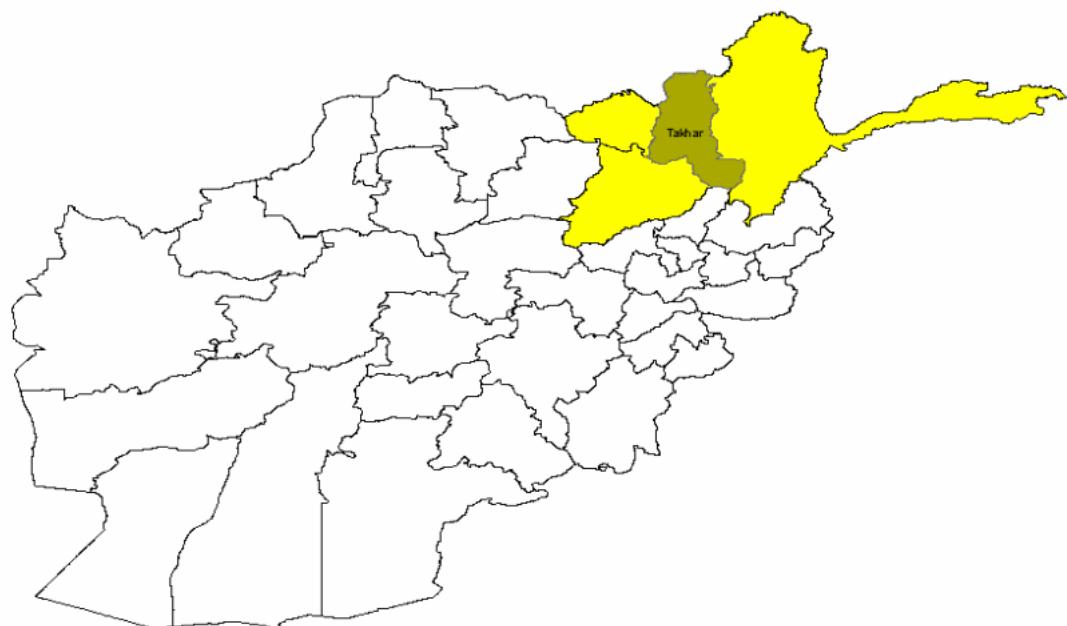




# Takhar



## 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*  
**Takhar**  
*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 Ibrahim, and Mrs Fazila Miri of the Database section produced all the tables and graphics for all 34 provinces. Mr. Tamim Ahmad Shakeb, head of the GIS section, and his colleagues, Messrs Zabiullah Aseel and Abdul Ahmad Sherzai, together produced all the thematic maps included in the body of the text as well as in the annexes—a total of more than 1,300 maps. Messrs Nasratullah Ramzi, Saifrahman Azizi, Sayed Yousuf Hashimi, and Zabiullah Omari were responsible for editing and printing all the drafts.

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

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

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

Both the Bonn agreement and the emergency Loya Jirga called for the conduct of a second national population and housing census. Jointly with UNFPA, CSO mobilized the required funds from the international donor community, and took charge of the complex task of planning for the census and upgrading the technical skills of the CSO staff that will be responsible for its conduct.

In spite of difficulties of various sorts, and at an enormous cost in terms of staff mobilization, CSO, with the financial and technical assistance of UNFPA, undertook the first phase of the population and housing census. The operation, including door numbering, household listing, updating the enumeration area maps, data entry, cleaning, and processing took less than four years. For the first time, digital maps were produced for all provinces, districts, and village locations.

CSO has the great pleasure of producing this publication, which presents the results of the first phase of the census. It provides such valuable information as population size and spatial distribution, age and sex composition, as well availability of certain facilities to the village populations. We hope that such information will be useful for the widest audience, in particular planners, researchers, and any one with an interest in population data.



Abdul Rashid Fakhri,  
Acting General President  
Central Statistics Office,  
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

### **Introduction by the Representative of UNFPA**

Under the Bonn Agreement, the United Nations agreed to assist the Government of Afghanistan in conducting a Population and Housing Census, the first Census in Afghanistan since 1979. As a leader in population and development issues, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has been entrusted with this task for its decades of experience and expertise in providing technical and financial assistance in conducting population and housing censuses.

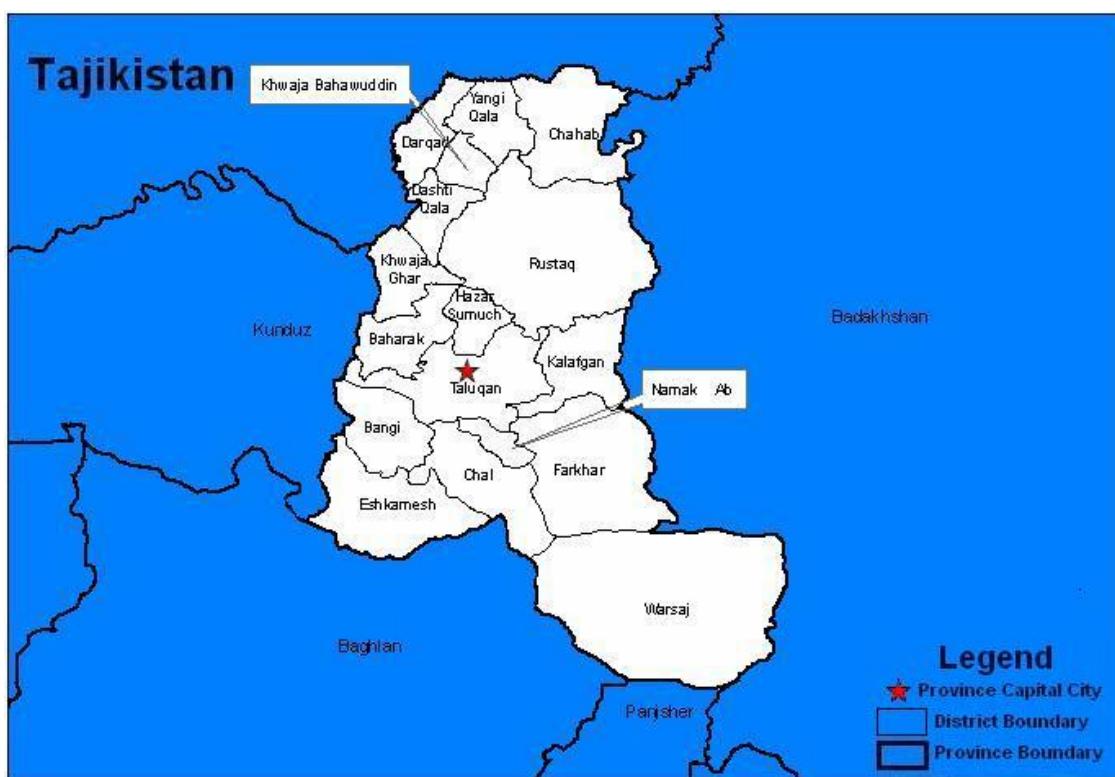
For the past few years, Afghanistan has been making serious attempts at rebuilding and rehabilitating the nation and its institutions after more than two decades of war, conflict, and civil strife. Effective planning for comprehensive social and economic development requires evidence based and reliable data. Data for economic and social development can come from various sources: sample surveys, administrative records, and various other sources. However, no data source other than a Population and Housing Census will provide primary information about the number and characteristics of Afghanistan's population. Likewise, the Census 2008 will allow for comprehensive gender analysis of population based indicators and will provide the baseline for population and any related functional projections that are crucial for planning.

The present publication deals with Phase I of the Afghanistan census—the Household Listing, conducted and the results analyzed between 2002 and 2005. The data collected during this exercise provides a wealth of information on basic population variables in the country — size of the population, age structure and sex composition, and household size. The household listing has also produced much socio-economic data on economic activities, health and education facilities, housing facilities and so on. All such information will be essential in the process of socio-economic reconstruction in Afghanistan. However, it must be noted that the household listing phase unfortunately could not be conducted in a small number of districts due to the security situation that prevailed then. It is hoped that the census proper, scheduled for the summer 2008 and being a benchmark under the London Compact, will encounter more favorable circumstances and fill the gaps left by the Household Listing exercise. UNFPA will extend all possible assistance to the Government of Afghanistan in order to make the census operation in 2008 a successful one. There are a number of positive aspects, which are important to note in the context of conducting the household listing, particularly noteworthy is the cooperation, which the Central Statistical Office has received from the Provincial Administrations, and the assistance, which has been extended to the CSO staff in all of the provinces. The enthusiasm of all of the staff to undertake very difficult work in exceptionally difficult conditions is equally noteworthy and appreciated, as is the quality of the work. At this point, I would like to extend my gratitude and recognition to Dr. Hamadi Betbout, UNFPA's senior advisor who led the exercise of managing the household listing database and publication of the provincial profiles.



Alain Sibenaler  
Representative a.i.  
UNFPA Kabul

## *Takhar*



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## Settlement Patterns

Located in the North-Eastern region, Takhar is bordered by the provinces of Badakhshan in the North-East, Panjsher in South, Baghlan in the South-West, and Kunduz to the North-West. It covers a land area of 12,458 squared kilometers, representing 1.91 percent of the total Afghan territory. The province is divided into seventeen districts—the Provincial Center Taluqan, Hazar Sumuch, Baharak, Khwaja Ghar, Bangi, Ishkamish, Chal, Namak Ab, Farkhar, Kalafgan, Rustaq, Chahab, Yangi Qala, Khwaja Bahuwuddin, Darqad, Dashti Qala, and Warsaj.

Takhar is home to 3.6 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. With its 830,319 inhabitants, it is the 9<sup>th</sup> most populous province in the country (see Annex 1).

The population is distributed among the seventeen districts as shown in table 1 and figure 1<sup>1</sup>. The largest share of the population—close to a quarter—lives in the district of Taluqan, the Provincial Center. The second most populous district is that of Rustaq which houses 15.9 percent of the total population in the province. The smallest districts are those of Hazar Sumuch, and Namak Ab, which house respectively 1.2 percents and 1.4 percent of the population.

---

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

The majority of the population of Takhar—85.4 percent—lives in the rural areas. The remainder—a total of 121,241 population lives in six urban places<sup>2</sup> of varying sizes and represents 2.65 percent of the total urban in the country. Of the 121,241 urbanites, 77,088, i.e., 64 percent are concentrated in the provincial center, Taluqan. Another 16 percent are in Chahab.

**Table 1—Population, sex, and sex ratio, by district, province of Takhar, 2003<sup>3</sup>**

<i>District</i>	<i>Total</i>				
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Sex ratio</i>
<b>Provincial Center—Taluqan</b>	<b>194,471</b>	<b>23.42</b>	<b>98,590</b>	<b>95,881</b>	<b>102.83</b>
Hazar Sumuch	9,774	1.18	5,007	4,767	105.03
Baharak	40,902	4.93	20,845	20,057	103.93
Khwaja Ghar	44,909	5.41	22,629	22,280	101.57
Bangi	28,197	3.40	13,997	14,200	98.57
Eshkamesh	51,153	6.16	25,577	25,576	100.00
Chal	24,596	2.96	12,817	11,779	108.81
Namak Ab	11,563	1.39	5,940	5,623	105.64
Farkhar	39,864	4.80	20,351	19,513	104.29
Kalafoqan	28,122	3.39	13,818	14,304	96.60
Rustaq	132,315	15.94	67,704	64,611	104.79
Chahab	64,151	7.73	32,489	31,662	102.61
Yangi Qala	39,398	4.74	19,920	19,478	102.27
Khwaja Bahawuddin	26,280	3.17	12,924	13,356	96.77
Darqad	25,771	3.10	13,456	12,315	109.27
Dashti Qala	35,347	4.26	17,843	17,504	101.94
Warsai	33,506	4.04	17,293	16,213	106.66
<b>All province</b>	<b>830,319</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>421,200</b>	<b>409,119</b>	<b>102.95</b>

Takhar's rural population of 709,078 inhabitants is distributed over 1,212 settlements of extremely varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as 23 people and the largest as many as 5,220<sup>4</sup>.

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

At the province level, the distribution is not as heavily skewed towards villages of very small sizes as in other provinces—Wardak, Logar, Bamyan, etc. On the contrary, the most remarkable feature of the spatial pattern of Laghman is the large number of villages

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Enumeration started on 12 May 2003 and ended on 14 June of the same year.

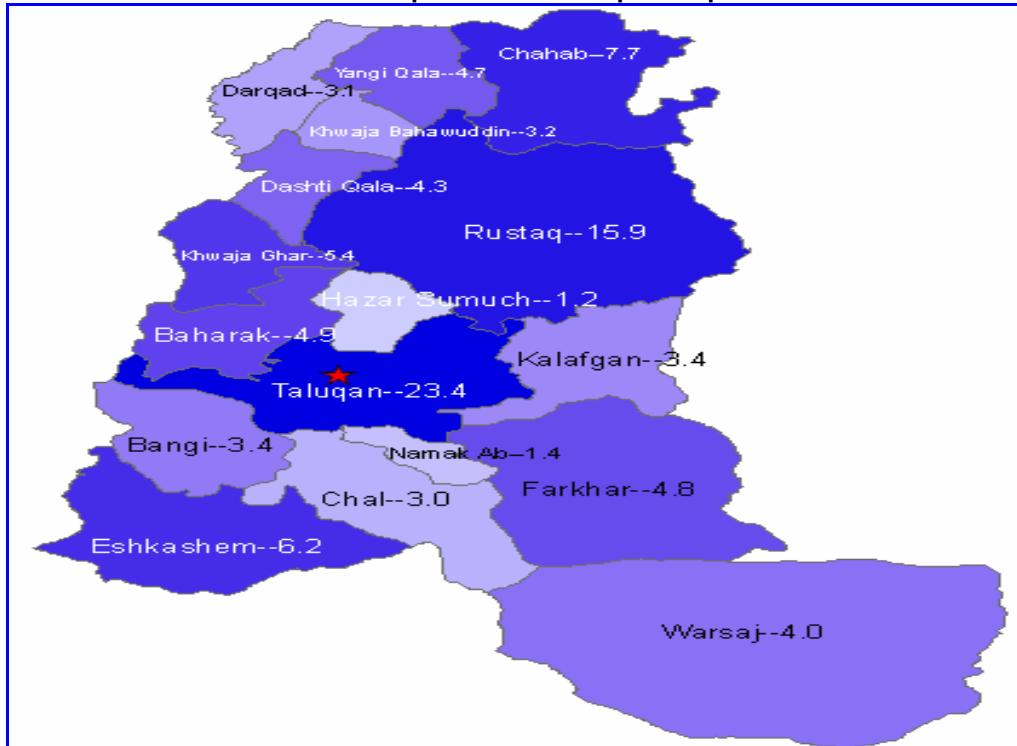
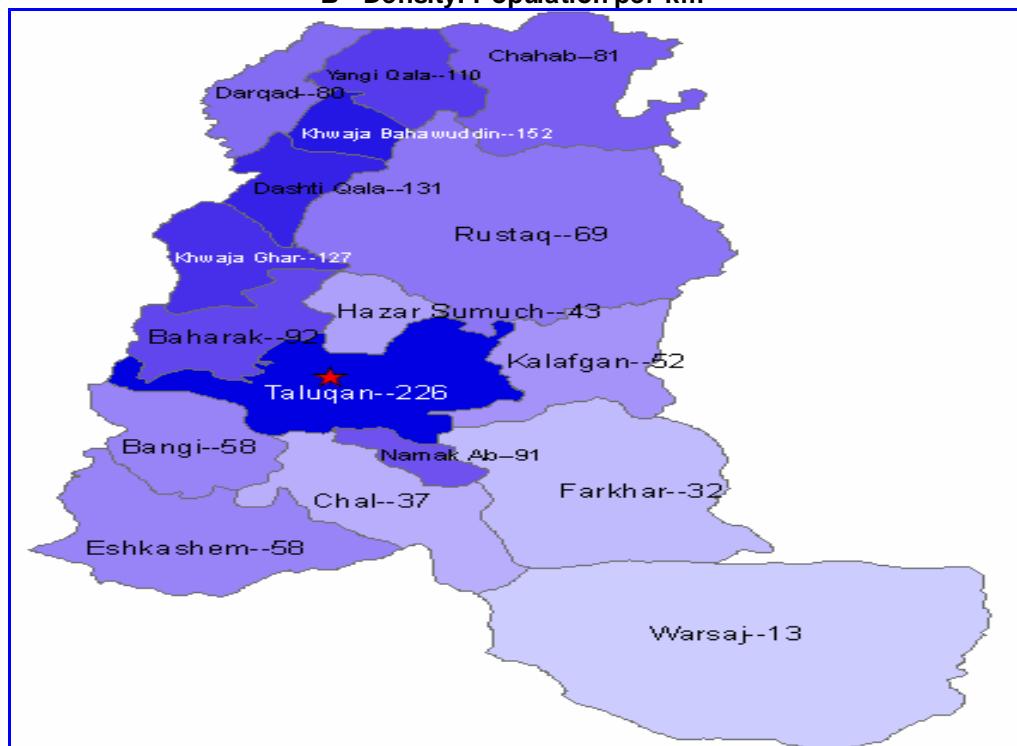
<sup>4</sup> Unlike the majority of the other provinces, there are no villages with zero population in Takhar.

with 1,000 population or more: 176 out of the total 1,212, i.e., 15 percent. At the bottom of the distribution, villages, with less than 100 population number only 40 and represent a only three percent. This category of settlements is much even smaller than the one immediately above it, i.e., villages with 100-199 population, which is itself smaller than the category immediately above. In sum, half of the rural population in Takhar lives in villages with 700 or more inhabitants, and the other half in smaller-sized villages.

The distributions by districts exhibit noticeable variation. Of the 17 districts, 11—Taluqan, the provincial center, Baharak, Khwaja Ghar, Eshkamesh, Rustaq, Kalafgan, Chahab, Yangi Qala, Khwaja Bahwuddin, Darqad, and Dashti Qala—exhibit sensibly the same features as in the total province, at least in terms of the proportion of villages with 1,000 or more population.

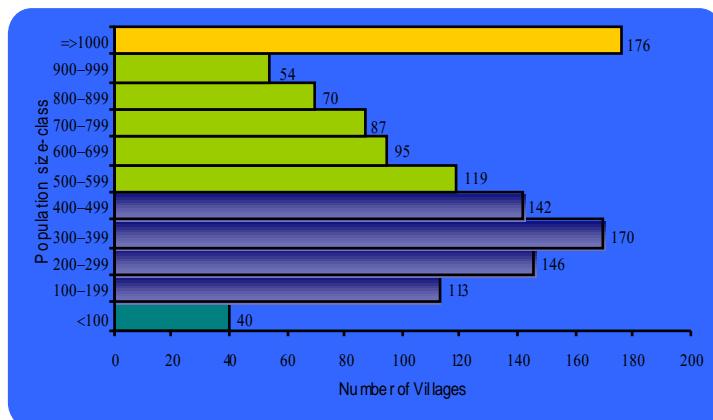
In the remaining six provinces, five—Hazar Sumuch, Bangi, Chal, Namak Ab, and Warsaj are characterized by the dominance of small-sized villages, in particular those with less than 500 population.

The last province, Farkhar shows a rather unclassifiable type of distribution, inasmuch as the proportions of villages belonging to the various size-classes do not appear to bear any clear relationship to one another. It is true, nonetheless that large-sized villages outnumber those with less than 100 population.

**Figure 1—Population Settlements, Takhar, 2003****A—Percent district Population with respect to provincial total****B—Density: Population per km<sup>2</sup>**

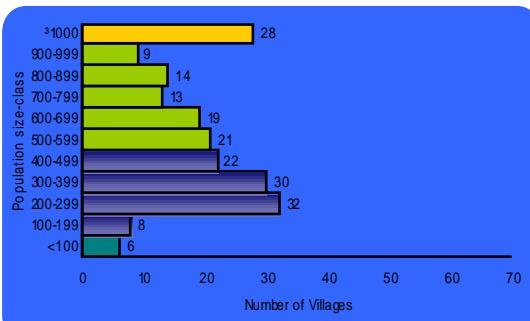
**Figure 2—Distribution of the population settlements by size-class, Takhar, 2003**

A—Province

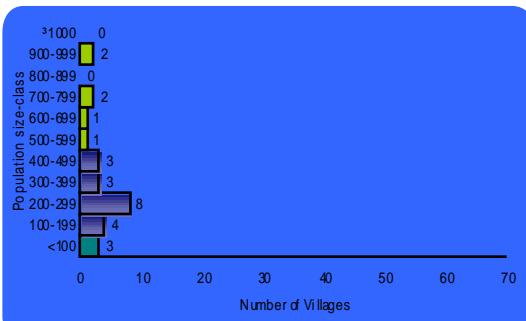


B—Districts

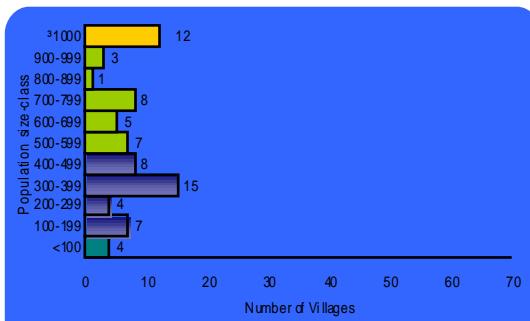
Provincial Center—Taluqan



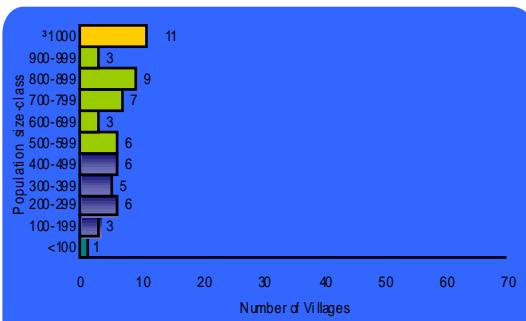
Hazar Sumuch



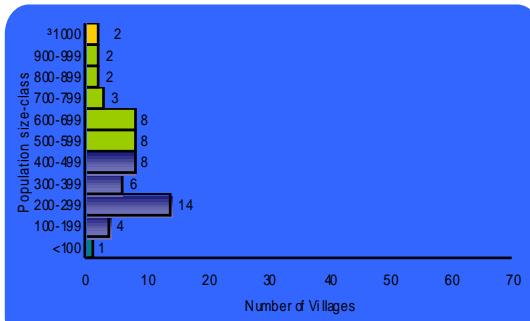
Baharak



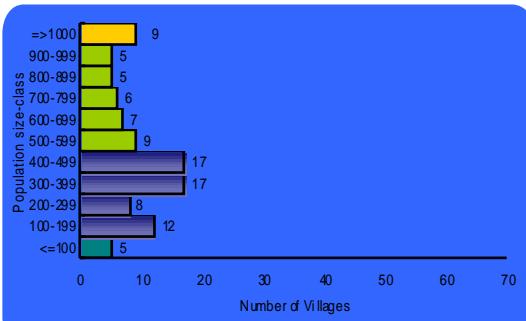
Khwaja Ghar



Bangi



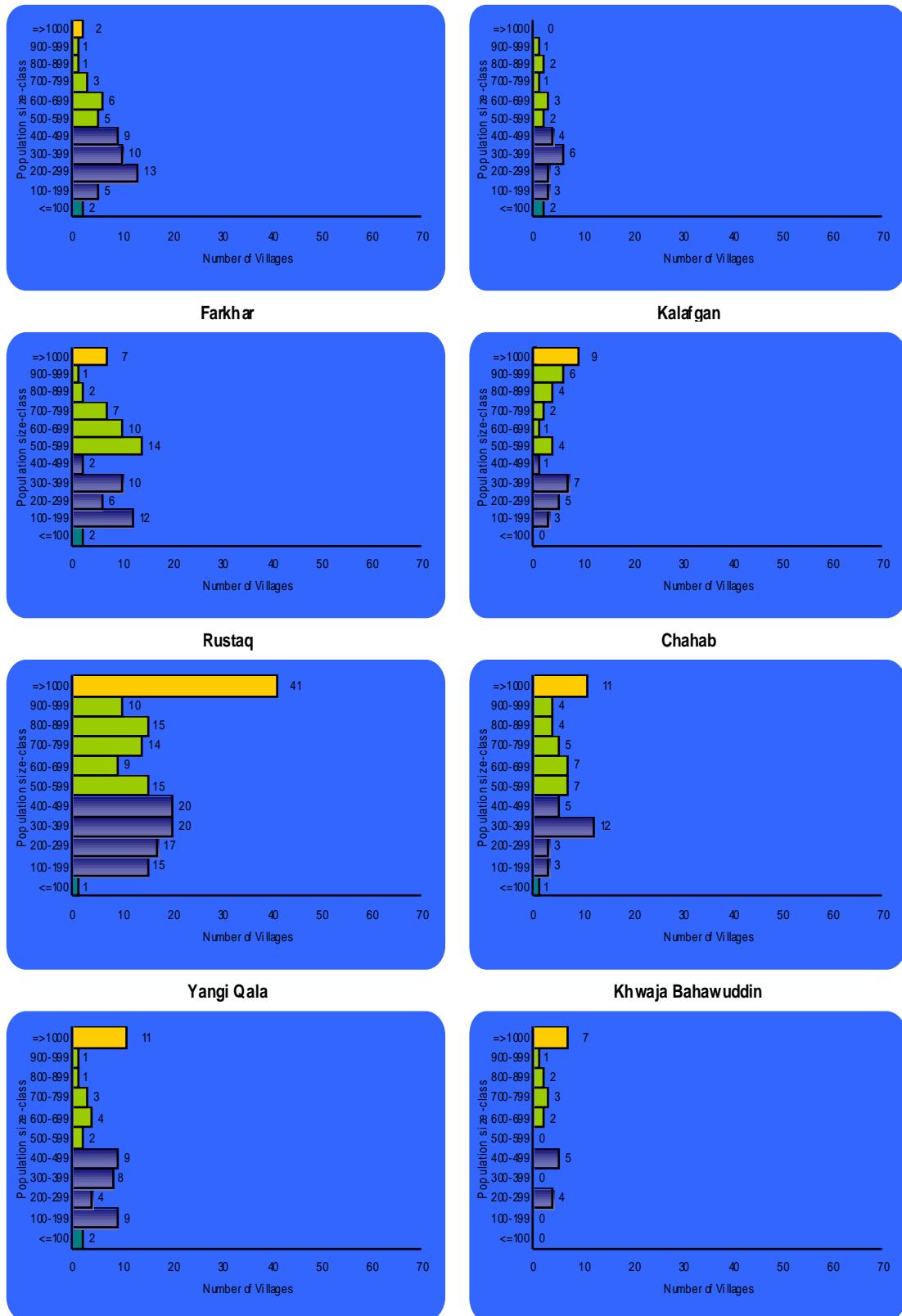
Eshkamesh



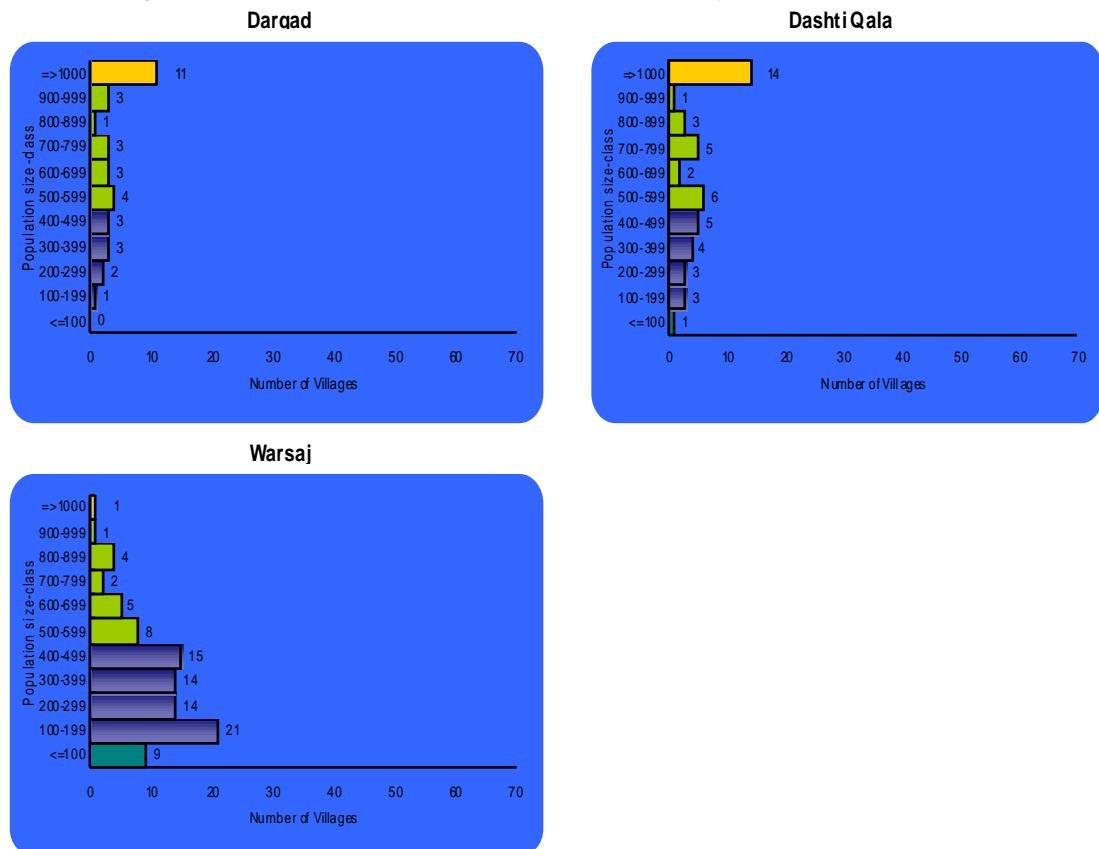
## *Provincial Profile—Takhar*

## *Settlement Patterns*

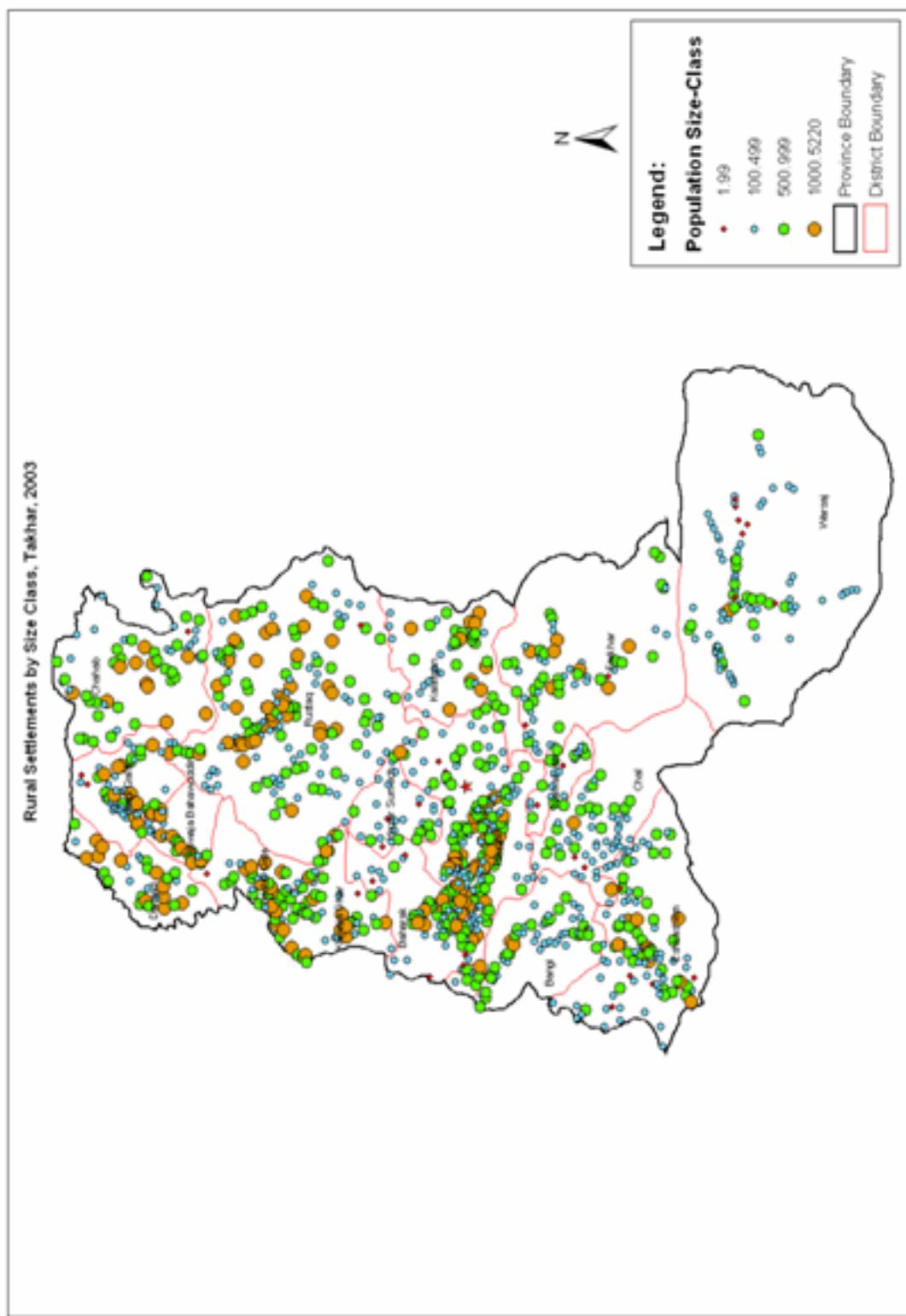
**Figure 2—Distribution of the population settlements by size-class, Takhar, 2003**



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



**Map 1**



## Demographic Characteristics

### **Age distribution**

The distribution by age and sex of the population of Takhar is shown in table 2 and figure 3. As the latter clearly shows, the distribution is highly irregular. The overall shape of the age-pyramid is typical of a pre-transition society—characterized by stable high fertility, but certain age groups are noticeably below the expected size. For instance, it is not readily understandable why the proportion of males of the 0-4 age group should be that much lower than the proportion of males of the 5-9 age group, or why it should be that much smaller than the corresponding one for females. Whereas a deficit in the proportion of children below 5 could be a direct result of war casualties—women married to soldiers having given birth to fewer children than in normal circumstances, it is difficult to account for the sex-selectiveness of such deficit. In the same way, why should the proportions of males in the 45-49 and 65-69 age groups be much lower than expected, while the 70-74 is substantially higher? The same anomalies hold true for females.

