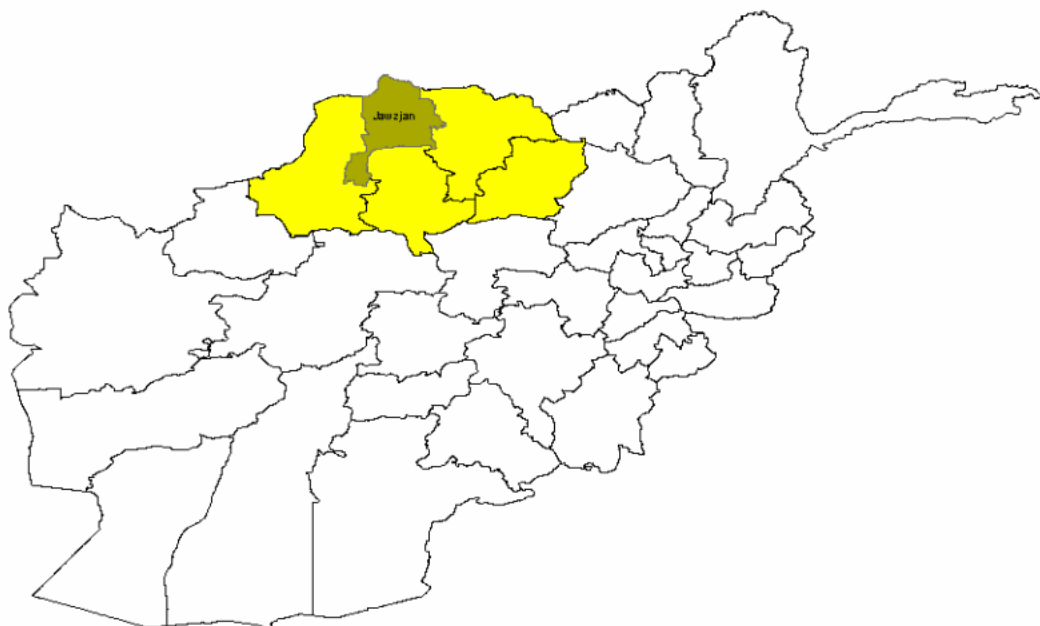




Jawzjan



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

Jawzjan

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

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

**Introduction by the
Representative of UNFPA**

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

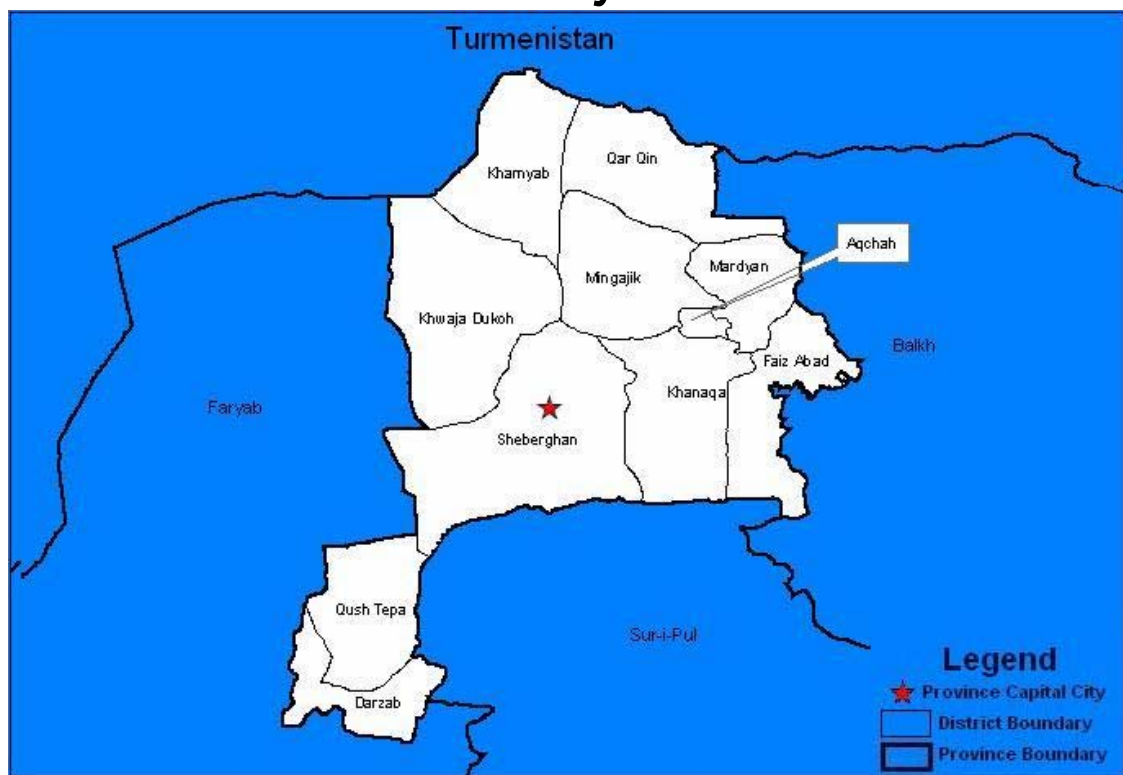
For the past few years, Afghanistan has been making serious attempts at rebuilding and rehabilitating the nation and its institutions after more than two decades of war, conflict, and civil strife. Effective planning for comprehensive social and economic development requires evidence based and reliable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

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



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Jawzjan



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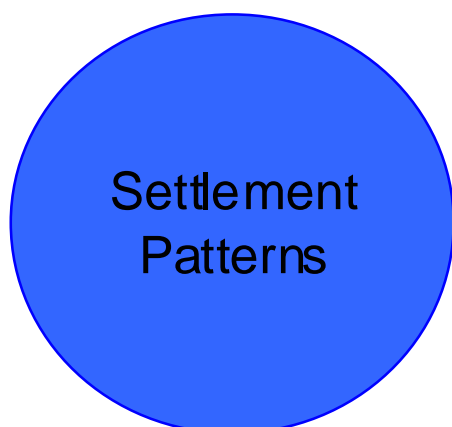
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Located in the northern region, Jawzjan is bordered by the provinces of Balkh in the east, Sar-i-Pul in the south, and Faryab in the west. It covers a land area of 11,292 squared kilometers, representing 1.73 percent of the total Afghan territory. The province is divided into 11 districts—the provincial capital, Sheberghan, Aqchah, Faizabad, Mardyan, Mingajik, Qarqin, Khamyab, Qush Tepa, Darzab, Khwaja Dukoh, and Khanaqa.

Jawzjan is home to 1.8 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. With its 426,987 inhabitants, it is the 23rd most populous province in the country (see Annex 1).

The population of Jawzjan is distributed among the 11 districts as shown in table 1 and figure 1¹. The most populous districts are Sheberghan, Aqchah, Darzab, and Faizabad, with respectively 34.7 percent, 9.9 percent, 8.7 percent, and 8 percent of the total population; together, they account for more than 56 percent.

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.

The urban² population of Jawzjan represents 29 percent of the total population in the province. With its 123,824 urban dwellers, Jawzjan is the eighth most urbanized province in Afghanistan, after Kabul, Hirat, Balkh, Kandahar, Nangarhar, Kunduz, and Baghlan. The urban population is concentrated in four centers—Sheberghan, Aqchah, Qargin, and Darzab³. Alone, the district of Mazar-i-Sharif accounts for three-quarters of the urban population in the province. Aqchah adds another 19 percent, so that together, these two districts concentrate about 94 percent.

Table 1—Population, sex, and sex ratio, by district, province of Jawzjan, 2003⁴

District	Total		Males	Females	Sex ratio
	Number	Percent			
Provincial Center—Sheberghan	148,329	34.74	74,355	73,974	100.52
Aqchah	42,061	9.85	21,045	21,016	100.14
Faizabad	33,969	7.96	17,295	16,674	103.72
Mardvan	26,326	6.17	13,115	13,211	99.27
Mingaiik	31,492	7.38	16,092	15,400	104.49
Qargin	19,878	4.66	10,128	9,750	103.88
Khamyah	12,517	2.93	6,420	6,097	105.30
Qush Tepa	24,931	5.84	12,738	12,193	104.47
Darzab	37,185	8.71	18,867	18,318	103.00
Khwaia Dukoh	19,372	4.54	9,799	9,573	102.36
Khanaga	30,927	7.24	15,569	15,358	101.37
All province	426,987	100.00	215,423	211,564	101.82

The rural population of Balkh numbers 303,163 inhabitants distributed over 390 settlements of extremely varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as 15 people and the largest as many as 38,810⁵.

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.

³ Sheberghan is divided into three *nahias* and Aqchah into two. The other three districts are comprised one one *nahia* each.

⁴ Enumeration started on 14 October 2003 and ended on 17 December 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:

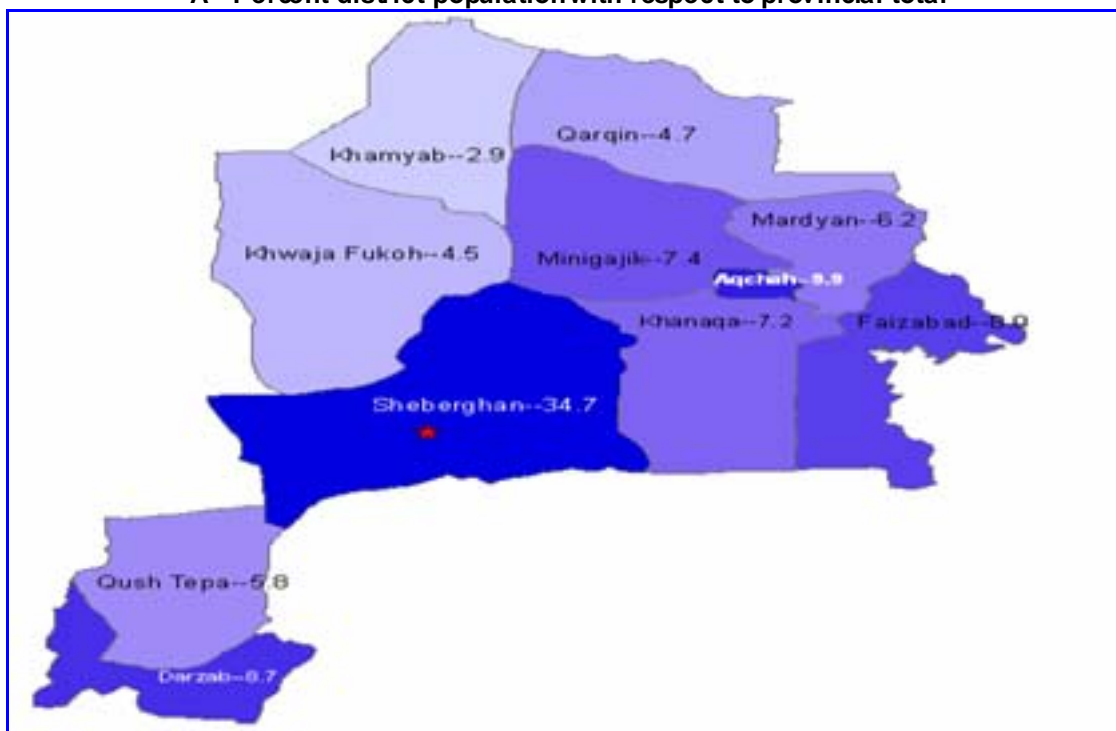
1. During the household operation, some villages were unoccupied because of the draught which caused the inhabitants to relocate in other places where more water was available;
2. Some of the villages were comprised solely of shops, serving the neighboring villages;
3. In some areas, remoteness as well 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.

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, Jawzjan presents a unique feature—in each and every one of its 11 districts, the proportion of large-sized villages, i.e., those with more than 1,000 population is the largest. One exception is that of Darzab, where that proportion is equal to that of villages with 200-299 population. But there are two special cases: in one (Qarqin) there are only three villages; all three have more than 1,000 population. In the other (Khamyab), there is a total of five villages, three of which are large-sized, and the other two belong to the 500-599 size-class.

Figure 1—Population Settlements, Jawzjan, 2003

A—Percent district population with respect to provincial total



B—Density: population per km²

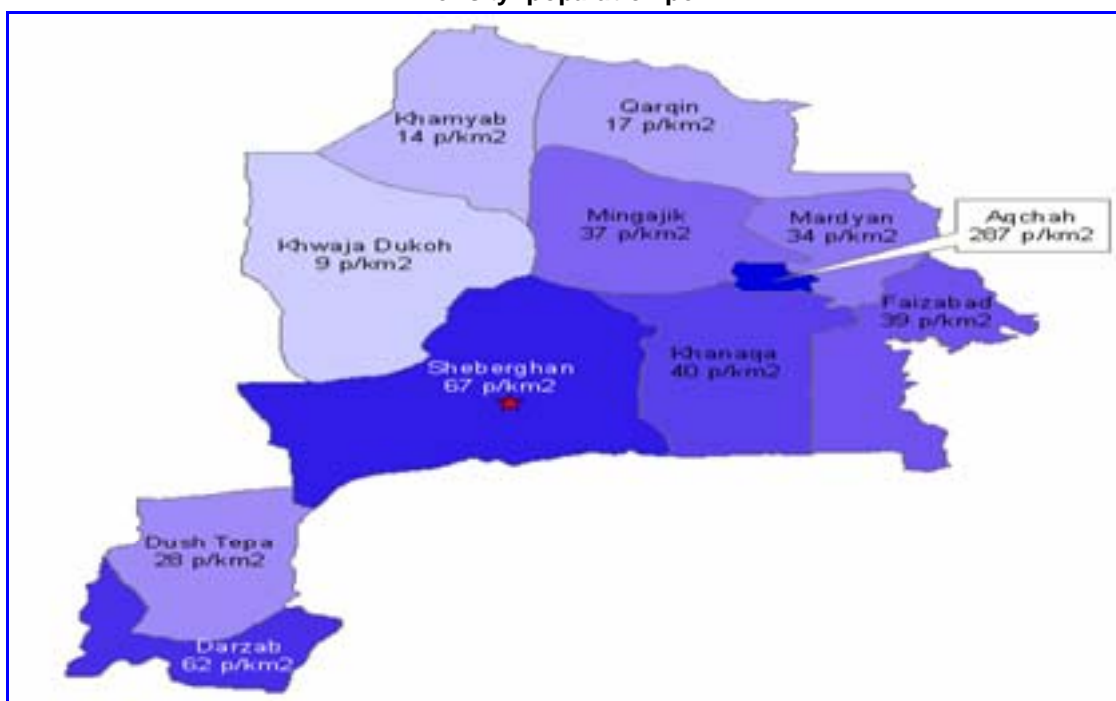
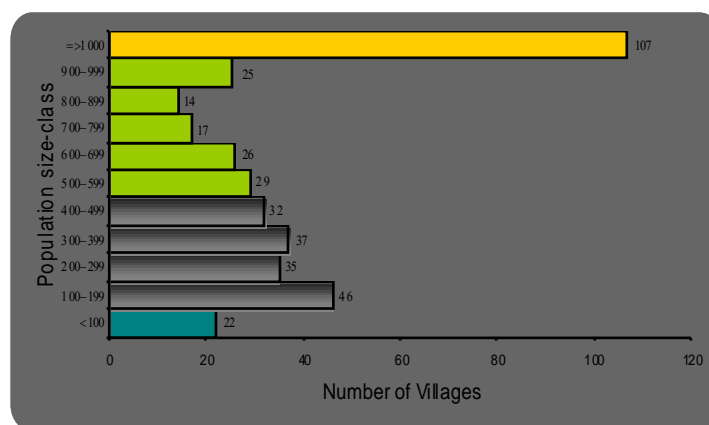


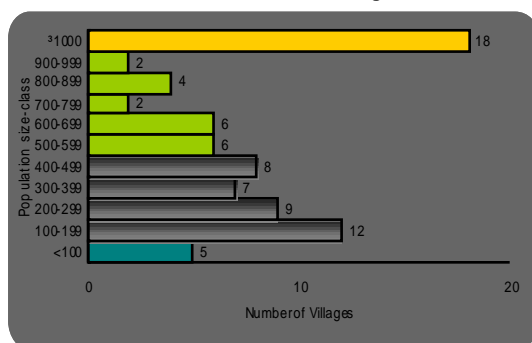
Figure 2—Distribution of the population settlements by size-class, Jawzjan, 2003

A—Province

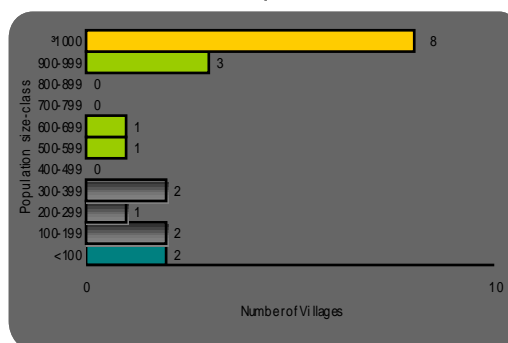


B—Districts

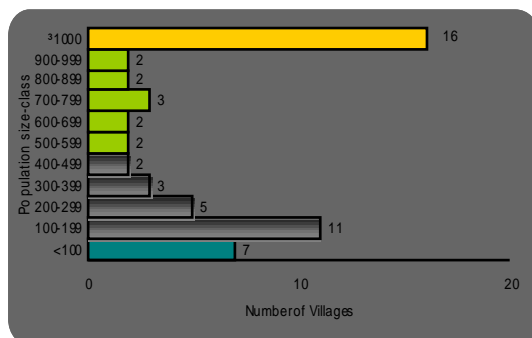
Provincial Center—Sheberghan



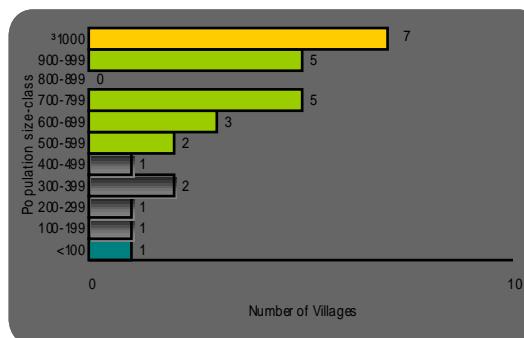
Aqchah



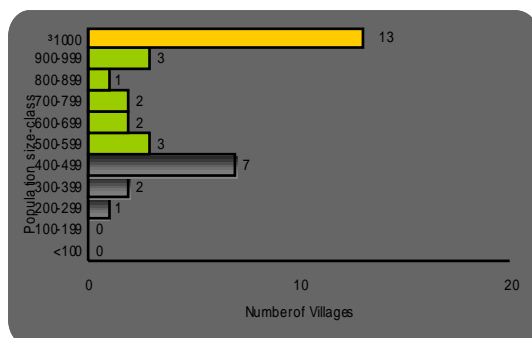
Faizabad



Mardyan



Mingajik



Qarqin

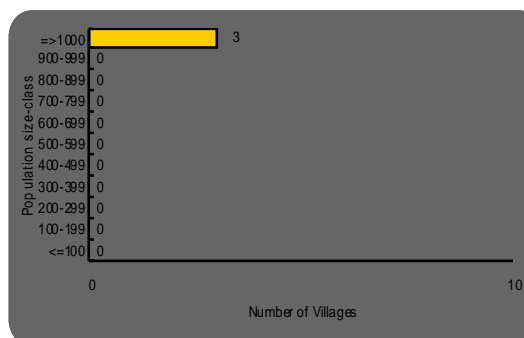
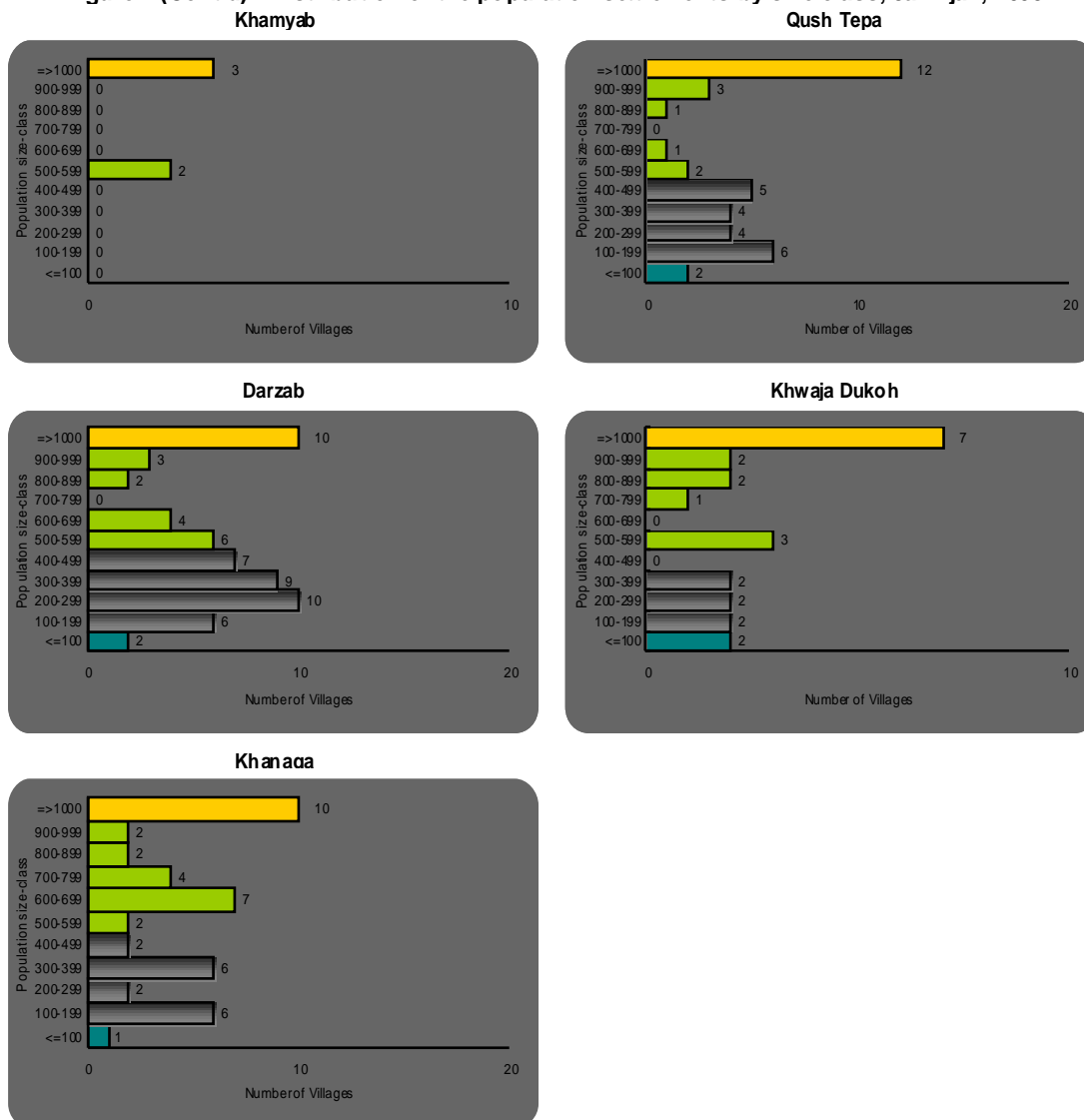
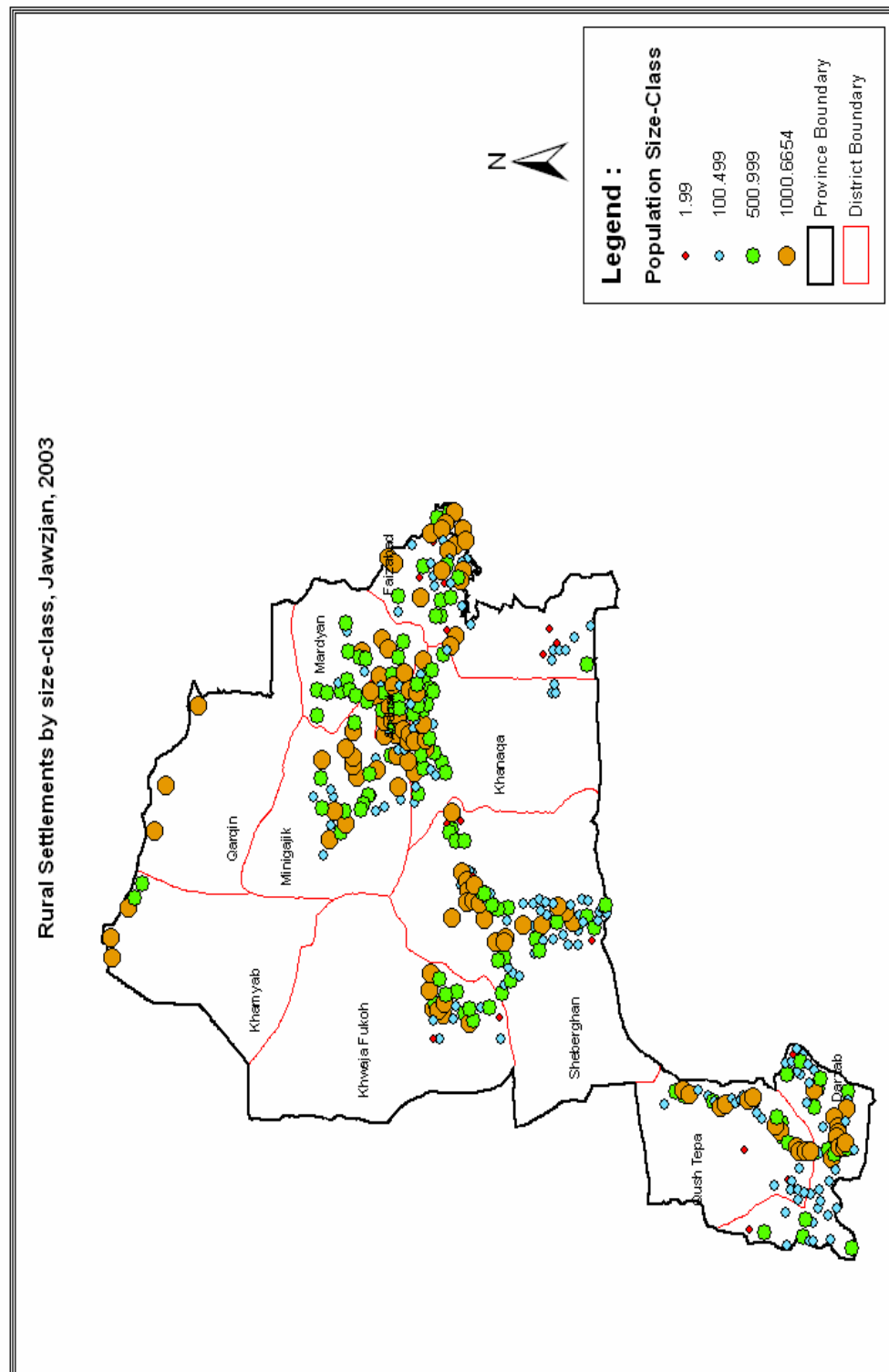


Figure 2 (Cont'd)—Distribution of the population settlements by size-class, Jawzjan, 2003



Map1



Demographic Characteristics

Age distribution

The distribution by age and sex of the population of Jawzjan 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, and others are above. For instance, it is not readily understandable why the proportions of the 0-4 and 15-19 age groups for both sexes are substantially under-represented, while the 5-9 and 10-14 and 50-54 age-groups again for both sexes are over-represented. Whereas a deficit in the proportion of children below 5 could be a direct result of war casualties—women married to soldiers having given birth to fewer children than in normal circumstances, it is difficult to account for the anomalies characterizing the other age-groups.

