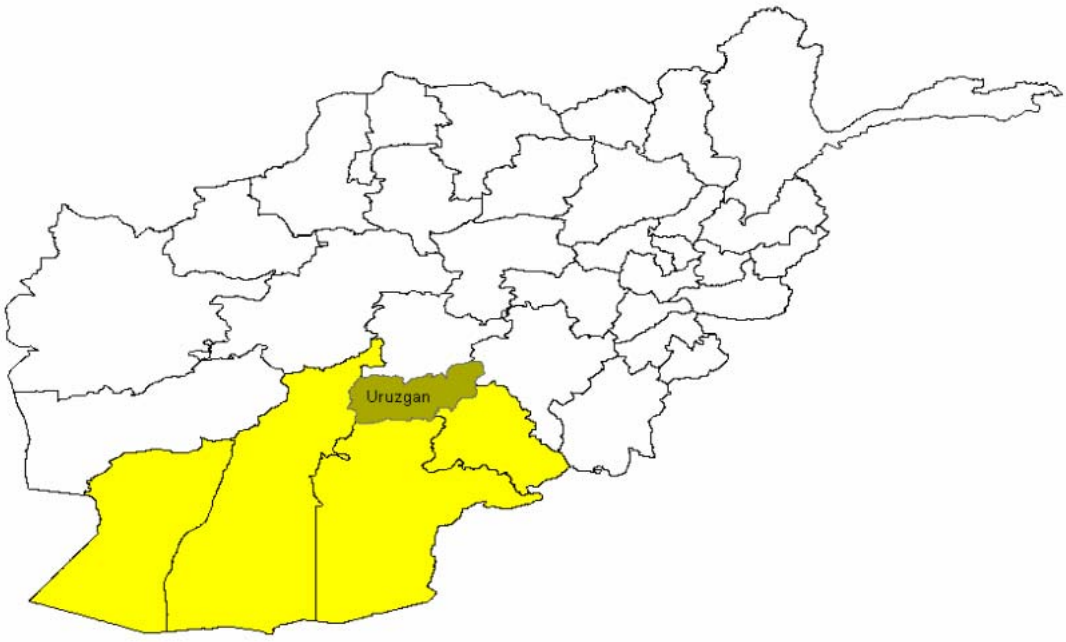
Urozgan



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

Urozgan

A Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile
Household Listing—2004

Acknowledgements

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

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

The profiles could not have been completed without the commitment, enthusiasm and energetic efforts of many CSO staff members. Mr. Mohammad Haroon Aman, Mr. Waheed 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

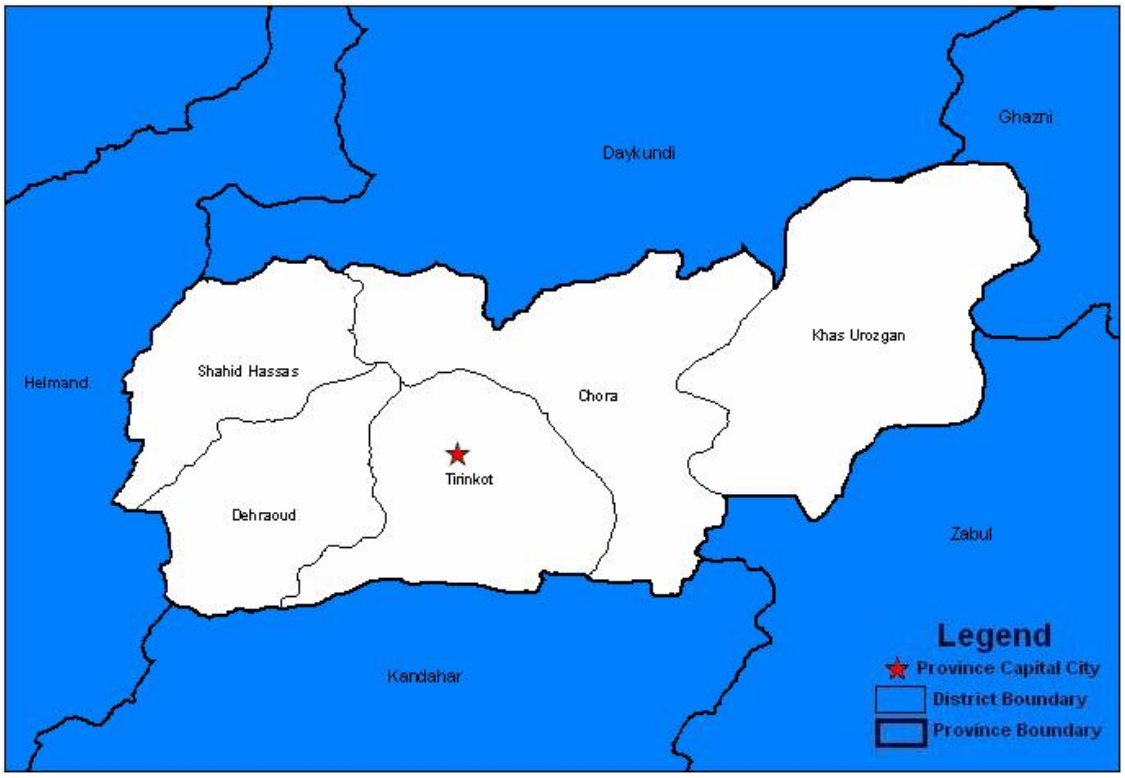
Under the Bonn Agreement, the United Nations agreed to assist the Government of Afghanistan in conducting a Population and Housing Census, the first Census in Afghanistan since 1979. As a leader in population and development issues, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has been entrusted with this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

Urozgan


Daykundi
Ghazni
Khas Urozgan
Helmand
Shahid Hassas
Chora
Tirinkot
Dehraoud
Zabul
Kandahar
Legend
Province Capital City
District Boundary
Province Boundary

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Settlement Patterns

Located in the Southern Region, Urozgan is bordered by the provinces of Ghazni in the northeast, Zabul in the southeast, Daykundi in the north, Kandahar in the south, and Hilmand in the west. It covers a land area of 11,474 squared kilometers, representing 1.76 percent of the total Afghan territory. The province is divided into five districts—Tirinkot, the provincial center, Chora, Khas Urozgan, Shahidi Hassas, and Dehraoud.

Urozgan is home to 1.4 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. With its 320,589 inhabitants, it is the 29th most populous province in the country (see Annex 1).

The population is distributed among the five districts as shown in table 1 and figure 1[1]. The largest share of the population—more than a third—lives in Tirinkot, the provincial center. Chora the next largest district houses close to one-fourth. Together, Tirinkot and Chora represent more than half of the population of Urozgan.

The large majority of the population—97.6%—lives in rural areas. Urozgan, the provincial capital and only urban[2] center, houses a mere 8,310 population, which represents 0.18 percent of the total urban population of Afghanistan.

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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

Table 1—Population, sex, and sex ratio, by district, province of Urozgan, 2004[3]

District	Total		Males	Females	Sex ratio
	Number	Percent			
Provincial Center—Tirinkot	***109,712***	***34.22***	***57,409***	***52,303***	***109.76***
Chora	73,759	23.01	37,666	36,093	104.36
Khas Urozgan	37,888	11.82	19,650	18,238	107.74
Shahidhassas	48,512	15.13	24,383	24,129	101.05
Dehraoud	50,718	15.82	26,473	24,245	109.19
Total	***320,589***	***100.00***	***165,581***	***155,008***	***106.82***

Urozgan's rural population of 312,605 inhabitants is distributed over 506 settlements of varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as 14 people and the largest as many as 5,720[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 province level, the distribution is not as heavily skewed towards villages of very small sizes as in other provinces—Wardak, Logar, Bamyan, etc. On the contrary, the most remarkable feature of the spatial pattern of Urozgan is the large number of villages with 1,000 population or more: 94 out of the total 506, i.e., 16 percent. Another 17 villages have between 900 and 999 population. At the bottom of the distribution, villages, with less than 100 population number only 47 and represent a little less than nine percent. This category of settlements is even smaller than the category immediately above it, i.e., villages with 100-199 population, which is itself smaller than the category immediately above. In sum the average village in Urozgan has 631 inhabitants.

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their population sizes. In the case of Afghanistan all provincial capitals are urban, with the exception of Panjsher and Nooristan, as well as the capitals of some districts.

[3] Enumeration started on 23 August 2004 and ended on 22 September of the same year.

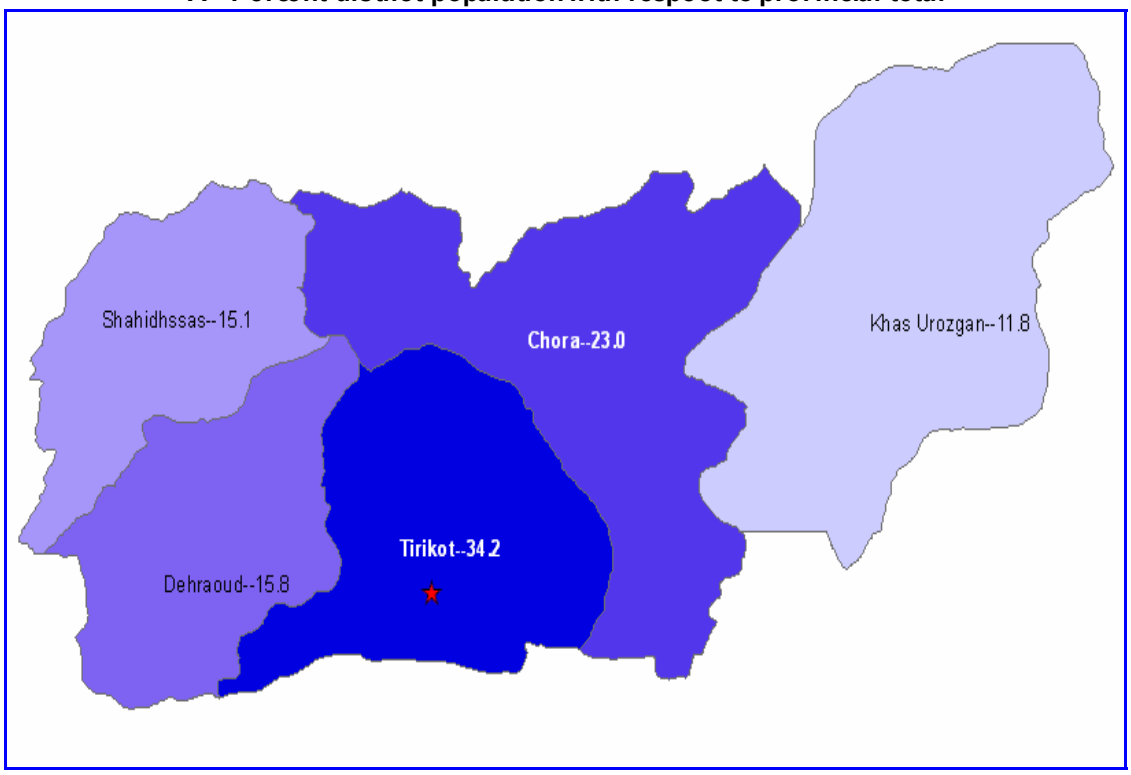
[4] There was one village with zero population. Such villages appear to exist all over the country. According to CSO, this is due to a variety of reasons:

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.

The distribution by district is shown in panel B of figure 2. Its most outstanding feature is the close resemblance between the settlement patterns of Tirinkot and the distribution for the whole province. On the whole, the one feature of the settlements patterns that at least four districts share with the province as a whole is the disproportionate number of large-sized villages—22 percent in Tirinkot and Chora, 17 percent in Shahidi Hassas, 12 percent in Dehraoud, and 7 percent in Khas Urozgan. Discounting this aspect of the settlement patterns, i.e., taking into account only those villages with less than 1,000 population, the shapes of the distributions in all four districts (excluding Tirinkot), have the shape of a column of bricks of slightly unequal sizes.

Figure 1—Population settlements, Urozgan, 2004

A—Percent district population with respect to provincial total



B—Density: Population per km^2

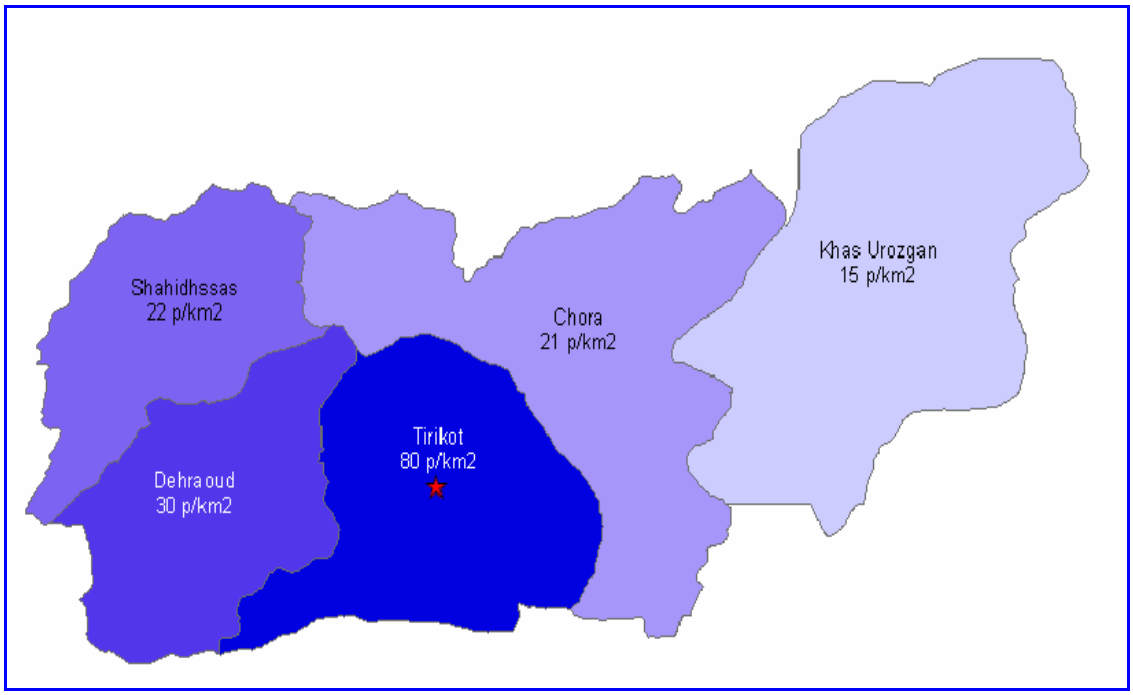
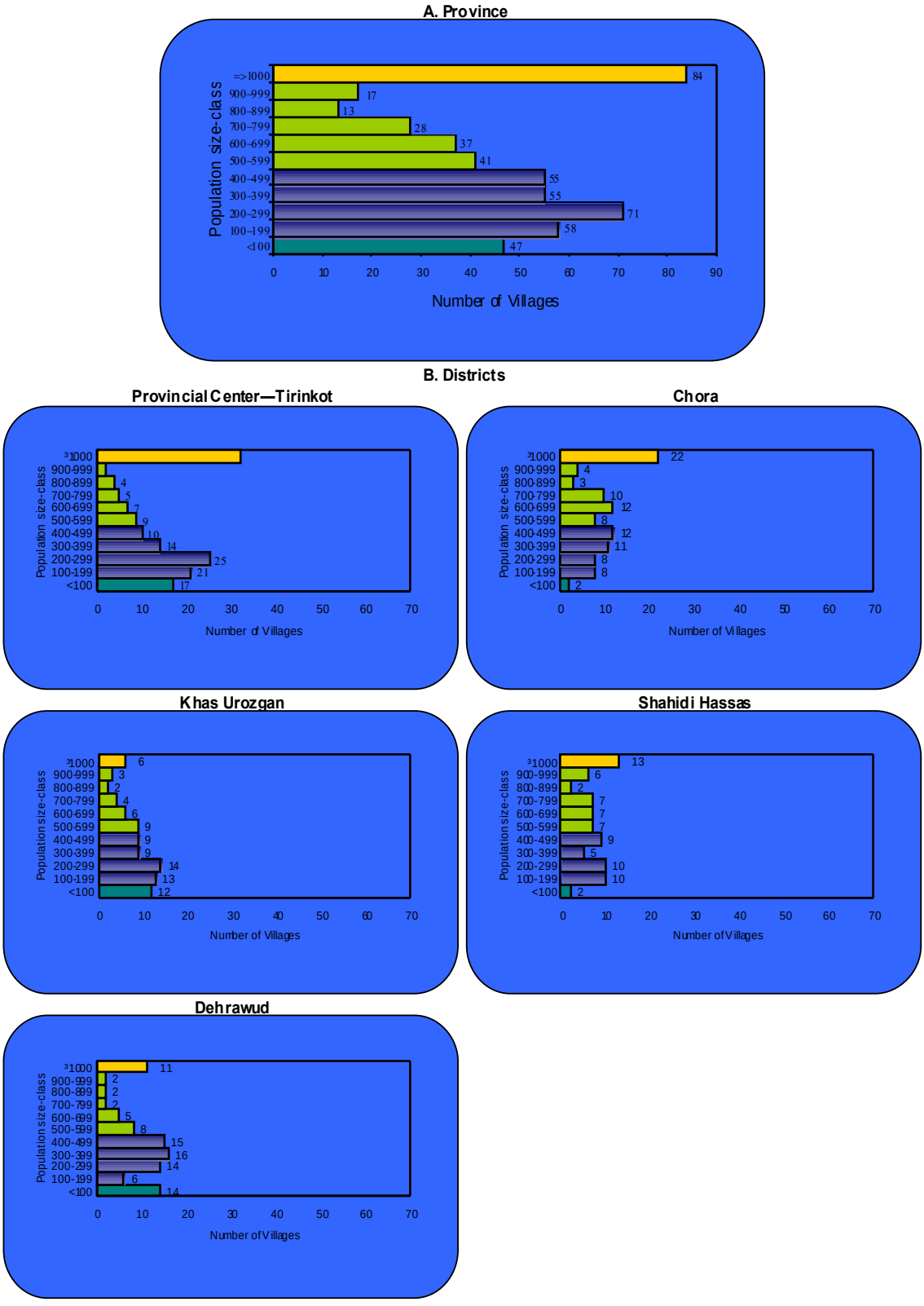
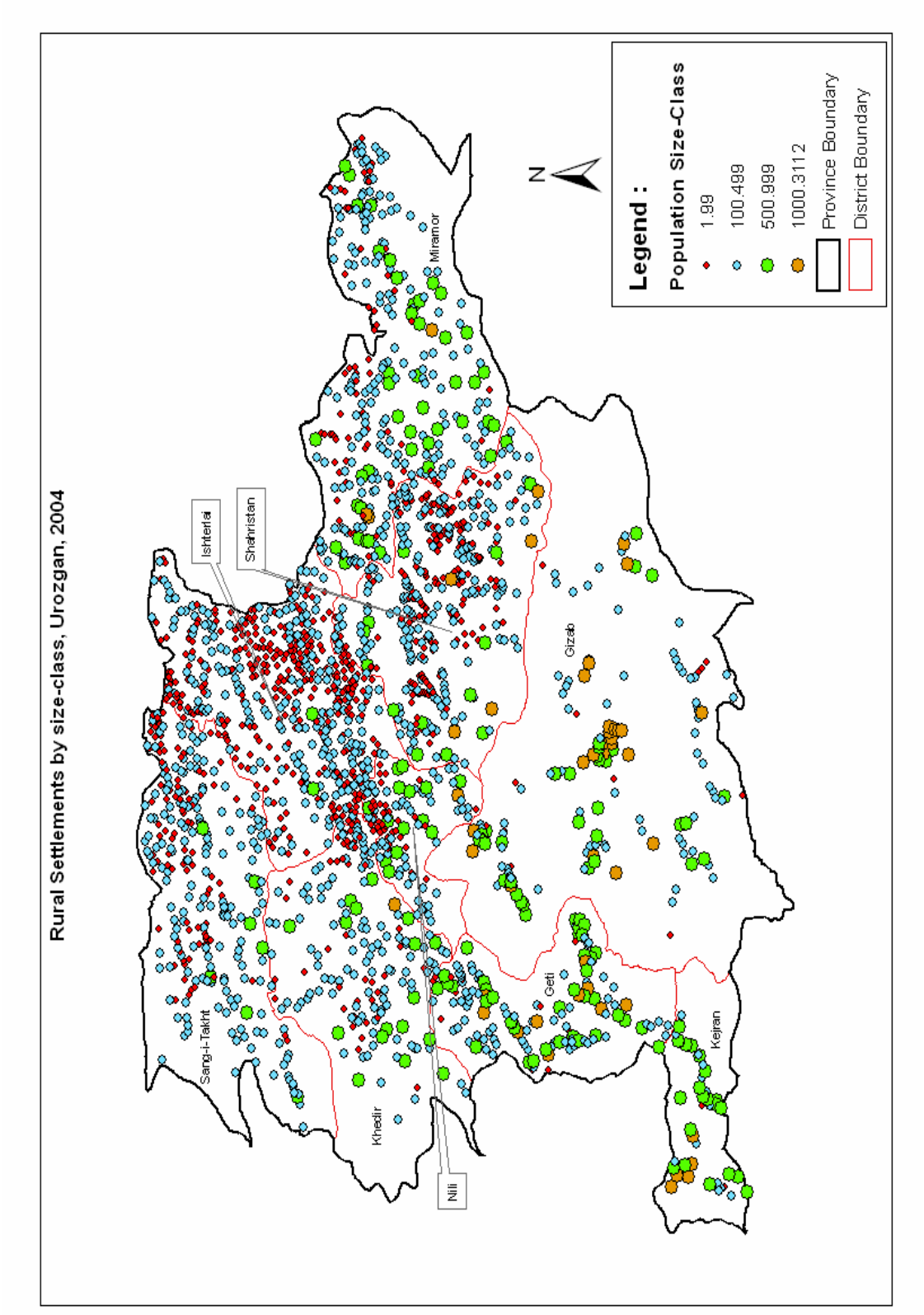


Figure 2—Distribution of the rural population settlements by size-class, Urozgan, 2004



Map1


Rural Settlements by size-class, Urozgan, 2004
Legend :
Population Size-Class
1.99
100.499
500.999
1000.3112
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Miramor
Ishterlai
Shahristan
Gizab
Geti
Kejran
Sang-i-Takht
Khedir
Nili

Demographic Characteristics

Age distribution

The distribution by age and sex of the population of Urozgan 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 the proportion of females of the 0-4 age-group is not only much larger than the corresponding age group for males, but also much larger than the age-group immediately above than would be expected in any country. If the 0-4 age-group for both sexes were smaller than the 5-9 age-groups, it could be legitimately surmised that this is a direct result of war casualties—women married to soldiers having given birth to fewer children than in normal circumstances. In the same way, why should the proportions of females in 30-34 age groups be much lower than expected and, more importantly, much lower than the corresponding proportion for males?

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

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

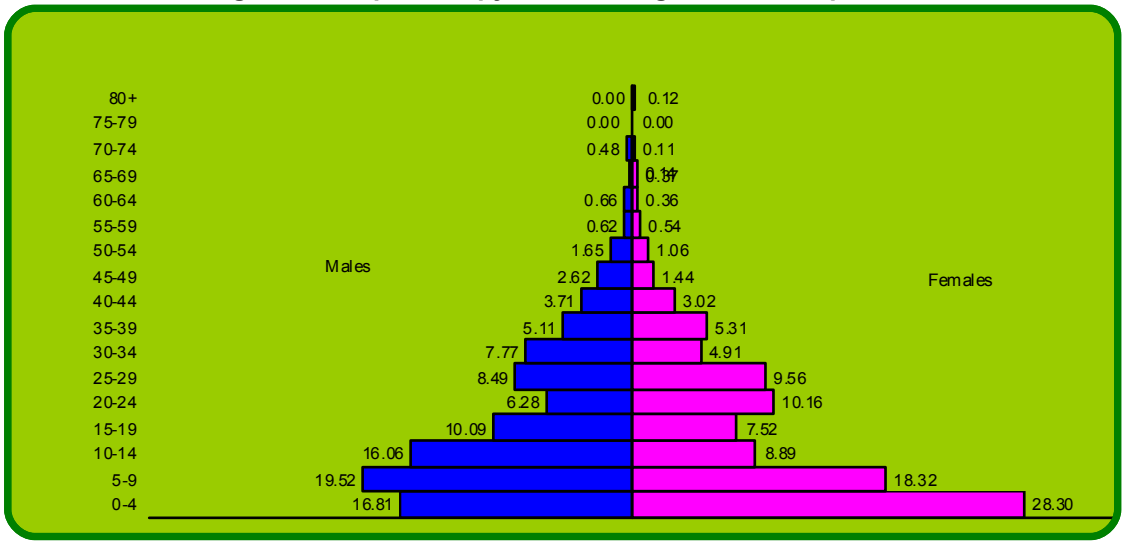
under-enumeration at this age and the second gross-over-enumeration. The balance of the two types of coverage errors represents net under-enumeration at this age[1]."

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

Table 2—Population estimate, by age in 5-year groups and sex, Urozgan, 2004[2]—Reported

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
Age Group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	27,835	16.81	43,875	28.30	71,710	22.37
9-May	32,325	19.52	28,399	18.32	60,724	18.94
10-14	26,591	16.06	13,779	8.89	40,370	12.59
15-19	16,700	10.09	11,659	7.52	28,359	8.85
20-24	10,396	6.28	15,751	10.16	26,147	8.16
25-29	14,061	8.49	14,814	9.56	28,875	9.01
30-34	12,862	7.77	7,608	4.91	20,470	6.39
35-39	8,464	5.11	8,235	5.31	16,699	5.21
40-44	6,136	3.71	4,688	3.02	10,824	3.38
45-49	4,337	2.62	2,230	1.44	6,567	2.05
50-54	2,729	1.65	1,649	1.06	4,378	1.37
55-59	1,034	0.62	834	0.54	1,868	0.58
60-64	1,090	0.66	564	0.36	1,654	0.52
65-69	234	0.14	571	0.37	805	0.25
70-74	787	0.48	171	0.11	958	0.30
75-79	0	-	0	-	0	-
80+	0	-	181	0.12	181	0.06
Total	***165,581***	***100.00***	***155,008***	***100.00***	***320,589***	***100.00***

Figure 3—Population pyramid, Urozgan, 2004—Reported



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

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

Correction of the age distribution of the 2004 household listing poses certain challenges. In addition to the difficulties described above, one must take into account two additional factors:

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

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

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

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

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
Age Group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	38,974	23.54	37,244	24.03	76,219	23.77
9-May	28,700	17.33	27,437	17.70	56,137	17.51
10-14	19,510	11.78	18,629	12.02	38,139	11.90
15-19	15,637	9.44	14,913	9.62	30,550	9.53
20-24	13,470	8.13	16,033	10.34	29,503	9.20
25-29	11,347	6.85	14,039	9.06	25,387	7.92
30-34	11,870	7.17	9,129	5.89	20,999	6.55
35-39	9,770	5.90	6,459	4.17	16,228	5.06
40-44	6,340	3.83	4,133	2.67	10,473	3.27
45-49	4,287	2.59	2,674	1.72	6,961	2.17
50-54	2,399	1.45	1,514	0.98	3,913	1.22
55-59	1,419	0.86	929	0.60	2,348	0.73
60-64	820	0.50	693	0.45	1,513	0.47
65-69	626	0.38	662	0.43	1,288	0.40
70+	410	0.25	520	0.34	930	0.29
Total	***165,581***	***100.00***	***155,008***	***100.00***	***320,589***	***100.00***

Household size and sex ratio

The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) varies between 101.1 in Shahidi Hassas to 109.8 in Tirinkot, the provincial average being 106.8 (figure 5 below and the last column of table 1). If we except Shahid Hassas which appears to be out of line with respect to the other districts, the lowest sex ratio becomes that of Chora (104.4). No information is available that could explain why the sex is this high in all the districts except Shahidi Hassas.

