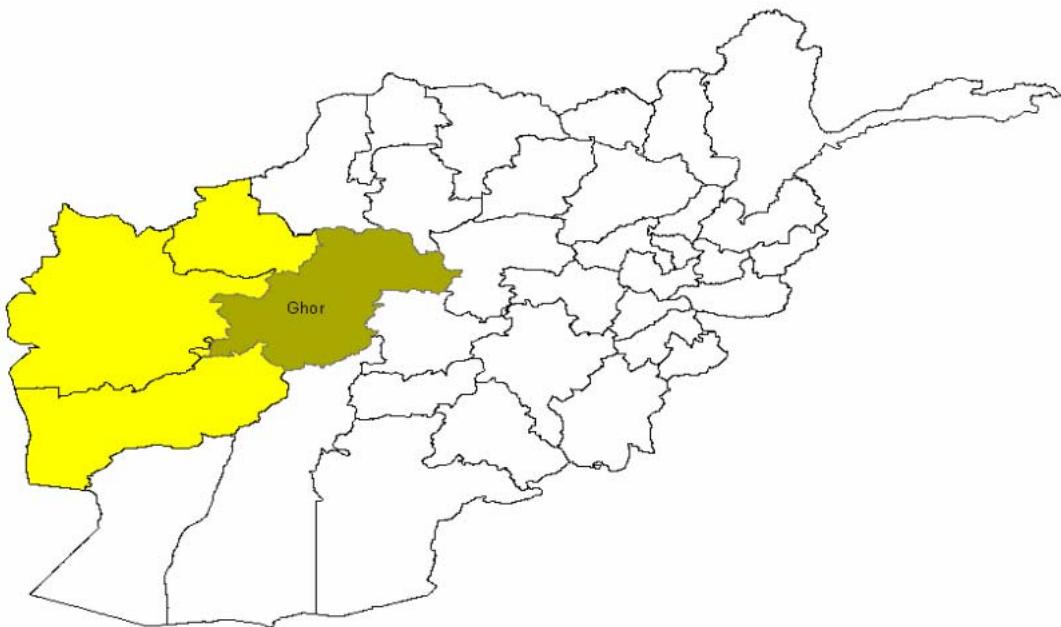




Ghor



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
Ghor
*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.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Introduction by the Representative of UNFPA

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

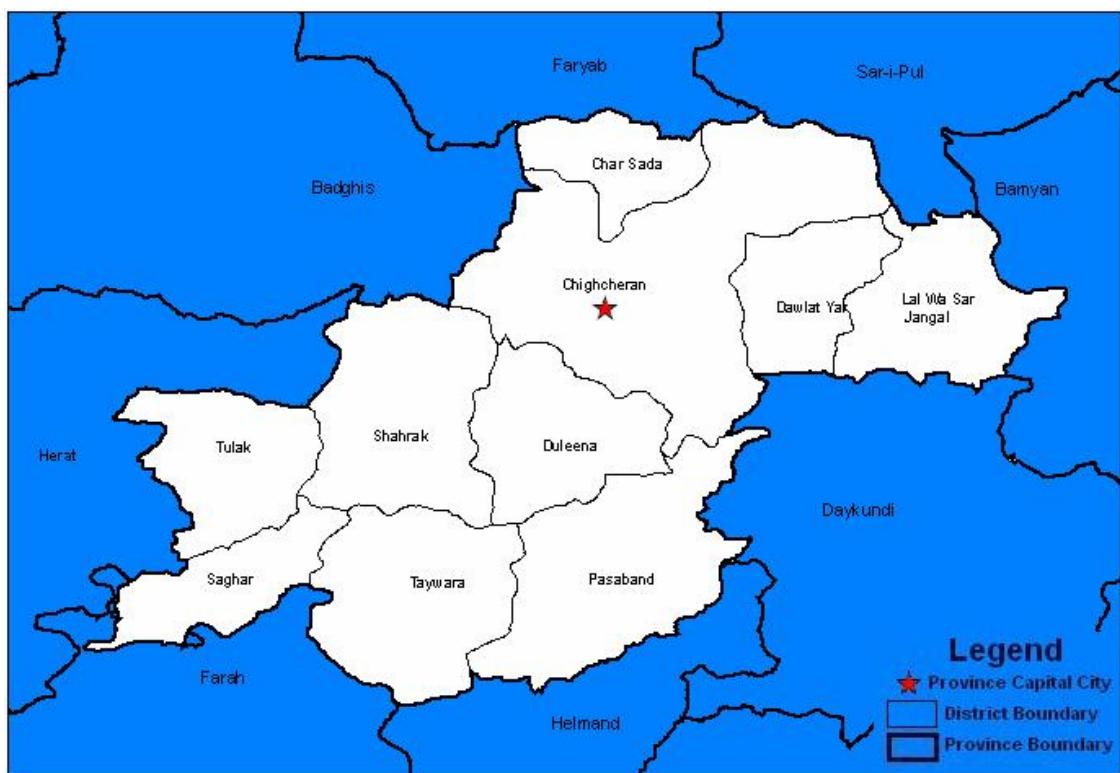
For the past few years, Afghanistan has been making serious attempts at rebuilding and rehabilitating the nation and its institutions after more than two decades of war, conflict, and civil strife. Effective planning for comprehensive social and economic development requires evidence based and reliable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

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



Alain Sibenaler
Representative a.i.
UNFPA Kabul

Ghor



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Settlement Patterns

Located in the Eastern region, Ghor is bordered by nine provinces, Bamyan in the North-East, Daikundi in the East, Helmand in the South, Farah in the South-West, Herat in the West, Badghis in the North-West, and Farah and Sar-I-Pul in the North. It covers a land area of 36,657 squared kilometers, representing 5.67 percent of the total Afghan territory. The province is divided into 10 districts—the provincial center, Chighcheran, Dawlatyar, Char Sada, Shahruk, Duleena, Pasaband, Lal Wa Sarjangan, Tulak, Saghar, and Taywara.

Ghor is home to 2.7 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. With its 635,302 inhabitants, it is the 15th most populous province in the country (see Annex 1).

The population of Ghor is distributed among the 10 districts as shown in table 1 and figure 1¹. The most populous districts are the provincial center, Chighcheran, Pasaband, and Lal Wa Sarjangan, with respectively 20.8 percent, 14.5 percent, and 14.6 percent. Together these three districts account for half of the total population in the province.

A large majority of the population—99 percent—lives in rural areas. The urban² population—a total of 6,151, all located in the provincial center—represents 0.13 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.

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

of the total population urban in the country. With only one percent of its population living in urban areas, Ghor is the 27th most urbanized province in Afghanistan.

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

<i>District</i>	<i>Total</i>				
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Sex ratio</i>
Provincial Center—Chighcheran	132,442	20.85	66,763	65,679	101.65
Dawlatvar	33,364	5.25	16,628	16,736	99.35
Char Sada	30,079	4.73	15,353	14,726	104.26
Shahrak	57,888	9.11	30,163	27,725	108.79
Duleena	38,654	6.08	19,544	19,110	102.27
Pasaband	92,356	14.54	47,246	45,110	104.74
Lal Wa Sarjanqal	92,800	14.61	45,877	46,923	97.77
Tulak	44,935	7.07	23,189	21,746	106.64
Saqhar	30,497	4.80	15,906	14,591	109.01
Tavvara	82,287	12.95	42,963	39,324	109.25
Total	635,302	100.00	323,632	311,670	103.84

The rural population of Ghor—623,882 inhabitants—is distributed over 2,172 settlements of varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as 10 people and the largest as many as 1,788⁴.

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

At the province level, the most remarkable feature of the distribution is the dominance of small-sized villages, which is reminiscent of such provinces as Wardak. Out of the 2,172 villages, 414, representing close to one-fifth, have populations of less than 100 populations. Another 619 villages, representing 28 percent of all the villages, have 100–199 population. Compared to the other end of the distribution, i.e., villages with 1,000 or

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

³ Enumeration started on 20 June 2003 and ended on 10 August of the same year.

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

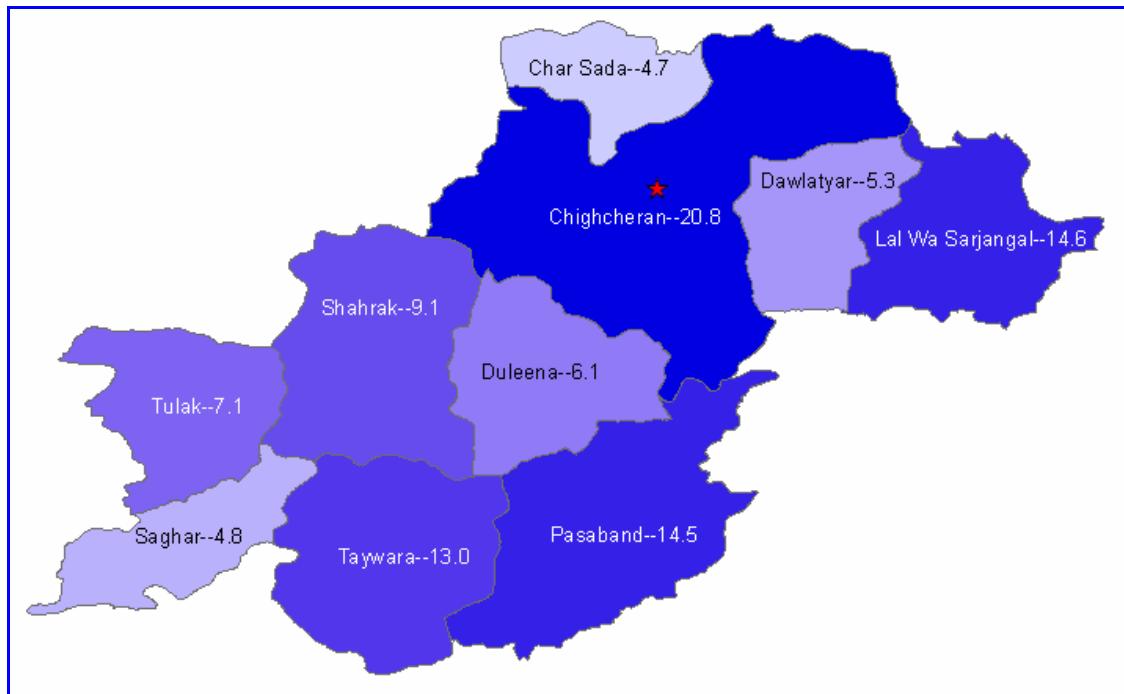
1. During the household operation, some villages were unoccupied because of the draught which caused the inhabitants to relocate in other places where more water was available;
2. Some of the villages were comprised solely of shops, serving the neighboring villages;
3. In some areas, remoteness as well as economic and other types of problems forced the villagers to relocate to other places;
4. In some cases, the villages are mere district centers with no other types of buildings than government offices and shops.
5. Some villages had been partially demolished, which drove the inhabitants away.

more population, the ratio is higher than 16, i.e., for every village with 1,000 populations or more, there are more than 16 with less than 200 populations.

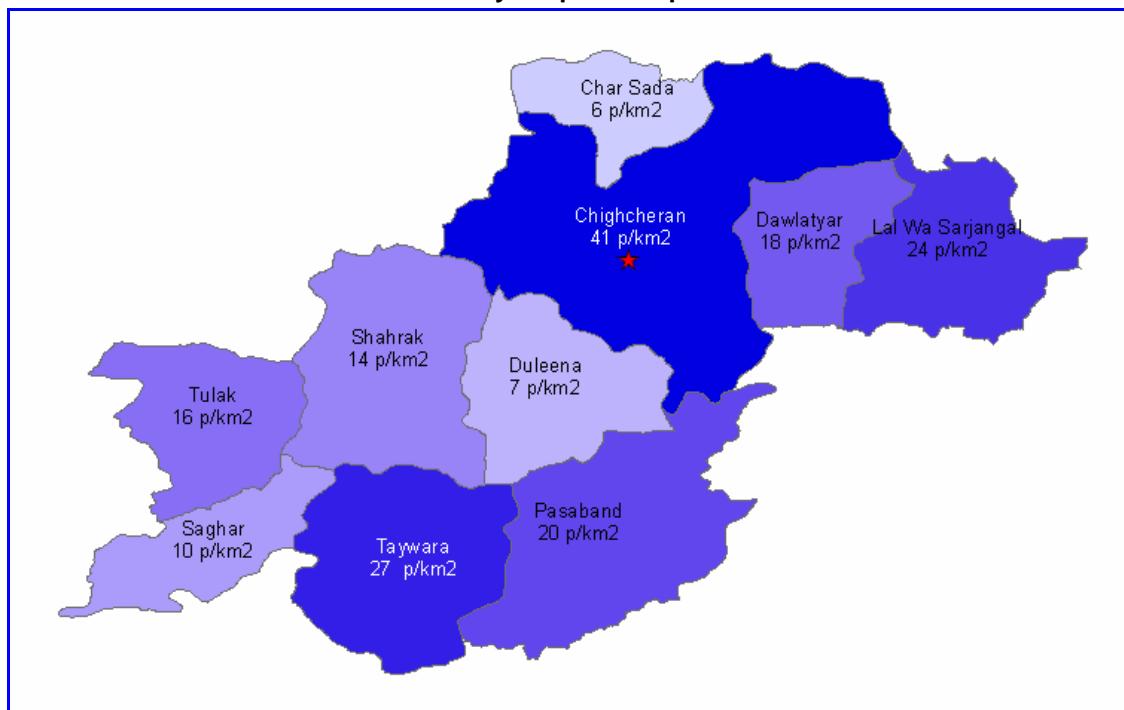
The distributions by district are shown in panel B of figure 2. With the exception of Char Sada, where the distribution resembles a column of bricks of more or less equal sizes, stacked one on top of the other, all the districts have distributions that closely resemble that of the province as a whole. In half of the districts, villages of 1,000 population or more are either nonexistent or very few—one or two.

Figure 1—Population settlements, Ghor, 2003

A—Percent district Population with respect to provincial total



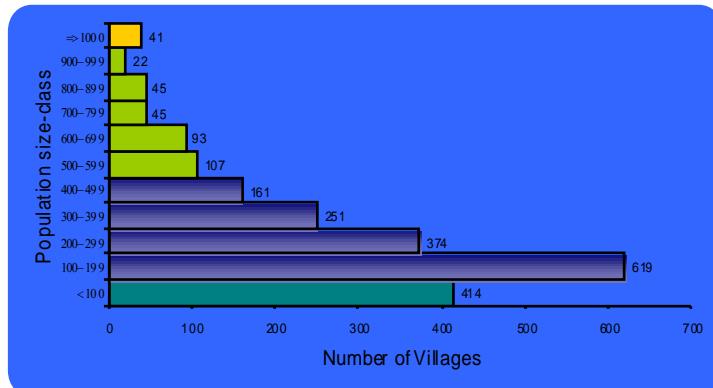
B—Density: Population per km²



Provincial Profile—Ghor

Settlement Patterns

Figure 2—Distribution of the rural population settlements by size-class, Ghor, 2003
A—Province



B—Districts

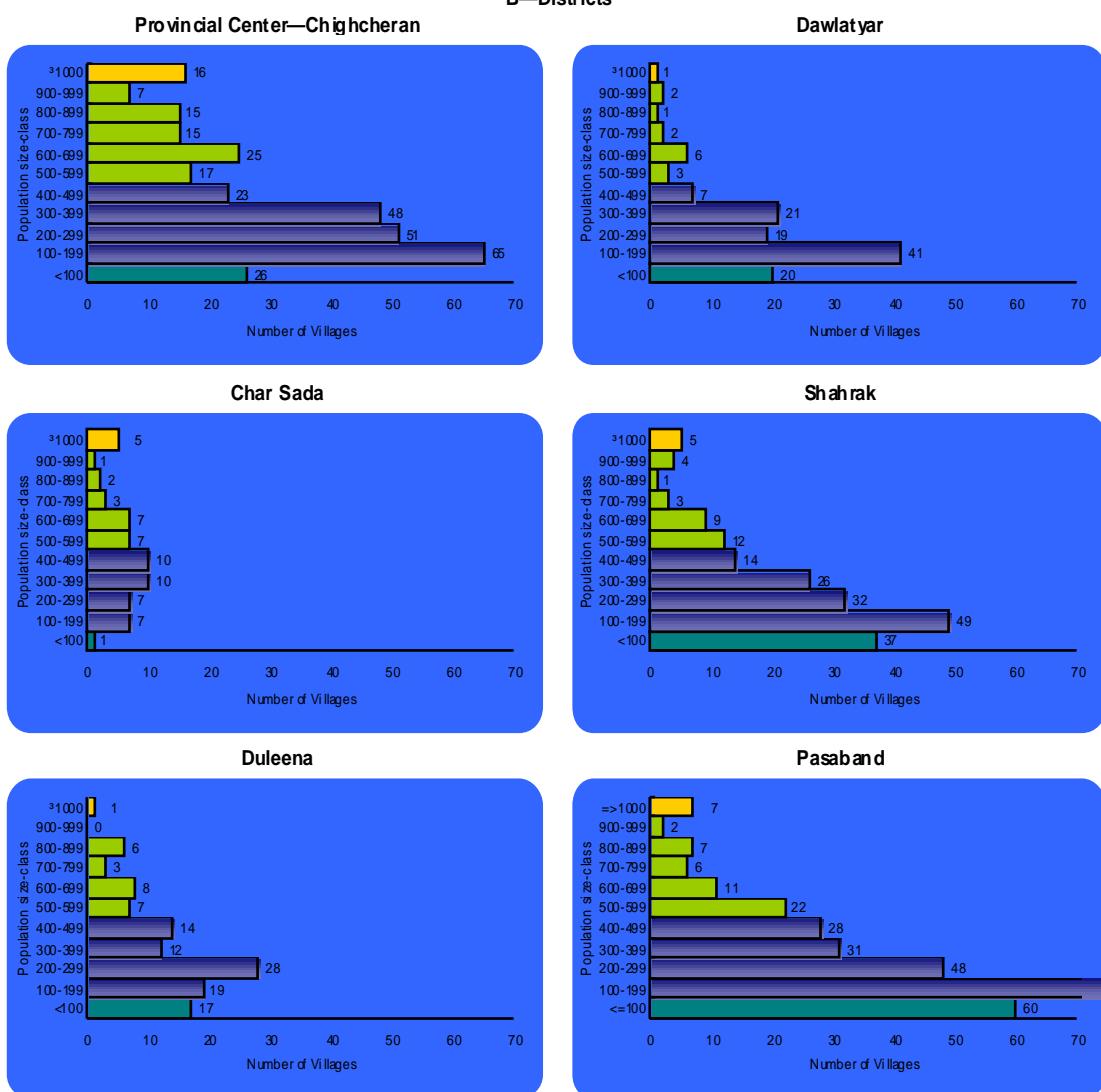
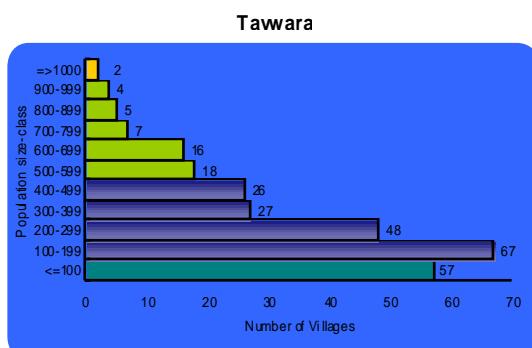
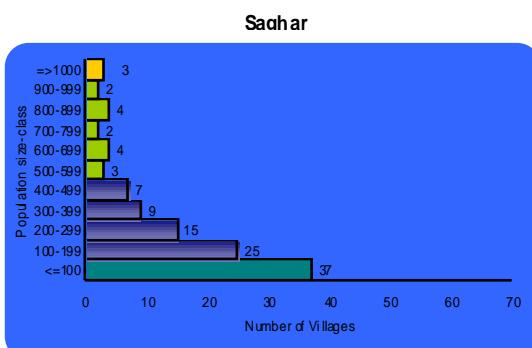
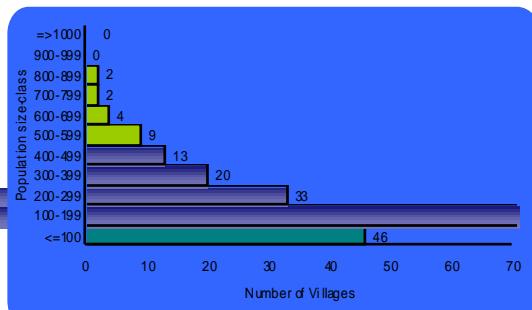
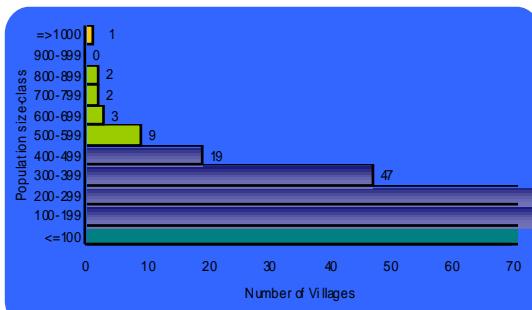
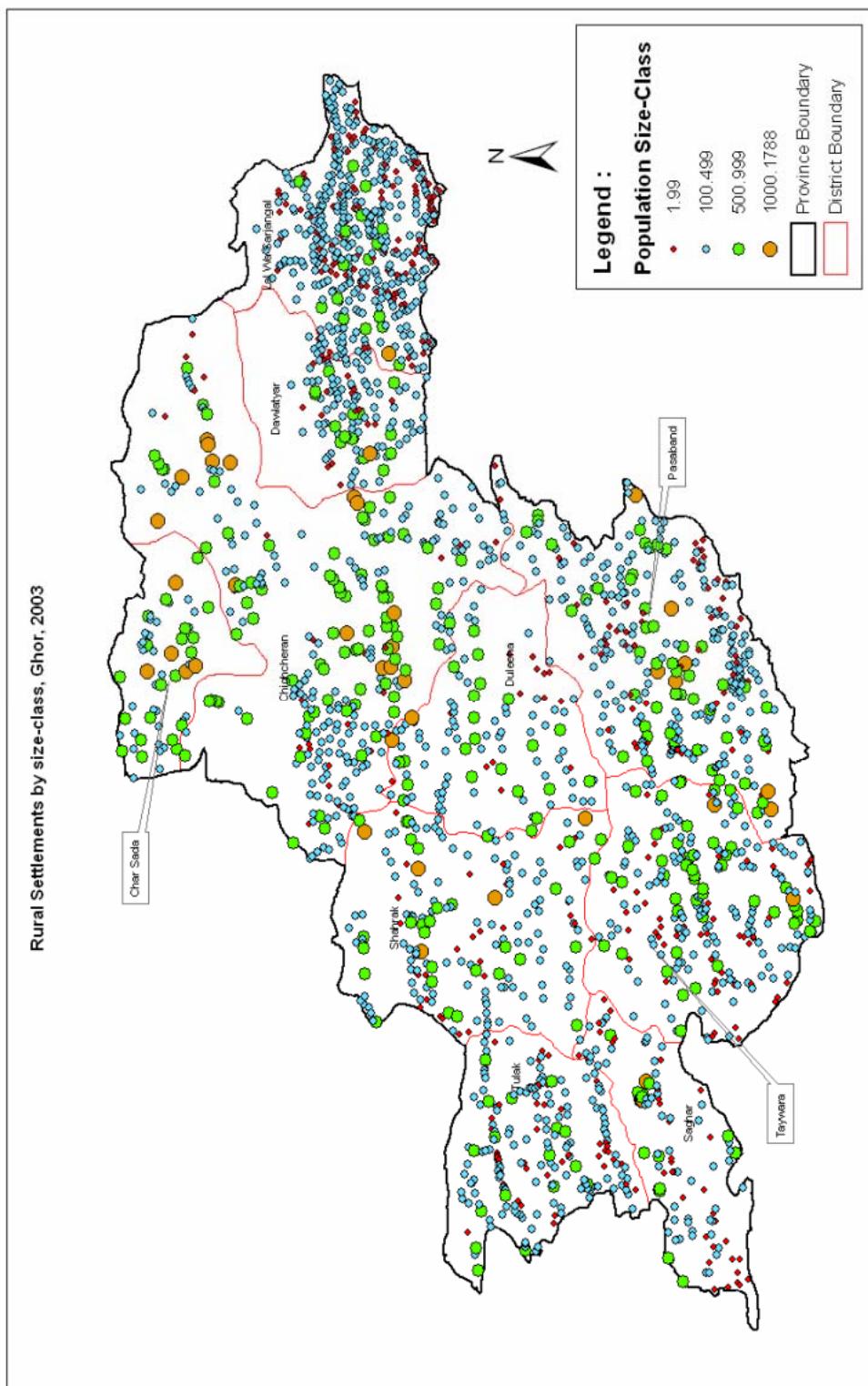


Figure 2 (Cont'd)—Distribution of the rural population settlements by size-class, Ghor, 2003
Lal Wa Sarjangal



Map 1



Demographic Characteristics

Age distribution

The distribution by age and sex of the population of Ghor is shown in table 2 and figure 3. As the latter clearly shows, the distribution is highly irregular. The overall shape of the age-pyramid is typical of a pre-transition society—characterized by stable high fertility, but certain age groups are noticeably below the expected size. For instance, it is not readily understandable why the proportion of males of the 0-4 age group should be that much lower than the proportion of males of the 5-9 age group, or why it should be that much smaller than the corresponding one for females. Whereas a deficit in the proportion of children below 5 could be a direct result of war casualties—women married to soldiers having given birth to fewer children than in normal circumstances, it is difficult to account for the sex-selectiveness of such deficit. In the same way, why should the proportions of males in the 55-59 and 65-69 age groups be much lower than expected, while the 70-74 is substantially higher? The same anomalies hold true for females.

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

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

- *Inadequate coverage,*
- *Failure to record age, and*
- *misreporting of age.*

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

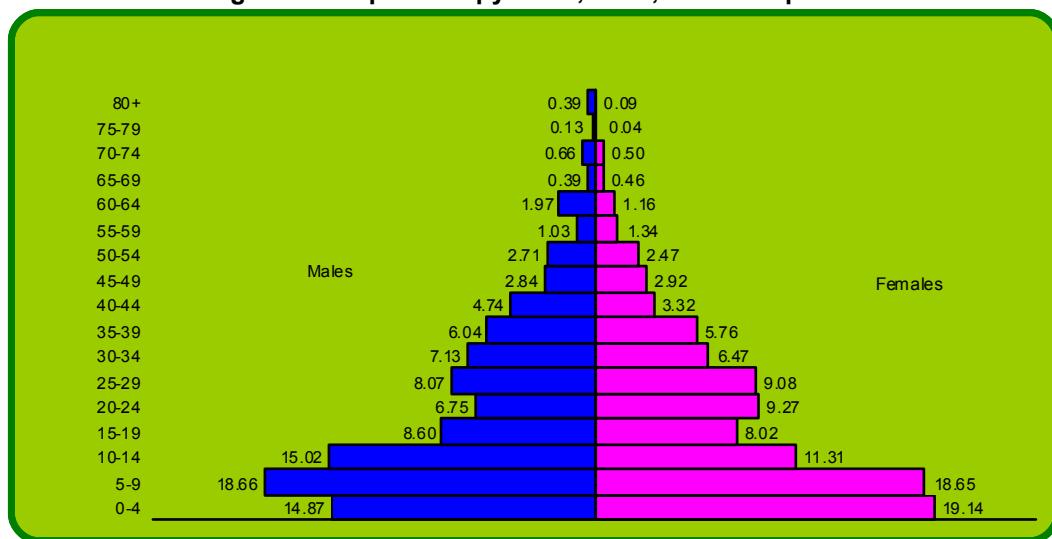
¹ Because under-enumeration commonly exceeds over-enumeration; the balance is typically designated as under-enumeration.

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

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

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	48,132	14.87	59,666	19.14	107,798	16.97
5-9	60,379	18.66	58,123	18.65	118,502	18.65
10-14	48,620	15.02	35,243	11.31	83,863	13.20
15-19	27,840	8.60	24,982	8.02	52,822	8.31
20-24	21,845	6.75	28,902	9.27	50,747	7.99
25-29	26,111	8.07	28,286	9.08	54,397	8.56
30-34	23,078	7.13	20,162	6.47	43,240	6.81
35-39	19,561	6.04	17,957	5.76	37,518	5.91
40-44	15,356	4.74	10,356	3.32	25,712	4.05
45-49	9,199	2.84	9,104	2.92	18,303	2.88
50-54	8,774	2.71	7,690	2.47	16,464	2.59
55-59	3,324	1.03	4,187	1.34	7,511	1.18
60-64	6,370	1.97	3,620	1.16	9,990	1.57
65-69	1,255	0.39	1,440	0.46	2,695	0.42
70-74	2,122	0.66	1,568	0.50	3,690	0.58
75-79	420	0.13	111	0.04	531	0.08
80+	1,246	0.39	273	0.09	1,519	0.24
Total	323,632	100.00	311,670	100.00	635,302	100.00

Figure 3—Population pyramid, Ghor, 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 the 2001 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.