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

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

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

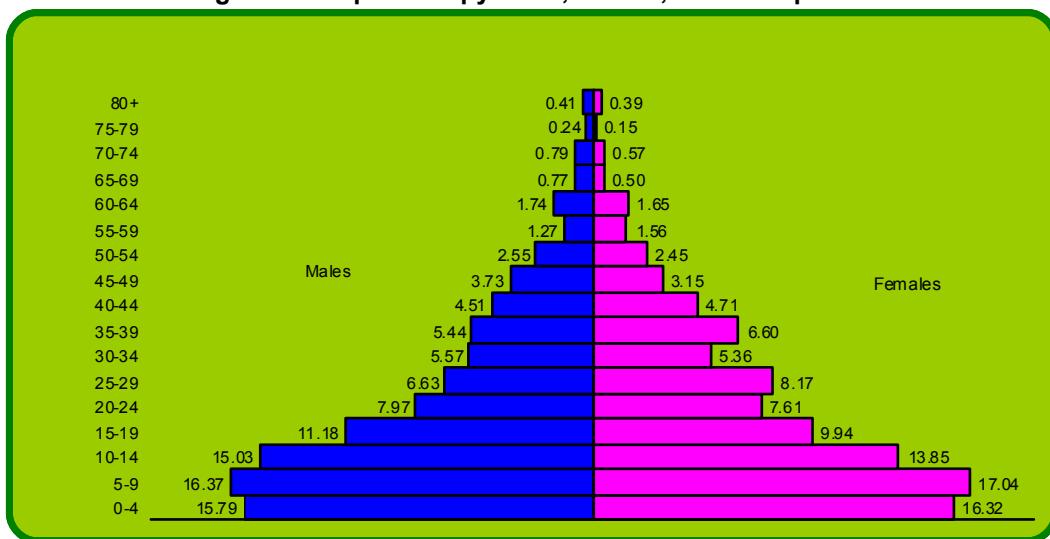
*Coverage errors are of two types. Individuals of a given age may have been missed by the census or erroneously included in it (e.g. counted twice). The first type of coverage error represents gross under-enumeration at this age and the second gross-over-enumeration. The balance of the two types of coverage errors represents net under-enumeration at this age<sup>1</sup>.*

---

<sup>1</sup> 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, Takhar, 2003<sup>2</sup>—Reported**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>		<b>Both sexes</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
58 084	58,084	15.79	66,759	16.32	124,843	15.04
18-Aug	17	16.37	69,700	17.04	142,615	17.18
66 645	16	15.03	56,653	13.85	123,298	14.85
49 169	12	11.18	40,680	9.94	89,849	10.82
29 548	7	7.97	31,146	7.61	60,694	7.31
26 268	6	6.63	33,407	8.17	59,675	7.19
23 629	6	5.57	21,928	5.36	45,557	5.49
18 846	4	5.44	26,999	6.60	45,845	5.52
23 277	6	4.51	19,253	4.71	42,530	5.12
13 657	3	3.73	12,872	3.15	26,529	3.20
13 602	3	2.55	10,014	2.45	23,616	2.84
59 35	1	1.27	6,373	1.56	12,308	1.48
89 28	2	1.74	6,765	1.65	15,693	1.89
32 41	1	0.77	2,048	0.50	5,289	0.64
37 59	1	0.79	2,329	0.57	6,088	0.73
98 1	0	0.24	612	0.15	1,593	0.19
27 16	1	0.41	1,581	0.39	4,297	0.52
<b>42 1200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>409,119</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>830,319</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Figure 3—Population pyramid, Takhar, 2003—Reported**

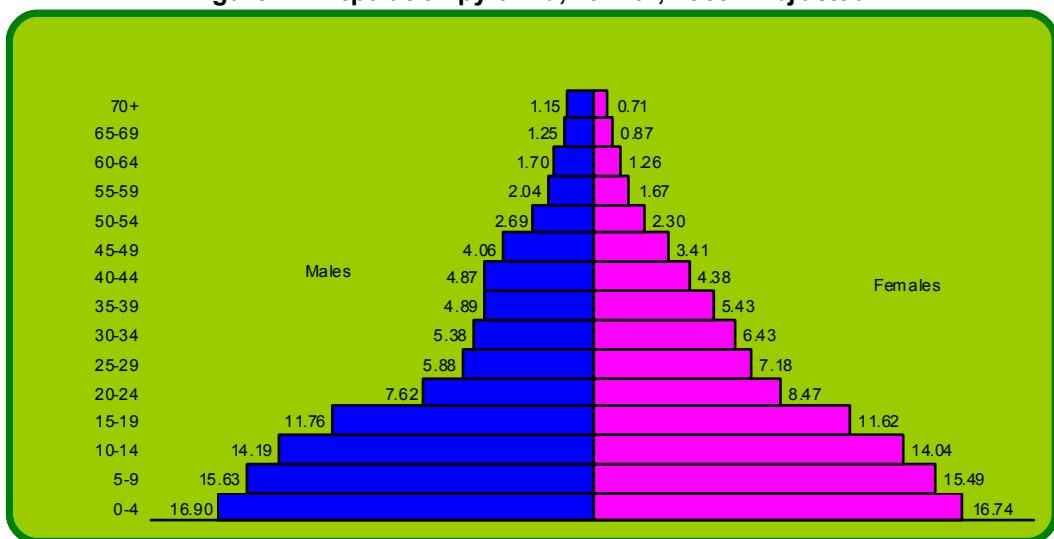
In addition, the ages of some individuals included in the census may not have been reported, or may have been erroneously reported by the respondent, erroneously estimated by the enumerator, or erroneously allocated by the census office. Such errors are referred to as response bias.

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

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

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

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>		<b>Both sexes</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
0-4	71,178	16.90	68,469	16.74	139,647	16.82
5-9	65,849	15.63	63,371	15.49	129,220	15.56
10-14	59,751	14.19	57,431	14.04	117,183	14.11
15-19	49,535	11.76	47,554	11.62	97,089	11.69
20-24	32,110	7.62	34,652	8.47	66,763	8.04
25-29	24,751	5.88	29,361	7.18	54,113	6.52
30-34	22,672	5.38	26,293	6.43	48,965	5.90
35-39	20,599	4.89	22,225	5.43	42,824	5.16
40-44	20,525	4.87	17,923	4.38	38,448	4.63
45-49	17,101	4.06	13,933	3.41	31,034	3.74
50-54	11,315	2.69	9,401	2.30	20,717	2.50
55-59	8,588	2.04	6,849	1.67	15,436	1.86
60-64	7,142	1.70	5,168	1.26	12,310	1.48
65-69	5,255	1.25	3,571	0.87	8,827	1.06
70+	4,829	1.15	2,916	0.71	7,745	0.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>421,200</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>409,119</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>830,319</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Figure 4—Population pyramid, Takhar, 2003—Adjusted.**

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

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

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

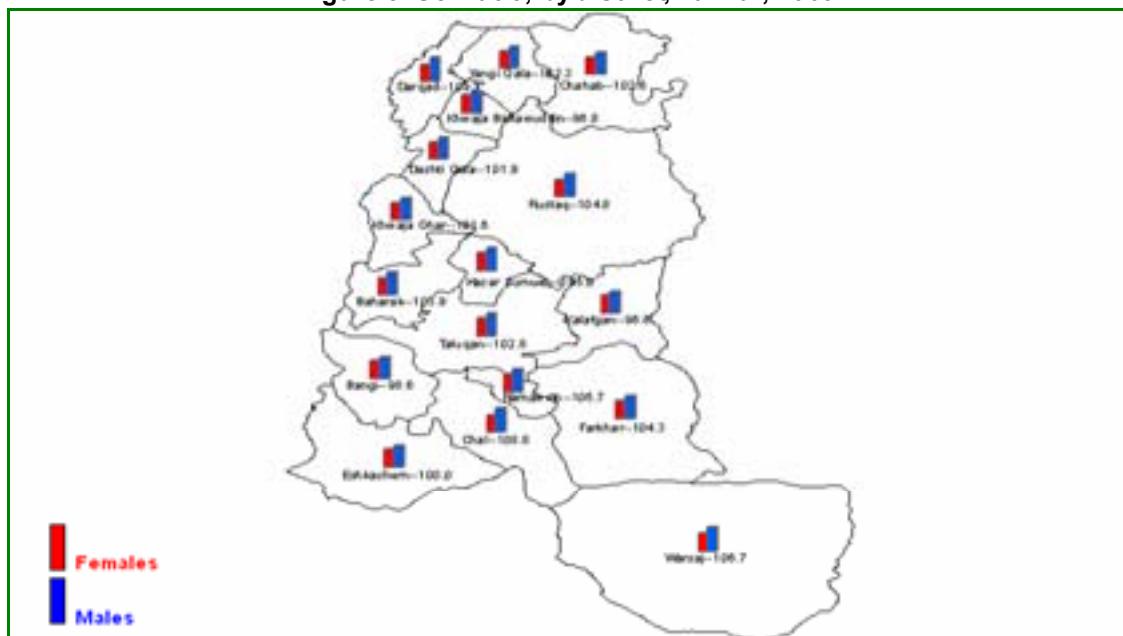
<sup>3</sup> The complete account of the various stages is shown in Annex 2.

<sup>4</sup> 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 96.6 in Khwaja Bahawuddin, and 96.8 in Bangi, to 109.3 in Darqad, the average for the province being 103 (figure 5 below and the last column of table 1). No information is available which could explain such wide variation between the districts.

**Figure 5. Sex ratio, by district, Takhar, 2003**



A typical household in Takhar has 6 persons, which is slightly lower 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<sup>5</sup>.

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

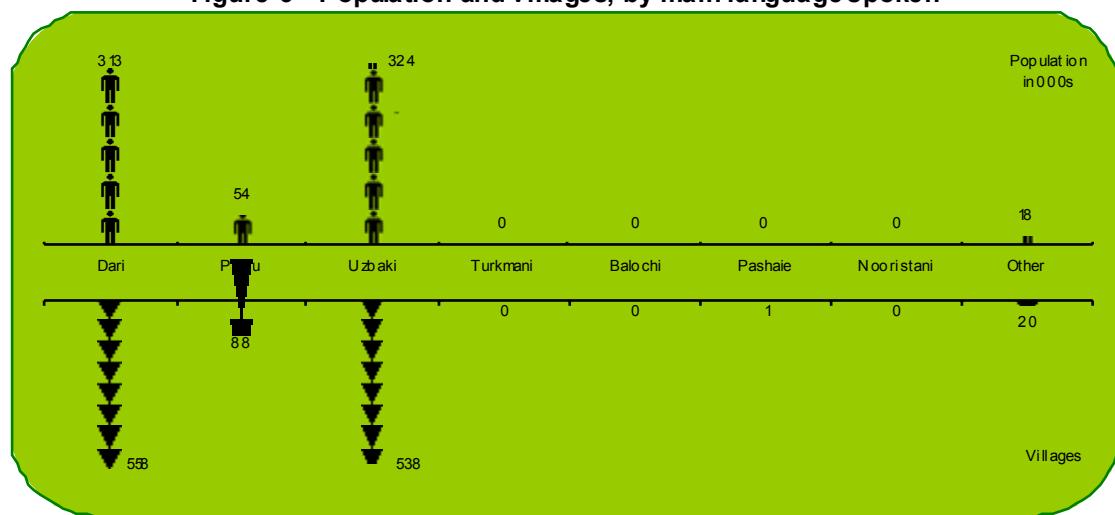
**Table 4—Special age groups by sex, in absolute numbers and percents, Takhar, 2003**

Age	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>School age Population</b>						
Primary — 6-12	89,120	21.6	85,730	21.3	174,850	21.5
Secondary — 13-18	63,779	15.5	61,003	15.2	124,782	15.3
College — 20-24	32,110	7.8	34,652	8.6	66,763	8.2
<b>Population in the labor force</b>						
Children — 8-14	85,396	20.7	82,107	20.4	167,503	20.6
Earlier working ages — 15-44	170,192	41.3	178,009	44.3	348,201	42.8
Later working ages — 45-59	37,004	9.0	30,184	7.5	67,187	8.3
Retirement — 60+	8,133	2.0	4,507	1.1	12,640	1.6
Voters — 18+	183,863	44.6	182,764	45.5	366,627	45.0
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	191,942	47.8	—	—

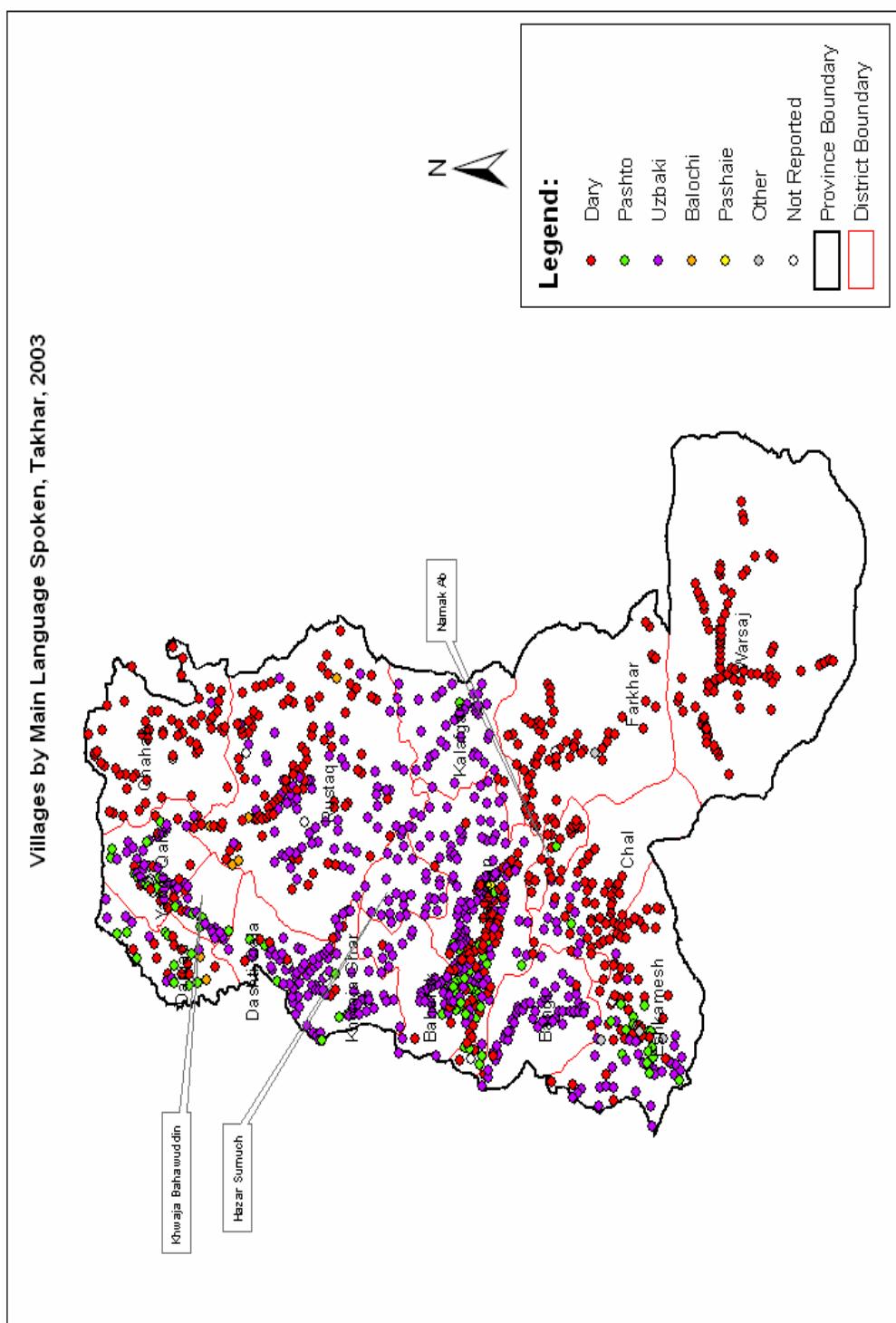
\* = Women in the childbearing ages

### Main languages spoken

The household listing exercise did not collect any information on the ethnic background of the population. However, it included a question on the languages spoken by the majority of the population. Of the eight languages listed (figure 6), two—Dari and Uzbeki—are spoken by 90 percent of the population, the proportions speaking either are just about the same: 44 percent for Dari and 45.6 for Uzbeki. Pashtu is spoken by the majority of the population in 54 villages and about 88,000 population, representing less than eight percent of the total.

**Figure 6—Population and villages, by main language spoken**

Map 2



## Living Conditions

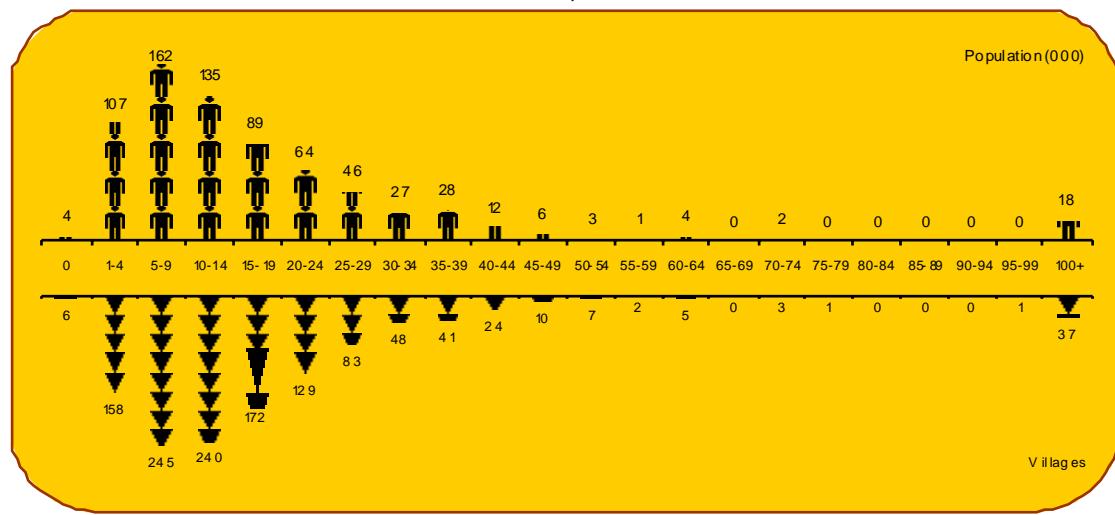
Other useful information collected during the Household Listing exercise concerned the locations of the villages with respect to the provincial center, the types of roads, and the topography.

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

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

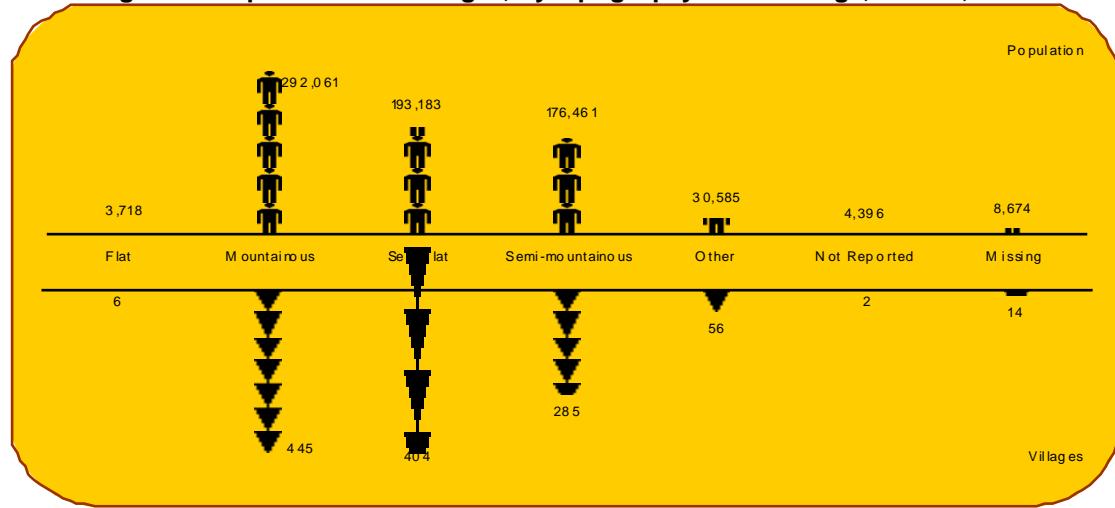
The distribution by distance from the provincial center clearly shows some degree of inaccessibility with respect to those services that can only be provided by the district center. Only 15.6 percent of the population are located less than five kilometers away of their respective district centers. Another 22.9 percent lives between five and nine kilometers. Together, they represent less than two persons out of five. It is true, however, that this situation is substantially better than in other provinces to the extent that the proportion of the population living more 50 kilometers away from their respective district centers is about four percent, including 2.5 percent located at more than 100 kilometers. In sum, half of the population in Takhar is situated at 11 kilometers or less from the district centers, and the other half at more than 11 kilometers.

**Figure 7—Population and villages, by distance from the district center, Takhar, 2003**



Even though those villages that are situated at excessively long distance from the district center may be closer to one or more urban centers outside the jurisdiction of Takhar, there exists a real inaccessibility problem for significant numbers. It goes without saying that the nature of the terrain can only compound the problem, in particular for those who live in mountainous or semi-mountainous areas. As figure 8 shows, of the 1.212 villages, 445, representing 37 of the settlements and 41 percent of the population, are located in mountainous areas; another quarter of the population is living in semi-mountainous areas. Together those living in mountainous or semi-mountainous locations represent more than two-thirds of the population (see also map 01 at the end of this section). Those living on flat terrain are a mere five percent of the total population.

**Figure 8. Population and villages, by topography of the village, Takhar, 2003**

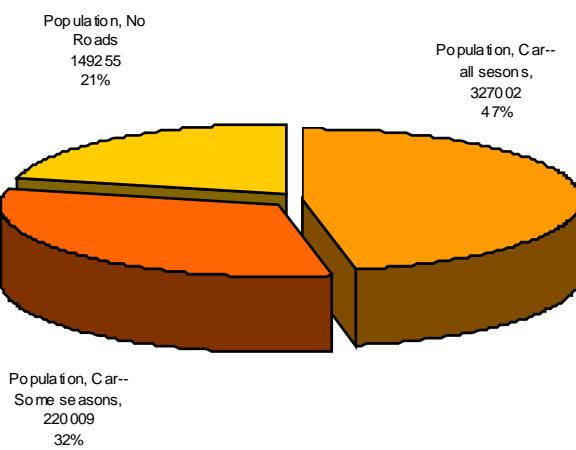


This is further reflected in the types of roads available (figure 9). Of the 1,212 villages, just over two out of five, representing 47 percent of the population have roads that are accessible by car at all seasons. Another 29 percent, representing a third of the population are accessible by car in some seasons, whereas 316 (one-fifth of the population) don't have any roads at all.

### **Educational services**

Figure 10 presents information on the distances separating villages from certain social services: schools, health centers, drugstores, post offices, public phones, and mills. With regard to educational services, accessibility appears to be most problematic for literacy courses, and high schools (panels A, and E). Both types of educational services are located more than 10 kilometers away for large majorities of the villages they are supposed to serve—44.8 percent for literacy courses, and 28.6 percent for high schools. The percentage for literacy courses, however, does not give a full account of the reality because of a high proportion of non-response. As a result the figures related to this type of school should be interpreted with caution.

**Figure 9—Population and villages, by type of road, Takhar, 2003**



The situation is substantially better as concerns primary, secondary, and even rural schools, since the majority of the population doesn't have to travel more than five kilometers to reach them—two-thirds for primary schools, and 45 percent for both

secondary and rural schools. However, the proportions of the population that don't have to travel outside their villages to go school are relatively low—31 percent for rural schools, and 28 percent for primary schools, but only 11 percent for secondary schools. It is perhaps worth noting the situation with regards to rural schools is substantially better than in other provinces, in particular those that with larger proportions of rural populations. With regards to rural schools, the same remark concerning non-response applies.

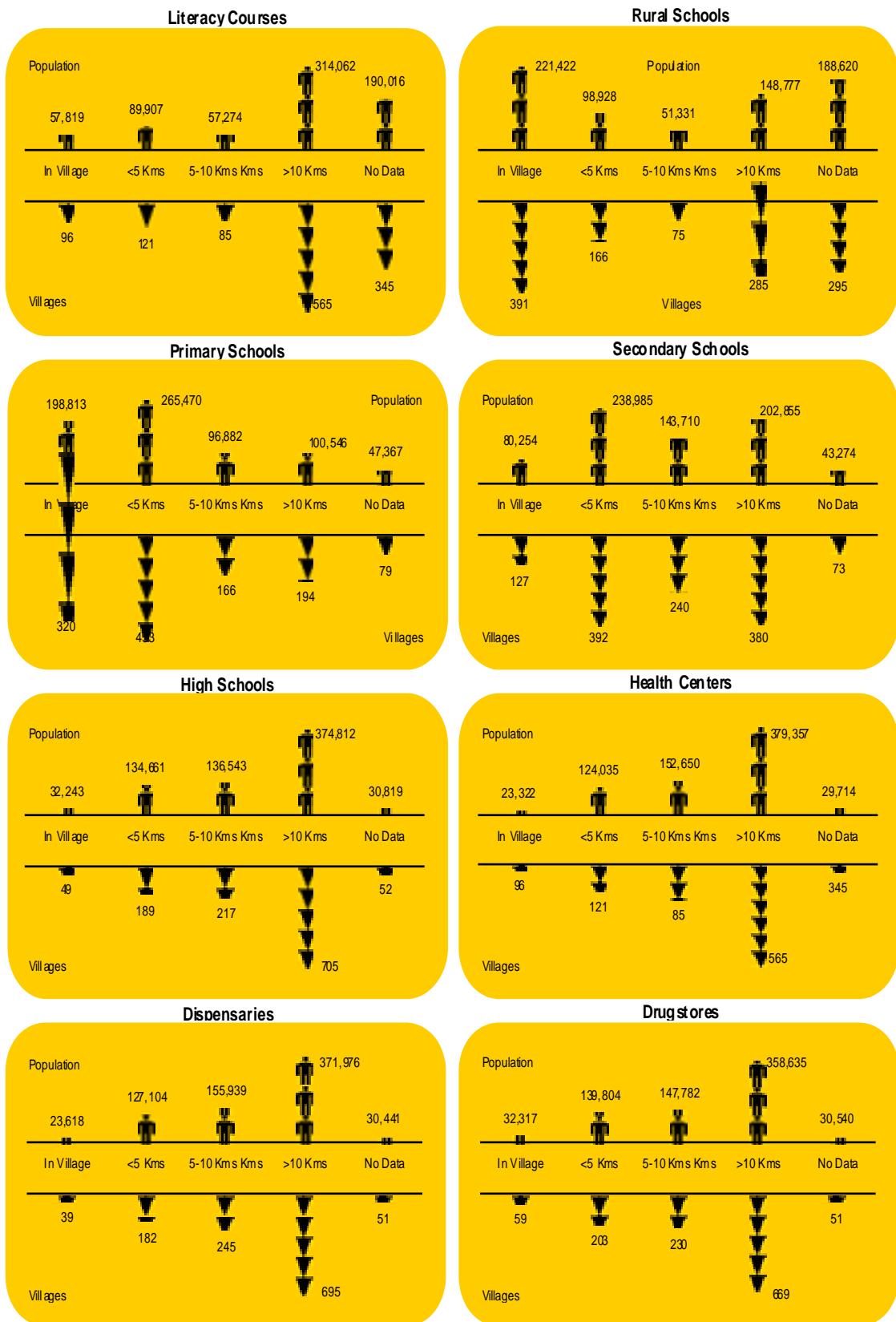
### **Health services**

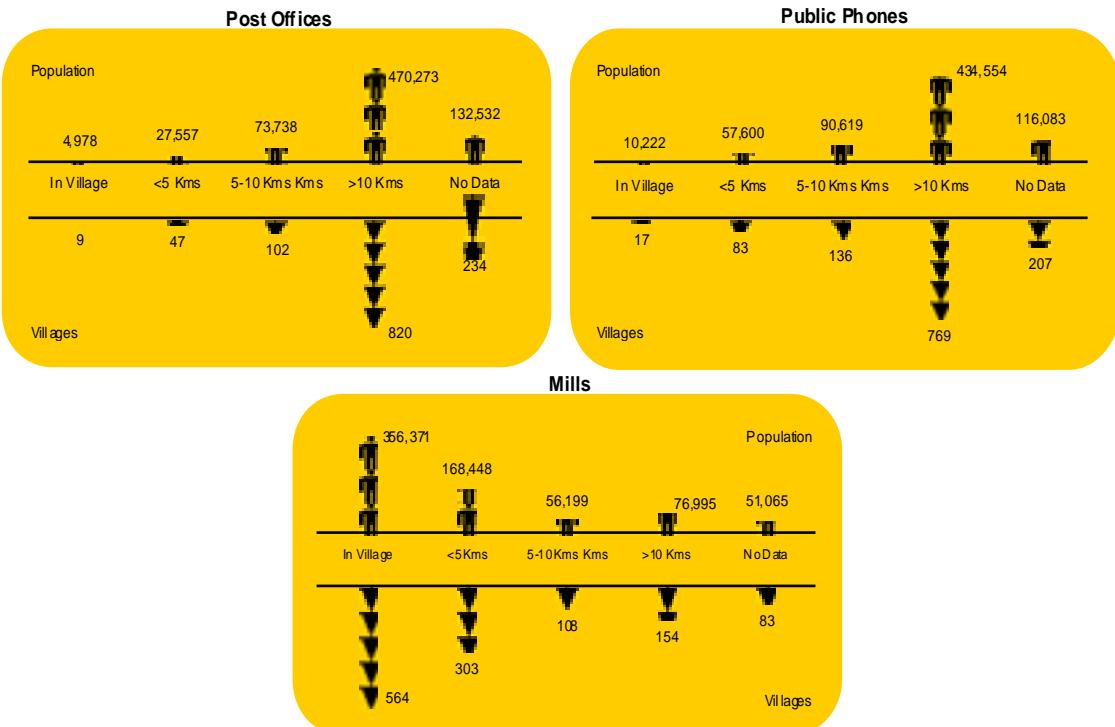
The spatial distribution of the health infrastructure closely resembles that of primary schools; and is substantially the same for both health centers and dispensaries (panels F & G). More often than not, people seeking medical attention have to travel more than 10 kilometers to get it—53.5 percent for health centers and 52.5 for dispensaries. Those that live between five and 10 kilometers from the closest health unit represent just over one-fifth for health centers, but only 18 percent for dispensaries. In sum, access to health care is relatively difficult for the majority of the population, inasmuch as one person out of every five have to travel more than five kilometers to get whatever health services are offered. Only 37 villages out of the 1,212 have a health center within their boundaries. For dispensaries, the number is 39. The picture is substantially the same for drugstores (panel H).