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

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

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

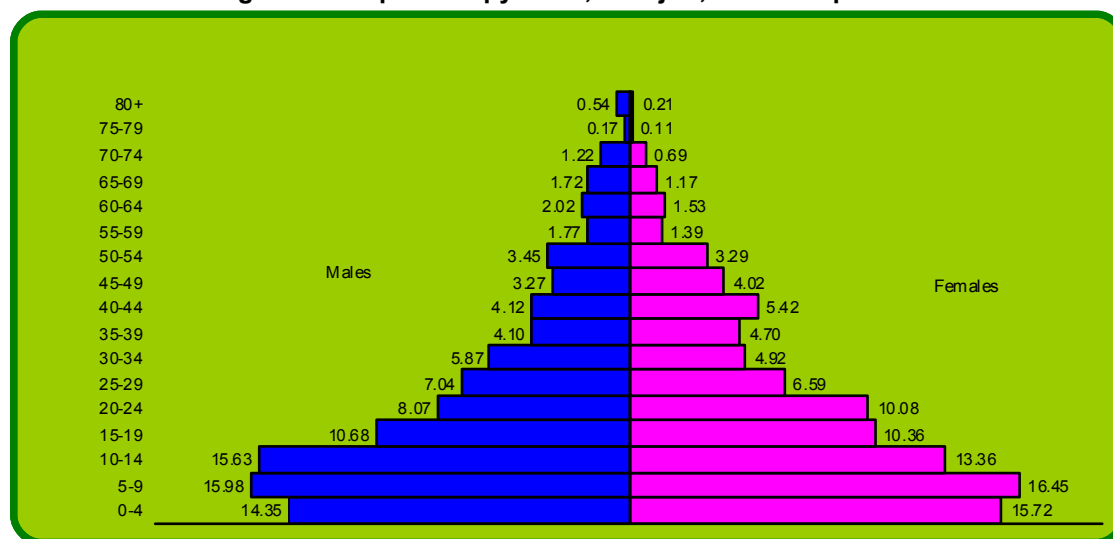
Coverage errors are of two types. Individuals of a given age may have been missed by the census or erroneously included in it (e.g. counted twice). The first type of coverage error represents gross under-enumeration at this age and the second gross-over-enumeration. The balance of the two types of coverage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

“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”.

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, Jawzjan, 2003²—Reported

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	30,907	14.35	33,263	15.72	64,170	15.03
5-9	34,427	15.98	34,799	16.45	69,226	16.21
10-14	33,660	15.63	28,255	13.36	61,915	14.50
15-19	23,009	10.68	21,924	10.36	44,933	10.52
20-24	17,386	8.07	21,332	10.08	38,718	9.07
25-29	15,157	7.04	13,935	6.59	29,092	6.81
30-34	12,651	5.87	10,407	4.92	23,058	5.40
35-39	8,839	4.10	9,939	4.70	18,778	4.40
40-44	8,876	4.12	11,475	5.42	20,351	4.77
45-49	7,055	3.27	8,508	4.02	15,563	3.64
50-54	7,434	3.45	6,968	3.29	14,402	3.37
55-59	3,803	1.77	2,931	1.39	6,734	1.58
60-64	4,357	2.02	3,227	1.53	7,584	1.78
65-69	3,699	1.72	2,466	1.17	6,165	1.44
70-74	2,635	1.22	1,460	0.69	4,095	0.96
75-79	371	0.17	233	0.11	604	0.14
80+	1,157	0.54	442	0.21	1,599	0.37
Total	215,423	100.00	211,564	100.00	426,987	100.00

Figure 3—Population pyramid, Jawzjan, 2003—Reported

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

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

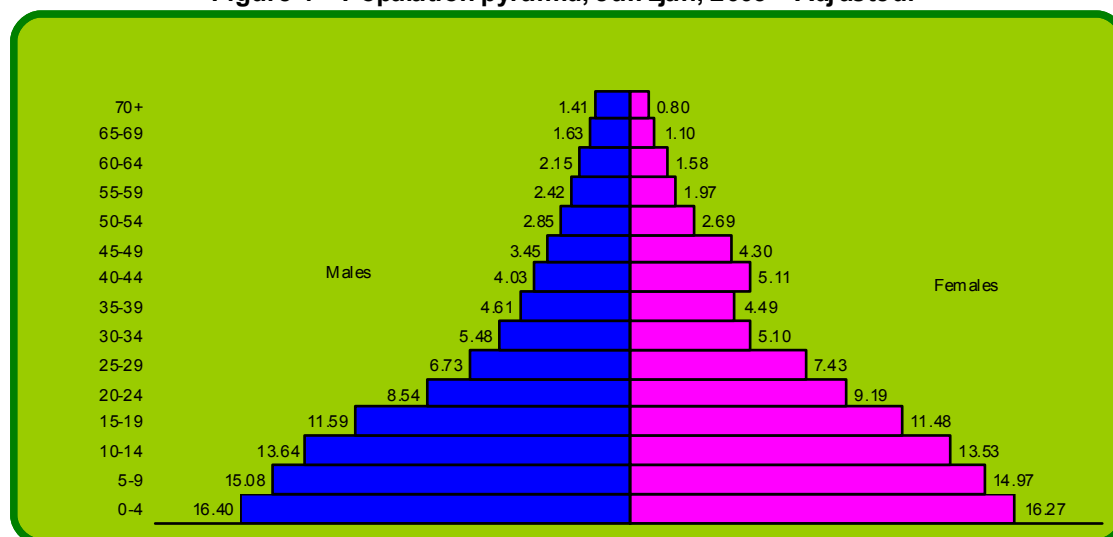
It follows that, in any attempt to correct for the anomalies, care must be taken not to remove the true fluctuations that resulted from such factors.

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

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

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	35,331	16.40	34,429	16.27	69,759	16.34
5-9	32,479	15.08	31,663	14.97	64,142	15.02
10-14	29,388	13.64	28,614	13.53	58,002	13.58
15-19	24,969	11.59	24,282	11.48	49,251	11.53
20-24	18,394	8.54	19,434	9.19	37,828	8.86
25-29	14,500	6.73	15,717	7.43	30,217	7.08
30-34	11,795	5.48	10,789	5.10	22,584	5.29
35-39	9,927	4.61	9,490	4.49	19,417	4.55
40-44	8,681	4.03	10,811	5.11	19,492	4.57
45-49	7,422	3.45	9,106	4.30	16,528	3.87
50-54	6,145	2.85	5,701	2.69	11,846	2.77
55-59	5,213	2.42	4,165	1.97	9,379	2.20
60-64	4,631	2.15	3,344	1.58	7,975	1.87
65-69	3,512	1.63	2,330	1.10	5,842	1.37
70+	3,038	1.41	1,687	0.80	4,726	1.11
Total	215,423	100.00	211,564	100.00	426,987	100.00

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



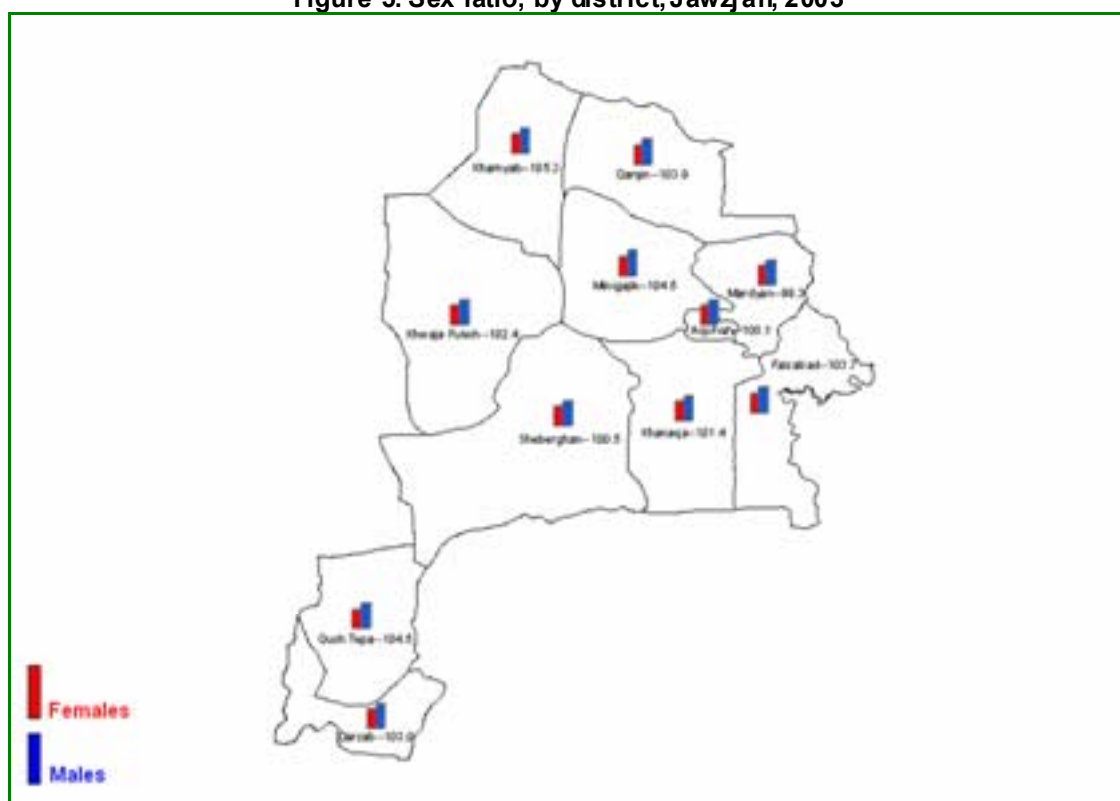
³ The complete account of the various stages is shown in Annex 2.

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

Household size and sex ratio

The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) varies between 993 in Mardyan and 105.3 in Khamyab, the provincial average being 101.8 (figure 5 below and the last column of table 1). No information is available that could explain why it is low in the former or why it is high in the latter. However, overall such rates do not appear to be out of the ordinary.

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



A typical household in Jawzjan has 6.1 persons, which is slightly lower than the national average of 6.3. Such a size is an indicator of a high fertility regime.

Special age groups

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

educational research and planning. Table 4 presents data for the above age groups as well as for others, based on an interpolation of the adjusted five-year age distribution⁵.

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

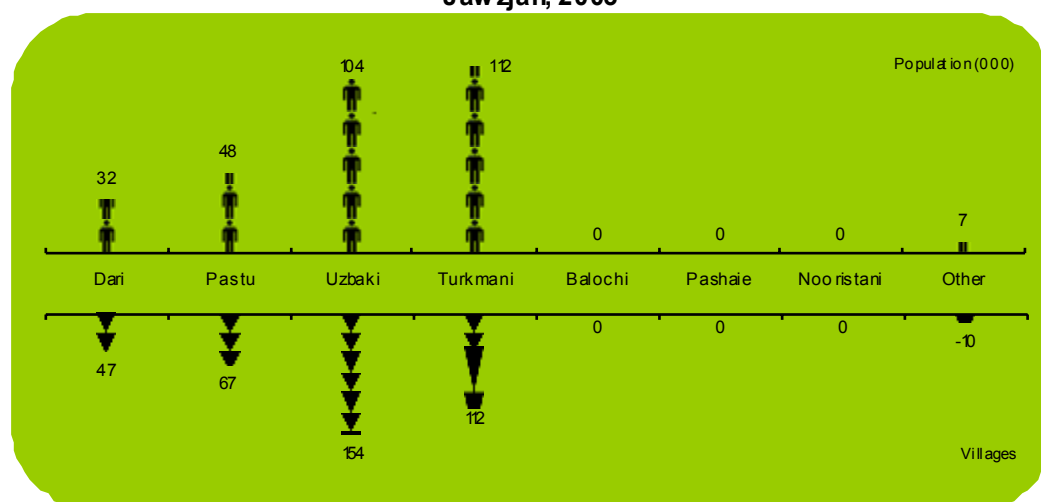
Age	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School age Population						
Primary — 6-12	43,850	20.6	42,732	20.5	86,582	20.6
Secondary — 13-18	31,755	15.0	30,793	14.8	62,548	14.9
College — 20-24	18,394	8.7	19,434	9.3	37,828	9.0
Population in the labor force						
Children — 8-14	42,020	19.8	40,927	19.6	82,947	19.7
Earlier working ages — 15-44	88,265	41.6	90,524	43.4	178,788	42.5
Later working ages — 45-59	18,780	8.8	18,972	9.1	37,752	9.0
Retirement — 60+	8,133	3.8	4,507	2.2	12,640	3.0
Voters — 18+	99,511	46.9	98,877	47.4	198,387	47.1
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	99,630	47.7	—	—

* = Women in the childbearing ages

Main languages spoken

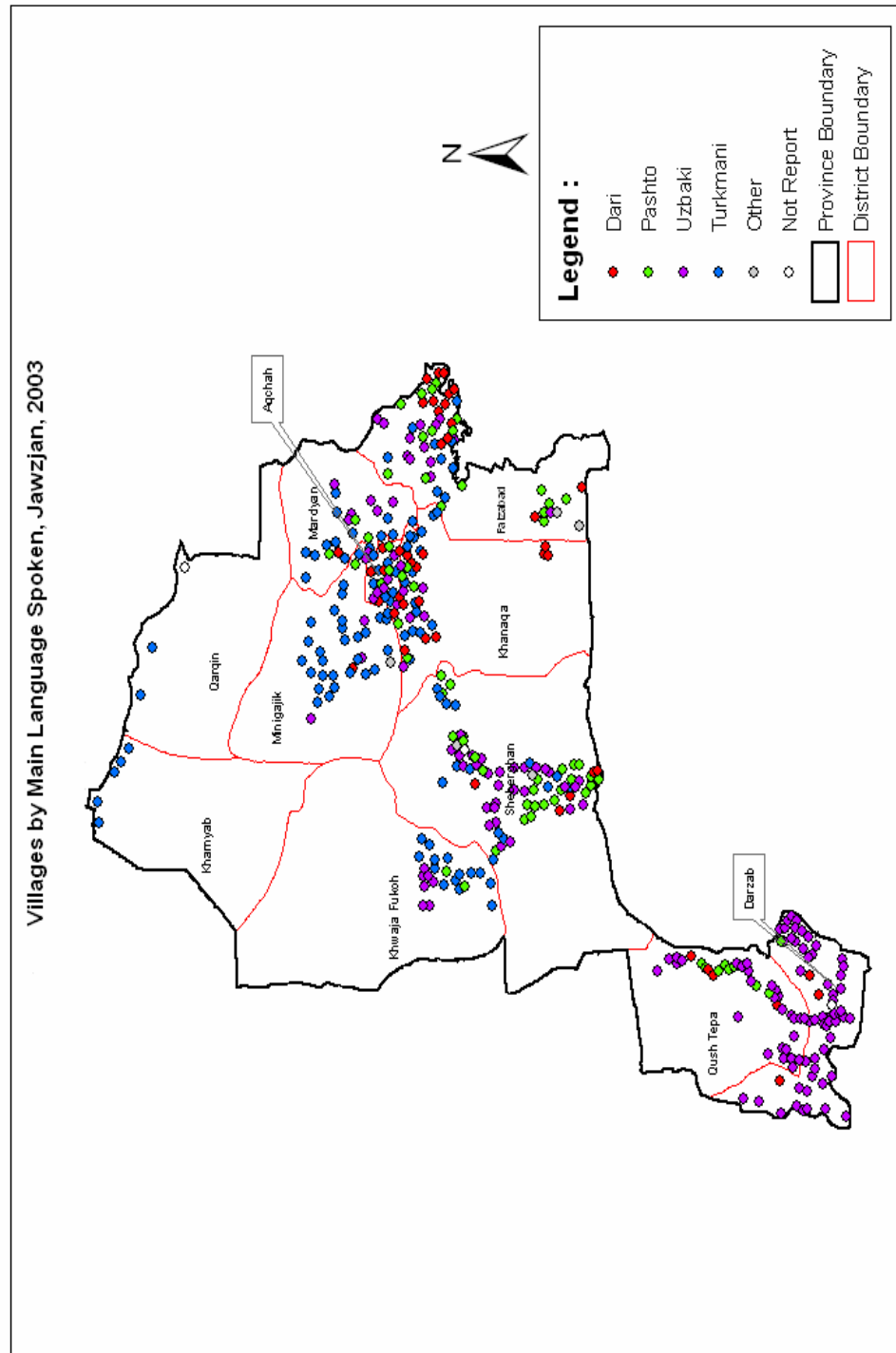
The household listing exercise did not collect any information on the ethnic background of the population. However, it included a question on the languages spoken by the majorities of the populations in the villages. Of the eight languages listed (figure 6), Uzbaki is spoken by the largest proportion of the population—39.5 percent. Turkmani comes second with 28.7 of the population. Dari and Pashto are spoken by respectively 12.1 and 17.2 of the population.

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



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

Map2



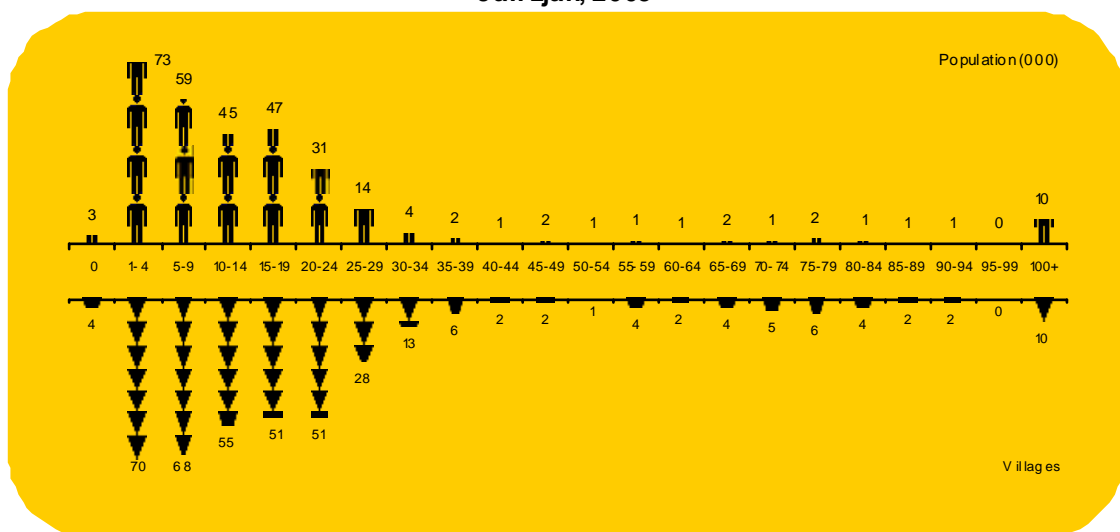
Living Conditions

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

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

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

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

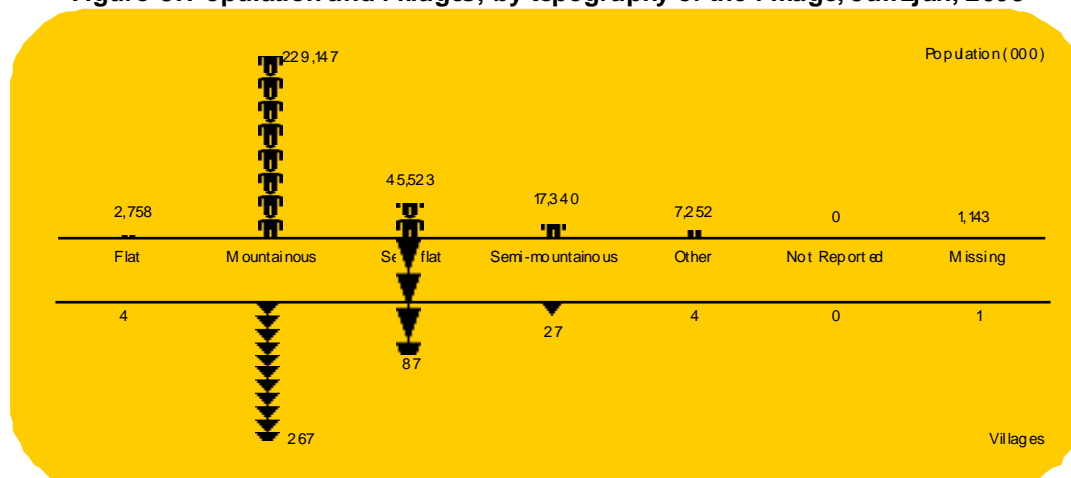


The distribution by distances from the district centers clearly show a reasonable degree of accessibility with respect to those services that can only be provided by the district center; the populations living in the district center or within less than five kilometers represent one-fourth of the total, which is much higher than in many other provinces. Those that live from five to nine kilometers away their districts centers, represent close to one-fifth. Altogether, about three persons out of five live less 15 kilometers away from their respective district centers. It remains true, nonetheless, that 40 villages and more than 21,000 population live isolated, at more than 50 kilometers from their district centers, including 10 villages and about 10,000 population that are situated at more than 100 kilometers. These difficulties are compounded by the nature of the terrain and the availability of transportation. As figure 8 shows, of the 390 villages, 267, representing 68 percent are located in mountainous areas. Another 27 villages, representing about seven percent live in semi-mountainous areas. Only four villages with about 2,800 population are built on flat terrain

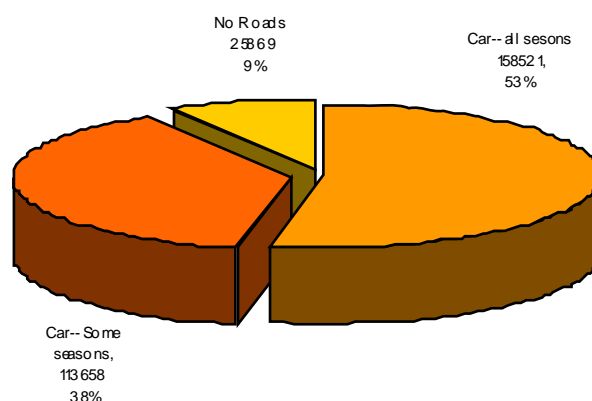
This is further confirmed by the availability of roads (figure 9). Of the 303,163 population, just over half are accessible by road at all seasons; 37 percent live in places that are accessible only in certain seasons, and another nine percent don't have roads at all.

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

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



**Figure 9 Population by types of roads,
Jawzjan, 2003**



Educational services

Judging by the proportion of the population living less than five kilometers away from the closest school, accessibility of schools is highest for the secondary, than for the primary, than for high schools¹.

Primary schools exist in 112 villages out of the 390, which represents a high 29 percent. Students who must travel up to five kilometers to reach the closest primary school represent close to one-third. For close to two-thirds of the students, therefore, access to a primary school can be considered as relatively easy. There is, however, a substantial proportion of students for whom access is quite difficult to the extent that they must travel more 10 kilometers to reach their schools—about 14 percent, which is about one student out of every six.

¹ Literacy courses and rural schools have been dropped from this analysis because of excessive rates of non-response—38.6 percent for literacy courses and 34.3 percent for rural schools. The most plausible explanation for such high non-responses rates would that respondents do not know the difference between an ordinary primary school and a rural school. As regards literacy courses, they many even know what the meaning of the concept.

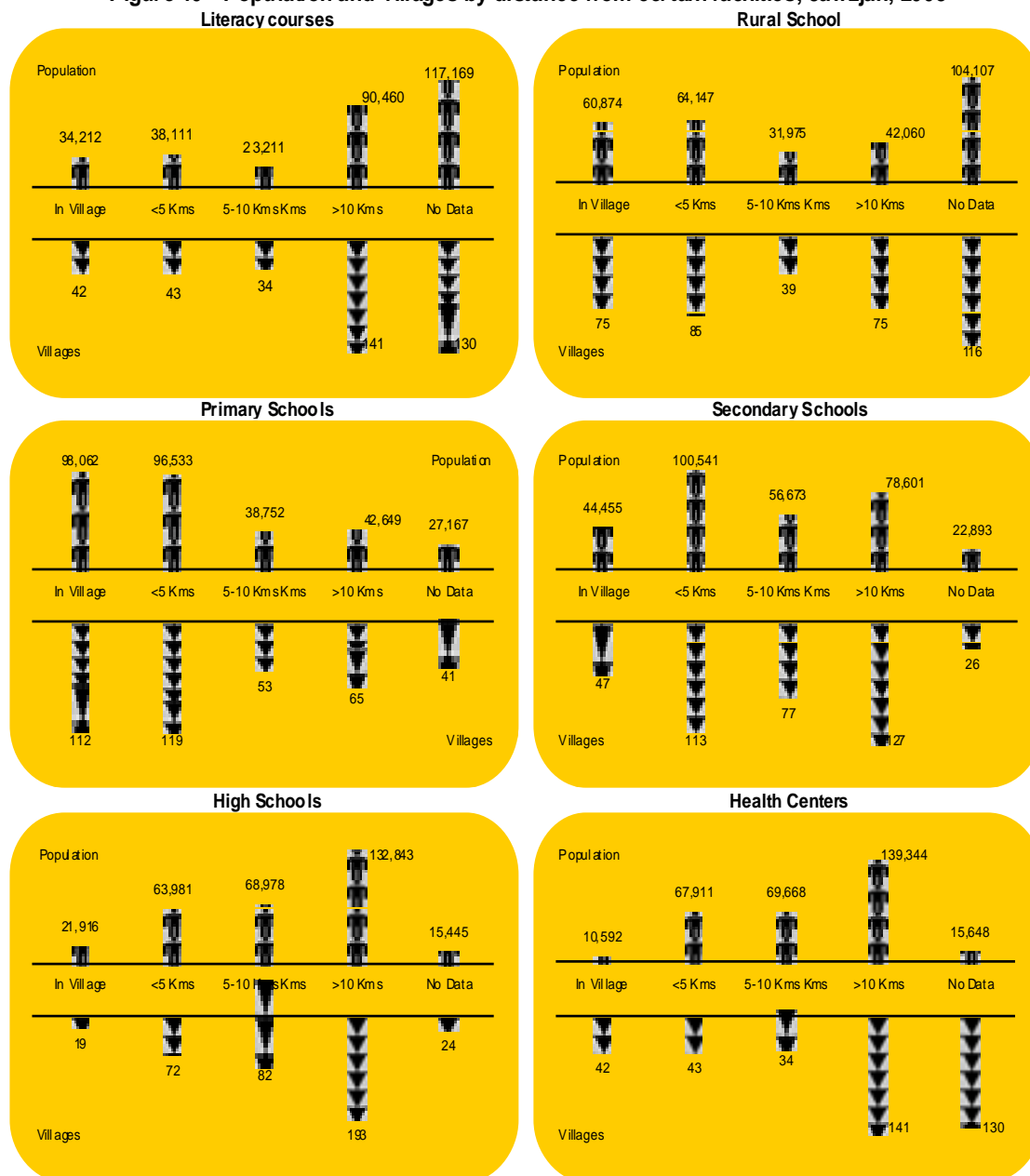
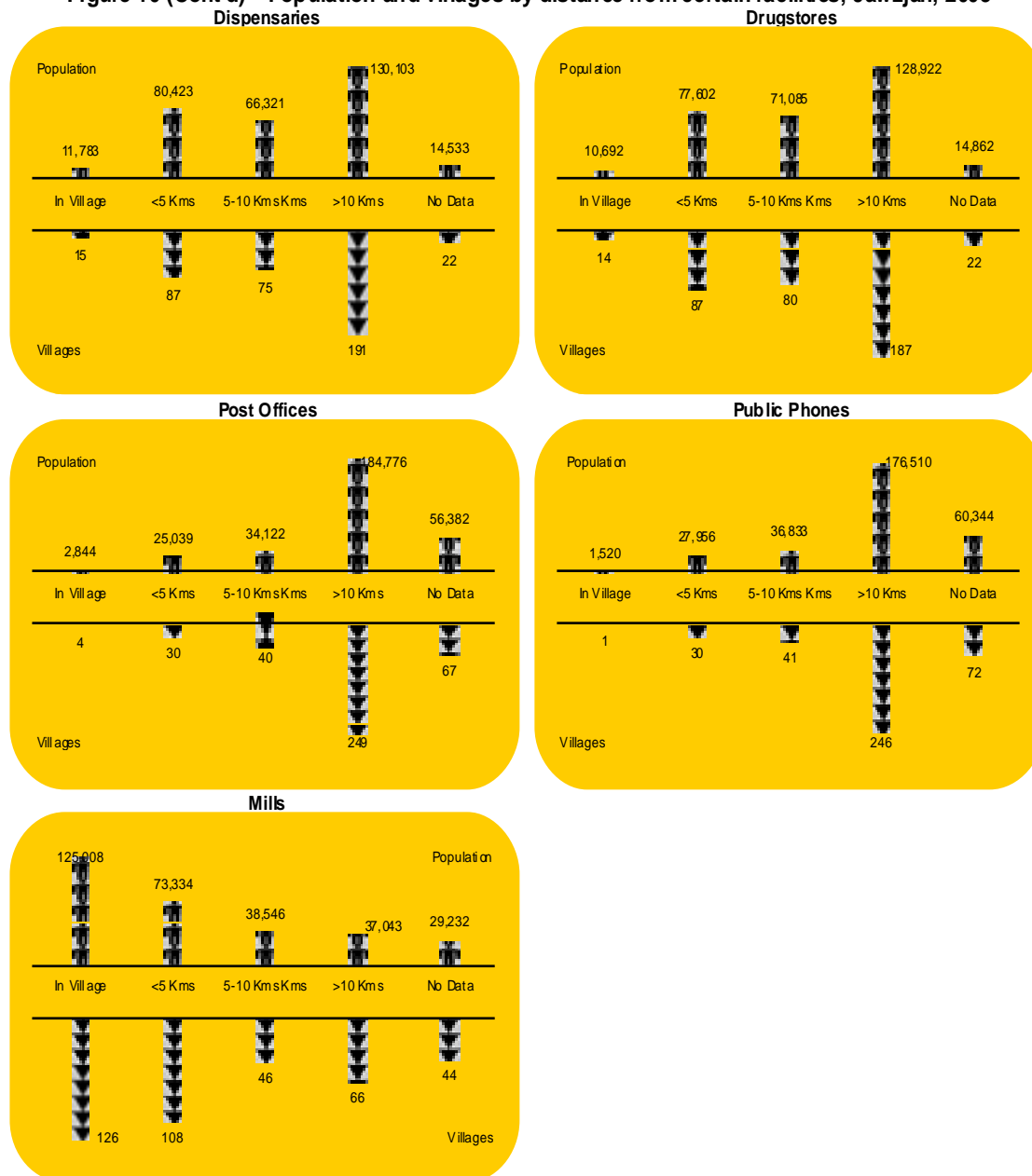
Figure 10—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Jawzjan, 2003

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

Secondary schools exist in 47, which represents 14.7 percent of the population. Those that must travel up to five kilometers to reach the closest school represents one-third. But those that can be considered as isolated with respect to their secondary schools—more than 10 kilometers from the closest secondary school—represents a little over one-fourth, as compared to 14 percent for primary schools.

