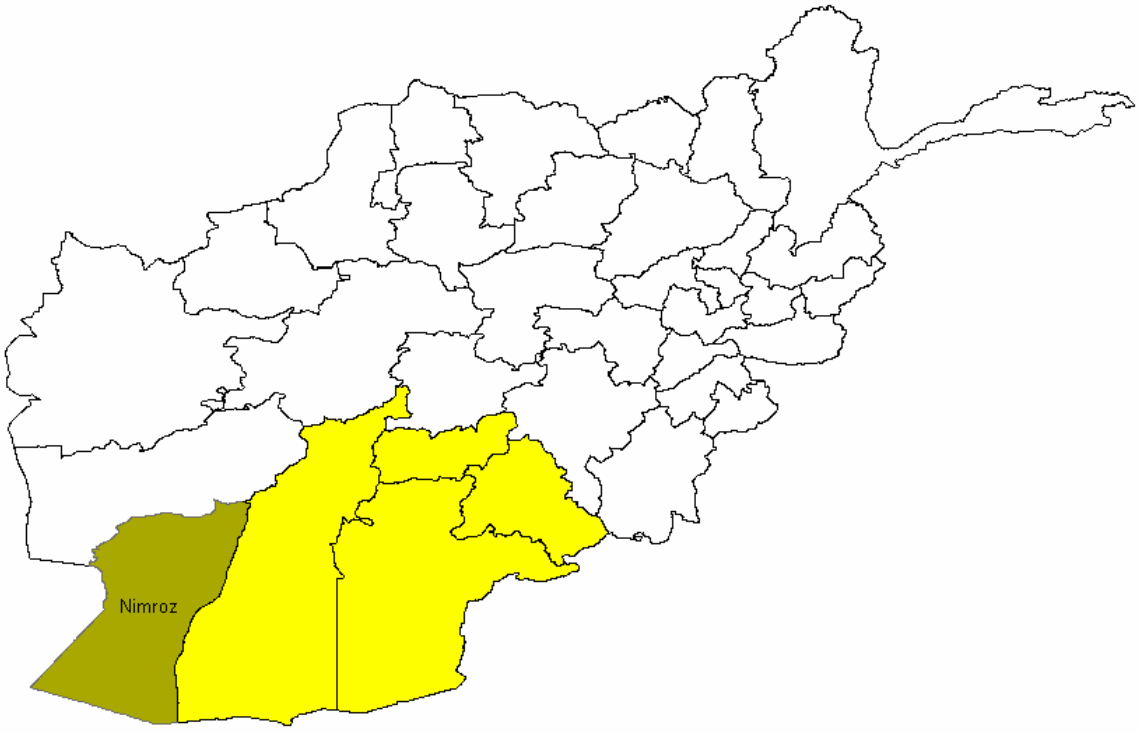
Nimroz



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

Nimroz

A Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile
Household Listing—2004

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Introduction by the Representative of UNFPA

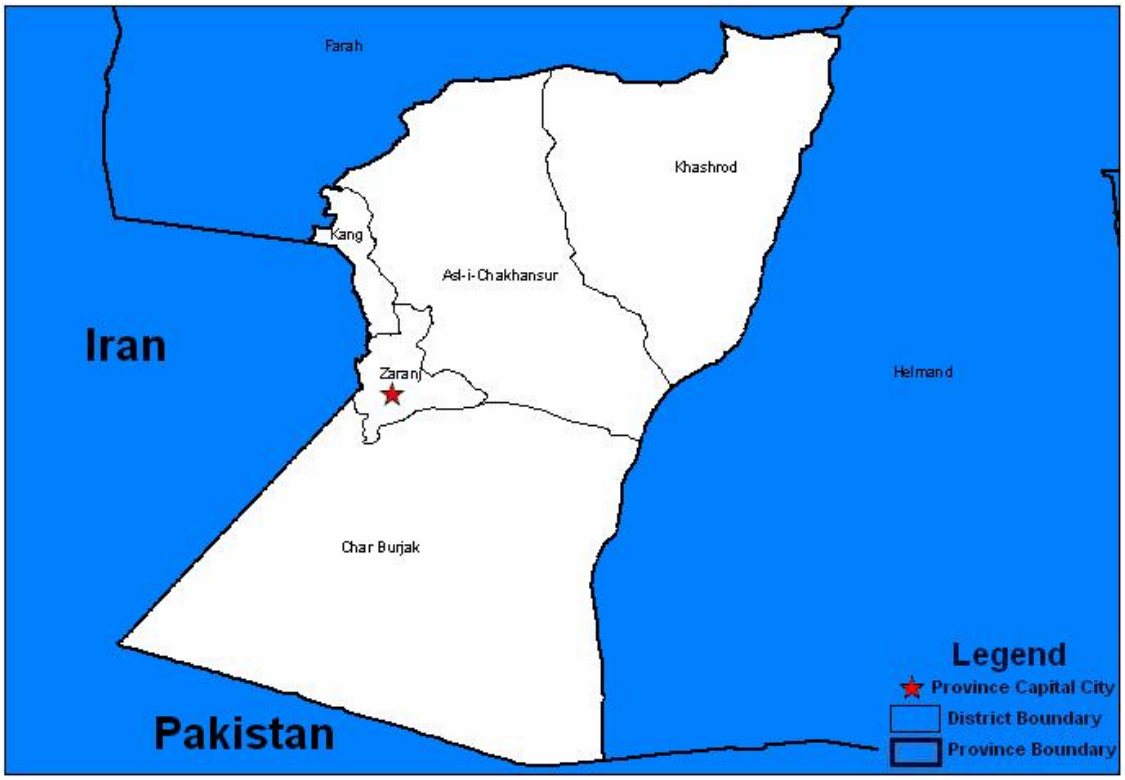
Under the Bonn Agreement, the United Nations agreed to assist the Government of Afghanistan in conducting a Population and Housing Census, the first Census in Afghanistan since 1979. As a leader in population and development issues, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has been entrusted with this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

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

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

Alain Sibenaler
Representative a.i.
UNFPA Kabul

Nimroz


Farah
Khashrod
Kang
Asl-i-Chakhansur
Iran
Zaranj
Helmand
Char Burjak
Pakistan
Legend
Province Capital City
District Boundary
Province Boundary

Contents

Tables

Figures

Maps

Settlement Patterns

Located in the Southern region, Nimroz is bordered by two provinces—Helmand to the East and Farah to the North, and two foreign countries—Pakistan to the South, and Iran to the West. It covers a land area of 42,410 squared kilometers, representing 6.5 percent of the total Afghan territory. Nimroz ranks fifth in terms of land area, after Helmand, Hirat, Kandahar, and Farah. The province is divided into 5 districts—the provincial center, Zaranj, Kang, Char Burjak, Asl-I-Chakhansur, and Khashrod.

