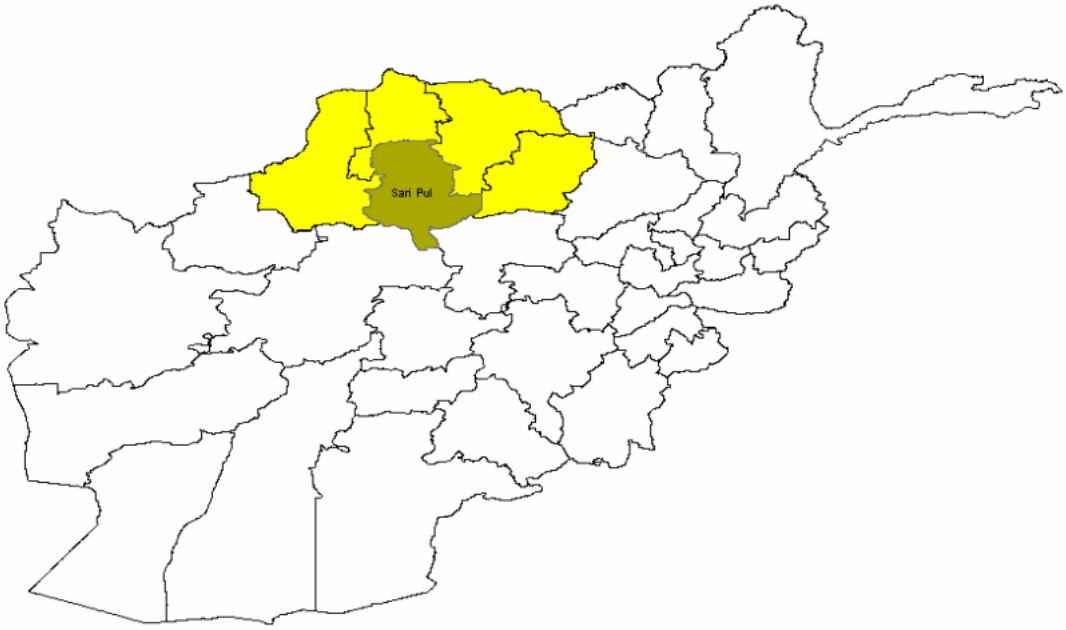
Sar-i-Pul



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

Sari-i-Pul

A Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile
Household Listing—2004

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Introduction by the Representative of UNFPA

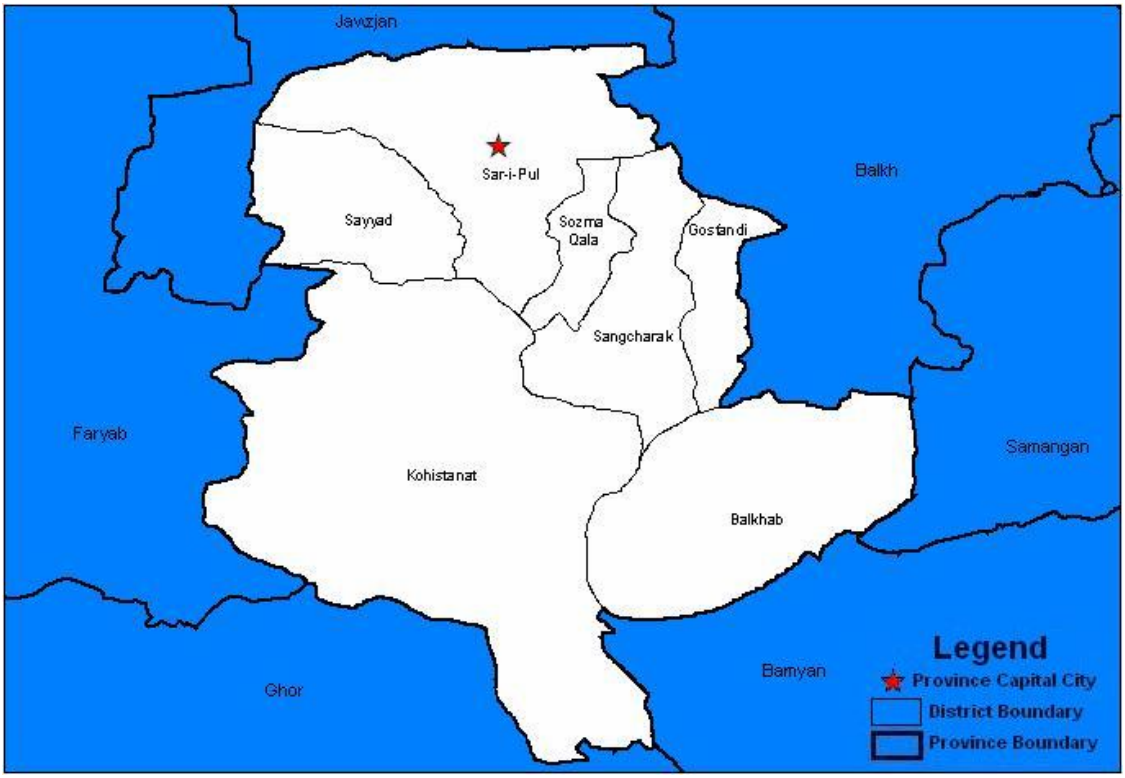
Under the Bonn Agreement, the United Nations agreed to assist the Government of Afghanistan in conducting a Population and Housing Census, the first Census in Afghanistan since 1979. As a leader in population and development issues, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has been entrusted with this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

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

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

Alain Sibenaler
Representative a.i.
UNFPA Kabul

Sari-i-Pul


Jawzjan
Sar-i-Pul
Balkh
Sayyad
Sozma Qala
Gosfandi
Sangcharak
Faryab
Kohistanat
Samangan
Balkhab
Bamyan
Ghor
Legend
Province Capital City
District Boundary
Province Boundary

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Settlement Patterns

Located in the Nnorthern Region, Sar-i-Pul is bordered by the provinces of Samangan in the east, Balkh in the northeast, Jawzjan in the north and northwest, Faryab in the west, Bamyan in the southeast, and Ghor in south. It covers a land area of 20,794 squared kilometers, representing 3.19 percent of the total Afghan territory. The province is divided into seven districts—(1) Sar-i-Pul, the provincial center, (2) Sozma Qala, (3) Sayyad, (4) Kohistanat, (5) Balkhab, (6) Sangcharak, and (7) Gosfandi.

Sar-i-Pul is home to 1.9 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. With its 442,261 inhabitants, it is the 22nd most populous province in the country (see Annex 1).

The population is distributed among the seven districts as shown in table 1 and figure 1[1]. The largest share of the population—26.1 percent—lives in the district of Sar-i-Pul. The remaining six district are of approximately equal sizes.

The large majority of the population—93.2 percent—lives in rural areas. The urban[2] population of Sar-i-Pul represents .66 percent of the total population in the country. With its 30,016 urban dwellers, Sar-i-Pul is the 17th most urbanized province in Afghanistan,

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

[2] Urbanity in Afghanistan is not based on population size. According to the Ministry of the Interior, are considered urban those places whose administrative structures include a municipality, regardless of their 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.

The urban population is concentrated in two centers—Sar-i-Pul and Sangcharak[3]. Alone, the district of Sar-i-Pul accounts for three-quarters of the urban population in the province.

Table 1—Population, sex, and sex ratio, by district, province of Sar-i-Pul, 2004[4]

District	Total		Males	Females	Sex ratio
	Number	Percent			
Provincial Center—Sar-i-Pul	***115,463***	***26.11***	***59,390***	***56,073***	***105.92***
Sozma Qala	35,993	8.14	18,051	17,942	100.61
Sawad	47,336	10.70	24,624	22,712	108.42
Kohistanat	72,037	16.29	36,912	35,125	105.09
Balkhab	44,041	9.96	22,654	21,387	105.92
Sangcharak	87,670	19.82	44,287	43,383	102.08
Gosfandi	39,721	8.98	19,859	19,862	99.98
All province	***442,261***	***100.00***	***225,777***	***216,484***	***104.29***

Sar-i-Pul's rural population of 412,245 inhabitants is distributed over 803 settlements of varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as six (6) people and the largest as many as 22,526[5].

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

At province level, the most remarkable feature of the spatial distribution pattern is the relative dominance of large-sized villages, i.e., those with 1,000, which represent 11 percent of all the settlements. Such a proportion is equal to that of villages with 300 population and larger than the proportion of the villages belonging to the smaller size-classes except that of 200 population. The latter represents 15 percent.

[3] Both urban centers are comprised of one *nahia* each.

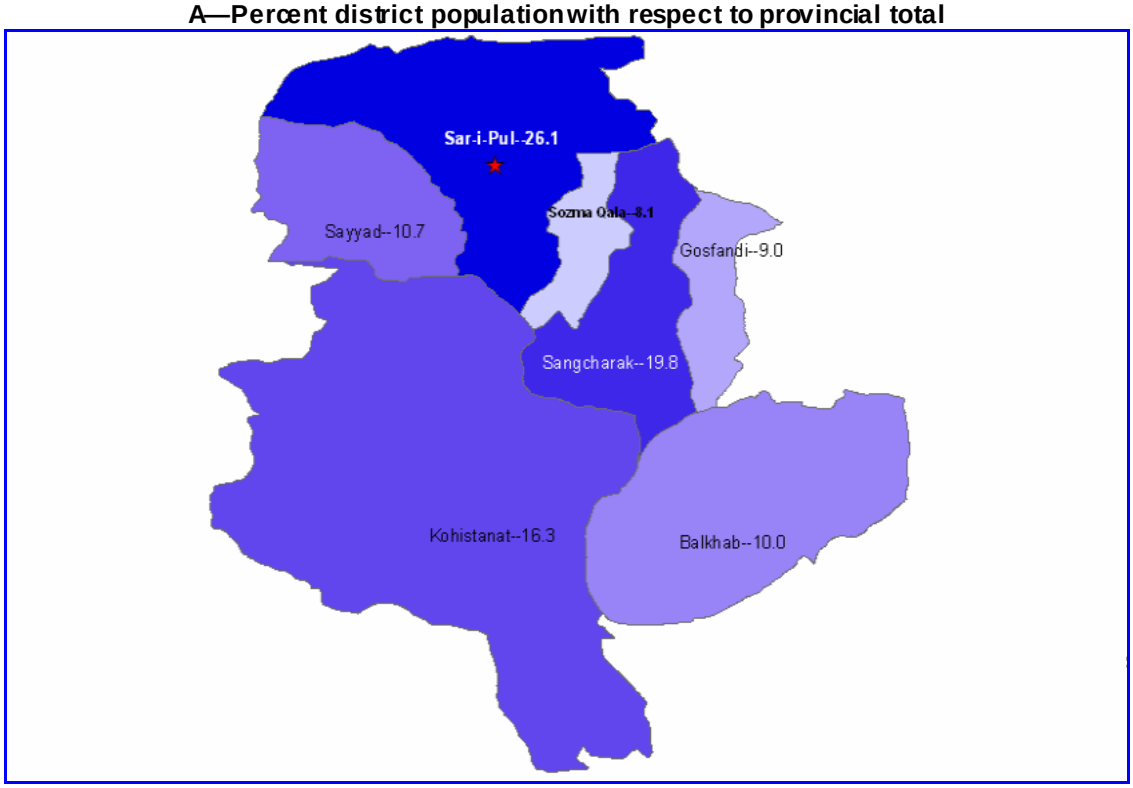
[4] Enumeration started on 12 May 2004 and ended on 1 June of the same year.

[5] There are two villages with zero population. Such villages appear to exist all over the country. According to CSO, this is due to a variety of reasons:
1. During the household operation, some villages were unoccupied because of the draught which caused the inhabitants to relocate in other places where more water was available;
2. Some of the villages were comprised solely of shops, serving the neighboring villages;
3. In some areas, remoteness as well as economic and other types of problems forced the villagers to relocate to other places;
4. In some cases, the villages are mere district centers with no other types of buildings than government offices and shops.
5. Some villages had been partially demolished, which drove the inhabitants away.

The shapes of the distributions of Sar-i-Pul and Kohistanat are almost total replicas of the distribution described above for the province as a whole. Those of Sayyad, Sangchak, and Gosfandi constitute a cluster of their own, wherein the proportions of large-sized villages are the largest of all. Sozma Qala and Balkhab stand out a having each its own spatial pattern. In the former, the proportions belonging to each of the size-classes are just about equal, whereas in the latter, it resembles very much that of population pyramid with a large base (Figure 2, panel B).

Figure 1—Population Settlements, Sar-i-pul, 2004

A—Percent district population with respect to provincial total



B—Density: population per km²

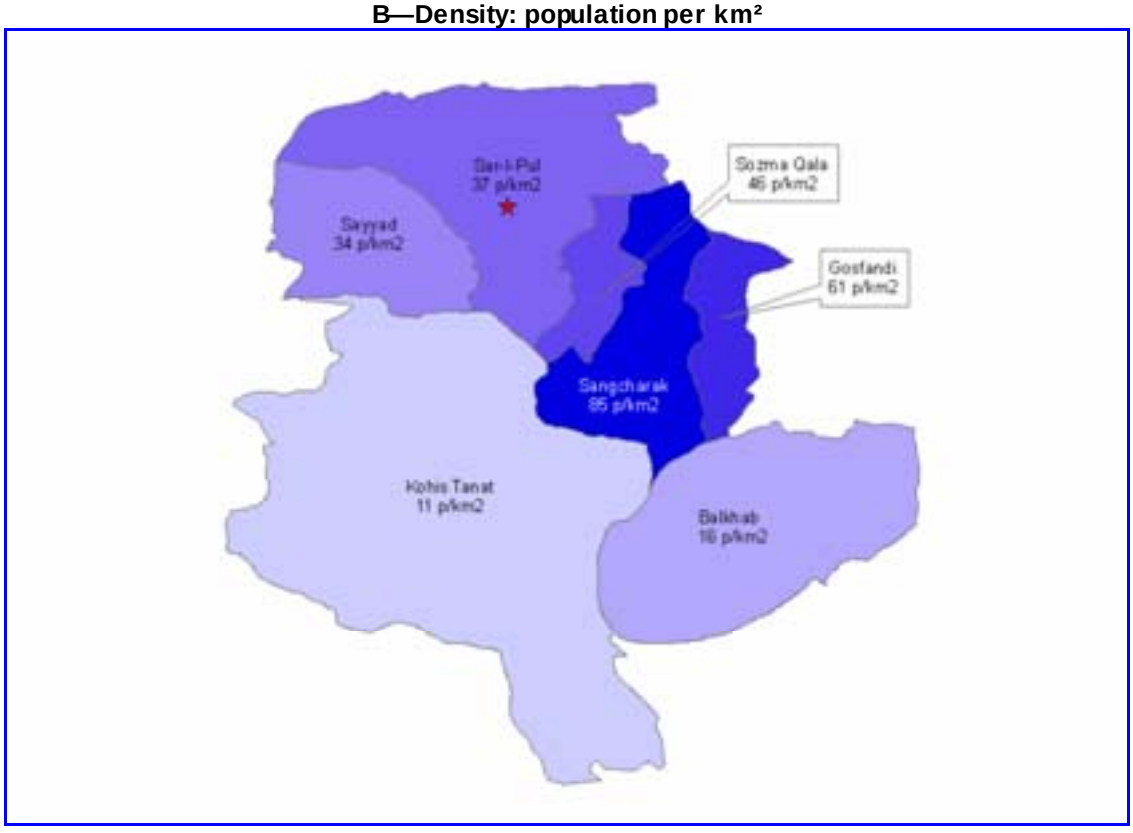
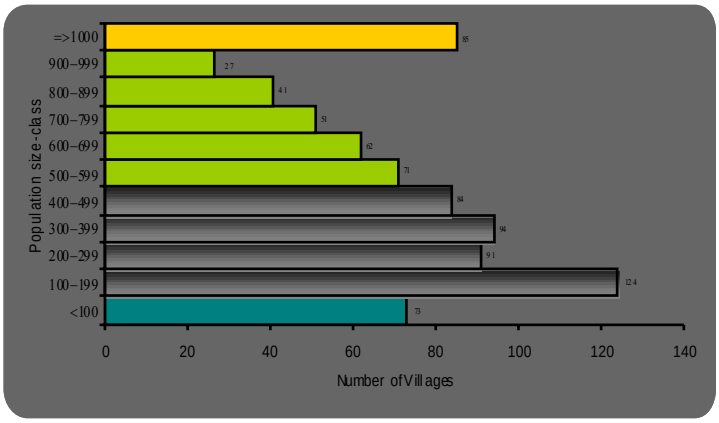


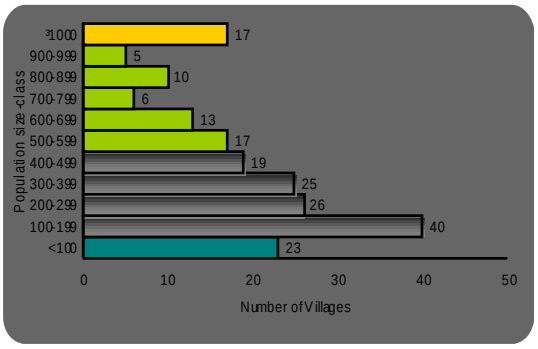
Figure 2—Distribution of the rural population settlements by size-class, Sar-I-Pul, 2004

A—Provinces

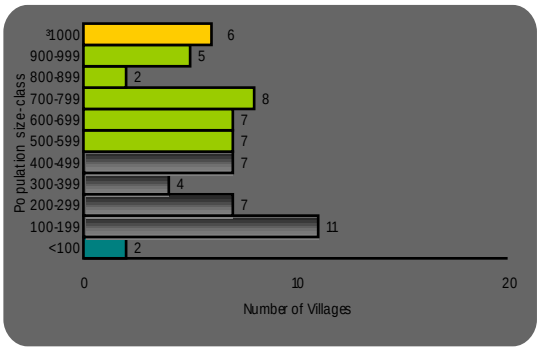


B—Districts

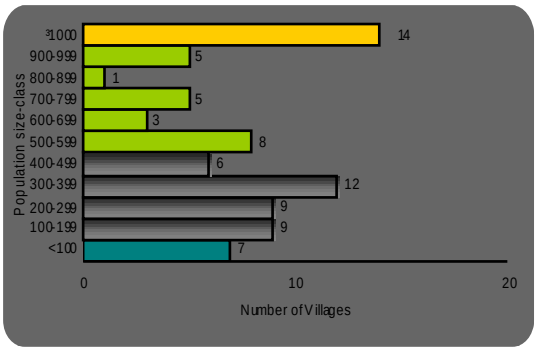
Provincial Center Of Sar-I-Pul (Sar-I-Pul)



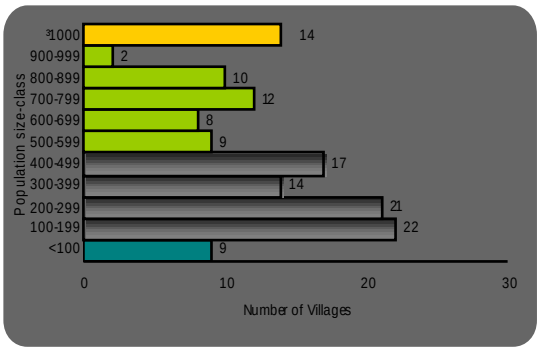
Sozma Qala



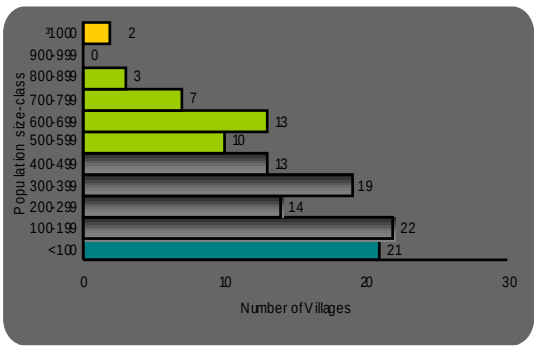
Sayyad



Kohistanat



Balkhab



Sangcharak

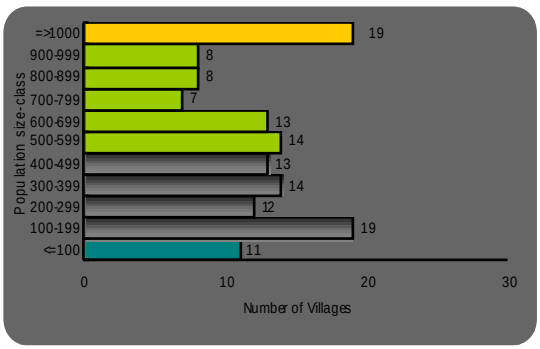
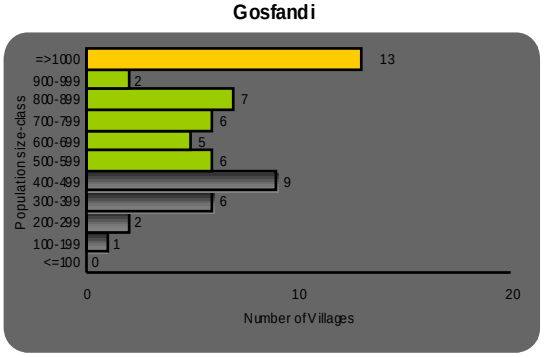
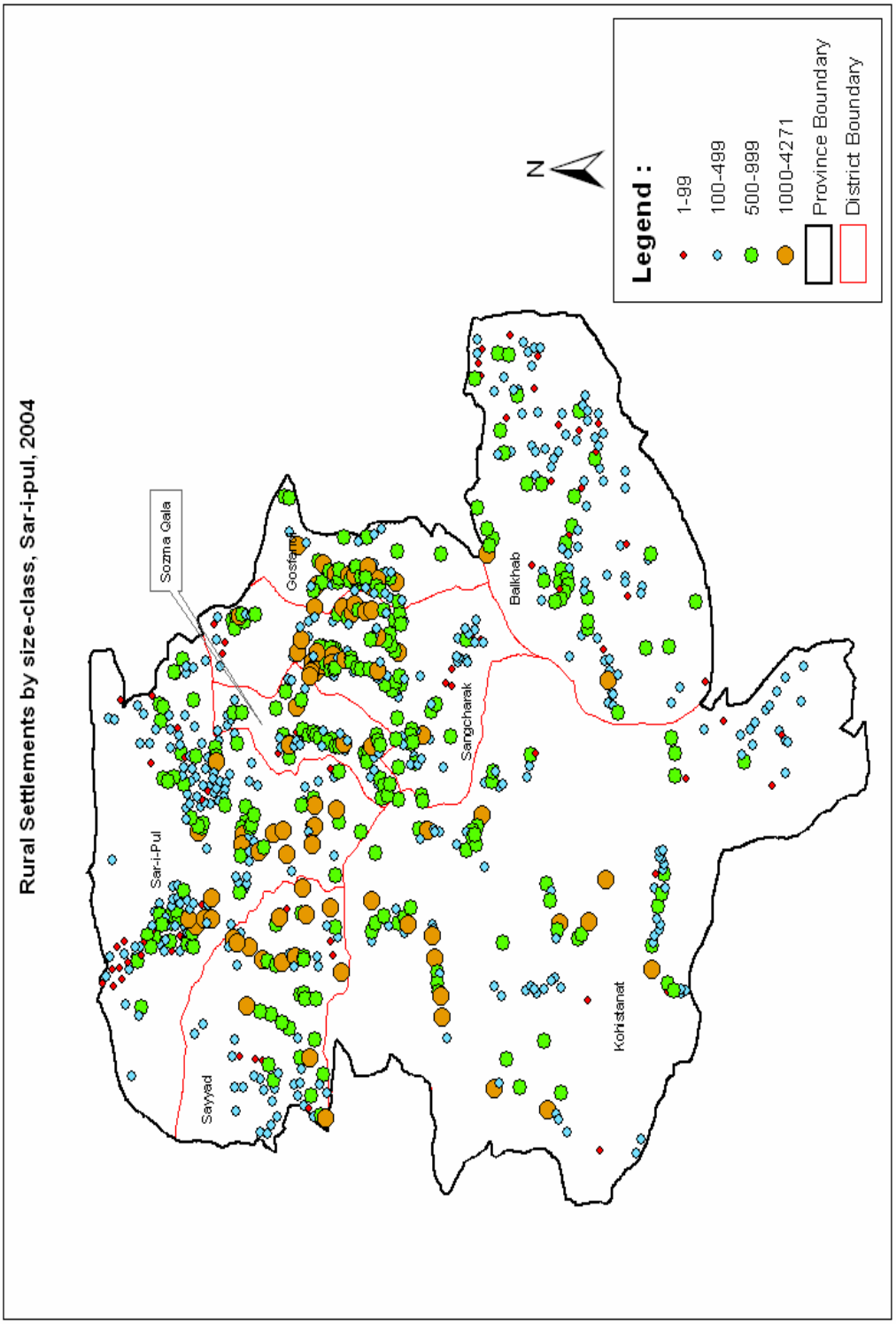


Figure 2 (Cont'd)—Distribution of the rural population settlements by size-class, Sar-I-Pul, 2004



Map1


Rural Settlements by size-class, Sar-i-pul, 2004
N
Legend :
1-99
100-499
500-999
1000-4271
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Sozma Qala
Gosfandi
Balkhab
Sangcharak
Sar-i-Pul
Sayyad
Kohistanat

Demographic Characteristics

Age distribution

The distribution by age and sex of the population of Sar-i-Pul is shown in table 2 and figure 3. As the latter clearly shows, the distribution is highly irregular. The overall shape of the age-pyramid is typical of a pre-transition society—characterized by stable high fertility, but certain age groups are noticeably below the expected size. For instance, it is not readily understandable why the proportions of the 0-4 and 15-19 age groups for males as well as females should be that much lower than the corresponding proportions of the 5-9 age groups, or why the proportion of males 10-14, just to take this one example, is larger than expected, while the corresponding proportion for females is smaller. While a deficit in the proportion of children below 10 could be a direct result of war casualties—women married to soldiers having given birth to fewer children than in normal circumstances, it is difficult to account for the sex-selectiveness of the deficit in the 10-14 age group.

