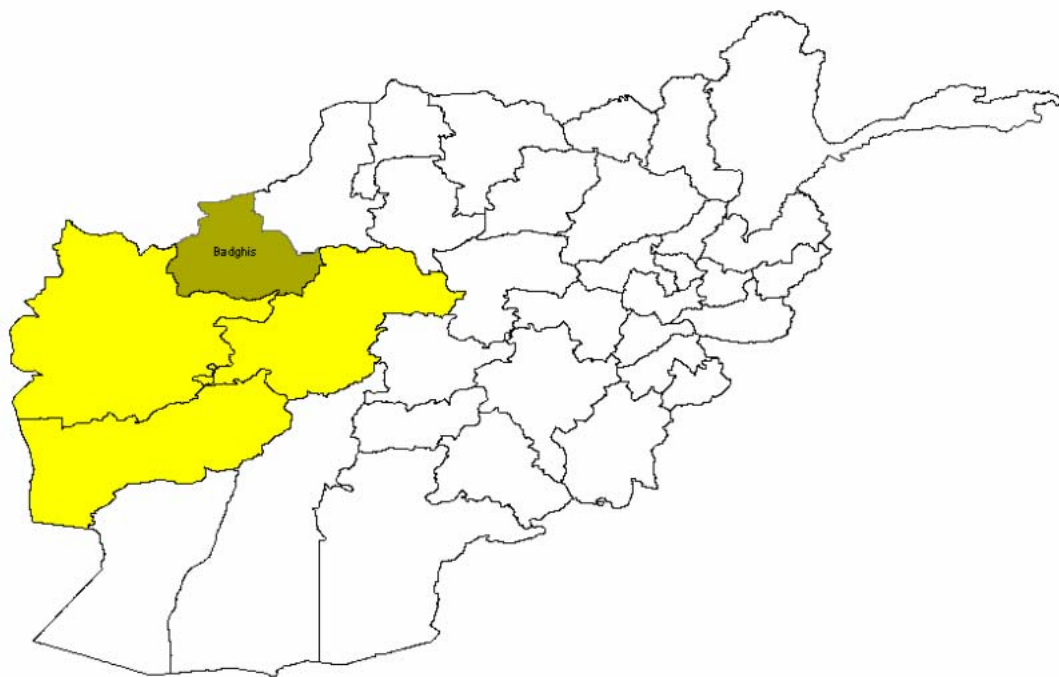




BADGHIS



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

Badghis

*A Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile
Household Listing—2003*

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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

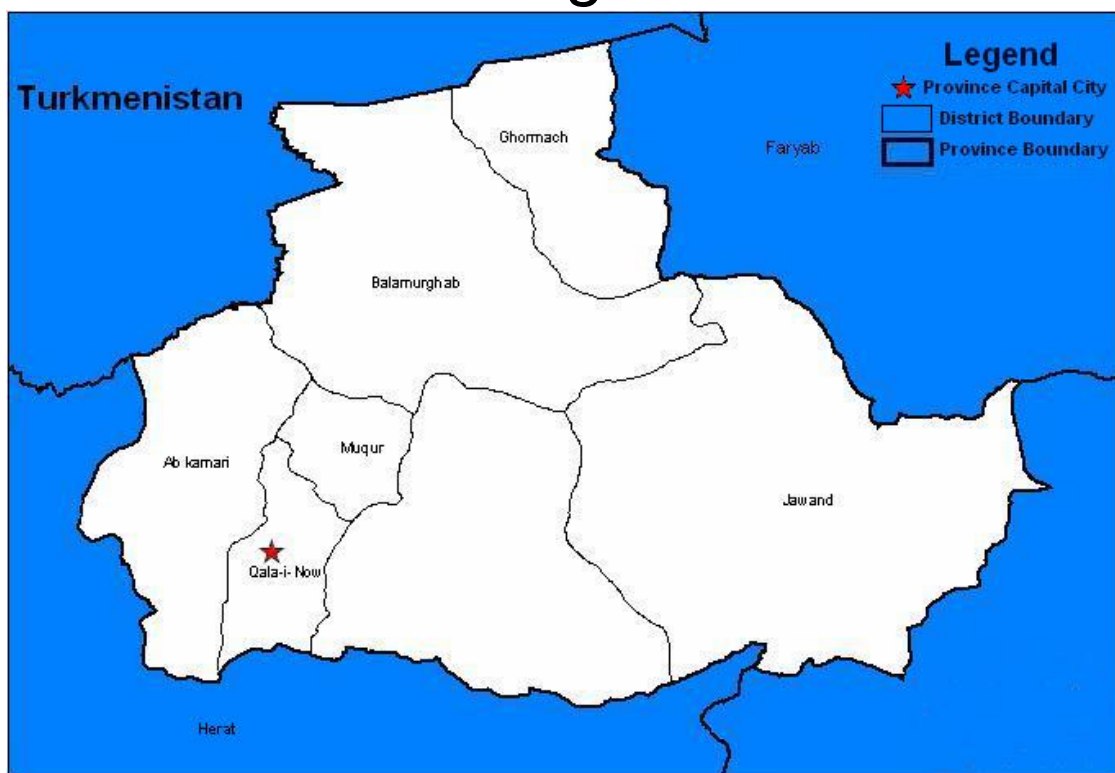
For the past few years, Afghanistan has been making serious attempts at rebuilding and rehabilitating the nation and its institutions after more than two decades of war, conflict, and civil strife. Effective planning for comprehensive social and economic development requires evidence based and reliable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

Badghis



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Settlement Patterns

Located in the Northern Region, Badghis is bordered by the provinces of Faryab in the east, Ghor to the southeast, and Hirat in the south. It covers a land area of 20,794 squared kilometers, representing 3.19 percent of the total Afghan territory. The province is divided into seven districts—(1) the provincial center, Qala-I-Now, (2) Muqur, (3) Ab Kamari, (4) Qadis, (5) Jawand, (6) Ghormach, and (7) Bala Murghab.

Badghis is home to 2.2 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. With its 499,393 inhabitants, it is the 18th most populous province in the country (see Annex 1).

The population is distributed among the seven districts as shown in table 1 and figure 1¹. The largest share of the population—21.9 percent—lives in the district of Bala Murghab, and the smallest—4.1 percent—in the district of Muqur. The remaining five districts are of approximately equal sizes.

The large majority of the population—97.2 percent—lives in rural areas. The urban² population of Badghis represents 0.31 percent of the total population in the country. With

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 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.

its 13,975 urban dwellers, Badghis is the 22nd most urbanized province in Afghanistan. The urban population is concentrated in the provincial center Qala-I-Now.

Table 1—Population, sex, and sex ratio, by district, province of Badghis, 2003³

<i>District</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Sex ratio</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>			
Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	69,349	13.89	35,505	33,844	104.91
Muqur	20,480	4.10	10,408	10,072	103.34
Ab Kamari	81,843	16.39	41,696	40,147	103.86
Qadis	88,139	17.65	45,504	42,635	106.73
Jawand	77,635	15.55	39,095	38,540	101.44
Ghormach	52,566	10.53	26,672	25,894	103.00
Bala Murghab	109,381	21.90	55,974	53,407	104.81
Total	499,393	100.00	254,854	244,539	104.22

Badghis's rural population of 485,418 inhabitants is distributed over 964 settlements of varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as eight (8) people and the largest as many as 9,424⁴.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of the village population by size-class in the total province (panel A) and in each individual district (panel B). At province level, the most remarkable feature of the spatial distribution pattern is the relative dominance of large-sized villages—those with 1,000—which represent 11 percent of all the settlements. Such a proportion is only exceeded by the class-sizes at the bottom of the distribution: 0-99, 100-199, and 200-299. The class-sizes above are all smaller than that of the 1,000 or more. Discounting the large-sized villages, however, the distribution is very similar to that of a population pyramid with a large base and an irregular shape.

At district level, various clusters of districts can be distinguished. Cluster I is comprised of the sole district of Jawand, whose distribution is typically pyramid-like, with the

³ Enumeration started on 10 August 2003 and ended on 29 September of the same year.

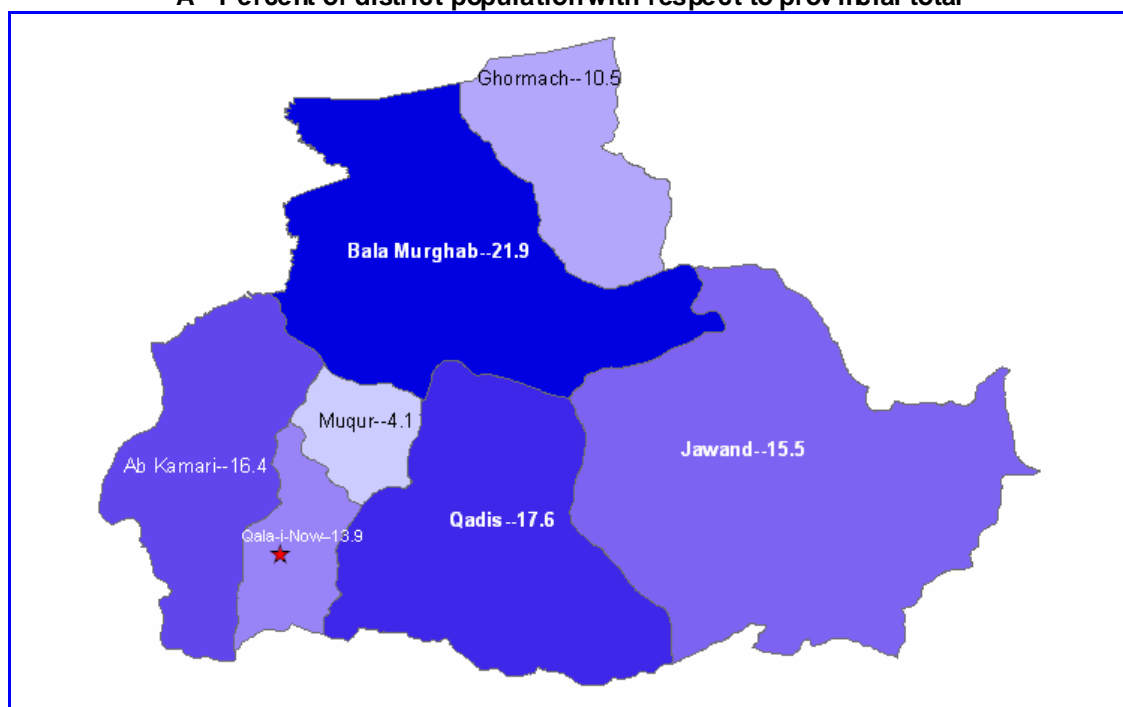
⁴ There is one village with zero population. Apparently, such villages exist all over the country. According to CSO, this is due to a variety of reasons:

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.

proportions of villages in each size-class decreasing as one moves up from the lowest class, that of less than 100 population. Cluster II also includes only one district—Bala Murghab, whose particularity is its proportion of large-sized villages it is considerably larger than any of the other size-classes. Cluster III includes the remaining five districts, which share one feature: the proportions of villages in the various size-classes do not follow any predictable pattern, but that of large-sized villages is remarkably bigger than one would expect.

Figure 1—Population spatial distribution, Badghis, 2003

A—Percent of district population with respect to provincial total



B—Density: population per km²

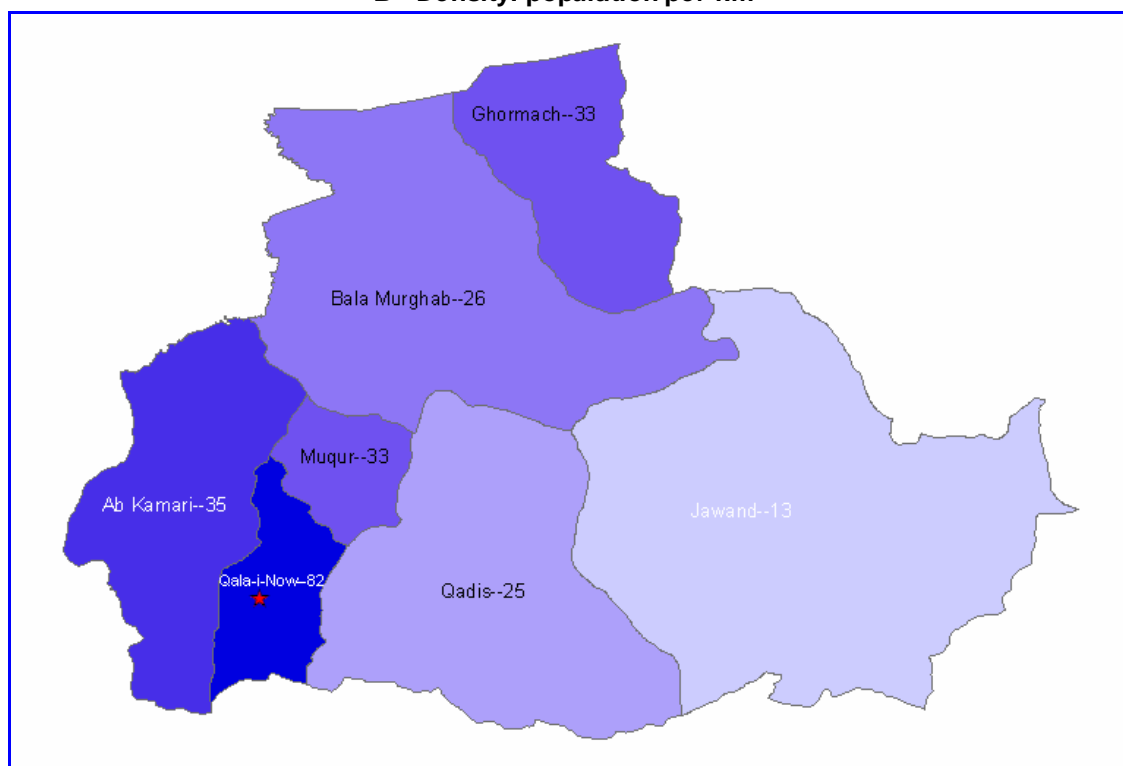
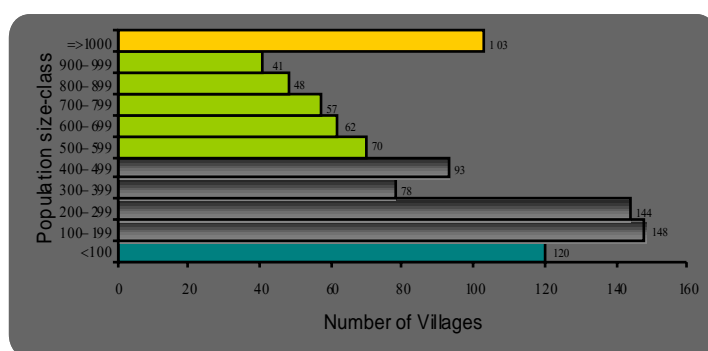


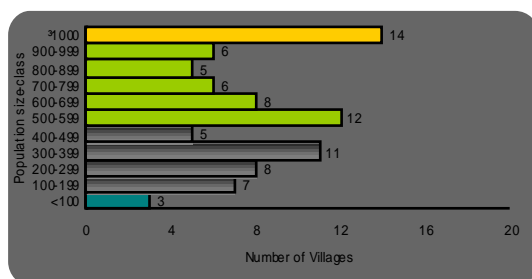
Figure 2—Distribution of the population settlements by size-class, Badghis, 2003

A—Province

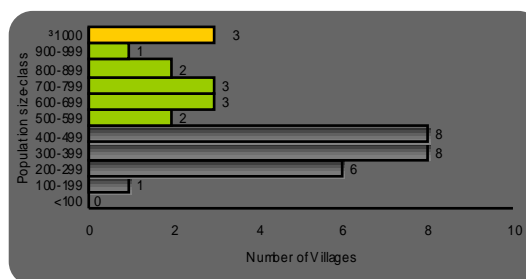


B—Districts

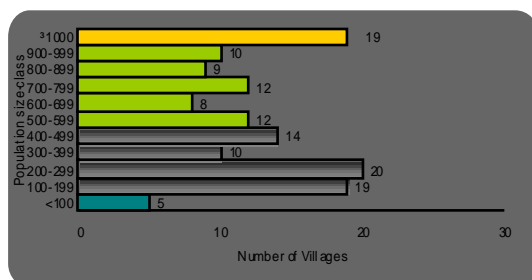
Provincial Center—Qala-i-Now



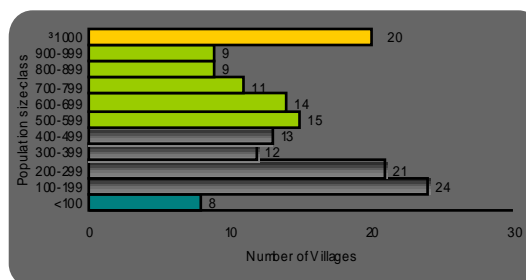
Muaur



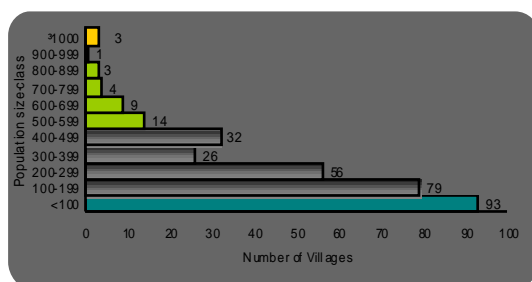
Ab Kamari



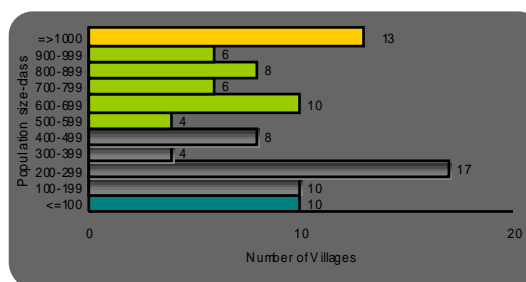
Qadis



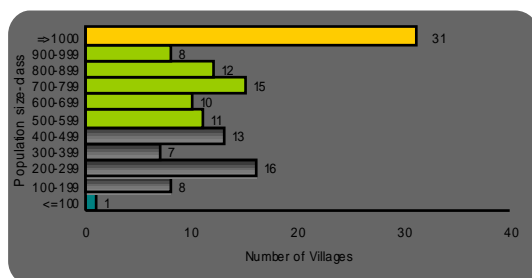
Jawand



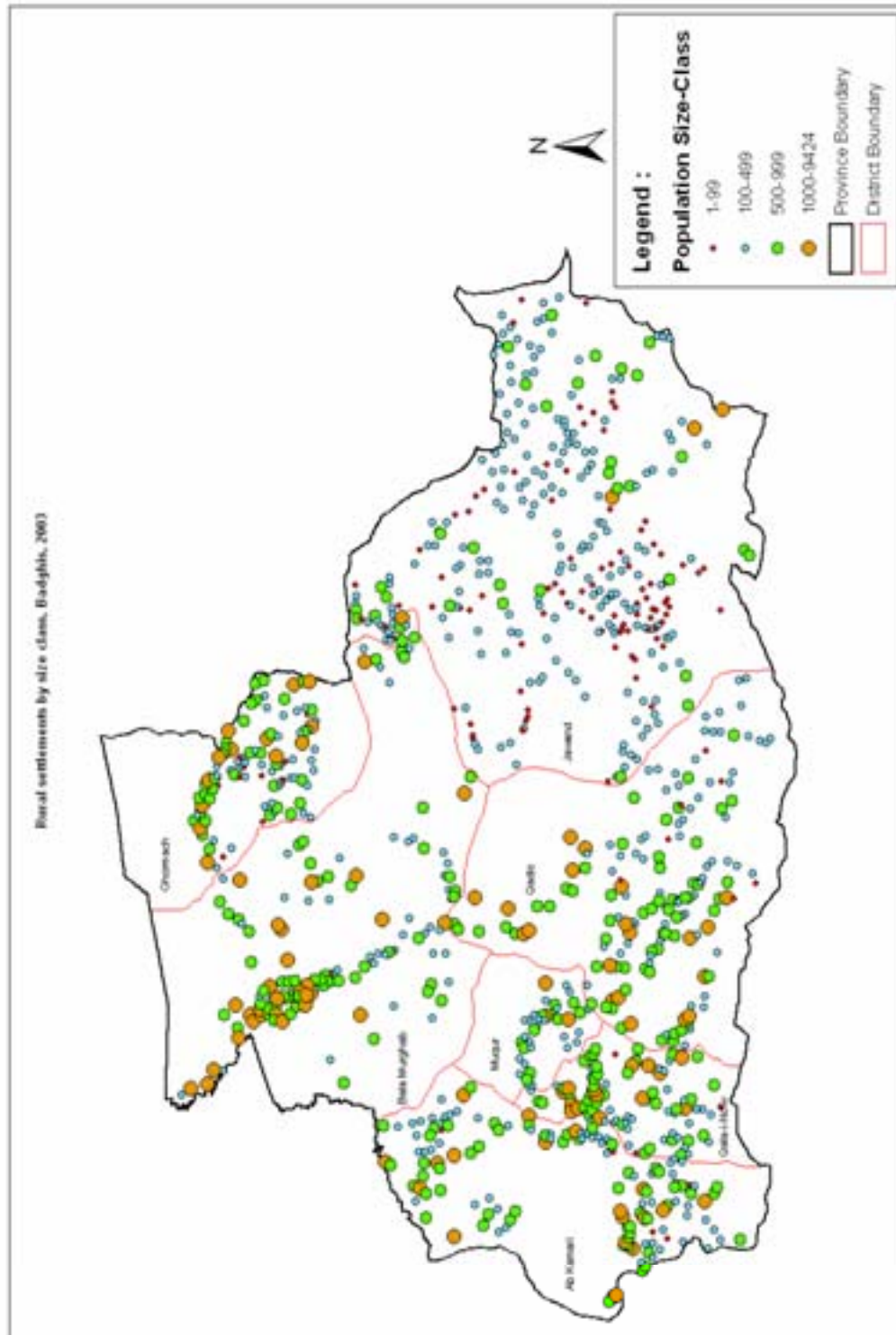
Ghormach



Bala Murghab



Map1



Demographic Characteristics

Age distribution

The distribution by age and sex of the population of Badghis 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 proportions of the 0-4 age groups for males should be that much lower than the corresponding proportions of the 5-9 and 10-14 age groups, or why the proportion of the 20-24 and 25-29 are so under-represented, in particular compared to the next age-groups. Other anomalies are also evident (see annex 5 for a comparison of the reported and adjusted age-distributions). While a deficit in the proportion of children below 10 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 under-estimation in the other age-groups.

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

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

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

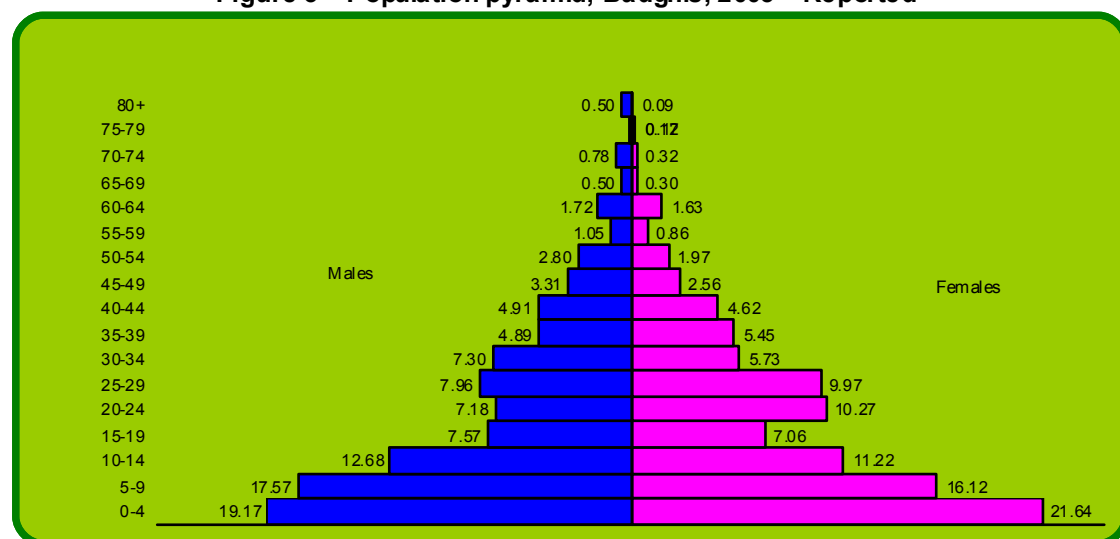
Coverage errors are of two types. Individuals of a given age may have been missed by the census or erroneously included in it (e.g. counted twice). The first type of coverage error represents gross under-enumeration at this age and the second gross-over-enumeration. The balance of the two types of coverage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

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

Table 2—Population estimate, by age in 5-year groups and sex, Badghis, 2003²—Reported

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	48,854	19.17	52,929	21.64	101,783	20.38
5-9	44,766	17.57	39,420	16.12	84,186	16.86
10-14	32,317	12.68	27,445	11.22	59,762	11.97
15-19	19,298	7.57	17,258	7.06	36,556	7.32
20-24	18,289	7.18	25,117	10.27	43,406	8.69
25-29	20,293	7.96	24,372	9.97	44,665	8.94
30-34	18,599	7.30	14,022	5.73	32,621	6.53
35-39	12,462	4.89	13,339	5.45	25,801	5.17
40-44	12,521	4.91	11,304	4.62	23,825	4.77
45-49	8,426	3.31	6,272	2.56	14,698	2.94
50-54	7,136	2.80	4,815	1.97	11,951	2.39
55-59	2,666	1.05	2,110	0.86	4,776	0.96
60-64	4,386	1.72	3,976	1.63	8,362	1.67
65-69	1,263	0.50	742	0.30	2,005	0.40
70-74	1,996	0.78	790	0.32	2,786	0.56
75-79	301	0.12	419	0.17	720	0.14
80+	1,281	0.50	209	0.09	1,490	0.30
Total	254,854	100.00	244,539	100.00	499,393	100.00

Figure 3—Population pyramid, Badghis, 2003—Reported



“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.”

