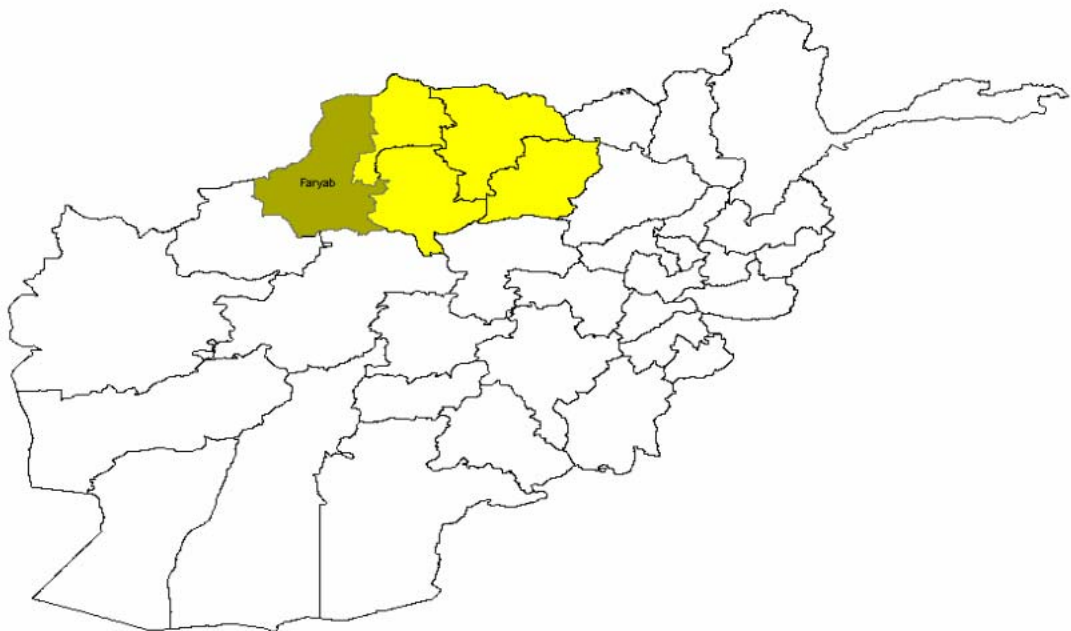
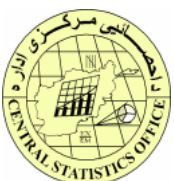




Faryab



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

Faryab

*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.

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

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

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

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

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



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

**Introduction by the
Representative of UNFPA**

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

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

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



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Faryab



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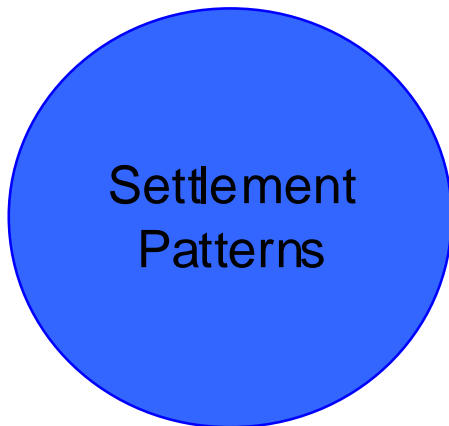
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Located in the Northern Region, Faryab is bordered by the provinces of Sar-I-Pul in the East, Jawzjan in the North-East, Ghor in the South, and Badghis in the West. It covers a land area of 21,098 squared kilometers, representing 3.3 percent of the total Afghan territory. The province is divided into 14 districts—(1) Maymana, the provincial center, (2) Pashtun Kot, (3) Khwaja Sabz Posh Wali, (4) Almar, (5) Qaisar, (6) Kohistan, (7) Gurziwan, (8) Bilchiragh, (9) Shririn Tagab, (10) Dawlat Abad, (11) Qaram Qul, (12) Khani Charbagh, (13) Andkhoy, and (14) Qurghan.

Faryab is home to 3.6 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. With its 833,724 inhabitants, it is the 8th most populous province in the country (see Annex 1).

The population is distributed among the seven districts as shown in table 1 and figure 1¹. The largest shares of the population live in the districts of Pashtun Kot (19 percent) and Qaisar (14.1 percent). Qaram Qul and Khani Charbagh are the smallest district, with respectively 1.9 percent and 2 percent of the population.

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 misleading. Panel B should therefore be interpreted with caution.

The large majority of the population—87.7 percent—lives in rural areas. The urban² population of represents 2.23 percent of the total population in the country. With its 102,150 urban dwellers, Faryab is the 10th most urbanized province in Afghanistan. The urban population is distributed over three centers—Maimana, Andkhoy, and Dawlat Abad. Alone, the district of Maimana accounts for two-thirds of the urban population in the province. Andkhoy houses another 29 percent. As for Dawlat Abad, it accounts for the remaining 4.2 percent.

Table 1—Population, sex, and sex ratio, by district, Faryab, 2003³

District	Total		Males	Females	Sex ratio
	Number	Percent			
Provincial Center Of Faryab (Maimana)	68,055	8.16	34,447	33,608	102.50
Pashtun Kot	158,250	18.98	81,703	76,547	106.74
Khawaja Sabz Posh Wali	45,268	5.43	23,214	22,054	105.26
Almar	61,900	7.42	31,148	30,752	101.29
Qaisar	117,477	14.09	59,910	57,567	104.07
Kohistan	53,616	6.43	27,103	26,513	102.23
Gurziwan	72,497	8.70	36,745	35,752	102.78
Bilchiragh	41,706	5.00	21,168	20,538	103.07
Shirin Tagab	71,064	8.52	36,164	34,900	103.62
Dawlat Abad	42,078	5.05	21,203	20,875	101.57
Qaram Qul	16,098	1.93	7,927	8,171	97.01
Khani Charbagh	16,943	2.03	8,523	8,420	101.22
Andkhoy	41,656	5.00	20,789	20,867	99.63
Qurghan	27,116	3.25	13,278	13,838	95.95
All province	833,724	100.00	423,322	410,402	103.15

Faryab's rural population of 731,574 inhabitants is distributed over 1,001 settlements of varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as six (6) people and the largest as many as 29,826⁴.

² Urbanity in Afghanistan is not based on population size. According to the Ministry of the Interior, are considered urban those places whose administrative structures include a municipality, regardless of their population sizes. In the case of Afghanistan all provincial capitals are urban, with the exception of Panjsher and Nooristan, as well as the capitals of some districts.

³ Enumeration started on 30 September 2003 and ended on 17 December of the same year.

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

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

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

At province level, the most remarkable feature of the spatial distribution pattern is the relative dominance of large-sized villages, i.e., those with 1,000 population or more, which represent 19 percent of all the settlements. The next largest proportion is that of villages with 300-399 population, which is only 13 percent.

At the district level, two distinct groups can be identified. Group I is comprised of those districts whose distributions are similar to one degree or another to that of the province as a whole. It includes all the districts except Kohistan; the latter constitutes a group by itself. It distinguishes itself from the rest of the districts by having a distribution that resembles that of a population pyramid. Group I, however, includes a sub-group of districts whose main characteristic is the very small number of villages that they are comprised of—between nine and 13. Such sub-group includes Qaram Qul, Khani Charbagh, Andkhoy, and Qurghan (Figure 2, panel B).

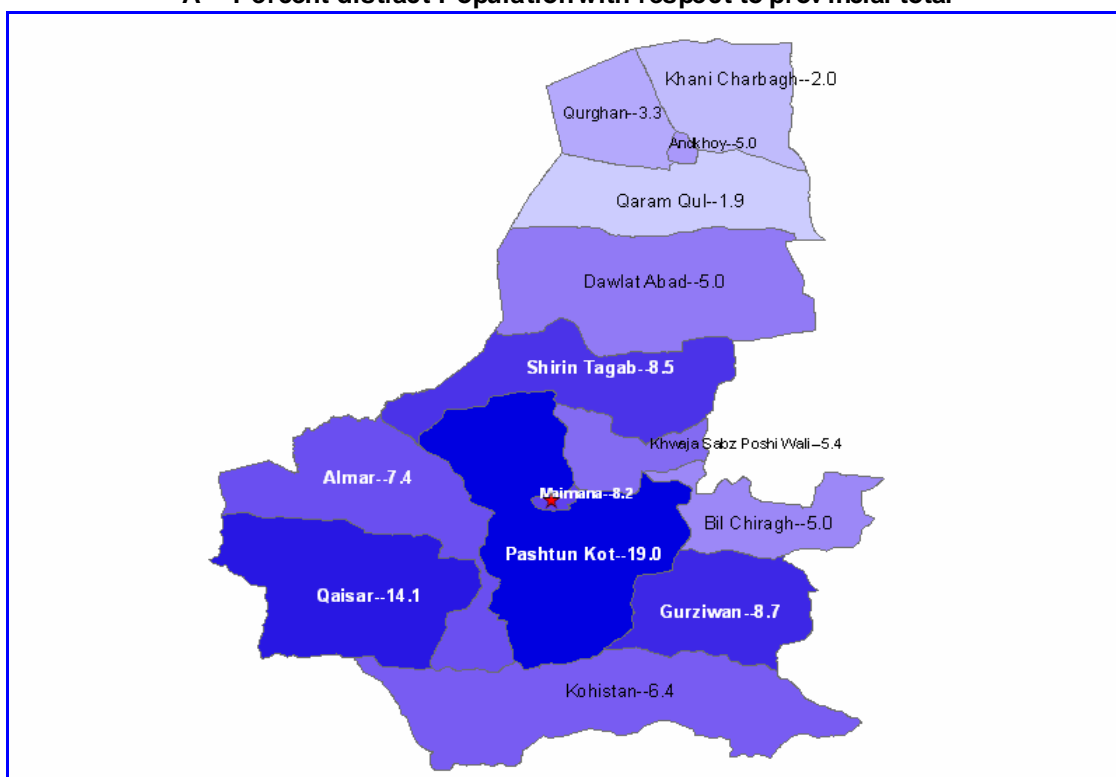
Figure 1—Population settlements, Faryab, 2003**A— Percent district Population with respect to provincial total****B—Density: population per km²**

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

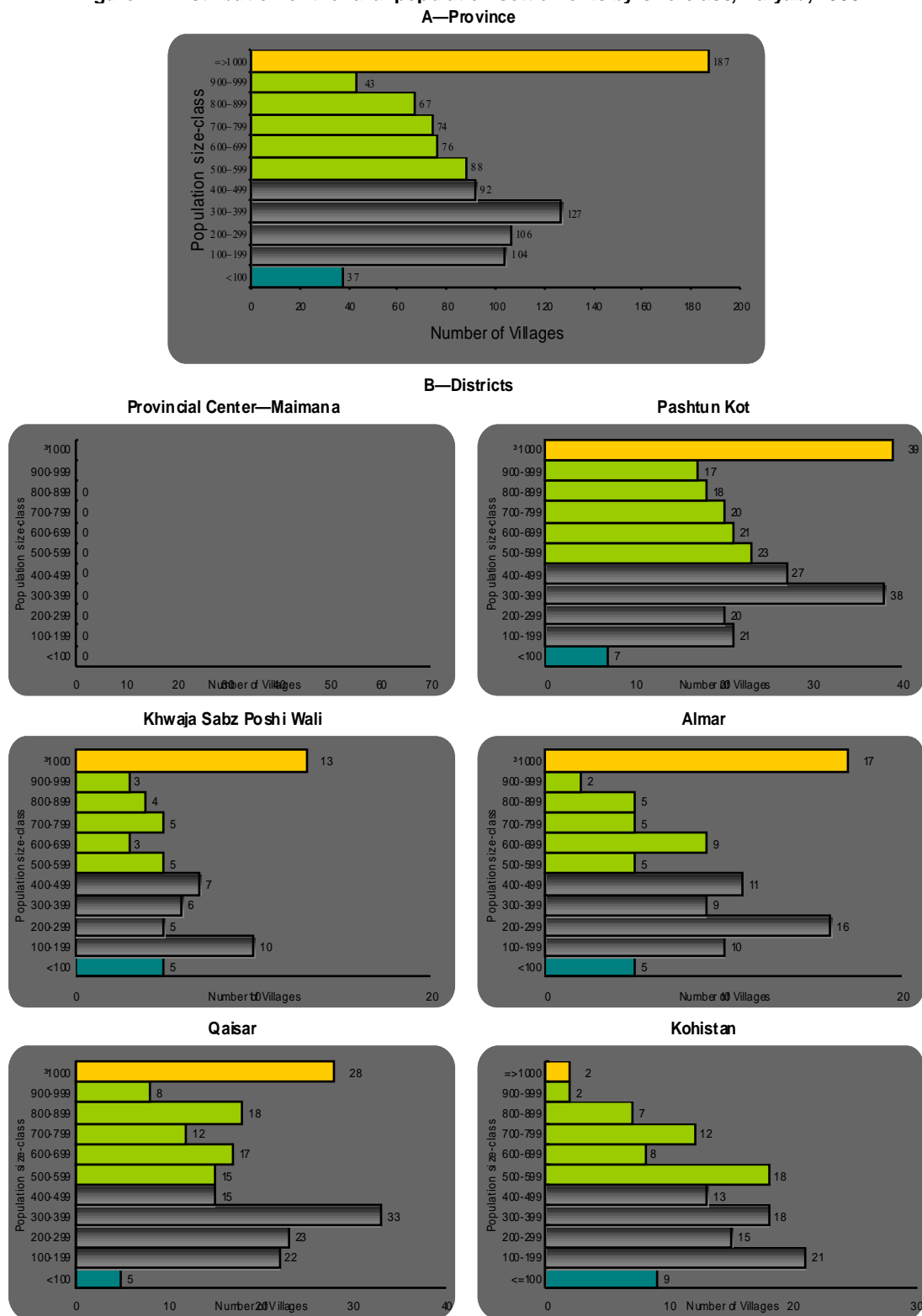
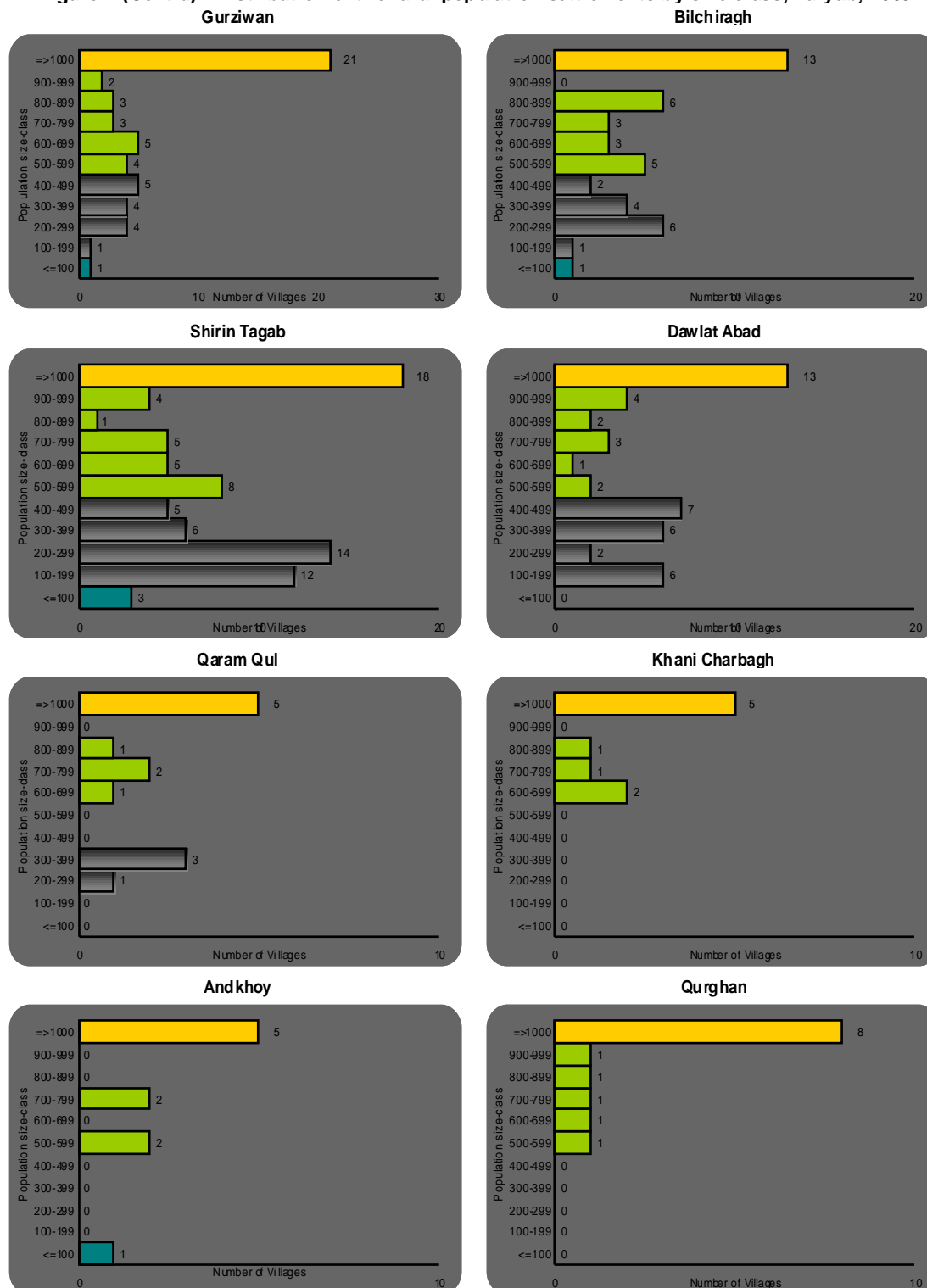
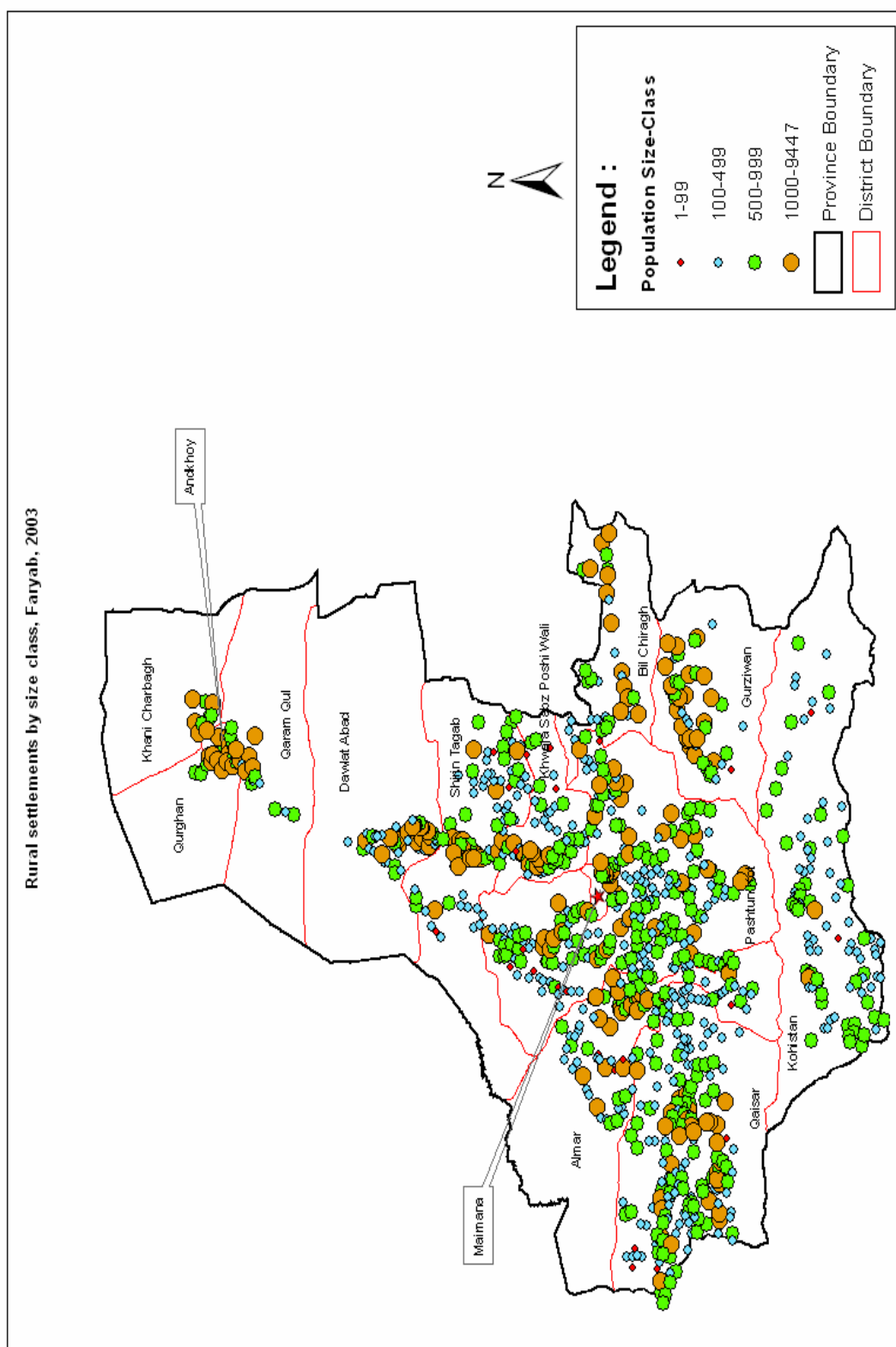


Figure 2 (Cont'd)—Distribution of the rural population settlements by size-class, Faryab, 2003

Map1



Demographic Characteristics

Age distribution

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

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

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

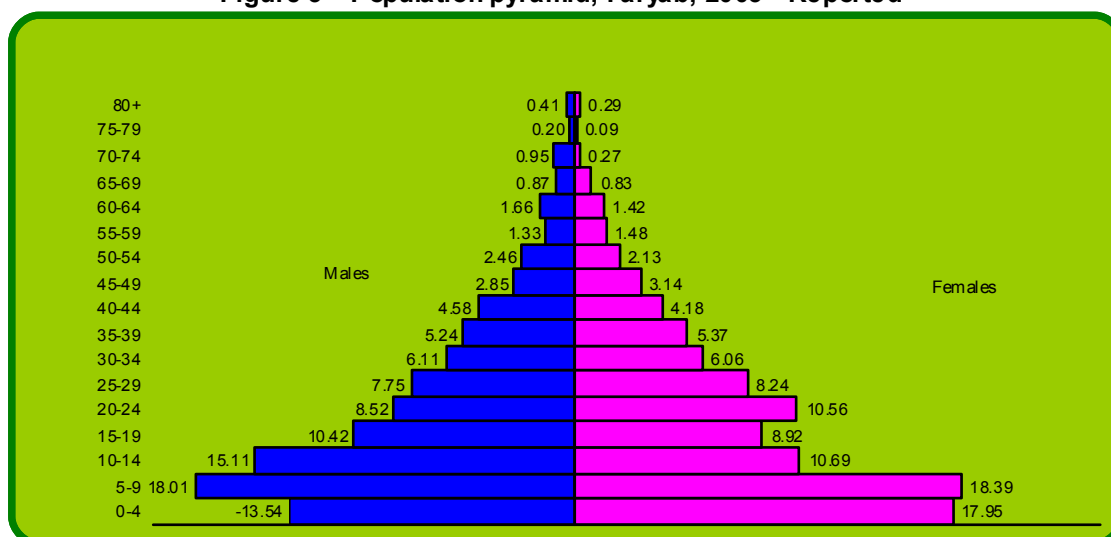
- *inadequate coverage,*
- *failure to record age, and*
- *misreporting of age.*

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

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

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

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	57,313	13.54	73,649	17.95	130,962	15.71
5-9	76,251	18.01	75,454	18.39	151,705	18.20
10-14	63,947	15.11	43,872	10.69	107,819	12.93
15-19	44,107	10.42	36,615	8.92	80,722	9.68
20-24	36,053	8.52	43,339	10.56	79,392	9.52
25-29	32,814	7.75	33,811	8.24	66,625	7.99
30-34	25,855	6.11	24,861	6.06	50,716	6.08
35-39	22,188	5.24	22,048	5.37	44,236	5.31
40-44	19,403	4.58	17,166	4.18	36,569	4.39
45-49	12,062	2.85	12,874	3.14	24,936	2.99
50-54	10,416	2.46	8,725	2.13	19,141	2.30
55-59	5,623	1.33	6,074	1.48	11,697	1.40
60-64	7,010	1.66	5,847	1.42	12,857	1.54
65-69	3,681	0.87	3,414	0.83	7,095	0.85
70-74	4,018	0.95	1,090	0.27	5,108	0.61
75-79	857	0.20	373	0.09	1,230	0.15
80+	1,724	0.41	1,190	0.29	2,914	0.35
Total	423,322	100.00	410,402	100.00	833,724	100.00

Figure 3—Population pyramid, Faryab, 2003—Reported

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

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 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.

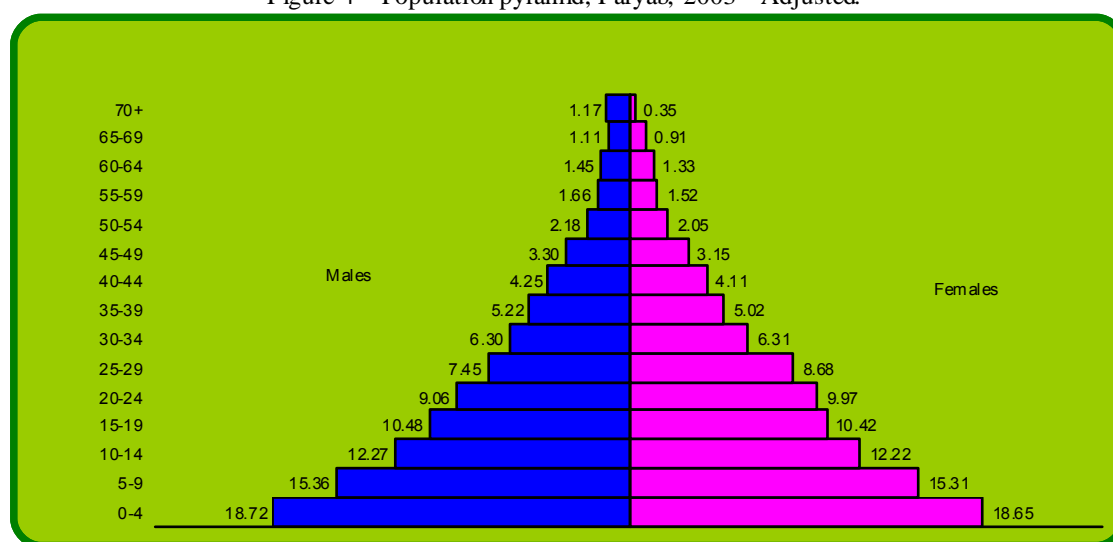
It follows that, in any attempt to correct for the anomalies, care must be taken not to remove the true fluctuations that resulted from such factors.

