
Hotels & Restaurants



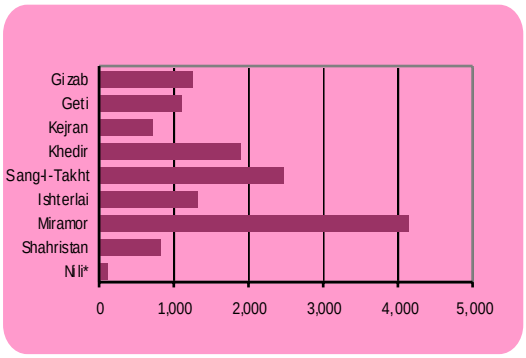
Food & Grocery Stores



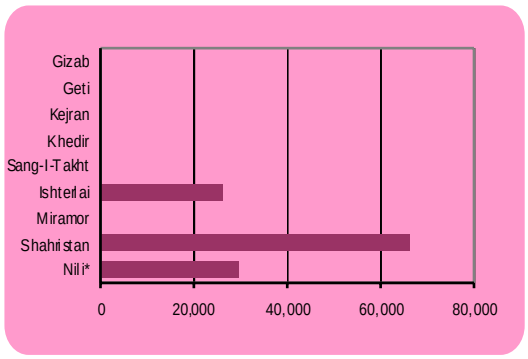
Construction Materials Shops



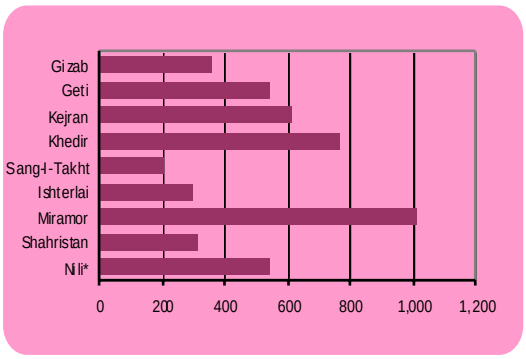
Clothes & Textile Stores



Barbers & Beauty Salons



Mosques



* = Provinial Center

Annexes

Annex 1

Population Estimates as of 1 July 2004, by province

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

Annex 2

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

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

Annex 3

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

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

Annex 4

Procedure for adjusting the reported age distribution

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

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

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

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

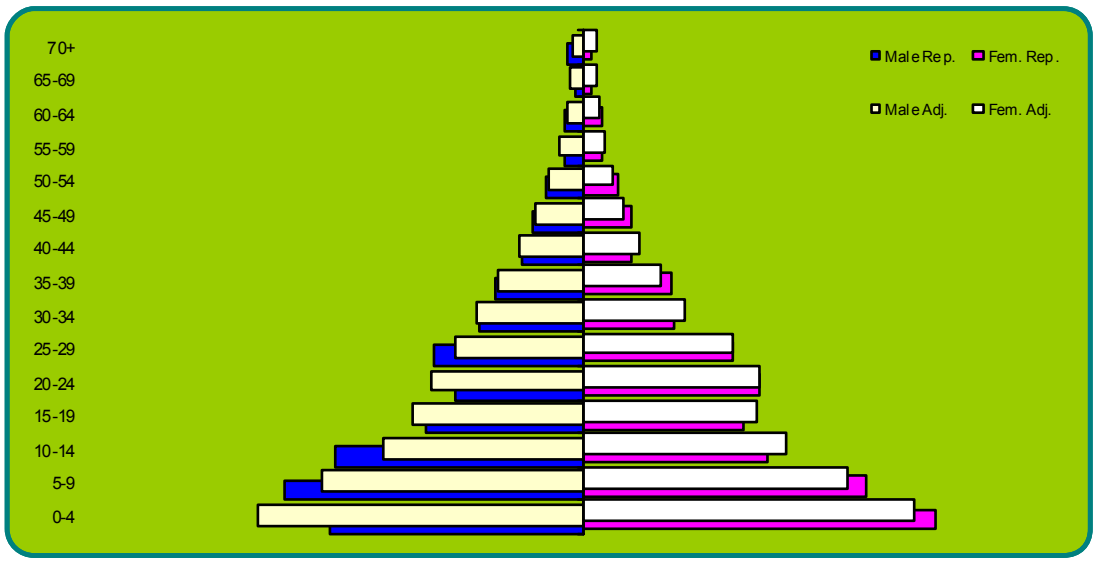
[1] The model used was from the Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Population; Ansley J. Coale and Paul Demeny; Princeton University Press; Princeton, New Jersey; 1966 ("West" model at level 13 for both males and females [e_0: 50 for females, and 47.114 for males] and a growth rate of 30).

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

A—Distribution

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported /Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	37,096	49,821	86,917	47,924	46,946	94,871	-10,828	2,875	-7,954
5-9	43,722	40,146	83,868	38,253	37,489	75,742	5,469	2,657	8,126
10-14	36,507	25,974	62,481	29,491	28,866	58,357	7,016	-2,892	4,124
15-19	23,119	22,551	45,670	25,124	24,561	49,685	-2,005	-2,010	-4,015
20-24	18,988	25,059	44,047	22,402	24,920	47,322	-3,414	139	-3,275
25-29	22,052	21,289	43,341	18,721	21,239	39,960	3,331	50	3,381
30-34	15,395	12,723	28,118	15,680	14,428	30,107	-285	-1,705	-1,989
35-39	12,896	12,537	25,433	12,668	10,730	23,397	228	1,807	2,036
40-44	9,063	6,834	15,897	9,470	7,759	17,228	-407	-925	-1,331
45-49	7,566	6,692	14,258	7,193	5,713	12,905	373	979	1,353
50-54	5,745	4,594	10,339	5,131	4,080	9,211	614	514	1,128
55-59	3,081	2,473	5,554	3,713	2,958	6,671	-632	-485	-1,117
60-64	3,060	2,361	5,421	2,514	2,147	4,661	546	214	760
65-69	1,178	1,173	2,351	2,038	1,867	3,905	-860	-694	-1,554
70-74	1,504	506	2,010	1,119	1,016	2,135	385	-510	-125
75-79	354	124	478	524	478	1,002	-170	-354	-524
80+	839	522	1,361	201	182	384	638	340	977
Total	242,165	235,379	477,544	242,165	235,379	477,544	0	0	0

B—Population Pyramid



Annex 6

Compositional Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Panel G: Deviation of Actual from Expected as a ratio to Expected—show the extent to which a district specializes in a given commodity or activity or a given commodity/activity is concentrated in a given district, controlling for the number of villages engaged in such activity/commodity[3].

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

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

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

With regards to subsistence crops, three cells stand out, those associating Geti with rice (an index of 3.14), Shahristan with beans (a low index of 1.17), and Geti with vetch (an index of 5.54). Stated differently, this means, for instance, that a village in Geti Daikundy is 3.14 times more likely to produce rice. In the same way, the probability that a village in Shahristan will produce beans is 1.17 higher than for any other village in any other district, and a village in Geto is 5.54 more likelt than any other village in any other district to produce vetch.

Concerning vegetables, only four produce are produced by a sufficiently large number of villages to warrant a compositional analysis—potatoes, onion, tomatoes, and carrots. Among these, two stand out as tending to be spatially concentrated: tomatoes in Kejran and carrots in Nili, with respective indices of 2.09 and 1,92.

In the area of fruit, there is not much specialization among the districts, with the exception of grapes and pomegranates. Grapes are associated with Khedir, Geti, and Gizab (respective indices of 3.94, 2.03, and 1.13). Pomegranates are associated with Geti and Gizab (respective indices of 3.9 and 1.63).

Herbal products seem to be more evenly distributed among the districts; the only exception being aniseed which concentrated in Sayyid Abad—a ratio of 3.09.

With the exception of licorice and caray, most herbs are produced in very few villages (see text for a description of the specialization/spatial concentration patter). Concerning licorice and caray, only two district stand out—Khedir for licorice (an index of 1.43) and Gizab for caray (an index of 1.35).

In the area of animal products, an activity that engages the largest number of village throughout the province, no products appears to be associated in any particular way with any district, which indicates that any village in any district is likely to engage in the production of any animal product.

Industrial crops are so scarce that cursory look at the raw data (see text) is enough to detect any specialization of spatial concentration. The same is true of small industries.

Concerning handicrafts, only three items are produced by enough villages to warrant compositional analysis—rugs, jewelry and shawl. Rugs are concentrated in five districts, in particular Ishterlai (an index of 14.3), Shahrtistan (an index of 12.11), Nili, Miramor, and Khedir. Jewelry is associated to a moderate degree with only one district—Ishterlai

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

(an index of 2.93). As for shawls, they are relatively concentrated in Shahristan (an index of 3.25) and Miramor (an index of 1.84).

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

Subsistence Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Nili	103	50	1	35	3	1	1	3	197
2Shahristan	360	167	4	247	27	25	44	12	886
3Miramor	289	229	3	226	21	2	3	6	779
4Ishterlai	458	350	7	320	2	5	19	24	1,185
5Sang-I-Takht	217	107	4	80	3	4	4	40	459
6Khedir	159	61	2	68	0	1	19	19	329
7Kejran	37	13	0	1	0	1	0	0	52
8Geti	131	105	4	46	4	45	11	2	348
9Gizab	118	85	10	70	4	6	7	14	314
Total	**1,872**	**1,167**	**35**	**1,093**	**64**	**90**	**108**	**120**	**4,549**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Nili	52.3	25.4	0.5	17.8	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	100.0
2Shahristan	40.6	18.8	0.5	27.9	3.0	2.8	5.0	1.4	100.0
3Miramor	37.1	29.4	0.4	29.0	2.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	100.0
4Ishterlai	38.6	29.5	0.6	27.0	0.2	0.4	1.6	2.0	100.0
5Sang-I-Takht	47.3	23.3	0.9	17.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	8.7	100.0
6Khedir	48.3	18.5	0.6	20.7	0.0	0.3	5.8	5.8	100.0
7Kejran	71.2	25.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
8Geti	37.6	30.2	1.1	13.2	1.1	12.9	3.2	0.6	100.0
9Gizab	37.6	27.1	3.2	22.3	1.3	1.9	2.2	4.5	100.0
Total	**41.2**	**25.7**	**0.8**	**24.0**	**1.4**	**2.0**	**2.4**	**2.6**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Nili	5.5	4.3	2.9	3.2	4.7	1.1	0.9	2.5	4.3
2Shahristan	19.2	14.3	11.4	22.6	42.2	27.8	40.7	10.0	19.5
3Miramor	15.4	19.6	8.6	20.7	32.8	2.2	2.8	5.0	17.1
4Ishterlai	24.5	30.0	20.0	29.3	3.1	5.6	17.6	20.0	26.0
5Sang-I-Takht	11.6	9.2	11.4	7.3	4.7	4.4	3.7	33.3	10.1
6Khedir	8.5	5.2	5.7	6.2	0.0	1.1	17.6	15.8	7.2
7Kejran	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
8Geti	7.0	9.0	11.4	4.2	6.3	50.0	10.2	1.7	7.7
9Gizab	6.3	7.3	28.6	6.4	6.3	6.7	6.5	11.7	6.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Nili	0.27	-0.01	-0.34	-0.26	0.08	-0.74	-0.79	-0.42	0.00
2Shahristan	-0.01	-0.27	-0.41	0.16	1.17	0.43	1.09	-0.49	0.00
3Miramor	-0.10	0.15	-0.50	0.21	0.92	-0.87	-0.84	-0.71	0.00
4Ishterlai	-0.06	0.15	-0.23	0.12	-0.86	-0.79	-0.32	-0.23	0.00
5Sang-I-Takht	0.15	-0.09	0.13	-0.27	-0.54	-0.56	-0.63	2.30	0.00
6Khedir	0.17	-0.28	-0.21	-0.14	-1.00	-0.85	1.43	1.19	0.00
7Kejran	0.73	-0.03	-1.00	-0.92	-1.00	-0.03	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
8Geti	-0.09	0.18	0.49	-0.45	-0.18	5.54	0.33	-0.78	0.00
9Gizab	-0.09	0.06	3.14	-0.07	-0.09	-0.03	-0.06	0.69	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, Daikundy, 2005

Industrial Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	8
2Shahristan	24	0	0	8	8	1	0	1	42
3Miramor	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	8
4Ishterlai	7	7	0	5	31	3	0	1	54
5Sang-i-Takht	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
6Khedir	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
7Kejran	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	6
8Geti	2	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	10
9Gizab	6	6	3	2	18	0	0	0	35
Total	**49**	**15**	**3**	**17**	**70**	**7**	**0**	**8**	**169**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	62.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	100.0
2Shahristan	57.1	0.0	0.0	19.0	19.0	2.4	0.0	2.4	100.0
3Miramor	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	100.0
4Ishterlai	13.0	13.0	0.0	9.3	57.4	5.6	0.0	1.9	100.0
5Sang-i-Takht	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6Khedir	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7Kejran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	16.7	0.0	66.7	100.0
8Geti	20.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
9Gizab	17.1	17.1	8.6	5.7	51.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	**29.0**	**8.9**	**1.8**	**10.1**	**41.4**	**4.1**	**0.0**	**4.7**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	—	12.5	4.7
2Shahristan	49.0	0.0	0.0	47.1	11.4	14.3	—	12.5	24.9
3Miramor	4.1	0.0	0.0	11.8	4.3	0.0	—	12.5	4.7
4Ishterlai	14.3	46.7	0.0	29.4	44.3	42.9	—	12.5	32.0
5Sang-i-Takht	4.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	—	0.0	2.4
6Khedir	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	—	0.0	1.2
7Kejran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	14.3	—	50.0	3.6
8Geti	4.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	8.6	14.3	—	0.0	5.9
9Gizab	12.2	40.0	100.0	11.8	25.7	0.0	—	0.0	20.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	1.16	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.40	-1.00	—	1.64	0.00
2Shahristan	0.97	-1.00	-1.00	0.89	-0.54	-0.43	—	-0.50	0.00
3Miramor	-0.14	-1.00	-1.00	1.49	-0.09	-1.00	—	1.64	0.00
4Ishterlai	-0.55	0.46	-1.00	-0.08	0.39	0.34	—	-0.61	0.00
5Sang-i-Takht	0.72	1.82	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	5.04	—	-1.00	0.00
6Khedir	0.72	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.21	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
7Kejran	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.60	3.02	—	13.08	0.00
8Geti	-0.31	0.13	-1.00	-1.00	0.45	1.41	—	-1.00	0.00
9Gizab	-0.41	0.93	3.83	-0.43	0.24	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**—**	**0.0**	**0.0**