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

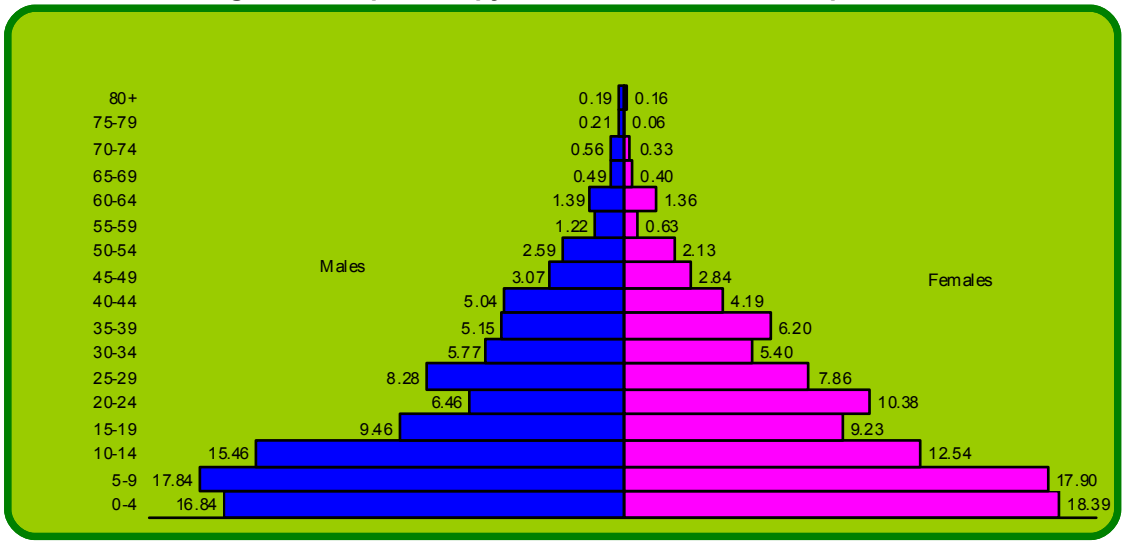
> *"Errors in the tabulated data on age may arise from three different sources:*
> - *inadequate coverage,*
> - *failure to record age, and*
> - *misreporting of age.*
>
> *Coverage errors are of two types. Individuals of a given age may have been missed by the census or erroneously included in it (e.g.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

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

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

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
Age Group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	38,016	16.84	39,812	18.39	77,828	17.60
9-May	40,286	17.84	38,757	17.90	79,043	17.87
10-14	34,915	15.46	27,141	12.54	62,056	14.03
15-19	21,356	9.46	19,978	9.23	41,334	9.35
20-24	14,575	6.46	22,461	10.38	37,036	8.37
25-29	18,688	8.28	17,012	7.86	35,700	8.07
30-34	13,023	5.77	11,700	5.40	24,723	5.59
35-39	11,623	5.15	13,432	6.20	25,055	5.67
40-44	11,369	5.04	9,060	4.19	20,429	4.62
45-49	6,924	3.07	6,152	2.84	13,076	2.96
50-54	5,839	2.59	4,617	2.13	10,456	2.36
55-59	2,747	1.22	1,367	0.63	4,114	0.93
60-64	3,132	1.39	2,934	1.36	6,066	1.37
65-69	1,101	0.49	867	0.40	1,968	0.44
70-74	1,273	0.56	722	0.33	1,995	0.45
75-79	476	0.21	131	0.06	607	0.14
80+	434	0.19	341	0.16	775	0.18
Total	***225,777***	***100.00***	***216,484***	***100.00***	***442,261***	***100.00***

Figure 3—Population pyramid, Sar-i-Pul, 2004—Reported



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

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

1. excess mortality among certain age groups due to the 2001 war, and

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

2. the waves of war refugees that left for neighboring countries.

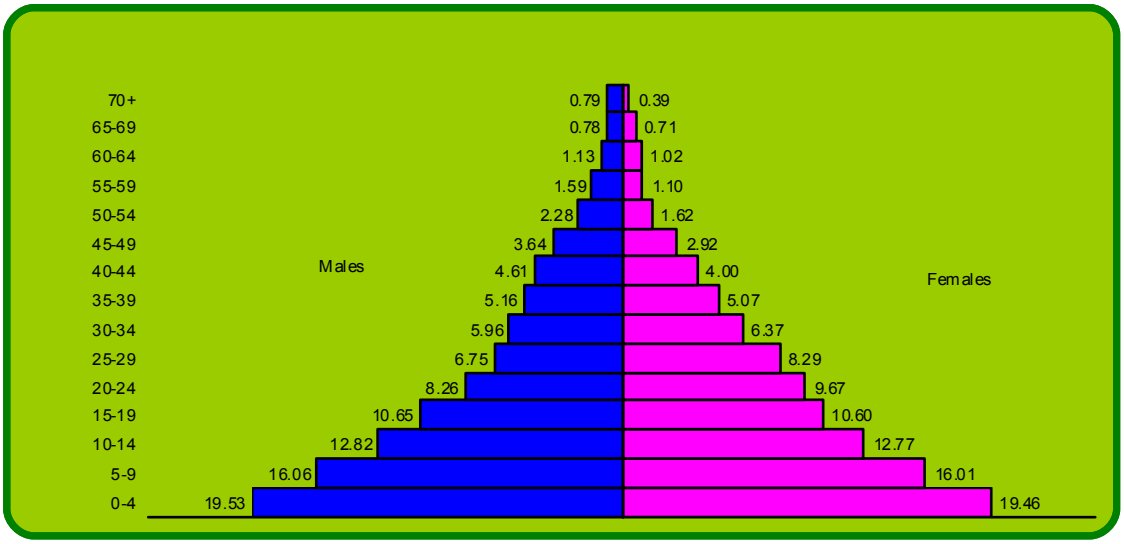
It follows that, in any attempt to correct for the anomalies, care must be taken not to remove the true fluctuations that resulted from such factors.

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

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

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
Age Group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	44,087	19.53	42,138	19.46	86,225	19.50
9-May	36,257	16.06	34,669	16.01	70,925	16.04
10-14	28,940	12.82	27,639	12.77	56,579	12.79
15-19	24,053	10.65	22,943	10.60	46,997	10.63
20-24	18,645	8.26	20,931	9.67	39,576	8.95
25-29	15,230	6.75	17,949	8.29	33,179	7.50
30-34	13,454	5.96	13,780	6.37	27,234	6.16
35-39	11,645	5.16	10,974	5.07	22,619	5.11
40-44	10,408	4.61	8,656	4.00	19,064	4.31
45-49	8,221	3.64	6,327	2.92	14,549	3.29
50-54	5,153	2.28	3,505	1.62	8,658	1.96
55-59	3,591	1.59	2,389	1.10	5,980	1.35
60-64	2,551	1.13	2,204	1.02	4,754	1.08
65-69	1,760	0.78	1,540	0.71	3,300	0.75
70+	1,781	0.79	840	0.39	2,621	0.59
Total	***225,777***	***100.00***	***216,484***	***100.00***	***442,261***	***100.00***

Figure 4—Population pyramid, Sar-i-Pul, 2004—Adjusted.



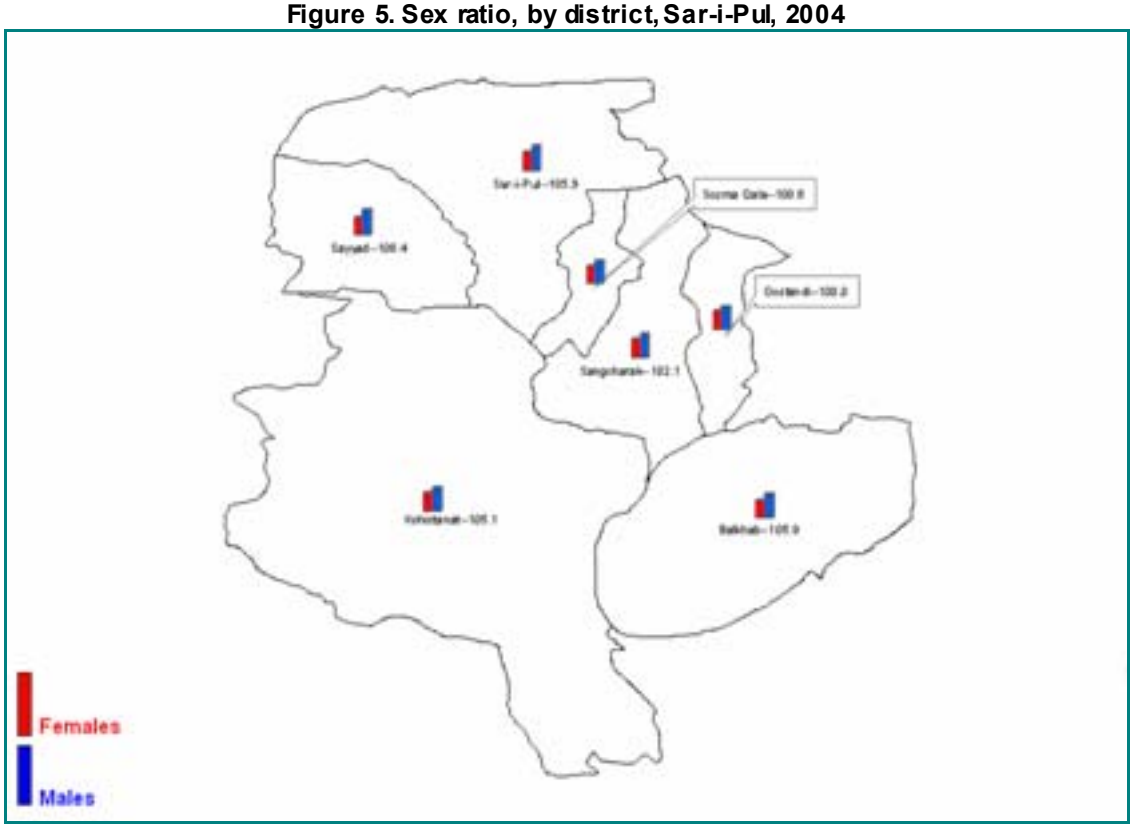
[3] The complete account of the various stages is shown in Annex 2.

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

Household size and sex ratio

The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) varies between 100 in Gosfandi to 108.4 in Sayyad (figure 5 below and the last column of table 1). No information is available which could explain this wide variation.

Figure 5. Sex ratio, by district, Sar-i-Pul, 2004



A typical household in Sar-i-Pul has 5.6 persons, which is substantially lower than the national average of 6.3, but still an indicator of high fertility.

Special age groups

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

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

Table 4—Special age groups by sex, in absolute numbers and percents, Sar-i-Pul, 2004

Age	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School age Population						
Primary — 6-12	46,454	20.4	44,403	20.5	90,857	20.5
Secondary — 13-18	30,540	13.4	28,939	13.4	59,478	13.4
College — 20-24	18,645	8.2	20,931	9.7	39,576	8.9
Population in the labor force						
Children — 8-14	42,540	18.7	40,641	18.8	83,182	18.7
Earlier working ages — 15-44	93,436	41.0	95,234	44.0	188,669	42.5
Later working ages — 45-59	16,965	7.4	12,221	5.6	29,187	6.6
Retirement — 60+	8,133	3.6	4,507	2.1	12,640	2.8
Voters — 18+	103,478	45.4	97,826	45.2	201,303	45.3
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	101,561	46.9	—	—

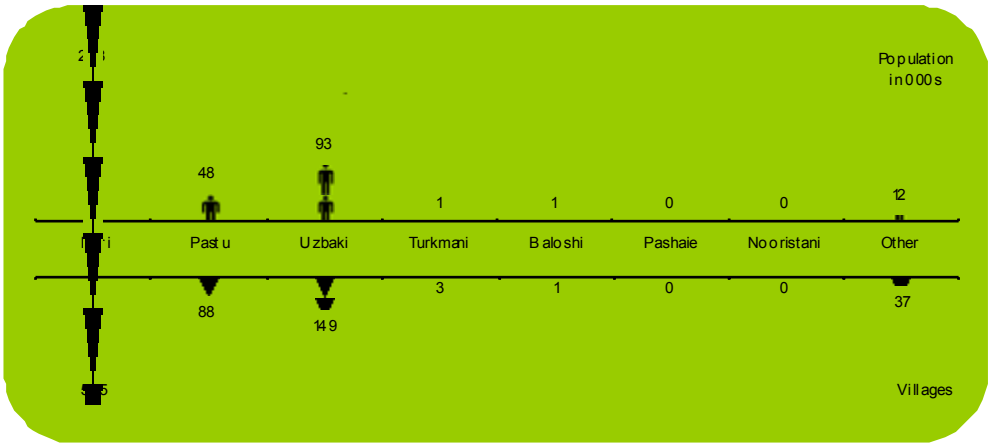
* = Women in the childbearing ages

Main languages spoken

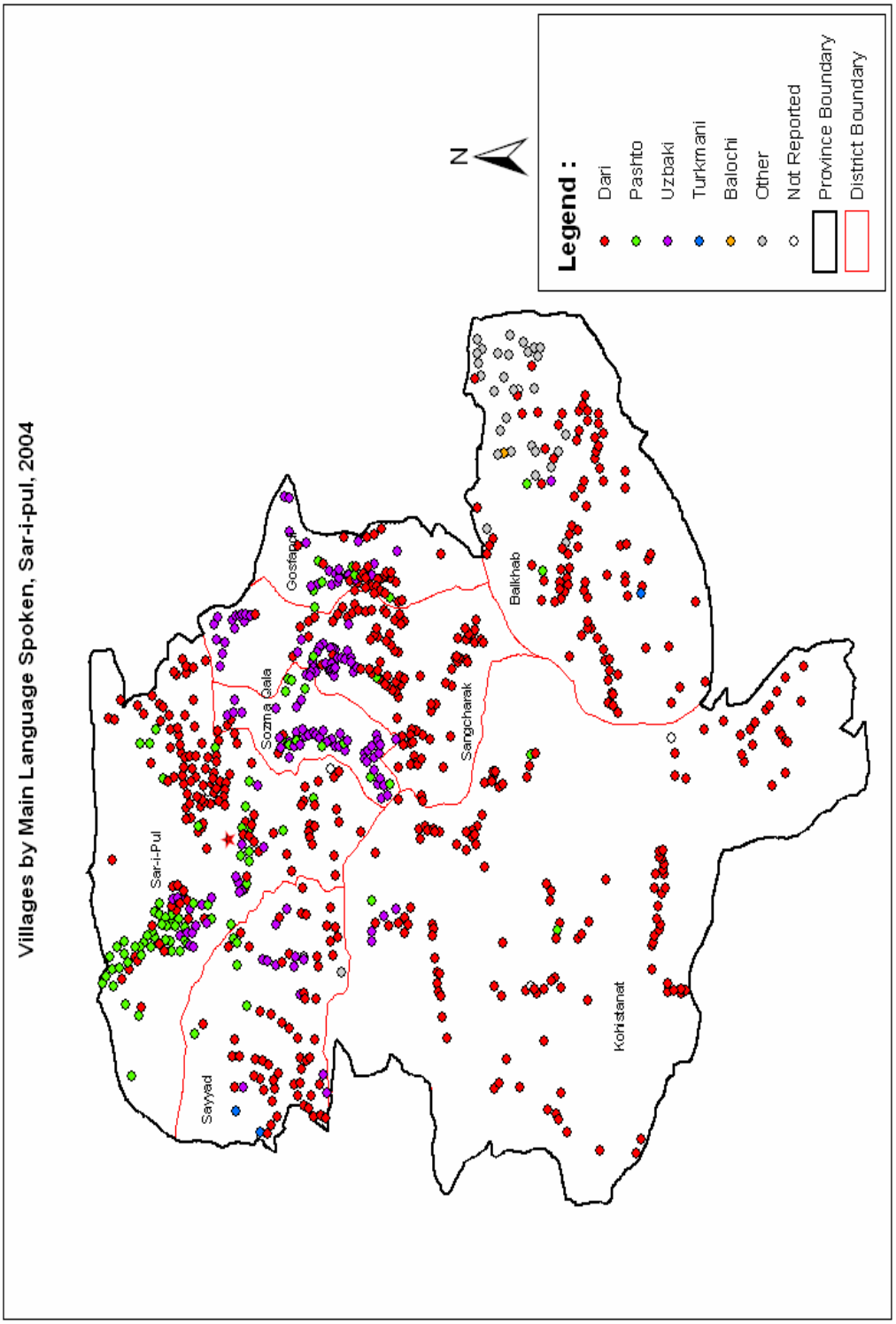
The Household Listing exercise did not collect any information on the ethnic background of the populations. However, it included a question on the languages spoken by the majority of the population in the villages. Of the eight languages listed, Dari is the most dominant (figure 6); it is spoken by about 258,000 population and 525 villages, i.e., 65.4 percent of the population and 63 percent of the villages. The second language is Uzbaki, spoken by 93,000 population and 149 villages—19 percent of the population and 23 percent of the villages. Pashto is spoken by 48,000 population and 88 villages representing respectively 11 percent and 12 percent.

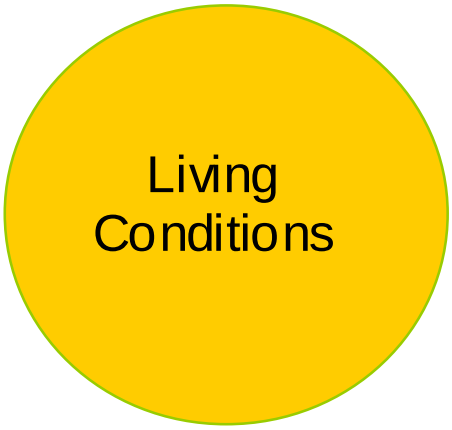
[5] The breakdown of the five-year age distribution into single years of age was obtained using the Karrup-King Third-Difference formula.

Figure 6—Population and villages, by main language spoken, Sar-i-pul, 2004



Map2


Villages by Main Language Spoken, Sar-i-pul, 2004
N
Legend :
Dari
Pashto
Uzbaki
Turkmani
Balochi
Other
Not Reported
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Sar-i-Pul
Sayyad
Sozma Qala
Gosfand
Balkhab
Sangcharak
Kohistanat



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

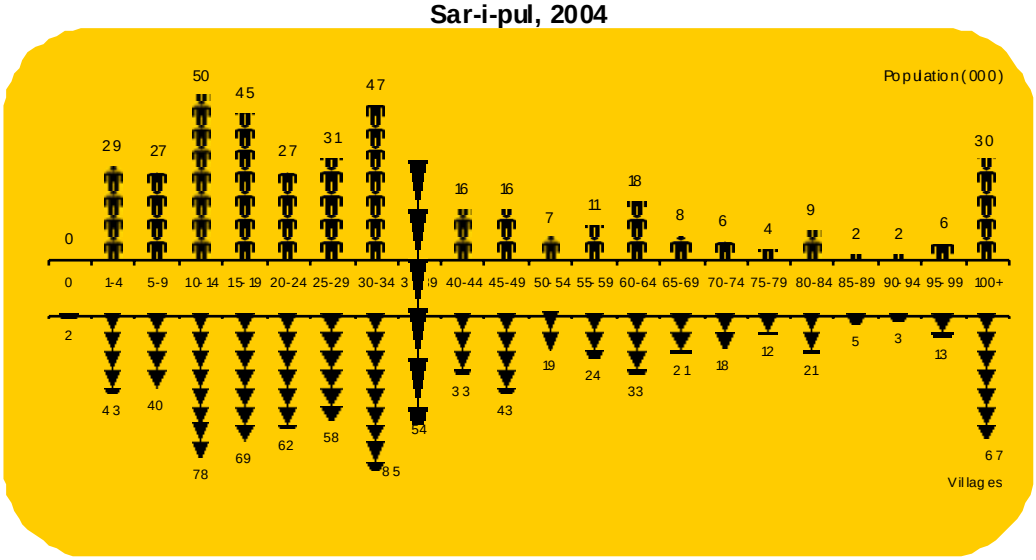
Even though no information was obtained on the social situation of the population, the data collected at village-level make it possible to draw inferences on the availability and/or accessibility of such essential social services as literacy courses; rural schools; primary, secondary, and high schools;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

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

The distribution by distances from the district centers clearly does not show a high degree of accessibility with respect to those services that can only be provided by district centers. The population living within 1-4 kilometers from the district center is about 29,000 and that within 5-9 kilometers about 27,000. Together, they don't represent more than 20.5 percent of the total. In sum, half of the population lives at 25-29 kilometers form their respective district centers; and those living at 100 kilometers or more are greater than 30,000, representing 7.4 percent. As figure 8 shows, of the 803 villages, only two are located in flat areas. For the remainder, 114 (14.2 of the population) live in mountainous areas, but the large majority—488 villages representing 58 percent of the

population—is located in semi-flat areas. There is however, no indication that accessibility even for those living in semi-flat areas is easy.

Figure 7—Population and villages, by distance from the district center, Sar-i-pul, 2004



Indeed, as figure 9 shows, almost seven persons out of 10 live in villages that are accessible by road only part of the year. Another 16 percent live in localities that don't have any roads at all. It follows that the population living in villages that are accessible by road all year round do not represent more than 15 percent.

Figure 8—Population and villages, by topography of the village, Sar-i-pul, 2004

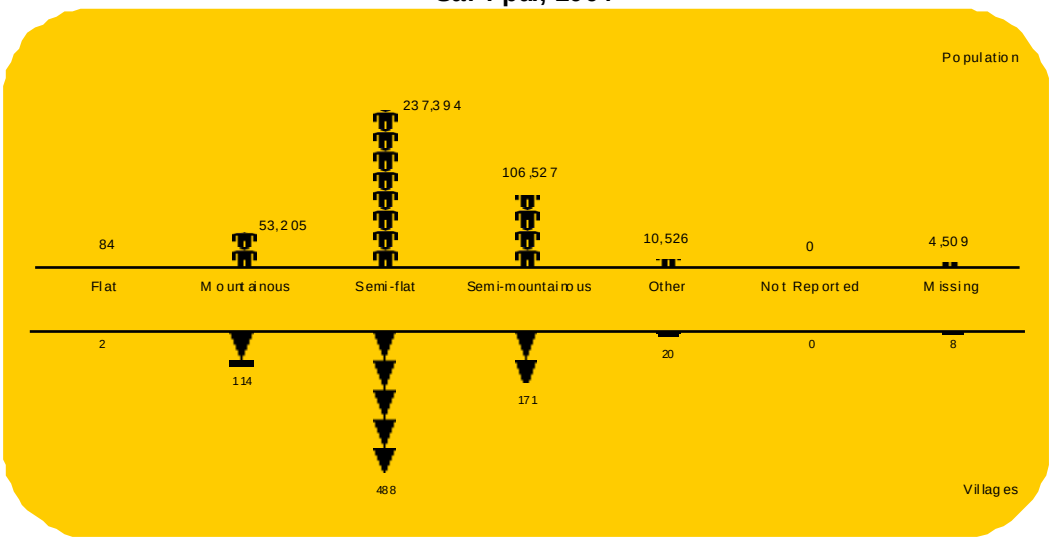


Figure 9—Population, by type of road, Sar-i-pul, 2004

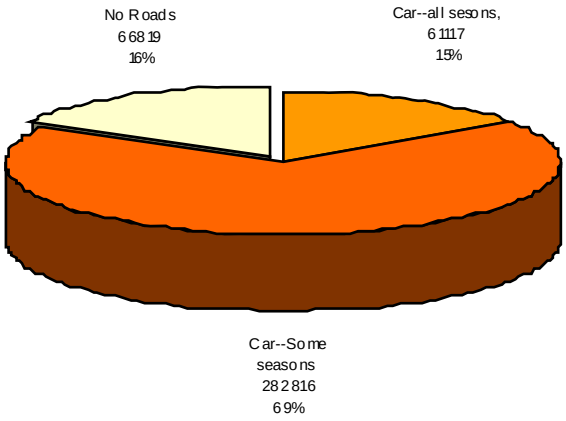


Figure 10 presents information on the distances separating villages from certain social services: schools, health centers, drugstores, post offices, public phones, and mills.

Educational services

With regard to educational services, accessibility appears to be quite problematic for large segments of the student population, with the possible exception of that of primary schools. Primary schools are located in-village for more than a fifth of the population. For another 44 percent the distance to travel to reach the school is less than five kilometers. It is true nonetheless that for one student out of five the closest primary school is located more than 10 kilometers away.

Secondary schools are substantially less accessible. They are located in village for only 3.2 percent of the students and at less than five kilometers for only 22 percent. Those that must travel more than kilometers represent close to three students out of five. As for high schools, they are accessible for a small minority of the students. They exist in-village for about 0.5 percent of the students, and less than five kilometers away for 6.3 percent. For more than 68 percent, the distance to travel is longer than 10 kilometers.

Figure 10—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Sar-I-Pul, 2004

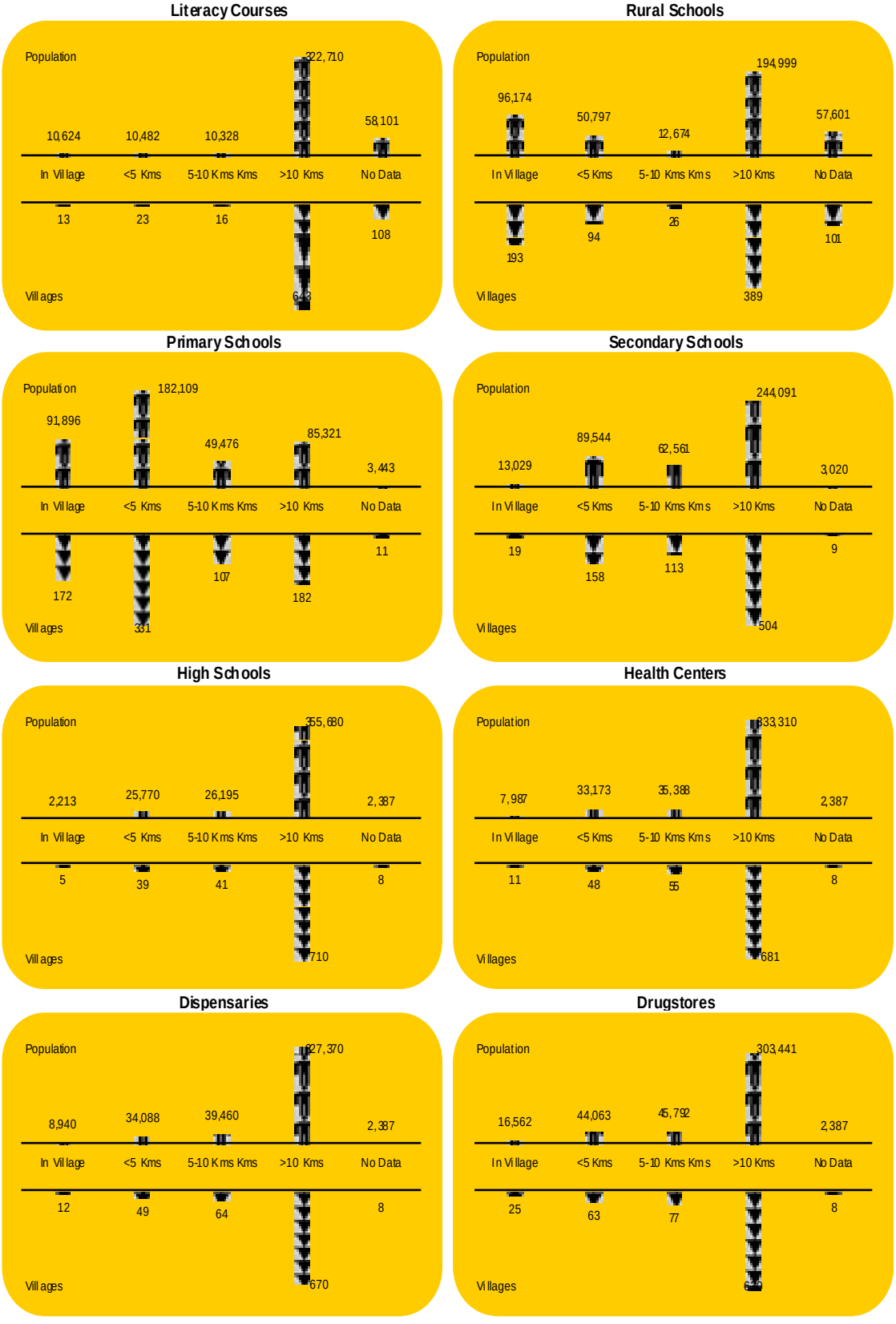
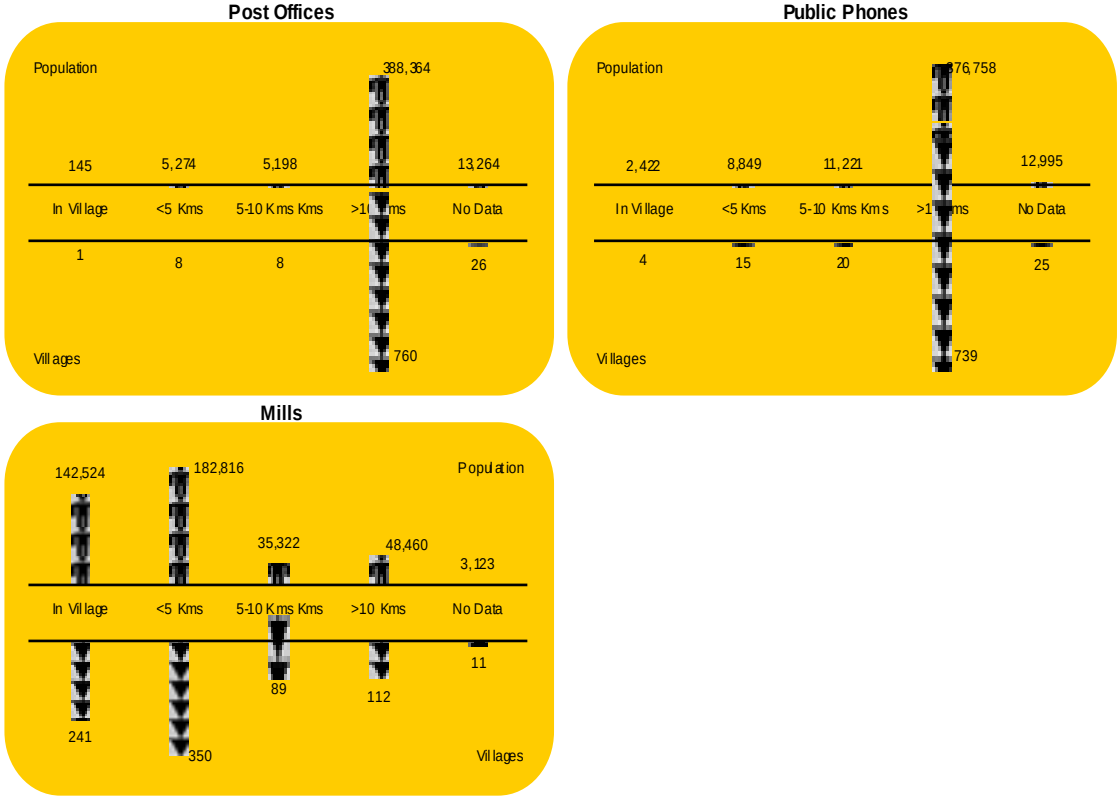


Figure 10 (Cont'd)—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Sar-I-Pul, 2004



Accessibility to literacy courses is just about the same as for high schools. There is no guarantee however, that respondents knew exactly what was meant by a literacy course, which explains why 14 percent of them did not answer the question.