For high schools, access appears to be less easy. This type of school exists in only 19 villages representing only 7.2 of the 390 villages. Students who must travel five kilometers or less to get to their high school represent about one-fifth of the population. Another 23 percent must travel between five and 10 kilometers; but those who must cover longer distances—more than 10 kilometers—represent more than one out of four.

Health services

Health services in Jawzjan appear to be more difficult of access than schools, and this is true of health centers as well as dispensaries. The latter exist in-village for 3.9 percent of the population, and the former for 3.5 percent. More often than not, people seeking medical attention must travel more than ten kilometers to get it—46 percent for health centers and 43 percent for dispensaries. Again, given the nature of the terrain, it may take more time to reach the closest health unit than distances would suggest.

Accessibility to drugstores is not easier than for dispensaries: 42.5 percent of the population must travel more than 10 kilometers to reach the closest one. Drugstores exist in 14 villages only, which is one village less than for dispensaries.

Post office & public phones

Post offices exist in four villages out of the 390, and, curiously enough, public phones in one village only; which suggests that three out of the four post offices do not offer public phone service (panels I & J). Both appear to be inaccessible to large majorities of the populations and villages. Those who must travel more than kilometers to reach the closet post office or public phone are respectively 60.9 percent and 58.2 percent of the populations.

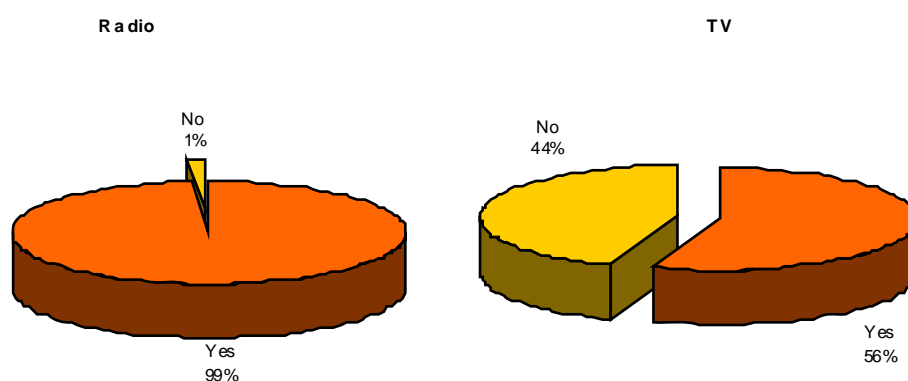
Mills

Mills tend to be relatively more available to the population than any of the facilities mentioned above (panel K). They exist in 126 villages and cater to the needs of 125,008 people, representing 41 percent of the total population. Those that must travel 10 kilometers or more to reach the closest mill represent just over 12 percent.

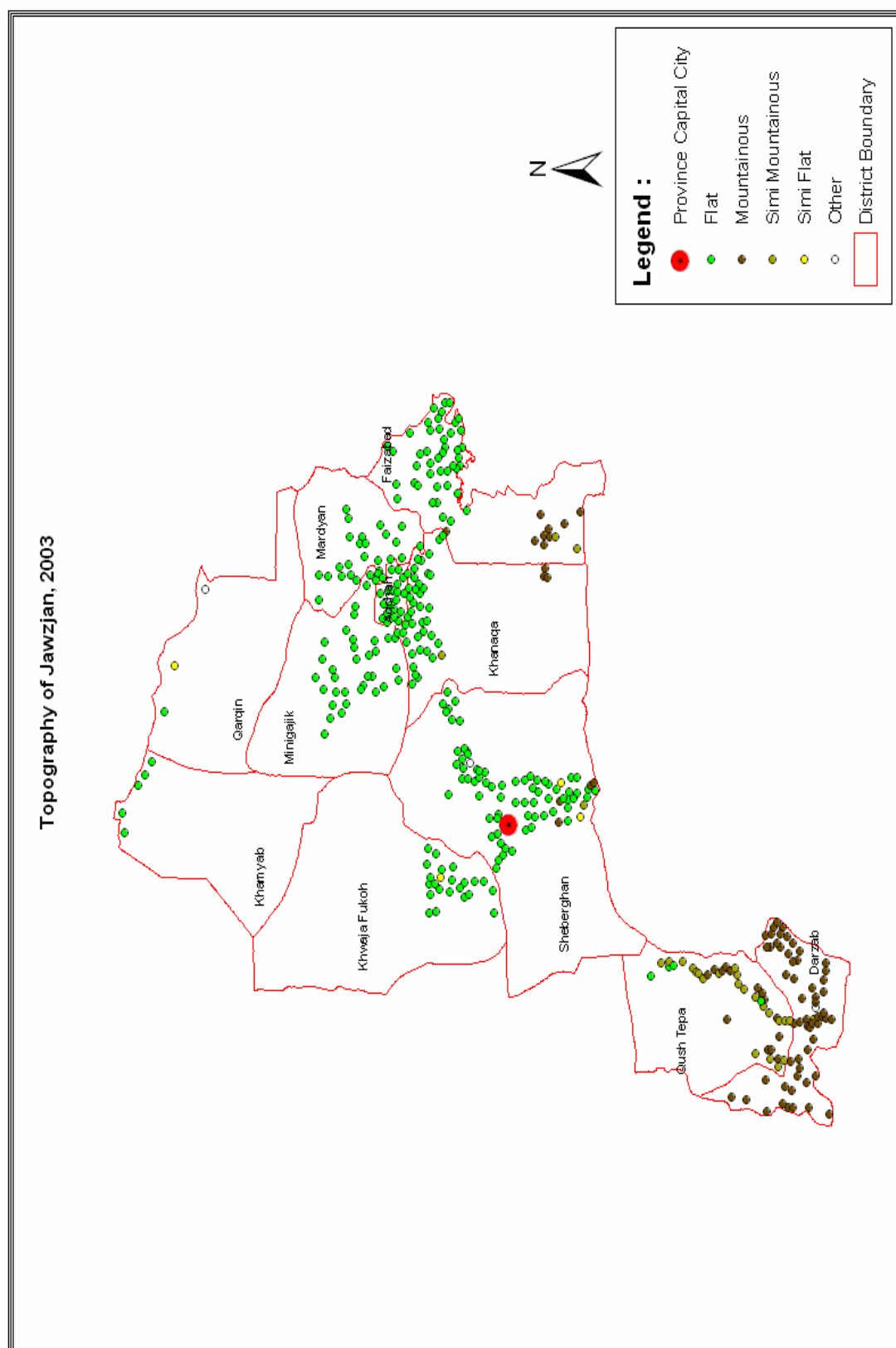
Radio & television

Whereas 99 percent of the population have access to radio, those that have access to TV represent more than two out of five—exactly 44 percent. Such a rate, however, is one of the highest in the whole of Afghanistan; which is understandable given the proportion of the population living in urban areas. It goes without saying that public information efforts and media campaigns are seriously hampered by this state of affairs.

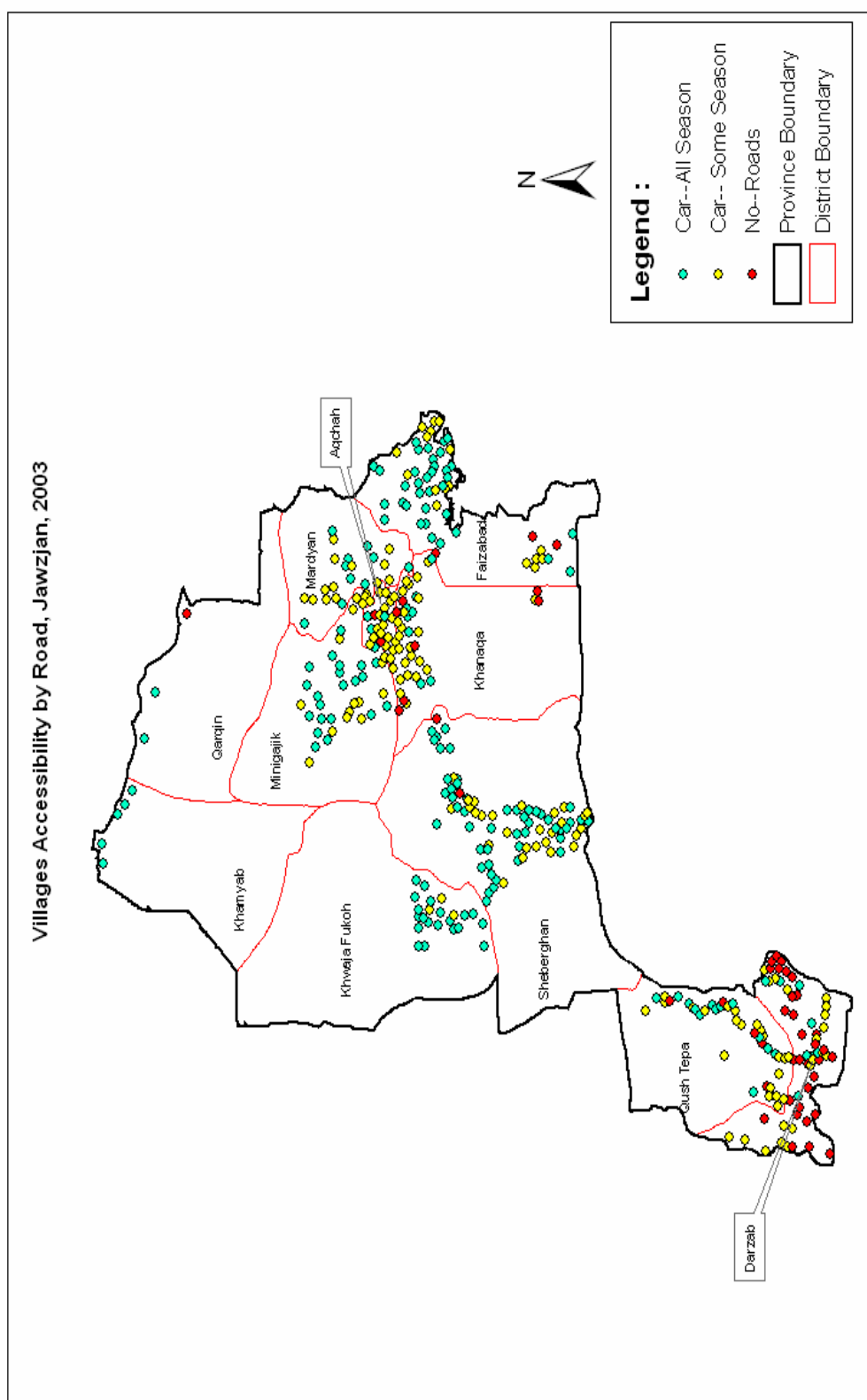
Figure 11—Proportion of the population living in villages where there are radios or TVs, Jawzjan, 2003