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

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

Figure 4—Population pyramid, Urozgan, 2004—Adjusted

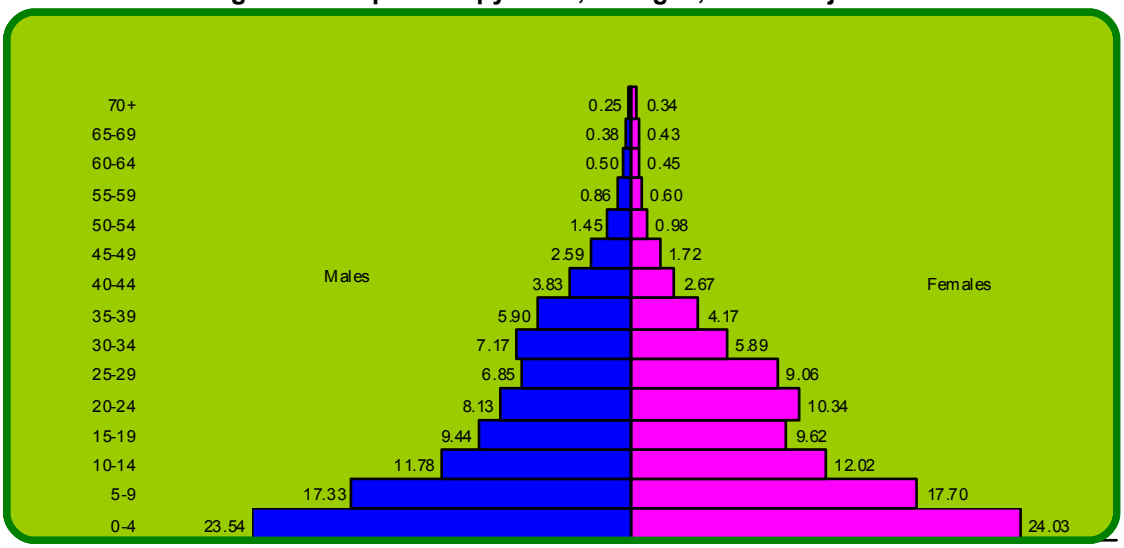
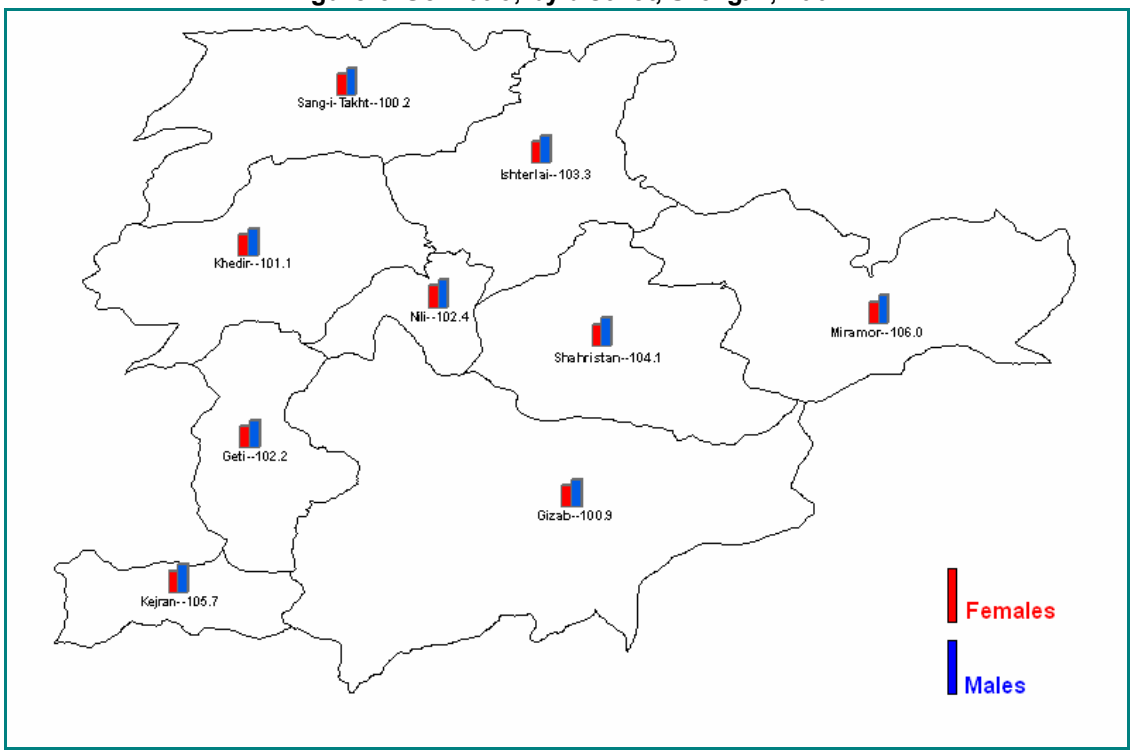


Figure 5. Sex ratio, by district, Urozgan, 2004



A typical household in Urozgan has 7.0 persons, which is substantially higher than the national average of 6.3. Such a size is an indicator of a high fertility regime.

Special age groups

Planners attach special interest to certain age groups. For fertility analysis for instance, the total number of women 15 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, Urozgan, 2004

Age	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School age Population						
Primary — 6-12	34,581	20.1	33,049	21.0	67,630	20.5
Secondary — 13-18	19,795	11.5	18,679	11.8	38,474	11.7
College — 20-24	13,470	7.8	16,033	10.2	29,503	9.0
Population in the labor force						
Children — 8-14	29,835	17.4	28,499	18.1	58,334	17.7
Earlier working ages — 15-44	68,434	39.8	64,706	41.0	133,140	40.4
Later working ages — 45-59	8,106	4.7	5,117	3.2	13,222	4.0
Retirement — 60+	8,133	4.7	4,507	2.9	12,640	3.8
Voters — 18+	74,948	43.6	65,284	41.4	140,232	42.6
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	67,379	42.7	—	—

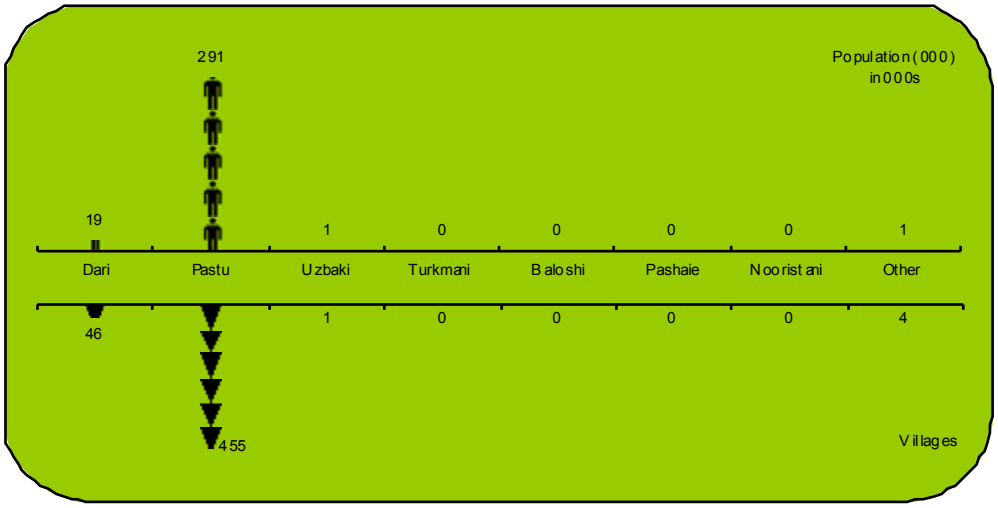
*= Women in the childbearing ages

Main languages spoken

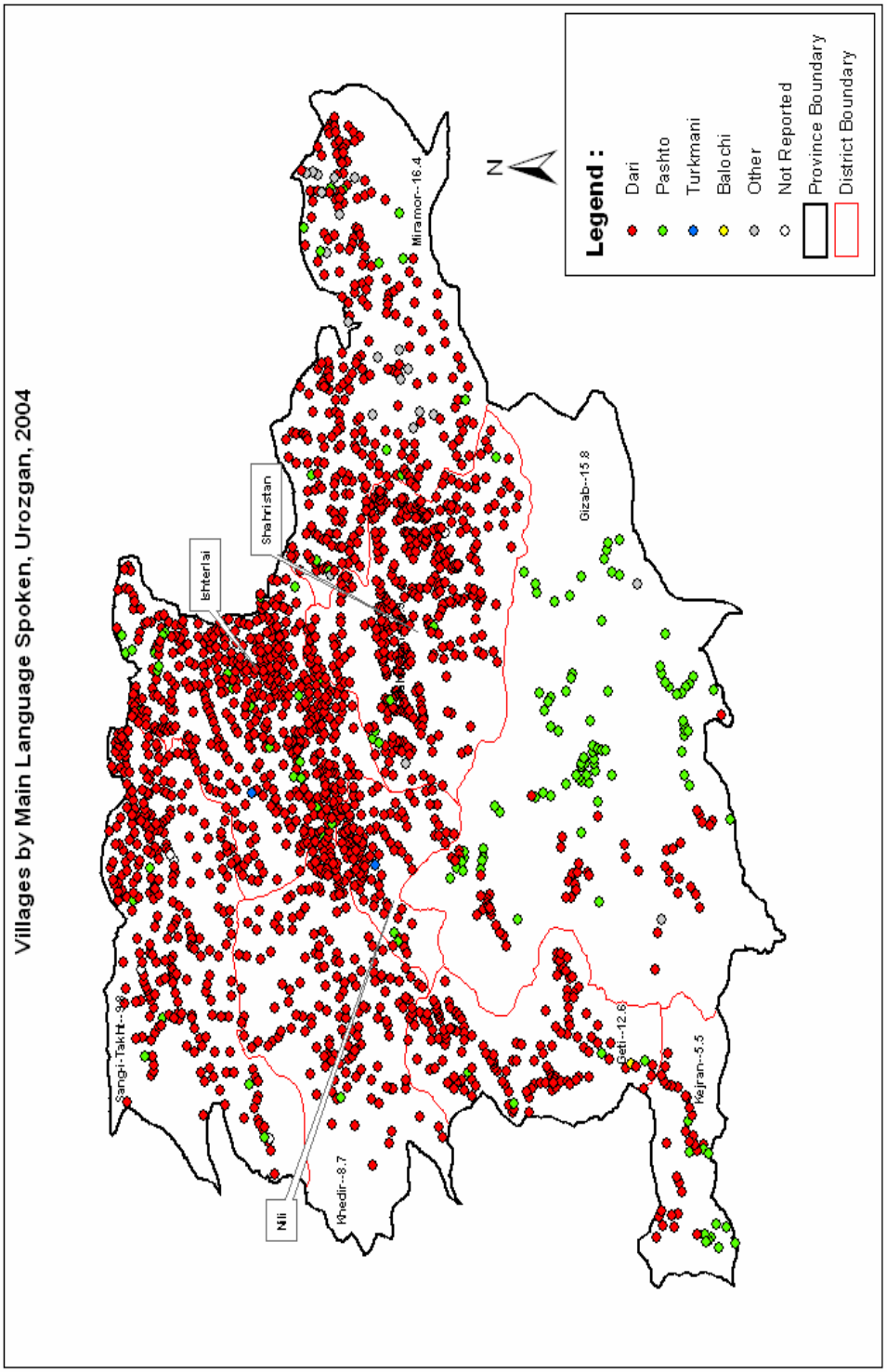
The household listing exercise did not collect any information on the ethnic background of the population. However, it included a question on the languages spoken by the majority of the population. Of the eight languages listed (figure 6), one—Pashto—is spoken by more 90 percent of the population and 90 percent of the villages. In another 46 villages, with a population of approximately 19,000, the main language spoken is Dari. In one village with about 1,000 population, the main language spoken is Uzbaki. The remainder of the villages—a total of five representing about 4,000 population, the main language spoken is not specified.

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

Figure 6—Population and villages, by main language spoken, Urozgan, 2004



Map2


Villages by Main Language Spoken, Urozgan, 2004
Legend :
Dari
Pashto
Turkmani
Balochi
Other
Not Reported
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Miramor--16.4
Shahristan
Ishterlai
Gizab--15.8
Sangi-Takht--9.9
Nili
Khedir--8.7
Geti--12.6
Kejran--5.5

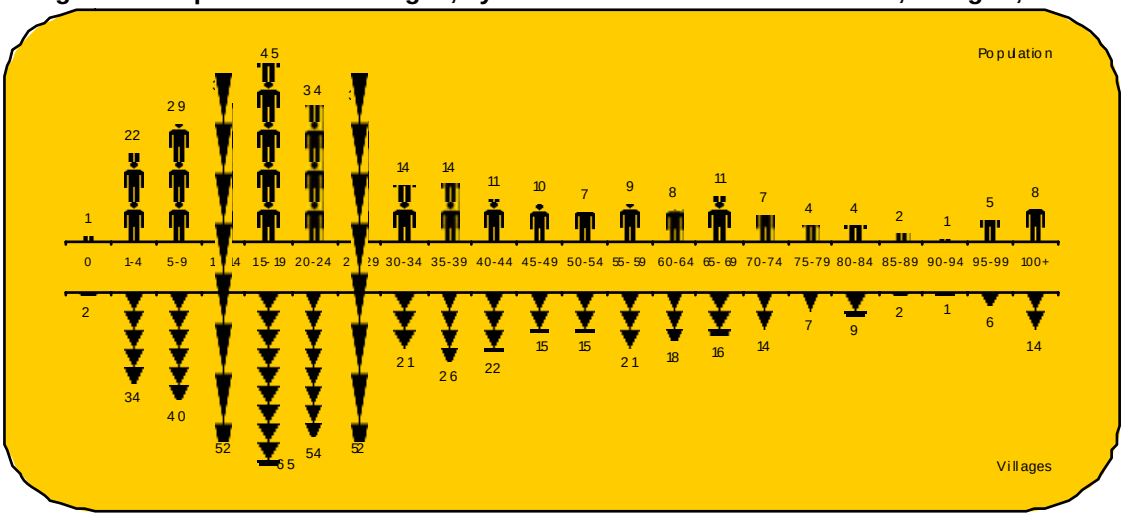
Living Conditions

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

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

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

Figure 7—Population and villages, by distance from the district center, Urozgan, 2004



The distribution by distances from the provincial centers clearly does not show a reasonable degree of accessibility with respect to those services that can only be provided by a district center. The percent of the population living less than five kilometers from their respective district centers is only 7.5. Another 17 percent live from five to nine kilometers away. Altogether, the population living less than 25 kilometers away form the district centers represents more than half. The right tail of the distribution, comprised of the populations living 50 kilometers or more away from their respective district centers represent one-fifth of the population, including close to 8,000 situated at more than 100 kilometers. In sum, most of the population of Urozgan does not have easy access to those services that can only be obtained from the district centers. It must be said, however, that this situation is compounded by the nature of the terrain and the availability of transportation. As figure 8 shows, of the 506 villages, 231, representing about 45 percent of the total are located in mountainous or semi-mountainous areas.

This is further confirmed by the availability of roads (figure 9). Of the 335,582 population, only 61 percent live in villages that are accessible by road at all seasons, another 35 percent live in places that are accessible only in certain seasons, and the remaining four percent don't have roads at all.

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

Figure 8—Population and villages, by topography of the village, Urozgan, 2004

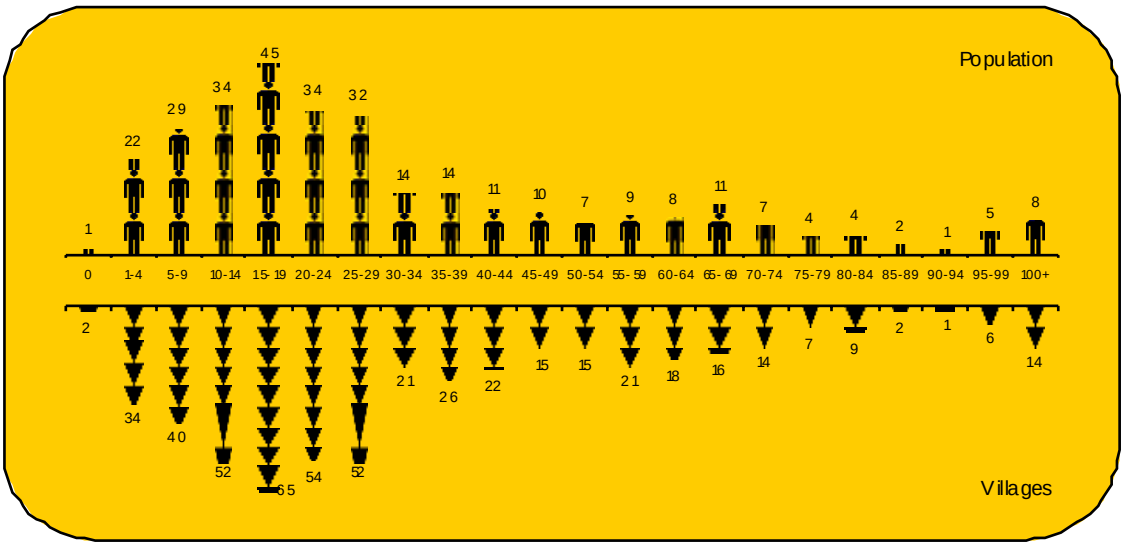
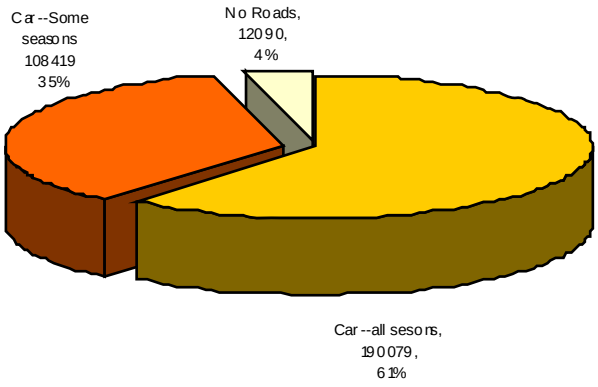


Figure 9 Population by types of roads, Urozgan, 2004



Educational services

With regard to educational services, accessibility appears to be relatively easier for primary schools than for any other type of school. Even though primary schools are available in-village for one person out of 10 only, those that must travel less than five kilometers to reach them represent about 15 percent of the population, as compared to one percent for literacy courses, 2.8 percent for rural schools, nine percent for secondary schools, and seven percent for high schools.

Another way of assessing the accessibility of any facility, including schools, is by looking at the mode of the distribution, i.e., the highest frequency. For primary schools, as well as for all other types of schools, the mode is located at ">10 kms". For primary schools, the proportion of the population situated at 10 kilometers or more is 56 percent; it is 84 percent for literacy courses, 80 percent for rural schools, 70 percent for secondary schools, and 77 percent for high schools. In sum, accessibility is very difficult for all types of schools.

Health services

Health services in Urozgan appear to be as inaccessible as schools; and this is true of both dispensaries and health centers. The latter exist in-village for 2.2 percent of the population, and the former for 0.6 percent. More often than not, people seeking medical

attention must travel more than ten kilometers to get it—74 percent for health centers and 72 percent for dispensaries. Again, given the nature of the terrain, it may take more time to reach the closest health center than distances would suggest.

Post office & public phones

Post offices exist in one village out of the 506, and public phones in two (panels I & J). Both appear inaccessible to large majorities of the populations and villages. Those who must travel more than kilometers to reach the closet post office or public phone are respectively 85 percent and 80 percent of the populations.

Mills

Mills tend to be relatively more available to the population than any of the facilities mentioned above (panel K). They exist in 259 villages and cater to the needs of about 152,557 people, representing close to half of the total population. Those among the population that must travel 10 kilometers or more to reach the closest mill is a mere nine percent.

Radio & television

Whereas 96 percent of the population have access to radio, those that have access to TV represent a mere 4 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, Urozgan, 2004

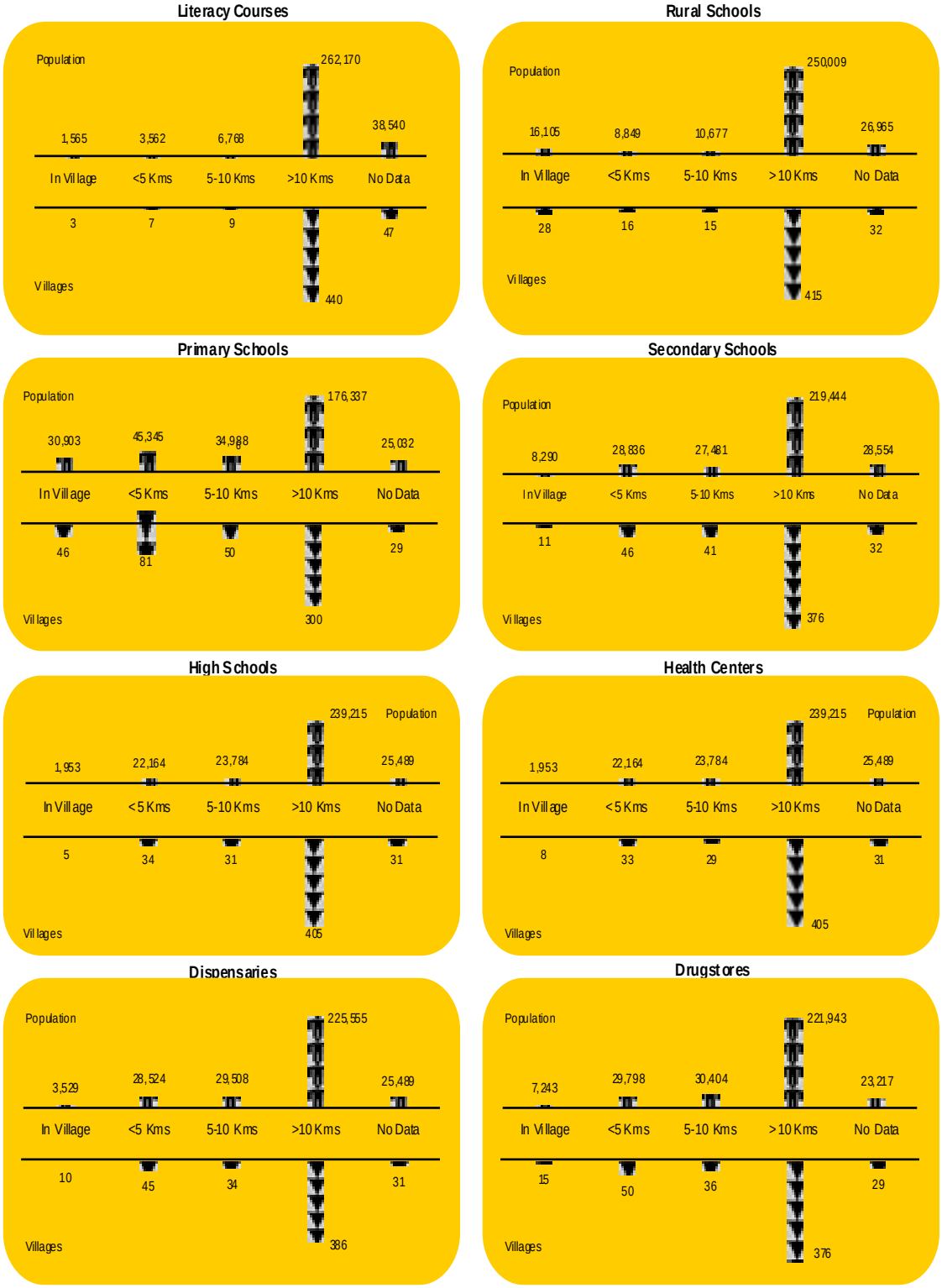


Figure 10 (Cont'd)—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Urozgan, 2004