### **Post office & public phones**

Post offices exist in nine villages, and public phones in 17 (panels I & J). On average, post offices tend to exist in villages with close to more than 500 inhabitants, and public phones in those with 600. Close to two-thirds must travel more than 10 kilometers to have access to a public phone. The situation is only slightly better for post offices: the proportion of people that must travel about the same distance is 61.3 percent. As for literacy courses and rural schools, the proportions of non-response are rather high—18.7 percent for post offices and 16.4 percent for public phones.

**Figure 10—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Takhar, 2003**



**Figure 10 (Cont'd)—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Takhar, 2003**

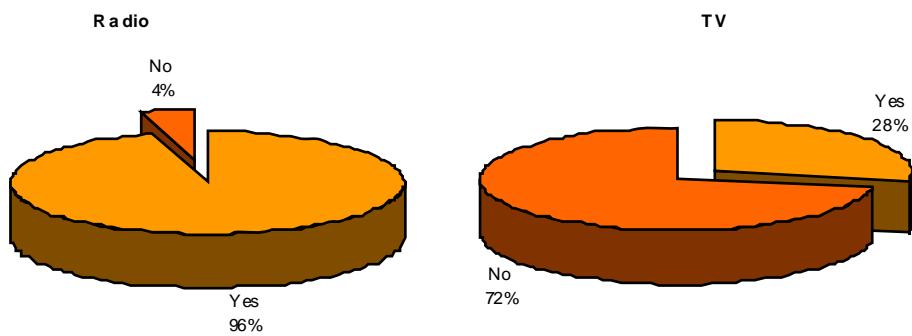
### Mills

Mills tend to be relatively more available to the population than any of the facilities mentioned above (panel K). They exist in 564 villages and cater to the needs of 356,371 people, representing just over half of the total population. Furthermore, close to a quarter of the inhabitants don't have to travel more than five kilometers to reach one.

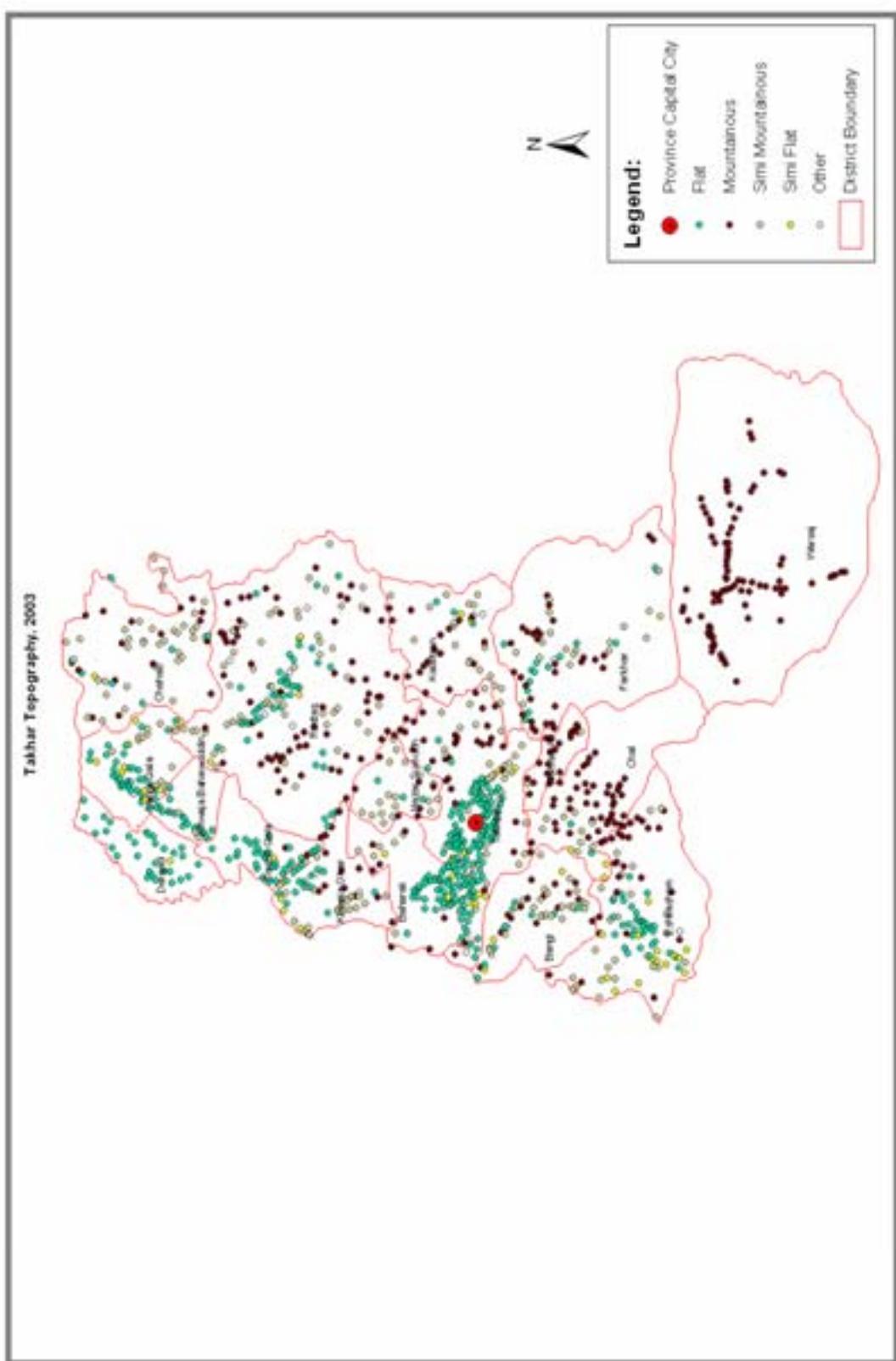
### Radio & television

Whereas 96 percent of the population have access to radio, those that have access to TV represent a mere 28 percent. This proportion, however, is much higher than in other provinces where it hovers around five percent of more. It goes without saying that public information efforts and media campaigns are seriously hampered by this state of affairs.

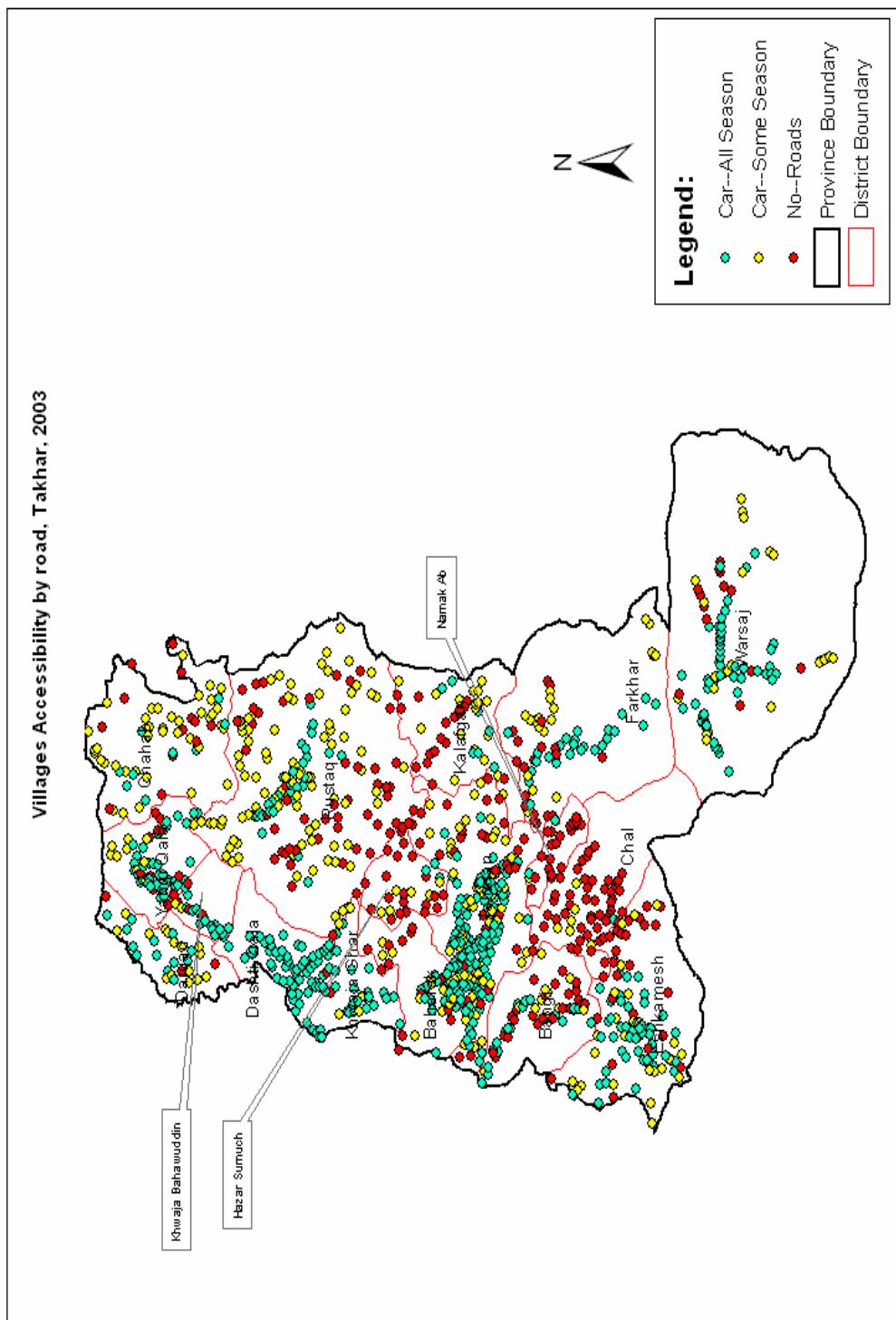
**Figure 11—Proportion of the population living in a villages where there are radios or TVs, 2003**



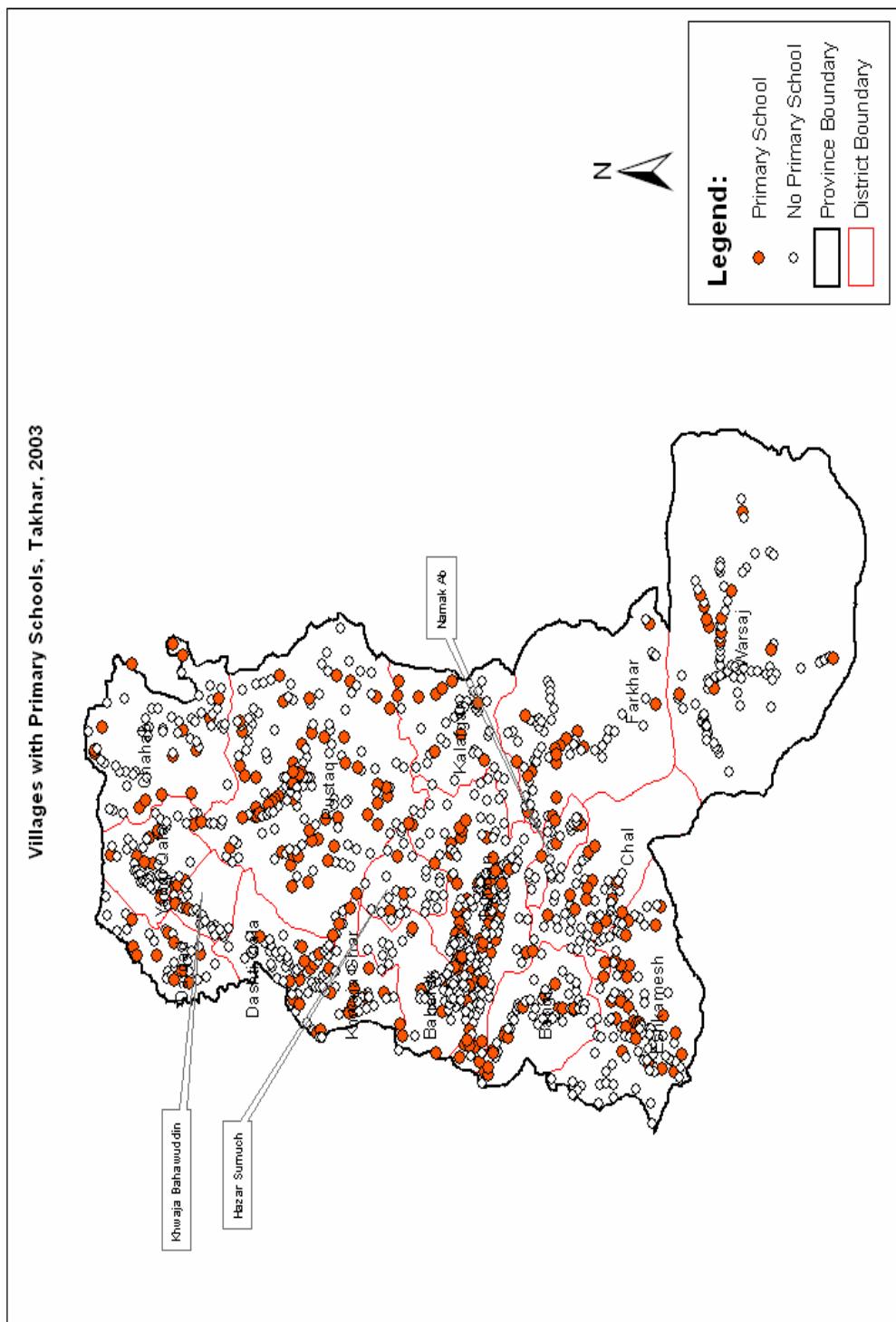
**Map3**



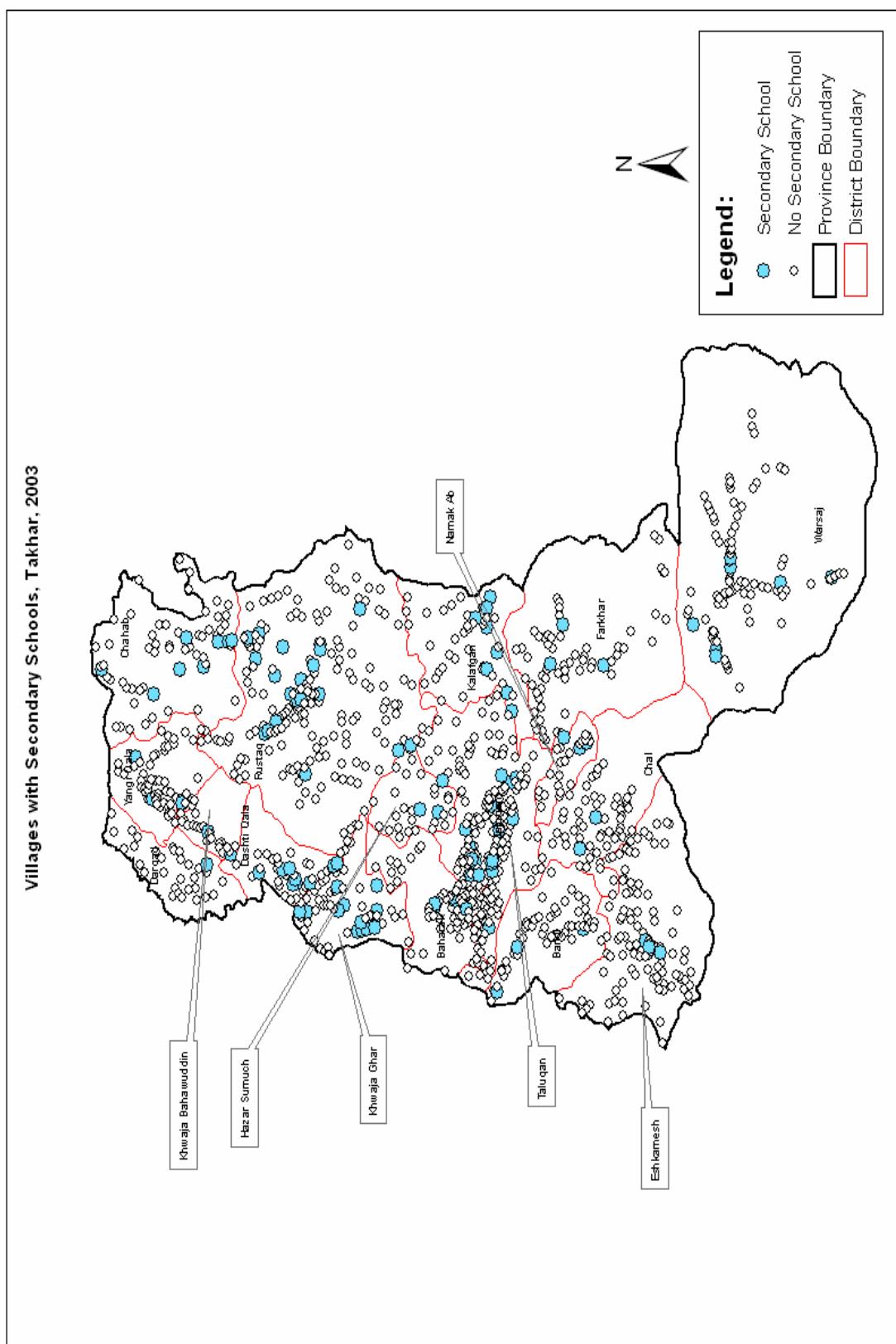
Map 4



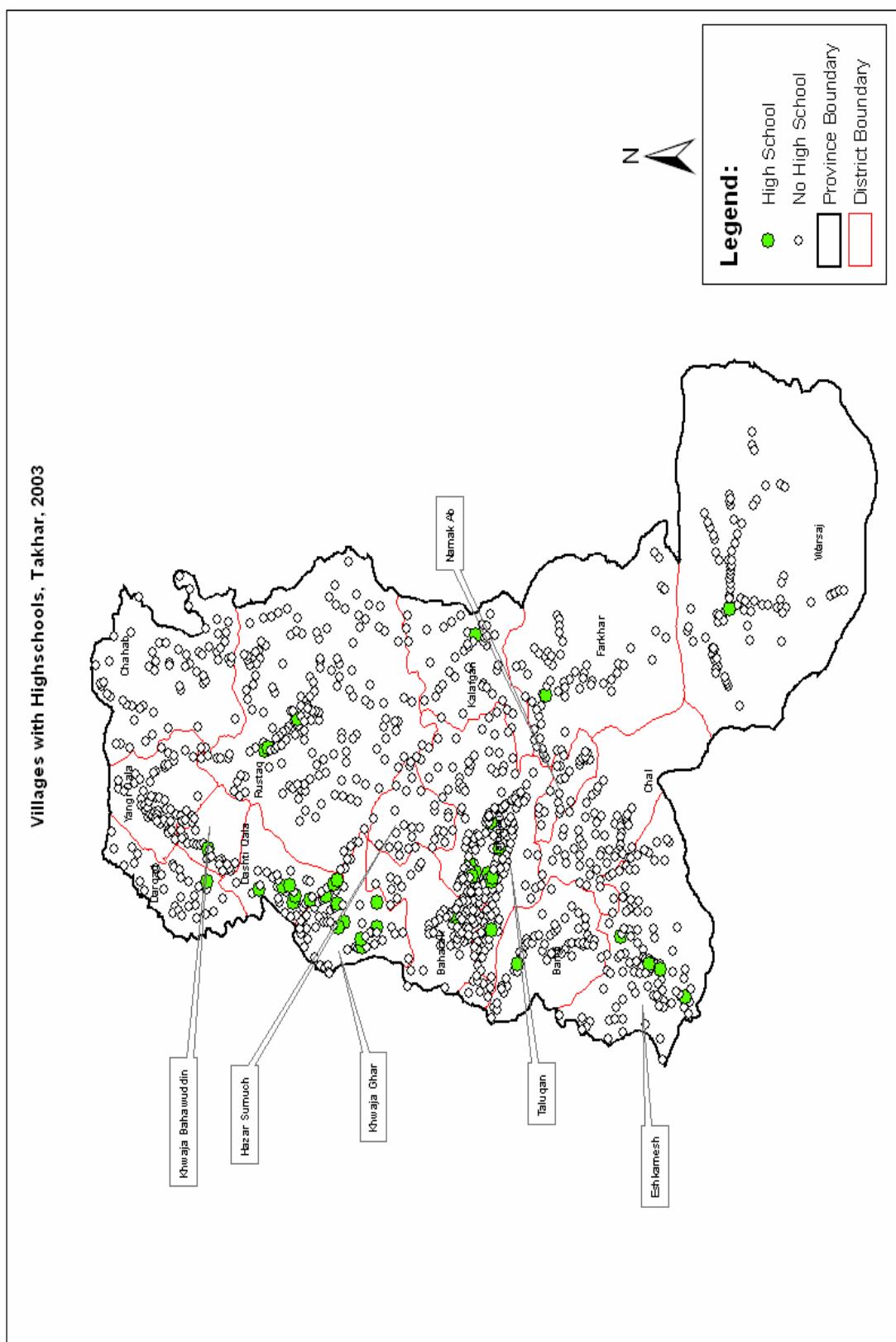
## Map5



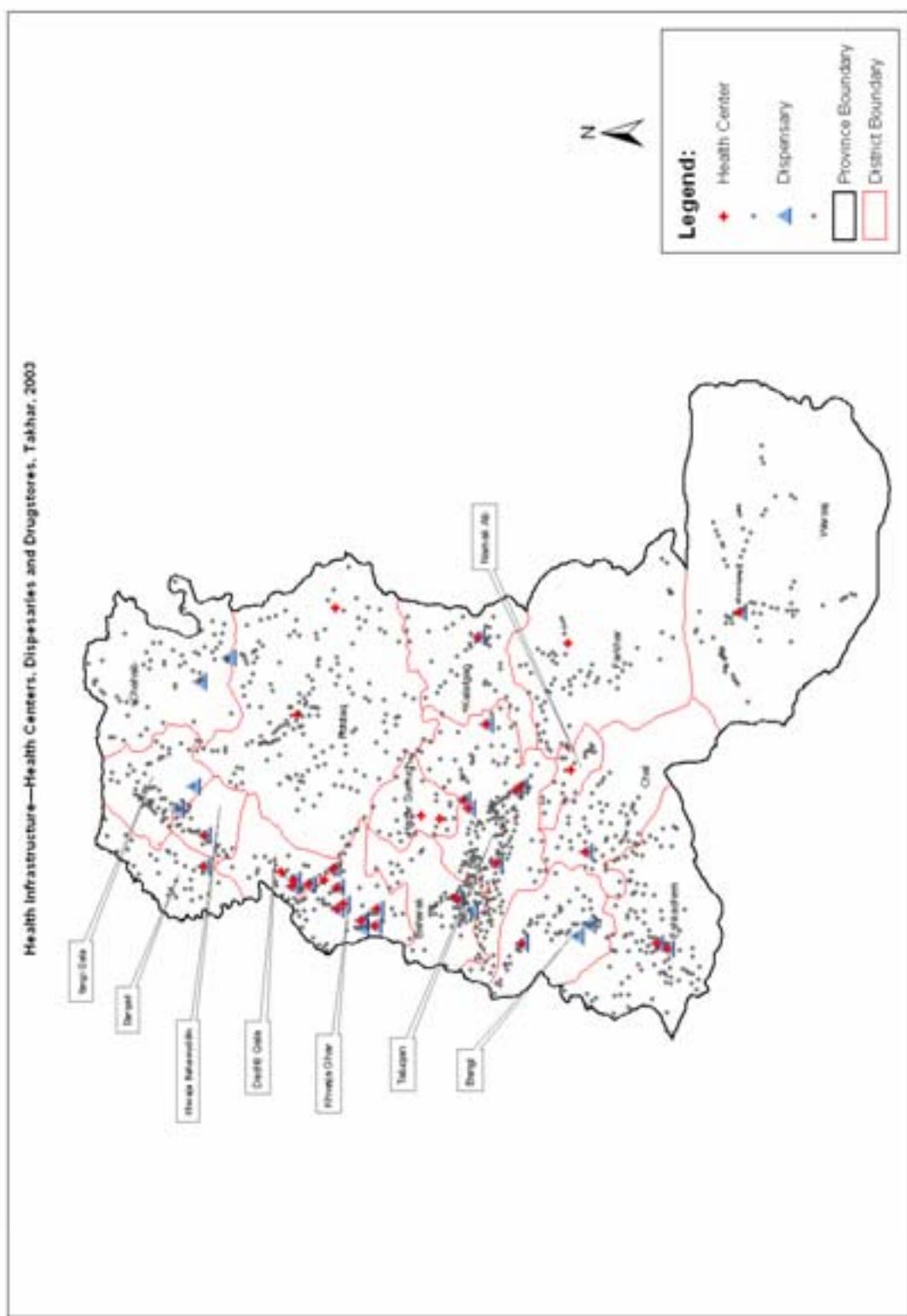
Map6



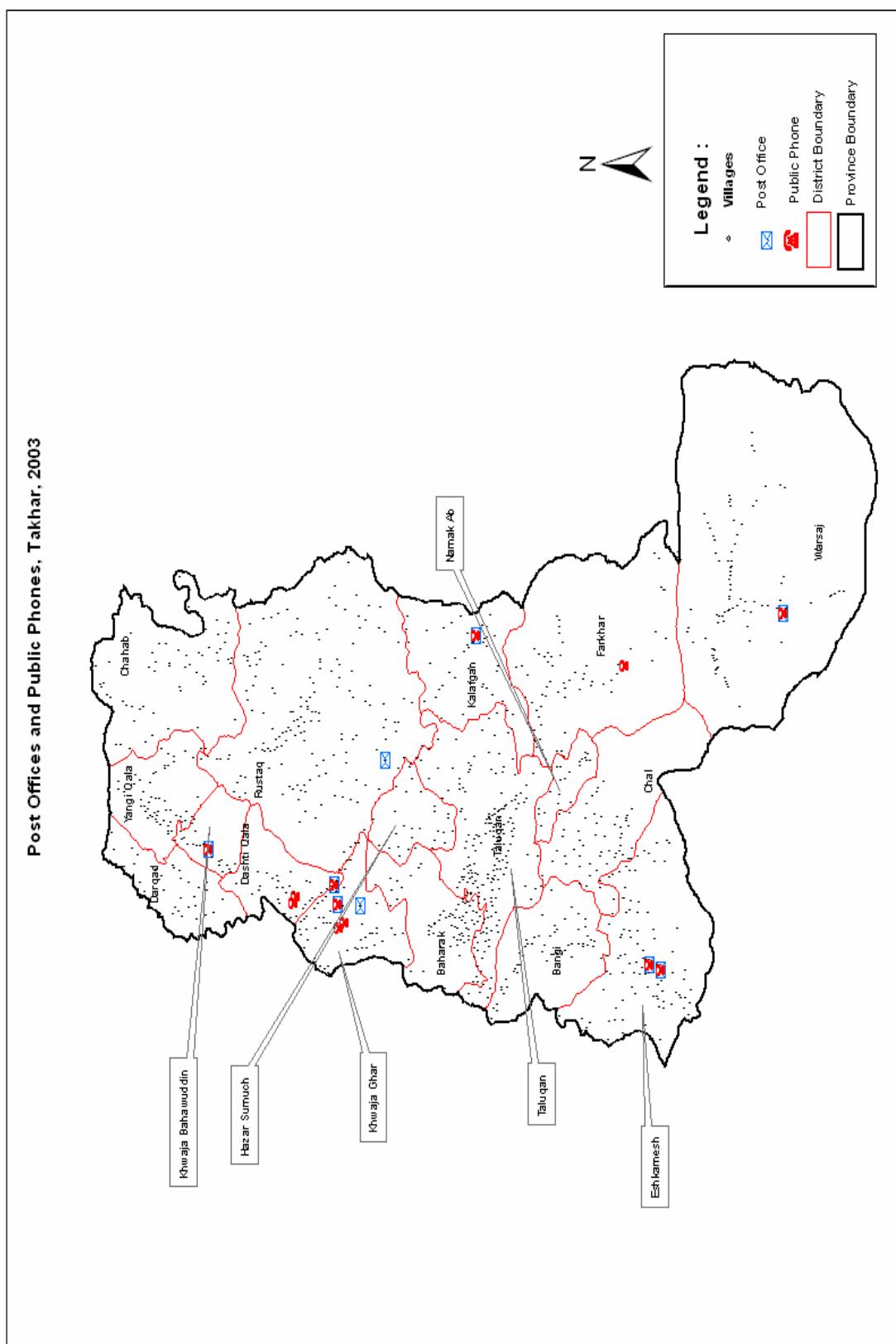
Map 7



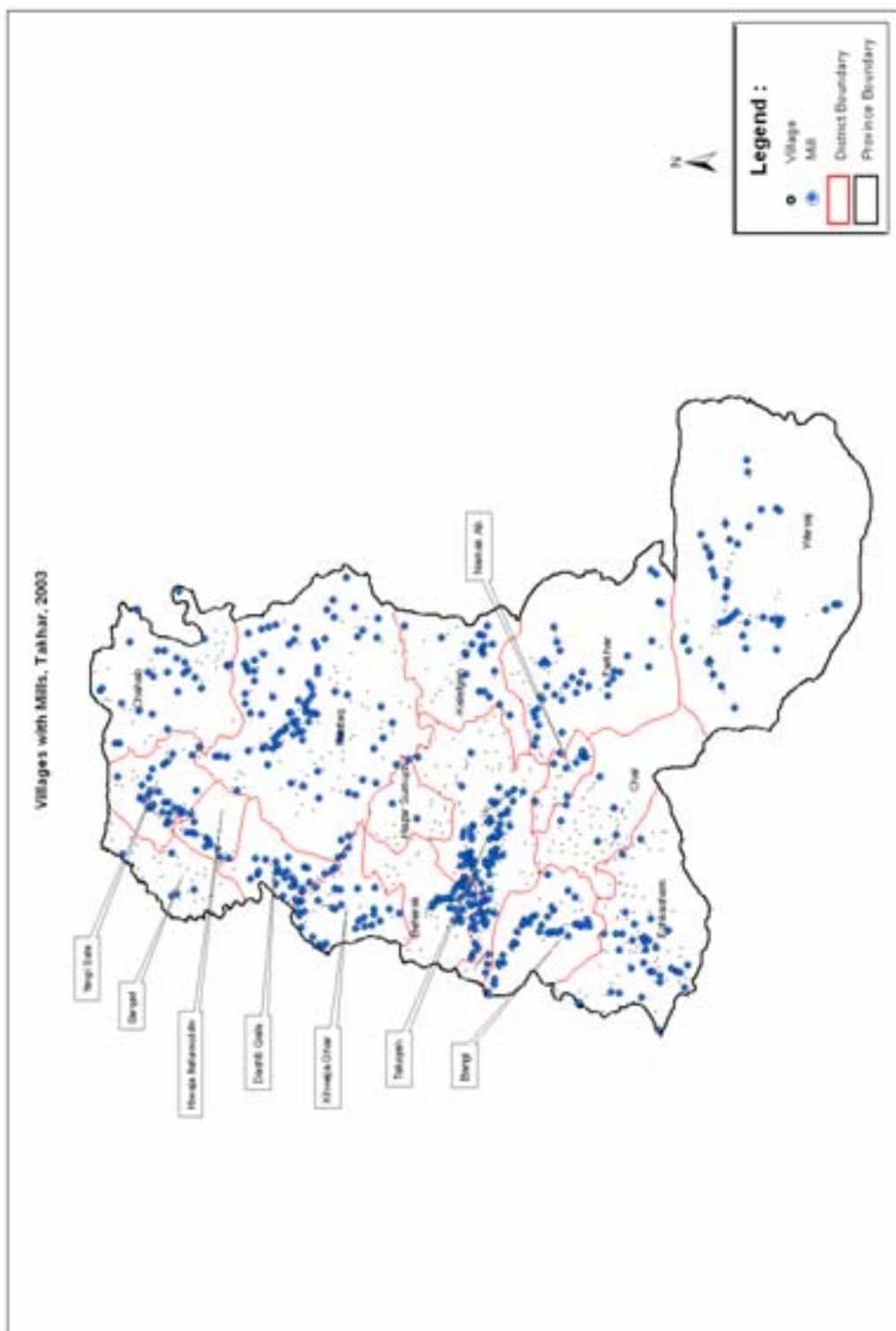
Map8



Map9



**Map 10**



## Economic Activities

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

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

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

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

### Agriculture

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

Figure 12 shows that the predominant source of irrigation water is that of rivers, which supply 48 percent of the villages with their irrigation water, followed by *arhads* and

conduits. Arhads represent the major source of irrigation water for 28.6 percent of the villages. This proportion is higher than for the majority of the provinces. Conduits, on the other hand, supply the needs of 12.5 percent of the villages.