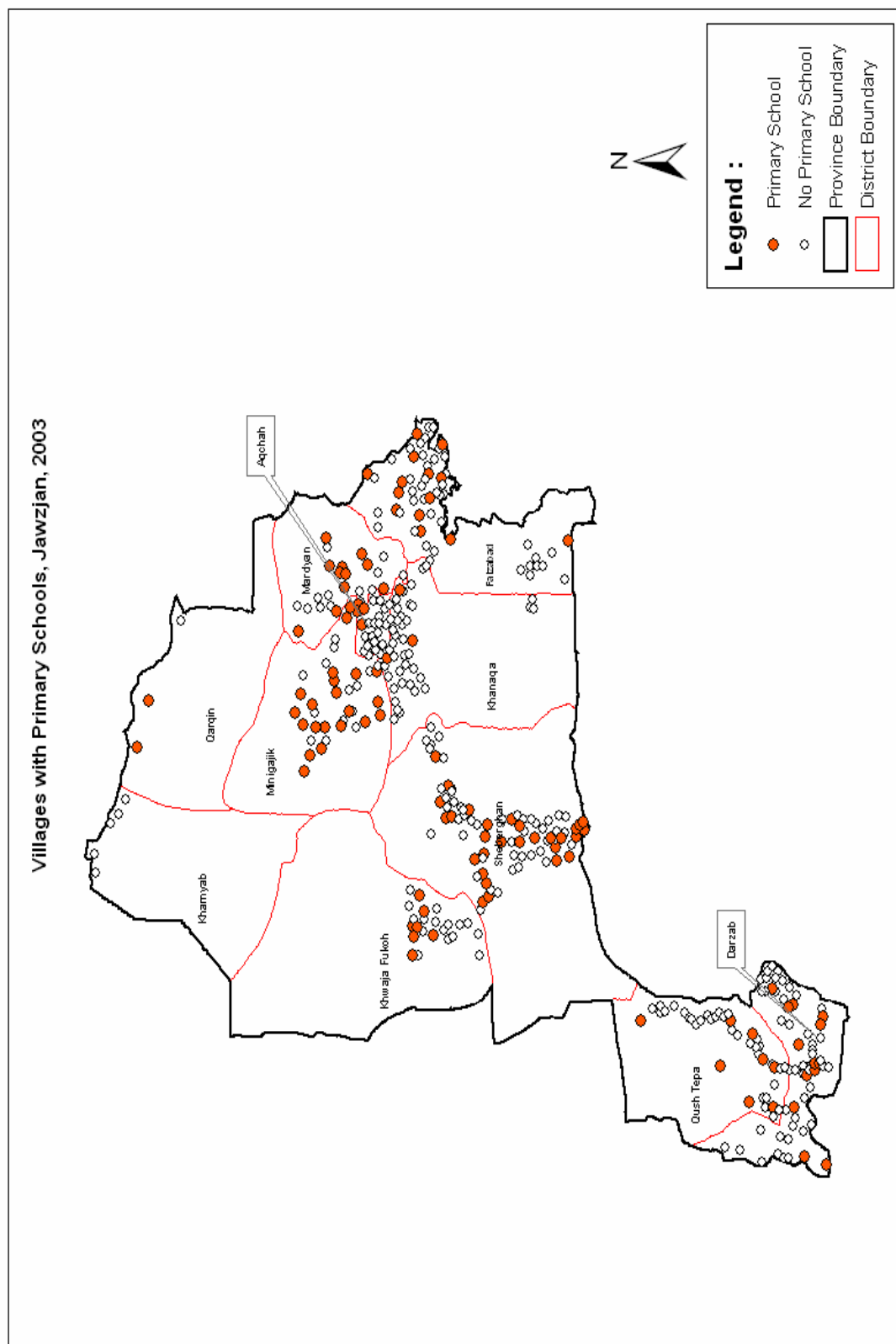
Map3



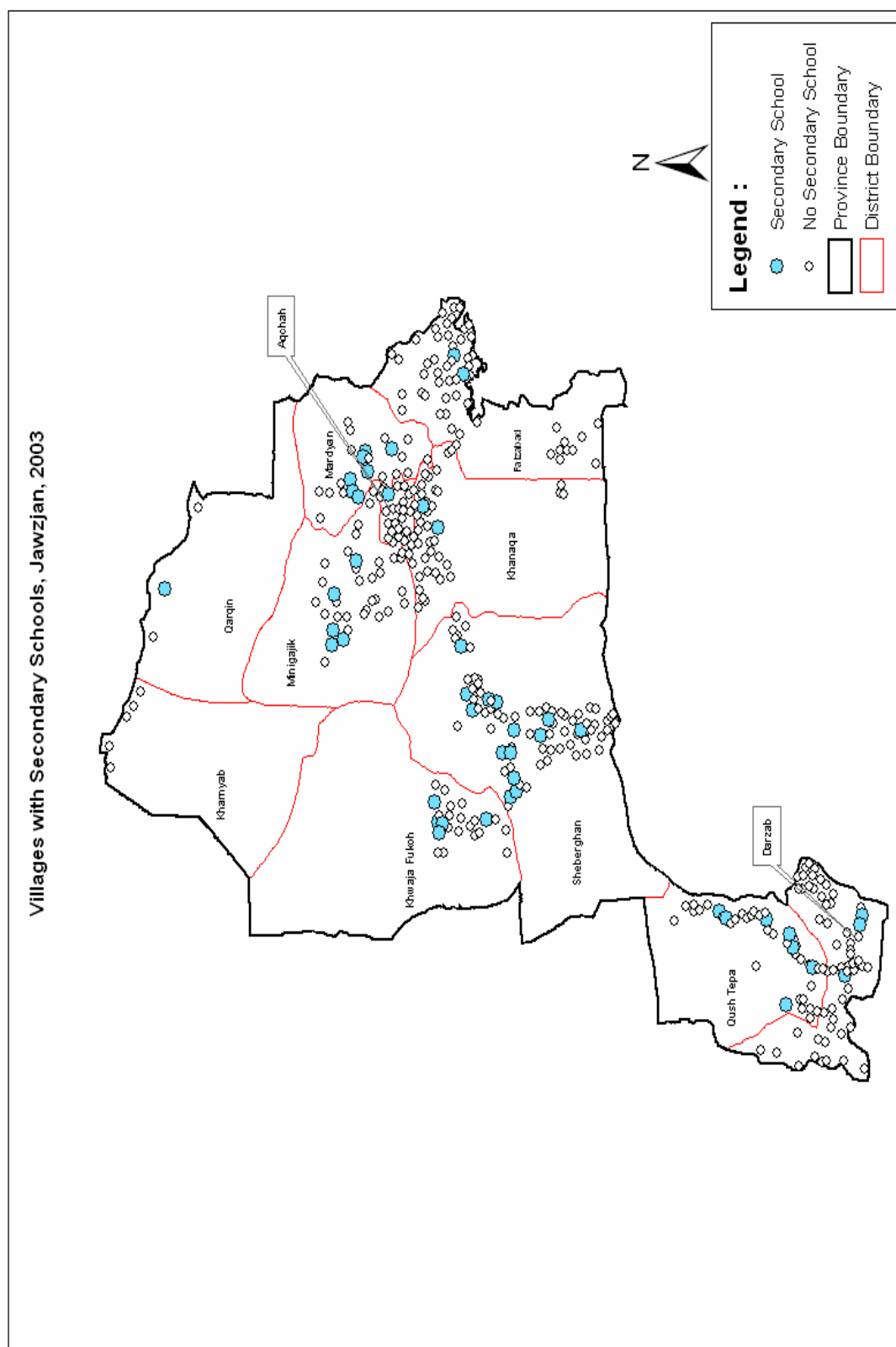
Map4



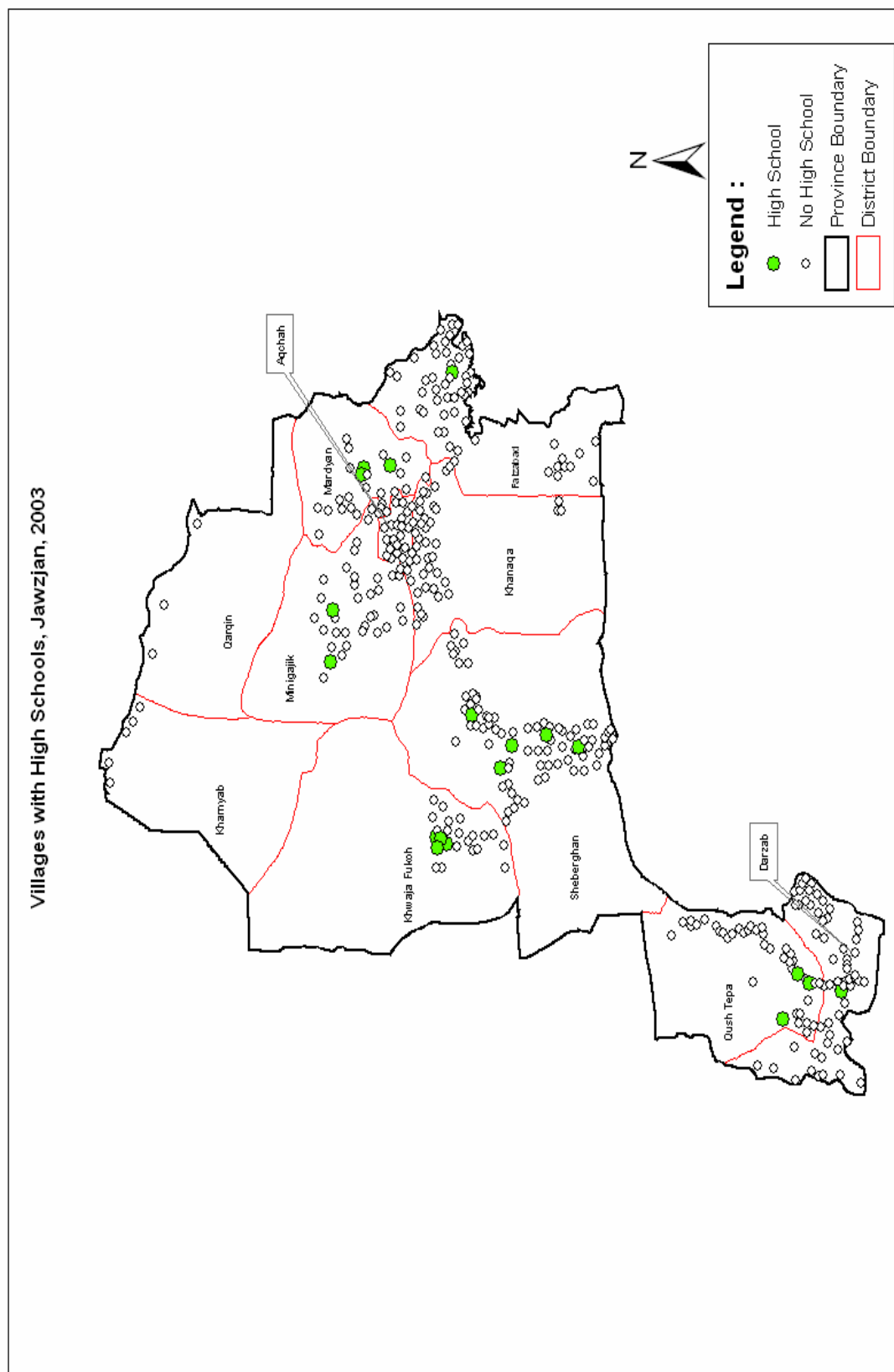
Map5



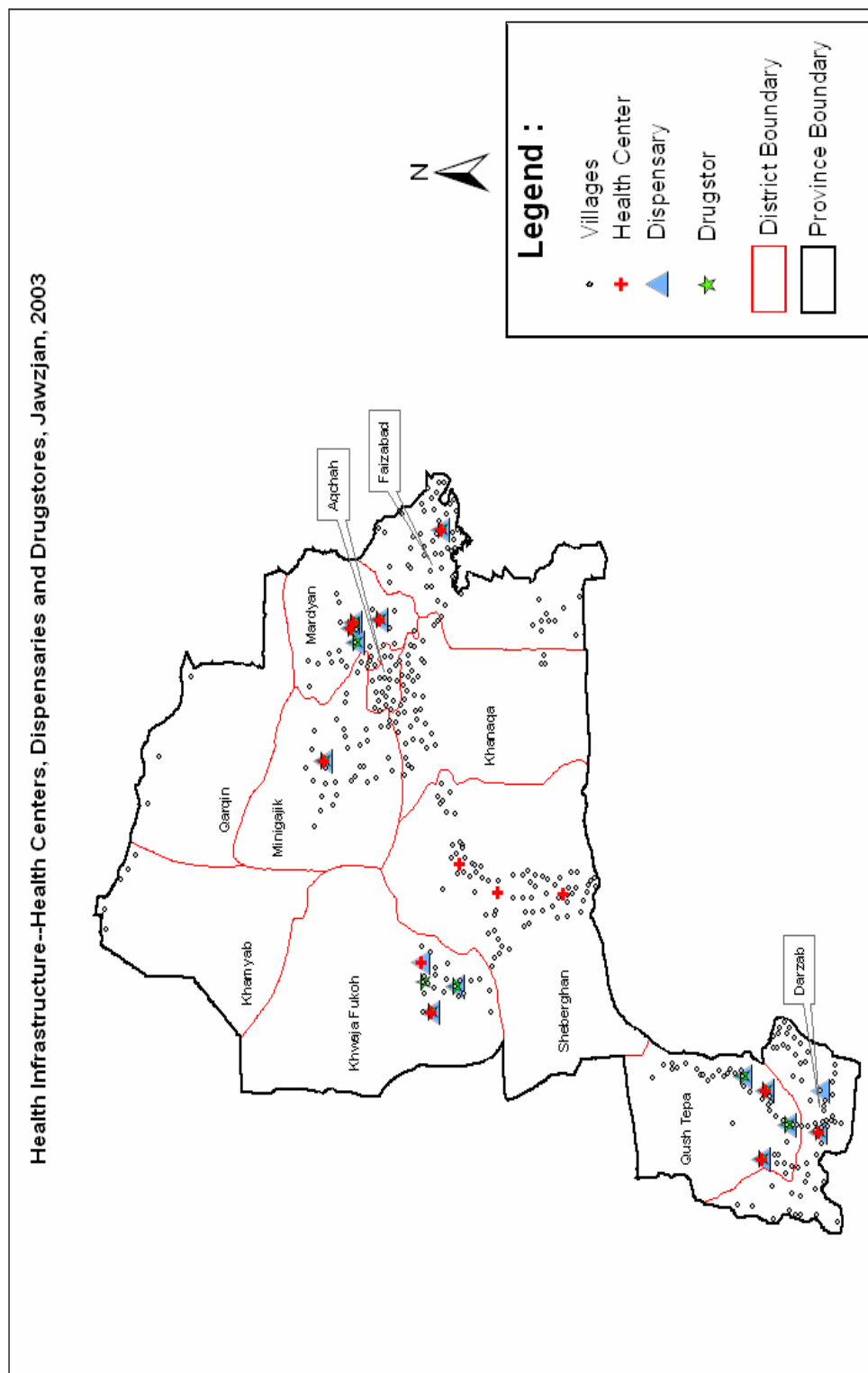
Map6



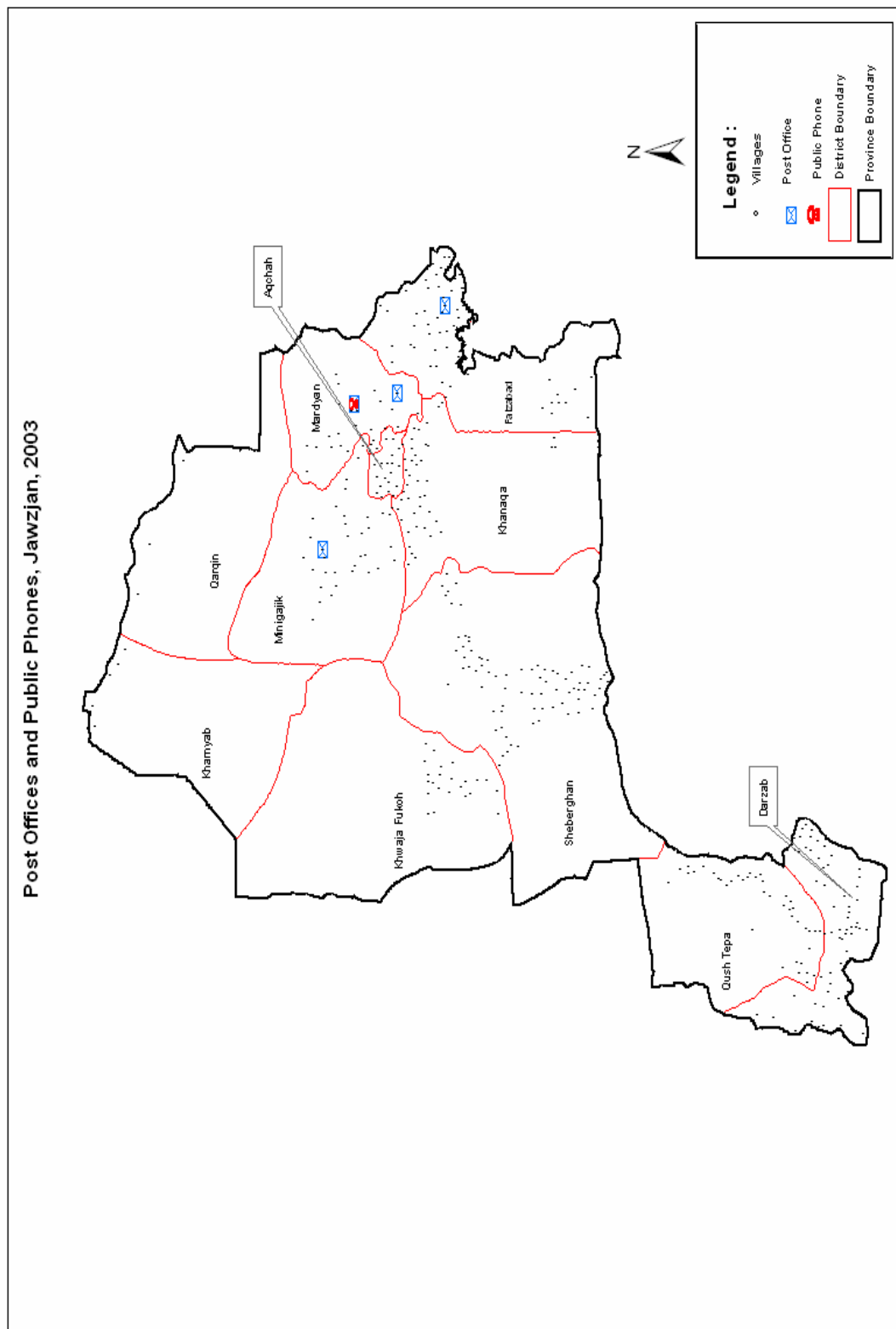
Map7



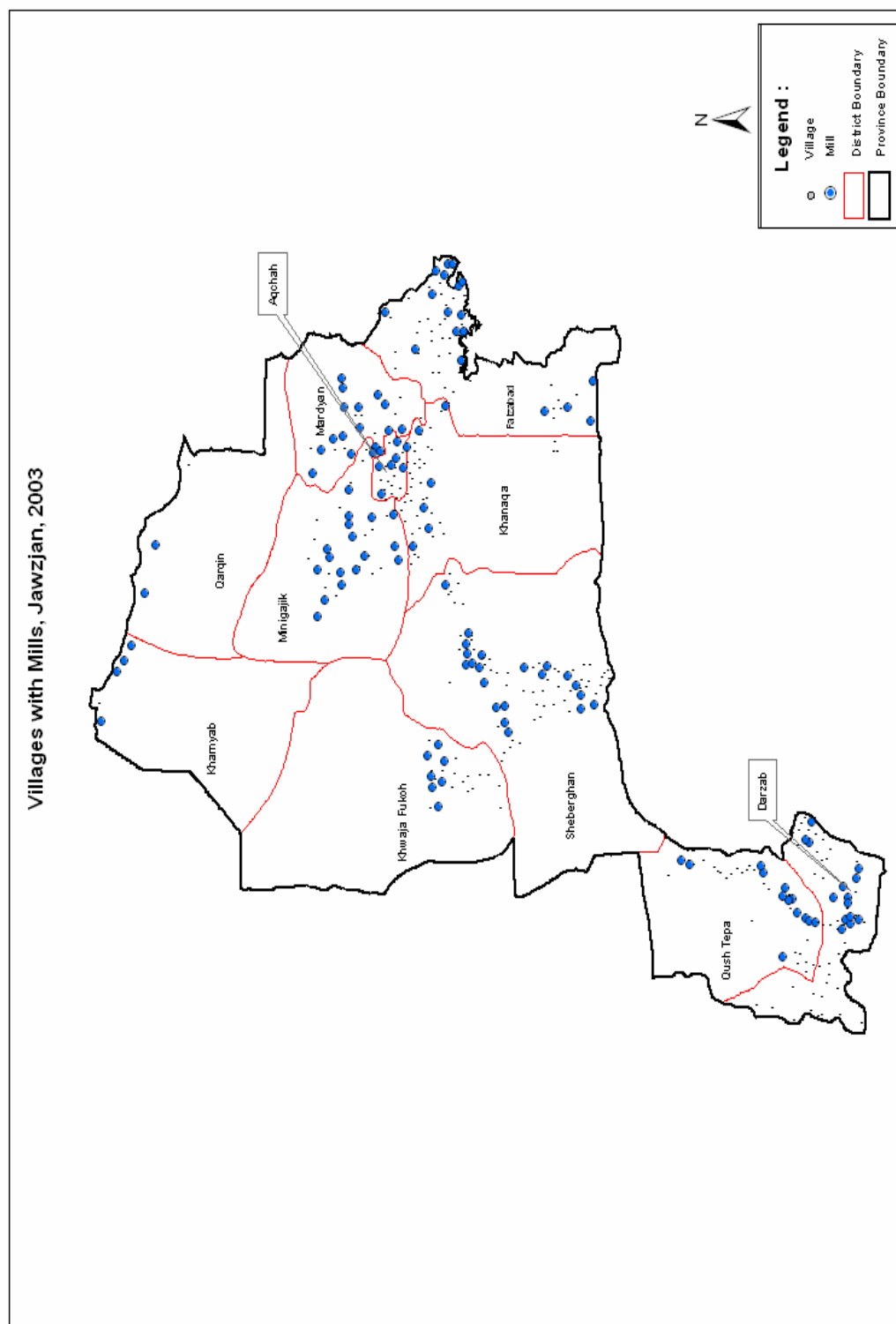
Map8



Map9



Map10



Economic Activities

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

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

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

<i>Subsistence Crops</i>	<i>Industrial Crops</i>	<i>Fruits</i>	<i>Vegetables</i>	<i>Herbal Products</i>	<i>Handicrafts</i>	<i>Small Industries</i>	<i>Animal Products</i>
Wheat	Cotton	Grapes	Potato	Lico rice root	Carpets	Honey	Eggs
Corn	Sugar Extract	Pomegranates	Onion	Carav	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 and panels A through F of figure 13 provide information on the sources of irrigation water and agricultural products—crops; fruit; vegetables; herbal, and animal products.

Figure 12 shows that the predominant source of irrigation water is that of rivers, which supply 57 percent of the population with their irrigation water, followed by *arhads*, which supply a quarter of the population.

A cursory look at figure 13 shows that a number of districts, in particular, Darzab, Quash Tepa, Faizabad, Mingajik, and Sheberghan, concentrate most of the economic activities, including the agricultural.

Subsistence crops are mentioned 924 times. The three main crops are wheat, maize, and corn. Out of the 375 villages growing wheat, 75, i.e. one-fifth, are located in Sheberghan, another 55 are in Darzab, and another 54 in Faizabad. In sum, about half of the villages producing wheat are located in these three districts alone. Sensibly the same spatial pattern applies to both corn and maize, but other districts in addition to the above-mentioned three emerge as contributing more than their fair shares of the production: Qush Tepa for wheat and maize, and Khwaja Dokoh for all three crops.

Vegetables do not appear to engage as many villages as subsistence crops; they are mentioned 270 times, as compared to 924 for subsistence crops, which is less than 30 percent. Three produce stand out: tomatoes, onion, and potatoes in that order. Faizabad and Khwaja Dukoh are main producers of each. Sheberghan specializes in onion and tomatoes, Mingajik and Darzab in potatoes, and Khanaqa in tomatoes.

With regards to fruit, they are mentioned substantially more often than vegetables: 430 times, as compared to 270, i.e., more than one and a half times. The bulk of the production is made up of melons and water melons: out of the 430 times they are mentioned 312, which represents more than 72 percent. Mulberries and grapes come second and third respectively—they are produced in 42 and 41 villages respectively. The major producers of melons and water melons are Sheberghan, Darzab, Faizabad, and Qush Tepa. They house respectively 17 percent, 16 percent, 16 percent and 12.2 percent of all the villages producing this fruit; altogether, they represent three out of every five. Both grapes and mulberries are produced mainly in Sheberghan, Qush Tepa, Darzab, and Khwaja Dukoh.

Animal products are the main economic activity in the province of Jawzjan: it is mentioned 1,243 times, i.e., 35 percent more often than the second major activity: subsistence crops. All seven specific products surveyed, from eggs to wool, are well represented. Four districts stand out as major producers of all seven of them: Sheberghan, Qush Tepa, Darzab, and Khwaja Dukoh. Faizabad specializes in eggs and milk, Mardyan in whey, dried yoghurt, butter and wool, and Mingajik in eggs, milk, and wool.

Concerning herbal products, they engage few villages—they are mentioned a total of 175 times. All herbs are produced but in very few villages, with the probable exception of caray, produced in 74 villages, 19 of which are in Faizabad, another 19 in Mingajik, 14 in Darzab, and 13 in Qush Tepa. It is worth mentioning nonetheless that of the 37 villages producing asfitida, 22 are in Darzab, and the remaining 15 in Qush Tepa; and of the 19 villages producing licorice, nine are in Darzab. In sum, most of the herbs are produced either in Darzab or in Qush Tepa.

Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts

Industrial commodities—cotton, sugar, sesame, tobacco, olives, and sharsham, etc.—appear to occupy a relatively substantial number of villages. They are mentioned 377 times, as compared to 175 for times herbal products, and 270 times for vegetables. However, of the seven specific crops surveyed, only three stand out: first sesame, produced in 180 villages, then cotton, produced in 79 villages, then tobacco, produced in 58 villages. Qush Tepa and Darzab are major producers of all three of them. But Shebergham and Khanaqa also specializes in cotton, Faizabad and Mingajik in sesame, and Khwaja Dukoh in cotton and tobacco (see annex table 6).

Small industries are rather scarce in Jawzjan—they are mentioned 125 times, 106 times in association with karakul skin, and 16 times in association with silk. The latter is mostly produced in Mingajik—nine of the 16 villages engaged in it are in this district. As for Karakul skin, its main producers are located in Darzab, Mingajik, Qush Tepa, and

Khwajah Dukoh. Together, these four districts house almost four out every five villages engaged in this particular product.

Of the seven specific handicrafts surveyed, four are produced in relatively large numbers of villages: carpets, rugs, jewelry, and shawls; but the most prominent are the first two, produced in respectively 193 and 160 villages, as compared to 81 for shawls, and 53 for jewelry. Sheberghan, Faizabad, and Khanaqa are major producers of both. But Mardyan and Mingajik also stand out in carpets, and Darzab and Qush in rugs. Mingajik, Qush Tepa, and Darzab concentrate relatively large numbers of villages producing jewelry and shawls. Khwaja Dukof and Faizabad are major producers of jewelry.

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

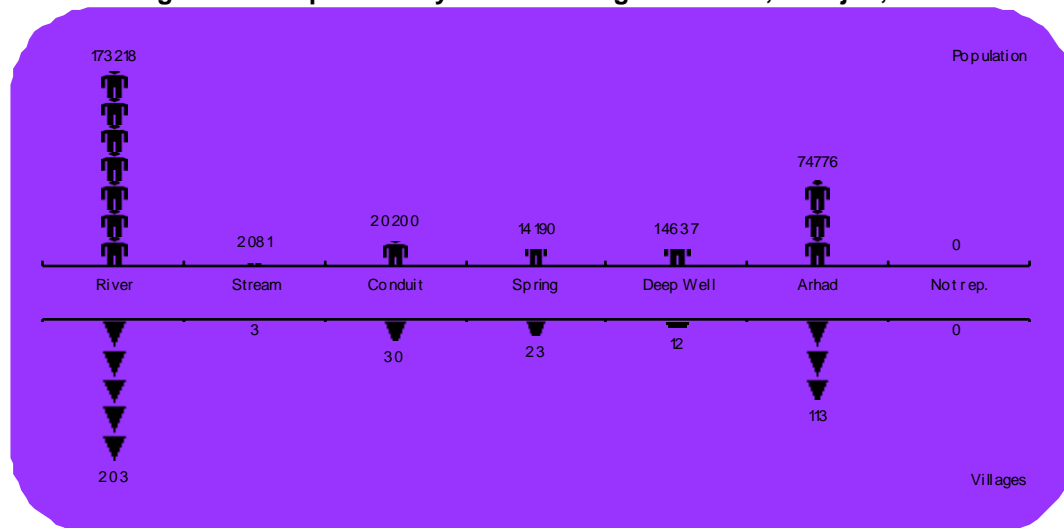
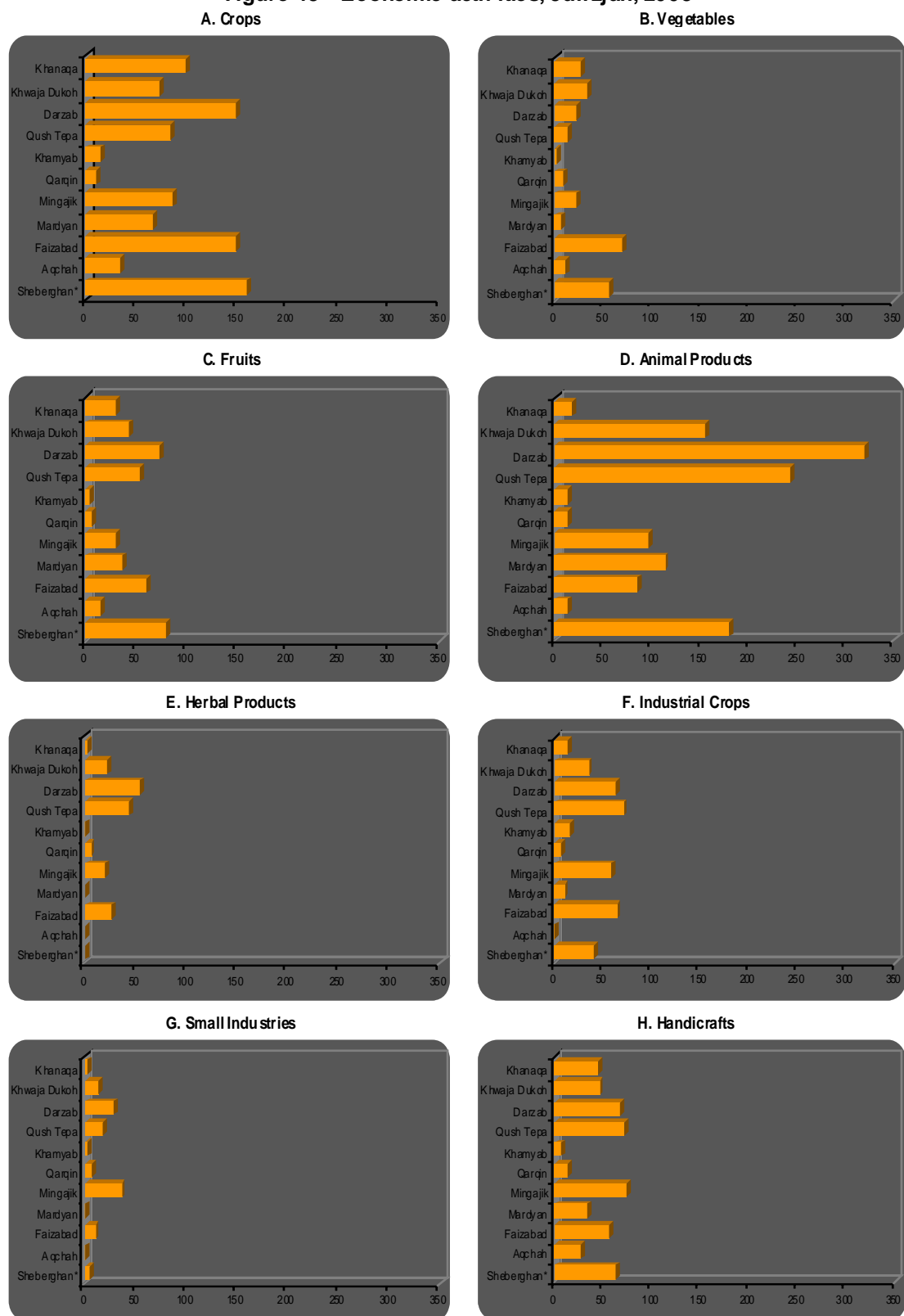
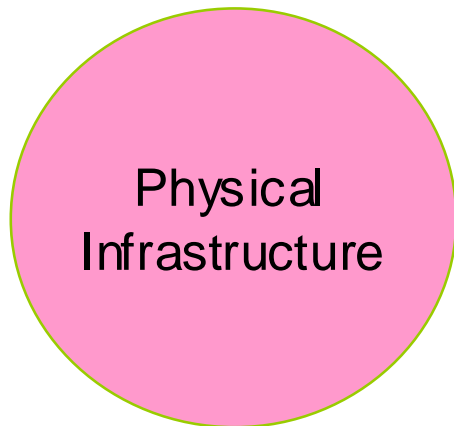


Figure 13—Economic activities, Jawzjan, 2003



* = Provincial Center



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

The total number of buildings counted was 60,583 in the whole province, 78 percent of which (47,332) were housing units. The remaining 22 percent represented the rest of the various types of buildings.

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

Housing units

The largest numbers of housing units are located in Shebarghan, Darzab, and Aqchah. This is to be expected given that these three districts are the most populous among the 11.

In terms of persons per housing unit, the most crowded districts are Sheberghan, Aqchah, and Kwaja Dukoh, with 10 occupants in each housing unit, and the least crowded Qarqin, with seven. Among the remaining districts, density varies between 8 and 9, the provincial average being nine. In sum, Jawzjan presents an interesting case inasmuch as (1) there is

not too much inter-district variation, and (2) the most crowded districts have a density of no more than 10 persons per housing unit. This is to be compared with Jawzjan, for instance, where the lowest density 14.

Schools and educational institutions

There are 182 schools in Jawzjan, 83 of which are in Sheberghan, the provincial center, and 21 in Faizabad the fourth most populous district. Aqchah and Darzab, respectively second and third largest districts, have only nine and 13 schools respectively. Alone, the provincial center concentrates 45 percent of all the schools in the province. 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.

School density is lowest in Qush Tepa, Faizabad, and Sheberghan, with approximately 1,600-1,800; and highest in Khamyab, Aqchah, and Khwaja Dukoh with approximately 4,200-4,800 population per school. On average, i.e., at province level, population density per school is 2,346.

Health infrastructure

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

Hospitals exist in only two of the 11 districts—three in Sheberghan (one hospital for every 49,000 population or so), and one in Aqchah for more than 42,000 population (see table 6 and figure 14). As a result, the inhabitants of the remaining nine districts, who need medical attention have to either travel to those places that offer them or resort to the services that are provided by clinics or private doctors. This is all the more problematic that access to health centers is difficult for a good proportion of the population, not only because of distance, but also because of the nature of the terrain.

In terms of clinics, however, the situation is much better, but not ideal. There is a total of 23 units of them, i.e., about six times the number of hospitals, distributed over all 11 districts. In neighboring Balkh for instance, the ratio of clinics to hospitals is more than

23. Some districts are much better off than others, in particular the provincial center, Sheberghan (8 clinics), Aqchah, and Mardayan (3 each). Unlike many other provinces, however, there is at least one clinic in each district. Clinic density varies from one clinic per about 9,000 population in Mardyan, and about 9,700 in Khwaja Dukoh, to one per approximately 34,000 in Faizabad. The average for the province is one clinic for about 18,600 population. The question that needs to be asked, however, is: can clinics replace hospitals?

There is a total of 86 Doctors' practices, as compared to 23 for clinics. The majority of such practices are in Sheberghan (60 or 7 out of every 10). Another 15 are Aqchah, and the remainder is distributed over seven district, Qarqin, Khamyab, Darzab, and Khanaqa having none. The population per doctor's practice varies from about 2,500 in Sheberghan, and 2800 in Aqchah, to about 34,000 in Faizabad; the average for the province being about 5,000. Such an average is much lower than in other provinces, including the more urbanized neighbor, Balk, where it is 9,300.

With regard to pharmacies, they are relatively more numerous and their spatial distribution is slightly more even than for clinics, hospitals, or doctors' practices. They exist in all the districts except Khanaqa, which, incidentally, has no hospitals, clinics, or Doctors' practices. Out of a total of 161 pharmacies, 100 are in Sheberghan, and another 24 in Aqchah. At province level, the average number of potential clients per pharmacy is less than 2,700. Excluding Mingajik, where the only pharmacy that exists caters to the needs of more than 31,000 population, inter-district variation is reasonable. It goes from one pharmacy per about 1,500 population in Sheberghan to about one per more than 6,800 in Faizabad.

Factories & workshops

There is a total of 1,256 factories/workshops¹ in rural Jazwzjan; they tend to be spatially concentrated, even though they exist in all districts. There are 648 of them in Sheberghan,

¹ This category of buildings refers to a variety of small-scale businesses: repair shops for bicycles, motorcycles, radio/TV, gas and light stoves, musical instruments, weapons, pressure cookers, typewriters, refrigerators; electric workshops, car workshops; juice-making shops, shoe-making shops,

and 316 in Aqchah. Together, Sheberghan and Aqchah account for more than four out of five workshops. The average population density per workshop is a very low 340, but inter-district variation is quite sizeable, even if we exclude Khanaqa, where every workshop caters to the needs of more than 6,185 population. The lowest densities are in Aqchah and Sheberghan: respectively 220 and 133, and the highest in Khwaja Dukoh: 1,211.

Bakeries and Mills

Bakeries do not appear to be as present in Jawzjan as one would expect—a total of 87 unevenly distributed over four of the 11 districts: Sheberghan, Aqchah, Qarqin, and Qush Tepa. On average, there is one bakery for about 4,900 population; but the variation between those districts is quite substantial—2,300 or so in Sheberghan and Aqchah, 9,900 in Qarqin, and 25,000 in Qush Tepa.

Mills, on the other hand are omnipresent; there are 362 of them. The average across the province is one mill for about 1,180 population. Inter-district variation is not as large as in other provinces; it goes from one mill per less than 1,000 population in Faizabad, Mardyan, and Qush Tepa, to one per about 1,800 in Khanaqa.

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 249 hotels and restaurants, scattered throughout all the districts except Mardyan. The largest numbers are in Sheberghan (116) and Aqchah (82). Together, these two districts account for about four out of five such establishments. The average for the province is one hotel/restaurant for every 1,715 population or so, but in Khanaqa it is as high as 31,000 or so, and in Khamyab as high as 12,500. The lowest density is in Aqchah, where there is one hotel/restaurant for as few as 513 population.

briefcase-making shops; electric products factories, plastic shoes and sandals factories, ice-making factories, fruit-processing factories, metal factories, and building companies.

The information available does not give any indication as to the nature of such establishments. It would appear that in such rural settings, the majority of 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 with relatively more such places tend to have more visitors than the others.

Shopping places

Food & grocery stores are the most prevalent businesses in any of the districts of Jawzjan. On average, there is one grocery store for every 124 population, and inter-district variation is minimal—the lowest density per store is 62 in Khamyab and the highest 910 in Khanaqa. But the next highest density is only 279 (Mingajik).

Clothes and textile stores are relatively more numerous in Jawzjan than in other provinces. There are 1,316 of them in the whole province, more than four out of five are concentrated in Sheberghan (560) and Aqchah (530). The rest is distributed among the remainder of the district except Khanaqa. On average, there is one clothes & textile store for a little more than 324 population. This is a very low ratio compared to those that exist in many other provinces, especially the more rural ones.

There are 380 constructions materials shops in Jawzjan, including 210 in Sheberghan, and 114 in Aqchah. Together, these two districts concentrate more than 85 percent of all the construction materials shops in the province. On average there is one for approximately 1,100 population, but inter-district variation is quite sizeable, although not as large as in many other provinces, particularly the more rural ones.

Mosques

The province of Jawzjan counts a total of 1,042 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 410 population; inter-district variation is minimal—it goes from one mosque per 257 population in Qush Tepa, to one per 659 in Khamyab.

Other places

There is a total of two poultry or livestock farm in the whole province of Jawzjan; both located in Sheberghan.

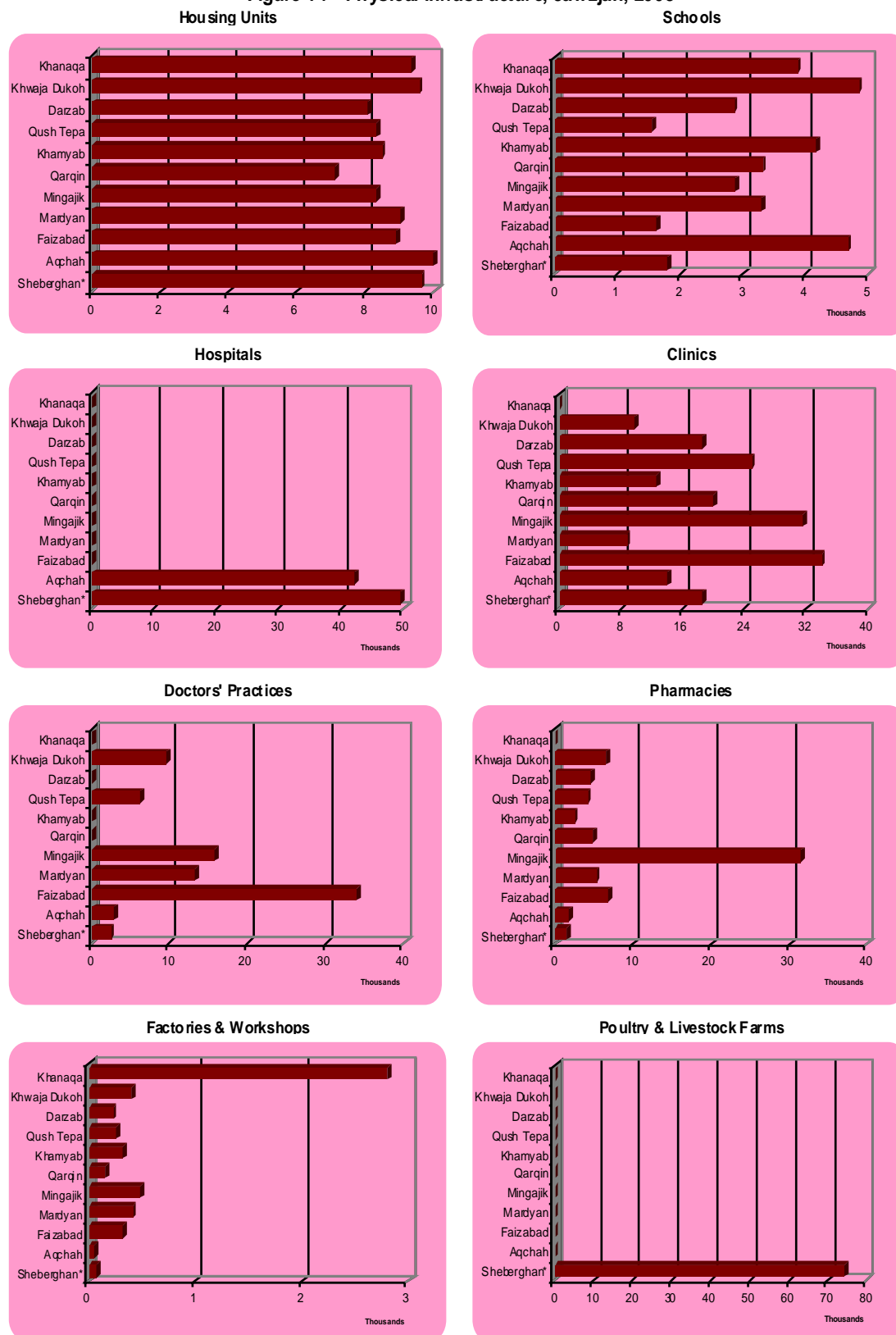
Barbers and beauty salons number 49 in Jawzjan, distributed among seven of the 11 districts. Sheberghan has 32 of them, and Aqchah 10. They don't exist in Khanaqa, Khamyab, Qarqin, or Mardyan.