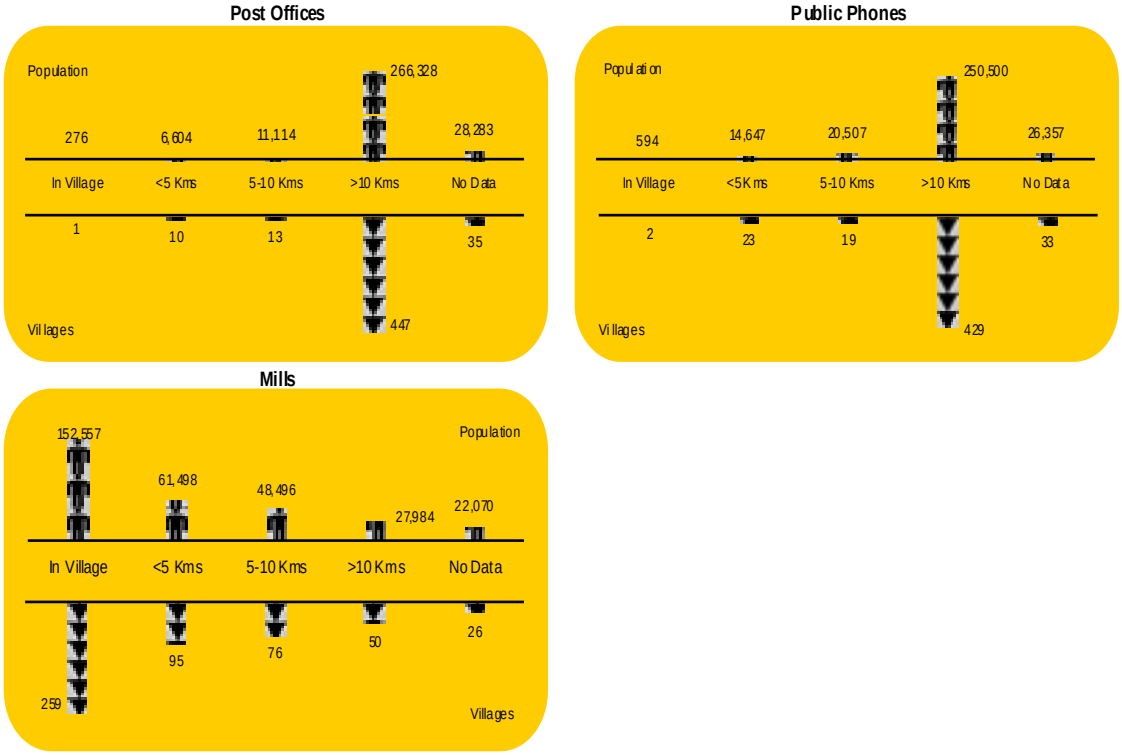
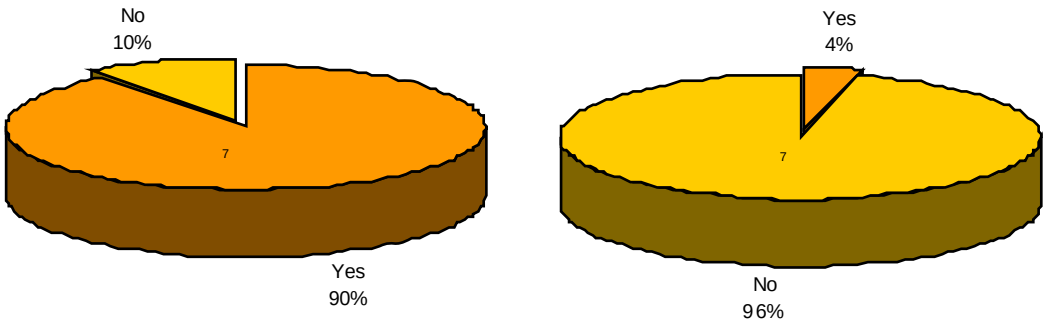
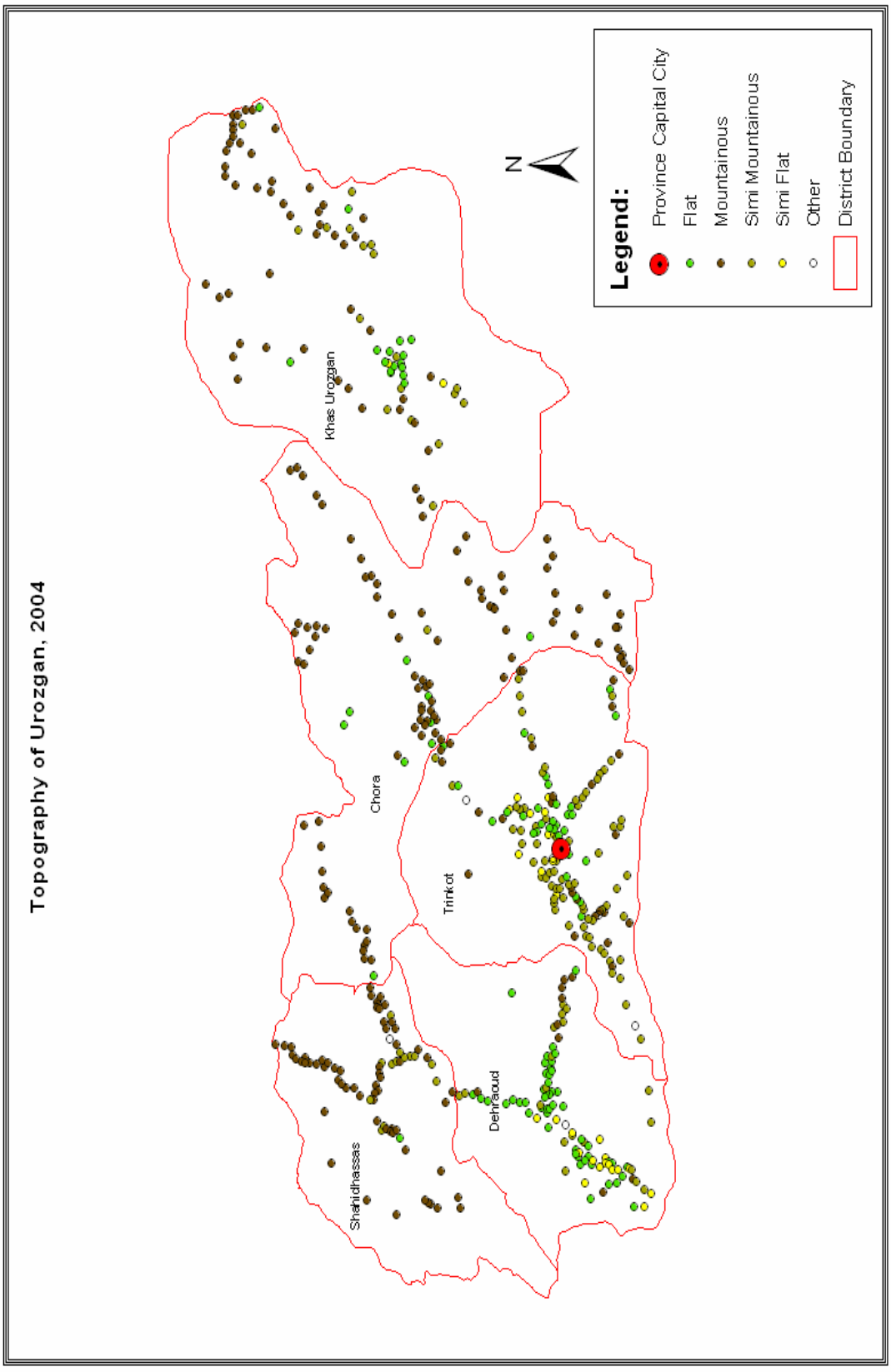


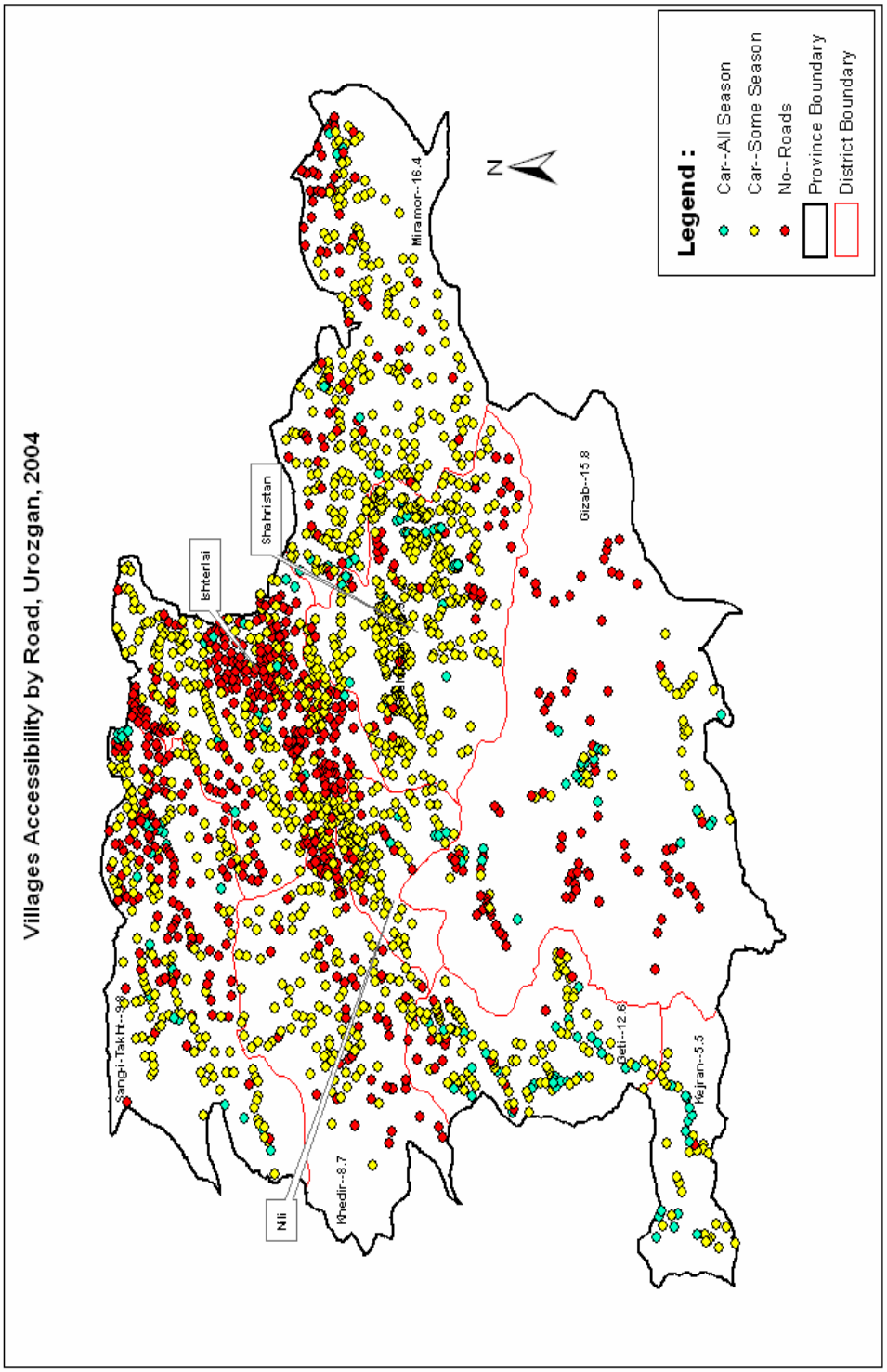
Figure 11—Proportion of the population living in villages where there are radios or TVs, Urozgan, 2004



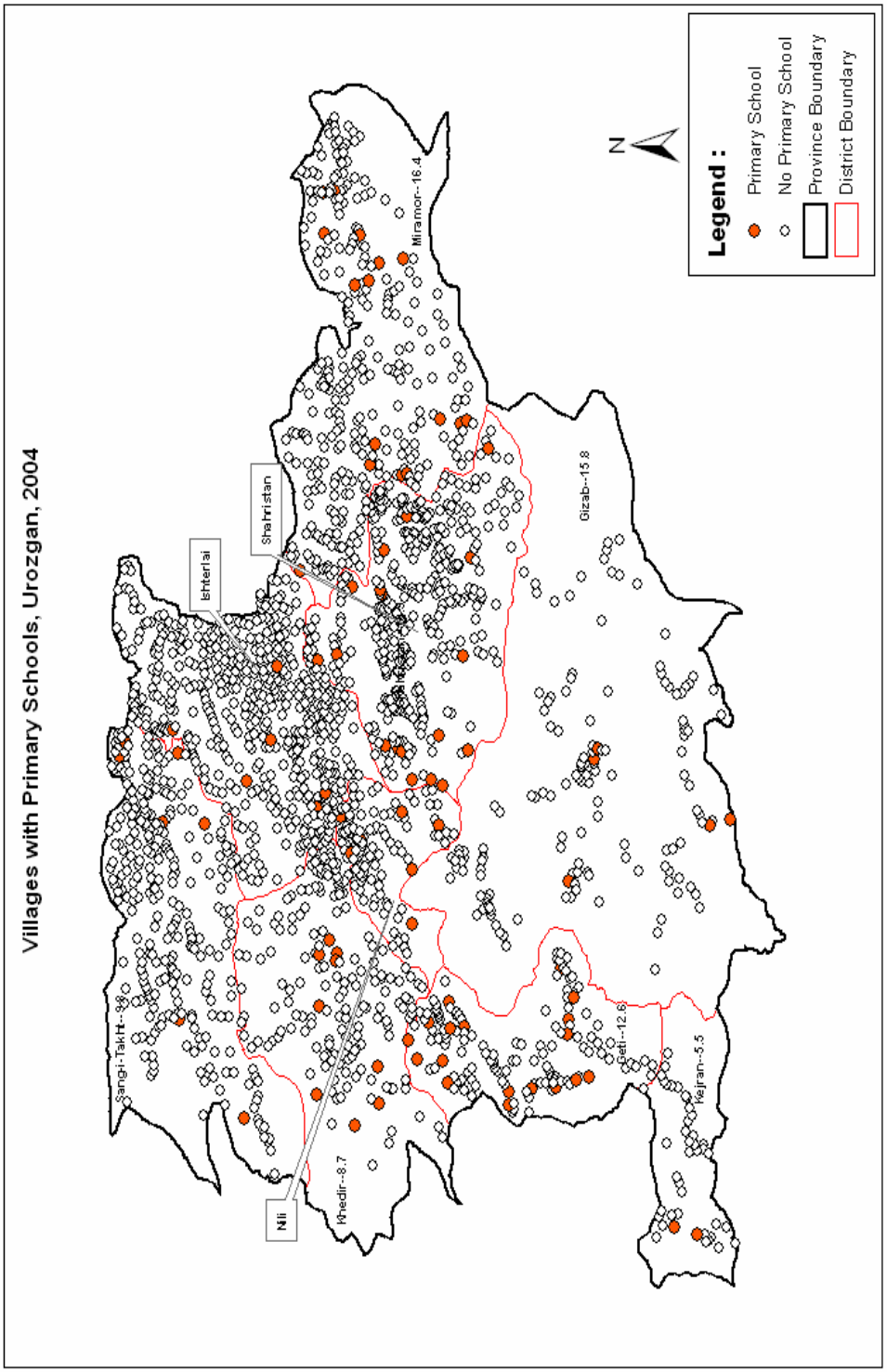
Map3


Topography of Urozgan, 2004
Legend:
Province Capital City
Flat
Mountainous
Simi Mountainous
Simi Flat
Other
District Boundary
N
Khas Urozgan
Chora
Trinkot
Dehrawud
Shahidhassas

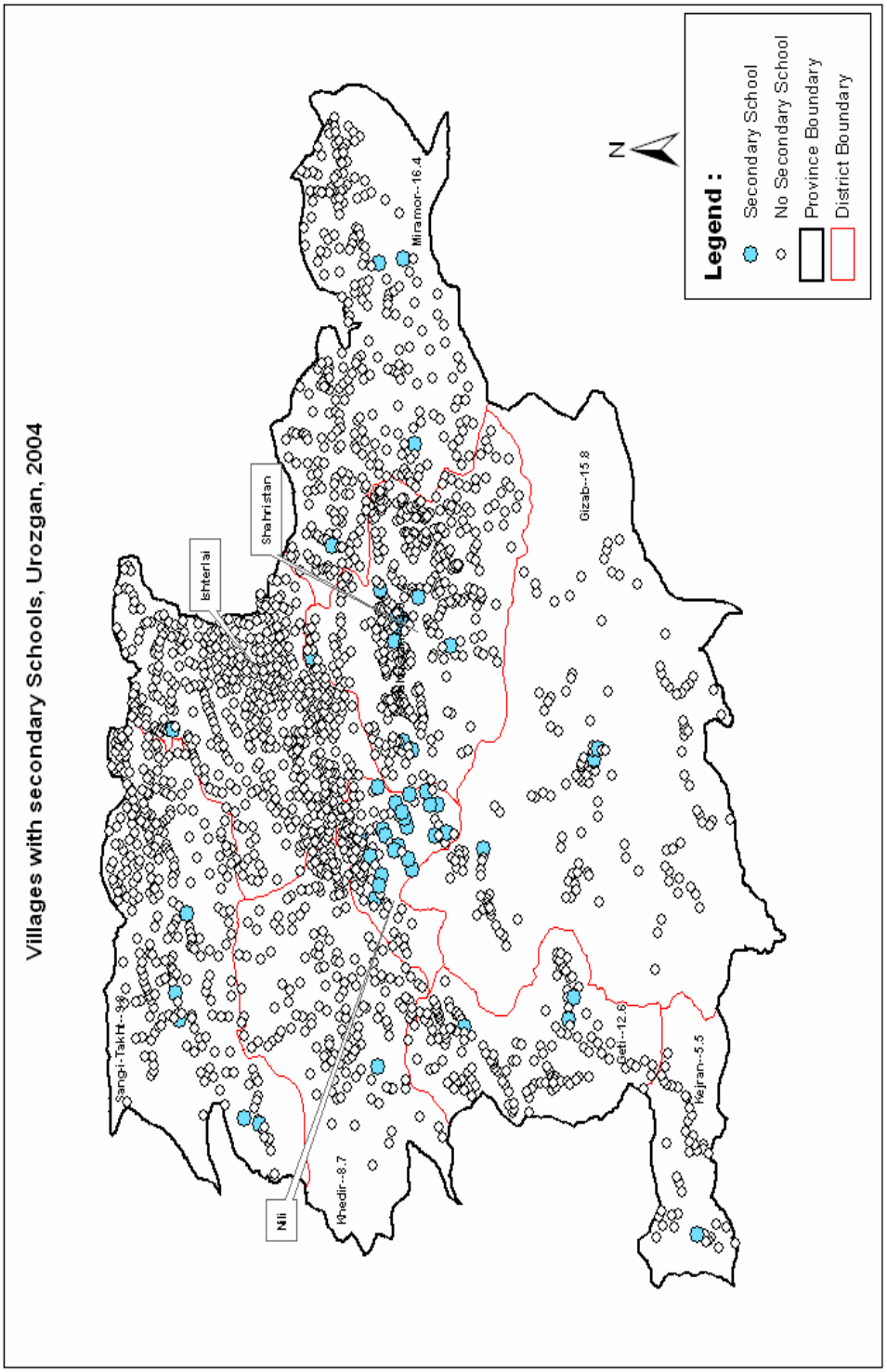
Map4


Villages Accessibility by Road, Urozgan, 2004
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

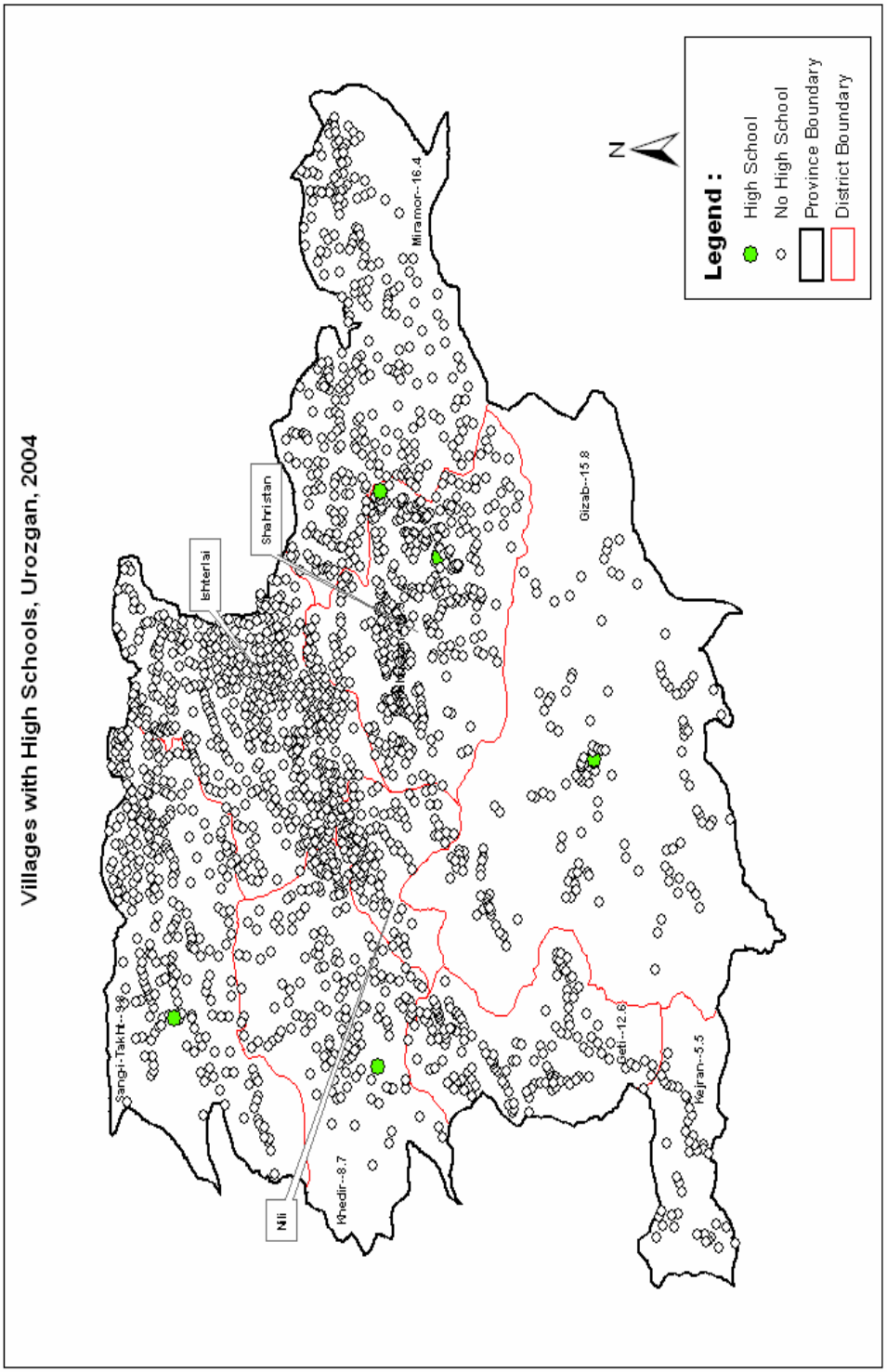
Map5


Villages with Primary Schools, Urozgan, 2004
Legend :
Primary School
No Primary School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Miramor--16.4
Shahristan
Ishterlai
Gizab--15.8
Nili
Khedir--8.7
Dehi--12.6
Kejran--5.5

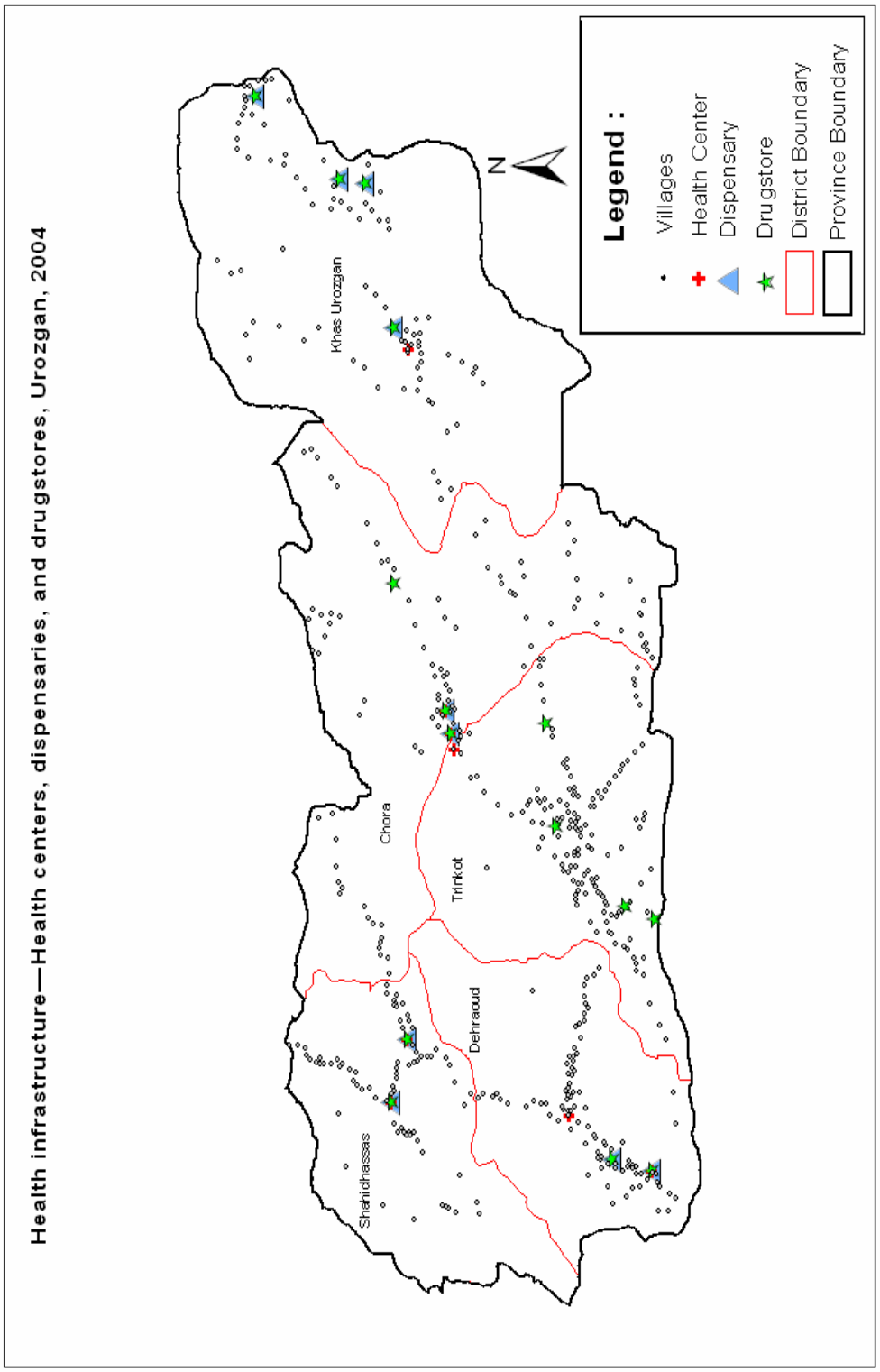
Map6


Villages with secondary Schools, Urozgan, 2004
Legend :
Secondary School
No Secondary School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Miramor--16.4
Shahristan
Ishterlai
Gizab--15.8
Nili
Khedir--8.7
Sangi-Tak-Ht--9.9
Getti--12.6
Kejran--5.5