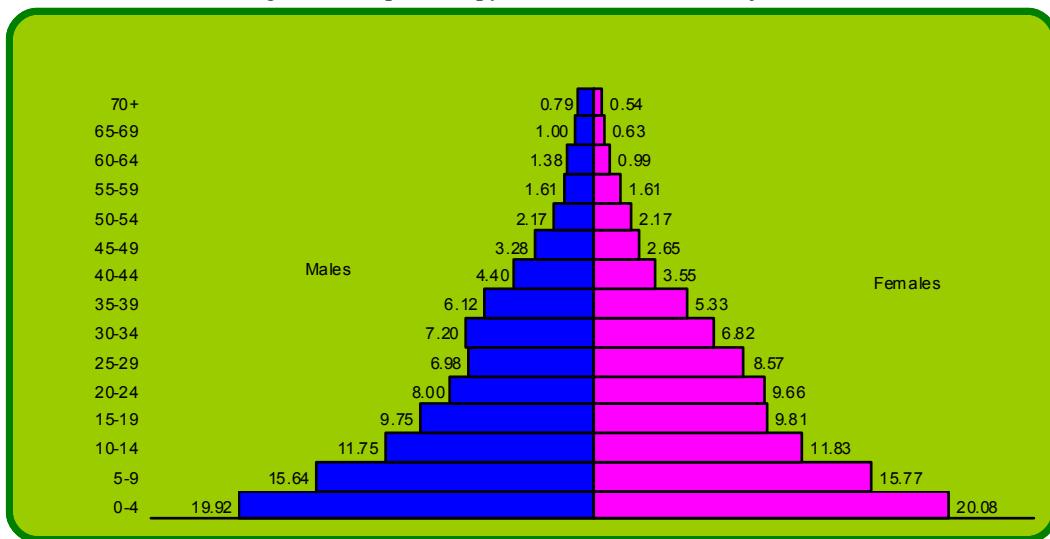
It follows that, in any attempt to correct for the anomalies, care must be taken not to remove the true fluctuations that resulted from such factors.

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, Ghor, 2003

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Both sexes</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
0-4	64,481	19.92	62,590	20.08	127,071	20.00
5-9	50,613	15.64	49,150	15.77	99,763	15.70
10-14	38,013	11.75	36,868	11.83	74,882	11.79
15-19	31,557	9.75	30,570	9.81	62,127	9.78
20-24	25,898	8.00	30,107	9.66	56,005	8.82
25-29	22,600	6.98	26,699	8.57	49,299	7.76
30-34	23,308	7.20	21,266	6.82	44,574	7.02
35-39	19,812	6.12	16,598	5.33	36,411	5.73
40-44	14,228	4.40	11,065	3.55	25,293	3.98
45-49	10,604	3.28	8,265	2.65	18,869	2.97
50-54	7,019	2.17	6,777	2.17	13,796	2.17
55-59	5,215	1.61	5,021	1.61	10,236	1.61
60-64	4,472	1.38	3,075	0.99	7,548	1.19
65-69	3,239	1.00	1,951	0.63	5,190	0.82
70+	2,571	0.79	1,668	0.54	4,238	0.67
Total	323,632	100.00	311,670	100.00	635,302	100.00

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



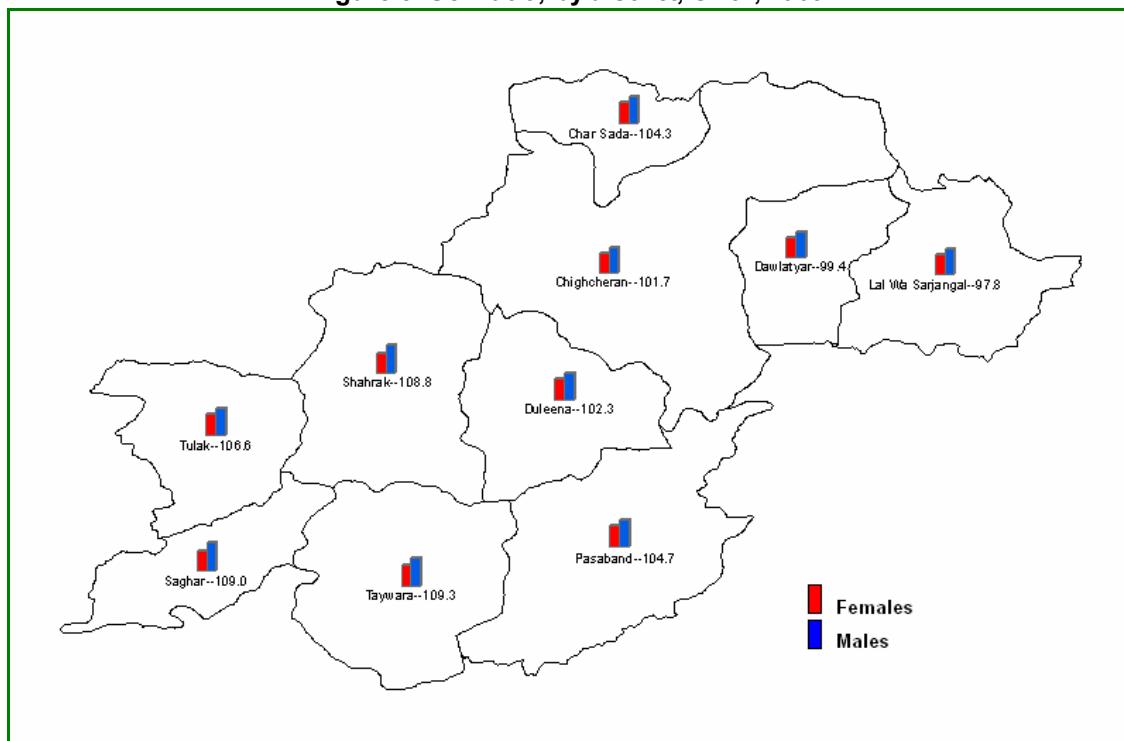
³ The complete account of the various stages is shown in Annex 2.

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 97.8 in Lal Wa Sarangal and 109.3 in Taywara, the provincial average being 103.8 (figure 5 below and the last column of table 1). No information is available that could explain why it is so low in Lal Wa Sarangal or so high in Taywara.

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



A typical household in Ghor has 5.6 persons, which is much lower than the national average of 6.3, even though it still denotes 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, Ghor, 2003

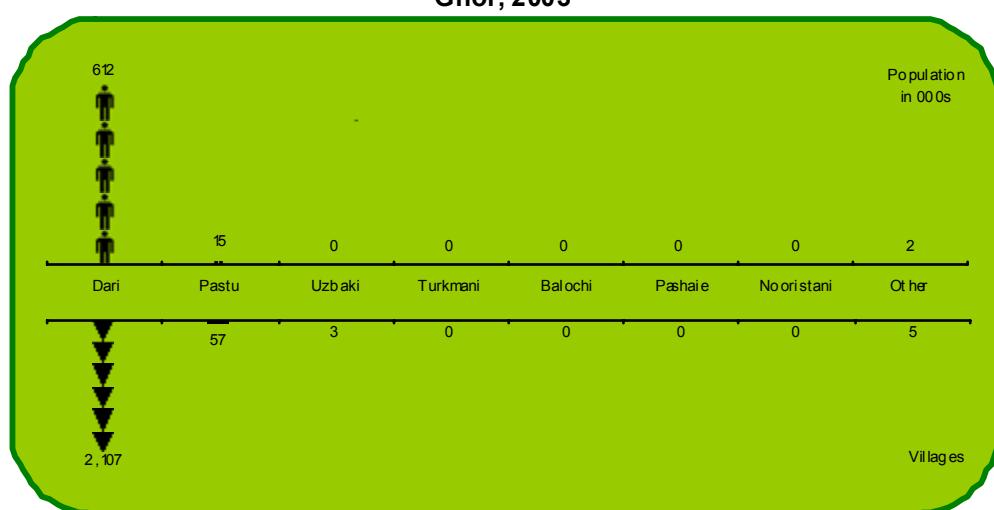
Age	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School age Population						
Primary — 6-12	63,279	19.7	61,427	19.8	124,706	19.8
Secondary — 13-18	39,847	12.4	38,290	12.4	78,137	12.4
College — 20-24	25,898	8.1	30,107	9.7	56,005	8.9
Population in the labor force						
Children — 8-14	56,686	17.6	54,999	17.8	111,685	17.7
Earlier working ages — 15-44	137,403	42.7	136,305	44.0	273,709	43.4
Later working ages — 45-59	22,839	7.1	20,063	6.5	42,902	6.8
Retirement — 60+	8,133	2.5	4,507	1.5	12,640	2.0
Voters — 18+	148,723	46.3	142,198	45.9	290,921	46.1
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	144,570	46.7	—	—

* = Women in the childbearing ages

Main languages spoken

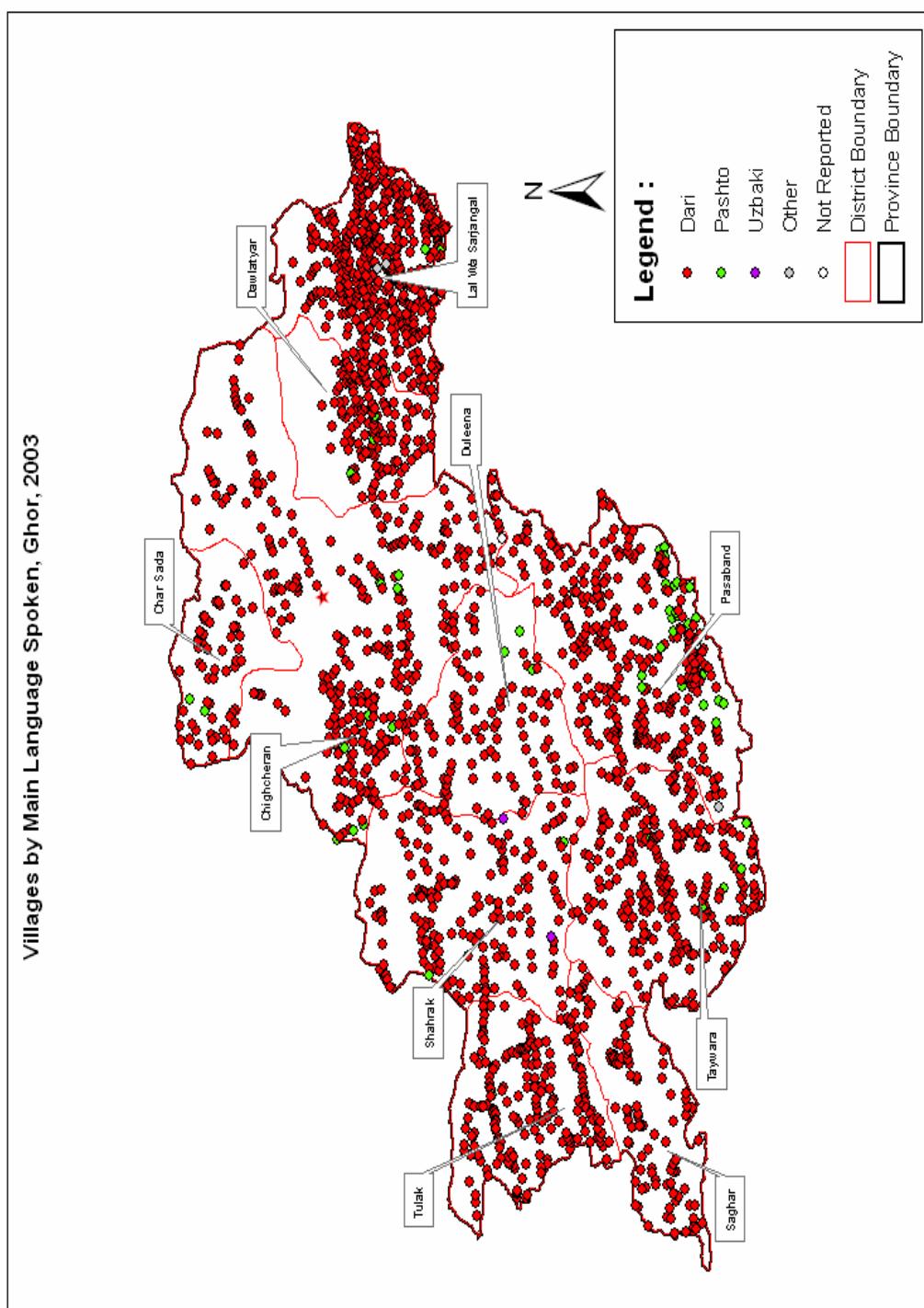
The household listing exercise did not collect any information on the ethnic background of the population. However, it included a question on the languages spoken by the majorities of the populations in the villages. Of the eight languages listed (figure 6), one—Dari—is spoken by about 97 percent of the villages. Another 57 villages, with a total population of about 15,000 population speak Pashtu, three speak Uzbeki, and five speak some unspecified language(s).

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



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

Map 2



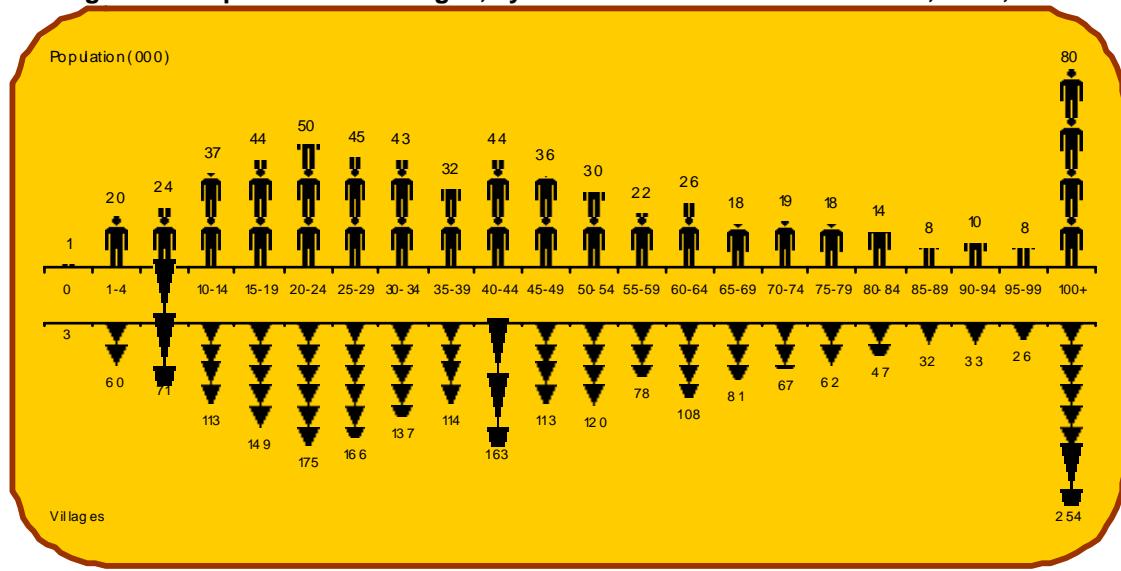
Living Conditions

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

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

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

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



The distribution by distance from the provincial center clearly shows a reasonable degree of inaccessibility with respect to those services that can only be provided by the district center. The proportion of the populations living in the district center or within less than five kilometers is only 3.4 percent. Those that live from five to nine kilometers away their districts centers, represent a mere 3.8. Altogether, half of the population lives more than 42 kilometers away from their respective districts centers, including two out five that live more than 50 kilometers away, and about 13 percent (more than 80,000 population) that live more than 100 kilometers away. These difficulties are compounded by the nature of the terrain and the availability of transportation. As figure 8 shows, of the 2,172 villages, only one is located on flat terrain. Of the remaining 2,171, 111 representing five percent of all the villages are located on mountainous terrain 325, another 497, representing 23 percent are located in semi-mountainous areas.

This is further confirmed by the availability of roads (figure 9). Of the 623,882 population, about 68 percent are accessible by road at all seasons, but close to one-third live in places that are accessible only in certain seasons, and two percent don't have roads at all.

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

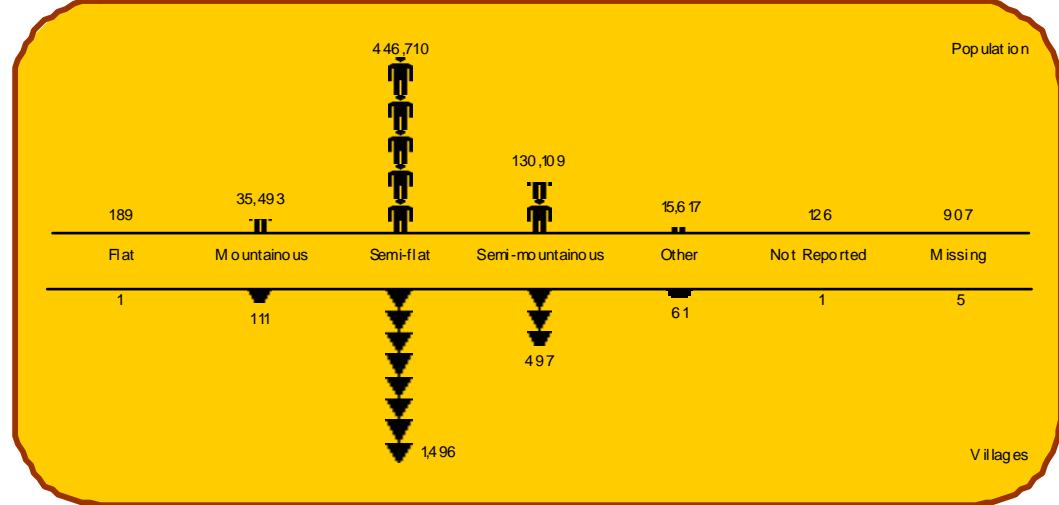


Figure 9 Population by types of roads, Ghor, 2003

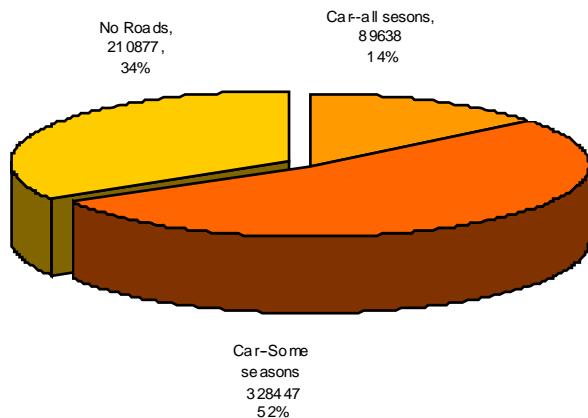


Figure 10 presents information on the distances separating villages from certain social services: schools, health centers, drugstores, post offices, public phones, and mills.

Educational services

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

Primary schools exist in 189 villages out of the 2,172, which represents less than 10 percent. Students who must travel up to five kilometers to reach the closest primary school represent about 29 percent. For about two students out of five, 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 than 10 kilometers to reach their schools—more than 38 percent.

¹ Rural schools and literacy courses have been excluded from this analysis because of high non-response rates. In Ghor the non-response rate is 16.3 percent for rural schools and 22.5 percent for literacy courses. Such rates inevitably introduce too much bias in the analysis thereby reducing the reliability of the conclusions drawn. The reason for such high rates is probably that the respondents may not be aware of the very existence of literacy courses, or do not know the difference between, for instance, a rural school or a primary school

Secondary schools exist in 46 villages, which represents 2.1 percent of the population. Those that must travel up to five kilometers to reach the closest secondary school represents 10 percent. In other words, secondary schools are within a five-kilometer distance for a little more than 13 percent. Another 13 percent must travel from five to 10 kilometers. But those that can be considered as isolated with respect to their secondary schools—more than 10 kilometers from the closest one—represent about three out four, as compared to 38 percent for primary schools.

For high schools, access appears to be extremely difficult. This type of school exists in only 11 villages representing less than one percent of the villages. Students who must travel five kilometers or less to get to their high school represent 4.2 percent of the population. Another 5.4 percent must travel between five and 10 kilometers. As a result, those who must cover longer distances—more than 10 kilometers—represent almost nine students out of 10.

Rural schools are more present in the villages than literacy courses, but they are still located too far away from their clients—in village for four percent of the population, at less than five kilometers for a quarter, and at more than 10 kilometers for 59 percent.

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

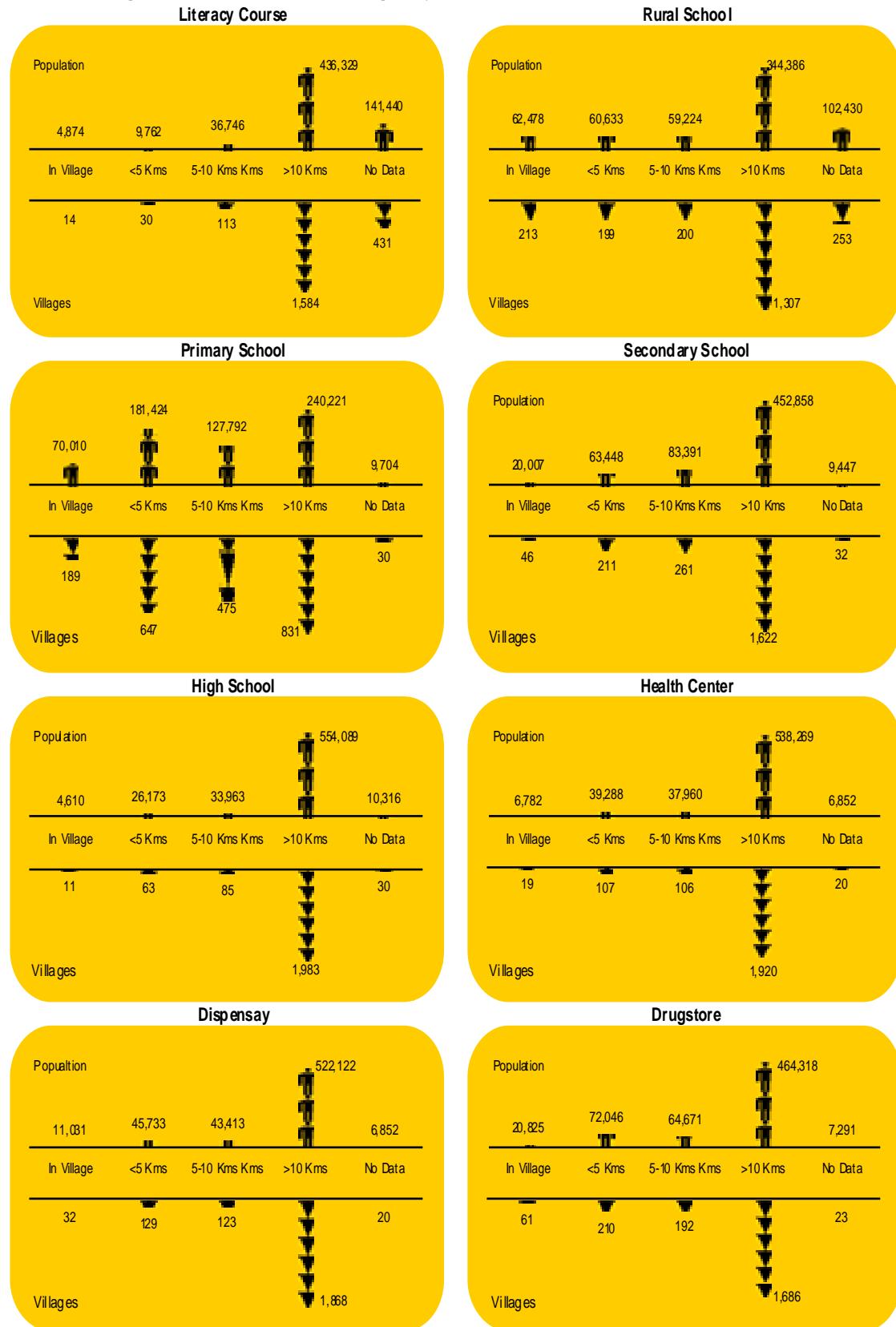
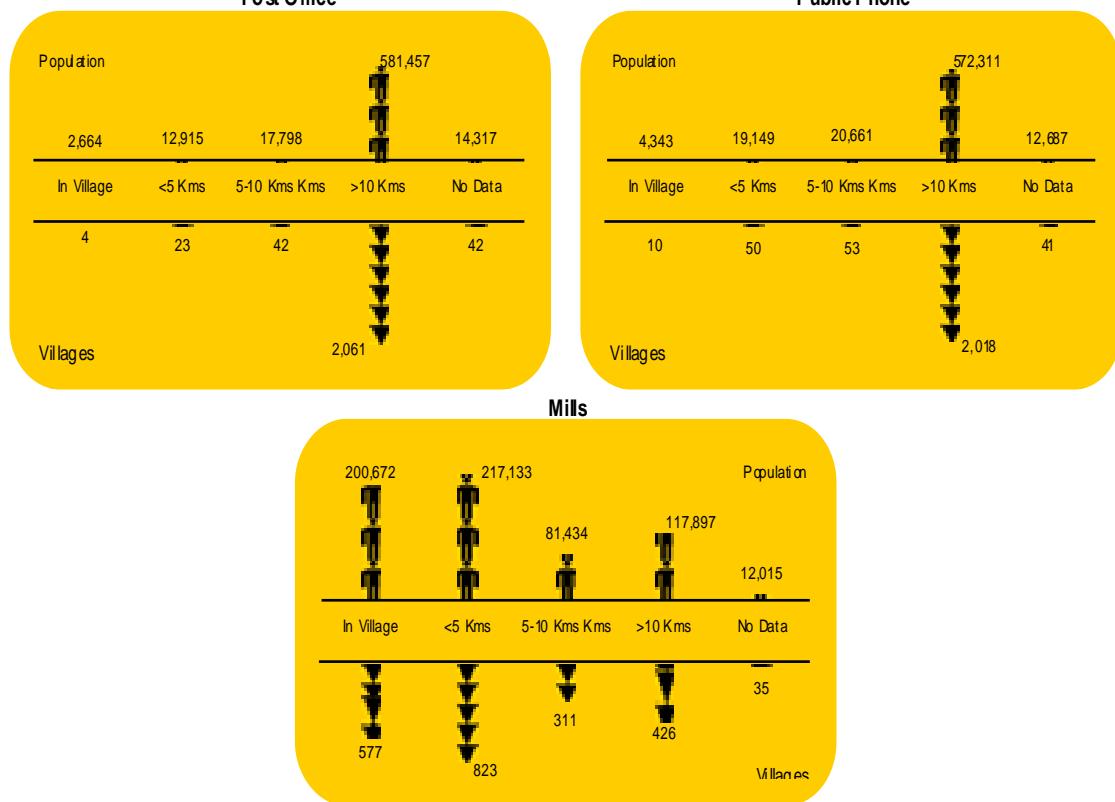


Figure 10—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Ghor, 2003



Health services

Of the 2,172 villages in Ghor, only 19 have health centers, and another 32 have dispensaries; they service respectively 1.1 percent and 1.8 percent of the population. Health units that are situated less than five kilometers away from the villages cater to the needs of 6.2 percent and 7.3 percent of the population respectively. More often than not, people seeking medical attention must travel more than ten kilometers to get it—86 percent for health centers and 83 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. In sum, health care is even more difficult than for schools.

Accessibility to drugstores is substantially easier than for health units, but still difficult. They exist in-village for less 3.3 percent of the population and at more than 10 kilometers for three persons out of four.

Post office & public phones

Post offices exist in four villages out of the 2,172, and public phones in 10 (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 closest post office or public phone are respectively 92.4 percent and 91 percent of the populations.

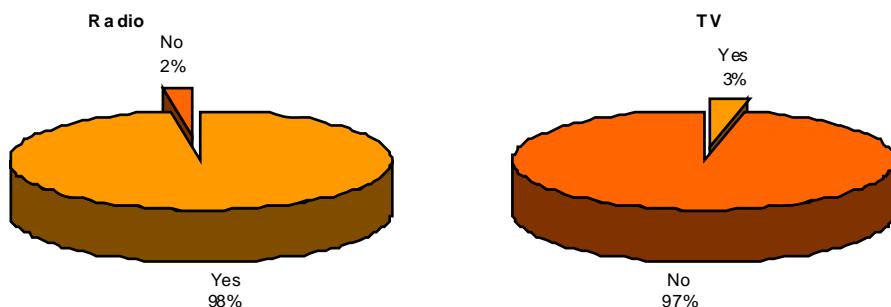
Mills

Mills tend to be relatively more available to the population than any of the facilities mentioned above (panel K). They exist in 577 villages and cater to the needs of 200,672 people, representing less than one-third of the total population. Those among the population that must travel 10 kilometers or more to reach the closest mill represent 18.7 percent.