Overall, accessibility to rural schools is more difficult than for primary schools and just slightly better than for secondary schools. This type of school exists in village for 23 percent of the population, but at more than 10 kilometers for as many as 47 percent.

Health services

The spatial distribution of the health infrastructure is quite similar to that of high schools, and it is just about the same for health centers as for dispensaries (panels F & G). The proportions of the population that don't have to travel out of their respective districts to seek medical attention are 1.9 percent for health centers and 2.2 percent for dispensaries. Those who live within five kilometers from a health unit represent a mere eight percent for both facilities. More often than not, people seeking medical attention have to travel

more than 10 kilometers to get it—about four out of five for both types of health units. Drugstores are only slightly less inaccessible. They exist within the villages for about four percent of the population, at less than five kilometers for less than 11 percent, and at more than 10 kilometers for close to three persons out of five (panel H).

Post office & public phones

Out of the 803 villages, post offices exist in one, and public phones in four (panels I & J). On average, therefore, accessibility of both facilities is very difficult. The distance to travel to reach a post office is more than 10 kilometers for 94 percent of the population. To use a public phone, travel distance is more than 10 kilometers for more than nine persons out of five.

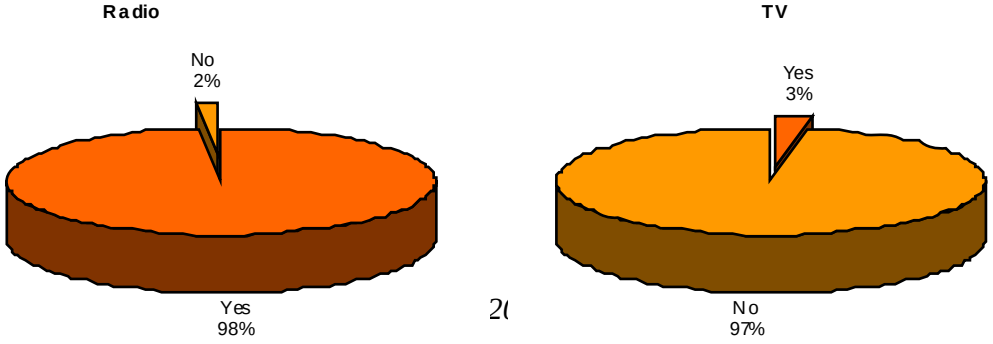
Mills

Mills tend to be relatively more available to the population than any of the facilities mentioned above (panel K). They exist in 241 villages out of the 803, and cater to the needs of slightly more than one-third of the population. Furthermore, 44 percent of the population don't have to travel more five kilometers to reach one.

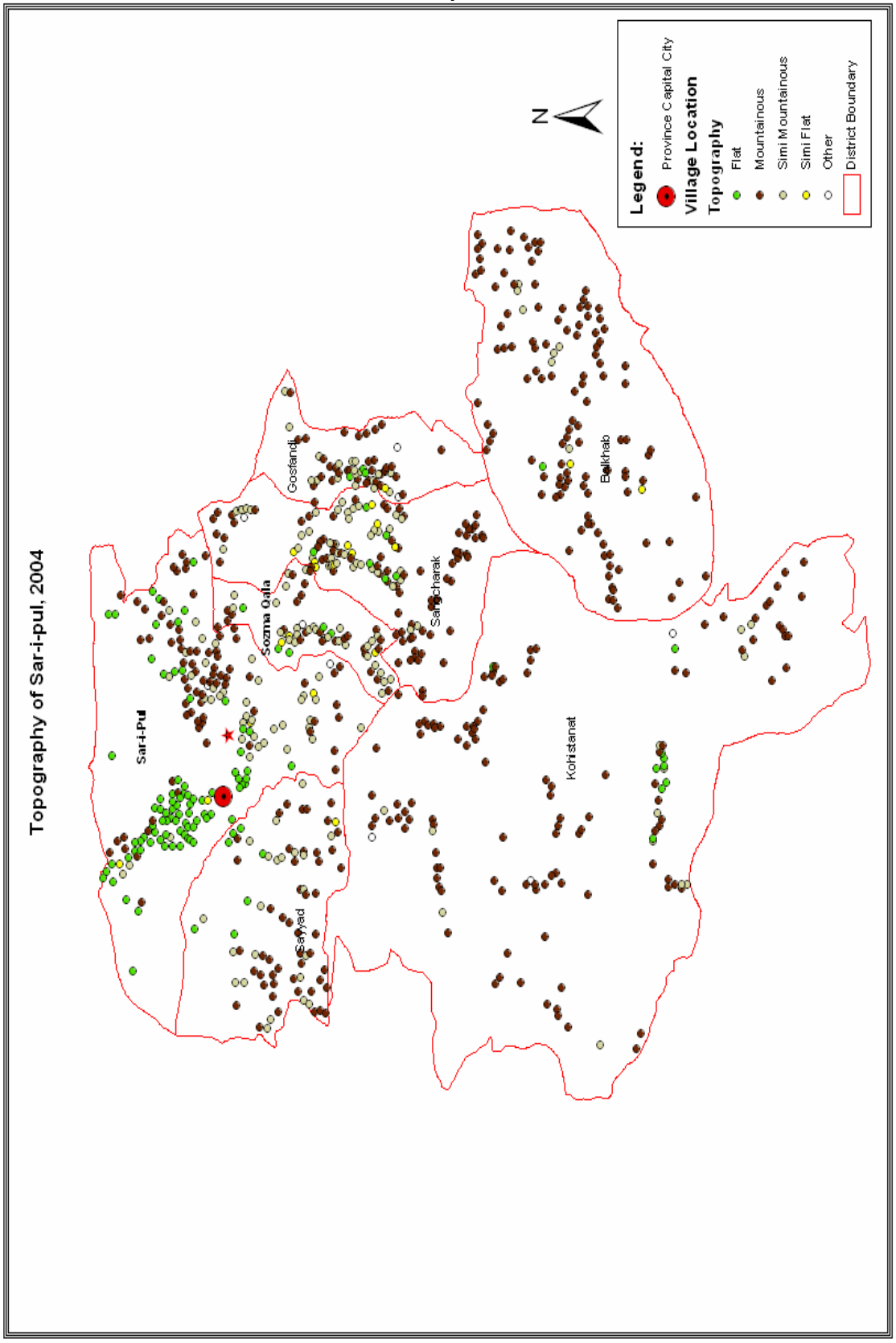
Radio & television

Whereas 98 percent of the population have access to radio, those that have access to TV represent a mere three percent. It goes without saying that public information efforts and media campaigns are seriously hampered by this state of affairs.

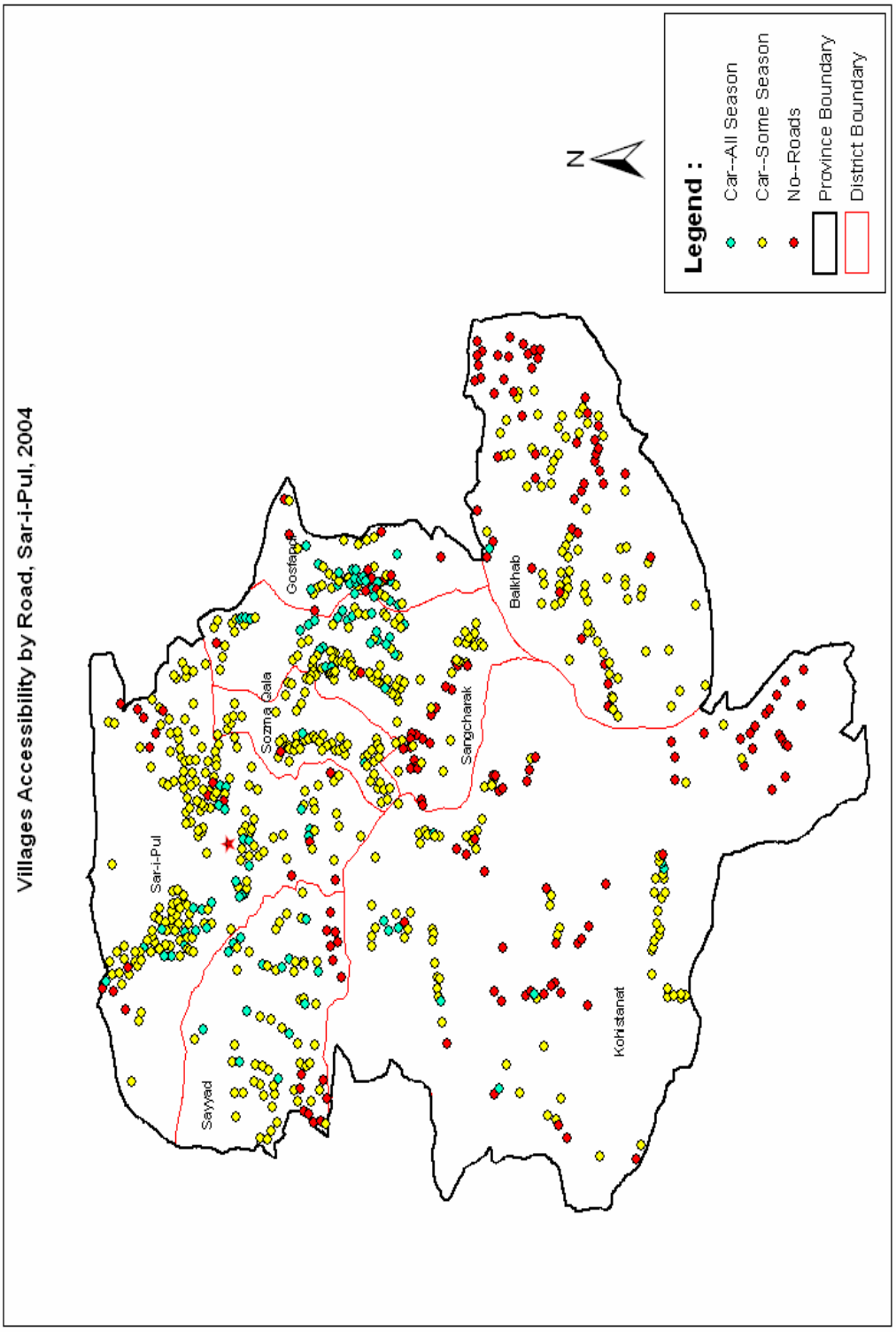
Figure 11—Proportion of the population living in villages where there are radios or TVs, Sar-i-pul, 2004



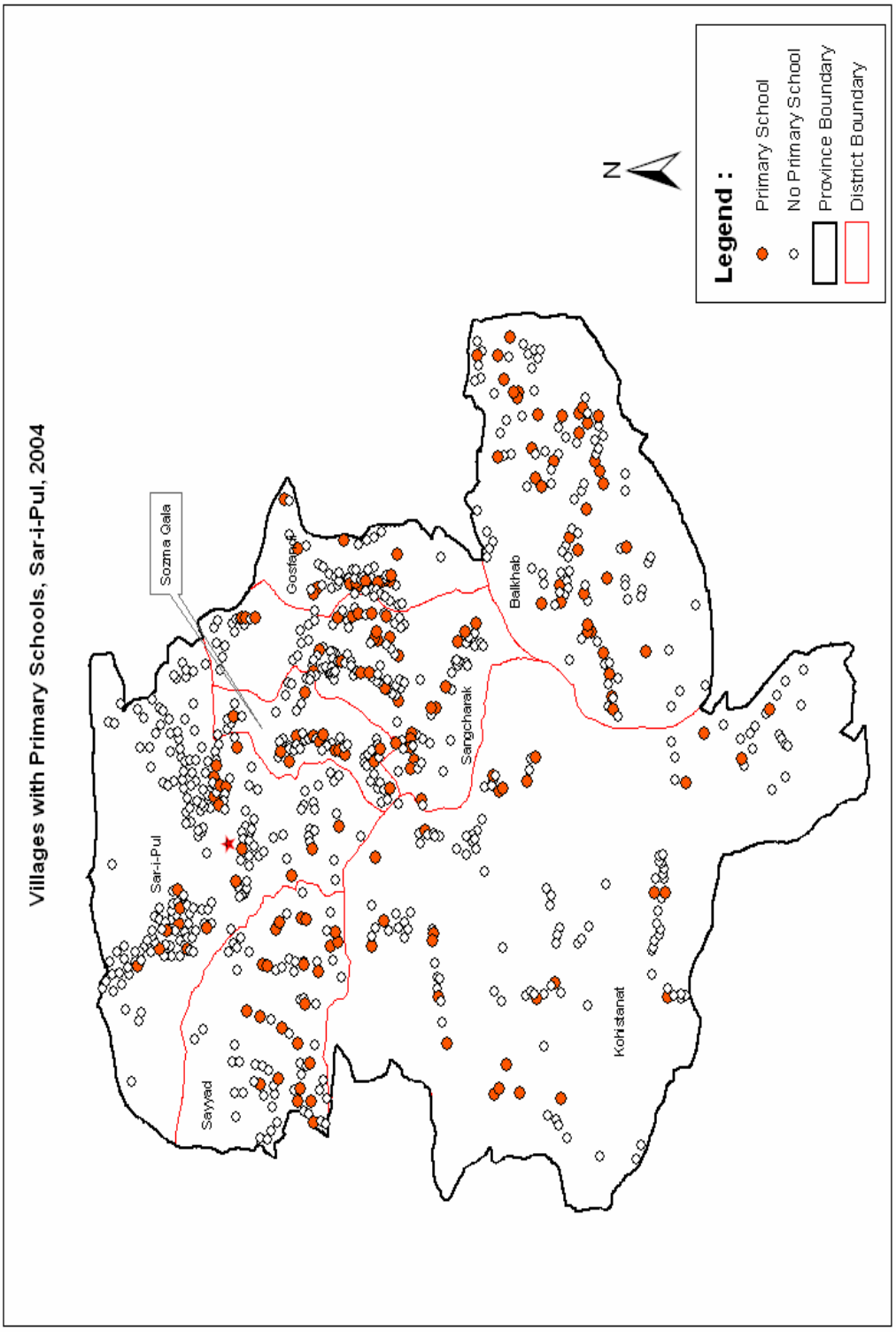
Map3


Topography of Sar-i-pul, 2004
Legend:
Province Capital City
Village Location
Topography
Flat
Mountainous
Simi Mountainous
Simi Flat
Other
District Boundary
N
Sar-i-Pul
Sozma Qala
Gosfandi
Sancharak
Balkhab
Kohistanat
Sayad

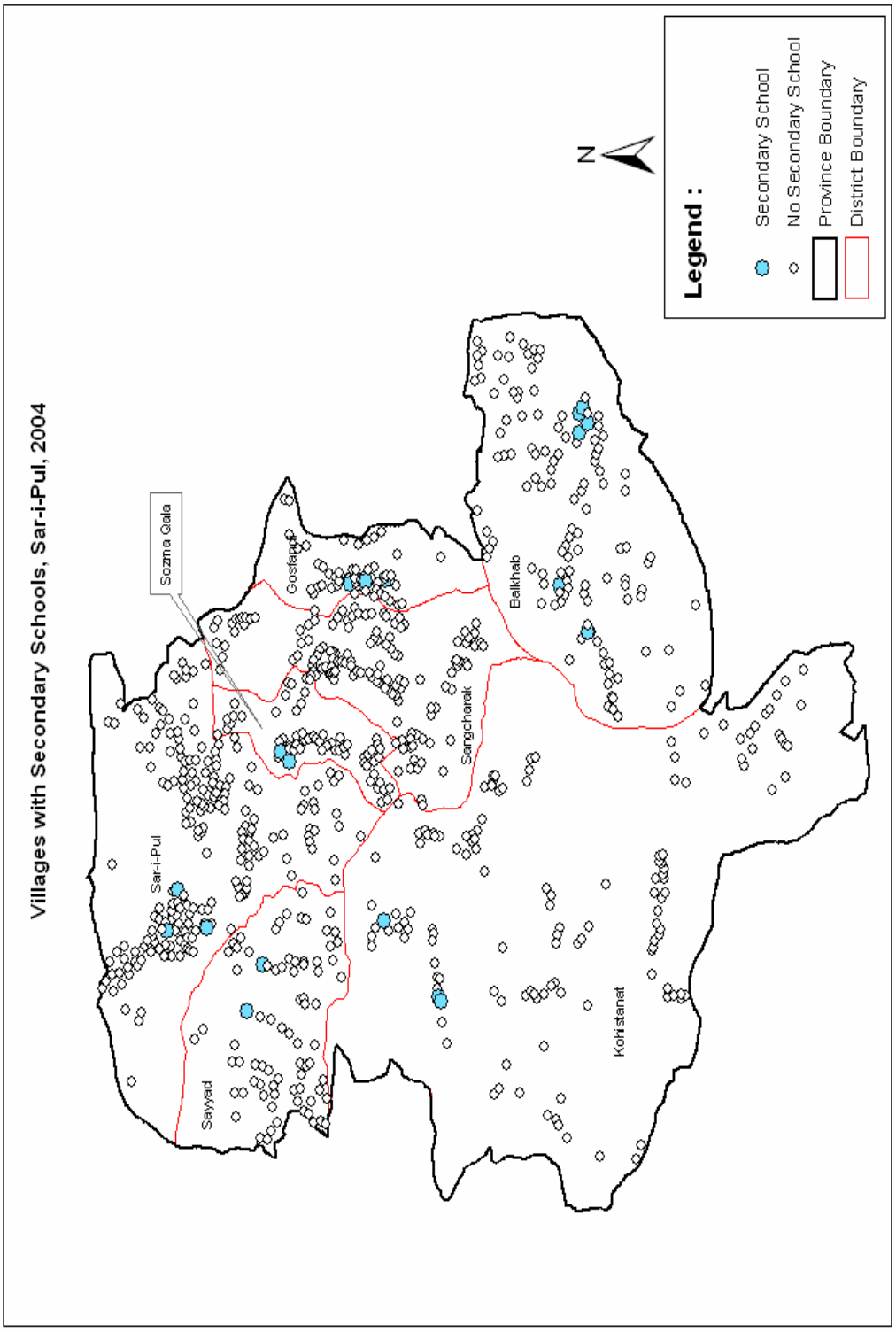
Map4


Villages Accessibility by Road, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
Legend :
Car--All Season
Car--Some Season
No--Roads
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Sar-i-Pul
Sayyad
Sozma Qala
Gosfand
Balkhab
Sangcharak
Kohistanat

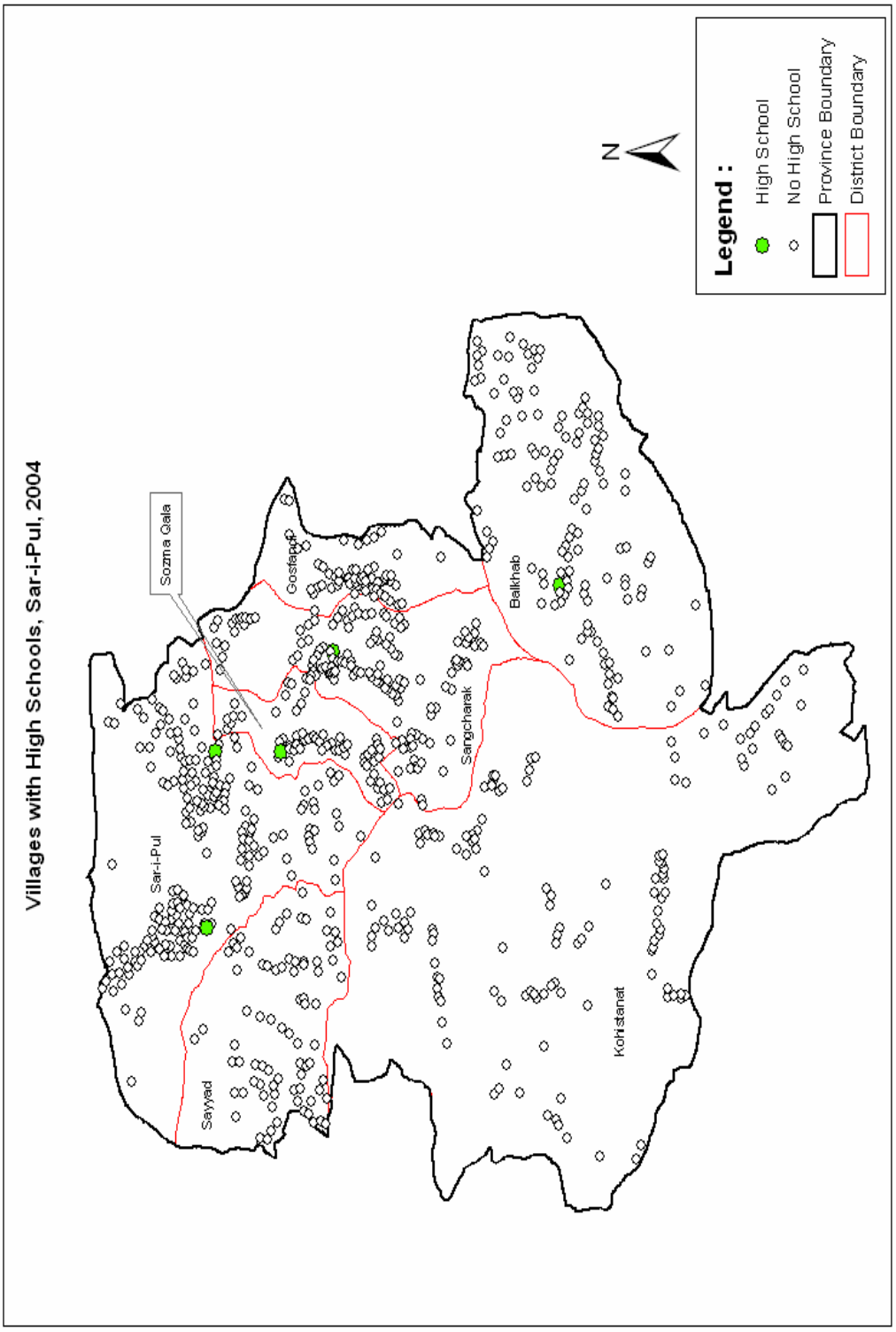
Map5


Villages with Primary Schools, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
Legend :
Primary School
No Primary School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Sozma Qala
Gosfand
Balkhab
Sangcharak
Sar-i-Pul
Sayyad
Kohistanat

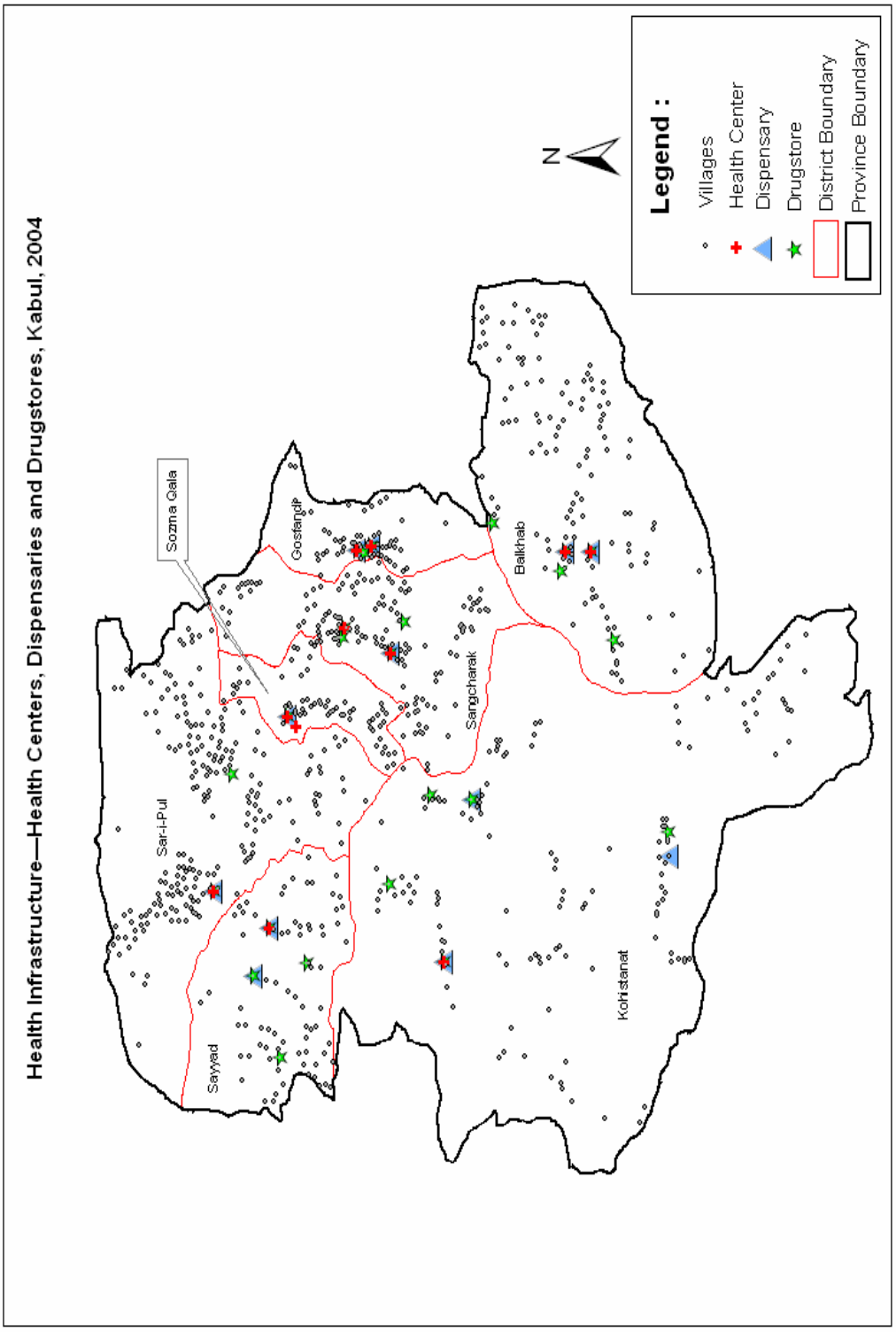
Map6


Villages with Secondary Schools, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
Legend :
Secondary School
No Secondary School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Sozma Qala
Gosfandi
Balkhab
Sangcharak
Sar-i-Pul
Sayyad
Kohistanat