Nimroz is home to 0.5 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. With its 117,991 inhabitants, it is the 2nd least populous province in the country, before Panjsher (see Annex 1).

The population of Nimroz is distributed among the five districts as shown in table 1 and figure 1[1]. The largest share of the population—42.2 percent—lives in the district of provincial center, Zaranj. Among the remaining four districts, Khashrod comes in second position with 30 percent of the total population.

The urban[2] population of Nimroz represents 0.67 percent of the total urban population in the country. But, with only 30,565 urban dwellers, Nimroz is among the most urbanized

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

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

provinces in Afghanistan: 25.6 of its population live in urban areas. Such population is concentrated in one Zaranj.

Table 1—Population, sex, and sex ratio, by district, province of Nimroz, 2004[3]

District	Total		Males	Females	Sex ratio
	Number	Percent			
Provincial Center—Zaranj	***49,851***	***42.25***	***25,477***	***24,374***	***104.53***
Kang	13,514	11.45	6,777	6,737	100.59
Char Burjak	8,080	6.85	4,180	3,900	107.18
Asl-I-Chakhansur	11,165	9.46	5,617	5,548	101.24
Khashrod	35,381	29.99	18,109	17,272	104.85
Total	***117,991***	***100.00***	***60,160***	***57,831***	***104.03***

Nimroz's rural population of 87,426 inhabitants is distributed over 338 settlements of varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as nine people and the largest as many as 30,565[4].

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

At the province level, the distribution is heavily skewed towards villages of very small sizes. Out of the total 338 villages, 43 percent of the villages less than 100 inhabitants, and about a quarter have less than 200. Together, they account for more than two-thirds of the all the villages in the province.

The distribution by district does not show much variation (panel B and Map01). The most outstanding feature of such distribution is the large proportion of small-size villages, (less than 100 inhabitants) especially in Zaranj, the provincial center, and Asl-I-Chakhansur; but also in Kang and Char Burjak. In the latter district, out of a total of 59

---

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 3 June 2004 and ended on 1 July of the same year.

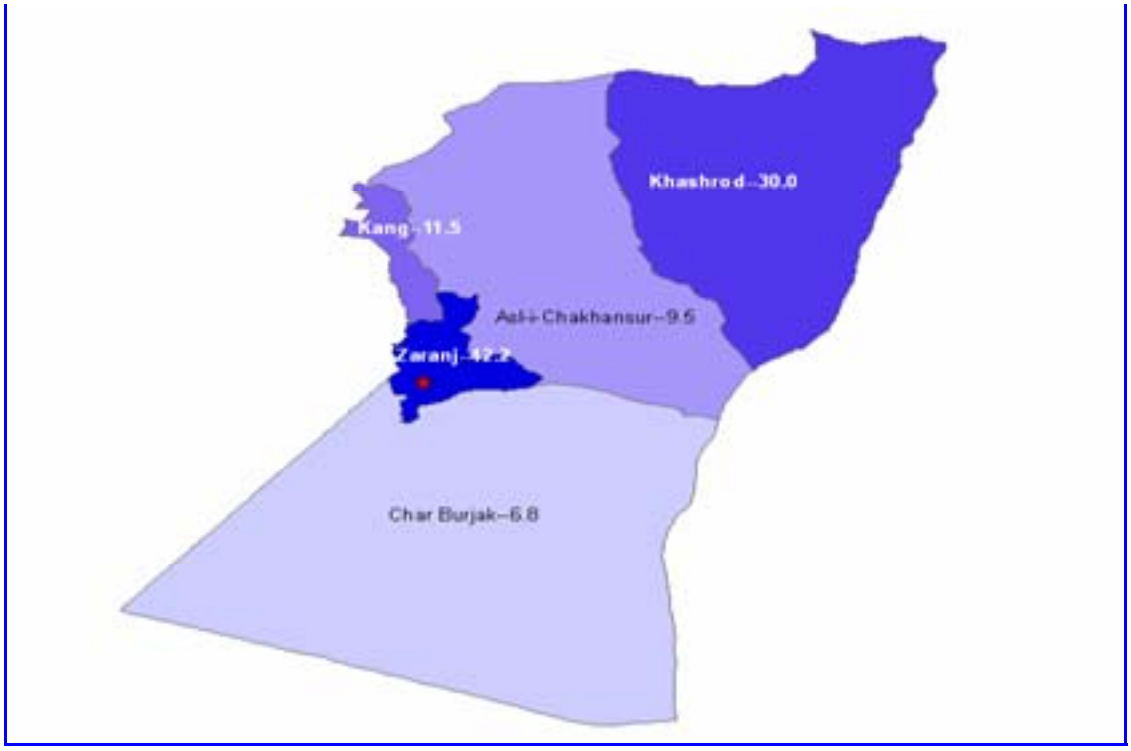
4 There are two villages with zero population. Such villages appear to exist all over the country. According to CSO, this is due to a variety of reasons:

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

villages, 27 belong to the less-than-100 size class, 19 to 100-199 size-class, nine to the 200-299 class. Among the remaining four, one belongs to the 300-399 class and three to the 500-599. Khashrod is a special case in that its distribution looks very much like a column of bricks of irregular shapes, meaning that the number of villages belonging to each size-class are just about the same.