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, Faryab, 2003

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	79,263	18.72	76,535	18.65	155,797	18.69
5-9	65,039	15.36	62,828	15.31	127,867	15.34
10-14	51,962	12.27	50,134	12.22	102,096	12.25
15-19	44,363	10.48	42,750	10.42	87,112	10.45
20-24	38,372	9.06	40,897	9.97	79,269	9.51
25-29	31,534	7.45	35,623	8.68	67,157	8.06
30-34	26,667	6.30	25,907	6.31	52,574	6.31
35-39	22,101	5.22	20,619	5.02	42,720	5.12
40-44	17,976	4.25	16,854	4.11	34,830	4.18
45-49	13,964	3.30	12,941	3.15	26,904	3.23
50-54	9,245	2.18	8,427	2.05	17,672	2.12
55-59	7,036	1.66	6,252	1.52	13,287	1.59
60-64	6,144	1.45	5,466	1.33	11,610	1.39
65-69	4,708	1.11	3,719	0.91	8,427	1.01
70+	4,949	1.17	1,451	0.35	6,400	0.77
Total	423,322	100.00	410,402	100.00	833,724	100.00

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



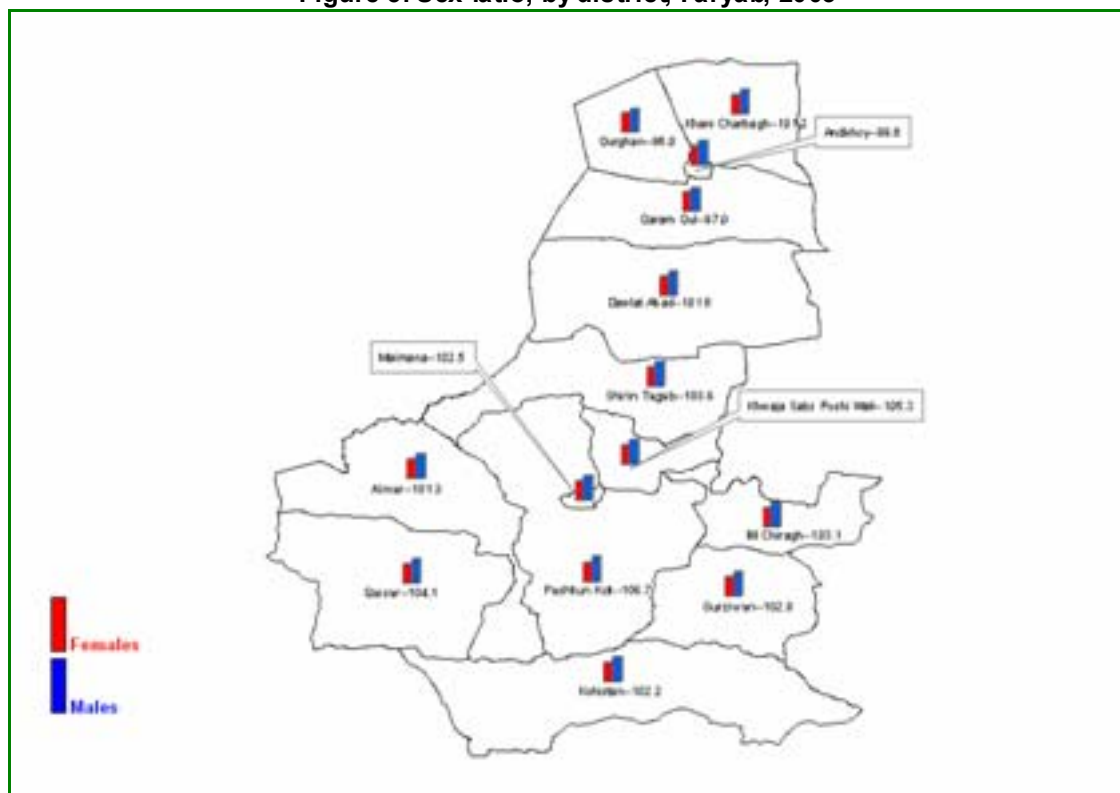
³ The complete account of the various stages is shown in Annex 2.

⁴ For a comparison of the reported and adjusted age-distribution, see annex 5.

Household size and sex ratio

The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) varies between 96 in Qurgham and 106.7 in Pashtun Kot (figure 5 below and the last column of table 1). No information is available which could explain this wide variation.

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



A typical household in Faryab has 6 persons, which is lower than the national average of 6.3, but still an indicator of high fertility.

Special age groups

Planners attach special interest to certain age groups. For fertility analysis, the total number of women 15 to 49 years of age—the childbearing ages—is more significant than others; and the population 6 to 12—primary school ages—is important in educational research and planning, just to take these two examples. 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, Faryab, 2003

Age	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School age Population						
Primary — 6-12	83,264	20.0	80,403	19.9	163,667	20.0
Secondary — 13-18	55,605	13.4	53,349	13.2	108,954	13.3
College — 20-24	38,372	9.2	40,897	10.1	79,269	9.7
Population in the labor force						
Children — 8-14	76,354	18.4	73,693	18.2	150,046	18.3
Earlier working ages — 15-44	181,013	43.5	182,650	45.2	363,663	44.4
Later working ages — 45-59	30,245	7.3	27,619	6.8	57,864	7.1
Retirement — 60+	8,133	2.0	4,507	1.1	12,640	1.5
Voters — 18+	191,976	46.2	188,638	46.7	380,614	46.4
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	195,591	48.4	—	—

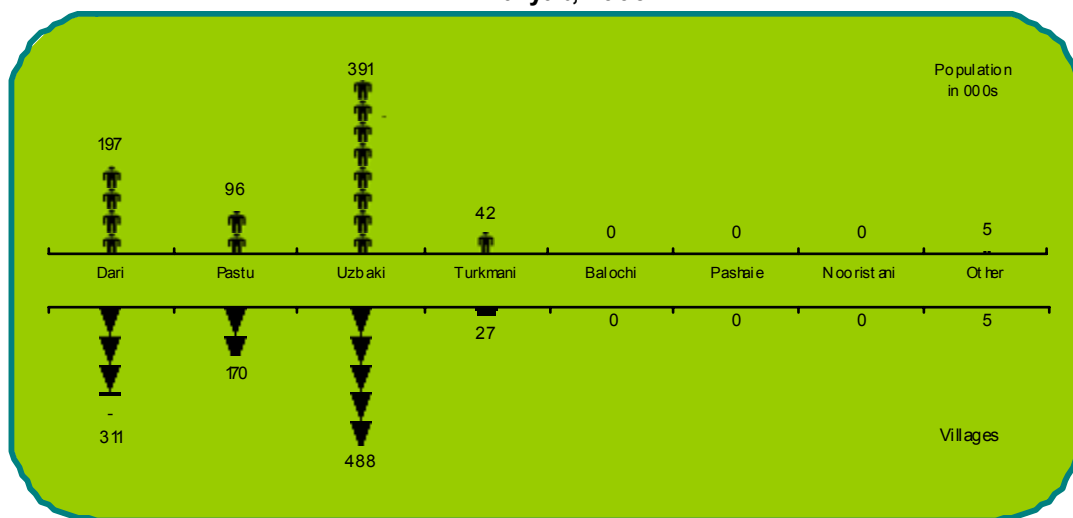
* = Women in the childbearing ages

Main languages spoken

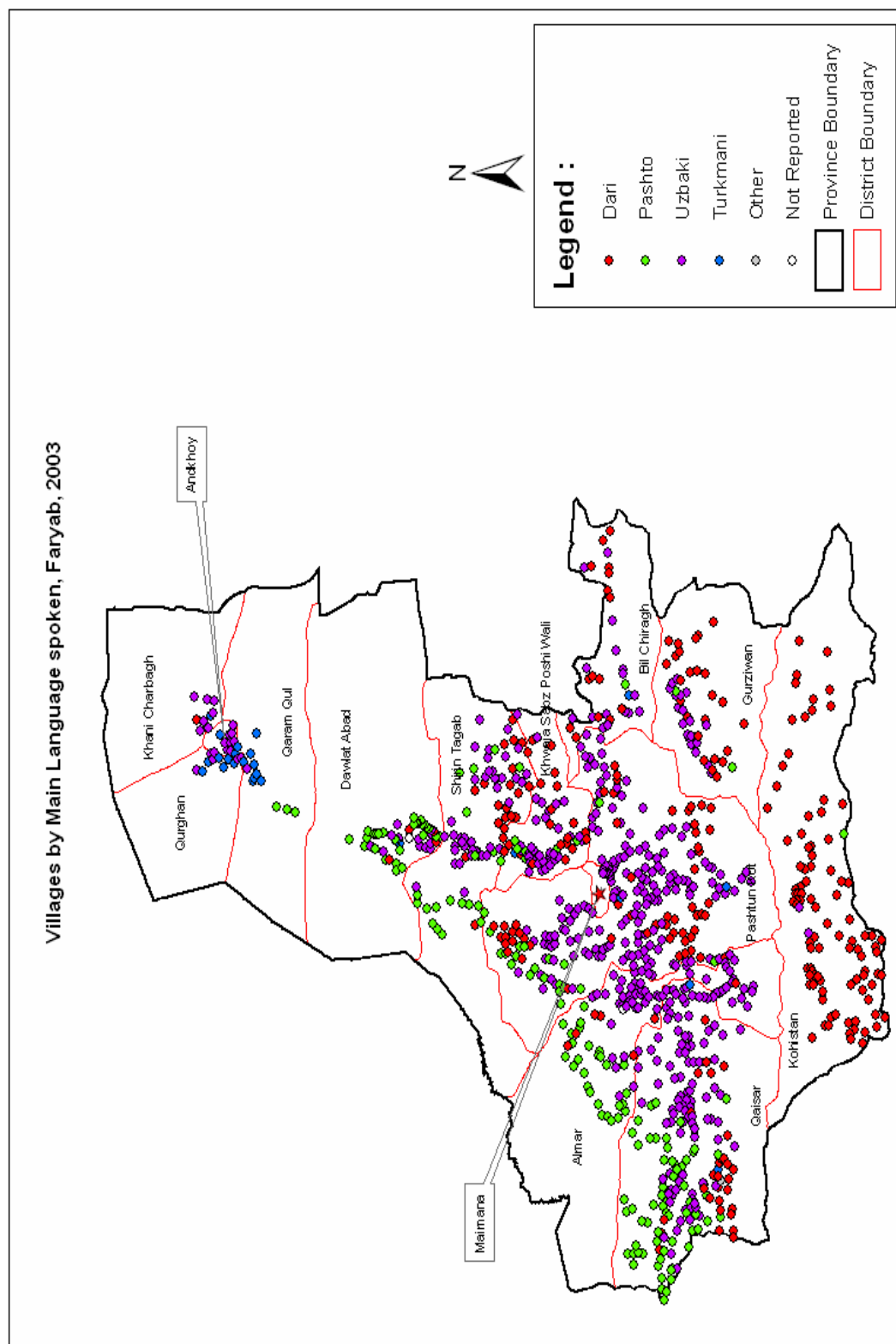
The household listing exercise did not collect any information on the ethnic background of the population. However, it included a question on the languages spoken by the majority of the population. Of the eight languages listed (figure 6), Uzbeki is the most dominant; it is spoken by about 391,000 population and 488 villages, i.e., 53.5 percent of the population and 49 percent of the villages. The second language is Dari, spoken by 197,000 population and 311 villages—27 percent of the population and 31 percent of the villages. Pashtu is spoken by 17 percent of the villages and 13 percent of the population. Turkmani, a fourth language is spoken by a minority of the villages and the population—respectively 2.7 percent and 5.8 percent.

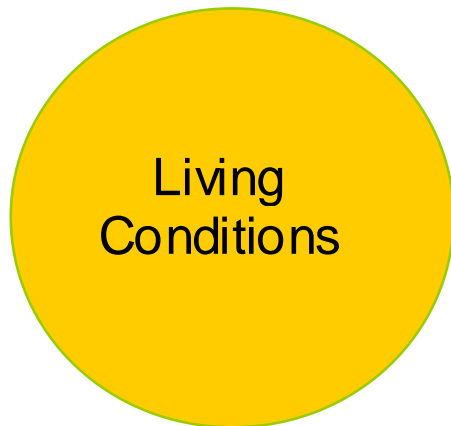
⁵ The breakdown of the five-year age distribution into single years of age was obtained using the Karrup-King Third-Difference formula.

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



Map2





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

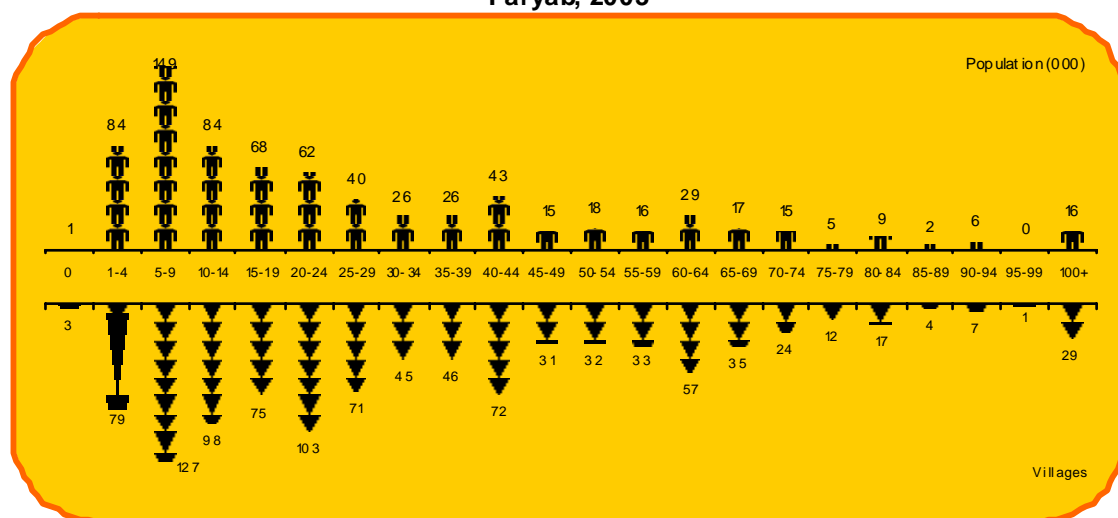
Even though no information was obtained on the social situation of the population, the data collected at village-level make it possible to draw inferences on the availability and/or accessibility of such essential social services as literacy courses; rural schools; primary, secondary, and high schools;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

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

The distribution by distance from the provincial center clearly does not show a high degree of accessibility with respect to those services that can only be provided by the district center, even though such a situation is much better than that prevailing at neighboring Sar-I-Pul for instance. The population living within 1-4 kilometers from the district center is about 84,000 and that within 5-9 kilometers about 149,000. Together, they represent less than a third of the total. Half of the population lives at 15-19 kilometers from their respective district centers; and those living at 100 kilometers or more is about 16,000, representing 2.2 percent.

Obviously, accessibility to social services is also a function of the type of terrain and the availability of transportation. As figure 8 shows, of the 1,001 villages, only two are located in flat areas. For the remainder of the villages, 296 (36.5 percent of the population) live in mountainous areas; and another 210 villages representing 29 percent of the population live in semi-mountainous areas. Obviously, this can only make accessibility to social services or other more difficult, in particular if the roads are inexistent or in bad shape. Such appears to be the situation in Faryab.

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



Indeed, as figure 9 shows, 43 percent of the villages (52 percent of the population) are accessible by road all year-round. Another 22 percent (16 percent of the population) don't have roads at all. The remainder of the villages are accessible by car only part of the year.

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

Educational services

With regard to educational services, accessibility appears to be quite problematic for large segments of the student population, with the possible exception of that of primary schools. The latter are located in-village for 17 percent of the population. For another 37 percent the distance to travel to reach school is less than five kilometers. But for about

three students out of 10, the closest primary school is located more than 10 kilometers away.

Figure 8—Population and villages, by topography of the village, Faryab, 2003

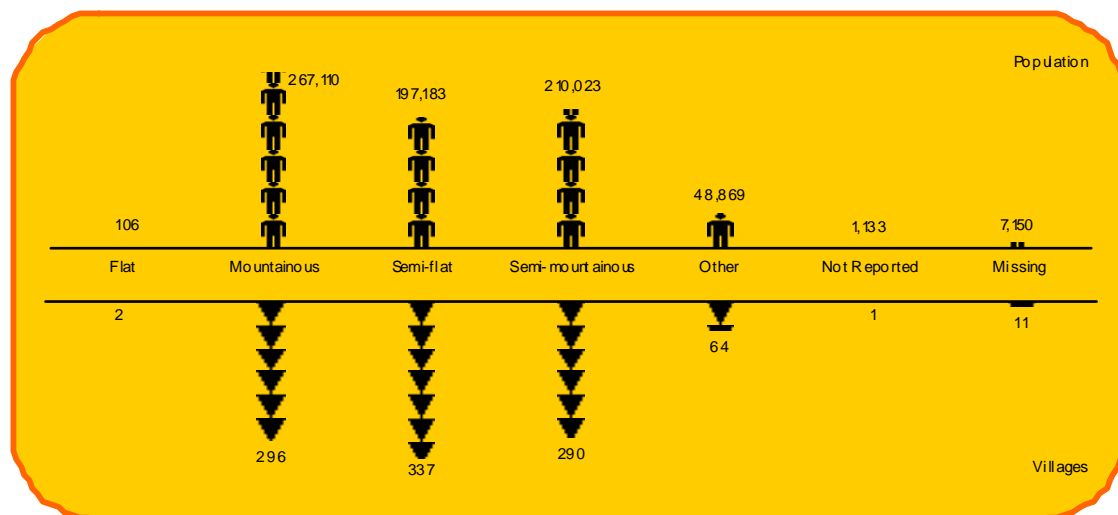
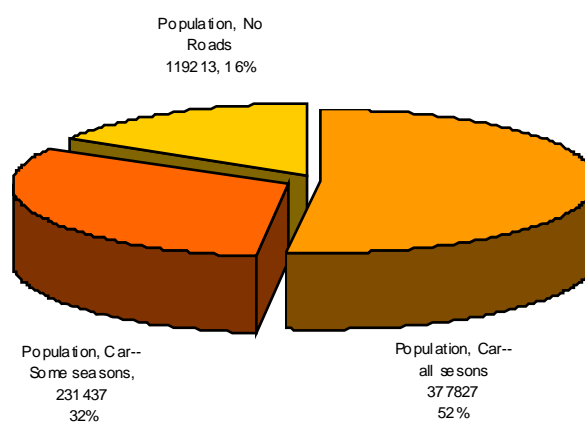


Figure 9—Population, by type of road, Faryab, 2003



Secondary schools are notably less accessible. They are located in village for only 3.9 percent of the students and at less than five kilometers for a little over one-fourth. Those that must travel more than 10 kilometers represent close to three students out of five. As for high schools, they are accessible for a small minority of the students. They exist in village for about 1.9 percent, and less than five kilometers away for 16.8 percent. For more than 71.5 percent, the distance to travel is longer than 10 kilometers.

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

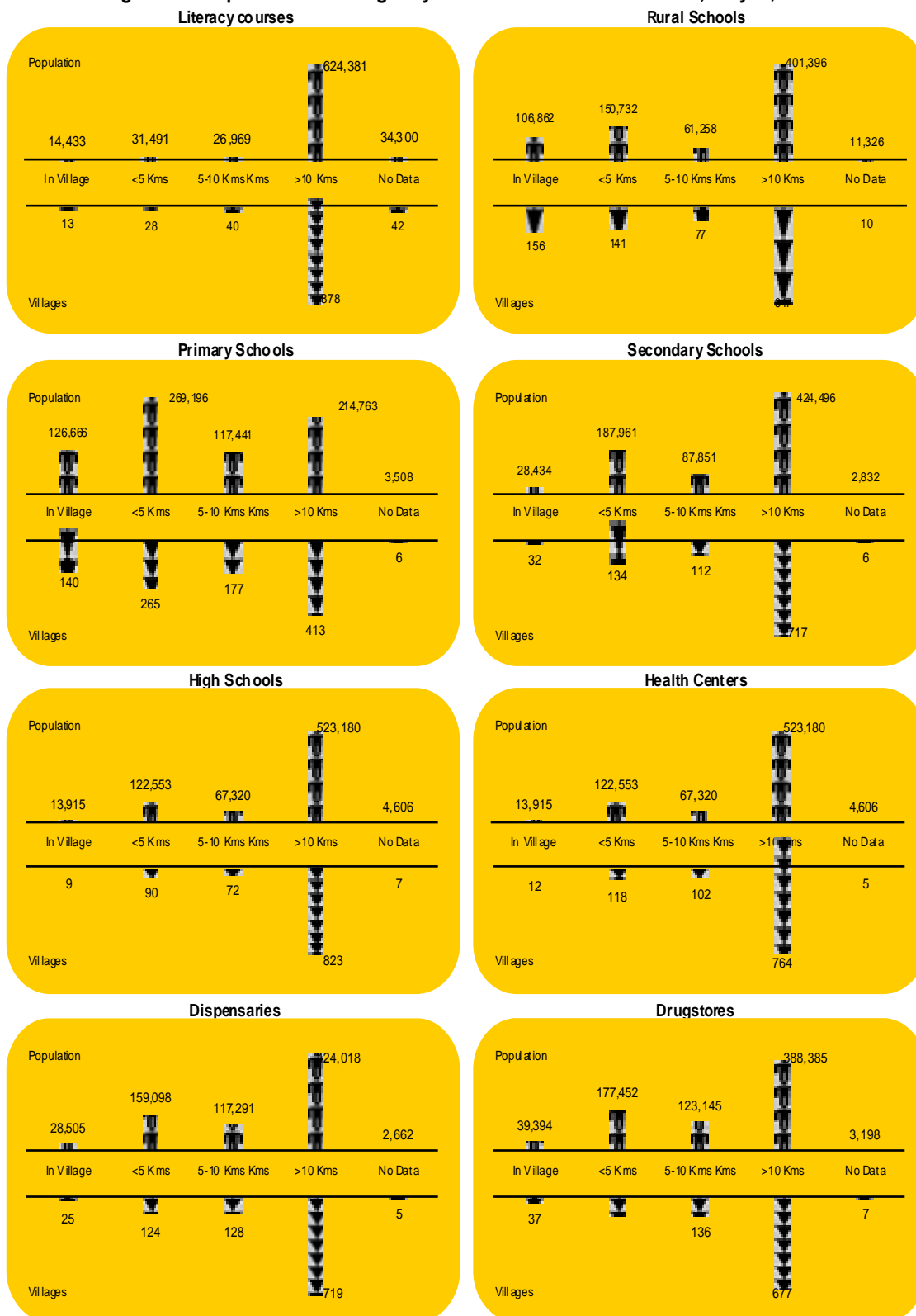
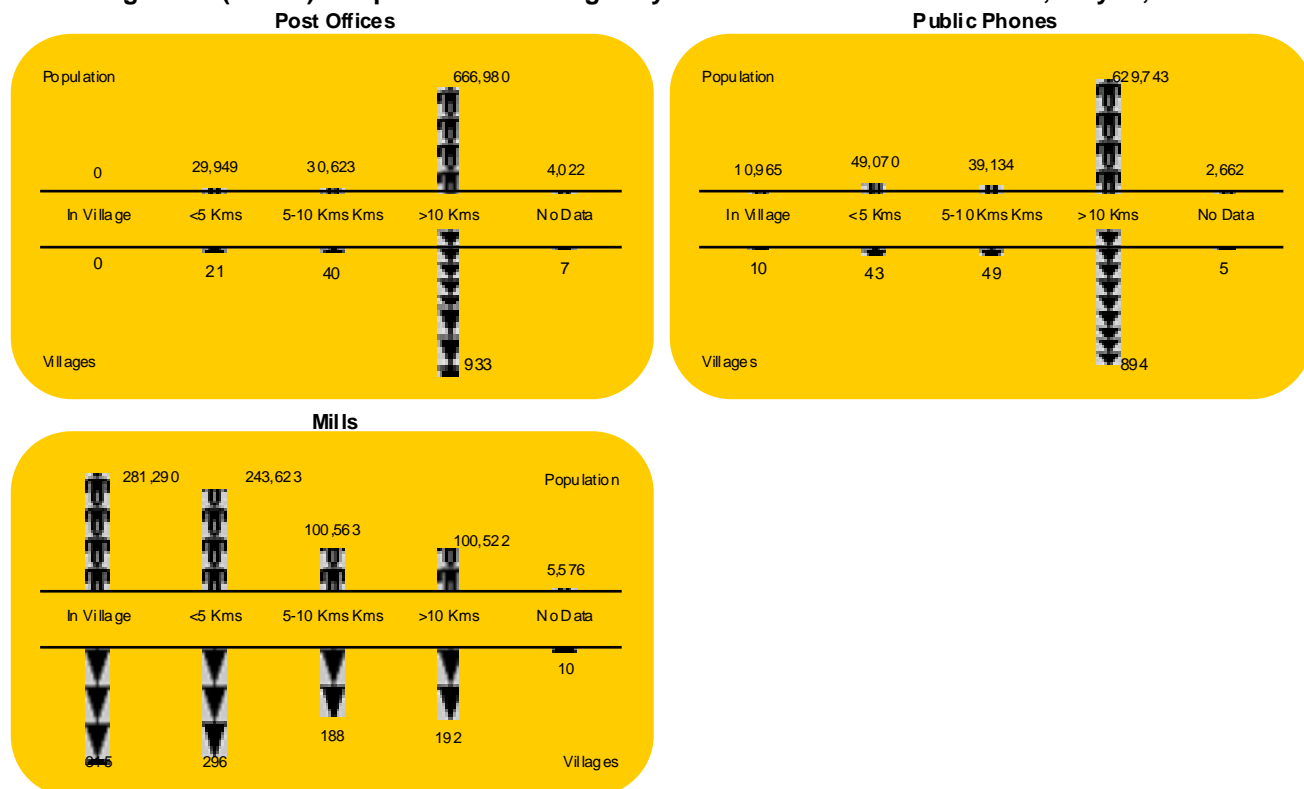


Figure 10 (cont'd)—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Faryab, 2003

Accessibility to literacy courses is the most difficult. Such courses exist in village for 2 percent of the population and at less than five kilometers for 4.3 percent. For the remainder of the adult population, they exit at 5-10 kilometers for 8.4 percent of them, and at more than 10 kilometers for more than 85 percent. It must be noted that there is a distinct possibility that respondents do not know exactly what is meant by a literacy course.

Overall, accessibility to rural schools is more difficult than for primary schools but easier than for secondary schools. This type of school exists in village for about 15 percent of the population, but at more than 10 kilometers for as many as 55 percent.

Health services

The spatial distribution of the health infrastructure is quite similar to that of rural schools, and it is just about the same for health centers as for dispensaries (panels F & G). The proportions of the population that don't have to travel out of their respective districts to seek medical attention are 1.3 percent for health centers and 3.9 percent for dispensaries.

Those who live within five kilometers from a health unit represent about one-fifth for both types of facilities. More often than not, people seeking medical attention have to travel more than 10 kilometers to get it—63 percent for health centers and 58 percent for dispensaries. Drugstores are only slightly less inaccessible. They exist within the villages for a little more than five percent of the population, at less than five kilometers for just over one-fifth, and at more than 10 kilometers for 53 percent (panel H).

Post office & public phones

Out of the 1,001 villages, post offices exist in none, and public phones in 10 (panels I & J). On average, therefore, accessibility of both facilities is very difficult. The distance to travel to reach a post office is more than 10 kilometers for 91 percent of the population. To use a public phone, travel distance is more than 10 kilometers for 86 percent of the population.

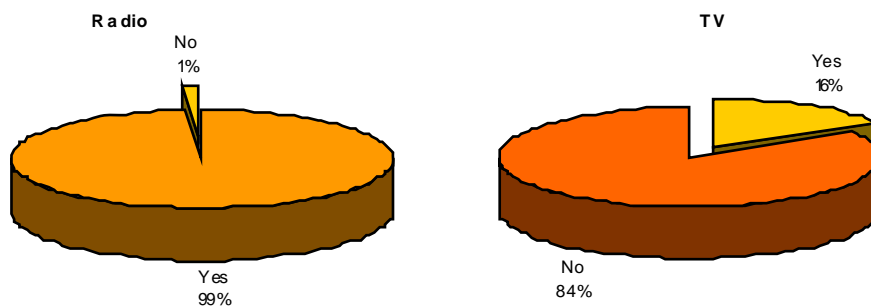
Mills

Mills tend to be relatively more available to the population than any of the facilities mentioned above (panel K). They exist in 315 villages out of the 1,001, and cater to the needs of close to two persons out of five. Furthermore, one-third of the population doesn't have to travel more than five kilometers to reach one.

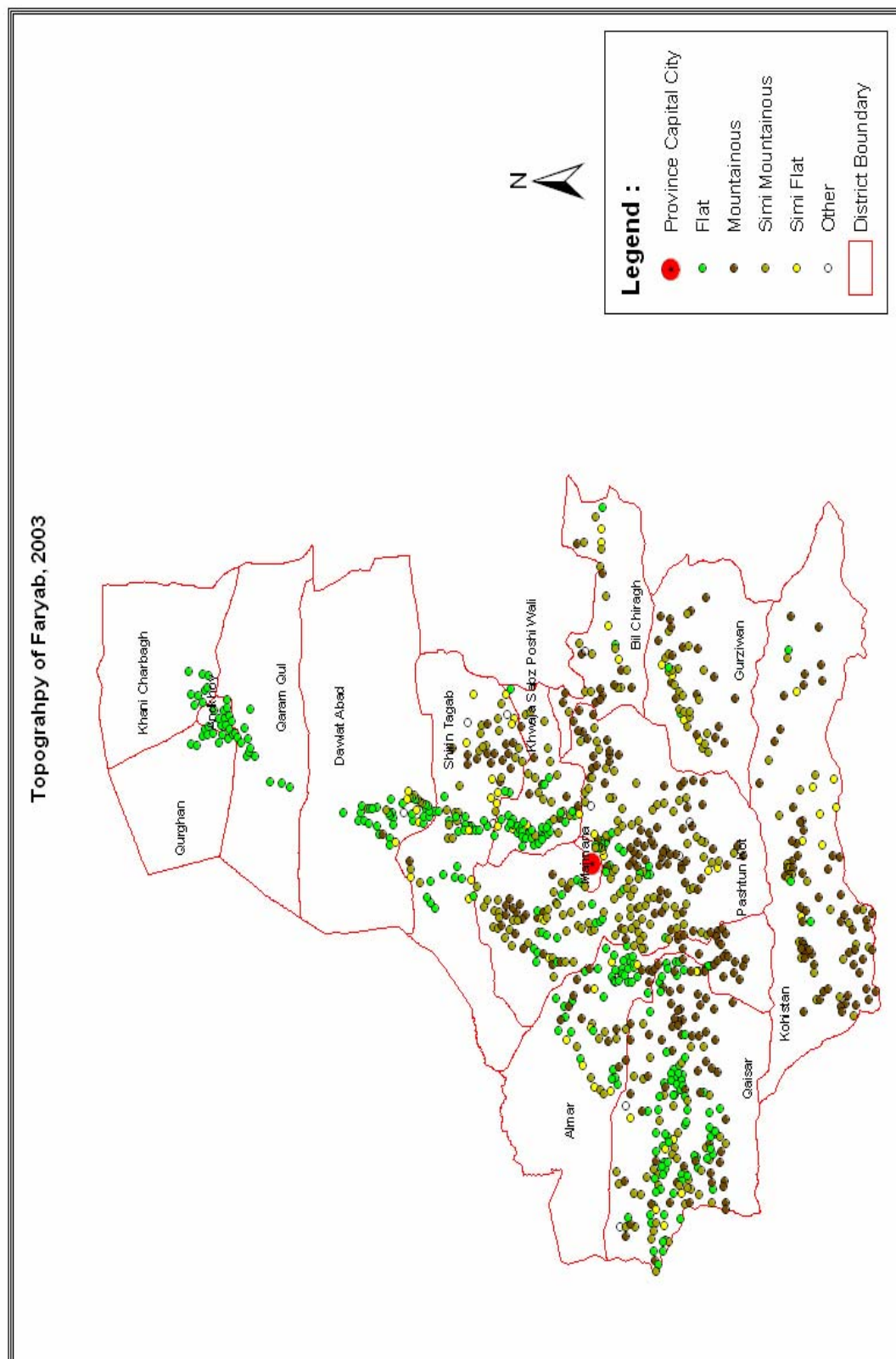
Radio & television

Whereas 99 percent of the population have access to radio, those that have access to TV represent only 16 percent. This latter proportion, however, is much higher than in many other provinces, especially the more rural ones. It goes without saying that public information efforts and media campaigns must take these facts into account.