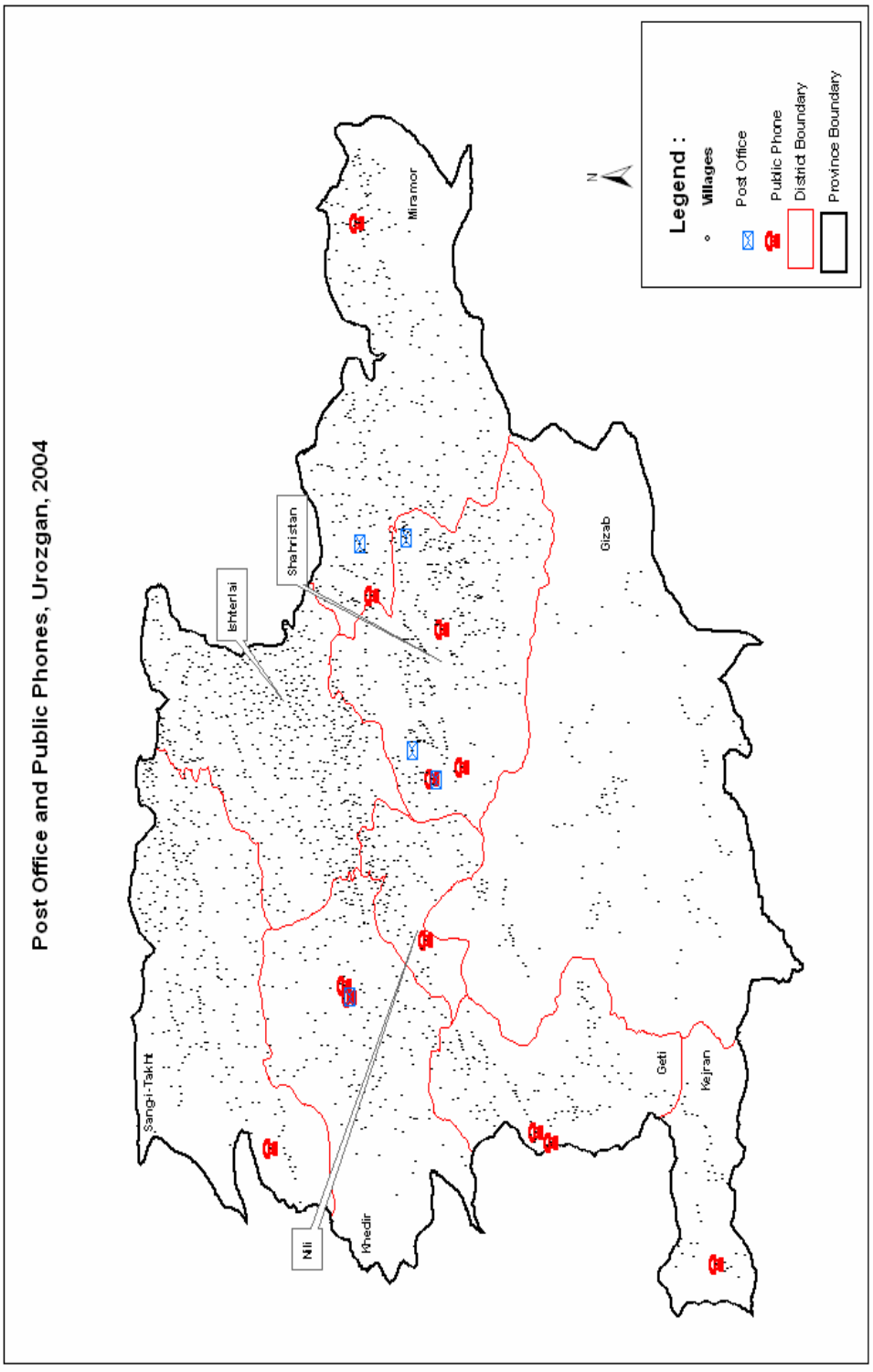
Map7


Villages with High Schools, Urozgan, 2004
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

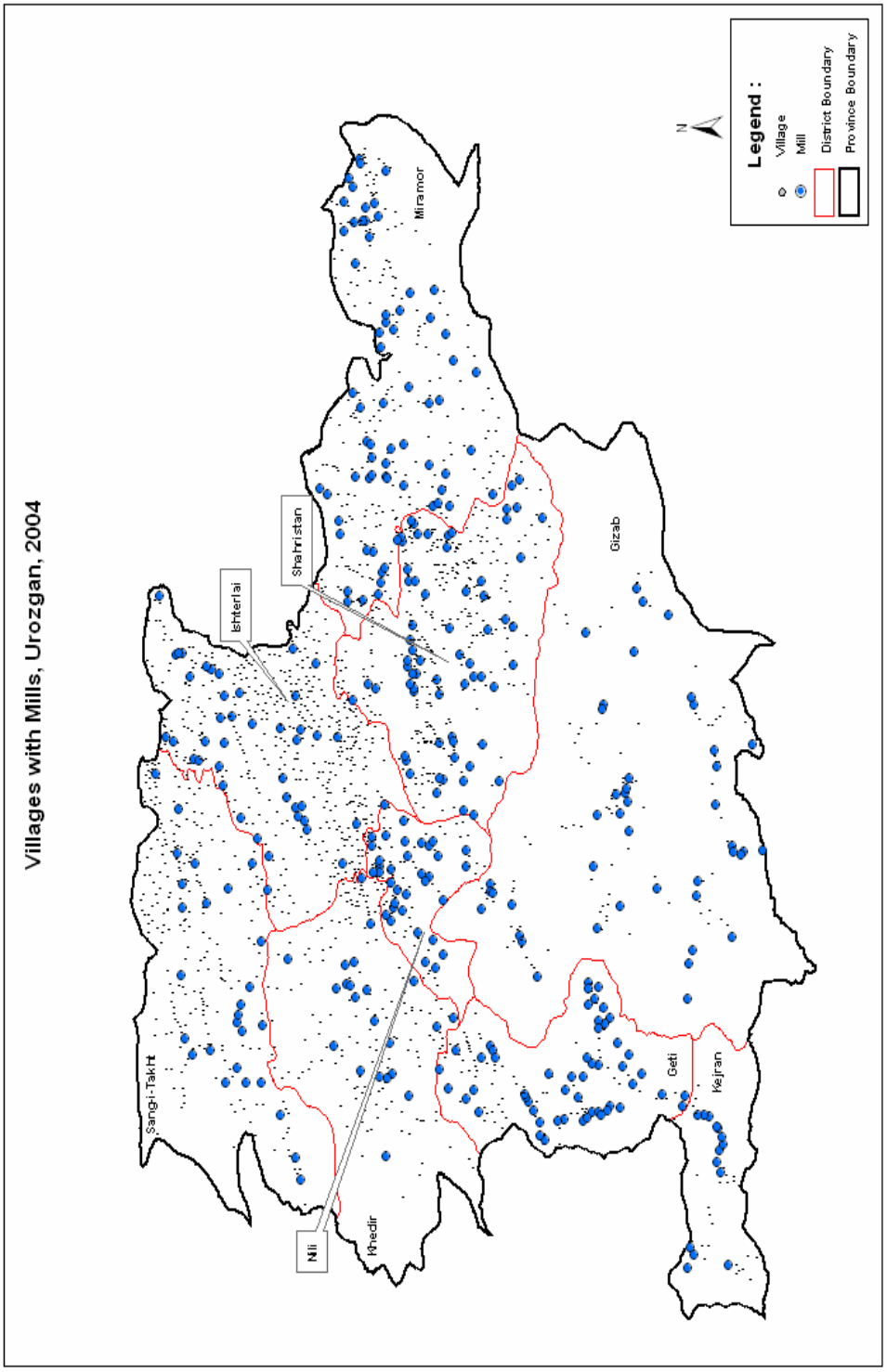
Map8


Health infrastructure—Health centers, dispensaries, and drugstores, Urozgan, 2004
Legend :
Villages
Health Center
Dispensary
Drugstore
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khas Urozgan
Chora
Trinkot
Dehraoud
Shahidhassas

Map9


Post Office and Public Phones, Urozgan, 2004
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, Urozgan, 2004
Legend :
Village
Mill
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Miramor
Shahristan
Ishterlai
Gizab
Sangi-Takht
Nili
Khedir
Geti
Kejran

Economic Activities

In addition to the major sources of irrigation water, the household listing included information on agricultural and 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 percentages. A more complex one is shown in annex 6, based on a technique called compositional analysis.

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

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

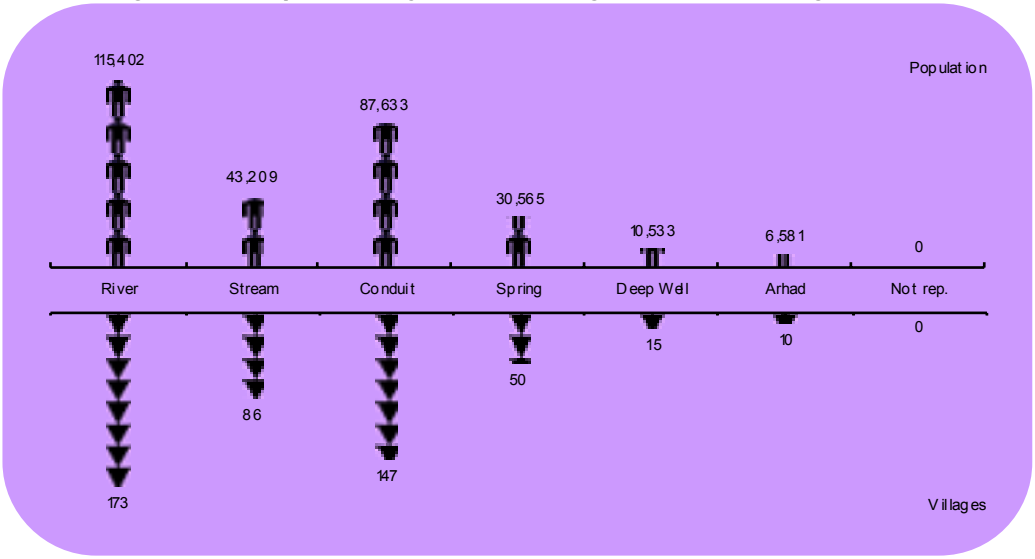
Agriculture

Figure 12 provides information on the sources of irrigation water, and figure 13 (panels A through F) 13 provides on economic activities—production of subsistence crops, vegetables, fruit, herbal and animal products, handicrafts, industrial crops, and small industries.

Figure 12 shows that the predominant source of irrigation water is that of rivers, which supply two-thirds of the villages with their irrigation water, followed by conduits which

supply 30 percent of the villages. Together, these two sources cater to the needs of three villages out of five. Streams rank third; they supply 18 percent of the villages.

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



A cursory look at figure 13 shows that Tirinkot is the one district that specializes in most of the agricultural products, including subsistence crops, herbs, and animal products, as well as the other sectors, with the exception of handicrafts. Out of the 440 villages producing wheat, 118 (26.8 percent) are located in it, in addition to 131 villages of the 429 producing corn (30.5), 57 villages of the 163 producing maize (35 percent). The same is true of vegetables (including onion, tomatoes, and cauliflower), and herbal products, including caray, zerk, and chicory. Tirinkot also comes first in all the animal products, with no exception.

Other districts that specialize in agricultural products more than others are Chora and Khas Urozgan.

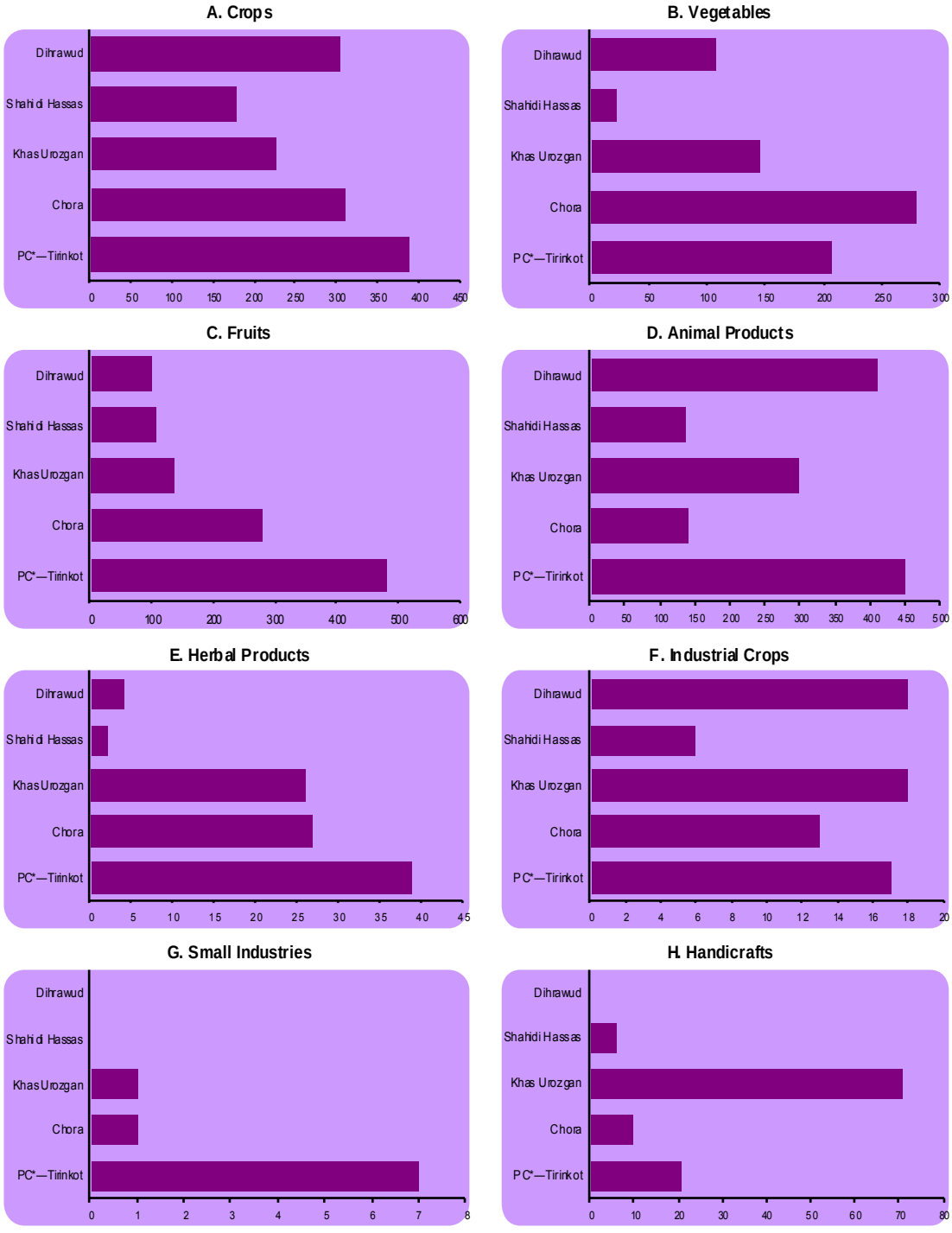
Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts

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 72 villages, which is a mere 14 percent of the total of 506. They are not concentrated in any specific district, either.

Small industries are very scarce in Urozgan; they exist in only nine out of the 506 villages, seven of which are Tirinkot. Of the seven villages, two are engaged in the production of honey, another two in silk, one in karakul skin, one in dried sugar, and one in sugar candy.

Handicrafts, on the other hand, are produced in all districts, except Dihrawud. But two districts stand out as concentrating proportionately more of the villages engaged in this particular activity—Khas Urozgan and Tirinkot. Out of the 46 villages producing rugs, 35 are located in Khas Urozgan. In Jewelry, out of 44 villages, 13 are in Tirinkot and 23 in Khas Urozgan. All 12 villages producing shawls are located in Khas Urozgan. Rugs are also produced in Chora (seven villages) and Tirinkot (four villages).

Figure 13—Number of villages engaged in certain economic activites, by disrict, Urozgan, 2004



* = Provincial Center

Physical Infrastructure

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

The total number of buildings counted was 40,546 in the whole province, 81 percent of which (41,848) were housing units. The remaining 19 percent represented the rest of the various types of buildings.

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

Housing units

The largest numbers of housing units are located in Tirinkot and Chora. This is to be expected given that these two districts are the most populous among the five. In terms of persons per housing unit, inter-district variation is not very large; it goes from 9 occupants per housing unit in Tirinkot and Chora to 12 in Shahidi Hassas. At the provincial level, the average is 10 occupants per housing unit.

Schools and educational institutions

There are 64 schools in Urozgan, 24 of which are Khas Urozgan, 18 in Chora, and 15 in Tirinkot, the provincial center. What is remarkable about such distribution is the fact that the provincial center, and the most populous district, counts much fewer schools than Chora the least populous of all five districts. 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. Perhaps the schools in Chora and/or Khas Urozgan are much smaller in terms of classrooms than those in Tirinkot. Be that as it may, school density is lowest in Khas Urozgan, with about 1,600 population per school, and highest in Tirinkot with more than 7,000 per school. The average for the province is approximately 5,000 population per school. It is worth noting that the district of Shahidi Hassas does not have one single school within its boundaries. It would be interesting to know what parents in this district do to send their children to school.

Health infrastructure

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

Hospitals exist in only two of the five districts—one in Tirinkot and another Dihraoud. (see table 6 and figure 14). As a result, the inhabitants of Chora, Khas Urozgan, and Shahid Hassas who need medical attention have to either travel to those places that offer medical services or use those provided by clinics or private doctors. This is all the more problematic that access to health centers is difficult for a good proportion of the population, not only because of distance, but also because of the nature of the terrain.

In terms of clinics, however, the situation is much better, but not ideal. There is a total of 25 units of them—more than 12 times the number of hospitals, distributed over all five districts. Some districts are much better off than others, in particular Tirinkot, with 14 clinics, Chora, with seven, and Shahidi Hassas, with five. Clinic density varies from one clinic per about 38,000 population in Khas Urozgan, to one per less than 8,000 in Tirinkot. The average for the province is one clinic for more than 11,000 population. The question that needs to be asked, however, is: can clinics replace hospitals?

Doctors' practices are fewer than clinics: a total of 25, 12 of which are in Tirinkot and six in Shahidi Hassas. The population per doctor's practice varies from 8,000 in Shahidi Hassas to 50 in Dihrawud; the average for the province being close to 13,000.

With regard to pharmacies, they are considerably more numerous and their spatial distribution is notably more even than for clinics, hospitals, or doctors' practices. They number 113 units, one for each 3,000 population or so. Inter-district variation in the number of potential clients per pharmacy is quite large. It goes from one pharmacy per 1,400 population in Dihrawud to one per 9,700 in Shahidi Hassas.

Factories & workshops

The province Urozgan counts a total of 454 factories/workshops[1], of which 177 are in Tirinkot, and 101 in Dehraoud. The average population per factory/workshop is 706 for the whole province, the highest being 1,386 in Shahidi Hassas, and the lowest 502 in Dehraoud. Variation about the average population density per factory/workshop in the latter district is rather negligible. In the absence of information on the size of the factories/workshops, 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 Urozgan as one would expect. On average, there is one bakery for more than 8,700 population; but variation between districts is sizeable enough. It goes from about one bakery for 5,200 in Tirinkot to one for about 74,000 in Chora.

[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. The average across the province is one mill for about 800 populations. Inter-district variation is quite large; it goes form one mill per 371 populations in Khas Urozgan to one per more than 1,600 in Shahidi Hassas.

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 127 hotels and restaurants in the whole province of Urozgan, scattered throughout the districts. The largest number is in Tirinkot (59), followed by Dihrawud (38), Khas Urozgan (15), Chora (11). The average for the province is one hotel/restaurant for every 2,500 population or so, but in Shahidi Hassas it is as high as 12,000 or so. The lowest density is in Dihrawud with one hotel/restaurant for 1,335 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 Urozgan, hotels and restaurants are mere stopping places for travelers in need of a meal and a place to spend the night. It follows that those districts where there are relatively more such places tend to have more visitors than the others.

Shopping places

Food & grocery stores are the most prevalent businesses in any of the districts of Urozgan. On average, there is one grocery store for every 144 population, and inter-district variation is minimal—the lowest density per store is 73 in Khas Urozgan and the highest 244 Shahidi Hassas.

There are 119 constructions materials shops in Urozgan, including 46 in Tirinkot, 36 in Dihrawud, and 21 in Shahidi Hassas. On average there is one for approximately 2,700 population.

Mosques

The province of Urozgan counts a total of 1,363 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 235 population. Except for Tirinkot, where there is one mosque for every 653, inter-district is negligible.

Other places

There isn't one single poultry or livestock farm in the whole province of Urozgan.

There are no barbers of beauty salons in Chora, Khas Urozgan, or Shahidi Hassas, and only thee in Tirinkot and two in Dihraud.

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, 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, Urozgan, 2004

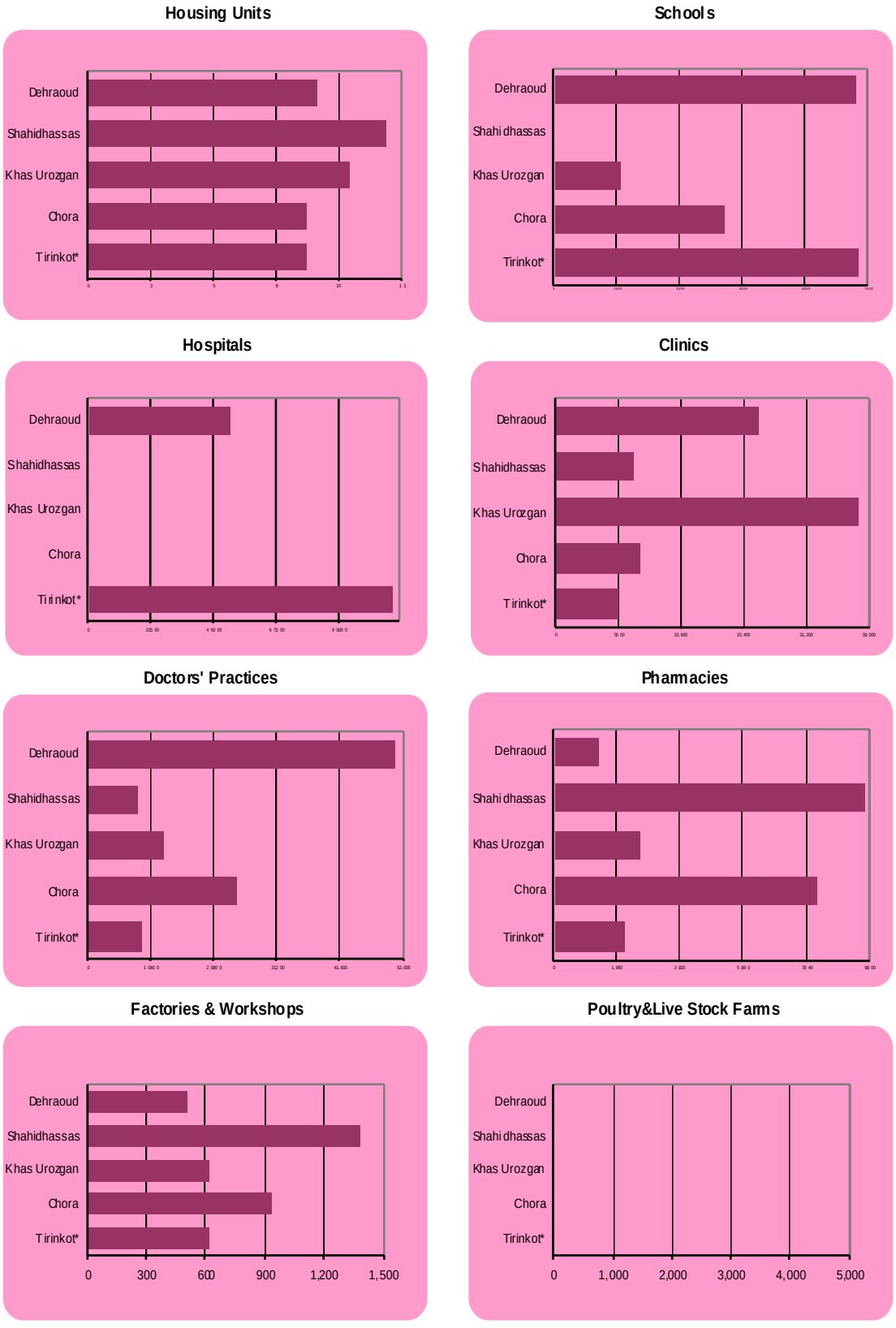
A—Absolute numbers

District	Resid. Places	Schools & Educ. Instit.	Hosp.	Clinics	Doctor's Practice	Pharma.	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Constr. Mater. Shops	Poultry & Livestock Farms	Hotels & Rest.	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosq.	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Tirin	12,116	15	1	14	12	49	177	594	256	46	0	59	3	21	108	653	588	14,713	109,712
Chora	8,169	18	0	7	3	9	79	410	38	13	0	11	0	1	116	188	257	9,319	73,759
Khas Urozgan	3,494	24	0	1	3	14	62	519	158	21	0	15	0	6	102	238	350	5,007	37,888
Shahidhassas	3,919	0	0	5	6	5	35	199	52	3	0	4	0	3	30	135	382	4,778	48,512
Dehraoud	5,318	7	1	2	1	36	101	497	108	36	0	38	2	6	41	149	386	6,729	50,718
Total	33,016	64	2	29	25	113	454	2,219	612	119	0	127	5	37	397	1,363	1,964	40,546	320,589

B—Ratio (Population per Building)