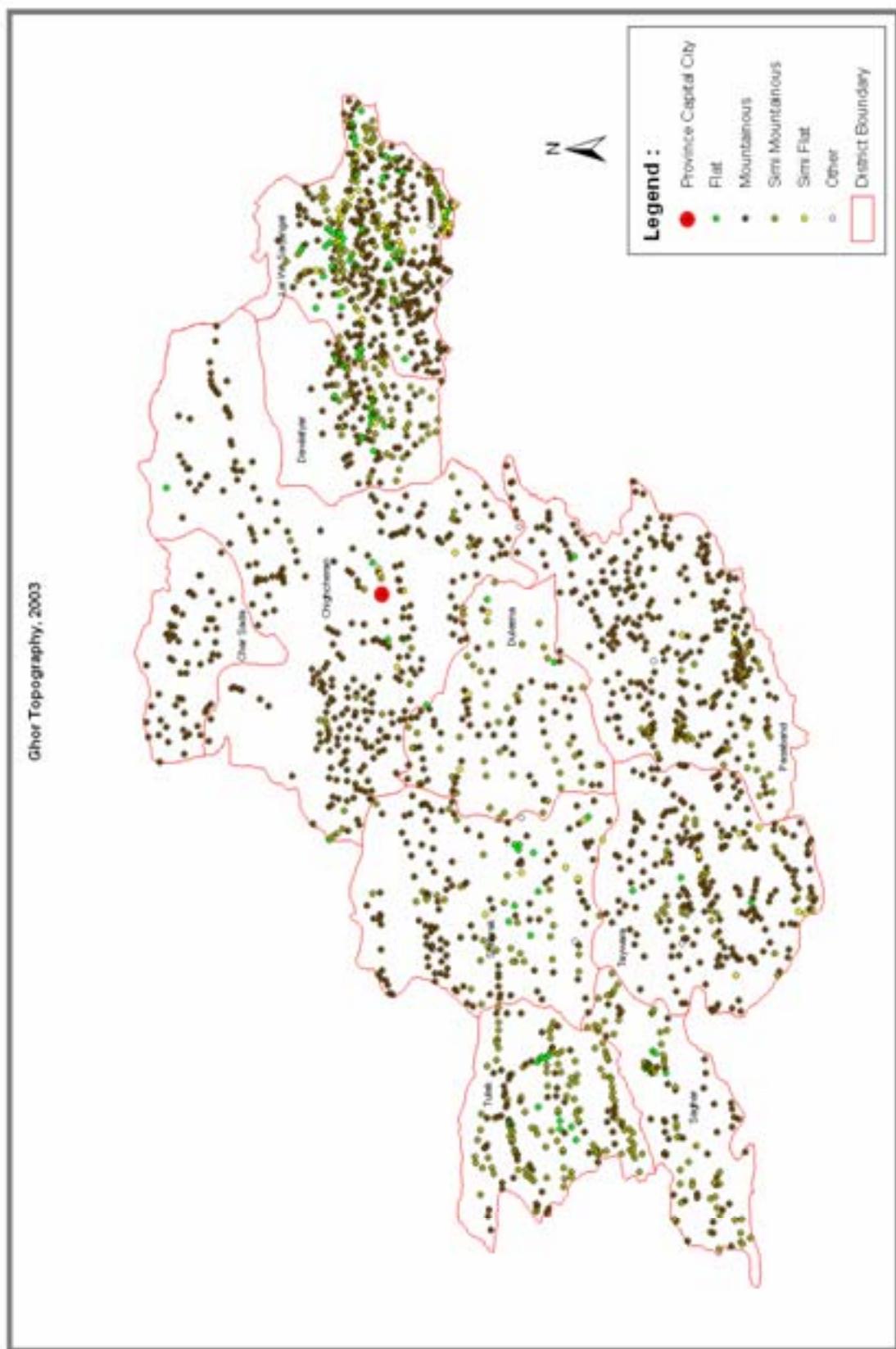
Radio & television

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

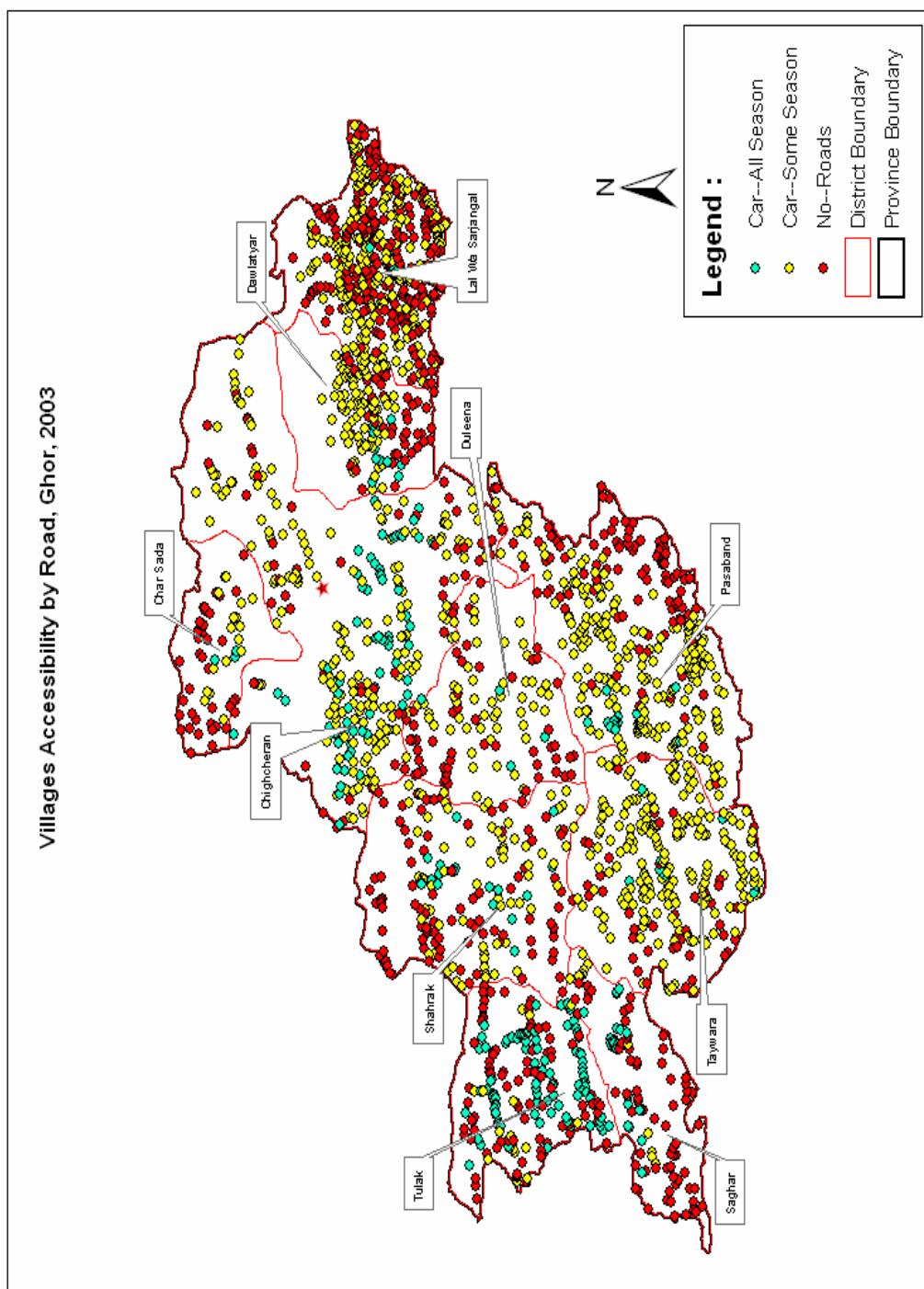
Figure 11—Proportion of the population living in villages where there are radios or TVs, Ghor, 2003



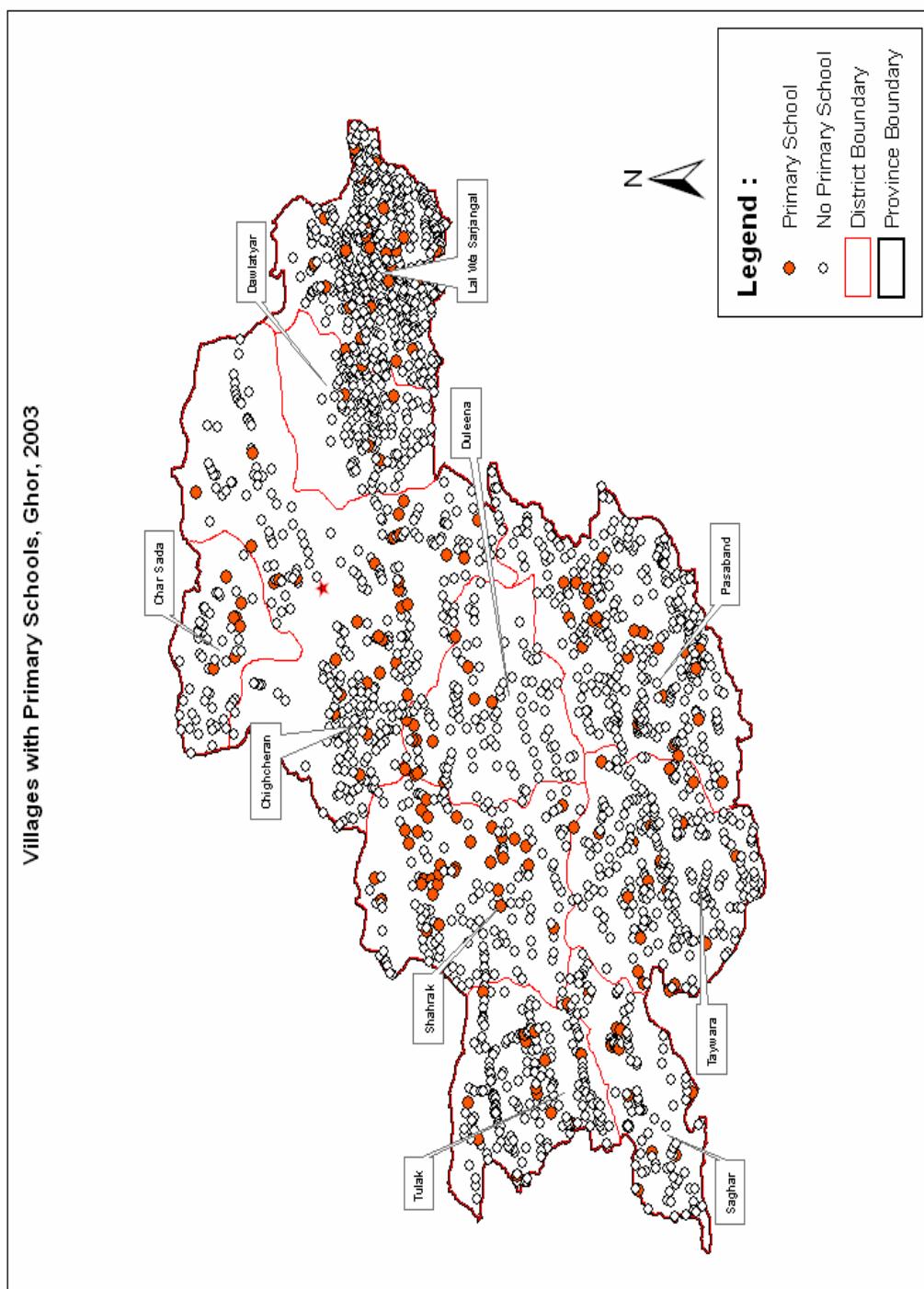
Map 3



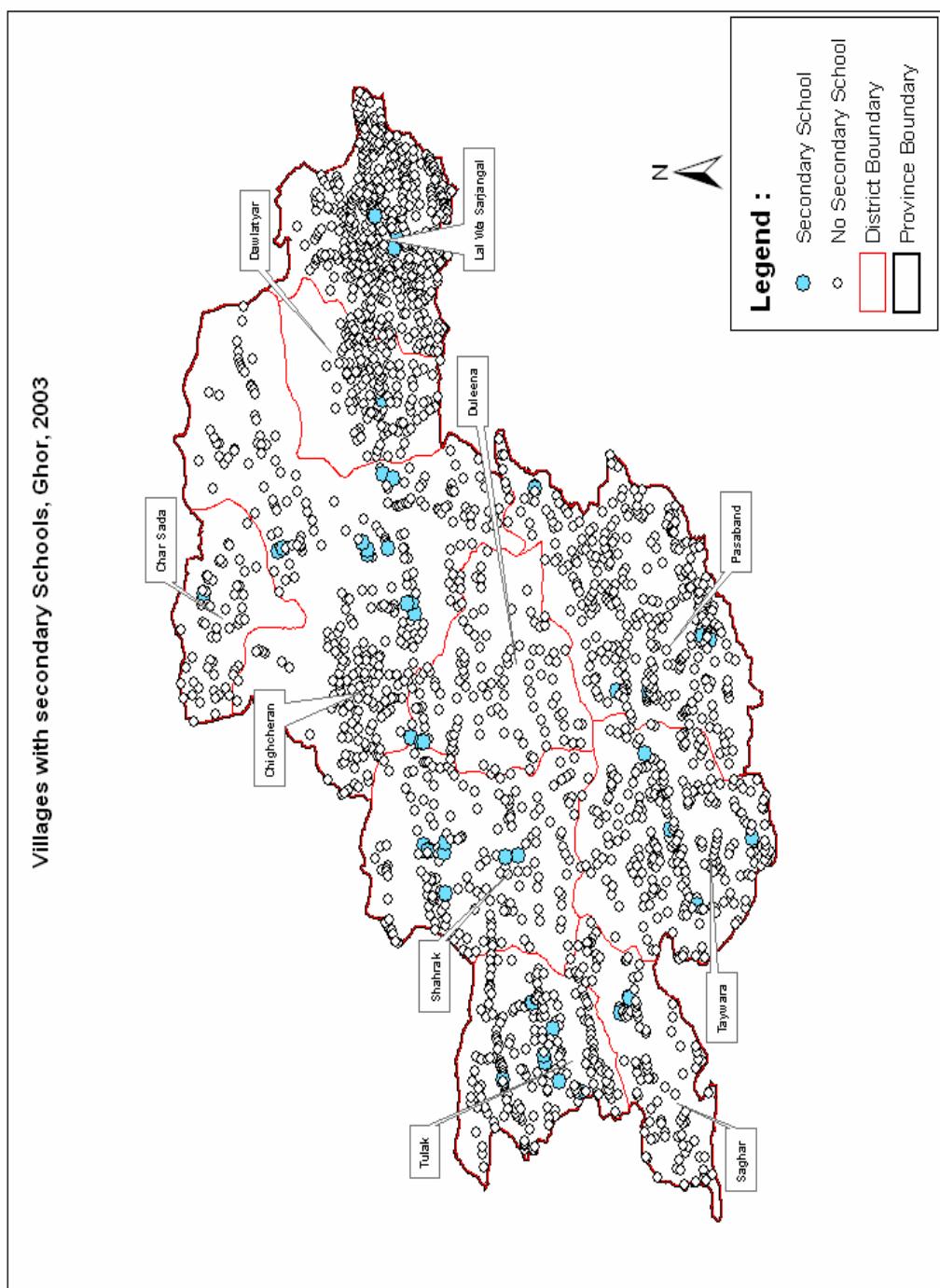
Map 4



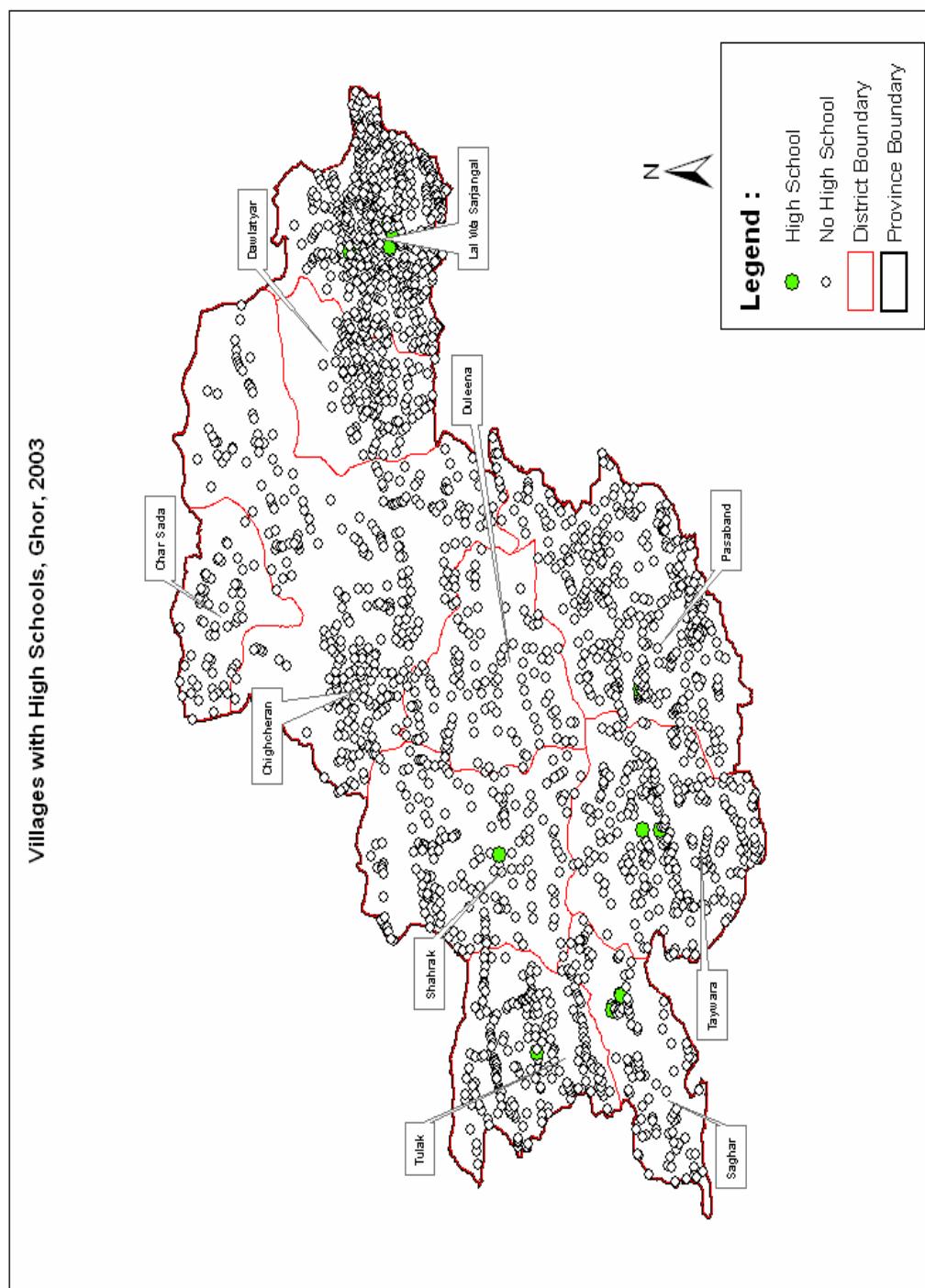
Map5



Map6

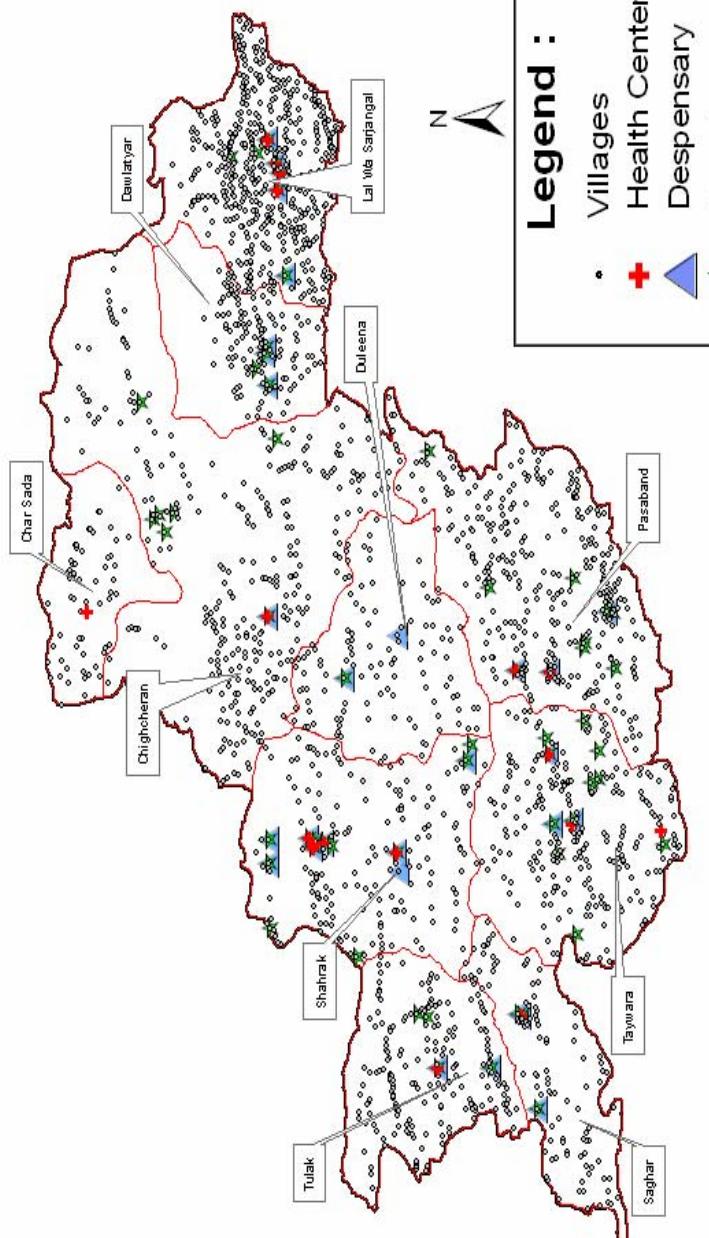


Map 7



Map8

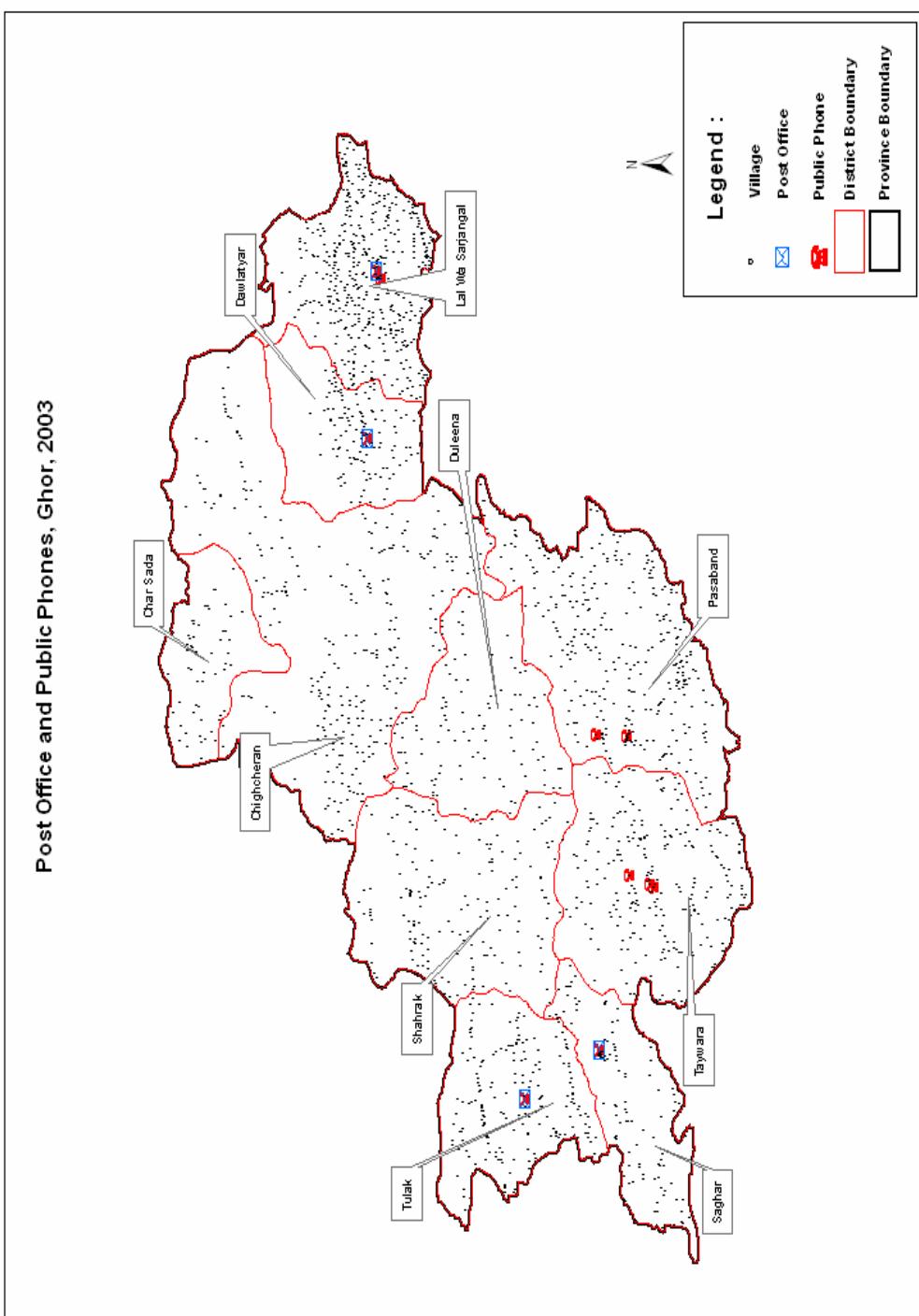
Health infrastructure--Health Centers,Dispensaries, and Drugstores, Ghor, 2003



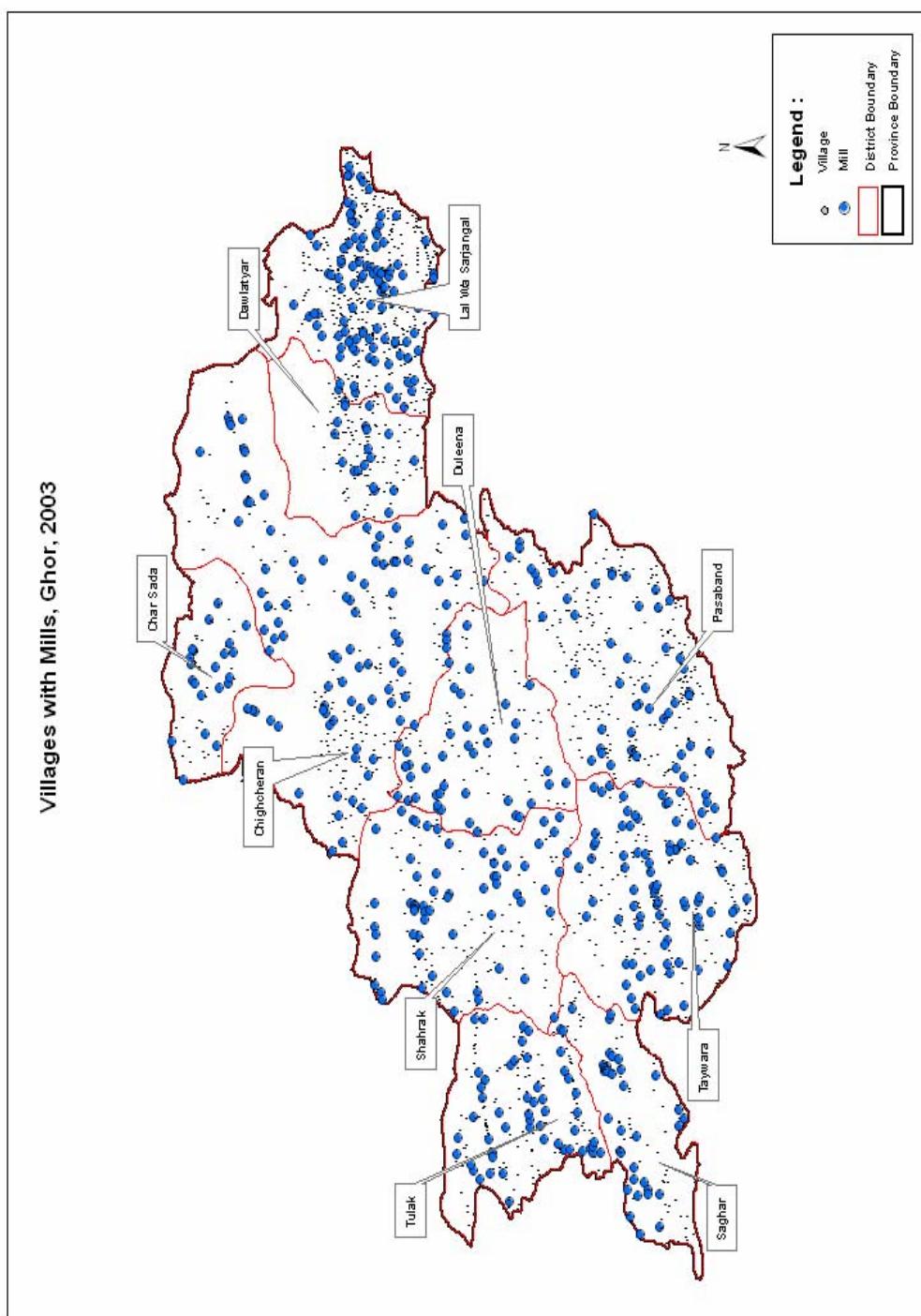
Legend :

- Villages
- + Health Center
- △ Dispensary
- ◆ Drugstore
- District Boundary
- Province Boundary

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 four, based on a technique called compositional analysis.

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

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

Agriculture

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

Figure 12 shows that the predominant source of irrigation water is conduits. They supply 1,527 villages (70 percent) and about 426,616 populations (67 percent). Another major

source is rivers, which cater to the needs of 435 villages and about 129,586 populations. This represents another fifth of the villages and another fifth of the population.

A cursory look at figure 13 shows agricultural production appears to be fairly spatially concentrated. Such names as Taywara, Pasaband, Chighcheran, and Tulak recur more often than others. These districts show a high degree of specialization in a large number of the crops and produced in the province.