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

Fruit

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mul-berry	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	3	1	3	0	97	17	55	34	210
2Shahristan	21	5	22	2	290	195	144	12	691
3Miramor	3	1	6	1	166	106	124	17	424
4Ishterlai	16	2	1	5	107	31	91	77	330
5Sang-I-Takht	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	7	11
6Khedir	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	4
7Kejran	0	0	0	0	3	0	8	1	12
8Geti	37	35	9	2	74	35	44	5	241
9Gizab	29	21	11	2	80	62	58	6	269
Total	**111**	**66**	**52**	**12**	**822**	**446**	**525**	**159**	**2,192**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mulberry	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.0	46.2	8.1	26.2	16.2	100.0
2Shahristan	3.0	0.7	3.2	0.3	42.0	28.2	20.8	1.7	100.0
3Miramor	0.7	0.2	1.4	0.2	39.2	25.0	29.2	4.0	100.0
4Ishterlai	4.8	0.6	0.3	1.5	32.4	9.4	27.6	23.3	100.0
5Sang-I-Takht	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	63.6	100.0
6Khedir	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
7Kejran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	66.7	8.3	100.0
8Geti	15.4	14.5	3.7	0.8	30.7	14.5	18.3	2.1	100.0
9Gizab	10.8	7.8	4.1	0.7	29.7	23.0	21.6	2.2	100.0
Total	**5.1**	**3.0**	**2.4**	**0.5**	**37.5**	**20.3**	**24.0**	**7.3**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mulberry	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	2.7	1.5	5.8	0.0	11.8	3.8	10.5	21.4	9.6
2Shahristan	18.9	7.7	42.3	16.7	35.3	43.7	27.4	7.5	31.5
3Miramor	2.7	1.5	11.5	8.3	20.2	23.8	23.6	10.7	19.3
4Ishterlai	14.4	3.1	1.9	41.7	13.0	7.0	17.3	48.4	15.1
5Sang-I-Takht	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.5
6Khedir	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
7Kejran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.5
8Geti	33.3	53.8	17.3	16.7	9.0	7.8	8.4	3.1	11.0
9Gizab	26.1	32.3	21.2	16.7	9.7	13.9	11.0	3.8	12.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mulberry	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	-0.72	-0.84	-0.40	-1.00	0.23	-0.60	0.09	1.23	0.00
2Shahristan	-0.40	-0.76	0.34	-0.47	0.12	0.39	-0.13	-0.76	0.00
3Miramor	-0.86	-0.92	-0.40	-0.57	0.04	0.23	0.22	-0.45	0.00
4Ishterlai	-0.04	-0.80	-0.87	1.77	-0.14	-0.54	0.15	2.22	0.00
5Sang-I-Takht	0.80	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.27	-1.00	-1.00	7.77	0.00
6Khedir	3.94	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.33	-1.00	0.04	-1.00	0.00
7Kejran	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.33	-1.00	1.78	0.15	0.00
8Geti	2.03	3.90	0.57	0.52	-0.18	-0.29	-0.24	-0.71	0.00
9Gizab	1.13	1.63	0.72	0.36	-0.21	0.13	-0.10	-0.69	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, Daikundy, 2005

Vegetables

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	25	27	16	16	0	1	5	1	91
2Shahristan	148	92	36	2	0	9	30	2	319
3Miramor	110	87	37	29	0	1	4	2	270
4Ishterlai	284	148	38	24	3	3	14	2	516
5Sang-I-Takht	84	46	7	12	1	5	5	0	160
6Khedir	42	18	0	3	0	0	0	0	63
7Kejran	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
8Geti	26	32	19	4	2	6	9	0	98
9Gizab	46	51	24	10	2	2	2	0	137
Total	**767**	**503**	**179**	**100**	**8**	**27**	**69**	**7**	**1,660**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	27.5	29.7	17.6	17.6	0.0	1.1	5.5	1.1	100.0
2Shahristan	46.4	28.8	11.3	0.6	0.0	2.8	9.4	0.6	100.0
3Miramor	40.7	32.2	13.7	10.7	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.7	100.0
4Ishterlai	55.0	28.7	7.4	4.7	0.6	0.6	2.7	0.4	100.0
5Sang-I-Takht	52.5	28.8	4.4	7.5	0.6	3.1	3.1	0.0	100.0
6Khedir	66.7	28.6	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7Kejran	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
8Geti	26.5	32.7	19.4	4.1	2.0	6.1	9.2	0.0	100.0
9Gizab	33.6	37.2	17.5	7.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	100.0
Total	**46.2**	**30.3**	**10.8**	**6.0**	**0.5**	**1.6**	**4.2**	**0.4**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	3.3	5.4	8.9	16.0	0.0	3.7	7.2	14.3	5.5
2Shahristan	19.3	18.3	20.1	2.0	0.0	33.3	43.5	28.6	19.2
3Miramor	14.3	17.3	20.7	29.0	0.0	3.7	5.8	28.6	16.3
4Ishterlai	37.0	29.4	21.2	24.0	37.5	11.1	20.3	28.6	31.1
5Sang-I-Takht	11.0	9.1	3.9	12.0	12.5	18.5	7.2	0.0	9.6
6Khedir	5.5	3.6	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
7Kejran	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
8Geti	3.4	6.4	10.6	4.0	25.0	22.2	13.0	0.0	5.9
9Gizab	6.0	10.1	13.4	10.0	25.0	7.4	2.9	0.0	8.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**####**	**100.0**

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

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	-0.41	-0.02	0.63	1.92	-1.00	-0.32	0.32	1.61	0.00
2Shahristan	0.00	-0.05	0.05	-0.90	-1.00	0.73	1.26	0.49	0.00
3Miramor	-0.12	0.06	0.27	0.78	-1.00	-0.77	-0.64	0.76	0.00
4Ishterlai	0.19	-0.05	-0.32	-0.23	0.21	-0.64	-0.35	-0.08	0.00
5Sang-I-Takht	0.14	-0.05	-0.59	0.25	0.30	0.92	-0.25	-1.00	0.00
6Khedir	0.44	-0.06	-1.00	-0.21	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
7Kejran	-0.28	0.10	2.09	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
8Geti	-0.43	0.08	0.80	-0.32	3.23	2.76	1.21	-1.00	0.00
9Gizab	-0.27	0.23	0.62	0.21	2.03	-0.10	-0.65	-1.00	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

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

Herbal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	24	10	1	1	2	0	1	2	41
2Shahristan	37	46	4	4	39	22	8	0	160
3Miramor	28	27	4	2	0	0	0	3	64
4Ishterlai	86	72	4	1	1	3	40	6	213
5Sang-I-Takht	5	11	0	2	0	0	0	0	18
6Khedir	25	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
7Kejran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8Geti	4	15	1	1	3	3	1	0	28
9Gizab	0	31	1	2	1	0	0	1	36
Total	**209**	**216**	**15**	**13**	**46**	**28**	**50**	**12**	**589**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	58.5	24.4	2.4	2.4	4.9	0.0	2.4	4.9	100.0
2Shahristan	23.1	28.8	2.5	2.5	24.4	13.8	5.0	0.0	100.0
3Miramor	43.8	42.2	6.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	100.0
4Ishterlai	40.4	33.8	1.9	0.5	0.5	1.4	18.8	2.8	100.0
5Sang-I-Takht	27.8	61.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6Khedir	86.2	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7Kejran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8Geti	14.3	53.6	3.6	3.6	10.7	10.7	3.6	0.0	100.0
9Gizab	0.0	86.1	2.8	5.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0
Total	**35.5**	**36.7**	**2.5**	**2.2**	**7.8**	**4.8**	**8.5**	**2.0**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	11.5	4.6	6.7	7.7	4.3	0.0	2.0	16.7	7.0
2Shahristan	17.7	21.3	26.7	30.8	84.8	78.6	16.0	0.0	27.2
3Miramor	13.4	12.5	26.7	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	10.9
4Ishterlai	41.1	33.3	26.7	7.7	2.2	10.7	80.0	50.0	36.2
5Sang-I-Takht	2.4	5.1	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
6Khedir	12.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9
7Kejran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8Geti	1.9	6.9	6.7	7.7	6.5	10.7	2.0	0.0	4.8
9Gizab	0.0	14.4	6.7	15.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	6.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	0.65	-0.33	-0.04	0.11	-0.38	-1.00	-0.71	1.39	0.00
2Shahristan	-0.35	-0.22	-0.02	0.13	2.12	1.89	-0.41	-1.00	0.00
3Miramor	0.23	0.15	1.45	0.42	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.30	0.00
4Ishterlai	0.14	-0.08	-0.26	-0.79	-0.94	-0.70	1.21	0.38	0.00
5Sang-I-Takht	-0.22	0.67	-1.00	4.03	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
6Khedir	1.43	-0.62	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
7Kejran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8Geti	-0.60	0.46	0.40	0.62	0.37	1.25	-0.58	-1.00	0.00
9Gizab	-1.00	1.35	0.09	1.52	-0.64	-1.00	-1.00	0.36	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, Daikundy, 2005

Handicrafts

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	15	91	0	0	1	10	12	14	143
2Shahristan	2	132	0	2	1	47	67	3	254
3Miramor	13	174	0	3	4	75	59	8	336
4Ishterlai	9	309	0	2	2	150	71	81	624
5Sang-I-Takht	6	50	0	0	1	15	16	4	92
6Khedir	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	2	19
7Kejran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8Geti	0	17	0	1	2	10	6	0	36
9Gizab	0	41	0	0	0	2	0	0	43
Total	**45**	**831**	**0**	**8**	**11**	**309**	**231**	**112**	**1,547**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	10.5	63.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	7.0	8.4	9.8	100.0
2Shahristan	0.8	52.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	18.5	26.4	1.2	100.0
3Miramor	3.9	51.8	0.0	0.9	1.2	22.3	17.6	2.4	100.0
4Ishterlai	1.4	49.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	24.0	11.4	13.0	100.0
5Sang-I-Takht	6.5	54.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	16.3	17.4	4.3	100.0
6Khedir	0.0	89.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	100.0
7Kejran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8Geti	0.0	47.2	0.0	2.8	5.6	27.8	16.7	0.0	100.0
9Gizab	0.0	95.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	**2.9**	**53.7**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**20.0**	**14.9**	**7.2**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	33.3	11.0	—	0.0	9.1	3.2	5.2	12.5	9.2
2Shahristan	4.4	15.9	—	25.0	9.1	15.2	29.0	2.7	16.4
3Miramor	28.9	20.9	—	37.5	36.4	24.3	25.5	7.1	21.7
4Ishterlai	20.0	37.2	—	25.0	18.2	48.5	30.7	72.3	40.3
5Sang-I-Takht	13.3	6.0	—	0.0	9.1	4.9	6.9	3.6	5.9
6Khedir	0.0	2.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.2
7Kejran	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8Geti	0.0	2.0	—	12.5	18.2	3.2	2.6	0.0	2.3
9Gizab	0.0	4.9	—	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	0.40	0.39	5.64	6.51	1.84	3.02	1.69	7.05	—
2Shahristan	0.10	0.10	1.45	1.67	0.47	0.77	0.43	1.81	—
3Miramor	0.26	0.25	3.61	4.17	1.18	1.94	1.08	4.52	—
4Ishterlai	0.08	0.08	1.09	1.25	0.35	0.58	0.33	1.36	—
5Sang-I-Takht	0.92	0.89	12.85	14.83	4.19	6.88	3.85	16.06	—
6Khedir	0.57	0.55	7.98	9.20	2.60	4.27	2.39	9.97	—
7Kejran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8Geti	0.59	0.57	8.26	9.53	2.69	4.43	2.48	10.33	—
9Gizab	0.46	0.45	6.42	7.41	2.09	3.44	1.93	8.03	—
Total	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**

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

Small Industries

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2Shahristan	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	6
3Miramor	2	8	3	0	0	1	2	0	16
4Ishterlai	1	5	2	1	1	4	1	0	15
5Sang-I-Takht	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
6Khedir	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	7
7Kejran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8Geti	3	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	9
9Gizab	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Total	**8**	**24**	**10**	**2**	**6**	**8**	**5**	**0**	**63**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2Shahristan	0.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	100.0
3Miramor	12.5	50.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	6.3	12.5	0.0	100.0
4Ishterlai	6.7	33.3	13.3	6.7	6.7	26.7	6.7	0.0	100.0
5Sang-I-Takht	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6Khedir	0.0	28.6	28.6	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7Kejran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8Geti	33.3	11.1	22.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
9Gizab	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
Total	**12.7**	**38.1**	**15.9**	**3.2**	**9.5**	**12.7**	**7.9**	**0.0**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	3.2
2Shahristan	0.0	8.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	20.0	—	9.5
3Miramor	25.0	33.3	30.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	40.0	—	25.4
4Ishterlai	12.5	20.8	20.0	50.0	16.7	50.0	20.0	—	23.8
5Sang-I-Takht	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	—	6.3
6Khedir	0.0	8.3	20.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	—	11.1
7Kejran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
8Geti	37.5	4.2	20.0	50.0	16.7	12.5	0.0	—	14.3
9Gizab	25.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	—	6.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**

Panel D—Actual joint distribution (Independence/Association)

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
2Shahristan	0.0	3.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.6	0.0	9.5
3Miramor	3.2	12.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.2	0.0	25.4
4Ishterlai	1.6	7.9	3.2	1.6	1.6	6.3	1.6	0.0	23.8
5Sang-I-Takht	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3
6Khedir	0.0	3.2	3.2	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1
7Kejran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8Geti	4.8	1.6	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	14.3
9Gizab	3.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	6.3
Total	**12.7**	**38.1**	**15.9**	**3.2**	**9.5**	**12.7**	**7.9**	**0.0**	**100.0**

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

Small Industries

Panel E—Expected Joint distribution

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	3.2
2Shahristan	1.2	3.6	1.5	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.0	9.5
3Miramor	3.2	9.7	4.0	0.8	2.4	3.2	2.0	0.0	25.4
4Ishterlai	3.0	9.1	3.8	0.8	2.3	3.0	1.9	0.0	23.8
5Sang-I-Takht	0.8	2.4	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.0	6.3
6Khedir	1.4	4.2	1.8	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.0	11.1
7Kejran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8Geti	1.8	5.4	2.3	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.1	0.0	14.3
9Gizab	0.8	2.4	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.0	6.3
Total	**12.7**	**38.1**	**15.9**	**3.2**	**9.5**	**12.7**	**7.9**	**0.0**	**100.0**

Panel F—Deviation of actual from expected

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	-0.40	1.97	-0.50	-0.10	-0.30	-0.40	-0.25	0.00	0.00
2Shahristan	-1.21	-0.45	0.08	-0.30	-0.91	1.97	0.83	0.00	0.00
3Miramor	-0.05	3.02	0.73	-0.81	-2.42	-1.64	1.16	0.00	0.00
4Ishterlai	-1.44	-1.13	-0.60	0.83	-0.68	3.33	-0.30	0.00	0.00
5Sang-I-Takht	-0.81	2.34	-1.01	-0.20	0.98	-0.81	-0.50	0.00	0.00
6Khedir	-1.41	-1.06	1.41	-0.35	3.70	-1.41	-0.88	0.00	0.00
7Kejran	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8Geti	2.95	-3.85	0.91	1.13	0.23	-0.23	-1.13	0.00	0.00
9Gizab	2.37	-0.83	-1.01	-0.20	-0.60	-0.81	1.08	0.00	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