A cursory look at figure 13 shows that Taluqan, the provincial center is district that specializes in all the agricultural products be they subsistence crops, fruit, vegetables, herbs, or animal products. In particular, it is a major producer of rice and vetch—37.8 percent of the villages producing rice are located in it, as well as 18.6 of the villages producing vetch. Other districts that stand out are Rustaq for wheat, corn, maize, and peas; Bangi for corn, rice, maize, and vetch; Khwaja Ghar for corn, beans and vetch; Warsaj for maize and beans. Overall, subsistence crops are mentioned 3,164 times, in particular with regards to wheat (1,145 times), and Maize (752 times).

Vegetables are mentioned 1,099 times, in particular with regards to potatoes (332 times), onion (325 times), and tomatoes (248 times). Again Taluqan stands out as the major producer of all produces, but in particular spinach. The next most important producers of vegetables are Khwaj Ghar for onion, tomatoes, carrots, spinach, and leek; and Rustaq for potatoes, carrots, and leek.

Fruit are mentioned by slightly more villages than vegetables—1,403 as compared to 1,099. The most frequent fruit are melons/water melons, mulberry, and almonds. Again, Taluqan stands out in all fruit with no exception, but especially pomegranates and mulberry. Other major producers are Warsaj for grapes, almonds, walnuts, and mulberry; Khwaja Ghar for grapes, pomegranates, and mulberry; and Yangi Qala for pomegranates and mulberry.

Herbal products are mentioned by substantially fewer villages than any of the preceding products—355 times, 100 of which in relation to caray, 83 in relation to licorice, and 79 in relation to chicory. Unlike for the other agricultural products however, the district that stands out as housing substantial numbers of villages that produce herbs is Rustaq. Taluqan stands out in licorice, astifida aniseed, and hyssop. Another major producer is Warsaj—it specializes in caray, astifida, zer, and chicory.

Animal products are the second most frequent activity after subsistence crops—it is mentioned by 2,310 and in relation to all the products surveyed. The highest frequency concerns milk (498 times) and the lowest concerns food (148). The three districts that figure prominently among the major producers are Taluqan, Eshkamesh, Warsaj, and, to a some extent, Rustaq. Taluqan is a major producer of all products except wool, but both Eshkamesh and Warsaj stand out as specializing in all products with no exception. As for Rusraq, it produces mostly eggs, milk and yoghurt.

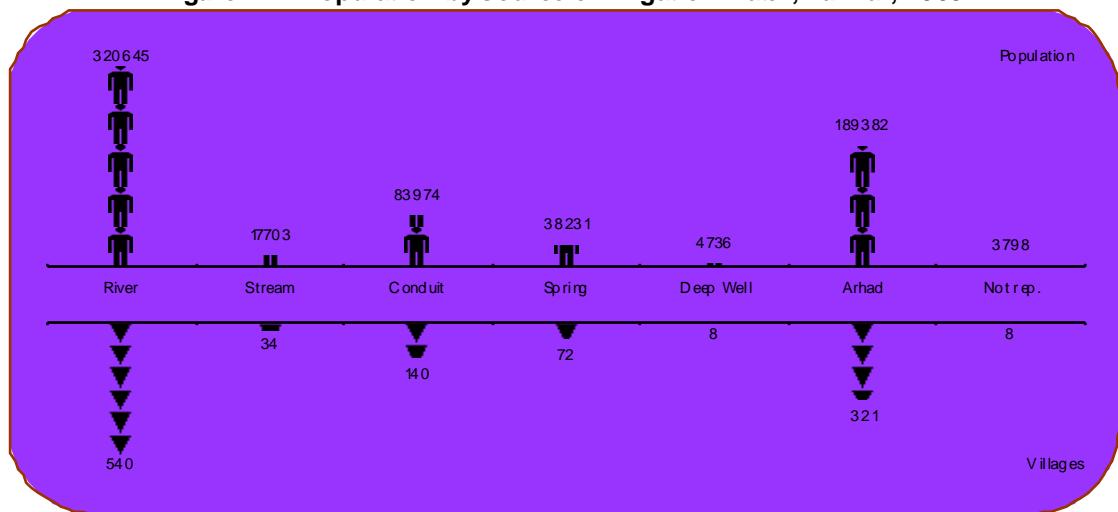
### **Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts**

The villages in Takhar produce all the industrial commodities surveyed except sharsham, which produced by none. Overall two major commodities engage relatively more villages than the other—sesame, mentioned 300 times out 943 and cotton, mentioned 155 times. Other than Taluqan, which specializes in all of the commodities, and Rustaq which specializes in all except cotton, no district stands out as being a major producer of a given product.

The sector of small industries is relatively weak. It is mentioned 54, 11 times for honey, 10 for silk, eight for karakul skin and confection, six for dried sugar and sugar candy, and only once for sugar sweets. The only district that is perhaps worth mentioning is that of Chal which house five of the 11 villages producing honey.

Handicrafts are relatively more frequent than small industries but still relatively scarce—a total of 219 occurrences, 125 of which concern rugs and 39 concern jewelry. Again, few districts stand out as specializing in one handicraft or another. Rugs engage 27 villages in Rustaq, 18 in Taluqan, 16 in Khwaja Ghar, 13 in Bagi and 11 in Warsaj. Rustaq also specializes in two more handicrafts—pottery (seven villages out of a total of 12) and jewelry (11 villages out of a total of 39)

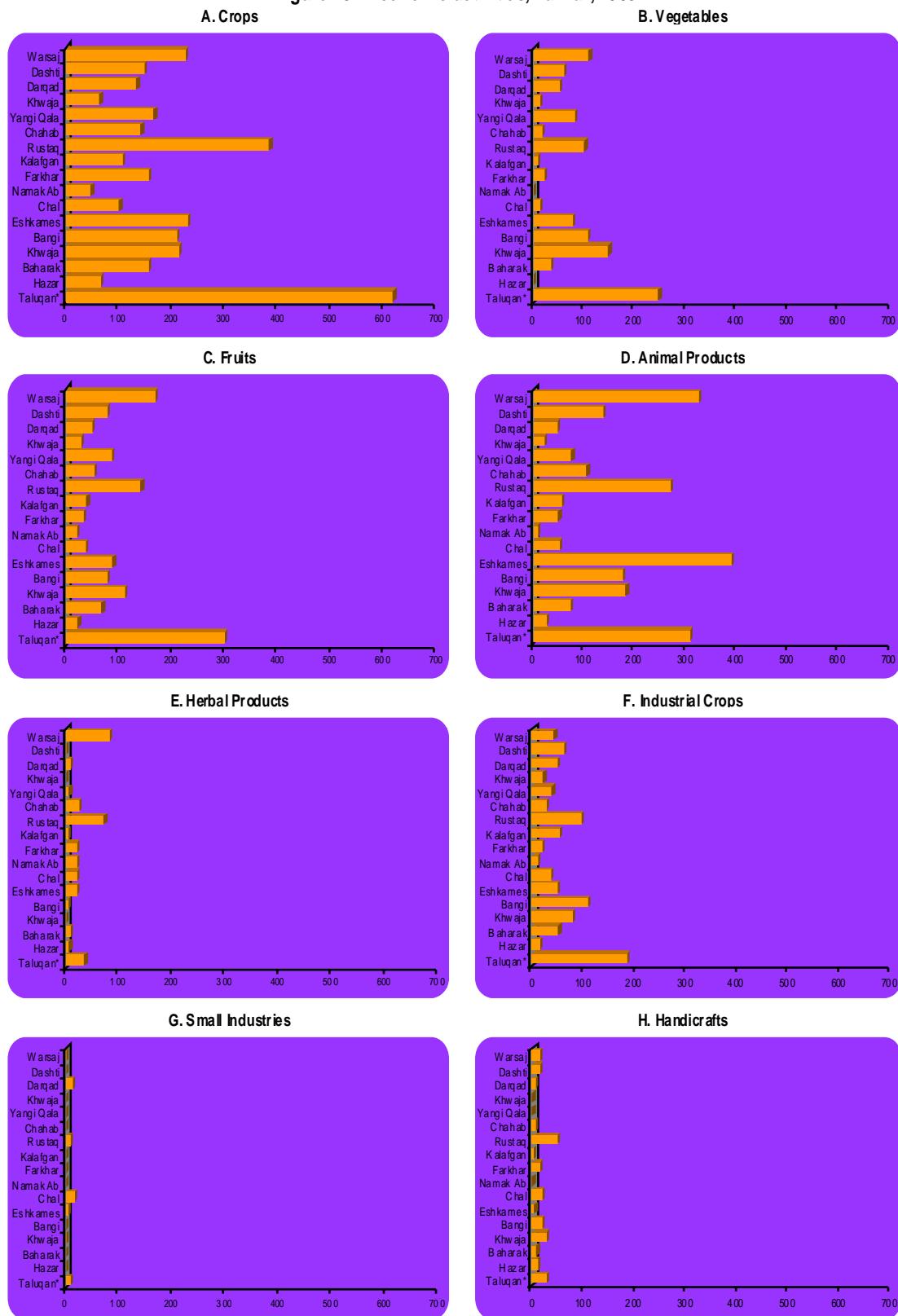
**Figure 12—Population by source of irrigation water, Takhar, 2003**



## Provincial Profile—Takhar

## Economic Activities

**Figure 13—Economic activities, Takhar, 2003**



\* = provincial Center

## Physical Infrastructure

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

The household listing operation counted a total 123,607 buildings in the whole province, 84 percent of which (103,998 buildings) are housing units. The remaining 16 percent (19,609 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 the provincial center Talqan and the second largest district, Rustaq—respectively 21,487 and 18,031 out of the total of 103,998. In terms of persons per housing unit, variation is not as wide as in other provinces. The most crowded district has nine occupants per housing unit, and the least crowded seven occupants, the province average being eight. In Tluqan, for instance, the density is nine, but in Rustaq it is seven.

### **Schools and educational institutions**

With regard to schools and educational institutions, the distribution is not excessively skewed. There is a total of 286 such institutions, 56 of which (about one-fifth) are located

in the provincial center, and another 36 in the second largest district, Rustaq. But other districts have their fair share of schools: 26 in Farkhar, 22 in Khwaja Ghar, 19 in Bangi, but only two in Hazar Sumuch, the least populous district. However, to the extent that there is no information on the sizes of the schools, i.e., the numbers of classrooms in every school, it is difficult to draw any definitive conclusions as to class-density. From the information available, and assuming that schools would tend to be of approximately the same size, particularly in the less populated districts, one can group in the districts into three categories with respect to their degree of crowdedness. In Bangi, Farkahr, Kalafgan, and Warsaj there is one school for every 1,500 to 2,000 population or less. In Baharak, Khwaja Ghar, and Namak Ab, school density varies from about 2,000 population per school to about 2,900. In the remainder of the districts, it goes from about 3,000 to close to 5,000. In the provincial capital, school density is 3,600 and at the provincial level it is 2,900.

### ***Health infrastructure***

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

Hospitals exist in only five of the 17 districts—three in Taluqan, two in Khwaja Bahwuddin, and one in Rustaq, one in Yangi Qala, and one in Dashti Qala. It is interesting to note that the second largest district has only one hospital, whereas Yangi Qala, which houses less than one third the population of Rustaq has three hospitals (see table 6 and figure 14). Even though more than 50 percent of the population live in these five districts, the fact still remains that the other half of the population is deprived of the medical services of a hospital. This is all the more problematic that access to health centers is difficult for the majority of the population, not only because of distance, but also because of the nature of the terrain and the types of roads available.

In terms of clinics, however, the situation is much better. There is a total of 49 units of them, distributed over the 15 of the 17 districts, Hazar Sumuch and Warsaj having none. Some districts are much better off than others, in particular the provincial capital which concentrates more than a third of all the clinics in the province: 17, i.e., one for each 11,400 population or so. Other districts that are relatively just as well endowed with

clinics as the provincial center are Khwaja Ghar, Namak Ab, and Dashti Qala where the population density per clinic hovers around 11,000-12,000. Among the 17 districts, two stand out as having the largest potential clientele for their clinics: Baharak and Rustaq, where population density per clinic is higher than 40,000.

Doctors' practices are more frequent than clinics, but they are more spatially concentrated. There is a total of 83 of them distributed over 11 districts. They are nonexistent in Hazar Sumuch, Bangi, Namak Ab, Kalafgan, Darqad, and Warsaj. As expected, the largest number of such practices is located in the provincial center, which houses 46 of them out of the total of 83, i.e., more than half. Concerning the population density per doctor's practice, it varies from about 3,800 or so in Khwaja Bahwuddin to about 40,000 in Farkahr, the provincial average being 10,000 or so. It is worth noting, two districts—Hazar Sumuch and Warsaj—have neither doctors' practices nor clinics, nor doctors' practices. In other words, the population in both districts is entirely deprived of medical services.

With regard to pharmacies, their spatial distribution is notably more even than for clinics, hospitals, or doctors' practices. There are 261 of them distributed over all 16 provinces—96 in Taluqan, 26 in Khwaja Ghar, but none in Hazar Sumuch. In other words, in Hazar Sumuch there is no medical of any sort. In terms of population density per pharmacy, it varies from about 1,500-2,000 in Yangi Qala and Khwaja Bahwuddin, to 11,000-12,000 in Namak Ab and Chal.

### **Factories & workshops**

The province of Takhar counts a total of 1,645 factories/workshops<sup>1</sup>, unevenly distributed over the 17 districts, i.e., one for every 505 population. Out of the 1,645, 561 are located in Taluqan, 241 in Rustaq, 154 in Yangi Qala, 140 in Chahab, and 104 in Dashti Qala. Together, these five districts account for more than seven factories/workshops out of every 10. Again Hazar Sumuch has no such establishment within its boundaries.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

Inter-district variation in the population density per factory/workshop ranges from around 250 in Yangi Qala to about 5,000 in Chal. In the absence of information on the size of the factories, it is not possible to draw any inferences concerning the number of people employed in such installations.

### **Bakeries and Mills**

The province of Takhar counts a total of 222 bakeries, 144 of which—closer to two-thirds—are located in Taluqan. On average, there is one bakery for 3,740 population; but the variation between district is quite substantial. It goes from 1,350 in Taluqan to about 41,000 in Baharak. Again, in Hazar Sumuch bakeries are totally absent.

Mills, on the other hand are omnipresent, even in Hazar Sumuch. The average across the province is one mill for every 1,128 population. Inter-district variations exist without being excessive: in four out the 17 districts—Farkahr, Yangi Qala, Dashti Qala, and Warsaj, it is much lower than 1,000; in Warsaj, it is even as low as 453. But in Hazar Sumuch, it is as high as 3,258.

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 367 hotels and restaurants in the whole province of Takhar, distributed over all the districts, except Hazar Sumuch. As expected, the largest number of such establishments is concentrated in the provincial center Talqan, which houses 138 of them, representing 38 percent. Another 154 (42 percent) recent are concentrated in five districts: Yangi Qala (41), Rustaq (38), Chahab (29), Eshkamesh (25), and Khwaja Ghar (21). In terms of population density per hotel/restaurant, it varies from one per less than 1,000 in Yangi Qala to 12,300 in Chal, the provincial average being 2,262.

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 Takhar, hotels and restaurants are mere stopping places for travelers in need of a meal and a place to spend the night. It follows that those districts where there are relatively more such places tend to have more visitors than the others.

### **Shopping places**

Food & grocery, and clothes & textiles stores are the most prevalent businesses in any of the districts of Takhar. On average, there is one grocery store for every 139 population, and one clothes & textile store for approximately 687 population; and inter-district variation is minimal for both businesses. The lowest ratios for grocery stores are 70 in Yangi Qala, 63 in Khwaja Bahwuddin, 81 in Dashtri Qala, and 97 in Bangi, and the highest 425 in Hazar Sumuch, and 465 in Eshkamesh. For Clothes and textile stores, the lowest is 398 in Chahab and the highest more than 24,000 in Chal.

Stores selling construction materials also tend to be frequent. There are 634 of them throughout the province; but particularly in Taluqan (319), Chahab (161) and Rustaq (113). Controlling for population size, three districts stand out as having the largest number of such stores per population: Taluqan, Dashti Qala, and Rusraq, with one store for respectively 610, 768, and 980 population. At province level, the population density per constructions materials shops is 1,310.

### **Mosques**

The province of Takhar counts a total of 2,659 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 312 population. Variation around this mean is by no means excessive.

### **Other places**

There are no poultry and livestock farms in Takahr, not even in the provincial center, Taluqan. However, there are 70 barbers and beauty salons, 42 of which are located in Taluqan, and the remainder in 11 of the other 16 districts.

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, given the predominantly rural nature of the province, it is justifiable to hypothesize that household tend to raise their own chicken or other farm animals.

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

A—Absolute numbers		Physical Infrastructure																		
District	Residential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Clinics	Doctors' Practices	Pharmacies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Construction Materials	Poultry/ Livestock Farms	Hotels & Restaurants	Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population	
Provincial Center—Tali	21,487	54	3	17	46	96	561	1,331	513	319	0	138	42	144	110	542	1,867	27,070	134,466	
Hazar Sumuch	1,361	2	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	36	2	1,427	9,774
Baharak	4,632	15	0	1	3	20	49	188	30	6	0	13	2	1	32	169	65	5,226	40,902	
Khwaja Ghar	5,476	22	0	4	3	11	79	333	48	25	0	21	3	7	40	151	252	6,475	44,909	
Bangi	3,820	19	0	2	0	10	39	290	41	3	0	7	0	1	28	114	145	4,519	28,197	
Eshkamesh	5,582	12	0	4	2	18	77	110	60	6	0	25	2	5	36	192	295	6,406	51,153	
Chal	3,272	6	0	2	1	2	5	69	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	13	92	18	3,484	24,598
Namak Ab	1,598	4	0	1	0	1	7	60	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	9	43	10	1,737	11,564
Farkhar	4,801	26	0	3	1	8	28	215	26	5	0	8	2	5	46	134	115	5,423	39,864	
Kalatgen	3,740	17	0	1	0	6	21	226	14	2	0	8	0	1	23	102	40	4,201	28,122	
Rustaq	16,031	36	1	3	4	15	241	883	113	136	0	38	5	15	131	412	1,163	21,246	132,315	
Chahab	9,419	16	0	4	5	14	140	444	161	15	0	29	4	11	63	179	288	10,792	64,151	
Yangi Galia	5,089	8	1	2	7	26	154	568	85	32	0	41	4	13	46	101	373	6,528	39,398	
Khwaja Bahawuddin	3,283	14	2	1	7	14	81	414	39	12	0	15	1	6	14	70	296	4,269	26,281	
Dardad	3,392	7	0	1	0	3	30	206	13	16	0	3	1	0	17	81	10	3,780	25,771	
Dashti Galia	4,414	11	1	3	4	10	104	438	47	46	0	15	3	10	51	121	537	5,815	35,348	
Wersai	4,541	17	0	0	0	7	29	171	47	17	9	0	2	1	3	74	120	118	5,209	33,506
Total province	103,988	286	8	49	83	261	1,645	5,957	1,208	634	0	367	70	222	736	2,859	5,414	123,607	830,319	

**Table 6 (Cont'd)—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Takhar, 2003**

District	Residential Places		Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Doctor's Practice	Pharmacies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery & Textile Stores	Clothes Stores	Construction Materials	Poultry & Live-stock Farms	Hotels & Restaurants	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population	
	B—Ratio (Population per Building)	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	
Provincial Center—Takhar	9	3,801	64,922	11,439	4,228	2,026	347	146	379	610	—	1,409	4,630	1,350	1,768	359	117	—	
Hazar Sumuch	7	4,887	—	—	—	—	—	425	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,258	272	4,887	—	
Baharak	9	2,727	—	40,902	13,834	2,045	835	218	1,363	6,817	—	3,146	20,451	40,902	1,278	242	629	—	
Khwaja Ghar	8	2,041	—	11,227	14,970	4,083	568	135	936	1,796	—	2,139	14,970	6,416	1,123	287	178	—	
Bangi	7	1,484	—	14,099	—	2,820	723	97	688	9,399	—	4,028	—	28,197	1,007	247	194	—	
Eshkamesh	9	4,263	—	12,788	25,577	2,842	664	465	863	8,526	—	2,046	25,577	10,231	1,421	266	173	—	
Chal	8	4,100	—	12,299	24,598	12,299	4,920	356	24,598	24,598	—	—	12,299	—	—	1,892	267	1,367	—
Namak Ab	7	2,891	—	11,564	—	11,564	1,652	193	—	5,782	—	5,782	—	—	—	1,285	269	1,156	—
Farkhhar	8	1,533	—	13,288	38,864	4,983	1,424	185	1,533	7,973	—	4,983	19,932	7,973	867	287	347	—	
Kelatgan	8	1,654	—	28,122	—	4,687	1,339	124	2,009	14,061	—	3,515	—	28,122	1,223	276	703	—	
Rustaq	7	3,675	132,315	44,105	33,079	8,821	549	150	1,171	980	—	3,482	26,463	8,821	1,010	321	112	—	
Chahato	7	4,009	—	16,038	12,630	4,582	458	144	398	4,277	—	2,212	16,038	5,832	1,018	358	223	—	
Yangi Qala	8	4,925	39,398	19,699	5,628	1,515	256	70	464	1,231	—	961	9,850	3,031	856	390	106	—	
Khwaja Bahrawuddin	8	1,877	13,141	26,281	3,754	1,877	324	63	674	2,190	—	1,752	26,281	4,380	1,877	375	89	—	
Dariqad	8	3,682	—	25,771	—	8,590	859	125	1,982	1,611	—	8,590	25,771	—	1,516	318	2,577	—	
Dashti Qala	8	3,213	35,348	11,783	8,837	3,535	340	81	752	768	—	2,357	11,783	3,535	693	292	66	—	
Wersai	7	1,971	—	—	—	4,787	1,155	196	1,971	3,723	—	16,753	33,506	11,169	453	279	284	—	
Total province	8	2,903	103,790	16,945	10,004	3,181	505	139	887	1,310	—	2,262	11,862	3,740	1,128	312	153	—	

## Provincial Profile—Takhar

## Physical Infrastructure

**Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Takhar, 2003**

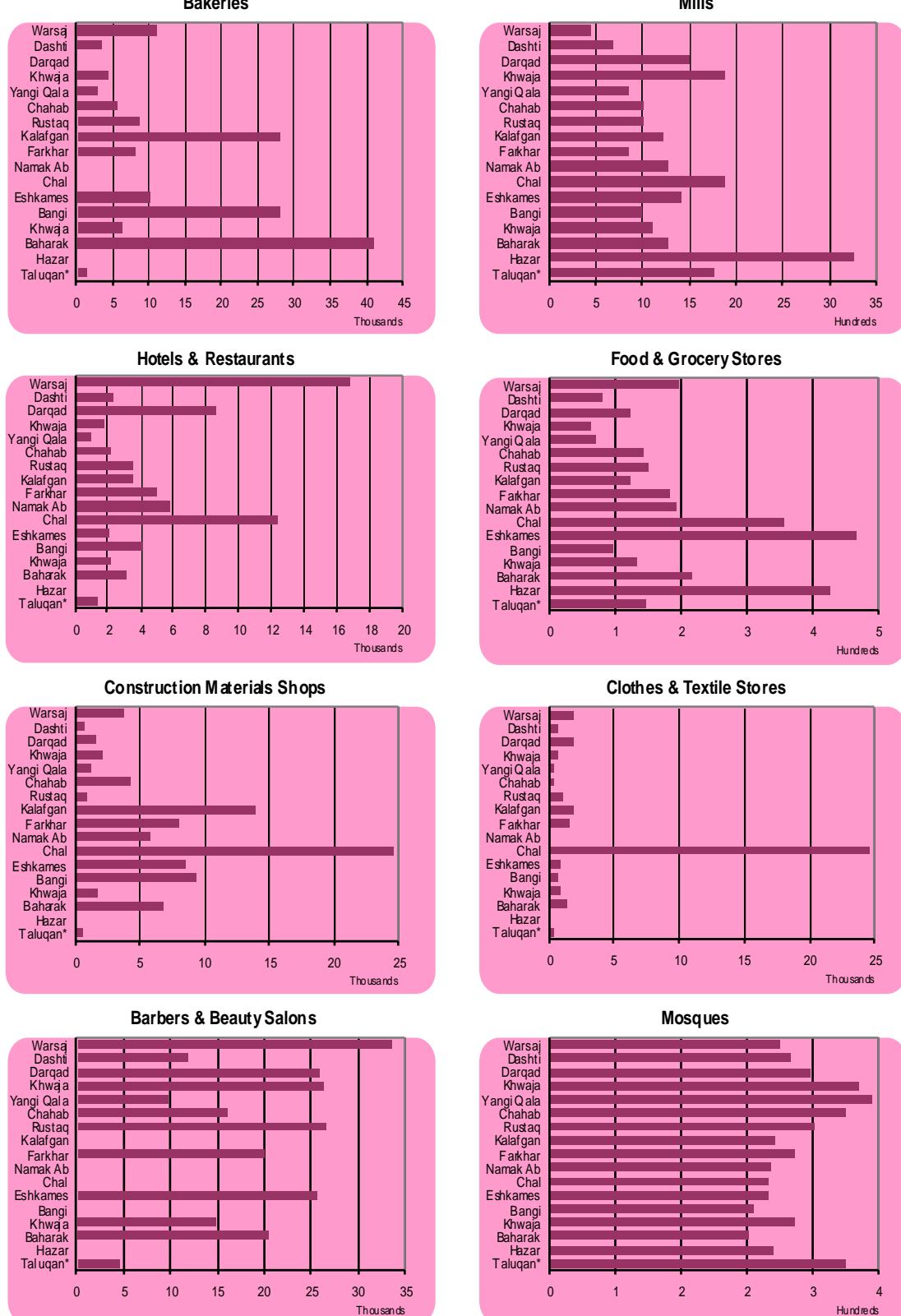


\* = Provincial Center

## Provincial Profile—Takhar

## Physical Infrastructure

**Figure 14 (Cont'd)—Physical infrastructure, Takhar, 2003**



\* = 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
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
Paktia	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
Daikundi	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,653,727</b>	<b>9,354,205</b>	<b>19,007,932</b>	<b>2,309,436</b>	<b>2,252,046</b>	<b>4,561,482</b>	<b>11,963,163</b>	<b>11,606,251</b>	<b>23,569,414</b>

***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***

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

<b>Annex 3</b>				
<b>Total populations (as of mid-July 2004), land area, and density per km<sup>2</sup>, by province, ranked according to land area</b>				
<b>Province</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Density per Km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Rank</b>
<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
<b>Takhar</b>	<b>852,574</b>	<b>12,458</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>12</b>
<i>Wardak</i>	538,634	10,348	52.1	13
<i>Ghazni</i>	1,102,162	22,461	49.1	14
<i>Baghlan</i>	759,057	18,255	41.6	15
<i>Faryab</i>	844,388	20,798	40.6	16
<i>Paktika</i>	777,118	19,516	39.8	17
<i>Jawzjan</i>	433,081	11,292	38.4	18
<i>Hirat</i>	1,812,997	55,869	32.5	19
<i>Panjsher</i>	110,250	3,772	29.2	20
<i>Urozgan</i>	319,160	11,474	27.8	21
<i>Sar-i-Pul</i>	443,970	16,386	27.1	22
<i>Daikundi</i>	467,810	17,501	26.7	23
<i>Badghis</i>	514,872	20,794	24.8	24
<i>Hilmand</i>	1,405,068	58,305	24.1	25
<i>Samangan</i>	320,495	13,438	23.8	26
<i>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
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,569,414</b>	<b>652,864</b>	<b>36.1</b>	—

## 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<sup>1</sup>, 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.