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

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

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

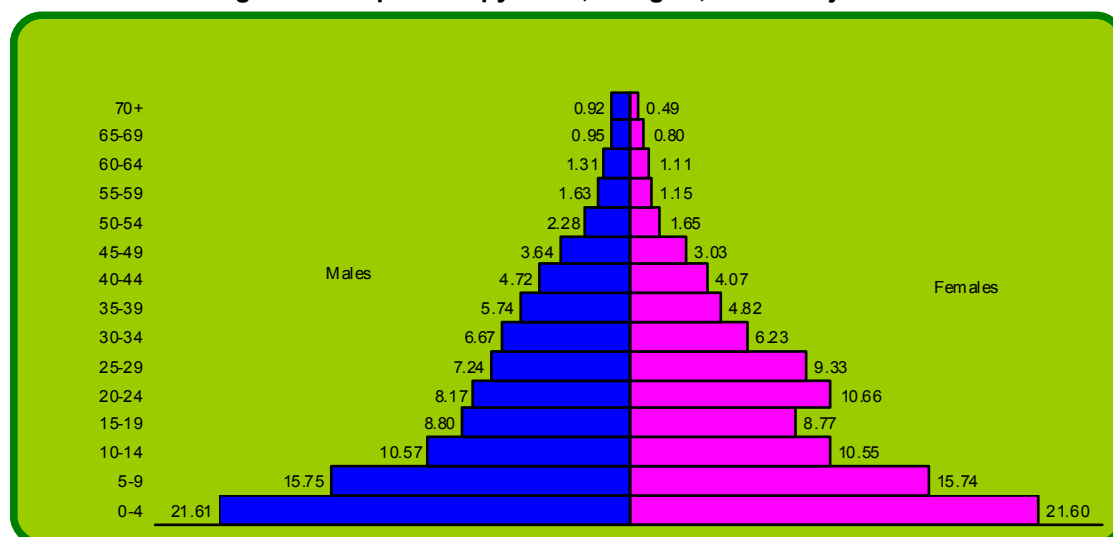
It follows that in any attempt to correct for the anomalies care must be taken not to remove the true fluctuations that resulted from such factors.

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

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

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Both sexes</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
0-4	55,085	21.61	52,820	21.60	107,905	21.61
5-9	40,127	15.75	38,494	15.74	78,621	15.74
10-14	26,934	10.57	25,806	10.55	52,740	10.56
15-19	22,417	8.80	21,451	8.77	43,868	8.78
20-24	20,830	8.17	20,067	8.66	40,897	8.39
25-29	18,448	7.24	22,818	9.33	41,266	8.26
30-34	16,987	6.67	15,230	6.23	32,217	6.45
35-39	14,633	5.74	11,797	4.82	26,431	5.29
40-44	12,037	4.72	9,960	4.07	21,997	4.40
45-49	9,288	3.64	7,401	3.03	16,689	3.34
50-54	5,814	2.28	4,040	1.65	9,855	1.97
55-59	4,164	1.63	2,800	1.15	6,964	1.39
60-64	3,336	1.31	2,710	1.11	6,046	1.21
65-69	2,415	0.95	1,951	0.80	4,365	0.87
70+	2,338	0.92	1,194	0.49	3,533	0.71
Total	254,854	100.00	244,539	100.00	499,393	100.00

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



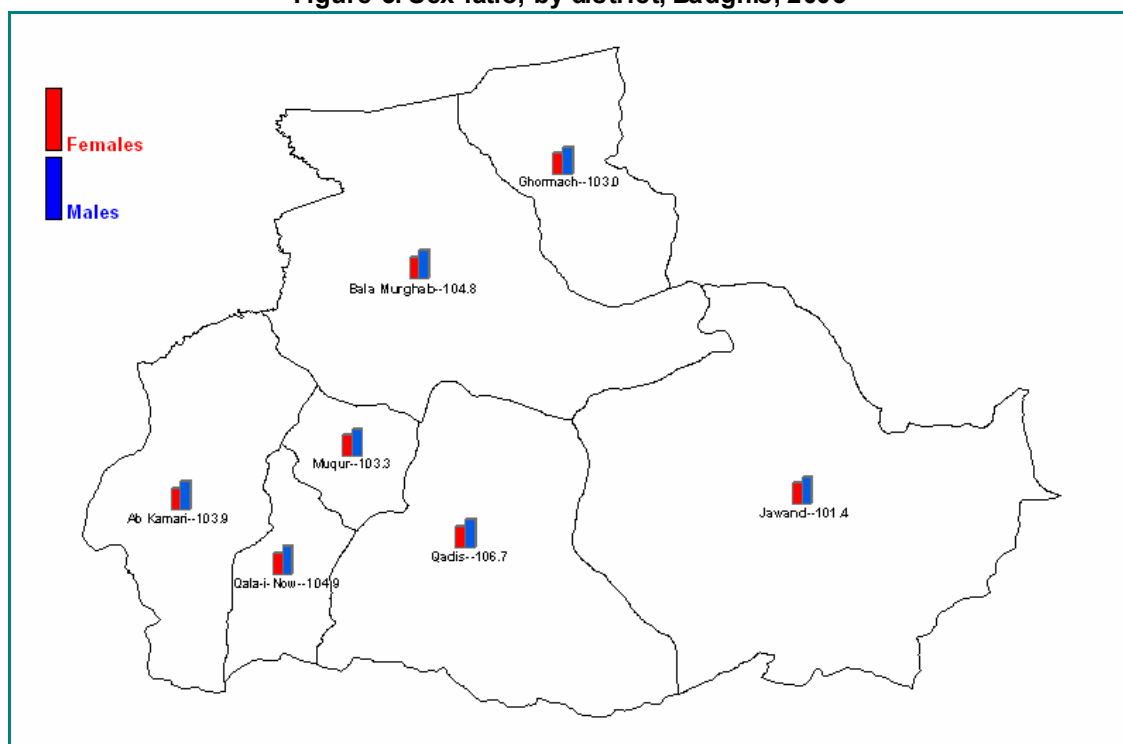
³ The complete account of the various stages is shown in Annex 2.

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 101.4 in Jawand and 104.9 in Qala-I-Now (figure 5 below and the last column of table 1). Such variation is not out of the ordinary, in particular compared to other provinces.

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



A typical household in Badghis has 5.7 persons, which is substantially lower than the national average of 6.3, but still an indicator of high fertility.

Special age groups

Planners attach special interest to certain age groups. For fertility analysis, the total number of women 15 to 49 years of age—the childbearing ages—is more significant than others; and the population 6 to 12—primary school ages—is important in educational research and planning, just to take these two examples. Table 4 presents data for the

above age groups as well as for others, based on an interpolation of the adjusted five-year age distribution⁵.

Table 4—Special age groups by sex, in absolute numbers and percents, Badghis, 2003

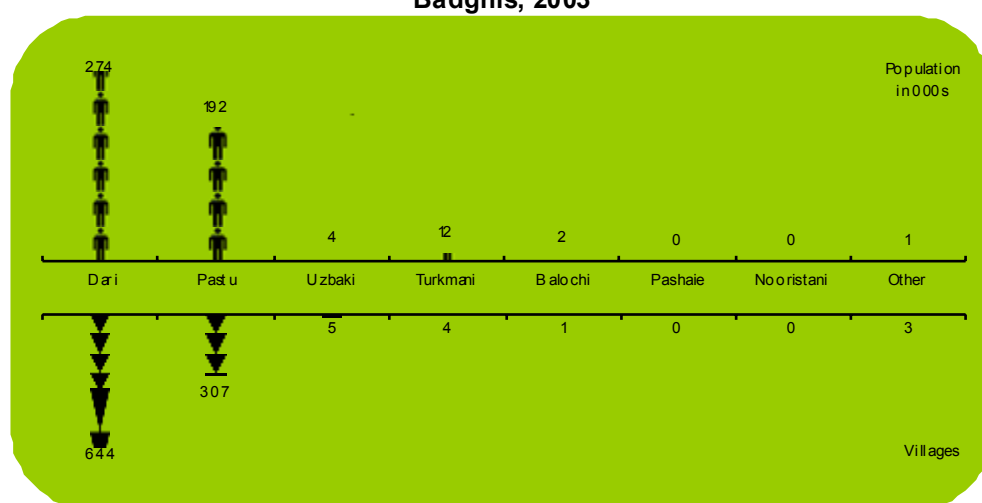
Age	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School age Population						
Primary — 6-12	48,052	18.9	46,081	18.9	94,133	18.9
Secondary — 13-18	27,922	11.0	26,335	10.8	54,257	10.9
College — 20-24	20,830	8.2	26,067	10.7	46,897	9.4
Population in the labor force						
Children — 8-14	41,317	16.2	39,602	16.3	80,919	16.2
Earlier working ages — 15-44	105,352	41.3	107,323	44.1	212,675	42.7
Later working ages — 45-59	19,266	7.6	14,242	5.9	33,508	6.7
Retirement — 60+	8,133	3.2	4,507	1.9	12,640	2.5
Voters — 18+	118,970	46.7	113,325	46.6	232,294	46.6
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	114,725	47.2	—	—

* = Women in the childbearing ages

Main languages spoken

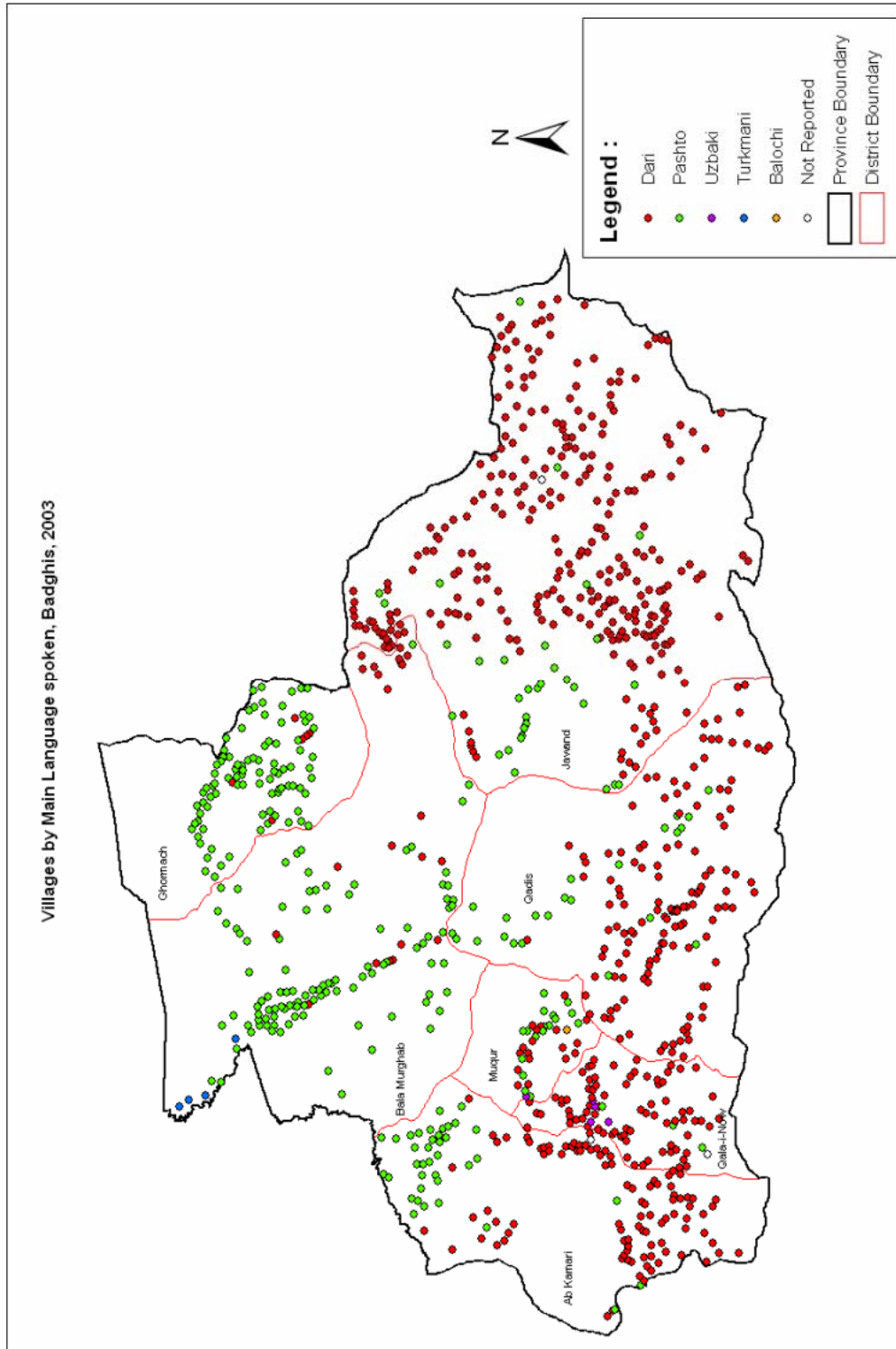
The Household Listing exercise did not collect any information on the ethnic background of the population. However, it included a question on the languages spoken by the majority of the population in each village. Of the eight languages listed, Dari and Pashto are the most dominant (figure 6); they are spoken by about respectively 56 percent and 40 percent of the population. Out of the total 964 villages, five speak Uzbaki, four Turkmani, two Balochi, Pashale, Nooristani, and one Balochi.

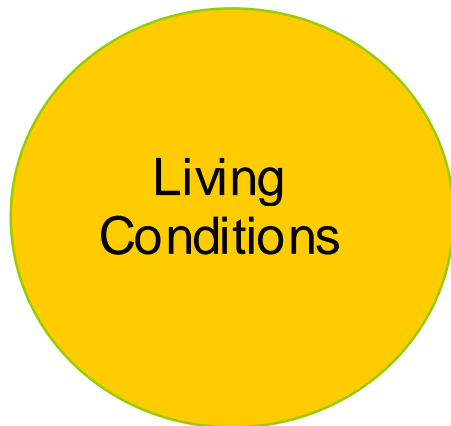
Figure 6—Population and villages, by main language spoken, Badghis, 2003



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

Map2





Other useful information concerned the locations of the villages with respect to their district centers, the types of roads, and the topography.

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

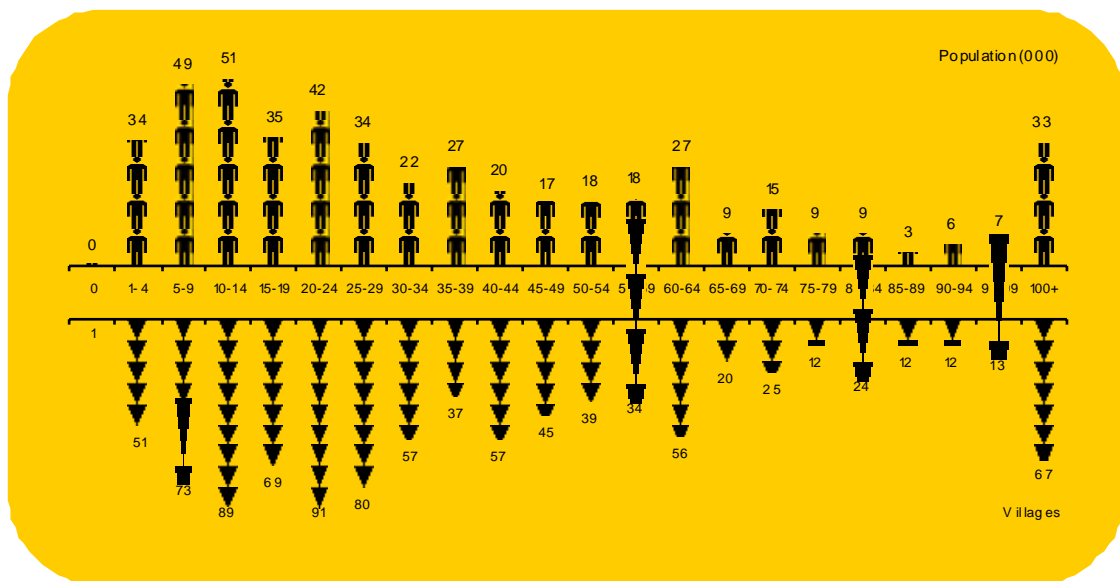
Figure 7 shows the numbers of villages by the distances separating them from their respective district centers. Figures 8 and 9 show respectively the types of predominant topography and the types of roads.

The distribution by distance from the provincial center clearly does not show a high degree of accessibility with respect to those services that can only be provided by the district center. The population living within 1-4 kilometers from the district center is about 34,000 and that within 5-9 kilometers about 49,000. Together, they don't represent more than 17 percent of the total. Overall, half of the population lives at 25-29 kilometers from their respective district centers; and those living at 100 kilometers or more number more than 33,000, and represent 6.9 percent.

Obviously, accessibility to social services is also a function of the type of terrain and the availability of transportation. As figure 8 shows, of the 964 villages, only one is located

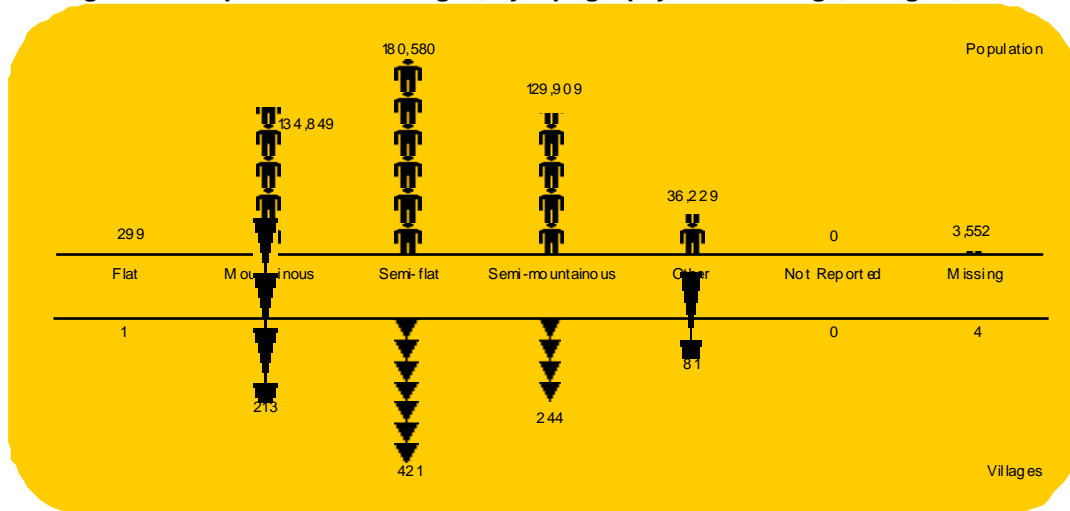
in a flat area. Among the rest of the villages, 213 (28 percent of the population) live in mountainous areas; and another 244 villages representing 27 percent of the population live in semi-mountainous areas. Obviously, this can only make accessibility to social services more difficult, in particular if roads are inexistent or in bad shape. Such appears to be the situation in Badghis.

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



Indeed, as figure 9 shows, one third of the population lives in villages that are accessible by road only part of the year. Another 21 percent live in localities that don't have any roads at all. It follows that the population living in villages that are accessible by road all year round do not represent more than 46 percent.

Figure 8—Population and villages, by topography of the village, Badghis, 2003



**Figure 9—Population, by type of road,
Badghis, 2003**

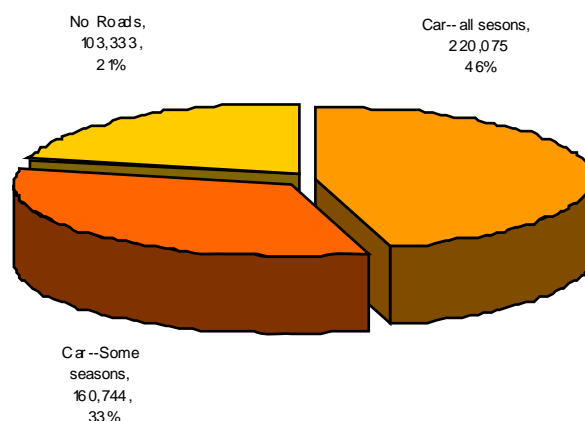


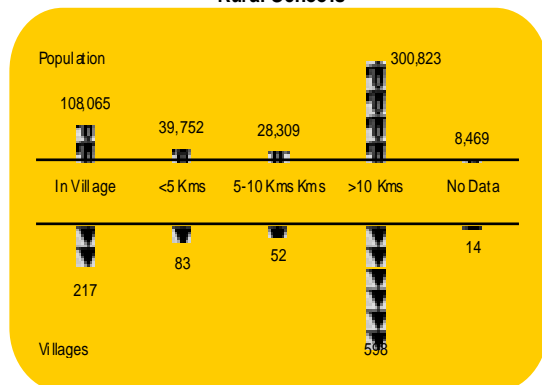
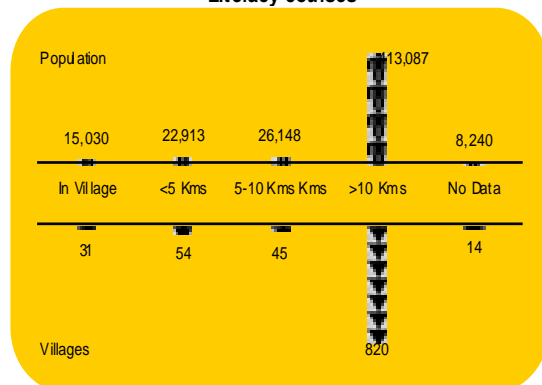
Figure 10 presents information on the distances separating villages from certain social services: schools, health centers, drugstores, post offices, public phones, and mills.

Educational services

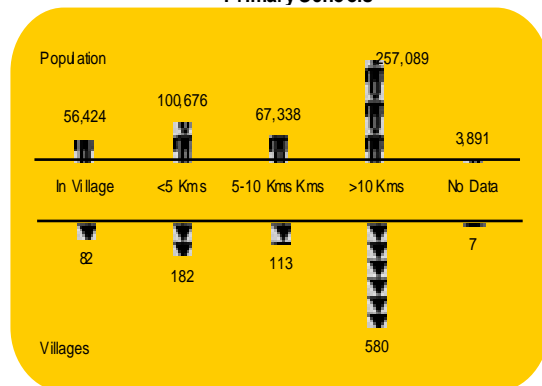
With regard to educational services, accessibility appears to be quite problematic for large segments of the student population and for all types of schools. Primary schools are located in-village for no more than 12 percent of the population. Students that don't have to travel more than five kilometers to reach their primary school represent one out of five. A large majority—62 percent—must travel more than 10 kilometers.

Secondary schools are even more difficult of access. They are located in-village for only 3.3 percent of the students and at less than five kilometers for only 12 percent. Those that must travel more than kilometers represent more than seven students out of 10. As for high schools, they are accessible for a small minority of the students. They exist in-village for about 1.8 percent of the students, and less than five kilometers away for 5.5 percent. For more than four students out of five, the distance to travel is longer than 10 kilometers.

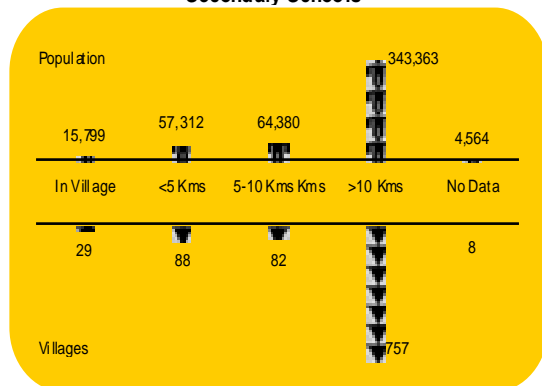
Figure 10—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Badghis, 2003
Literacy courses



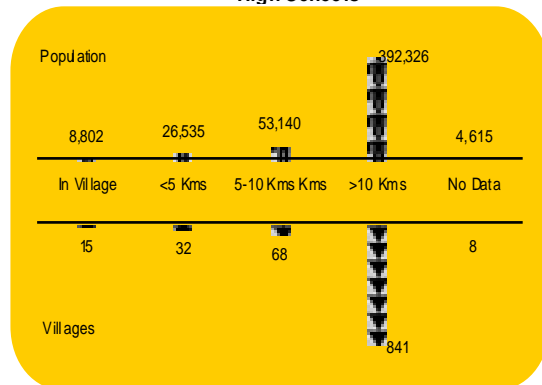
Primary Schools



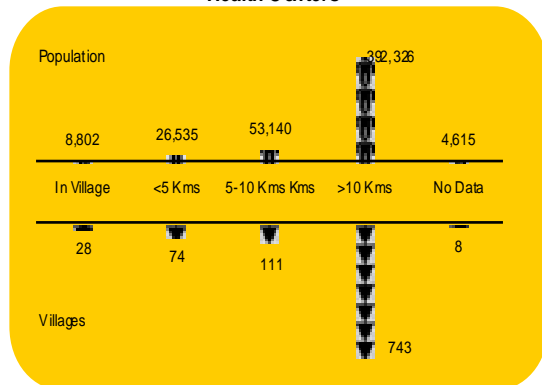
Secondary Schools



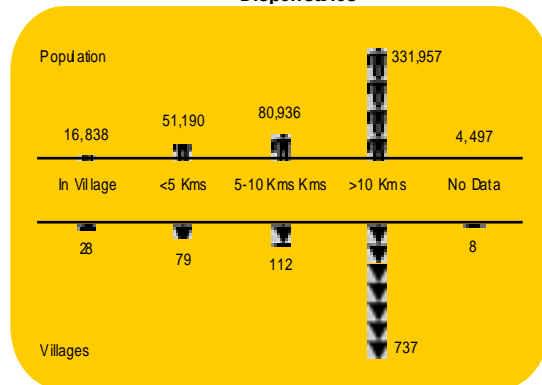
High Schools



Health Centers



Dispensaries



Drugstores

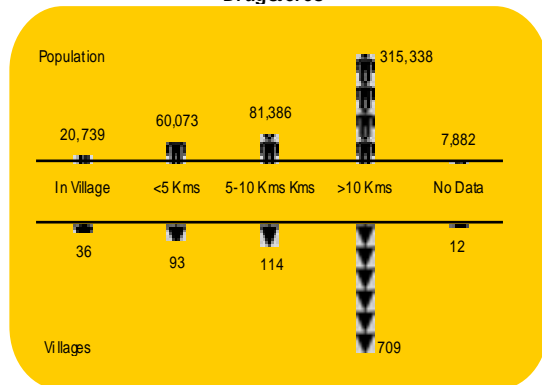
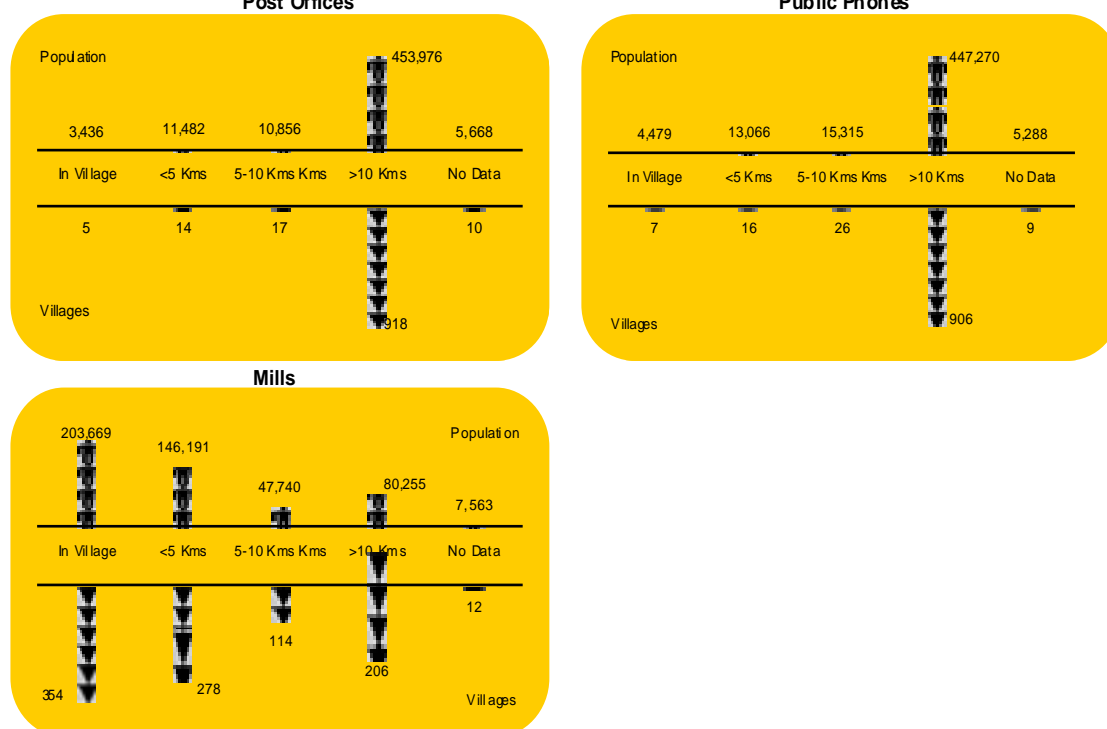


Figure 10 (cont'd)—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Badghis, 2003



Accessibility to literacy courses is just about the same as for high schools. Such courses exist in-village for 3.1 percent of the population and at less than five kilometers for 4.7 percent. It is by no means certain, however, that respondents know exactly what is meant by a literacy course.