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

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	-1.00	1.63	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
2Shahristan	-1.00	-0.13	0.05	-1.00	-1.00	1.63	1.10	—	0.00
3Miramor	-0.02	0.31	0.18	-1.00	-1.00	-0.51	0.58	—	0.00
4Ishterlai	-0.48	-0.13	-0.16	1.10	-0.30	1.10	-0.16	—	0.00
5Sang-I-Takht	-1.00	0.97	-1.00	-1.00	1.63	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
6Khedir	-1.00	-0.25	0.80	-1.00	3.50	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
7Kejran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8Geti	1.63	-0.71	0.40	2.50	0.17	-0.13	-1.00	—	0.00
9Gizab	2.94	-0.34	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	2.15	—	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, Daikundy, 2005

Animal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	93	87	86	79	77	74	70	15	581
2Shahristan	233	190	188	187	210	186	186	6	1,386
3Miramor	234	243	233	240	239	202	206	7	1,604
4Ishterlai	395	382	378	362	368	348	336	17	2,586
5Sang-I-Takht	74	87	89	90	179	59	63	15	656
6Khedir	68	81	81	67	72	40	39	1	450
7Kejran	1	24	23	15	13	1	0	0	77
8Geti	68	72	72	64	75	53	29	0	434
9Gizab	113	112	113	104	90	76	56	5	669
Total	**1,281**	**1,278**	**1,263**	**1,208**	**1,323**	**1,039**	**985**	**66**	**8,443**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	16.0	15.0	14.8	13.6	13.3	12.7	12.0	2.6	100.0
2Shahristan	16.8	13.7	13.6	13.5	15.2	13.4	13.4	0.4	100.0
3Miramor	14.6	15.1	14.5	15.0	14.9	12.6	12.8	0.4	100.0
4Ishterlai	15.3	14.8	14.6	14.0	14.2	13.5	13.0	0.7	100.0
5Sang-I-Takht	11.3	13.3	13.6	13.7	27.3	9.0	9.6	2.3	100.0
6Khedir	15.3	18.0	18.0	14.9	16.0	8.9	8.7	0.2	100.0
7Kejran	1.3	31.2	29.9	19.5	16.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
8Geti	15.9	16.6	16.6	14.7	17.3	12.2	6.7	0.0	100.0
9Gizab	16.9	16.7	16.9	15.5	13.5	11.4	8.4	0.7	100.0
Total	**15.2**	**15.1**	**15.0**	**14.3**	**15.7**	**12.3**	**11.7**	**0.8**	**100.0**

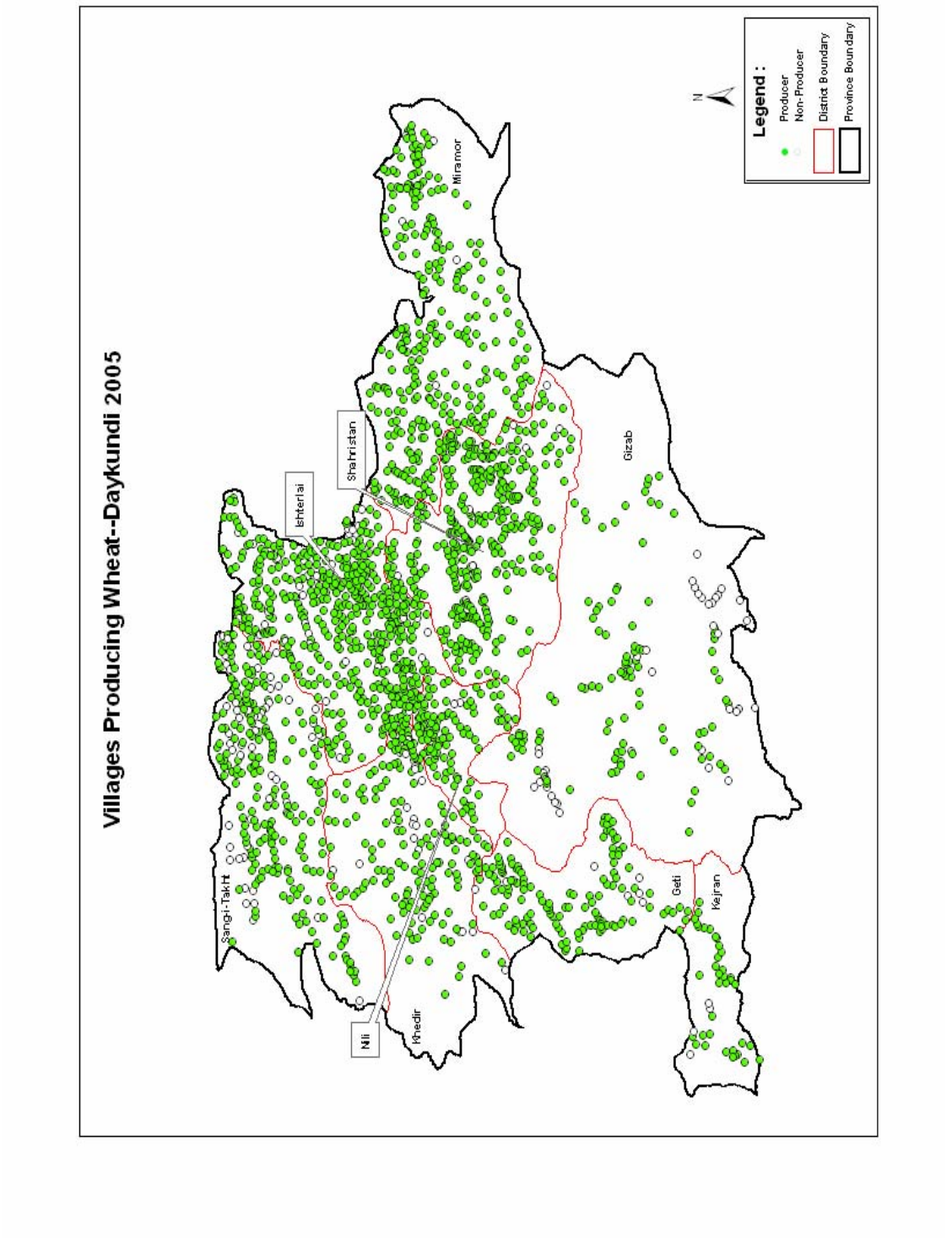
Panel C—Concentration

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	7.3	6.8	6.8	6.5	5.8	7.1	7.1	22.7	6.9
2Shahristan	18.2	14.9	14.9	15.5	15.9	17.9	18.9	9.1	16.4
3Miramor	18.3	19.0	18.4	19.9	18.1	19.4	20.9	10.6	19.0
4Ishterlai	30.8	29.9	29.9	30.0	27.8	33.5	34.1	25.8	30.6
5Sang-I-Takht	5.8	6.8	7.0	7.5	13.5	5.7	6.4	22.7	7.8
6Khedir	5.4	6.3	6.4	5.5	5.4	3.8	4.0	1.5	5.3
7Kejran	0.1	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
8Geti	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.1	2.9	0.0	5.1
9Gizab	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.6	6.8	7.3	5.7	7.6	7.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

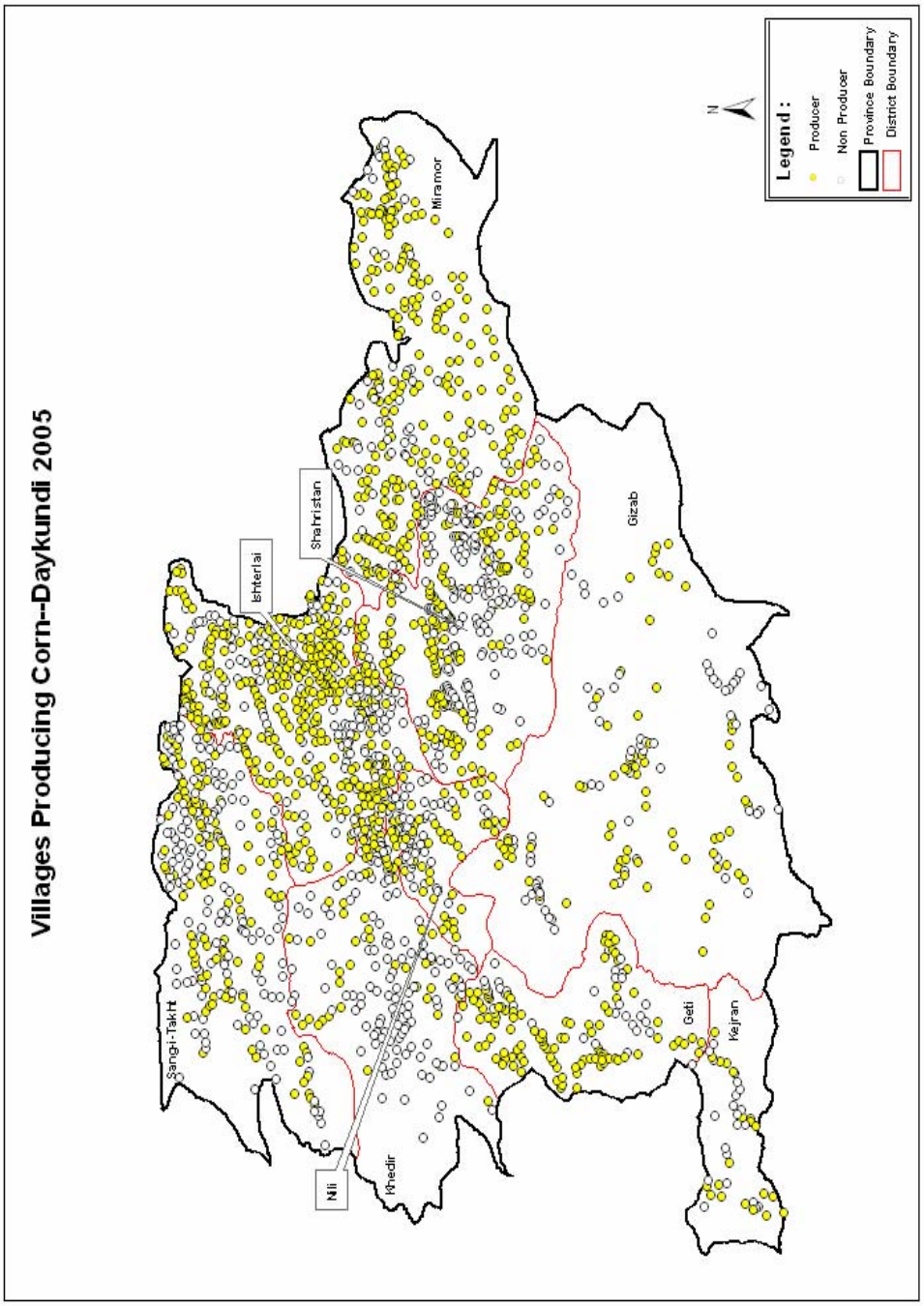
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Nili	0.06	-0.01	-0.01	-0.05	-0.15	0.03	0.03	2.30	0.00
2Shahristan	0.11	-0.09	-0.09	-0.06	-0.03	0.09	0.15	-0.45	0.00
3Miramor	-0.04	0.00	-0.03	0.05	-0.05	0.02	0.10	-0.44	0.00
4Ishterlai	0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.09	0.09	0.11	-0.16	0.00
5Sang-I-Takht	-0.26	-0.12	-0.09	-0.04	0.74	-0.27	-0.18	1.93	0.00
6Khedir	0.01	0.19	0.20	0.04	0.02	-0.28	-0.26	-0.72	0.00
7Kejran	-0.91	1.06	1.00	0.36	0.08	-0.89	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
8Geti	0.05	0.10	0.11	0.03	0.10	-0.01	-0.43	-1.00	0.00
9Gizab	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.09	-0.14	-0.08	-0.28	-0.04	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

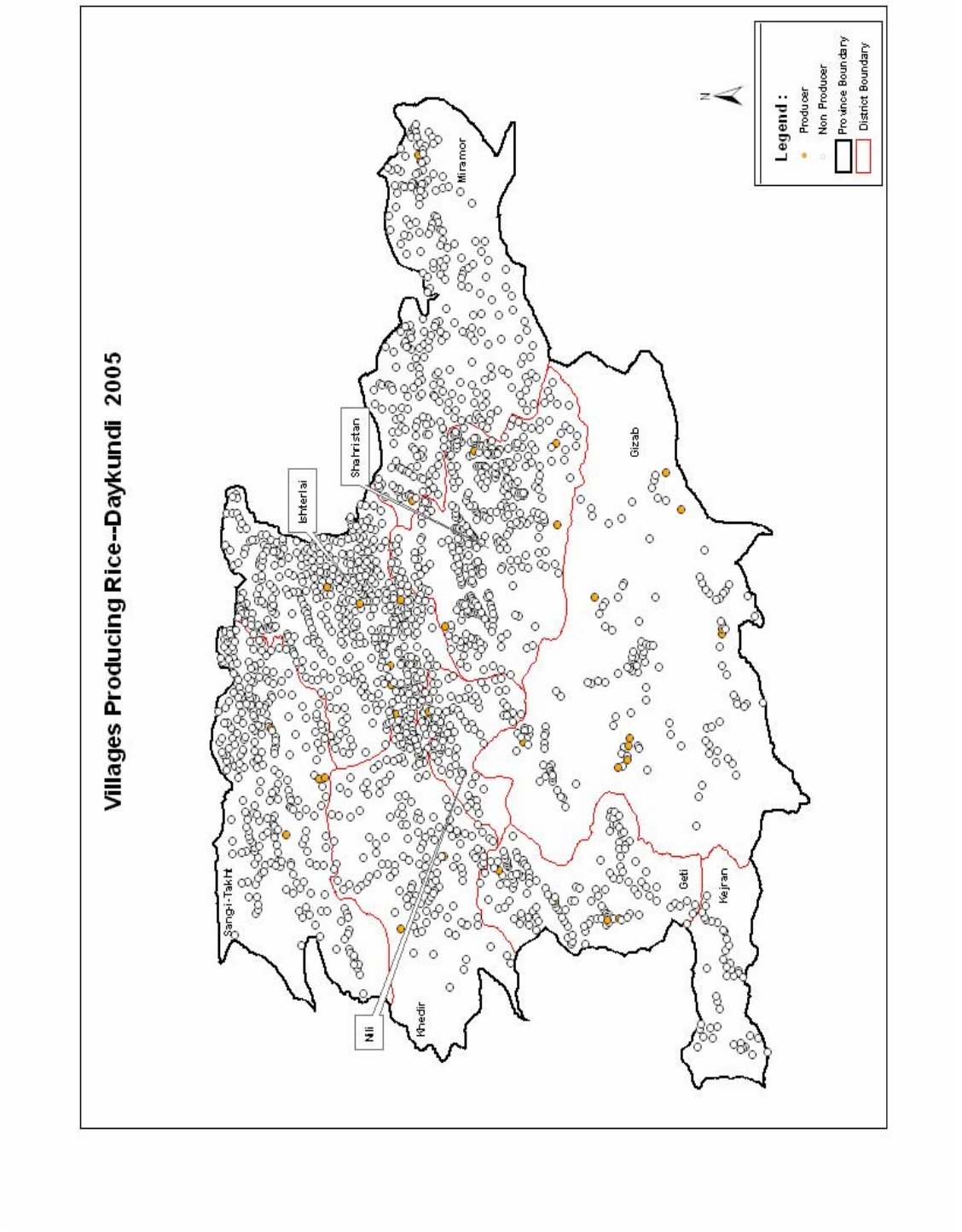
Annex 7


Villages Producing Wheat--Daykundi 2005
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Miramor
Shahristan
Ishterlai
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Nili
Khedir
Geti
Kajran