In the area of wheat production, out of the 2,106 villages, 440, i.e., 20.9 percent are located in Lal Wa Sarjangal, another 320 (15.2 percent) are located in Pasaband, still another 296 (14.1 percent) are in Chighcheran, and finally 272 (12.9 percent) are in Taywara. Together, these four districts concentrate three out of every five villages producing wheat.

Pasaband and Taywara reappear as major producers of all the rest of product, but other district distinguish themselves in one product/crop or another. Dawlatyar houses 13.1 percent of the 521 villages producing corn. Tulak houses 40 percent of all the villages producing rice; Lal Wa Sarjangal houses more than a quarter of the villages producing maize; Duleena specializes in beans and vetch, and Shahrak in beans, vetch, and peas.

Overall, vegetables are concentrated in five districts: Taywara, Chighcheran, Pasaband,, Tulak, and Shahrak. Chighcheran and Pasaband are major producers of all the vegetables except cauliflower, Pasaband housing half of the villages growing leek. Other districts that figure prominently as housing a substantial proportion of the villages producing one product or another are Duleena and Shahsharak which produce respectively 30 percent and 44 percent of the cauliflower.

In the area of fruit production, the most remarkable district is Taywara which houses the only village in the province producing oranges. A second district that stands out is Saghar which houses three out of five of all the villages growing grapes. Overall, four districts concentrates 81 percent of all the villages in the province producing one fruit or another—Pasaband, Saghar, Tulak, and Taywara.

In the area of animal products, the same districts as before distinguish themselves, i.e., Chighcheran, Pasaband, Lal Wa Sarjangan, and Taywara. They account for two-thirds of all the villages producing animal products. Furthermore, they specialize in all of them with no exception. However, a fifth district, Tulak, stands by the relatively high proportion of its villages producing yoghurt, milk, and whey (see annex 6).

Concerning herbal products, the situation is slightly different than for animal products inasmuch as (1) Lal Wa Sarjangan does not figure among the usual four districts accounting for the bulk of the products, and (2) those among them that do, are not engaged in the production of all the commodities. Pasaband, for instance, does not house many villages producing asfitida or zerk. On the other hand, Shahrak, Duleena, and Tulak are associated to appreciable degrees with a number of products. Shahrak is associated with licorice, caray, and asfitida; Duleena with asfitida and zerk; and Tulak with aniseed, chicory, and in particular hyssop. Of the 30 villages producing hyssop, 12 are in Tulak.

Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts

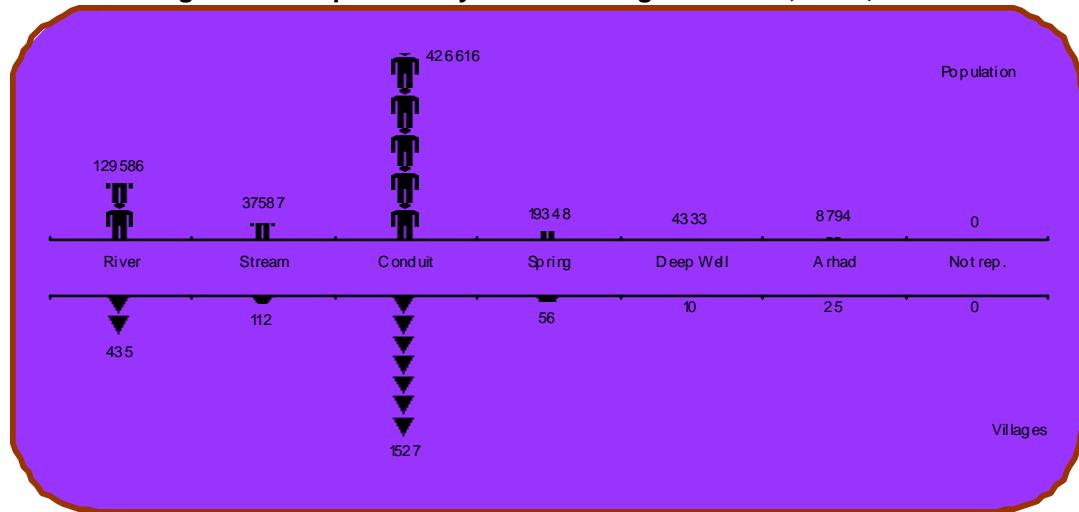
Industrial crops are particularly concentrated in space. They are produced in 540 villages out of the 2,172, but out of the 540, 407 produce tobacco and 106 produce sugar extracts. The former product is not particularly concentrated in any given district, but the latter is associated with Chighcheran, Shahrak, Duleena, and Taywara.

Small industries are very scarce in Ghor; they exist in only 15 out of the 2,172 villages, 10 of which are in Pasaband. They are engaged in all the industries, but at the rate of one or two villages per industry.

Handicrafts are considerably more present than industries. They engage 2,587 villages, the majority of which produce rugs (1,184 villages), carpets (1,005 villages), shawls (190 villages), and jewelry (182 villages). More than three out of five rugs are produced in Chighcheran, Pasaband, Lal Wa Sarjangan, or Tulak. Carpets are mainly produced in three districts—Chighcheran (20.5 percent) again, Shahrak (13.6 percent), and Tulak in

(15.6 percent). More than half of the shawls made in Ghor are contributed by Lal Wa Sarjangan, and another fifth or so by Chighcheran. Jewelry is concentrated to a high degree in two districts—in particular Chighcheran (42 percent) and Pasaband (13.7 percent).

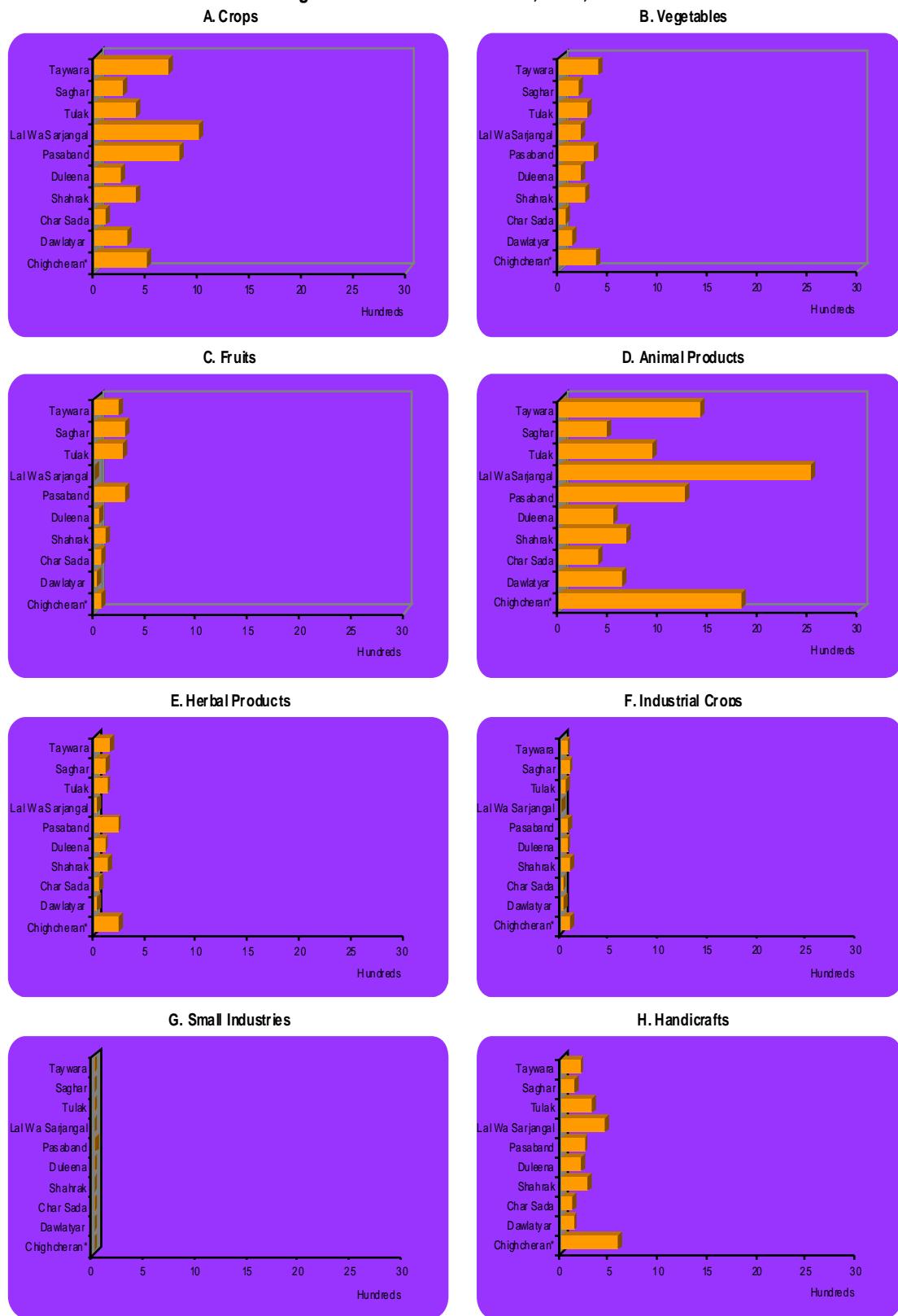
Figure 12—Population by source of irrigation water, Ghor, 2003



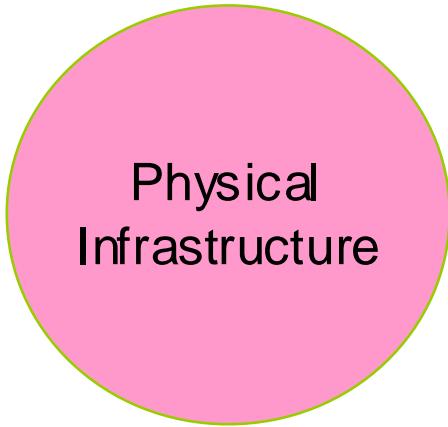
Provincial Profile—Ghor

Economic Activities

Figure 13—Economic activities, Ghor, 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 household listing operation counted a total 90,672 buildings in the whole province, 87 percent of which (79,206) are housing units. The remaining 13 percent represent the rest of the various types of buildings.

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

Housing units

The largest numbers of housing units are located in Chighcheran, the provincial center, Pasaband, and Lal Wa Sarangal. This is to be expected given that these three districts are the most populous among the 10.

In terms of persons per housing unit, the average at province level is 8, which is much lower than in Nangarhar for instance. The lowest density is seven, and the highest nine. Interestingly, inter-district variation is very small—a mere two occupants.

Schools and educational institutions

There are 158 schools in Ghor, 38 of which are in Chighcheran, 29 in Taywara, 24 in Lal Wa Saranjgal, and 20 in Shahrak. Together, these four districts, account for 70 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 Saghar, Taywara, and Shahak, with respectively about 2,800, 2,800, and 2,900 populations per school. It is highest in Char Sada, and Pasaband, with respectively 15,000, and 13,000 populations per school. On average, i.e., at province level, the population per school is about 4,000.

Health infrastructure

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

Hospitals exist in only two of the 10 districts—one in Chighcheran, and a second one in Lal Wa Saranjgal. Pasaband, the third most populous district has no hospital within its boundaries (see table 6 and figure 14). As a result, its inhabitants, as well those of the other eight districts, who need medical attention, have to either travel to those places that have 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 37 units of them—more than 17 times the number of hospitals, distributed over all the districts. Interestingly, the provincial center, Chighcheran has only two clinics, whereas Taywara has 10. Among the remaining districts, some are much better off than others, in particular Pasaband (six clinics), Saghar and Shahrak (four clinics each).

Population density per clinic varies from about 7,600 in Saghar, and 8,200 in Taywara, to 66,000 in Chighcheran, the provincial center. The question that begs to be asked, however, is: can clinics replace hospitals?

Doctors' practices are less numerous than clinics—a total of 25 as compared to 37 for clinics. The majority of such practices are in Taywara (14) and Chighcheran (8). The remaining three practices are located in Dawlatyar, Duleena, and Tulak. The population per doctor's practice varies from about 6,000 in Taywara to about 45,000 in Tulak, the average for the province being a higher than 25,000.

With regard to pharmacies, they are relatively considerably more numerous and their spatial distribution is notably more even than for clinics, hospitals, or doctors' practices. They exist in all the districts, except Char Sada which has no hospitals and no Doctors' practices. There are 126 pharmacies in all of Ghor, one for each 5,000 population or so. Inter-district variation in the number of potential clients per pharmacy is substantial. It goes from one pharmacy per about 3,400 in Shahrak to about 8,400 in Lal wa Saranjal.

Factories & workshops

The province of Ghor counts a total of 268 factories/workshops¹, 93 of which (more than a third) are located in Taywara, and none in Char Sada. The average population per factory is 2,371 for the whole province, and more than 6,400 in Tulak. The lowest average is 885 in Taywara. In the absence of information on the size of the factories/workshops, it is not possible to draw any inferences concerning the number of people employed in such installations.

Bakeries and Mills

Bakeries do not appear to be as present in Ghor as one would expect—a total of 29, none of which are located in either Char Sada or Tulak. On average, there is one bakery for about 22,000 population; d variation between districts is quite substantial. It goes from about one bakery for about 11,600 in Shahrak to more than 82,000 in Taywara.

¹ This category of buildings refers to a variety of small-scale businesses: repair shops for bicycles, motorcycles, radio/TV, gas and light stoves, musical instruments, weapons, pressure cookers, typewriters, refrigerators; electric workshops, car workshops; juice-making shops, shoe-making shops, briefcase-making shops; electric products factories, plastic shoes and sandals factories, ice-making factories, fruit-processing factories, metal factories, and building companies.

Mills, on the other hand are much more present; there are 776 of them. The average across the province is one mill for about 800 population. Inter-district variation is quite large; it goes from one mill per 545 population in Saghar to 1,671 in Char Sada.

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 180 hotels and restaurants in the whole province, scattered throughout all the districts except Char Sada. The largest numbers are in the provincial center, Chighcheran (66), then in Pasaband (30). The average population density per hotel/restaurant is for the province is approximately 3,500. The highest densities are in Tulak (one hotel/restaurant for about 9,000 population) and Saghar (one hotel/restaurant for about 7,600 population). The lowest density is in Chighcheran—about one hotel/restaurant for every 2,000 population or so.

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

Shopping places

Food & grocery stores are the most prevalent businesses in any of the districts of Ghor. On average, there is one grocery store for every 180 population, and if we except Char Sada, where the population per store is about 3,800, variation around this mean is not excessive—it goes from 89 in Dawlatyar to 312 in Tulak.

Clothes and textile stores are relatively more numerous in Ghor than in other predominantly rural provinces. There are 488 of them in the whole province, of which more than half are located in Chighcheran (134) and Lal wa Saranjal (133). The

remainder is distributed among all the other provinces except Char Sada. On average, there is one clothes store for 1,300 population. The lowest densities are in Lal wa Saranjal (about 700), Chighcheran (about 1,000), and Dawlatyar (about 950), and the highest in Saghar (more than 7,600), and Tulak (more than 4,000).

There are 182 constructions materials shops in Ghor, including 132 (73 percent) in the provincial center, Chighcheran, and none on Char Sada. On average, there is one for such shop for approximately 3,500 population. Inter-district variation is considerable; it goes from as few as 1,000 population per shop in Chighcheran to as many as 93,000 or so in Lal wa Saranjal.

Mosques

The province of Ghor counts a total of 3,507 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 181 population. Intert-district variation is quite substantial—it goes from one mosque per 95 population in Char Sada to one per 670 in Pasaband.

Other places

There are no poultry or livestock farms in Ghor

Barbers/beauty salons exist in four districts only: Chighcheran, Dawlatyar, Pasaband, and Taywar, at the rate of one each.

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, Ghor, 2003

A—Absolute numbers																			
District	Residential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Clinics	Doctors' Practices	Pharmacies	Factories	Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes Stores	Conservation Materials	Poultry & Livestock Farms	Hotels & Restaurants	Beauty Salons	Barbers Bakeries				
Provincial Center—Chaghcharan	15,860	38	1	2	8	27	46	572	134	0	66	1	8	126	537	556	18,114	132,442	
Dawlatyar	3,694	6	0	3	1	7	22	376	35	11	0	7	1	1	30	156	200	4,550	33,364
Char Sada	4,106	2	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	95	8	4,238	30,079
Shahrak	8,329	20	0	4	0	17	15	445	22	6	0	17	0	5	72	338	103	9,393	57,888
Duleena	5,420	7	0	1	1	5	10	172	24	1	0	11	0	1	59	201	66	5,979	38,654
Pasaband	11,448	7	0	6	0	20	31	805	43	7	0	30	1	5	119	670	350	13,542	92,356
Lal Wa Sanjgai	10,465	24	1	3	0	11	28	326	133	1	0	22	0	7	108	475	484	12,088	92,300
Tulak	6,502	14	0	3	1	10	7	144	11	8	0	5	0	0	55	313	116	7,189	44,935
Sajbar	4,228	11	0	4	0	9	16	258	4	6	0	4	0	1	56	154	41	4,792	30,497
Taywara	9,154	29	0	10	14	20	93	421	82	10	0	18	1	1	133	568	233	10,787	82,287
Total province	79,206	158	2	37	25	126	268	3,527	488	182	0	180	4	29	776	3,507	2,157	90,572	635,302
B—Ratio (Population per Building)																			
District	Residential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Clinics	Doctors' Practices	Pharmacies	Factories	Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes Stores	Conservation Materials	Poultry & Livestock Farms	Hotels & Restaurants	Beauty Salons	Barbers Bakeries				
Provincial Center—Chaghcharan	8	3,485	132,442	66,221	16,555	4,905	2,879	232	988	1,003	—	2,007	132,442	16,555	1,051	247	238	7	—
Dawlatyar	9	5,561	—	11,121	33,364	4,766	1,517	89	953	3,033	—	4,766	33,364	11,112	214	167	7	—	
Char Sada	7	15,040	—	30,079	—	—	—	3,760	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,671	317	3,760	7	—
Shahrak	7	2,894	—	14,472	—	3,405	3,859	130	2,631	9,648	—	3,405	—	11,578	804	171	562	6	—
Duleena	7	5,522	—	38,654	38,654	7,731	3,865	225	1,611	38,654	—	3,514	—	38,654	655	192	586	6	—
Pasaband	8	13,194	—	15,393	—	4,618	2,979	115	2,148	13,194	—	3,079	92,356	18,471	776	138	264	7	—
Lal Wa Sanjgai	9	3,867	92,800	30,593	—	8,436	3,314	285	698	92,800	—	4,218	—	13,257	859	195	192	8	—
Tulak	7	3,210	—	14,978	44,935	4,494	6,419	312	4,085	5,617	—	8,987	—	—	817	144	387	6	—
Sajbar	7	2,772	—	7,624	—	3,389	1,906	118	7,624	5,083	—	7,624	—	30,97	545	198	744	6	—
Taywara	9	2,837	—	8,229	5,878	4,114	885	195	1,004	8,229	—	4,572	82,287	619	145	353	8	—	
Total	8	4,021	317,651	17,170	25,412	5,042	2,371	180	1,302	3,491	—	3,529	158,826	21,907	819	181	295	7	—

Provincial Profile—Ghor

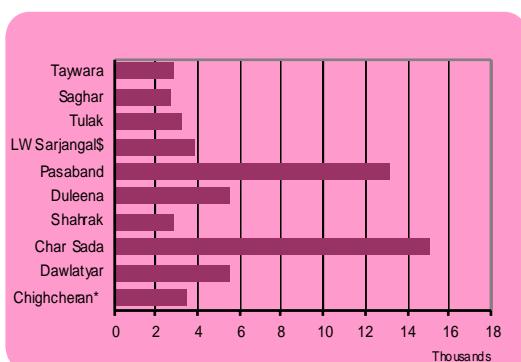
Physical Infrastructure

Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Ghor, 2003

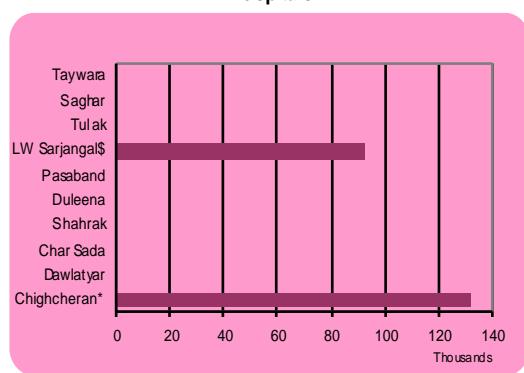
Housing Units



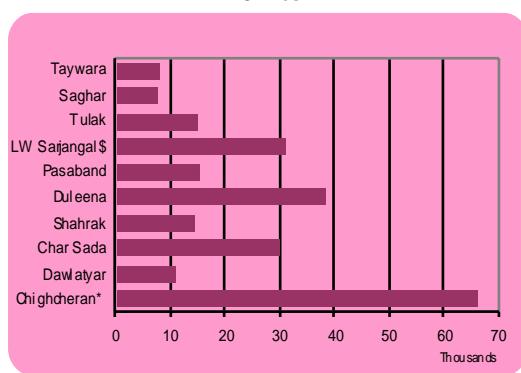
Schools



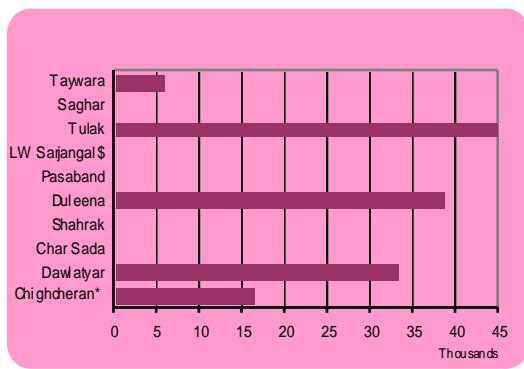
Hospitals



Clinics



Doctors' Practices



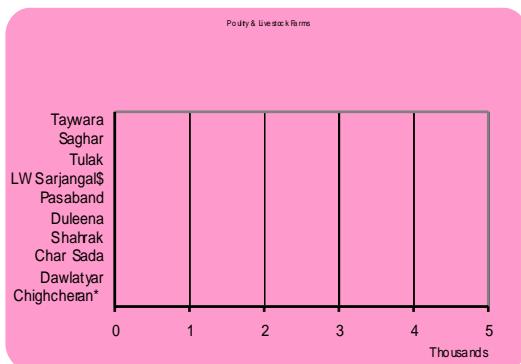
Pharmacies



Factories & Workshops



Poultry & Livestock Farms

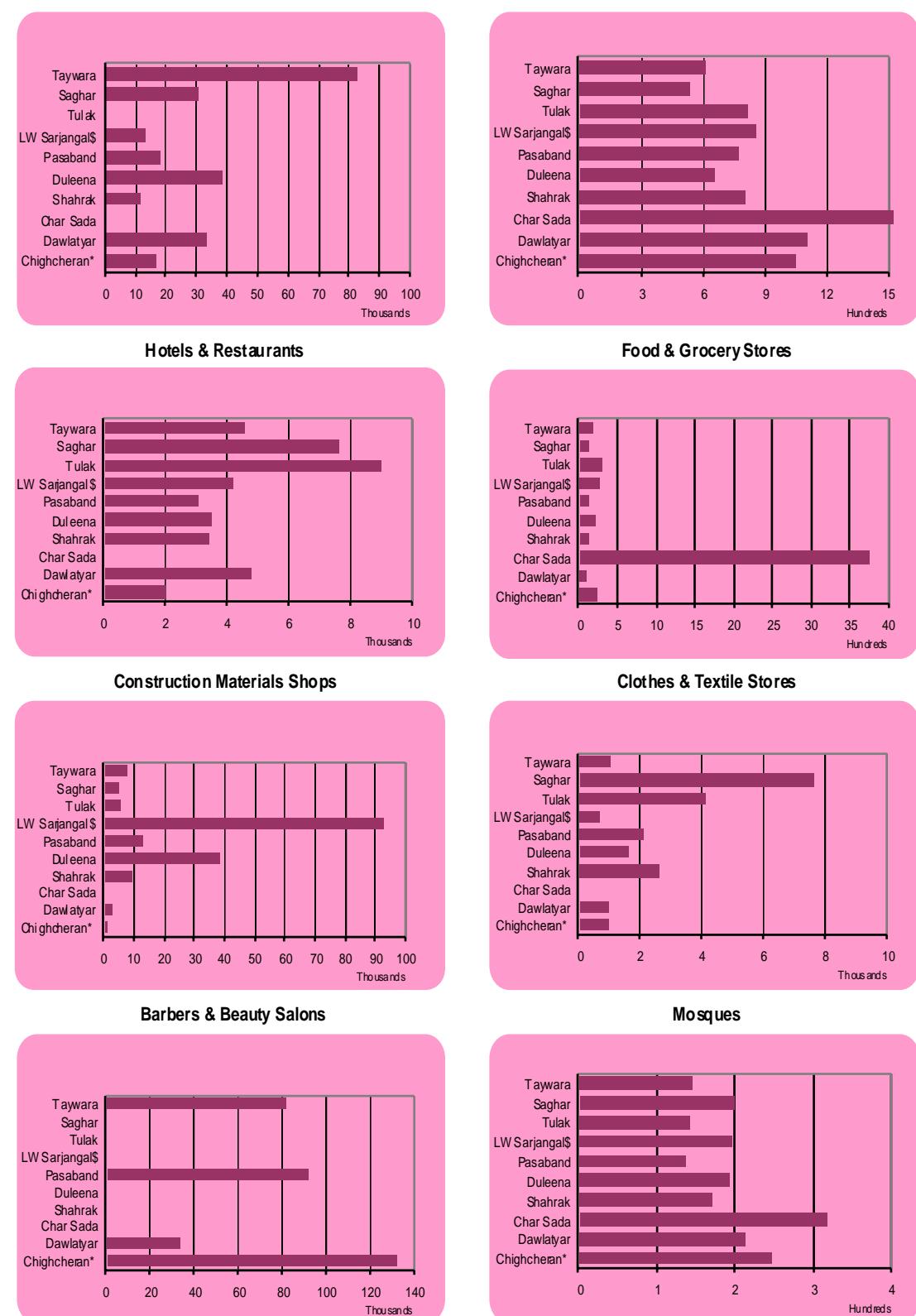


* = Provincial Center

Provincial Profile—Ghor

Physical Infrastructure

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



* = Provincial Center

Annexes

Annex 1**Population Estimates as of 1 July 2004, by province**

Province	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<i>Kabul</i>	254,048	246,567	500,615	989,851	956,578	1,946,430	1,243,899	1,203,145	2,447,044
<i>Hirat</i>	671,187	667,727	1,338,914	237,260	236,824	474,083	908,446	904,551	1,812,997
<i>Hilmand</i>	668,703	648,297	1,317,000	44,870	43,198	88,068	713,572	691,495	1,405,068
<i>Nangarhar</i>	583,572	559,507	1,143,079	108,538	104,877	213,415	692,110	664,384	1,356,494
<i>Balkh</i>	353,285	342,044	695,329	226,793	219,580	446,374	580,079	561,624	1,141,702
<i>Ghazni</i>	538,665	518,533	1,057,198	22,651	22,313	44,964	561,316	540,846	1,102,162
<i>Kandahar</i>	377,284	360,683	737,968	144,060	141,015	285,075	521,344	501,699	1,023,043
<i>Takhar</i>	368,110	356,810	724,921	64,104	63,549	127,653	432,215	420,359	852,574
<i>Badakhshan</i>	406,595	396,185	802,779	21,113	20,688	41,801	427,708	416,873	844,581
<i>Faryab</i>	376,406	364,010	740,416	52,238	51,734	103,972	428,644	415,744	844,388
<i>Kunduz</i>	297,724	296,776	594,500	97,677	97,892	195,569	395,401	394,668	790,069
<i>Paktika</i>	393,641	378,978	772,619	2,256	2,244	4,500	395,897	381,222	777,118
<i>Baghlan</i>	304,391	288,055	592,445	84,485	82,127	166,612	388,876	370,181	759,057
<i>Ghor</i>	328,739	316,703	645,442	3,176	3,164	6,339	331,915	319,867	651,782
<i>Khost</i>	321,315	306,771	628,086	7,900	7,476	15,376	329,215	314,247	643,462
<i>Wardak</i>	273,003	264,051	537,054	768	813	1,581	273,771	264,864	538,634
<i>Paktia</i>	252,815	242,673	495,487	11,888	11,403	23,291	264,702	254,076	518,779
<i>Badghis</i>	255,280	245,147	500,427	7,433	7,012	14,445	262,713	252,159	514,872
<i>Parwan</i>	220,954	223,407	444,361	26,843	27,398	54,241	247,797	250,805	498,602
<i>Farah</i>	238,743	227,190	465,933	14,271	13,588	27,858	253,014	240,778	493,791
<i>Daikundi</i>	235,515	228,805	464,320	1,799	1,690	3,489	237,314	230,495	467,810
<i>Sar-i-Pul</i>	211,286	202,615	413,901	15,324	14,745	30,069	226,610	217,360	443,970
<i>Jawzjan</i>	153,554	150,860	304,415	64,827	63,839	128,667	218,382	214,699	433,081
<i>Kunarha</i>	204,000	195,375	399,375	9,491	8,920	18,411	213,491	204,295	417,786
<i>Laghman</i>	197,220	187,721	384,941	831	745	1,576	198,050	188,466	386,517
<i>Kapisa</i>	181,021	184,056	365,077	216	195	412	181,237	184,251	365,488
<i>Zabul</i>	176,365	171,446	347,811	4,131	3,989	8,120	180,496	175,434	355,931
<i>Bamyan</i>	169,482	169,049	338,531	3,969	4,384	8,353	173,451	173,433	346,884
<i>Logar</i>	164,468	161,338	325,806	3,579	3,682	7,261	168,047	165,020	333,067
<i>Samangan</i>	144,756	137,454	282,209	19,122	19,163	38,285	163,878	156,617	320,495
<i>Urozgan</i>	160,761	150,438	311,200	4,073	3,887	7,960	164,834	154,325	319,160
<i>Nooristan</i>	68,252	66,306	134,558	—	—	—	68,252	66,306	134,558
<i>Nimroz</i>	44,565	42,910	87,475	15,699	15,025	30,723	60,264	57,934	118,199
<i>Panjsher</i>	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>Baghlan</i>	759,057	166,612	21.9	3.7	82	7
<i>Jawzjan</i>	433,081	128,667	29.7	2.8	85	8
<i>Takhar</i>	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>Sari-Pul</i>	443,970	30,069	6.8	0.7	97	17
<i>Farah</i>	493,791	27,858	5.6	0.6	97	18
<i>Paktiya</i>	518,779	23,291	4.5	0.5	98	19
<i>Kunarha</i>	417,786	18,411	4.4	0.4	98	20
<i>Khost</i>	643,462	15,376	2.4	0.3	99	21
<i>Badghis</i>	514,872	14,445	2.8	0.3	99	22
<i>Bamyan</i>	346,884	8,353	2.4	0.2	99	23
<i>Zabul</i>	355,931	8,120	2.3	0.2	99	24
<i>Urozgan</i>	319,160	7,960	2.5	0.2	100	25
<i>Logar</i>	333,067	7,261	2.2	0.2	100	26
<i>Ghor</i>	651,782	6,339	1.0	0.1	100	27
<i>Paktika</i>	777,118	4,500	0.6	0.1	100	28
<i>Daikundi</i>	467,810	3,489	0.7	0.1	100	29
<i>Wardak</i>	538,634	1,581	0.3	0.0	100	30
<i>Laghman</i>	386,517	1,576	0.4	0.0	100	31
<i>Kapisa</i>	365,488	412	0.1	0.0	100	32
<i>Nooristan</i>	134,558	0	0.0	0.0	100	33
<i>Panjsher</i>	110,250	0	0.0	0.0	100	34
Total	23,569,414	4,561,482	19.4	100.0	—	—

<i>Annex 3</i>				
Total populations (as of mid-July 2004), land area, and density per km², by province, ranked according to land area				
<i>Province</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Density per Km²</i>	<i>Rank</i>
<i>Kabul</i>	2,447,044	4,524	540.9	1
<i>Kapisa</i>	365,488	1,908	191.6	2
<i>Nangarhar</i>	1,356,494	7,641	177.5	3
<i>Khost</i>	643,462	4,235	151.9	4
<i>Kunduz</i>	790,069	8,081	97.8	5
<i>Laghman</i>	386,517	3,978	97.2	6
<i>Paktia</i>	518,779	5,583	92.9	7
<i>Parwan</i>	498,602	5,715	87.2	8
<i>Kunarha</i>	417,786	4,926	84.8	9
<i>Logar</i>	333,067	4,568	72.9	10
<i>Balkh</i>	1,141,702	16,186	70.5	11
<i>Takhar</i>	852,574	12,458	68.4	12
<i>Wardak</i>	538,634	10,348	52.1	13
<i>Ghazni</i>	1,102,162	22,461	49.1	14
<i>Baghlan</i>	759,057	18,255	41.6	15
<i>Faryab</i>	844,388	20,798	40.6	16
<i>Paktika</i>	777,118	19,516	39.8	17
<i>Jawzjan</i>	433,081	11,292	38.4	18
<i>Hirat</i>	1,812,997	55,869	32.5	19
<i>Panjsher</i>	110,250	3,772	29.2	20
<i>Urozgan</i>	319,160	11,474	27.8	21
<i>Sar-i-Pul</i>	443,970	16,386	27.1	22
<i>Daikundi</i>	467,810	17,501	26.7	23
<i>Badghis</i>	514,872	20,794	24.8	24
<i>Hilmand</i>	1,405,068	58,305	24.1	25
<i>Samangan</i>	320,495	13,438	23.8	26
<i>Zabol</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.