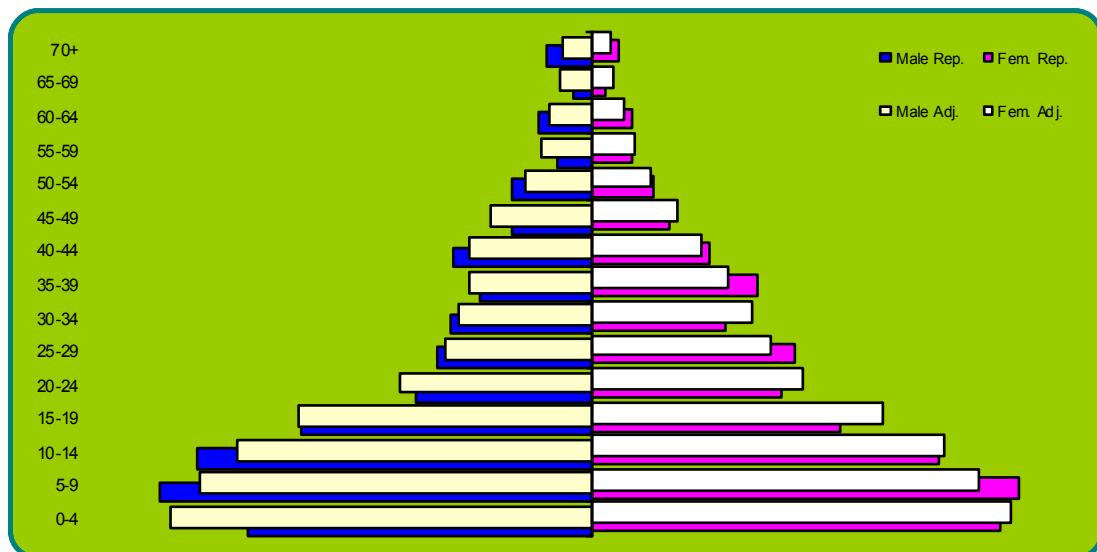
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<sup>1</sup> The model used was from the Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Population; Ansley J. Coale and Paul Demeny; Princeton University Press; Princeton, New Jersey; 1966 (“West” model at level 13 for both males and females [ $e_0$ : 50 for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

**Annex 5**  
**Comparision of the Reported and adjusted age distributions, Takhar, 2003**

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported /Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	58,084	66,759	124,843	71,178	68,469	139,647	-13,094	-1,710	-14,804
5-9	72,915	69,700	142,615	65,849	63,371	129,220	7,066	6,329	13,395
10-14	66,645	56,653	123,298	59,751	57,431	117,183	6,894	-778	6,115
15-19	49,169	40,680	89,849	49,535	47,554	97,089	-366	-6,874	-7,240
20-24	29,548	31,146	60,694	32,110	34,652	66,763	-2,562	-3,506	-6,069
25-29	26,268	33,407	59,675	24,751	29,361	54,113	1,517	4,046	5,562
30-34	23,629	21,928	45,557	22,672	26,293	48,965	957	-4,365	-3,408
35-39	18,846	26,999	45,845	20,599	22,225	42,824	-1,753	4,774	3,021
40-44	23,277	19,253	42,530	20,525	17,923	38,448	2,752	1,330	4,082
45-49	13,657	12,872	26,529	17,101	13,933	31,034	-3,444	-1,061	-4,505
50-54	13,602	10,014	23,616	11,315	9,401	20,717	2,287	613	2,899
55-59	5,935	6,373	12,308	8,588	6,849	15,436	-2,653	-476	-3,128
60-64	8,928	6,765	15,693	7,142	5,168	12,310	1,786	1,597	3,383
65-69	3,241	2,048	5,289	5,255	3,571	8,827	-2,014	-1,523	-3,538
70-74	3,759	2,329	6,088	3,363	2,116	5,479	396	213	609
75-79	981	612	1,593	1,466	801	2,266	-485	-189	-673
80+	2,716	1,581	4,297	-	-	-	2,716	1,581	4,297
Total	421,200	409,119	830,319	421,200	409,119	830,319	0	0	0

**B—Population Pyramid**



**Annex 6**

### ***Compositional Analysis***

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

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

- Panel A: Raw data—gives the distribution in absolute numbers; individual cells represent the number of villages in a given district (rows) that are engaged in the activity described—producing eggs, honey, carpets, etc. Row totals represent the number of villages in a given district engaged in a given category of activities or products. Column totals represent the number of villages in all the districts producing a given product or are engaged in one type of activity.
- Panel B: Specialization—expresses the probability that a village chosen at random from the total number of villages in a given district is engaged, i.e., specializes in the economic activity described.
- Panel C: Concentration—expresses the probability that a given product selected at random is produced in a given district.
- Panel D: Actual Joint Distribution—is obtained by dividing the cell frequencies by the grand total of all rows or all columns<sup>2</sup>.
- Panel E: Expected Joint Distribution—indicates the proportion of all villages which would fall in each cell of table if products and districts were completely unrelated.
- Panel F: Deviation of the Actual Joint Distribution from the Expected Distribution—is obtained by subtracting the expected values of Panel E from the actual values of Panel D. It shows a pattern of positive and negative values which sum to zero in all marginal totals.
- Panel G: Deviation of Actual from Expected as a ratio to Expected—show the extent to which a district specializes in a given commodity or activity or a given commodity/activity is concentrated in a given district, controlling for the number of villages engaged in such activity/commodity<sup>3</sup>.

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

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

To summarize the wealth information contained in the various panels of annex 6, we decided to focus on the last one, Panel G, highlighting those among the 17 districts that specialize in one or more of the various products/activities in a remarkable way.

With regards to subsistence crops, a number of cells stand out, associating certain districts with certain crops. Because the villages in most districts engage in just about all the crops with comparable frequencies, only a few cells stand associating certain villages with specific products. Darqad stand out in rice and vetch with respective indices of 2.02 and 1.12, which means that, everything else being equal, a given village chosen at random from Darqad is 2.02 more likely than any other village in any other district to produce rice and 1.12 more likely to produce vetch. The remaining few cells associate Hazar Sumuch with peas (an index of 1.23), Khwaja Bahawuddin with rice (an index of 2.02), Dashti Qala with vetch (an index of 1.29), and Warsaj with beans (an index of 3.62).

In the area of fruit, only five cells stand, three of them associating walnuts with Chal (an index of 1.97), Farkhar (an index of 1.92), and Warsaj (an index of 3.06). The other two associate almonds with Warsaj (an index of 1.6) and grapes with Darqad (an index of 1.29).

Concerning vegetables, none of the villages or produce stand out, which means that this specific activity is not particularly concentrated in any given district.

In the area of herbal products, only four cells stand out associating Warsaj with caray, zerk, and chicory with respective indices of 3.92, 1.78, and 1.34. The remaining cell associates Taluqan with licorice (an index of 2.14).

Animal products too are evenly distributed over space; so much so that only two cells stand out, linking Khwaja Bahawuddin with the production of milk (an index of 1.53), and Warsaj with the production of wool (an index of 1.31).

The only industrial crops that are produced by enough villages to warrant compositional analysis are cotton and sesame. The former is relatively more concentrated in Baharak and Khwaja Ghar (respective indices of 1.62 and 1.51), and the latter more concentrated in Chahab (an index of 1.38).

Concerning the remaining two economic activities, i.e., handicrafts and small industries, a cursory look at the raw data is enough to identify those villages that specialize in them.

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

**Annex-6-**  
**Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Takhar, 2003**  
**Subsistence Crops**

<b>Panel A—Raw Data</b>									
District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	199	66	130	119	18	32	45	9	618
2 Hazar Sumuch	23	4	0	17	4	1	12	5	66
3 Baharak	74	7	36	25	5	7	2	0	156
4 Khwaja Ghar	59	38	24	56	9	14	11	0	213
5 Bangi	58	33	36	52	2	15	11	2	209
6 Eshkamesh	88	26	4	71	4	1	27	9	230
7 Chal	48	0	0	21	0	2	22	7	100
8 Namak Ab	26	7	0	13	0	0	0	1	47
9 Farkhār	71	17	2	48	10	4	3	1	156
10 Kalafgan	41	8	0	40	0	0	7	10	106
11 Rustaq	167	44	8	71	3	2	63	26	384
12 Chahab	61	6	1	41	1	1	24	6	141
13 Yangi Qala	51	26	38	29	4	6	11	2	167
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	24	8	21	7	1	2	1	0	64
15 Darqad	33	27	33	24	3	10	1	2	133
16 Dashti Qala	44	22	11	39	3	12	16	1	148
17 Warsaj	78	29	0	77	33	3	2	4	226
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>3,164</b>
<b>Panel B—Specialization</b>									
District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	32.2	10.7	21.0	19.3	2.9	5.2	7.3	1.5	100.0
2 Hazar Sumuch	34.8	6.1	0.0	25.6	6.1	1.5	18.2	7.6	100.0
3 Baharak	47.4	4.5	23.1	16.0	3.2	4.5	1.3	0.0	100.0
4 Khwaja Ghar	27.7	17.8	11.3	27.2	4.2	6.6	5.2	0.0	100.0
5 Bangi	27.8	15.8	17.2	24.9	1.0	7.2	5.3	1.0	100.0
6 Eshkamesh	38.3	11.3	1.7	30.6	1.7	0.4	11.7	3.9	100.0
7 Chal	48.0	0.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	2.0	22.0	7.0	100.0
8 Namak Ab	55.3	14.9	0.0	27.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0
9 Farkhār	45.5	10.9	1.3	30.8	6.4	2.6	1.9	0.6	100.0
10 Kalafgan	38.7	7.5	0.0	37.7	0.0	0.0	6.6	9.4	100.0
11 Rustaq	43.5	11.5	2.1	18.5	0.8	0.5	16.4	6.8	100.0
12 Chahab	43.3	4.3	0.7	29.1	0.7	0.7	17.0	4.3	100.0
13 Yangi Qala	30.5	15.6	22.8	17.4	2.4	3.6	6.6	1.2	100.0
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	37.5	12.5	32.8	10.6	1.6	3.1	1.6	0.0	100.0
15 Darqad	24.8	20.3	24.8	18.0	2.3	7.5	0.8	1.5	100.0
16 Dashti Qala	29.7	14.9	7.4	26.4	2.0	8.1	10.8	0.7	100.0
17 Warsaj	34.5	12.8	0.0	34.1	14.6	1.3	0.9	1.8	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Panel C—Concentration</b>									
District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	17.4	17.9	37.8	15.8	18.0	28.6	17.4	10.6	19.5
2 Hazar Sumuch	2.0	1.1	0.0	2.3	4.0	0.9	4.7	5.9	2.1
3 Baharak	6.5	1.9	10.5	3.3	5.0	6.3	0.8	0.0	4.9
4 Khwaja Ghar	5.2	10.3	7.0	7.7	9.0	12.5	4.3	0.0	6.7
5 Bangi	5.1	9.0	10.5	6.9	2.0	13.4	4.3	2.4	6.6
6 Eshkamesh	7.7	7.1	1.2	9.4	4.0	0.9	10.5	10.6	7.3
7 Chal	4.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.8	8.5	8.2	3.2
8 Namak Ab	2.3	1.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.5
9 Farkhār	6.2	4.6	0.6	6.4	10.0	3.6	1.2	1.2	4.9
10 Kalafgan	3.6	2.2	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	11.8	3.4
11 Rustaq	14.6	12.0	2.3	9.4	3.0	1.8	24.4	30.6	12.1
12 Chahab	5.3	1.6	0.3	5.5	1.0	0.9	9.3	7.1	4.5
13 Yangi Qala	4.5	7.1	11.0	3.9	4.0	5.4	4.3	2.4	5.3
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	2.1	2.2	6.1	0.6	1.0	1.8	0.4	0.0	2.0
15 Darqad	2.9	7.3	9.6	3.2	3.0	8.9	0.4	2.4	4.2
16 Dashti Qala	3.8	6.0	3.2	5.2	3.0	10.7	6.2	1.2	4.7
17 Warsaj	6.8	7.9	0.0	10.2	33.0	2.7	0.8	4.7	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>								

**Annex-6- (Cont'd)****Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Takhar, 2003****Subsistence Crops****Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected**

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	-0.11	-0.08	0.93	-0.19	-0.08	0.46	-0.11	-0.46	0.00
2 Hazar Surmoch	-0.04	-0.48	-1.00	0.08	0.92	-0.57	1.23	1.82	0.00
3 Baharak	0.31	-0.61	1.12	-0.33	0.01	0.27	-0.84	-1.00	0.00
4 Khwaja Ghar	-0.23	0.53	0.04	0.15	0.34	0.86	-0.37	-1.00	0.00
5 Bangi	-0.23	0.36	0.58	0.05	-0.70	1.03	-0.35	-0.64	0.00
6 Eshkamesh	0.06	-0.03	-0.84	0.30	-0.45	-0.88	0.44	0.46	0.00
7 Chal	0.33	-1.00	-1.00	-0.12	-1.00	-0.44	1.70	1.61	0.00
8 Namak Ab	0.53	0.28	-1.00	0.16	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.21	0.00
9 Farkhār	0.26	-0.06	-0.88	0.29	1.03	-0.28	-0.76	-0.76	0.00
10 Kalafgan	0.07	-0.35	-1.00	0.59	-1.00	-1.00	-0.19	2.51	0.00
11 Rustaq	0.20	-0.01	-0.81	-0.22	-0.75	-0.85	1.01	1.52	0.00
12 Chahab	0.20	-0.63	-0.93	0.22	-0.78	-0.80	1.09	0.58	0.00
13 Yangi Qala	-0.16	0.34	1.09	-0.27	-0.24	0.01	-0.19	-0.55	0.00
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	0.04	0.07	2.02	-0.54	-0.51	-0.12	-0.81	-1.00	0.00
15 Darqad	-0.31	0.75	1.28	-0.24	-0.29	1.12	-0.91	-0.44	0.00
16 Dashti Qala	-0.18	0.28	-0.32	0.11	-0.36	1.29	0.33	-0.75	0.00
17 Warsaj	-0.05	0.10	-1.00	0.43	3.62	-0.63	-0.89	-0.34	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>								

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

<b>Panel A—Raw Data</b>									
District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olivs	Shar-sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Tal uqan	35	4	3	58	10	2	0	72	184
Hazar Sumuch	1	(	0	5	0	0	0	10	16
Baharak	22	0	0	17	2	0	0	10	51
Khwaja Ghar	33	4	0	2	8	0	0	14	80
Bangi	23	0	0	35	0	0	0	49	107
Eshkamesh	1	(	0	22	2	0	0	24	50
Chal	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	29	35
Namak Ab	0	(	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Farkhar	1	1	1	4	1	1	0	11	20
Kalafgan	0	(	0	14	0	1	0	38	54
Rustaq	5	11	1	35	9	0	0	33	94
Chahab	0	(	0	22	1	0	0	0	29
Yangi Qala	7	1	2	9	1	0	0	18	38
Khwaja Bahawuddin	0	(	0	7	1	0	0	13	21
Darqad	8	1	0	19	5	0	0	17	50
Dashti Qala	19	2	0	17	8	1	0	22	63
Warsaj	0	7	0	19	7	0	0	9	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>943</b>
<b>Panel B—Specialization</b>									
District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Tal uqan	19.0	2.2	1.6	31.5	5.4	1.1	0.0	39.1	100.0
Hazar Sumuch	6.3	0.0	0.0	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	100.0
Baharak	43.1	0.0	0.0	33.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	19.6	100.0
Khwaja Ghar	41.3	5.0	0.0	26.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	100.0
Bangi	21.5	0.0	0.0	32.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.8	100.0
Eshkamesh	2.0	2.0	0.0	44.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	48.0	100.0
Chal	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.5	100.0
Namak Ab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Farkhar	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	55.0	100.0
Kalafgan	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	72.0	100.0
Rustaq	5.4	11.8	0.0	37.6	9.7	0.0	0.0	35.5	100.0
Chahab	0.0	10.3	0.0	75.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	10.3	100.0
Yangi Qala	18.9	2.7	2.7	24.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	48.6	100.0
Khwaja Bahawuddin	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	61.9	100.0
Darqad	16.0	2.0	0.0	38.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	100.0
Dashti Qala	30.2	3.1	0.0	17.5	12.7	1.6	0.0	34.9	100.0
Warsaj	0.0	16.7	0.0	45.2	16.7	0.0	0.0	21.4	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Panel C—Concentration</b>									
District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Tal uqan	22.6	11.4	60.0	19.3	18.2	40.0	—	18.8	19.6
Hazar Sumuch	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	—	2.6	1.7
Baharak	14.2	0.0	0.0	5.7	3.6	0.0	—	2.6	5.4
Khwaja Ghar	21.3	11.4	0.0	7.0	14.5	0.0	—	3.7	8.5
Bangi	14.8	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	—	12.8	11.4
Eshkamesh	0.6	2.5	0.0	7.1	3.6	0.0	—	6.3	5.3
Chal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	—	7.6	3.3
Namak Ab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	2.4	1.0
Farkhar	0.6	2.9	20.0	1.3	1.8	20.0	—	2.9	2.1
Kalafgan	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	20.0	—	10.2	5.8
Rustaq	3.2	31.4	0.0	11.7	16.4	0.0	—	8.6	9.9
Chahab	0.0	8.6	0.0	7.1	1.8	0.0	—	0.8	3.1
Yangi Qala	4.5	2.9	20.0	3.0	1.8	0.0	—	4.7	3.9
Khwaja Bahawuddin	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.8	0.0	—	3.4	2.2
Darqad	5.2	2.9	0.0	6.3	9.1	0.0	—	4.5	5.3
Dashti Qala	12.3	5.1	0.0	3.1	14.5	20.0	—	5.8	6.7
Warsaj	0.0	20.0	0.0	6.3	12.7	0.0	—	2.4	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

District	Industrial Crops								Other	Total
	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham			
Provincial Center—Tal uqan	0.15	-0.42	2.06	-0.02	-0.07	1.04	—	-0.04	0.00	
Hazar Sumuch	-0.62	-1.00	-1.00	-0.02	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.53	0.00	
Baharak	1.61	-1.00	-1.00	0.04	-0.33	-1.00	—	-0.52	0.00	
Khwaja Ghar	1.49	0.34	-1.00	-0.18	0.70	-1.00	—	-0.57	0.00	
Bangi	0.30	-1.00	-1.00	0.02	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.12	0.00	
Eshkamesh	-0.88	-0.46	-1.00	0.37	-0.32	-1.00	—	0.18	0.00	
Chal	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.80	-1.00	-1.00	—	1.29	0.00	
Nama k Ab	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	1.45	0.00	
Farkhar	-0.70	0.34	8.37	-0.38	-0.15	8.37	—	0.35	0.00	
Kalafgan	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.19	-1.00	247	—	0.77	0.00	
Rustaq	-0.67	2.17	-1.00	0.18	0.65	-1.00	—	-0.13	0.00	
Chahab	-1.00	1.77	-1.00	137	-0.41	-1.00	—	-0.75	0.00	
Yangi Qala	0.14	-0.28	4.06	-0.24	-0.54	-1.00	—	0.19	0.00	
Khwaja Bahawuddin	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.04	-0.19	-1.00	—	0.52	0.00	
Darqad	-0.03	-0.46	-1.00	0.19	0.70	-1.00	—	-0.17	0.00	
Dashti Qda	0.82	-0.15	-1.00	-0.45	1.16	1.97	—	-0.14	0.00	
Warsaj	-1.00	3.46	-1.00	0.41	1.84	-1.00	—	-0.47	0.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	

**Annex-6- (Cont'd)**  
**Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Takhar, 2003**

Fruit									
Panel A—Raw Data									
District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melons/ W. Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul-berries	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	31	11	127	2	30	15	74	9	299
2 Hazar Sumuch	0	0	21	1	0	0	0	0	23
3 Baharak	0	0	50	1	3	0	12	2	68
4 Khwaja Ghar	11	4	49	0	11	5	29	2	111
5 Bangi	2	3	52	0	10	0	6	4	77
6 Eshkamesh	1	0	64	0	2	5	7	0	88
7 Chal	5	1	5	1	0	10	8	6	36
8 Namak Ab	0	0	17	0	0	0	3	0	20
9 Farkhar	3	1	2	0	4	9	8	6	33
10 Kalafgan	0	0	33	0	4	1	0	0	39
11 Rustaq	8	1	89	0	15	10	14	5	142
12 Chahab	0	2	26	0	3	1	5	1	53
13 Yangi Qala	2	8	36	0	3	5	28	4	86
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	0	1	20	0	2	3	4	0	30
15 Darqad	8	4	16	0	7	3	12	0	50
16 Dashti Qala	3	0	36	0	11	0	24	5	79
17 Warsaj	15	0	4	0	48	64	29	9	169
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1,403</b>
Panel B—Specialization									
District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melons/ W. Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul-berries	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	10.4	3.7	42.5	0.7	10.0	5.0	24.7	3.0	100.0
2 Hazar Sumuch	0.0	0.0	91.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	100.0
3 Baharak	0.0	0.0	73.5	1.5	4.4	0.0	17.6	2.9	100.0
4 Khwaja Ghar	9.9	3.6	44.1	0.0	9.9	4.5	26.1	1.8	100.0
5 Bangi	2.6	3.9	67.5	0.0	13.0	0.0	7.8	5.2	100.0
6 Eshkamesh	1.1	0.0	72.7	0.0	2.3	5.7	8.0	10.1	100.0
7 Chal	13.9	2.8	13.9	2.8	0.0	27.8	22.2	16.7	100.0
8 Namak Ab	0.0	0.0	85.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	100.0
9 Farkhar	9.1	3.0	6.1	0.0	12.1	27.3	24.2	18.2	100.0
10 Kalafgan	0.0	0.0	84.6	0.0	10.3	2.6	0.0	2.6	100.0
11 Rustaq	5.6	0.7	62.7	0.0	10.6	7.0	9.9	3.5	100.0
12 Chahab	17.0	3.8	49.1	0.0	5.7	1.9	9.4	13.2	100.0
13 Yangi Qala	2.3	9.3	41.9	0.0	3.5	5.8	32.6	4.7	100.0
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	0.0	3.3	66.7	0.0	6.7	10.0	13.3	0.0	100.0
15 Darqad	16.0	8.0	32.0	0.0	14.0	6.0	24.0	0.0	100.0
16 Dashti Qala	3.8	0.0	45.6	0.0	13.9	0.0	30.4	6.1	100.0
17 Warsaj	8.9	0.0	2.4	0.0	28.4	37.9	17.2	5.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Panel C—Concentration									
District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melons/ W. Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul-berries	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	31.6	30.6	19.6	40.0	19.6	11.5	28.1	12.9	21.3
2 Hazar Sumuch	0.0	0.0	3.2	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.6
3 Baharak	0.0	0.0	7.7	20.0	2.0	0.0	4.6	2.9	4.8
4 Khwaja Ghar	11.2	11.1	7.6	0.0	7.2	3.8	11.0	2.9	7.9
5 Bangi	2.0	8.3	8.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	2.3	5.7	5.5
6 Eshkamesh	1.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	1.3	3.8	2.7	12.1	6.3
7 Chal	5.1	2.8	0.8	20.0	0.0	7.6	3.0	8.6	2.6
8 Namak Ab	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.4
9 Farkhar	3.1	2.8	0.3	0.0	2.6	6.9	3.0	8.6	2.4
10 Kalafgan	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	2.6	0.8	0.0	1.4	2.8
11 Rustaq	8.2	2.8	13.8	0.0	9.8	7.6	5.3	7.1	10.1
12 Chahab	9.2	5.6	4.0	0.0	2.0	0.8	1.9	10.0	3.8
13 Yangi Qala	2.0	22.2	5.6	0.0	2.0	3.8	10.6	5.7	6.1
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	0.0	2.8	3.1	0.0	1.3	2.3	1.5	0.0	2.1
15 Darqad	8.2	11.1	2.5	0.0	4.6	2.3	4.6	0.0	3.6
16 Dashti Qala	3.1	0.0	5.6	0.0	7.2	0.0	9.1	7.1	5.6
17 Warsaj	15.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	31.4	48.9	11.0	12.9	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Annex-6- (Cont'd)

## Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Takhar, 2003

## Fruit

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

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melons/ W. Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul-berries	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	0.48	0.43	-0.08	0.88	-0.08	-0.46	0.32	-0.40	0.00
2 Hazar Sumuch	-1.00	-1.00	0.98	11.20	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.10	0.00
3 Baharak	-1.00	-1.00	0.59	3.13	-0.60	-1.00	-0.06	-0.41	0.00
4 Khwaja Ghar	0.42	0.40	-0.04	-1.00	-0.09	-0.52	0.39	-0.64	0.00
5 Bangi	-0.63	0.52	0.46	-1.00	0.19	-1.00	-0.58	0.04	0.00
6 Eshkamesh	-0.84	-1.00	0.58	-1.00	-0.79	-0.39	-0.58	1.05	0.00
7 Chal	0.99	0.08	-0.70	6.79	-1.00	1.97	0.19	2.34	0.00
8 Namak Ab	-1.00	-1.00	0.84	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.20	-1.00	0.00
9 Farkhar	0.30	0.18	-0.87	-1.00	0.11	1.92	0.29	2.64	0.00
10 Kalafgan	-1.00	-1.00	0.83	-1.00	-0.06	-0.73	-1.00	-0.45	0.00
11 Rustaq	-0.19	-0.73	0.36	-1.00	-0.03	-0.25	-0.47	-0.29	0.00
12 Chahab	1.43	0.47	0.06	-1.00	-0.48	-0.80	-0.50	1.65	0.00
13 Yangi Qala	-0.67	263	-0.09	-1.00	-0.68	-0.38	0.74	-0.07	0.00
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	-1.00	0.30	0.45	-1.00	-0.39	0.07	-0.29	-1.00	0.00
15 Darqad	1.29	212	-0.31	-1.00	0.28	-0.36	0.28	-1.00	0.00
16 Dashti Qala	-0.46	-1.00	-0.01	-1.00	0.28	-1.00	0.62	0.27	0.00
17 Warsaj	0.27	-1.00	-0.95	-1.00	1.60	3.06	-0.08	0.07	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**Annex-6- (Cont'd)**  
**Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Takhar, 2003**

**Vegetables**

**Panel A—Raw Data**

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	72	65	65	9	1	15	14	5	246
2 Hazar Sumuch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Baharak	19	10	3	2	0	2	0	0	36
4 Khwaja Ghar	28	45	37	11	0	8	17	2	148
5 Bangi	23	30	29	8	0	0	2	16	108
6 Eshkamesh	26	27	21	1	0	0	2	1	78
7 Chal	6	4	2	0	0	1	2	0	15
8 Namak Ab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Farkhar	9	8	2	1	0	0	1	0	21
10 Kalafgan	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	10
11 Rustaq	36	25	16	8	1	2	7	6	101
12 Chahab	5	5	3	2	0	0	0	2	17
13 Yangi Qala	23	23	23	3	0	3	4	2	81
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	4	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	15
15 Darqad	13	19	11	5	0	2	2	0	52
16 Dashi Qala	15	22	13	3	0	0	5	3	61
17 Warsaq	51	29	18	8	1	0	3	0	110
<b>Total</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1,099</b>

**Panel B—Specialization**

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	29.3	26.4	26.4	3.7	0.4	6.1	5.7	20	100.0
2 Hazar Sumuch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Baharak	52.8	27.8	8.3	5.6	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
4 Khwaja Ghar	18.9	30.4	25.0	7.4	0.0	5.4	11.5	1.4	100.0
5 Bangi	21.3	27.8	26.9	7.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	14.8	100.0
6 Eshkamesh	33.3	34.6	26.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.3	100.0
7 Chal	40.0	26.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	6.7	13.3	0.0	100.0
8 Namak Ab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Farkhar	42.9	38.1	9.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	100.0
10 Kalafgan	20.0	50.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0
11 Rustaq	35.6	24.8	15.8	7.9	1.0	2.0	6.9	5.9	100.0
12 Chahab	29.4	29.4	17.6	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	100.0
13 Yangi Qala	28.4	28.4	28.4	3.7	0.0	3.7	4.9	25	100.0
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	26.7	53.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15 Darqad	25.0	36.5	21.2	9.6	0.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	100.0
16 Dashi Qala	24.6	36.1	21.3	4.9	0.0	0.0	8.2	4.9	100.0
17 Warsaq	46.4	26.4	16.4	7.3	0.9	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Panel C—Concentration**

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	21.7	20.0	26.2	14.8	33.3	45.5	23.7	13.2	22.4
2 Hazar Sumuch	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3 Baharak	5.7	3.1	1.2	3.3	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	3.3
4 Khwaja Ghar	8.4	13.8	14.9	18.0	0.0	24.2	28.8	5.3	13.5
5 Bangi	6.9	9.2	11.7	13.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	42.1	9.8
6 Eshkamesh	7.8	8.3	8.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.6	7.1
7 Chal	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.4	0.0	1.4
8 Namak Ab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9 Farkhar	2.7	2.5	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.9
10 Kalafgan	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.9
11 Rustaq	10.8	7.7	6.5	13.1	33.3	6.1	11.9	15.8	9.2
12 Chahab	1.5	1.5	1.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.5
13 Yangi Qala	6.9	7.1	9.3	4.9	0.0	9.1	6.8	5.3	7.4
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	1.2	2.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
15 Darqad	3.9	5.8	4.4	8.2	0.0	6.1	3.4	0.0	4.7
16 Dashi Qala	4.5	6.8	5.2	4.9	0.0	0.0	8.5	7.9	5.6
17 Warsaq	15.4	8.9	7.3	13.1	33.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>								

**Annex-6- (Cont'd)**

**Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Takhar, 2003**

**Vegetables**

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

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	-0.03	-0.11	0.17	-0.34	0.49	1.03	0.06	-0.41	0.00
2 Hazar Sumuch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Baharak	0.75	-0.06	-0.63	0.00	-1.00	0.85	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
4 Khwāja Ghar	-0.37	0.03	0.11	0.34	-1.00	0.80	1.14	-0.61	0.00
5 Bangi	-0.30	-0.06	0.19	0.33	-1.00	-1.00	-0.66	3.28	0.00
6 Eshkamesh	0.10	0.17	0.19	-0.77	-1.00	-1.00	-0.52	-0.63	0.00
7 Chal	0.32	-0.10	-0.41	-1.00	-1.00	1.22	1.48	-1.00	0.00
8 Namak Ab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Farkhar	0.42	0.29	-0.58	-0.14	-1.00	-1.00	-0.11	-1.00	0.00
10 Kalafgan	-0.34	0.69	-0.11	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.89	0.00
11 Rustaq	0.18	-0.16	-0.30	0.43	2.63	-0.34	0.29	0.72	0.00
12 Chahāb	-0.03	-0.01	-0.22	1.12	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	2.40	0.00
13 Yangi Qala	-0.06	-0.04	0.26	-0.33	-1.00	0.23	-0.08	-0.29	0.00
14 Khwāja Bahawuddin	-0.12	0.80	-0.11	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
15 Darqad	-0.17	0.24	-0.06	0.73	-1.00	0.28	-0.28	-1.00	0.00
16 Dashti Qala	-0.19	0.22	-0.06	-0.11	-1.00	-1.00	0.53	0.42	0.00
17 Warsaq	0.53	-0.11	-0.27	0.31	2.33	-1.00	-0.49	-1.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**Annex-6- (Cont'd)**  
**Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Takhar, 2003**

**Herbal Products**

**Panel A—Raw Data**

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	16	6	3	2	2	2	4	1	36
2 Hazar Sumuch	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	7
3 Baharak	6	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	10
4 Khwaja Ghar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5 Bangi	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5
6 Eshkamesh	4	5	2	3	0	1	8	0	23
7 Chal	9	8	0	2	0	0	3	1	23
8 Namak Ab	7	7	3	0	0	1	5	0	23
9 Farkhar	6	7	3	3	0	0	3	1	23
10 Kalafgan	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
11 Rustaq	14	14	9	6	5	3	19	3	73
12 Chahab	7	7	2	0	1	3	5	2	27
13 Yangi Qala	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	7
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 Darqad	6	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	10
16 Dashi Qala	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
17 Warsaq	3	37	4	13	0	0	23	2	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>355</b>