Overall, accessibility to rural schools is just about the same as for primary school, with this difference that rural schools exist in-village for 22 percent of the population, as compared to 12 percent for primary schools. It remains true, nonetheless, that for 85 percent of the population, the distance to travel to reach school is more than kilometers.

Health services

Accessibility to health services appears to be even more difficult than for schools; and this is true for both health centers and dispensaries (panels F & G). The proportions of the population that don't have to travel out of their respective villages to seek medical attention are 3.4 percent for health centers and 3.5 percent for dispensaries. Those who live within five kilometers from a health unit represent a mere 11 percent for both

facilities. More often than not, people seeking medical attention have to travel more than 10 kilometers to get it—more than two-thirds for both types of health units. Drugstores are only slightly more accessible. They exist within the villages for about 4.3 percent of the population, at less than five kilometers for less than 12.4 percent, and at more than 10 kilometers for about seven persons out of 10 (panel H).

Post office & public phones

Out of the 964 villages, post offices exist in five, and public phones in seven (panels I & J). On average, therefore, accessibility of both facilities is very difficult. The distance to travel to reach a post office or a public phone is more than 10 kilometers for more than nine persons out of 10.

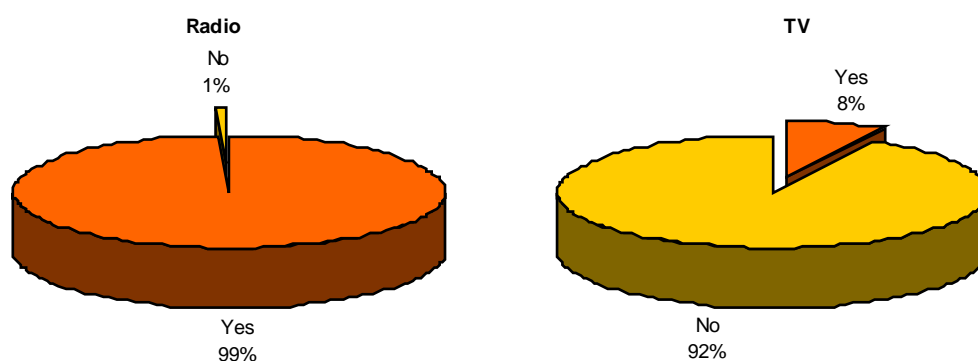
Mills

Mills tend to be relatively more available to the population than any of the facilities mentioned above (panel K). They exist in 354 villages out of the 964, and cater to the needs of more than two persons out of five. Furthermore, 30 percent of the population don't have to travel more than five kilometers to reach one.

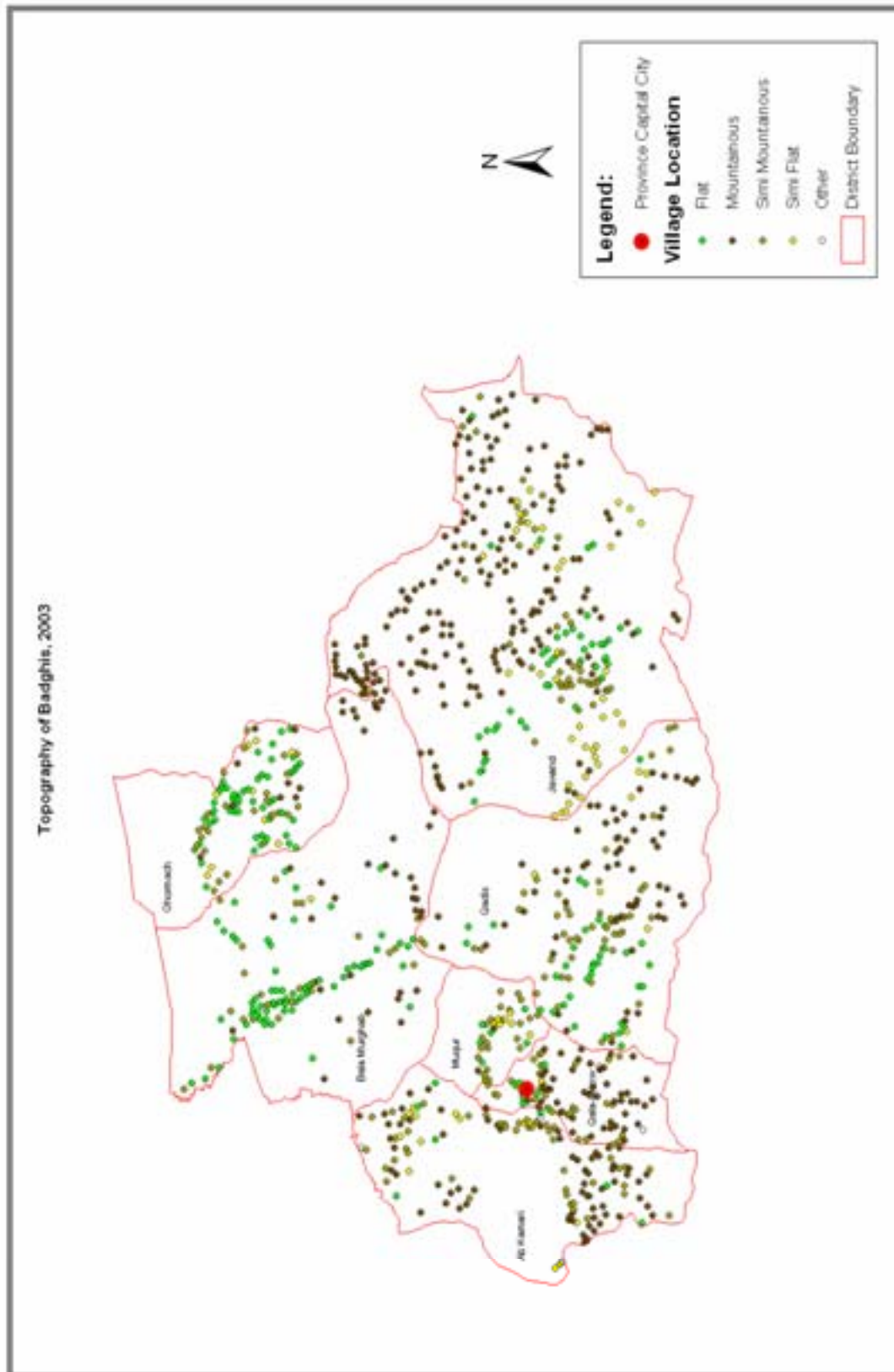
Radio & television

Whereas 99 percent of the population have access to radio, those that have access to TV represent a mere eight percent. It goes without saying that public information efforts and media campaigns must take this fact into account.

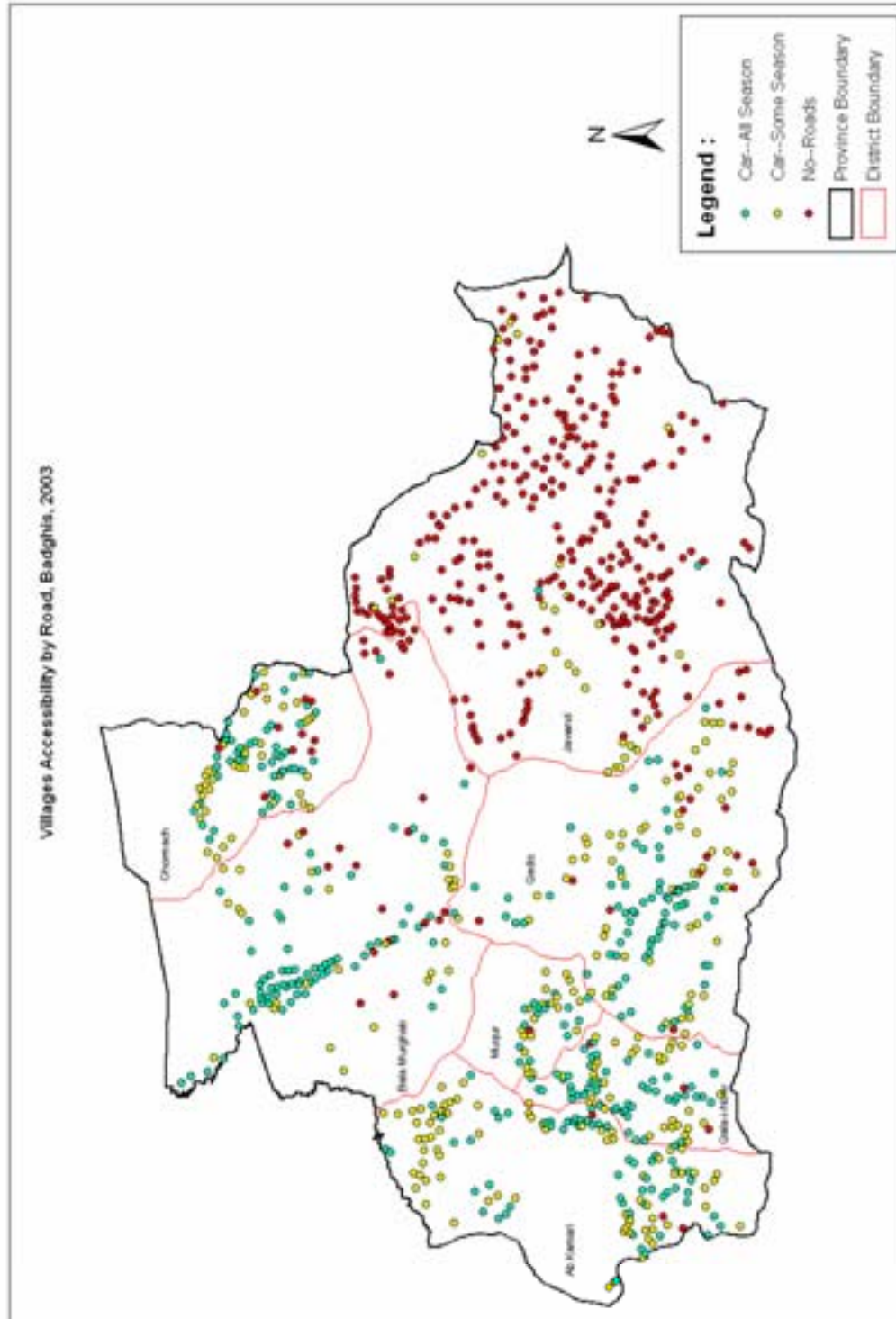
Figure 11—Proportion of the population living in villages where there are radios or TV, Badghis, 2003



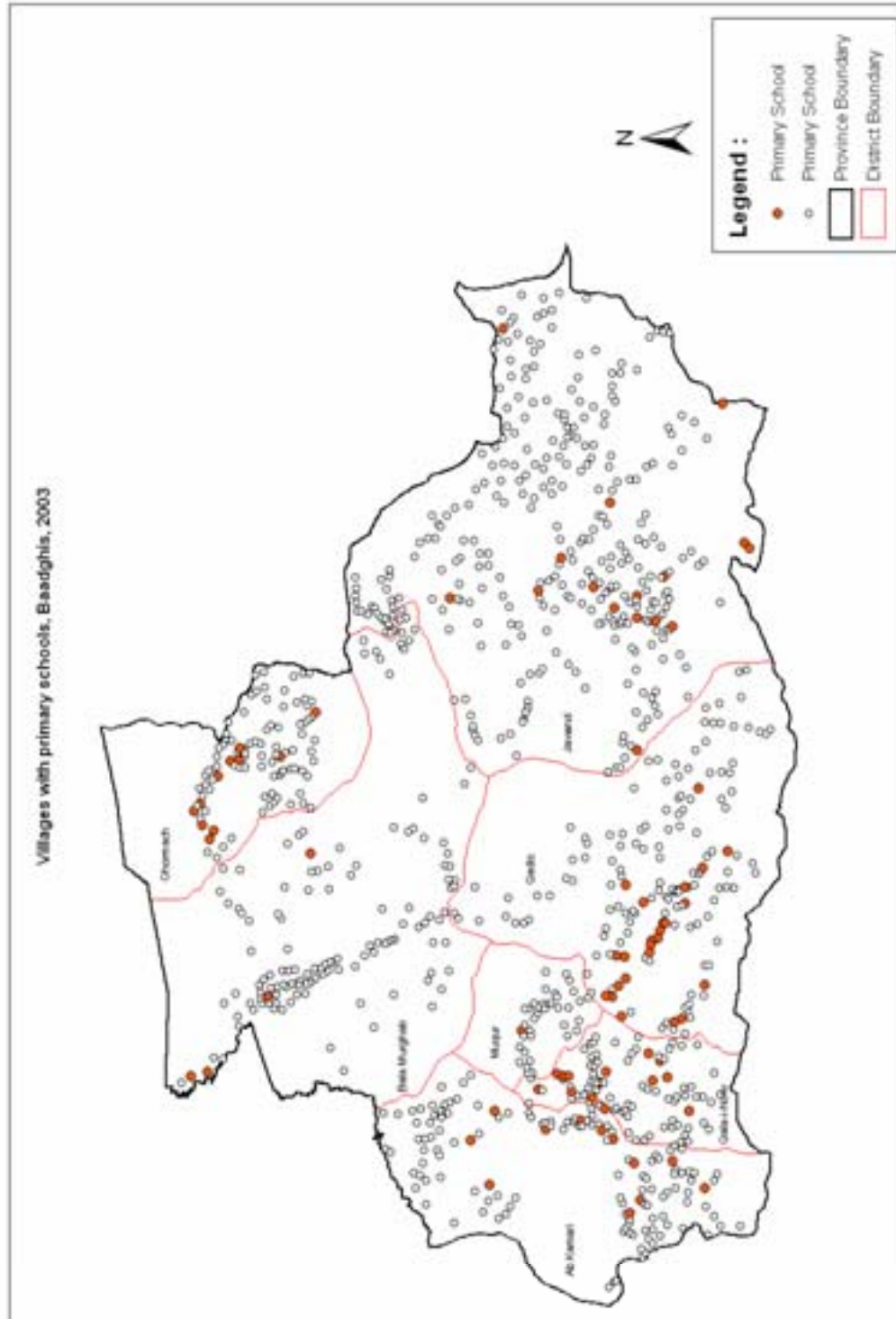
Map3



Map4

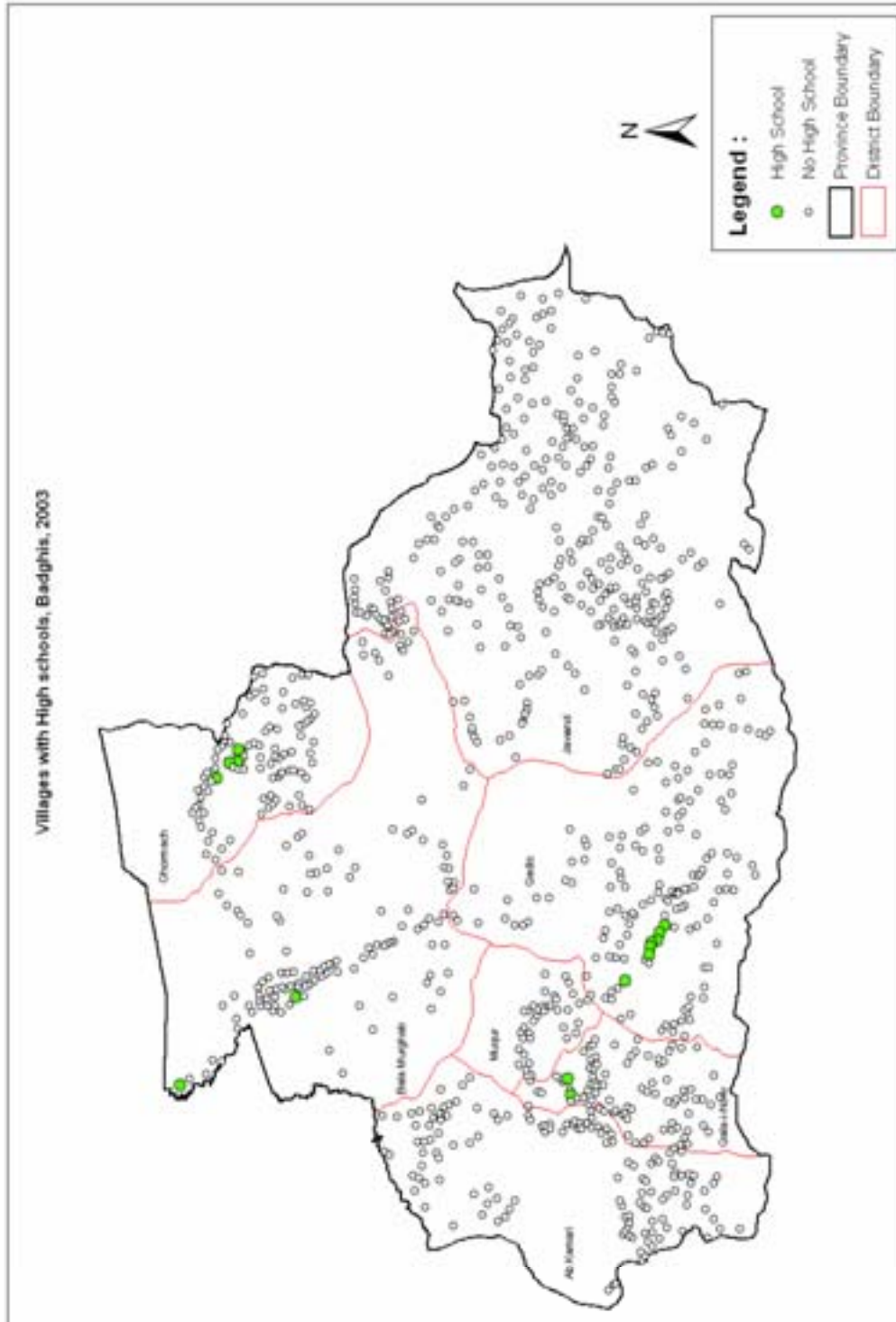


Map5

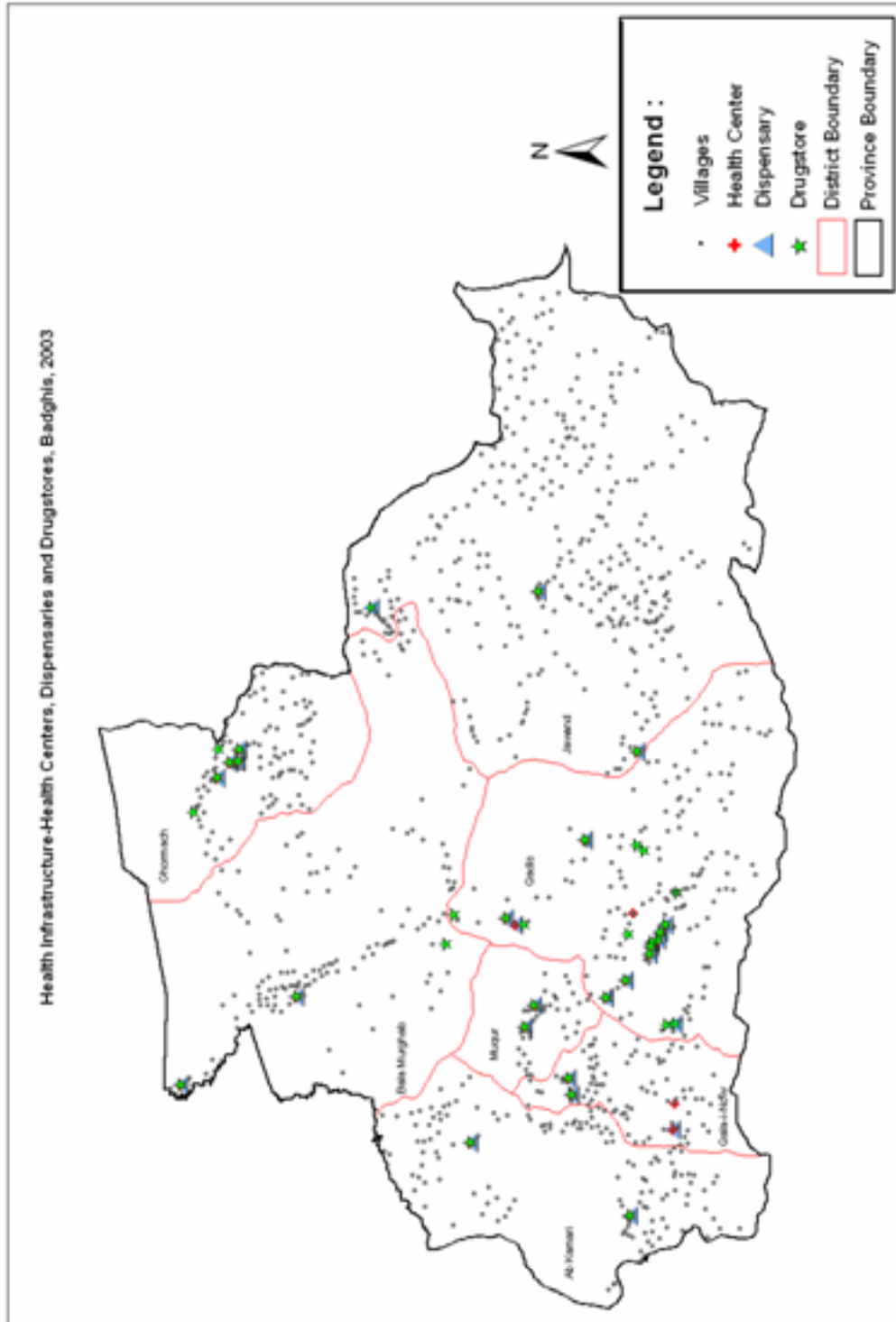




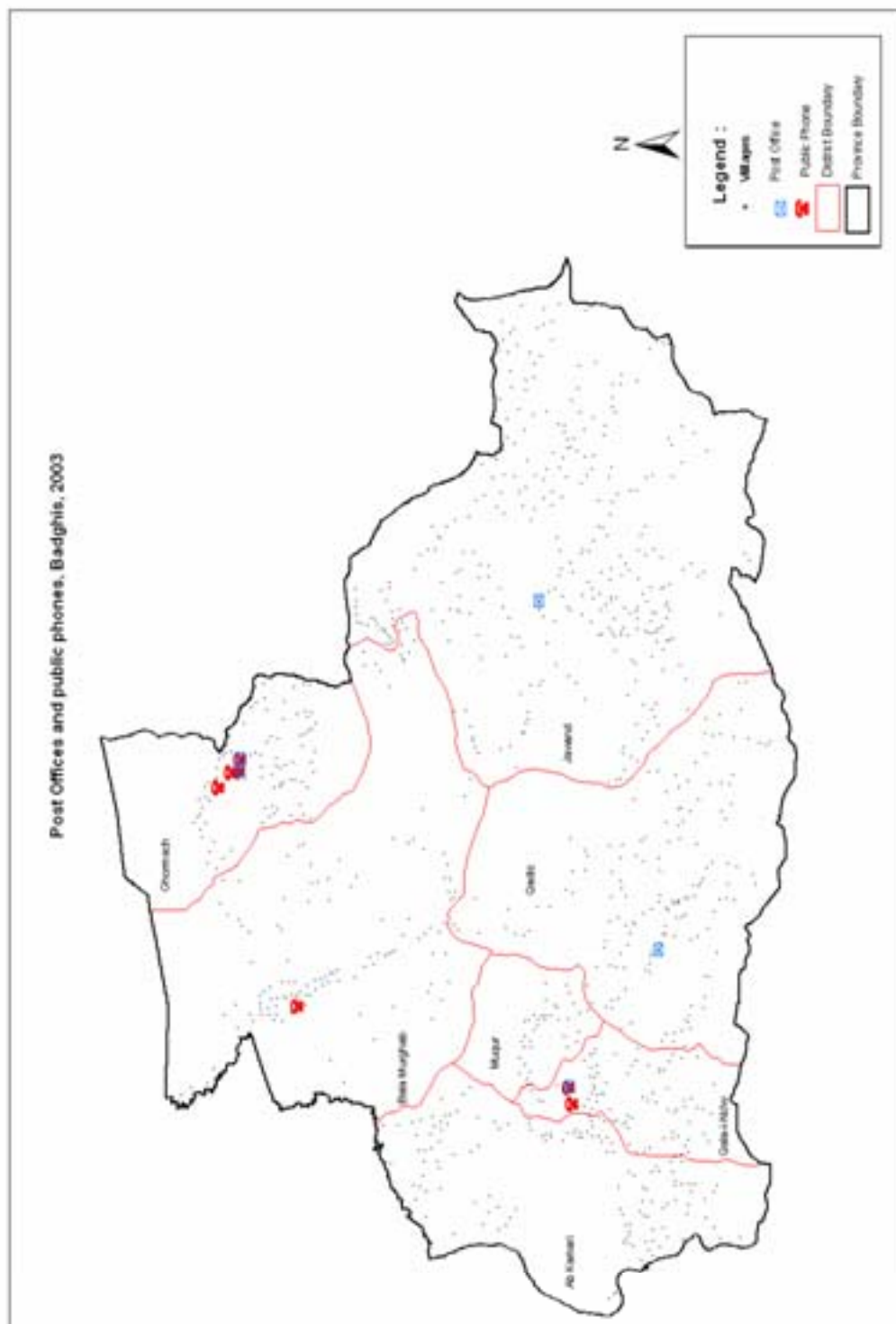
Map7



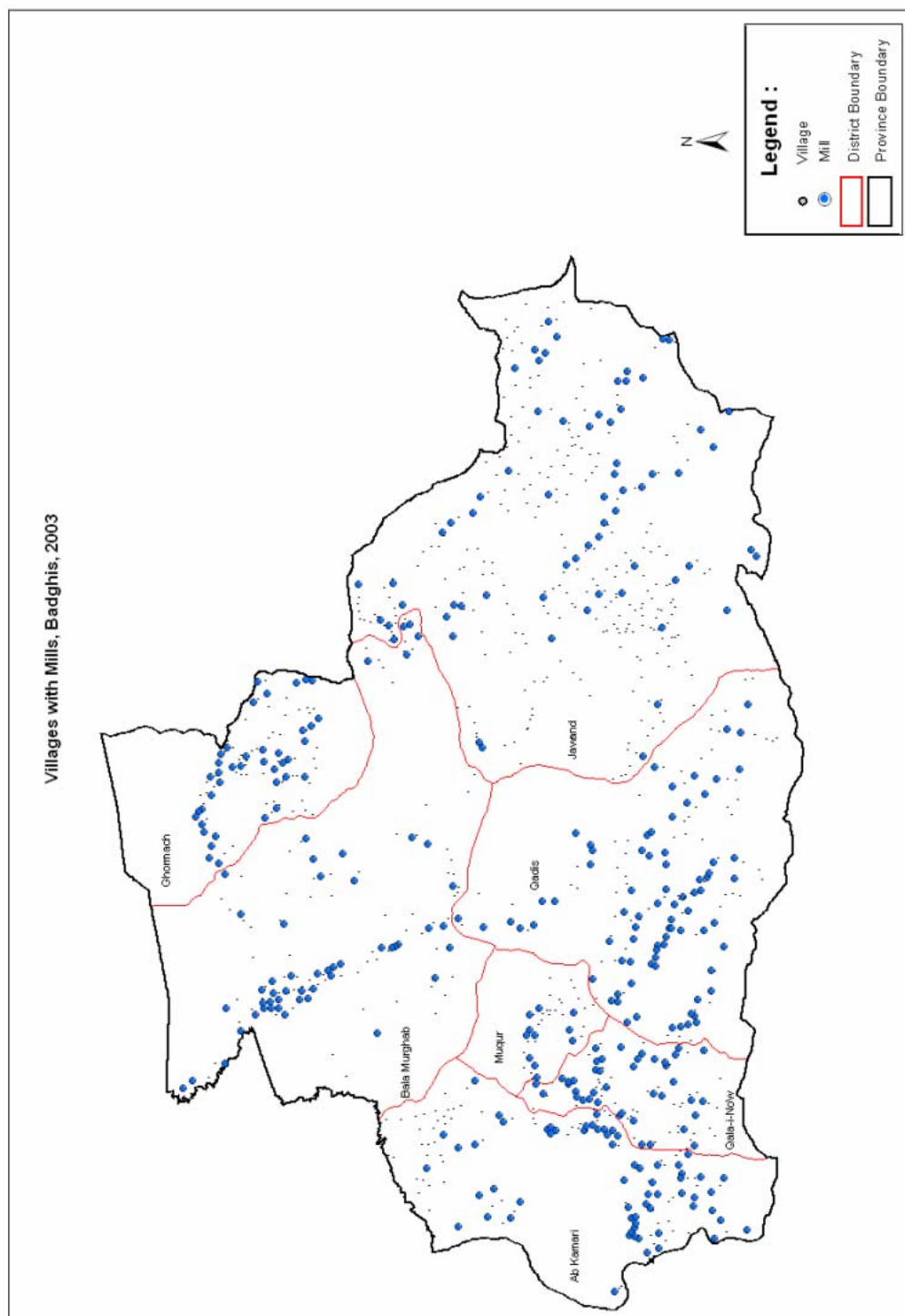
Map8



Map9



Map10



Economic Activities

In addition to the major sources of irrigation water, the Household Listing data 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, coupled with percent distributions. A more complex one is shown in annex 4, based on a technique called compositional analysis.