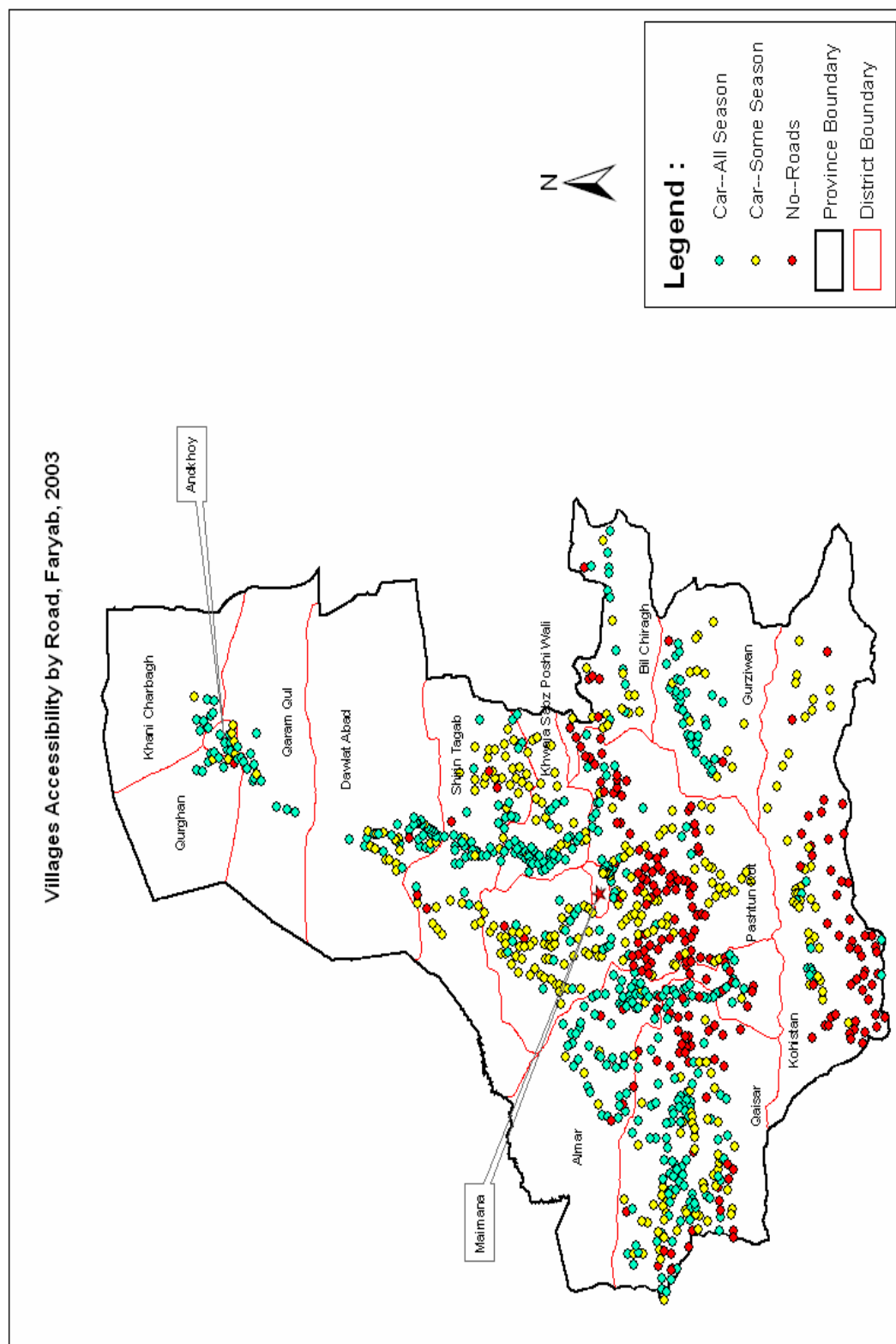
Figure 11—Proportion of the population living in villages where there are radios or TV, Faryab, 2003



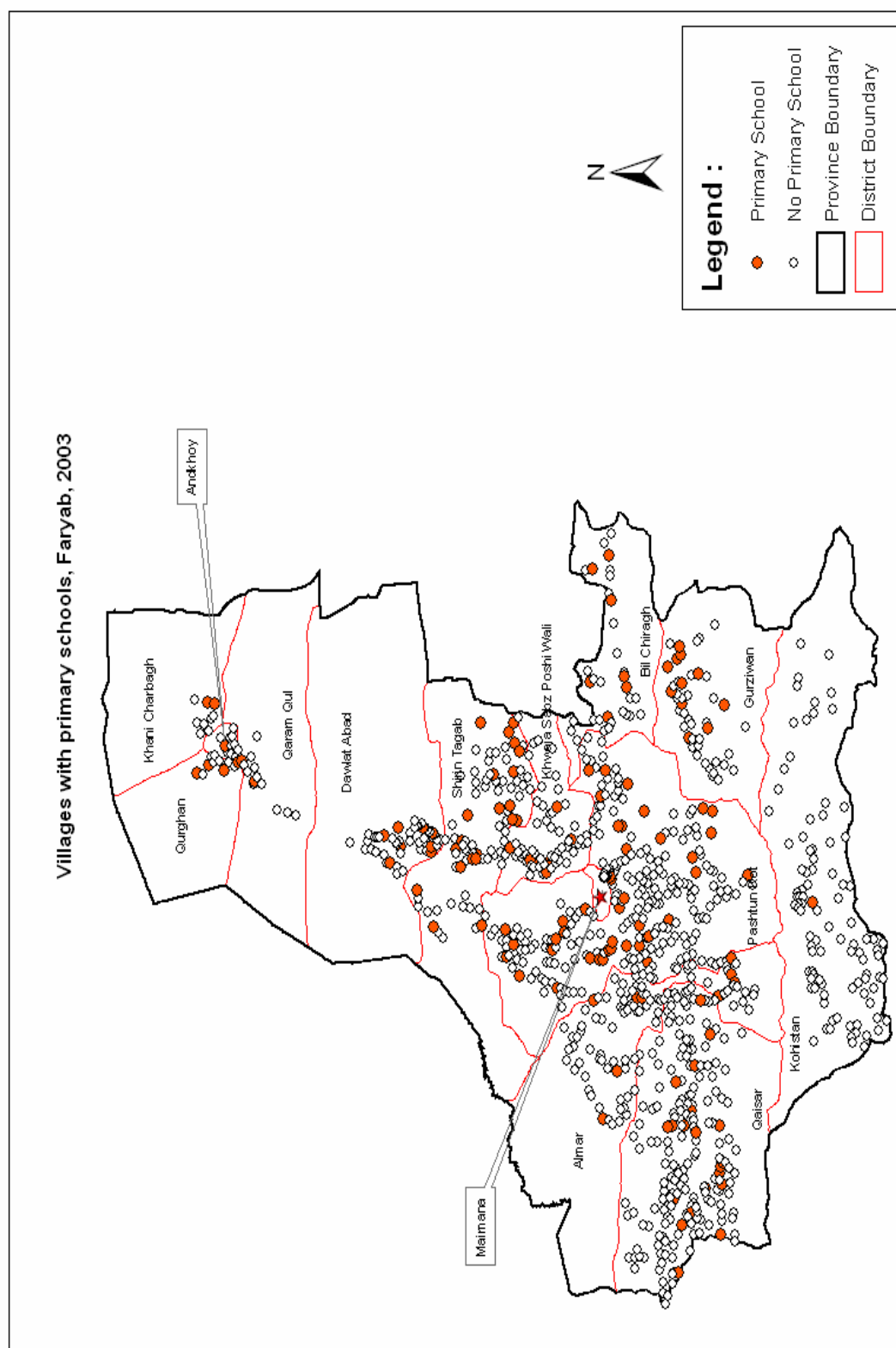
Map3



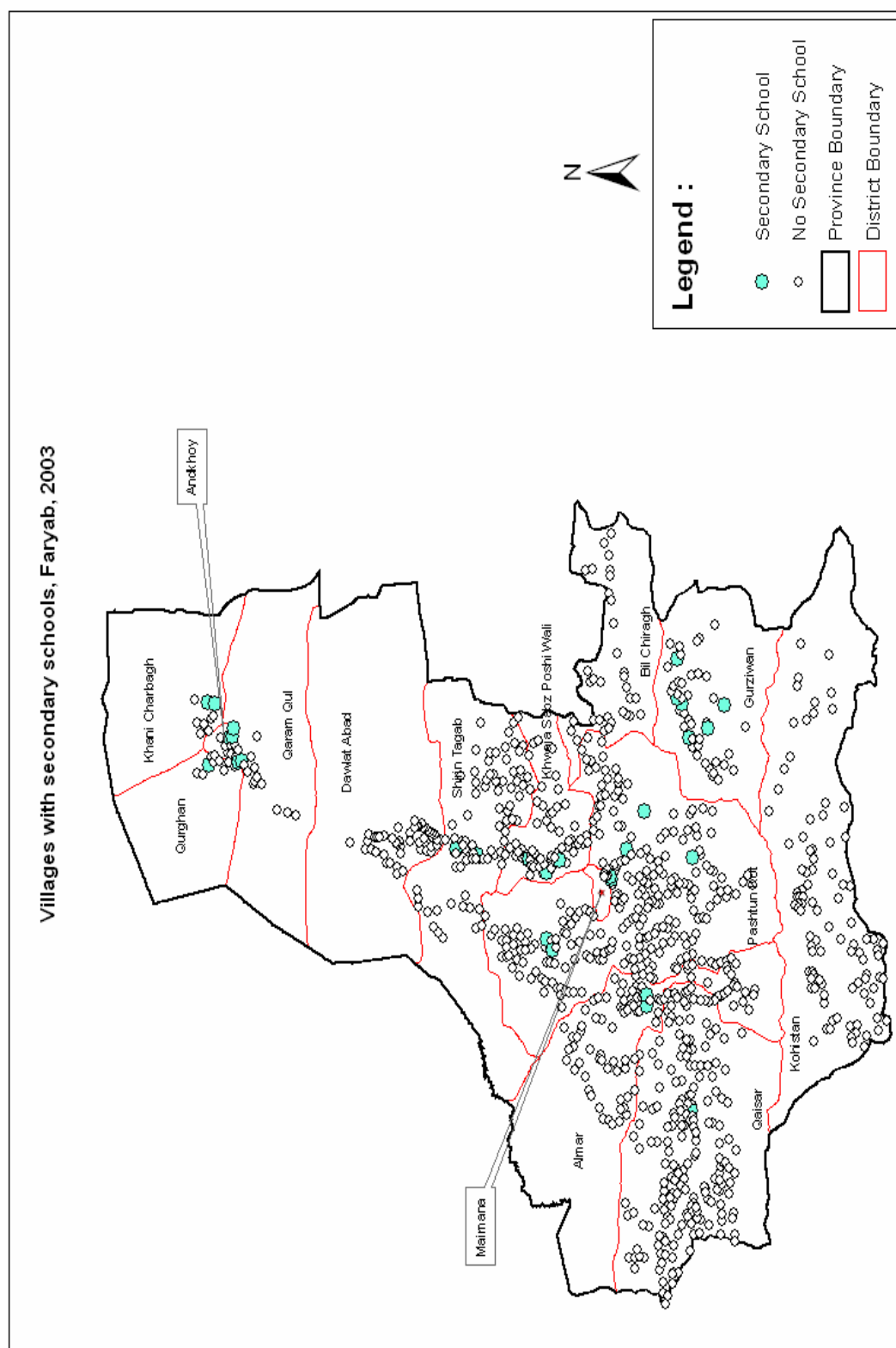
Map4



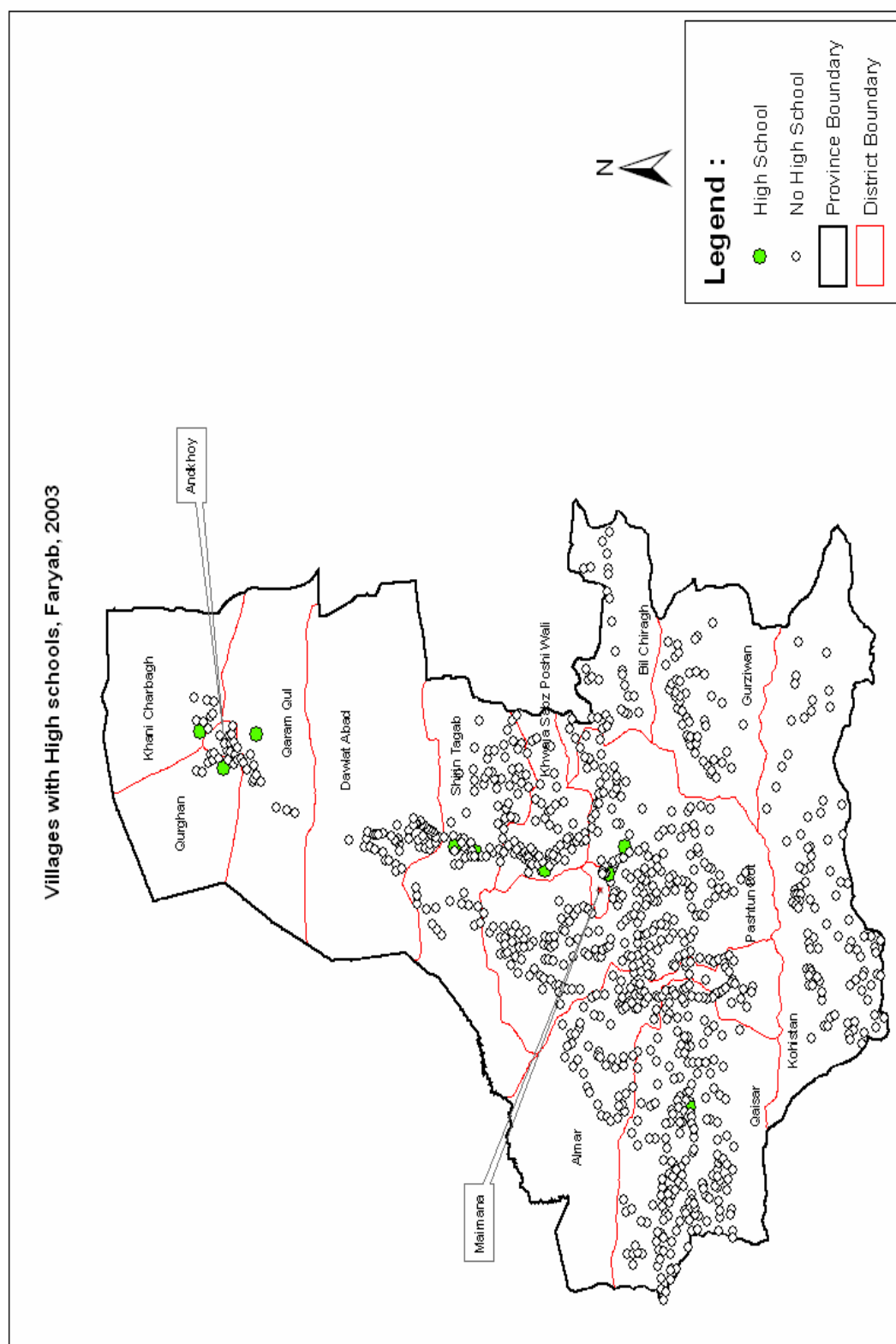
Map5



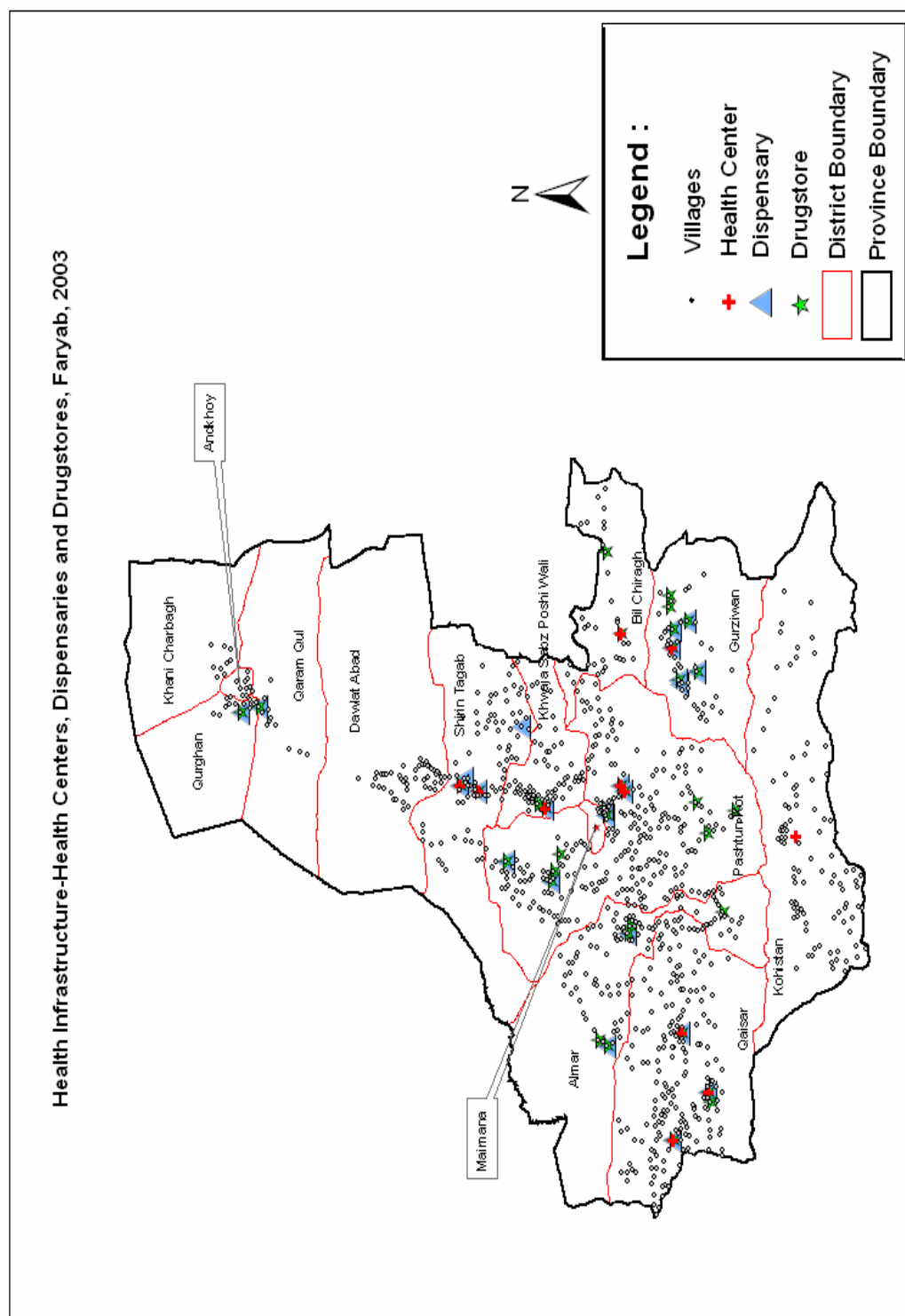
Map6



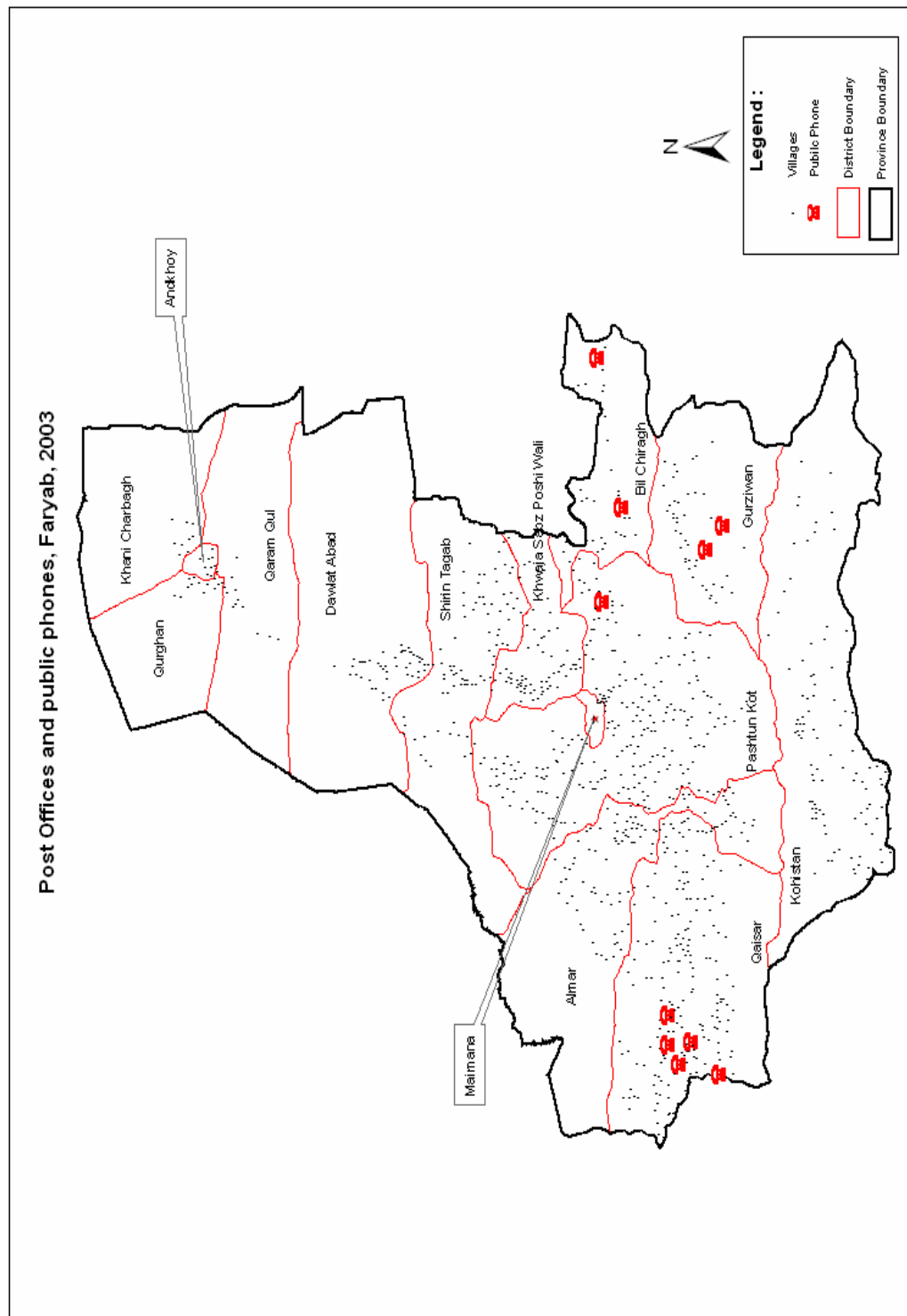
Map7



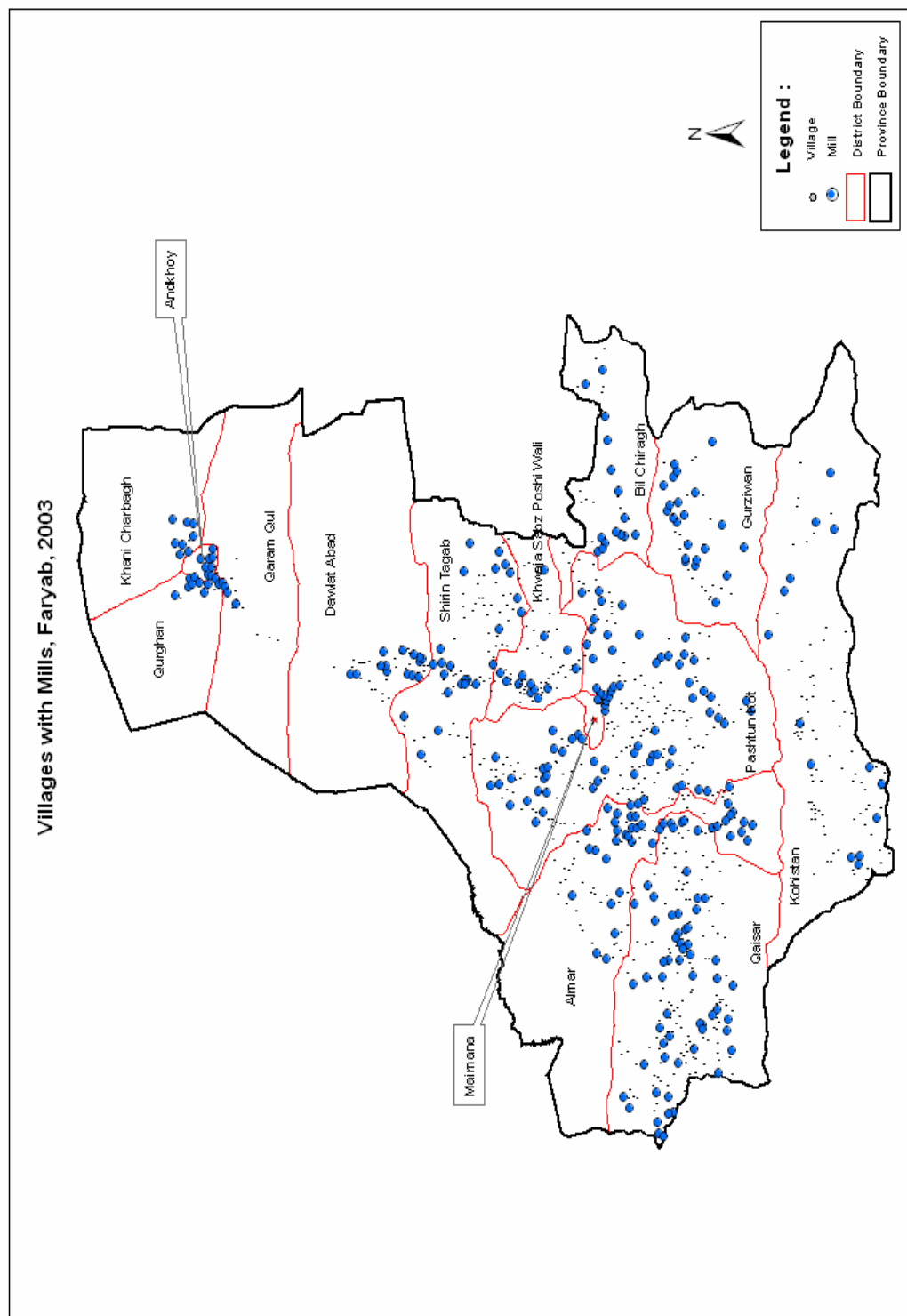
Map8



Map9



Map10



Economic Activities

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

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

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

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

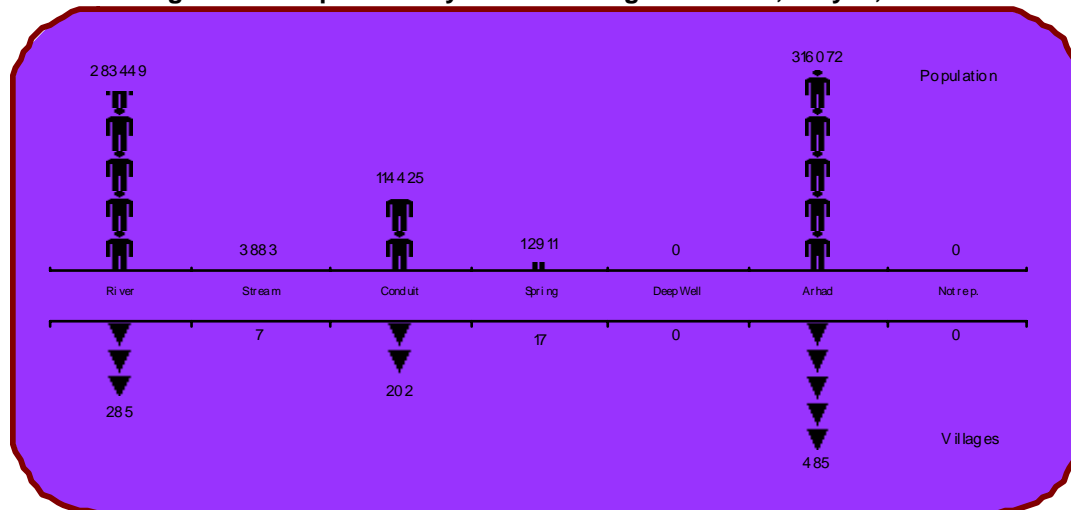
Agriculture

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

Figure 12 clearly shows three predominant sources of irrigation water: *arhads*, which supply 43 percent of the population with their irrigation water; rivers, which supply

another 39 percent; and rivers, which supply an additional 16 percent. Together, the three sources satisfy the needs of close to 98 percent of the population and the villages.