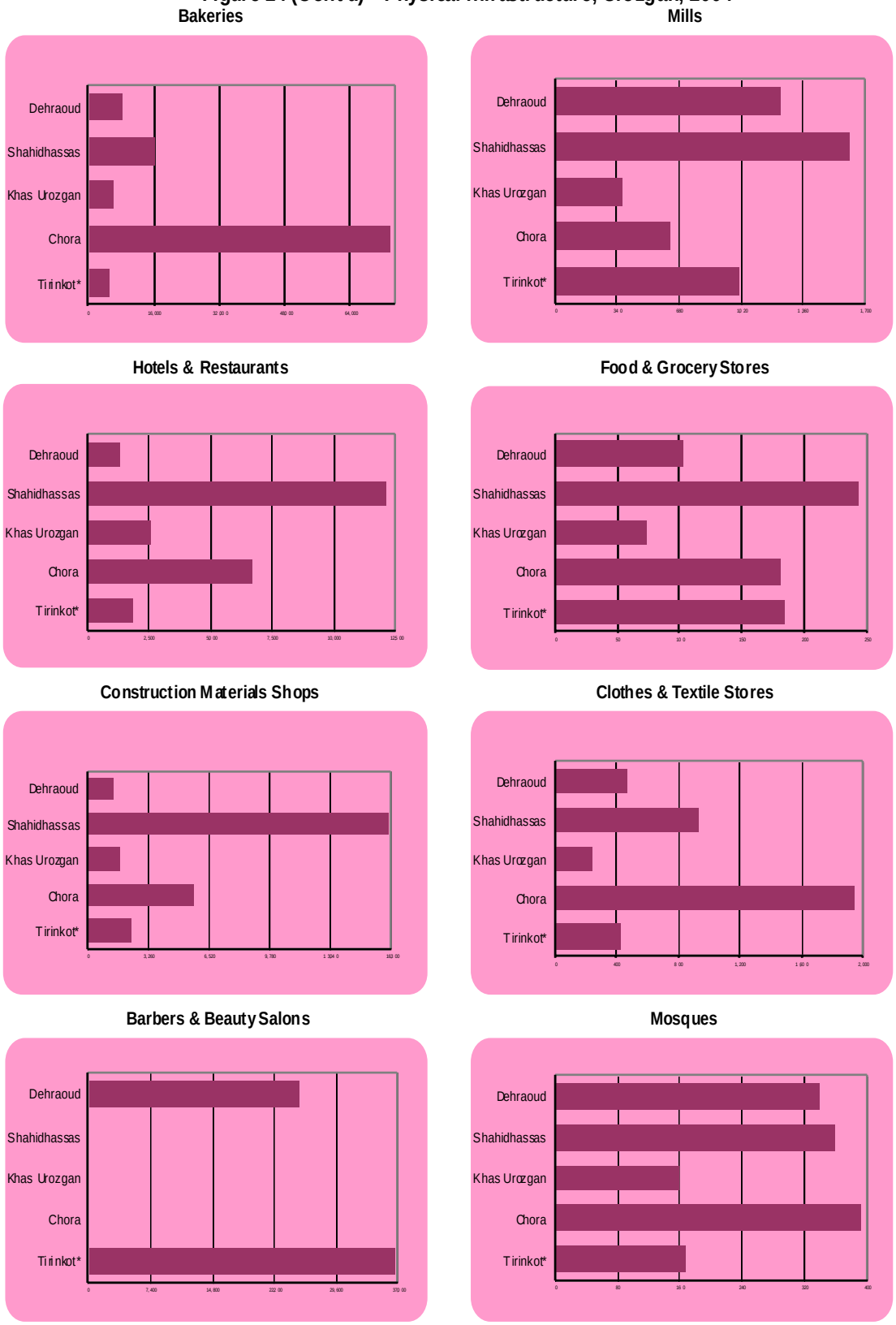
District	Resid. Places	Schools & Educ. Instit.	Hosp.	Clinics	Doctor's Practice	Pharma.	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Constr. Mater. Shops	Poultry & Livestock Farms	Hotels & Rest.	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosq.	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center--Tirin	9	7,314	109,712	7,837	9,143	2,239	620	185	429	2,385	—	1,860	36,571	5,224	1,016	168	186	—	—
Chora	9	4,098	—	10,537	24,586	8,195	934	180	1,941	5,674	—	6,705	—	73,759	636	392	287	—	—
Khas Urozgan	11	1,579	—	37,888	12,629	2,706	611	73	240	1,804	—	2,526	—	6,315	371	159	108	—	—
Shahidhassas	12	—	—	9,702	8,085	9,702	1,386	244	933	16,171	—	12,128	—	16,171	1,617	359	127	—	—
Dehraoud	10	7,245	50,718	25,359	50,718	1,409	502	102	470	1,409	—	1,335	25,359	8,453	1,237	340	131	—	—
Total	10	5,009	160,295	11,055	12,824	2,837	706	144	524	2,694	—	2,524	64,118	8,665	808	235	163	—	—

Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Urozgan, 2004



* = Provincial center

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



P. C. = 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.

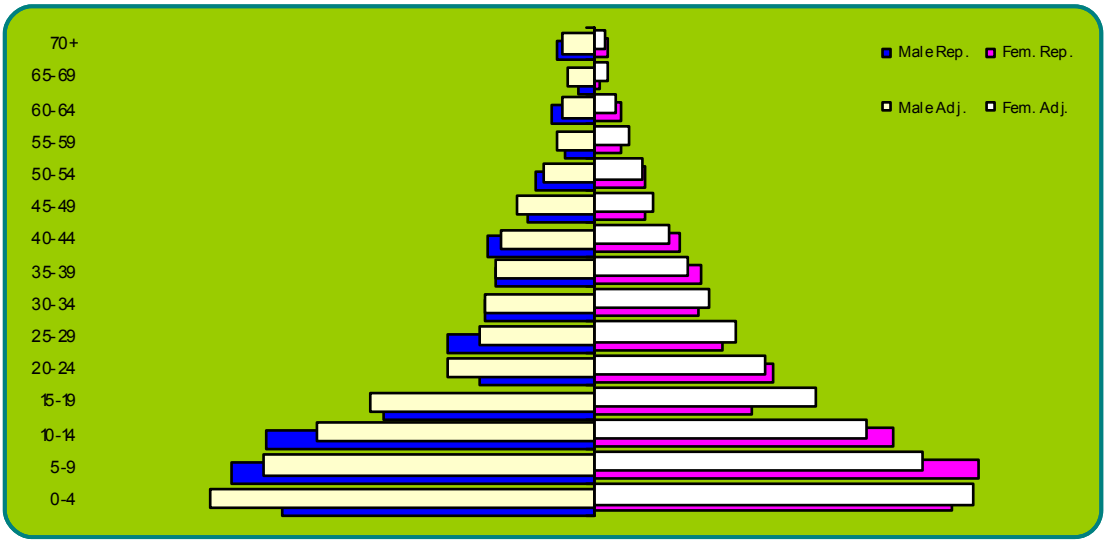
[1] he model used was from the Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Population; Ansley J. Coale and Paul Demeny; Princeton University Press; Princeton, New Jersey; 1966 ("West" model at level 13 for both males and females [e_0: 50 for females, and 47.114 for males] and a growth rate of 30).

Annex 5
Comparsion of the Reported and adjusted age distributions, Urozgan, 2004

A—Distribution

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported /Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	27,835	43,875	71,710	38,974	37,244	76,219	-11,139	6,631	-4,509
5-9	32,325	28,399	60,724	28,700	27,437	56,137	3,625	962	4,587
10-14	26,591	13,779	40,370	19,510	18,629	38,139	7,081	-4,850	2,231
15-19	16,700	11,659	28,359	15,637	14,913	30,550	1,063	-3,254	-2,191
20-24	10,396	15,751	26,147	13,470	16,033	29,503	-3,074	-282	-3,356
25-29	14,061	14,814	28,875	11,347	14,039	25,387	2,714	775	3,488
30-34	12,862	7,608	20,470	11,870	9,129	20,999	992	-1,521	-529
35-39	8,464	8,235	16,699	9,770	6,459	16,228	-1,306	1,776	471
40-44	6,136	4,688	10,824	6,340	4,133	10,473	-204	555	351
45-49	4,337	2,230	6,567	4,287	2,674	6,961	50	-444	-394
50-54	2,729	1,649	4,378	2,399	1,514	3,913	330	135	465
55-59	1,034	834	1,868	1,419	929	2,348	-385	-95	-480
60-64	1,090	564	1,654	820	693	1,513	270	-129	141
65-69	234	571	805	626	662	1,288	-392	-91	-483
70-74	787	171	958	277	331	608	510	-160	350
75-79	-	-	-	105	143	247	-105	-143	-247
80+	-	181	181	28	47	76	-28	134	105
Total	165,581	155,008	320,589	165,581	155,008	320,589	0	0	0

B—Population Pyramid



Annex 6

Compositional Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

With regards to subsistence crops, only one cell stands out, associating Chora with peas, with an index of 2.16; which means that that a village in Chora is 2.16 times more likely to produce peas than any other village in any other district in the province.

In the area of industrial crops, five cells stand out. Tirinkot is shown to be associated with sesame (1.12); Chora is associated with sesame (1.77), and olives (1.22); Shahidi Hassas is highly specialized in sugar cane, with an index of 3.0; and Dihrawud is associated with cotton (1.57).

Concerning fruit, only Chora exhibits a moderately high index of association (1.96) linking it to oranges.

Vegetables do not appear to be concentrated in any particular district either, except for cauliflower which appears to be a specialty of Dihrawud, with an index of 2.53.

Herbal products also appear to be highly concentrated in space, judging by the number of indices greater than 1. With the exception of Tirinkot which does not appear to specialize in any product, all other four districts appear to be associated with one product or another. Chora is associated with hyssop (1.31), Khas Urozgan with locorice (2.77) and Asfitida (1.51); Shahidi Hassas with aniseed (2.5) and hyssop (3.45); and Dihrawud with zerk (3.08).

Handicrafts appear to be substantially spatially concentrated. The highest degrees of concentration-specialization associate Shahidi Hassas with carpets (16.01), and embroidery (16.01), pottery (8.0), pelisse (3.43), and jewelry (4.37); Dihrawud with carpets (8.0), embroidery (8.0), pottery (4.0), pelisse (1.72) and jewelry (2.18); Khas Urozgan with carpets (1.23) and embroidery (1.23); and Chora with carpets (1.19) and embroidery (1.19).

Small industries are very scarce in Urozgan. They feature in the product mix of only nine villages. Only three districts have any small industries—Tirinkot, Chora, and Khas Urozgan. However, only Chora and Khas Urozgan stand out as housing villages that are more likely to be engaged small industry more than others. Both specialize in honey with indices of 3.5 each.

[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.

None of the five districts is associated with any animal product in a particular way, the reason being that all of them are engaged in this type of production to one degree or another.

Annex 6

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Urozgan, 2004

Subsistence Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirinkot	118	131	8	57	14	53	3	5	389
Chora	70	67	3	31	17	64	32	26	310
Khas Urozgan	83	71	0	49	5	10	3	4	225
Shahidi Hassas	77	68	3	2	6	23	0	0	179
Dihrawud	92	92	10	24	12	67	8	1	306
Total	**440**	**429**	**24**	**163**	**54**	**217**	**46**	**36**	**1,409**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirinkot	30.3	33.7	2.1	14.7	3.6	13.6	0.8	1.3	100.0
Chora	22.6	21.6	1.0	10.0	5.5	20.6	10.3	8.4	100.0
Khas Urozgan	36.9	31.6	0.0	21.8	2.2	4.4	1.3	1.8	100.0
Shahidi Hassas	43.0	38.0	1.7	1.1	3.4	12.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dihrawud	30.1	30.1	3.3	7.8	3.9	21.9	2.6	0.3	100.0
Total	**31.2**	**30.4**	**1.7**	**11.6**	**3.8**	**15.4**	**3.3**	**2.6**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirinkot	26.8	30.5	33.3	35.0	25.9	24.4	6.5	13.9	27.6
Chora	15.9	15.6	12.5	19.0	31.5	29.5	69.6	72.2	22.0
Khas Urozgan	18.9	16.6	0.0	30.1	9.3	4.6	6.5	11.1	16.0
Shahidi Hassas	17.5	15.9	12.5	1.2	11.1	10.6	0.0	0.0	12.7
Dihrawud	20.9	21.4	41.7	14.7	22.2	30.9	17.4	2.8	21.7
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
P. C.—Tirinkot	-0.03	0.11	0.21	0.27	-0.06	-0.12	-0.76	-0.50	0.00
Chora	-0.28	-0.29	-0.43	-0.14	0.43	0.34	2.16	2.28	0.00
Khas Urozgan	0.18	0.04	-1.00	0.88	-0.42	-0.71	-0.59	-0.30	0.00
Shahidi Hassas	0.38	0.25	-0.02	-0.90	-0.13	-0.17	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Dihrawud	-0.04	-0.01	0.92	-0.32	0.02	0.42	-0.20	-0.87	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

P. C. = Provincial Center

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

Industrial Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Sharshami	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirirkot	1	2	1	1	11	1	0	0	17
Chora	2	1	1	1	6	2	0	0	13
Khas Urozgan	1	3	0	0	13	0	0	1	18
Shahidi Hassas	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	6
Dihrawud	9	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	18
Total	**14**	**9**	**3**	**2**	**38**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**72**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Sharshami	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirirkot	5.9	11.8	5.9	5.9	64.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chora	15.4	7.7	7.7	7.7	46.2	15.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Khas Urozgan	5.6	16.7	0.0	0.0	72.2	0.0	0.0	5.6	100.0
Shahidi Hassas	16.7	16.7	16.7	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dihrawud	50.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	27.8	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	**19.4**	**12.5**	**4.2**	**2.8**	**52.8**	**6.9**	**0.0**	**1.4**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Sharshami	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirirkot	7.1	22.2	33.3	50.0	28.9	20.0	—	0.0	23.6
Chora	14.3	11.1	33.3	50.0	15.8	40.0	—	0.0	18.1
Khas Urozgan	7.1	33.3	0.0	0.0	34.2	0.0	—	100.0	25.0
Shahidi Hassas	7.1	11.1	33.3	0.0	7.9	0.0	—	0.0	8.3
Dihrawud	64.3	22.2	0.0	0.0	13.2	40.0	—	0.0	25.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Sharshami	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirirkot	-0.70	-0.06	0.41	1.12	0.23	-0.15	—	-1.00	0.00
Chora	-0.21	-0.38	0.85	1.77	-0.13	1.22	—	-1.00	0.00
Khas Urozgan	-0.71	0.33	-1.00	-1.00	0.37	-1.00	—	3.00	0.00
Shahidi Hassas	-0.14	0.33	3.00	-1.00	-0.05	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Dihrawud	1.57	-0.11	-1.00	-1.00	-0.47	0.60	—	-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, Urozgan , 2004

Fruit

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul-berry	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirirkot	68	99	84	1	113	38	77	3	483
Chora	61	56	27	6	63	45	21	2	281
Khas Urozgan	11	0	12	0	50	18	29	16	136
Shahidi Hassas	30	30	10	1	23	0	9	0	109
Dihrawud	16	26	32	0	11	0	11	3	99
Total	**186**	**211**	**165**	**8**	**260**	**101**	**147**	**24**	**1,108**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almonds	Walnuts	Mulberry	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirirkot	14.1	20.5	17.4	0.2	23.4	7.9	15.9	0.6	100.0
Chora	21.7	19.9	9.6	2.1	22.4	16.0	7.5	0.7	100.0
Khas Urozgan	8.1	0.0	8.8	0.0	36.8	13.2	21.3	11.8	100.0
Shahidi Hassas	27.5	27.5	9.2	0.9	26.6	0.0	8.3	0.0	100.0
Dihrawud	16.2	26.3	32.3	0.0	11.1	0.0	11.1	3.0	100.0
Total	**16.8**	**19.0**	**14.9**	**0.7**	**24.0**	**9.1**	**13.3**	**2.2**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almonds	Walnuts	Mulberry	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirirkot	36.6	46.9	50.9	12.5	42.5	37.6	52.4	12.5	43.6
Chora	32.8	26.5	16.4	75.0	23.7	44.6	14.3	8.3	25.4
Khas Urozgan	5.9	0.0	7.3	0.0	18.8	17.8	19.7	66.7	12.3
Shahidi Hassas	16.1	14.2	6.1	12.5	10.9	0.0	6.1	0.0	9.8
Dihrawud	8.6	12.3	19.4	0.0	4.1	0.0	7.5	12.5	8.9
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	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almonds	Walnuts	Mulberry	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirirkot	-0.16	0.08	0.17	-0.71	-0.03	-0.14	0.20	-0.71	0.00
Chora	0.29	0.05	-0.35	1.96	-0.07	0.76	-0.44	-0.67	0.00
Khas Urozgan	-0.52	-1.00	-0.41	-1.00	0.53	0.45	0.61	4.43	0.00
Shahidi Hassas	0.64	0.45	-0.38	0.27	0.11	-1.00	-0.38	-1.00	0.00
Dihrawud	-0.04	0.38	1.17	-1.00	-0.54	-1.00	-0.16	0.40	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, Urozgan , 2004

Vegetables

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauliflower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirinkot	47	61	61	26	3	3	4	1	206
Chora	65	64	58	45	2	10	34	1	279
Khas Urozgan	46	28	28	31	0	4	9	0	146
Shahidi Hassas	5	5	5	0	0	1	1	6	23
Dihrawud	22	24	21	14	5	7	15	0	108
Total	**185**	**182**	**173**	**116**	**10**	**25**	**63**	**8**	**762**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauliflower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirinkot	22.8	29.6	29.6	12.6	1.5	1.5	1.9	0.5	100.0
Chora	23.3	22.9	20.8	16.1	0.7	3.6	12.2	0.4	100.0
Khas Urozgan	31.5	19.2	19.2	21.2	0.0	2.7	6.2	0.0	100.0
Shahidi Hassas	21.7	21.7	21.7	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.3	26.1	100.0
Dihrawud	20.4	22.2	19.4	13.0	4.6	6.5	13.9	0.0	100.0
Total	**24.3**	**23.9**	**22.7**	**15.2**	**1.3**	**3.3**	**8.3**	**1.0**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauliflower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirinkot	25.4	33.5	35.3	22.4	30.0	12.0	6.3	12.5	27.0
Chora	35.1	35.2	33.5	38.8	20.0	40.0	54.0	12.5	36.6
Khas Urozgan	24.9	15.4	16.2	26.7	0.0	16.0	14.3	0.0	19.2
Shahidi Hassas	2.7	2.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.6	75.0	3.0
Dihrawud	11.9	13.2	12.1	12.1	50.0	28.0	23.8	0.0	14.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauliflower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirinkot	-0.06	0.24	0.30	-0.17	0.11	-0.56	-0.77	-0.54	0.00
Chora	-0.04	-0.04	-0.08	0.06	-0.45	0.09	0.47	-0.66	0.00
Khas Urozgan	0.30	-0.20	-0.16	0.39	-1.00	-0.16	-0.25	-1.00	0.00
Shahidi Hassas	-0.10	-0.09	-0.04	-1.00	-1.00	0.33	-0.47	23.85	0.00
Dihrawud	-0.16	-0.07	-0.14	-0.15	2.53	0.98	0.68	-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, Urozgan , 2004

Herbal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zeri	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirinkot	0	21	0	3	4	3	8	0	39
Chora	0	8	1	1	7	7	3	0	27
Khas Urozgan	3	16	2	1	1	0	3	0	26
Shahidi Hassas	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Dihrawud	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	4
Total	**3**	**46**	**3**	**6**	**14**	**11**	**15**	**0**	**98**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zeri	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirinkot	0.0	53.8	0.0	7.7	10.3	7.7	20.5	0.0	100.0
Chora	0.0	29.6	3.7	3.7	25.9	25.9	11.1	0.0	100.0
Khas Urozgan	11.5	61.5	7.7	3.8	3.8	0.0	11.5	0.0	100.0
Shahidi Hassas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dihrawud	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
Total	**3.1**	**46.9**	**3.1**	**6.1**	**14.3**	**11.2**	**15.3**	**0.0**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zeri	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirinkot	0.0	45.7	0.0	50.0	28.6	27.3	53.3	—	39.8
Chora	0.0	17.4	33.3	16.7	50.0	63.6	20.0	—	27.6
Khas Urozgan	100.0	34.8	66.7	16.7	7.1	0.0	20.0	—	26.5
Shahidi Hassas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	9.1	0.0	—	2.0
Dihrawud	0.0	2.2	0.0	16.7	7.1	0.0	6.7	—	4.1
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	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zeri	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirinkot	-1.00	0.15	-1.00	0.26	-0.28	-0.31	0.34	—	0.00
Chora	-1.00	-0.37	0.21	-0.40	0.81	1.31	-0.27	—	0.00
Khas Urozgan	2.77	0.31	1.51	-0.37	-0.73	-1.00	-0.25	—	0.00
Shahidi Hassas	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	2.50	3.45	-1.00	—	0.00
Dihrawud	-1.00	-0.47	-1.00	3.08	0.75	-1.00	0.63	—	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, Urozgan , 2004

Handicrafts

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Carpet	Rug	Embroidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawls	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirinkot	3	4	0	1	0	13	0	0	21
Chora	1	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	10
Khas Urozgan	1	35	0	0	0	23	12	0	71
Shahidi Hassas	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
Dihrawud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**5**	**46**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**44**	**12**	**0**	**108**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Carpet	Rug	Embroidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawls	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirinkot	14.3	19.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	61.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chora	10.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Khas Urozgan	1.4	49.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.4	16.9	0.0	100.0
Shahidi Hassas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dihrawud	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**4.6**	**42.6**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**40.7**	**11.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Carpet	Rug	Embroidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawls	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirinkot	60.0	8.7	—	100.0	—	29.5	0.0	—	19.4
Chora	20.0	15.2	—	0.0	—	4.5	0.0	—	9.3
Khas Urozgan	20.0	76.1	—	0.0	—	52.3	100.0	—	65.7
Shahidi Hassas	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	13.6	0.0	—	5.6
Dihrawud	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**

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

District	Carpet	Rug	Embroidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawls	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirinkot	0.82	0.05	0.82	0.41	0.18	0.22	0.16	—	—
Chora	1.19	0.08	1.19	0.59	0.25	0.32	0.24	—	—
Khas Urozgan	1.23	0.08	1.23	0.62	0.26	0.34	0.25	—	—
Shahidi Hassas	16.01	1.04	16.01	8.00	3.43	4.37	3.20	—	—
Dihrawud	8.00	0.52	8.00	4.00	1.72	2.18	1.60	—	—
Total	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**

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

Small Industries

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirinkot	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	7
Chora	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Khas Urozgan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shahidi Hassas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dihrawud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**9**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirinkot	0.0	28.6	14.3	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	28.6	100.0
Chora	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Khas Urozgan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shahidi Hassas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dihrawud	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**22.2**	**22.2**	**11.1**	**11.1**	**0.0**	**11.1**	**0.0**	**22.2**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirinkot	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	—	100.0	77.8
Chora	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	11.1
Khas Urozgan	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	11.1
Shahidi Hassas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
Dihrawud	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirinkot	-1.00	0.29	0.29	0.29	—	0.29	—	0.29	0.00
Chora	3.50	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Khas Urozgan	3.50	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Shahidi Hassas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dihrawud	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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, Urozgan, 2004

Animal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirirkot	62	79	79	75	56	57	42	1	451
Chora	21	22	22	20	22	20	15	0	142
Khas Urozgan	48	48	48	47	45	39	22	1	298
Shahidi Hassas	20	32	31	20	17	13	5	0	138
Dihrawud	65	64	64	64	60	60	33	0	410
Total	**216**	**245**	**244**	**226**	**200**	**189**	**117**	**2**	**1,439**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirirkot	13.7	17.5	17.5	16.6	12.4	12.6	9.3	0.2	100.0
Chora	14.8	15.5	15.5	14.1	15.5	14.1	10.6	0.0	100.0
Khas Urozgan	16.1	16.1	16.1	15.8	15.1	13.1	7.4	0.3	100.0
Shahidi Hassas	14.5	23.2	22.5	14.5	12.3	9.4	3.6	0.0	100.0
Dihrawud	15.9	15.6	15.6	15.6	14.6	14.6	8.0	0.0	100.0
Total	**15.0**	**17.0**	**17.0**	**15.7**	**13.9**	**13.1**	**8.1**	**0.1**	**100.0**

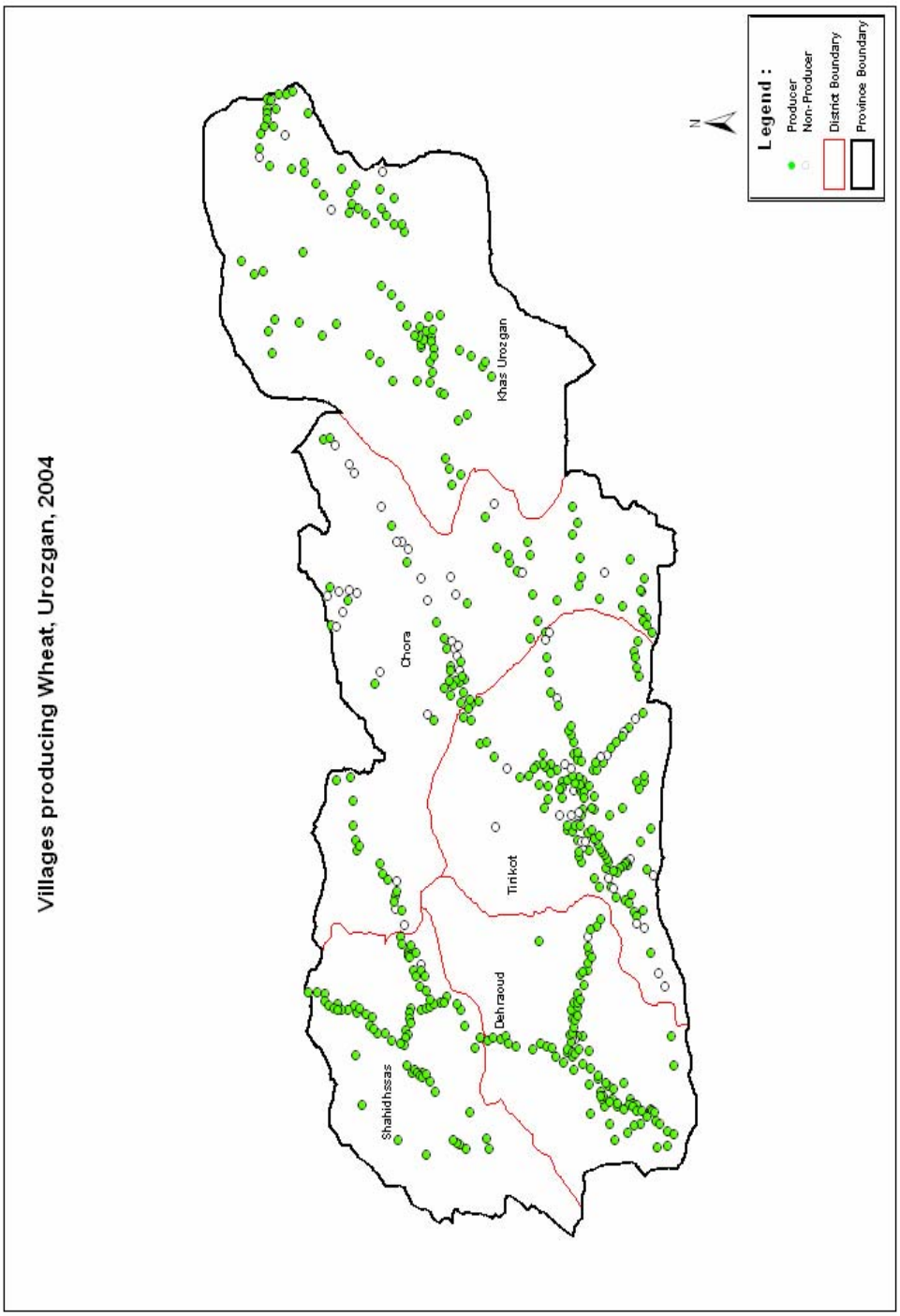
Panel C—Concentration

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirirkot	28.7	32.2	32.4	33.2	28.0	30.2	35.9	50.0	31.3
Chora	9.7	9.0	9.0	8.8	11.0	10.6	12.8	0.0	9.9
Khas Urozgan	22.2	19.6	19.7	20.8	22.5	20.6	18.8	50.0	20.7
Shahidi Hassas	9.3	13.1	12.7	8.8	8.5	6.9	4.3	0.0	9.6
Dihrawud	30.1	26.1	26.2	28.3	30.0	31.7	28.2	0.0	28.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