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

Subsistence Crops	Industrial Crops	Fruits	Vegetables	Herbal Products	Handicrafts	Small Industries	Animal Products
Wheat	Cotton	Grapes	Potato	Lico rice 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-fecton	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

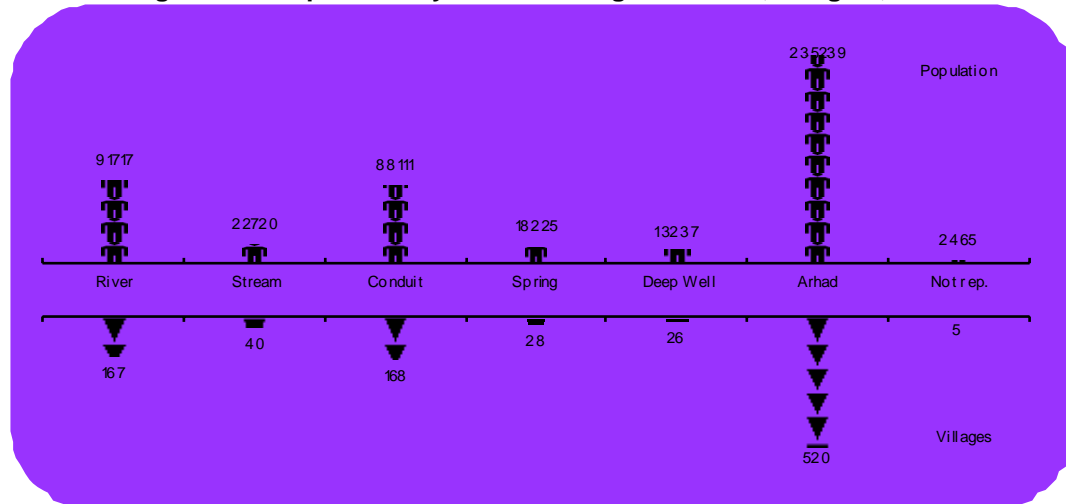
Agriculture

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

Figure 12 clearly shows that the predominant source of irrigation water is *arhads*, which supply 48 percent of the population with their irrigation water. The second major source is rivers; they supply 19 percent of the irrigation water. The third major source is

conduits, which supply another 18 percent. Together, the three sources satisfy the needs of close to 86 percent of the population and the villages.

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



A cursory look at figure 13 shows that, in general, economic activity, be it agriculture, industries, or handicrafts, is concentrated in a few districts, in particular Qadis, Jawand, and Ab Khari (see also maps in annexes 7 to 29).

In the area of subsistence crops, out of the 2,176 times that this activity is reported, 923 concern wheat, and 623 concern maize. The next most frequent crops are peas (318), and corn (147). Together, these four crops account for 92 percent of all the subsistence crops grown in the province. With regard to wheat, Jawand houses almost one-third of all the villages in the province producing it. The remainder of the villages is distributed more or less equally among all the other districts, except Muqur; which is to be expected since this district is the smallest among the seven. The bulk of the villages growing maize is located in Jawand again (29.7 percent), but also in Qadis (22.6 percent). As for peas, more than three out of every four villages growing them are located, again, in Qadis and Jawand: 112 villages in the former and 113 in the latter. Corn is concentrated in Bala Murghab (one-third of the villages) and Qadis (one-fourth of the villages).

Vegetables are mentioned by much fewer villages than subsistence crops: 365 as compared to 2,176, i.e., less than 17 percent. The largest share of the production is comprised of potatoes, onion, and tomatoes. Together, they engage 89 percent of all the

villages growing any vegetables. Overall, the largest producers are Qadis, Bala Murghab, Jawand, and Ghormach..

Fruit, on the other hand are mentioned 1,030 times, i.e., just a little less than three times more than vegetables. The bulk of the production is comprised of melons and water melons which occupy almost three out of every four villages growing any fruit are. Walnuts and mulberries come second and third and occupy respectively 69 and 67 villages, as compared to 753 for melons and water melons. Like for wheat, Jawand stands out as housing the largest number of villages producing melons; but with the exception of the small district of Muqur, the other districts house their fair shares of the villages producing this particular fruit. Jawand also contributes more than 70 percent of the production of walnuts and close to 60 percent of the production of mulberries; but Qadis also is a large producer of walnuts (one-fourth of the villages) and Bala Murghab a large producer of mulberries (more than one-fourth of the villages).

Herbal products are not particularly present in Badghis—they were mentioned 230 times, as compared to 2,176 for subsistence crops, 365 for fruit, and 1,030 for vegetables. By far the most frequently mentioned product is caray; 85 percent of all the villages producing any herbs produce caray. Qadis houses 27.6 percent of all such villages, Jawand, 24.5 percent, and Ab Kamari 16.3 percent; which amounts to 68 percent.

Animal products are reported by the largest number of villages—2,498 as compared to 2,176 for subsistence crops, the second largest area of agricultural production. All the products from eggs to wool are well represented in the total mix; and all the districts except Muqur and Ab Kamari are well engaged in their production, but in particular, Qadis and Ghormach. The former houses 29.2 percent of all the villages producing any animal product, and the latter 23.7 percent.

Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts

Industrial commodities—cotton, sugar, sesame, tobacco, olives, and sharsham, etc.—are reported by more villages than herbal crops—539 times, as compared to 230, which is 58 percent less. Only two products are worth mentioning: sesame (390 times), and tobacco

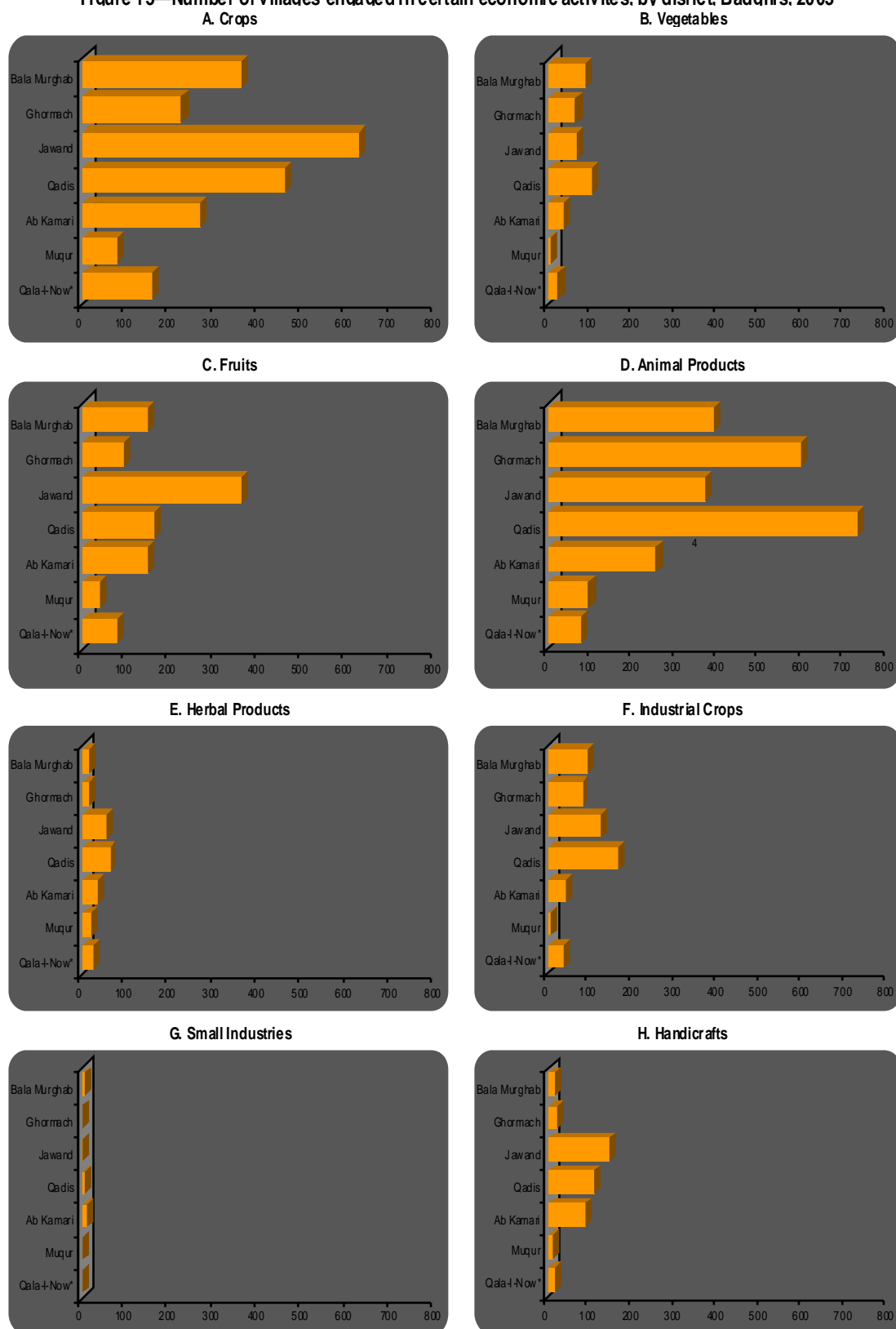
(107 times). The major producers of sesame are Qadis (29.5 percent of the villages), Bala Murghab (20.5 percent), Ghormach (17.7 percent) and Jawand (16.7 percent). As for tobacco, the majority of the villages growing it are in Jawand (52.3 percent) and Qadis (32.7 percent).

For all practical purposes, small industries are inexistent in Badghis. They are reported a total of 22 times—five for karakul skin; four for silk, confection, and sugar sweets; two for dried sugar; and once for honey.

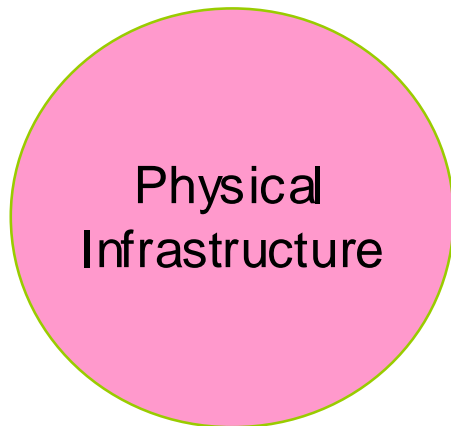
The sector of handicrafts is not well developed either—it is mentioned 395: 253 times in relation to rugs, 80 times in relation to carpets, 35 times in relation to jewelry, and 26 times in relation to shawl-making. Almost half of the villages producing carpets are located in Ab Kamari, and another fifth is located in Qadis. Rug producers are concentrated in Jawand (43.5 percent), Qadis (24.5 percent), and Ab Kamai (18.2 percent). Two-thirds of the villages making jewelry are located in Jawand, and another 17 percent in Qadis. As for shawls, out of the total of 26 villages producing them, 21 (80.8 percent) are located in Qadis and another 15.4 percent in Jawand.

In sum, the bulk of the economic activity is concentrated in very few districts, in particular Jawand and Qadis, and concerns mainly subsistence crops, animal products, and fruit.

Figure 13—Number of villages engaged in certain economic activities, by district, Badkhis, 2003



* = Provincial Center



The Household Listing collected a large amount of data on the physical infrastructure in the provinces. A total of more than 300 different types of buildings were counted, that were later grouped into 17 categories—housing units, schools and educational institutions, mosques, mills, etc. (see table 6 and figure 14).

There is a total 67,610 buildings in the whole province, of which 88 percent (59,494 buildings) are housing units. The remaining 12 percent (81,161 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 Bala Murghab, Jawand, and Ab Kamari. Together, these three districts concentrate 56 percent of all the housing units in the province. In terms of persons per housing unit, however, the most crowded districts are the district center, Qala-i-Now, Qadis, and Ghormach, with nine persons in each. Among the rest of the district, the density per housing unit is the same as in the province as a whole, i.e., eight, except in Muqur where it is one person less per housing unit.

Schools and educational institutions

There are 92 schools in the whole province, 21 in Qala-i-Now, 19 in Kamari, and another 19 in Qadis. In other words, more than three out of every five schools are located in these three districts. It must be noted, in this regard, that Bala Murghab, which has the largest population and the largest number of housing units in the province, counts only 11 schools, which is much less than any one of the preceding three districts. 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, especially in the less populated districts, it appears that the highest population density per school is in Bala Murghab, where the average population per school is above 9,900. The lowest density is in Qala-i-Now, where the density is around 3,300; the provincial average being one school per 5,400 population or so.

Health infrastructure

The health infrastructure includes hospitals, clinics, doctors' practices, and pharmacies. There is only one hospital in the province of Badghis, located in Qadis, the second most populous district.

In terms of clinics, however, the situation is much better. There is a total of 33 units of them, distributed over all the districts with no exception. Even Muqur, which counts a population of 20,000 has two clinics. Some districts are much better off than others—Qala-i-Now, the provincial center (eight clinics) and Qadis (six clinics). Controlling for population, the average number of potential clients per clinic shows substantial variation—from one clinic per 8,700 population or so in the provincial center, to one per 20,400 in Ab Kamari. The average in the province is one clinic per 15,000 population.

Doctors' practices are much less frequent than clinics in Badghis. There are 12 of them, distributed over three of the seven districts. In addition to Badghis which counts as many as 9, one for 7,700 population or so, there are two in Bala Murghab, catering to the needs

of 109,000 population or so, and one in Qadis for 88,000. Overall, a Doctor's practice in the province has a potential clientele of close to 42,000.

With regard to pharmacies, they are much more present than clinics or Doctors' practices—they number 130, distributed among all seven districts, at the rate of one pharmacy for every 3,800 population or so. The highest density per pharmacy is in Ab Kamari, with one pharmacy per 10,200 population, and the lowest in Qala-i-Now, with one pharmacy per 2,300.

Factories & workshops

Badghis counts a total of 242 factories/workshops¹, 91 of which are in 11 in Qala-i-Now, 75 in Bala Murqab, and 41 in Qadis. Together, these three districts concentrate 85 percent of all such businesses. On average, there is approximately one factory/workshop per a little more than 2,000 population. At district level, excluding Jawand, where one factory/workshop caters to the needs of more than 15,000 population, and Qala-i-Now, where there is one factory/workshop for less than 800 population, population density per factory/workshop varies between 1,500 in Bala Murghab, and about 7,000 in Ab Kamari.

Bakeries and Mills

Bakeries do not appear to be as present in Badghis as one would expect—a total of 36. On average, there is one bakery for approximately 14,000 population; the variation between districts is quite substantial. Discounting Qala-i-Now and Ab Kamari, population density per bakery goes from about 15,600 in Bala Murghab to about 26,000 in Ghomach. In Qala-i-Now and Ab Kamari, it is respectively 3,900 and 82,000 (see table 6).

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.

Mills, on the other hand are omnipresent, even in those districts that have few bakeries—Muqur, and Ab Kamari in particular. The average across the province is one mill for about 873 population. Inter-district variation exists without being excessive. Other than Muqur and Bala Murgahb, where it is around 1,100 population, density per mill ranges from a little more 700 to a little less than 900.

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 143 hotels and restaurants in the whole province of Badghis, spread out across all the districts with no exceptions. Qala-i-Now counts 62 such establishments, which is more than two hotels/restaurants out of every five; and Bala Murghab 30. Controlling for total population, one finds that the highest availability of hotels and restaurants is in the provincial center where there is one such place for every 1,100 population. But in Ab Kamari and Jawand, one can only expect one hotel/restaurant for about 9,000 to 9,700 population. The average for the province is one hotel/restaurant per 3,500.

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

Shopping places

Food & grocery stores, and clothes & textiles stores are the most prevalent businesses in any of the districts of Badghis. On average, there is one grocery store for every 199 population, and one clothes & textile store for approximately 1,127 population; but inter-district is considerable for clothes & textile stores. The lowest densities for grocery stores are 117 in Qala-i-Now, and 130 in Qadfis; and the highest 454 in Jawand. For Clothes and textile stores, the lowest is 418 in Qala-i-Now, and the highest over 16,000 in Ab Kamari.

Construction materials shops also tend to be frequent especially in Qala-i-Now, Bala Murghab and Qadis—together, these three districts account for 45 percent of the total of 443. At province level, the population density per shop is about 5,400. At district level, and controlling for population size, Qala-i-Now stands out as having the lowest density—1,778, and Jawand the highest: about 77,600.

Mosques

The province of Badghis counts a total of 1,847 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 270 population. Variation around this mean is negligible.

Other places

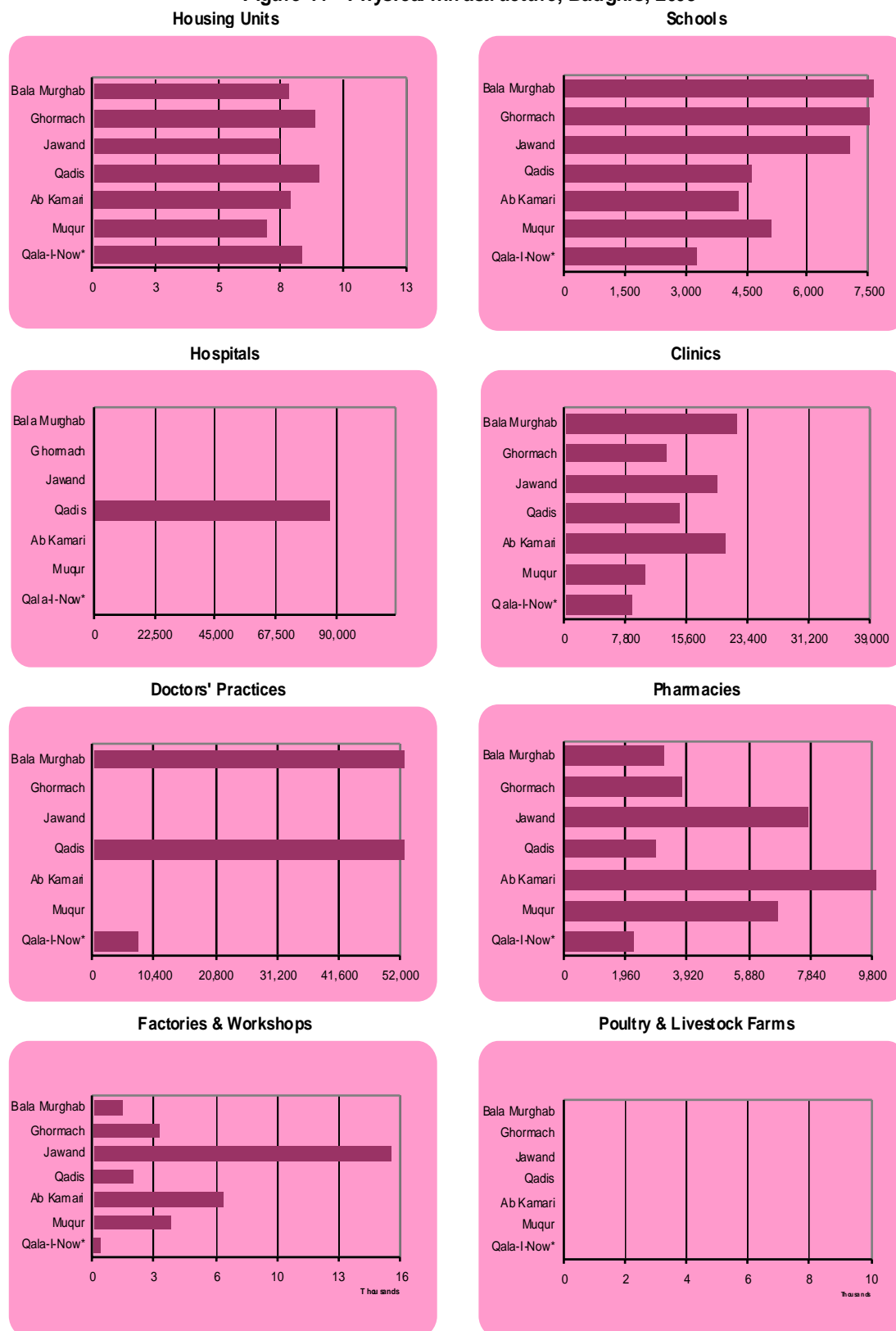
There are no poultry or livestock farms in the province of Badghis. Given the predominantly rural nature of the province, it is justifiable to hypothesize that household tend to raise their own chicken or other farm animals.

There is a total of 9 barbers and beauty salons in Badghis, five of which are Qala-i-Now, another four in Bala Murghab. It would appear that in rural settings, barbers tend to do move from one place to the next, following weekly markets, or from home to home on demand.