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, Jawzjan, 2003

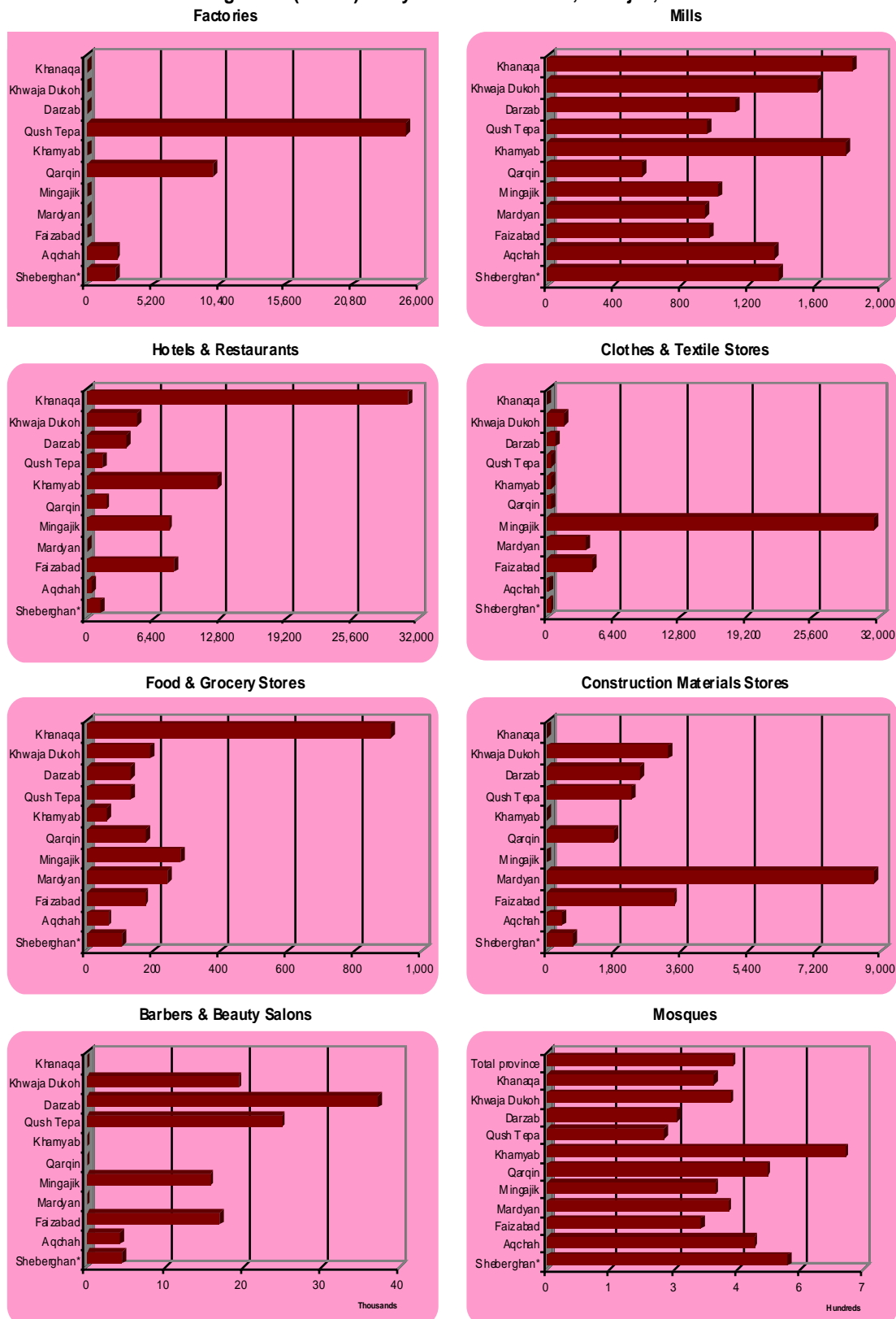
Table 6—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Jawzjan, 2003																			
A—Absolute numbers																			
District	Residential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Clinics	Doctors' Practices	Pharmacies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothing & Textile Stores	Construction Materials	Poultry/ Livestock Farms	Hotels & Restaurants	Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Sheberghan	15,395	83	3	8	60	100	648	1,432	560	210	2	116	32	66	107	280	2,896	21,998	148,327
Apchah	4,211	9	1	3	15	24	316	673	530	114	0	82	10	18	31	92	1,016	7,145	42,061
Faizabad	3,806	21	0	1	1	5	42	196	8	10	0	4	2	0	35	100	38	4,269	33,969
Mardyan	2,917	8	0	3	2	5	26	110	7	3	0	0	0	0	28	66	123	3,298	26,327
Mingaljk	3,793	11	0	1	2	1	30	113	1	0	0	4	2	0	31	85	38	4,112	31,492
Qardjn	2,790	6	0	1	0	4	55	111	49	11	0	11	0	2	35	41	161	3,277	19,878
Rhamyab	1,476	3	0	1	0	5	13	203	36	0	0	1	0	0	7	19	19	1,783	12,517
Gush Tepa	3,005	16	0	1	4	6	42	193	62	11	0	16	1	1	26	97	100	3,581	24,931
Darab	4,813	13	0	2	0	8	63	284	51	15	0	10	1	0	33	130	109	5,332	37,186
Khawaja Dukoh	2,024	4	0	2	2	3	16	104	12	6	0	4	1	0	12	48	91	2,329	19,372
Khanapa	3,302	8	0	0	0	0	5	34	0	0	0	1	0	0	17	84	8	3,459	30,927
Total province	47,332	182	4	23	86	161	1,256	3,453	1,316	380	2	249	49	87	362	1,042	4,599	60,583	426,987
B—Ratio (Population per Building)																			
District	Residential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Clinics	Doctors' Practices	Pharmacies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothing & Textile Stores	Construction Materials	Poultry/ Livestock Farms	Hotels & Restaurants	Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Sheberghan	10	1,787	49,442	18,541	2,472	1,483	229	104	265	706	74,164	1,279	4,635	2,247	1,366	530	51	—	—
Apchah	10	4,673	42,061	14,020	2,804	1,753	133	62	79	369	—	513	4,206	2,337	1,357	457	41	—	—
Faizabad	9	1,618	—	33,969	33,969	6,794	809	173	4,246	3,397	—	8,492	16,985	—	971	340	894	—	—
Mardyan	9	3,291	—	8,776	13,164	5,265	1,013	239	3,761	8,776	—	—	—	—	940	399	214	—	—
Mingaljk	8	2,863	—	31,492	15,746	31,492	1,050	279	31,492	—	—	7,673	15,746	—	1,016	370	829	—	—
Qardjn	7	3,313	—	19,878	—	4,970	361	179	406	1,807	—	1,807	—	9,939	568	485	123	—	—
Rhamyab	8	4,172	—	12,517	—	2,503	963	62	348	—	—	12,517	—	—	1,788	659	659	—	—
Gush Tepa	8	1,558	—	24,931	6,233	4,155	594	129	402	2,266	—	1,558	24,931	24,931	959	257	249	—	—
Darab	8	2,860	—	18,593	—	4,648	590	131	729	2,479	—	3,719	37,186	—	1,127	266	341	—	—
Khawaja Dukoh	10	4,843	—	9,686	9,686	6,457	1,211	186	1,614	3,229	—	4,843	19,372	—	1,614	404	213	—	—
Khanapa	9	3,866	—	—	—	—	6,185	910	—	—	—	30,927	—	—	1,819	368	3,866	—	—
Total province	9	2,346	106,747	18,565	4,965	2,652	340	124	324	1,124	213,494	1,715	8,714	4,908	1,180	410	93	—	—

Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Jawzjan, 2003



* = Provincial Center

Figure 14 (cont'd)—Physical infrastructure, Jawzjan, 2003



Annexes

Annex 1									
Population Estimates as of 1 July 2004, by province									
Province	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Kabul	254,048	246,567	500,615	989,851	956,578	1,946,430	1,243,899	1,203,145	2,447,044
Hirat	671,187	667,727	1,338,914	237,260	236,824	474,083	908,446	904,551	1,812,997
Hilmand	668,703	648,297	1,317,000	44,870	43,198	88,068	713,572	691,495	1,405,068
Nangarhar	583,572	559,507	1,143,079	108,538	104,877	213,415	692,110	664,384	1,356,494
Balkh	353,285	342,044	695,329	226,793	219,580	446,374	580,079	561,624	1,141,702
Ghazni	538,665	518,533	1,057,198	22,651	22,313	44,964	561,316	540,846	1,102,162
Kandahar	377,284	360,683	737,968	144,060	141,015	285,075	521,344	501,699	1,023,043
Takhar	368,110	356,810	724,921	64,104	63,549	127,653	432,215	420,359	852,574
Badakhshan	406,595	396,185	802,779	21,113	20,688	41,801	427,708	416,873	844,581
Faryab	376,406	364,010	740,416	52,238	51,734	103,972	428,644	415,744	844,388
Kunduz	297,724	296,776	594,500	97,677	97,892	195,569	395,401	394,668	790,069
Paktika	393,641	378,978	772,619	2,256	2,244	4,500	395,897	381,222	777,118
Baqdhan	304,391	288,055	592,445	84,485	82,127	166,612	388,876	370,181	759,057
Ghor	328,739	316,703	645,442	3,176	3,164	6,339	331,915	319,867	651,782
Khost	321,315	306,771	628,086	7,900	7,476	15,376	329,215	314,247	643,462
Wardak	273,003	264,051	537,054	768	813	1,581	273,771	264,864	538,634
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
<i>Kabul</i>	2,447,044	1,946,430	79.5	42.7	43	1
<i>Hirat</i>	1,812,997	474,083	26.1	10.4	53	2
<i>Balkh</i>	1,141,702	446,374	39.1	9.8	63	3
<i>Kandahar</i>	1,023,043	285,075	27.9	6.2	69	4
<i>Nangarhar</i>	1,356,494	213,415	15.7	4.7	74	5
<i>Kunduz</i>	790,069	195,569	24.8	4.3	78	6
<i>Baqhlān</i>	759,057	166,612	21.9	3.7	82	7
Jawzjan	433,081	128,667	29.7	2.8	85	8
<i>Takhar</i>	852,574	127,653	15.0	2.8	87	9
<i>Farvab</i>	844,388	103,972	12.3	2.3	90	10
<i>Hilmand</i>	1,405,068	88,068	6.3	1.9	92	11
<i>Parwan</i>	498,602	54,241	10.9	1.2	93	12
<i>Ghazni</i>	1,102,162	44,964	4.1	1.0	94	13
<i>Badakhshan</i>	844,581	41,801	4.9	0.9	95	14
<i>Samangan</i>	320,495	38,285	11.9	0.8	95	15
<i>Nimroz</i>	118,199	30,723	26.0	0.7	96	16
<i>Sar-i-Pul</i>	443,970	30,069	6.8	0.7	97	17
<i>Farah</i>	493,791	27,858	5.6	0.6	97	18
<i>Paktva</i>	518,779	23,291	4.5	0.5	98	19
<i>Kunarha</i>	417,786	18,411	4.4	0.4	98	20
<i>Khost</i>	643,462	15,376	2.4	0.3	99	21
<i>Badghis</i>	514,872	14,445	2.8	0.3	99	22
<i>Bamyan</i>	346,884	8,353	2.4	0.2	99	23
<i>Zabul</i>	355,931	8,120	2.3	0.2	99	24
<i>Urozgan</i>	319,160	7,960	2.5	0.2	100	25
<i>Logar</i>	333,067	7,261	2.2	0.2	100	26
<i>Ghor</i>	651,782	6,339	1.0	0.1	100	27
<i>Paktika</i>	777,118	4,500	0.6	0.1	100	28
<i>Daikundy</i>	467,810	3,489	0.7	0.1	100	29
<i>Wardak</i>	538,634	1,581	0.3	0.0	100	30
<i>Laghman</i>	386,517	1,576	0.4	0.0	100	31
<i>Kapisa</i>	365,488	412	0.1	0.0	100	32
<i>Nooristan</i>	134,558	0	0.0	0.0	100	33
<i>Parjsher</i>	110,250	0	0.0	0.0	100	34
Total	23,569,414	4,561,482	19.4	100.0	—	—

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

Annex 4

Procedure for adjusting the reported age distribution

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

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

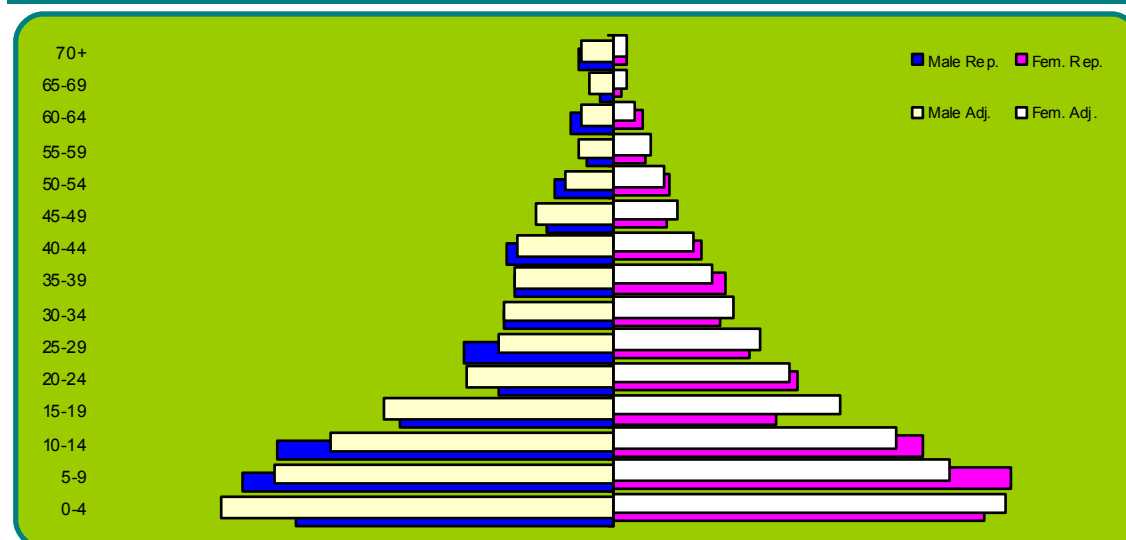
¹ The model used was from the Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Population; Ansley J. Coale and Paul Demeny; Princeton University Press; Princeton, New Jersey; 1966 ("West" model at level 13 for both males and females [e_0 : 50 for females, and 47.114 for males] and a growth rate of 30).

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

A—Distribution

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported /Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	30,907	33,263	64,170	35,331	34,429	69,759	-4,424	-1,166	-5,589
5-9	34,427	34,799	69,226	32,479	31,663	64,142	1,948	3,136	5,084
10-14	33,660	28,255	61,915	29,388	28,614	58,002	4,272	-359	3,913
15-19	23,009	21,924	44,933	24,969	24,282	49,251	-1,960	-2,358	-4,318
20-24	17,386	21,332	38,718	18,394	19,434	37,828	-1,008	1,898	890
25-29	15,157	13,935	29,092	14,500	15,717	30,217	657	-1,782	-1,125
30-34	12,651	10,407	23,058	11,795	10,789	22,584	856	-382	474
35-39	8,839	9,939	18,778	9,927	9,490	19,417	-1,088	449	-639
40-44	8,876	11,475	20,351	8,681	10,811	19,492	195	664	859
45-49	7,055	8,508	15,563	7,422	9,106	16,528	-367	-598	-965
50-54	7,434	6,968	14,402	6,145	5,701	11,846	1,289	1,267	2,556
55-59	3,803	2,931	6,734	5,213	4,165	9,379	-1,410	-1,234	-2,645
60-64	4,357	3,227	7,584	4,631	3,344	7,975	-274	-117	-391
65-69	3,699	2,466	6,165	3,512	2,330	5,842	187	136	323
70-74	2,635	1,460	4,095	2,236	1,334	3,569	399	126	526
75-79	371	233	604	802	354	1,156	-431	-121	-552
80+	1,157	442	1,599	-	-	-	1,157	442	1,599
Total	215,423	211,564	426,987	215,423	211,564	426,987	0	0	0

B—Population Pyramid



Annex 6

Compositional Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

To summarize the wealth information contained in the various panels of annex 6, we decided to focus on the last one, Panel G, highlighting those among the 11 districts that specialize in one or more of the various products/activities in a remarkable way.

With regards to subsistence crops, as mentioned in section 4, only three crops engaged relatively large number of villages; which justifies a compositional analysis. The three crops are wheat, maize and corn, but only one—corn—is associated in a significant way with any given district. Two cells stand out in a moderate way; they associate this crop with Qarqin and Khamyab (respective indices of 1.33 and 1.28). Samkani is associated with rice and vetch with indices of respectively 3.28 and 3.05. This means, that a village in Qarqin is 1.33 more likely than any other villages chosen at random from the remaining districts to produce corn. The likelihood for Khamyab is 1.28.

In the area of vegetables, even though four products are produced by enough villages to warrant compositional analysis (potatoes, onion, tomatoes, and carrots), none is associated in any remarkable way with any district (see panel A).

Concerning fruit, three are produced by enough villages to warrant compositional analysis—grapes, mulberry, and, especially melons/water melons. Cultivation of this fruit however is so pervasive that none of the districts stands out as specializing in it in any significant way. Mulberries, on the other hand, are associated to some extent to Qarqin (an index of 1.93), Khamyab (an index of 1.56), and Khwaja Dukoh (a relatively low index of 1.19). As for grapes, they are associated with two districts—Sheberghan and Khamyab (respective indices of 1.26 and 1.62).

As with fruit, animal products are so pervasive throughout the district that no product or district stands out in any noticeable way. The only exception is eggs, which appear to engage Faizabad more than the number of its villages, or the mix of products would suggest (a relatively low index of 1.26)

With regard to herbal products, they are so scarce that a compositional analysis is not warranted. Suffice to look at the panel of raw data to know what district produce what herb more than other districts. The same is true of industrial crops and small industries.

As for handicrafts, four items (carpets, rugs, jewelry and shawls) appear to be highly associated with substantial number of districts. The most remarkable associations link Khamyab and Khwaja Dukoh to carpets (respective indices of 16.12 and 8.06), Khamyab to rugs (an index of 4.14), Khamyab and Khanaqa to jewelry (respective indices of 25.52 and 12.92), and Khamyab and Khanaqa to shawls (respective indices of 27.64 and 13.92).

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.

From the above, both Khamyab and khanaqa appear the producers of handicrafts *par excellence*.

Annex 6
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Jawzjan
Subsistence Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Sheberghan	75	27	1	47	0	4	2	3	159
Aqchah	18	3	1	13	0	0	0	0	35
Faizabad	54	16	8	47	1	11	6	5	148
Mardyan	28	10	2	21	2	3	1	0	67
Mingajik	34	6	1	32	0	11	1	0	85
Qarqin	3	3	0	2	1	2	0	0	11
Khamyab	5	4	0	3	2	1	0	0	15
Qush Tepa	39	3	0	38	0	0	2	1	83
Darzab	55	14	2	48	2	2	22	4	149
Khwaja Dukoh	23	9	0	23	4	6	8	1	74
Khanaqa	41	13	0	36	2	2	1	3	98
Total	375	108	15	310	14	42	43	17	924

Panel B—Specialization

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Sheberghan	47.2	17.0	0.6	29.6	0.0	2.5	1.3	1.9	100.0
Aqchah	51.4	8.6	2.9	37.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Faizabad	36.5	10.8	5.4	31.8	0.7	7.4	4.1	3.4	100.0
Mardyan	41.8	14.9	3.0	31.3	3.0	4.5	1.5	0.0	100.0
Mingajik	40.0	7.1	1.2	37.6	0.0	12.9	1.2	0.0	100.0
Qarqin	27.3	27.3	0.0	18.2	9.1	18.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Khamyab	33.3	26.7	0.0	20.0	13.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qush Tepa	47.0	3.6	0.0	45.8	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.2	100.0
Darzab	36.9	9.4	1.3	32.2	1.3	1.3	14.8	2.7	100.0
Khwaja Dukoh	31.1	12.2	0.0	31.1	5.4	8.1	10.8	1.4	100.0
Khanaqa	41.8	13.3	0.0	36.7	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.1	100.0
Total	40.6	11.7	1.6	33.5	1.5	4.5	4.7	1.8	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Sheberghan	20.0	25.0	6.7	15.2	0.0	9.5	4.7	17.6	17.2
Aqchah	4.8	2.8	6.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
Faizabad	14.4	14.8	53.3	15.2	7.1	26.2	14.0	29.4	16.0
Mardyan	7.5	9.3	13.3	6.8	14.3	7.1	2.3	0.0	7.3
Mingajik	9.1	5.6	6.7	10.3	0.0	26.2	2.3	0.0	9.2
Qarqin	0.8	2.8	0.0	0.6	7.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	1.2
Khamyab	1.3	3.7	0.0	1.0	14.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.6
Qush Tepa	10.4	2.8	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	4.7	5.9	9.0
Darzab	14.7	13.0	13.3	15.5	14.3	4.8	51.2	23.5	16.1
Khwaja Dukoh	6.1	8.3	0.0	7.4	28.6	14.3	18.6	5.9	8.0
Khanaqa	10.9	12.0	0.0	11.6	14.3	4.8	2.3	17.6	10.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Sheberghan	0.16	0.45	-0.61	-0.12	-1.00	-0.45	-0.73	0.03	0.00
Aqchah	0.27	-0.27	0.76	0.11	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Faizabad	-0.10	-0.08	2.33	-0.05	-0.55	0.64	-0.13	0.84	0.00
Mardyan	0.03	0.28	0.84	-0.07	0.97	-0.01	-0.68	-1.00	0.00
Mingajik	-0.01	-0.40	-0.28	0.12	-1.00	1.85	-0.75	-1.00	0.00
Qarqin	-0.33	1.33	-1.00	-0.46	5.00	3.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Khamyab	-0.18	1.28	-1.00	-0.40	7.80	0.47	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Qush Tepa	0.16	-0.69	-1.00	0.36	-1.00	-1.00	-0.48	-0.35	0.00
Darzab	-0.09	-0.20	-0.17	-0.04	-0.11	-0.70	2.17	0.46	0.00
Khwaja Dukoh	-0.23	0.04	-1.00	-0.07	2.57	0.78	1.32	-0.27	0.00
Khanaqa	0.03	0.13	-1.00	0.09	0.35	-0.55	-0.78	0.66	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, Jawzjan

Industrial Products									
Panel A—Raw Data									
District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar- sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sheberghan	23	0	0	15	3	0	0	0	41
Aqchah	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Faizabad	5	0	0	30	3	0	0	26	64
Mardyan	2	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	10
Mingajik	4	0	0	31	1	0	0	22	58
Qarqin	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	6
Khamyab	5	2	0	4	3	1	0	0	15
Qush Tepa	8	0	1	36	20	1	0	5	71
Darzab	11	0	0	36	14	0	0	1	62
Khwaja Dukoh	9	0	0	15	11	0	0	0	35
Khanaqa	9	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	14
Total	79	3	1	180	58	2	0	54	377
Panel B—Specialization									
District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar- sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sheberghan	56.1	0.0	0.0	36.6	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Aqchah	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Faizabad	7.8	0.0	0.0	46.9	4.7	0.0	0.0	40.6	100.0
Mardyan	20.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mingajik	6.9	0.0	0.0	53.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	37.9	100.0
Qarqin	50.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Khamyab	33.3	13.3	0.0	26.7	20.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qush Tepa	11.3	0.0	1.4	50.7	28.2	1.4	0.0	7.0	100.0
Darzab	17.7	0.0	0.0	58.1	22.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0
Khwaja Dukoh	25.7	0.0	0.0	42.9	31.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Khanaqa	64.3	7.1	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	21.0	0.8	0.3	47.7	15.4	0.5	0.0	14.3	100.0
Panel C—Concentration									
District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar- sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sheberghan	29.1	0.0	0.0	8.3	5.2	0.0	—	0.0	10.9
Aqchah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.3
Faizabad	6.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	5.2	0.0	—	48.1	17.0
Mardyan	2.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.4	0.0	—	0.0	2.7
Mingajik	5.1	0.0	0.0	17.2	1.7	0.0	—	40.7	15.4
Qarqin	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.7	0.0	—	0.0	1.6
Khamyab	6.3	66.7	0.0	2.2	5.2	50.0	—	0.0	4.0
Qush Tepa	10.1	0.0	100.0	20.0	34.5	50.0	—	9.3	18.8
Darzab	13.9	0.0	0.0	20.0	24.1	0.0	—	1.9	16.4
Khwaja Dukoh	11.4	0.0	0.0	8.3	19.0	0.0	—	0.0	9.3
Khanaqa	11.4	33.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	3.7
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—Sheberghan	1.68	-1.00	-1.00	-0.23	-0.52	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Aqchah	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.09	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Faizabad	-0.63	-1.00	-1.00	-0.02	-0.70	-1.00	—	1.84	0.00
Mardyan	-0.05	-1.00	-1.00	0.26	0.30	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Mingajik	-0.67	-1.00	-1.00	0.12	-0.89	-1.00	—	1.65	0.00
Qarqin	1.39	-1.00	-1.00	-0.30	0.08	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Khamyab	0.59	15.76	-1.00	-0.44	0.30	11.57	—	-1.00	0.00
Qush Tepa	-0.46	-1.00	4.31	0.06	0.83	1.65	—	-0.51	0.00
Darzab	-0.15	-1.00	-1.00	0.22	0.47	-1.00	—	-0.89	0.00
Khwaja Dukoh	0.23	-1.00	-1.00	-0.10	1.04	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Khanaqa	2.07	7.98	-1.00	-0.40	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0

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

Fruit									
Panel A—Raw Data									
District	Grapes	Pome- grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mul- berry	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sheberghan	17	0	53	0	2	1	6	0	79
Aqchah	0	0	14	0	0	0	1	0	15
Faizabad	0	0	50	0	6	1	3	1	61
Mardyan	2	2	26	0	2	1	4	0	37
Mingajik	0	0	29	0	0	0	2	0	31
Qarqin	0	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	7
Khamyab	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	4
Qush Tepa	7	2	38	0	1	0	5	0	53
Darzab	6	3	50	0	3	3	7	0	72
Khwaja Dukoh	6	3	22	0	2	0	9	0	42
Khanaqa	2	0	25	0	0	0	2	0	29
Total	41	10	312	1	17	6	42	1	430
Panel B—Specialization									
District	Grapes	Pome- grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mulberry	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sheberghan	21.5	0.0	67.1	0.0	2.5	1.3	7.6	0.0	100.0
Aqchah	0.0	0.0	93.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	100.0
Faizabad	0.0	0.0	82.0	0.0	9.8	1.6	4.9	1.6	100.0
Mardyan	5.4	5.4	70.3	0.0	5.4	2.7	10.8	0.0	100.0
Mingajik	0.0	0.0	93.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	100.0
Qarqin	0.0	0.0	42.9	14.3	14.3	0.0	28.6	0.0	100.0
Khamyab	25.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
Qush Tepa	13.2	3.8	71.7	0.0	1.9	0.0	9.4	0.0	100.0
Darzab	8.3	4.2	69.4	0.0	4.2	4.2	9.7	0.0	100.0
Khwaja Dukoh	14.3	7.1	52.4	0.0	4.8	0.0	21.4	0.0	100.0
Khanaqa	6.9	0.0	86.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	100.0
Total	9.5	2.3	72.6	0.2	4.0	1.4	9.8	0.2	100.0
Panel C—Concentration									
District	Grapes	Pome- grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mulberry	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sheberghan	41.5	0.0	17.0	0.0	11.8	16.7	14.3	0.0	18.4
Aqchah	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	3.5
Faizabad	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	35.3	16.7	7.1	100.0	14.2
Mardyan	4.9	20.0	8.3	0.0	11.8	16.7	9.5	0.0	8.6
Mingajik	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	7.2
Qarqin	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	5.9	0.0	4.8	0.0	1.6
Khamyab	2.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.9
Qush Tepa	17.1	20.0	12.2	0.0	5.9	0.0	11.9	0.0	12.3
Darzab	14.6	30.0	16.0	0.0	17.6	50.0	16.7	0.0	16.7
Khwaja Dukoh	14.6	30.0	7.1	0.0	11.8	0.0	21.4	0.0	9.8
Khanaqa	4.9	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	6.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected									
District	Grapes	Pome- grenades	Melon/ W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mulberry	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sheberghan	1.26	-1.00	-0.08	-1.00	-0.36	-0.09	-0.22	-1.00	0.00
Aqchah	-1.00	-1.00	0.29	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.32	-1.00	0.00
Faizabad	-1.00	-1.00	0.13	-1.00	1.49	0.17	-0.50	6.05	0.00
Mardyan	-0.43	1.32	-0.03	-1.00	0.37	0.94	0.11	-1.00	0.00
Mingajik	-1.00	-1.00	0.29	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.34	-1.00	0.00
Qarqin	-1.00	-1.00	-0.41	60.43	2.61	-1.00	1.93	-1.00	0.00
Khamyab	1.62	-1.00	-0.31	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.56	-1.00	0.00
Qush Tepa	0.39	0.62	-0.01	-1.00	-0.52	-1.00	-0.03	-1.00	0.00
Darzab	-0.13	0.79	-0.04	-1.00	0.05	1.99	0.00	-1.00	0.00
Khwaja Dukoh	0.50	2.07	-0.28	-1.00	0.20	-1.00	1.19	-1.00	0.00
Khanaqa	-0.28	-1.00	0.19	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.29	-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, Jawzjan
Vegetables