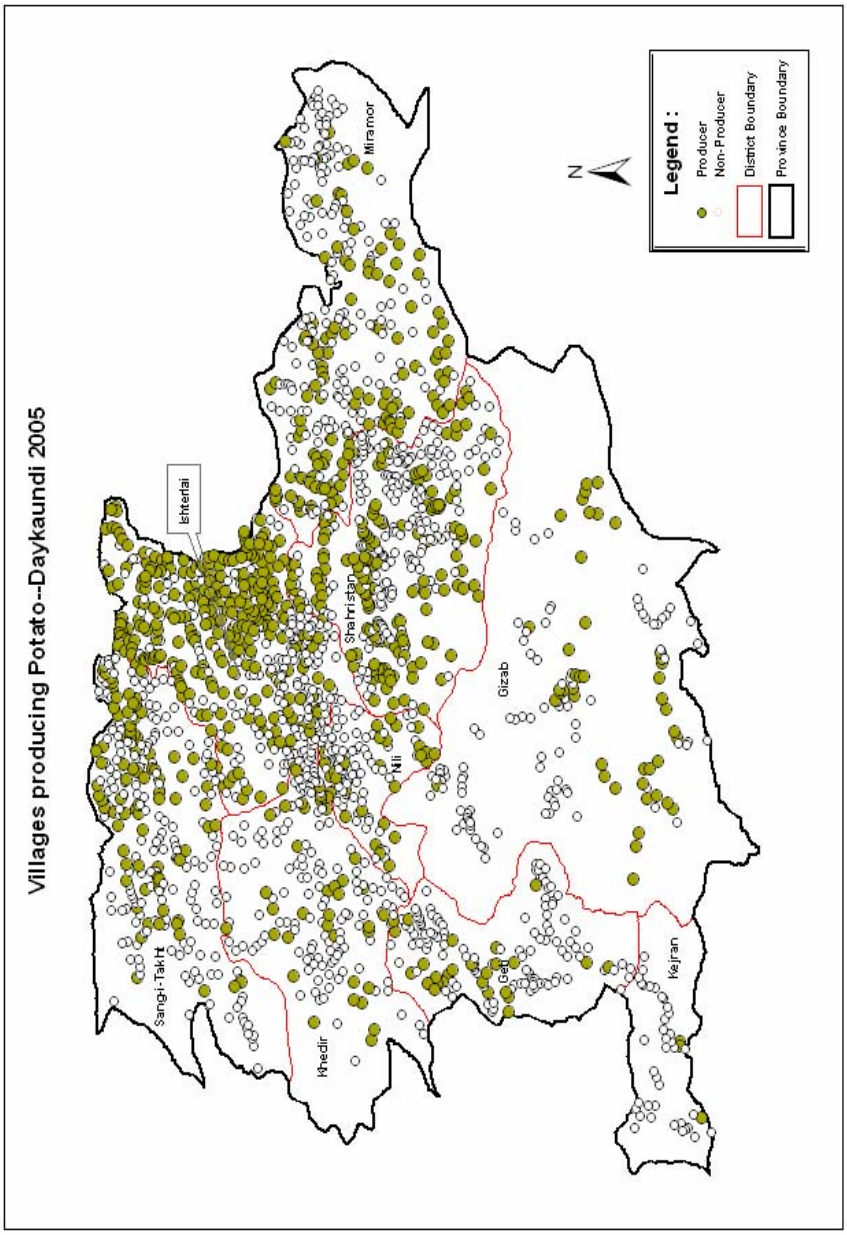
Annex 8


Villages Producing Corn–Daykundi 2005
Legend :
Producer
Non Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Miramor
Shahristan
Ishterlai
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Nili
Khedir
Geti
Kajran

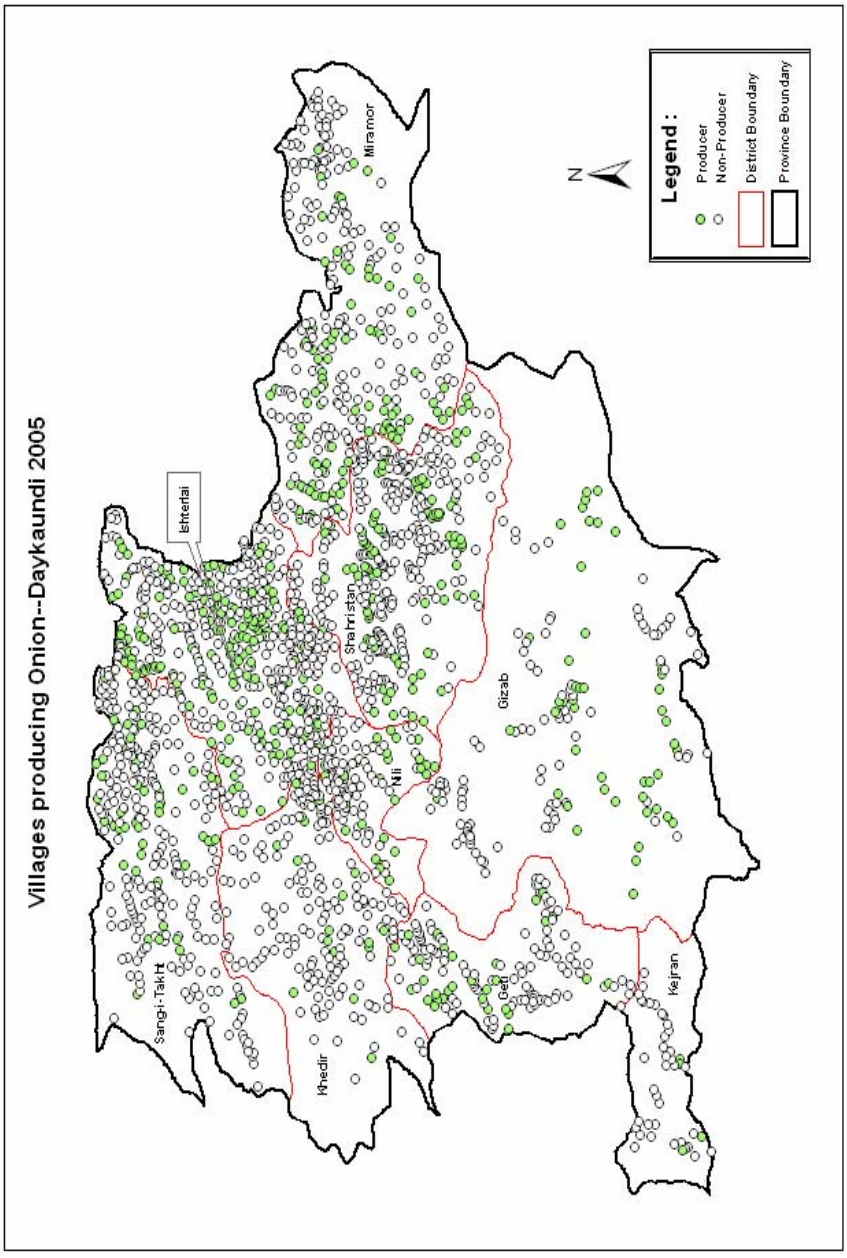
Annex 9


Villages Producing Rice--Daykundi 2005
Legend :
Producer
Non Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Miramor
Shahristan
Ishterlai
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Nili
Khedir
Geti
Kejran

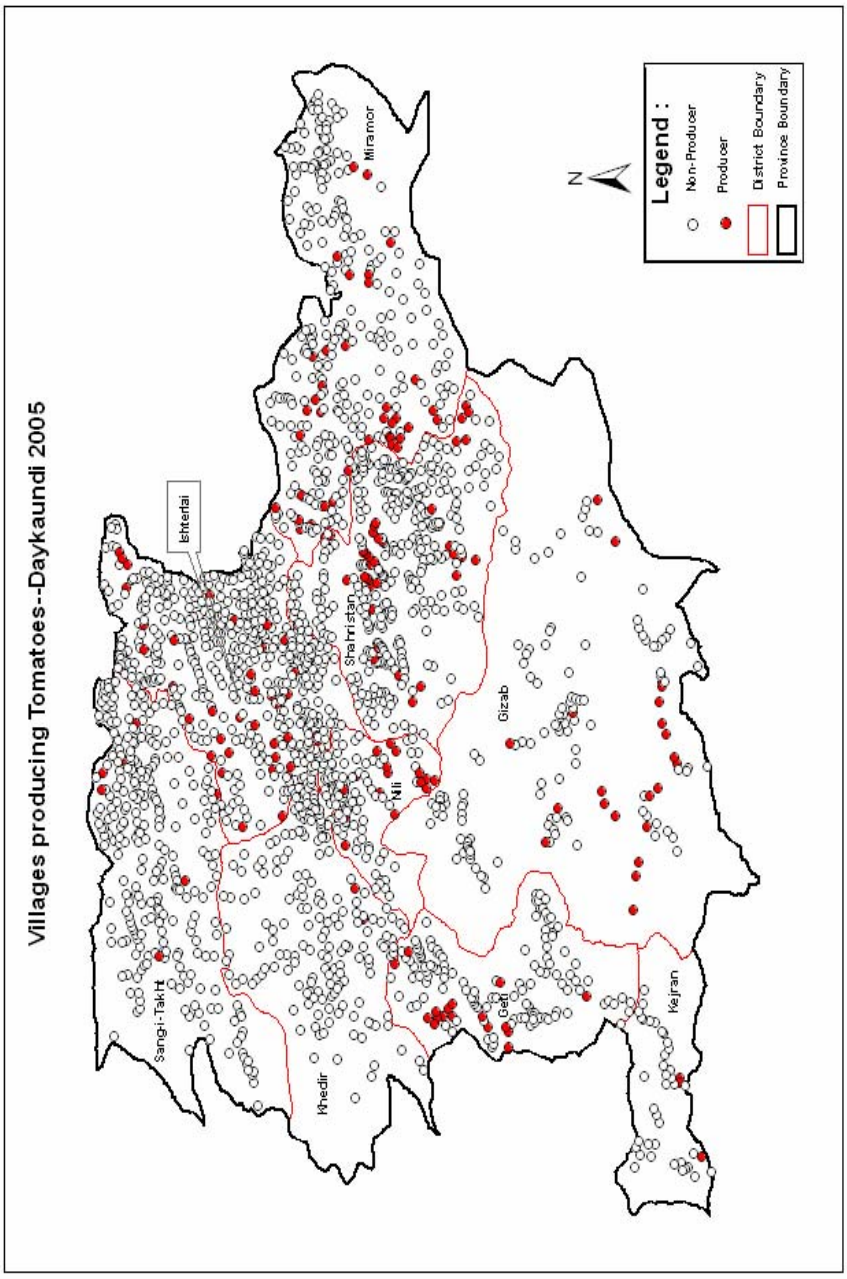
Annex 10


Villages producing Potato--Daykaundi 2005
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Miramor
Ishterlai
Shahristan
Nili
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Khedir
Kajran

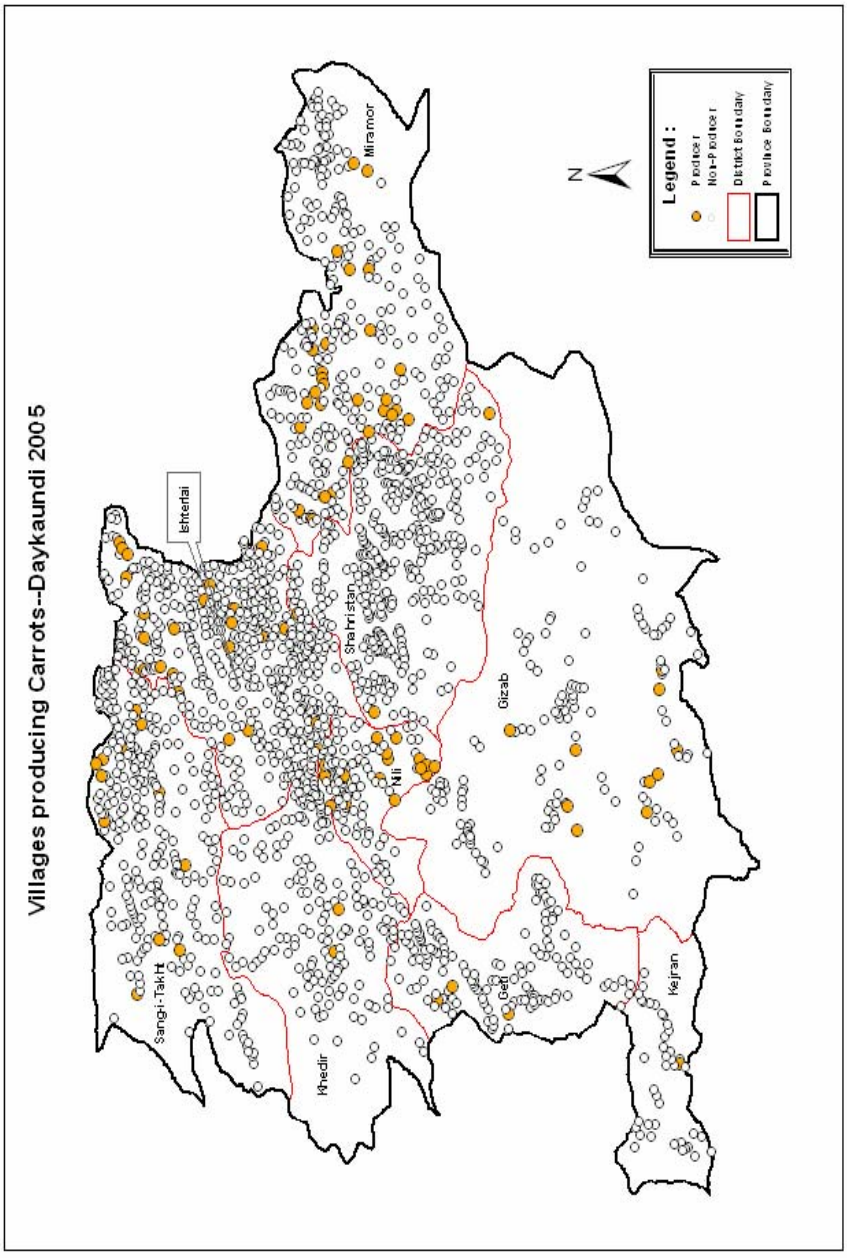
Annex 11


Villages producing Onion--Daykaundi 2005
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Miramor
Ishtertai
Shahristan
Nili
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Khedir
Gelo
Kejran