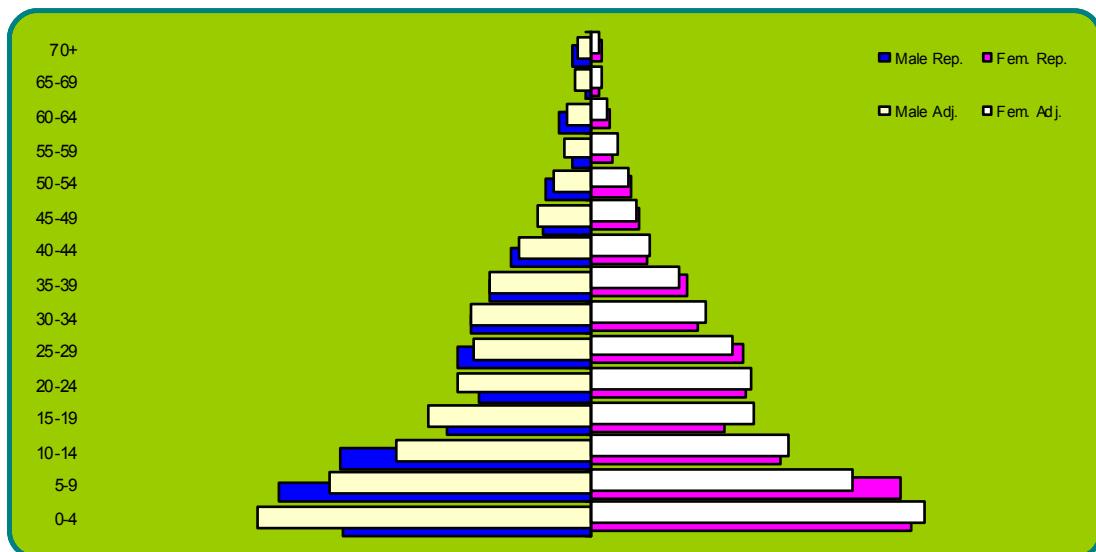
Step 3. In order to maintain the totals by sex as reported in the household listing tables, the distribution for males was multiplied by a negative factor and that for females by a positive one. The factors were obtained by dividing the adjusted population for each sex by the reported one.

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 5
Comparison of the Reported and adjusted age distributions, Ghor, 2003

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported /Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	48,132	59,666	107,798	64,481	62,590	127,071	-16,349	-2,924	-19,273
5-9	60,379	58,123	118,502	50,613	49,150	99,763	9,766	8,973	18,739
10-14	48,620	35,243	83,863	38,013	36,868	74,882	10,607	-1,625	8,981
15-19	27,840	24,982	52,822	31,557	30,570	62,127	-3,717	-5,588	-9,305
20-24	21,845	28,902	50,747	25,898	30,107	56,005	-4,053	-1,205	-5,258
25-29	26,111	28,286	54,397	22,600	26,699	49,299	3,511	1,587	5,098
30-34	23,078	20,162	43,240	23,308	21,266	44,574	-230	-1,104	-1,334
35-39	19,561	17,957	37,518	19,812	16,598	36,411	-251	1,359	1,107
40-44	15,356	10,356	25,712	14,228	11,065	25,293	1,128	-709	419
45-49	9,199	9,104	18,303	10,604	8,265	18,869	-1,405	839	-566
50-54	8,774	7,690	16,464	7,019	6,777	13,796	1,755	913	2,668
55-59	3,324	4,187	7,511	5,215	5,021	10,236	-1,891	-834	-2,725
60-64	6,370	3,620	9,990	4,472	3,075	7,548	1,898	545	2,442
65-69	1,255	1,440	2,695	3,239	1,951	5,190	-1,984	-511	-2,495
70-74	2,122	1,568	3,690	1,954	1,111	3,065	168	457	625
75-79	420	111	531	617	556	1,173	-197	-445	-642
80+	1,246	273	1,519	-	-	-	1,246	273	1,519
Total	323,632	311,670	635,302	323,632	311,670	635,302	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 commodity/activity is concentrated in a given district, controlling for the number of villages engaged in such activity/commodity³.

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

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

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 10 districts that specialize in one or more of the various products/activities in a remarkable way.

With regards to subsistence crops, because of they are rather evenly distributed among 10 districts, only a few cells stand out associating a few districts with certain products—Talak with rice (an index of 3.83); Shahrak with beans, vetch, and peas (respective indices of 2.17, 2.9, and 2.1); and Duleena with vetch (an index of 2.56) and peas (an index of 2.38).

Like subsistence crops, fruit too are rather evenly distributed over space. However, a few districts do stand out as more likely than others to produce certain fruit. Chighcheran is more likely than any other district to walnuts (an index of 1.42). Dawlatyar, on the other tends to specialize in almonds (an index of 1.16). Saghar is associated with grapes—an index of 1.73; Duleena is associated with melons/water melons; and Char Sada is associated with grapes (an index of 1.26) and pomegrantes (an index of 3.29).

The situation is similar for vegetables. Four of the 10 districts stand out as specializing in four the produce surveyed. Lal Wa Saranjal is associated with potatoes (an index of 1.36), Duleena with cauliflower (2.5) and spinach (1.6); Pasaband with leek (2.58), and Shahrak with cauliflower (3.11).

In the area of herbal products, Char Sada specializes in licorice (an index of 1.53), Duleena in Asfitida (2.19), and Tulak in Hyssop (2.85).

As for animal products, they are so evenly distributed over space that none of the 10 districts appears to be associated in any noticeable with any of the seven products surveyed.

Industrial crops are produced by 540 villages, but only two products merit attention because of the number of villages engaged in them—106 villages produce sugar extracts and 487 produce tobacco. None of these villages however is associated in any remarkable way to either products. The same applies to small industries which engage a mere 15 villages throughout the province.

In the area of handicrafts, however, four products stand out as engaging substantial number of villages, in particular carpets, rugs, jewelry, and shawls. The most salient feature of the compositional analysis is that it shows two of the products to be concentrated in almost all the districts; the only exceptions are rugs and shawls. Rugs appear to be concentrated to a modest degree in Dawlatyar (an index of 1.2) and Lal Wa Sarjangal (an index of 1.26); and shawl-making in Dawlatyar (an index of 3), Lal Wa Sarjangal (an index of 3.16), and Char Sada (an index of 1.46). Concerning the other two products, despite the fact that they are present in all district, some appear to be

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

particularly concentrated in a few villages. Rugs are highly associated with Dawlatyar (an index of 9.56), Char Sasa (4.66), and Lal Wa Sarjangal (an index of 10). The same is true of jewelry which is highly concentrated in Lal Wa Sarjangal (an index of 21.46), Dawlatyar (an index of 20.39), and Char Sada (an index of 9.95).

Annex 6

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

Subsistence Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	296	27	1	143	4	0	17	2	490
2 Dawlatyar	120	68	0	91	3	4	6	15	307
3 Char Sada	60	8	0	30	0	0	0	0	98
4 Shahrak	183	29	0	95	23	18	27	7	386
5 Duleena	114	9	1	75	8	10	18	0	235
6 Pasaband	320	149	2	295	17	8	10	2	807
7 Lal Wa Sarjangal	440	2	0	408	0	1	0	153	1,004
8 Tulak	190	27	6	158	3	2	2	0	388
9 Saghar	111	43	1	95	4	4	4	0	262
10 Taywara	272	159	4	211	26	9	22	4	707
Total	2,106	521	15	1,609	88	56	106	183	4,684

Panel B—Specialization

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	60.4	5.5	0.2	29.2	0.8	0.0	3.5	0.4	100.0
2 Dawlatyar	39.1	22.1	0.0	29.6	1.0	1.3	2.0	4.9	100.0
3 Char Sada	61.2	8.2	0.0	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4 Shahrak	47.4	7.5	0.0	25.6	6.0	4.7	7.0	1.8	100.0
5 Duleena	48.5	3.8	0.4	31.9	3.4	4.3	7.7	0.0	100.0
6 Pasaband	39.7	18.5	0.2	37.1	2.1	1.0	1.2	0.2	100.0
7 Lal Wa Sarjangal	43.8	0.2	0.0	40.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	15.2	100.0
8 Tulak	49.0	7.0	1.5	40.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0
9 Saghar	42.4	16.4	0.4	36.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	100.0
10 Taywara	38.5	22.5	0.6	29.8	3.7	1.3	3.1	0.6	100.0
Total	45.0	11.1	0.3	34.4	1.9	1.2	2.3	3.9	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	14.1	5.2	6.7	8.9	4.5	0.0	16.0	1.1	105
2 Dawlatyar	5.7	13.1	0.0	5.7	3.4	7.1	5.7	8.2	66
3 Char Sada	2.8	1.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21
4 Shahrak	8.7	5.6	0.0	6.2	26.1	32.1	25.5	3.8	82
5 Duleena	5.4	1.7	6.7	4.7	9.1	17.9	17.0	0.0	50
6 Pasaband	15.2	28.6	13.3	18.6	19.3	14.3	9.4	1.1	172
7 Lal Wa Sarjangal	20.9	0.4	0.0	25.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	83.6	214
8 Tulak	9.0	5.2	40.0	9.8	3.4	3.6	1.9	0.0	83
9 Saghar	5.3	8.3	6.7	5.9	4.5	7.1	3.8	0.0	56
10 Taywara	12.9	30.5	26.7	13.1	29.5	16.1	20.8	2.2	151
Total	100.0								

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

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	0.34	-0.50	-0.36	-0.15	-0.57	-1.00	0.53	-0.90	0.00
2 Dawlatyar	-0.13	0.99	-1.00	-0.14	-0.48	0.09	-0.14	0.25	0.00
3 Char Sada	0.36	-0.27	-1.00	-0.11	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
4 Shahrak	0.05	-0.32	-1.00	-0.25	217	2.90	2.09	-0.54	0.00
5 Duleena	0.08	-0.66	0.33	-0.07	0.81	2.56	2.38	-1.00	0.00
6 Pasaband	-0.12	0.66	-0.23	0.08	0.12	-0.17	-0.45	-0.94	0.00
7 Lal Wa Sarjangal	-0.03	-0.98	-1.00	0.18	-1.00	-0.92	-1.00	290	0.00
8 Tulak	0.09	-0.37	3.83	0.19	-0.59	-0.57	-0.77	-1.00	0.00
9 Saghar	-0.06	0.48	0.19	0.06	-0.19	0.28	-0.33	-1.00	0.00
10 Taywara	-0.14	1.02	0.77	-0.13	0.96	0.06	0.38	-0.86	0.00
Total	0.0								

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

Industrial Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	1	29	1	4	59	1	0	1	96
2 Dawlatyar	0	6	1	0	18	0	0	0	25
3 Char Sada	1	1	0	1	9	0	0	0	12
4 Shahrak	0	27	0	1	67	0	0	2	97
5 Duleena	0	16	0	2	38	0	0	0	56
6 Pasaband	1	6	0	0	51	3	0	0	61
7 Lal Wa Sarjangal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
8 Tulak	1	3	0	0	47	0	0	0	51
9 Saghar	0	4	0	0	72	0	0	1	77
10 Taywara	0	14	0	0	46	0	0	0	60
Total	4	106	1	8	407	4	0	9	540

Panel B—Specialization

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	1.0	30.2	1.0	4.2	61.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	100.0
2 Dawlatyar	0.0	24.0	4.0	0.0	72.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3 Char Sada	8.3	8.3	0.0	8.3	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4 Shahrak	0.0	27.8	0.0	1.0	69.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0
5 Duleena	0.0	28.6	0.0	3.6	67.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6 Pasaband	1.6	9.8	0.0	0.0	83.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
7 Lal Wa Sarjangal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
8 Tulak	2.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	92.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
9 Saghar	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	93.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0
10 Taywara	0.0	23.3	0.0	0.0	76.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	0.7	19.6	0.4	1.5	75.4	0.7	0.0	1.7	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	25.0	27.4	50.0	50.0	14.5	25.0	—	11.1	17.8
2 Dawlatyar	0.0	5.7	50.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	—	0.0	4.6
3 Char Sada	25.0	0.9	0.0	12.5	22	0.0	—	0.0	2.2
4 Shahrak	0.0	25.5	0.0	12.5	16.5	0.0	—	22.2	18.0
5 Duleena	0.0	15.1	0.0	25.0	9.3	0.0	—	0.0	10.4
6 Pasaband	25.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	12.5	75.0	—	0.0	11.3
7 Lal Wa Sarjangal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	55.6	0.9
8 Tulak	25.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	—	0.0	9.4
9 Saghar	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	17.7	0.0	—	11.1	14.3
10 Taywara	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	—	0.0	11.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0

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

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	0.41	0.54	1.81	1.81	-0.18	0.41	—	-0.38	0.00
2 Dawlatyar	-1.00	0.22	9.80	-1.00	-0.04	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
3 Char Sada	10.25	-0.58	-1.00	4.63	0.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
4 Shahrak	-1.00	0.42	-1.00	-0.30	-0.08	-1.00	—	0.24	0.00
5 Duleena	-1.00	0.46	-1.00	1.41	-0.10	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
6 Pasaband	1.21	-0.50	-1.00	-1.00	0.11	5.64	—	-1.00	0.00
7 Lal Wa Sarjangal	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	59.00	0.00
8 Tulak	1.65	-0.70	-1.00	-1.00	0.22	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
9 Saghar	-1.00	-0.74	-1.00	-1.00	0.24	-1.00	—	-0.22	0.00
10 Taywara	-1.00	0.19	-1.00	-1.00	0.02	-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, Ghor, 2003

Fruit										
Panel A—Raw Data										
District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mulberry	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	0	0	2	0	3	28	3	12	48	
2 Dawlatyar	(0	0	0	2	2	0	3	7	
3 Char Sada	6	4	4	0	2	18	12	3	49	
4 Shahrak	1	2	15	0	7	21	9	40	103	
5 Duleena	0	1	11	0	7	8	5	8	40	
6 Pasaband	7	4	24	0	52	11	39	157	294	
7 Lal WaSarjangal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8 Tulak	4	2	25	0	23	72	46	87	259	
9 Saghar	43	11	14	0	53	74	31	65	291	
10 Taywara	6	1	15	1	23	83	80	13	222	
Total	71	25	114	1	172	317	225	388	1,313	
Panel B—Specialization										
District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mulberry	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	0.0	0.0	42	0.0	6.3	58.3	6.3	25.0	100.0	
2 Dawlatyar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	28.6	0.0	42.9	100.0	
3 Char Sada	12.2	82	82	0.0	4.1	36.7	24.5	6.1	100.0	
4 Shahrak	4.6	1.6	18.4	0.0	6.8	20.4	8.7	38.8	100.0	
5 Duleena	0.0	25	27.5	0.0	17.5	20.0	12.5	20.0	100.0	
6 Pasaband	2.4	1.4	82	0.0	17.7	3.7	13.3	53.4	100.0	
7 Lal WaSarjangal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8 Tulak	1.6	0.6	97	0.0	8.9	27.8	17.6	33.6	100.0	
9 Saghar	14.8	38	48	0.0	18.2	25.4	10.7	22.3	100.0	
10 Taywara	2.1	0.5	68	0.5	10.4	37.4	36.0	5.9	100.0	
Total	5.4	1.9	87	0.1	13.1	24.1	17.1	29.6	100.0	
Panel C—Concentration										
District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mulberry	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.7	8.8	1.3	3.1	3.7	
2 Dawlatyar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.5	
3 Char Sada	8.5	16.0	35	0.0	12	5.7	5.3	0.8	3.7	
4 Shahrak	7.6	8.0	16.7	0.0	4.1	6.6	4.0	10.3	7.8	
5 Duleena	0.0	40	96	0.0	4.1	2.5	2.2	2.1	3.0	
6 Pasaband	9.6	16.0	21.1	0.0	30.2	3.5	17.3	40.5	22.4	
7 Lal WaSarjangal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
8 Tulak	5.6	8.0	21.9	0.0	13.4	22.7	20.4	22.4	19.7	
9 Saghar	60.6	44.0	12.3	0.0	30.8	23.3	13.8	16.8	22.2	
10 Taywara	8.6	4.0	13.2	100.0	13.4	26.2	35.6	3.4	16.9	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected										
District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/W. melon	Orange	Almond	Walnut	Mulberry	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	-1.00	-1.00	-0.52	-1.00	-0.52	1.42	-0.64	-0.15	0.00	
2 Dawlatyar	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.18	0.18	-1.00	0.45	0.00	
3 Char Sada	1.26	3.29	-0.06	-1.00	-0.69	0.52	0.43	-0.79	0.00	
4 Shahrak	-0.10	0.02	1.12	-1.00	-0.48	-0.16	-0.49	0.31	0.00	
5 Duleena	-1.00	0.31	2.17	-1.00	0.34	-0.17	-0.27	-0.32	0.00	
6 Pasaband	-0.56	-0.26	-0.06	-1.00	0.35	-0.85	-0.23	0.81	0.00	
7 Lal WaSarjangal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8 Tulak	-0.71	-0.56	0.11	-1.00	-0.32	0.15	0.04	0.14	0.00	
9 Saghar	1.73	0.99	-0.45	-1.00	0.39	0.05	-0.38	-0.24	0.00	
10 Taywara	-0.50	-0.76	-0.22	4.91	-0.21	0.55	1.10	-0.80	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, Ghor, 2003

Vegetables

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauliflower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	152	103	48	42	2	12	16	0	375
2 Dawlatyar	48	41	26	13	0	0	1	0	129
3 Char Sada	24	18	7	3	1	1	1	0	55
4 Shahrak	108	61	36	33	12	9	6	0	265
5 Duleena	68	45	31	35	8	11	9	0	207
6 Pasaband	102	92	50	49	0	14	44	1	352
7 Lal WaSarjangal	209	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	211
8 Tulak	94	92	64	12	1	0	1	9	273
9 Saghar	76	76	39	0	0	0	1	0	192
10 Taywara	139	116	87	32	3	7	2	389	
Total	1,020	644	388	220	27	50	86	13	2,448

Panel B—Specialization

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauliflower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	40.5	27.5	12.8	11.2	0.5	3.2	4.3	0.0	100.0
2 Dawlatyar	37.2	31.8	20.2	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
3 Char Sada	43.6	32.7	12.7	5.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	100.0
4 Shahrak	40.8	23.0	13.6	12.5	4.5	3.4	2.3	0.0	100.0
5 Duleena	32.9	21.7	15.0	16.9	3.9	5.3	4.3	0.0	100.0
6 Pasaband	29.0	26.1	14.2	13.9	0.0	4.0	12.5	0.3	100.0
7 Lal WaSarjangal	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0
8 Tulak	34.4	33.7	23.4	4.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	3.3	100.0
9 Saghar	39.6	39.6	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
10 Taywara	35.7	29.8	22.4	8.2	0.8	0.8	1.8	0.5	100.0
Total	41.7	26.3	15.8	9.0	1.1	2.0	3.5	0.5	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauliflower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	14.9	16.0	12.4	19.1	7.4	24.0	18.6	0.0	15.3
2 Dawlatyar	4.7	6.4	6.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	5.3
3 Char Sada	2.4	2.8	1.8	1.4	3.7	2.0	1.2	0.0	2.2
4 Shahrak	10.6	9.5	93	15.0	44.4	18.0	7.0	0.0	10.8
5 Duleena	6.7	7.0	8.0	15.9	29.6	22.0	10.5	0.0	8.5
6 Pasaband	10.0	14.3	12.9	22.3	0.0	28.0	51.2	7.7	14.4
7 Lal WaSarjangal	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	8.6
8 Tulak	92	14.3	16.5	5.5	3.7	0.0	1.2	69.2	11.2
9 Saghar	7.5	11.8	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	7.8
10 Taywara	13.6	18.0	22.4	14.5	11.1	6.0	8.1	15.4	15.9
Total	100.0								

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

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauliflower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	-0.03	0.04	-0.19	0.25	-0.52	0.57	0.21	-1.00	0.00
2 Dawlatyar	-0.11	0.21	0.27	0.12	-1.00	-1.00	-0.78	-1.00	0.00
3 Char Sada	0.05	0.24	-0.20	-0.39	0.65	-0.11	-0.48	-1.00	0.00
4 Shahrak	-0.02	-0.12	-0.14	0.39	3.11	0.66	-0.36	-1.00	0.00
5 Duleena	-0.21	-0.17	-0.06	0.88	2.50	1.60	0.24	-1.00	0.00
6 Pasaband	-0.30	-0.01	-0.10	0.55	-1.00	0.95	2.56	-0.47	0.00
7 Lal WaSarjangal	1.38	-1.00	-1.00	-0.95	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.11	0.00
8 Tulak	-0.17	0.28	0.48	-0.51	-0.67	-1.00	-0.90	5.21	0.00
9 Saghar	-0.05	0.50	0.28	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.85	-1.00	0.00
10 Taywara	-0.14	0.13	0.41	-0.08	-0.30	-0.62	-0.49	-0.03	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, Ghor, 2003

Herbal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	17	74	33	46	6	6	40	1	223
2 Dawlatyar	2	15	0	0	0	0	3	0	20
3 Char Sada	6	10	5	6	1	0	13	0	41
4 Shahrak	12	74	22	6	3	0	7	1	125
5 Duleena	5	34	31	18	4	1	2	0	95
6 Pasaband	12	148	5	3	6	4	28	16	222
7 Lal WaSarjangal	1	12	0	0	1	0	4	1	19
8 Tulak	2	43	11	4	10	12	32	1	115
9 Saghar	0	55	5	0	1	0	31	4	96
10 Taywara	7	44	1	31	15	7	44	1	150
Total	64	509	113	114	47	30	204	25	1,106

Panel B—Specialization

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	7.6	33.2	14.8	20.6	2.7	2.7	17.9	0.4	100.0
2 Dawlatyar	10.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	100.0
3 Char Sada	14.6	24.4	12.2	14.6	2.4	0.0	31.7	0.0	100.0
4 Shahrak	9.6	59.2	17.6	4.8	2.4	0.0	5.6	0.8	100.0
5 Duleena	5.3	35.8	32.6	18.9	4.2	1.1	2.1	0.0	100.0
6 Pasaband	5.4	66.7	2.3	1.4	2.7	1.8	12.6	7.2	100.0
7 Lal WaSarjangal	5.3	63.2	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	21.1	5.3	100.0
8 Tulak	1.7	37.4	9.6	3.5	8.7	10.4	27.8	0.9	100.0
9 Saghar	0.0	57.3	5.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	32.3	4.2	100.0
10 Taywara	4.7	29.3	0.7	20.7	10.0	4.7	29.3	0.7	100.0
Total	5.8	46.0	10.2	10.3	4.2	2.7	18.4	2.3	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	26.6	14.5	29.2	40.4	12.8	20.0	19.6	4.0	20.2
2 Dawlatyar	3.1	29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.8
3 Char Sada	9.4	20	4.4	5.3	2.1	0.0	6.4	0.0	3.7
4 Shahrak	18.8	14.5	19.5	5.3	6.4	0.0	3.4	4.0	11.3
5 Duleena	7.8	67	27.4	15.8	8.5	3.3	1.0	0.0	8.6
6 Pasaband	18.8	29.1	4.4	26	12.8	13.3	13.7	64.0	20.1
7 Lal WaSarjangal	1.6	24	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.0	4.0	1.7
8 Tulak	3.1	84	9.7	35	21.3	40.0	15.7	4.0	10.4
9 Saghar	0.0	10.8	4.4	0.0	2.1	0.0	15.2	16.0	8.7
10 Taywara	10.9	8.6	0.9	27.2	31.9	23.3	21.6	4.0	13.6
Total	100.0								

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

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	0.32	-0.28	0.45	1.00	-0.37	-0.01	-0.03	-0.80	0.00
2 Dawlatyar	0.73	0.63	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.19	-1.00	0.00
3 Char Sada	1.53	-0.47	0.19	0.42	-0.43	-1.00	0.72	-1.00	0.00
4 Shahrak	0.66	0.29	0.72	-0.53	-0.44	-1.00	-0.70	-0.65	0.00
5 Duleena	-0.09	-0.22	219	0.84	-0.01	-0.61	-0.89	-1.00	0.00
6 Pasaband	-0.07	0.45	-0.78	-0.87	-0.36	-0.34	-0.32	219	0.00
7 Lal WaSarjangal	-0.09	0.37	-1.00	-1.00	0.24	-1.00	0.14	1.33	0.00
8 Tulak	-0.70	-0.19	-0.06	-0.66	1.05	2.85	0.51	-0.62	0.00
9 Saghar	-1.00	0.24	-0.49	-1.00	-0.75	-1.00	0.75	0.84	0.00
10 Taywara	-0.19	-0.36	-0.93	1.01	1.35	0.72	0.59	-0.71	0.00
Total	0.0								