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Sheberghan	3	18	20	10	0	4	1	0	56
Aqchah	0	3	3	0	0	3	2	0	11
Faizabad	13	24	16	7	3	5	1	0	69
Mardyan	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	6
Mingajik	5	8	2	6	0	1	0	0	22
Qarqin	0	3	1	2	1	1	1	0	9
Khamyab	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Qush Tepa	0	3	8	1	0	0	0	0	12
Darza b	5	6	7	1	0	1	3	0	23
Khwaja Du koh	7	9	11	3	0	1	2	0	33
Khanaqa	1	8	17	1	0	0	0	0	27
Total	35	85	88	31	4	16	11	0	270

Panel B—Specialization

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Sheberghan	5.4	32.1	35.7	17.9	0.0	7.1	1.8	0.0	100.0
Aqchah	0.0	27.3	27.3	0.0	0.0	27.3	18.2	0.0	100.0
Faizabad	18.8	34.8	23.2	10.1	4.3	7.2	1.4	0.0	100.0
Mardyan	16.7	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	100.0
Mingajik	22.7	36.4	9.1	27.3	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qarqin	0.0	33.3	11.1	22.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	0.0	100.0
Khamyab	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qush Tepa	0.0	25.0	66.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Darza b	21.7	26.1	30.4	4.3	0.0	4.3	13.0	0.0	100.0
Khwaja Du koh	21.2	27.3	33.3	9.1	0.0	3.0	6.1	0.0	100.0
Khanaqa	3.7	29.6	63.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	13.0	31.5	32.6	11.5	1.5	5.9	4.1	0.0	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Sheberghan	8.6	21.2	22.7	32.3	0.0	25.0	9.1	—	20.7
Aqchah	0.0	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	18.8	18.2	—	4.1
Faizabad	37.1	28.2	18.2	22.6	75.0	31.3	9.1	—	25.6
Mardyan	2.9	2.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	—	2.2
Mingajik	14.3	9.4	2.3	19.4	0.0	6.3	0.0	—	8.1
Qarqin	0.0	3.5	1.1	6.5	25.0	6.3	9.1	—	3.3
Khamyab	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.7
Qush Tepa	0.0	3.5	9.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	4.4
Darza b	14.3	7.1	8.0	3.2	0.0	6.3	27.3	—	8.5
Khwaja Du koh	20.0	10.6	12.5	9.7	0.0	6.3	18.2	—	12.2
Khanaqa	2.9	9.4	19.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0

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

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Sheberghan	-0.59	0.02	0.10	0.56	-1.00	0.21	-0.56	—	0.00
Aqchah	-1.00	-0.13	-0.16	-1.00	-1.00	3.60	3.46	—	0.00
Faizabad	0.45	0.10	-0.29	-0.12	1.93	0.22	-0.64	—	0.00
Mardyan	0.29	0.06	0.02	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	3.09	—	0.00
Mingajik	0.75	0.16	-0.72	1.38	-1.00	-0.23	-1.00	—	0.00
Qarqin	-1.00	0.06	-0.66	0.94	6.50	0.88	1.73	—	0.00
Khamyab	-1.00	0.59	0.53	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
Qush Tepa	-1.00	-0.21	1.05	-0.27	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
Darza b	0.68	-0.17	-0.07	-0.62	-1.00	-0.27	2.20	—	0.00
Khwaja Du koh	0.64	-0.13	0.02	-0.21	-1.00	-0.49	0.49	—	0.00
Khanaqa	-0.71	-0.06	0.93	-0.68	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Jawzjan
Herbal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sheberghan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aqchah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Faizabad	0	19	0	1	3	3	0	1	27
Mardyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mingajik	0	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	20
Qarqin	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Khamyab	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Qush Tepa	4	13	15	1	3	3	4	0	43
Darzab	9	14	22	2	5	1	1	0	54
Khawaja Dukoh	2	5	0	0	5	5	5	0	22
Khanaqa	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Total	19	74	37	5	16	12	11	1	175

Panel B—Specialization

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sheberghan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aqchah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faizabad	0.0	70.4	0.0	3.7	11.1	11.1	0.0	3.7	100.0
Mardyan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mingajik	0.0	95.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qarqin	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Khamyab	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qush Tepa	9.3	30.2	34.9	2.3	7.0	7.0	9.3	0.0	100.0
Darzab	16.7	25.9	40.7	3.7	9.3	1.9	1.9	0.0	100.0
Khawaja Dukoh	9.1	22.7	0.0	0.0	22.7	22.7	22.7	0.0	100.0
Khanaqa	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
Total	10.9	42.3	21.1	2.9	9.1	6.9	6.3	0.6	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sheberghan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aqchah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Faizabad	0.0	25.7	0.0	20.0	18.8	25.0	0.0	100.0	15.4
Mardyan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mingajik	0.0	25.7	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4
Qarqin	15.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Khamyab	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Qush Tepa	21.1	17.6	40.5	20.0	18.8	25.0	36.4	0.0	24.6
Darzab	47.4	18.9	59.5	40.0	31.3	8.3	9.1	0.0	30.9
Khawaja Dukoh	10.5	6.8	0.0	0.0	31.3	41.7	45.5	0.0	12.6
Khanaqa	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sheberghan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aqchah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faizabad	-1.00	0.66	-1.00	0.30	0.22	0.62	-1.00	5.48	0.00
Mardyan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mingajik	-1.00	1.25	-1.00	0.75	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Qarqin	3.61	0.18	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Khamyab	8.21	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Qush Tepa	-0.14	-0.29	0.65	-0.19	-0.24	0.02	0.48	-1.00	0.00
Darzab	0.54	-0.39	0.93	0.30	0.01	-0.73	-0.71	-1.00	0.00
Khawaja Dukoh	-0.16	-0.46	-1.00	-1.00	1.49	2.31	2.62	-1.00	0.00
Khanaqa	-1.00	0.18	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	6.95	-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, Jawzjan

Handicrafts									
Panel A—Raw Data									
District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sheberghan	32	28	0	0	0	1	2	0	63
Aqchah	12	11	0	0	0	1	2	0	26
Faizabad	20	16	0	0	3	8	8	2	57
Mardyan	22	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	34
Mingajik	30	14	0	1	0	7	21	2	75
Qarqin	3	3	0	1	0	3	3	0	13
Khamyab	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Qush Tepa	14	25	0	0	1	12	20	0	72
Darzab	15	19	0	0	3	12	16	2	67
Khwaja Dukoh	17	12	0	1	1	8	7	0	46
Khanaqa	23	19	0	1	0	0	2	0	45
Total	193	160	0	4	8	53	81	6	505
Panel B—Specialization									
District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sheberghan	50.8	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.2	0.0	100.0
Aqchah	46.2	42.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	7.7	0.0	100.0
Faizabad	35.1	28.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	14.0	14.0	3.5	100.0
Mardyan	64.7	32.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mingajik	40.0	18.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	9.3	28.0	2.7	100.0
Qarqin	23.1	23.1	0.0	7.7	0.0	23.1	23.1	0.0	100.0
Khamyab	71.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qush Tepa	19.4	34.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	16.7	27.8	0.0	100.0
Darzab	22.4	28.4	0.0	0.0	4.5	17.9	23.9	3.0	100.0
Khwaja Dukoh	37.0	26.1	0.0	2.2	2.2	17.4	15.2	0.0	100.0
Khanaqa	51.1	42.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	100.0
Total	38.2	31.7	0.0	0.8	1.6	10.5	16.0	1.2	100.0
Panel C—Concentration									
District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sheberghan	16.6	17.5	—	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.5	0.0	12.5
Aqchah	6.2	6.9	—	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.5	0.0	5.1
Faizabad	10.4	10.0	—	0.0	37.5	15.1	9.9	33.3	11.3
Mardyan	11.4	6.9	—	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	6.7
Mingajik	15.5	8.8	—	25.0	0.0	13.2	25.9	33.3	14.9
Qarqin	1.6	1.9	—	25.0	0.0	5.7	3.7	0.0	2.6
Khamyab	2.6	1.3	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Qush Tepa	7.3	15.6	—	0.0	12.5	22.6	24.7	0.0	14.3
Darzab	7.8	11.9	—	0.0	37.5	22.6	19.8	33.3	13.3
Khwaja Dukoh	8.8	7.5	—	25.0	12.5	15.1	8.6	0.0	9.1
Khanaqa	11.9	11.9	—	25.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	8.9
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—Sheberghan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aqchah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faizabad	0.60	0.15	0.31	2.27	0.71	0.95	1.03	11.34	—
Mardyan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mingajik	0.81	0.21	0.41	3.06	0.96	1.28	1.39	15.31	—
Qarqin	2.69	0.69	1.38	10.21	3.19	4.25	4.64	51.04	—
Khamyab	16.12	4.14	8.28	61.25	19.14	25.52	27.84	306.25	—
Qush Tepa	0.37	0.10	0.19	1.42	0.45	0.59	0.65	7.12	—
Darzab	0.30	0.08	0.15	1.13	0.35	0.47	0.52	5.67	—
Khwaja Dukoh	0.73	0.19	0.38	2.78	0.87	1.16	1.27	13.92	—
Khanaqa	8.06	2.07	4.14	30.63	9.57	12.76	13.92	153.13	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Jawzjan
Small Industries

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Sheberghan	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Aqchah	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Faizabad	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	10
Mardyan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mingajik	0	9	26	1	0	0	0	0	36
Qarqin	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	7
Khamyab	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Qush Tepa	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	18
Darzab	0	2	26	0	1	0	0	0	29
Khwaja Dukoh	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	14
Khanaqa	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	0	16	106	2	1	0	0	0	125

Panel B—Specialization

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Sheberghan	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Aqchah	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Faizabad	0.0	10.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mardyan	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mingajik	0.0	25.0	72.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qarqin	0.0	42.9	42.9	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Khamyab	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qush Tepa	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Darzab	0.0	6.9	89.7	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Khwaja Dukoh	0.0	7.1	92.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Khanaqa	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	0.0	12.8	84.8	1.6	0.8	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--Sheberghan	—	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	4.0
Aqchah	—	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	0.8
Faizabad	—	6.3	8.5	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	8.0
Mardyan	—	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	0.8
Mingajik	—	56.3	24.5	50.0	0.0	—	—	—	28.8
Qarqin	—	18.8	2.8	50.0	0.0	—	—	—	5.6
Khamyab	—	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	1.6
Qush Tepa	—	0.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	14.4
Darzab	—	12.5	24.5	0.0	100.0	—	—	—	23.2
Khwaja Dukoh	—	6.3	12.3	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	11.2
Khanaqa	—	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	1.6
Total	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	100.0

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

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Sheberghan	—	-1.00	0.18	-1.00	-1.00	—	—	—	0.00
Aqchah	—	-1.00	0.18	-1.00	-1.00	—	—	—	0.00
Faizabad	—	-0.22	0.06	-1.00	-1.00	—	—	—	0.00
Mardyan	—	-1.00	0.18	-1.00	-1.00	—	—	—	0.00
Mingajik	—	0.95	-0.15	0.74	-1.00	—	—	—	0.00
Qarqin	—	2.35	-0.49	7.93	-1.00	—	—	—	0.00
Khamyab	—	-1.00	0.18	-1.00	-1.00	—	—	—	0.00
Qush Tepa	—	-1.00	0.18	-1.00	-1.00	—	—	—	0.00
Darzab	—	-0.46	0.06	-1.00	3.31	—	—	—	0.00
Khwaja Dukoh	—	-0.44	0.10	-1.00	-1.00	—	—	—	0.00
Khanaqa	—	-1.00	0.18	-1.00	-1.00	—	—	—	0.00
Total	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Jawzjan
Animal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sheberghan	34	27	26	23	24	21	24	0	179
Aqchah	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	13
Faizabad	33	28	4	3	1	2	13	1	85
Mardyan	16	17	16	16	16	16	16	0	113
Mingajik	29	32	7	0	1	0	26	1	96
Qarqin	3	3	2	1	0	0	2	1	12
Khamyab	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	0	12
Qush Tepa	35	36	36	35	35	35	31	0	243
Darzab	38	49	49	47	49	46	41	0	319
Khwaja Dukoh	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	0	154
Khanaqa	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	0	17
Total	214	221	169	153	153	148	182	3	1,243

Panel B—Specialization

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sheberghan	19.0	15.1	14.5	12.8	13.4	11.7	13.4	0.0	100.0
Aqchah	7.7	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	0.0	100.0
Faizabad	38.8	32.9	4.7	3.5	1.2	2.4	15.3	1.2	100.0
Mardyan	14.2	15.0	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	0.0	100.0
Mingajik	30.2	33.3	7.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	27.1	1.0	100.0
Qarqin	25.0	25.0	16.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	8.3	100.0
Khamyab	8.3	16.7	16.7	16.7	8.3	8.3	25.0	0.0	100.0
Qush Tepa	14.4	14.8	14.8	14.4	14.4	14.4	12.8	0.0	100.0
Darzab	11.9	15.4	15.4	14.7	15.4	14.4	12.9	0.0	100.0
Khwaja Dukoh	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	100.0
Khanaqa	11.8	17.6	17.6	11.8	11.8	17.6	11.8	0.0	100.0
Total	17.2	17.8	13.6	12.3	12.3	11.9	14.6	0.2	100.0

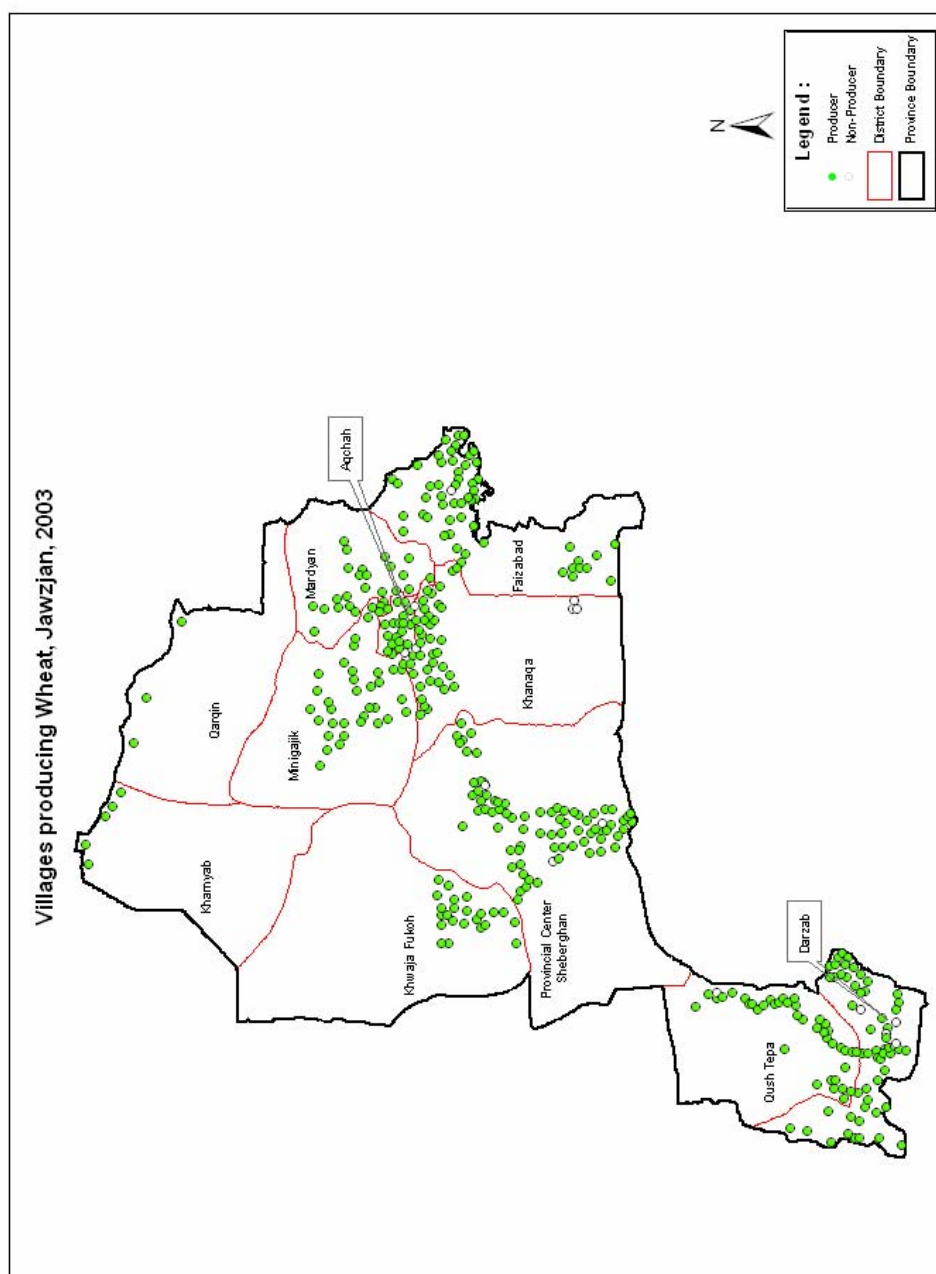
Panel C—Concentration

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sheberghan	15.9	12.2	15.4	15.0	15.7	14.2	13.2	0.0	14.4
Aqchah	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.0	1.0
Faizabad	15.4	12.7	2.4	2.0	0.7	1.4	7.1	33.3	6.8
Mardyan	7.5	7.7	9.5	10.5	10.5	10.8	8.8	0.0	9.1
Mingajik	13.6	14.5	4.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	14.3	33.3	7.7
Qarqin	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	33.3	1.0
Khamyab	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.6	0.0	1.0
Qush Tepa	16.4	16.3	21.3	22.9	22.9	23.6	17.0	0.0	19.5
Darzab	17.8	22.2	29.0	30.7	32.0	31.1	22.5	0.0	25.7
Khwaja Dukoh	10.3	10.0	13.0	14.4	14.4	14.9	12.1	0.0	12.4
Khanaqa	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.1	0.0	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

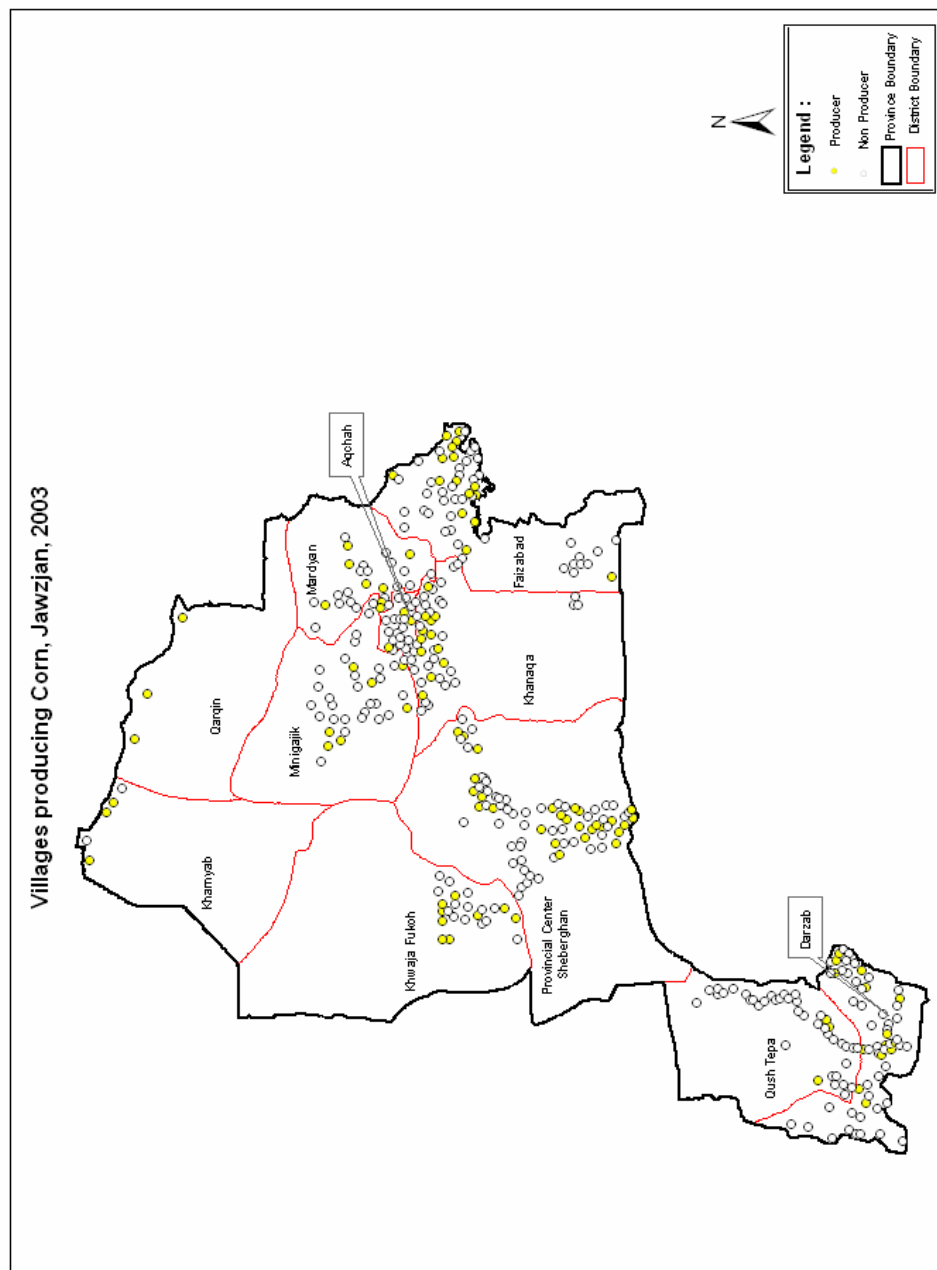
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Sheberghan	0.10	-0.15	0.07	0.04	0.09	-0.01	-0.08	-1.00	0.00
Aqchah	-0.55	-0.13	0.13	0.25	0.25	0.29	0.05	-1.00	0.00
Faizabad	1.26	0.85	-0.65	-0.71	-0.90	-0.80	0.04	3.87	0.00
Mardyan	-0.18	-0.15	0.04	0.15	0.15	0.19	-0.03	-1.00	0.00
Mingajik	0.75	0.87	-0.46	-1.00	-0.92	-1.00	0.85	3.32	0.00
Qarqin	0.45	0.41	0.23	-0.32	-1.00	-1.00	0.14	33.53	0.00
Khamyab	-0.52	-0.06	0.23	0.35	-0.32	-0.30	0.71	-1.00	0.00
Qush Tepa	-0.16	-0.17	0.09	0.17	0.17	0.21	-0.13	-1.00	0.00
Darzab	-0.31	-0.14	0.13	0.20	0.25	0.21	-0.12	-1.00	0.00
Khwaja Dukoh	-0.17	-0.20	0.05	0.16	0.16	0.20	-0.02	-1.00	0.00
Khanaqa	-0.32	-0.01	0.30	-0.04	-0.04	0.48	-0.20	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