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



A cursory look at figure 13 shows that, in general, the economic activity, be it agriculture, industries, or handicrafts, is concentrated in a few districts: Qaisar, Almar, Pashtun Kot, Kohistan, Gurziwan, and Khwaja Sabz (see also maps in annexes 7 to 29).

In the area of subsistence crops, out of the 1,898 times that this activity is reported, 982 concerned wheat, and 656 concerned maize. The next most frequent crops are corn (164) and peas (55). Together, these four crops account for 98 percent of all the subsistence crops grown in the province. With regard to the wheat and maize, two districts stand out as housing the largest proportion of villages engaging in their production: Pashtun Kot and Qaisar. Together, they house about 45 percent of all the villages. Wheat is also produced in a large proportion of the villages in Kohistan. Concerning corn, about 56 percent of the villages producing it are located in Qaisar and Kohistan. Peas, on the other hand are produced in many villages in Pashtun Kot, Khwaja Sabz, Almar, and Kohistan. Together, these four districts house close to three quarters of all the villages in the province producing peas.

Vegetables are mentioned by much fewer villages than subsistence crops: 549 as compared to 1,898, i.e., 29 percent. The largest share of the production concerns four produce: potatoes, onion, tomatoes, and carrots. Qaisar and Gurziwan are major

producers of all four produce; the former stands out in connection with tomatoes in particular. Kohistan is a major producer of potatoes and onion, and Khwaja Sabz Posh Wali a major producer of onion and carrots.

Fruit are mentioned 1,219 times, i.e., more than twice the number of times for vegetables. The five largest productions are melons/water melons (827 times), grapes (141 times), walnuts (89 times), mulberries (67 times), and almonds (49 times). All in all, Pashtun Kot, Khwaja Sabz Posh Wali, Almar, Qaisar, Kohistan, and Gurziwan are the major producers. Pashtun Kot, Almar, and Qaisar house three out of every five villages producing melon and water melon. Qaisar and Khwaja Sabz Posh Wali are the two districts that house 70 percent of the villages producing grapes. Three quarters of the villages producing almonds are located in Qaisar, Kohistan, and Gurziwan. Both walnuts and mulberries are produced in more villages than the three preceding fruit. Mulberries are concentrated in Pashtun Kot, Almar, Qaisar, and Gurziwan; as for walnuts, they are produced by the same villages as walnuts, but also by Kohistan.

Herbal products are not particularly present in Faryab—they are mentioned 130 times, as compared to 1,898 for subsistence crops, 549 for vegetables, and 1,219 for fruit. The bulk of the production concerns caray, grown in 65 percent of all the villages producing herbs. Four districts house almost three-fourths of all the villages producing this herb: Khwaja Sabz Posh Wali, Almar, Kohistan, and Shirin Tagab.

Animal products are the second most frequent agricultural activity after subsistence crops; they engage 1,545 villages. All the products from eggs to wool are well represented in the total mix. The same district names are associated with all the products across the board: Almar, Qaisar, Kohistan, and Gurziwan. A fifth name is associated with wool, that of Shirin Tagab. Together, the four districts house 70 percent to 90 percent of all the villages producing any animal product.

Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts

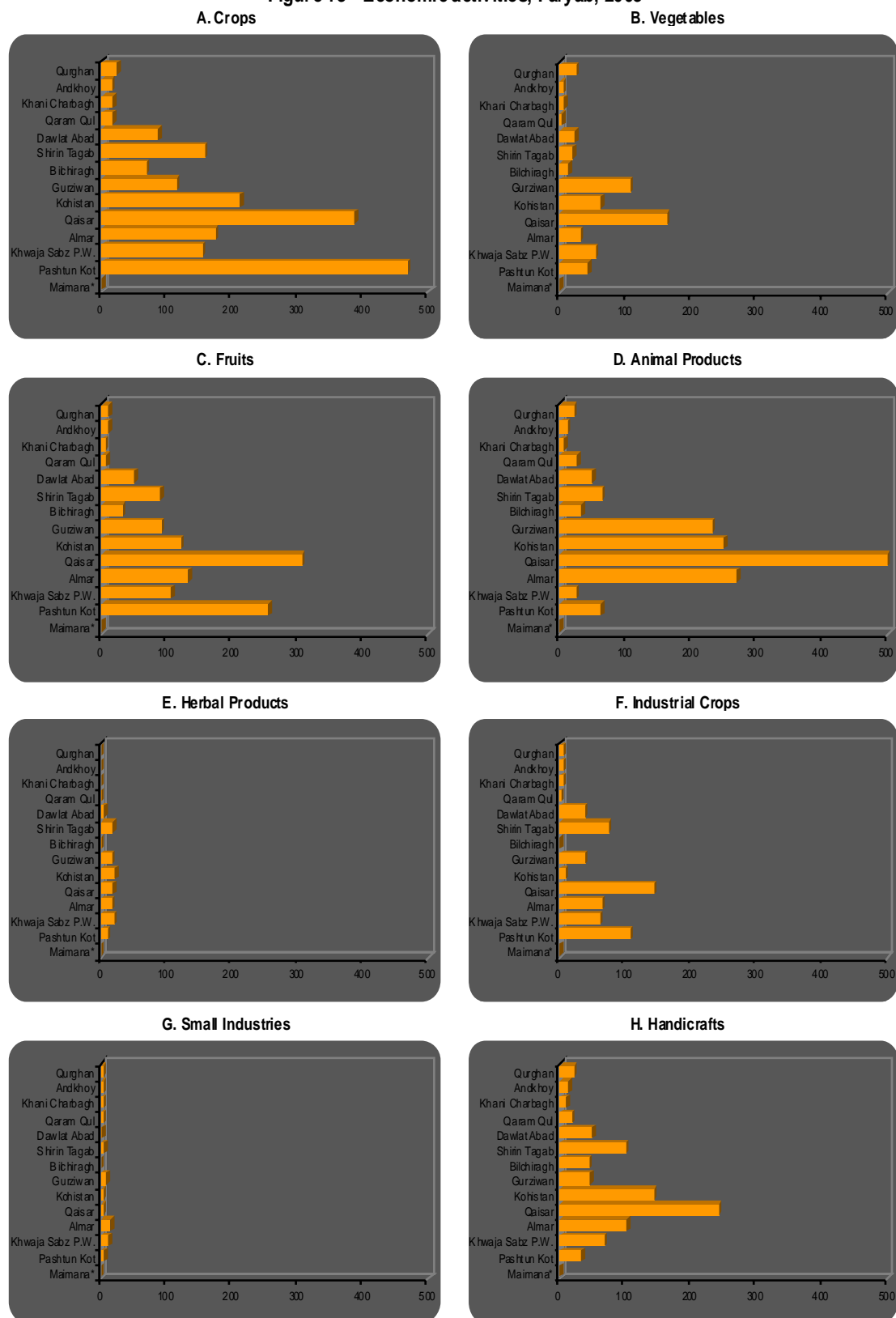
Industrial commodities—cotton, sugar, sesame, tobacco, olives, and sharsham— occupy many more villages than herbal products. They are mentioned 475 times, as compared to

130. However, the bulk of the villages grow sesame—406 as compared to 48 for cotton, and 49 for tobacco, the next more frequent products. More than three villages out five producing sesame are located in Pashtun Kot, Qaisar, and Shirin Tagab. Pashtun Kot, Qaisar, Shirin Tagab, Dawlat Abad, but especially Khwaja Sabz Posh Wali are the major producers of cotton; and Almar, Qaisar, and Gurzwan the major producers of tobacco.

For all practical purposes, the sector of small industries is inexistent in Faryab, with the exception of karakul skin, produced in 55 villages, and silk in seven, out of a total of 68. Karakul skin is particularly concentrated in Almar, Khwaja Sabz Posh Wali, and Gurziwan. These three districts account for 53 percent of all the villages producing it.

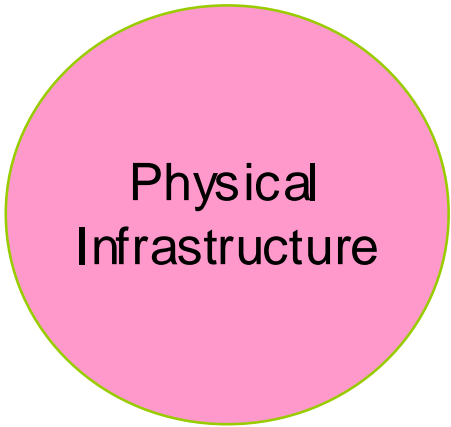
The sector of handicrafts is dominated by rugs, and carpets—they are mentioned by respectively 486 and 329 villages out of the total of 895, i.e., 54 percent and 37 percent. Two other items are also produced in a reasonable number of villages: jewelry (40), and shawl-making (19). Rugs are produced in large numbers of villages in three districts—Qaisar, Kohistan, and Shirin Tagab; and carpets in two—Qaisar, and Shirin Tagab. The three former districts house 56 percent of all the villages producing rugs, and the latter two 48 percent of all the villages producing carpets. More than half of the villages specializing in jewelry in Faryab are located in Almar, and another third in Qaisar. The same two districts house 63 percent of all the villages producing shawls. Another 16 percent are located in Shirin Tagab.

Figure 13—Economic activities, Faryab, 2003



* = Provincial Center

P.W. = Poshi Wali



Physical Infrastructure

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

The household listing operation counted a total 102,106 in the whole province, of which 82 percent (83,501 buildings) are housing units. The remaining 18 percent (18,605 buildings) represent the rest of the various types of buildings.

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

Housing units

The largest numbers of housing units are located in Pashtun Kot and Qaisar. This is to be expected given that these districts are the most populous among the 14. In terms of persons per housing unit, the most crowded district is Qaisar, with 10 occupants in each housing unit. Among the rest of the districts, density per housing unit is equal to the provincial average of 10 plus or minus one occupant.

Schools and educational institutions

There are 215 schools in the whole province. Pashtun Kot, the largest district has 39 schools, and Maimana, the provincial capital, 28. To the extent that there is no

information on the sizes of the schools, i.e., the numbers of classrooms in every school, it is difficult to draw any definitive conclusions as to class-density. From the information available, and assuming that schools would tend to be of approximately the same size, especially in the less populated districts, it appears that the highest population density per school is in Kohistan, where there are three schools, each serving an average population of about 18,000 or so. Gurziwan and Bilchirag come second and third, with respectively one school per 5,600 and one school per 5,200. In the remainder of the districts, variation around the provincial mean of 3,878 is not excessive.

Health infrastructure

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

There is only one hospital in Faryab, located in Dawlat Abad, the fourth least populous district, which numbers 42,000 inhabitants, as compared, for instance, to 158,000 in Pashtun Kot. One possible explanation for this unusual fact is history.

In terms of clinics, however, the situation is much better even though not ideal. There is a total of 33 units of them, distributed over nine of the 14 districts, i.e., all except Almar, Dawlat Abad, Qaram Qul, Khani Charbagh, and Qurgham. Some districts are much better off than others—Maimana (14 clinics) and Qaisar (five clinics). Controlling for population, the average number of potential clients per clinic shows substantial variation—from one clinic per less than 5,000 population or so in the provincial center, to one per about 54,000 in Kohistan. The average in the province is one clinic per 25,264 population.

Doctors' practices are a little more available than clinics in Faryab. There are 43 of them, distributed over half of the districts: Maimana, Pashtun Kot, Almar, Kohistan, Gurziwan, Shirin Tagab, and Andkhoy. Faryab houses 22 Doctors' practices, i.e., more than half of all the practices, and Almar another seven. Overall, a Doctor's practice in the province has a potential clientele of close to 19,400. At district level, such clientele varies from about 3,000 in Maimana to about 53,600 in Kohistan.

With regard to pharmacies, they are much more present than clinics or doctors' practices—they number 198, distributed over all the districts except Khani Charbagh. Population density per pharmacy shows substantial variation around the provincial average of 4,200. In Pashtun Kot, it is as high as 17,600 population or so, and in Qaram Qul as high as 16,000; but in Maimana it is as low as one pharmacy per 1,000 population.

Factories & workshops

The province of Faryab counts a total of 1,127 factories/workshops¹, 383 of which are in Maimana, another 267 Andkhoy, and still another 117 in Qaisar. Together, these three districts account for 68 percent of the total. The population density per factory is 740 at the provincial level. But in Maimana it is as low as 178, whereas in Pashtun Kot and Kohistan is higher than 3,000. In the absence of information on the sizes of such businesses, it not possible to draw any inferences as to the people they employ.

Bakeries and Mills

Bakeries do not appear to be as present in Faryab as one would expect—a total of 45 distributed over half of the districts. On average, there is one bakery for approximately 18,500 population; but the variation between districts is quite substantial. Discounting Maimana and Andkhoy, it goes from about 21,000 in Dawlat Abad to about 53,600 in Kohistan. In Andkhoy, it is as low as 3,000 or so, and in Maimana as low as 366 (see table 6).

Mills, on the other hand are omnipresent, even in those districts that have no bakeries. The average across the province is one mill for about 1,450 population. Inter-district variations exist without being excessive. Other than Almar and Andkhoy, where it is as low as 990 and 880 respectively, population density per mill ranges from 1,100 to 2,700.

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.

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 265 hotels and restaurants in the whole province of Faryab, spread out across all the districts with no exception. Surprisingly, Andkhoy, one of the least populous district counts 62 such establishments, which is 23 percent of the total, whereas Maimana, the provincial center counts 60. Controlling for total population, one finds that the highest availability of hotels and restaurants is in Andkhoy, where there is one such place for every 672 population. But in Maimana, one can only expect one hotel/restaurant for about 1,134 population. The average for the province is one hotel/restaurant per 314; and inter-district variation is quite sizeable.

The information available does not give any indication as to the nature of such establishments. It would appear that in predominantly rural settings, hotels and restaurants are mere stopping places for travelers in need of a meal and a place to spend the night. It follows that those districts where there are relatively more such places tend to have more visitors than the others.

Shopping places

Food & grocery, and clothes & textiles stores are the most prevalent businesses in any of the districts of Faryab. On average, there is one grocery store for every 140 population, and one clothes & textile store for approximately 530 population; but inter-district variation can be considerable especially for clothes & textile stores. The lowest densities for grocery stores are 46 in Maimana, and 72 in Andkhoy, and the highest 589 in Kohistan. For Clothes and textile stores, the lowest is 82 in Andkhoy, and the highest 5,400 in Qurgham, and 5,300 in Pashtun Kot.

Construction materials shops also tend to be frequent especially in Maimana—out of a total of 353, 131 are located in it. At province level, the population density per shop is about 2,400. At district level, and controlling for population size, Andkhoy and Maimana

stand out as having the lowest densities—336 for the former and 519 the latter; and Kohistan the highest: 53,600.

Mosques

The province of Faryab counts a total of 2,333 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 357 population. Variation around this mean is negligible.

Other places

There are three poultry or livestock farms in the province of Faryab, located, all three, in Dawlat Abad. Given the predominantly rural nature of the province, it is justifiable to hypothesize that households tend to raise their own chicken or other farm animals.

There is a total of 43 barbers and beauty salons, 15 of which are Andkhoy, and 12 in Maimana. The rest are distributed over all the districts, except Khwaja Sabz Posh Wali, Bilchiragh, Dawlat Abad, Khani Charbagh. On average, there is one barber/beauty salon for every 19,400 population. It would appear that in rural settings, barbers tend to do move from one place to the next, following weekly markets, or from home to home on demand.

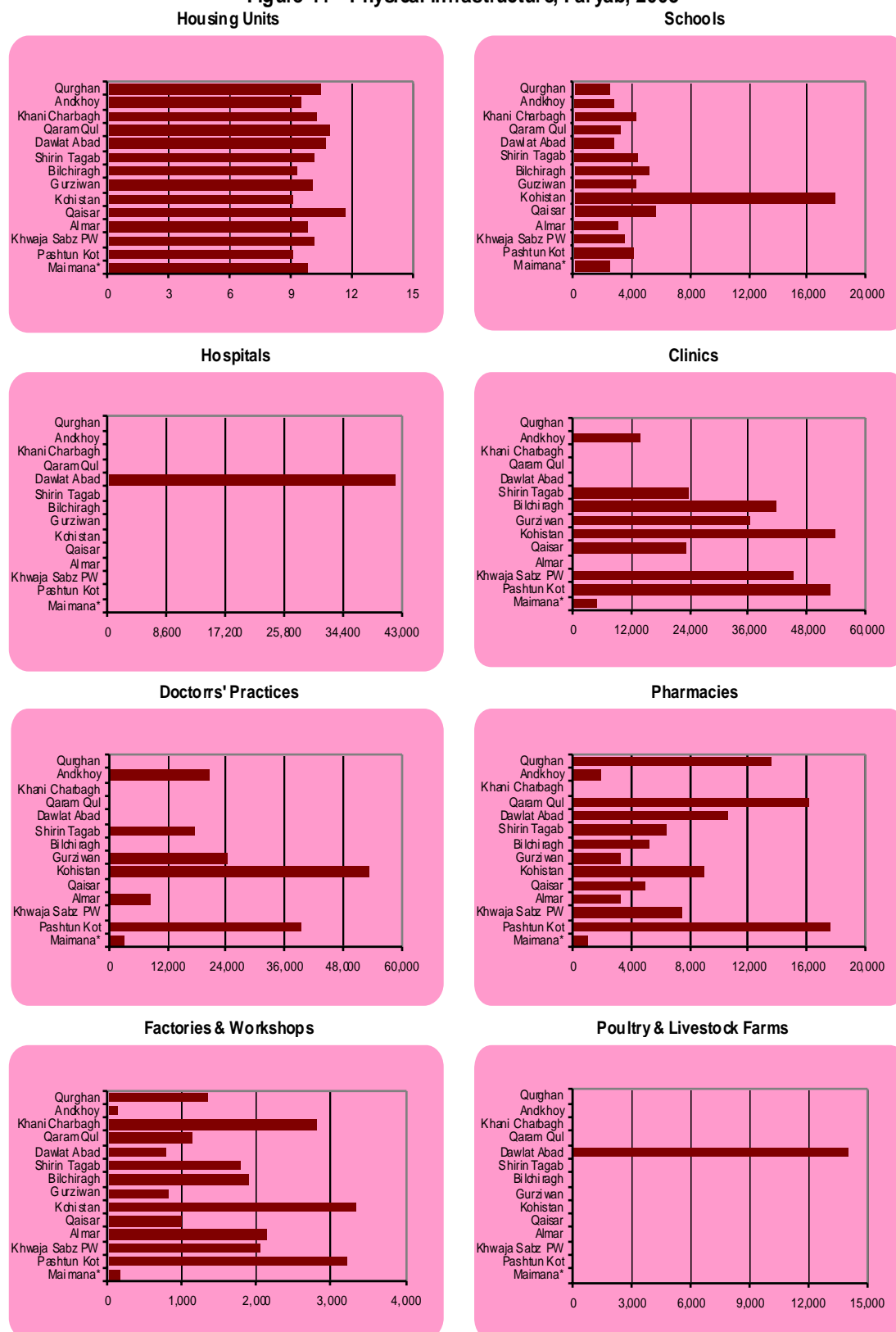
Table 6—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Faryab, 2003

Table 6—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Faryab, 2003																				
A—Absolute numbers																				
District	Residential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Clinics	Doctors' Practices	Pharmacies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Construction Materials	Cons- truction	Poultry/ Livestock Farms	Hotels & Restaurants	Barbers Res- & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Maimana	6,902	28	0	14	22	65	383	1,477	19	60	458	131	0	36	12	151	1,894	11,652	68,051	
Pashtun Kot	17,397	39	0	3	4	9	49	658	0	11	30	22	0	111	1	473	158	18,965	158,250	
Khawaja Sabz Posh Wali	4,462	13	0	1	0	6	22	144	0	6	51	6	0	24	0	134	73	4,942	45,268	
Almar	6,250	20	0	0	7	19	29	502	0	19	68	9	0	70	1	191	326	7,511	61,900	
Qaisar	10,061	21	0	5	0	24	117	627	3	31	150	23	0	88	4	403	636	12,193	117,477	
Kohistan	5,850	3	0	1	1	6	16	91	1	7	56	1	0	20	1	135	27	6,216	53,616	
Gurziwan	7,168	17	0	2	3	22	89	665	3	37	91	14	0	44	3	181	392	8,731	72,498	
Bichiragh	4,479	8	0	1	0	8	22	334	0	5	32	4	0	38	0	119	81	5,131	41,706	
Shirin Tagab	6,961	16	0	3	4	11	40	366	3	8	50	9	0	43	0	192	174	7,880	71,064	
Dawlat Abad	3,919	15	1	0	0	4	53	308	2	13	67	5	3	25	3	122	191	4,731	42,078	
Qaram Gul	1,474	5	0	0	0	1	14	72	0	4	5	0	0	7	2	37	51	1,672	16,099	
Khani Charbagh	1,650	4	0	0	0	0	6	51	0	1	0	1	0	9	0	41	6	1,769	16,945	
Andkhoy	4,343	15	0	3	2	21	267	582	14	62	511	124	0	42	15	88	1,781	7,870	41,656	
Gurghon	2,595	11	0	0	0	2	20	92	0	1	5	4	0	18	1	66	38	2,843	27,116	
Total province	83,501	215	1	33	43	198	1,127	5,969	45	265	1,574	353	3	575	43	2,333	5,828	102,106	833,724	

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

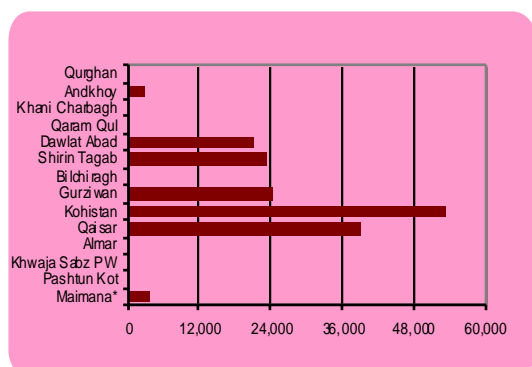
Table 6 (Cont'd)—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Faryab, 2003																						
B—Ratio (Population per Building)																						
District	Residential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Clinics	Doctor's Practices	Pharmacies	Factories/Workshops	Grocery Stores	Clothing & Textile Stores	Construction Materials	Poultry & Live-stock Farms	Hotels & Restaurants	Res- & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population			
Provincial Center—Maimana	10	2,430	—	4,861	3,093	1,047	3,230	178	46	3,582	1,134	149	519	—	1,890	5,671	451	36	—	—		
Pashtun Kot	9	4,058	—	52,750	39,563	17,583	3,230	241	—	14,386	5,275	7,193	—	1,426	158,250	335	1,002	—	—	—		
Khawaja Sabz Posh Wali	10	3,482	—	45,268	—	7,545	2,058	314	—	7,545	888	7,545	—	1,886	—	338	620	—	—	—		
Almar	10	3,095	—	—	8,843	3,258	2,134	123	—	3,258	910	6,878	—	884	61,900	324	190	—	—	—		
Qaisar	12	5,594	—	23,495	—	4,895	1,004	187	39,159	3,790	783	5,108	—	1,335	29,369	292	185	—	—	—		
Kohistan	9	17,872	—	53,616	53,616	8,936	3,351	589	53,616	7,659	957	53,616	—	2,681	53,616	397	1,986	—	—	—		
Gurziwan	10	4,265	—	36,249	24,166	3,295	815	109	24,166	1,959	797	5,178	—	1,648	24,166	401	185	—	—	—		
Bichiragh	9	5,213	—	41,706	—	5,213	1,896	125	—	8,341	1,303	10,427	—	1,098	—	350	515	—	—	—		
Shirin Tagab	10	4,442	—	23,688	17,766	6,460	1,777	194	23,688	8,883	1,421	7,896	—	1,653	—	370	408	—	—	—		
Dawlat Abad	11	2,805	42,078	—	—	10,520	794	137	21,039	3,237	628	8,416	14,026	1,683	14,026	345	220	—	—	—		
Qaram Gul	11	3,220	—	—	—	16,099	1,150	224	—	4,025	3,220	—	—	2,300	8,050	435	316	—	—	—		
Khani Charbagh	10	4,236	—	—	—	—	2,824	332	—	15,945	—	15,945	—	1,883	—	413	2,824	—	—	—		
Andkhoy	10	2,777	—	13,885	20,828	1,984	156	72	2,975	672	82	336	—	992	2,777	473	23	—	—	—		
Gurghan	10	2,465	—	—	—	13,558	1,356	295	—	27,116	5,423	6,779	—	1,506	27,116	411	714	—	—	—		
Total province	10	3,878	833,724	25,264	19,389	4,211	740	140	18,527	3,146	530	2,362	277,908	1,450	19,369	357	143	—	—	—		

Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Faryab, 2003

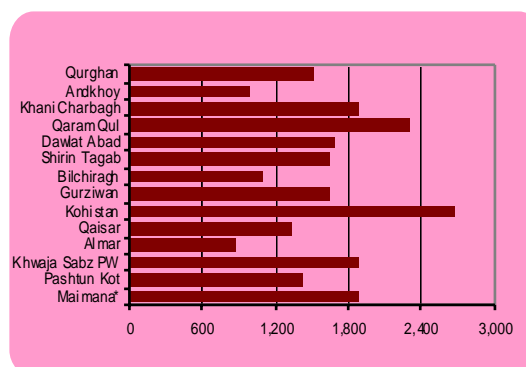


* = Provincial Center

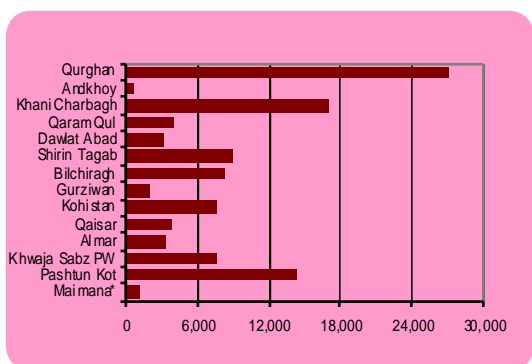
Figure 14 (Cont'd)—Physical infrastructure, Faryab, 2003
Bakeries