Table 6—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Badghis, 2003

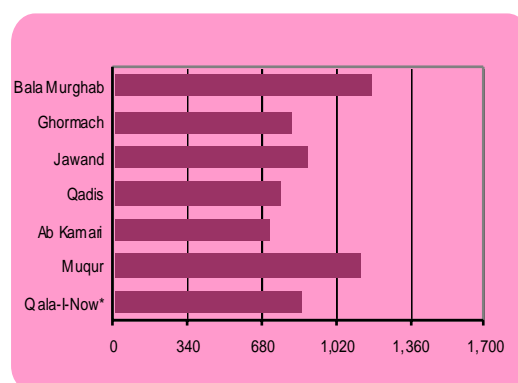
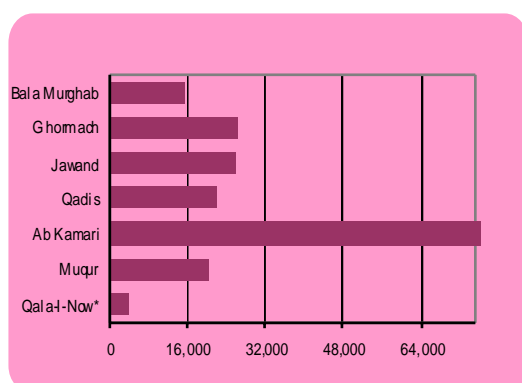
Table 6—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Badghis, 2003																			
A—Absolute numbers																			
District	Residential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Clinics	Doctors' Practices	Pharmacies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothing Stores	Construction Materials	Poultry/ Livestock Farms	Hotels & Restaurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Qala-i-How	8,033	21	0	8	9	31	91	594	166	39	0	62	5	18	80	221	805	10,183	89,349
Muqur	2,824	4	0	2	0	3	5	60	0	0	0	4	0	1	18	66	26	3,013	20,480
Ab Kamari	10,006	19	0	4	0	8	12	258	5	5	0	9	0	1	115	271	48	10,761	81,843
Qadis	9,428	19	1	6	1	30	41	679	104	18	0	17	0	4	115	344	466	11,273	88,139
Jawand	10,019	11	0	4	0	10	5	171	11	1	0	8	0	3	87	392	57	10,779	77,635
Ghormach	5,689	7	0	4	0	14	15	153	50	5	0	13	0	2	64	204	112	6,332	52,566
Bela Murghab	13,495	11	0	5	2	34	73	597	107	25	0	30	4	7	93	349	437	15,268	109,381
Total province	59,494	92	1	33	12	130	242	2,512	443	93	0	143	9	36	572	1,847	1,951	67,610	499,393
B—Ratio (Population per Building)																			
District	Residential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Clinics	Doctors' Practices	Pharmacies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothing Stores	Construction Materials	Poultry/ Livestock Farms	Hotels & Restaurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Qala-i-How	9	3,302	—	8,669	7,705	2,237	762	117	418	1,778	—	1,119	13,870	3,853	867	314	86	—	—
Muqur	7	5,120	—	10,240	—	6,827	4,086	341	—	—	—	5,120	—	20,480	1,138	310	788	—	—
Ab Kamari	8	4,308	—	20,461	—	10,230	6,820	317	16,369	16,369	—	9,084	—	81,843	712	302	1,705	—	—
Qadis	9	4,639	—	14,690	88,139	2,938	2,150	130	847	4,897	—	5,185	—	22,035	766	256	189	—	—
Jawand	8	7,058	—	19,409	—	7,764	15,527	454	7,058	77,635	—	9,704	—	25,878	892	198	1,362	—	—
Ghormach	9	7,509	—	13,142	—	3,755	3,504	344	1,051	10,513	—	4,044	—	26,283	821	258	469	—	—
Bela Murghab	8	9,944	—	21,876	54,691	3,217	1,498	183	1,022	4,375	—	3,646	27,345	15,626	1,176	313	250	—	—
Total province	8	5,428	—	15,133	41,616	3,841	2,064	199	1,127	5,370	—	3,492	55,488	13,872	873	270	256	—	—

Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Badghis, 2003

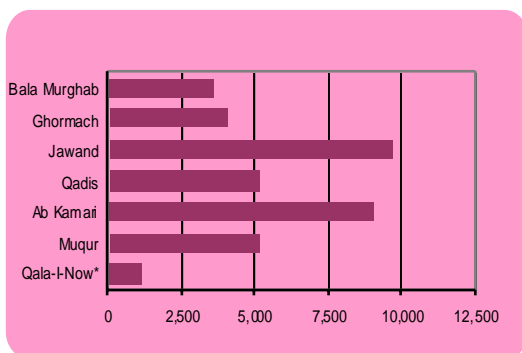


* = Provincial Center

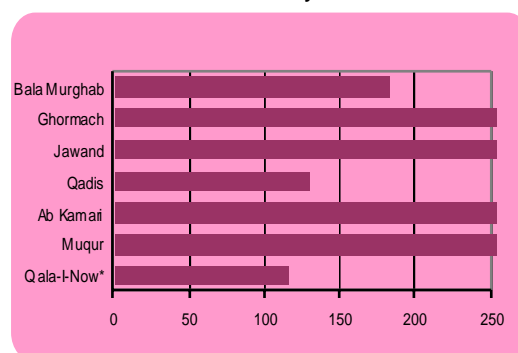
Figure 14 (Cont'd)—Physical infrastructure, Badghis, 2003
Bakeries Mills



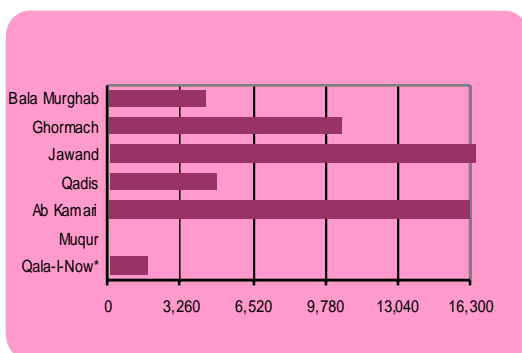
Hotels & Restaurants



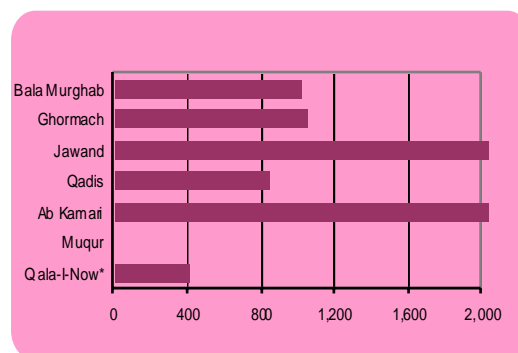
Food & Grocery Stores



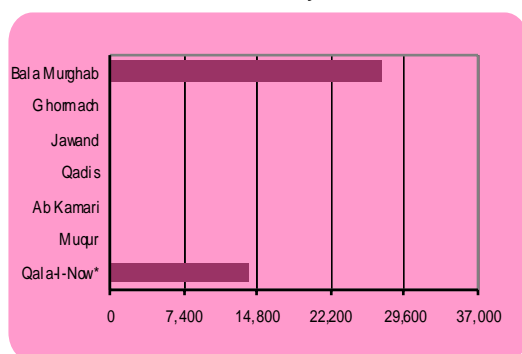
Construction Materials Shops



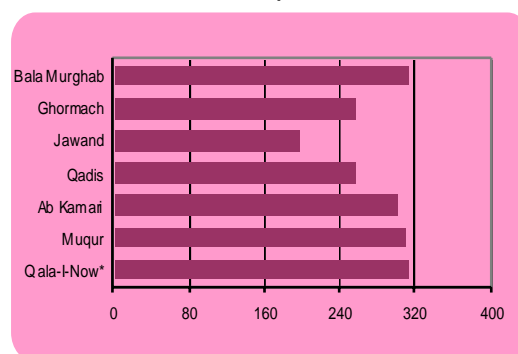
Clothes & Textile Stores



Barbers & Beauty Salons



Mosques



* = Provincial Center

Annexes

Annex 1									
Population Estimates as of 1 July 2004, by province									
Province	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
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
Baqdhan	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
Paktva	252,815	242,673	495,487	11,888	11,403	23,291	264,702	254,076	518,779
Badqhis	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
<i>Kabul</i>	2,447,044	1,946,430	79.5	42.7	43	1
<i>Hirat</i>	1,812,997	474,083	26.1	10.4	53	2
<i>Balkh</i>	1,141,702	446,374	39.1	9.8	63	3
<i>Kandahar</i>	1,023,043	285,075	27.9	6.2	69	4
<i>Nangarhar</i>	1,356,494	213,415	15.7	4.7	74	5
<i>Kunduz</i>	790,069	195,569	24.8	4.3	78	6
<i>Baqhlān</i>	759,057	166,612	21.9	3.7	82	7
<i>Jawzian</i>	433,081	128,667	29.7	2.8	85	8
<i>Takhar</i>	852,574	127,653	15.0	2.8	87	9
<i>Farvab</i>	844,388	103,972	12.3	2.3	90	10
<i>Hilmand</i>	1,405,068	88,068	6.3	1.9	92	11
<i>Parwan</i>	498,602	54,241	10.9	1.2	93	12
<i>Ghazni</i>	1,102,162	44,964	4.1	1.0	94	13
<i>Badakhshan</i>	844,581	41,801	4.9	0.9	95	14
<i>Samangan</i>	320,495	38,285	11.9	0.8	95	15
<i>Nimroz</i>	118,199	30,723	26.0	0.7	96	16
<i>Sar-i-Pul</i>	443,970	30,069	6.8	0.7	97	17
<i>Farah</i>	493,791	27,858	5.6	0.6	97	18
<i>Paktva</i>	518,779	23,291	4.5	0.5	98	19
<i>Kunarha</i>	417,786	18,411	4.4	0.4	98	20
<i>Khost</i>	643,462	15,376	2.4	0.3	99	21
Badghis	514,872	14,445	2.8	0.3	99	22
<i>Bamyan</i>	346,884	8,353	2.4	0.2	99	23
<i>Zabul</i>	355,931	8,120	2.3	0.2	99	24
<i>Urozgan</i>	319,160	7,960	2.5	0.2	100	25
<i>Logar</i>	333,067	7,261	2.2	0.2	100	26
<i>Ghor</i>	651,782	6,339	1.0	0.1	100	27
<i>Paktika</i>	777,118	4,500	0.6	0.1	100	28
<i>Daikundy</i>	467,810	3,489	0.7	0.1	100	29
<i>Wardak</i>	538,634	1,581	0.3	0.0	100	30
<i>Laghman</i>	386,517	1,576	0.4	0.0	100	31
<i>Kapisa</i>	365,488	412	0.1	0.0	100	32
<i>Nooristan</i>	134,558	0	0.0	0.0	100	33
<i>Parjsher</i>	110,250	0	0.0	0.0	100	34
Total	23,569,414	4,561,482	19.4	100.0	—	—

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

Annex 4

Procedure for adjusting the reported age distribution

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

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

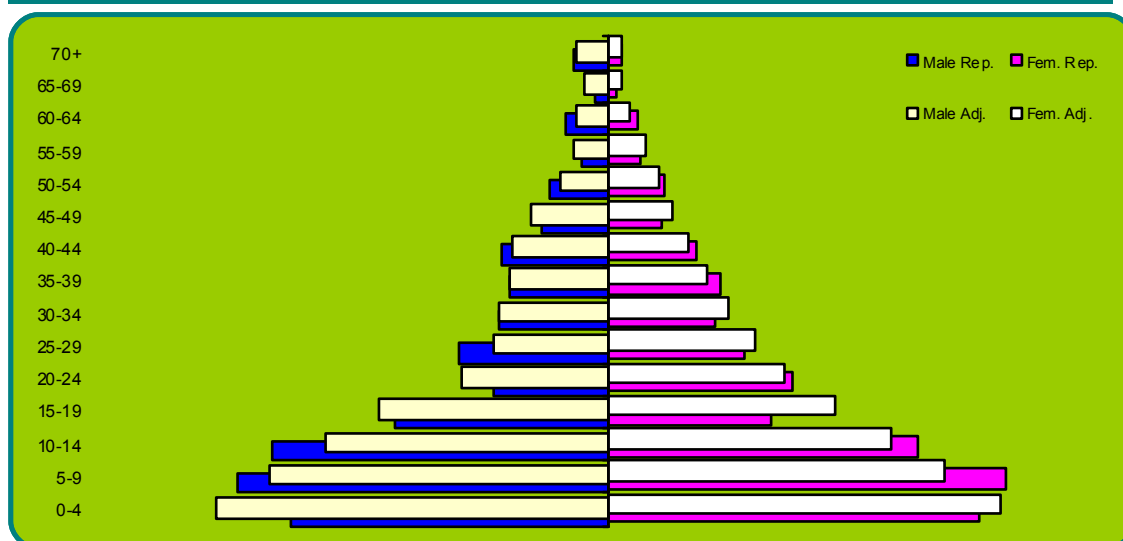
¹ The model used was from the Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Population; Ansley J. Coale and Paul Demeny; Princeton University Press; Princeton, New Jersey; 1966 ("West" model at level 13 for both males and females [e_0 : 50 for females, and 47.114 for males] and a growth rate of 30).

Annex 4
Comparison of the Reported and adjusted age distributions, Badghis, 2003

A—Distribution

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported /Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	48,854	52,929	101,783	55,085	52,820	107,905	-6,231	109	-6,122
5-9	44,766	39,420	84,186	40,127	38,494	78,621	4,639	926	5,565
10-14	32,317	27,445	59,762	26,934	25,806	52,740	5,383	1,639	7,022
15-19	19,298	17,258	36,556	22,417	21,451	43,868	-3,119	-4,193	-7,312
20-24	18,289	25,117	43,406	20,830	26,067	46,897	-2,541	-950	-3,491
25-29	20,293	24,372	44,665	18,448	22,818	41,266	1,845	1,554	3,399
30-34	18,599	14,022	32,621	16,987	15,230	32,217	1,612	-1,208	404
35-39	12,462	13,339	25,801	14,633	11,797	26,431	-2,171	1,542	-630
40-44	12,521	11,304	23,825	12,037	9,960	21,997	484	1,344	1,828
45-49	8,426	6,272	14,698	9,288	7,401	16,689	-862	-1,129	-1,991
50-54	7,136	4,815	11,951	5,814	4,040	9,855	1,322	775	2,096
55-59	2,666	2,110	4,776	4,164	2,800	6,964	-1,498	-690	-2,188
60-64	4,386	3,976	8,362	3,336	2,710	6,046	1,050	1,266	2,316
65-69	1,263	742	2,005	2,415	1,951	4,365	-1,152	-1,209	-2,360
70-74	1,996	790	2,786	1,562	1,084	2,646	434	-294	140
75-79	301	419	720	777	110	887	-476	309	-167
80+	1,281	209	1,490	-	-	-	1,281	209	1,490
Total	254,854	244,539	499,393	254,854	244,539	499,393	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, a series of other tables can be derived that portray the relationship between the two variables in terms of percentages or proportions.

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

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

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

commodity/activity is concentrated in a given district, controlling for the number of villages engaged in such activity/commodity³.

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

Surprisingly, in the case of Badghis, compositional analysis does not yield any interesting results, except for handicrafts. In the other products/activities, only two cells stand out. In the area of subsistence crops, Muqur appears to be specializing in corn production more than any other district in the province—it shows an index of 1.59, suggesting that a given village chosen at random from Muqur is 1.59 more likely than any other village in any other district to grow corn. The second cell links tobacco to Jawand, with an index of 1.33.

As for handicrafts, it will be recalled from section 4 (Economic Activities) that only four items comprise the bulk of the production: carpets, rugs, jewelry, and shawl-making. Rugs appear to be spatially diffused, i.e., that they are not associated in any particular way with any district. As for the remaining three items, they are significantly associated with all the districts with no exception, but at various degrees of intensity. The indices linking each handicraft with each of the seven districts vary from 1.2 to 8.82; but the strongest degrees of association relate jewelry to Ghormach, Bala Murghab, Muqur, and Qala-I-Now (respective indices of 8.82, 7.78, 6.3, and 5.29); carpets to Ghormach, Bala Murghab, Muqur and Qala-I-Now (respective indices of 7.05, 6.22, 5.04, and 4.23); and shawl-making to Ghormach, Bala Murghab, Muqur, and Qala-I-Now (respective indices of 5.04, 4.45, 3.6, and 3.02). In sum, the handicraft industry is the dominant economic activity in the province, and it appears to be concentrated in a few districts, in particular Ghormach and Bala Murghab. The fact that all districts exhibit relatively high degrees of association with all handicraft items, and that very few of the other products/activities are associated in any significant way with any of the districts indicates that specialization in this specific area of economic activity is done at the expense of the rest of the activities.

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

Annex 6

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

Subsistence Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	82	3	0	52	2	1	15	4	159
2Muqur	37	14	0	25	2	0	2	0	80
3Ab Kamari	131	7	2	87	0	0	35	3	265
4Qadis	155	37	0	141	6	7	112	1	459
5Jawand	293	16	1	185	3	3	113	14	628
6Ghormach	96	21	0	82	2	8	15	0	224
7Bala Murghab	129	49	12	51	25	58	26	11	361
Total	923	147	15	623	40	77	318	33	2,176

Panel B—Specialization

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	51.6	1.9	0.0	32.7	1.3	0.6	9.4	2.5	100.0
2Muqur	46.3	17.5	0.0	31.3	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0
3Ab Kamari	49.4	2.6	0.8	32.8	0.0	0.0	13.2	1.1	100.0
4Qadis	33.8	8.1	0.0	30.7	1.3	1.5	24.4	0.2	100.0
5Jawand	46.7	2.5	0.2	29.5	0.5	0.5	18.0	2.2	100.0
6Ghormach	42.9	9.4	0.0	36.6	0.9	3.6	6.7	0.0	100.0
7Bala Murghab	35.7	13.6	3.3	14.1	6.9	16.1	7.2	3.0	100.0
Total	42.4	6.8	0.7	28.6	1.8	3.1	14.6	1.5	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	8.9	2.0	0.0	8.3	5.0	1.3	4.7	12.1	7.3
2Muqur	4.0	9.5	0.0	4.0	5.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.7
3Ab Kamari	14.2	4.8	13.3	14.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	9.1	12.2
4Qadis	16.8	25.2	0.0	22.6	15.0	9.1	35.2	3.0	21.1
5Jawand	31.7	10.9	6.7	29.7	7.5	3.9	35.5	42.4	28.9
6Ghormach	10.4	14.3	0.0	13.2	5.0	10.4	4.7	0.0	10.3
7Bala Murghab	14.0	33.3	80.0	8.2	62.5	75.3	8.2	33.3	16.6
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
1Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	0.22	-0.72	-1.00	0.14	-0.32	-0.82	-0.35	0.66	0.00
2Muqur	0.09	1.59	-1.00	0.09	0.36	-1.00	-0.83	-1.00	0.00
3Ab Kamari	0.17	-0.61	0.09	0.15	-1.00	-1.00	-0.10	-0.25	0.00
4Qadis	-0.20	0.19	-1.00	0.07	-0.29	-0.57	0.67	-0.86	0.00
5Jawand	0.10	-0.62	-0.77	0.03	-0.74	-0.87	0.23	0.47	0.00
6Ghormach	0.01	0.39	-1.00	0.28	-0.51	0.01	-0.54	-1.00	0.00
7Bala Murghab	-0.16	1.01	3.82	-0.51	2.77	3.54	-0.51	1.01	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

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

Industrial Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	7	1	0	24	3	0	0	2	37
2Muqur	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	6
3Ab Kamari	4	0	0	32	4	0	0	0	40
4Qadis	11	1	0	115	35	0	0	2	164
5Jawand	0	0	0	65	56	0	0	0	121
6Ghormach	0	0	0	69	4	1	0	5	79
7Bala Murghab	6	2	0	80	4	0	0	0	92
Total	28	4	0	390	107	1	0	9	539

Panel B—Specialization

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	18.9	2.7	0.0	64.9	8.1	0.0	0.0	5.4	100.0
2Muqur	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3Ab Kamari	10.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4Qadis	6.7	0.6	0.0	70.1	21.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0
5Jawand	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.7	46.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6Ghormach	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.3	5.1	1.3	0.0	6.3	100.0
7Bala Murghab	6.5	2.2	0.0	87.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	5.2	0.7	0.0	72.4	19.9	0.2	0.0	1.7	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	25.0	25.0	—	6.2	2.8	0.0	—	22.2	6.9
2Muqur	0.0	0.0	—	1.3	0.9	0.0	—	0.0	1.1
3Ab Kamari	14.3	0.0	—	8.2	3.7	0.0	—	0.0	7.4
4Qadis	39.3	25.0	—	29.5	32.7	0.0	—	22.2	30.4
5Jawand	0.0	0.0	—	16.7	52.3	0.0	—	0.0	22.4
6Ghormach	0.0	0.0	—	17.7	3.7	100.0	—	55.6	14.7
7Bala Murghab	21.4	50.0	—	20.5	3.7	0.0	—	0.0	17.1
Total	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0

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

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	2.64	2.64	—	-0.10	-0.59	-1.00	—	2.24	0.00
2Muqur	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.15	-0.16	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
3Ab Kamari	0.93	-1.00	—	0.11	-0.50	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
4Qadis	0.29	-0.18	—	-0.03	0.08	-1.00	—	-0.27	0.00
5Jawand	-1.00	-1.00	—	-0.26	1.33	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
6Ghormach	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.21	-0.74	5.82	—	2.79	0.00
7Bala Murghab	0.26	1.93	—	0.20	-0.78	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

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

Fruit

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Grapes	Pome- grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mul- berry	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	9	80
2Muqur	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	9	39
3Ab Kamari	0	0	113	1	0	0	1	31	146
4Qadis	2	0	130	0	2	17	6	3	163
5Jawand	13	16	206	0	4	49	40	33	361
6Ghormach	1	0	87	0	2	1	3	0	94
7Bala Murghab	6	2	113	0	1	2	17	6	147
Total	22	18	750	1	9	69	67	91	1,030

Panel B—Specialization

District	Grapes	Pome- grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mulberry	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	0.0	0.0	88.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	100.0
2Muqur	0.0	0.0	76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	100.0
3Ab Kamari	0.0	0.0	77.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	21.2	100.0
4Qadis	1.2	0.0	81.6	0.0	1.2	10.4	3.7	1.8	100.0
5Jawand	3.6	4.4	57.1	0.0	1.1	13.6	11.1	9.1	100.0
6Ghormach	1.1	0.0	92.6	0.0	2.1	1.1	3.2	0.0	100.0
7Bala Murghab	4.1	1.4	76.9	0.0	0.7	1.4	11.6	4.1	100.0
Total	2.1	1.7	73.1	0.1	0.9	6.7	6.5	8.8	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Grapes	Pome- grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mulberry	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	7.8
2Muqur	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	3.8
3Ab Kamari	0.0	0.0	15.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	34.1	14.2
4Qadis	9.1	0.0	17.7	0.0	22.2	24.6	9.0	3.3	15.8
5Jawand	59.1	88.9	27.4	0.0	44.4	71.0	59.7	36.3	35.0
6Ghormach	4.5	0.0	11.6	0.0	22.2	1.4	4.5	0.0	9.1
7Bala Murghab	27.3	11.1	15.0	0.0	11.1	2.9	25.4	6.6	14.3
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—Qala-I-Now	-1.00	-1.00	0.21	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.27	0.00
2Muqur	-1.00	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.61	0.00
3Ab Kamari	-1.00	-1.00	0.06	6.05	-1.00	-1.00	-0.89	1.40	0.00
4Qadis	-0.43	-1.00	0.12	-1.00	0.40	0.56	-0.43	-0.79	0.00
5Jawand	0.69	1.54	-0.22	-1.00	0.27	1.03	0.70	0.03	0.00
6Ghormach	-0.50	-1.00	0.27	-1.00	1.43	-0.84	-0.51	-1.00	0.00
7Bala Murghab	0.91	-0.22	0.05	-1.00	-0.22	-0.80	0.78	-0.54	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, Badghis, 2003

Vegetables

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	8	5	5	2	0	0	0	1	21
2Muqur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
3Ab Kamari	16	8	8	0	0	0	0	1	33
4Qadis	35	30	27	3	0	2	1	0	98
5Jawand	23	28	11	0	0	0	0	1	63
6Ghormach	13	18	17	11	0	0	3	0	62
7Bala Murghab	25	34	13	8	1	2	3	0	86
Total	121	123	84	24	1	4	7	4	365

Panel B—Specialization

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	38.1	23.8	23.8	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	100.0
2Muqur	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0
3Ab Kamari	48.5	24.2	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	100.0
4Qadis	35.7	30.6	27.6	3.1	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
5Jawand	36.5	44.4	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0
6Ghormach	21.0	29.0	27.4	17.7	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	100.0
7Bala Murghab	29.1	39.5	15.1	9.3	1.2	2.3	3.5	0.0	100.0
Total	33.2	33.7	22.1	6.6	0.3	1.1	1.9	1.1	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	6.6	4.1	6.2	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	5.8
2Muqur	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.5
3Ab Kamari	13.2	6.5	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	9.0
4Qadis	28.9	24.4	33.3	12.5	0.0	50.0	14.3	0.0	26.8
5Jawand	19.0	22.8	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	17.3
6Ghormach	10.7	14.6	21.0	45.8	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	17.0
7Bala Murghab	20.7	27.6	16.0	33.3	100.0	50.0	42.9	0.0	23.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	0.15	-0.29	0.07	0.45	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	3.35	0.00
2Muqur	0.51	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	44.63	0.00
3Ab Kamari	0.46	-0.28	0.09	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.77	0.00
4Qadis	0.08	-0.09	0.24	-0.53	-1.00	0.86	-0.47	-1.00	0.00
5Jawand	0.10	0.32	-0.21	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.45	0.00
6Ghormach	-0.37	-0.14	0.24	1.70	-1.00	-1.00	1.52	-1.00	0.00
7Bala Murghab	-0.12	0.17	-0.32	0.41	3.24	1.12	0.82	-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, Badghis, 2003

Herbal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	2	19	0	1	2	0	1	0	25
2Muqur	0	14	0	5	0	2	0	0	21
3Ab Kamari	1	32	0	2	0	0	0	0	35
4Qadis	0	54	0	3	2	1	3	0	63
5Jawand	2	48	0	0	0	1	3	0	54
6Ghormach	0	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	15
7Bala Murghab	0	15	0	0	2	0	0	0	17
Total	5	196	0	11	7	4	7	0	230

Panel B—Specialization

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	8.0	76.0	0.0	4.0	8.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	100.0
2Muqur	0.0	66.7	0.0	23.8	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
3Ab Kamari	2.9	91.4	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4Qadis	0.0	85.7	0.0	4.8	3.2	1.6	4.8	0.0	100.0
5Jawand	3.7	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	5.6	0.0	100.0
6Ghormach	0.0	93.3	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7Bala Murghab	0.0	88.2	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	2.2	85.2	0.0	4.8	3.0	1.7	3.0	0.0	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	40.0	9.7	—	9.1	28.6	0.0	14.3	—	10.9
2Muqur	0.0	7.1	—	45.5	0.0	50.0	0.0	—	9.1
3Ab Kamari	20.0	16.3	—	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	15.2
4Qadis	0.0	27.6	—	27.3	28.6	25.0	42.9	—	27.4
5Jawand	40.0	24.5	—	0.0	0.0	25.0	42.9	—	23.5
6Ghormach	0.0	7.1	—	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	—	6.5
7Bala Murghab	0.0	7.7	—	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	—	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0

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

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	2.68	-0.11	—	-0.16	1.63	-1.00	0.31	—	0.00
2Muqur	-1.00	-0.22	—	3.98	-1.00	4.48	-1.00	—	0.00
3Ab Kamari	0.31	0.07	—	0.19	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
4Qadis	-1.00	0.01	—	0.00	0.04	-0.09	0.56	—	0.00
5Jawand	0.70	0.04	—	-1.00	-1.00	0.06	0.83	—	0.00
6Ghormach	-1.00	0.10	—	-1.00	1.19	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
7Bala Murghab	-1.00	0.04	—	-1.00	2.87	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Badghis, 2003
Handicrafts

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
2Muqur	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
3Ab Kamari	39	46	0	0	0	1	0	0	86
4Qadis	16	62	0	0	0	6	21	0	105
5Jawand	5	110	0	0	1	23	4	0	143
6Ghormach	3	17	0	0	0	2	0	0	22
7Bala Murghab	8	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	16
Total	80	253	0	0	1	35	26	0	395

Panel B—Specialization

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	46.7	53.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2Muqur	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3Ab Kamari	45.3	53.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
4Qadis	15.2	59.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	20.0	0.0	100.0
5Jawand	3.5	76.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	16.1	2.8	0.0	100.0
6Ghormach	13.6	77.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
7Bala Murghab	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	6.3	0.0	100.0
Total	20.3	64.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	8.9	6.6	0.0	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	8.8	3.2	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	3.8
2Muqur	2.5	2.4	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	2.0
3Ab Kamari	48.8	18.2	—	—	0.0	2.9	0.0	—	21.8
4Qadis	20.0	24.1	—	—	0.0	17.1	80.1	—	26.6
5Jawand	6.3	43.5	—	—	100.0	65.7	15.4	—	36.2
6Ghormach	3.8	6.7	—	—	0.0	5.7	0.0	—	5.6
7Bala Murghab	10.0	1.6	—	—	0.0	8.6	3.8	—	4.1
Total	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—Qala-I-Now	4.23	0.11	—	1.92	3.02	5.29	3.02	—	—
2Muqur	5.04	0.13	—	2.29	3.60	6.30	3.60	—	—
3Ab Kamari	3.02	0.08	—	1.37	2.16	3.78	2.16	—	—
4Qadis	1.68	0.04	—	0.76	1.20	2.10	1.20	—	—
5Jawand	1.96	0.05	—	0.89	1.40	2.45	1.40	—	—
6Ghormach	7.05	0.18	—	3.21	5.04	8.82	5.04	—	—
7Bala Murghab	6.22	0.16	—	2.83	4.45	7.78	4.45	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