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

Handicrafts

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry making	Shawl	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	206	237	0	2	9	77	36	2	569
2 Dawlatyar	57	60	0	0	0	3	1	0	121
3 Char Sada	36	46	0	0	0	16	18	0	116
4 Shahrak	137	117	0	1	0	7	3	0	265
5 Duleena	92	95	0	1	1	12	6	0	207
6 Pasaband	71	132	0	3	2	25	1	0	234
7 Lal Wa Sarjangal	74	257	0	0	0	4	96	5	436
8 Tulak	157	141	0	0	0	8	12	0	318
9 Saghar	78	42	0	0	0	10	3	0	133
10 Taywara	97	57	0	0	0	20	14	0	188
Total	1,005	1,184	0	7	12	182	190	7	2,587

Panel B—Specialization

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry making	Shawl	Other	Total
1 District	36.2	41.7	0.0	0.4	1.6	13.5	6.3	0.4	100.0
2 Dawlatyar	47.1	49.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.8	0.0	100.0
3 Char Sada	31.0	39.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	15.5	0.0	100.0
4 Shahrak	51.7	44.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.6	1.1	0.0	100.0
5 Duleena	44.4	45.9	0.0	0.5	0.5	5.8	2.9	0.0	100.0
6 Pasaband	30.3	56.4	0.0	1.3	0.5	10.7	0.4	0.0	100.0
7 Lal Wa Sarjangal	17.0	58.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	22.0	1.1	100.0
8 Tulak	49.4	44.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.8	0.0	100.0
9 Saghar	58.6	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	2.3	0.0	100.0
10 Taywara	51.6	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	7.4	0.0	100.0
Total	38.8	45.8	0.0	0.3	0.5	7.0	7.3	0.3	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry making	Shawl	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	20.5	20.0	—	28.6	75.0	42.3	18.9	28.6	22.0
2 Dawlatyar	5.7	5.1	—	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.0	4.7
3 Char Sada	3.6	3.9	—	0.0	0.0	8.8	9.5	0.0	4.5
4 Shahrak	13.6	9.9	—	14.3	0.0	3.8	1.6	0.0	10.2
5 Duleena	92	8.0	—	14.3	8.3	6.6	3.2	0.0	8.0
6 Pasaband	7.1	11.1	—	42.9	16.7	13.7	0.5	0.0	9.0
7 Lal Wa Sarjangal	7.4	21.7	—	0.0	0.0	2.2	50.5	71.4	16.9
8 Tulak	15.6	11.9	—	0.0	0.0	4.4	6.3	0.0	12.3
9 Saghar	7.8	3.5	—	0.0	0.0	5.5	1.6	0.0	5.1
10 Taywara	9.7	4.8	—	0.0	0.0	11.0	7.4	0.0	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry making	Shawl	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	0.86	0.11	0.49	0.48	1.17	1.83	0.27	21.9	—
2 Dawlatyar	9.56	1.20	5.41	5.37	13.0	20.39	3.0	24.46	—
3 Char Sada	4.66	0.59	2.64	2.62	6.35	9.95	1.46	11.93	—
4 Shahrak	1.53	0.19	0.87	0.86	2.0	3.26	0.48	3.91	—
5 Duleena	2.01	0.25	1.14	1.13	2.74	4.29	0.63	51.5	—
6 Pasaband	0.86	0.11	0.49	0.48	1.17	1.84	0.27	22.0	—
7 Lal Wa Sarjangal	10.06	1.26	5.70	5.65	13.70	21.46	3.16	25.75	—
8 Tulak	1.66	0.21	0.94	0.93	2.2	3.55	0.52	42.5	—
9 Saghar	1.99	0.25	1.13	1.12	2.71	4.25	0.62	51.0	—
10 Taywara	1.27	0.16	0.72	0.72	1.7	2.72	0.40	32.6	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

Small Industries

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Dawlatyar	0	0	0	0	0	C	C	0	0
3 Char Sada	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4 Shahruk	0	0	0	0	0	C	C	0	0
5 Duleena	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
6 Pasaband	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	10
7 Lal Wa Sarjangal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Tulak	0	0	0	0	1	C	C	0	1
9 Saghar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Taywara	0	0	0	0	0	C	2	0	2
Total	4	3	1	1	2	1	3	0	15

Panel B—Specialization

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Dawlatyar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Char Sada	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4 Shahruk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Duleena	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6 Pasaband	20.0	30.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	100.0
7 Lal Wa Sarjangal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Tulak	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.C	0.C	0.0	100.0
9 Saghar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Taywara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.C	100.C	0.0	100.0
Total	26.7	20.0	6.7	6.7	13.3	6.7	20.0	0.0	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
2 Dawlatyar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.C	0.C	—	0.0
3 Char Sada	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	6.7
4 Shahruk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.C	0.C	—	0.0
5 Duleena	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	6.7
6 Pasaband	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.C	33.3	—	66.7
7 Lal Wa Sarjangal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
8 Tulak	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.C	0.C	—	6.7
9 Saghar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
10 Taywara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.C	66.7	—	13.3
Total	100.0	—	100.0						

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

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Dawlatyar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Char Sada	2.75	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
4 Shahruk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Duleena	2.75	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
6 Pasaband	-0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	-0.25	0.50	-0.50	— 0.00
7 Lal Wa Sarjangal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Tulak	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	650	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
9 Saghar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Taywara	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	4.00	—	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, Ghor, 2003

Animal Products**Panel A—Raw Data**

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried					Total
					Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other		
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	196	291	289	284	290	256	218	3	1,827	
2 Dawlatyar	77	111	111	108	100	76	44	1	627	
3 Char Sada	42	56	56	56	56	56	56	0	378	
4 Shahruk	59	143	128	90	129	74	53	0	676	
5 Duleena	80	95	97	78	101	54	37	1	543	
6 Pasaband	106	302	205	191	188	125	146	0	1,263	
7 Lal Wa Sarjanganal	360	429	427	422	353	297	221	14	2,523	
8 Tulak	94	196	194	185	159	62	38	1	929	
9 Saghar	60	106	105	70	60	35	32	1	469	
10 Taywara	162	234	244	241	239	208	88	0	1,416	
Total	1,236	1,963	1,856	1,725	1,675	1,242	933	21	10,651	

Panel B—Specialization

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried					Total
					Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other		
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	10.7	15.9	15.8	15.5	15.9	14.0	11.9	0.2	100.0	
2 Dawlatyar	12.3	17.7	17.7	17.2	15.9	12.0	7.0	0.2	100.0	
3 Char Sada	11.1	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	0.0	100.0	
4 Shahruk	8.7	21.2	18.9	13.3	19.1	10.9	7.8	0.0	100.0	
5 Duleena	14.7	17.5	17.9	14.4	18.6	9.9	6.8	0.2	100.0	
6 Pasaband	8.4	23.9	16.2	15.1	14.9	9.9	11.6	0.0	100.0	
7 Lal Wa Sarjanganal	14.3	17.0	16.9	16.7	14.0	11.8	8.8	0.6	100.0	
8 Tulak	10.1	21.1	20.9	19.9	17.1	6.7	4.1	0.1	100.0	
9 Saghar	12.8	22.6	22.4	14.9	12.8	7.5	6.8	0.2	100.0	
10 Taywara	11.4	16.5	17.2	17.0	16.9	14.7	6.2	0.0	100.0	
Total	11.6	18.4	17.4	16.2	15.7	11.7	8.8	0.2	100.0	

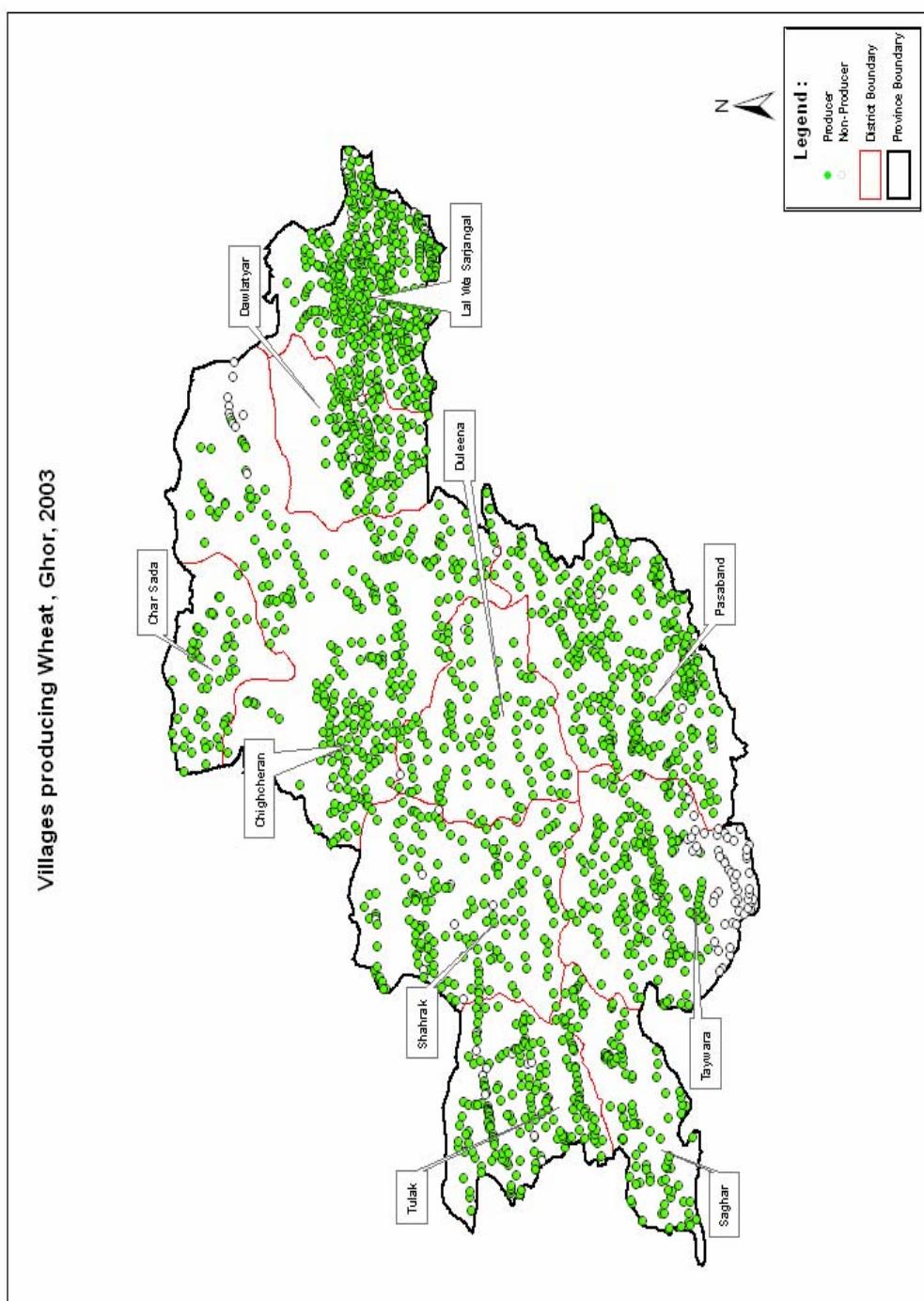
Panel C—Concentration

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried					Total
					Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other		
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	15.9	14.8	15.6	16.5	17.3	20.6	23.4	14.3	17.2	
2 Dawlatyar	6.2	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.0	6.0	4.7	4.8	5.9	
3 Char Sada	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	4.5	6.0	0.0	3.5	
4 Shahruk	4.8	7.3	6.9	5.2	7.7	6.0	5.7	0.0	6.3	
5 Duleena	6.5	4.8	5.2	4.5	6.0	4.3	4.0	4.8	5.1	
6 Pasaband	8.6	15.4	11.0	11.1	11.2	10.1	15.6	0.0	11.9	
7 Lal Wa Sarjanganal	29.1	21.9	23.0	24.5	21.1	23.9	23.7	66.7	23.7	
8 Tulak	7.6	10.0	10.5	10.7	9.5	5.0	4.1	4.8	8.7	
9 Saghar	4.9	5.4	5.7	4.1	3.6	2.8	3.4	4.8	4.4	
10 Taywara	13.1	11.9	13.1	14.0	14.3	16.7	9.4	0.0	13.3	
Total	100.0									

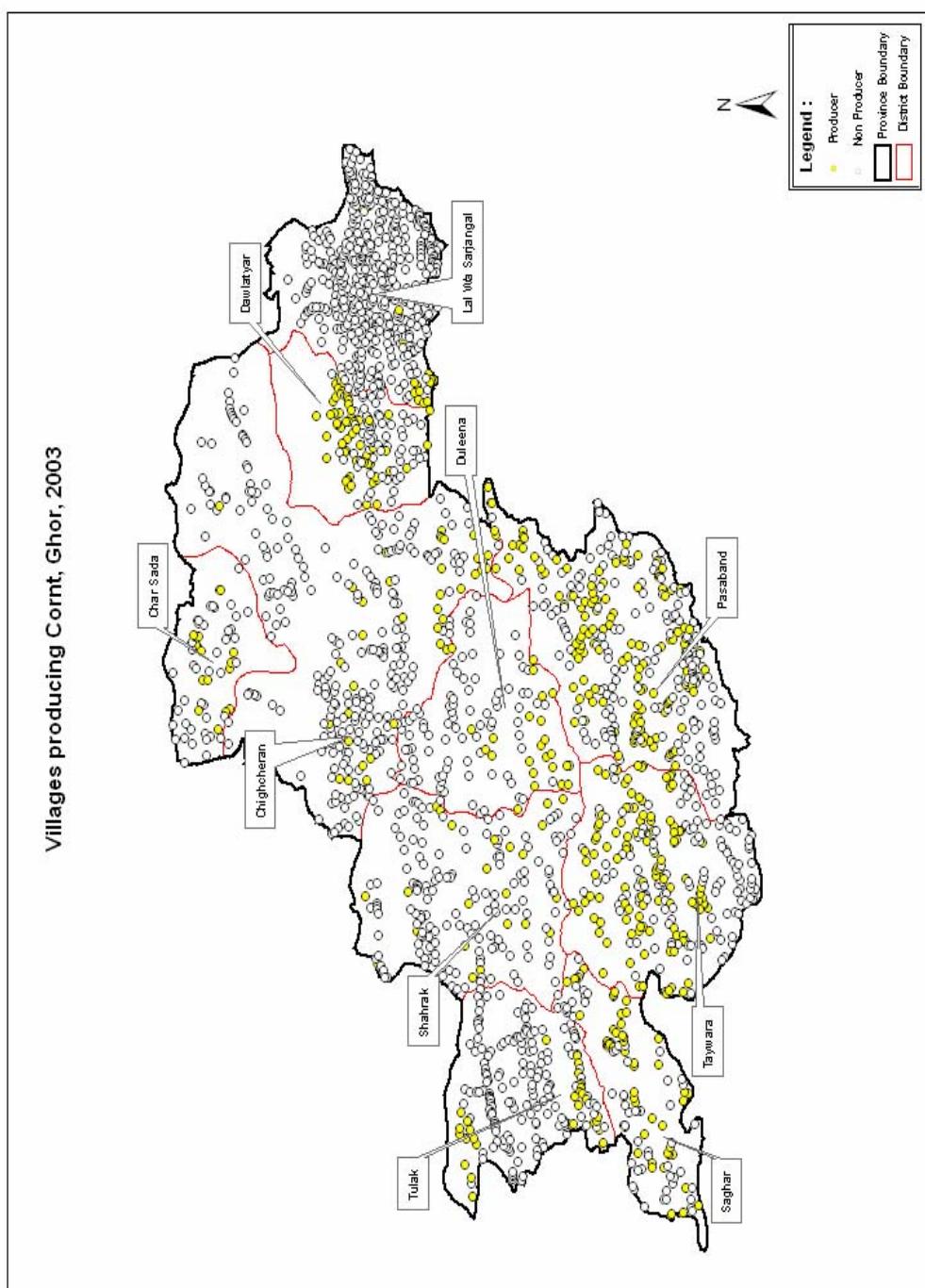
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried					Total
					Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other		
1 Provincial Center—Chighcheran	-0.08	-0.14	-0.09	-0.04	0.01	0.20	0.36	-0.17	0.00	
2 Dawlatyar	0.06	-0.04	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.03	-0.20	-0.19	0.00	
3 Char Sada	-0.04	-0.20	-0.15	-0.09	-0.06	0.27	0.69	-1.00	0.00	
4 Shahruk	-0.25	0.15	0.09	-0.18	0.21	-0.06	-0.10	-1.00	0.00	
5 Duleena	0.27	-0.05	0.03	-0.11	0.18	-0.15	-0.22	-0.07	0.00	
6 Pasaband	-0.28	0.30	-0.07	-0.07	-0.05	-0.15	0.32	-1.00	0.00	
7 Lal Wa Sarjanganal	0.23	-0.08	-0.03	0.03	-0.11	0.01	0.00	1.81	0.00	
8 Tulak	-0.13	0.14	0.20	0.23	0.09	-0.41	-0.53	-0.45	0.00	
9 Saghar	0.10	0.23	0.28	-0.08	-0.19	-0.36	-0.22	0.08	0.00	
10 Taywara	-0.01	-0.10	-0.01	0.05	0.07	0.26	-0.29	-1.00	0.00	
Total	0.0									