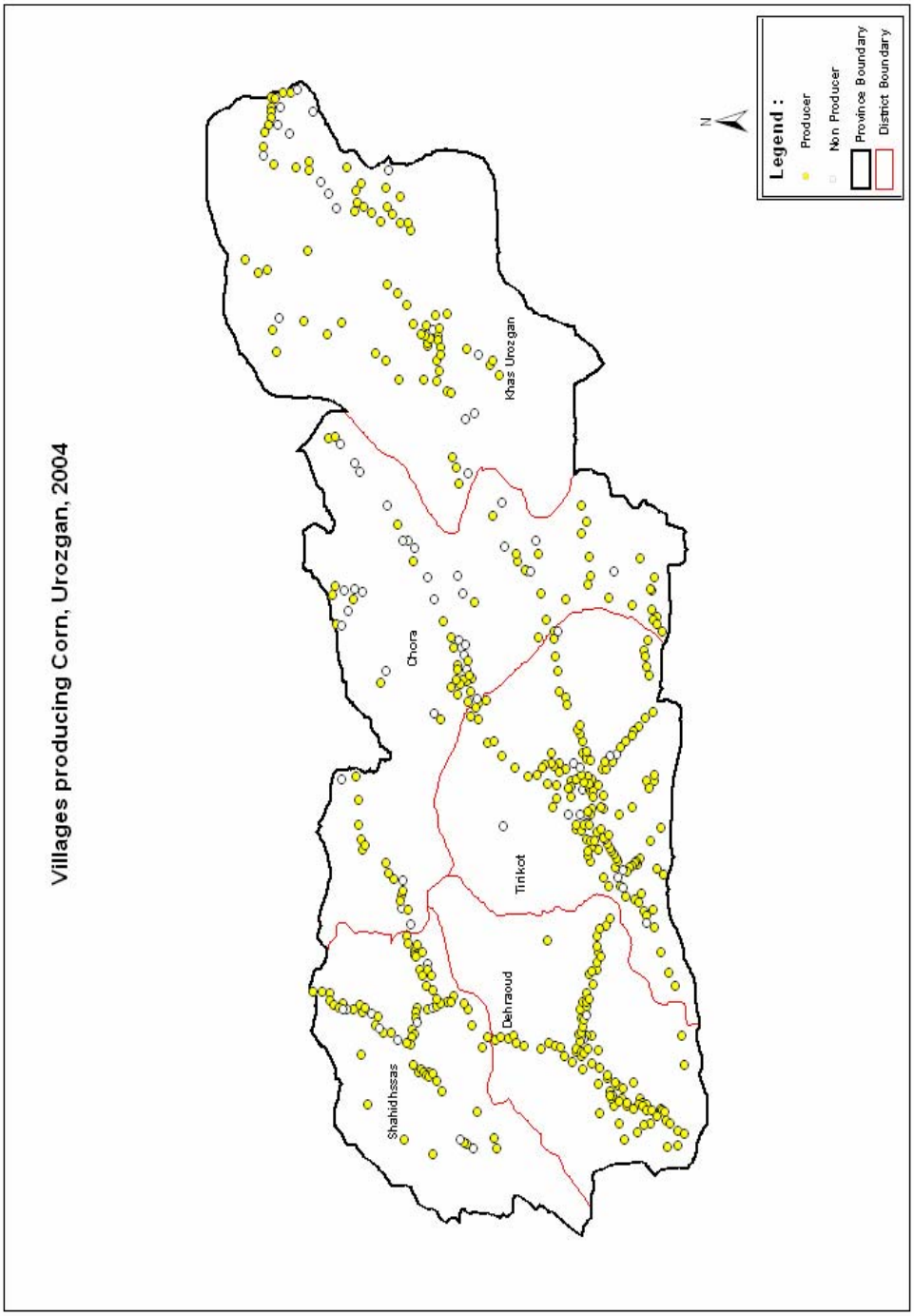
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
P. C.—Tirirkot	-0.08	0.03	0.03	0.06	-0.11	-0.04	0.15	0.60	0.00
Chora	-0.01	-0.09	-0.09	-0.10	0.11	0.07	0.30	-1.00	0.00
Khas Urozgan	0.07	-0.05	-0.05	0.00	0.09	0.00	-0.09	1.41	0.00
Shahidi Hassas	-0.03	0.36	0.32	-0.08	-0.11	-0.28	-0.55	-1.00	0.00
Dihrawud	0.06	-0.08	-0.08	-0.01	0.05	0.11	-0.01	-1.00	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

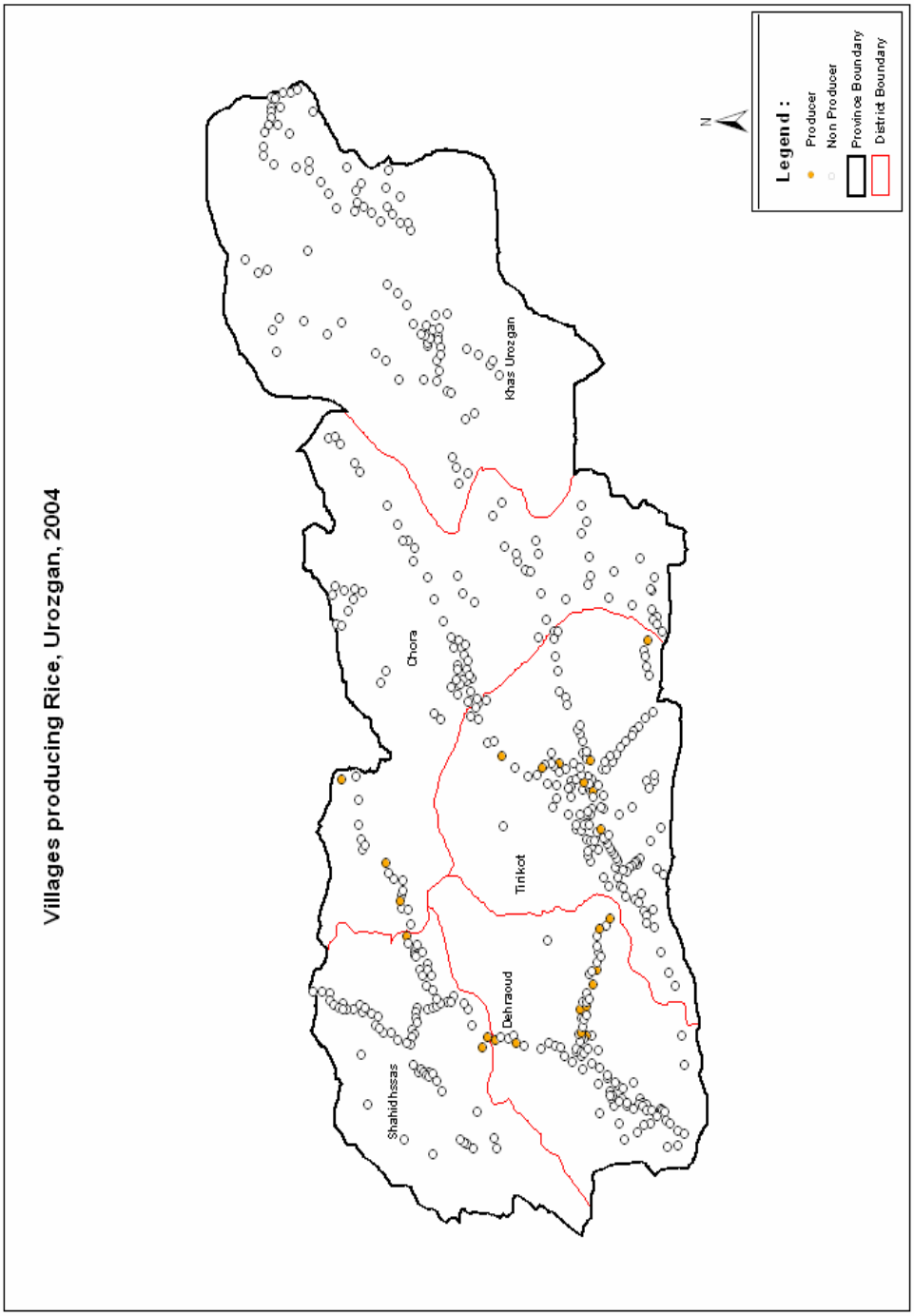
Annex 7


Villages producing Wheat, Urozgan, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khas Urozgan
Chora
Tirikot
Dehraoud
Shahidhssas

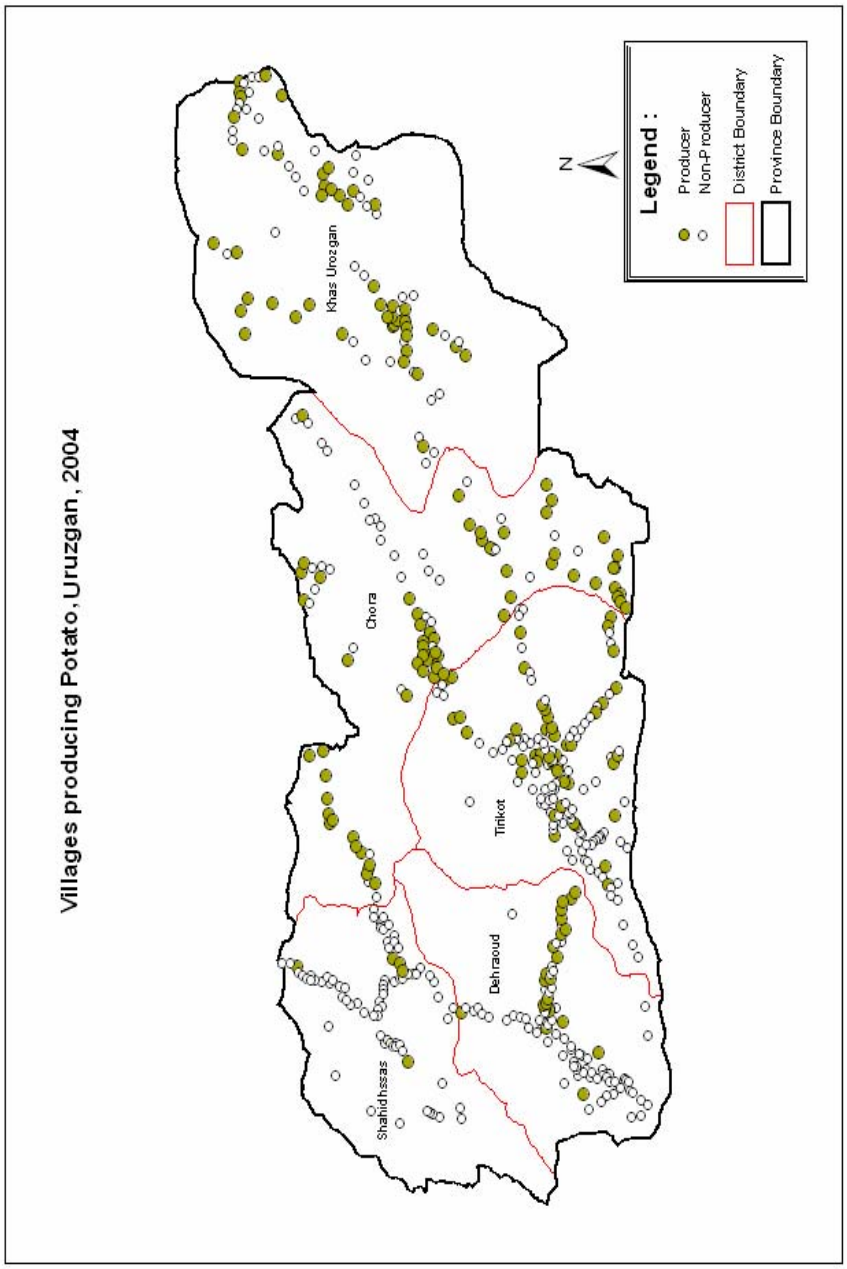
Annex 8


Villages producing Corn, Urozgan, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Khas Urozgan
Chora
Tirikot
Dehraoud
Shahidhssas

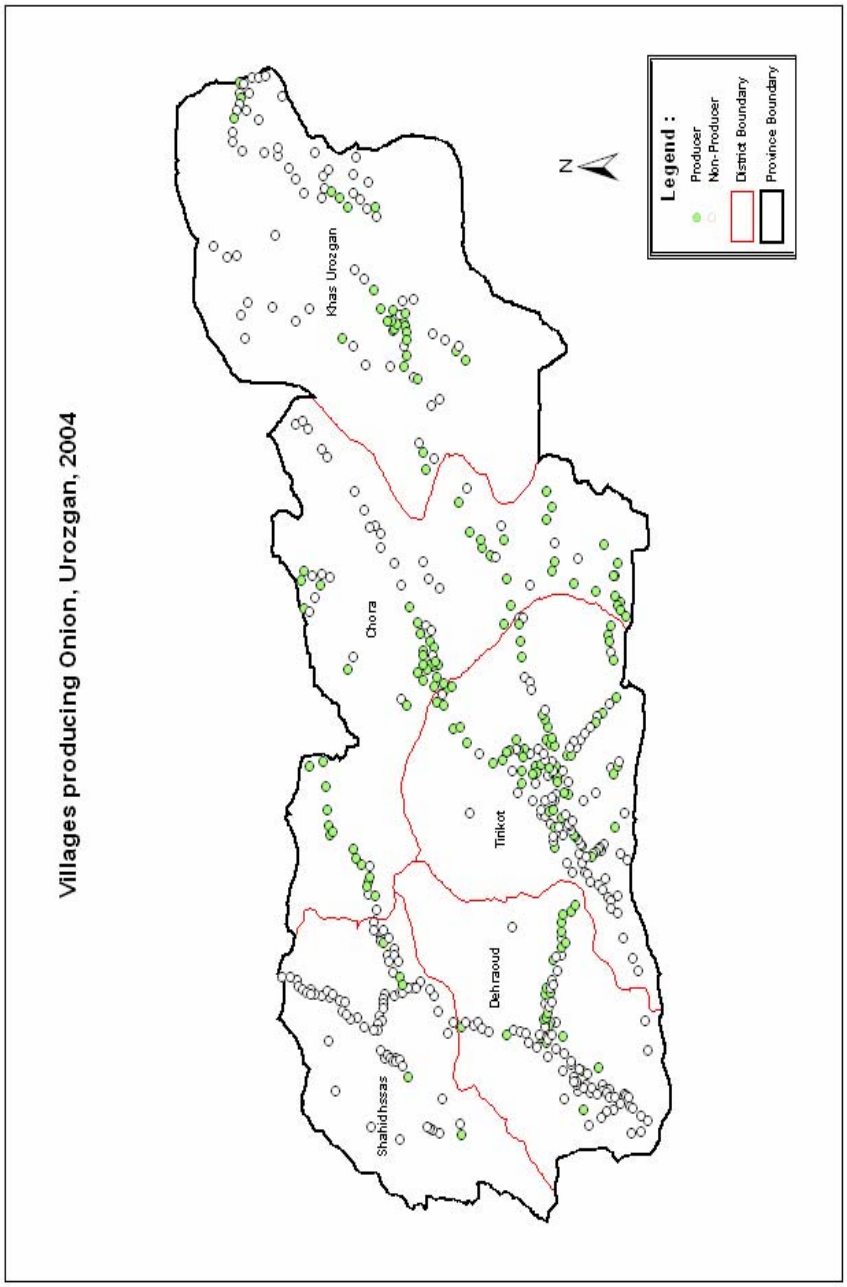
Annex 9


Villages producing Rice, Urozgan, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Khas Urozgan
Chora
Tirikot
Dehraoud
Shahidhssas

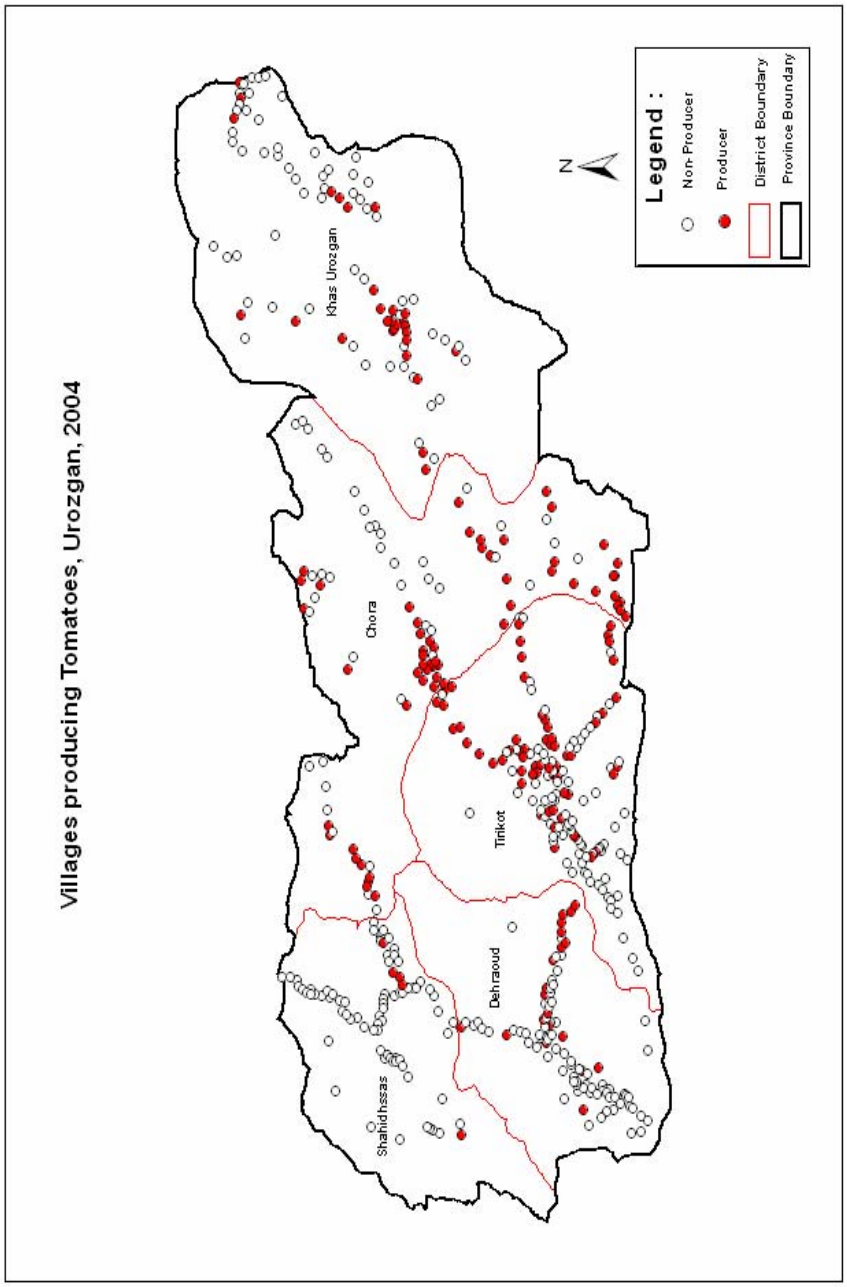
Annex 10


Villages producing Potato, Uruzgan, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khas Urozgan
Chora
Tirikot
Dehraoud
Shahidhssas

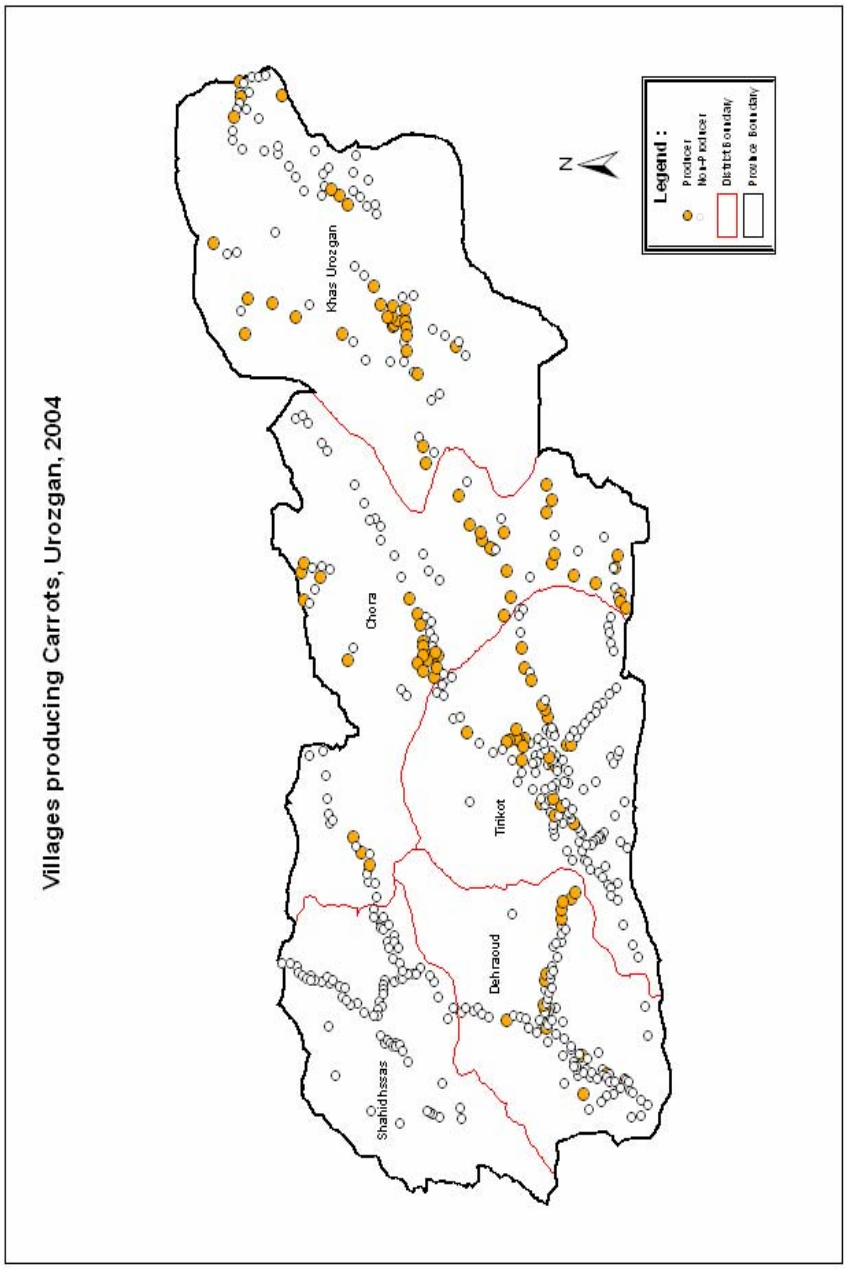
Annex 11


Villages producing Onion, Urozgan, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khas Urozgan
Chora
Tirikot
Dehraoud
Shahidhssas

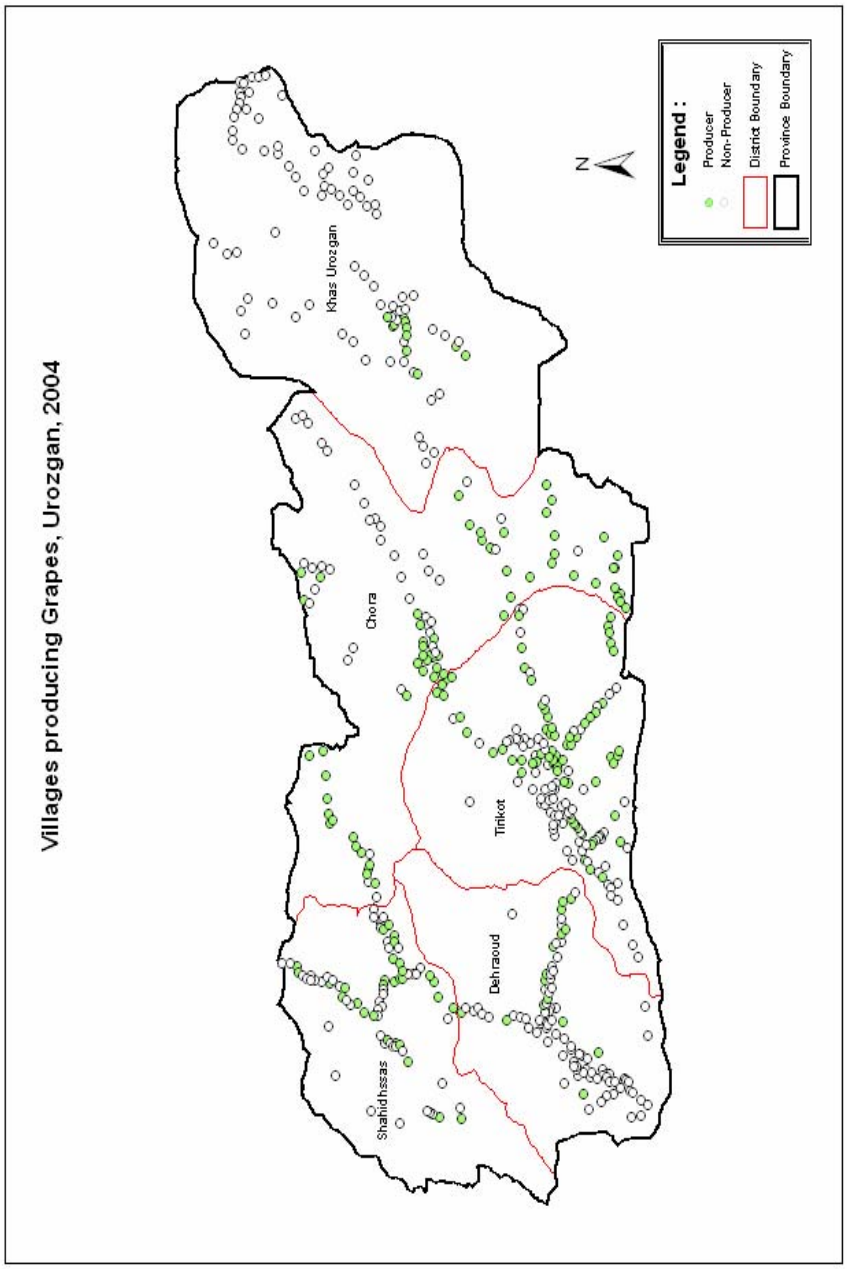
Annex 12


Villages producing Tomatoes, Urozgan, 2004
Legend :
Non-Producer
Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khas Urozgan
Chora
Tirikot
Dehraoud
Shahidhssas