Mills



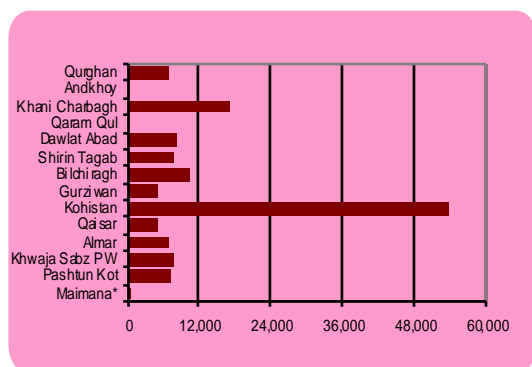
Hotels & Restaurants



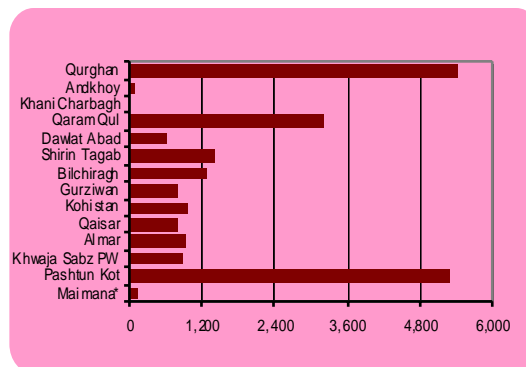
Food & Grocery Stores



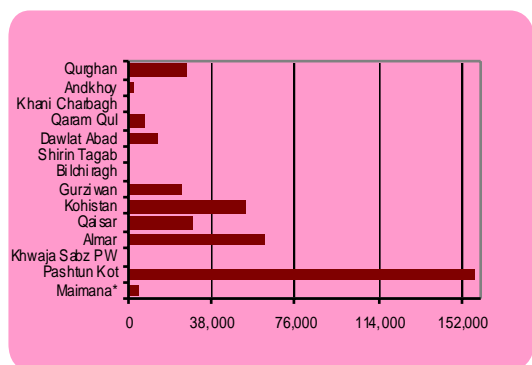
Construction Materials Shops



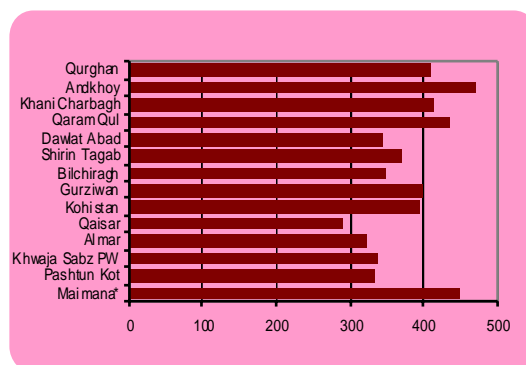
Clothes & Textiles Stores



Barbers & Beauty Salons



Mosques



Annexes

Annex 1									
Population Estimates as of 1 July 2004, by province									
Province	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Kabul	254,048	246,567	500,615	989,851	956,578	1,946,430	1,243,899	1,203,145	2,447,044
Hirat	671,187	667,727	1,338,914	237,260	236,824	474,083	908,446	904,551	1,812,997
Hilmand	668,703	648,297	1,317,000	44,870	43,198	88,068	713,572	691,495	1,405,068
Nangarhar	583,572	559,507	1,143,079	108,538	104,877	213,415	692,110	664,384	1,356,494
Balkh	353,285	342,044	695,329	226,793	219,580	446,374	580,079	561,624	1,141,702
Ghazni	538,665	518,533	1,057,198	22,651	22,313	44,964	561,316	540,846	1,102,162
Kandahar	377,284	360,683	737,968	144,060	141,015	285,075	521,344	501,699	1,023,043
Takhar	368,110	356,810	724,921	64,104	63,549	127,653	432,215	420,359	852,574
Badakhshan	406,595	396,185	802,779	21,113	20,688	41,801	427,708	416,873	844,581
Faryab	376,406	364,010	740,416	52,238	51,734	103,972	428,644	415,744	844,388
Kunduz	297,724	296,776	594,500	97,677	97,892	195,569	395,401	394,668	790,069
Paktika	393,641	378,978	772,619	2,256	2,244	4,500	395,897	381,222	777,118
Baqhlan	304,391	288,055	592,445	84,485	82,127	166,612	388,876	370,181	759,057
Ghor	328,739	316,703	645,442	3,176	3,164	6,339	331,915	319,867	651,782
Khost	321,315	306,771	628,086	7,900	7,476	15,376	329,215	314,247	643,462
Wardak	273,003	264,051	537,054	768	813	1,581	273,771	264,864	538,634
Paktya	252,815	242,673	495,487	11,888	11,403	23,291	264,702	254,076	518,779
Badghis	255,280	245,147	500,427	7,433	7,012	14,445	262,713	252,159	514,872
Parwan	220,954	223,407	444,361	26,843	27,398	54,241	247,797	250,805	498,602
Farah	238,743	227,190	465,933	14,271	13,588	27,858	253,014	240,778	493,791
Daikundy	235,515	228,805	464,320	1,799	1,690	3,489	237,314	230,495	467,810
Sari-Pul	211,286	202,615	413,901	15,324	14,745	30,069	226,610	217,360	443,970
Jawzjan	153,554	150,860	304,415	64,827	63,839	128,667	218,382	214,699	433,081
Kunarha	204,000	195,375	399,375	9,491	8,920	18,411	213,491	204,295	417,786
Laghman	197,220	187,721	384,941	831	745	1,576	198,050	188,466	386,517
Kapisa	181,021	184,056	365,077	216	195	412	181,237	184,251	365,488
Zabul	176,365	171,446	347,811	4,131	3,989	8,120	180,496	175,434	355,931
Bamyan	169,482	169,049	338,531	3,969	4,384	8,353	173,451	173,433	346,884
Logar	164,468	161,338	325,806	3,579	3,682	7,261	168,047	165,020	333,067
Samangan	144,756	137,454	282,209	19,122	19,163	38,285	163,878	156,617	320,495
Urozgan	160,761	150,438	311,200	4,073	3,887	7,960	164,834	154,325	319,160
Nooristan	68,252	66,306	134,558	—	—	—	68,252	66,306	134,558
Nimroz	44,565	42,910	87,475	15,699	15,025	30,723	60,264	57,934	118,199
Panjsher	56,221	54,028	110,250	—	—	—	56,221	54,028	110,250
Total	9,653,727	9,354,205	19,007,932	2,309,436	2,252,046	4,561,482	11,963,163	11,606,251	23,569,414

Annex 2						
Total and urban populations (as of mid-July 2004) by province, ranked according to their shares of the total urban population of Afghanistan						
Province	Total Population	Urban Population		Share of the urban population of Afghanistan		
		Number	Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Rank
<i>Kabul</i>	2,447,044	1,946,430	79.5	42.7	43	1
<i>Hirat</i>	1,812,997	474,083	26.1	10.4	53	2
<i>Balkh</i>	1,141,702	446,374	39.1	9.8	63	3
<i>Kandahar</i>	1,023,043	285,075	27.9	6.2	69	4
<i>Nangarhar</i>	1,356,494	213,415	15.7	4.7	74	5
<i>Kunduz</i>	790,069	195,569	24.8	4.3	78	6
<i>Baqhlan</i>	759,057	166,612	21.9	3.7	82	7
<i>Jawzian</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>Faryab</i>	844,388	103,972	12.3	2.3	90	10
<i>Hilmand</i>	1,405,068	88,068	6.3	1.9	92	11
<i>Parwan</i>	498,602	54,241	10.9	1.2	93	12
<i>Ghazni</i>	1,102,162	44,964	4.1	1.0	94	13
<i>Badakhshan</i>	844,581	41,801	4.9	0.9	95	14
<i>Samangan</i>	320,495	38,285	11.9	0.8	95	15
<i>Nimroz</i>	118,199	30,723	26.0	0.7	96	16
<i>Sar-i-Pul</i>	443,970	30,069	6.8	0.7	97	17
<i>Farah</i>	493,791	27,858	5.6	0.6	97	18
<i>Paktia</i>	518,779	23,291	4.5	0.5	98	19
<i>Kunarha</i>	417,786	18,411	4.4	0.4	98	20
<i>Khost</i>	643,462	15,376	2.4	0.3	99	21
<i>Badghis</i>	514,872	14,445	2.8	0.3	99	22
<i>Bamyan</i>	346,884	8,353	2.4	0.2	99	23
<i>Zabul</i>	355,931	8,120	2.3	0.2	99	24
<i>Urozgan</i>	319,160	7,960	2.5	0.2	100	25
<i>Logar</i>	333,067	7,261	2.2	0.2	100	26
<i>Ghor</i>	651,782	6,339	1.0	0.1	100	27
<i>Paktika</i>	777,118	4,500	0.6	0.1	100	28
<i>Daikundy</i>	467,810	3,489	0.7	0.1	100	29
<i>Wardak</i>	538,634	1,581	0.3	0.0	100	30
<i>Laghman</i>	386,517	1,576	0.4	0.0	100	31
<i>Kapisa</i>	365,488	412	0.1	0.0	100	32
<i>Nooristan</i>	134,558	0	0.0	0.0	100	33
<i>Parjsher</i>	110,250	0	0.0	0.0	100	34
Total	23,569,414	4,561,482	19.4	100.0	—	—

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

Annex 4

Procedure for adjusting the reported age distribution

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

- Step 1. The reported age-distribution was submitted to the Arriaga technique of age-smoothing.
- Step 2. Using a stable population 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.

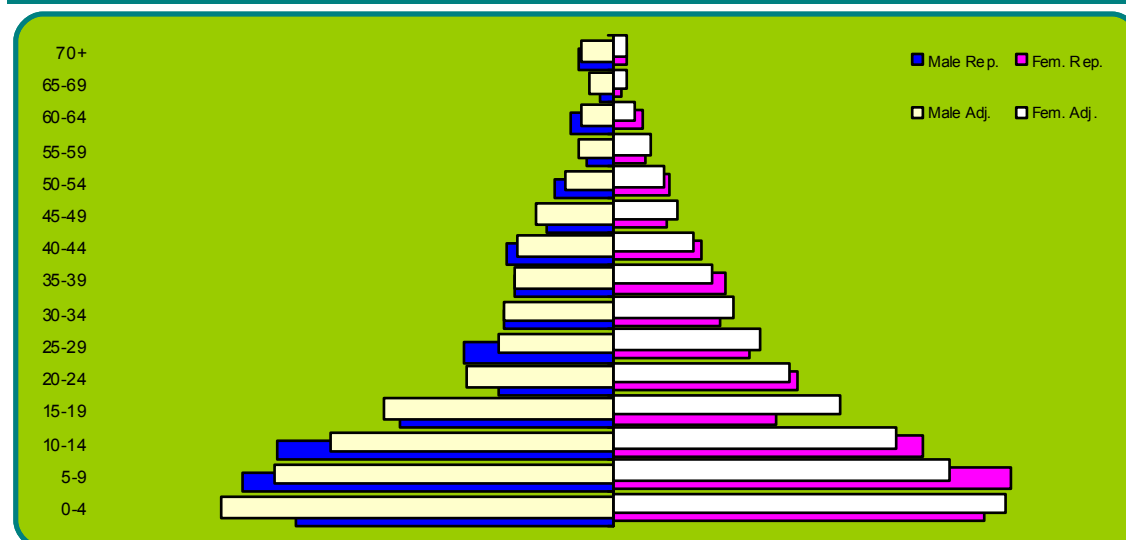
¹ The model used was from the Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Population; Ansley J. Coale and Paul Demeny; Princeton University Press; Princeton, New Jersey; 1966 ("West" model at level 13 for both males and females [e_0 : 50 for females, and 47.114 for males] and a growth rate of 30).

Annex 5
Comparison of the Reported and adjusted age distributions, Faryab, 2003

A—Distribution

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported /Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	57,313	73,649	130,962	79,263	76,535	155,797	-21,950	-2,886	-24,835
5-9	76,251	75,454	151,705	65,039	62,828	127,867	11,212	12,626	23,838
10-14	63,947	43,872	107,819	51,962	50,134	102,096	11,985	-6,262	5,723
15-19	44,107	36,615	80,722	44,363	42,750	87,112	-256	-6,135	-6,390
20-24	36,053	43,339	79,392	38,372	40,897	79,269	-2,319	2,442	123
25-29	32,814	33,811	66,625	31,534	35,623	67,157	1,280	-1,812	-532
30-34	25,855	24,861	50,716	26,667	25,907	52,574	-812	-1,046	-1,858
35-39	22,188	22,048	44,236	22,101	20,619	42,720	87	1,429	1,516
40-44	19,403	17,166	36,569	17,976	16,854	34,830	1,427	312	1,739
45-49	12,062	12,874	24,936	13,964	12,941	26,904	-1,902	-67	-1,968
50-54	10,416	8,725	19,141	9,245	8,427	17,672	1,171	298	1,469
55-59	5,623	6,074	11,697	7,036	6,252	13,287	-1,413	-178	-1,590
60-64	7,010	5,847	12,857	6,144	5,466	11,610	866	381	1,247
65-69	3,681	3,414	7,095	4,708	3,719	8,427	-1,027	-305	-1,332
70-74	4,018	1,090	5,108	3,232	1,786	5,018	786	-696	90
75-79	857	373	1,230	1,717	(335)	1,382	-860	708	-152
80+	1,724	1,190	2,914	-	-	-	1,724	1,190	2,914
Total	423,322	410,402	833,724	423,322	410,402	833,724	0	0	0

B—Population Pyramid



Annex 6

Compositional Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

To summarize the wealth information contained in the various panels of annex 6, we decided to focus on the last one, Panel G, highlighting those among the 14 districts that specialize in one or more of the various products/activities in a remarkable way.

With regards to subsistence crops, among the 28 cells linking the seven districts to the four crops produced in a sufficiently large number of villages, only two stands out, associating Pashtun Kot and Khwaja Sabz Posh Wali to peas, with respective indices of 1.46 and 1.38. This means that a village chosen at random from Pashtun Kot is 1.46 times more likely to produce peas than any other village in any other district, and a village chosen at random from Khwaja Sabz is 1.38 more likely than any other village to produce the same crop.

Vegetables also tend to be evenly distributed over space. None of the four produce stands out as being associated in any strong way with any district in particular, except peas which tend to be comparatively concentrated in Dawlat Abad and Khani Charbagh, with respective indices of 3.03 and 1.58.

In the area of fruit, only melons and water melons are produced by enough villages to warrant a compositional analysis. For the other fruit, a mere look at the raw data (annex table 6) is enough to identify those villages that specialize in their production. Concerning melon and water melon, they are so evenly distributed over space that none of the districts stands in any particular way as specializing in their production.

In the area of herbal crops, again, they are produced in so few villages that a mere look at the raw data is enough to detect any spatial pattern.

As for animal products, they engage all the districts in much the same way; so much so that only four villages and three products are associated in a significant way: Khani Charbagh with yoghurt (an index of 1.28), Bilchiragh with dried yoghurt (an index of 1.72), and Khani Charbagh and Khwaja Sabz Posh Wali with wool (respective indices of 2.58 and 1.4).

Regarding industrial crops, only one is produced in enough villages to warrant compositional analysis: sesame. However, it appear to engage all the districts in such way that none stands out as being particularly associated with it.

Small industries are so scarce in Faryab that a mere look at the raw data of annex 6 is enough to identify those districts that produce any such crops.

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

Of the seven handicrafts surveyed, only two are produced in sufficiently large numbers of villages as to warrant compositional analysis: carpets and rugs. Pashtun Kot is associated with carpet in a moderate way (an index of 1.3); but Bilchiragh and Qaram Qul are associated with both, in particular carpets. For rugs the indices are 2.01 for both districts, but for carpets, they are as high as 13 for both districts.

Annex 6
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Faryab, 2003

Subsistence Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Wheat	Com	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pashtun Kot	246	12	0	188	3	2	11	0	468
Khawaja Sabz Poshi Wali	65	15	0	52	4	7	11	0	154
Almar	90	10	0	61	0	0	12	1	174
Qaisar	194	67	0	112	4	2	4	4	387
Kohistan	125	24	0	53	2	2	6	0	212
Gurziwan	51	14	0	46	0	0	2	2	115
Bilchiragh	44	11	0	13	0	0	1	0	69
Shirin Tagab	79	4	0	71	0	0	2	2	158
Dawlat Abad	46	0	0	36	0	0	5	0	86
Qaram Qul	12	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	17
Khani Charbagh	9	2	0	6	0	0	1	0	18
Andkhoy	8	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	16
Qurghan	13	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	24
Total	982	164	0	656	13	13	55	12	1,898

Panel B—Specialization

District	Wheat	Com	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pashtun Kot	52.6	2.6	0.0	40.2	0.6	0.4	2.4	0.0	100.0
Khawaja Sabz Poshi Wali	42.2	9.7	0.0	33.8	2.6	4.5	7.1	0.0	100.0
Almar	51.7	5.7	0.0	35.1	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.6	100.0
Qaisar	50.1	17.3	0.0	28.9	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	100.0
Kohistan	59.0	11.3	0.0	25.0	0.9	0.9	2.8	0.0	100.0
Gurziwan	44.3	12.2	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	100.0
Bilchiragh	63.8	15.9	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
Shirin Tagab	50.0	2.5	0.0	44.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	100.0
Dawlat Abad	53.5	0.0	0.0	40.7	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	100.0
Qaram Qul	70.6	5.9	0.0	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Khani Charbagh	50.0	11.1	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	100.0
Andkhoy	50.0	6.3	0.0	43.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qurghan	54.2	12.5	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	51.7	8.6	0.0	34.6	0.7	0.7	2.9	0.6	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Wheat	Com	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pashtun Kot	25.1	7.3	100.0	28.7	23.1	15.4	20.0	25.0	24.7
Khawaja Sabz Poshi Wali	6.6	9.1	0.0	7.9	30.8	53.8	20.0	0.0	8.1
Almar	9.2	6.1	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	21.8	8.3	9.2
Qaisar	19.8	40.9	0.0	17.1	30.8	15.4	7.3	33.3	20.4
Kohistan	12.7	14.6	0.0	8.1	15.4	15.4	10.9	0.0	11.2
Gurziwan	5.2	8.5	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	16.7	6.1
Bilchiragh	4.5	6.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	3.6
Shirin Tagab	8.0	2.4	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	3.6	16.7	8.3
Dawlat Abad	4.7	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	4.5
Qaram Qul	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Khani Charbagh	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.9
Andkhoy	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Qurghan	1.3	1.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

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

Subsistence Crops

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

District	Wheat	Com	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pashtun Kot	0.02	-0.70	3.06	0.16	-0.06	-0.38	-0.19	0.01	0.00
Khawaja Sabz Poshi Wali	-0.18	0.13	-1.00	-0.02	2.79	5.64	1.46	-1.00	0.00
Almar	0.00	-0.33	-1.00	0.01	-1.00	-1.00	1.36	-0.09	0.00
Qaisar	-0.03	1.00	-1.00	-0.16	0.51	-0.25	-0.64	0.63	0.00
Kohistan	0.14	0.31	-1.00	-0.28	0.38	0.38	-0.04	-1.00	0.00
Gurziwan	-0.14	0.41	-1.00	0.16	-1.00	-1.00	-0.40	1.75	0.00
Bilchiragh	0.23	0.84	-1.00	-0.45	-1.00	-1.00	-0.50	-1.00	0.00
Shirin Tagab	-0.03	-0.71	-1.00	0.30	-1.00	-1.00	-0.56	1.00	0.00
Dawlat Abad	0.03	-1.00	-1.00	0.18	-1.00	-1.00	1.01	-1.00	0.00
Qaram Qul	0.36	-0.32	-1.00	-0.32	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Khani Charbagh	-0.03	0.29	-1.00	-0.04	-1.00	-1.00	0.92	-1.00	0.00
Andkhoy	-0.03	-0.28	-1.00	0.27	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Qurghan	0.05	0.45	-1.00	-0.04	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd) (Cont'd)

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

Industrial Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pashtun Kot	6	1	0	94	4	0	0	3	108
Khawaja Sabz Poshi Wali	13	2	0	40	4	0	0	3	62
Almar	2	5	1	39	12	0	0	6	65
Qaisar	8	7	3	102	19	1	0	3	143
Kohistan	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	8
Gurziwan	0	5	1	25	7	0	0	0	38
Bilchiragh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shirin Tagab	6	0	0	65	1	0	0	3	75
Dawlat Abad	9	0	0	28	0	1	0	0	38
Qaram Qul	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
Khani Charbagh	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Andkhoy	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Qurghan	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	6
Total	48	24	5	406	49	2	0	22	556

Panel B—Specialization

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pashtun Kot	5.6	0.9	0.0	87.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0
Khawaja Sabz Poshi Wali	21.0	3.2	0.0	64.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	4.8	100.0
Almar	3.1	7.7	1.5	60.0	18.5	0.0	0.0	9.2	100.0
Qaisar	5.6	4.9	2.1	71.3	13.3	0.7	0.0	2.1	100.0
Kohistan	25.0	37.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100.0
Gurziwan	0.0	13.2	2.6	65.8	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bilchiragh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shirin Tagab	8.0	0.0	0.0	86.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0
Dawlat Abad	23.7	0.0	0.0	73.7	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qaram Qul	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	100.0
Khani Charbagh	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Andkhoy	40.0	20.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qurghan	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	100.0
Total	86	41	09	73.0	8.8	0.4	0.0	40	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

64.286

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
Pashtun Kot	12.5	4.2	0.0	23.2	8.2	0.0	—	13.6	19.4
Khawaja Sabz Poshi Wali	27.1	8.3	0.0	9.9	8.2	0.0	—	13.6	11.2
Almar	4.2	20.8	20.0	9.6	24.5	0.0	—	27.3	11.7
Qaisar	16.7	29.2	60.0	25.1	38.8	50.0	—	13.6	25.7
Kohistan	4.2	12.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	—	9.1	1.4
Gurziwan	0.0	20.8	20.0	6.2	14.3	0.0	—	0.0	6.8
Bilchiragh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
Shirin Tagab	12.5	0.0	0.0	16.0	2.0	0.0	—	13.6	13.5
Dawlat Abad	18.8	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	50.0	—	0.0	6.8
Qaram Qul	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	—	4.5	0.5
Khani Charbagh	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.9
Andkhoy	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.9
Qurghan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.1	0.0	—	4.5	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

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

Industrial Crops

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

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar- sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pashtun Kot	-0.36	-0.79	-1.00	0.19	-0.58	-1.00	—	-0.30	0.00
Khwaja Sabz Poshi Wali	1.43	-0.25	-1.00	-0.12	-0.27	-1.00	—	0.22	0.00
Almar	-0.64	0.78	0.71	-0.18	1.09	-1.00	—	1.33	0.00
Qaisar	-0.35	0.13	1.33	-0.02	0.51	0.94	—	-0.47	0.00
Kohistan	1.90	7.69	-1.00	-0.83	-1.00	-1.00	—	5.32	0.00
Gurziwan	-1.00	2.05	1.93	-0.10	1.09	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Bilchiragh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shirin Tagab	-0.07	-1.00	-1.00	0.19	-0.85	-1.00	—	0.01	0.00
Dawlat Abad	1.74	-1.00	-1.00	0.01	-1.00	6.32	—	-1.00	0.00
Qaram Qul	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.09	-1.00	-1.00	—	7.42	0.00
Khani Charbagh	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.37	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Andkhoy	3.63	3.63	-1.00	-0.45	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Qurghan	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.32	2.78	-1.00	—	3.21	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd) (Cont'd)

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

Fruit

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Grapes	Pome- grenades	Melones/ Melones	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul- berries	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pashtun Kot	3	3	222	0	2	11	7	7	255
Khawaja Sabz Poshi Wali	24	5	63	1	4	4	4	1	106
Almar	8	1	89	1	3	15	16	0	133
Qaisar	75	3	170	0	17	22	18	1	306
Kohistan	2	2	76	0	12	15	5	9	121
Gurziwan	1	1	42	1	8	21	15	2	91
Bilchiragh	1	0	30	1	0	0	0	0	32
Shirin Tagab	14	5	69	0	1	1	0	0	90
Dawlat Abad	7	2	42	0	0	0	0	0	51
Qaram Qul	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	7
Khani Charbagh	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Andkhoy	0	0	8	0	1	0	1	0	10
Qurghan	4	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	11
Total	141	22	827	4	49	89	67	20	1,219

Panel B—Specialization

District	Grapes	Pome- grenades	Melones/ W. Melones	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul- berries	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pashtun Kot	1.2	1.2	87.1	0.0	0.8	4.3	2.7	2.7	100.0
Khawaja Sabz Poshi Wali	22.6	4.7	59.4	0.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.9	100.0
Almar	6.0	0.8	66.9	0.8	2.3	11.3	12.0	0.0	100.0
Qaisar	24.5	1.0	55.6	0.0	5.6	7.2	5.9	0.3	100.0
Kohistan	1.7	1.7	62.8	0.0	9.9	12.4	4.1	7.4	100.0
Gurziwan	1.1	1.1	46.2	1.1	8.8	23.1	16.5	2.2	100.0
Bilchiragh	3.1	0.0	93.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shirin Tagab	15.6	5.6	76.7	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dawlat Abad	13.7	3.9	82.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qaram Qul	28.6	0.0	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Khani Charbagh	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Andkhoy	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	100.0
Qurghan	36.4	0.0	45.5	0.0	9.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	100.0
Total	11.6	1.8	67.8	0.3	4.0	7.3	5.5	1.6	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Grapes	Pome- grenades	Melones/ W. Melones	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul- berries	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pashtun Kot	2.1	13.6	26.8	0.0	4.1	12.4	10.4	35.0	20.9
Khawaja Sabz Poshi Wali	17.0	22.7	7.6	25.0	8.2	4.5	6.0	5.0	8.7
Almar	5.7	4.5	10.8	25.0	6.1	16.9	23.9	0.0	10.9
Qaisar	53.2	13.6	20.6	0.0	34.7	24.7	26.9	5.0	25.1
Kohistan	1.4	9.1	9.2	0.0	24.5	16.9	7.5	45.0	9.9
Gurziwan	0.7	4.5	5.1	25.0	16.3	23.6	22.4	10.0	7.5
Bilchiragh	0.7	0.0	3.6	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
Shirin Tagab	9.9	22.7	8.3	0.0	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	7.4
Dawlat Abad	5.0	9.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
Qaram Qul	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Khani Charbagh	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Andkhoy	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.8
Qurghan	2.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

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

Fruit

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

District	Grapes	Pome- grenades	Melones/ W.	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul- berries	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pashtun Kot	-0.90	-0.35	0.28	-1.00	-0.80	-0.41	-0.50	0.67	0.00
Khawaja Sabz Poshi Wali	0.96	1.61	-0.12	1.88	-0.06	-0.48	-0.31	-0.43	0.00
Almar	-0.48	-0.58	-0.01	1.29	-0.44	0.54	1.19	-1.00	0.00
Qaisar	1.12	-0.46	-0.18	-1.00	0.38	-0.02	0.07	-0.80	0.00
Kohistan	-0.88	-0.08	-0.07	-1.00	1.47	0.70	-0.25	3.53	0.00
Gurziwan	-0.90	-0.39	-0.32	2.35	1.19	2.16	2.00	0.34	0.00
Bilchiragh	-0.73	-1.00	0.38	8.52	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Shirin Tagab	0.34	2.08	0.13	-1.00	-0.72	-0.85	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Dawlat Abad	0.18	1.17	0.21	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Qaram Qul	1.47	-1.00	0.05	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Khani Charbagh	-1.00	-1.00	0.47	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Andkhoy	-1.00	-1.00	0.18	-1.00	1.49	-1.00	0.82	-1.00	0.00
Qurgan	2.14	-1.00	-0.33	-1.00	1.26	-1.00	0.65	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd) (Cont'd)

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

Vegetables

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pashtun Kot	10	10	11	4	0	0	0	2	43
Khwaja Sabz Poshi Wali	12	18	11	12	0	0	1	0	54
Almar	0	9	7	2	0	3	3	0	30
Qaisar	43	54	50	9	0	2	2	2	162
Kohistan	31	22	2	2	0	0	0	0	63
Gurziwan	34	33	18	20	0	0	1	0	106
Bilchiragh	4	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	12
Shirin Tagab	4	6	3	5	0	0	1	0	19
Dawlat Abad	4	5	2	12	0	0	0	0	23
Qaram Qul	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Khani Charbagh	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	6
Andkhoy	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	5
Qurghan	4	9	8	0	0	1	0	1	24
Total	161	171	121	71	0	6	8	5	549

Panel B—Specialization

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pashtun Kot	37.2	23.3	25.6	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	100.0
Khwaja Sabz Poshi Wali	22.2	33.3	20.4	22.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0
Almar	20.0	30.0	23.3	6.7	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	100.0
Qaisar	26.5	33.3	30.9	5.6	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	100.0
Kohistan	58.1	34.9	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gurziwan	32.1	31.1	17.0	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0
Bilchiragh	33.3	16.7	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shirin Tagab	21.1	31.6	15.8	26.3	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	100.0
Dawlat Abad	17.4	21.7	8.7	52.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qaram Qul	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Khani Charbagh	16.7	16.7	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Andkhoy	20.0	20.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qurghan	20.8	37.5	33.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.2	100.0
Total	30.0	31.1	21.5	12.9	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.9	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pashtun Kot	9.2	5.8	9.2	5.6	—	0.0	0.0	40.0	7.8
Khwaja Sabz Poshi Wali	7.1	10.5	9.2	16.9	—	0.0	12.5	0.0	9.8
Almar	3.0	5.3	5.6	2.8	—	50.0	37.5	0.0	5.5
Qaisar	25.6	31.6	41.7	12.7	—	33.3	25.0	40.0	29.5
Kohistan	22.0	12.9	1.7	2.8	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5
Gurziwan	20.2	19.3	15.0	28.2	—	0.0	12.5	0.0	19.3
Bilchiragh	2.4	1.2	3.3	2.8	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Shirin Tagab	2.4	3.5	2.5	7.0	—	0.0	12.5	0.0	3.5
Dawlat Abad	2.4	2.9	1.7	16.9	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
Qaram Qul	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Khani Charbagh	0.6	0.6	1.7	2.8	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Andkhoy	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.4	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Qurghan	3.0	5.3	6.7	0.0	—	16.7	0.0	20.0	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