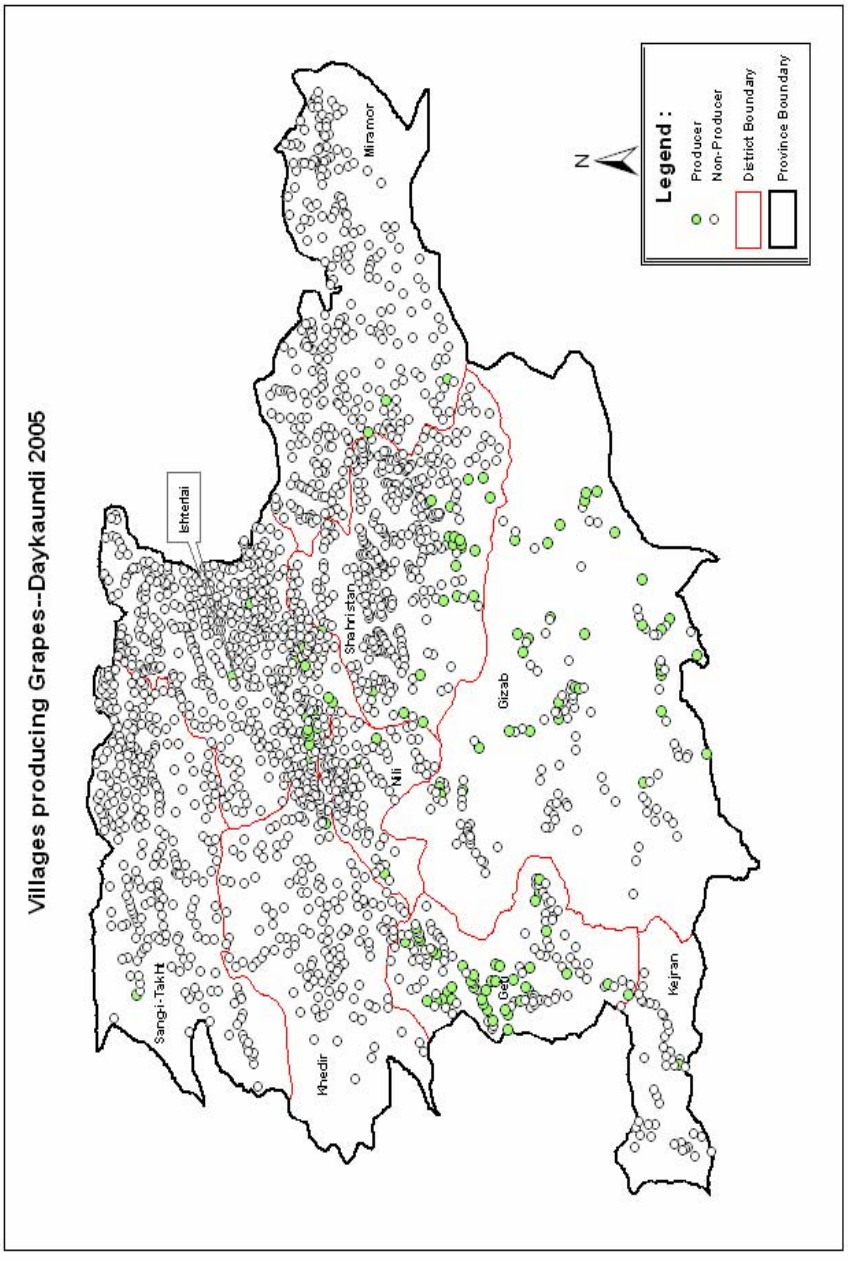
Annex 12


Villages producing Tomatoes--Daykaundi 2005
Legend :
Non-Producer
Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Ishterlai
Miramor
Shahristan
Nili
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Khedir
Kajran

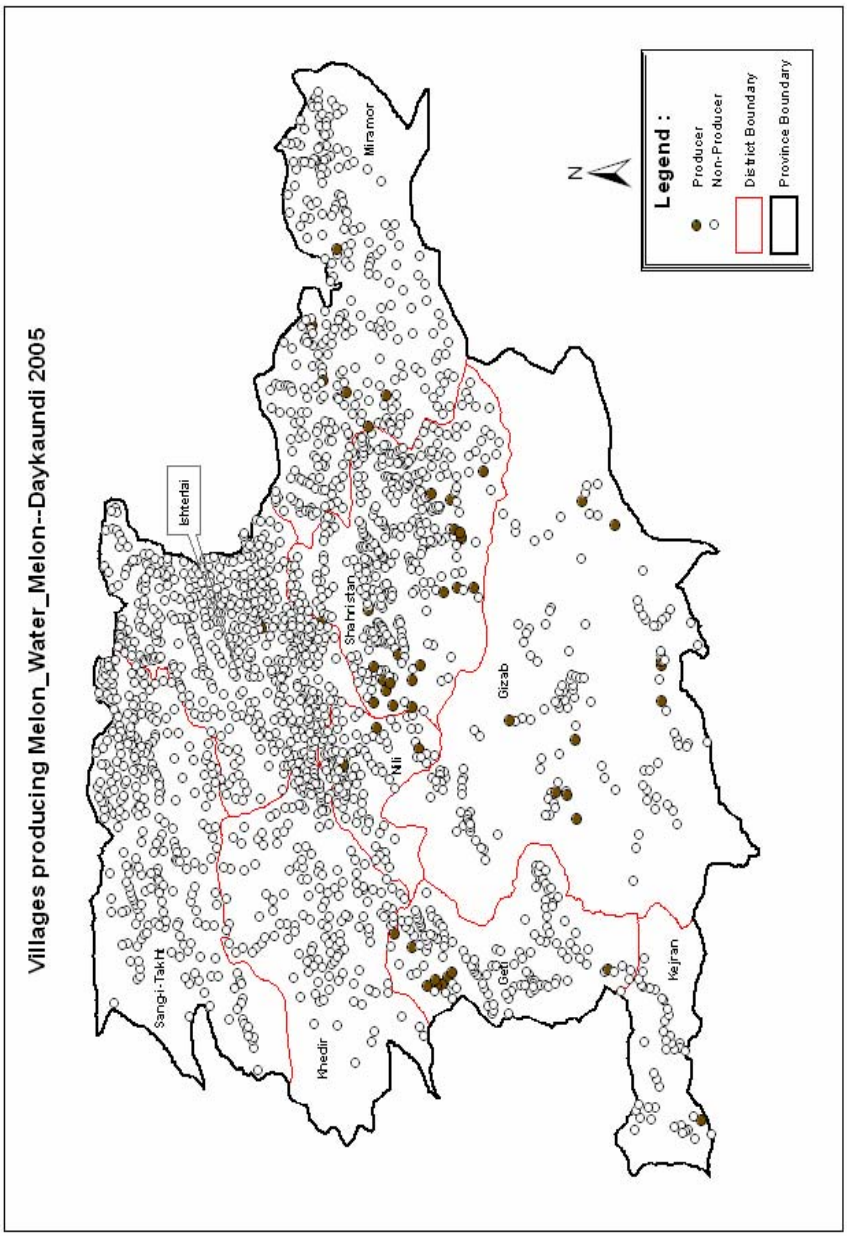
Annex 13


Villages producing Carrots--Daykaundi 2005
Legend :
Positive
Non-Positive
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Ishtertai
Miramor
Shahristan
Nili
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Khedir
Kejran

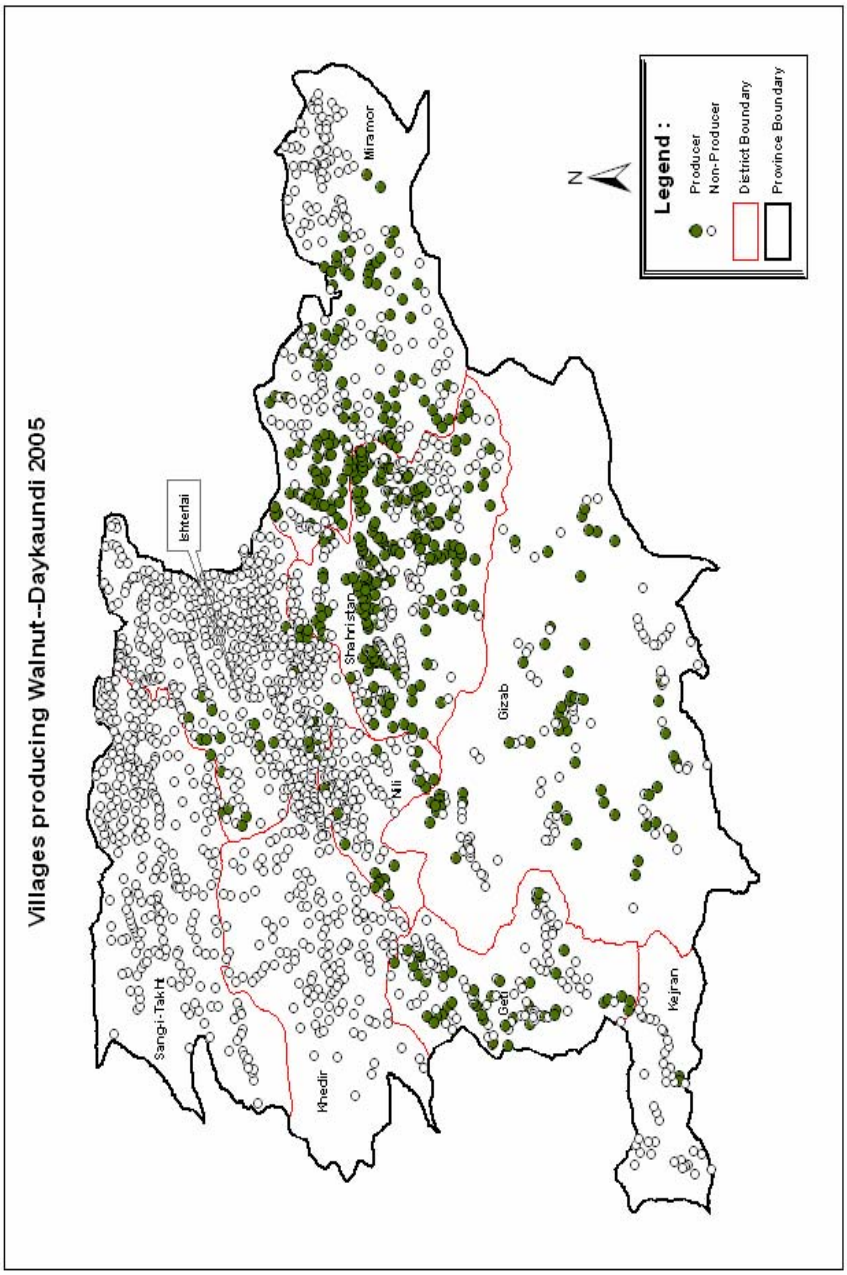
Annex 14


Villages producing Grapes--Daykaundi 2005
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Miramor
Ishtertai
Shahristan
Nili
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Khedir
Ged
Kejran

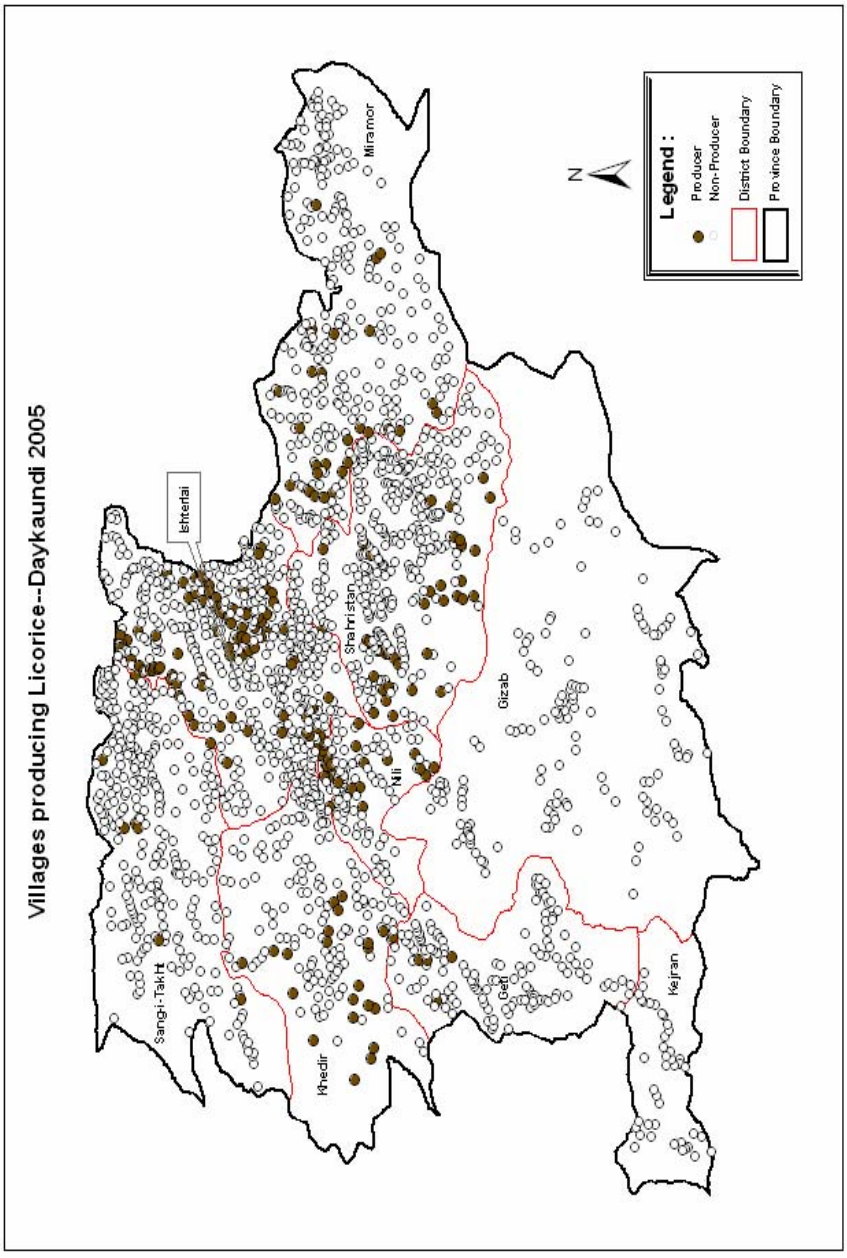
Annex 15


Villages producing Melon_Water_Melon--Daykaundi 2005
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Miramor
Ishterlai
Shahristan
Nili
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Khedir
Gelo
Kejran