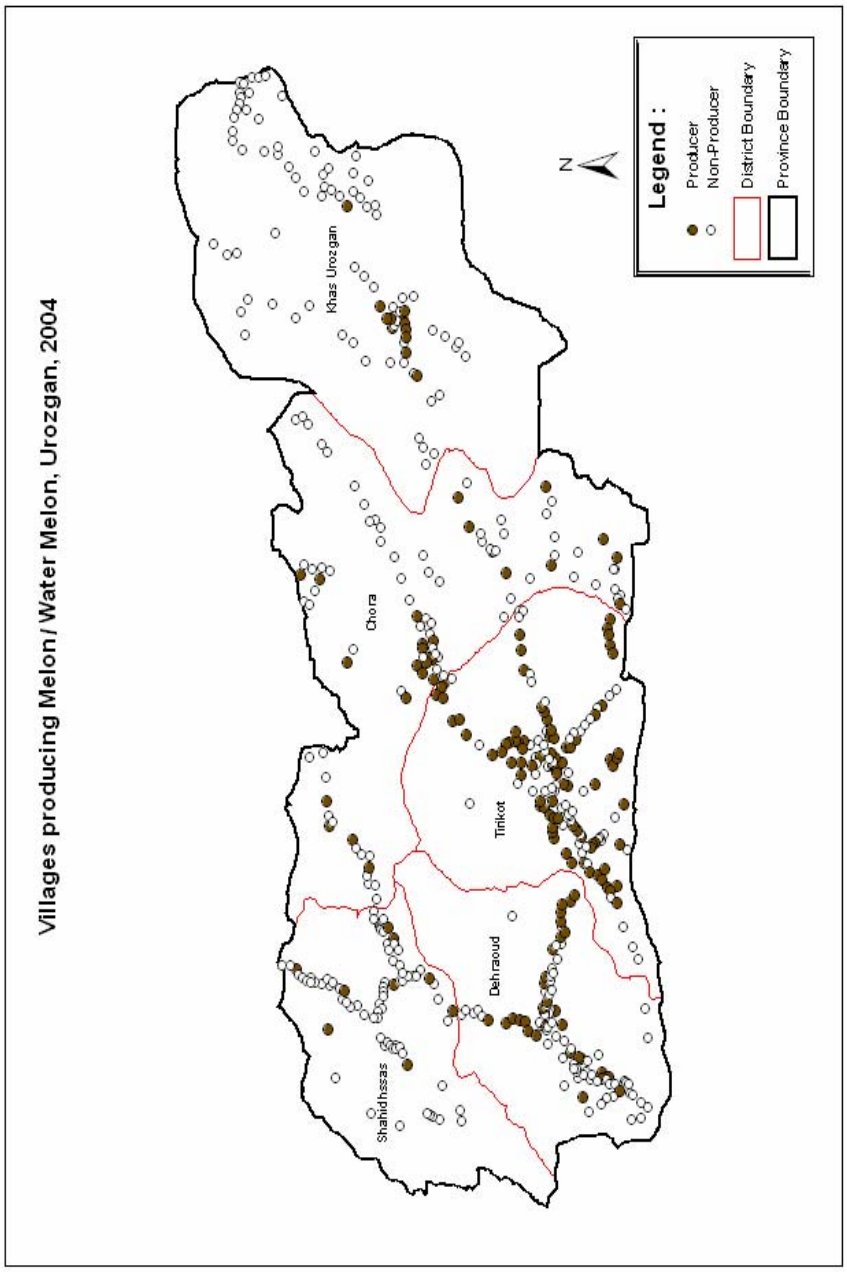
Annex 13


Villages producing Carrots, Urozgan, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khas Urozgan
Chora
Tirikot
Dehraoud
Shahidhssas

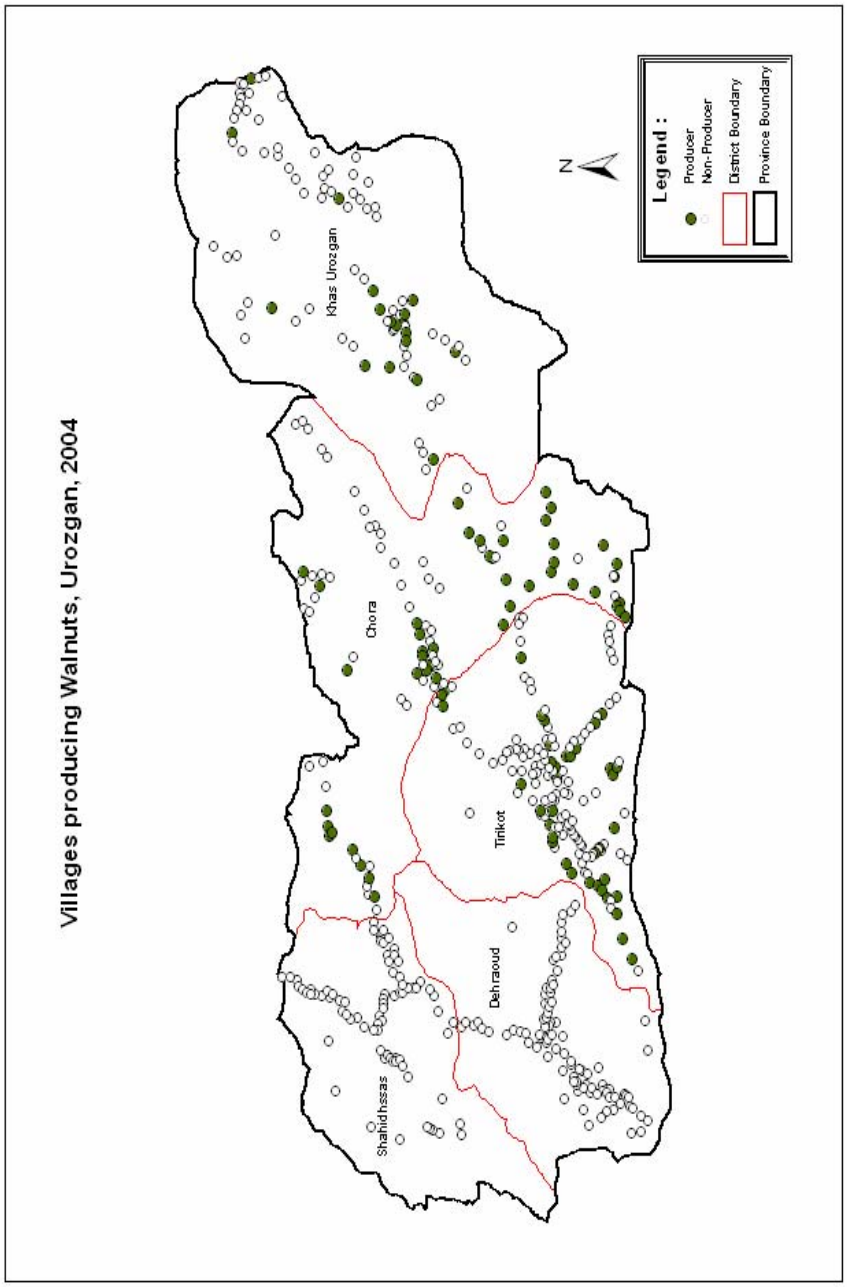
Annex 14


Villages producing Grapes, Urozgan, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khas Urozgan
Chora
Tirikot
Dehraoud
Shahidhssas

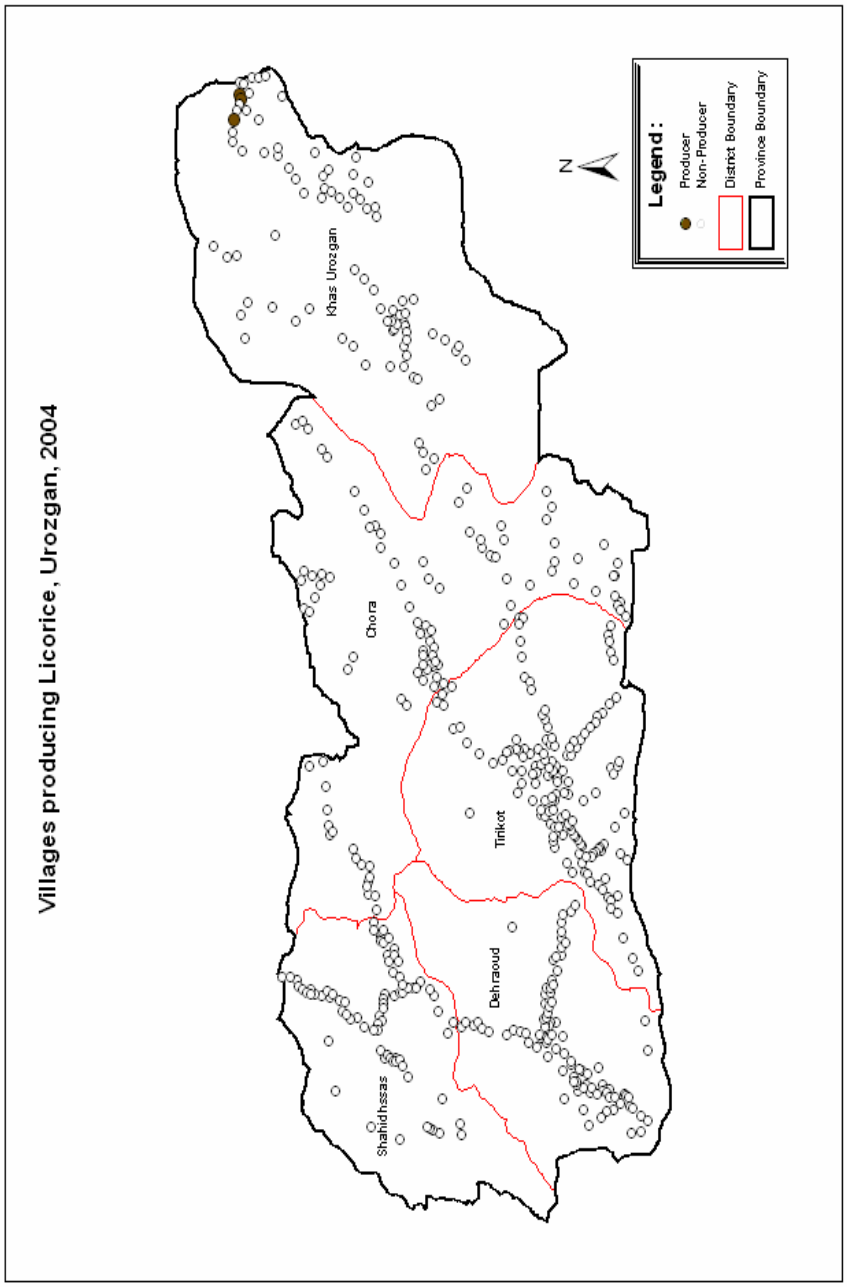
Annex 15


Villages producing Melon/ Water Melon, Urozgan, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khas Urozgan
Chora
Tirikot
Dehraoud
Shahidhassas

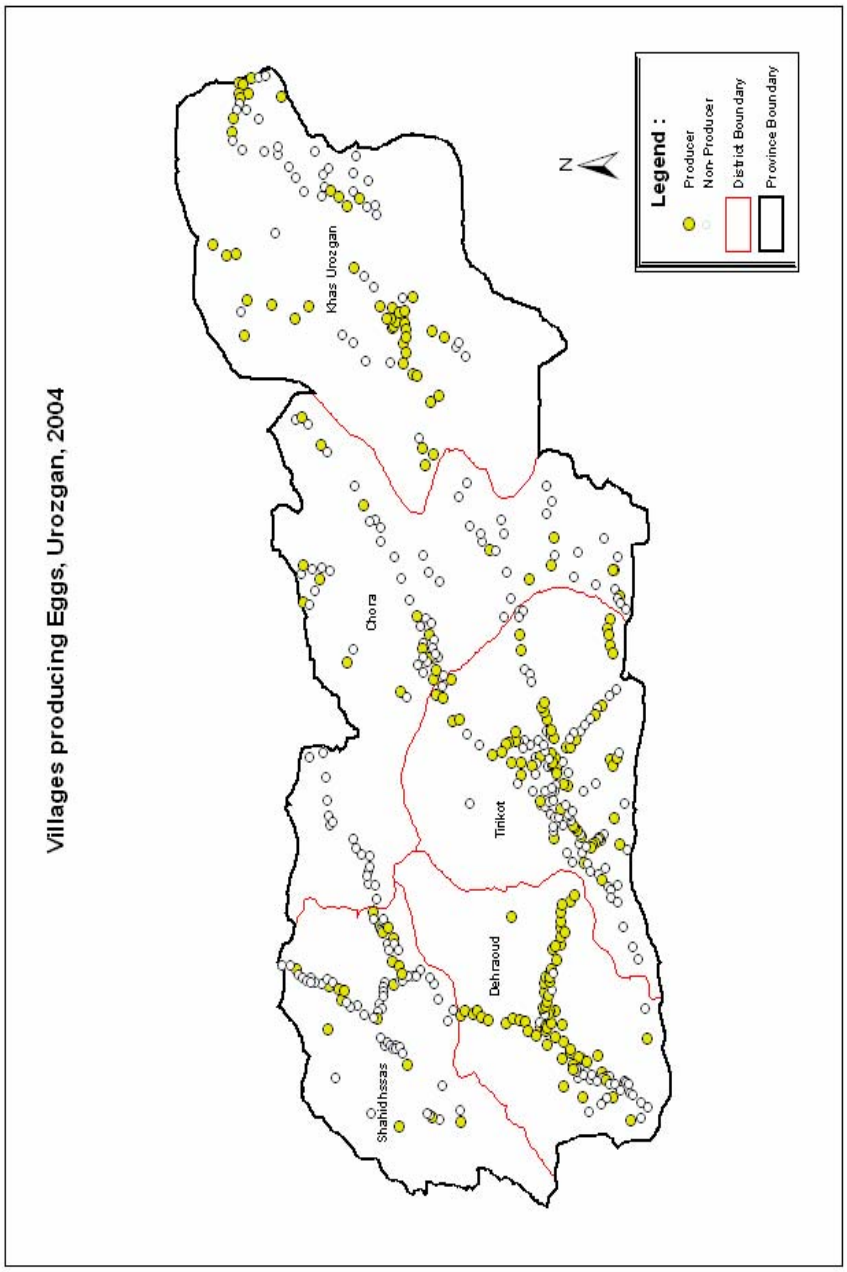
Annex 16


Villages producing Walnuts, Urozgan, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khas Urozgan
Chora
Tirikot
Dehraoud
Shahidhassas

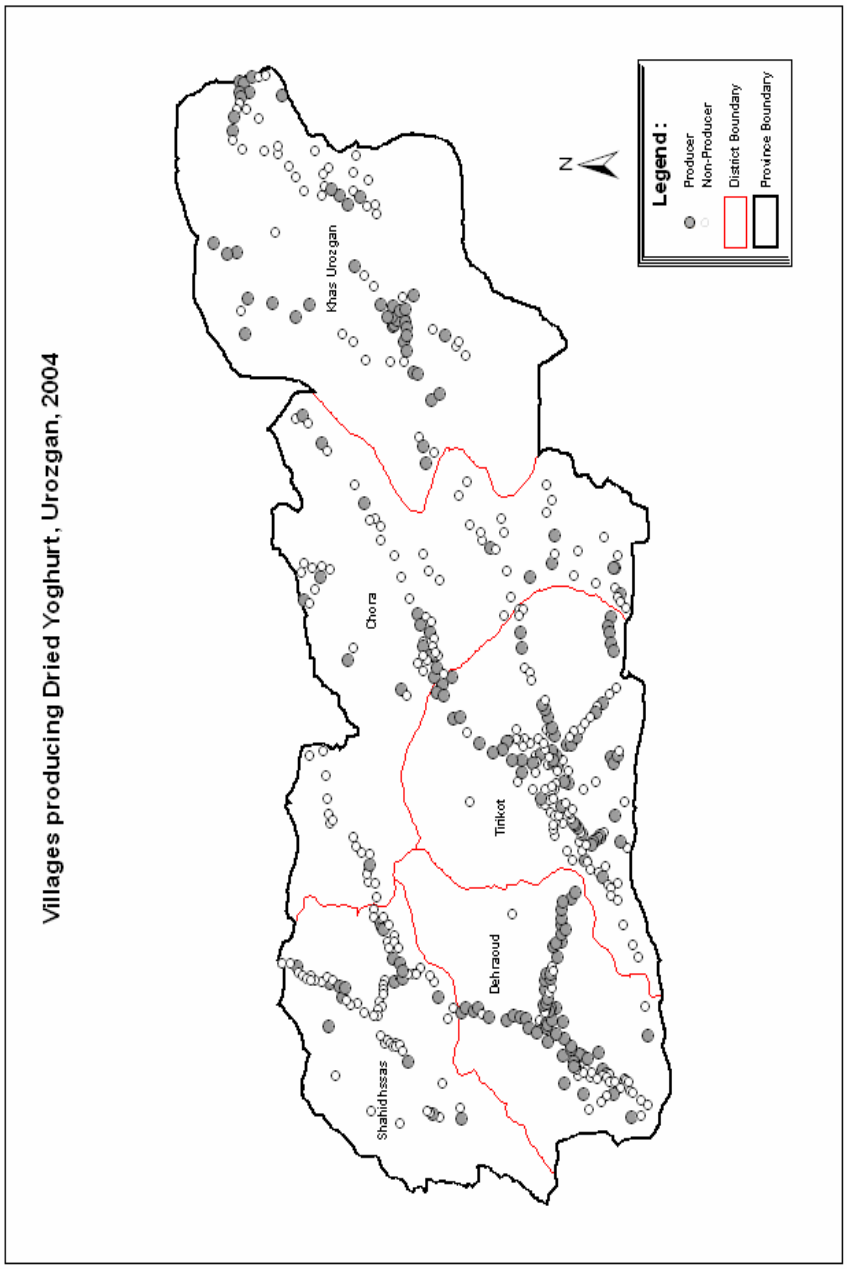
Annex 17


Villages producing Licorice, Urozgan, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khas Urozgan
Chora
Tirikot
Dehraoud
Shahidhassas

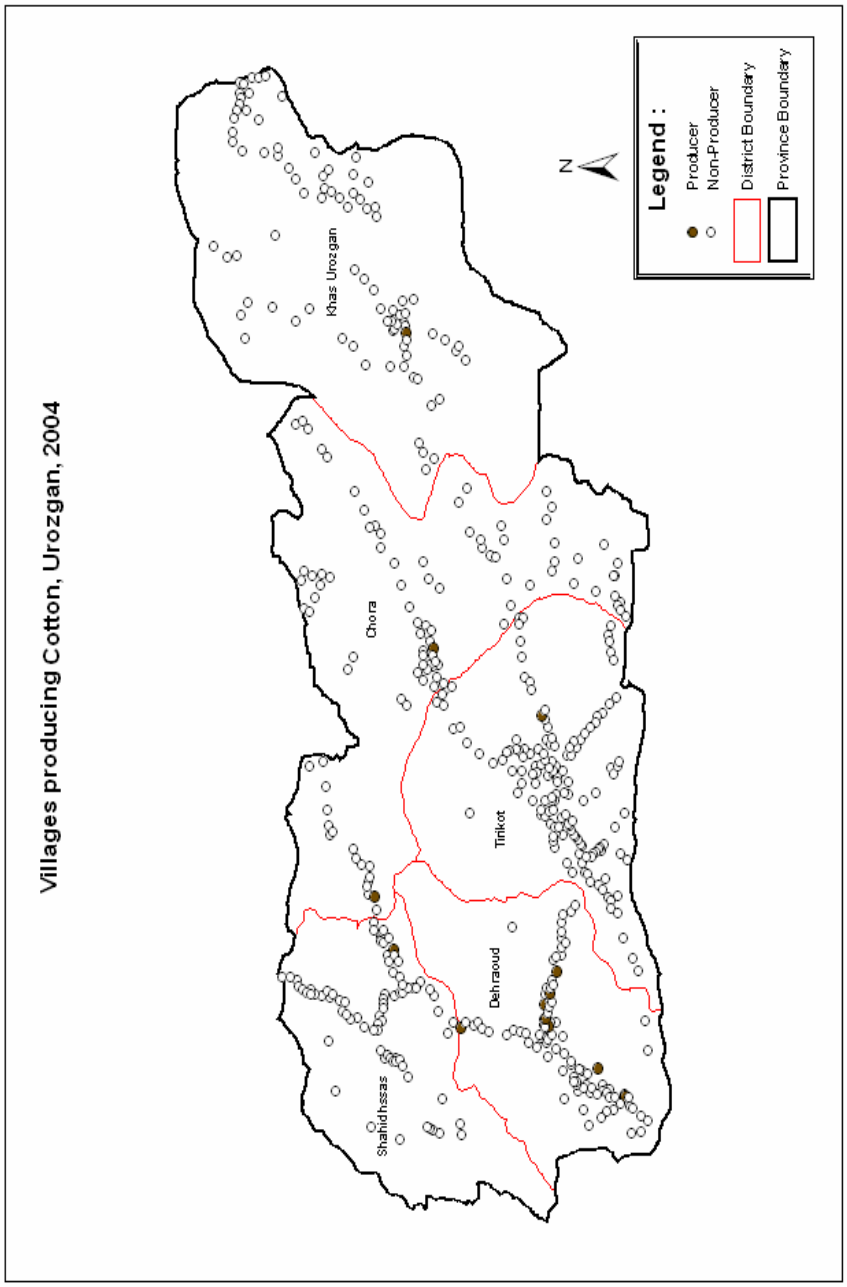
Annex 18


Villages producing Eggs, Urozgan, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khas Urozgan
Chora
Tirikot
Dehraoud
Shahidhassas

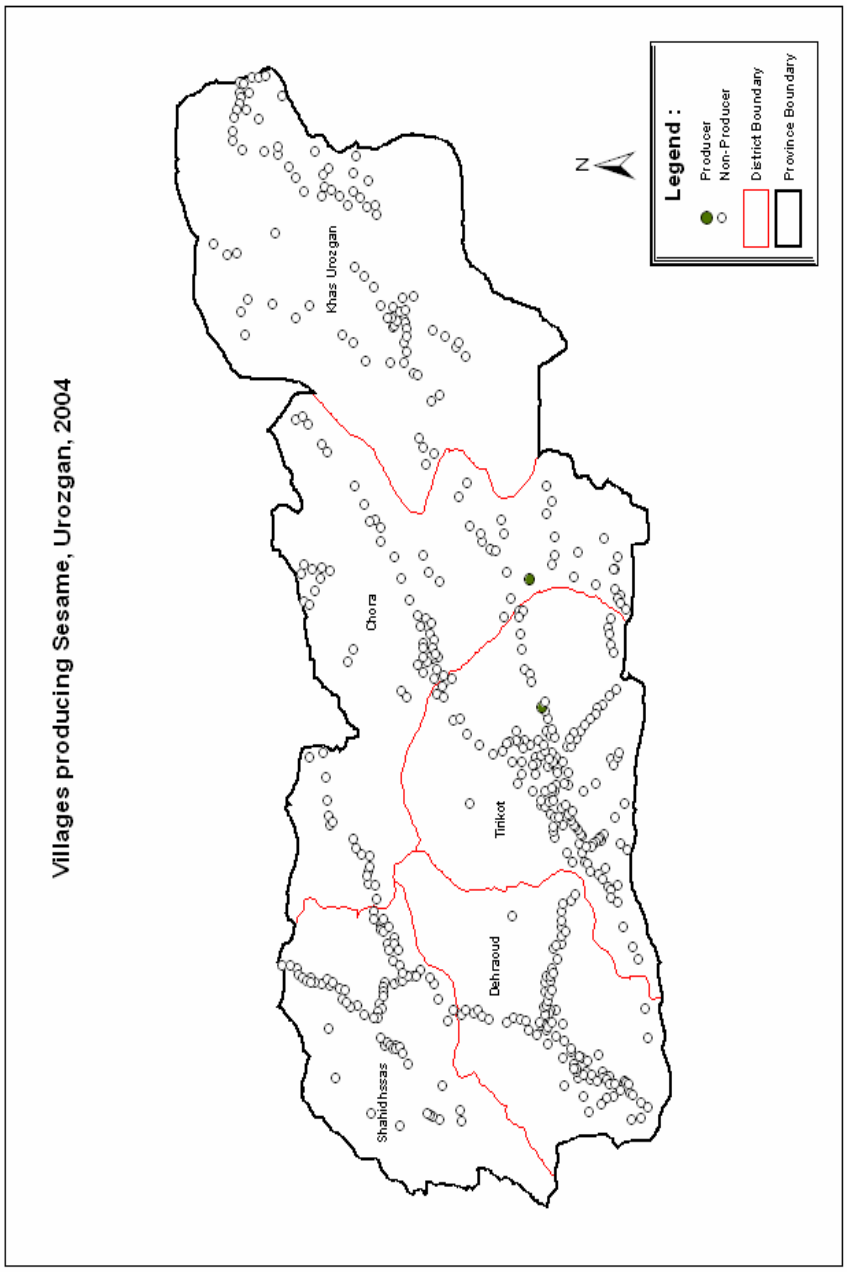
Annex 19


Villages producing Dried Yoghurt, Urozgan, 2004
Legend:
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khas Urozgan
Chora
Tirikot
Dehraoud
Shahidhssas

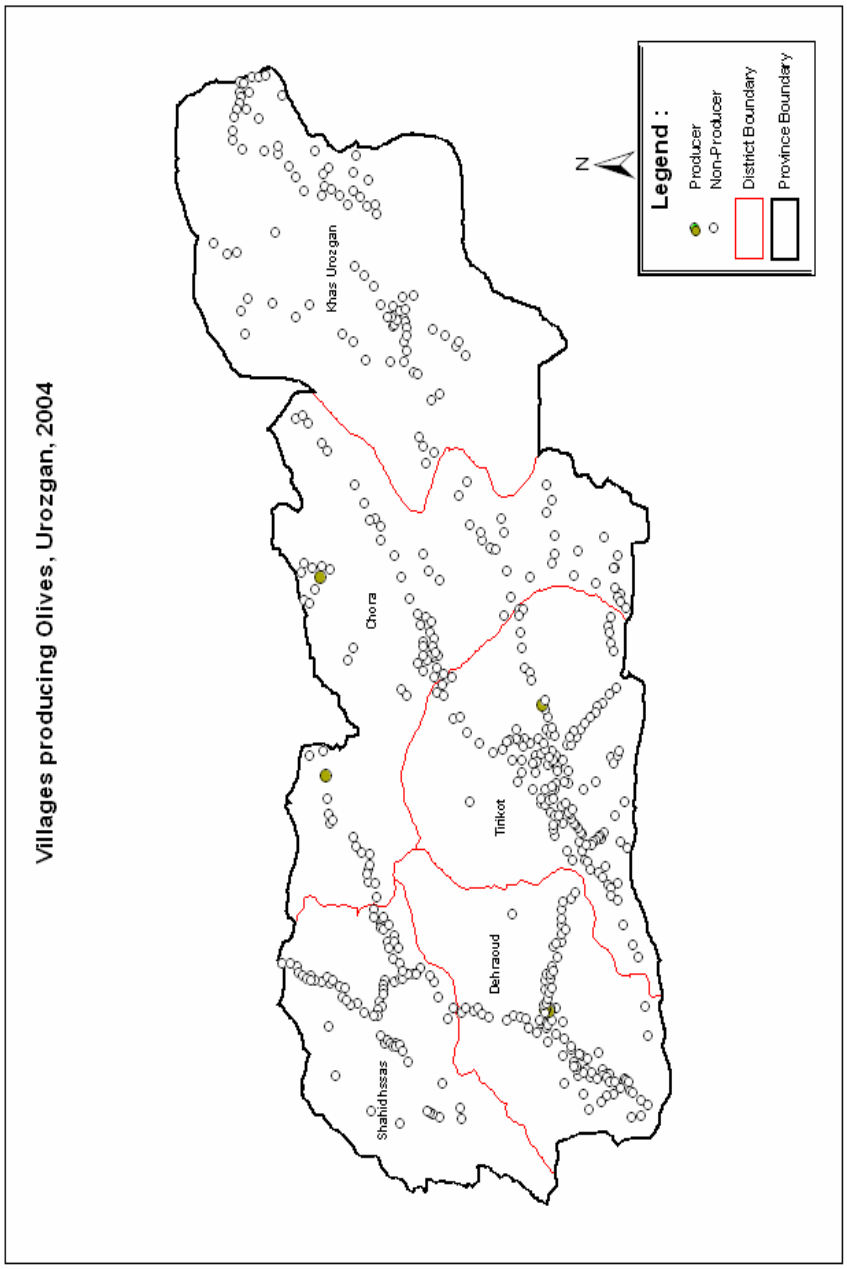
Annex 20


Villages producing Cotton, Urozgan, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khas Urozgan
Chora
Tirikot
Dehraoud
Shahidhssas