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

Vegetables

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

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pashtun Kot	0.2%	-0.25	0.1%	-0.2%	—	-1.00	-1.00	4.11	0.00
Khawaja Sabz Poshi Wali	-0.2%	0.07	-0.07	0.72	—	-1.00	0.27	-1.00	0.00
Almar	-0.3%	-0.04	0.0%	-0.4%	—	8.15	586	-1.00	0.00
Qaisar	-0.1%	0.07	0.41	-0.57	—	0.13	-0.15	0.36	0.00
Kohistan	0.9%	0.12	-0.8%	-0.7%	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Gurziwan	0.0%	0.00	-0.22	0.46	—	-1.00	-0.35	-1.00	0.00
Bilchiragh	0.0%	-0.46	0.5%	0.2%	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Shirin Tagab	-0.3%	0.01	-0.2%	1.03	—	-1.00	261	-1.00	0.00
Dawlat Abad	-0.4%	-0.30	-0.6%	3.03	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Qaram Qul	0.6%	0.61	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Khani Charbagh	-0.4%	-0.46	0.5%	1.58	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Andkhoy	-0.3%	-0.36	0.8%	0.55	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Qurghan	-0.3%	0.20	0.5%	-1.00	—	2.81	-1.00	3.58	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd) (Cont'd)

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

Herbal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pashtun Kot	0	3	3	0	1	0	3	0	10
Khawaja Sabz Poshi Wali	1	16	2	0	0	0	1	0	20
Almar	1	10	1	2	3	0	0	0	17
Qaisar	9	7	1	0	0	0	1	1	19
Kohistan	0	20	0	2	0	0	0	0	22
Gurziwan	1	6	2	3	1	1	2	0	16
Bilchiragh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shirin Tagab	1	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	19
Dawlat Abad	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Qaram Qul	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Khani Charbagh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andkhoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qurghan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	84	11	8	5	1	7	1	130

Panel B—Specialization

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pashtun Kot	0.0	30.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	100.0
Khawaja Sabz Poshi Wali	5.0	80.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	100.0
Almar	5.9	58.8	5.9	11.8	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qaisar	47.4	36.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	5.3	100.0
Kohistan	0.0	90.9	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gurziwan	6.3	37.5	12.5	18.8	6.3	6.3	12.5	0.0	100.0
Bilchiragh	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shirin Tagab	5.3	84.2	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dawlat Abad	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qaram Qul	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Khani Charbagh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andkhoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Qurghan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10.0	64.6	8.5	6.2	3.8	0.8	5.4	0.8	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pashtun Kot	0.0	3.6	27.3	0.0	20.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	7.7
Khawaja Sabz Poshi Wali	7.7	19.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	15.4
Almar	7.7	11.9	9.1	25.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1
Qaisar	69.2	8.3	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	100.0	14.6
Kohistan	0.0	23.8	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9
Gurziwan	7.7	7.1	18.2	37.5	20.0	100.0	28.6	0.0	12.3
Bilchiragh	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Shirin Tagab	7.7	19.0	9.1	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6
Dawlat Abad	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
Qaram Qul	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Khani Charbagh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Andkhoy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Qurghan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

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

Herbal Products

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

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pashtun Kot	-1.00	-0.54	2.55	-1.00	1.60	-1.00	4.57	-1.00	0.00
Khawaja Sabz Poshi Wali	-0.50	0.24	0.18	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.07	-1.00	0.00
Almar	-0.41	-0.09	-0.30	0.91	3.55	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Qaisar	3.74	-0.43	-0.38	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.02	5.84	0.00
Kohistan	-1.00	0.41	-1.00	0.48	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Gurziwan	-0.38	-0.42	0.48	2.05	0.63	7.13	1.32	-1.00	0.00
Bilchiragh	-1.00	-1.00	10.82	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Shirin Tagab	-0.47	0.30	-0.38	-0.14	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Dawlat Abad	-1.00	0.55	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Qaram Qul	-1.00	0.55	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Khani Charbagh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andkhoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Qurghan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd) (Cont'd)

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

Handicrafts

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shaw making	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pashtun Kot	5	25	0	0	0	2	1	0	33
Khawaja Sabz Poshi Wali	25	36	0	1	4	1	1	0	68
Almar	26	39	0	5	4	21	7	0	102
Qaisar	117	107	0	1	0	13	5	0	243
Kohistan	27	111	0	3	1	1	1	0	144
Gurziwan	18	26	0	0	0	2	1	0	47
Bilchiragh	14	29	0	0	0	0	0	1	44
Shirin Tagab	41	55	0	0	1	0	3	0	100
Dawlat Abad	18	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Qaram Qul	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Khani Charbagh	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Andkhoy	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Qurghan	13	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Total	329	486	0	10	10	40	19	1	895

Panel B—Specialization

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shaw making	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pashtun Kot	15.2	75.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	3.0	0.0	100.0
Khawaja Sabz Poshi Wali	36.8	52.9	0.0	1.5	5.9	1.5	1.5	0.0	100.0
Almar	25.5	38.2	0.0	4.9	3.9	20.6	6.9	0.0	100.0
Qaisar	48.1	44.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.3	2.1	0.0	100.0
Kohistan	18.8	77.1	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	100.0
Gurziwan	38.3	55.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	2.1	0.0	100.0
Bilchiragh	31.8	65.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0
Shirin Tagab	41.0	55.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0
Dawlat Abad	36.0	64.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qaram Qul	61.1	38.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Khani Charbagh	63.6	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Andkhoy	53.8	46.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qurghan	59.1	40.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	36.8	54.3	0.0	1.1	1.1	4.5	2.1	0.1	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shaw making	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pashtun Kot	1.5	5.1	—	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.3	0.0	3.7
Khawaja Sabz Poshi Wali	7.6	7.4	—	10.0	40.0	2.5	5.3	0.0	7.6
Almar	7.9	8.0	—	50.0	40.0	52.5	36.8	0.0	11.4
Qaisar	35.6	22.0	—	10.0	0.0	32.5	26.3	0.0	27.2
Kohistan	8.2	22.8	—	30.0	10.0	2.5	5.3	0.0	16.1
Gurziwan	5.5	5.3	—	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.3	0.0	5.3
Bilchiragh	4.3	6.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.9
Shirin Tagab	12.5	11.3	—	0.0	10.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	11.2
Dawlat Abad	5.5	6.6	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
Qaram Qul	3.3	1.4	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Khani Charbagh	2.1	0.8	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Andkhoy	2.1	1.2	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Qurghan	4.0	1.9	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

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

Handicrafts

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

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em- broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shaw making	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pashtun Kot	1.30	0.20	1.54	2.11	3.38	16.90	24.1	16.90	—
Khawaja Sabz Poshi Wali	0.65	0.10	0.77	1.06	1.69	8.45	1.21	8.45	—
Almar	0.76	0.12	0.90	1.24	1.99	9.94	1.42	9.94	—
Qaisar	0.68	0.11	0.81	1.11	1.78	8.89	1.27	8.89	—
Kohistan	0.59	0.09	0.70	0.96	1.54	7.68	1.10	7.68	—
Gurziwan	0.81	0.13	0.96	1.32	2.11	10.56	1.51	10.56	—
Bilchiragh	13.00	2.01	15.36	21.13	33.80	169.00	24.14	169.00	—
Shirin Tagab	0.68	0.11	0.81	1.11	1.78	8.89	1.27	8.89	—
Dawlat Abad	2.60	0.40	3.07	4.23	6.76	33.80	4.83	33.80	—
Qaram Qul	13.00	2.01	15.36	21.13	33.80	169.00	24.14	169.00	—
Khani Charbagh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andkhoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Qurghan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annex 6 (Cont'd) (Cont'd)

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

Small Industries

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pashtun Kot	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	5
Khawaja Sabz Poshi Wali	1	1	9	0	0	0	1	0	12
Almar	0	2	12	0	0	1	0	0	15
Qaisar	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Kohistan	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Gurziwan	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	9
Bilchiragh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shirin Tagab	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5
Dawlat Abad	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Qaram Qul	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Khani Charbagh	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Andkhoy	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Qurghan	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
Total	3	7	55	0	0	1	1	1	68

Panel B—Specialization

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pashtun Kot	0.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Khawaja Sabz Poshi Wali	8.3	8.3	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	100.0
Almar	0.0	13.3	80.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qaisar	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kohistan	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gurziwan	0.0	11.1	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bilchiragh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shirin Tagab	20.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dawlat Abad	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qaram Qul	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Khani Charbagh	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Andkhoy	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qurghan	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	100.0
Total	4.4	10.3	80.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pashtun Kot	0.0	14.3	7.3	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4
Khawaja Sabz Poshi Wali	33.3	14.3	16.4	—	—	0.0	100.0	0.0	17.6
Almar	0.0	28.6	21.8	—	—	100.0	0.0	0.0	22.1
Qaisar	0.0	0.0	7.3	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9
Kohistan	33.3	14.3	1.8	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4
Gurziwan	0.0	14.3	14.5	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2
Bilchiragh	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shirin Tagab	33.3	0.0	7.3	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4
Dawlat Abad	0.0	0.0	3.6	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
Qaram Qul	0.0	0.0	5.5	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4
Khani Charbagh	0.0	14.3	5.5	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9
Andkhoy	0.0	0.0	5.5	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4
Qurghan	0.0	0.0	3.6	—	—	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

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

Small Industries

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

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pashtun Kot	-1.00	0.94	-0.01	—	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Khawaja Sabz Poshi Wali	0.89	-0.19	-0.07	—	—	-1.00	4.67	-1.00	0.00
Almar	-1.00	0.30	-0.01	—	—	3.53	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Qaisar	-1.00	-1.00	0.24	—	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Kohistan	6.56	2.24	-0.59	—	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Gurziwan	-1.00	0.08	0.10	—	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Bilchiragh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shirin Tagab	3.53	-1.00	-0.01	—	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Dawlat Abad	-1.00	-1.00	0.24	—	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Qaram Qul	-1.00	-1.00	0.24	—	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Khani Charbagh	-1.00	1.43	-0.07	—	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Andkhoy	-1.00	-1.00	0.24	—	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Qurghan	-1.00	-1.00	-0.18	—	—	-1.00	-1.00	21.67	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd) (Cont'd)

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

Animal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pashtun Kot	3	11	11	7	19	7	4	0	62
Khwaja Sabz Poshi Wali	2	2	3	1	1	1	13	1	24
Almar	28	49	49	32	36	31	38	6	269
Qaisar	63	74	74	75	79	75	56	3	499
Kohistan	33	35	27	21	79	19	36	0	250
Gurziwan	27	36	35	32	35	33	33	1	232
Bilchiragh	2	7	2	0	17	0	5	0	33
Shirin Tagab	0	4	5	9	10	4	32	0	64
Dawlat Abad	4	7	8	7	9	6	7	0	48
Qaram Qul	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	0	26
Khani Charbagh	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	6
Andkhoy	0	2	2	0	2	1	4	0	11
Qurghan	3	4	4	3	3	3	1	0	21
Total	170	236	226	192	293	183	234	11	1,545

Panel B—Specialization

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pashtun Kot	4.8	17.7	17.7	11.3	30.6	11.3	6.5	0.0	100.0
Khwaja Sabz Poshi Wali	8.3	8.3	12.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	54.2	4.2	100.0
Almar	10.4	18.2	18.2	11.9	13.4	11.5	14.1	2.2	100.0
Qaisar	12.6	14.8	14.8	15.0	15.8	15.0	11.2	0.6	100.0
Kohistan	13.2	14.0	10.8	8.4	31.6	7.6	14.4	0.0	100.0
Gurziwan	11.6	15.5	15.1	13.8	15.1	14.2	14.2	0.4	100.0
Bilchiragh	6.1	21.2	6.1	0.0	51.5	0.0	15.2	0.0	100.0
Shirin Tagab	0.0	6.3	7.8	14.1	15.6	6.3	50.0	0.0	100.0
Dawlat Abad	8.3	14.6	16.7	14.6	18.8	12.5	14.6	0.0	100.0
Qaram Qul	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	11.5	11.5	15.4	0.0	100.0
Khani Charbagh	16.7	16.7	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	100.0
Andkhoy	0.0	18.2	18.2	0.0	18.2	9.1	36.4	0.0	100.0
Qurghan	14.3	19.0	19.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	4.8	0.0	100.0
Total	11.0	15.3	14.6	12.4	19.0	11.8	15.1	0.7	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pashtun Kot	1.8	4.7	4.9	3.6	6.5	3.8	1.7	0.0	4.0
Khwaja Sabz Poshi Wali	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	5.6	9.1	1.6
Almar	16.5	20.8	21.7	16.7	12.3	16.9	16.2	54.5	17.4
Qaisar	37.1	31.4	32.7	39.1	27.0	41.0	23.9	27.3	32.3
Kohistan	19.4	14.8	11.9	10.9	27.0	10.4	15.4	0.0	16.2
Gurziwan	15.9	15.3	15.5	16.7	11.9	18.0	14.1	9.1	15.0
Bilchiragh	1.2	3.0	0.9	0.0	5.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1
Shirin Tagab	0.0	1.7	2.2	4.7	3.4	2.2	13.7	0.0	4.1
Dawlat Abad	2.4	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.0	0.0	3.1
Qaram Qul	2.4	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.7	0.0	1.7
Khani Charbagh	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Andkhoy	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.7
Qurghan	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

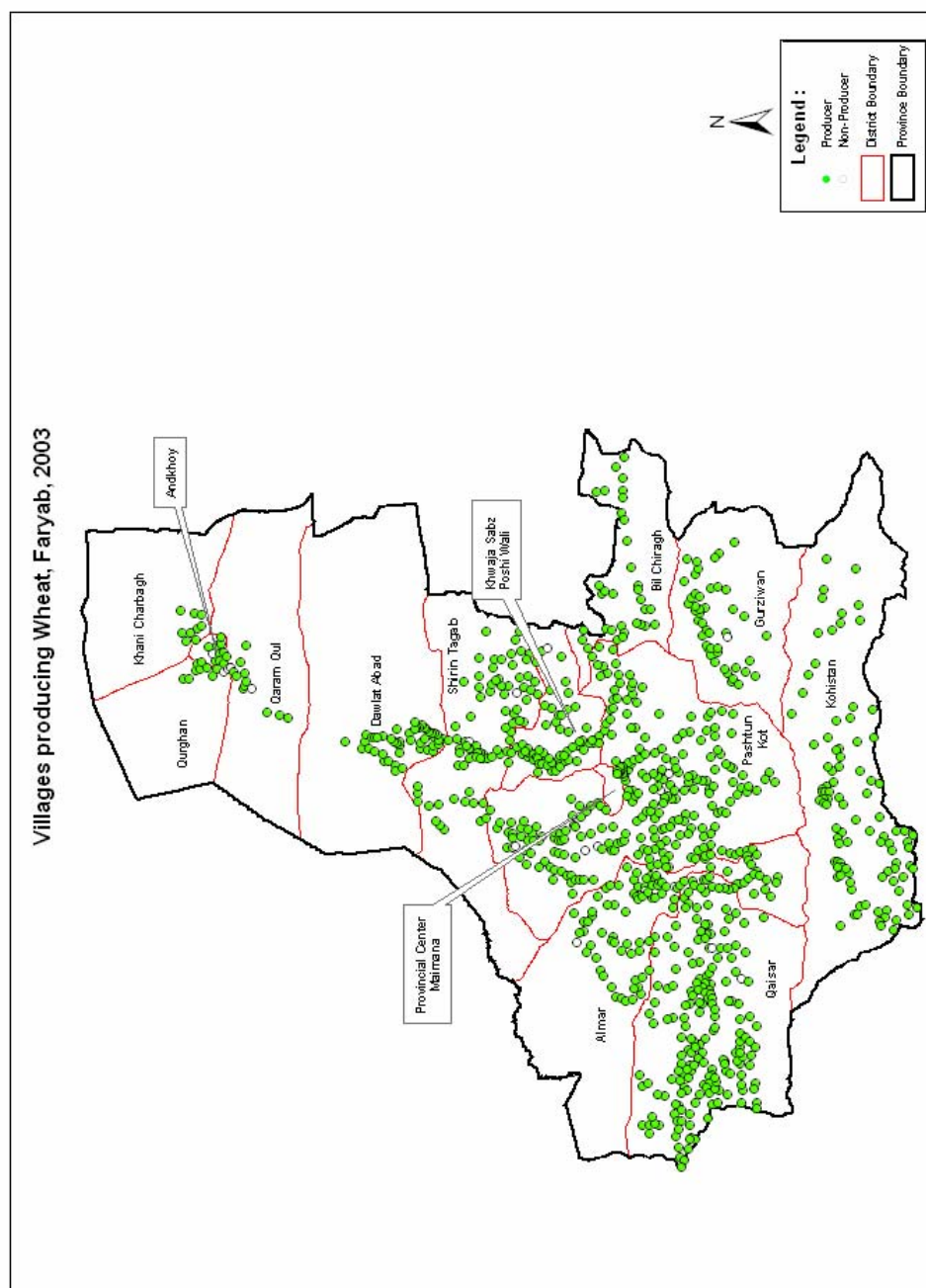
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Faryab, 2003

Animal Products

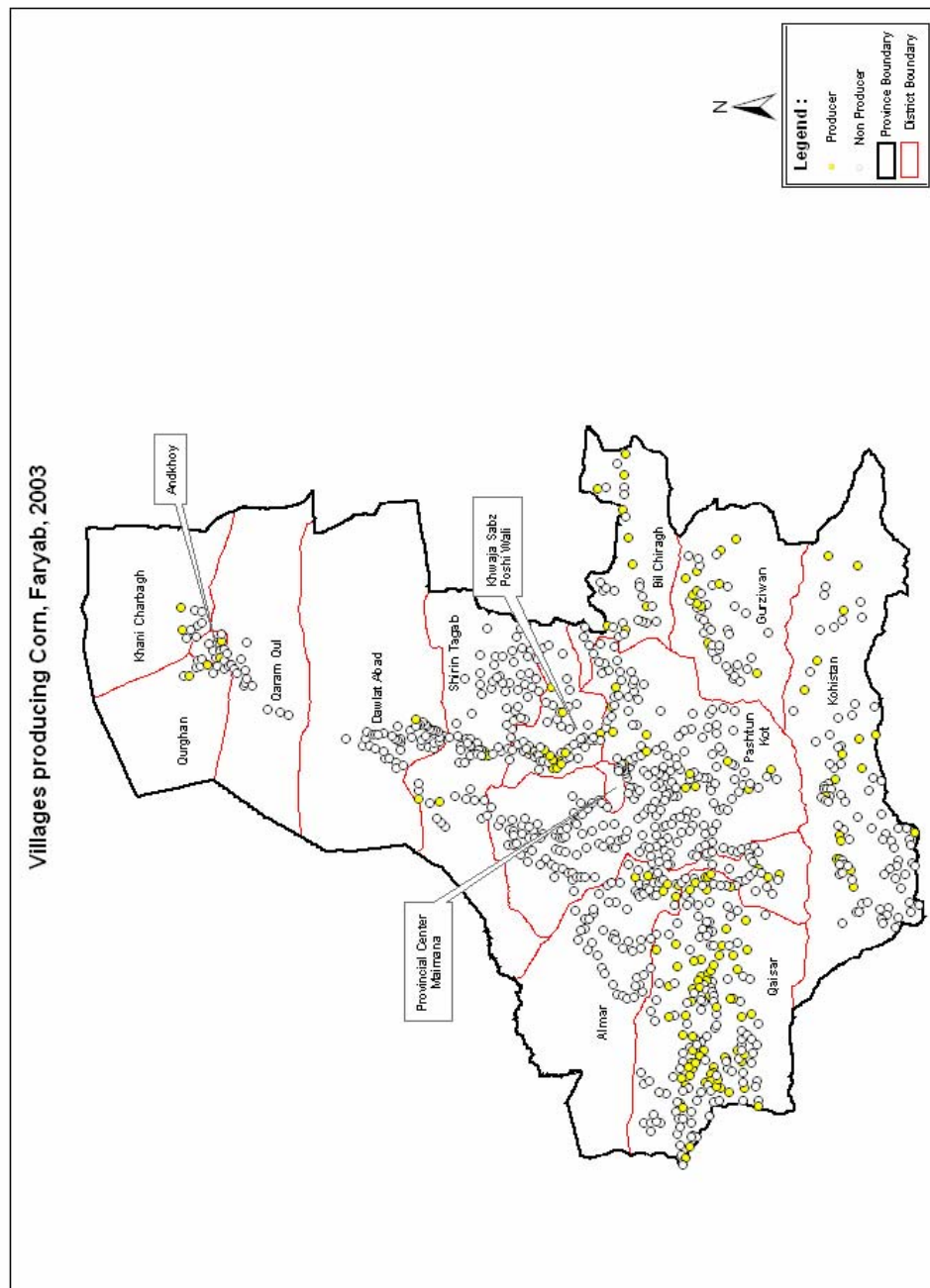
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Maimana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pashtun Kot	-0.56	0.16	0.21	-0.09	0.62	-0.05	-0.57	-1.00	0.00
Khwaja Sabz Poshi Wali	-0.24	-0.45	-0.15	-0.66	-0.78	-0.65	2.58	4.85	0.00
Almar	-0.05	0.19	0.25	-0.04	-0.29	-0.03	-0.07	2.10	0.00
Qaisar	0.15	-0.03	0.01	0.21	-0.17	0.27	-0.26	-0.16	0.00
Kohistan	0.20	-0.08	-0.26	-0.32	0.67	-0.36	-0.05	-1.00	0.00
Gurziwan	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.11	-0.20	0.20	-0.06	-0.39	0.00
Bilchiragh	-0.45	0.39	-0.59	-1.00	1.72	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00
Shirin Tagab	-1.00	-0.59	-0.47	0.13	-0.18	-0.47	2.30	-1.00	0.00
Dawlat Abad	-0.24	-0.05	0.14	0.17	-0.01	0.06	-0.04	-1.00	0.00
Qaram Qul	0.40	0.01	0.05	0.24	-0.39	-0.03	0.02	-1.00	0.00
Khani Charbagh	0.51	0.09	1.28	0.34	-1.00	-1.00	0.10	-1.00	0.00
Andkhoy	-1.00	0.19	0.24	-1.00	-0.04	-0.23	1.40	-1.00	0.00
Qurghan	0.30	0.25	0.30	0.15	-0.25	0.21	-0.69	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