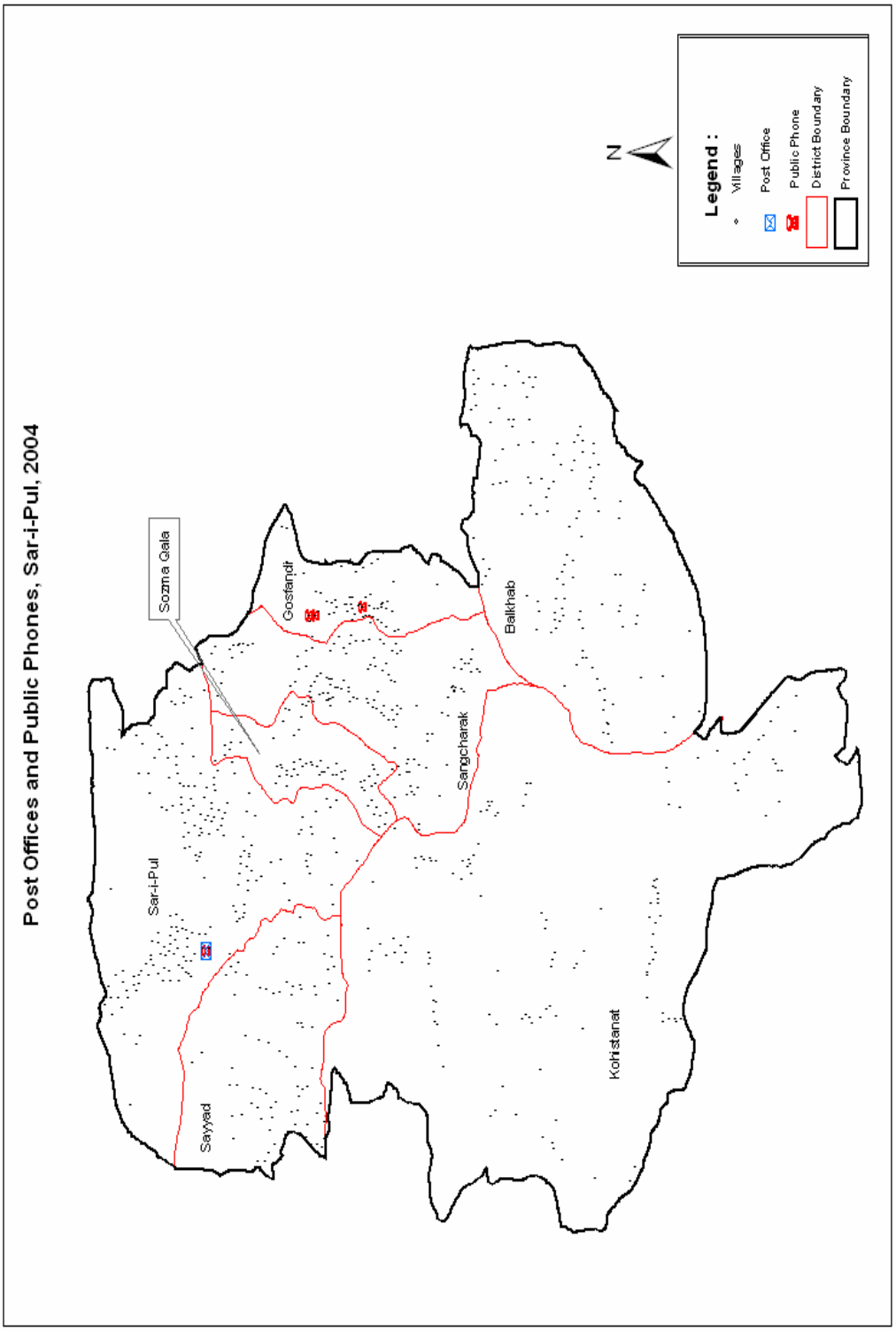
Map7


Villages with High Schools, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
Legend :
High School
No High School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Sozma Qala
Gosfandi
Balkhab
Sangcharak
Sar-i-Pul
Sayyad
Kohistanat

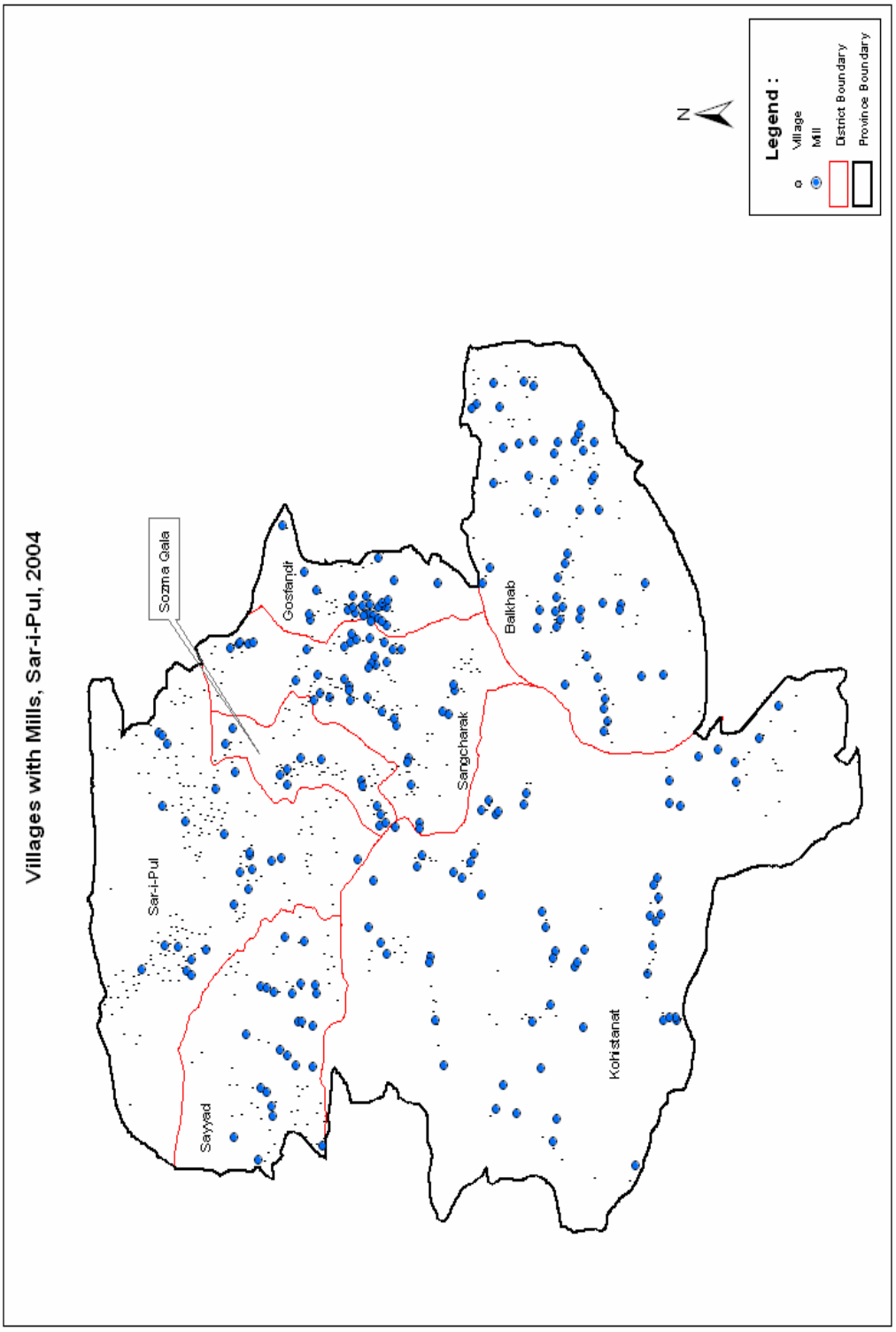
Map8


Health Infrastructure—Health Centers, Dispensaries and Drugstores, Kabul, 2004
Legend :
Villages
Health Center
Dispensary
Drugstore
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Sozma Qala
Gosfandi
Balkhab
Sangcharak
Sar-i-Pul
Sayyad
Kohistanat

Map9


Post Offices and Public Phones, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
Legend :
Villages
Post Office
Public Phone
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Sozma Qala
Gosfandi
Balkhab
Sangcharak
Sar-i-Pul
Sayyad
Kohistanat

Map10


Villages with Mills, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
Legend :
Village
Mill
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Sozma Qala
Gosfandi
Balkhab
Sangcharak
Sar-i-Pul
Sayyad
Kohistanat

Economic Activities

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

Data on economic activities can be analyzed in various ways. The analysis presented here is based on a graphical depiction of the data. A more complex one is shown in annex 4, based on a technique called compositional analysis.

Table 5—Agricultural, industrial, and animal products, handicrafts and small industries, Sar-i-Pul, 2004

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

Agriculture

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

Figure 12 clearly shows three predominant sources of irrigation water: rivers, which supply 44 percent of the population with their irrigation water; conduits, which supply

another 29 percent; and *arhads*, which supply and additional 23 percent. Together, the three sources satisfy the needs of close to 96 percent of the population and the villages.

A cursory look at figure 13 shows that, in general, the province of Sar-i-Pul tends to be more agricultural than industrial.

In the area of subsistence crops, out of the 1,819 times that this activity is reported, 757 concerned wheat, and 588 concerned maize. The next most frequent crops are corn (217) and peas (151). Together, these four crops account for 94 percent of all the subsistence crops grown in the province. With regard to the wheat and maize, four districts stand out as housing the largest proportion of villages engaging in their production: Sar-i-Pul, Balkhab, Sangcharak, and Kohistant. In both crops, they contribute more than three-fourths of the total production in the province. Concerning corn and peas, both Sar-i-Pul and Sangcharak stand their ground, but Balkhab is a major producer of corn, but not peas; it concedes this last function to and Gosfandi.

Vegetables are mentioned by much fewer villages than subsistence crops: 779 as compared to 1,819, i.e., 43 percent. The largest share of the production includes four produce: potatoes, onion, tomatoes, and carrots. The three largest producers of subsistence crops are also the major producers of vegetables: Sar-i-Pul, Balkhab, and Sangcharak. But Kohistanat produces its fair share of potatoes, and Sozma its fair share of carrots.

Fruit, on the other hand are mentioned 1,156 times, i.e., about one and half times more than vegetables. The five largest productions are melons/water melons (379 times), grapes and walnuts (218 times each), mulberries (160 times), and almonds (112 times). Sangcharak and Gosfandi distinguish themselves with respect to all five major fruit. The same is true of Balkhab, except for melons/watermelons. Kohistanat is a major producer of almonds, walnuts and mulberries. Sari-i-Pul is associated with grapes and melons/water melons, Sozma Qala with grapes, and Sayyad with melons/water melons.

Herbal products are not particularly present in Sar-i-Pul—they were mentioned 449 times, as compared to 1,819 for subsistence crops, 1,156 for fruit, and 779 for vegetables. The most frequently mentioned products are caray, asfitida, chicory, and licorice in that order. Sar-i-Pul and Balkhab are major producers of all four products. Gosfandi stands out in licorice, caray, and chicory; Sangcharak in licorice and chicory; and Kohistanat in Asfitida.

Animal products, on the other hand, engage a substantially larger number of the villages than any of the other agricultural activities—3,963, as compared to 1,819 for subsistence crops for instance, i.e., more than twice. All the products from eggs to wool are well represented in the total mix. Three districts stand out as concentrating most of the products: Sar-i-Pul, Balkhab, and Sangcharak. Together, they house 62 percent of tall the villages producing any animal product.

Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts

Industrial commodities—cotton, sugar, sesame, tobacco, olives, and sharsham, etc.—are mentioned a little more often than herbal products—475 times, as compared to 449. Only three products are worth mentioning: sesame (224 times), tobacco (81 times), and cotton (65 times). The major producers are Sar-i-Pul, for all three, but in particular cotton and sesame (respectively 62 percent and 49 percent of the villages growing these two crops are located in it); Balkhab and Gosfandi for sesame and tobacco; Balkhab for cotton and tobacco; and Sozma Qala for cotton and tobacco.

For all practical purposes, the sector of small industries is inexistent in Sar-i-Pul, with the exception of karakul skin, produced in 41 villages, and silk in two. The former is particularly concentrated in Sar-i-Pul: 28 out the 41 villages, i.e., 68 percent.

The sector of handicrafts is dominated by rugs, mentioned 352 times out the total of 726, i.e., almost half. Three other items are also produced in reasonable numbers of villages: jewelry (157), shawl-making (104), and carpets (90). Rugs are produced in large numbers of villages in four district—Sar-i-Pul, Kohistanat, Balkhab, and Sangcharak, but

especially the former, which accounts for close to a third of the all the villages. The same pattern applies to the other three items, except shawl-making, which engages fewer villages in Balkhab than the other three handicrafts.

Figure 12—Population by source of irrigation water, Sar-i-Pul, 2004

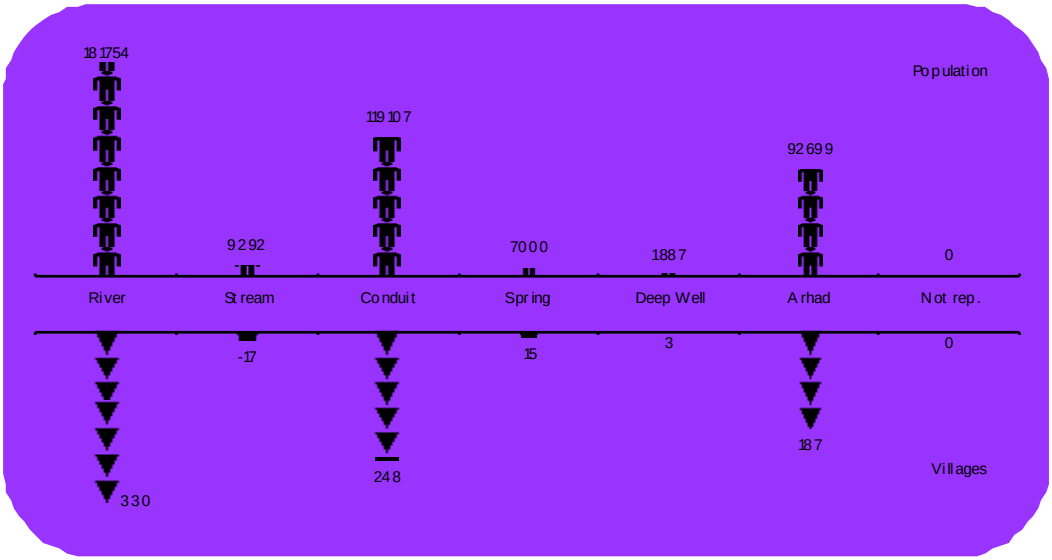
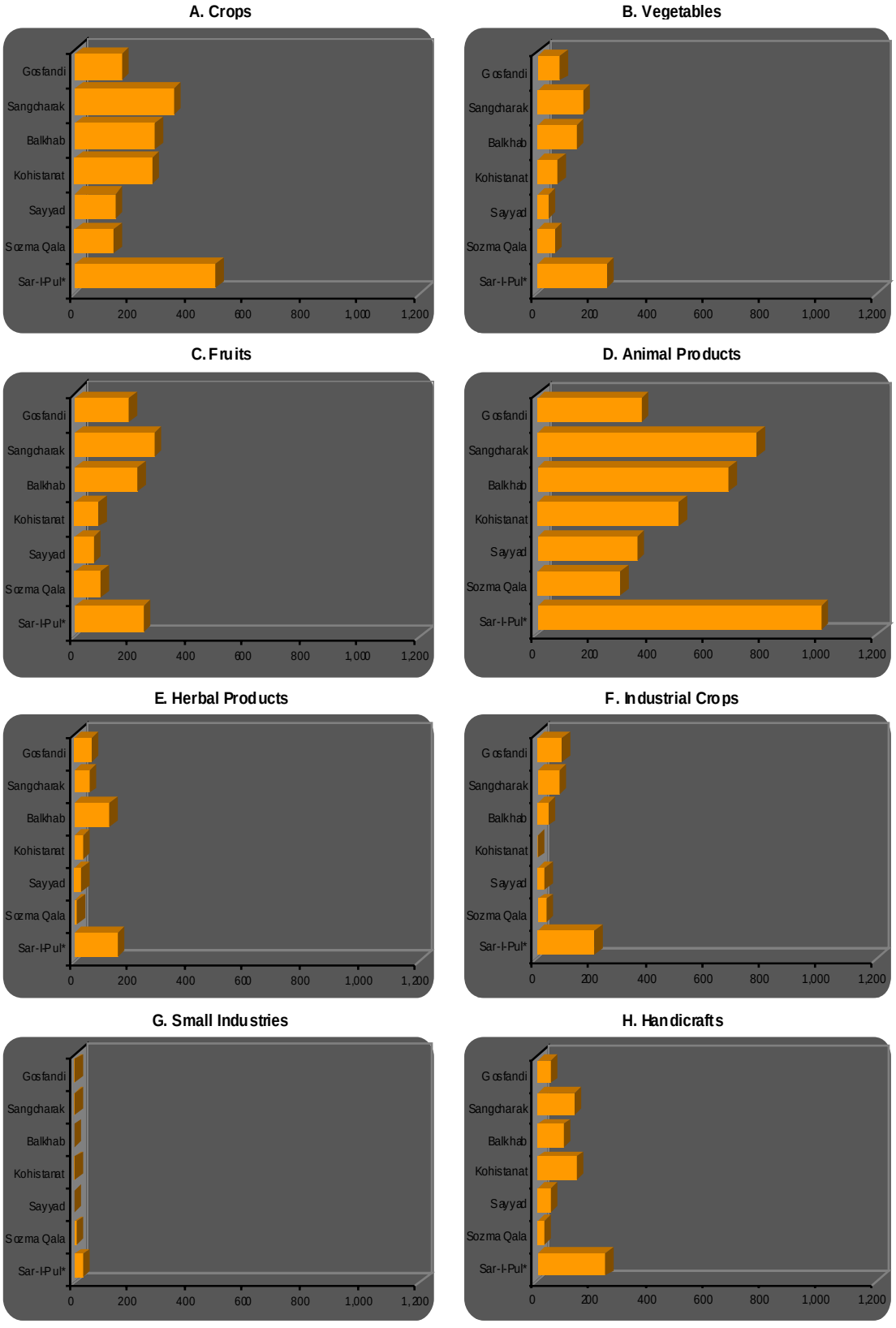


Figure 13—Economic activities, Sar-I-Pul, 2004



* = Provincial Center

Physical Infrastructure

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

The total number of buildings counted was 55,776 in the whole province, of which 88 percent (48,995 buildings) were housing units. The remaining 12 percent (6,781 buildings) represented the rest of the various types of buildings. Such a proportion of housing units is lower than in most of the remaining 33 provinces.

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 Sar-i-Pul and Sangcharak. This is to be expected given that these districts are the most populous among the seven. In terms of persons per housing unit, however, the most crowded district is Sayyad, with 10. Among the rest of the districts, density per housing unit is the same as in the province as a whole, i.e., nine, except in Balkhab where it is one person less.

Schools and educational institutions

There are 130 schools in the whole province. Contrary to expectations, Sar-i-Pul, the provincial center and most populous district has only 21 schools, whereas, Balkhab, which is about three quarters the size of Sar-i-Pul has almost double the number of schools—40. To the extent that there is no information on the sizes of the schools, i.e., the numbers of classrooms in every school, it is difficult to draw any definitive conclusions as to class-density. From the information available, and assuming that schools would tend to be of approximately the same size, especially in the less populated districts, it appears that the highest population density per school is in Sayyad, where there are four schools each serving an average population of 12,000 or so. Sozma Qala comes second, with one school per 6,000 population o, and Sar-i-Pul third, with a density of 5,500 population per school. The lowest density is Balkhab—around 1,100, the provincial average being one school per 3,400 population or so.

Health infrastructure

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

There is only one hospital in Sar-i-Pul, located in the provincial center[1]. In terms of clinics, however, the situation is much better. There is a total of 17 units of them, distributed over all the districts, except Sayyad. Some districts are much better off than others—Sar-i-Pul (seven clinics) and Sangcharak (four clinics). Controlling for population, the average number of potential clients per clinic shows substantial variation—from one clinic per 16,500 population or so in the provincial center, to one per 44,000 in Balkhab. The average in the province is one clinic per 26,000 population. This is a higher density than in many other provinces.

Doctors' practices are a little less frequent than clinics in Sar-i-Pul. There are 14 of them, distributed over three of the seven districts. In addition to Sar-i-Pul which counts as many as 12, one for 9,600 population or so, there is only one doctor's practice in Kohistanat,

[1] At the time of the data collection, the hospital was under renovation.

catering to the needs of the 72,000 or so population, and another one in Balkhab serving 44,000 population. Overall, a Doctor's practice in the province has a potential clientele of close to 32,000.

With regard to pharmacies, they are much more present than clinics or doctors' practices—they number 88, distributed among all seven districts at the rate of one pharmacy for every 5,000 population or so. Except in Sayyad and Kohistanat, population density per pharmacy hovers around 3,000 to 5,000. In Sayyad it is as high as 47,000 population, and in Kohistanat 18,000. All districts considered, the potential clientele per pharmacy in the province is about 5,000.

Factories & workshops

There are 321 factories/workshops[2] in Sar-i-Pul. They exist in reasonable numbers in most districts, except Sayyad where there is only six. On average, there is approximately one workshop/factory per a little less than 1,400 population. At district level, excluding Sayyad, and Kohistanat, where population density per workshop is about 8,000 and 3,000 respectively, inter-district variation is not too large. It ranges from about 800 in Sar-i-Pul to 1,700 in Sozma Qala.

Bakeries and Mills

Bakeries do not appear to be as present in Sar-i-Pul as one would expect—a total of 43. On average, there is one bakery for approximately 10,300 population; but variation between districts is quite substantial. Discounting Kohistanat, it goes from about 5,200 in Sar-i-Pul to about 9,900 in Gosfandi. In Kohistanat, it is as high as 72,000 (see table 6).

Mills, on the other hand are omnipresent, even in those districts that have no bakeries. The average across the province is one mill for about 1,400 population. Inter-district

[2] 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.

variations exist without being excessive. Other than Balkhab, where it is as low as 710, population density per mill ranges from 1,200 to 2,600.

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 155 hotels and restaurants in the whole province of Sar-i-Pul, spread out across all the districts, except Sayyad again. Sar-i-Pul counts 75 such establishments, which is about half of the total. Controlling for total population, one finds that the highest availability of hotels and restaurants is in Sar-i-Pul where there is one such place for every 1,540 population. But in Koh Band, one can only expect one hotel/restaurant for about 10,300 population. The average for the province is one hotel/restaurant per 2,853.

The information available does not give any indication as to the nature of such establishments. It would appear that in predominantly rural settings such as that of Sar-i-Pul, 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 Sar-i-Pul. On average, there is one grocery store for every 189 population, and one clothes & textile store for approximately 1,134 population; but inter-district variation can be considerable for both businesses. The lowest densities for grocery stores are 134 in Gosfandi, 160 in Sar-i-Pul, and 167 in Sozma Qala, and the highest 250 in Balkhab. For Clothes and textile stores, the lowest is 667 in Sar-i-Pul, and the highest 6,500 in Kohistanat.

Construction materials shops also tend to be frequent especially in the provincial center, Sar-i-Pul—out of a total of 131, 62 are in it. At province level, the population density per shop is about 3,400. At district level, and controlling for population size, Sar-i-Pul and

Gosfandi stand out as having the lowest densities (1,862 for the former and 1,891 for the latter), and Sozma Qala and Sayyad the highest—respectively about 18,000 and 12,000.

Mosques

The province of Sar-i-Pul counts a total of 1,456 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 304 population. Variation around this mean is negligible, even though in Sozma Qala it is as low as 99.

Other places

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

There is a total of 18 barbers and beauty salons in Sar-i-Pul, eight of which are Sar-i-Pul, another eight in Sangcharak, and two in Gosfandi.