Figure 1—Population Settlements, Nimroz, 2004

A—Percent district population with respect to provincial total



B—Density: population per km²

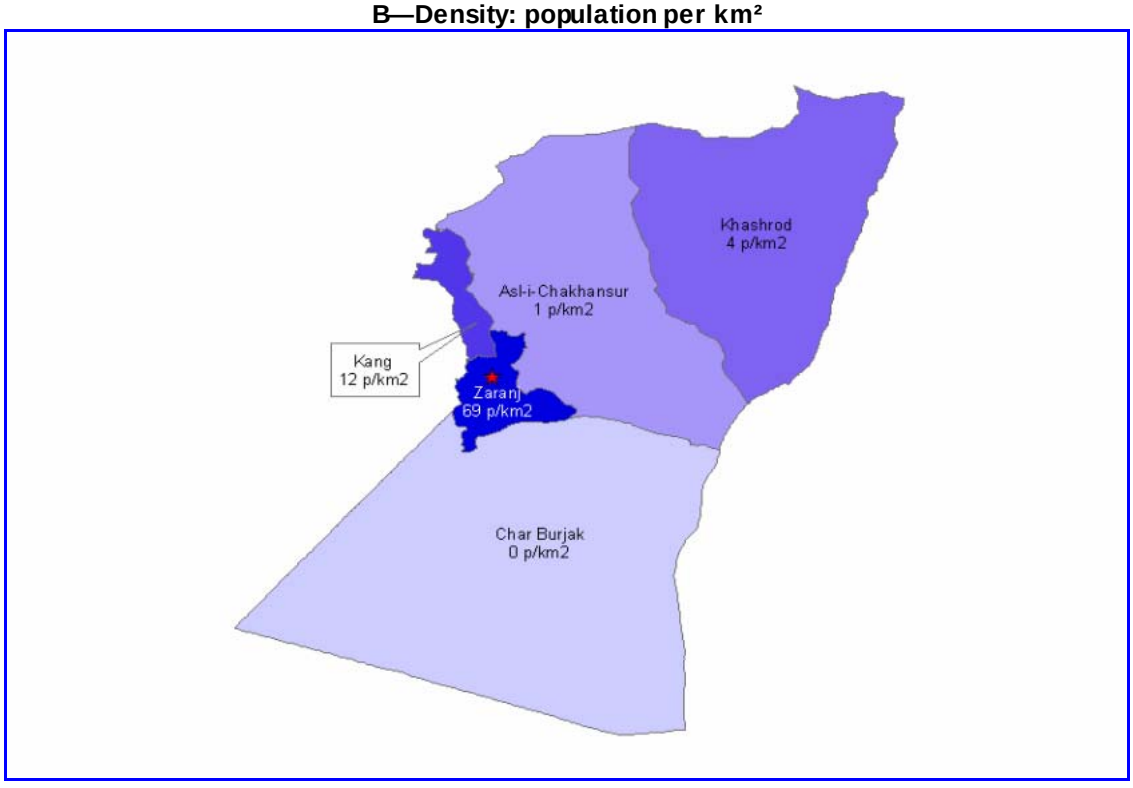
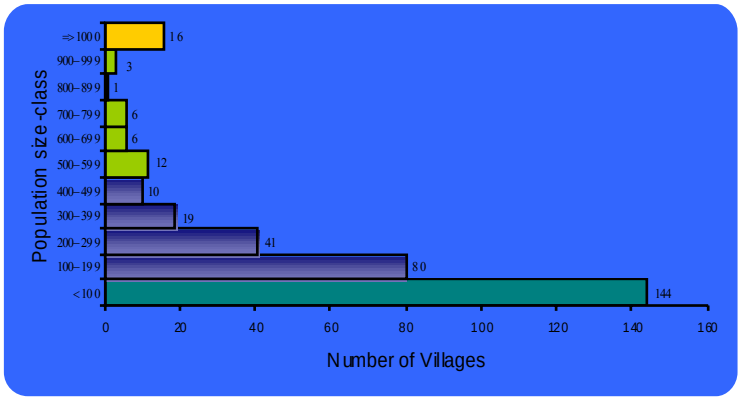


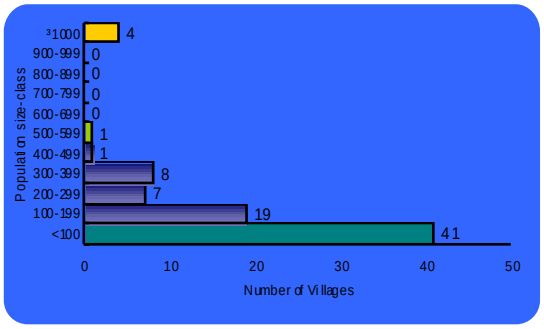
Figure 2—Distribution of the Rural population settlements by size-class, Nimroz, 2004