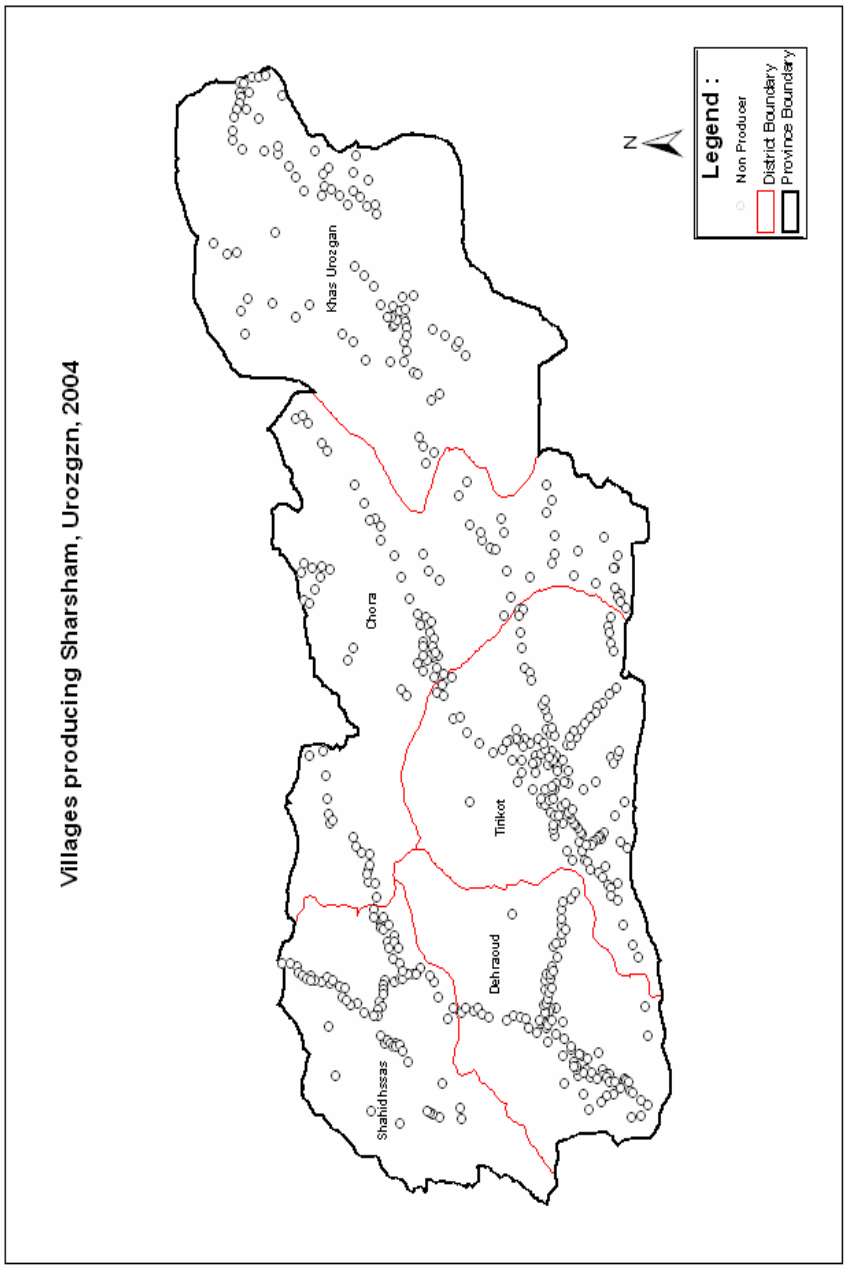
Annex 21


Villages producing Sesame, Urozgan, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khas Urozgan
Chora
Tirikot
Dehraoud
Shahidhasas

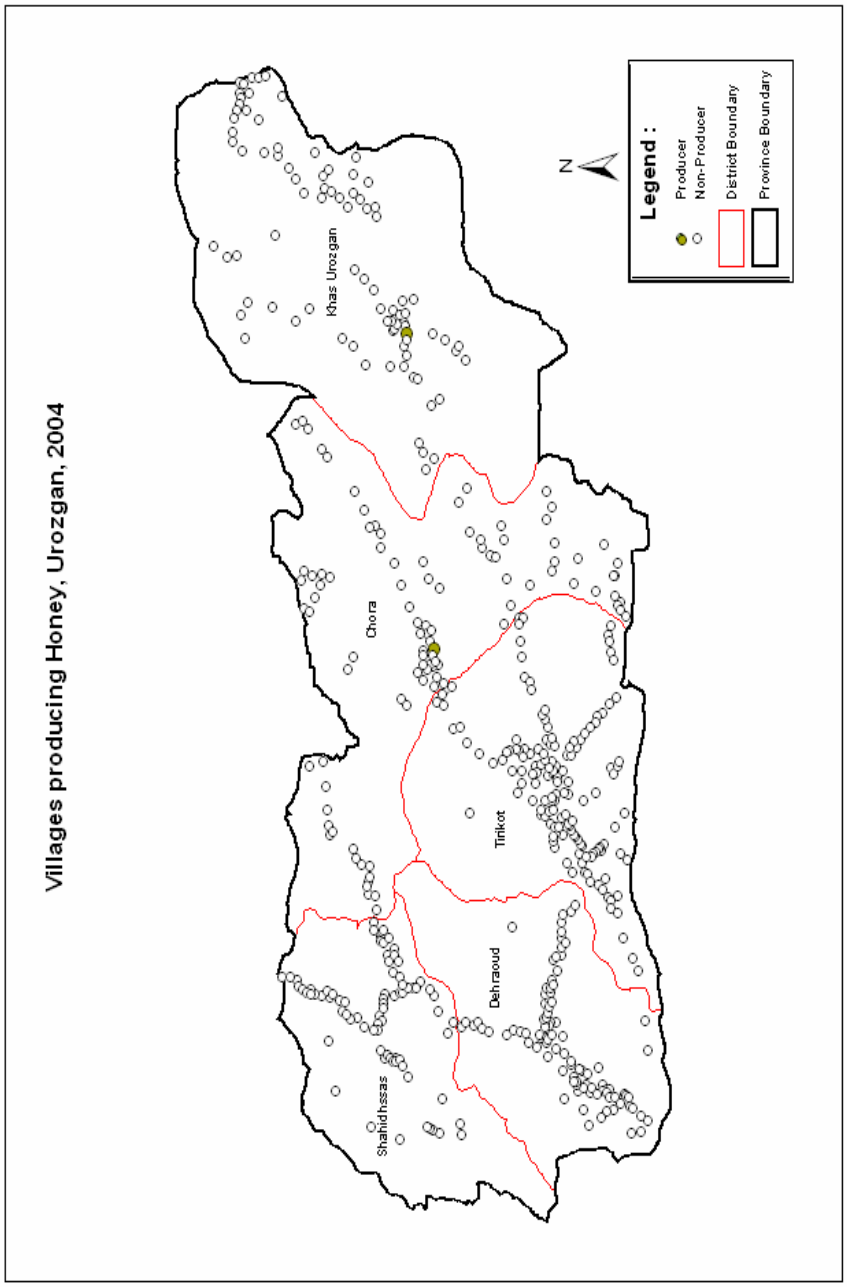
Annex 22


Villages producing Olives, Urozgan, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khas Urozgan
Chora
Tirikot
Dehraoud
Shahidhssas

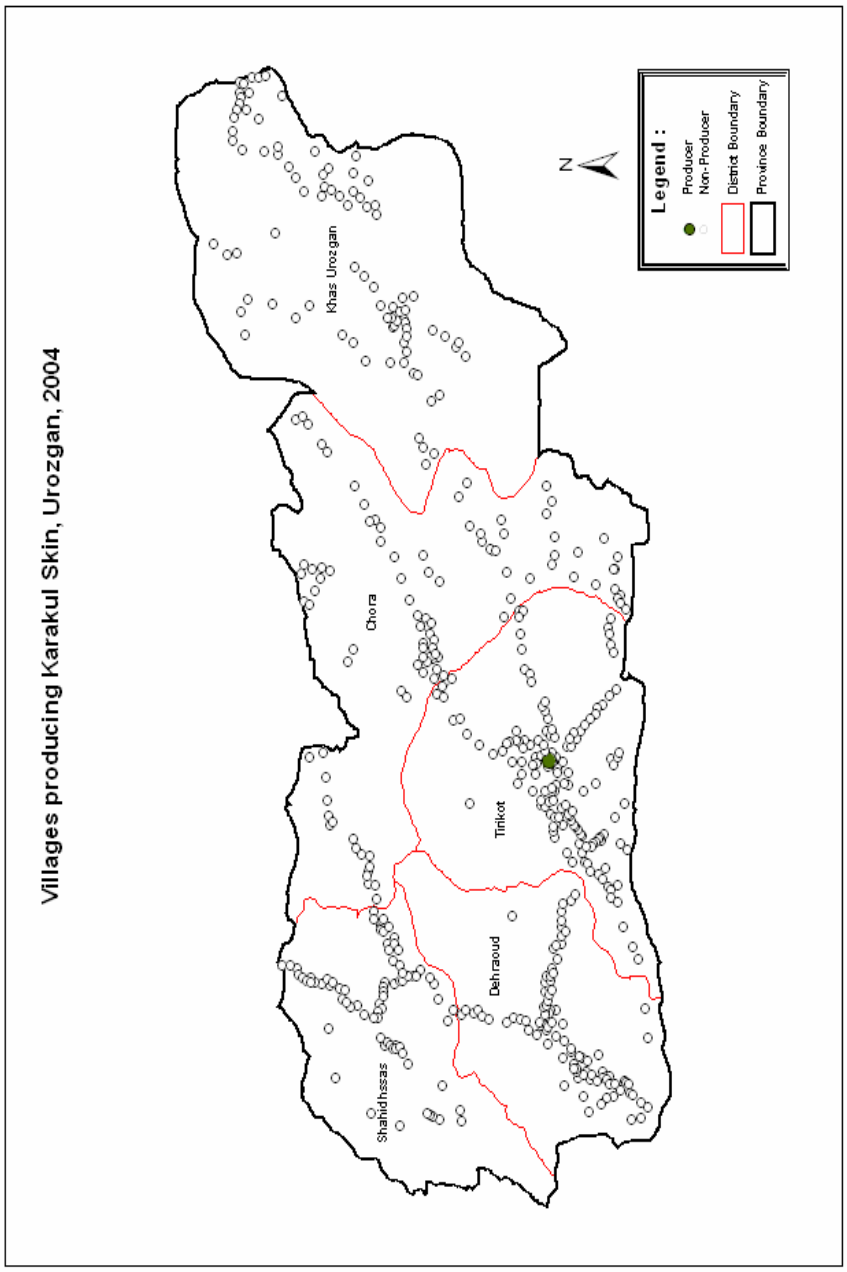
Annex 23


Villages producing Sharsham, Urozgzn, 2004
Legend :
Non Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khas Urozgan
Chora
Tirikot
Dehraoud
Shahidhssas

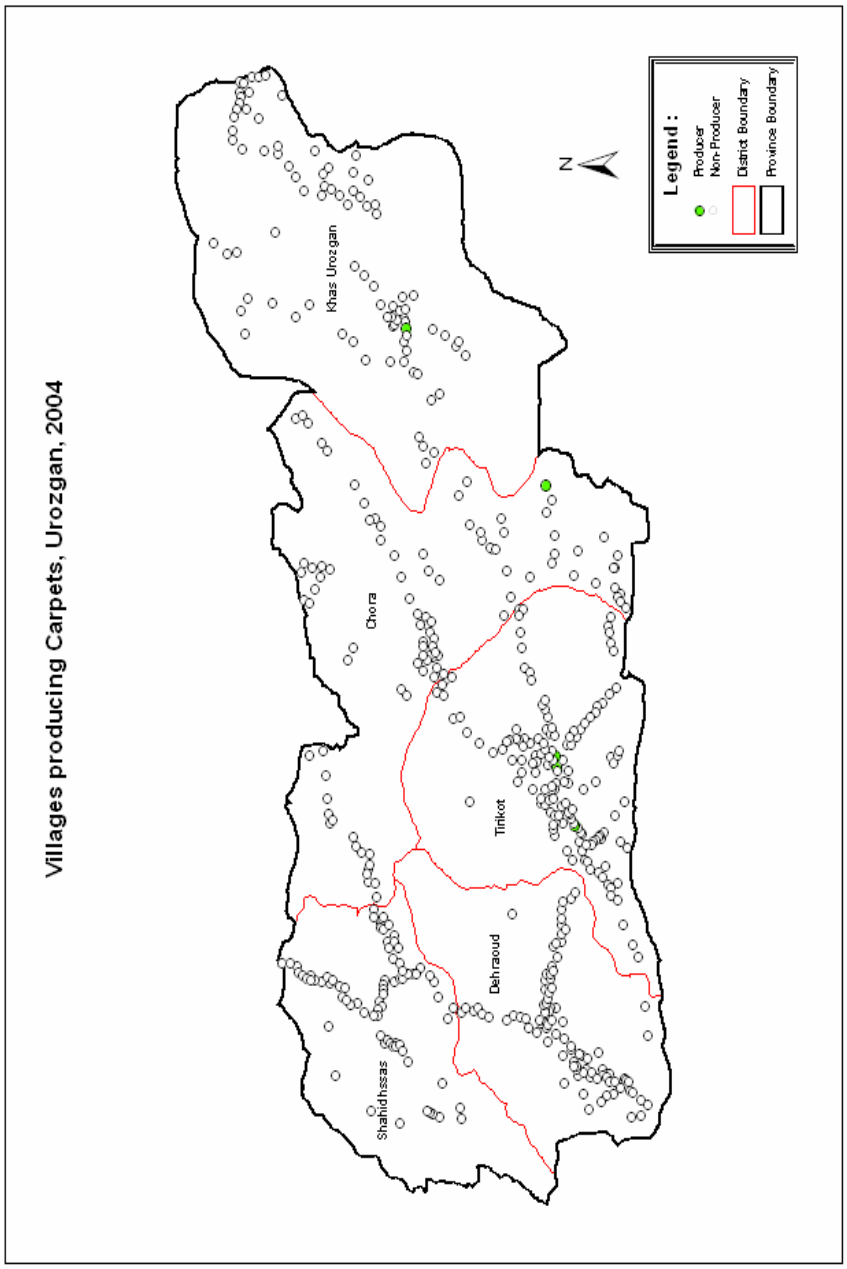
Annex 24


Villages producing Honey, Urozgan, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khas Urozgan
Chora
Tirikot
Dehraoud
Shahidhassas

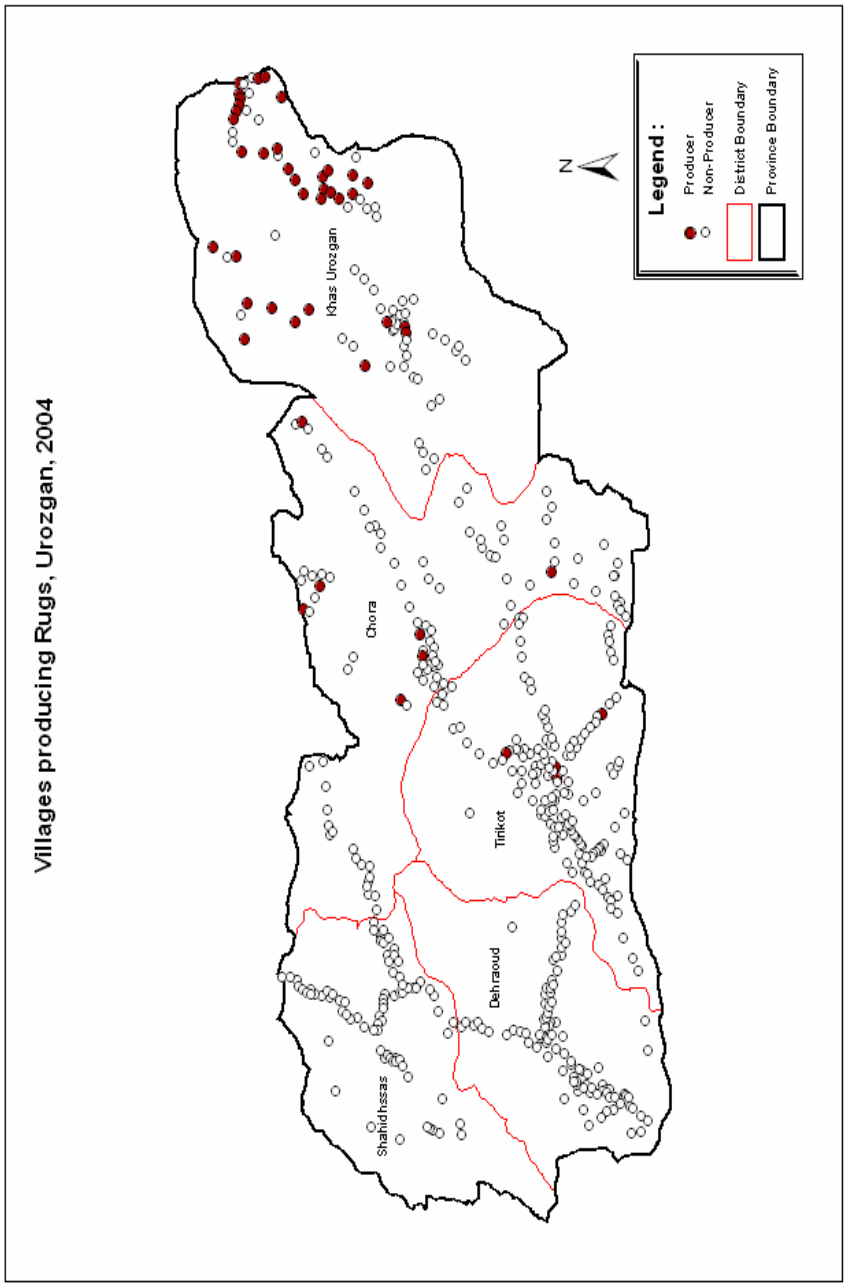
Annex 25


Villages producing Karakul Skin, Urozgan, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khas Urozgan
Chora
Tirikot
Dehraoud
Shahidhasas

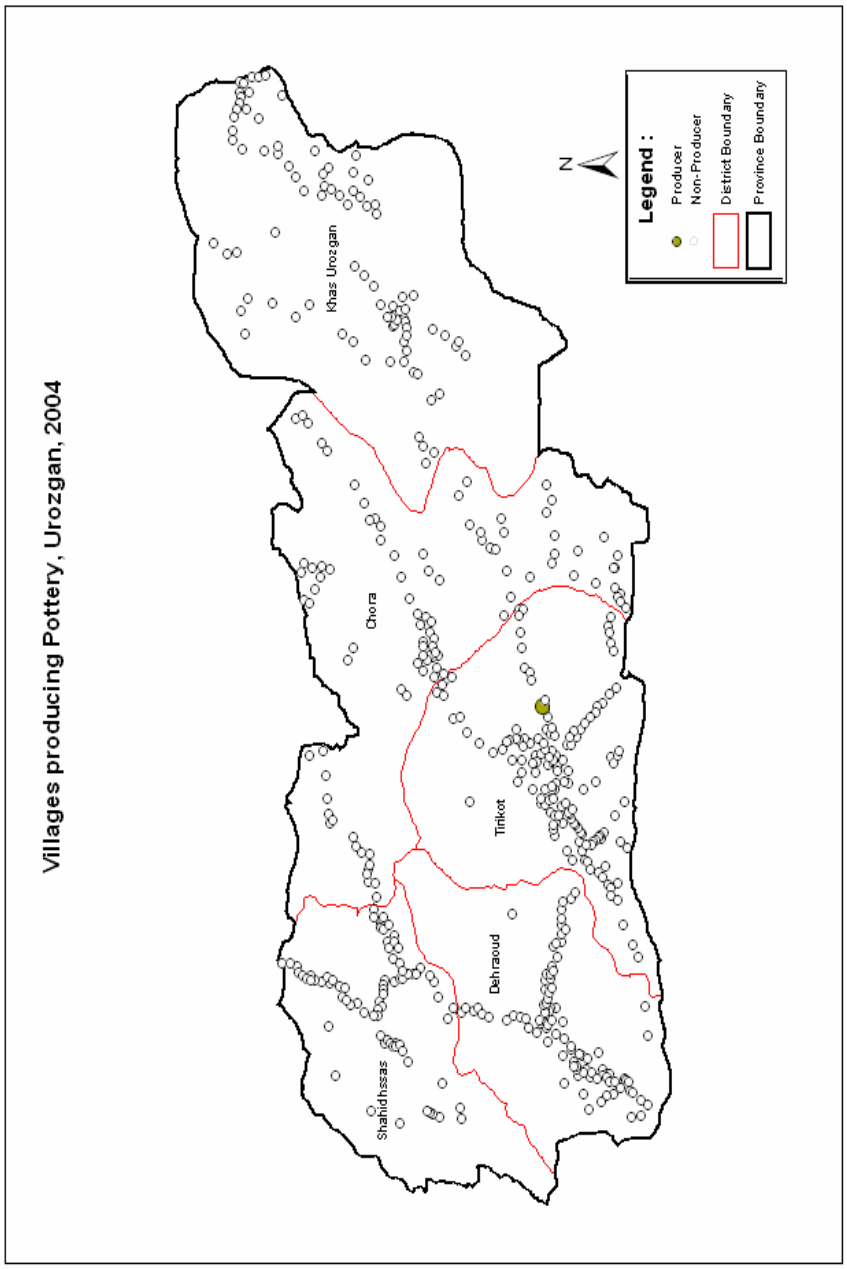
Annex 26


Villages producing Carpets, Urozgan, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khas Urozgan
Chora
Tirikot
Dehraoud
Shahidhssas

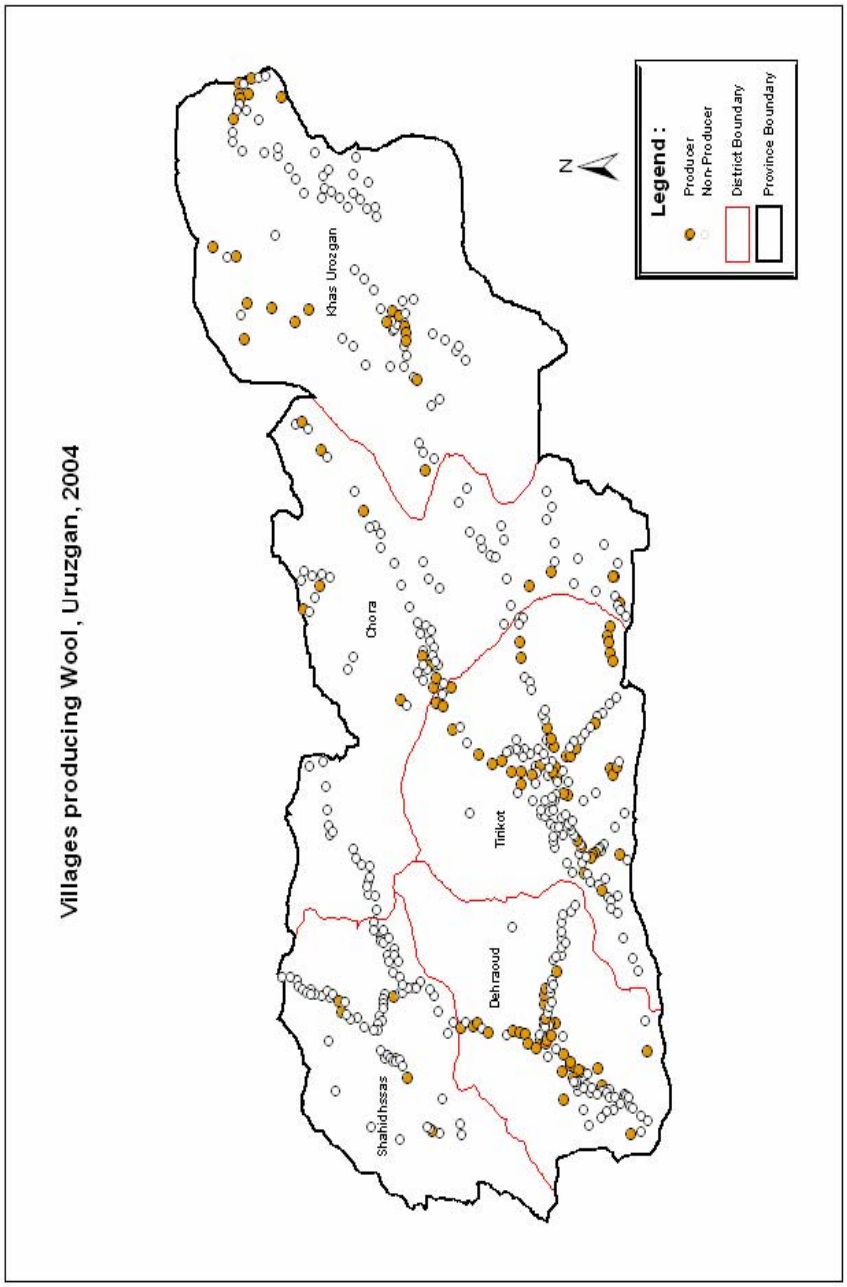
Annex 27


Villages producing Rugs, Urozgan, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Khas Urozgan
Chora
Tirikot
Dehraoud
Shahidhssas

Annex 28


Villages producing Pottery, Urozgan, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khas Urozgan
Chora
Tirikot
Dehraoud
Shahidhssas

Annex 29


Villages producing Wool, Uruzgan, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khas Urozgan
Chora
Tirikot
Dehraoud
Shahidhssas