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

Table 6—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Sar-i-Pul, 2004

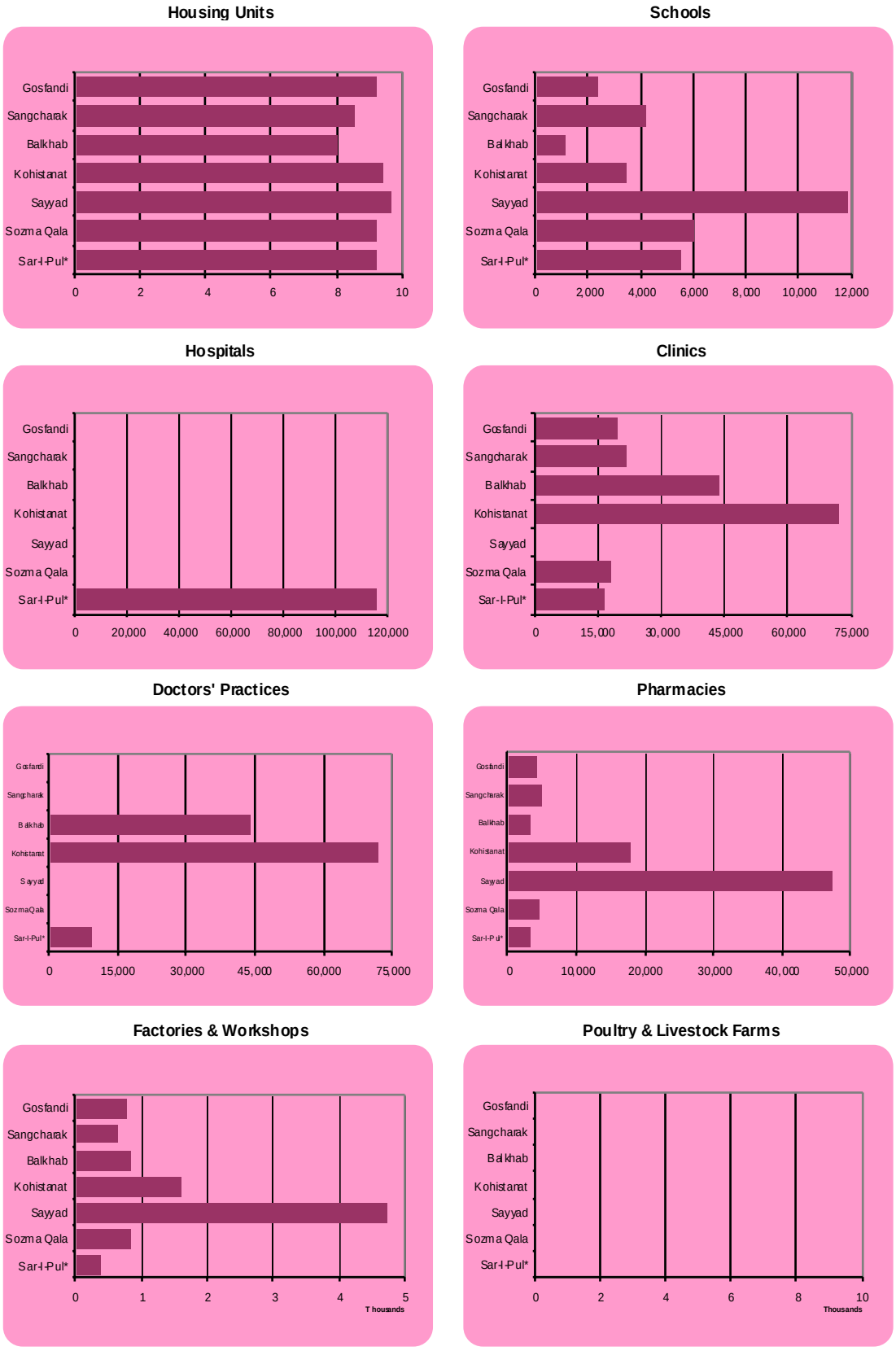
A—Absolute numbers

District	Resi-dential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hos-pitals	Clinics	Doctors' Practices	Phar-macies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Cons-truction Materials	Poultry/ Livestock Farms	Hotels & Res-taurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	12,540	21	1	7	12	35	145	720	173	62	0	75	8	22	44	353	502	14,719	115,463
Sozma Qala	3,893	6	0	2	0	8	22	215	49	2	0	8	0	0	15	99	87	4,406	35,993
Sayyad	4,894	4	0	0	0	1	6	107	0	4	0	0	0	0	37	151	7	5,211	47,336
Kohistanat	7,616	21	0	1	1	4	24	310	11	9	0	7	0	1	71	254	119	8,449	72,037
Balkhab	5,506	40	0	1	1	13	26	176	30	12	0	9	0	6	62	274	195	6,351	44,041
Sangcharak	10,226	21	0	4	0	18	71	517	94	21	0	44	8	10	56	222	325	11,637	87,670
Gosfandi	4,320	17	0	2	0	9	27	297	33	21	0	12	2	4	33	103	123	5,003	39,721
Total province	48,995	130	0	17	14	88	321	2,342	390	131	0	155	18	43	318	1,456	1,358	55,776	442,261

B—Ratio (Population per Building)

District	Resi-dential Places	Schools & Educa-tional Insti-tutions	Hos-pitals	Clinics	Doctor's Practice	Phar-macies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Cons-truction Ma-terials	Poultry & Live-stock Farms	Hotels & Res-taurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	9	5,498	#####	16,495	9,622	3,299	796	160	667	1,862	—	1,540	14,433	5,248	2,624	327	230	—	—
Sozma Qala	9	5,999	—	17,997	—	4,499	1,636	167	735	17,997	—	4,499	—	—	2,400	364	414	—	—
Sayyad	10	11,834	—	—	—	47,336	7,889	442	—	11,834	—	—	—	—	1,279	313	6,762	—	—
Kohistanat	9	3,430	—	72,037	72,037	18,009	3,002	232	6,549	8,004	—	10,291	—	72,037	1,015	284	605	—	—
Balkhab	8	1,101	—	44,041	44,041	3,388	1,694	250	1,468	3,670	—	4,893	—	7,340	710	161	226	—	—
Sangcharak	9	4,175	—	21,918	—	4,871	1,235	170	933	4,175	—	1,993	10,959	8,767	1,566	395	270	—	—
Gosfandi	9	2,337	—	19,861	—	4,413	1,471	134	1,204	1,891	—	3,310	19,861	9,930	1,204	386	323	—	—
Total province	9	3,402	—	26,015	31,590	5,026	1,378	189	1,134	3,376	—	2,853	24,570	10,285	1,391	304	326	—	—

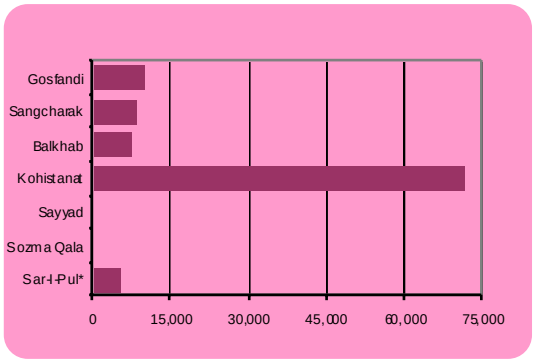
Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Sar-I-Pul, 2004



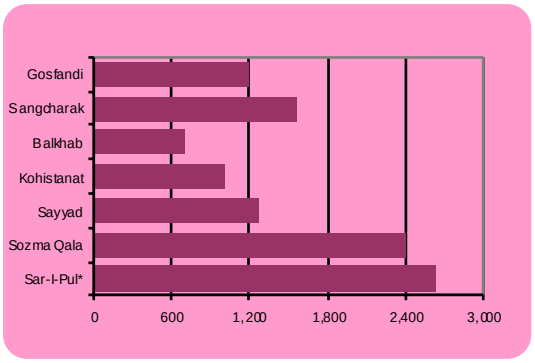
* = Provincial Center

Figure 14 (Cont'd)—Physical infrastructure, Sar-I-Pul, 2004

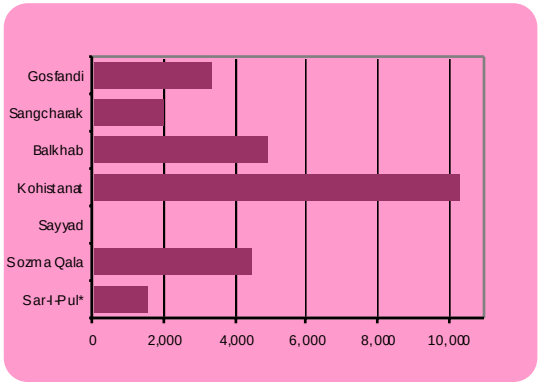
Bakeries



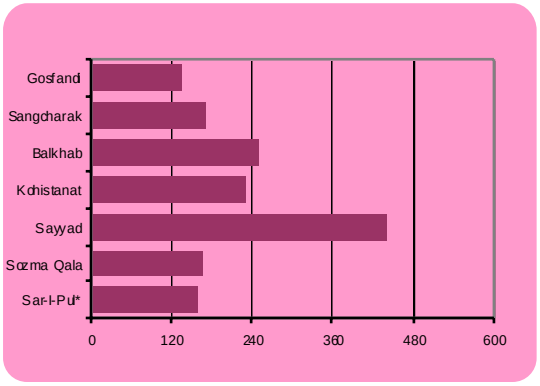
Mills



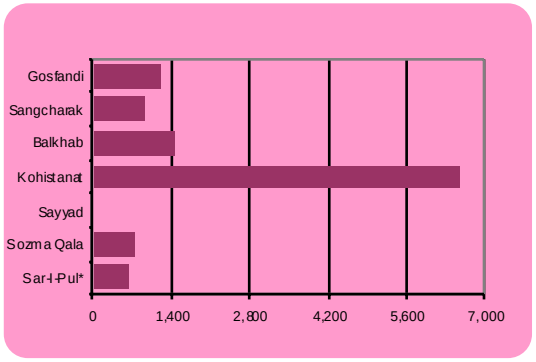
Hotels & Restaurants



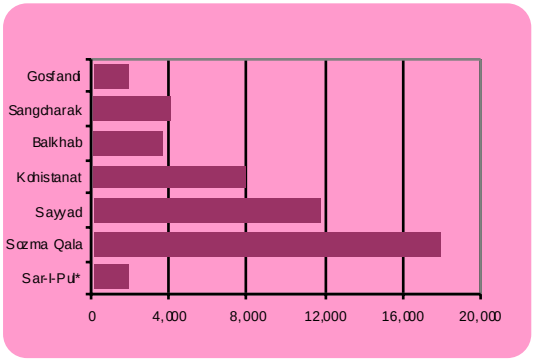
Food & Grocery Stores



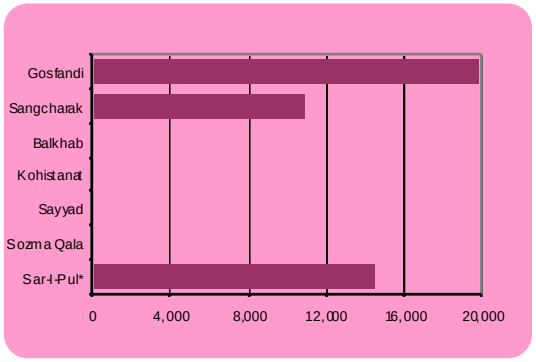
Clothes & Textile Stores



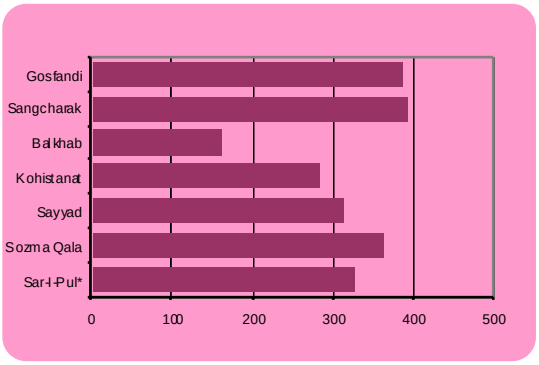
Construction Materials Stores



Barbers & Beauty Salons



Mosques



* = Provincial Center

Annexes

Annex 1

Population Estimates as of 1 July 2004, by province

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

Annex 2

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

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

Annex 3

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

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

Annex 4

Procedure for adjusting the reported age distribution

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

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

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

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

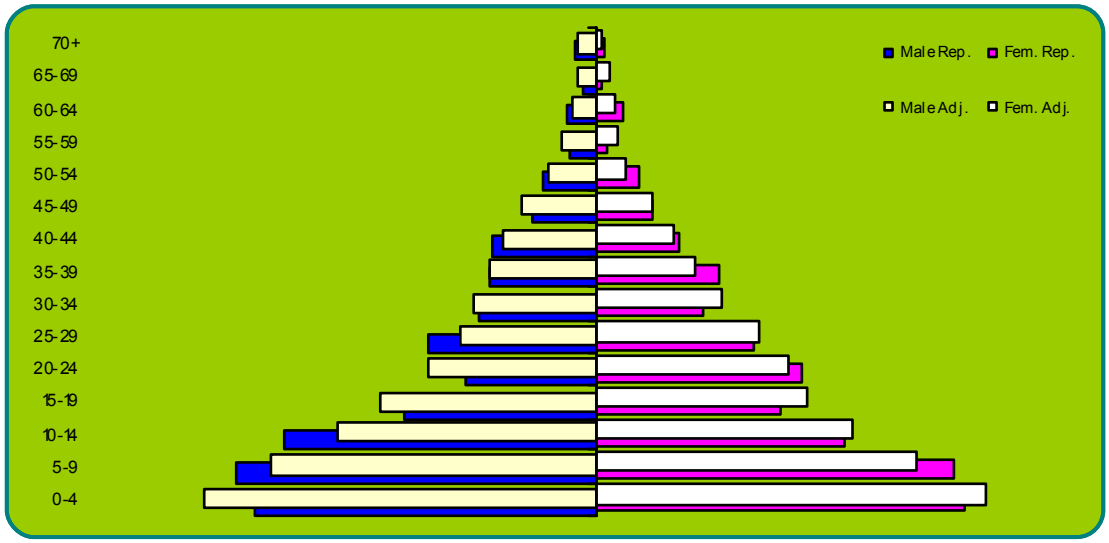
[1] The model used was from the Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Population; Ansley J. Coale and Paul Demeny; Princeton University Press; Princeton, New Jersey; 1966 ("West" model at level 13 for both males and females [e_0: 50 for females, and 47.114 for males] and a growth rate of 30).

Annex 4
Comparsion of the Reported and adjusted age distributions, Sar-i-Pul, 2004

A—Distribution

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported /Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	38,016	39,812	77,828	44,087	42,138	86,225	-6,071	-2,326	-8,397
5-9	40,286	38,757	79,043	36,257	34,669	70,925	4,029	4,088	8,118
10-14	34,915	27,141	62,056	28,940	27,639	56,579	5,975	-498	5,477
15-19	21,356	19,978	41,334	24,053	22,943	46,997	-2,697	-2,965	-5,663
20-24	14,575	22,461	37,036	18,645	20,931	39,576	-4,070	1,530	-2,540
25-29	18,688	17,012	35,700	15,230	17,949	33,179	3,458	-937	2,521
30-34	13,023	11,700	24,723	13,454	13,780	27,234	-431	-2,080	-2,511
35-39	11,623	13,432	25,055	11,645	10,974	22,619	-22	2,458	2,436
40-44	11,369	9,060	20,429	10,408	8,656	19,064	961	404	1,365
45-49	6,924	6,152	13,076	8,221	6,327	14,549	-1,297	-175	-1,473
50-54	5,839	4,617	10,456	5,153	3,505	8,658	686	1,112	1,798
55-59	2,747	1,367	4,114	3,591	2,389	5,980	-844	-1,022	-1,866
60-64	3,132	2,934	6,066	2,551	2,204	4,754	581	730	1,312
65-69	1,101	867	1,968	1,760	1,540	3,300	-659	-673	-1,332
70-74	1,273	722	1,995	1,127	814	1,942	146	-92	53
75-79	476	131	607	654	26	679	-178	105	-72
80+	434	341	775	-	-	-	434	341	775
Total	225,777	216,484	442,261	225,777	216,484	442,261	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, as series of other tables can be derived that portray the relationship between the two variables in terms of percentages or proportions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

With regards to subsistence crops, among the 28 cells linking the seven districts to the four crops produced in a sufficiently large number of villages, only one stands out, the one associating Gosfandi to peas, with an index of 2.6. This means that a village chosen at random from that particular district is 2.6 times more likely to produce peas than any other village in any other district. By implication, subsistence crops tend to be evenly distributed over space.

Vegetables also tend to be evenly distributed over space. None of the four produce in a sufficiently large number of villages stands out as being associated in any strong way with any district in particular.

Among the five fruit that are produced in a sufficiently large number of villages to warrant compositional analysis, only two appear to be somewhat spatially concentrated: melons/water melons and almonds. Melons and water melons are associated with Sar-i-Pul and Sayyad (respective indices of 1.27 and 1.91), and almonds with Kohistanat (an index of 1.14).

In the area of herbal crops, only licorice appears to be somewhat spatially concentrated. It is associated with Gosfandi (an index of 1.25).

As for animal products, they engage all the districts in much the same way; so much so that none is associated with any district in particular.

Regarding industrial crops, two appear to be spatially concentrated to some extent. Tobacco is relatively concentrated in Balkhab (an index of 2.72) and cotton relatively concentrated in Sozma Qala (an index of 1.21). It must be noted, however, that Kohistanat shows a high degree of concentration with respect to cotton (an index of 6.31), but this is only due to the fact that there is only one village in the district that produces any industrial crop, which, in the present case, is cotton.

Small industries are so scarce in Sar-i-Pul that a mere look at the raw data of annex 6 is enough to identify those districts that produce more of such crops than others.

Of the seven handicrafts surveyed, only four are produced in sufficiently large numbers of villages as to warrant compositional analysis: carpets, rugs, jewelry, and shawl-

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

making. Sozma Qala is associated with all four of them to varying degrees of intensity: 6.79 for jewelry, 3.06 for carpets, 2.16 for shawls, and 1.47 for rugs. Other districts are associated to some degree or another with one or more of the four handicrafts—Sayyad and Kohistanat with carpets (respective indices of 1.29 and 1.16) as well as jewelry (respective indices of 2.87 and 2.57); and Sangcharak and Gosfandi with jewelry (respective indices of 1.49 and 1.24).

Annex 6

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Sar-I-Pul, 2004

Subsistence Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	198	91	2	114	20	29	36	1	491
Sozma Qala	51	24	0	41	2	5	12	0	135
Sayyad	76	11	3	42	1	1	3	2	139
Kohistanat	127	8	1	114	0	1	3	13	267
Balkhab	119	44	7	106	2	0	1	0	279
Sangcharak	129	37	0	117	10	2	47	2	344
Gosfandi	57	2	0	54	0	0	49	2	164
Total	**757**	**217**	**13**	**588**	**35**	**38**	**151**	**20**	**1,819**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	40.3	18.5	0.4	23.2	4.1	5.9	7.3	0.2	100.0
Sozma Qala	37.8	17.8	0.0	30.4	1.5	3.7	8.9	0.0	100.0
Sayyad	54.7	7.9	2.2	30.2	0.7	0.7	2.2	1.4	100.0
Kohistanat	47.6	3.0	0.4	42.7	0.0	0.4	1.1	4.9	100.0
Balkhab	42.7	15.8	2.5	38.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
Sangcharak	37.5	10.8	0.0	34.0	2.9	0.6	13.7	0.6	100.0
Gosfandi	34.8	1.2	0.0	32.9	0.0	0.0	29.9	1.2	100.0
Total	**41.6**	**11.9**	**0.7**	**32.3**	**1.9**	**2.1**	**8.3**	**1.1**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	26.2	41.9	15.4	19.4	57.1	76.3	23.8	5.0	27.0
Sozma Qala	6.7	11.1	0.0	7.0	5.7	13.2	7.9	0.0	7.4
Sayyad	10.0	5.1	23.1	7.1	2.9	2.6	2.0	10.0	7.6
Kohistanat	16.8	3.7	7.7	19.4	0.0	2.6	2.0	65.0	14.7
Balkhab	15.7	20.3	53.8	18.0	5.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	15.3
Sangcharak	17.0	17.1	0.0	19.9	28.6	5.3	31.1	10.0	18.9
Gosfandi	7.5	0.9	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	32.5	10.0	9.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	-0.03	0.55	-0.43	-0.28	1.12	1.83	-0.12	-0.81	0.00
Sozma Qala	-0.09	0.49	-1.00	-0.06	-0.23	0.77	0.07	-1.00	0.00
Sayyad	0.31	-0.34	2.02	-0.07	-0.63	-0.66	-0.74	0.31	0.00
Kohistanat	0.14	-0.75	-0.48	0.32	-1.00	-0.82	-0.86	3.43	0.00
Balkhab	0.02	0.32	2.51	0.18	-0.63	-1.00	-0.96	-1.00	0.00
Sangcharak	-0.10	-0.10	-1.00	0.05	0.51	-0.72	0.65	-0.47	0.00
Gosfandi	-0.16	-0.90	-1.00	0.02	-1.00	-1.00	2.60	0.11	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Sar-I-Pul, 2004

Industrial Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	40	4	1	110	10	1	0	37	203
Sozma Qala	10	0	0	13	10	0	0	0	33
Sayyad	5	0	0	19	3	0	0	2	29
Kohistanat	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Balkhab	8	4	0	3	26	0	0	0	41
Sangcharak	1	2	0	37	15	2	0	22	79
Gosfandi	0	0	0	42	17	1	0	29	89
Total	**65**	**10**	**1**	**224**	**81**	**4**	**0**	**90**	**475**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	19.7	2.0	0.5	54.2	4.9	0.5	0.0	18.2	100.0
Sozma Qala	30.3	0.0	0.0	39.4	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sayyad	17.2	0.0	0.0	65.5	10.3	0.0	0.0	6.9	100.0
Kohistanat	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Balkhab	19.5	9.8	0.0	7.3	63.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sangcharak	1.3	2.5	0.0	46.8	19.0	2.5	0.0	27.8	100.0
Gosfandi	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.2	19.1	1.1	0.0	32.6	100.0
Total	**13.7**	**2.1**	**0.2**	**47.2**	**17.1**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**18.9**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	61.5	40.0	100.0	49.1	12.3	25.0	—	41.1	42.7
Sozma Qala	15.4	0.0	0.0	5.8	12.3	0.0	—	0.0	6.9
Sayyad	7.7	0.0	0.0	8.5	3.7	0.0	—	2.2	6.1
Kohistanat	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.2
Balkhab	12.3	40.0	0.0	1.3	32.1	0.0	—	0.0	8.6
Sangcharak	1.5	20.0	0.0	16.5	18.5	50.0	—	24.4	16.6
Gosfandi	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	21.0	25.0	—	32.2	18.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	0.44	-0.06	1.34	0.15	-0.71	-0.42	—	-0.04	0.00
Sozma Qala	1.21	-1.00	-1.00	-0.16	0.78	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Sayyad	0.26	-1.00	-1.00	0.39	-0.39	-1.00	—	-0.64	0.00
Kohistanat	6.31	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Balkhab	0.43	3.63	-1.00	-0.84	2.72	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Sangcharak	-0.91	0.20	-1.00	-0.01	0.11	2.01	—	0.47	0.00
Gosfandi	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00	0.12	0.33	—	0.72	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**—**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Sar-I-Pul, 2004

Fruit

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mul-berry	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	23	5	176	3	6	5	7	11	236
Sozma Qala	30	0	21	0	7	17	15	0	90
Sayyad	3	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	65
Kohistanat	10	1	1	0	17	28	21	4	82
Balkhab	32	4	10	1	15	82	47	29	220
Sangcharak	81	0	65	1	33	49	40	5	274
Gosfandi	39	0	44	0	34	37	30	5	189
Total	**218**	**10**	**379**	**5**	**112**	**218**	**160**	**54**	**1,156**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mulberry	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	9.7	2.1	74.6	1.3	2.5	2.1	3.0	4.7	100.0
Sozma Qala	33.3	0.0	23.3	0.0	7.8	18.9	16.7	0.0	100.0
Sayyad	4.6	0.0	95.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kohistanat	12.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	20.7	34.1	25.6	4.9	100.0
Balkhab	14.5	1.8	4.5	0.5	6.8	37.3	21.4	13.2	100.0
Sangcharak	29.6	0.0	23.7	0.4	12.0	17.9	14.6	1.8	100.0
Gosfandi	20.6	0.0	23.3	0.0	18.0	19.6	15.9	2.6	100.0
Total	**18.9**	**0.9**	**32.8**	**0.4**	**9.7**	**18.9**	**13.8**	**4.7**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mulberry	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	10.6	50.0	46.4	60.0	5.4	2.3	4.4	20.4	20.4
Sozma Qala	13.8	0.0	5.5	0.0	6.3	7.8	9.4	0.0	7.8
Sayyad	1.4	0.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
Kohistanat	4.6	10.0	0.3	0.0	15.2	12.8	13.1	7.4	7.1
Balkhab	14.7	40.0	2.6	20.0	13.4	37.6	29.4	53.7	19.0
Sangcharak	37.2	0.0	17.2	20.0	29.5	22.5	25.0	9.3	23.7
Gosfandi	17.9	0.0	11.6	0.0	30.4	17.0	18.8	9.3	16.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/W. M.	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mulberry	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	-0.48	1.45	1.27	1.94	-0.74	-0.89	-0.79	0.00	0.00
Sozma Qala	0.77	-1.00	-0.29	-1.00	-0.20	0.00	0.20	-1.00	0.00
Sayyad	-0.76	-1.00	1.91	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Kohistanat	-0.35	0.41	-0.96	-1.00	1.14	0.81	0.85	0.04	0.00
Balkhab	-0.23	1.10	-0.86	0.05	-0.30	0.98	0.54	1.82	0.00
Sangcharak	0.57	-1.00	-0.28	-0.16	0.24	-0.05	0.05	-0.61	0.00
Gosfandi	0.09	-1.00	-0.29	-1.00	0.86	0.04	0.15	-0.43	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Sar-I-Pul, 2004

Vegetables

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	66	50	82	27	2	5	4	6	242
Sozma Qala	19	14	11	11	0	1	2	0	58
Sayyad	16	14	6	1	0	0	0	0	37
Kohistanat	44	10	9	3	0	0	0	4	70
Balkhab	62	24	19	20	0	4	7	1	137
Sangcharak	65	43	21	21	0	1	5	2	158
Gosfandi	34	17	11	10	1	0	4	0	77
Total	**306**	**172**	**159**	**93**	**3**	**11**	**22**	**13**	**779**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	27.3	20.7	33.9	11.2	0.8	2.1	1.7	2.5	100.0
Sozma Qala	32.8	24.1	19.0	19.0	0.0	1.7	3.4	0.0	100.0
Sayyad	43.2	37.8	16.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kohistanat	62.9	14.3	12.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	100.0
Balkhab	45.3	17.5	13.9	14.6	0.0	2.9	5.1	0.7	100.0
Sangcharak	41.1	27.2	13.3	13.3	0.0	0.6	3.2	1.3	100.0
Gosfandi	44.2	22.1	14.3	13.0	1.3	0.0	5.2	0.0	100.0
Total	**39.3**	**22.1**	**20.4**	**11.9**	**0.4**	**1.4**	**2.8**	**1.7**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	21.6	29.1	51.6	29.0	66.7	45.5	18.2	46.2	31.1
Sozma Qala	6.2	8.1	6.9	11.8	0.0	9.1	9.1	0.0	7.4
Sayyad	5.2	8.1	3.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7
Kohistanat	14.4	5.8	5.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	9.0
Balkhab	20.3	14.0	11.9	21.5	0.0	36.4	31.8	7.7	17.6
Sangcharak	21.2	25.0	13.2	22.6	0.0	9.1	22.7	15.4	20.3
Gosfandi	11.1	9.9	6.9	10.8	33.3	0.0	18.2	0.0	9.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	-0.31	-0.06	0.66	-0.07	1.15	0.46	-0.41	0.49	0.00
Sozma Qala	-0.17	0.09	-0.07	0.59	-1.00	0.22	0.22	-1.00	0.00
Sayyad	0.10	0.71	-0.21	-0.77	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Kohistanat	0.60	-0.35	-0.37	-0.64	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	2.42	0.00
Balkhab	0.15	-0.21	-0.32	0.22	-1.00	1.07	0.81	-0.56	0.00
Sangcharak	0.05	0.23	-0.35	0.11	-1.00	-0.55	0.12	-0.24	0.00
Gosfandi	0.12	0.00	-0.30	0.09	2.37	-1.00	0.84	-1.00	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Sar-I-Pul, 2004

Herbal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	14	48	44	4	8	12	19	0	149
Sozma Qala	1	1	1	0	1	1	6	0	11
Sayyad	1	10	4	3	2	4	1	1	26
Kohistanat	4	9	11	5	0	0	0	0	29
Balkhab	10	31	29	19	3	6	26	0	124
Sangcharak	12	12	4	2	2	3	15	0	50
Gosfandi	18	14	4	5	0	1	18	0	60
Total	**60**	**125**	**97**	**38**	**16**	**27**	**85**	**1**	**449**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	9.4	32.2	29.5	2.7	5.4	8.1	12.8	0.0	100.0
Sozma Qala	9.1	9.1	9.1	0.0	9.1	9.1	54.5	0.0	100.0
Sayyad	3.8	38.5	15.4	11.5	7.7	15.4	3.8	3.8	100.0
Kohistanat	13.8	31.0	37.9	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Balkhab	8.1	25.0	23.4	15.3	2.4	4.8	21.0	0.0	100.0
Sangcharak	24.0	24.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	30.0	0.0	100.0
Gosfandi	30.0	23.3	6.7	8.3	0.0	1.7	30.0	0.0	100.0
Total	**13.4**	**27.8**	**21.6**	**8.5**	**3.6**	**6.0**	**18.9**	**0.2**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	23.3	38.4	45.4	10.5	50.0	44.4	22.4	0.0	33.2
Sozma Qala	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.0	6.3	3.7	7.1	0.0	2.4
Sayyad	1.7	8.0	4.1	7.9	12.5	14.8	1.2	100.0	5.8
Kohistanat	6.7	7.2	11.3	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5
Balkhab	16.7	24.8	29.9	50.0	18.8	22.2	30.6	0.0	27.6
Sangcharak	20.0	9.6	4.1	5.3	12.5	11.1	17.6	0.0	11.1
Gosfandi	30.0	11.2	4.1	13.2	0.0	3.7	21.2	0.0	13.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	-0.30	0.16	0.37	-0.68	0.51	0.34	-0.33	-1.00	0.00
Sozma Qala	-0.32	-0.67	-0.58	-1.00	1.55	0.51	1.88	-1.00	0.00
Sayyad	-0.71	0.38	-0.29	0.36	1.16	1.56	-0.80	16.27	0.00
Kohistanat	0.03	0.11	0.76	1.04	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Balkhab	-0.40	-0.10	0.08	0.81	-0.32	-0.20	0.11	-1.00	0.00
Sangcharak	0.80	-0.14	-0.63	-0.53	0.12	0.00	0.58	-1.00	0.00
Gosfandi	1.25	-0.16	-0.69	-0.02	-1.00	-0.72	0.58	-1.00	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Sar-I-Pul, 2004