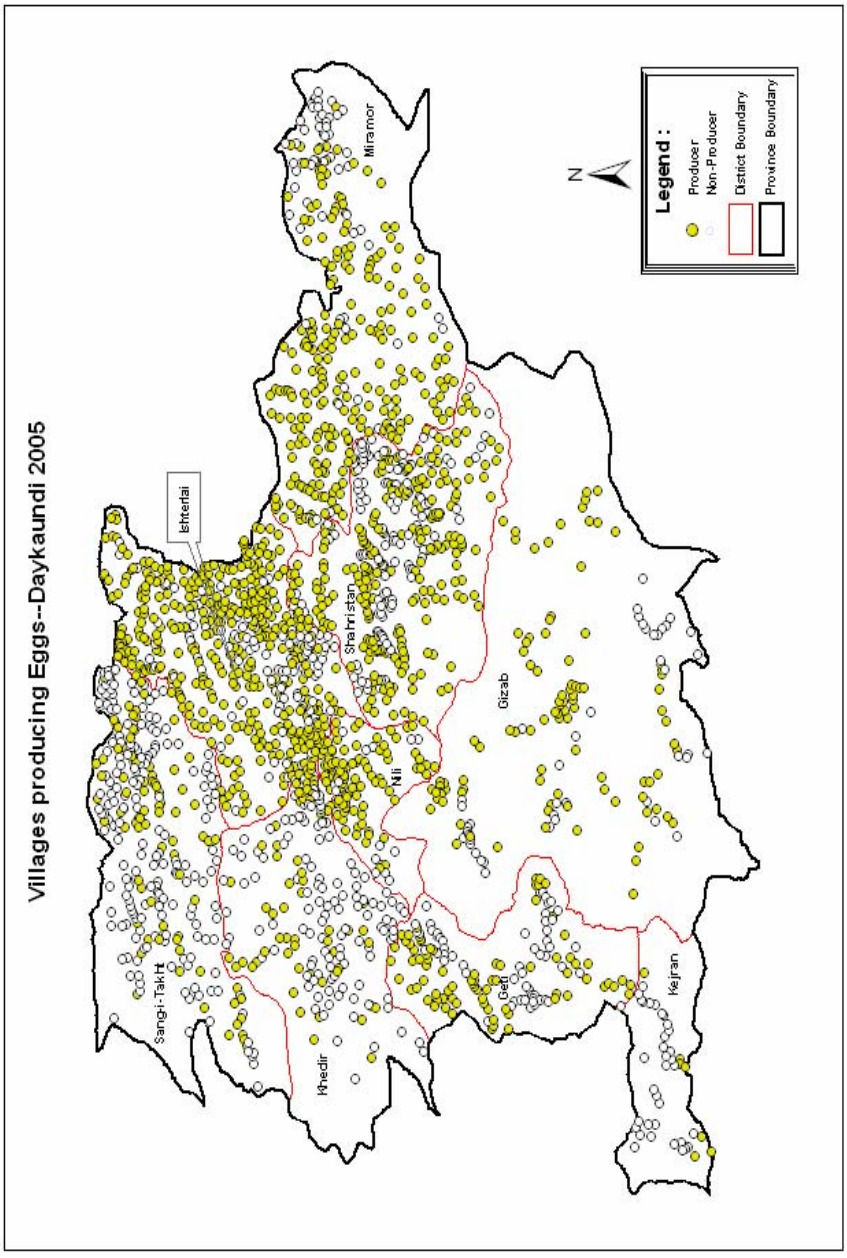
Annex 16


Villages producing Walnut--Daykaundi 2005
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Miramor
Ishtelai
Shahristan
Nili
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Khedir
Geh
Kejran

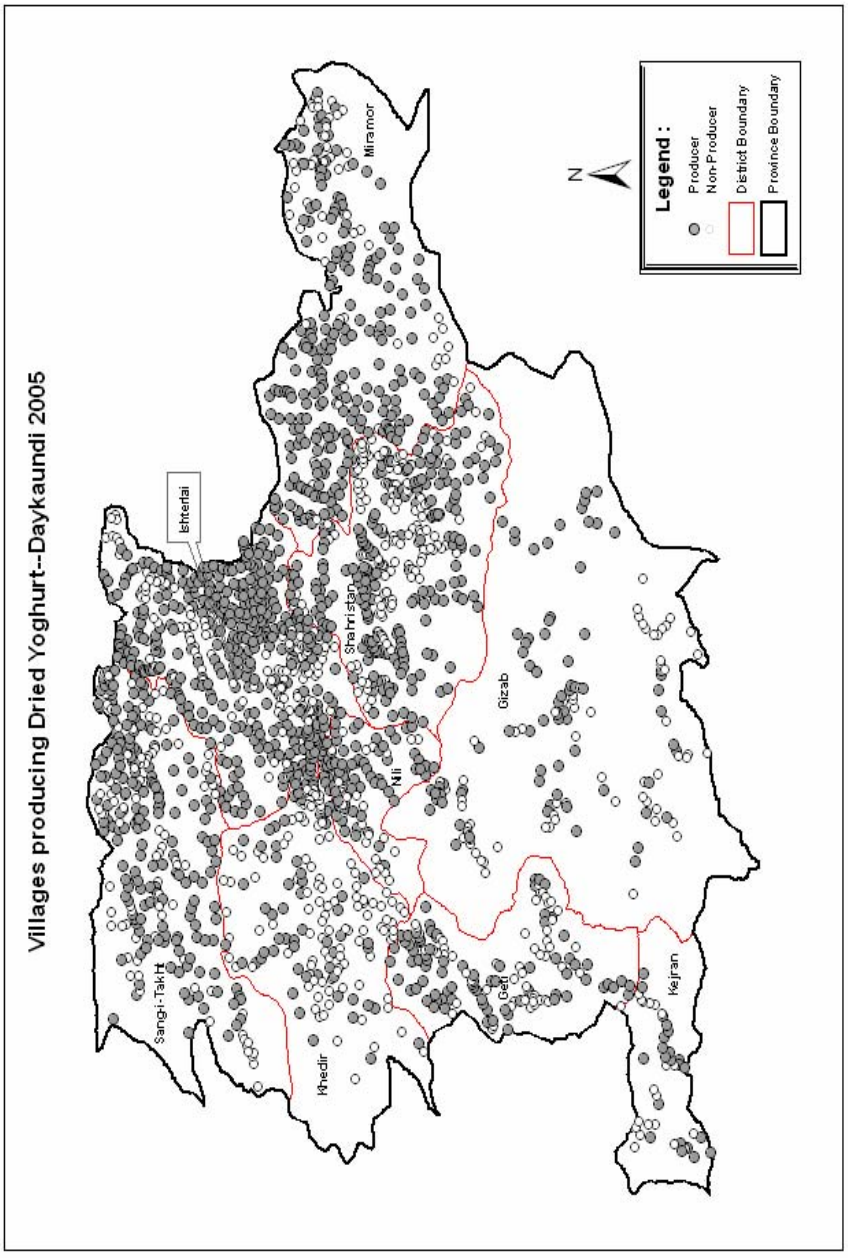
Annex 17


Villages producing Licorice--Daykaundi 2005
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Miramor
Ishtertai
Shahristan
Nili
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Khedir
Kejran

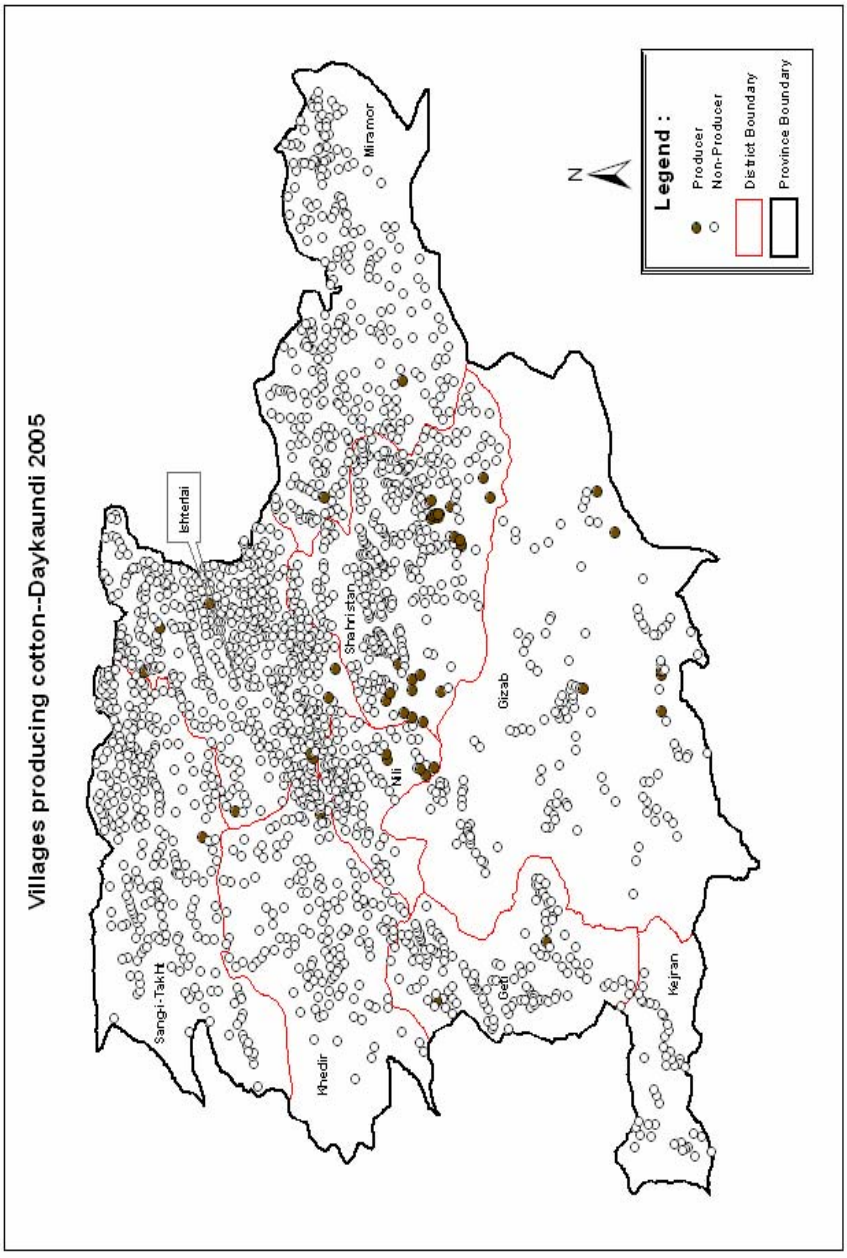
Annex18


Villages producing Eggs--Daykaundi 2005
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Ishtertai
Miramor
Shahristan
Nili
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Khedir
Geti
Kejran

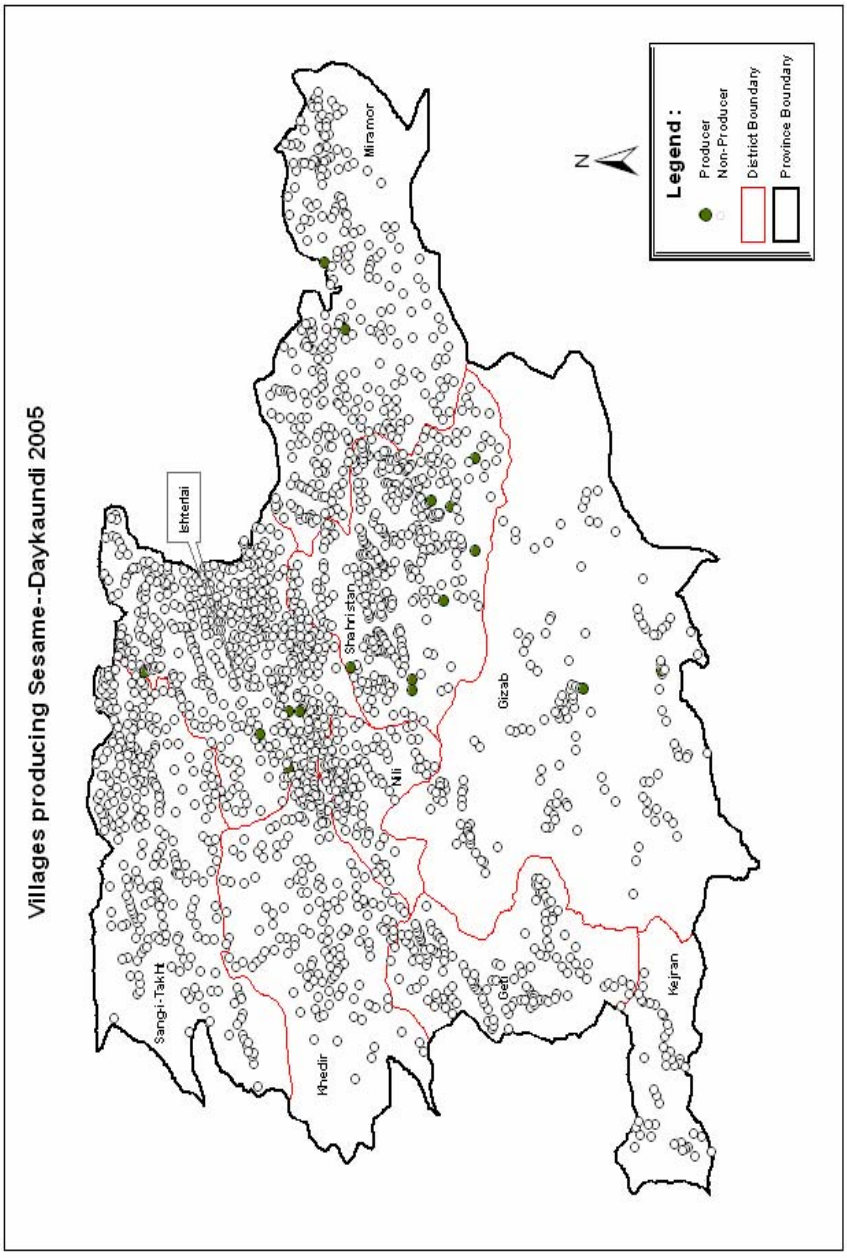
Annex 19


Villages producing Dried Yoghurt--Daykaundi 2005
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Miramor
Ishtertai
Shahristan
Nili
Gizab
Khedir
Sangi-Takht
Kejran