**Panel B—Specialization**

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	44.4	16.7	8.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	11.1	28	100.0
2 Hazar Sumuch	0.0	42.9	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	14.3	100.0
3 Baharak	60.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0
4 Khwaja Ghar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5 Bangi	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	100.0
6 Eshkamesh	17.4	21.7	8.7	13.0	0.0	4.3	34.8	0.0	100.0
7 Chal	39.1	34.8	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	13.0	4.3	100.0
8 Namak Ab	30.4	30.4	13.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	21.7	0.0	100.0
9 Farkhar	26.1	30.4	13.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	4.3	100.0
10 Kalafgan	25.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
11 Rustaq	19.2	19.2	12.3	8.2	6.8	4.1	26.0	4.1	100.0
12 Chahab	25.9	25.9	7.4	0.0	3.7	11.1	18.5	7.4	100.0
13 Yangi Qala	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	28.6	100.0
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Darqad	60.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	100.0
16 Dashi Qala	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
17 Warsaq	3.7	45.1	4.9	15.9	0.0	0.0	28.0	24	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Panel C—Concentration**

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	19.3	6.0	10.3	6.9	18.2	20.0	5.1	7.1	10.1
2 Hazar Sumuch	0.0	3.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	7.1	2.0
3 Baharak	7.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	7.1	2.8
4 Khwaja Ghar	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
5 Bangi	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	1.4
6 Eshkamesh	4.8	5.0	6.9	10.3	0.0	10.0	10.1	0.0	6.5
7 Chal	10.8	8.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	3.8	7.1	6.5
8 Namak Ab	8.4	7.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	10.0	6.3	0.0	6.5
9 Farkhar	7.2	7.0	10.3	10.3	0.0	0.0	3.8	7.1	6.5
10 Kalafgan	1.2	2.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
11 Rustaq	16.9	14.0	31.0	20.7	45.5	30.0	24.1	21.4	20.6
12 Chahab	8.4	7.0	6.9	0.0	9.1	30.0	6.3	14.3	7.6
13 Yangi Qala	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	14.3	2.0
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 Darqad	7.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.8
16 Dashi Qala	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
17 Warsaq	3.6	37.0	13.8	44.8	0.0	0.0	29.1	14.3	23.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>								

**Annex-6- (Cont'd)**  
**Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Takhar, 2003**

**Herbal Products**

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

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	0.90	-0.41	0.02	-0.32	0.79	0.97	-0.50	-0.30	0.00
2 Hazar Surmuch	-1.00	0.52	2.50	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.36	2.62	0.00
3 Baharak	1.57	-0.65	-1.00	-1.00	5.45	-1.00	-1.00	1.54	0.00
4 Khwaja Ghar	3.28	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
5 Bangi	-1.00	0.42	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.70	-1.00	0.00
6 Eshkamesh	-0.26	-0.23	0.06	0.60	-1.00	0.54	0.56	-1.00	0.00
7 Chal	0.67	0.23	-1.00	0.06	-1.00	-1.00	-0.41	0.10	0.00
8 Namak Ab	0.30	0.08	0.60	-1.00	-1.00	0.54	-0.02	-1.00	0.00
9 Farkhar	0.12	0.08	0.60	0.60	-1.00	-1.00	-0.41	0.10	0.00
10 Kalafgan	0.07	0.78	2.06	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
11 Rustaq	-0.18	-0.32	0.51	0.01	1.21	0.46	0.17	0.04	0.00
12 Chahab	0.11	-0.08	-0.09	-1.00	0.20	2.94	-0.17	0.88	0.00
13 Yangi Qala	0.22	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.93	6.24	0.00
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Darqad	1.57	-0.65	-1.00	-1.00	2.23	-1.00	-0.10	-1.00	0.00
16 Dashti Qala	3.28	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
17 Warsaq	-0.84	0.60	-0.40	0.94	-1.00	-1.00	0.26	-0.38	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>								

**Annex-6- (Cont'd)**  
**Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Takhar, 2003**

**Handicrafts**

**Panel A—Raw Data**

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shaw making	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	2	18	0	2	0	3	4	0	29
2 Hazar Sumuch	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	1	9
3 Baharak	2	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	8
4 Khwaja Ghar	€	16	0	0	0	2	2	1	27
5 Bangi	3	13	0	0	0	1	1	0	18
6 Eshkamesh	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	4
7 Chal	1	8	0	0	0	6	2	1	18
8 Namak Ab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Farkhār	0	9	0	0	0	1	2	2	14
10 Kalafgan	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
11 Rustaq	0	27	0	7	1	11	0	2	48
12 Chahab	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
13 Yangi Qala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 Darqad	0	2	0	1	0	3	1	0	7
16 Dashti Qala	1	5	0	1	2	2	3	0	14
17 Warsaj	2	11	0	0	0	3	0	0	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>219</b>

**Panel B—Specialization**

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shaw making	Other	Total
1 District	6.9	62.1	0.0	6.9	0.0	10.3	13.8	0.0	100.0
2 Hazar Sumuch	0.0	77.6	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	100.0
3 Baharak	25.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	12.5	0.0	100.0
4 Khwaja Ghar	22.2	59.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	7.4	3.7	100.0
5 Bangi	16.7	72.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	5.6	0.0	100.0
6 Eshkamesh	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7 Chal	5.6	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	11.1	5.6	100.0
8 Namak Ab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Farkhār	0.0	64.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	14.3	14.3	100.0
10 Kalafgan	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
11 Rustaq	0.0	56.3	0.0	14.6	2.1	22.9	0.0	4.2	100.0
12 Chahab	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13 Yangi Qala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Darqad	0.0	28.6	0.0	14.3	0.0	42.9	14.3	0.0	100.0
16 Dashti Qala	7.1	35.7	0.0	7.1	14.3	14.3	21.4	0.0	100.0
17 Warsaj	12.5	68.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Panel C—Concentration**

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shaw making	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	11.8	14.4	—	16.7	0.0	7.7	25.0	0.0	13.2
2 Hazar Sumuch	0.0	5.6	—	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	4.1
3 Baharak	11.8	2.4	—	0.0	0.0	5.1	6.3	0.0	3.7
4 Khwaja Ghar	35.3	12.6	—	0.0	0.0	5.1	12.5	14.3	12.3
5 Bangi	17.6	10.4	—	0.0	0.0	2.6	6.3	0.0	8.2
6 Eshkamesh	0.0	0.8	—	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	1.8
7 Chal	5.9	6.4	—	0.0	0.0	15.4	12.5	14.3	8.2
8 Namak Ab	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9 Farkhār	0.0	7.2	—	0.0	0.0	2.6	12.5	28.6	6.4
10 Kalafgan	0.0	1.6	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
11 Rustaq	0.0	21.6	—	58.3	33.3	28.2	0.0	28.6	21.9
12 Chahab	0.0	2.4	—	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	2.3
13 Yangi Qala	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 Darqad	0.0	1.6	—	8.3	0.0	7.7	6.3	0.0	3.2
16 Dashti Qala	5.5	4.0	—	8.3	66.7	5.1	18.8	0.0	6.4
17 Warsaj	11.8	8.8	—	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Annex-6- (Cont'd)****Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Takhar, 2003****Handicrafts*****Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio  
to expected***

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	042	0.35	1.21	121	318	350	044	2.50	—
2 Hazar Sumuch	217	1.80	6.21	621	16.37	18.00	228	12.86	—
3 Baharak	152	1.26	4.35	43.5	11.46	12.60	160	9.00	—
4 Khwaja Ghar	15.18	12.60	43.46	43.46	114.57	126.03	15.95	90.02	—
5 Bangi	304	2.52	8.69	869	22.91	25.21	319	18.00	—
6 Eshkamesh	066	0.55	1.89	189	4.98	5.48	069	3.91	—
7 Chal	066	0.55	1.89	189	4.98	5.48	069	3.91	—
8 Namak Ab	066	0.55	1.89	189	4.98	5.48	069	3.91	—
9 Farkhar	066	0.55	1.89	189	4.98	5.48	069	3.91	—
10 Kalafgan	380	3.15	10.86	10.86	28.64	31.51	399	22.50	—
11 Rustaq	021	0.17	0.60	060	1.57	1.73	022	1.23	—
12 Chahab	056	0.47	1.61	161	4.24	4.67	059	3.33	—
13 Yangi Qala	217	1.80	6.21	621	16.37	18.00	228	12.86	—
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Darqad	152	1.26	4.35	43.5	11.46	12.60	160	9.00	—
16 Dashti Qala	15.18	12.60	43.46	43.46	114.57	126.03	15.95	90.02	—
17 Warsaj	019	0.15	0.53	053	1.40	1.54	019	1.10	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>								

**Annex-6- (Cont'd)**  
**Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Takhar, 2003**

**Small Industries**

**Panel A—Raw Data**

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	3	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	10
2 Hazar Sumuch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Baharak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Khwaja Ghar	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
5 Bangi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Eshkamesh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
7 Chal	5	3	2	2	2	2	0	0	16
8 Namak Ab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Farkhar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Kalafgan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Rustaq	0	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	8
12 Chahab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 Yangi Qala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 Darqad	3	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	13
16 Dashti Qala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Warsaj	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>54</b>

**Panel B—Specialization**

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	30.0	0.0	20.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	100.0
2 Hazar Sumuch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Baharak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Khwaja Ghar	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0
5 Bangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Eshkamesh	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	100.0
7 Chal	31.3	18.8	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
8 Namak Ab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Farkhar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Kalafgan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Rustaq	0.0	37.5	12.5	12.5	25.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
12 Chahab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Yangi Qala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Darqad	23.1	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
16 Dashti Qala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 Warsaj	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Panel C—Concentration**

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	27.3	0.0	25.0	16.7	25.0	16.7	100.0	0.0	18.5
2 Hazar Sumuch	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3 Baharak	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4 Khwaja Ghar	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	3.7
5 Bangi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6 Eshkamesh	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	7.4
7 Chal	45.5	30.0	25.0	33.3	25.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	29.6
8 Namak Ab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9 Farkhar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 Kalafgan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11 Rustaq	0.0	30.0	12.5	16.7	25.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	14.8
12 Chahab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13 Yangi Qala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 Darqad	27.3	20.0	25.0	33.3	25.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	24.1
16 Dashti Qala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17 Warsaj	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>								

**Annex-6- (Cont'd)(Cont'd)****Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Takhar, 2003**

District	Small Industries									Total
	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other		
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	0.47	-1.00	0.35	-0.10	0.35	-0.10	4.40	-1.00	0.00	
2 Hazar Sumuch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3 Baharak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4 Khwaja Ghar	-1.00	1.70	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	5.75	0.00	
5 Bangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6 Eshkamesh	-1.00	0.35	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	9.13	0.00	
7 Chal	0.53	0.01	-0.16	0.13	-0.16	0.13	-1.00	-1.00	0.00	
8 Namak Ab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9 Farkhar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10 Kalafgan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11 Rustaq	-1.00	1.03	-0.16	0.13	0.69	0.13	-1.00	-1.00	0.00	
12 Chahab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13 Yangi Qala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15 Darqad	0.13	-0.17	0.04	0.38	0.04	0.38	-1.00	-1.00	0.00	
16 Dashti Qala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17 Warsaj	-1.00	-1.00	5.75	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**Annex-6- (Cont'd)**  
**Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Takhar, 2003**

**Animal Products**

**Panel A—Raw Data**

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried				Other	Total
					Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Total		
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	46	56	57	57	41	41	10	0	0	308
2 Hazar Sumuch	4	6	6	4	3	2	2	0	0	27
3 Baharak	16	27	16	5	3	4	2	0	0	73
4 Khwaja Ghar	32	40	42	28	20	18	2	0	0	182
5 Bangi	24	34	34	25	22	24	14	0	0	177
6 Eshkamesh	42	64	65	61	62	58	36	2	0	390
7 Chal	4	10	6	12	12	8	1	0	0	53
8 Namak Ab	1	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
9 Farkhar	6	14	8	6	6	5	1	4	0	50
10 Kalafgan	8	9	9	8	8	7	7	0	0	56
11 Rustaq	39	78	77	25	26	19	6	1	271	
12 Chahab	10	16	17	14	15	16	13	4	0	105
13 Yangi Qala	12	22	10	11	9	7	4	0	0	75
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	1	12	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	22
15 Darqad	9	10	5	8	9	6	2	0	0	49
16 Dashti Qala	30	31	31	22	11	12	0	0	0	137
17 Warsaq	41	62	43	38	51	40	48	1	0	324
<b>Total</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2,310</b>	

**Panel B—Specialization**

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried				Other	Total
					Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Total		
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	14.9	18.2	18.5	18.5	13.3	13.3	3.2	0.0	100.0	
2 Hazar Sumuch	14.8	22.2	22.2	14.8	11.1	7.4	7.4	0.0	100.0	
3 Baharak	21.9	37.0	21.9	6.8	4.1	5.5	2.7	0.0	100.0	
4 Khwaja Ghar	17.6	22.0	23.1	15.4	11.0	9.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	
5 Bangi	13.6	19.2	19.2	14.1	12.4	13.6	7.9	0.0	100.0	
6 Eshkamesh	10.8	16.4	16.7	15.6	15.9	14.9	9.2	0.5	100.0	
7 Chal	7.5	18.9	11.3	22.6	22.6	15.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	
8 Namak Ab	0.0	63.6	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
9 Farkhar	12.0	28.0	16.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	2.0	8.0	100.0	
10 Kalafgan	14.1	16.1	16.1	14.3	14.3	12.5	12.5	0.0	100.0	
11 Rustaq	14.4	28.8	28.4	9.2	9.6	7.0	2.2	0.4	100.0	
12 Chahab	9.6	15.2	16.2	13.3	14.3	15.2	12.4	3.8	100.0	
13 Yangi Qala	16.0	29.3	13.3	14.7	12.0	9.3	5.3	0.0	100.0	
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	4.6	54.5	27.3	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
15 Darqad	18.4	20.4	10.2	16.3	18.4	12.2	4.1	0.0	100.0	
16 Dashti Qala	21.6	22.6	22.6	16.1	8.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	
17 Warsaq	12.7	19.1	13.3	11.7	15.7	12.3	14.8	0.3	100.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Panel C—Concentration**

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried				Other	Total
					Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Total		
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	14.2	11.2	13.1	17.4	13.8	15.4	6.8	0.0	13.3	
2 Hazar Sumuch	1.2	1.2	14	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.0	1.2	
3 Baharak	4.9	5.4	3.7	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.4	0.0	3.2	
4 Khwaja Ghar	9.8	8.0	9.6	8.6	6.7	6.7	1.4	0.0	7.9	
5 Bangi	7.4	6.8	7.8	7.6	7.4	9.0	9.5	0.0	7.7	
6 Eshkamesh	13.0	12.9	14.9	18.7	20.8	21.7	24.3	16.7	16.9	
7 Chal	1.2	2.0	14	3.7	4.0	3.0	0.7	0.0	2.3	
8 Namak Ab	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
9 Farkhar	1.9	2.8	18	1.8	2.0	1.9	0.7	33.3	2.2	
10 Kalafgan	2.6	1.8	2.1	24	2.7	2.6	4.7	0.0	2.4	
11 Rustaq	12.0	15.7	17.7	7.6	8.7	7.1	4.1	8.3	11.7	
12 Chahab	3.1	3.2	3.9	4.3	5.0	6.0	8.8	33.3	4.5	
13 Yangi Qala	3.7	4.4	23	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	3.2
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	0.1	2.4	14	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	
15 Darqad	2.8	2.0	1.1	24	3.0	2.2	1.4	0.0	2.1	
16 Dashti Qala	9.1	6.2	7.1	6.7	3.7	4.5	0.0	0.0	5.9	
17 Warsaq	12.7	12.4	9.9	11.6	17.1	15.0	32.4	8.3	14.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>									

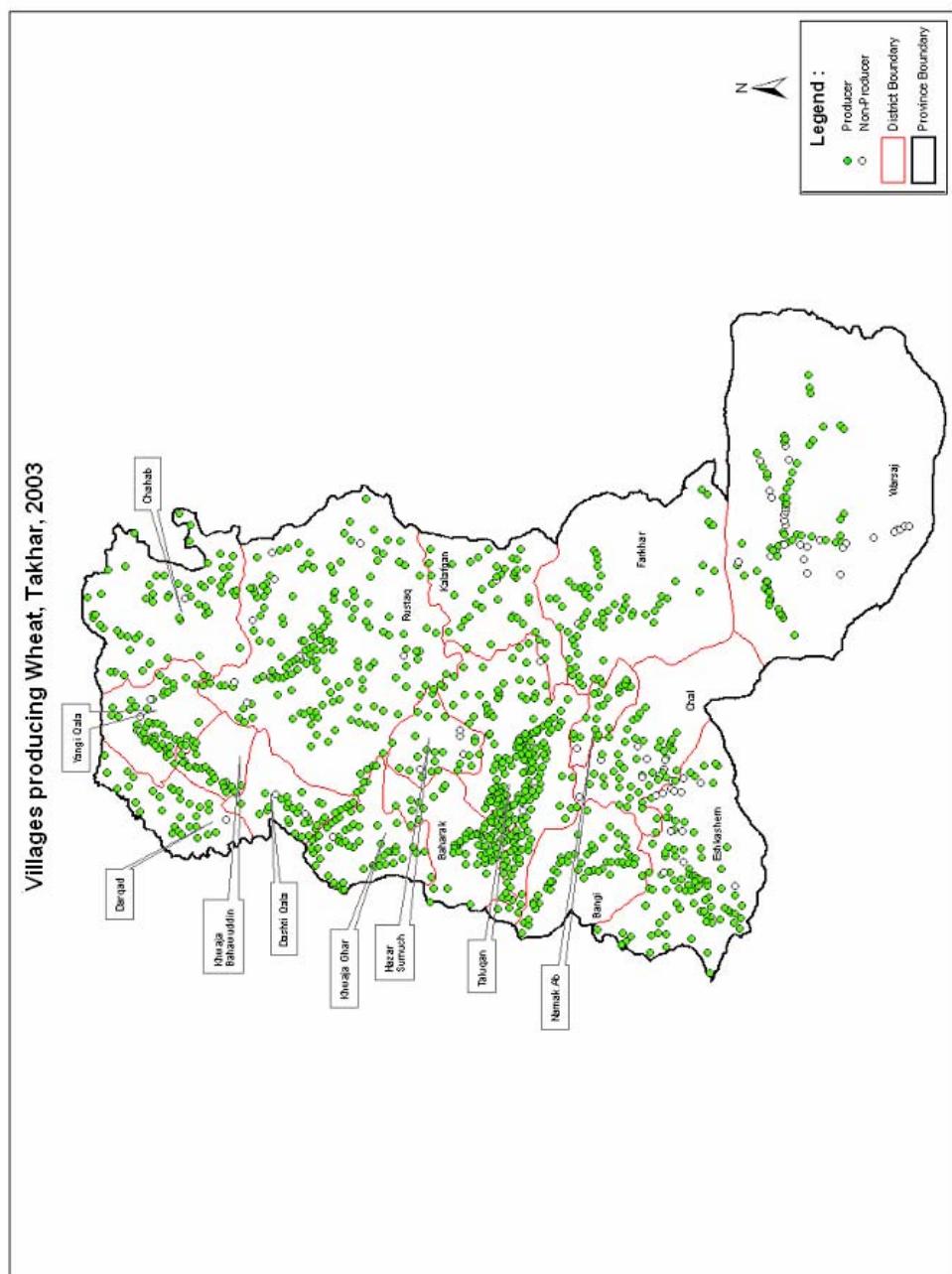
**Annex-6- (Cont'd)**  
**Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Takhar, 2003**

**Animal Products**

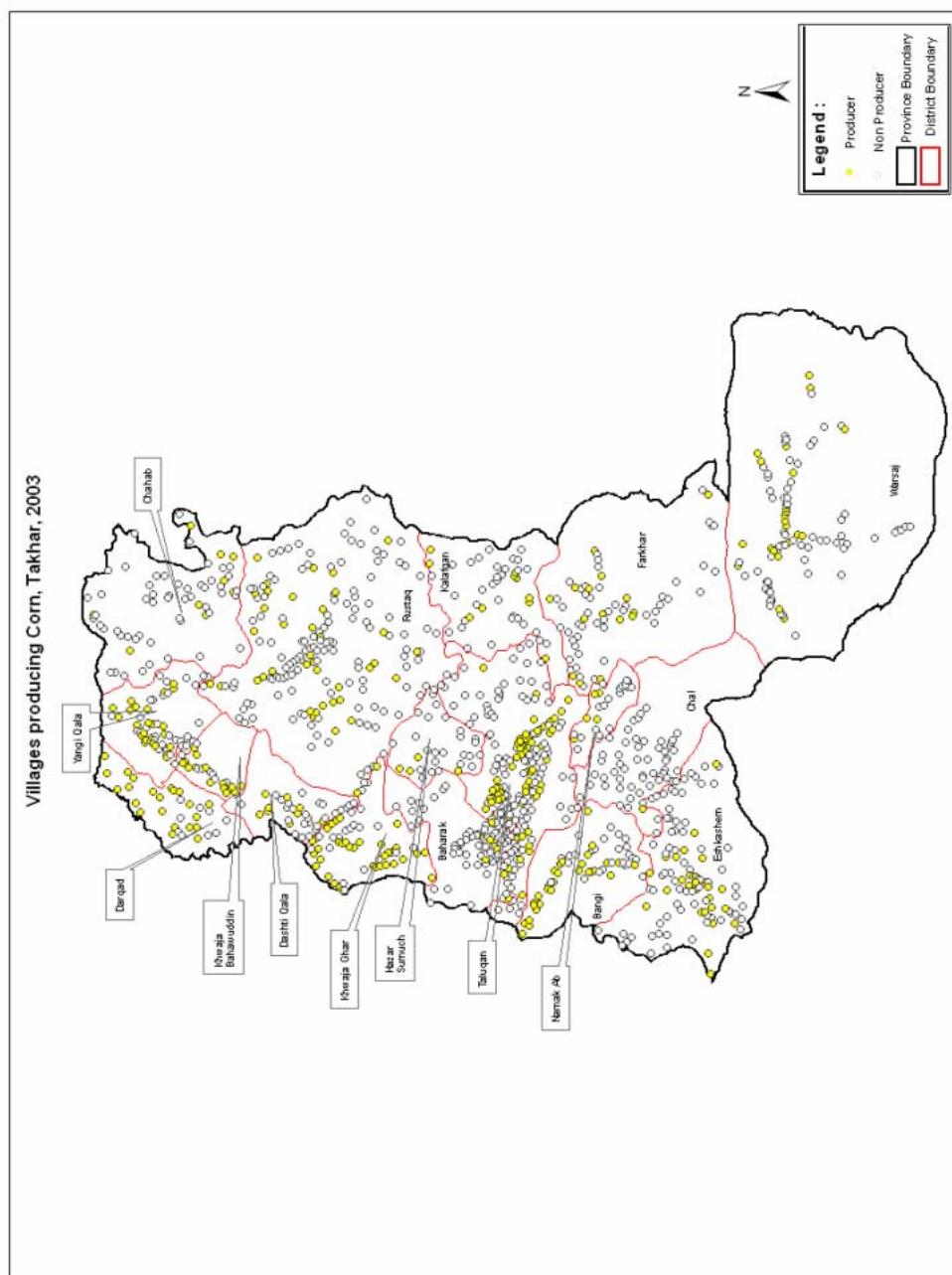
**Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected**

District	Dried								Total
	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	
1 Provincial Center—Tal uqan	0.06	-0.16	-0.02	0.31	0.03	0.15	-0.49	-1.00	0.00
2 Hazar Sumuch	0.06	0.03	0.18	0.05	-0.14	-0.36	0.16	-1.00	0.00
3 Baharak	0.56	0.72	0.16	-0.52	-0.68	-0.53	-0.57	-1.00	0.00
4 Khwaja Ghar	0.25	0.02	0.22	0.09	-0.15	-0.14	-0.83	-1.00	0.00
5 Bangi	-0.03	-0.11	0.02	0.00	-0.04	0.17	0.23	-1.00	0.00
6 Eshkamesh	-0.25	-0.24	-0.12	0.10	0.23	0.29	0.44	-0.01	0.00
7 Chal	-0.46	-0.12	-0.40	0.60	0.76	0.31	-0.71	-1.00	0.00
8 Namak Ab	-1.00	1.95	0.93	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
9 Farkhar	-0.14	0.30	-0.15	-0.15	-0.07	-0.13	-0.69	14.40	0.00
10 Kalafgan	0.02	-0.25	-0.15	0.01	0.11	0.08	0.95	-1.00	0.00
11 Rustaq	0.03	0.34	0.51	-0.35	-0.26	-0.39	-0.65	-0.29	0.00
12 Chahab	-0.32	-0.29	-0.14	-0.06	0.11	0.32	0.93	6.33	0.00
13 Yangi Qala	0.14	0.36	-0.29	0.04	-0.07	-0.19	-0.17	-1.00	0.00
14 Khwaja Bahawuddin	-0.68	1.53	0.44	-0.04	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
15 Darqad	0.31	-0.05	-0.46	0.15	0.42	0.06	-0.36	-1.00	0.00
16 Dashti Qala	0.56	0.05	0.20	0.13	-0.38	-0.24	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
17 Warsaq	-0.10	-0.11	-0.30	-0.17	0.22	0.07	1.31	-0.41	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