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

Small Industries

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Muqur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Ab Kamari	0	1	4	1	1	1	1	0	9
4 Qadis	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
5 Jawand	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
6 Ghormach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Bala Murghab	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4
Total	1	4	5	2	4	2	4	0	22

Panel B—Specialization

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Muqur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Ab Kamari	0.0	11.1	44.4	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	0.0	100.0
4 Qadis	12.5	25.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	0.0	100.0
5 Jawand	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6 Ghormach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Bala Murghab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
Total	4.5	18.2	22.7	9.1	18.2	9.1	18.2	0.0	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
2 Muqur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
3 Ab Kamari	0.0	25.0	80.0	50.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	—	40.9
4 Qadis	100.0	50.0	20.0	50.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	—	36.4
5 Jawand	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	4.5
6 Ghormach	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
7 Bala Murghab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	—	18.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0

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

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Muqur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Ab Kamari	-1.00	-0.39	0.96	0.22	-0.39	0.22	-0.39	—	0.00
4 Qadis	1.75	0.38	-0.45	0.38	-0.31	0.38	-0.31	—	0.00
5 Jawand	-1.00	4.50	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
6 Ghormach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Bala Murghab	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.75	-1.00	1.75	—	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, Badghis, 2003

Animal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	11	13	12	12	15	10	3	0	76
2 Muqur	9	14	14	15	22	11	8	0	93
3 Ab Kamari	24	38	39	39	52	30	29	1	252
4 Qadis	65	108	107	108	129	107	108	0	729
5 Jawand	21	89	72	37	59	23	66	1	368
6 Ghormach	57	87	91	91	91	90	88	1	593
7 Bala Murghab	31	54	41	48	114	51	48	0	387
Total	218	403	376	350	482	322	344	2	3,249

Panel B—Specialization

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	14.5	17.1	15.8	15.8	19.7	13.2	3.9	0.0	100.0
2 Muqur	9.7	15.1	15.1	16.1	23.7	11.8	8.6	0.0	100.0
3 Ab Kamari	9.5	15.1	15.5	15.5	20.6	11.9	11.5	0.4	100.0
4 Qadis	8.9	14.8	14.7	14.8	17.7	14.7	14.4	0.0	100.0
5 Jawand	5.7	24.2	19.6	10.1	16.0	6.3	17.9	0.3	100.0
6 Ghormach	9.6	14.7	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.2	14.3	0.2	100.0
7 Bala Murghab	8.0	14.0	10.6	12.4	29.5	13.2	12.4	0.0	100.0
Total	8.7	16.1	15.1	14.0	19.3	12.9	13.8	0.1	100.0

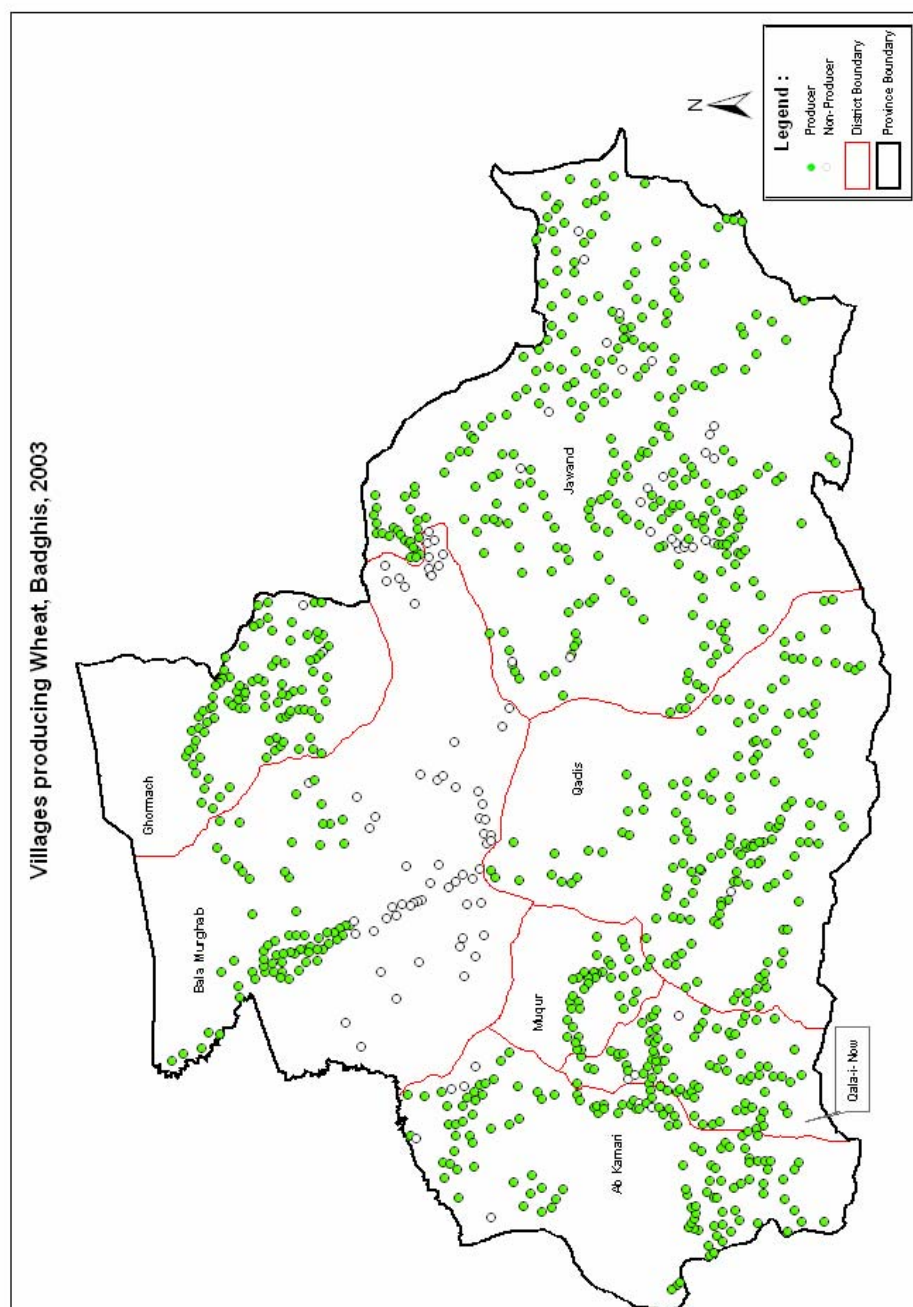
Panel C—Concentration

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	5.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.1	0.9	0.0	3.0
2 Muqur	4.1	3.5	3.7	4.3	4.6	3.4	2.3	0.0	3.7
3 Ab Kamari	11.0	9.4	10.4	11.1	10.8	9.3	8.4	33.3	10.1
4 Qadis	29.8	26.8	28.5	30.9	26.8	33.2	30.8	0.0	29.2
5 Jawand	9.6	22.1	19.1	10.6	12.2	7.1	19.2	33.3	14.7
6 Ghormach	26.1	21.6	24.2	26.0	18.9	28.0	24.7	33.3	23.7
7 Bala Murghab	14.2	13.4	10.9	13.7	23.7	15.8	14.0	0.0	15.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

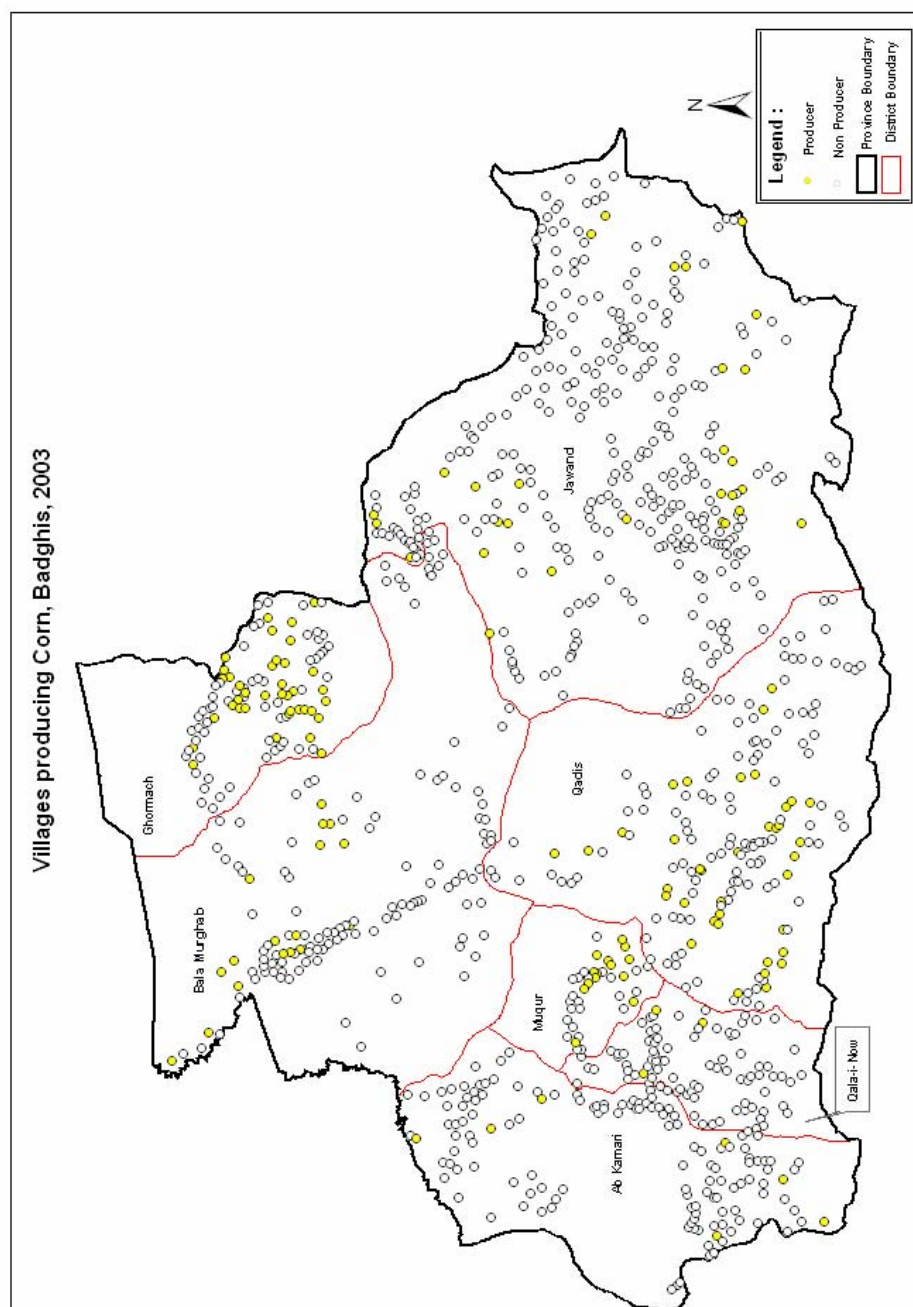
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Qala-I-Now	0.66	0.06	0.05	0.13	0.02	0.02	-0.71	-1.00	0.00
2 Muqur	0.11	-0.07	0.00	0.15	0.23	-0.08	-0.38	-1.00	0.00
3 Ab Kamari	0.09	-0.07	0.03	0.10	0.07	-0.08	-0.16	2.30	0.00
4 Qadis	0.02	-0.08	-0.02	0.06	-0.08	0.14	0.08	-1.00	0.00
5 Jawand	-0.35	0.50	0.30	-0.28	-0.17	-0.52	0.30	1.26	0.00
6 Ghormach	0.10	-0.09	0.02	0.10	-0.20	0.18	0.04	0.40	0.00
7 Bala Murghab	-0.08	-0.14	-0.30	-0.11	0.53	0.02	-0.10	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