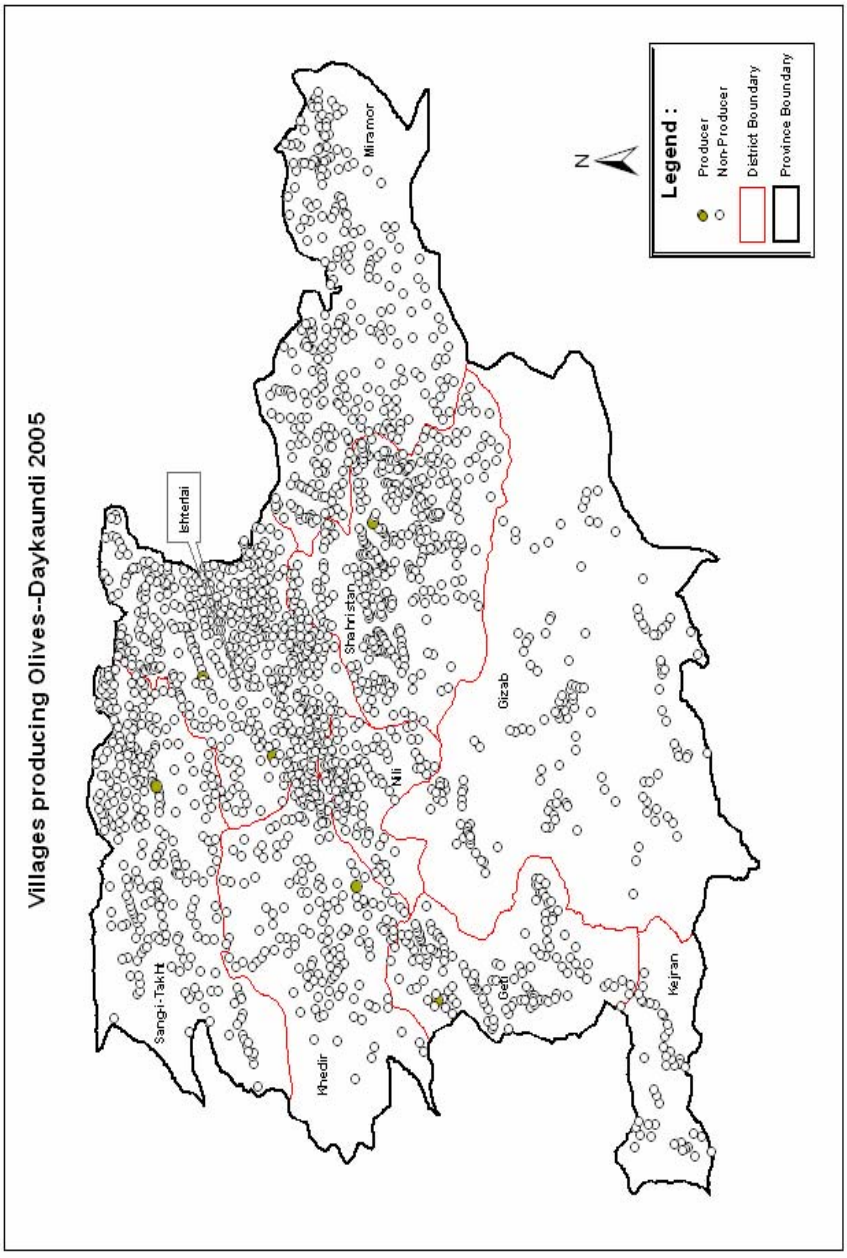
Annex 20


Villages producing cotton--Daykaundi 2005
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Miramor
Ishtertai
Shahristan
Nili
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Khedir
Kajran

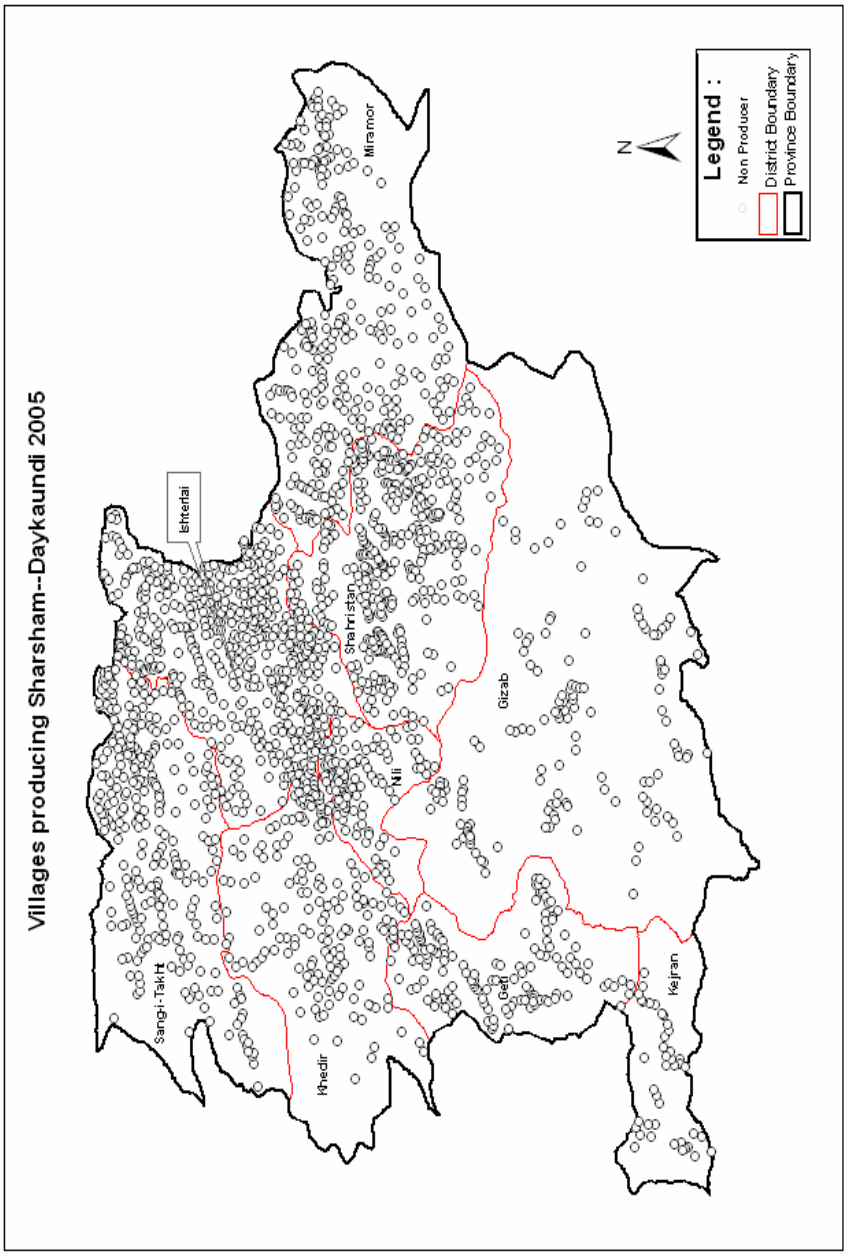
Annex 21


Villages producing Sesame--Daykaundi 2005
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Miramor
Ishtertai
Shahristan
Nili
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Khedir
Kajran

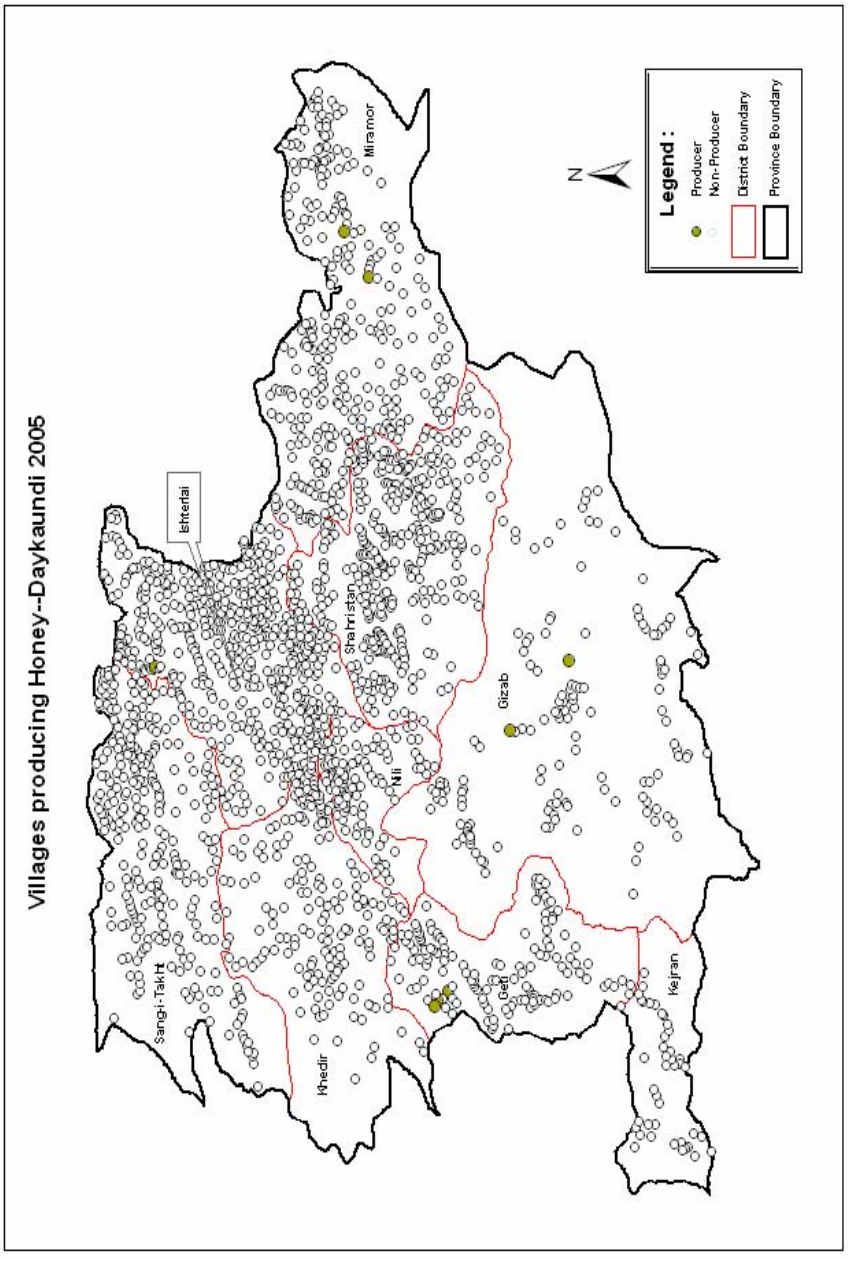
Annex 22


Villages producing Olives--Daykaundi 2005
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Miramor
Ishtertai
Shahristan
Nili
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Khedir
Kajran

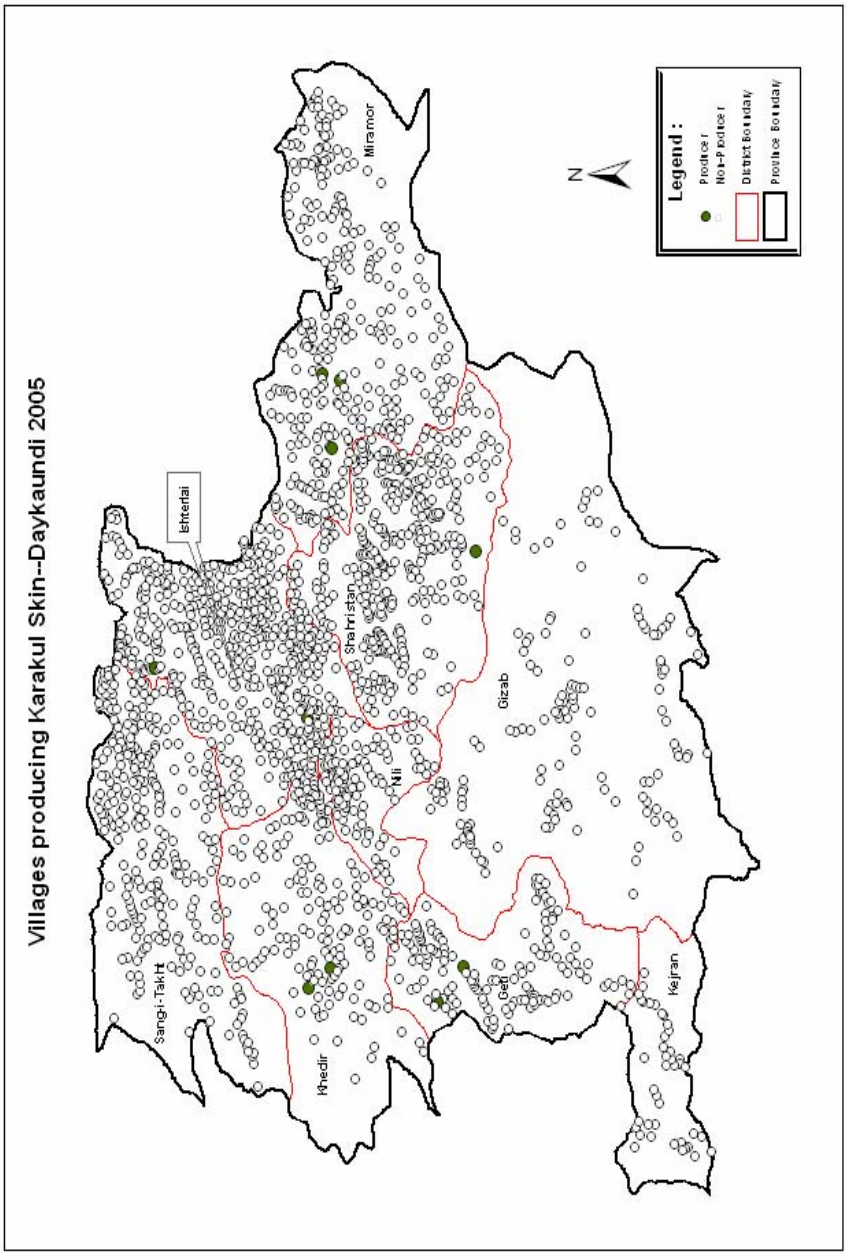
Annex 23


Villages producing Sharsham--Daykaundi 2005
Legend :
Non Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Ishtertai
Miramor
Shahristan
Nili
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Khedir
Kajran