A—Province

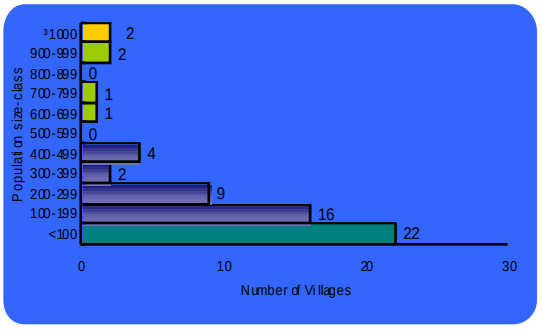


B—Districts

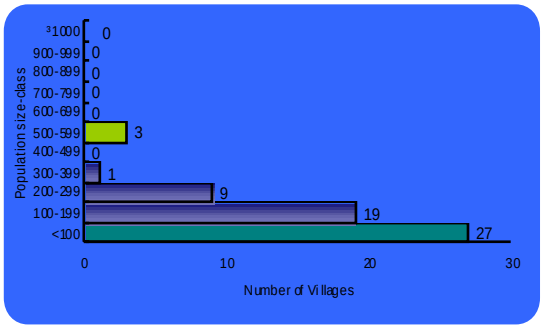
Provincial Center—Zaranj



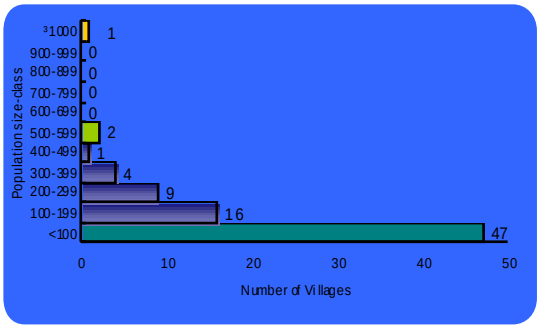
Kang



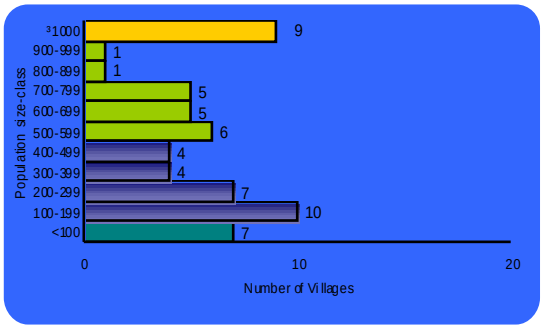
Char Burjak



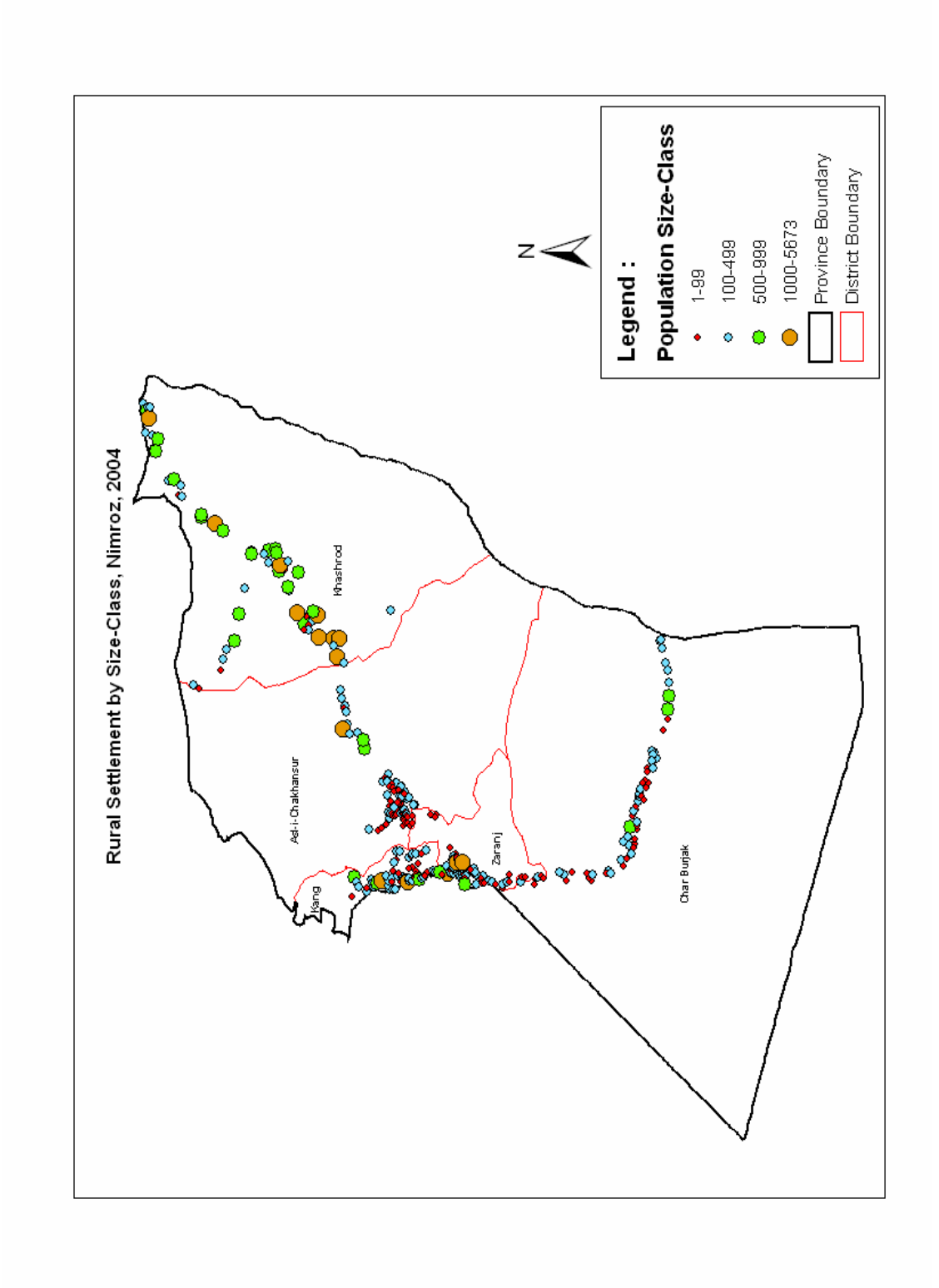
Asl-I-Chakhansur



Khashrod



Map1


Rural Settlement by Size-Class, Nimroz, 2004
N
Legend :
Population Size-Class
1-99
100-499
500-999
1000-5673
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Khashrod
Asd-i-Chakhansur
Kang
Zaranj
Char Burjak

Demographic Characteristics

Age distribution

The distribution by age and sex of the population of Nimroz is shown in table 2 and figure 3. As the latter clearly shows, the distribution is highly irregular, in particular at the younger ages. The overall shape of the age-pyramid is typical of a pre-transition society—characterized by stable high fertility, but certain age groups are noticeably below the expected size. For instance, it is not readily understandable why the proportion of males of the 0-4 age group should be that much lower than the proportion of females of the same age group. Whereas a deficit in the proportion of children below 5 could be a direct result of war casualties—women married to soldiers having given birth to fewer children than in normal circumstances, it is difficult to account for the sex-selectiveness of such deficit. In the same way, why should the proportions of males in the 25-29 age group be larger than the proportion belonging to age group immediately above it. These are only a few of the anomalies plaguing the shape of the population pyramid. More anomalies are shown in annex 5 which compares the reported and adjusted age distributions.