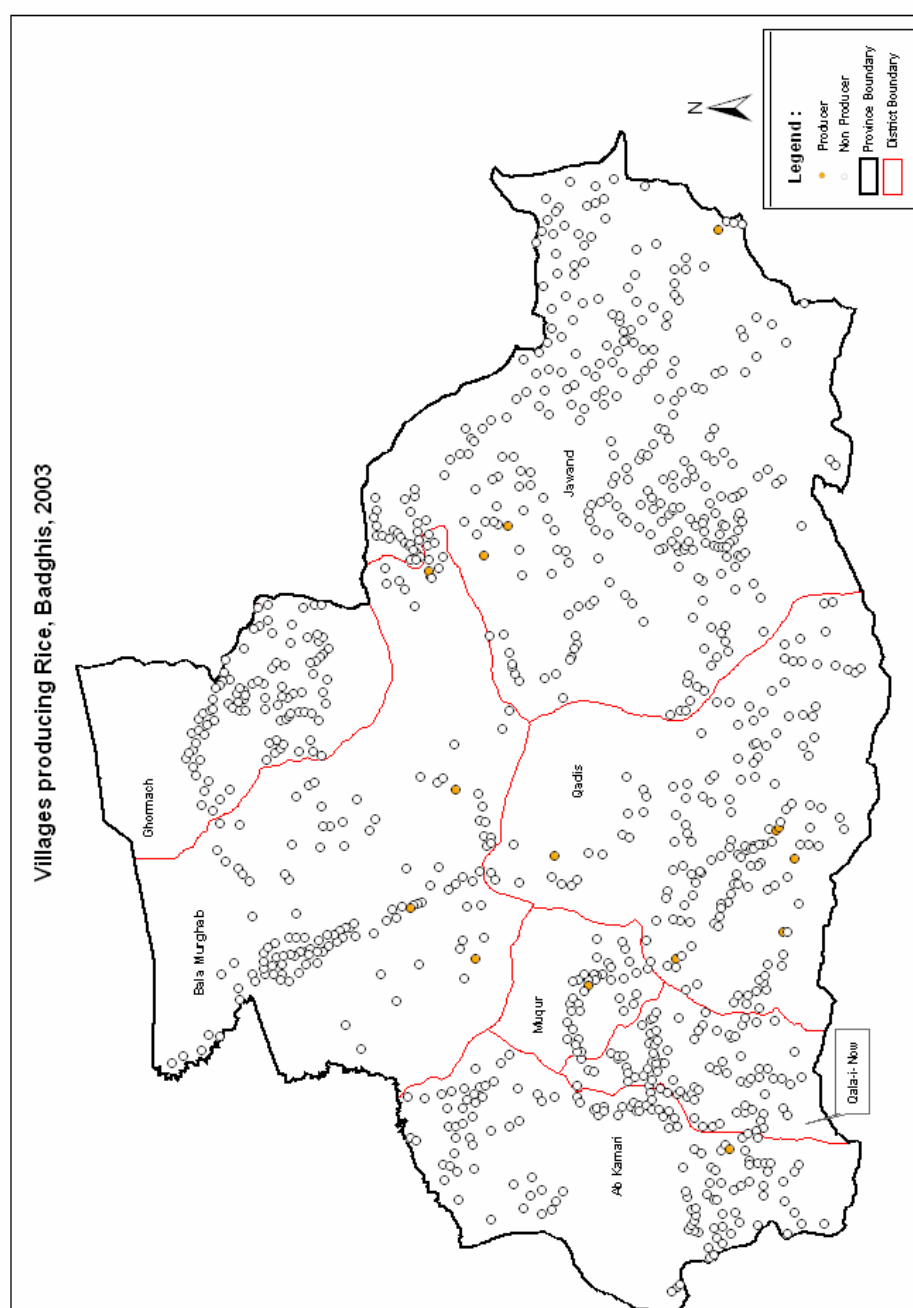
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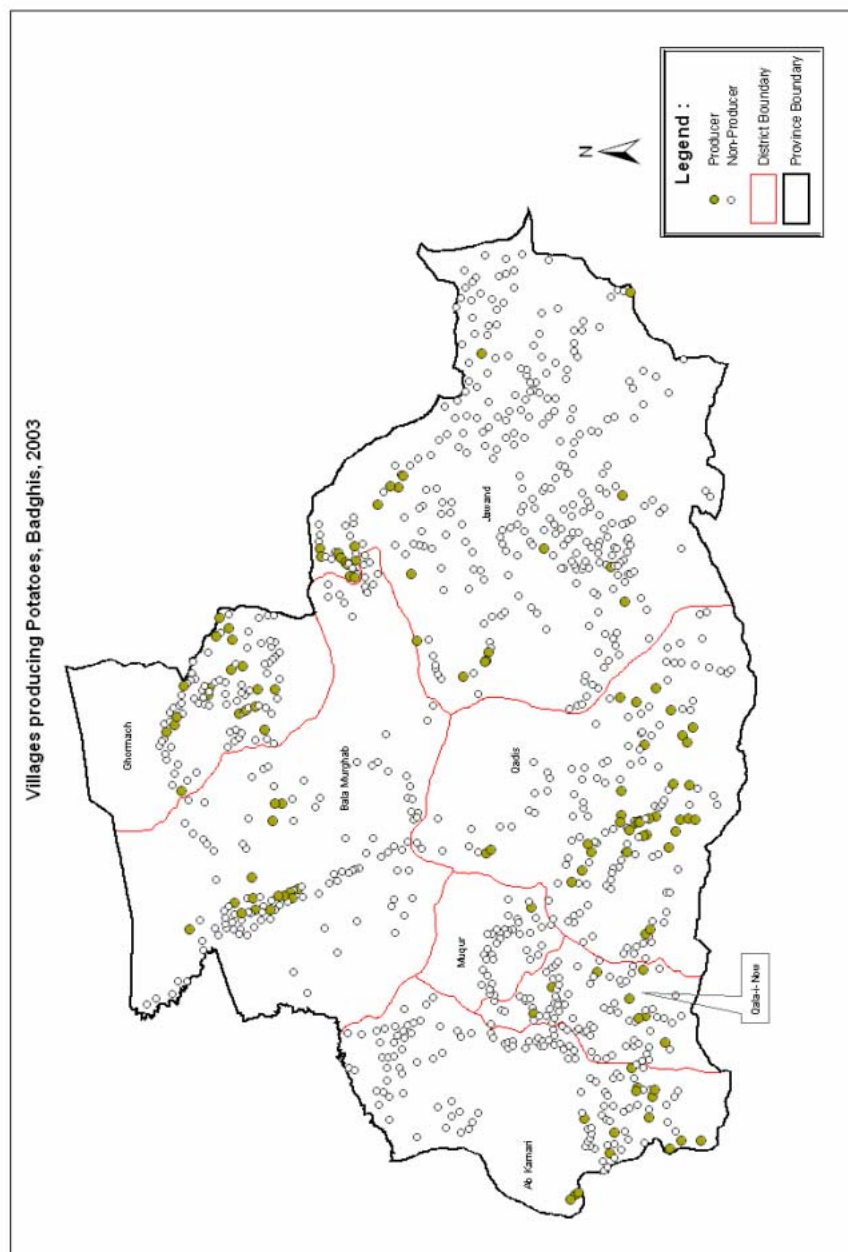
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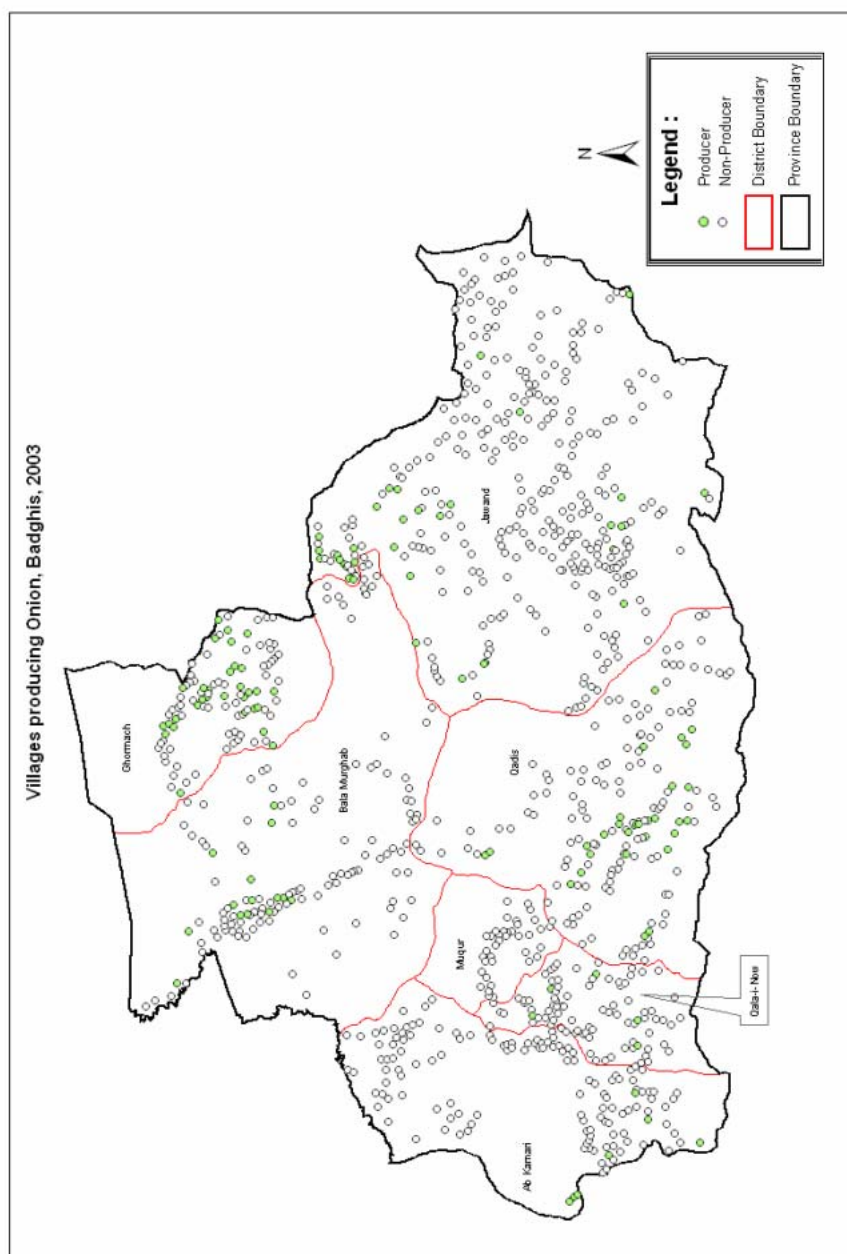
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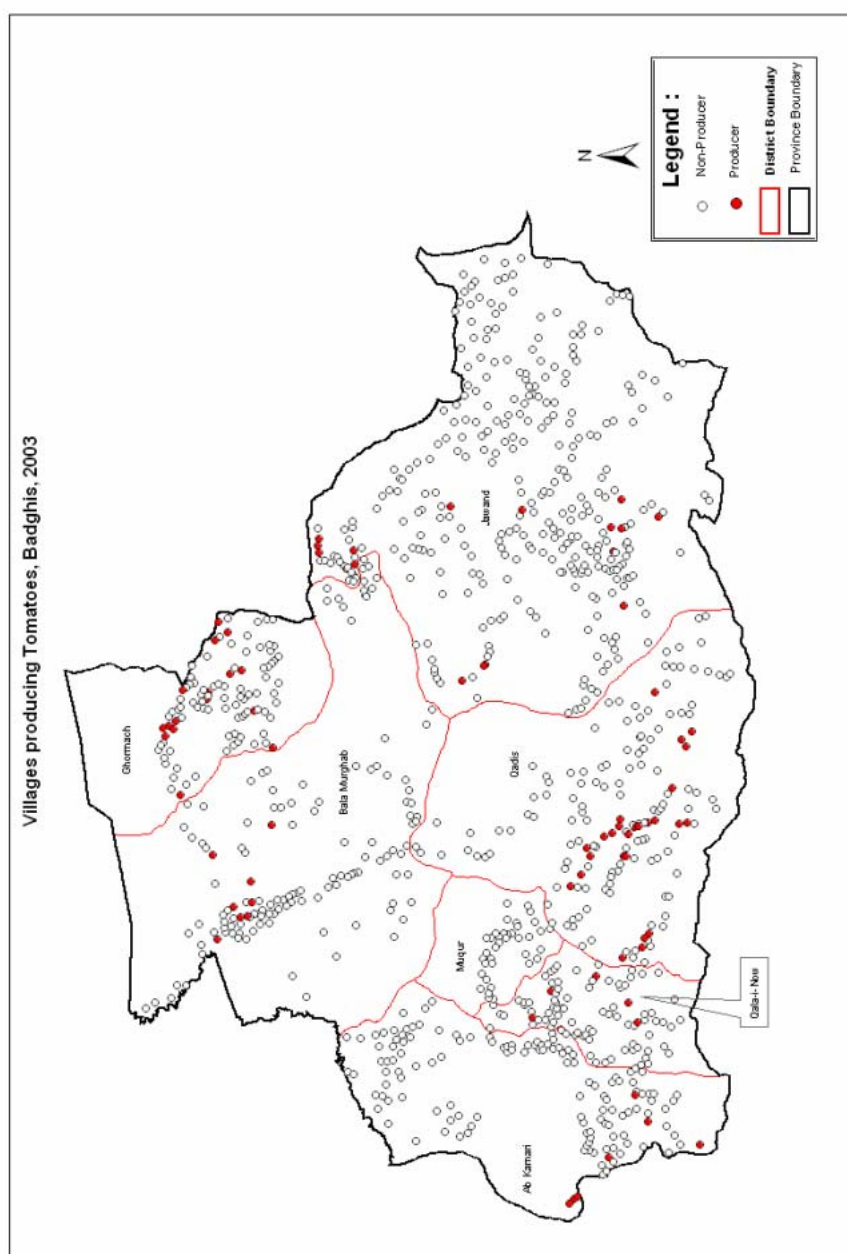
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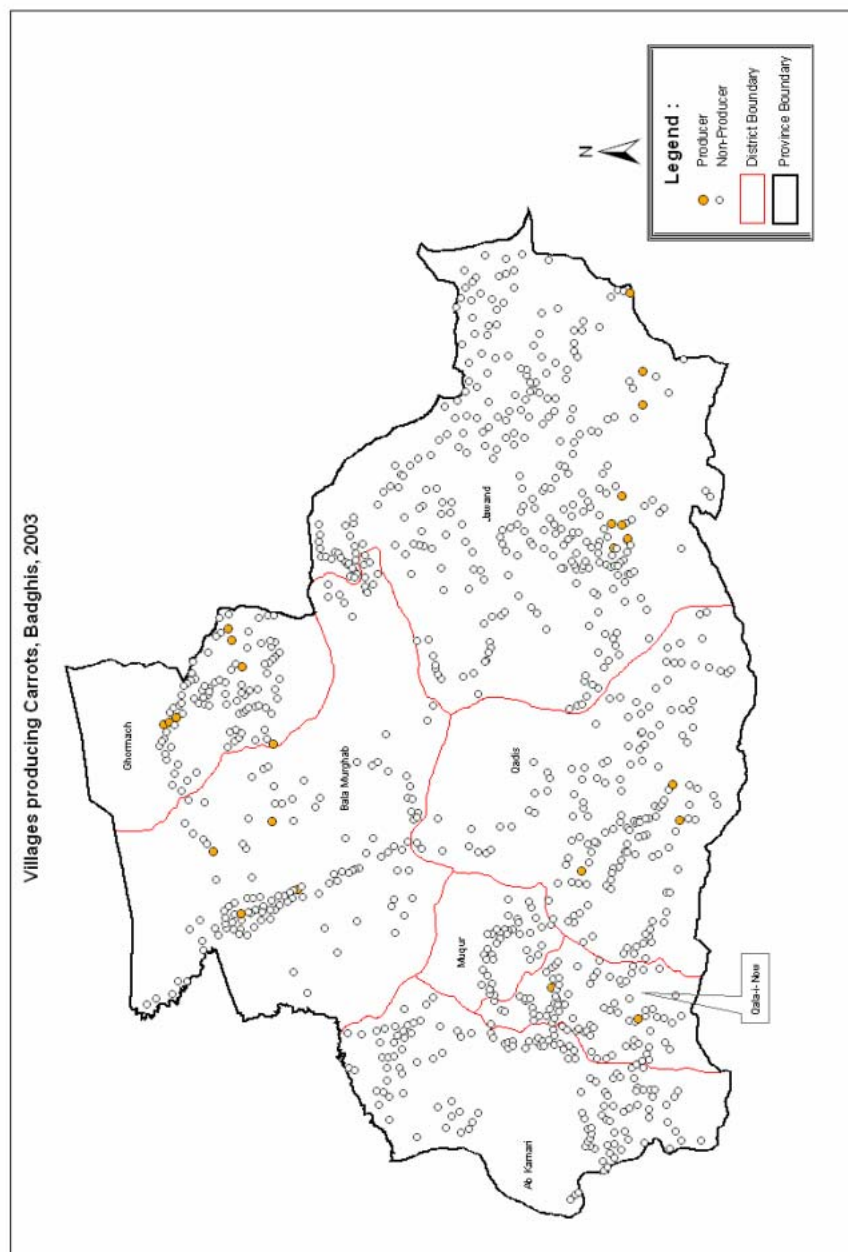
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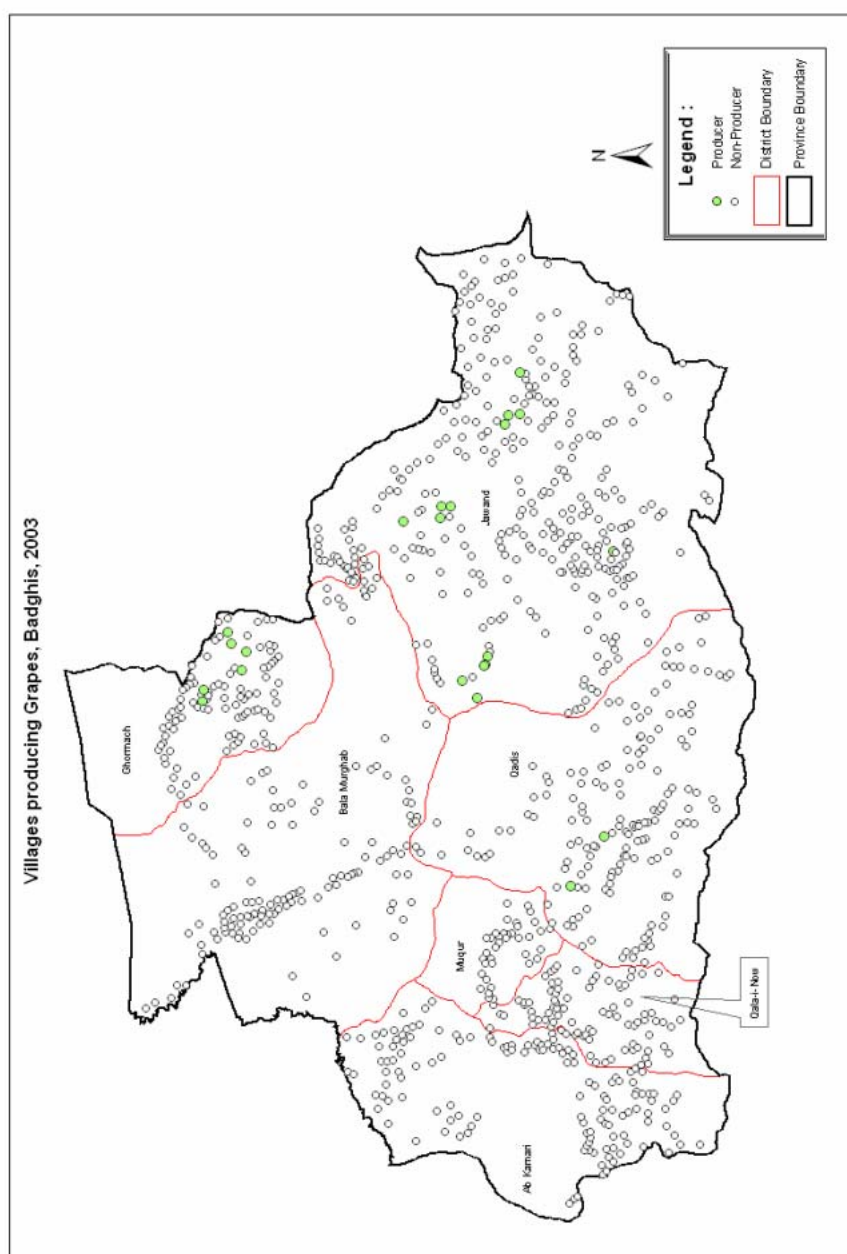
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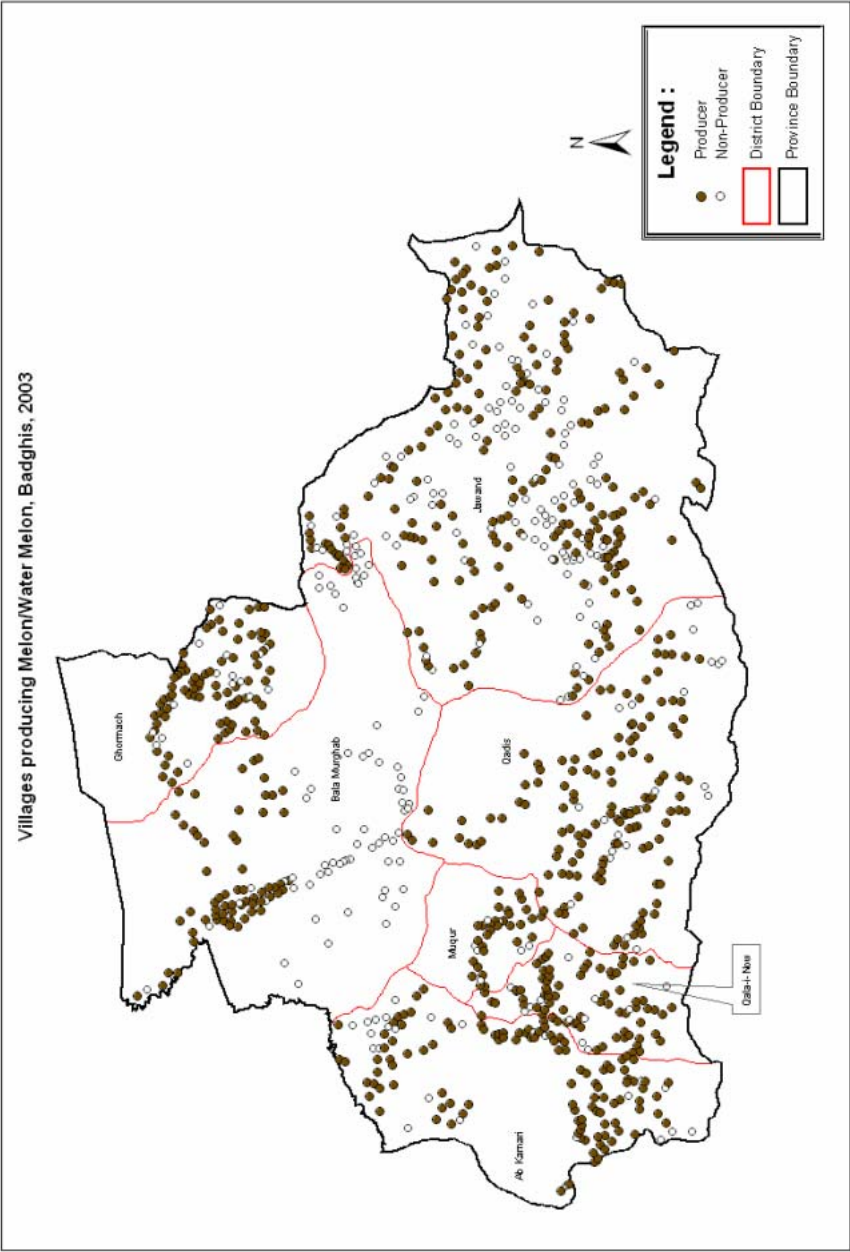
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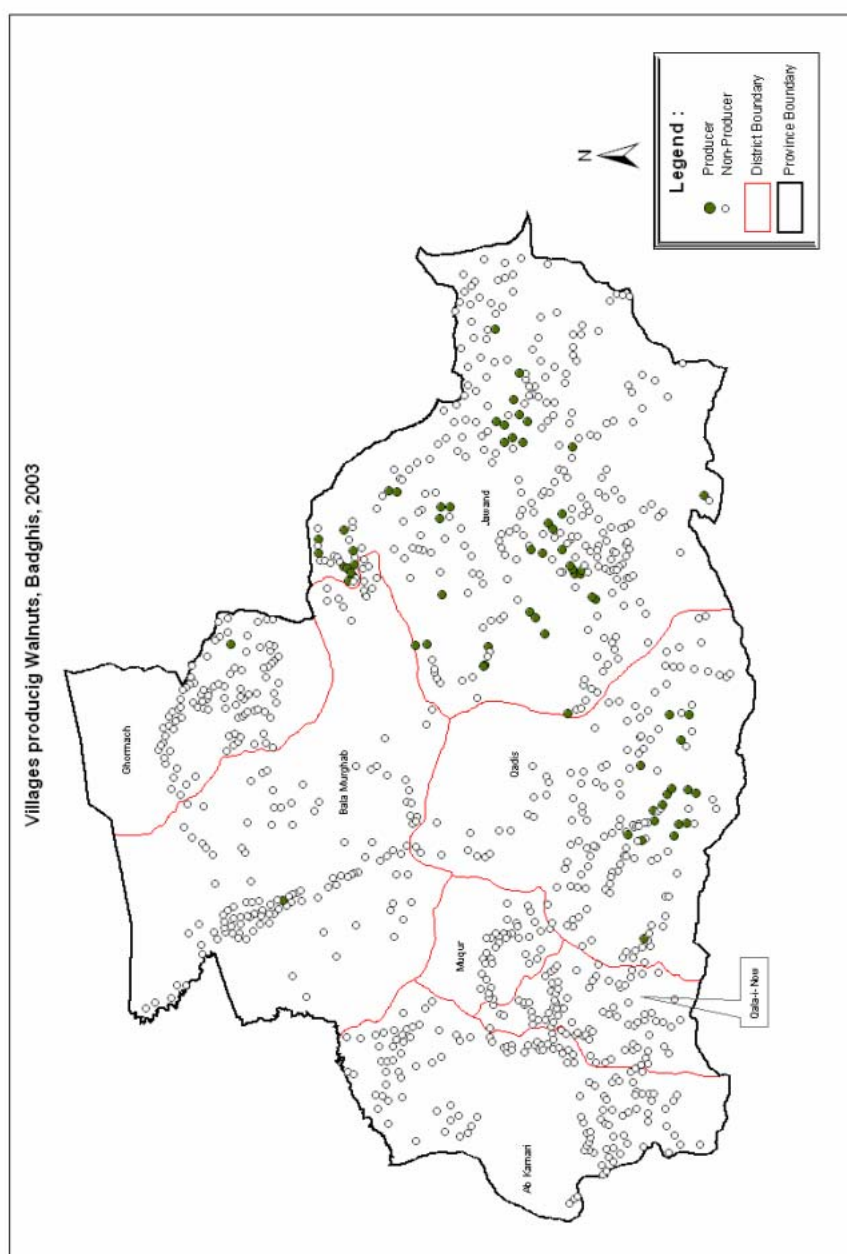
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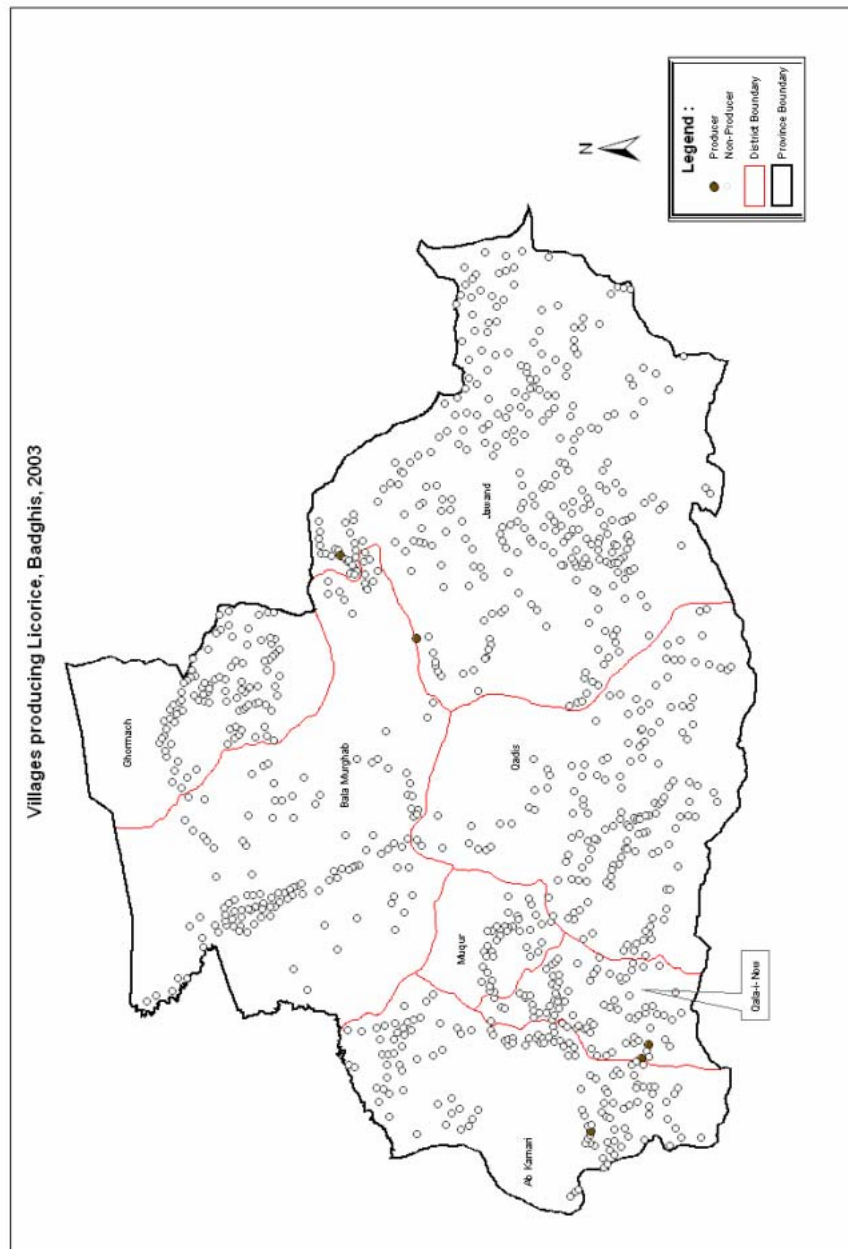
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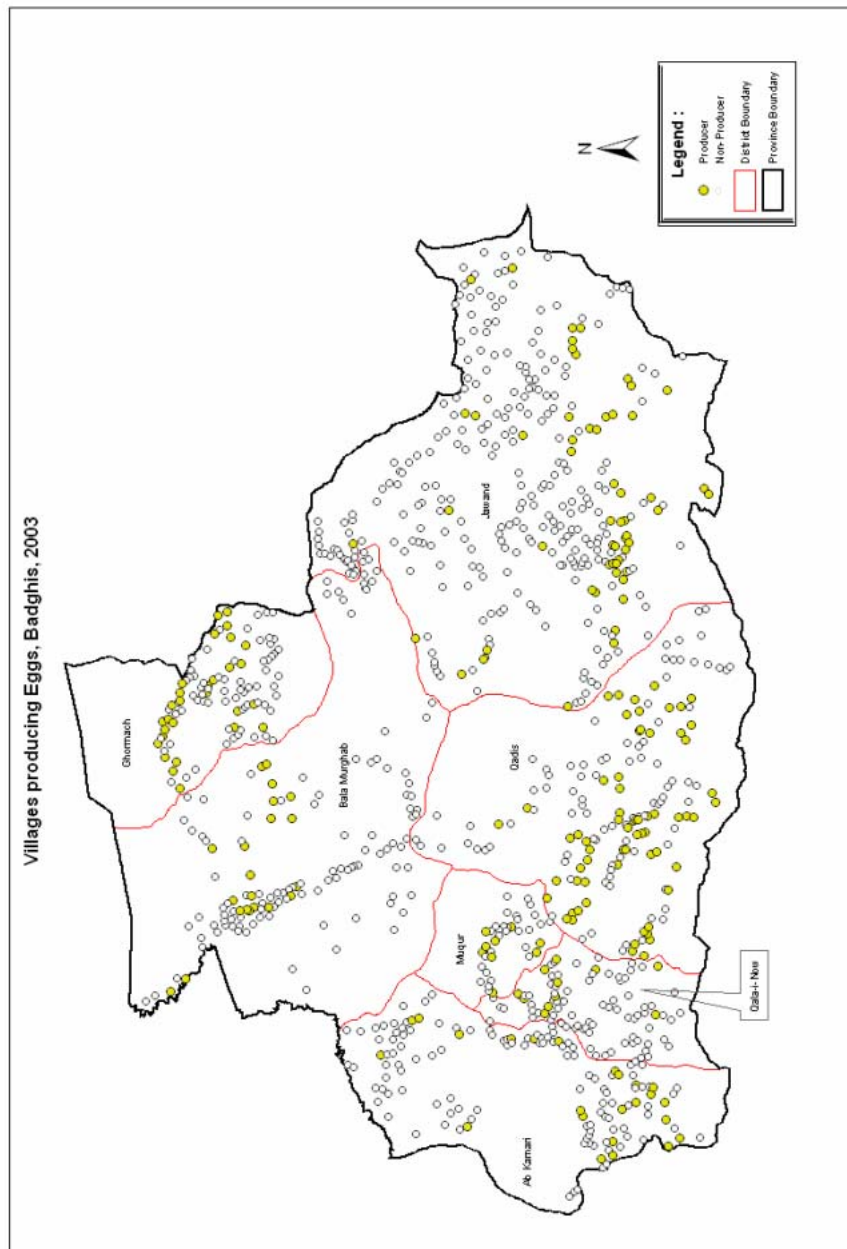
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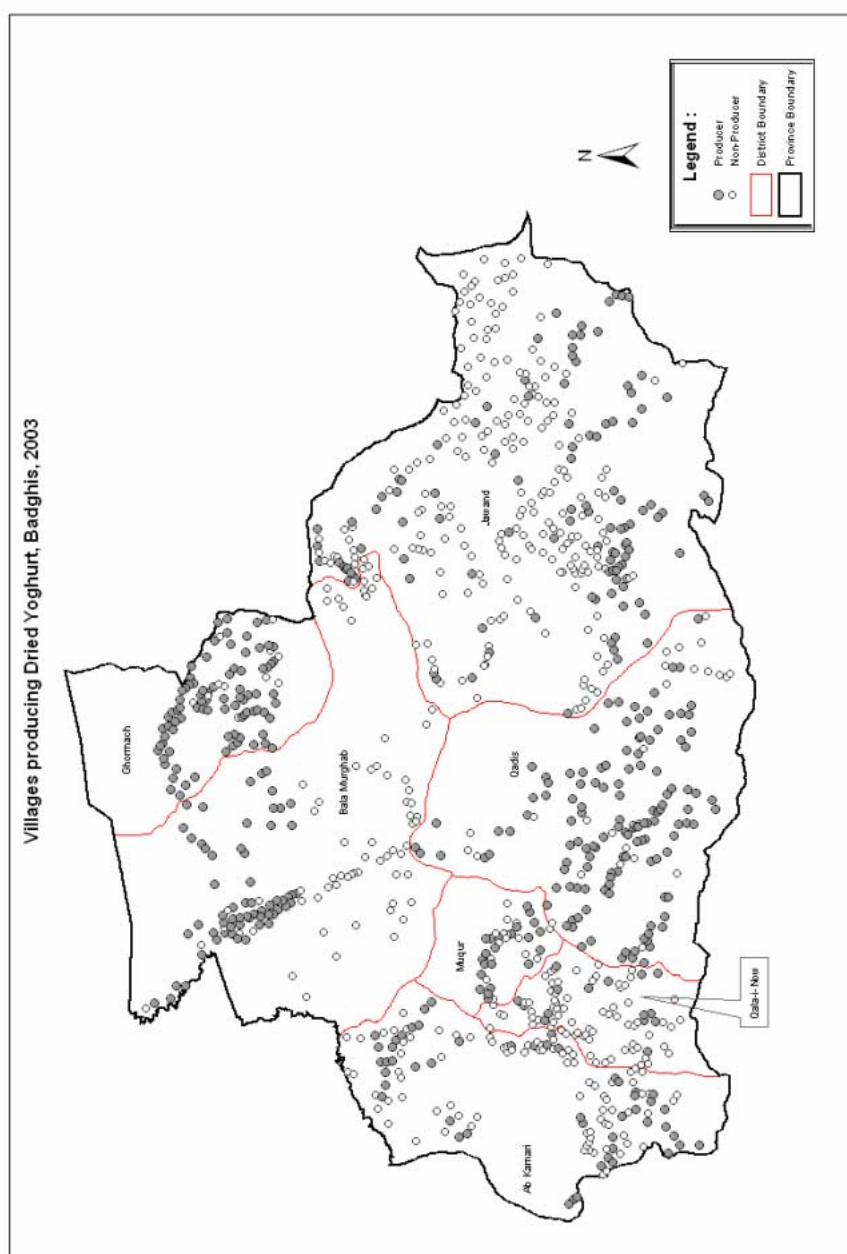