Handicrafts

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	40	112	0	3	0	32	47	8	242
Sozma Qala	2	12	0	0	0	9	1	0	24
Sayyad	5	27	0	0	0	11	3	0	46
Kohistanat	17	67	0	0	0	31	24	1	140
Balkhab	12	47	0	0	0	28	6	1	94
Sangcharak	13	62	0	0	1	32	18	8	134
Gosfandi	1	25	0	0	0	14	5	1	46
Total	**90**	**352**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**157**	**104**	**19**	**726**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	16.5	46.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	13.2	19.4	3.3	100.0
Sozma Qala	8.3	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	4.2	0.0	100.0
Sayyad	10.9	58.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	6.5	0.0	100.0
Kohistanat	12.1	47.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.1	17.1	0.7	100.0
Balkhab	12.8	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.8	6.4	1.1	100.0
Sangcharak	9.7	46.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	23.9	13.4	6.0	100.0
Gosfandi	2.2	54.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.4	10.9	2.2	100.0
Total	**12.4**	**48.5**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**21.6**	**14.3**	**2.6**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	44.4	31.8	—	100.0	0.0	20.4	45.2	42.1	33.3
Sozma Qala	2.2	3.4	—	0.0	0.0	5.7	1.0	0.0	3.3
Sayyad	5.6	7.7	—	0.0	0.0	7.0	2.9	0.0	6.3
Kohistanat	18.9	19.0	—	0.0	0.0	19.7	23.1	5.3	19.3
Balkhab	13.3	13.4	—	0.0	0.0	17.8	5.8	5.3	12.9
Sangcharak	14.4	17.6	—	0.0	100.0	20.4	17.3	42.1	18.5
Gosfandi	1.1	7.1	—	0.0	0.0	8.9	4.8	5.3	6.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	0.23	0.11	0.14	0.36	0.85	0.50	0.16	13.53	—
Sozma Qala	3.05	1.47	1.89	4.82	11.45	6.79	2.16	183.27	—
Sayyad	1.29	0.62	0.80	2.04	4.85	2.87	0.91	77.54	—
Kohistanat	1.16	0.56	0.72	1.83	4.34	2.57	0.82	69.52	—
Balkhab	0.27	0.13	0.17	0.43	1.02	0.60	0.19	16.26	—
Sangcharak	0.67	0.32	0.42	1.06	2.52	1.49	0.47	40.32	—
Gosfandi	0.56	0.27	0.35	0.88	2.10	1.24	0.40	33.60	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Sar-I-Pul, 2004

Small Industries

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	0	1	28	0	0	0	0	0	29
Sozma Qala	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Sayyad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kohistanat	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Balkhab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sangcharak	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Gosfandi	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	**0**	**2**	**41**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**43**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	0.0	3.4	96.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sozma Qala	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sayyad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kohistanat	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Balkhab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sangcharak	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gosfandi	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	**0.0**	**4.7**	**95.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	—	50.0	68.3	—	—	—	—	—	67.4
Sozma Qala	—	0.0	14.6	—	—	—	—	—	14.0
Sayyad	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Kohistanat	—	0.0	7.3	—	—	—	—	—	7.0
Balkhab	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Sangcharak	—	50.0	4.9	—	—	—	—	—	7.0
Gosfandi	—	0.0	4.9	—	—	—	—	—	4.7
Total	**—**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100.0**

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

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	—	-0.26	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Sozma Qala	—	-1.00	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Sayyad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kohistanat	—	-1.00	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Balkhab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sangcharak	—	6.17	-0.30	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Gosfandi	—	-1.00	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Total	**—**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**0.0**

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Sar-I-Pul, 2004

Animal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	139	133	135	169	172	130	120	4	1,002
Sozma Qala	54	53	44	44	40	31	26	0	292
Sayyad	50	52	53	52	54	49	43	0	353
Kohistanat	50	87	86	70	71	70	64	1	499
Balkhab	81	107	102	99	116	89	80	1	675
Sangcharak	93	132	117	114	113	105	99	2	775
Gosfandi	31	56	56	56	56	56	56	0	367
Total	**498**	**620**	**593**	**604**	**622**	**530**	**488**	**8**	**3,963**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	13.9	13.3	13.5	16.9	17.2	13.0	12.0	0.4	100.0
Sozma Qala	18.5	18.2	15.1	15.1	13.7	10.6	8.9	0.0	100.0
Sayyad	14.2	14.7	15.0	14.7	15.3	13.9	12.2	0.0	100.0
Kohistanat	10.0	17.4	17.2	14.0	14.2	14.0	12.8	0.2	100.0
Balkhab	12.0	15.9	15.1	14.7	17.2	13.2	11.9	0.1	100.0
Sangcharak	12.0	17.0	15.1	14.7	14.6	13.5	12.8	0.3	100.0
Gosfandi	8.4	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	0.0	100.0
Total	**12.6**	**15.6**	**15.0**	**15.2**	**15.7**	**13.4**	**12.3**	**0.2**	**100.0**

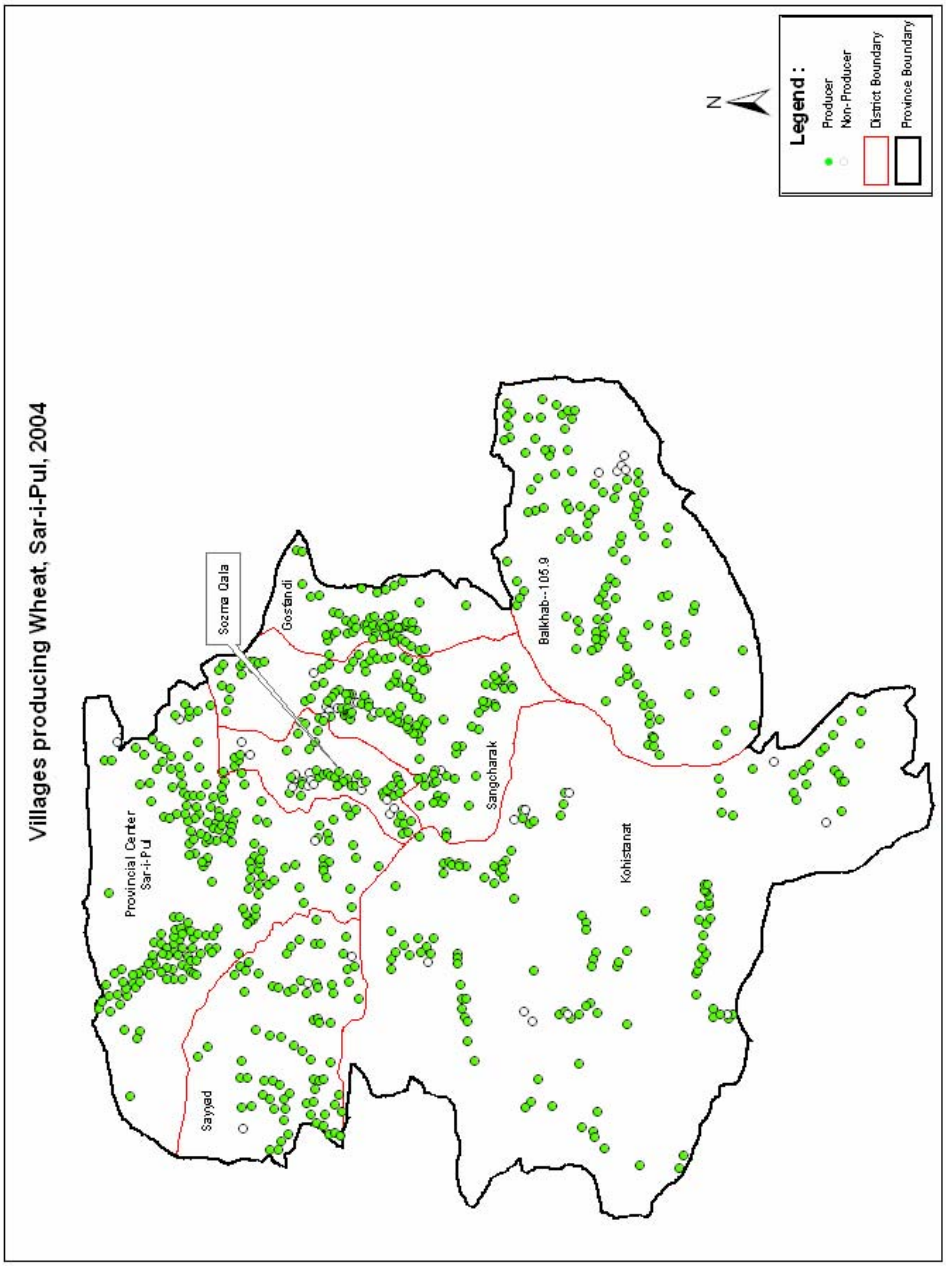
Panel C—Concentration

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	27.9	21.5	22.8	28.0	27.7	24.5	24.6	50.0	25.3
Sozma Qala	10.8	8.5	7.4	7.3	6.4	5.8	5.3	0.0	7.4
Sayyad	10.0	8.4	8.9	8.6	8.7	9.2	8.8	0.0	8.9
Kohistanat	10.0	14.0	14.5	11.6	11.4	13.2	13.1	12.5	12.6
Balkhab	16.3	17.3	17.2	16.4	18.6	16.8	16.4	12.5	17.0
Sangcharak	18.7	21.3	19.7	18.9	18.2	19.8	20.3	25.0	19.6
Gosfandi	6.2	9.0	9.4	9.3	9.0	10.6	11.5	0.0	9.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

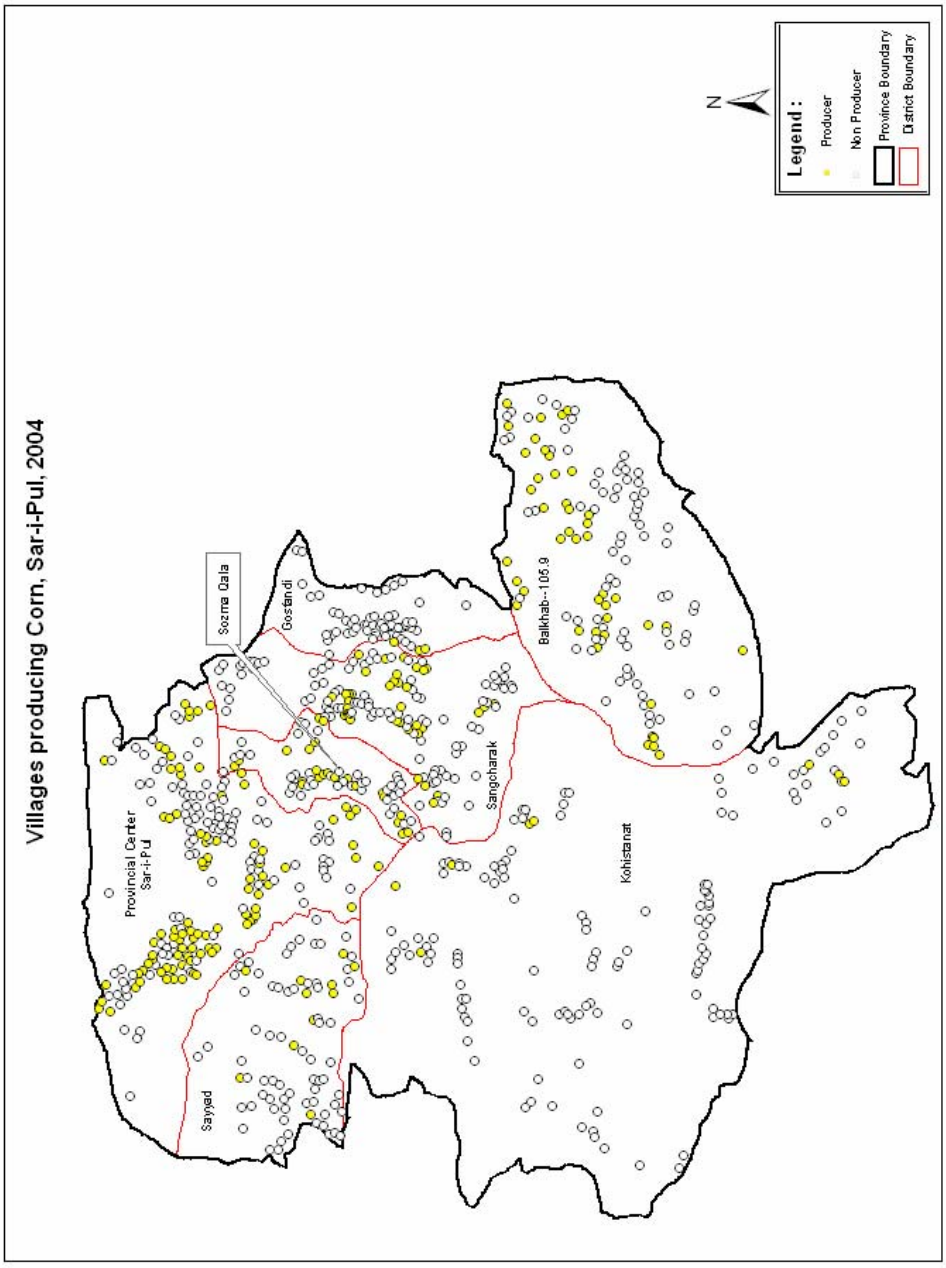
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sar-I-Pul	0.10	-0.15	-0.10	0.11	0.09	-0.03	-0.03	0.98	0.00
Sozma Qala	0.47	0.16	0.01	-0.01	-0.13	-0.21	-0.28	-1.00	0.00
Sayyad	0.13	-0.06	0.00	-0.03	-0.03	0.04	-0.01	-1.00	0.00
Kohistanat	-0.20	0.11	0.15	-0.08	-0.09	0.05	0.04	-0.01	0.00
Balkhab	-0.05	0.01	0.01	-0.04	0.09	-0.01	-0.04	-0.27	0.00
Sangcharak	-0.05	0.09	0.01	-0.03	-0.07	0.01	0.04	0.28	0.00
Gosfandi	-0.33	-0.02	0.02	0.00	-0.03	0.14	0.24	-1.00	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

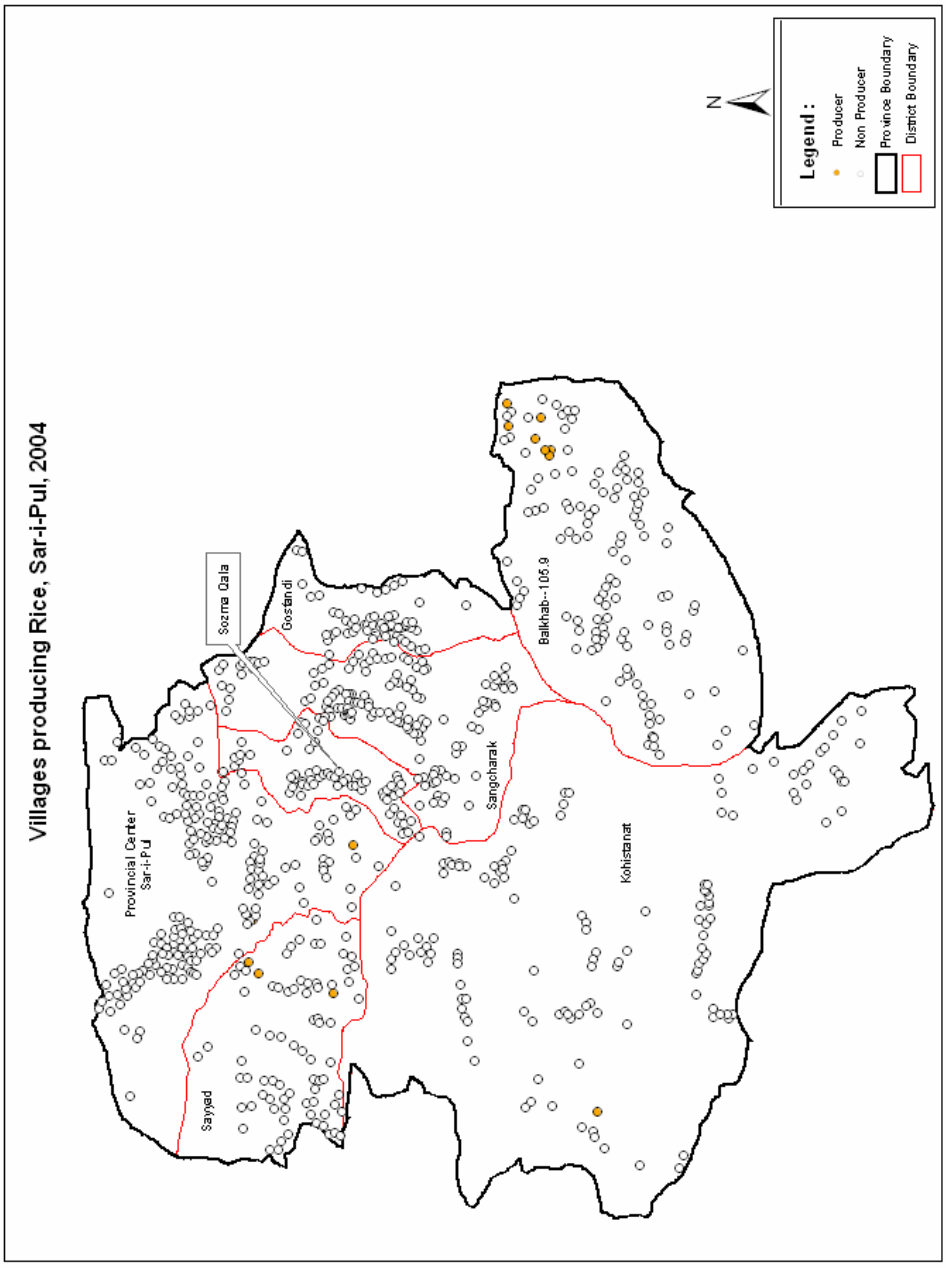
Annex 7


Villages producing Wheat, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Sozma Qala
Gosfandi
Balkhab--105.9
Sangcharak
Kohistanat
Provincial Center Sar-i-Pul
Sayyad

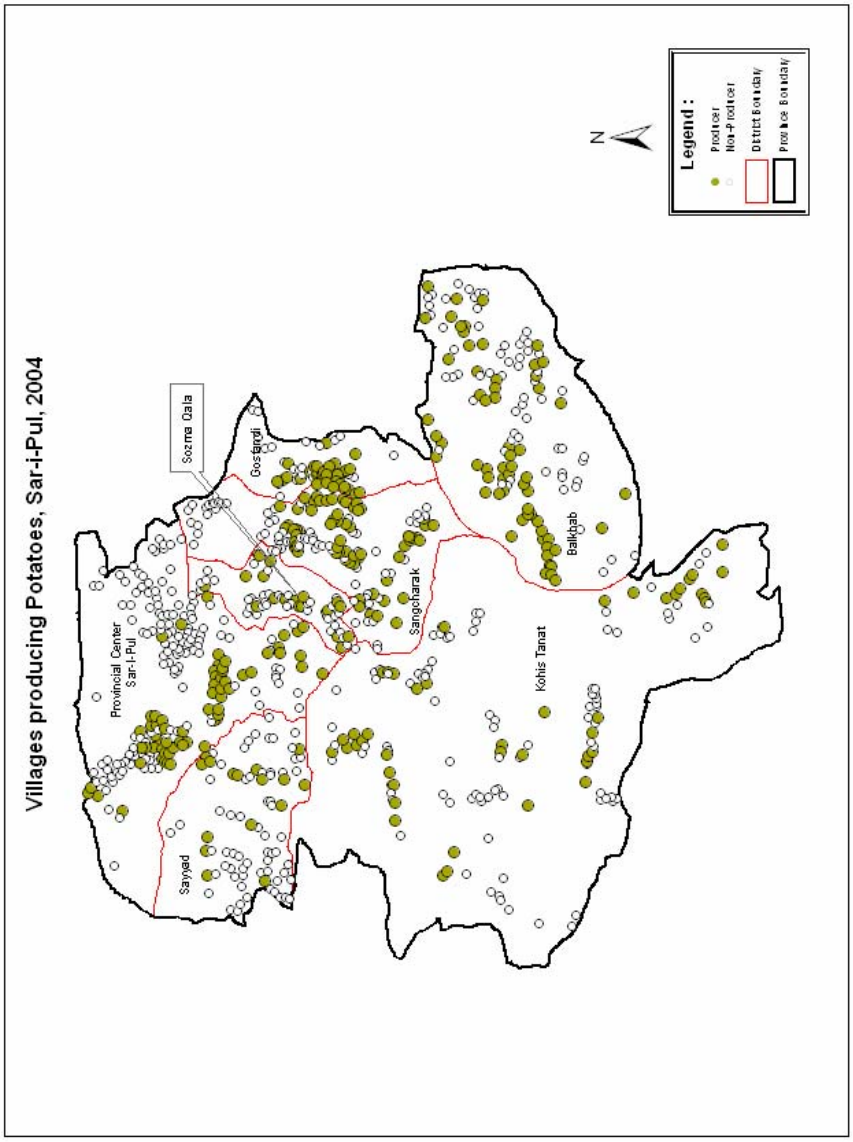
Annex 8


Villages producing Corn, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Sozma Qala
Gostandi
Balkhab--105.9
Sangcharak
Provincial Center Sar-i-Pul
Kohistanat
Sayyad

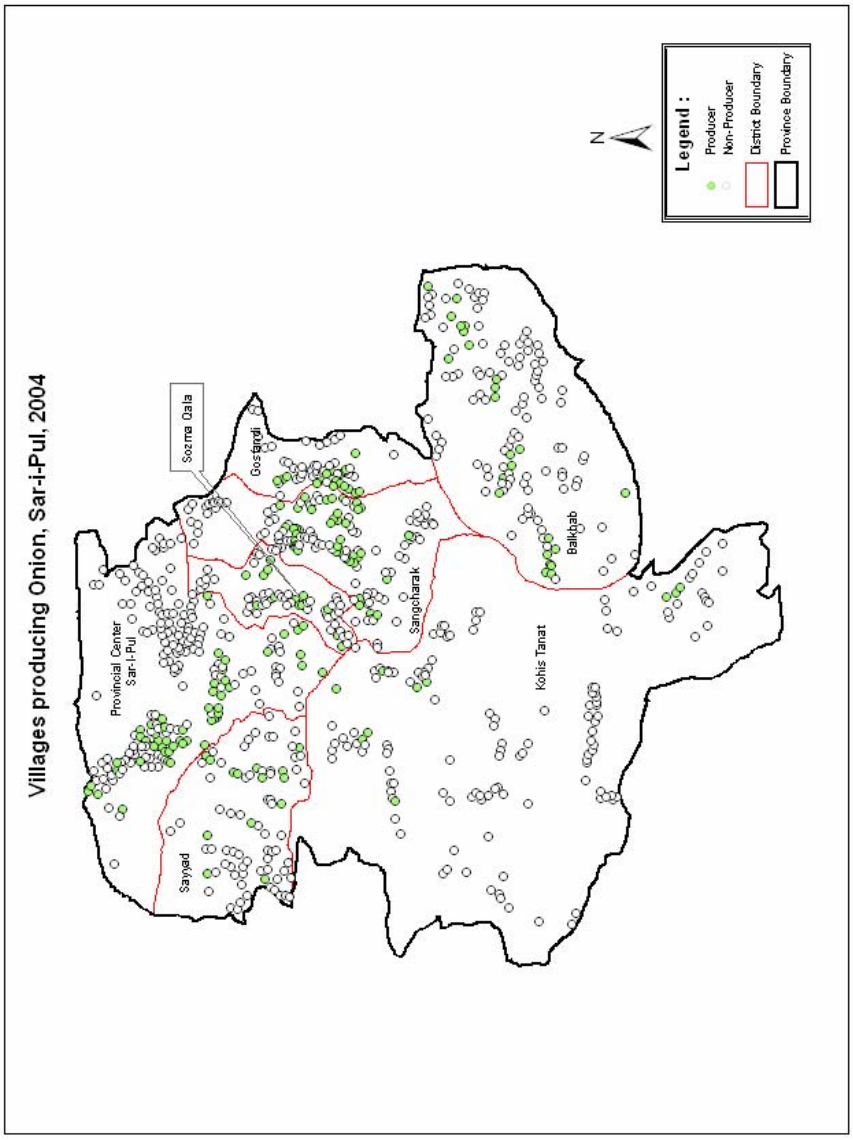
Annex 9


Villages producing Rice, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Sozma Qala
Gostandi
Balkhab--105.9
Sangcharak
Provincial Center Sar-i-Pul
Kohistanat
Sayyad

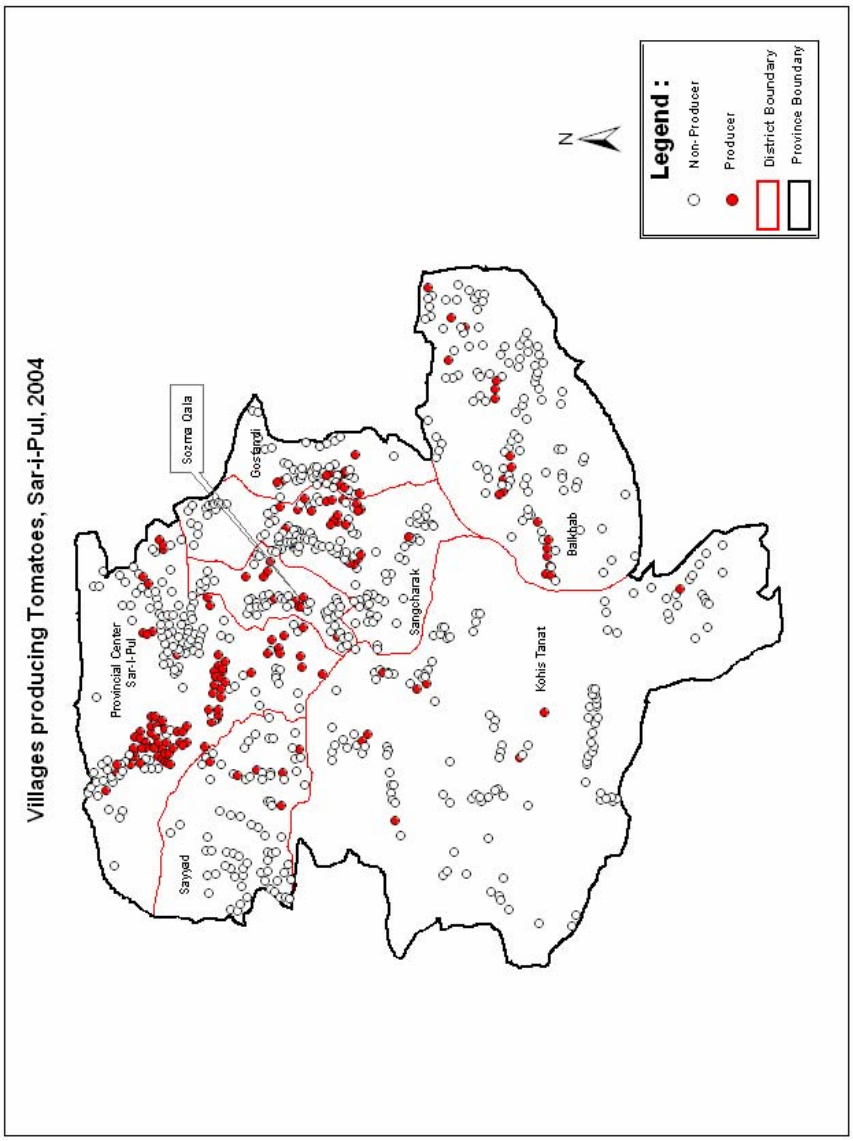
Annex 10


Villages producing Potatoes, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Sozma Qala
Gosfandi
Balkhab
Sangcharak
Kohis Tanat
Provincial Center Sar-i-Pul
Sayyad