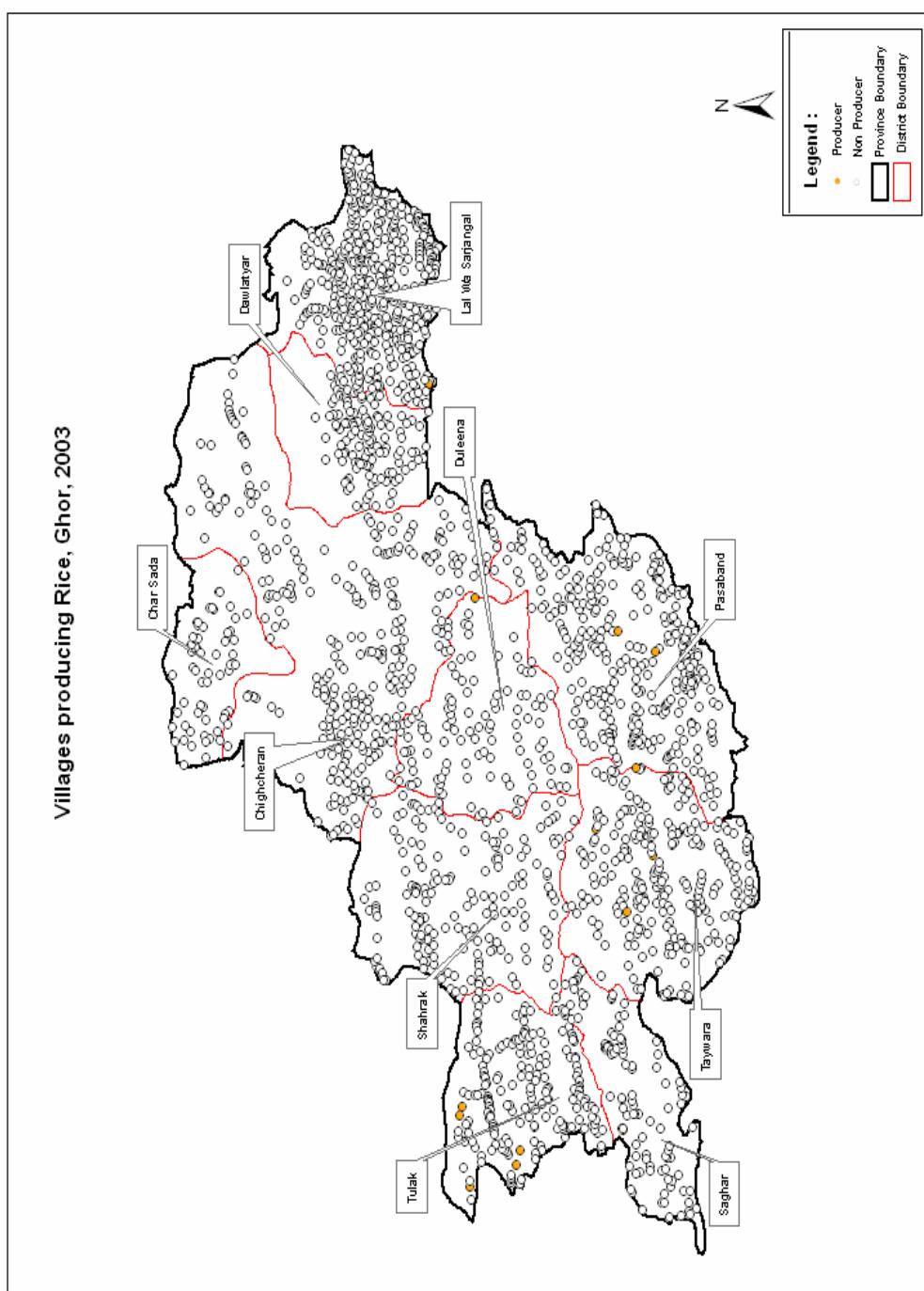
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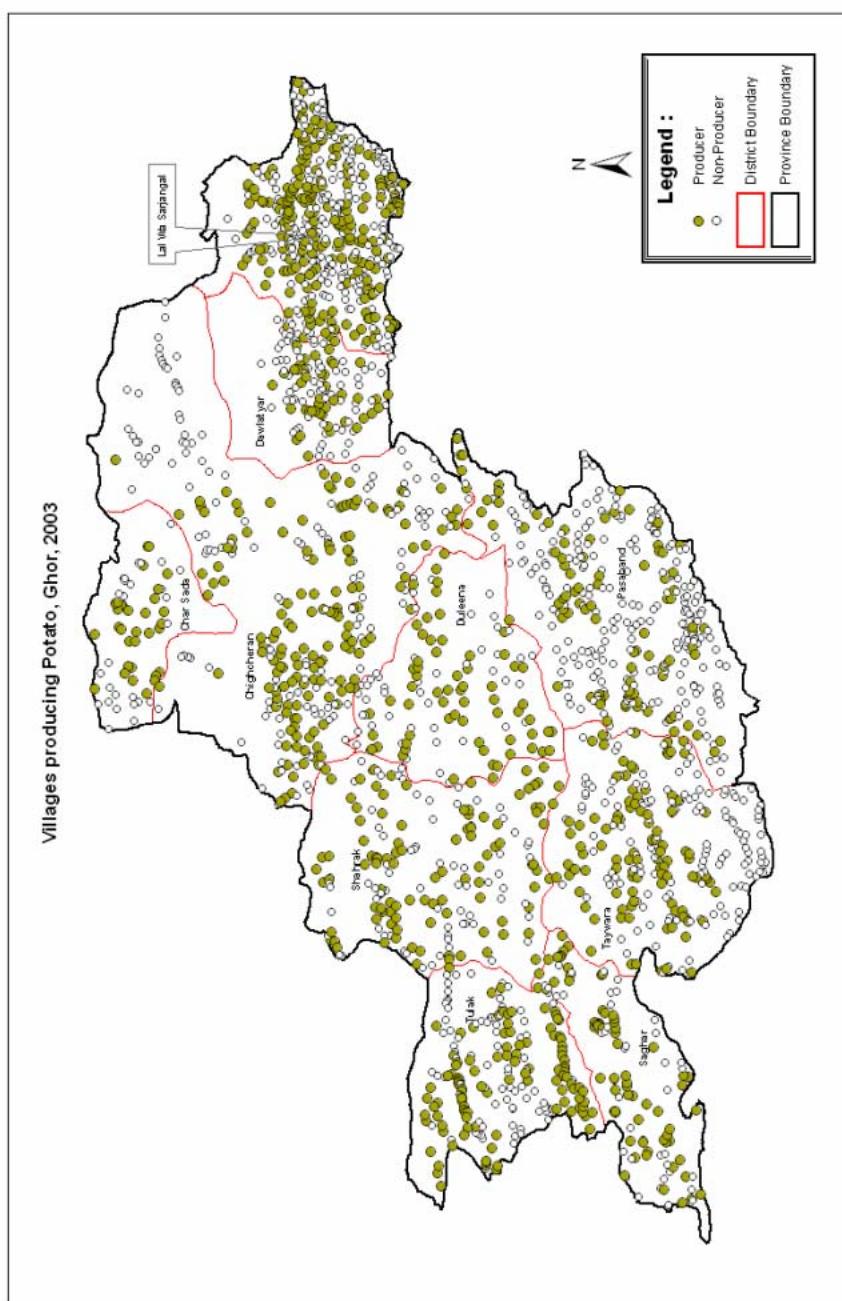
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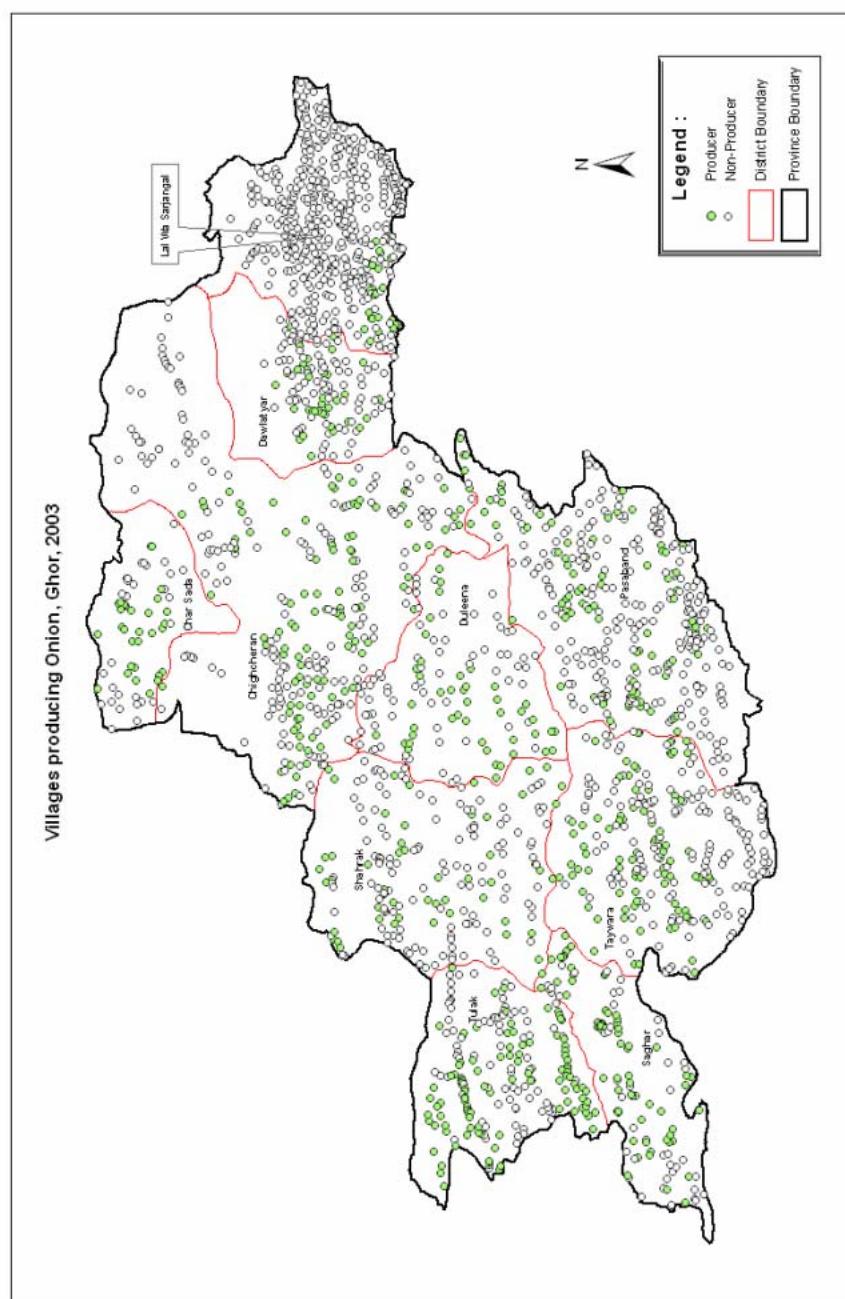
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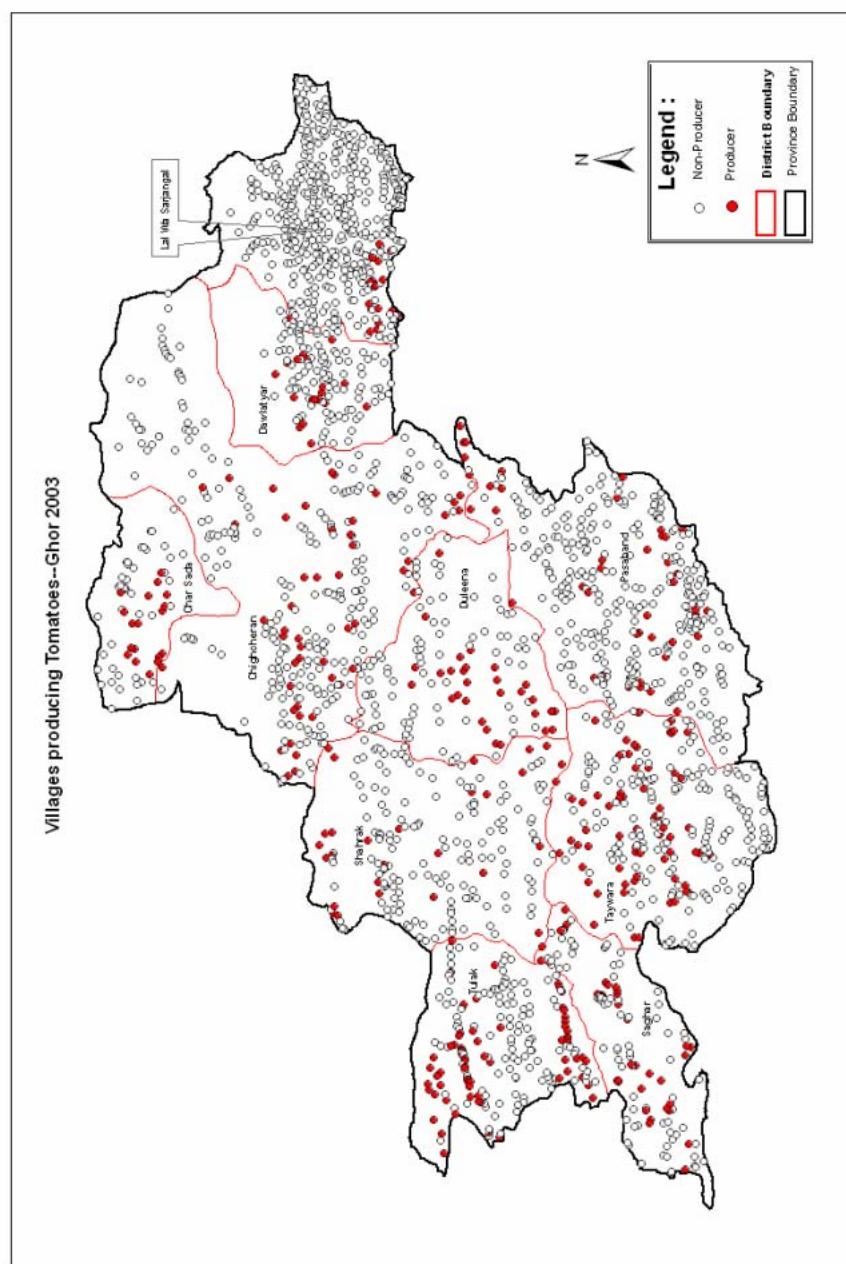
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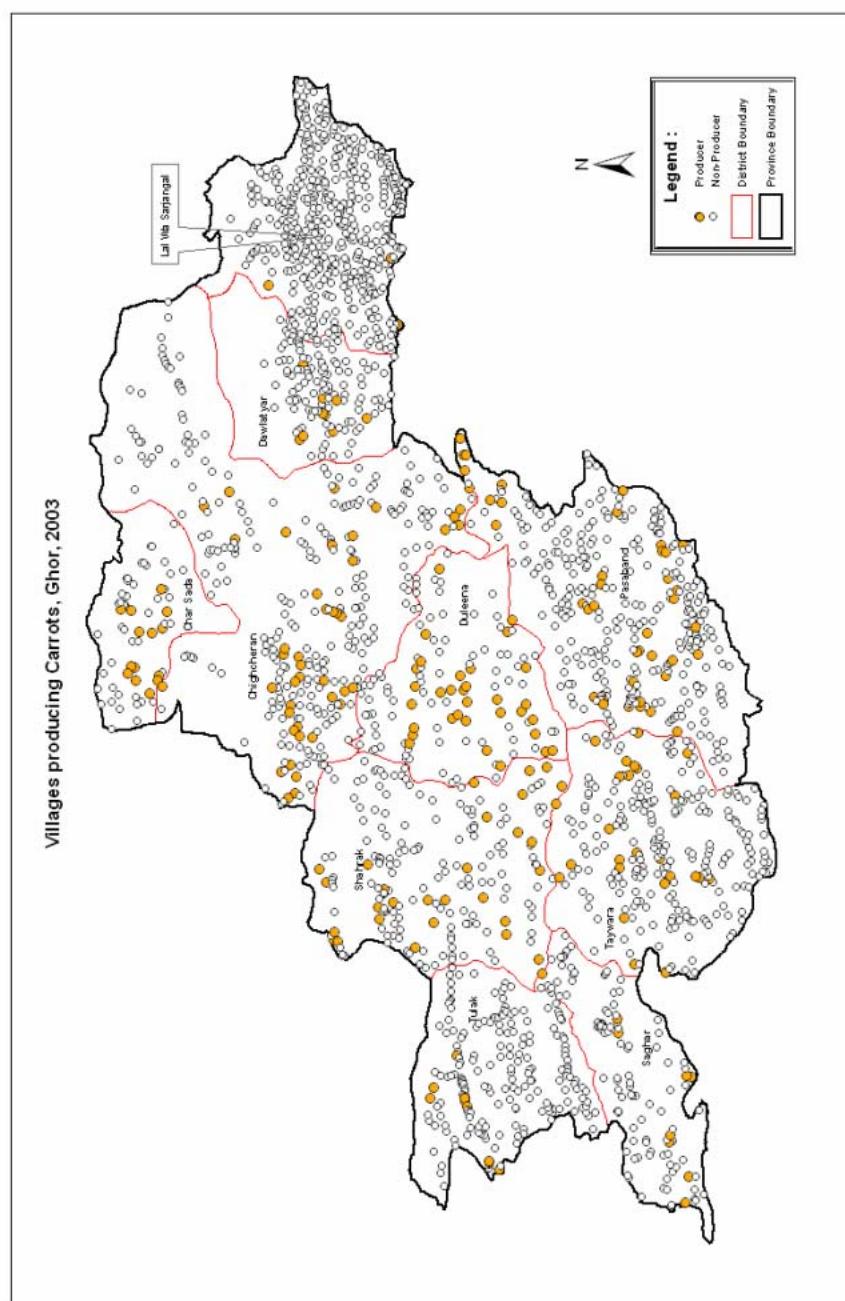
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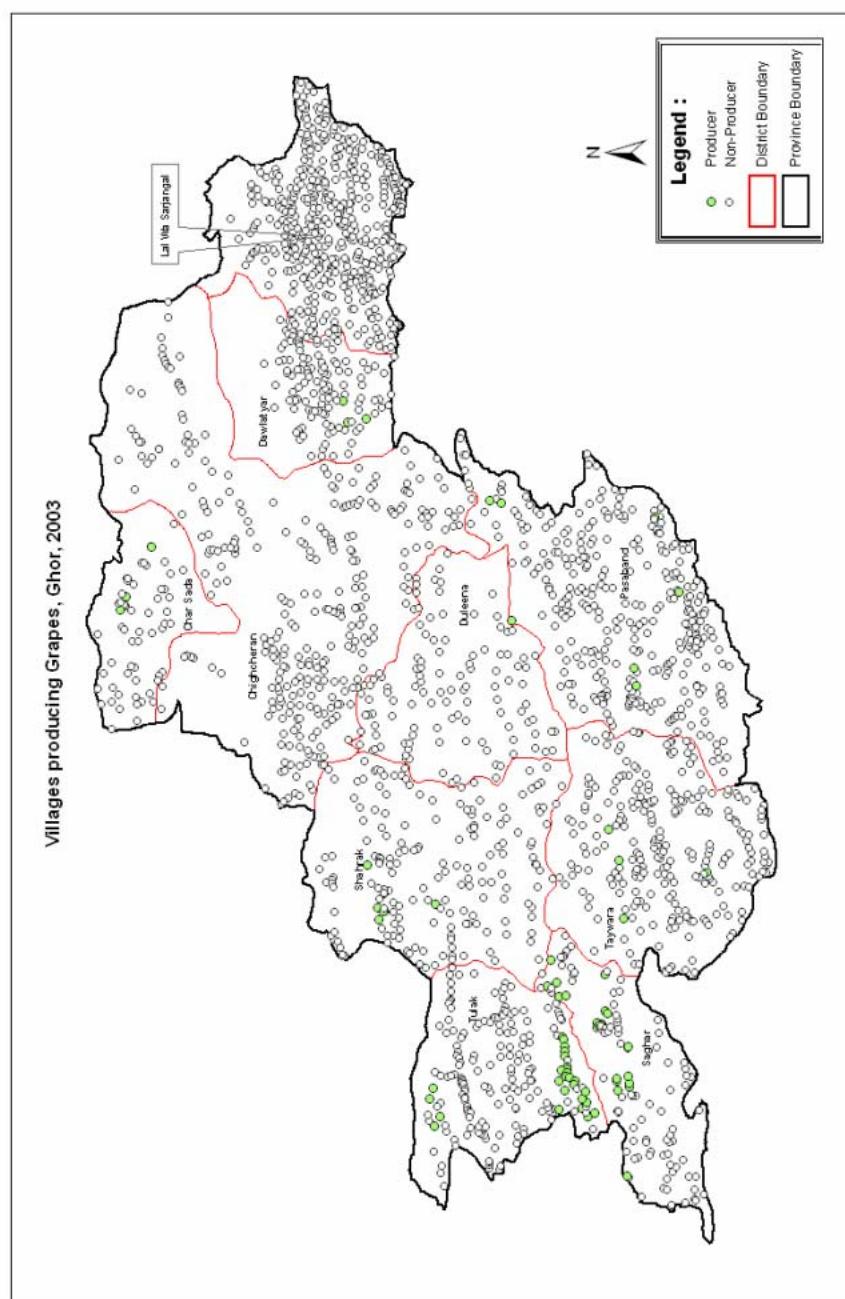
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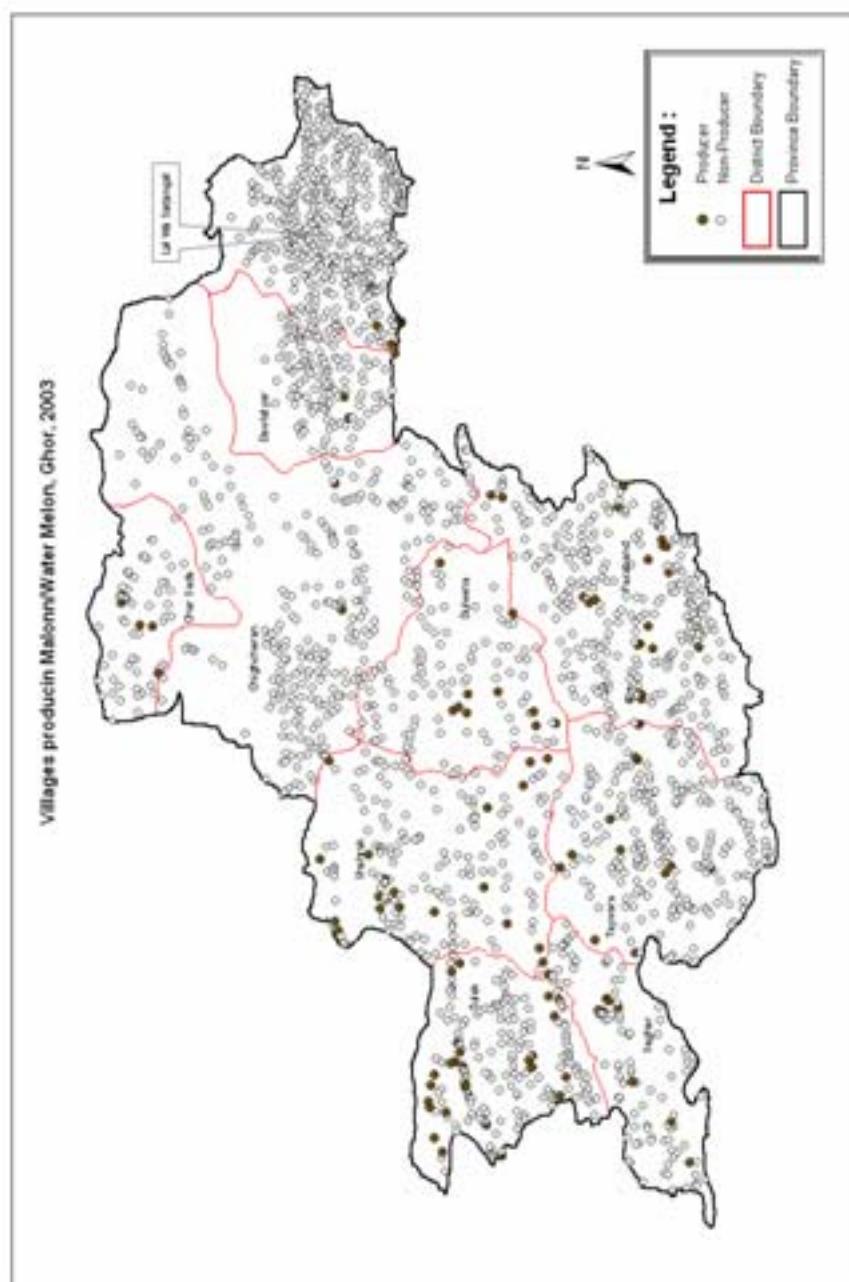
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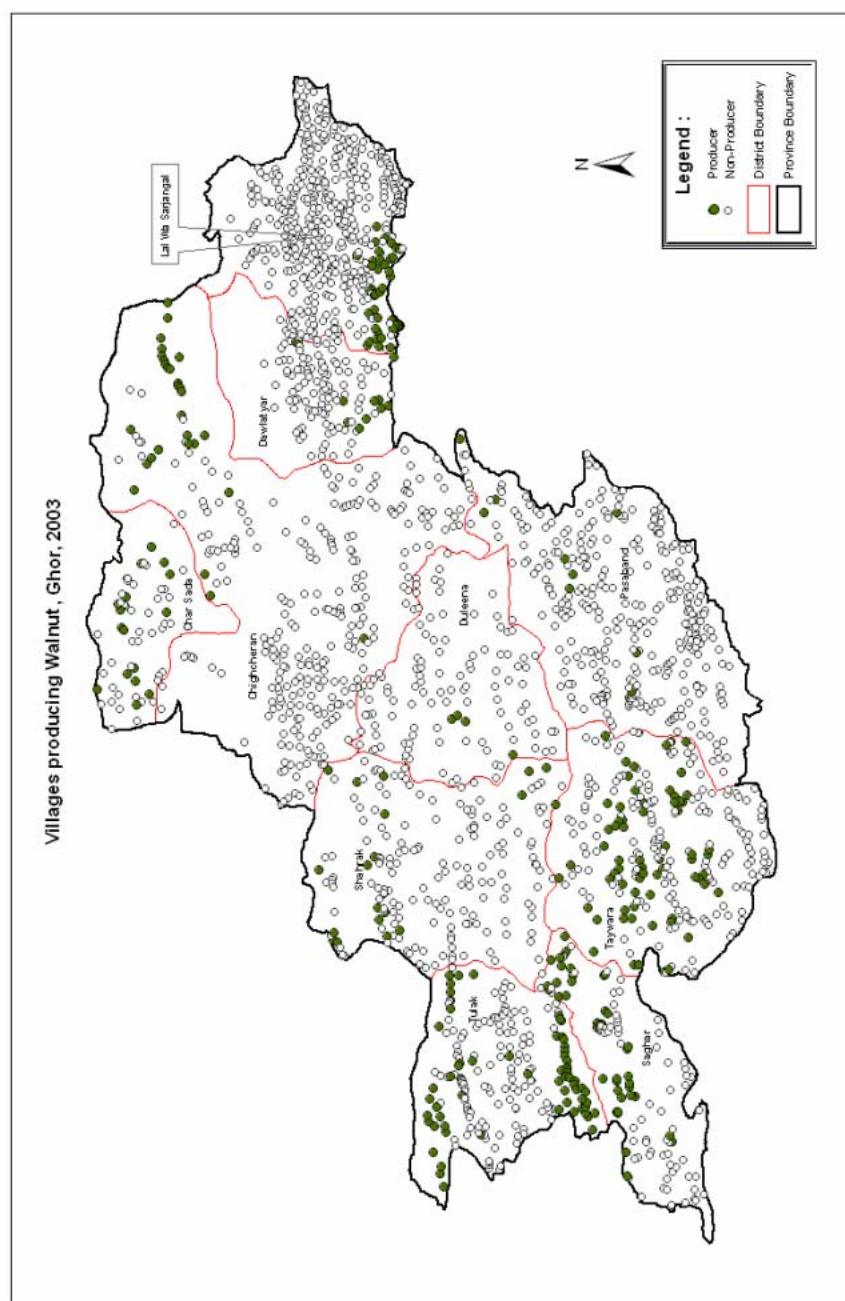
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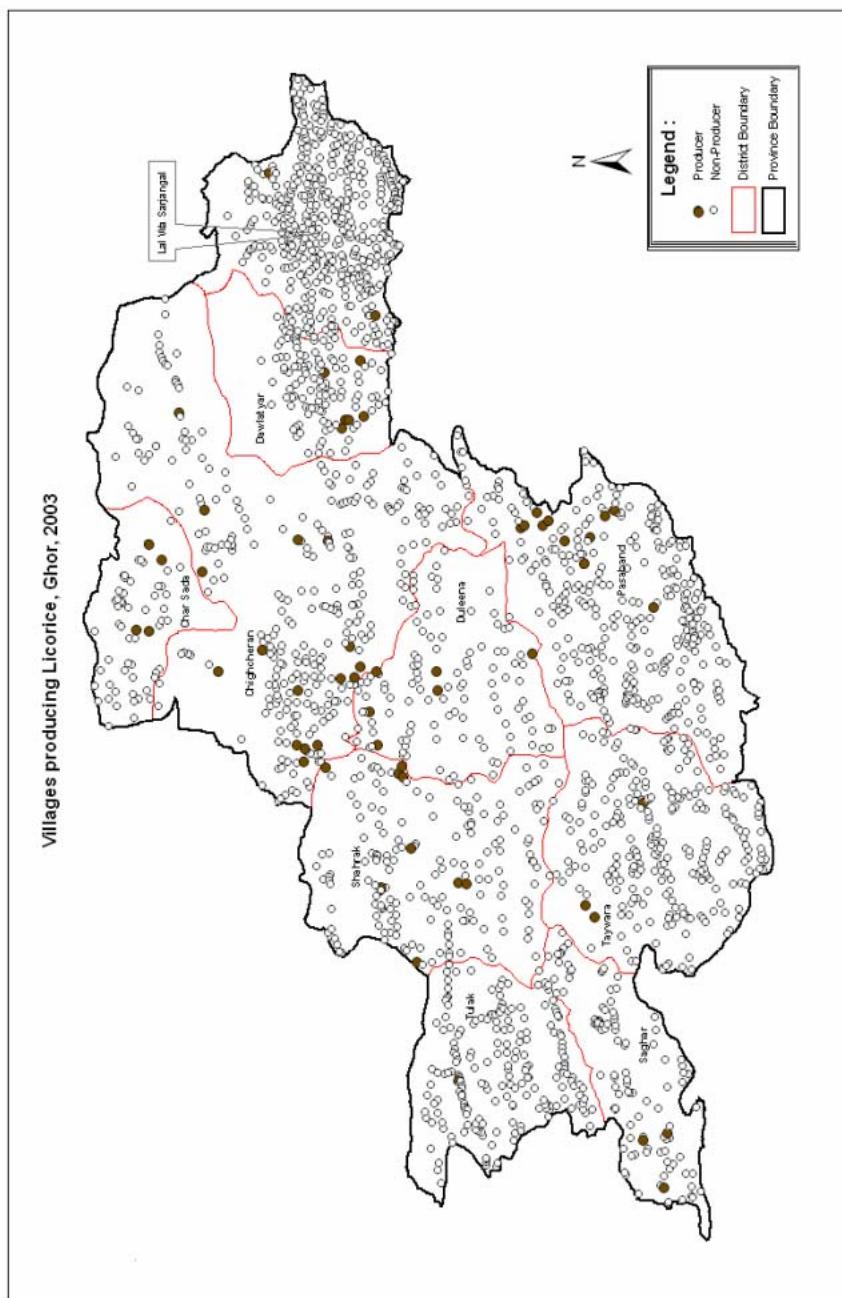
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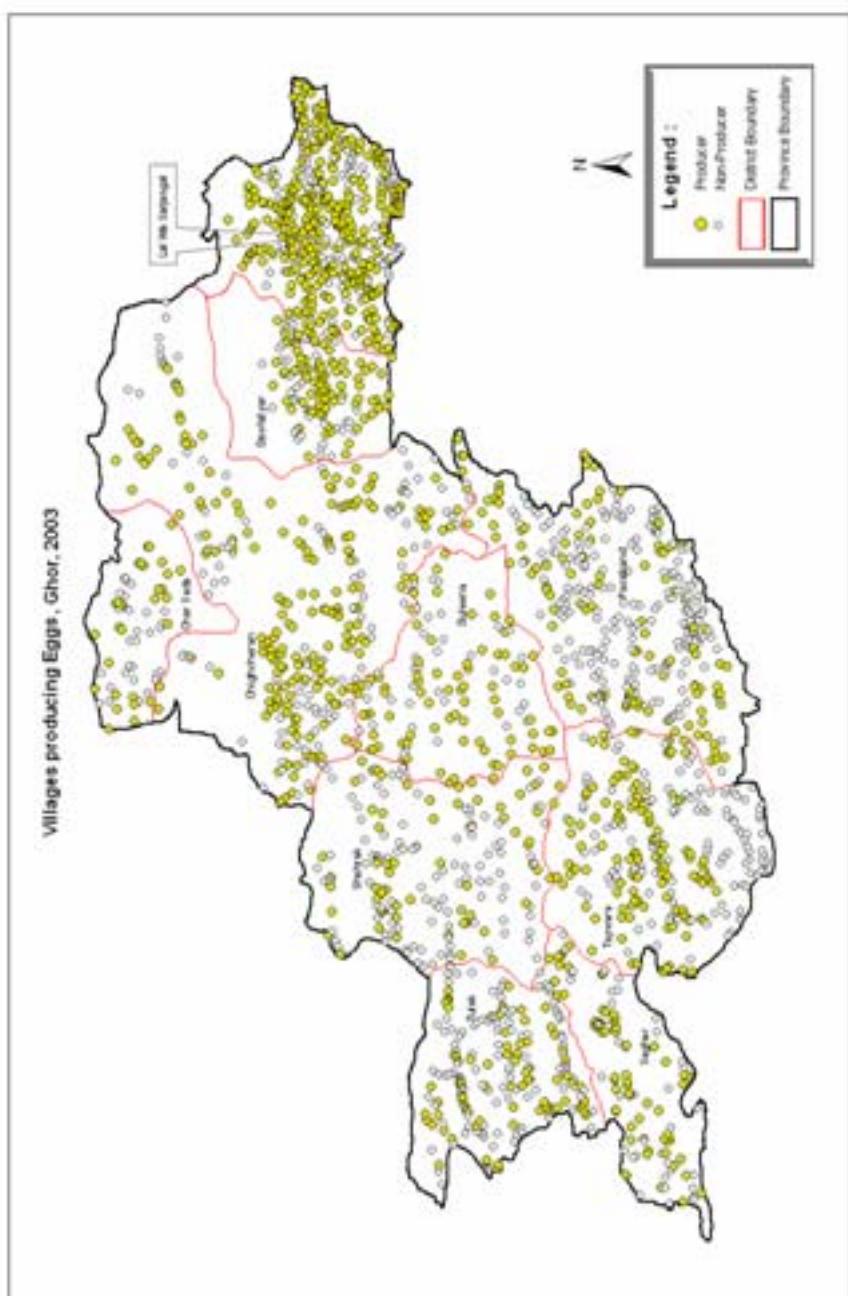
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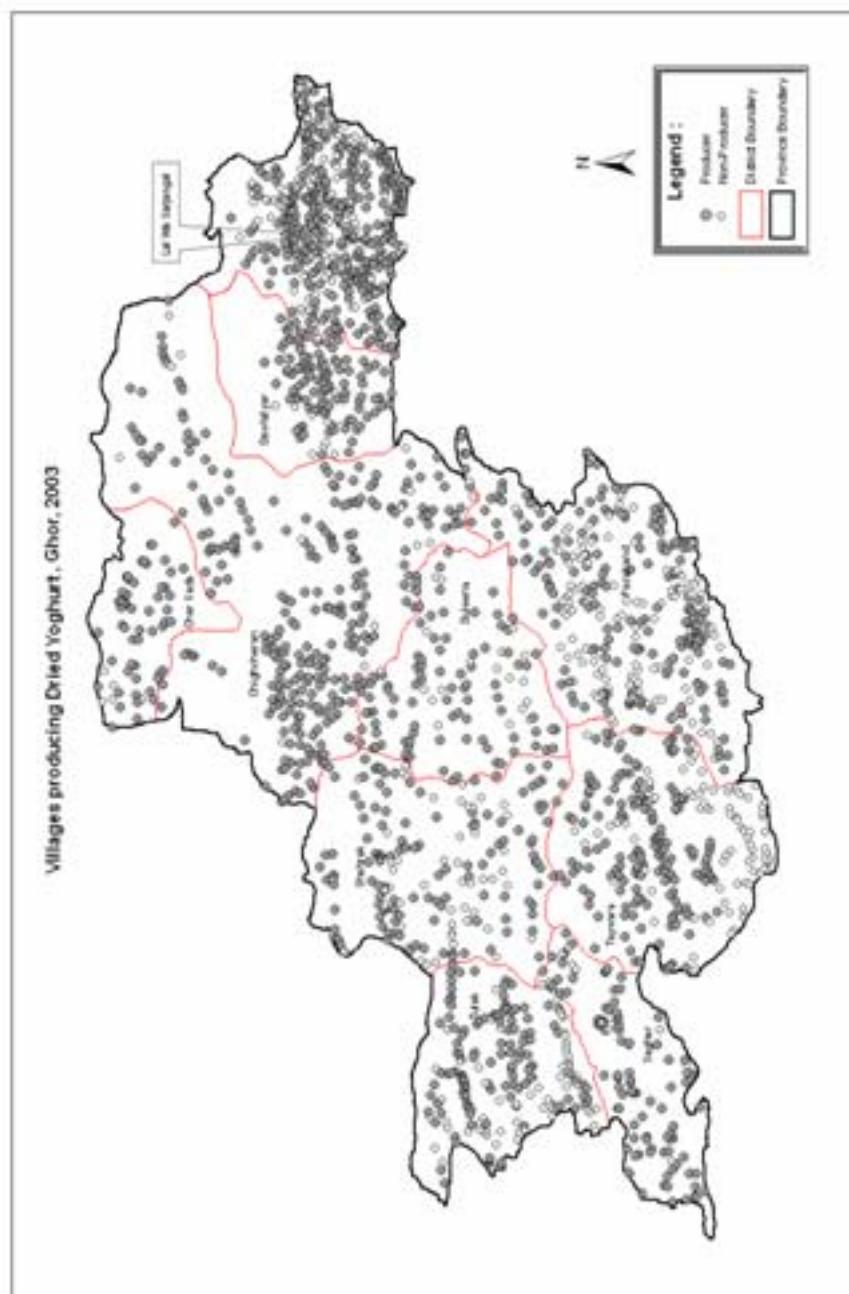
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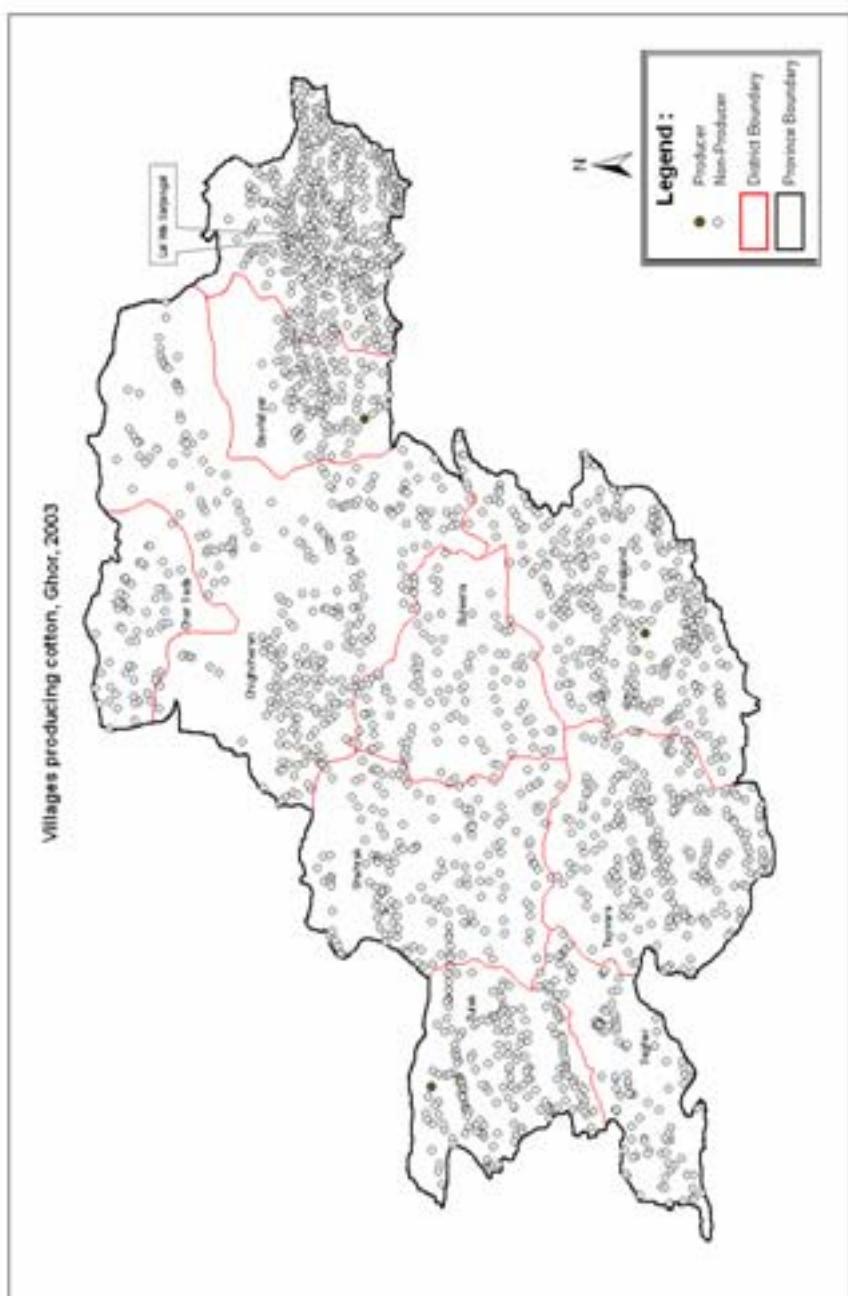
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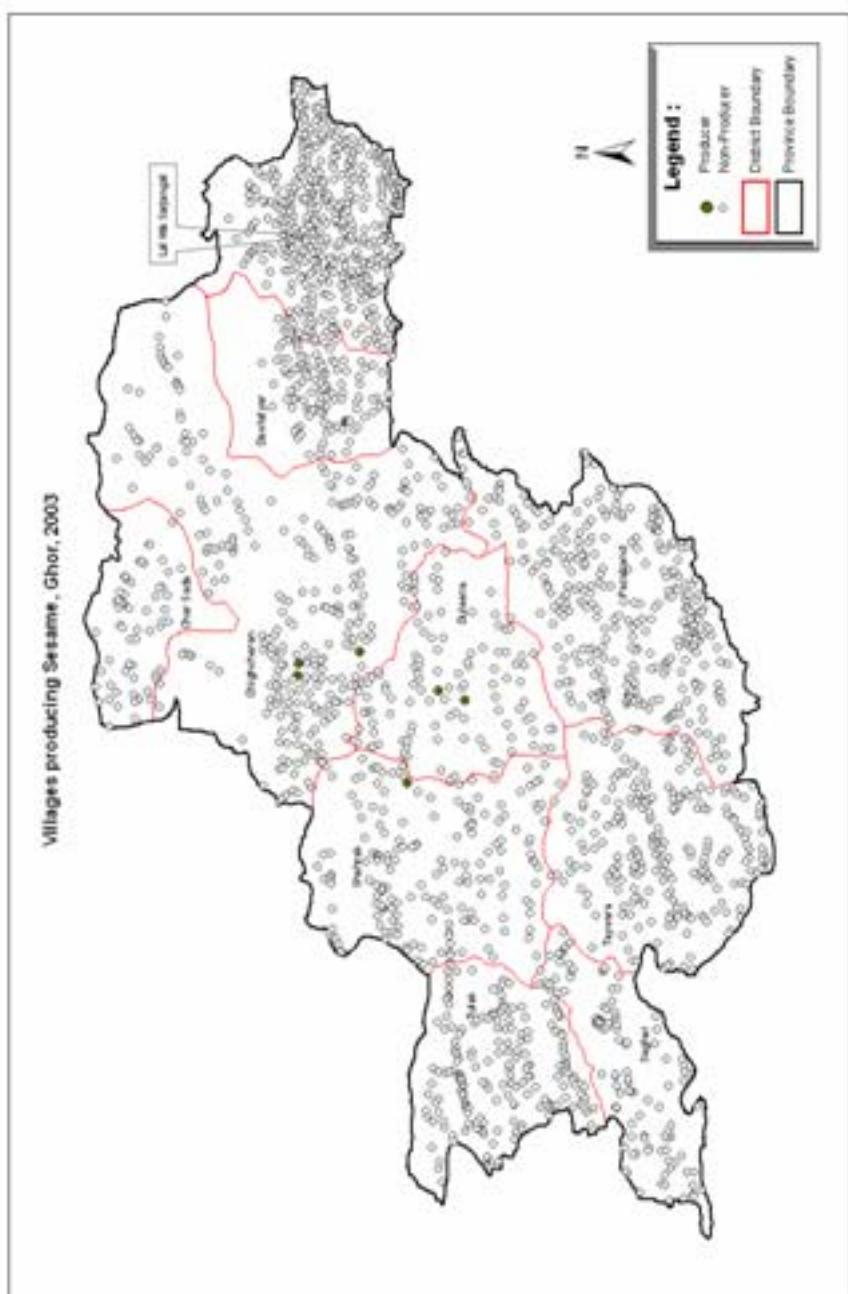
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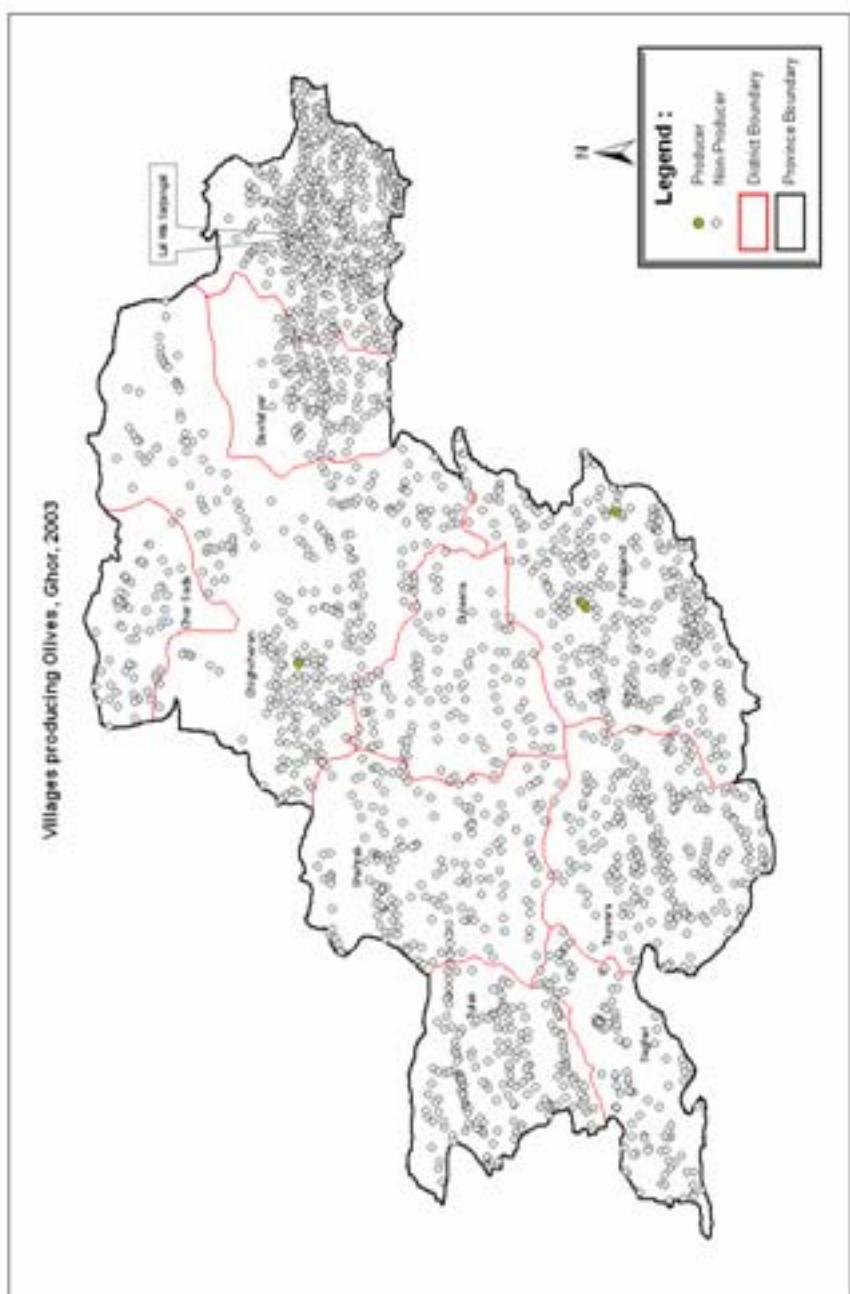
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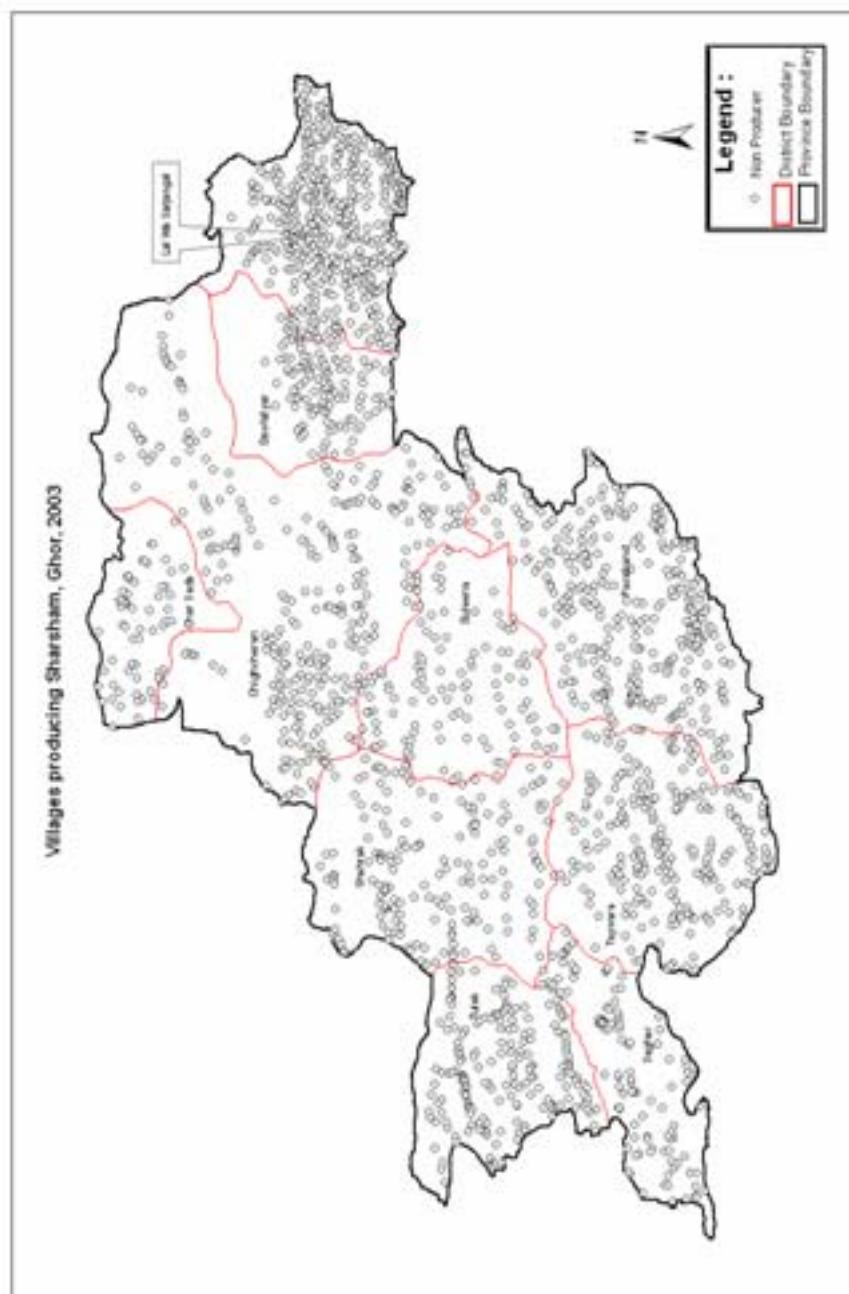
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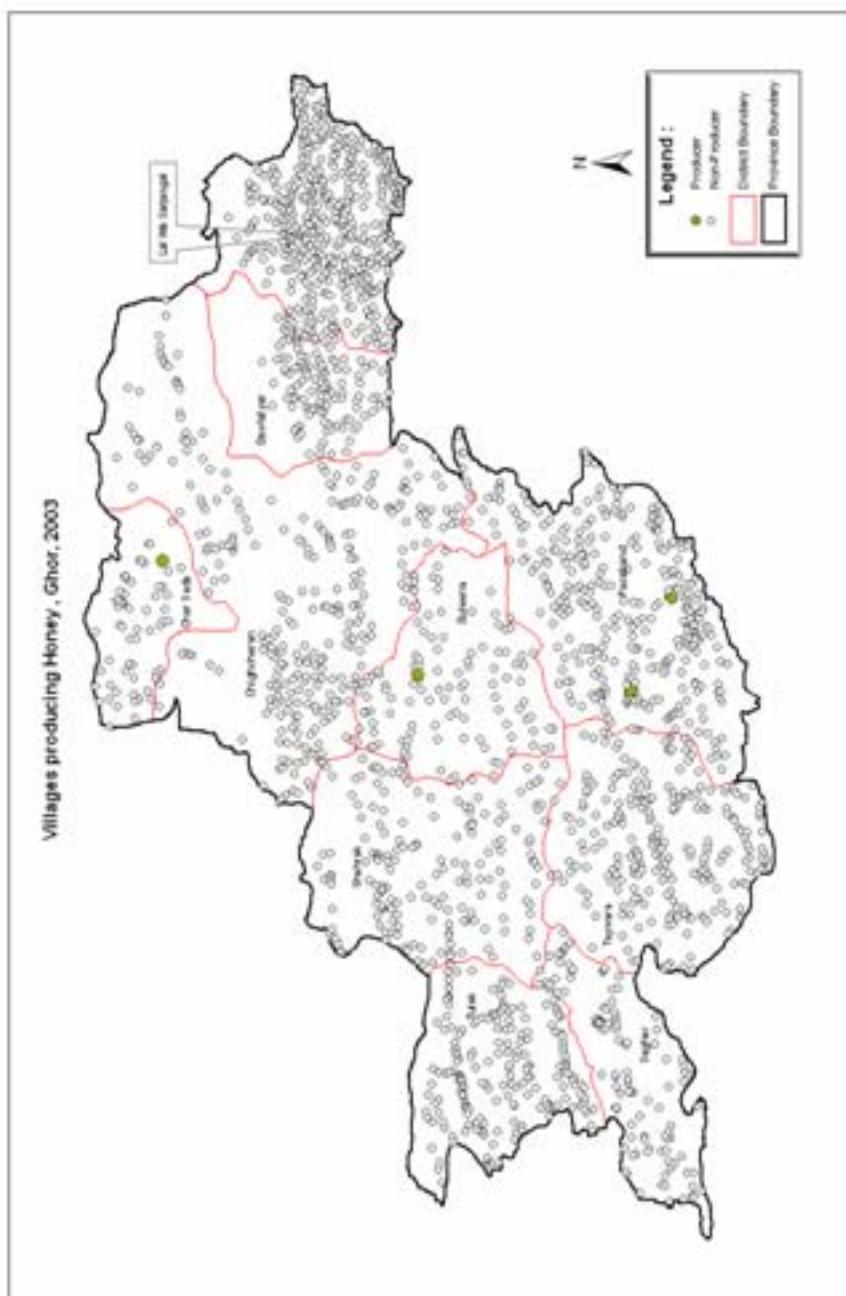
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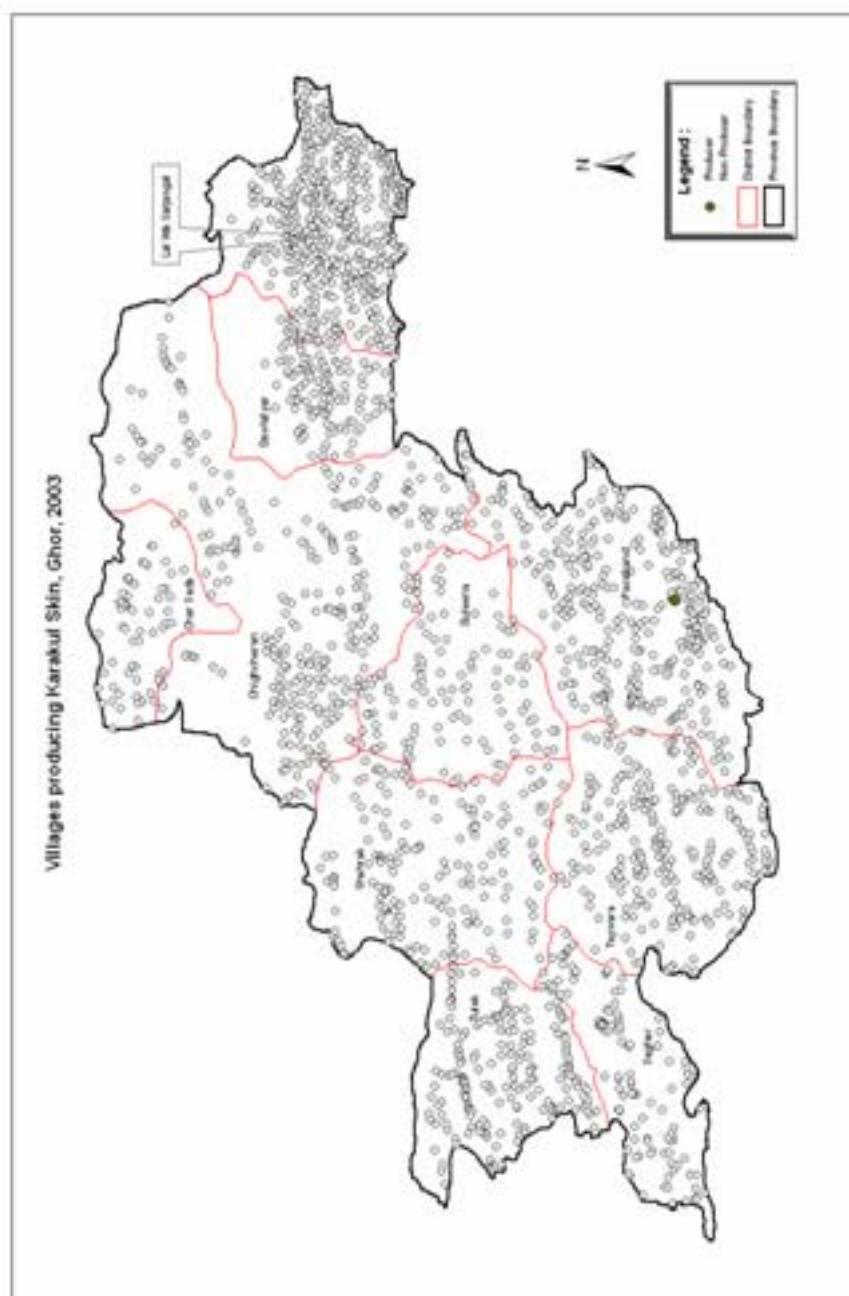
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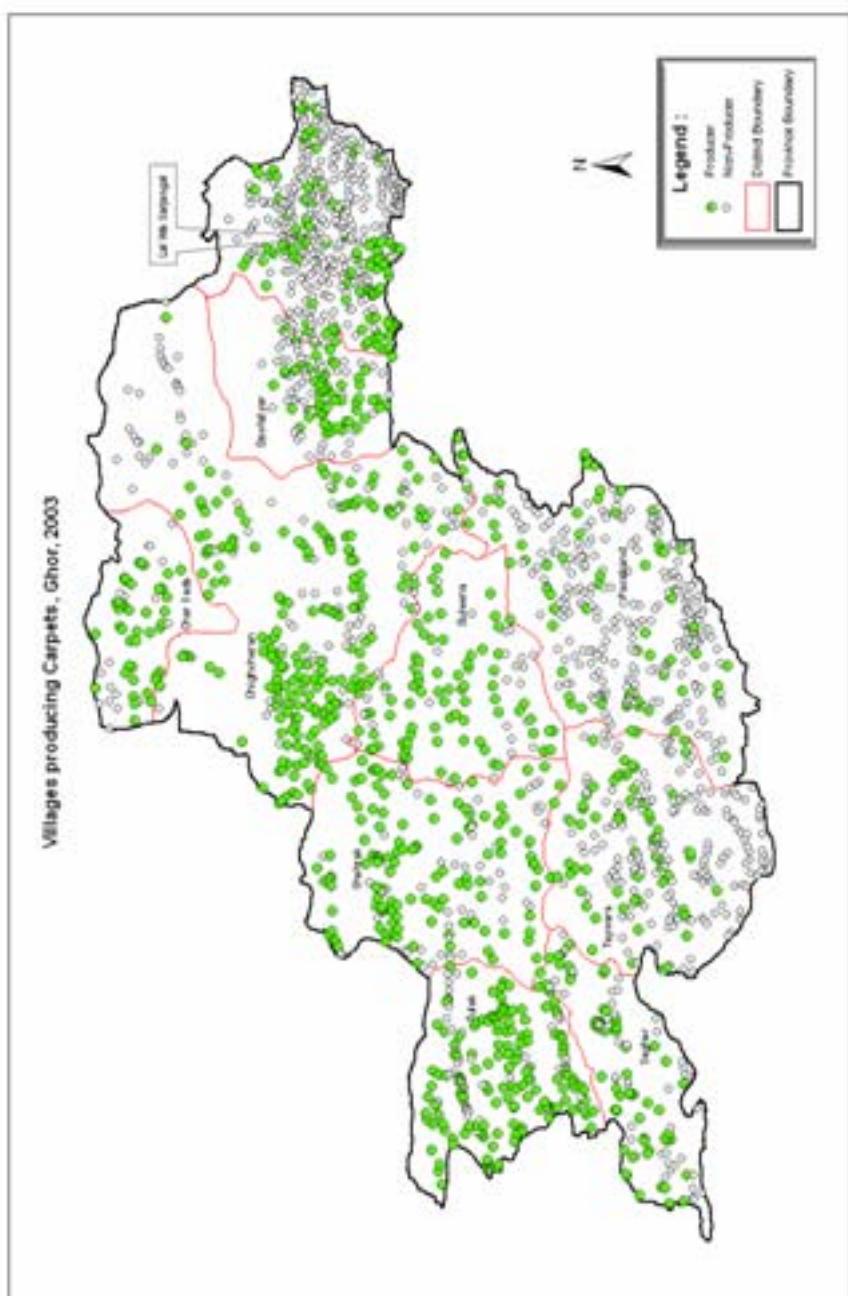
Annex 24