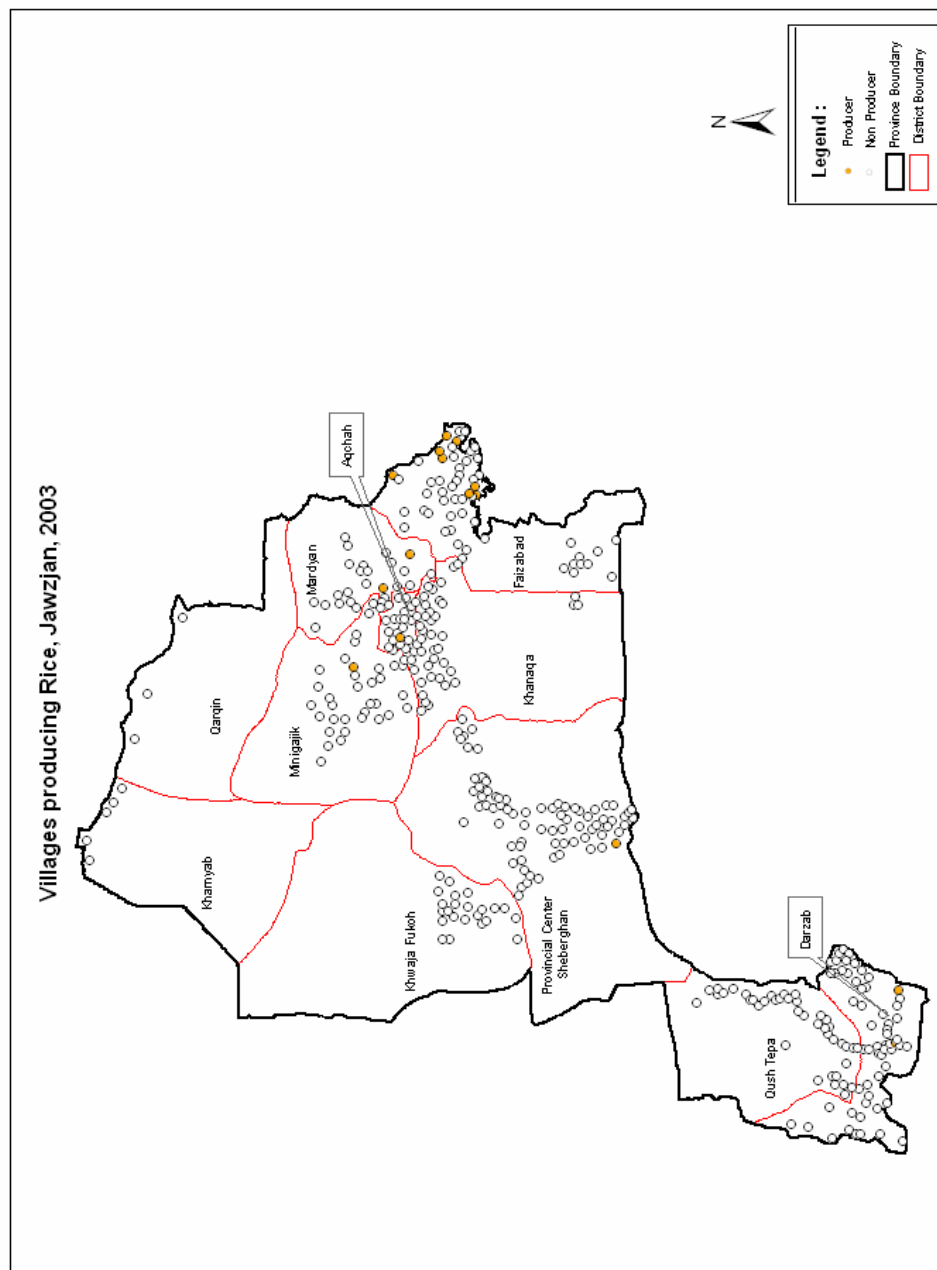
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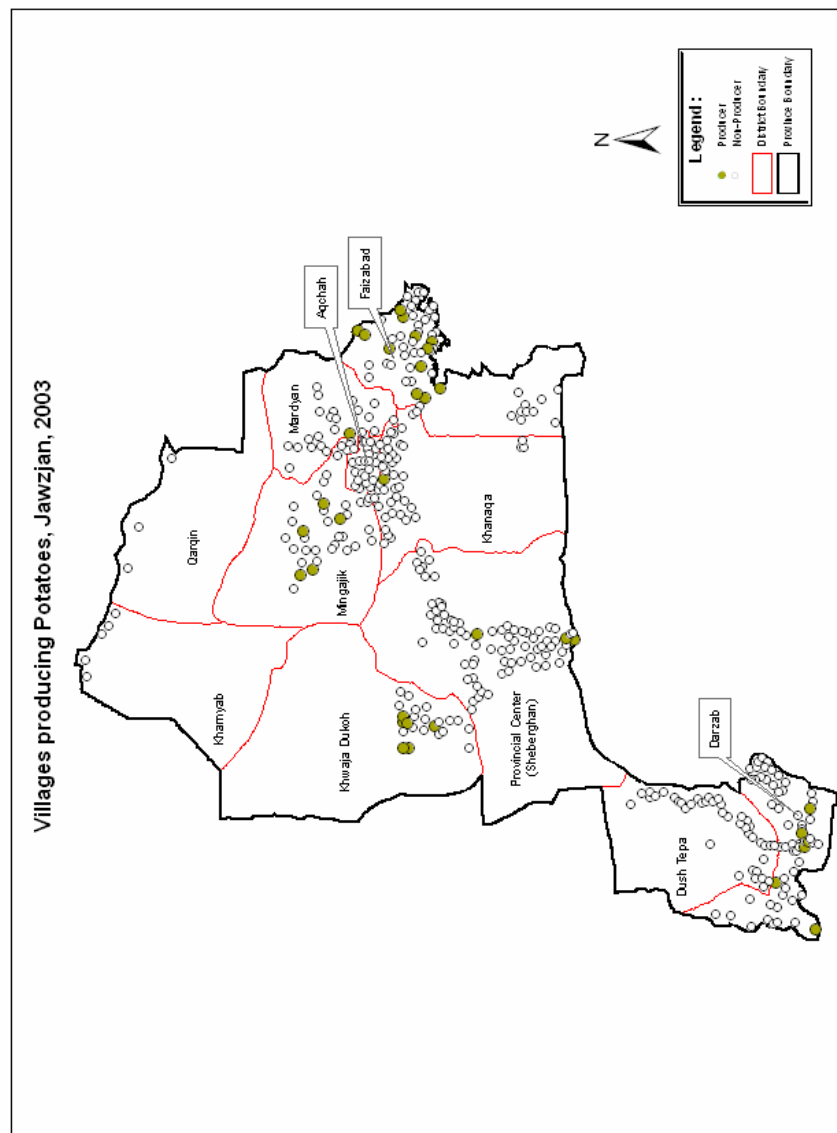
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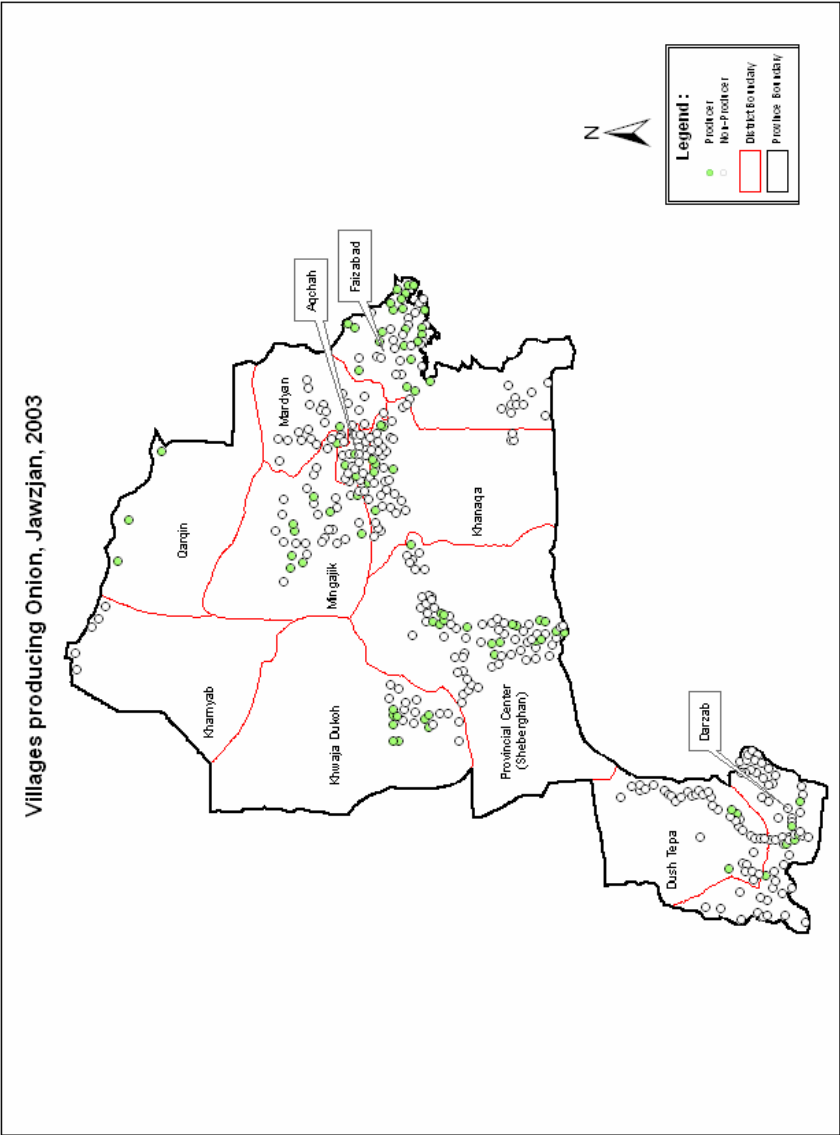
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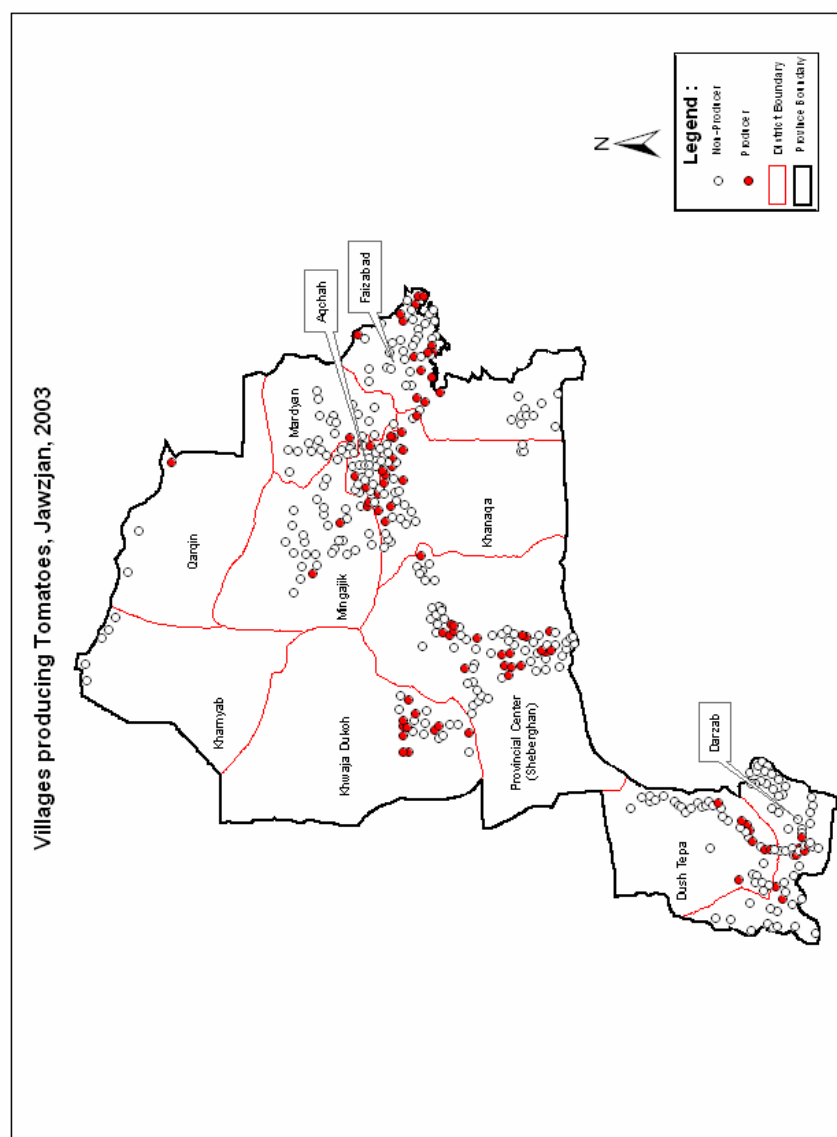
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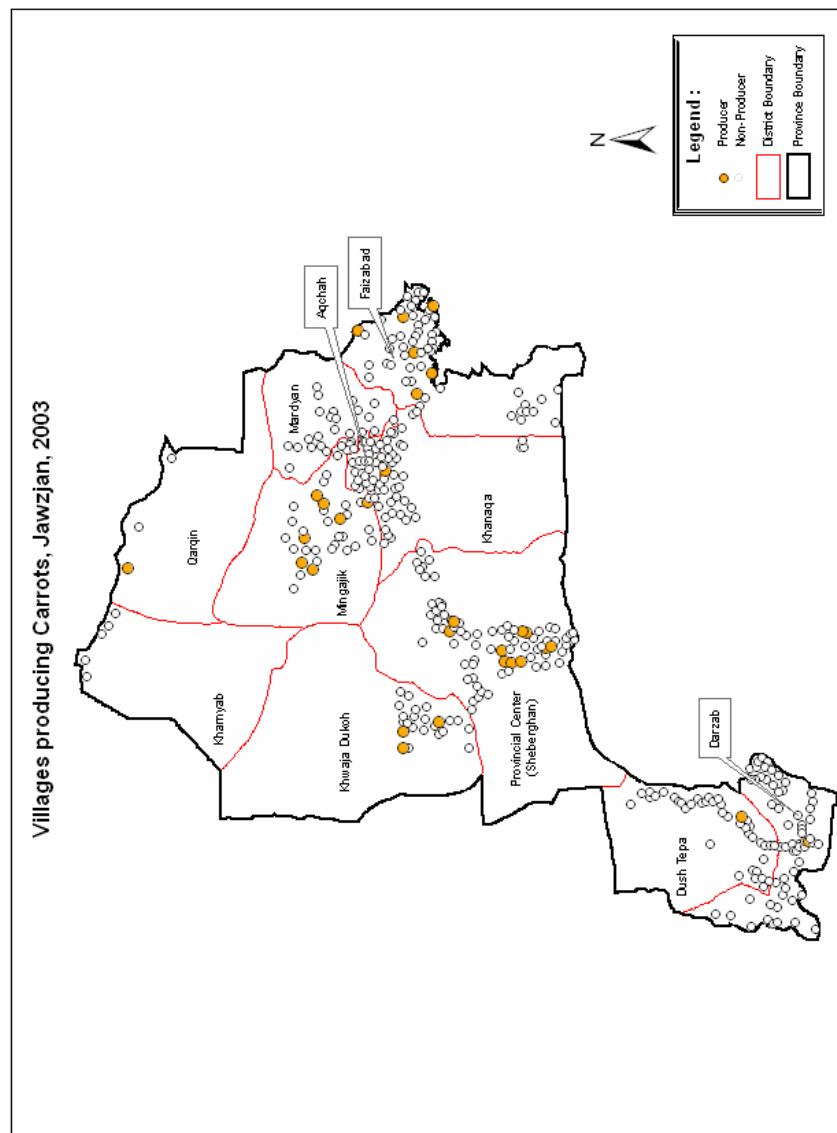
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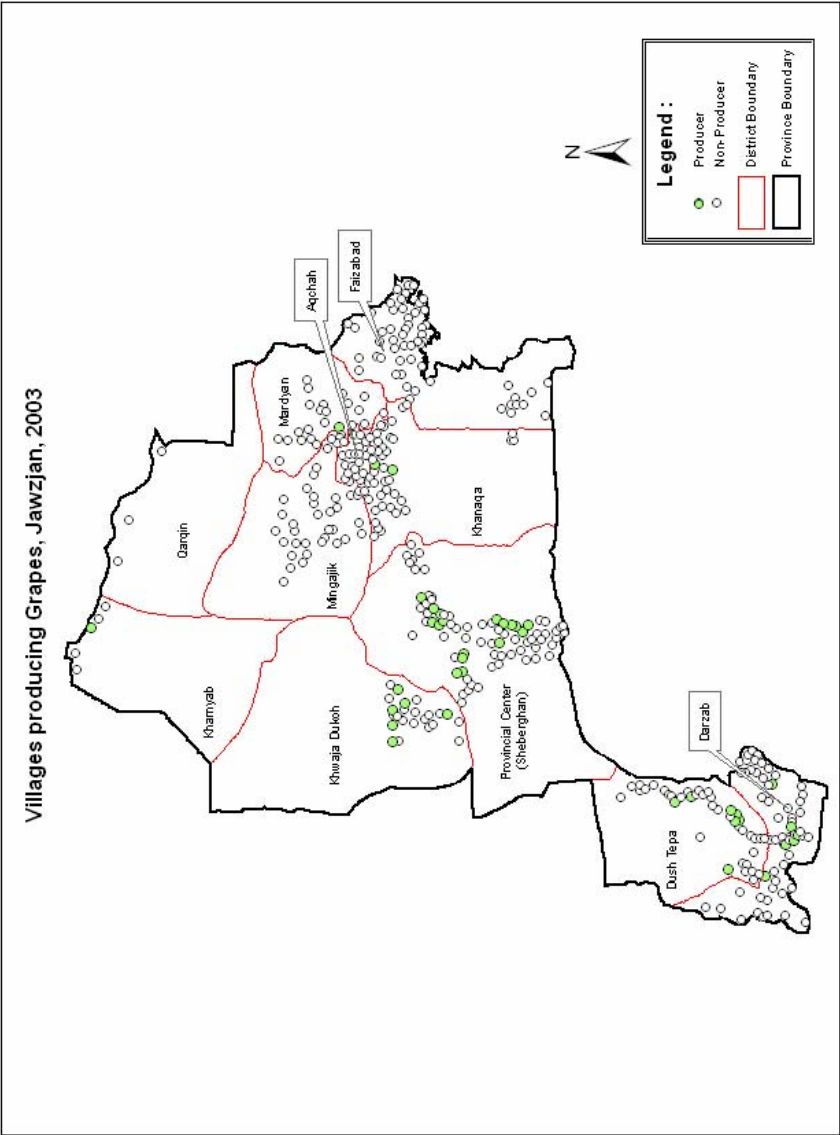
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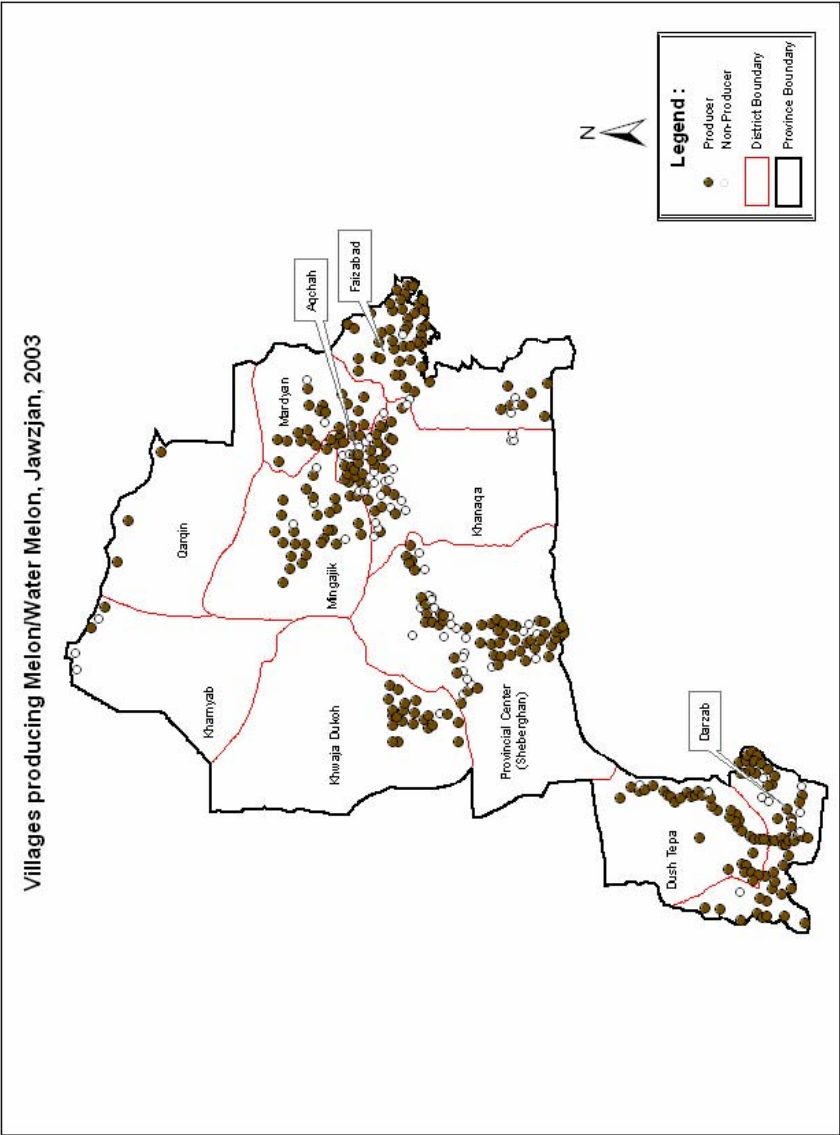
Annex 13