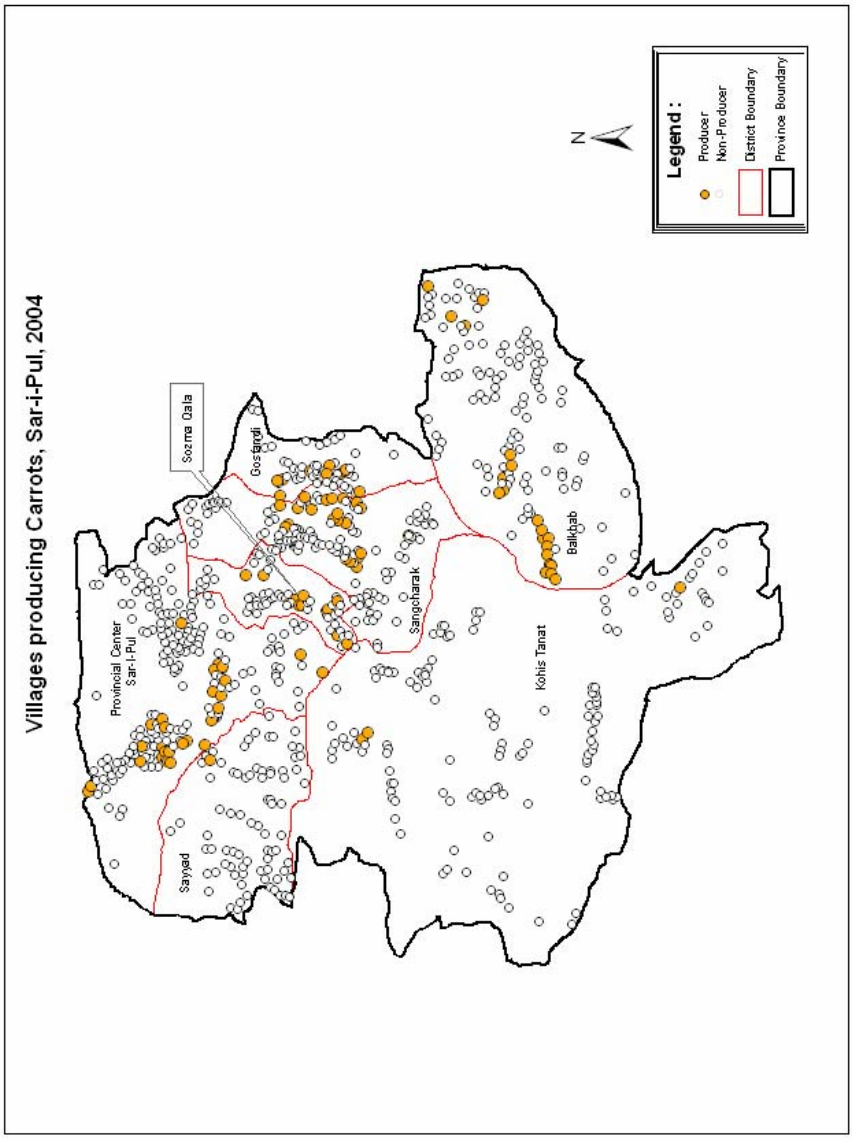
Annex 11


Villages producing Onion, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Sozma Qala
Dosti
Balkhab
Sangcharak
Provincial Center Sar-i-Pul
Kohis Tanat
Sayyad

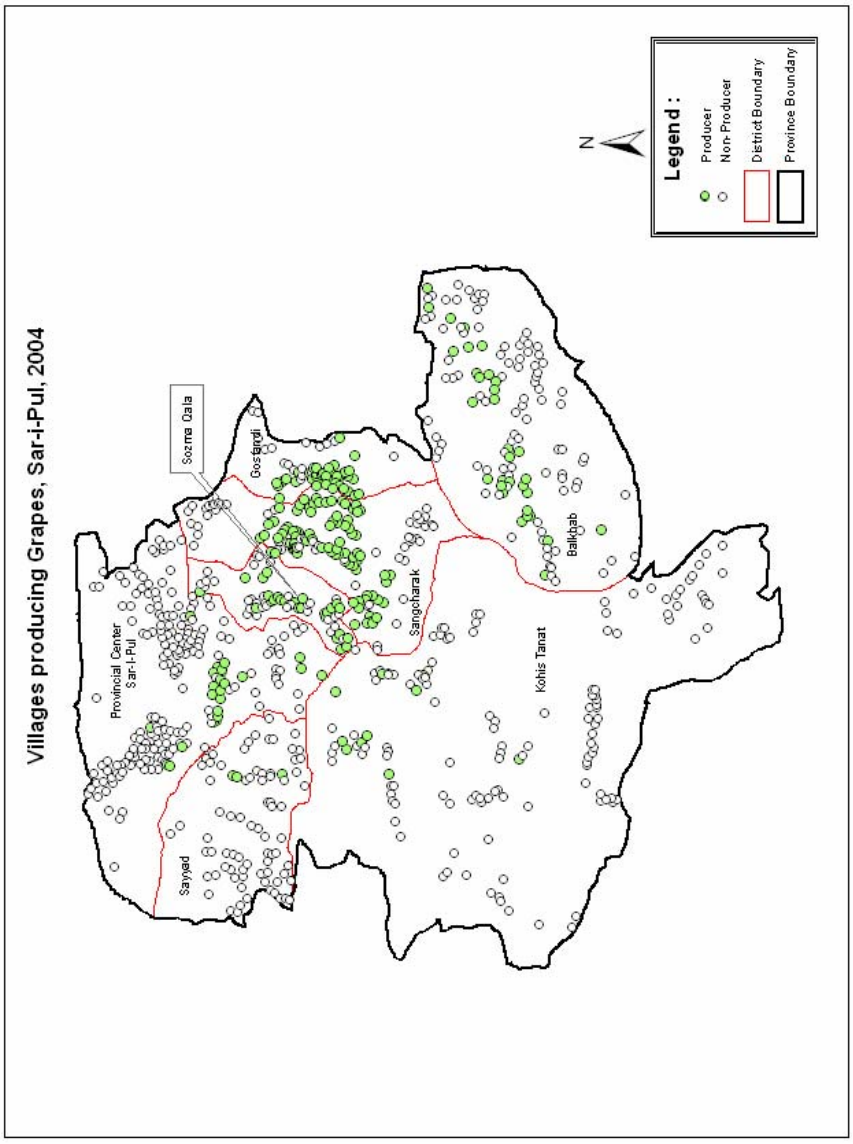
Annex 12


Villages producing Tomatoes, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
Legend :
Non-Producer
Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Sozma Qala
Gosfandi
Balkhab
Sangcharak
Kohis Tanat
Provincial Center Sar-i-Pul
Sayyad

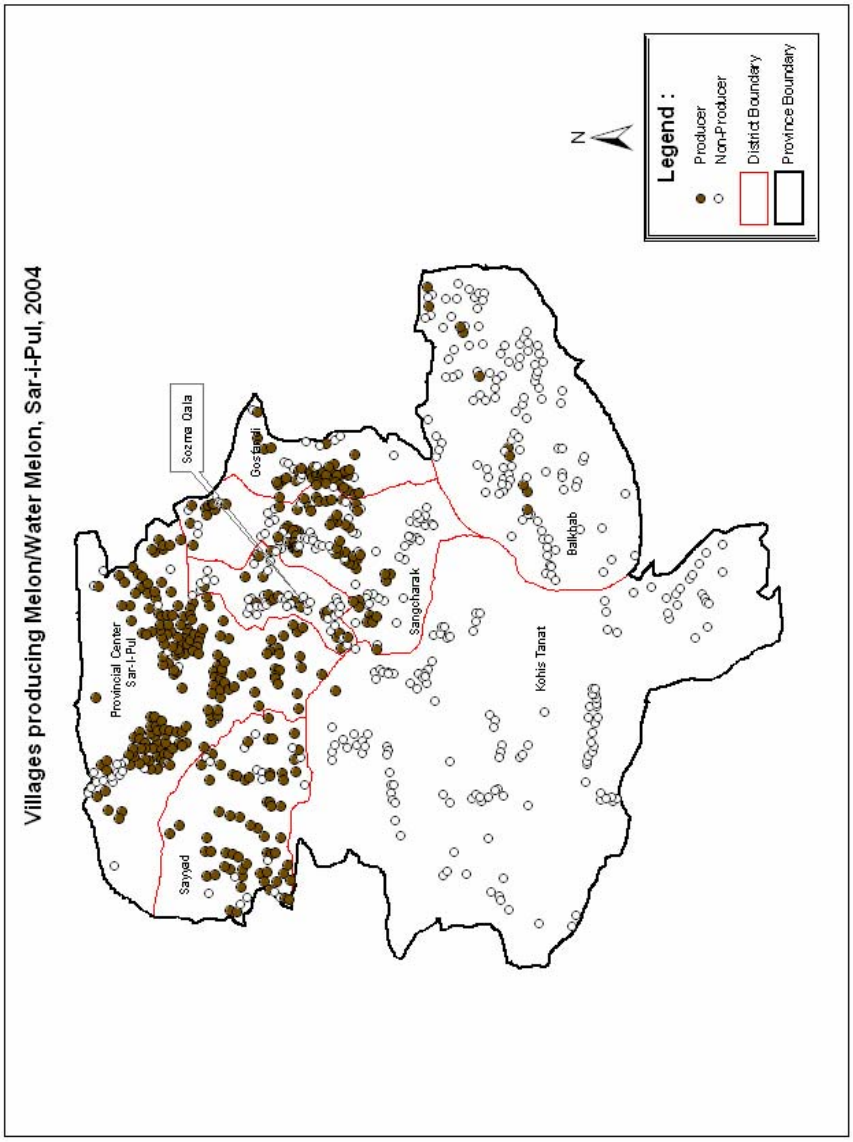
Annex 13


Villages producing Carrots, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Sozma Qala
Dosti
Balkhab
Sangcharak
Provincial Center Sar-i-Pul
Kohis Tanat
Sayyad

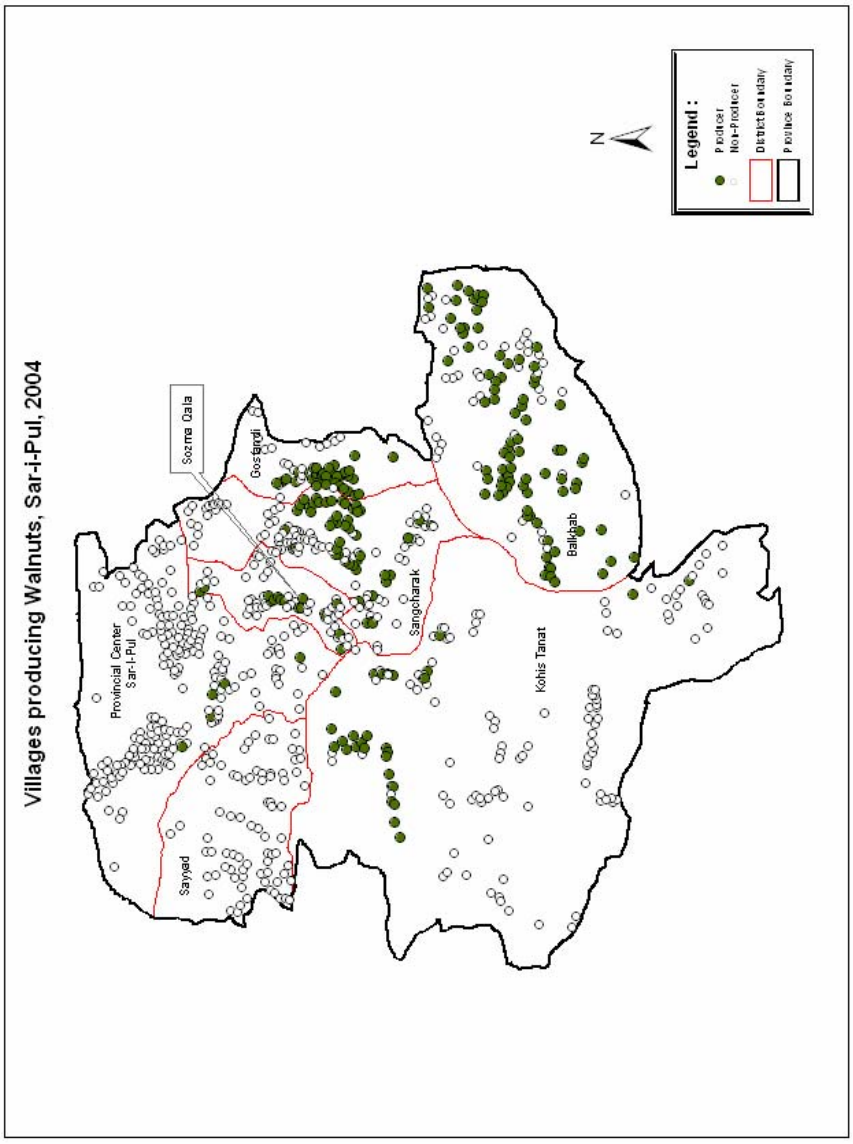
Annex 14


Villages producing Grapes, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Sozma Qala
Gos Bindi
Balkhab
Sangcharak
Kohis Tanat
Provincial Center Sar-i-Pul
Sayyad

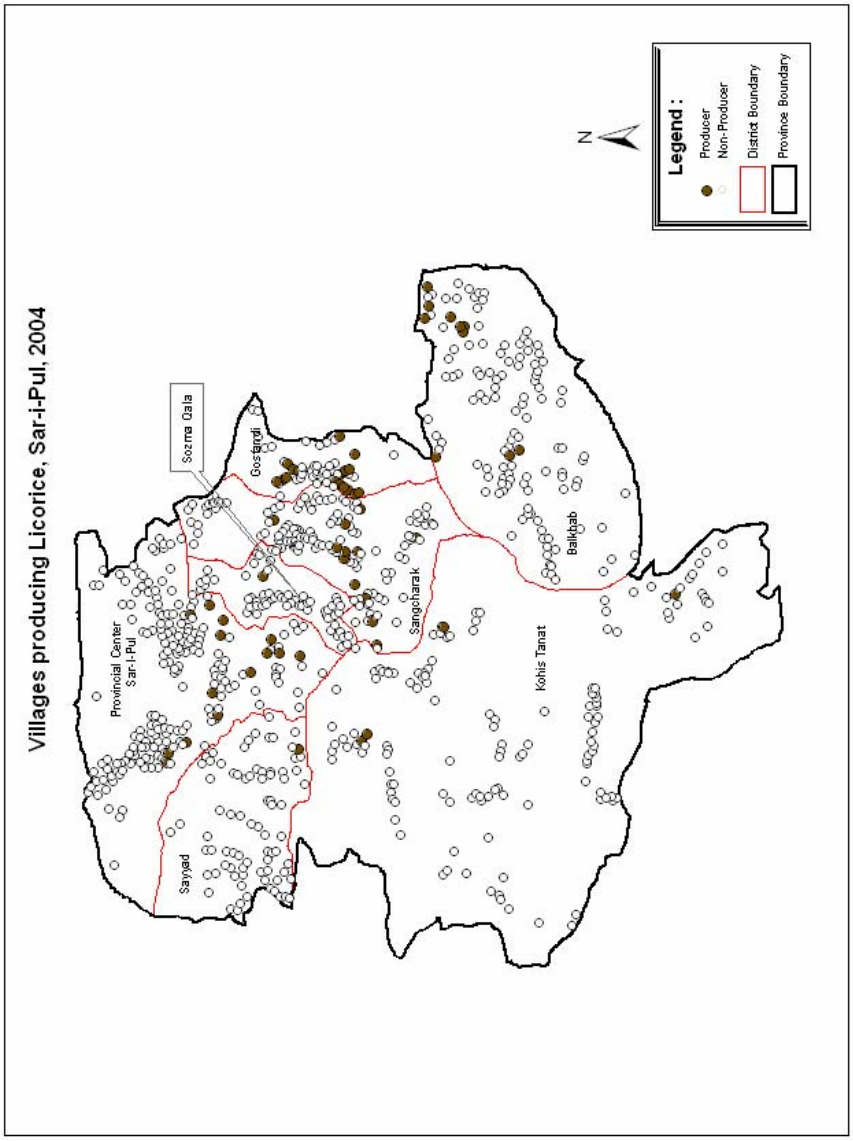
Annex 15


Villages producing Melon/Water Melon, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Sozma Qala
Gosfandi
Sangcharak
Balkhab
Kohis Tanat
Provincial Center Sar-i-Pul
Sayyad

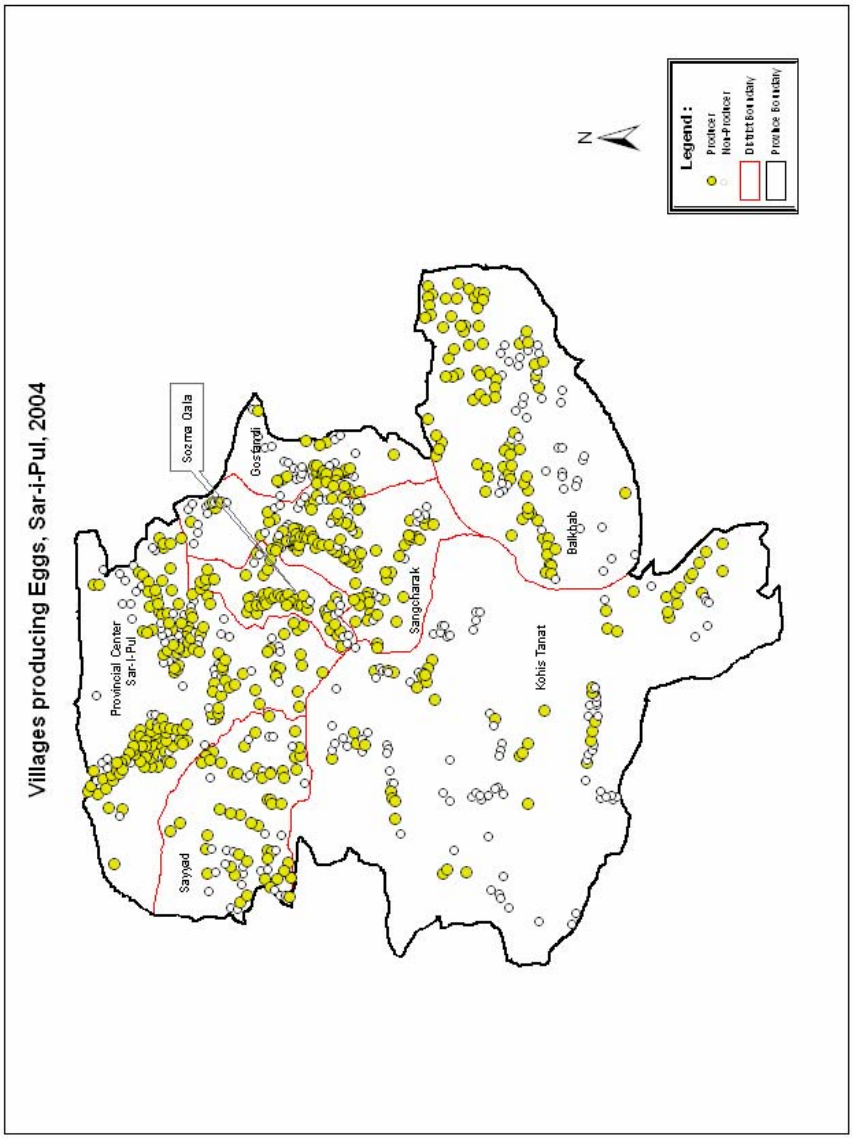
Annex 16


Villages producing Walnuts, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Sozma Qala
Gosfandi
Balkhab
Sangcharak
Provincial Center Sar-i-Pul
Kohis Tanat
Sayyad

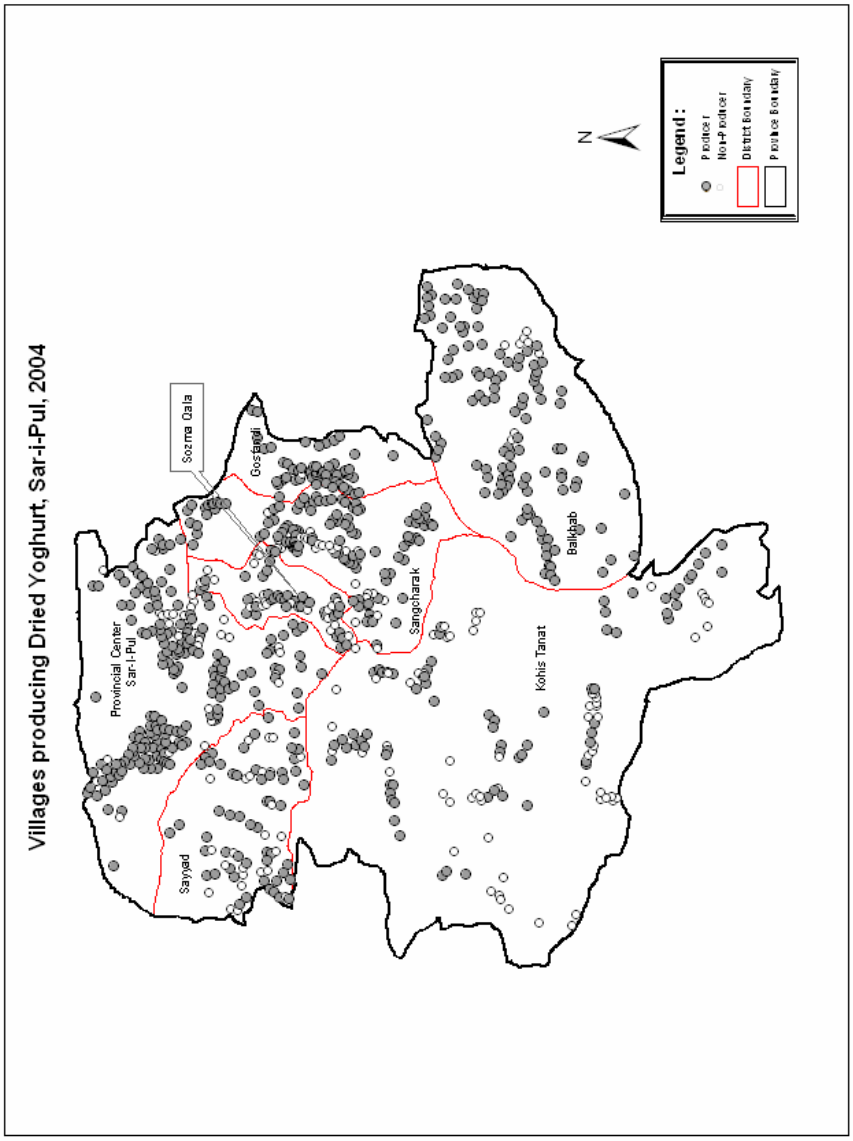
Annex 17


Villages producing Licorice, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Sozma Qala
Gosfandi
Balkhab
Sangcharak
Kohis Tanat
Provincial Center
Sar-i-Pul
Sayyad

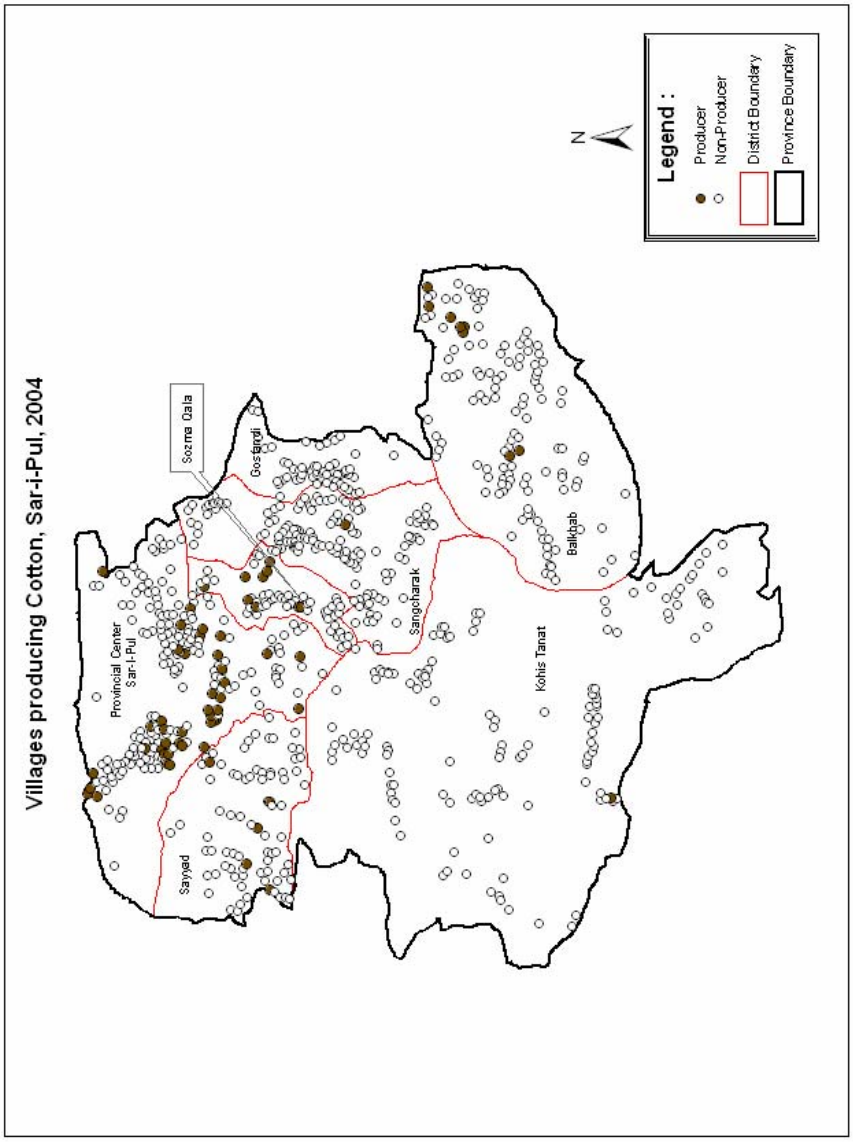
Annex 18


Villages producing Eggs, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
Legend :
Province
Non-Province
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Sozma Qala
Gosfandi
Balkhab
Sangcharak
Kohis Tanat
Provincial Center
Sar-i-Pul
Sayyad

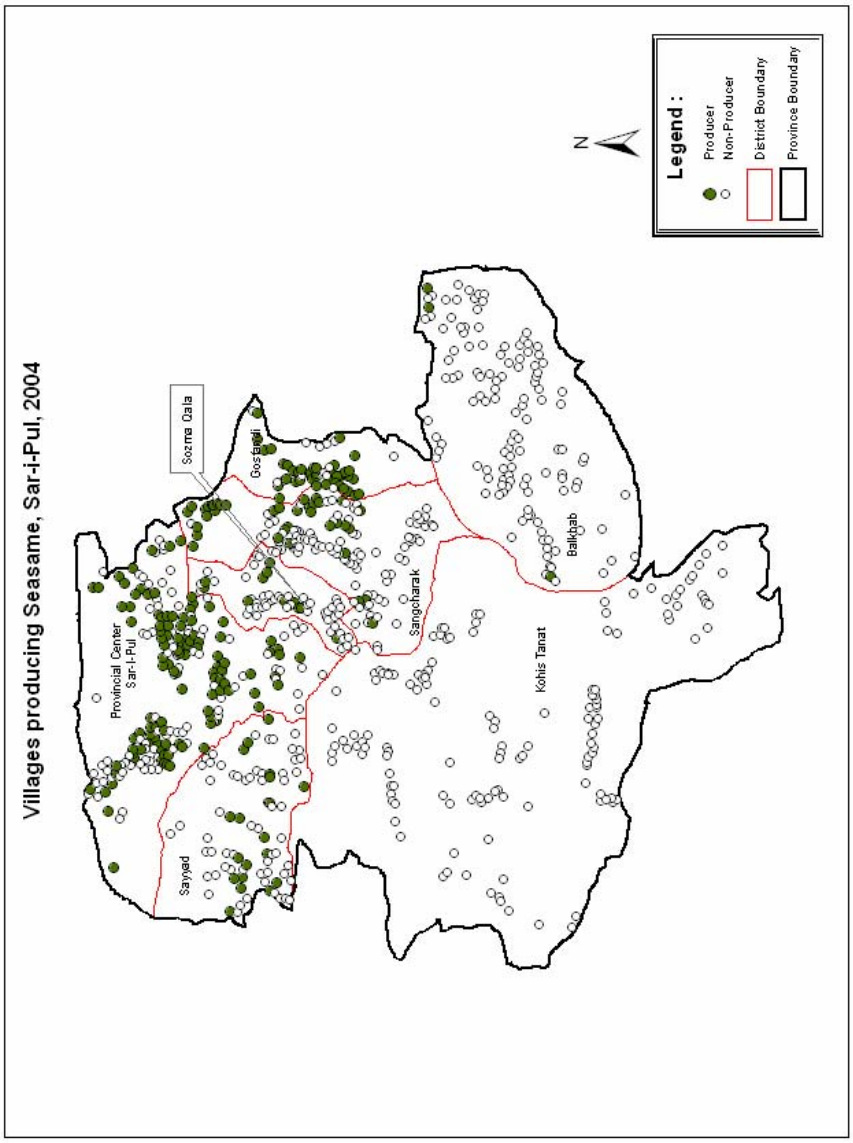
Annex 19


Villages producing Dried Yoghurt, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
N
Legend :
Produce r
Non-Produce r
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Sozma Qala
Gosfandi
Balkhab
Sangcharak
Kohis Tanat
Provincial Center Sar-i-Pul
Sayyad