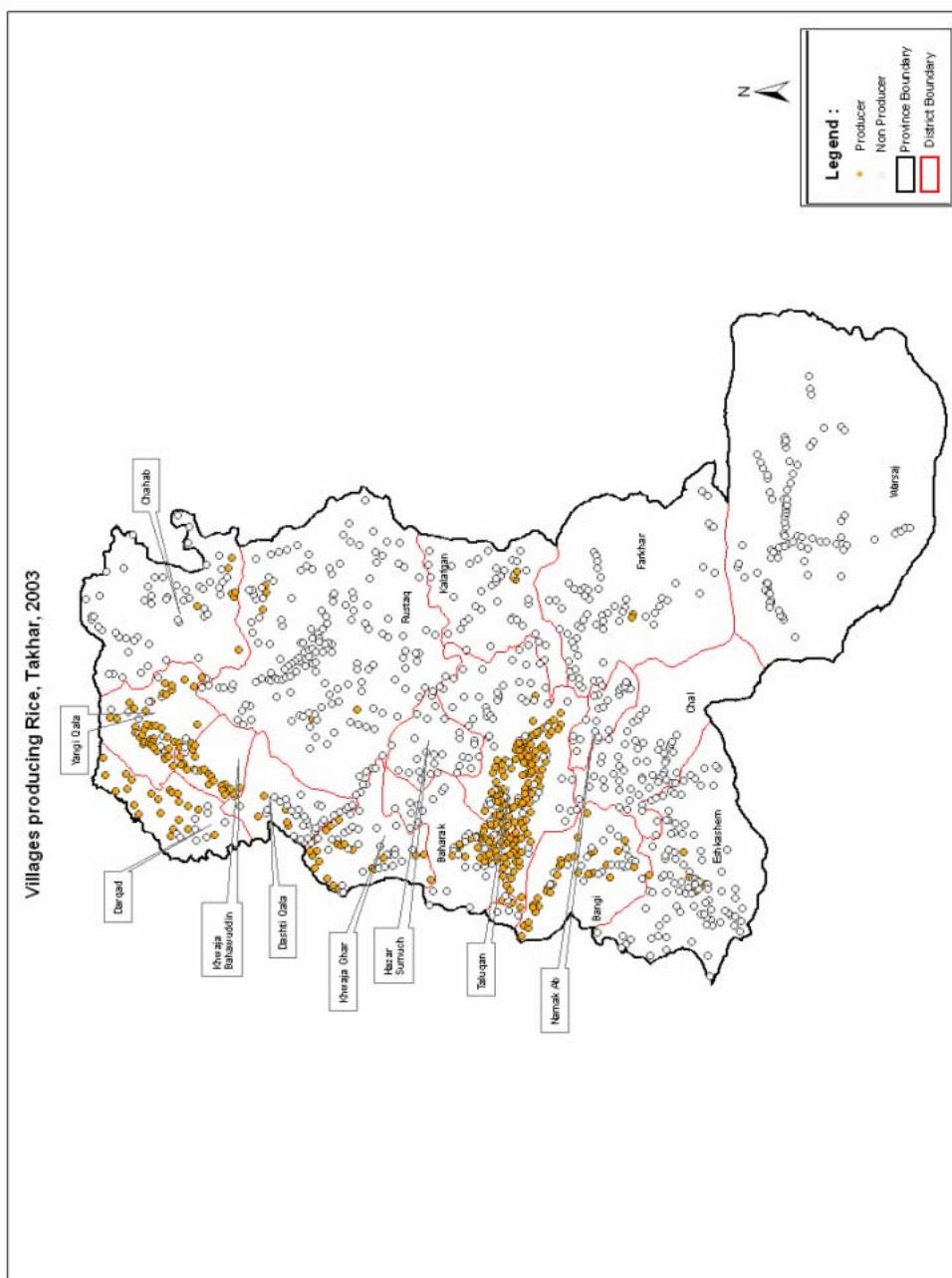
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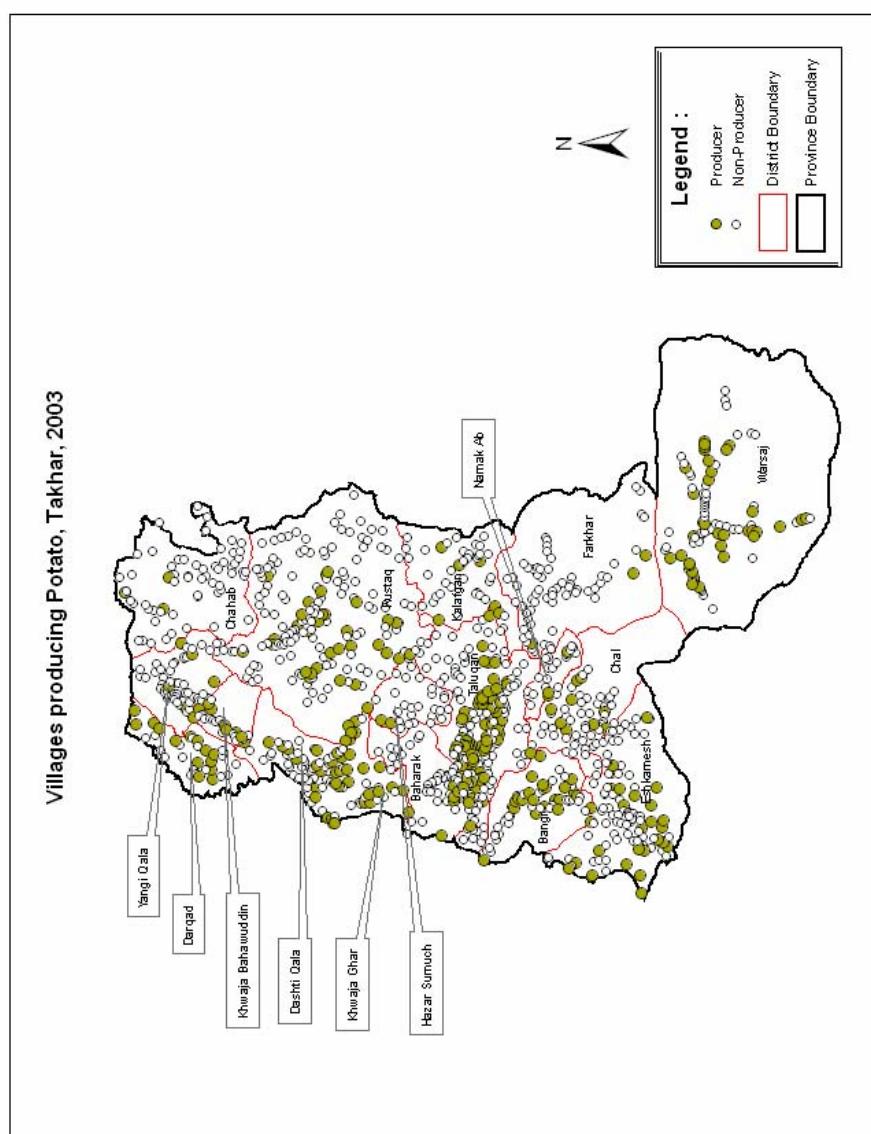
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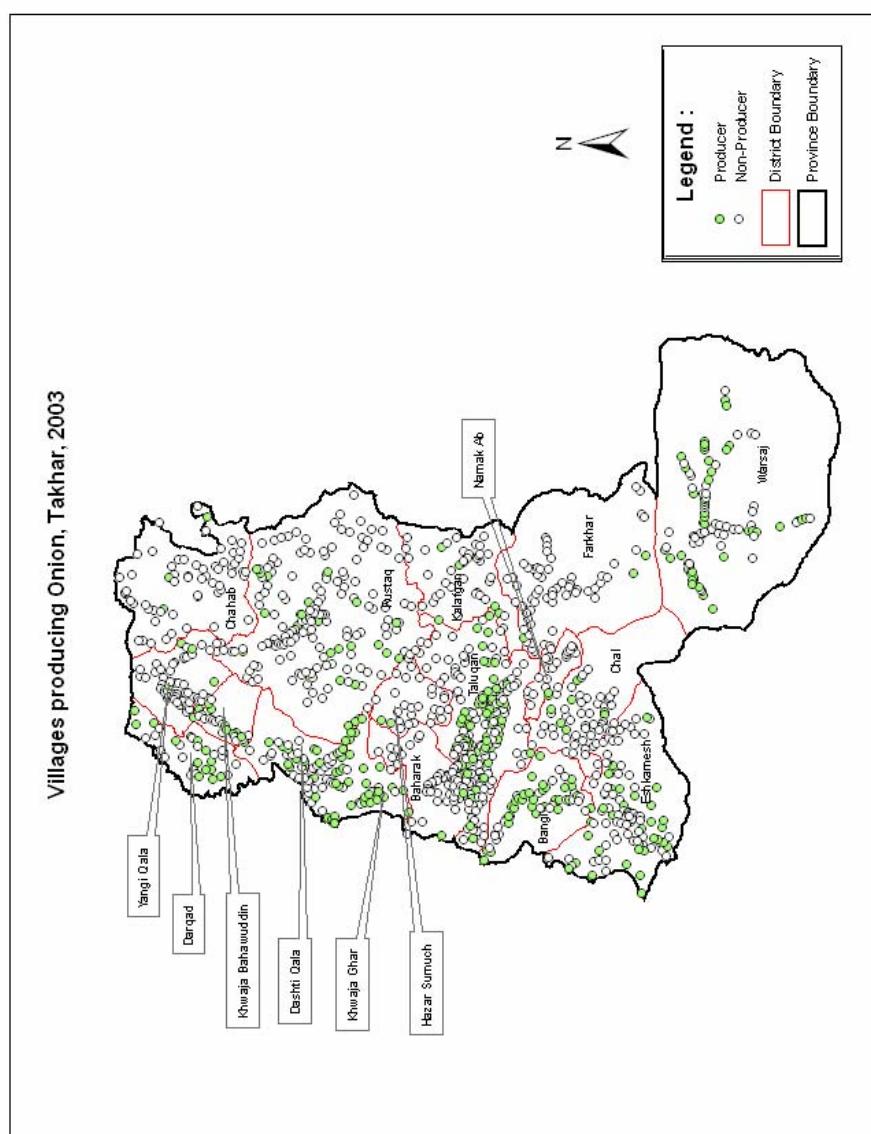
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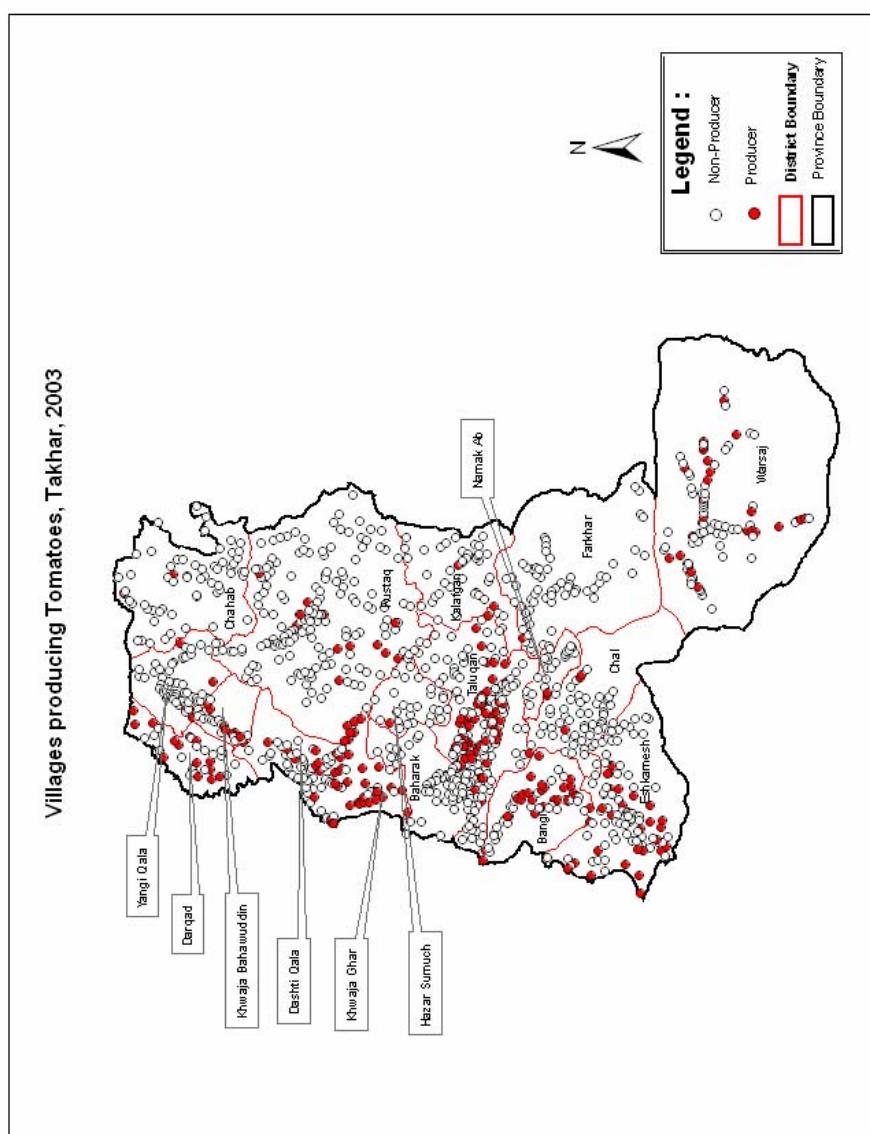
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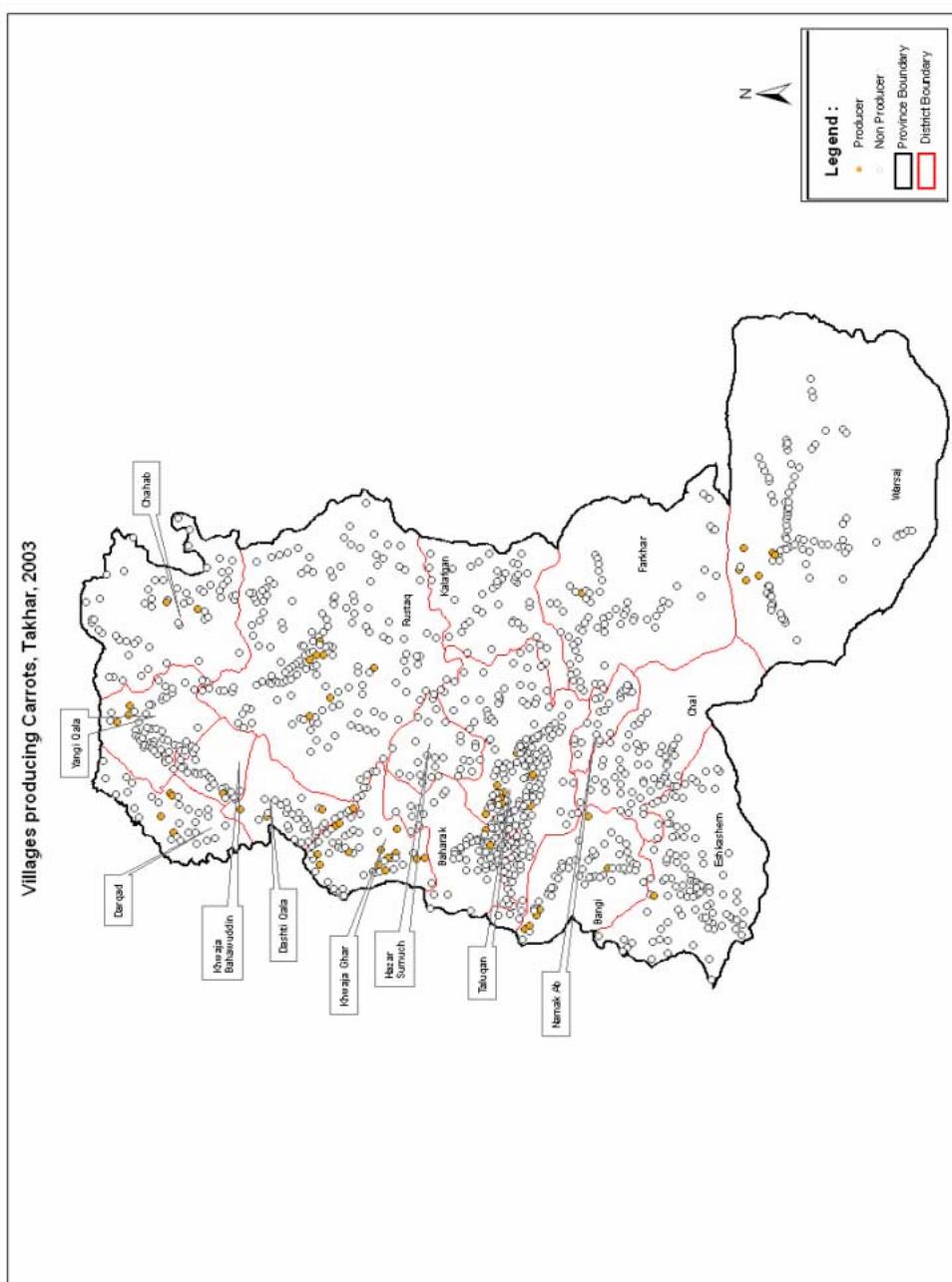
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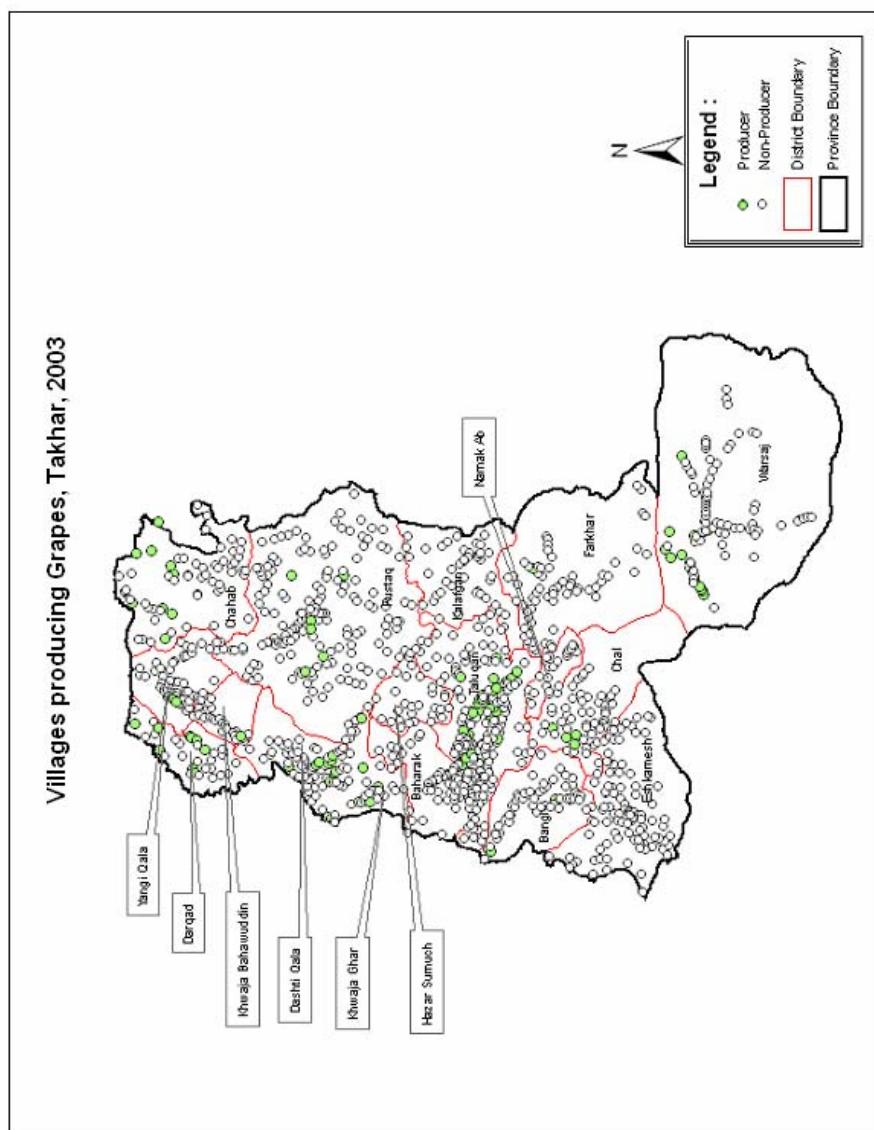
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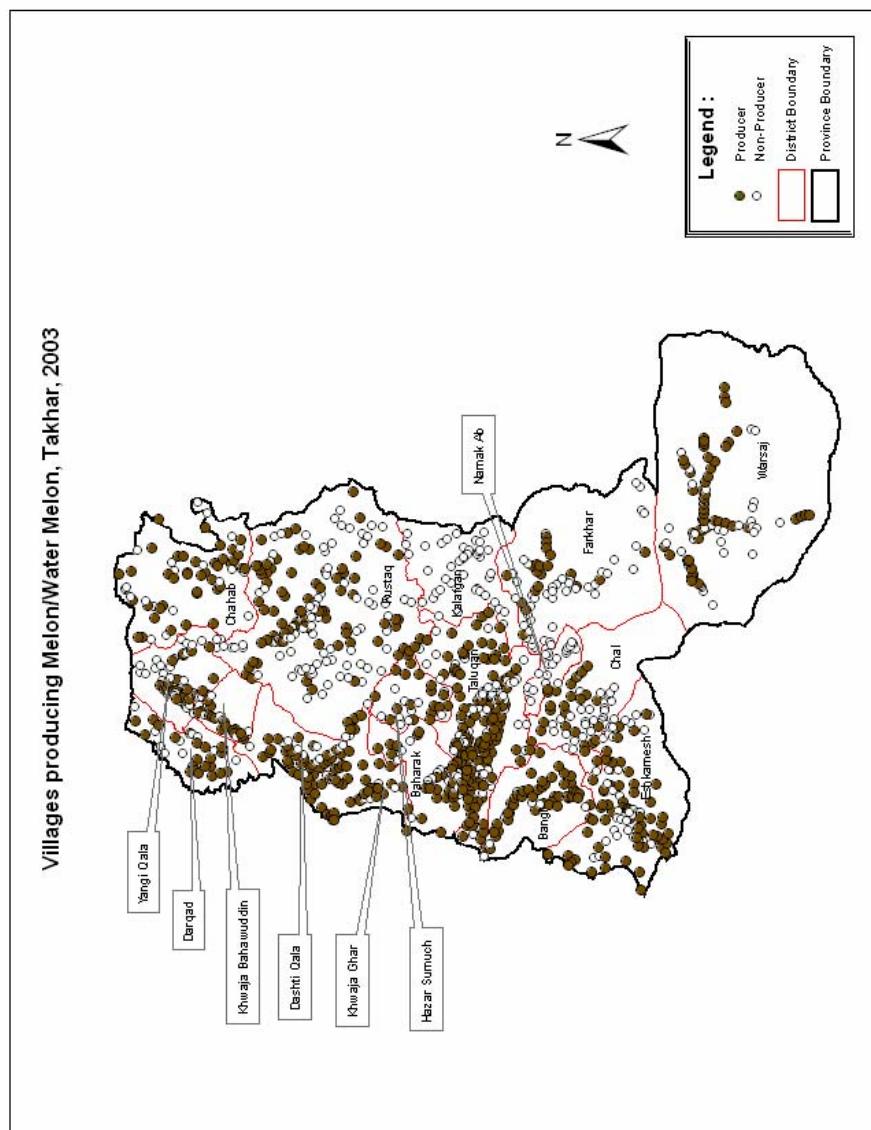
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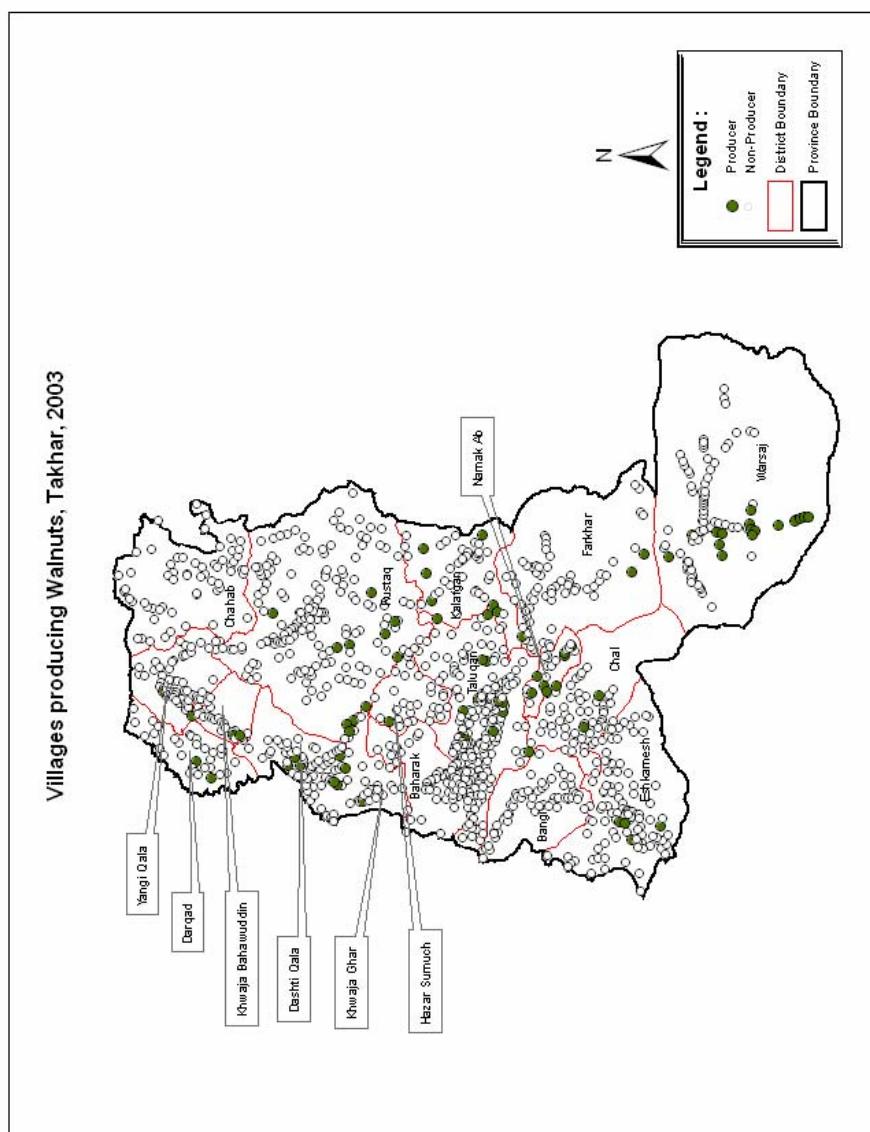
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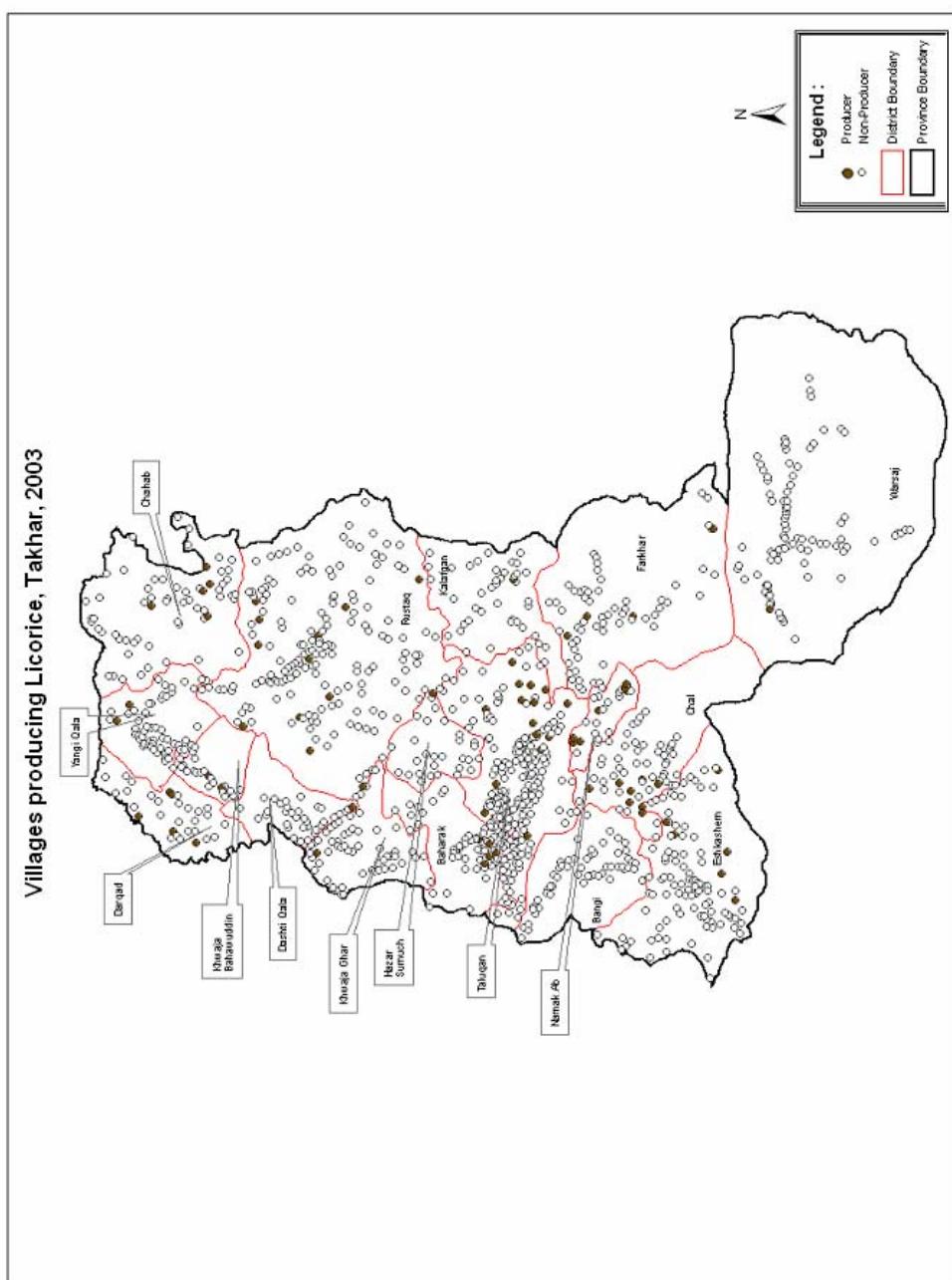
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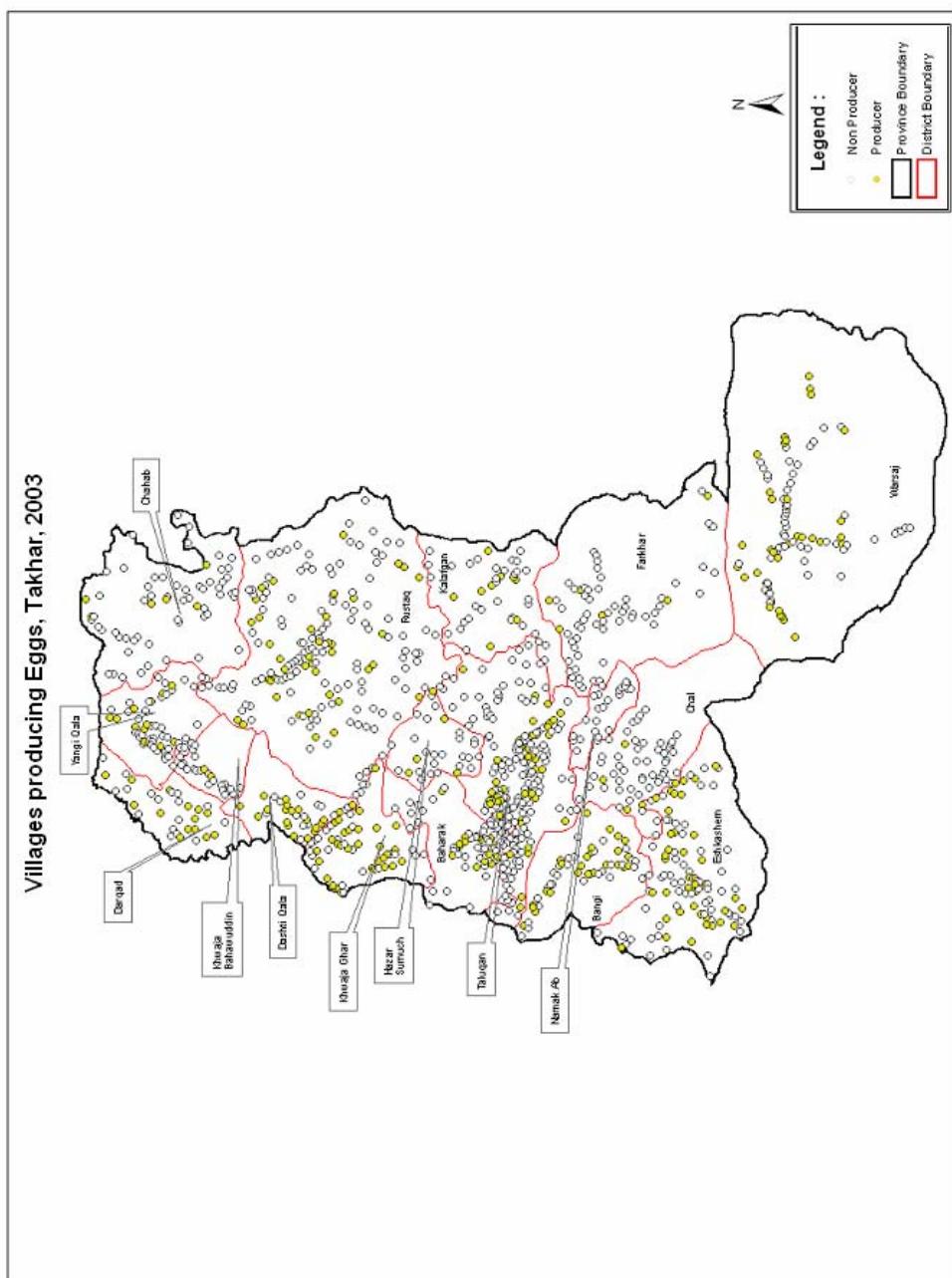
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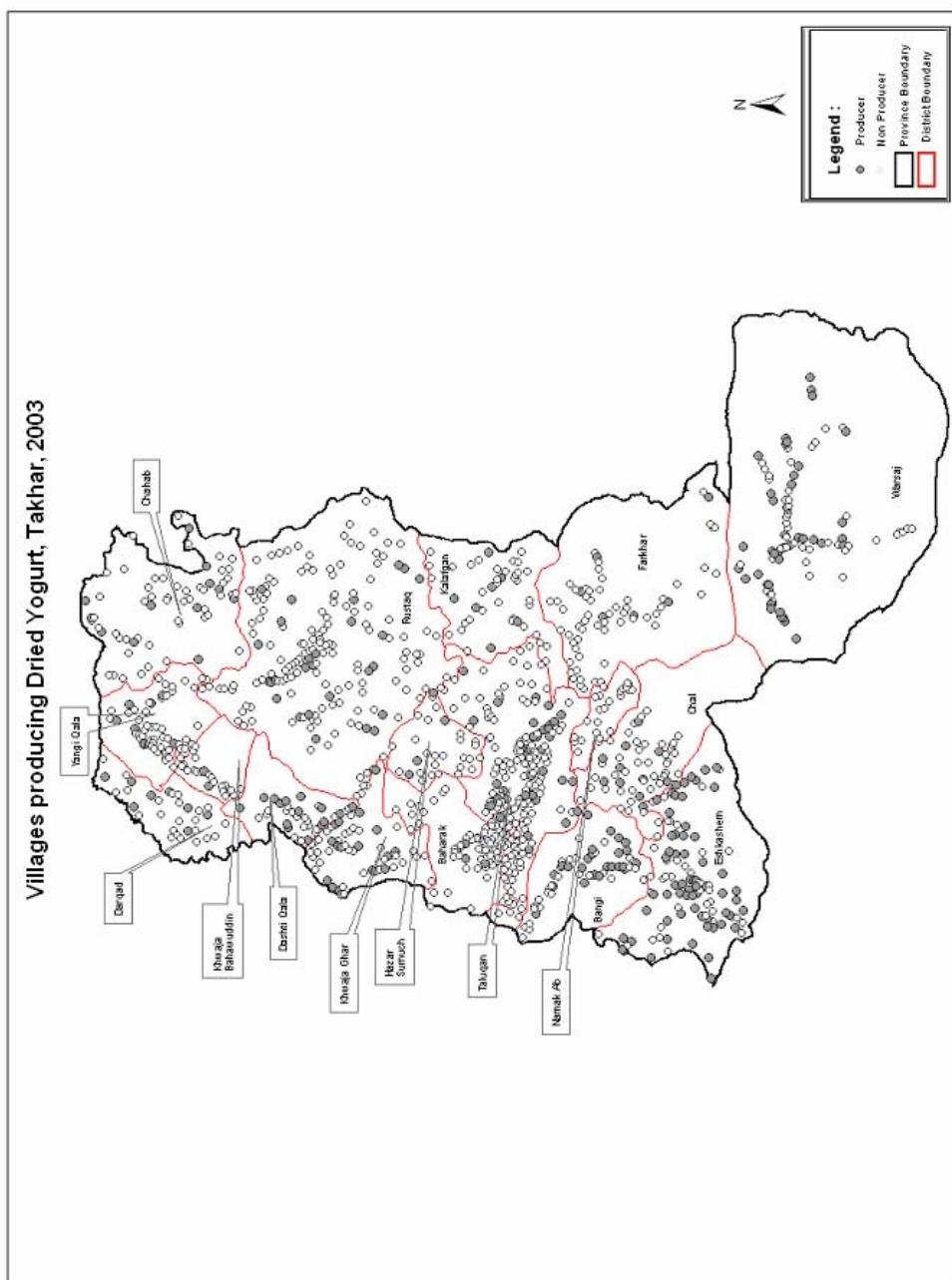