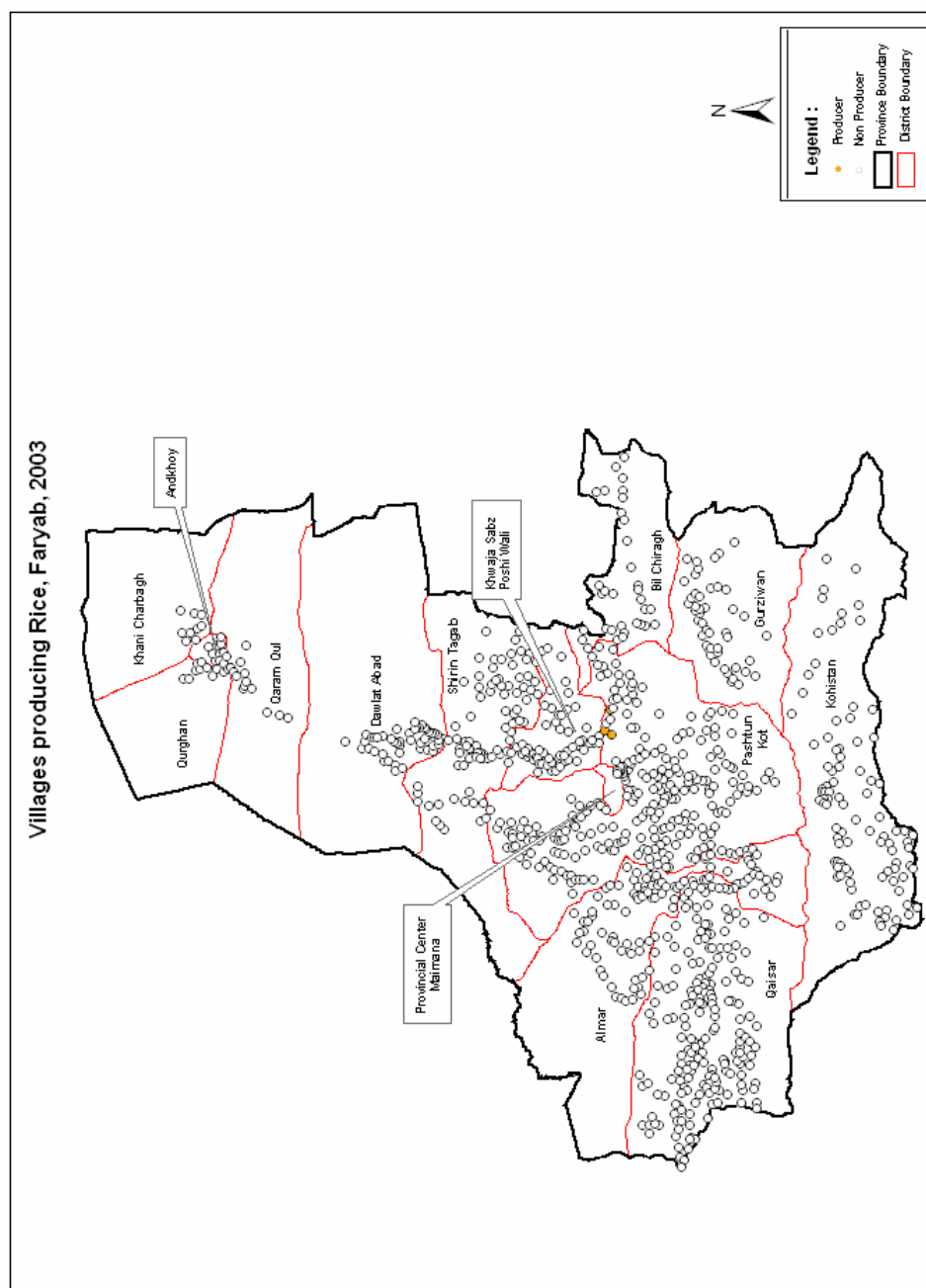
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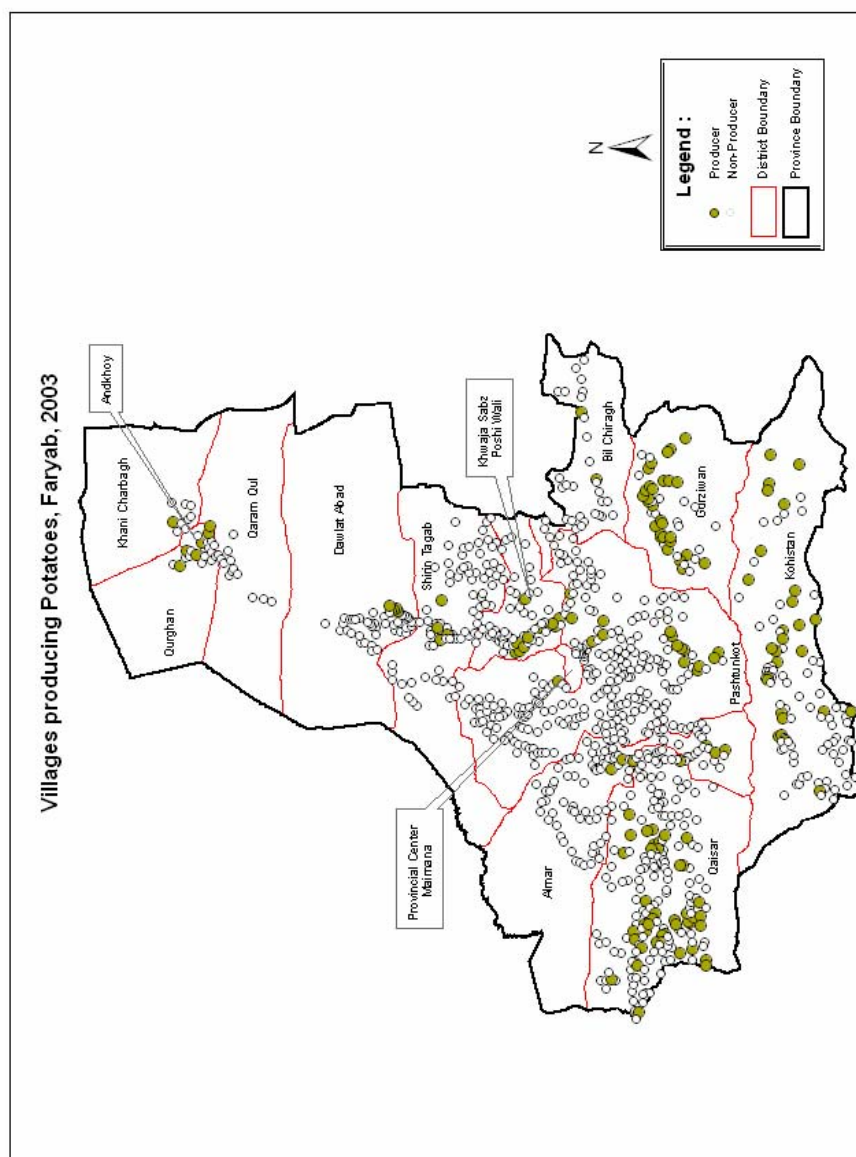
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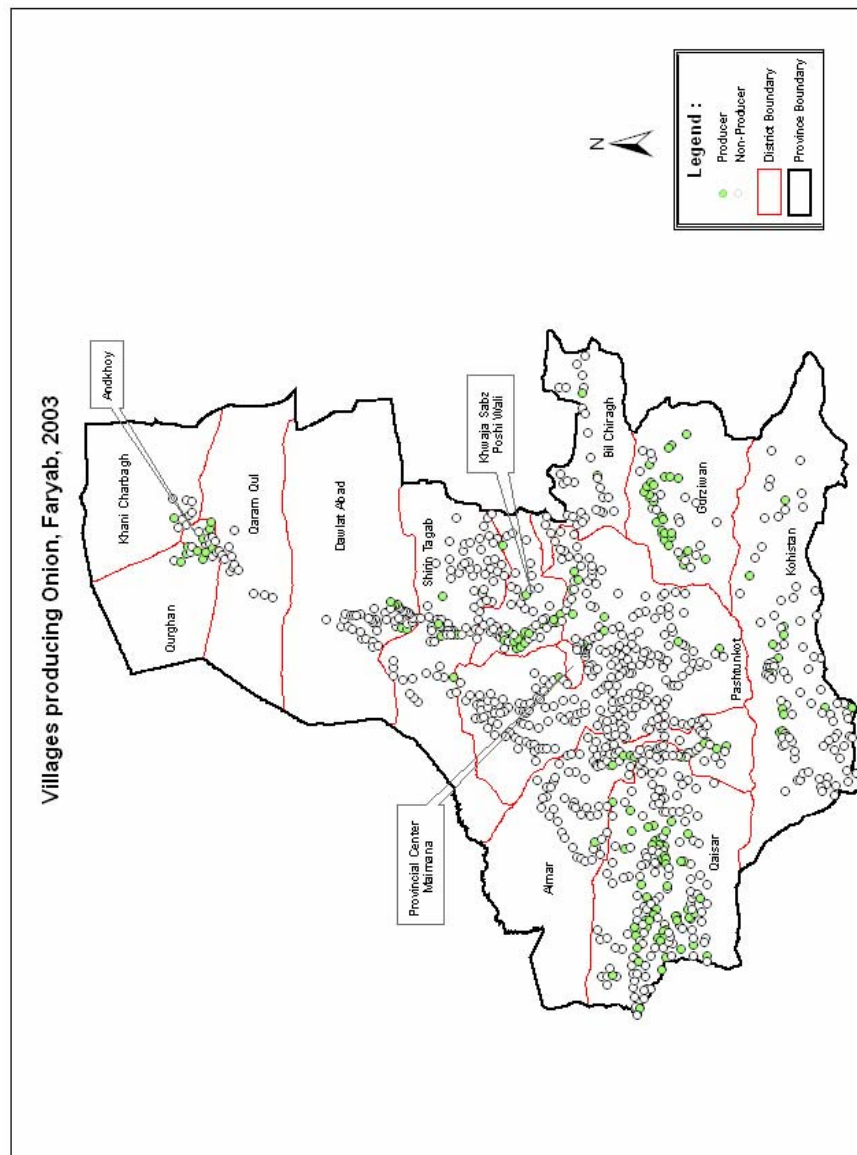
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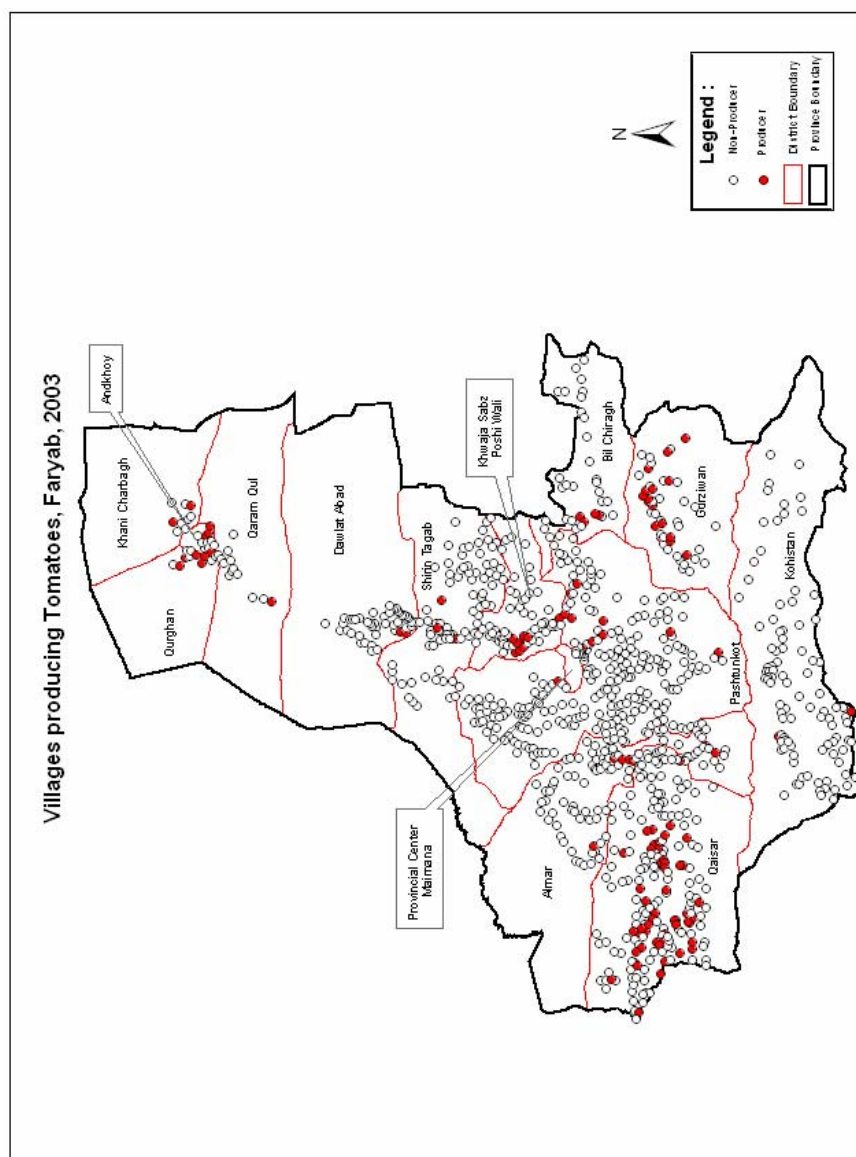
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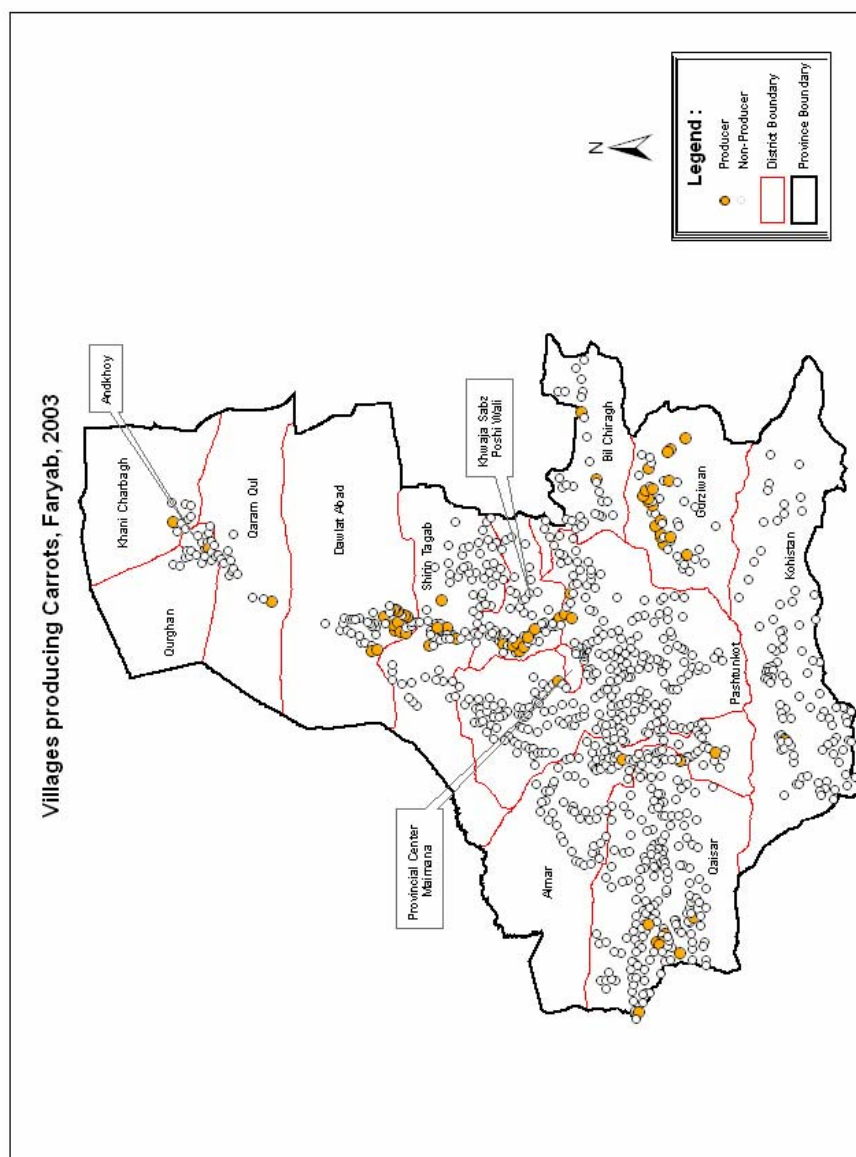
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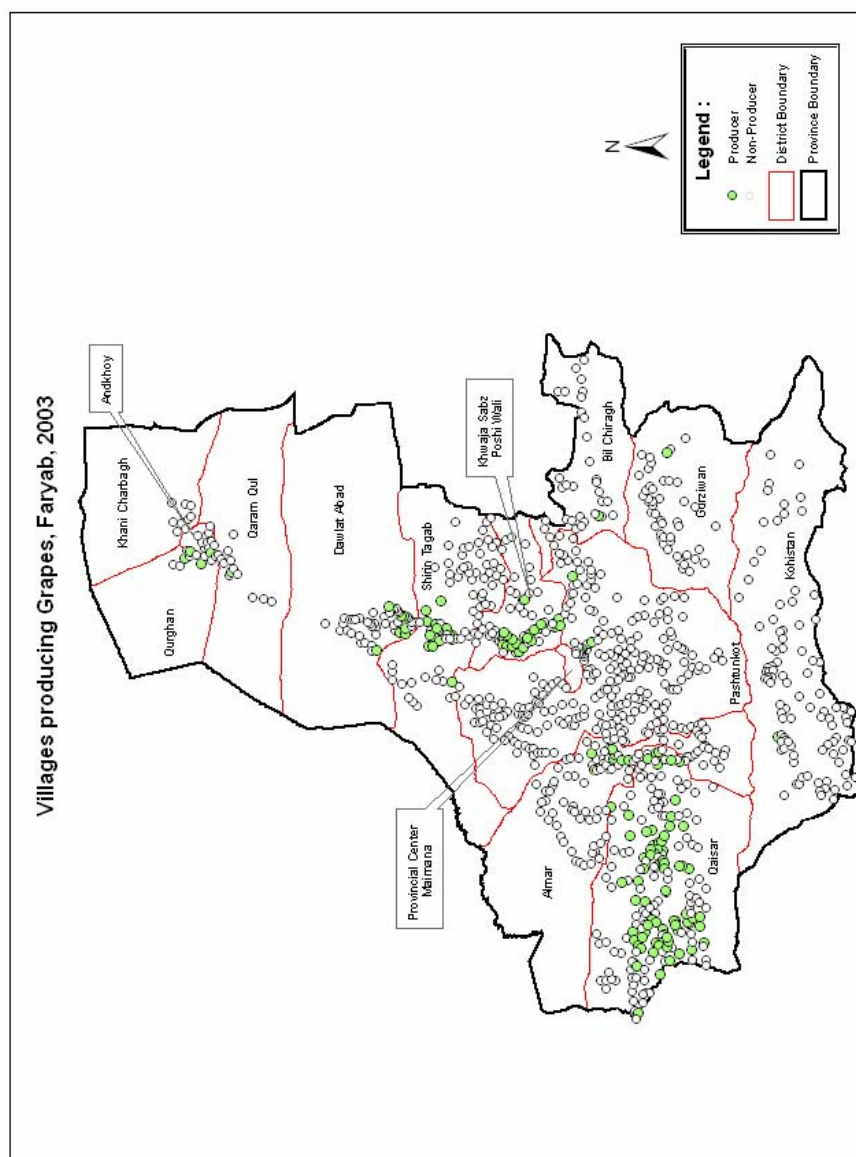
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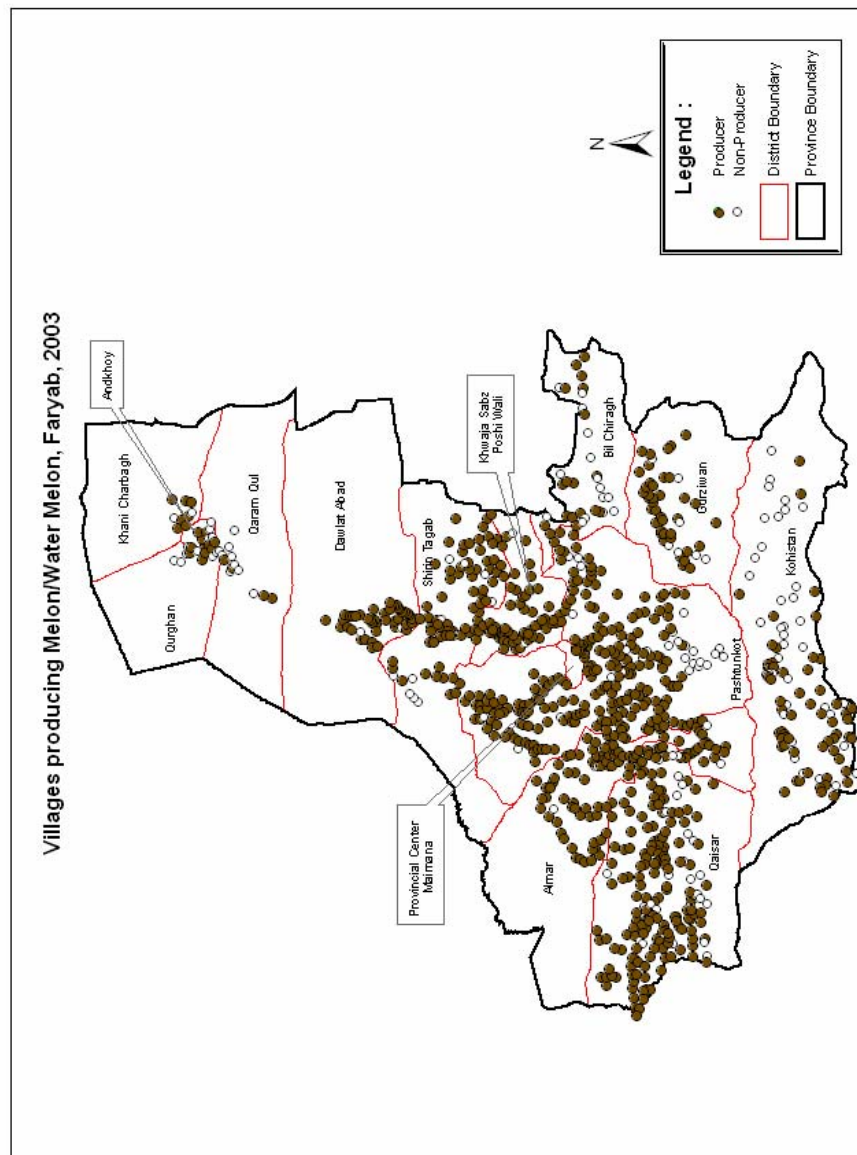
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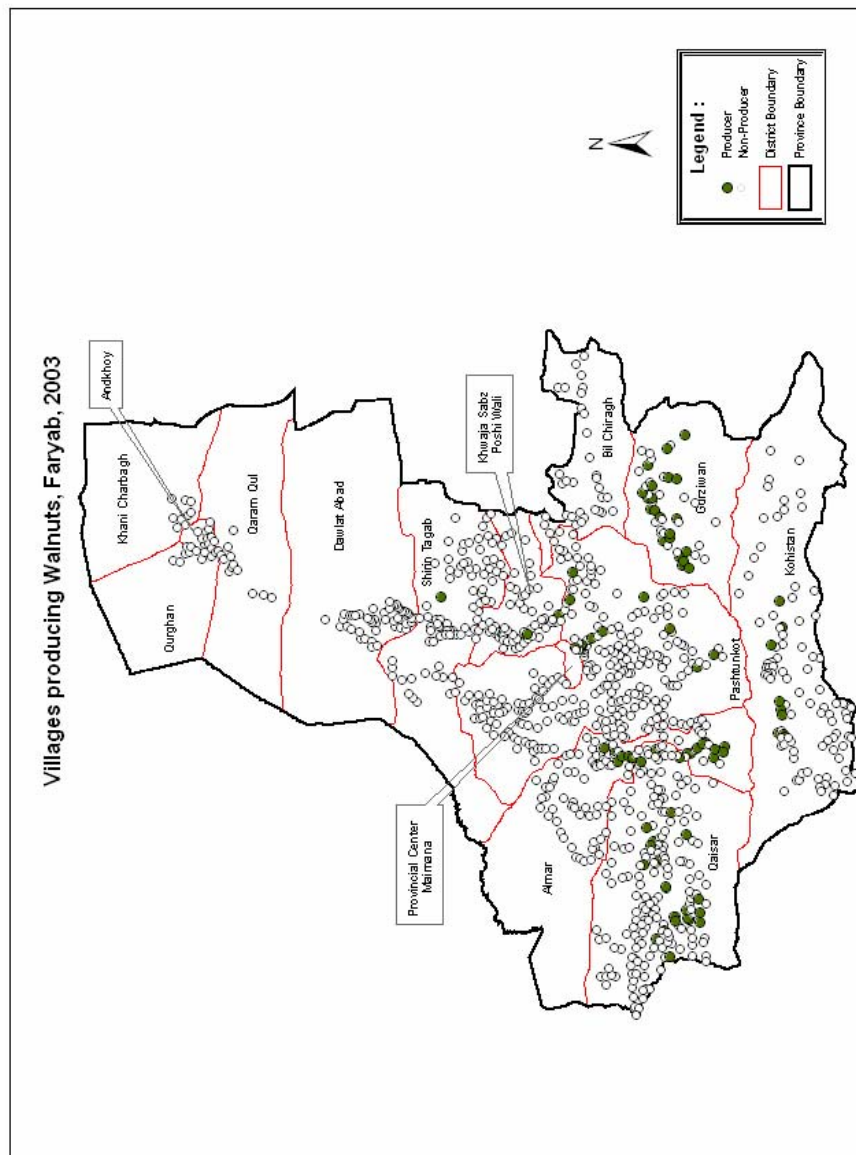
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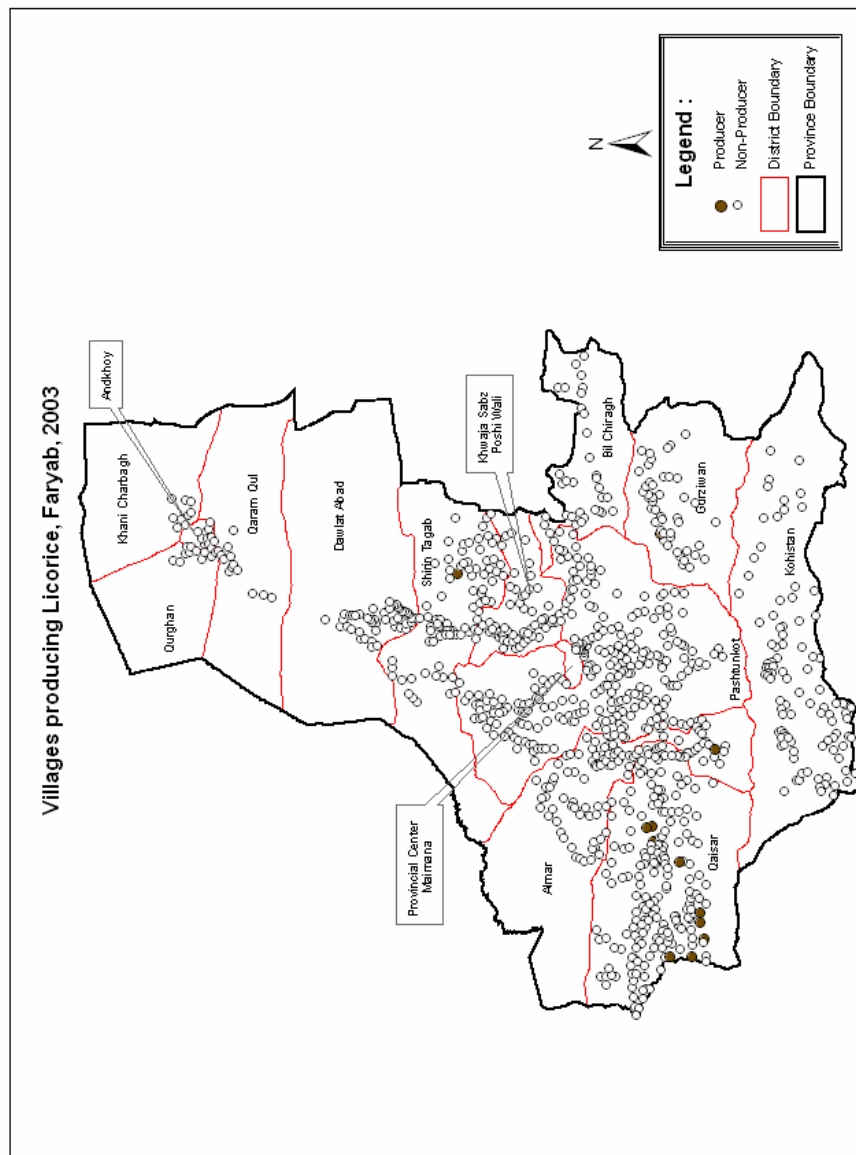
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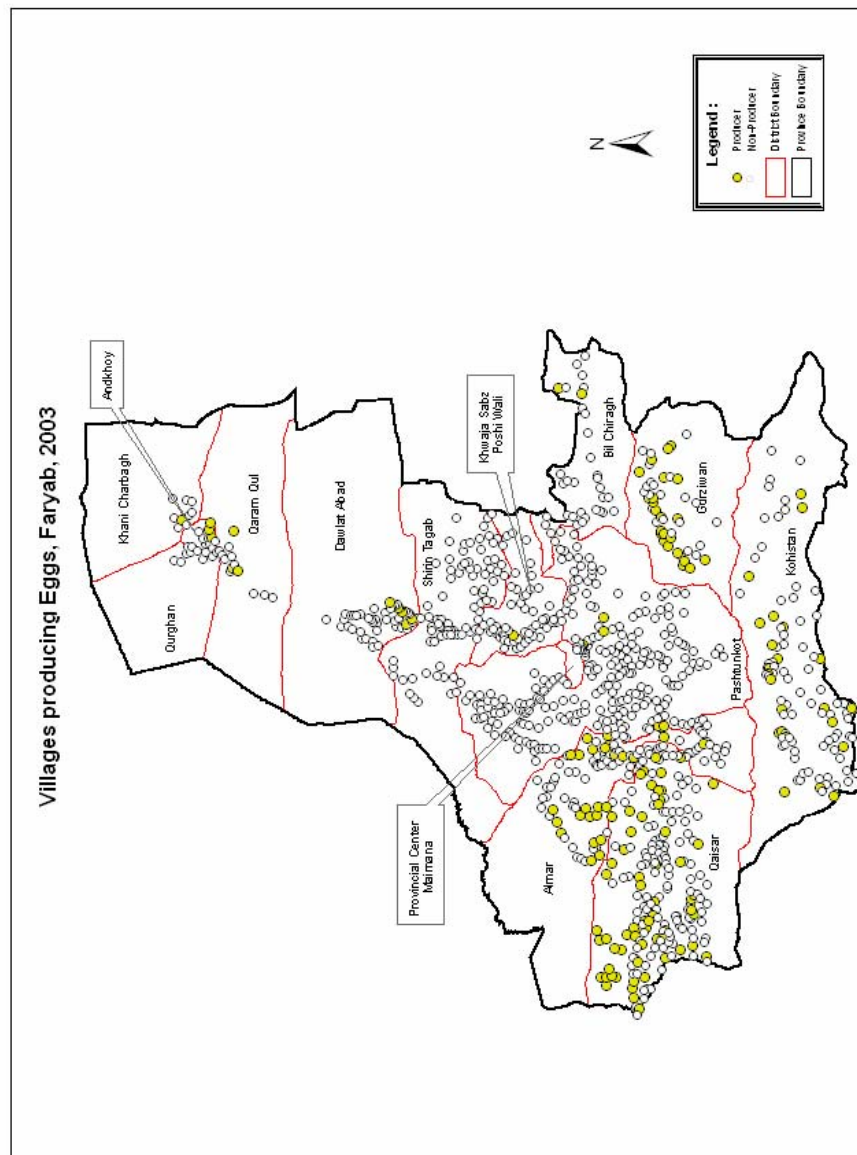
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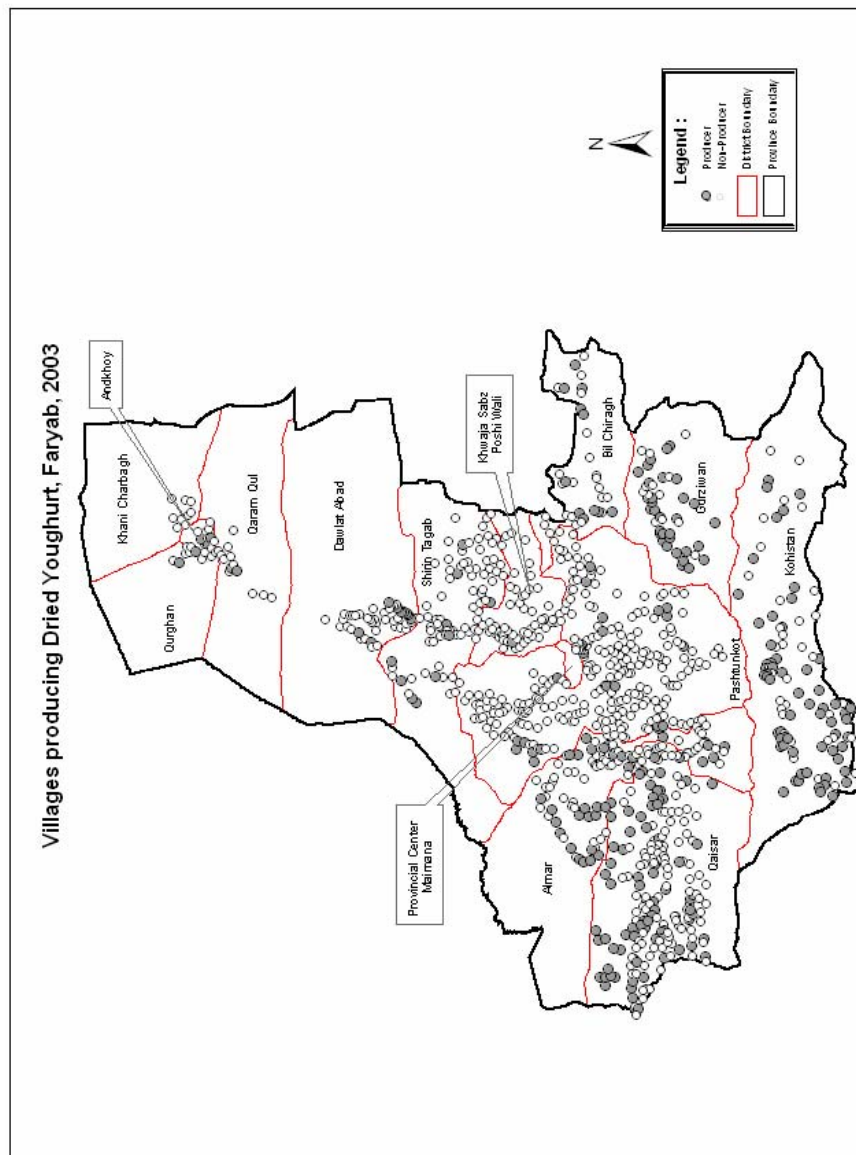