Clearly, in order for the age data to be useful to the planner, it needs to be adjusted.

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

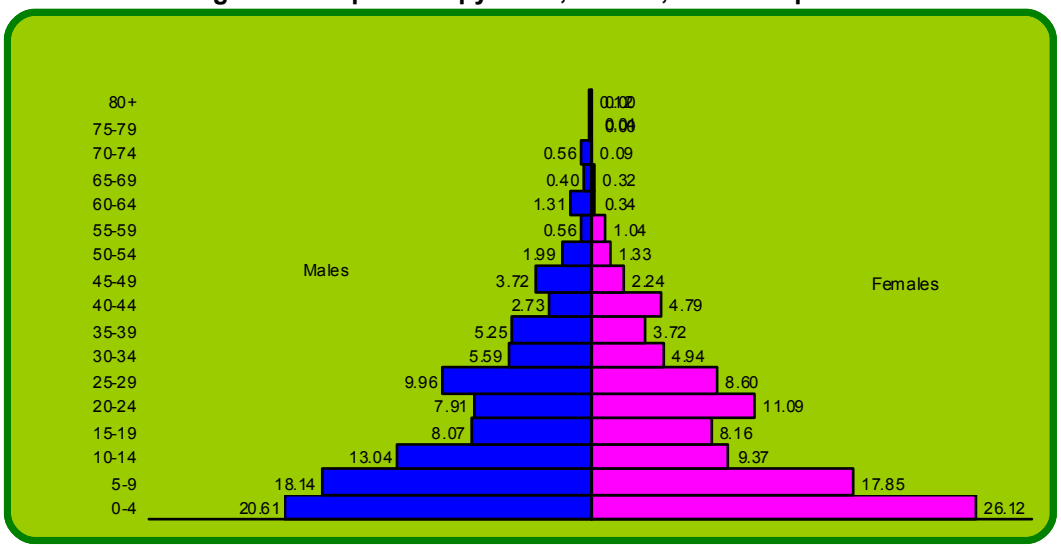
under-enumeration at this age and the second gross-over-enumeration. The balance of the two types of coverage errors represents net under-enumeration at this age[1]."

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

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

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
Age Group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	12,400	20.61	15,105	26.12	27,505	23.31
9-May	10,914	18.14	10,322	17.85	21,236	18.00
10-14	7,846	13.04	5,418	9.37	13,264	11.24
15-19	4,856	8.07	4,717	8.16	9,573	8.11
20-24	4,759	7.91	6,414	11.09	11,173	9.47
25-29	5,992	9.96	4,976	8.60	10,968	9.30
30-34	3,360	5.59	2,856	4.94	6,216	5.27
35-39	3,156	5.25	2,154	3.72	5,310	4.50
40-44	1,643	2.73	2,770	4.79	4,413	3.74
45-49	2,239	3.72	1,294	2.24	3,533	2.99
50-54	1,199	1.99	771	1.33	1,970	1.67
55-59	338	0.56	600	1.04	938	0.79
60-64	788	1.31	197	0.34	985	0.83
65-69	239	0.40	185	0.32	424	0.36
70-74	334	0.56	52	0.09	386	0.33
75-79	27	0.04	0	0.00	27	0.02
80+	70	0.12	0	0.00	70	0.06
Total	***60,160***	***100.00***	***57,831***	***100.00***	***117,991***	***100.00***

Figure 3—Population pyramid, Nimroz, 2004—Reported



Correction of the age distribution of the 2004 household listing poses certain challenges. In addition to the difficulties described above, one must take into account two additional factors:

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

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

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

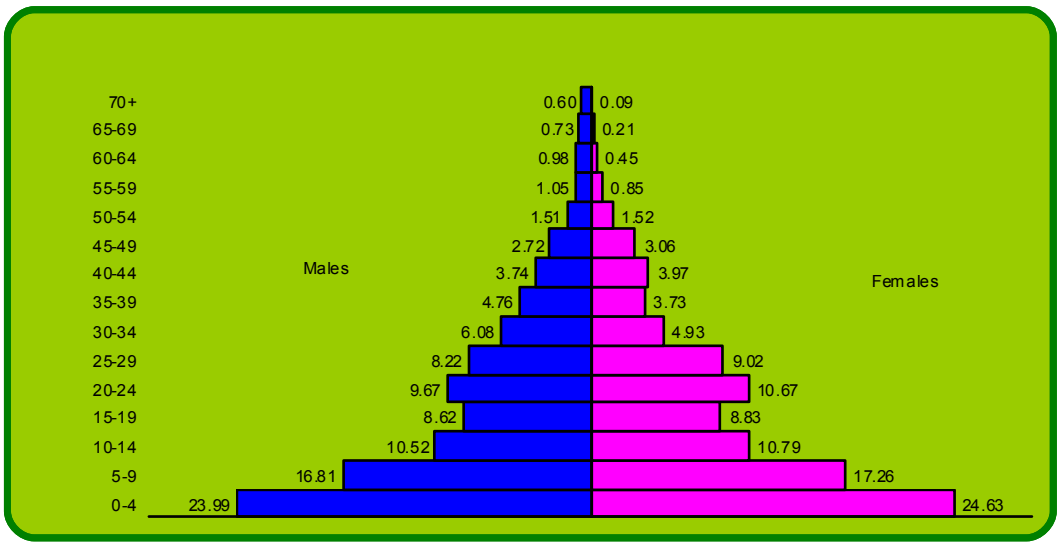
It follows that, in any attempt to correct for the anomalies, care must be taken not to remove the true fluctuations that resulted from such factors.