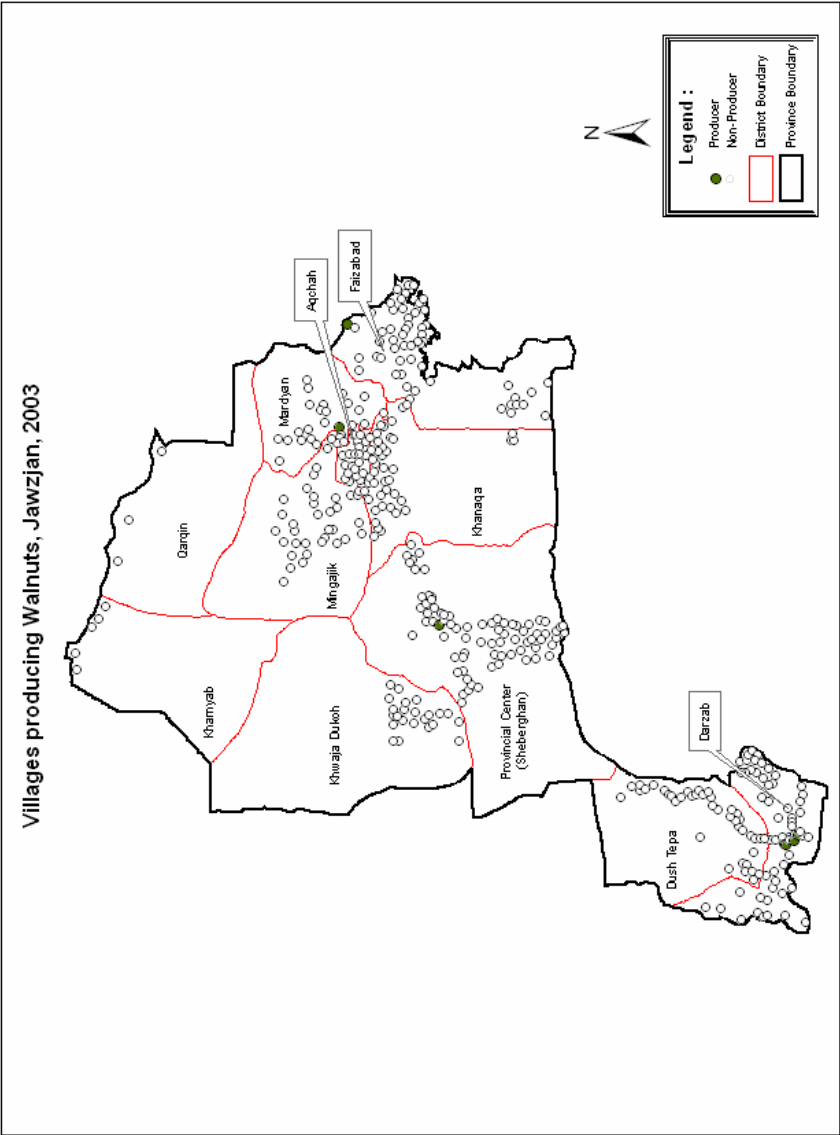
Annex 14



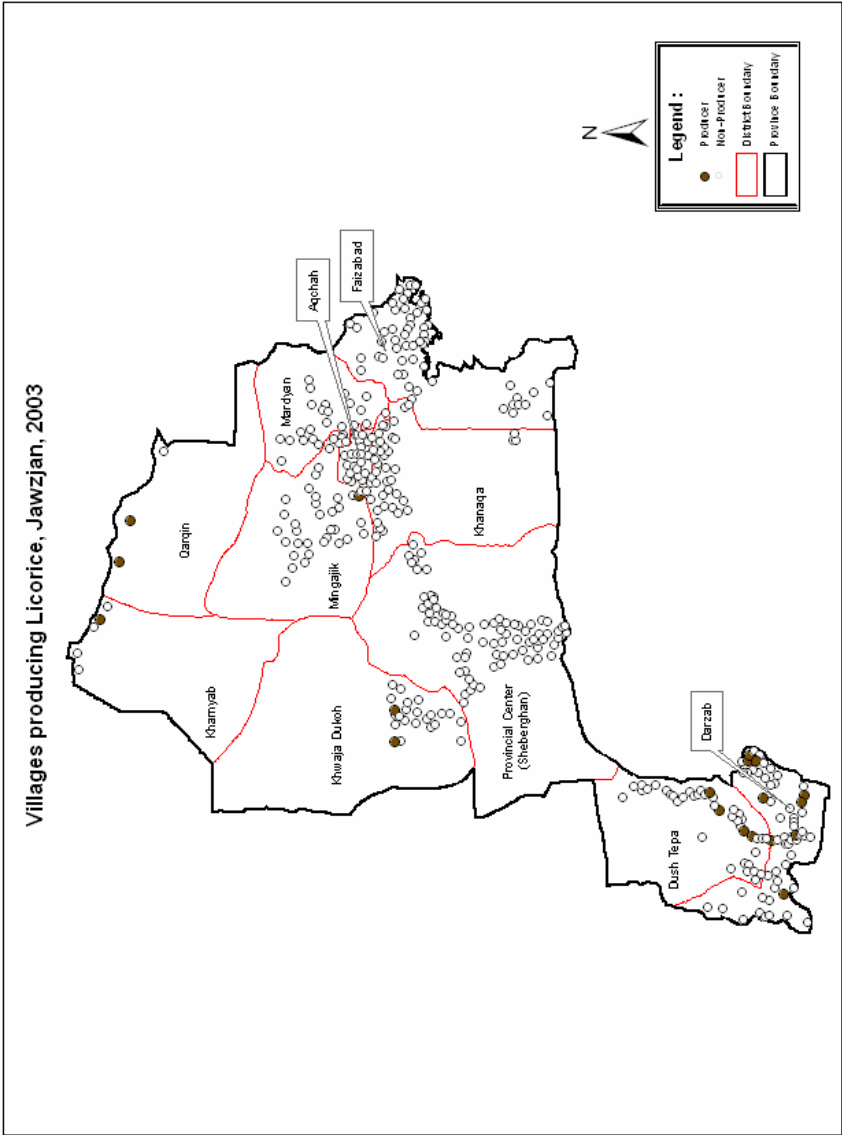
Annex 15



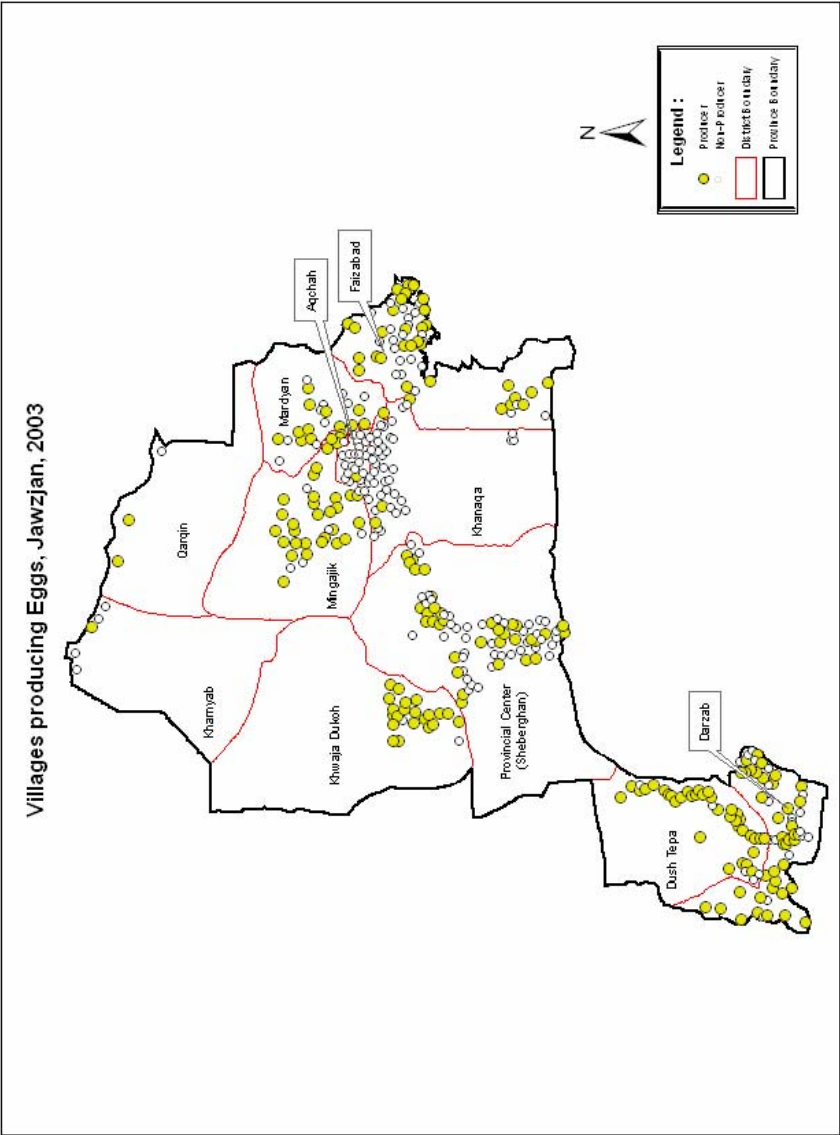
Annex 16



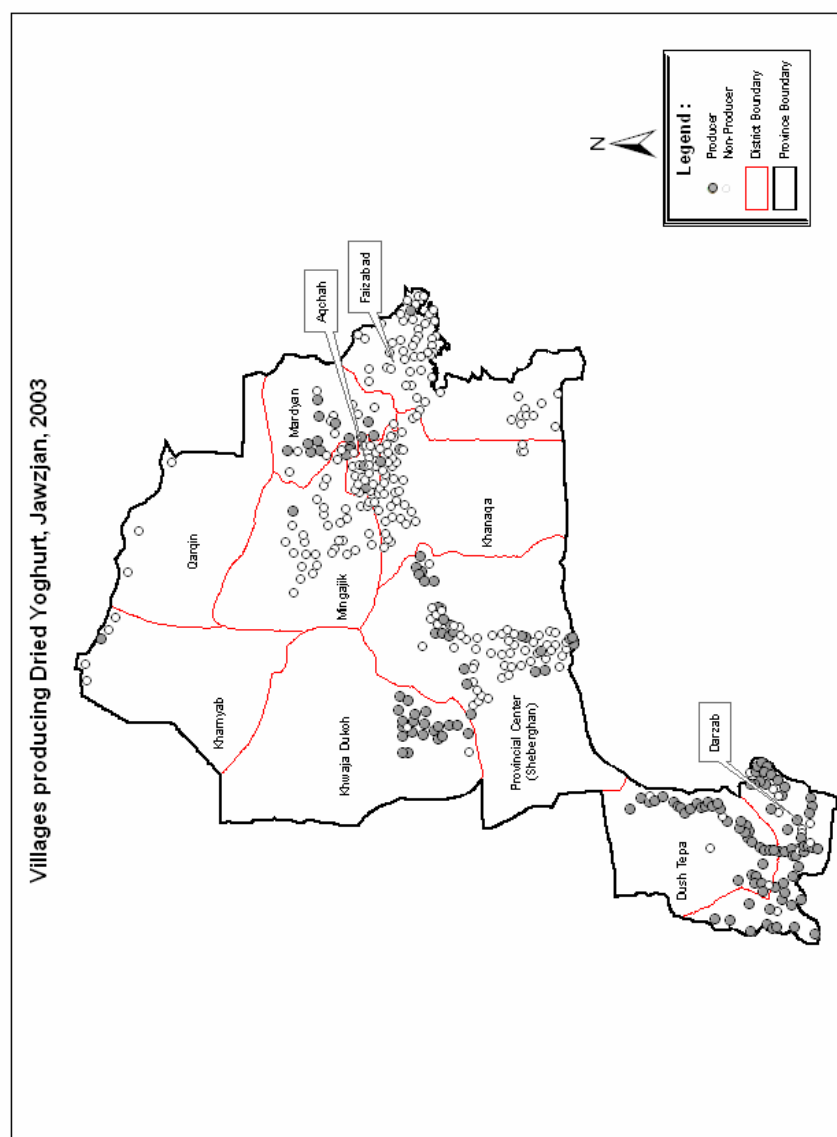
Annex 17



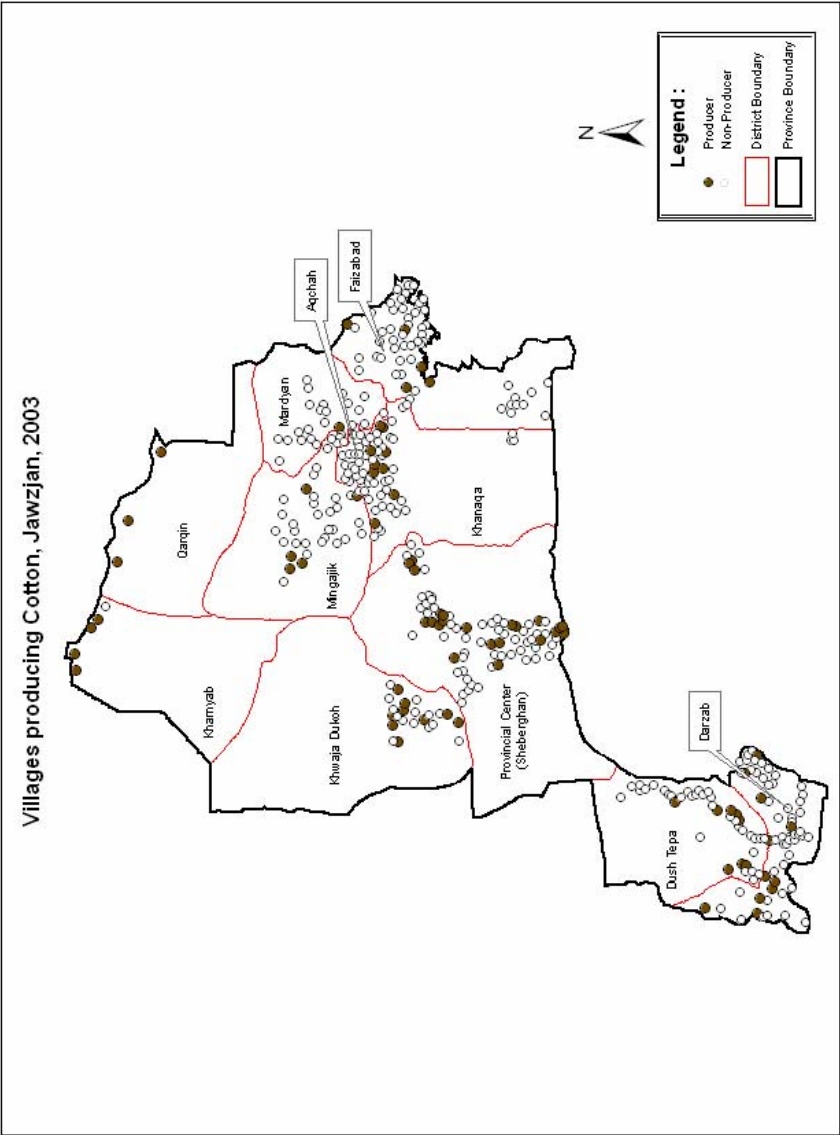
Annex 18



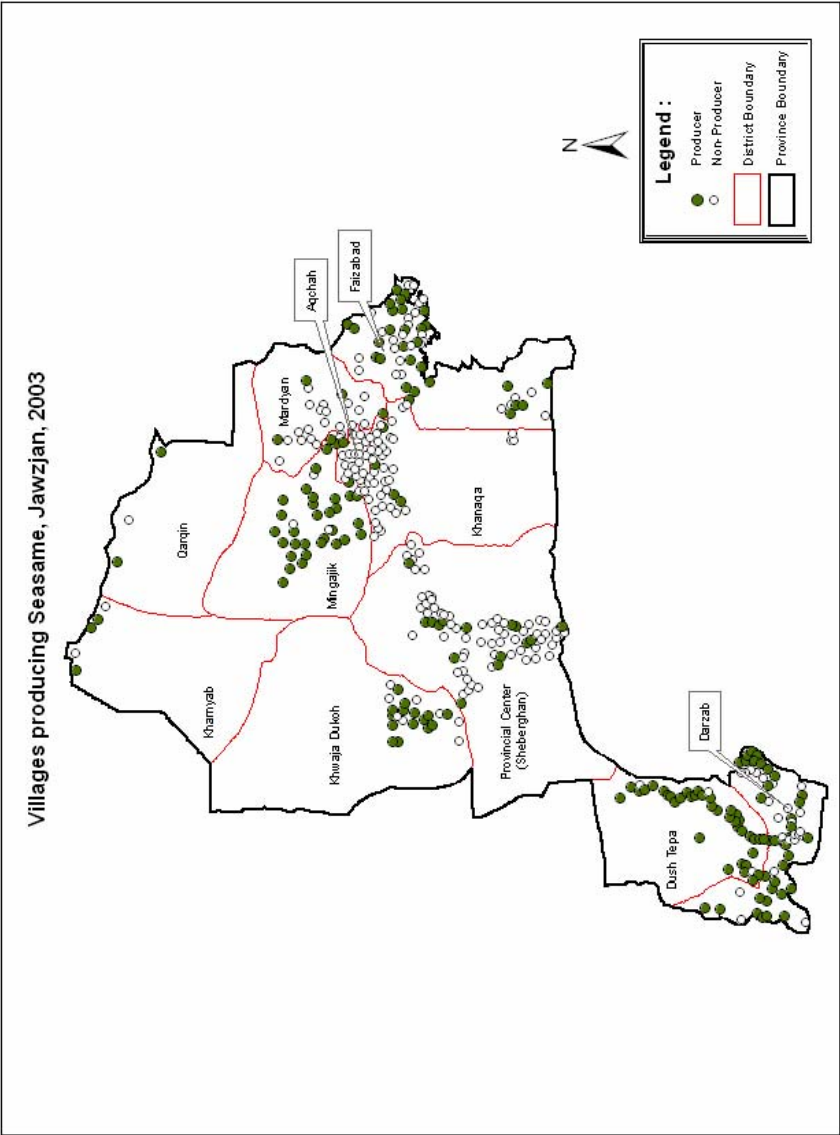
Annex 19



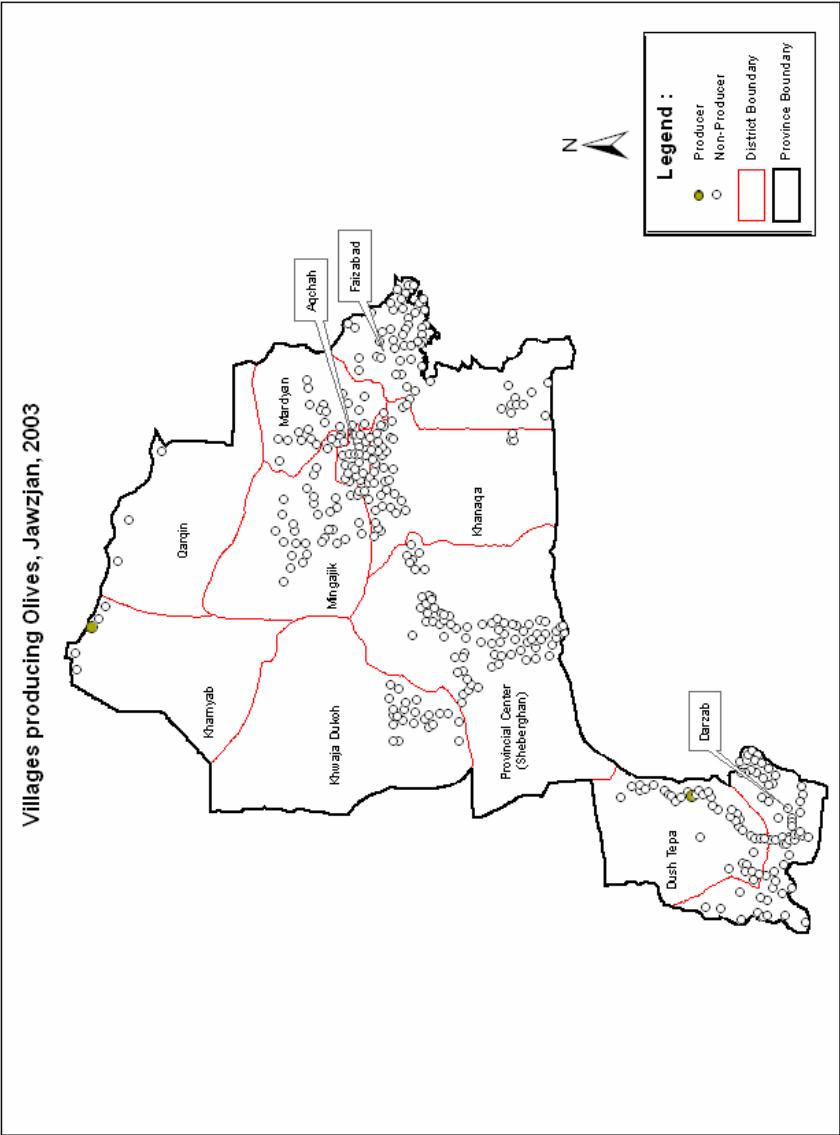
Annex 20



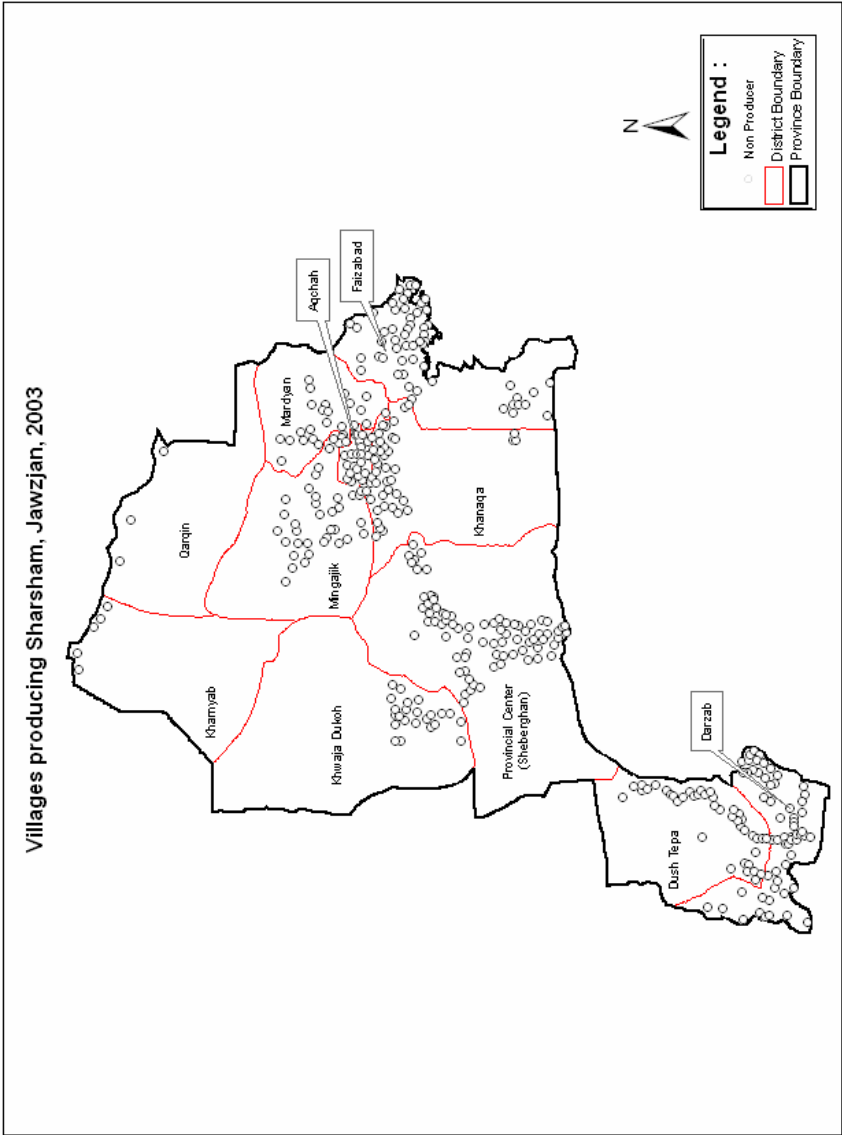
Annex 21



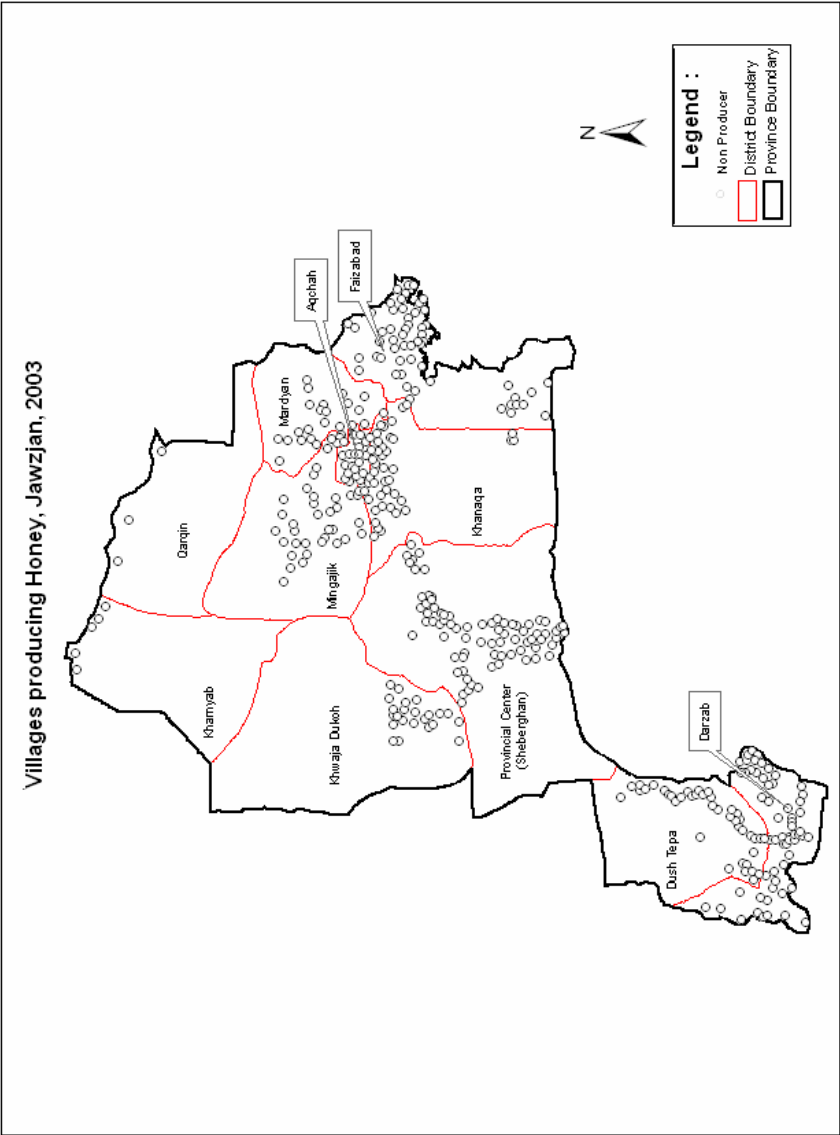
Annex 22



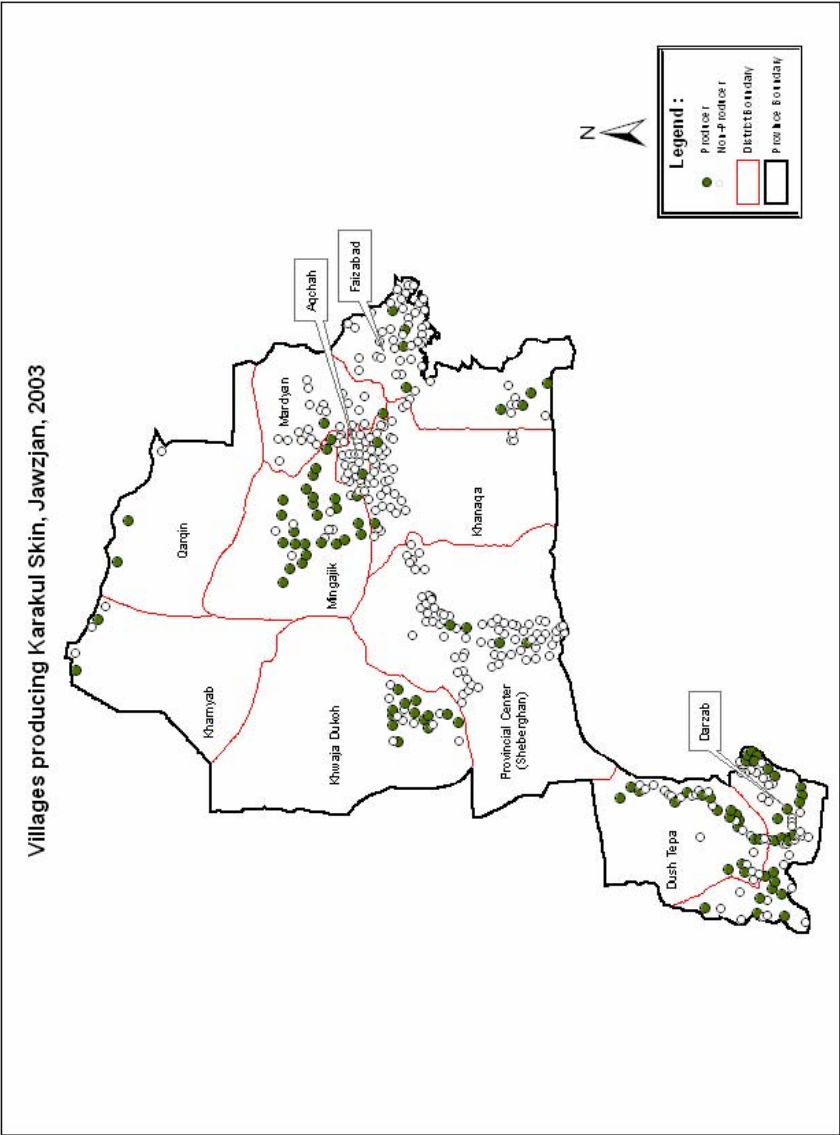
Annex 23



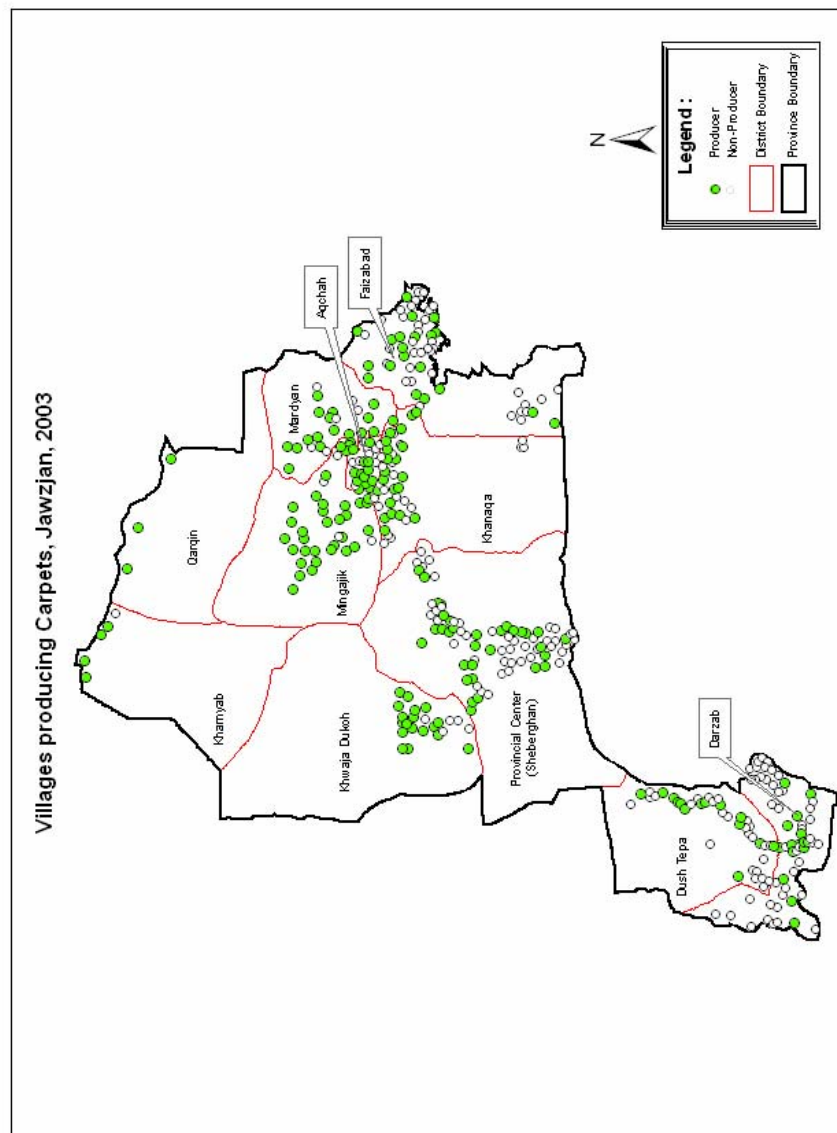
Annex 24



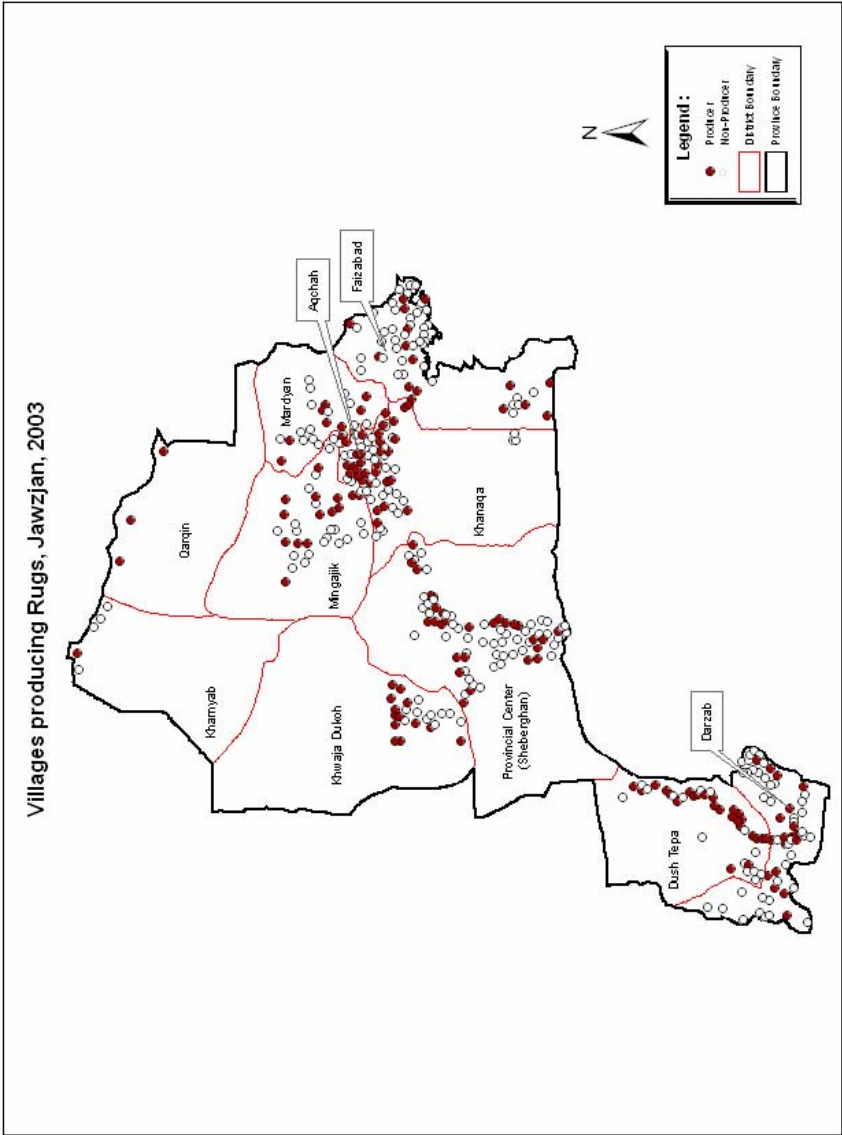
Annex 25



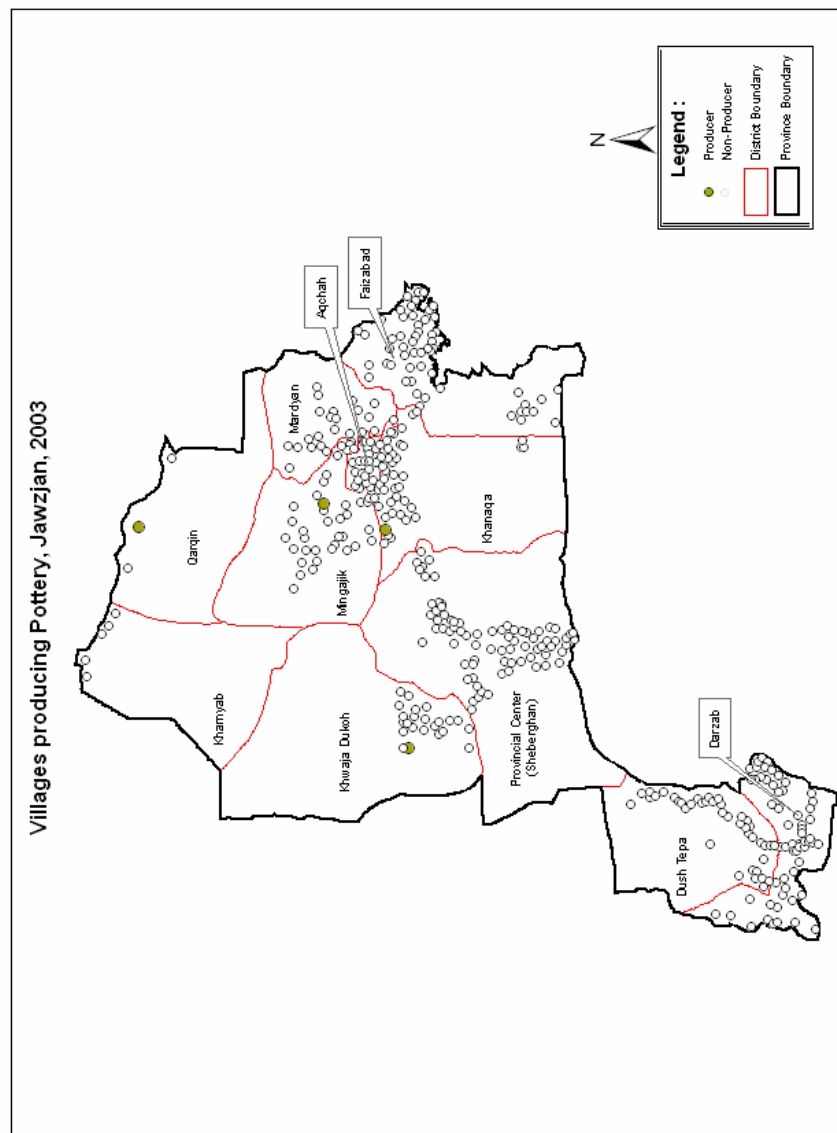
Annex 26



Annex 27



Annex 28



Annex 29