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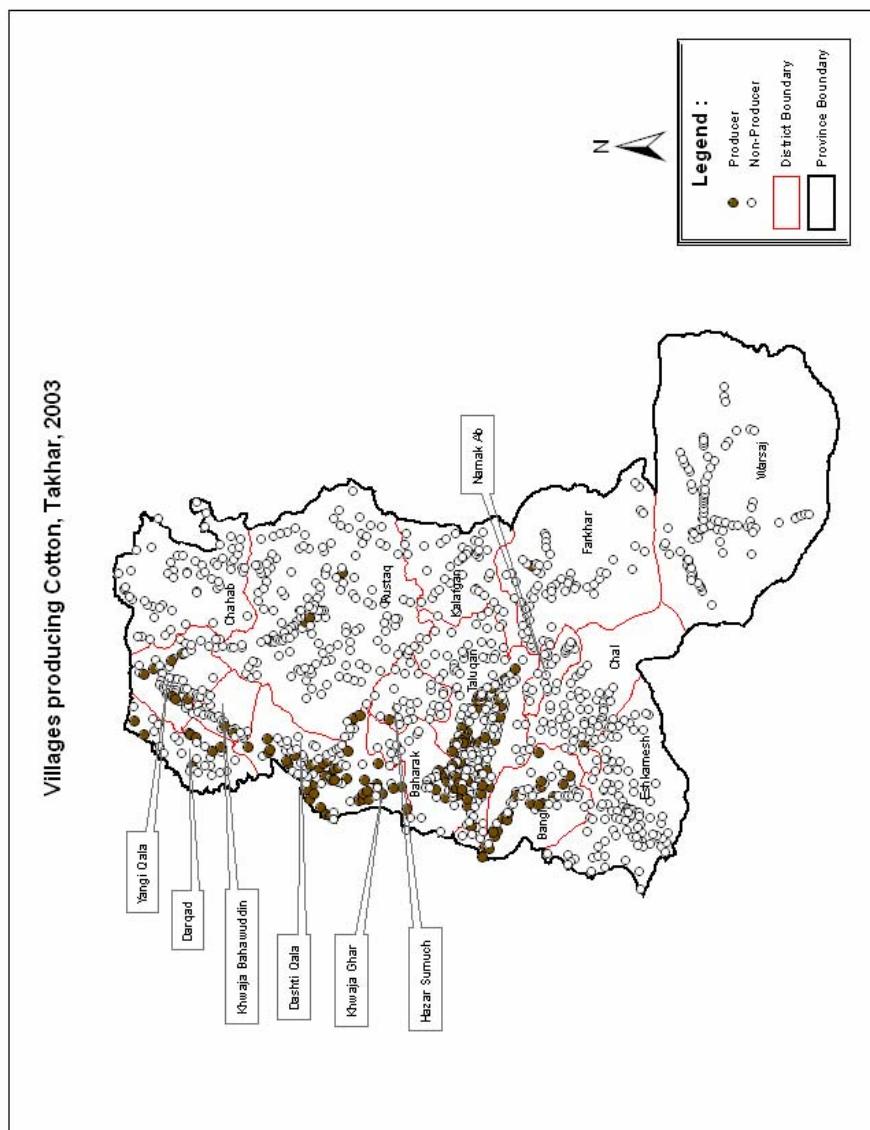
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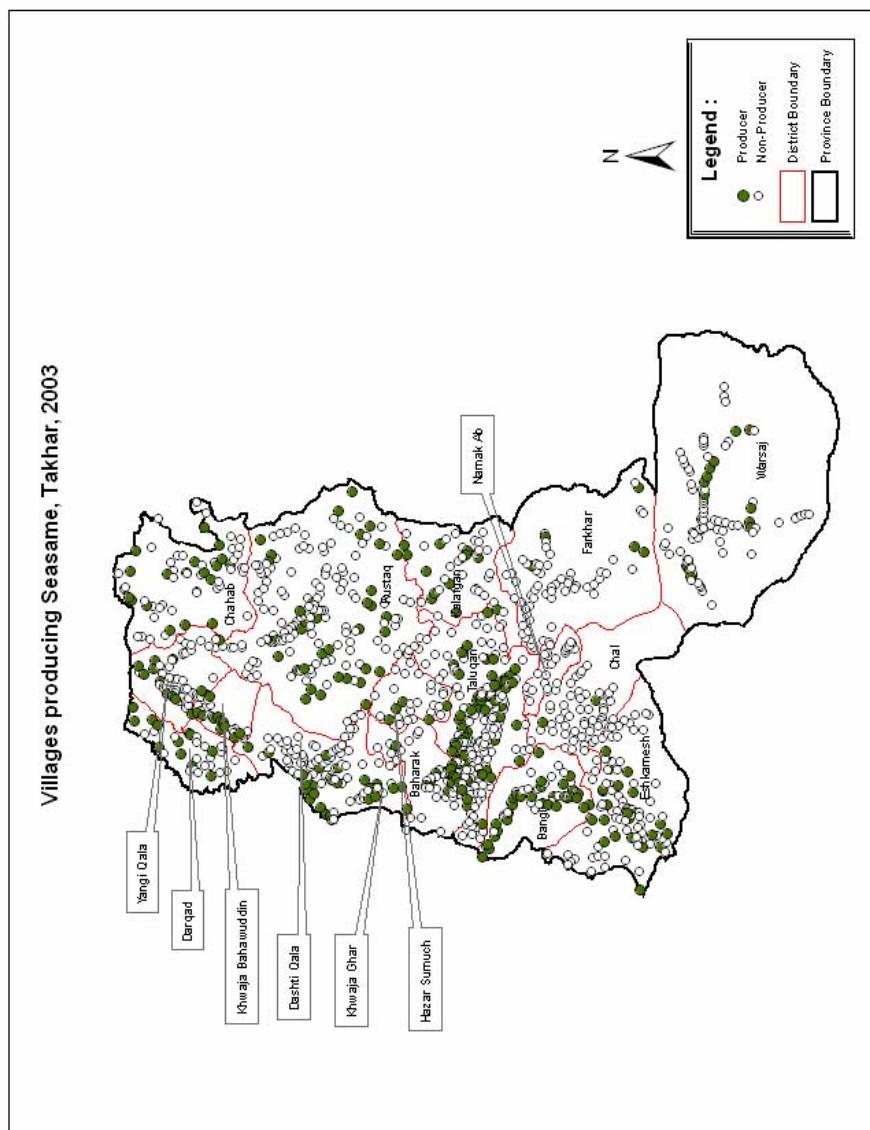
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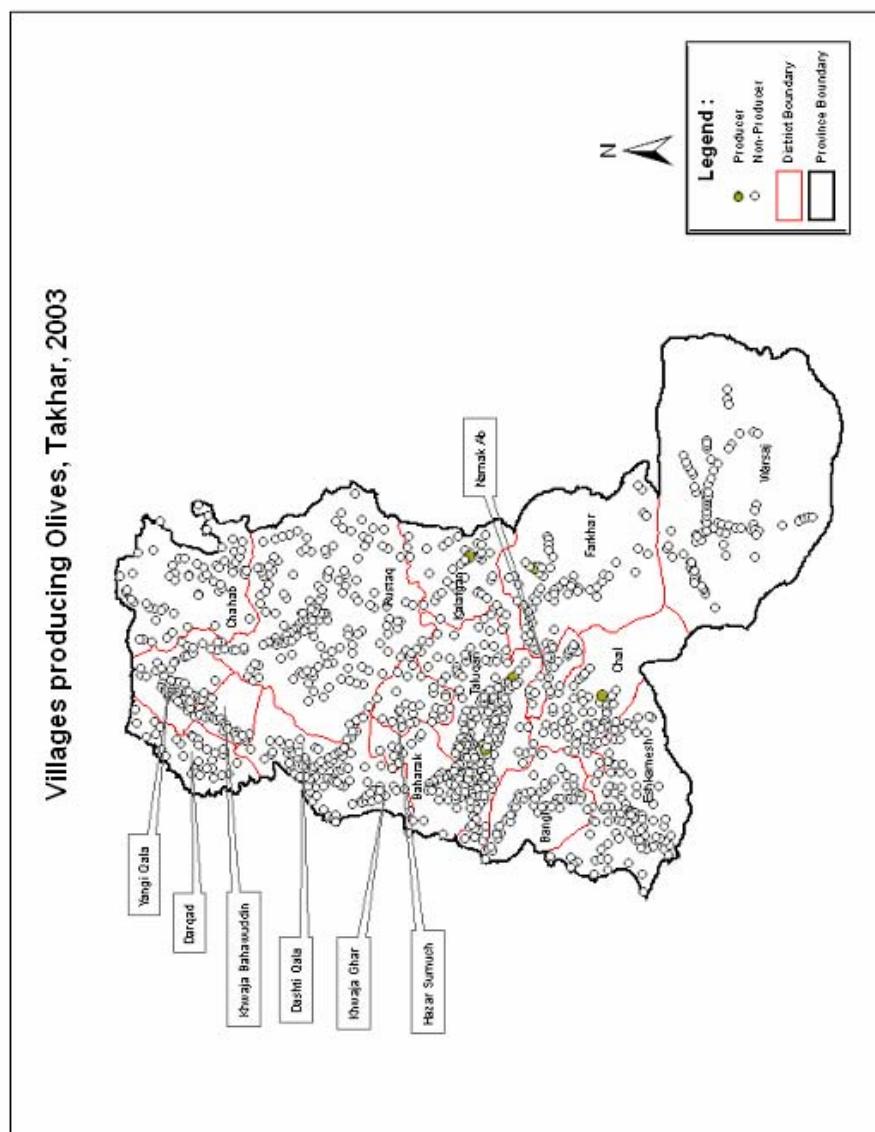
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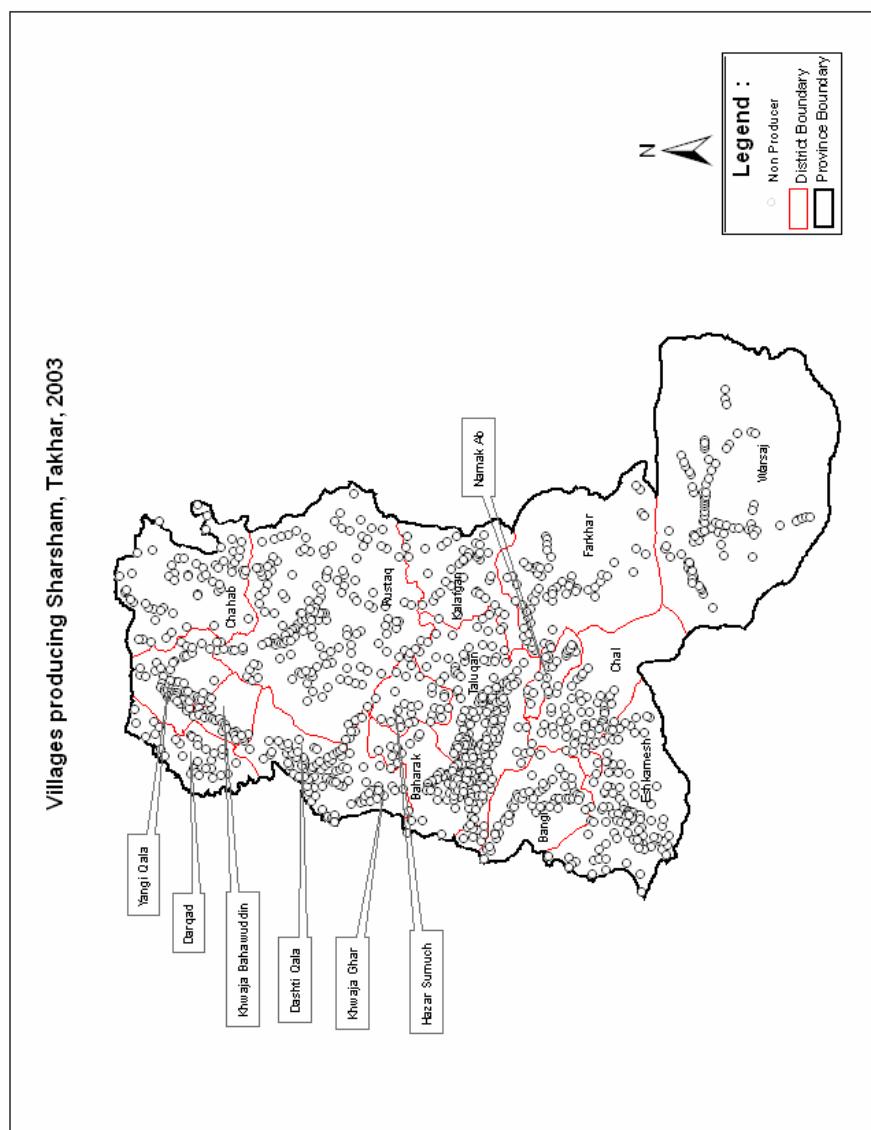
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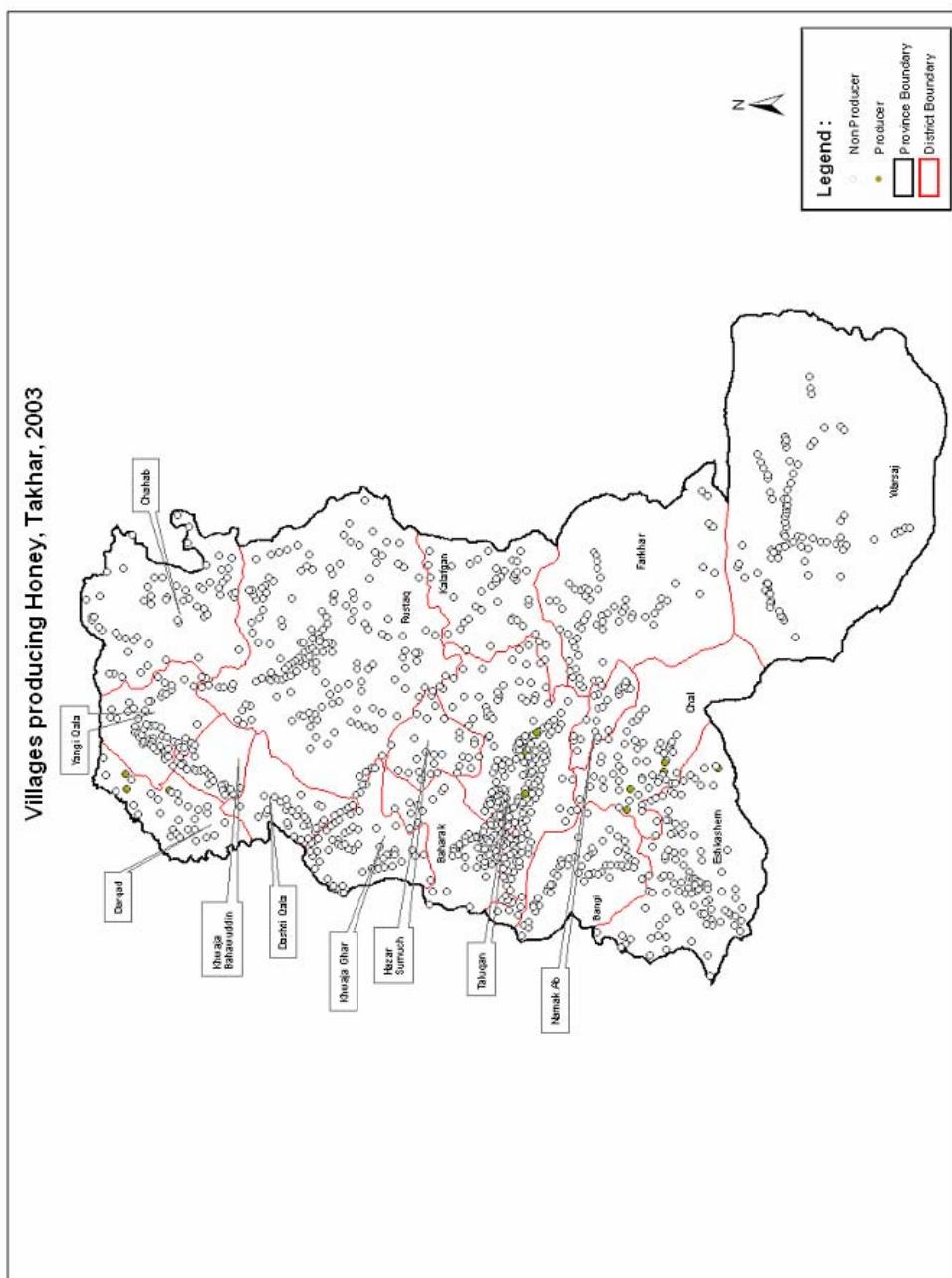
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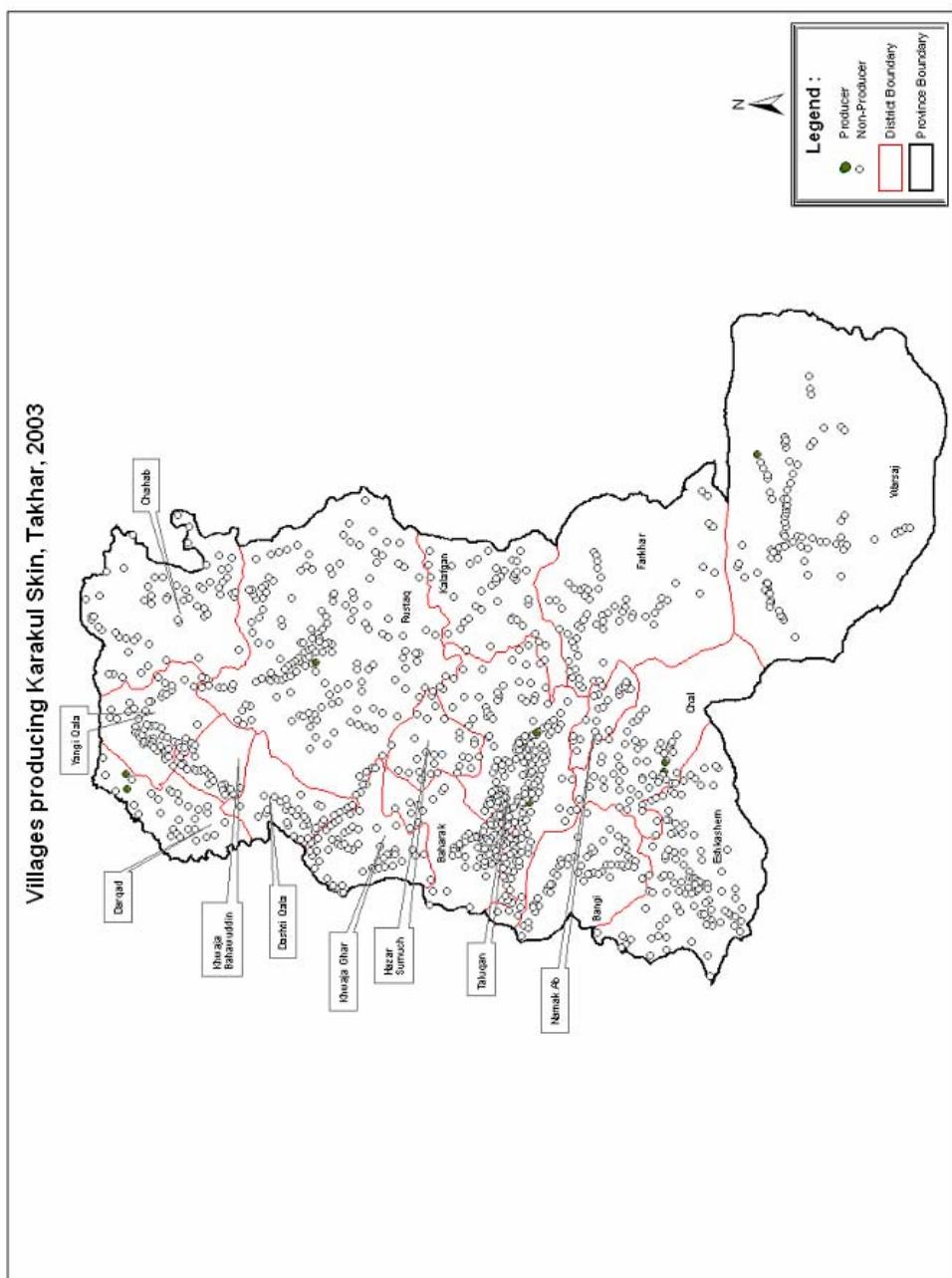
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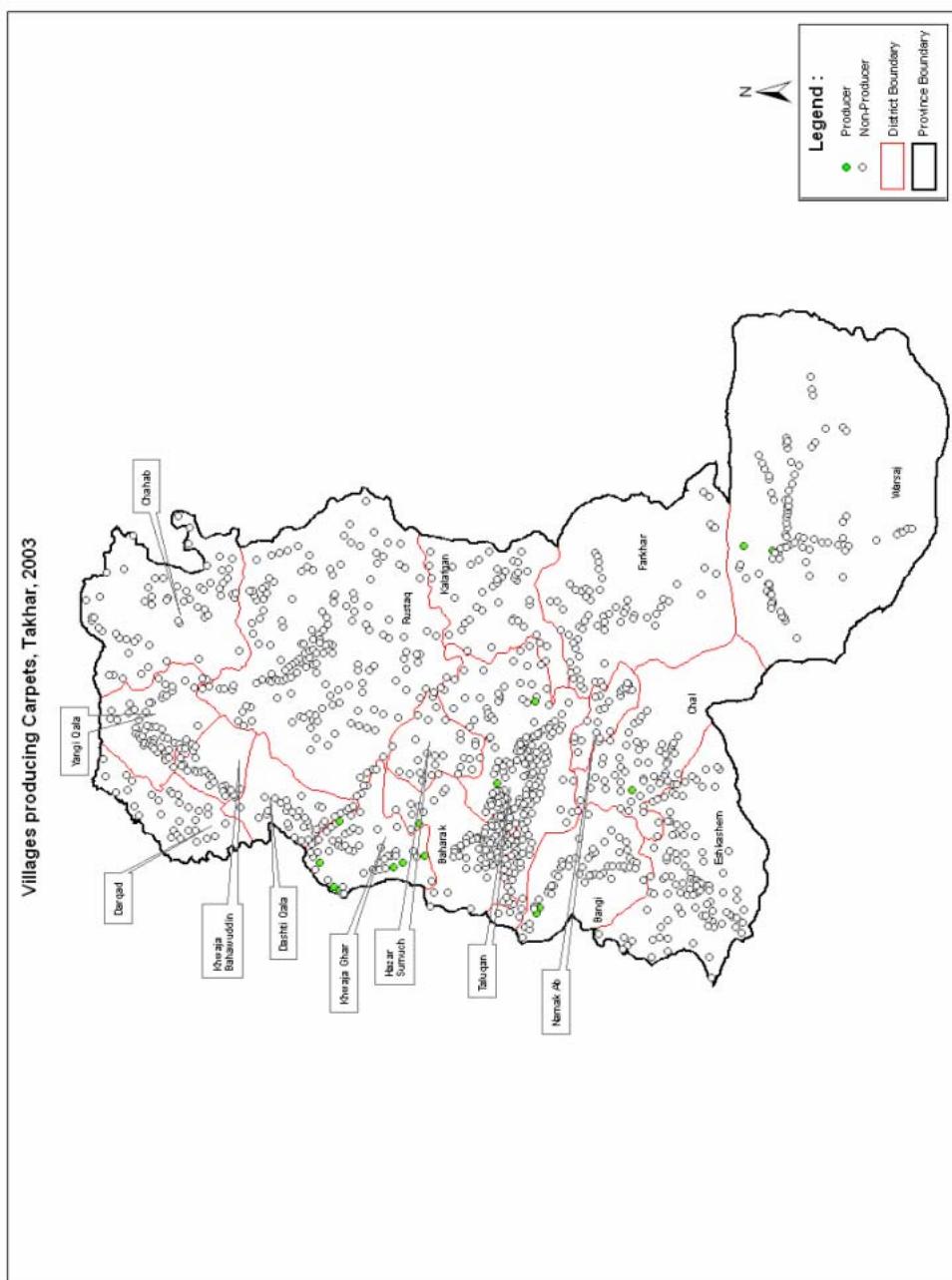
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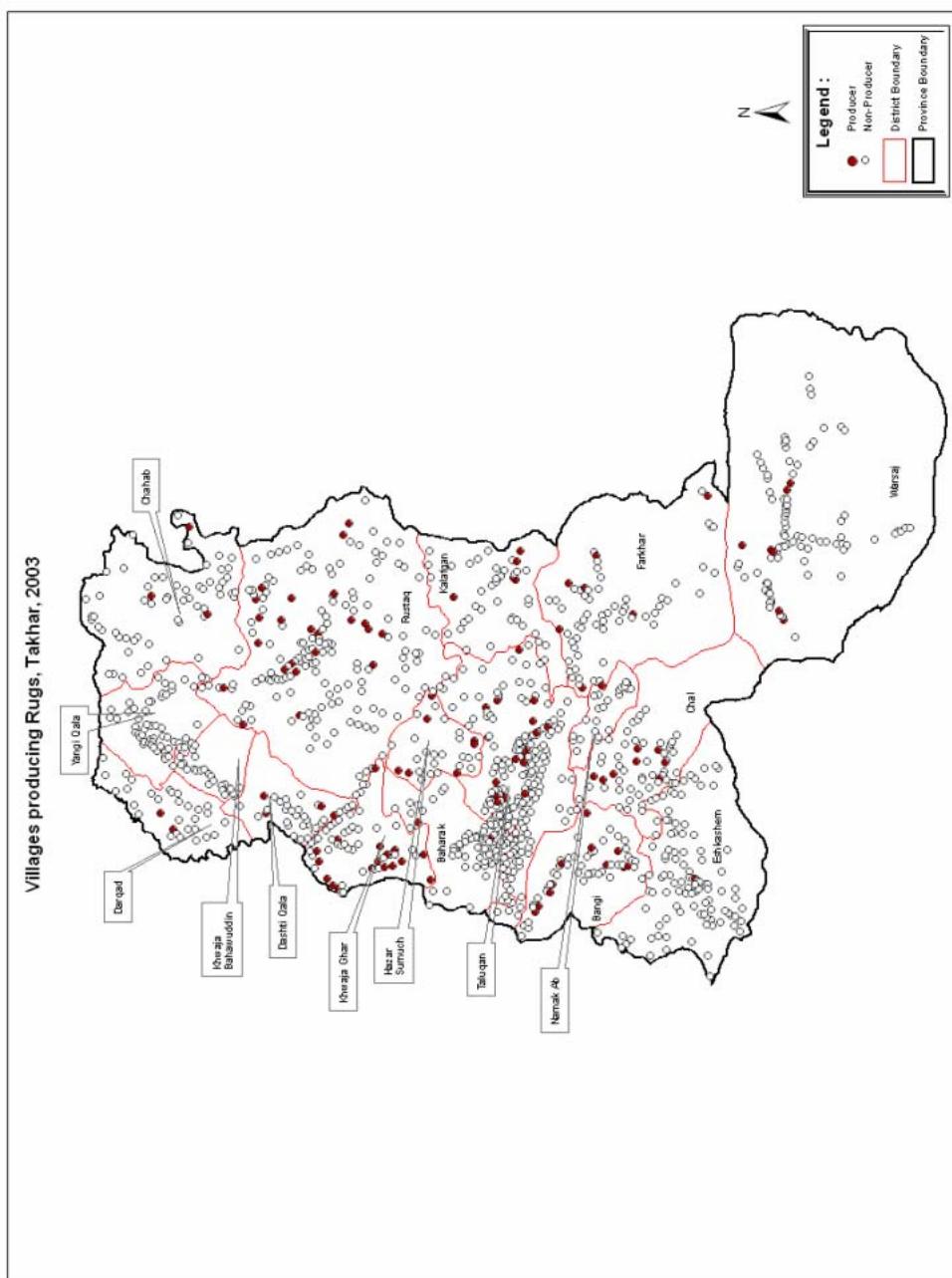
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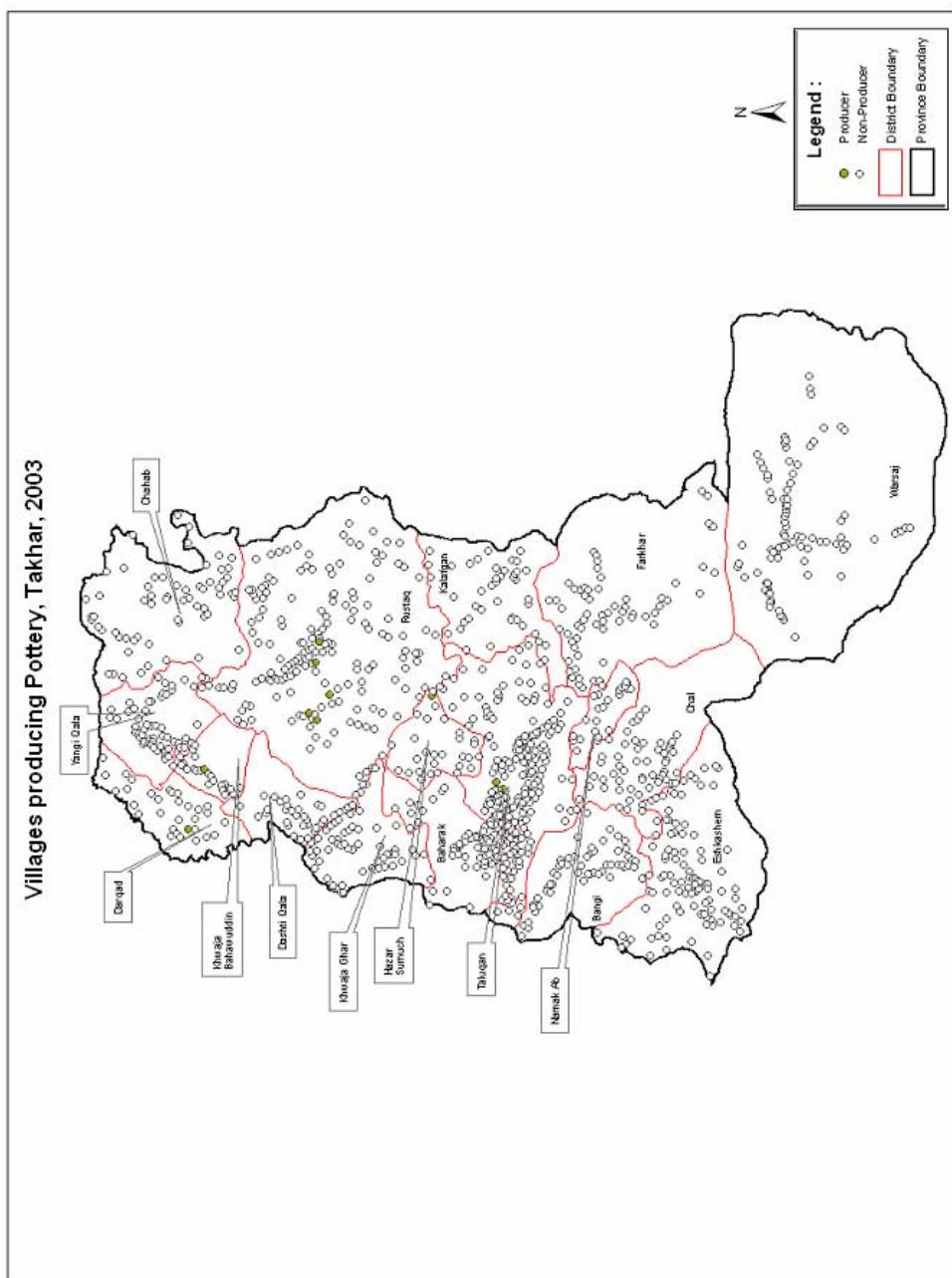
Annex 26



Annex 27



Annex 28



Annex 29