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

Table 3—adjusted population estimate, by age in 5-year groups and sex, Nimroz, 2004

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
Age Group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	14,433	23.99	14,242	24.63	28,676	24.30
9-May	10,112	16.81	9,982	17.26	20,094	17.03
10-14	6,326	10.52	6,237	10.79	12,563	10.65
15-19	5,183	8.62	5,104	8.83	10,287	8.72
20-24	5,817	9.67	6,173	10.67	11,991	10.16
25-29	4,948	8.22	5,215	9.02	10,163	8.61
30-34	3,659	6.08	2,849	4.93	6,508	5.52
35-39	2,866	4.76	2,160	3.73	5,026	4.26
40-44	2,249	3.74	2,295	3.97	4,545	3.85
45-49	1,638	2.72	1,768	3.06	3,406	2.89
50-54	910	1.51	880	1.52	1,790	1.52
55-59	629	1.05	491	0.85	1,120	0.95
60-64	591	0.98	260	0.45	851	0.72
65-69	437	0.73	122	0.21	560	0.47
70+	361	0.60	52	0.09	413	0.35
Total	*60,160*	*100.00*	*57,831*	*100.00*	*117,991*	*100.00*

Figure 4—Population pyramid, Nimroz, 2004—Adjusted.

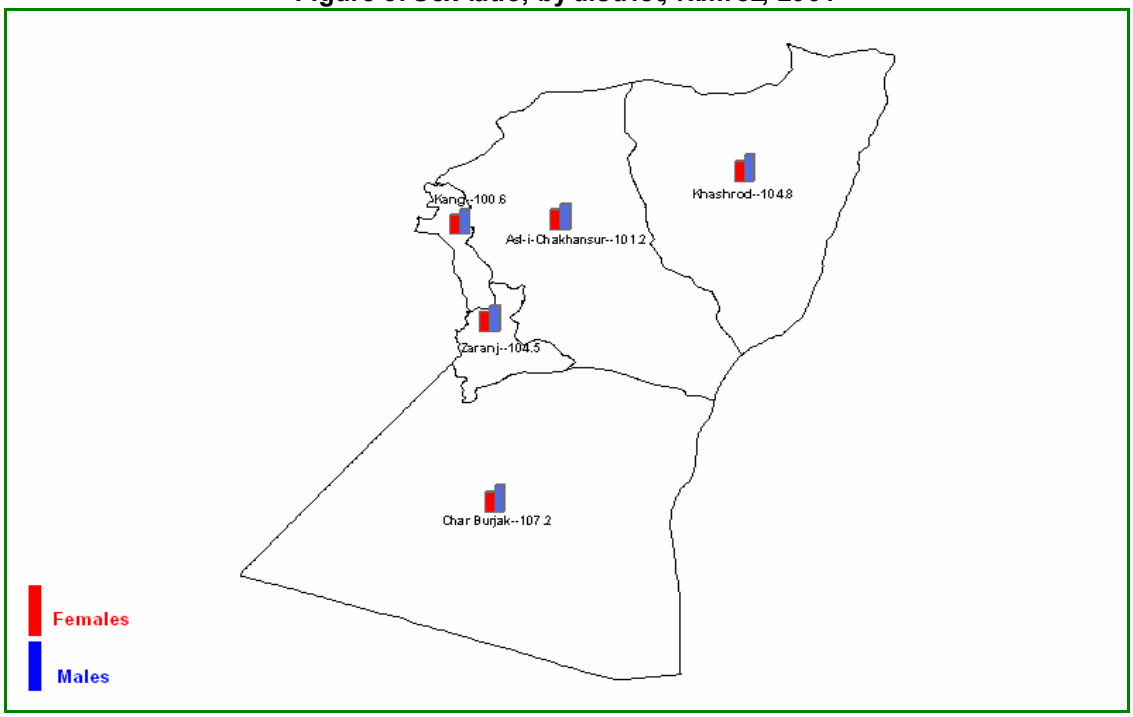


[3] The complete account of the various stages is shown in Annex 2.
[4] For a comparison of the reported and adjusted age-distribution, see annex 3.

Household size and sex ratio

The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) varies between 101.2 in Asl-I-Chakhansur and 107.2 in Char Burjak, the average for the province being 104 (figure 5 below and the last column of table 1). No information is available which could explain why the sex ratio varies so much within the same province.

Figure 5. Sex ratio, by district, Nimroz, 2004



A typical household in Nimroz has 6.3 persons, which is the national average. Such a size is an indicator of a high fertility regime.

Special age groups

Planners attach special interest to certain age groups. For fertility analysis for instance, the total number of women 15 to 49 years of age—the childbearing ages—is more significant than others. The population 6 to 12—primary school ages—is important in educational research and planning. Table 4 presents data for the above age groups as well as for others, based on an interpolation of the adjusted five-year age distribution[5].

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

Table 4—Special age groups by sex, in absolute numbers and percents, Nimroz, 2004

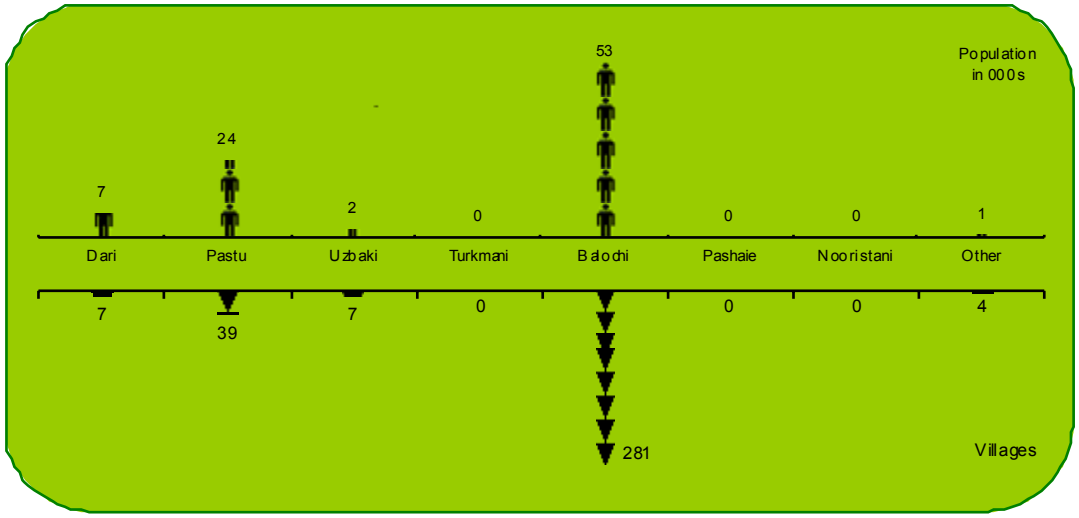
Age	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School age Population						
Primary — 6-12	11,812	17.7	11,657	18.8	23,469	18.2
Secondary — 13-18	6,391	9.6	6,267	10.1	12,657	9.8
College — 20-24	5,817	8.7	6,173	10.0	11,991	9.3
Population in the labor force						
Children — 8-14	9,891	14.8	9,756	15.8	19,647	15.3
Earlier working ages — 15-44	24,722	37.0	23,797	38.4	48,519	37.7
Later working ages — 45-59	3,177	4.7	3,139	5.1	6,316	4.9
Retirement — 60+	8,133	12.2	4,507	7.3	12,640	9.8
Voters — 18+	32,913	49.2	28,403	45.9	61,315	47.6
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	25,565	41.3	—	—