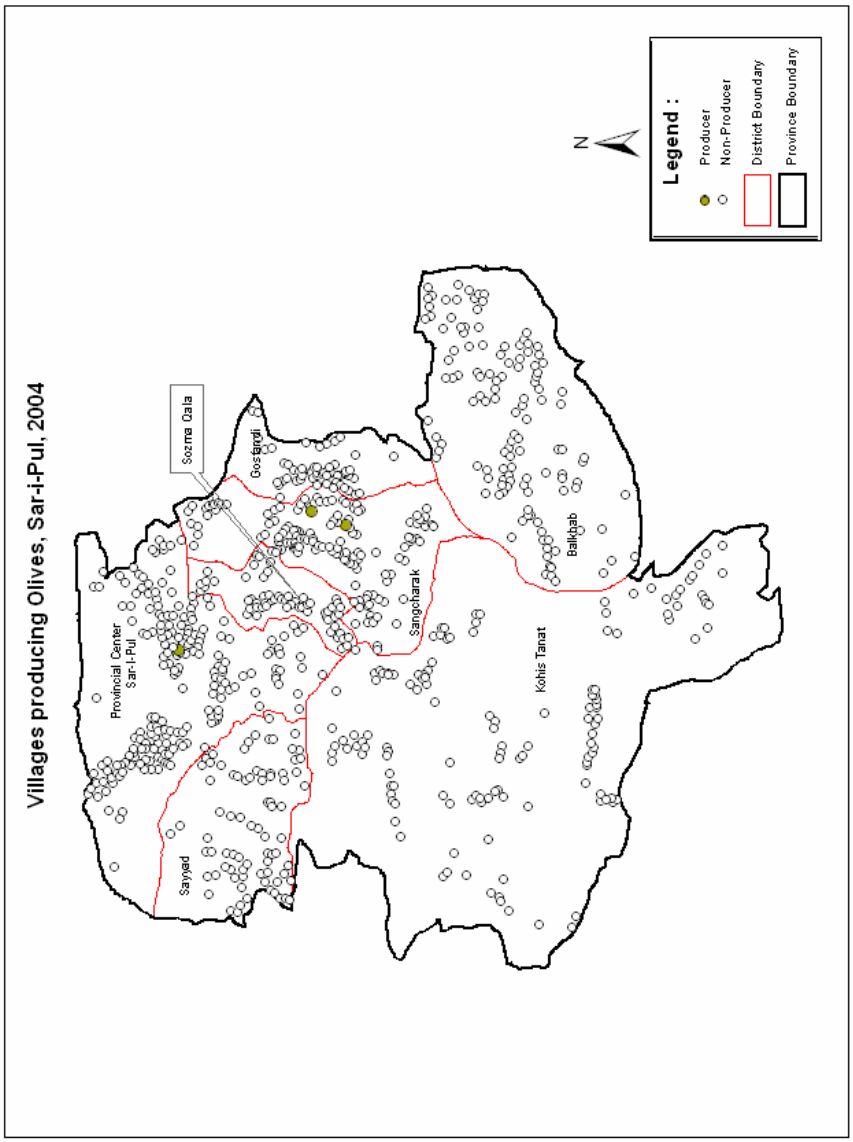
Annex 20


Villages producing Cotton, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Sozma Qala
Gosfandi
Provincial Center Sar-i-Pul
Sangcharak
Balkhab
Kohis Tanat
Sayyad

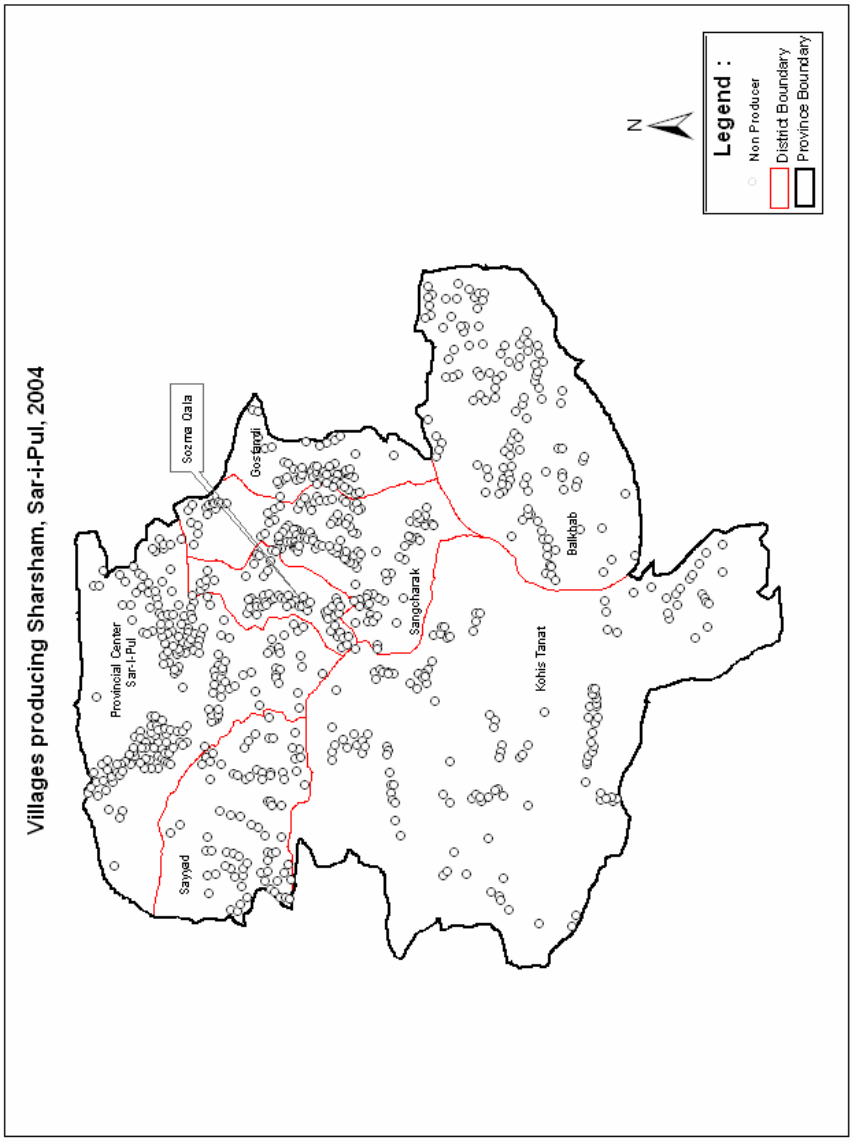
Annex 21


Villages producing Seasame, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Sozma Qala
Gos Bagh
Provincial Center Sar-i-Pul
Sangcharak
Balkhab
Kohis Tanat
Sayyad

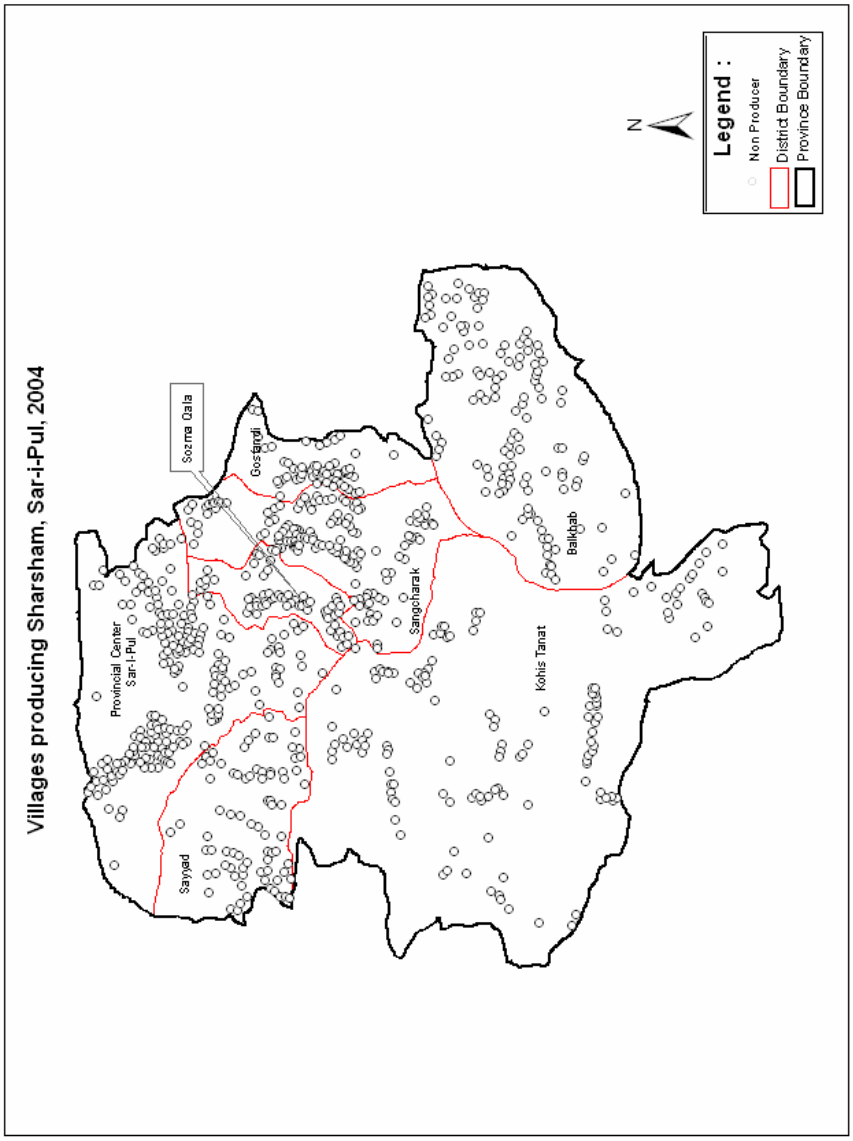
Annex 22


Villages producing Olives, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Sozma Qala
Gosfandi
Provincial Center Sar-i-Pul
Sangcharak
Balkhab
Kohis Tanat
Sayyad

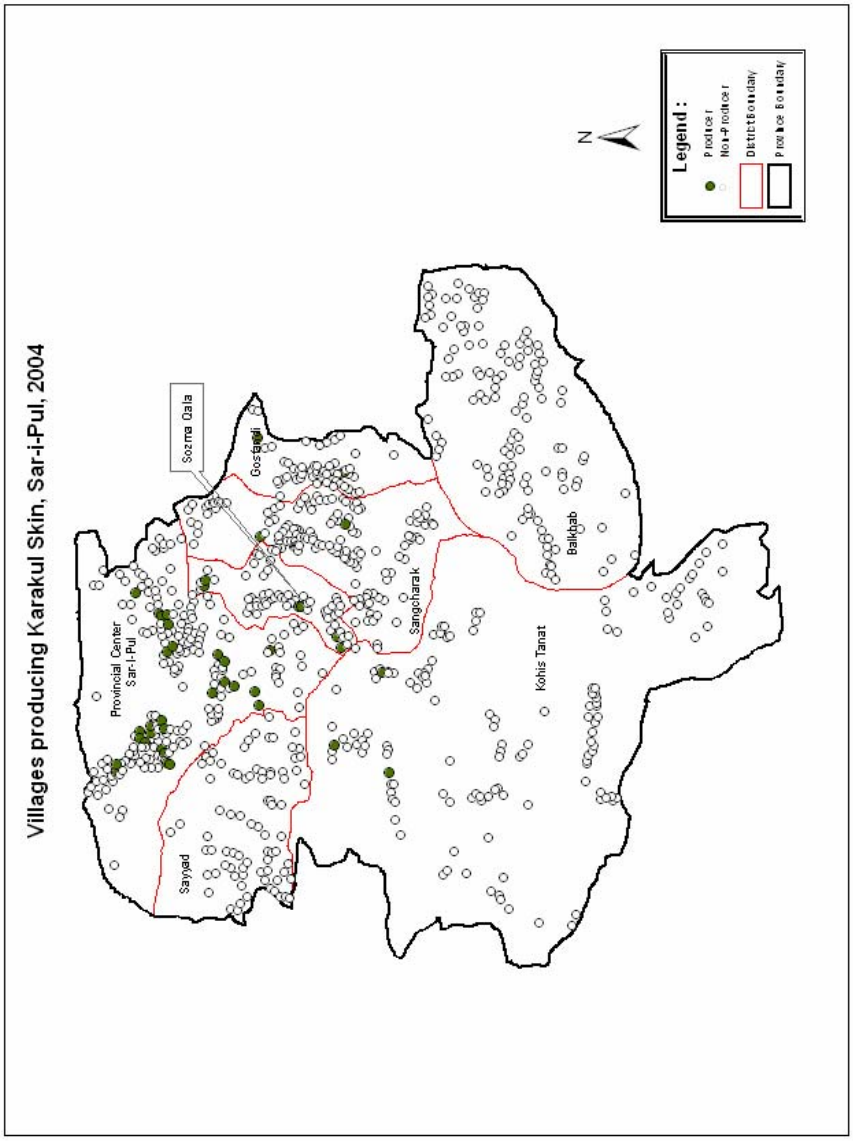
Annex 23


Villages producing Sharsham, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
N
Legend :
Non Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Sozma Qala
Gosfandi
Balkhab
Sangcharak
Kohis Tanat
Provincial Center Sar-i-Pul
Sayyad

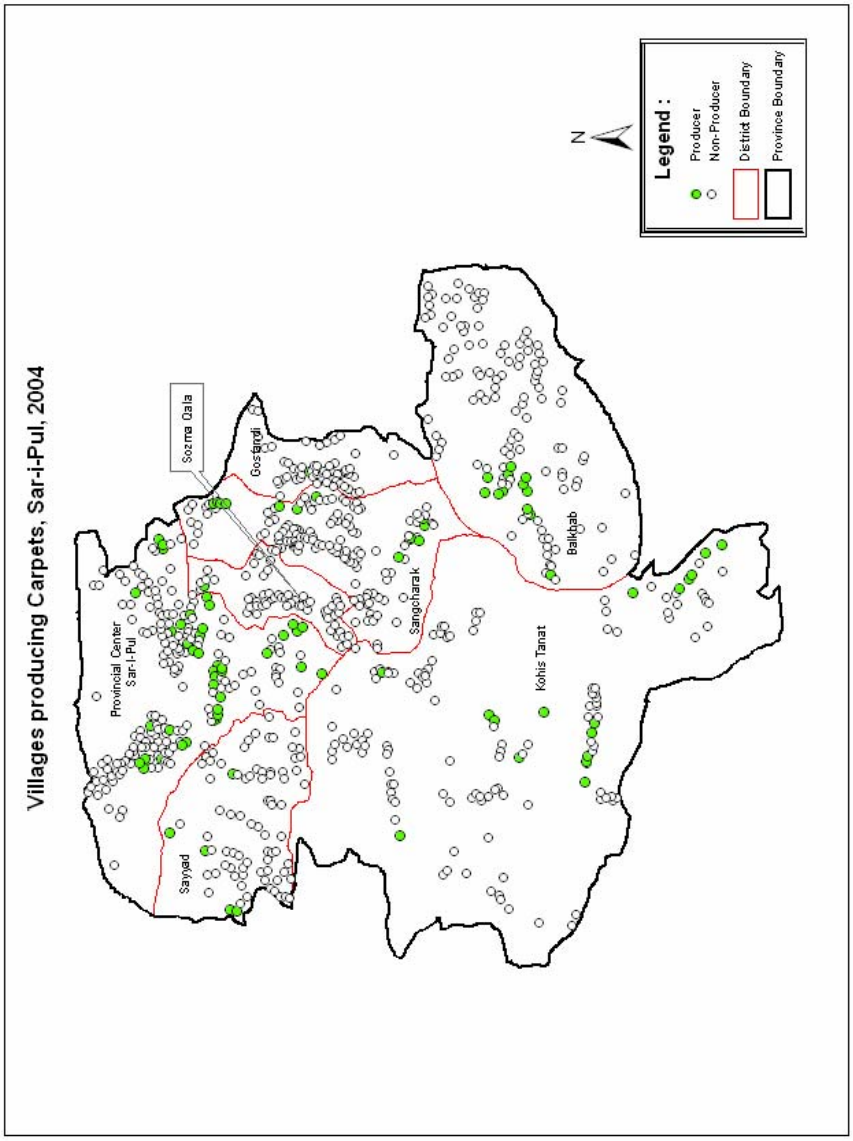
Annex 24


Villages producing Sharsham, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
Legend :
Non Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Sozma Qala
Gostandi
Provincial Center Sar-i-Pul
Sangcharak
Balkhab
Kohis Tanat
Sayyad

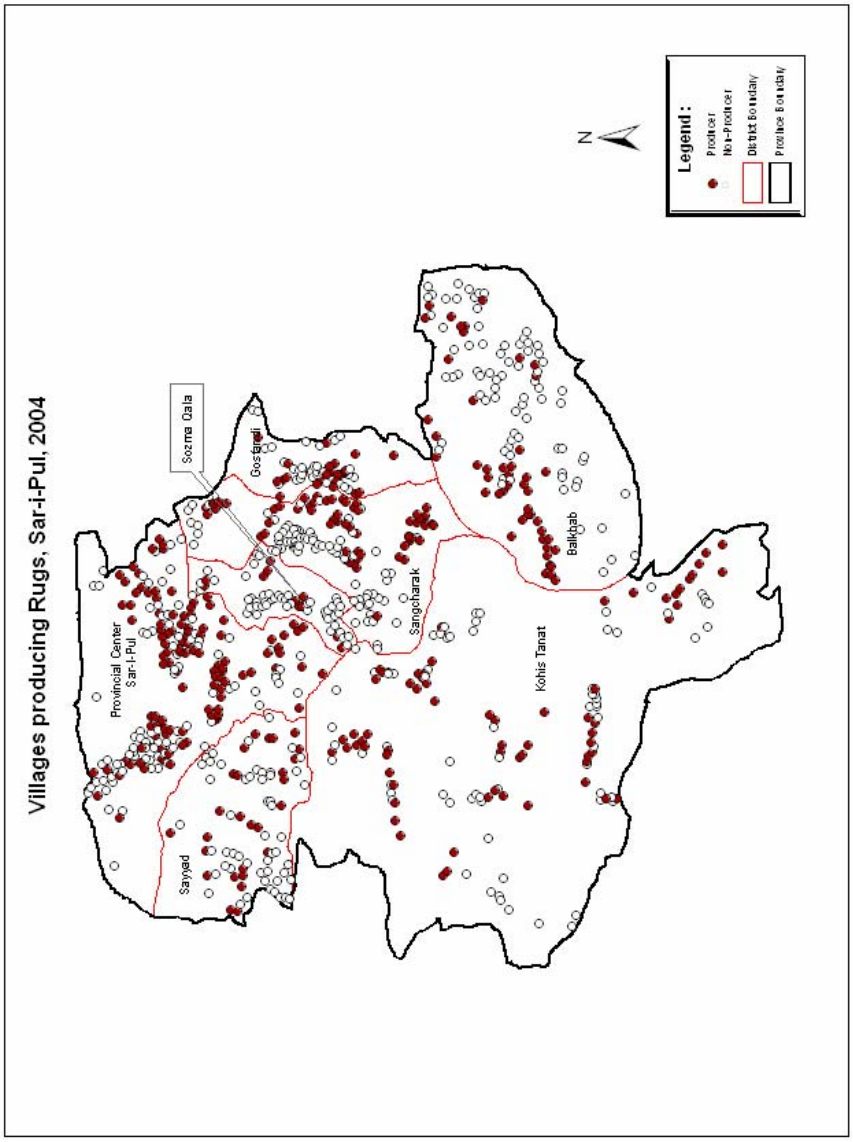
Annex 25


Villages producing Karakul Skin, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Sozma Qala
Gosfandi
Balkhab
Sangcharak
Provincial Center
Sar-i-Pul
Kohis Tanat
Sayyad

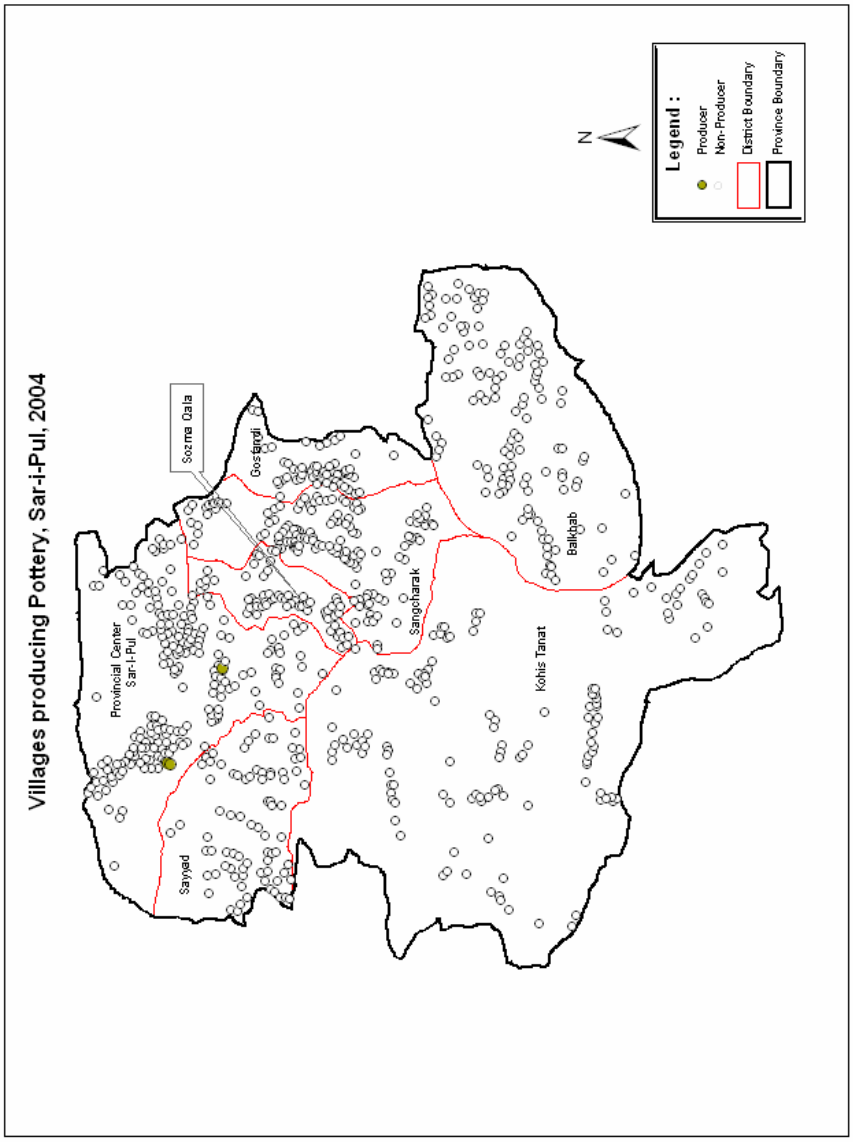
Annex 26


Villages producing Carpets, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Sozma Qala
Gosfandi
Balkhab
Sangcharak
Kohis Tanat
Provincial Center
Sar-i-Pul
Sayyad

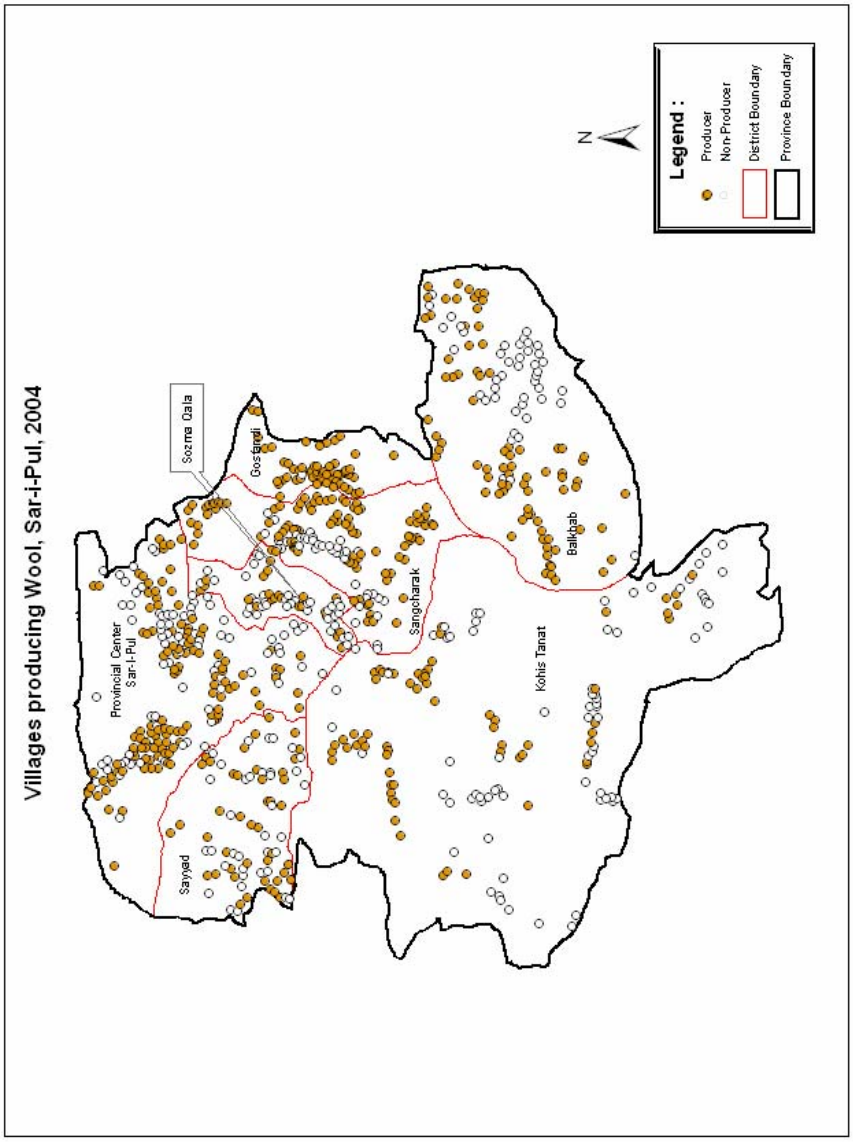
Annex 27


Villages producing Rugs, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
N
Legend :
Province
Non-Province
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Sozma Qala
Gosfandi
Balkhab
Sangcharak
Kohis Tanat
Provincial Center
Sar-i-Pul
Sayyad

Annex 28


Villages producing Pottery, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Sozma Qala
Gosfandi
Balkhab
Sangcharak
Kohis Tanat
Provincial Center Sar-i-Pul
Sayyad

Annex 29


Villages producing Wool, Sar-i-Pul, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Sozma Qala
Gosfandi
Balkhab
Sangcharak
Kohis Tanat
Provincial Center Sar-i-Pul
Sayyad