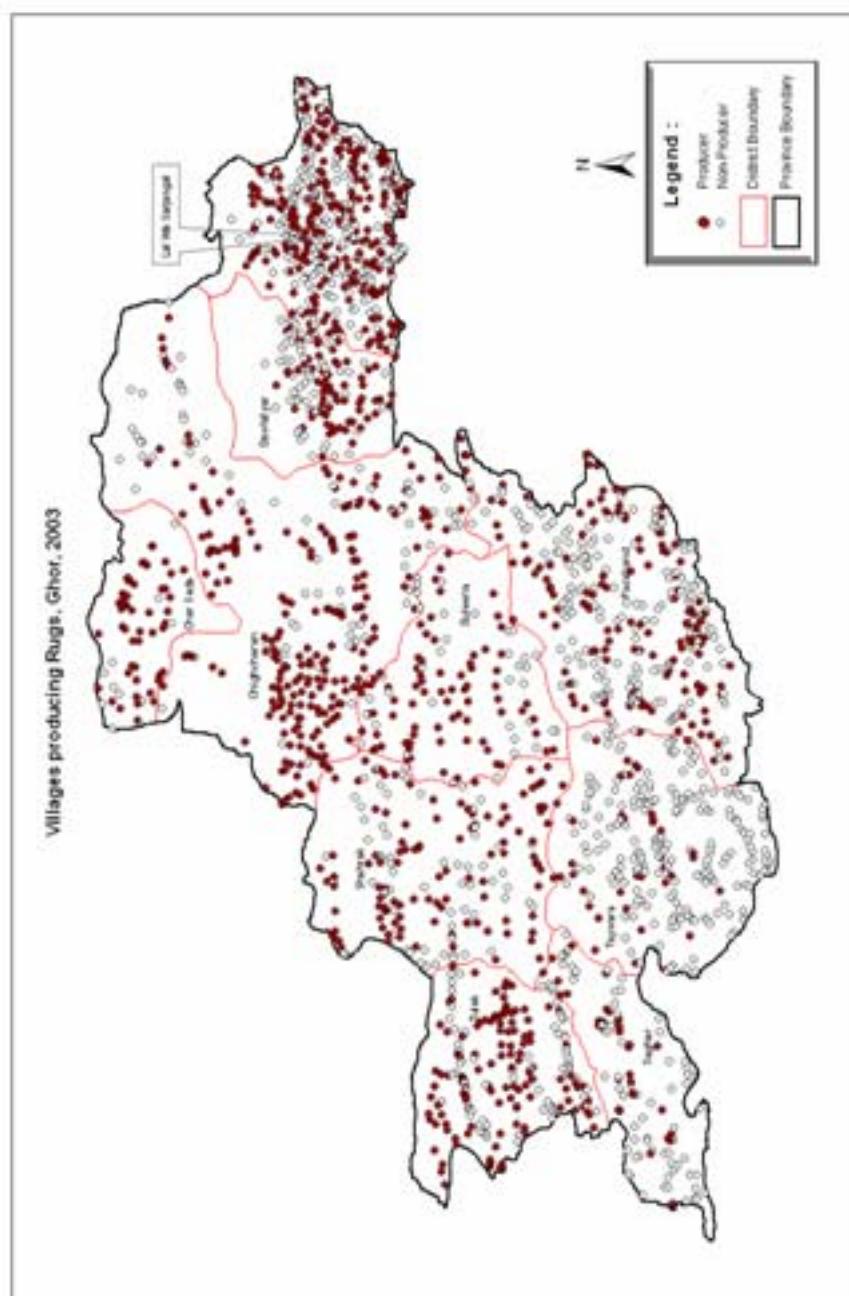
Annex 25



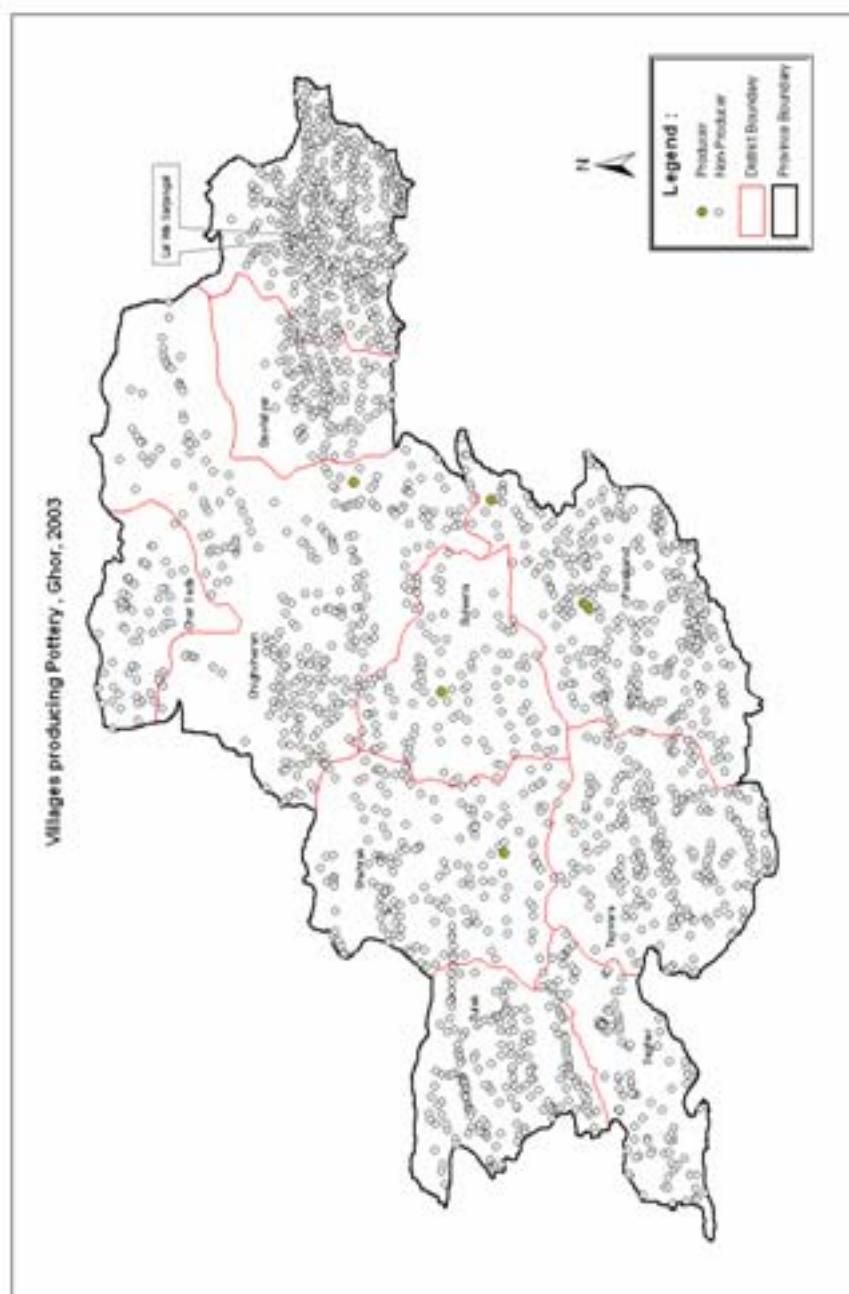
Annex 26



Annex 27



Annex 28



Annex 29