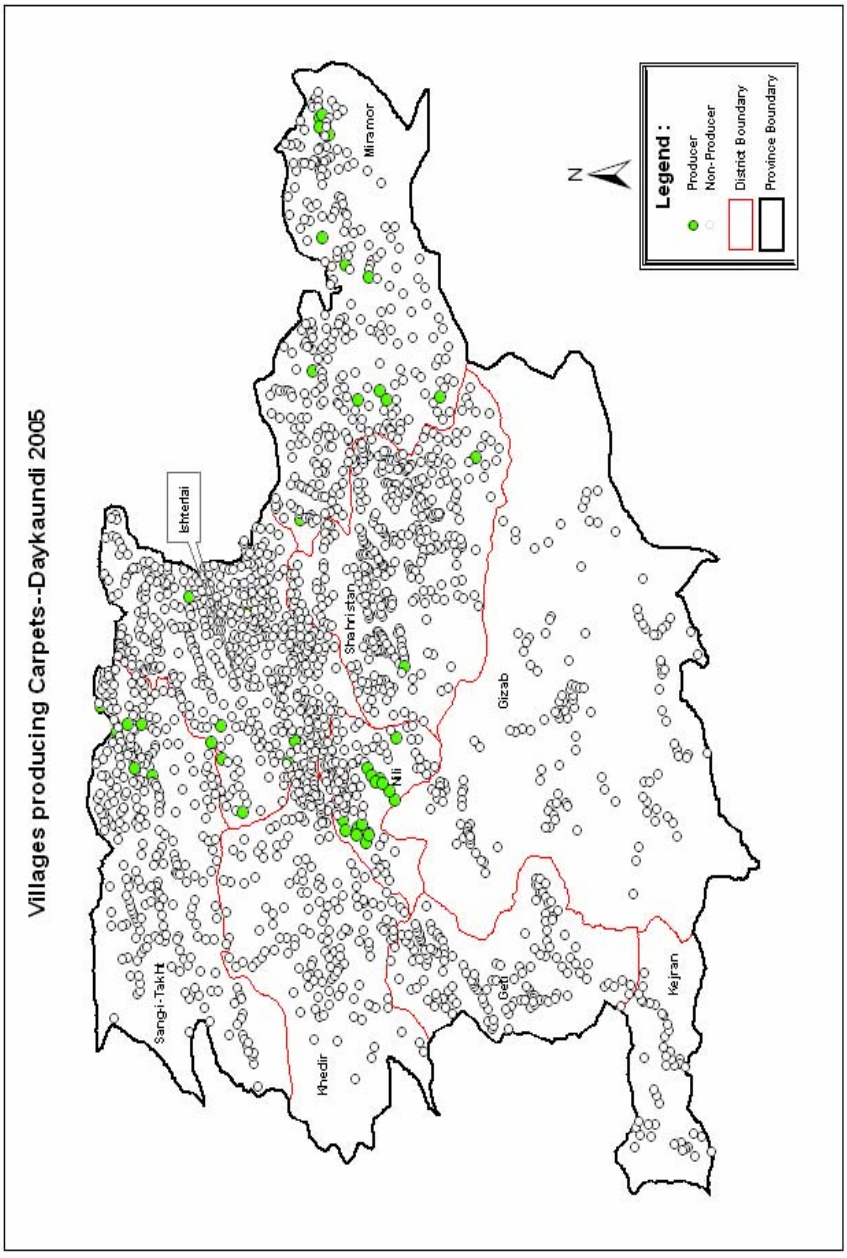
Annex 24


Villages producing Honey--Daykaundi 2005
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Miramor
Ishtertai
Shahristan
Nili
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Khedir
Ged
Kajran

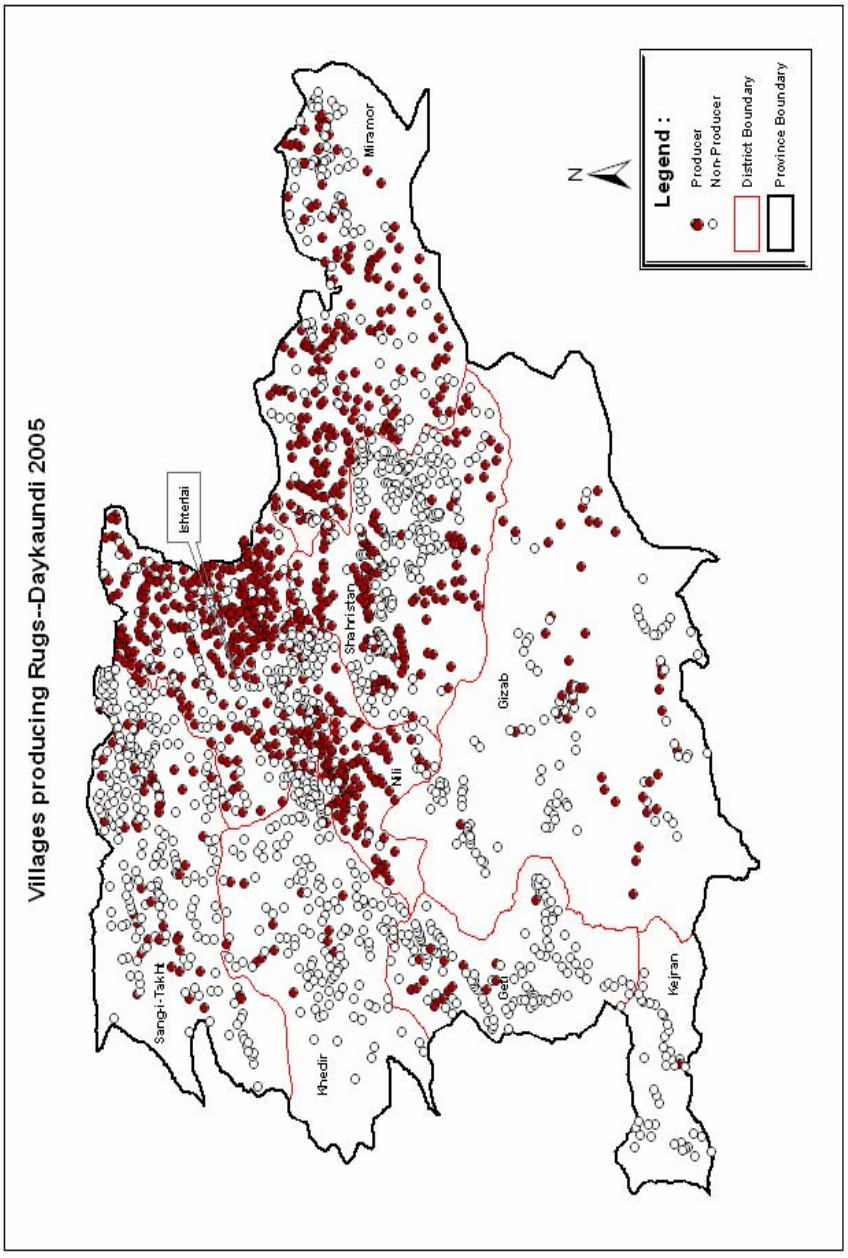
Annex 25


Villages producing Karakul Skin--Daykaundi 2005
Legend :
Produce r
Non-Produce r
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Miramor
Ishtertai
Shahristan
Nili
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Khedir
Ged
Kejran

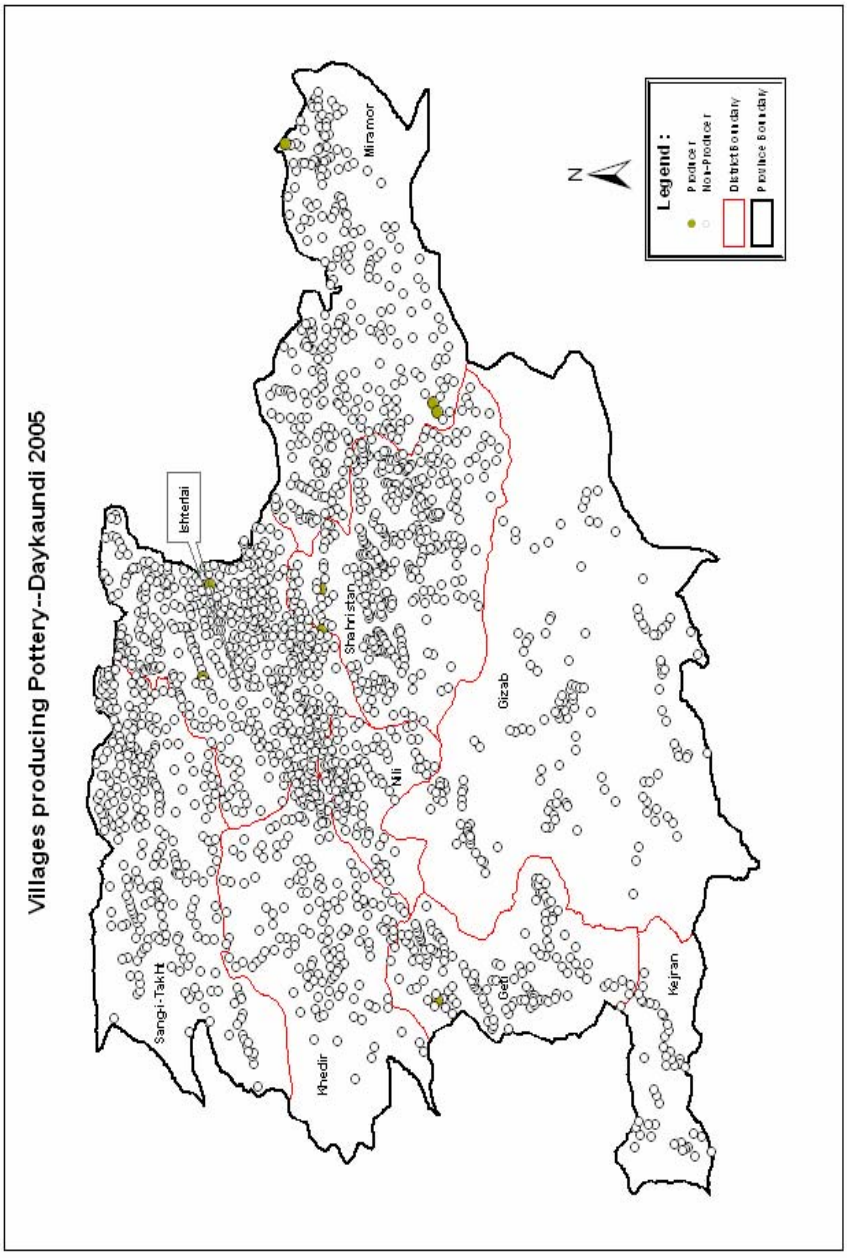
Annex26


Villages producing Carpets--Daykaundi 2005
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Miramor
Ishtertai
Shahristan
Nili
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Khedir
Kajran

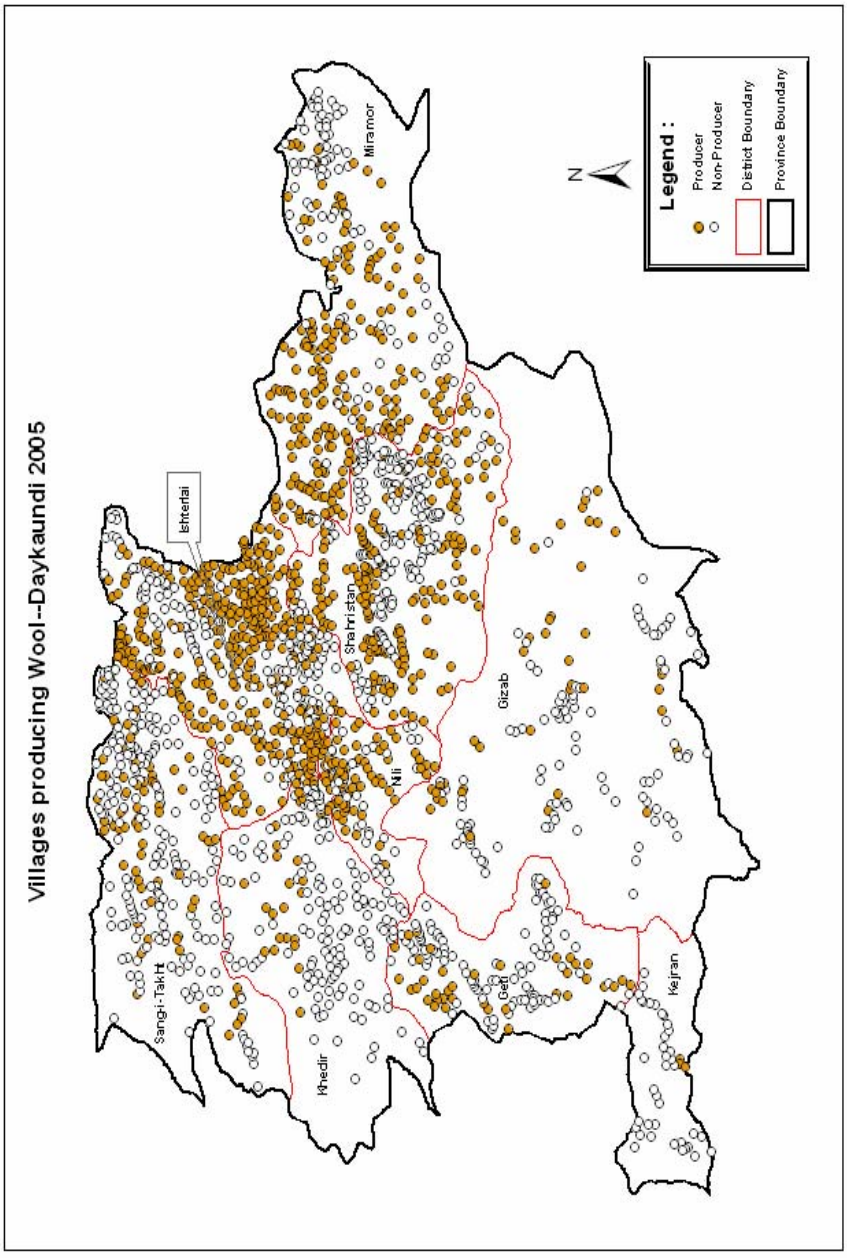
Annex 27


Villages producing Rugs--Daykaundi 2005
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Miramor
Ishtertai
Shahristan
Nili
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Khedir
Geiti
Kejran

Annex 28


Villages producing Pottery--Daykaundi 2005
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District boundary
Province boundary
N
Ishtertai
Miramor
Shahristan
Nili
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Khedir
Kejran

Annex 29


Villages producing Wool--Daykaundi 2005
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Miramor
Ishtertai
Shahristan
Nili
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Khedir
Ged
Kejran