* = 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 in the villages[6]. Of the seven languages listed (figure 6[7]), one—Baloshi—is spoken in 281 villages out of the 338, which represents more than three persons out of five. Pashtu ranks second with 39 villages and 27 percent of the population. Dari and Uzbaki are spoken in seven villages each (see also map 02).

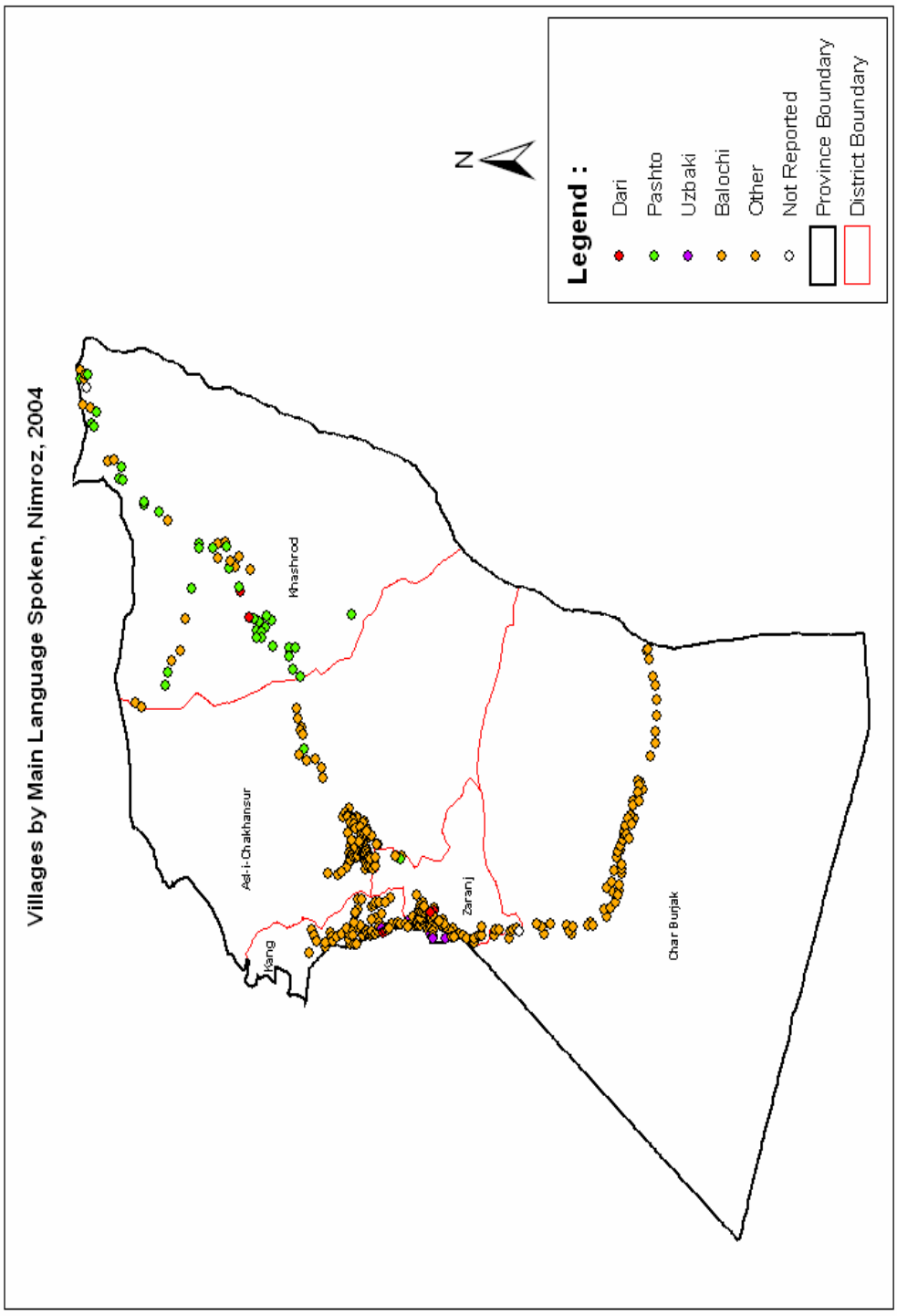
Figure 6—Population and villages, by main language spoken, Nimroz, 2004



[6] The question on language was not asked from the urban population.

[7] A seventh categories includes all other, unspecified, languages

Map2


Villages by Main Language Spoken, Nimroz, 2004
N
Legend :
Dari
Pashto
Uzbaki
Balochi
Other
Not Reported
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Khashrod
Asl-i-Chakhansur
Kang
Zaranj
Char Burjak