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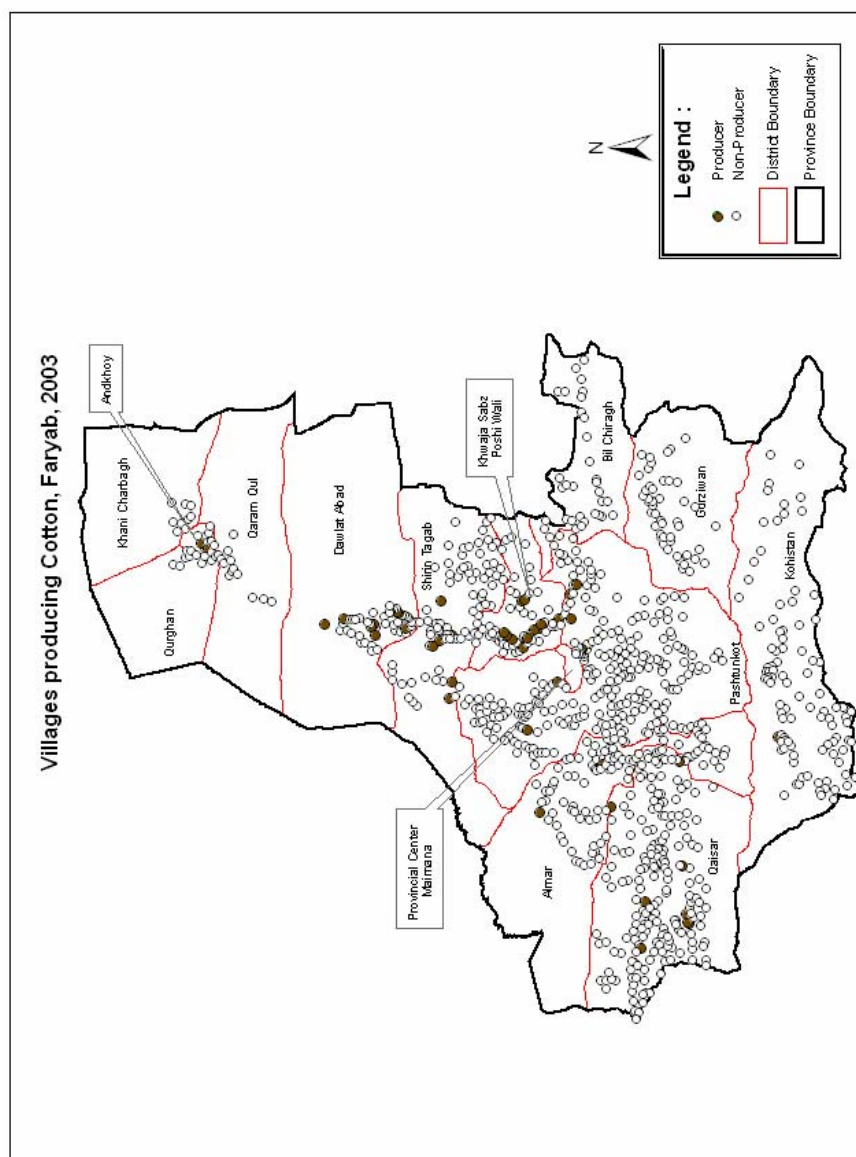
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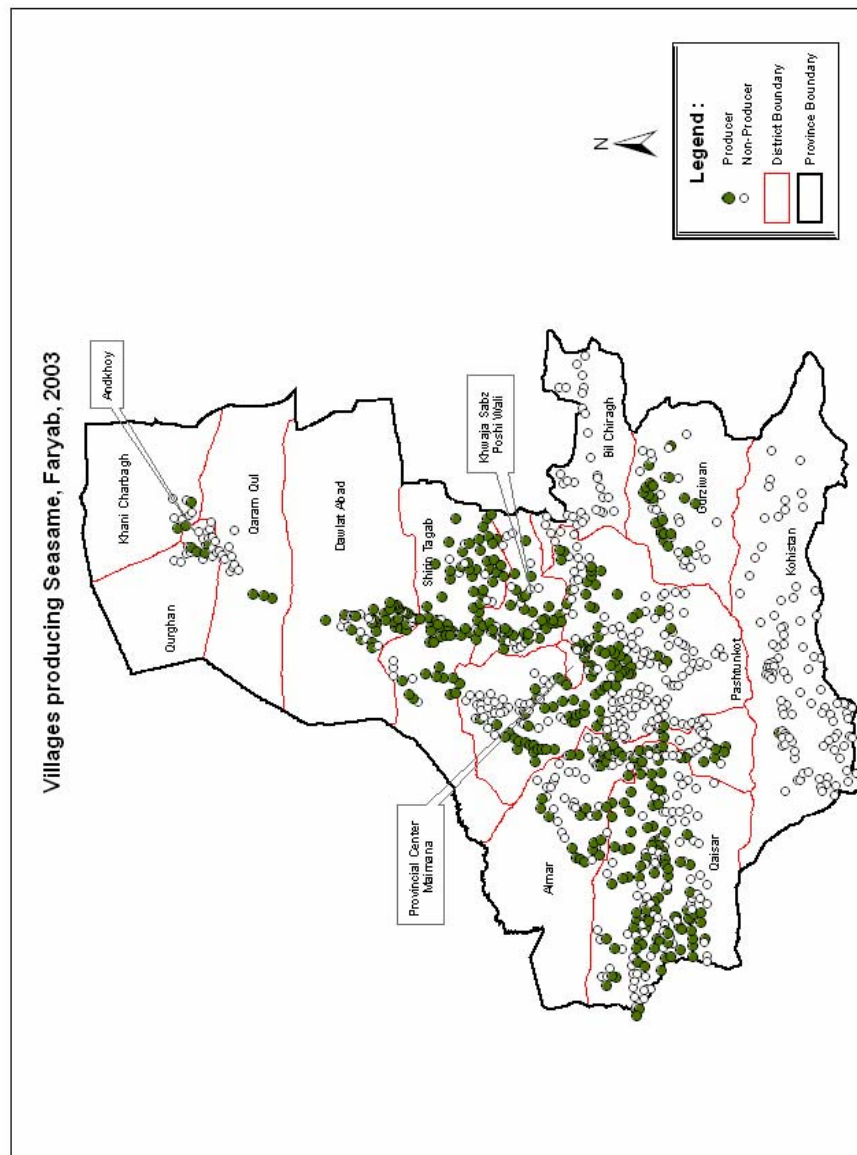
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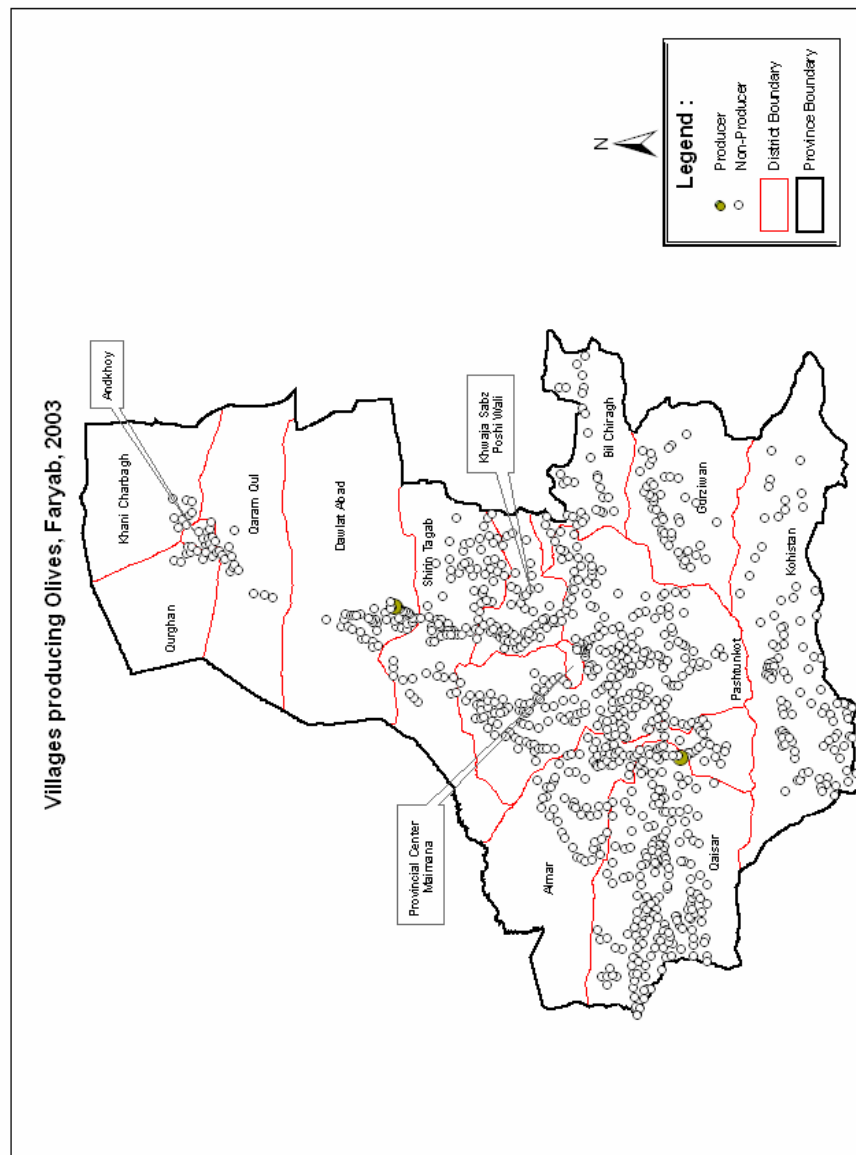
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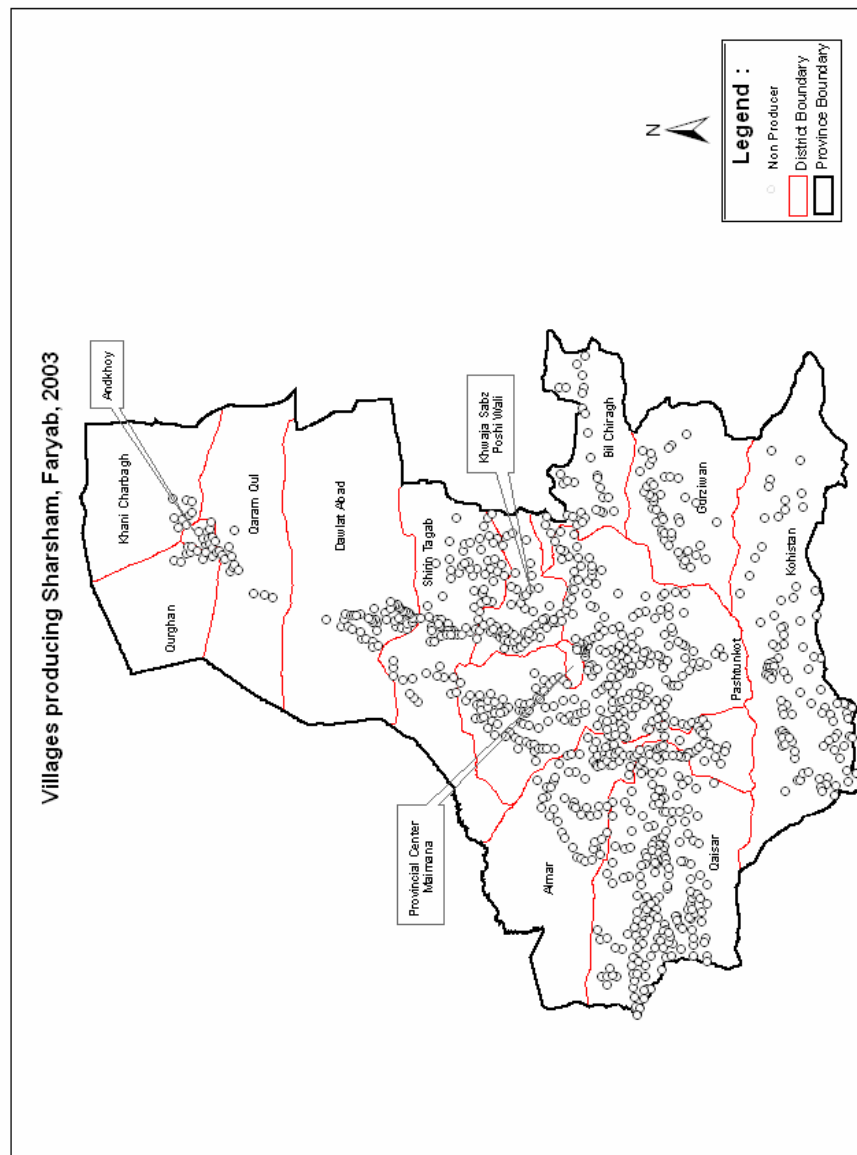
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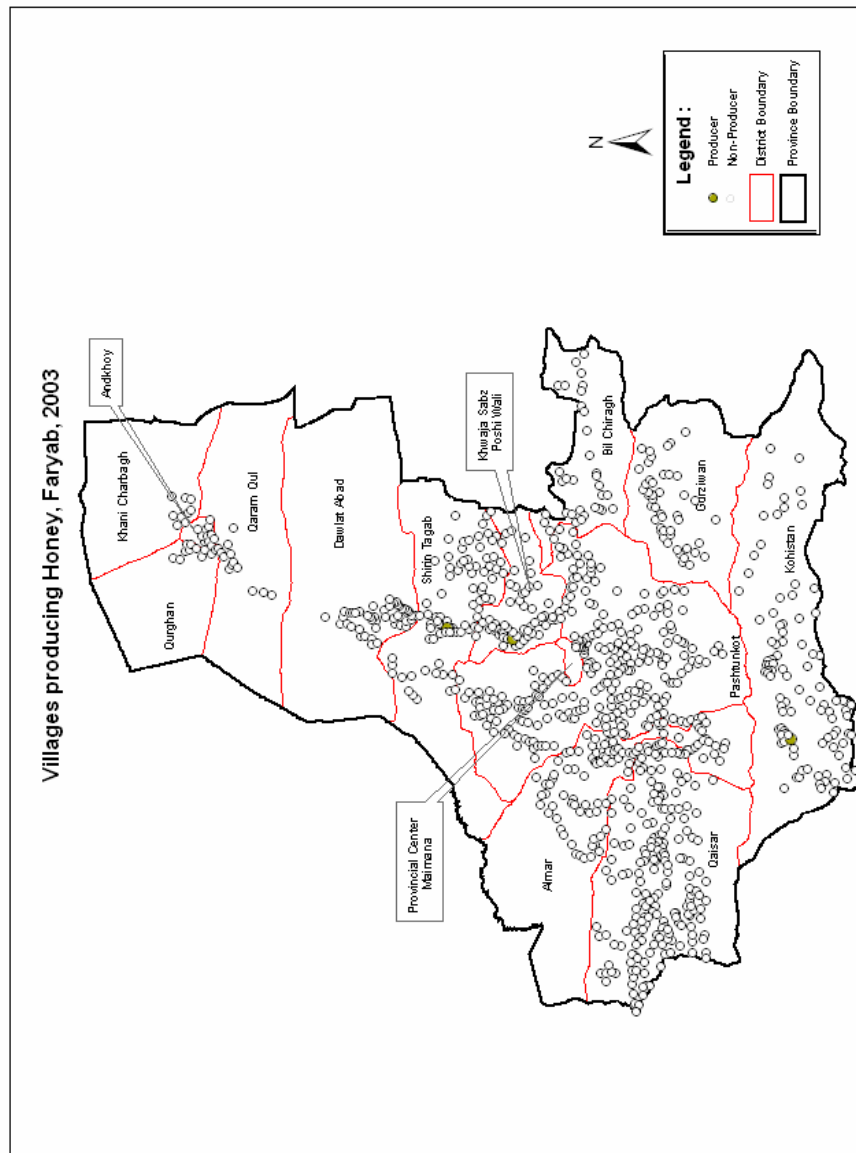
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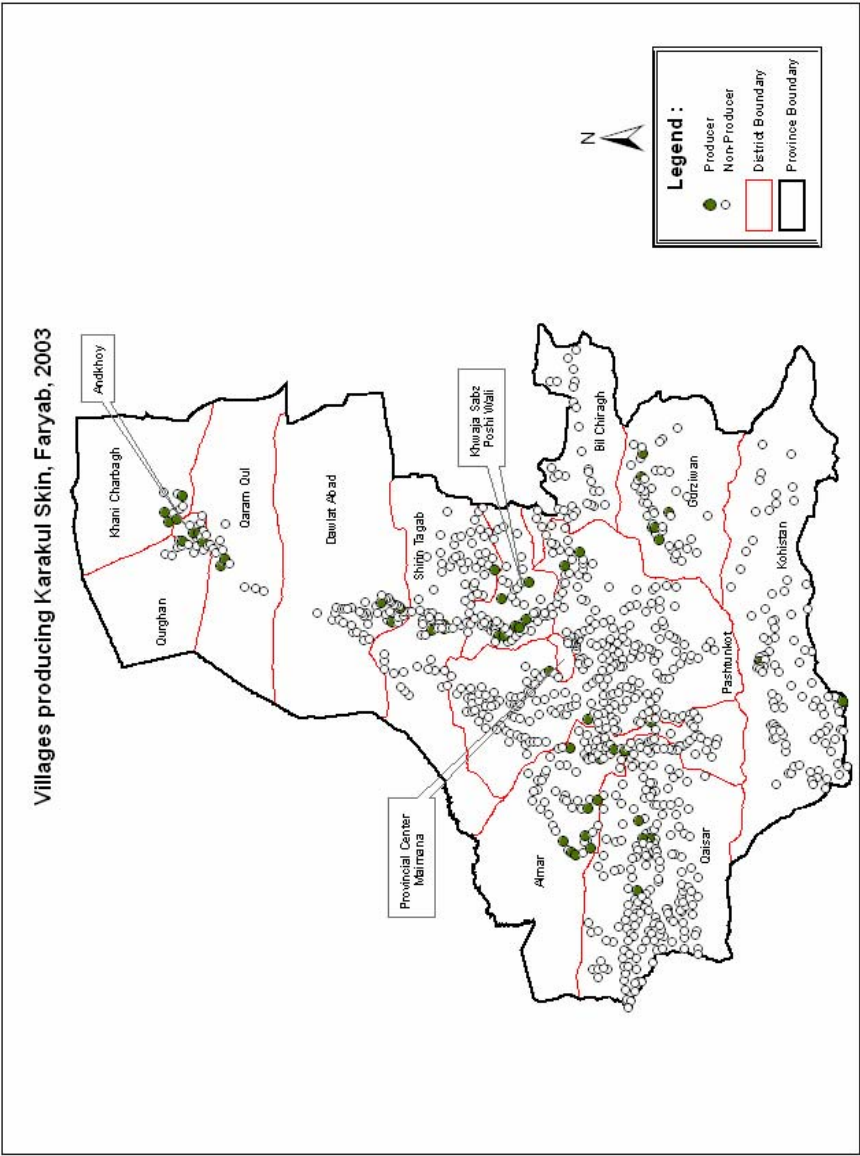
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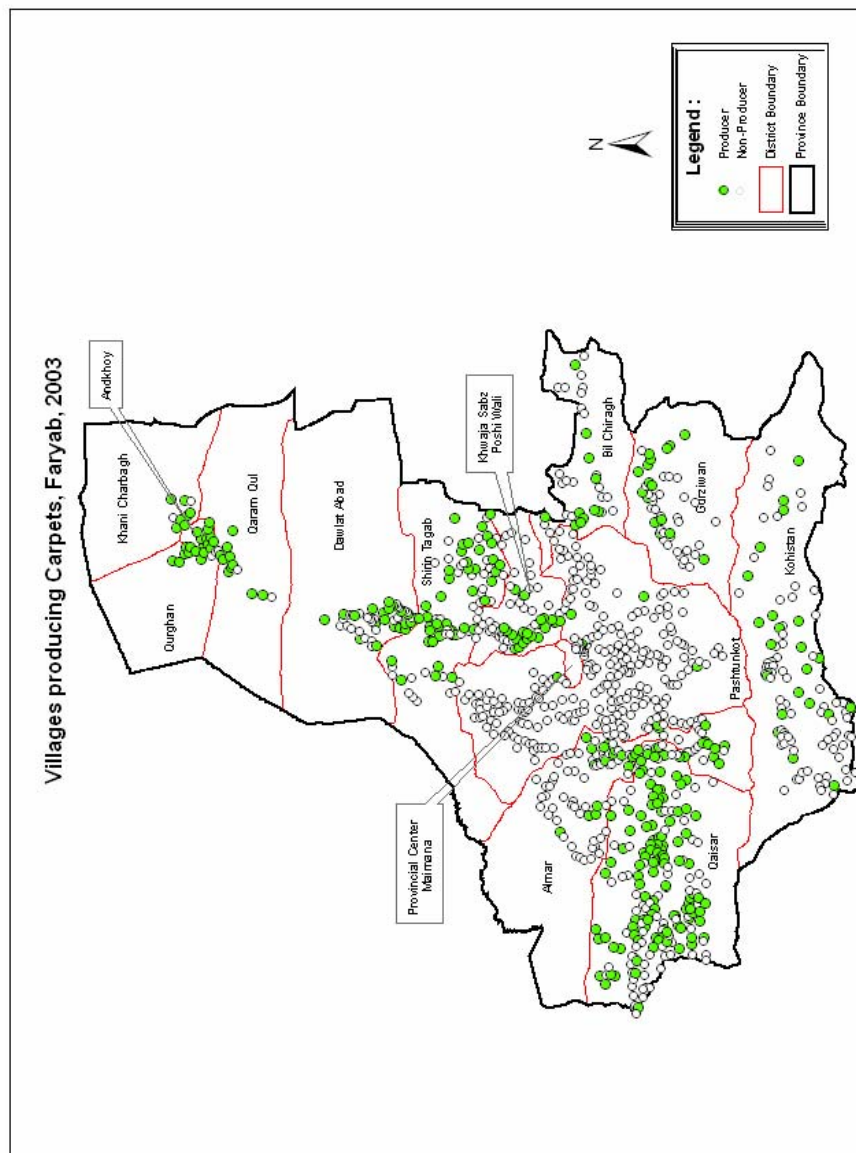
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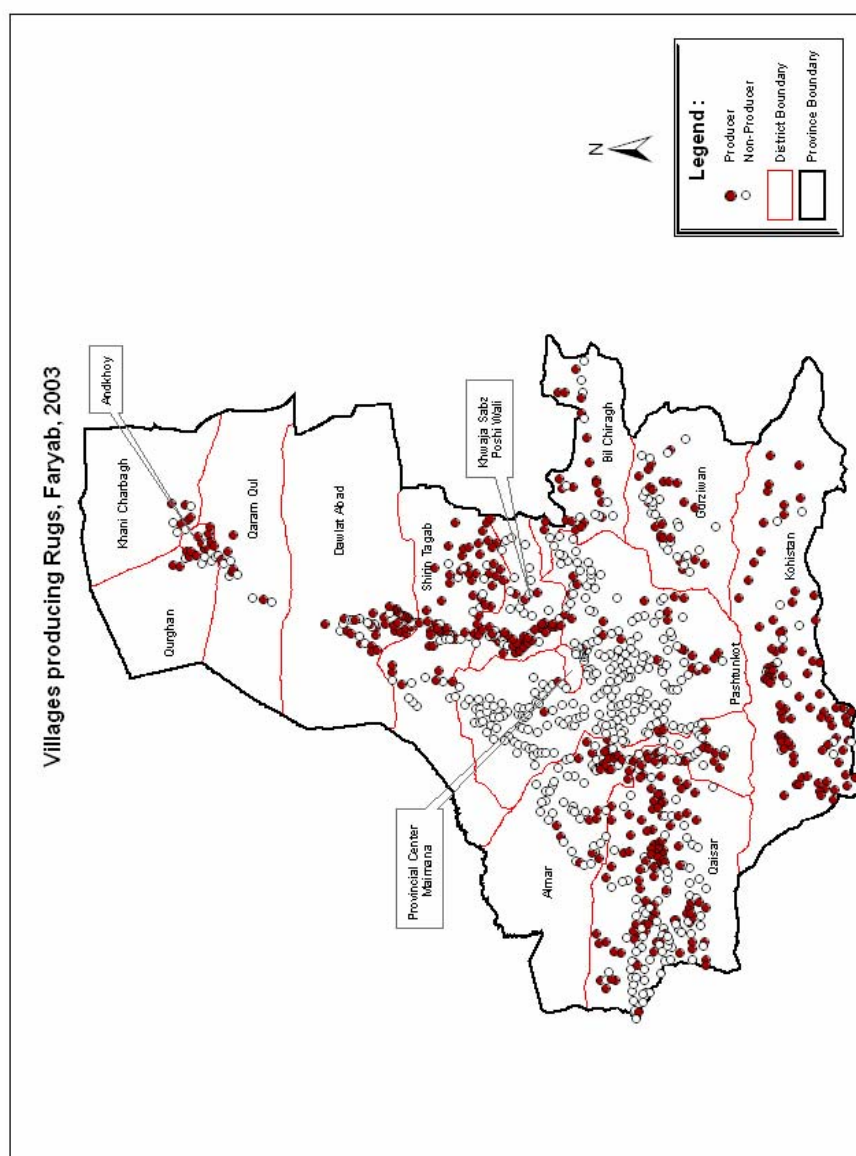
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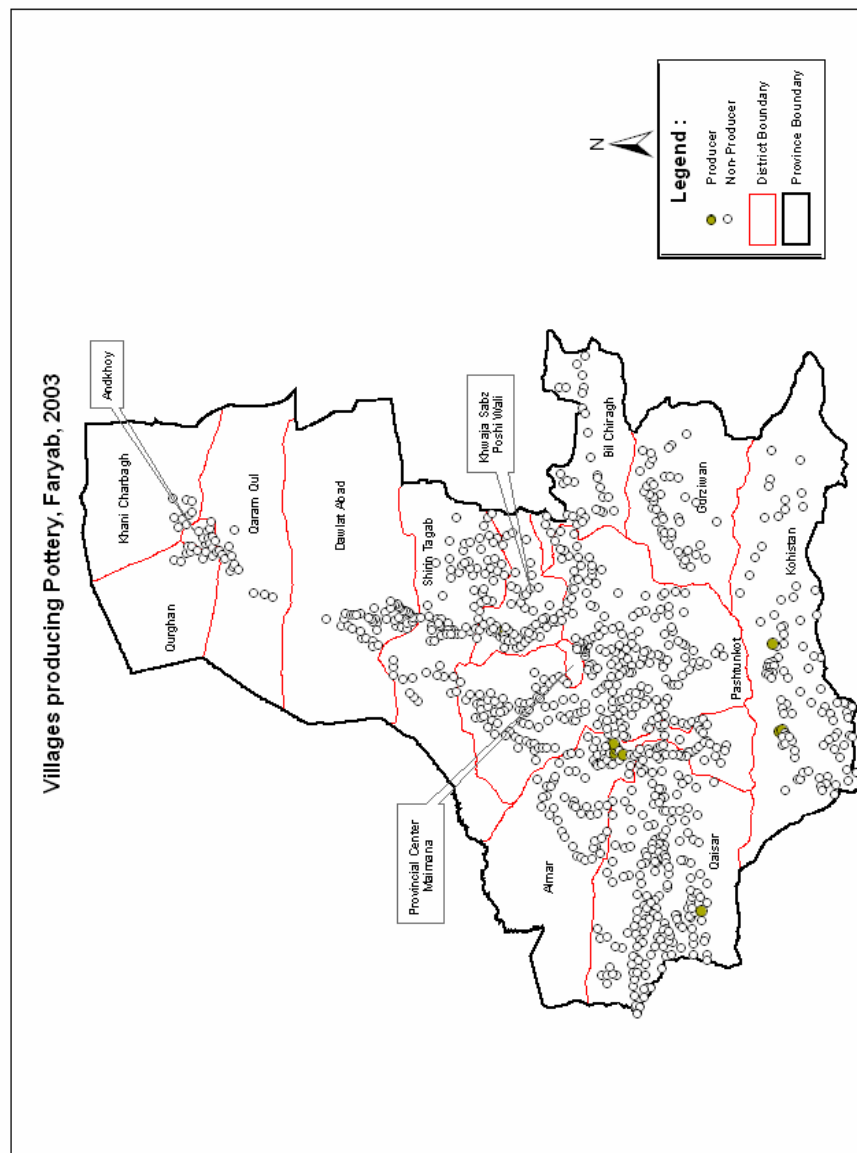
Annex 26



Annex 27



Annex 28



Annex 29