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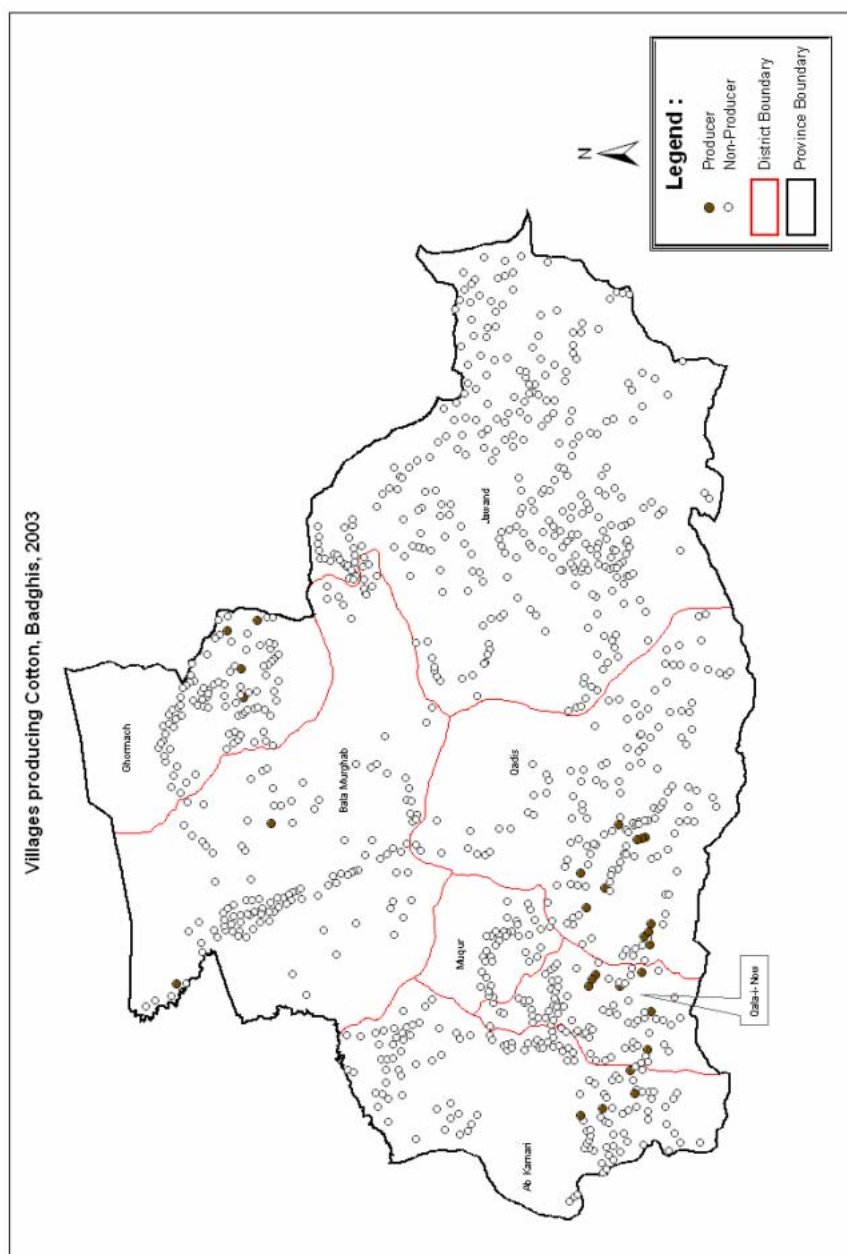
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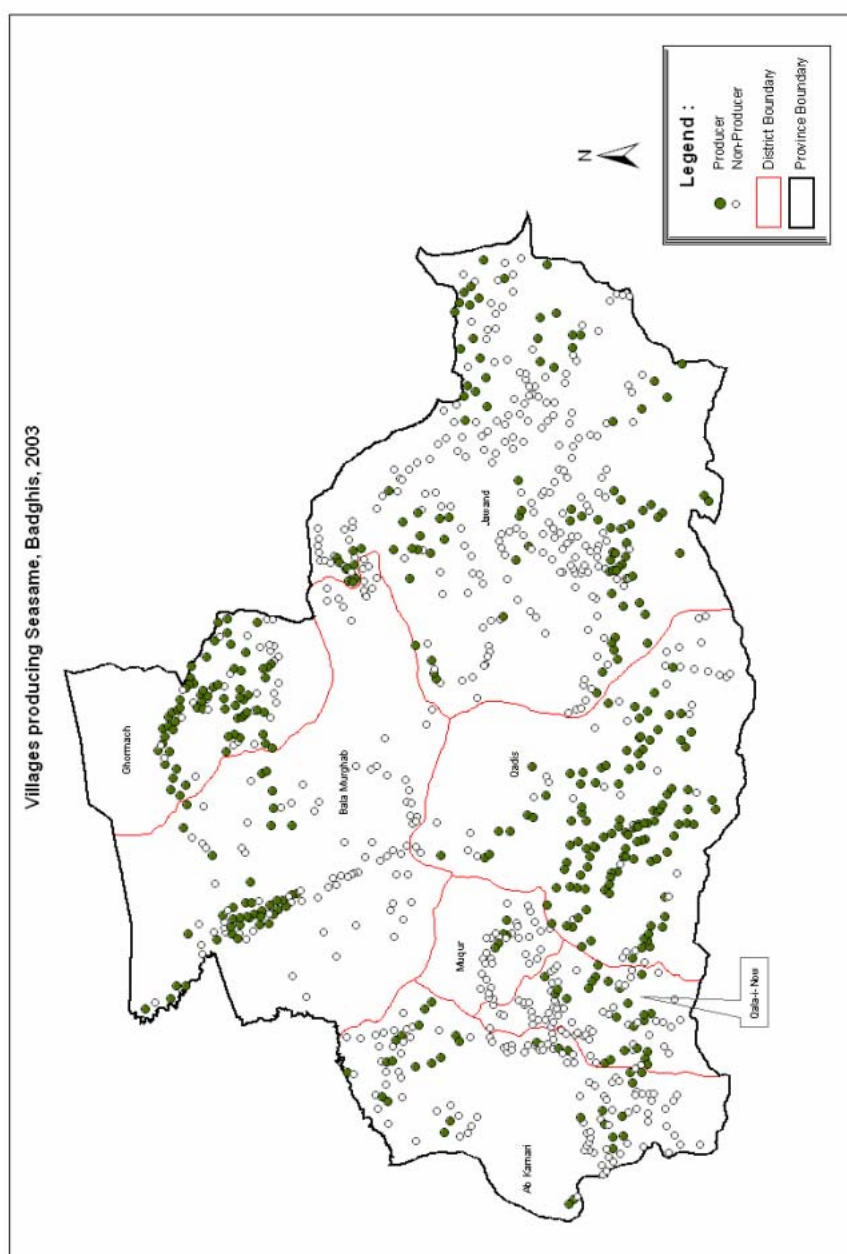
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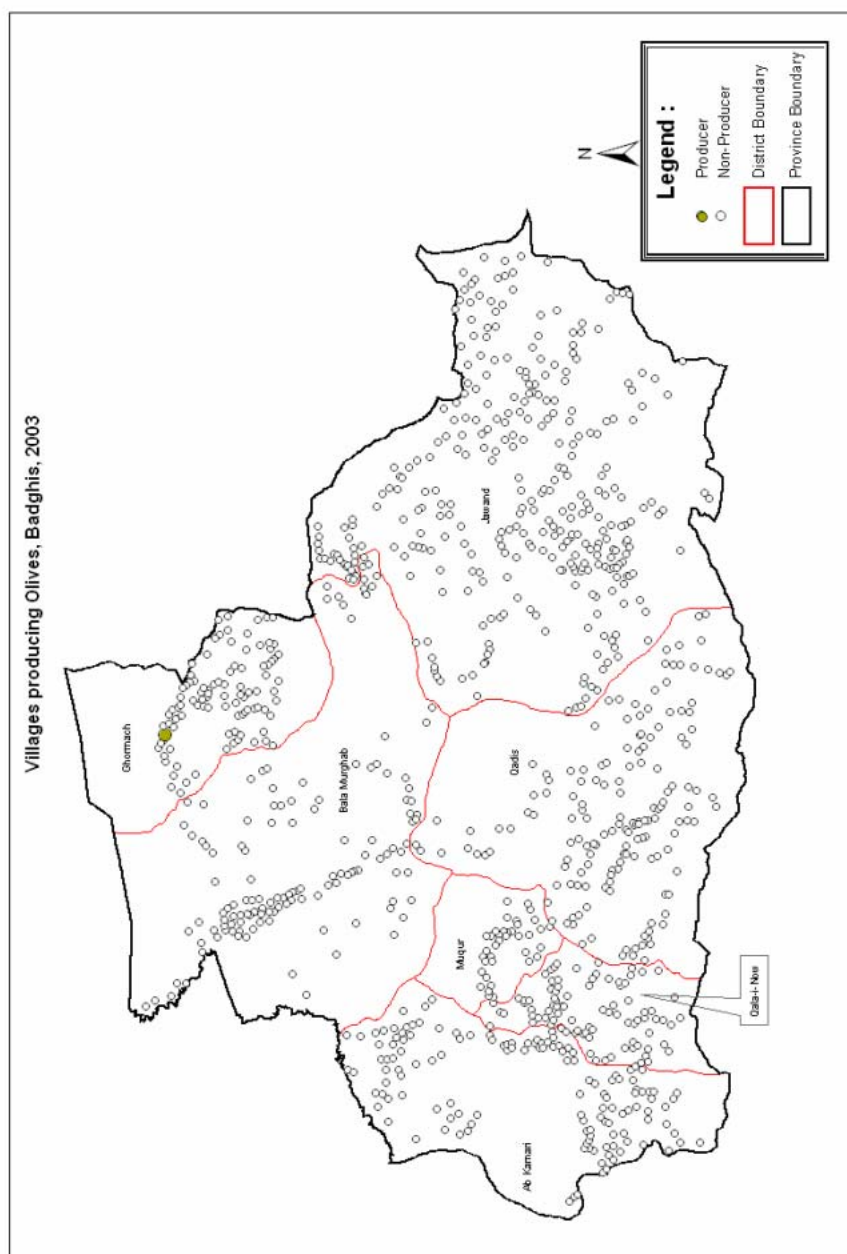
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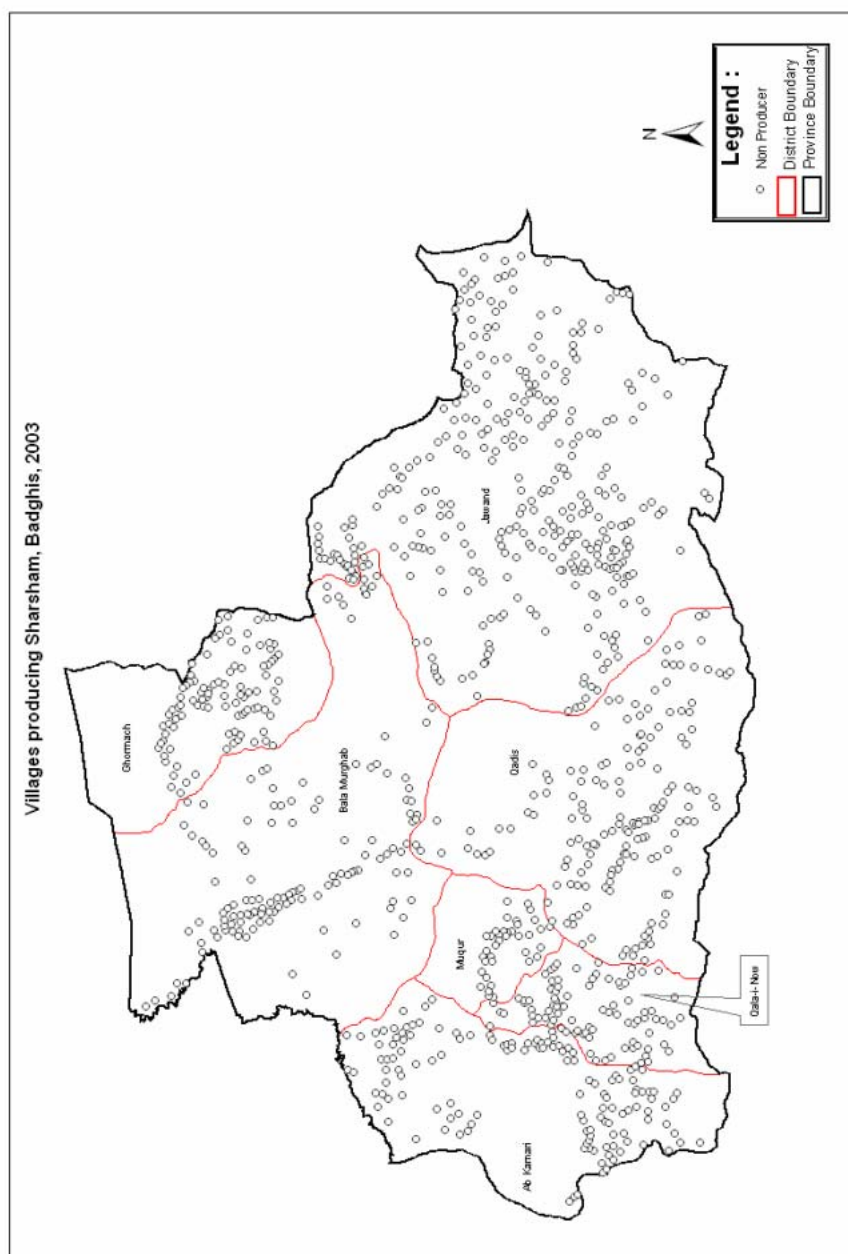
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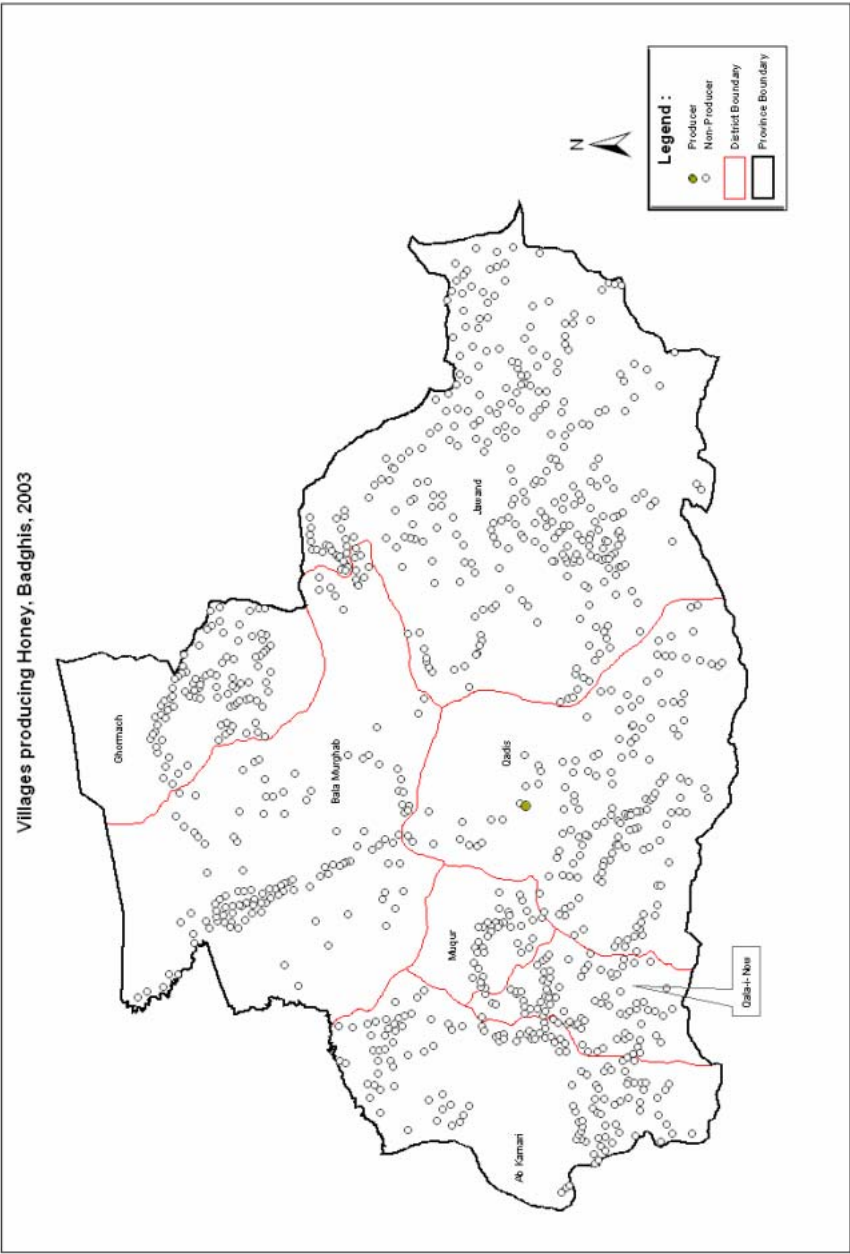
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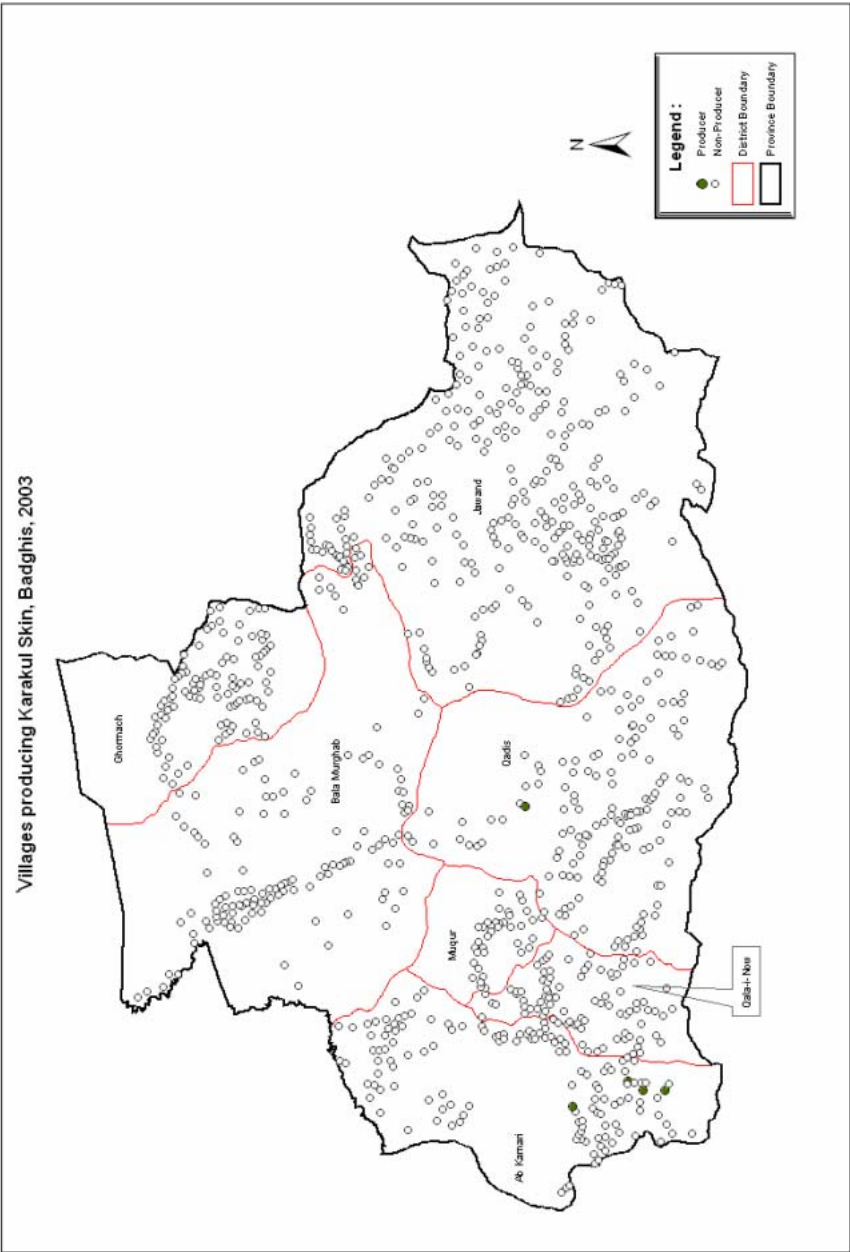
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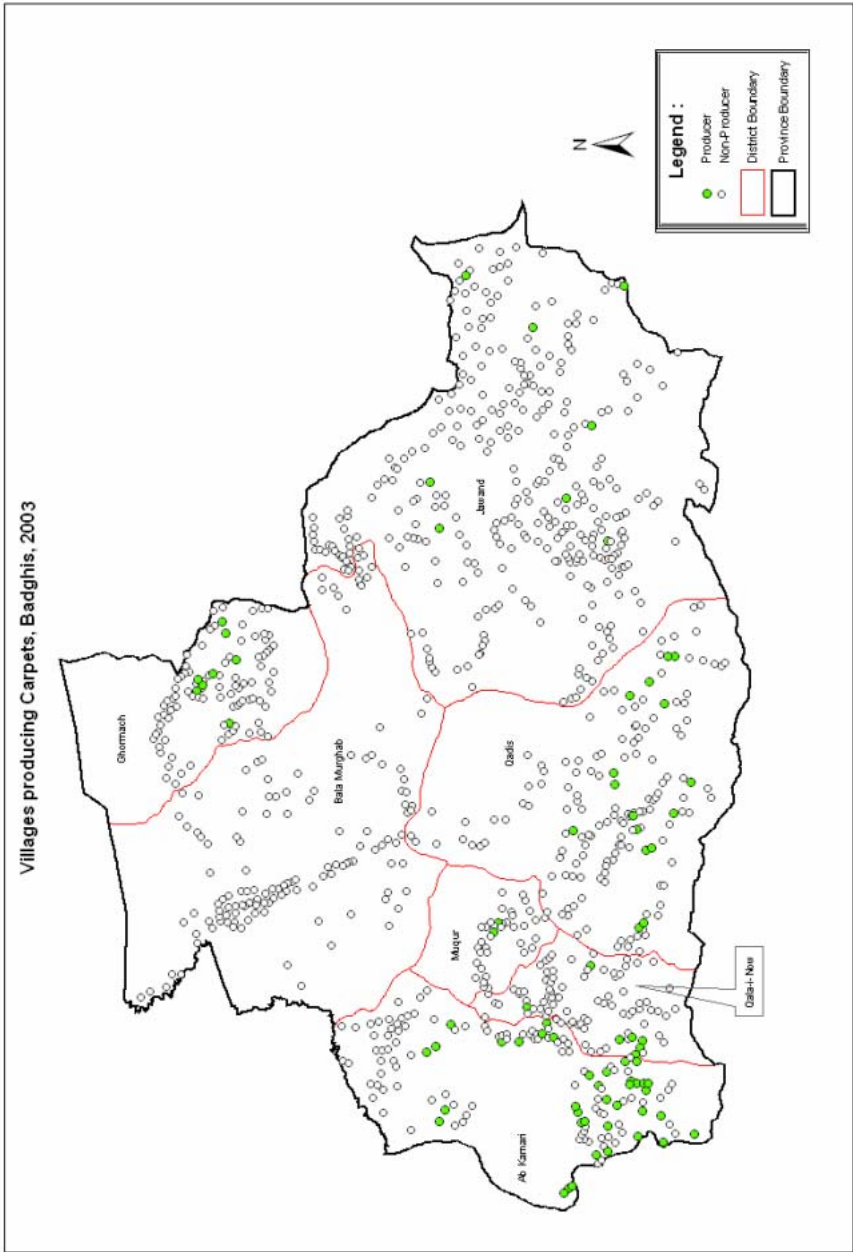
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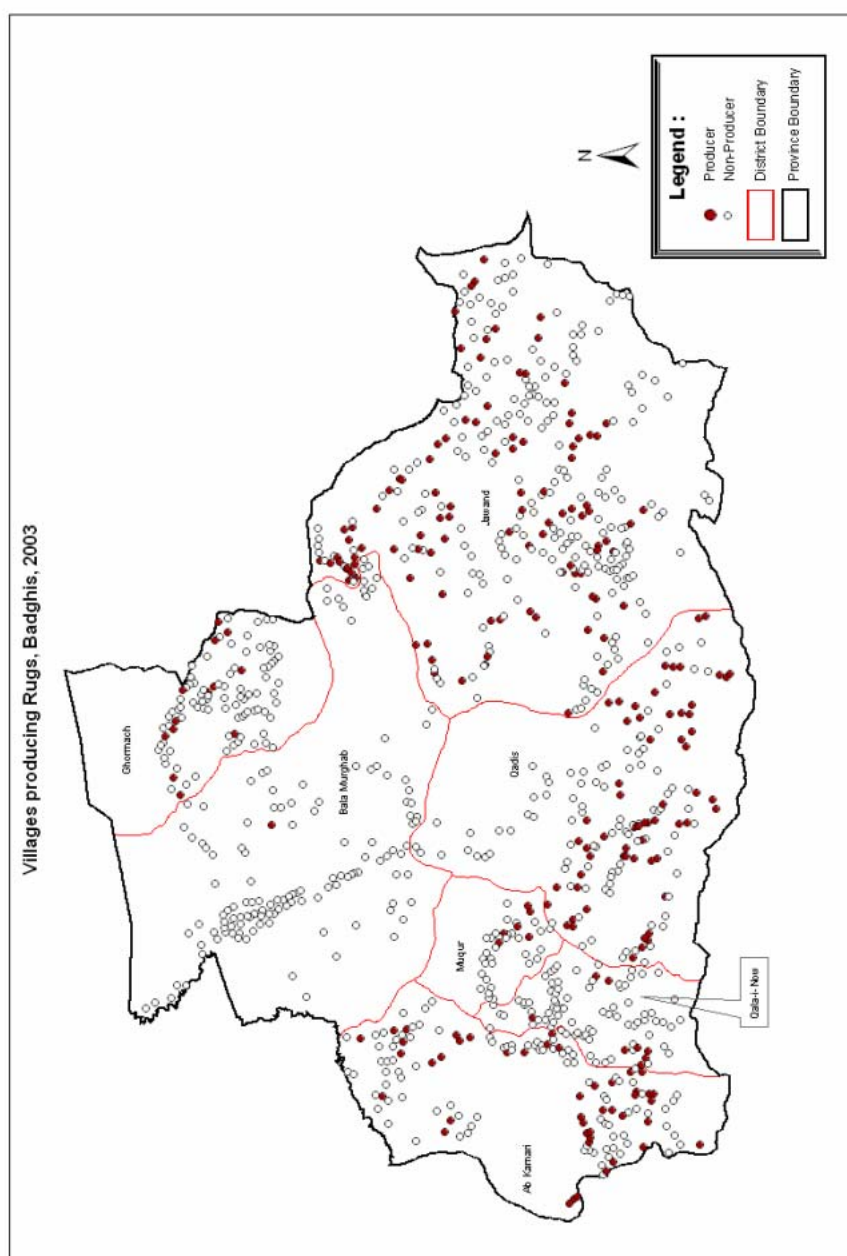
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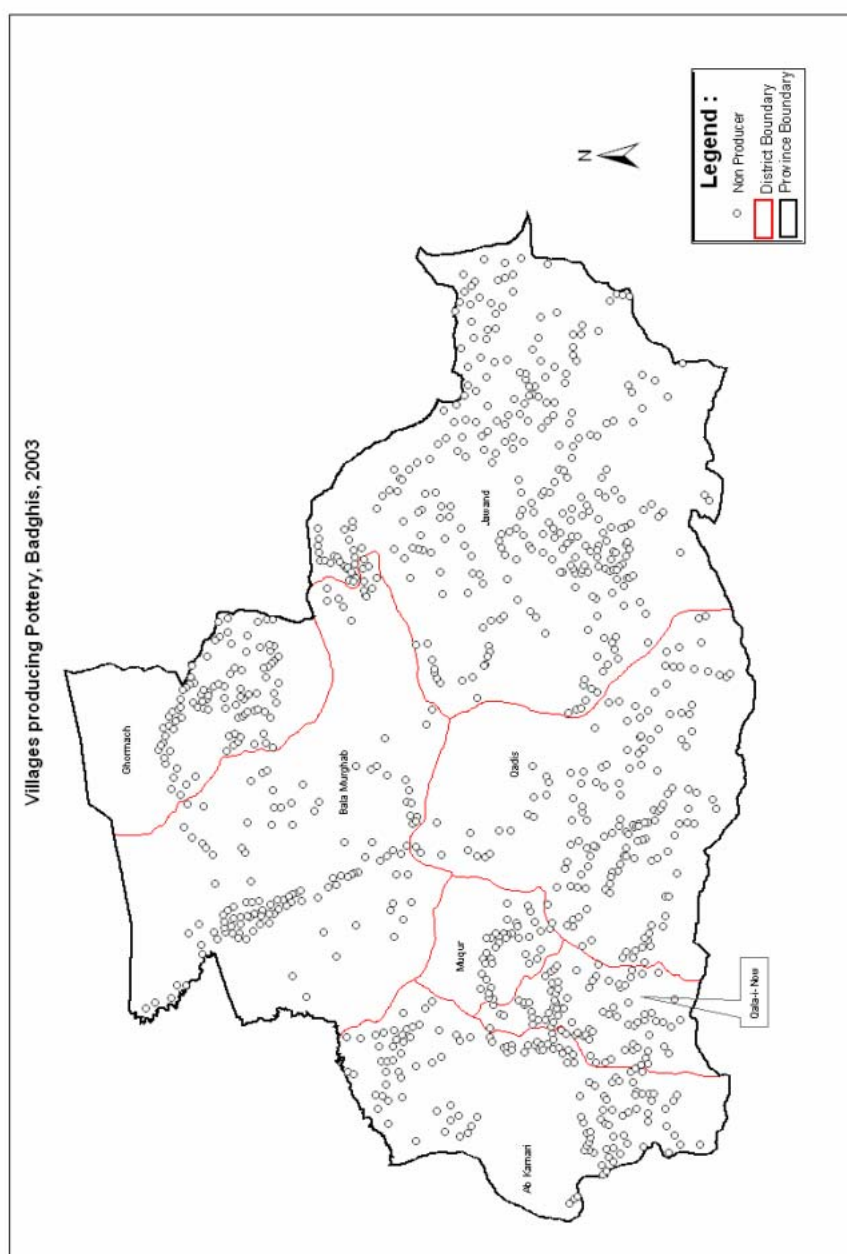
Annex 26



Annex 27



Annex 28



Annex 29