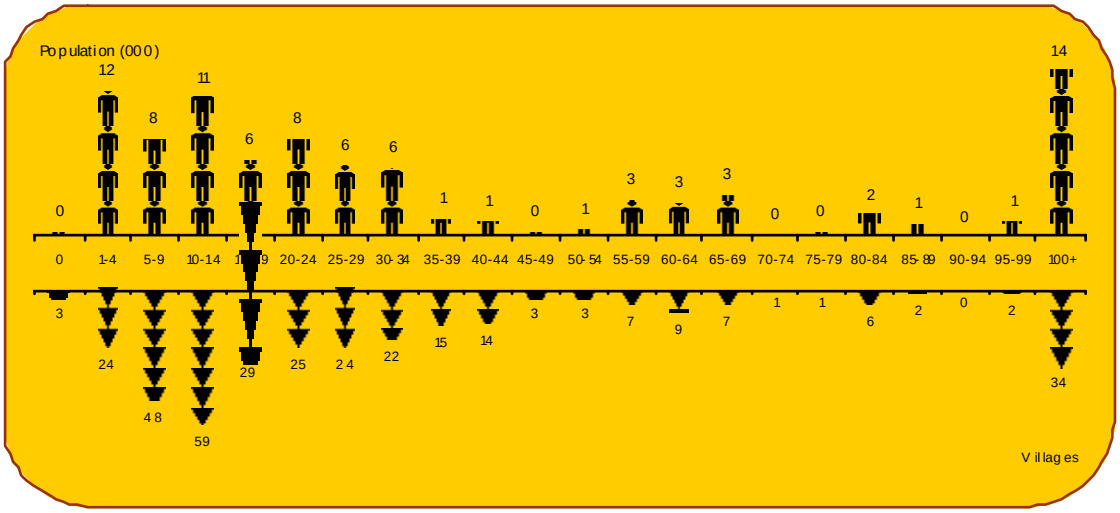
Living Conditions

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

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

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

Figure 7—Population and villages, by distance from the district center, Nimroz, 2004



The distribution by distance from the provincial center clearly does not show a reasonable degree of accessibility with respect to those services that can only be provided by the district centers; the populations living in the district center or within less than five kilometers represent less than only 13.8 percent of the total population, i.e., more than one person out of seven. Those that live from five to nine kilometers away from their districts centers represent nine percent or so. All in all, half of the population lives about 23 kilometers away from their respective district centers. The other half lives more than 23 kilometers away, including more about 28,000 living at more 50 kilometers, half of which live at more than 100 kilometers.

These difficulties are compounded by the nature of the terrain and the availability of transportation. As figure 8 shows, 96 percent of the population live in mountainous areas; and out of the338 villages, only one, housing 45 people is situated in flat terrain

In terms of accessibility by road, however, Nimroz appears to be much better off than many other provinces, to the extent that 72 percent of its population live in locations that are accessible by car all year-round, and only nine percent live in villages that don't have roads at all.

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

Figure 8. Population and villages, by topography of the village, Nimroz, 2004

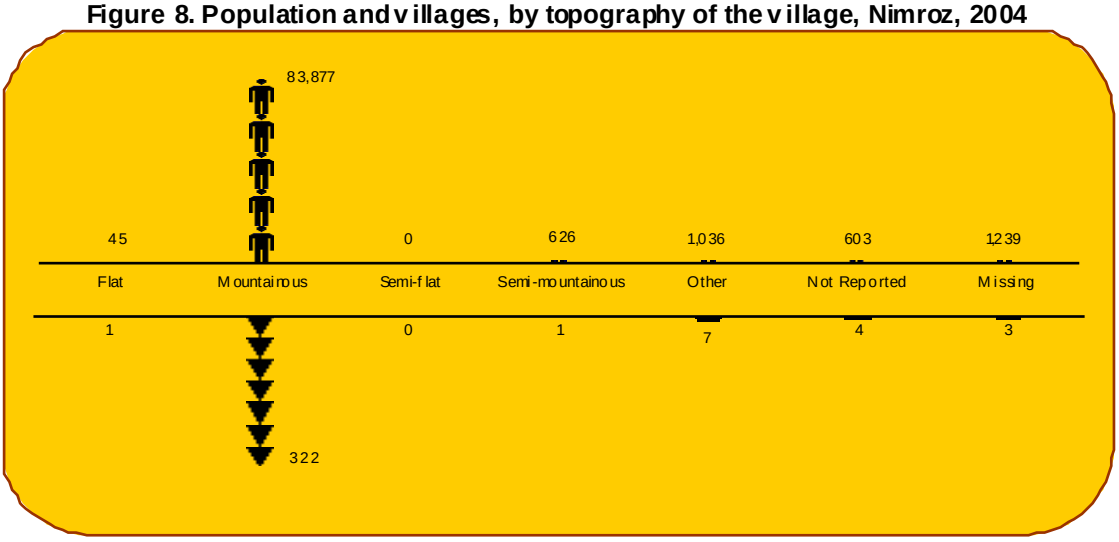
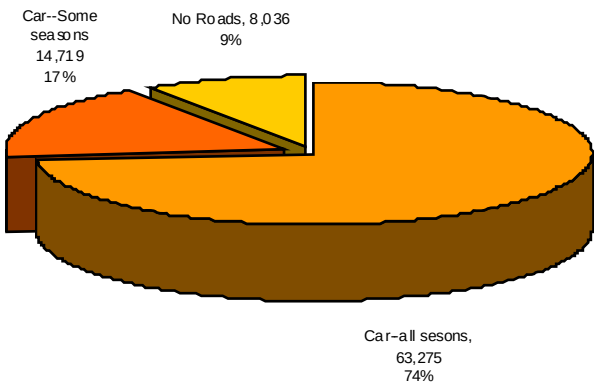


Figure 9 Population by types of roads, Nimroz, 2004



Educational services

Judging by the proportion of the population living less than five kilometers away form the closest school, accessibility of schools is very limited for all types of schools from literacy courses to high schools[1].

Primary schools exist in 15 villages out of the 338 housing 7.5 percent of the population. Students who must travel up to five kilometers to reach the closest primary school represent 13.4 percent. In sum, access to primary schools could be considered as relatively easy for just over one person out of five. But for more than 69 percent of the students the distance to travel in order to reach the closest primary school in more than 10 kilometers.

Secondary schools exist in five villages housing 1.9 percent of the population. They exist at less than five kilometers for 13.4 percent of the population. In other words, access to a secondary schools is relatively easy for a small minority of the population. But those that can be considered as isolated with respect to their secondary schools—more than 10 kilometers from the closest secondary school—represent more than three out of four.

[1] In other provinces, literacy courses and rural schools were dropped from the analysis because of excessive rates of non-response. This is not the case in Nimroz, however; which is difficult to explain.

Figure 10—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Nimroz, 2004

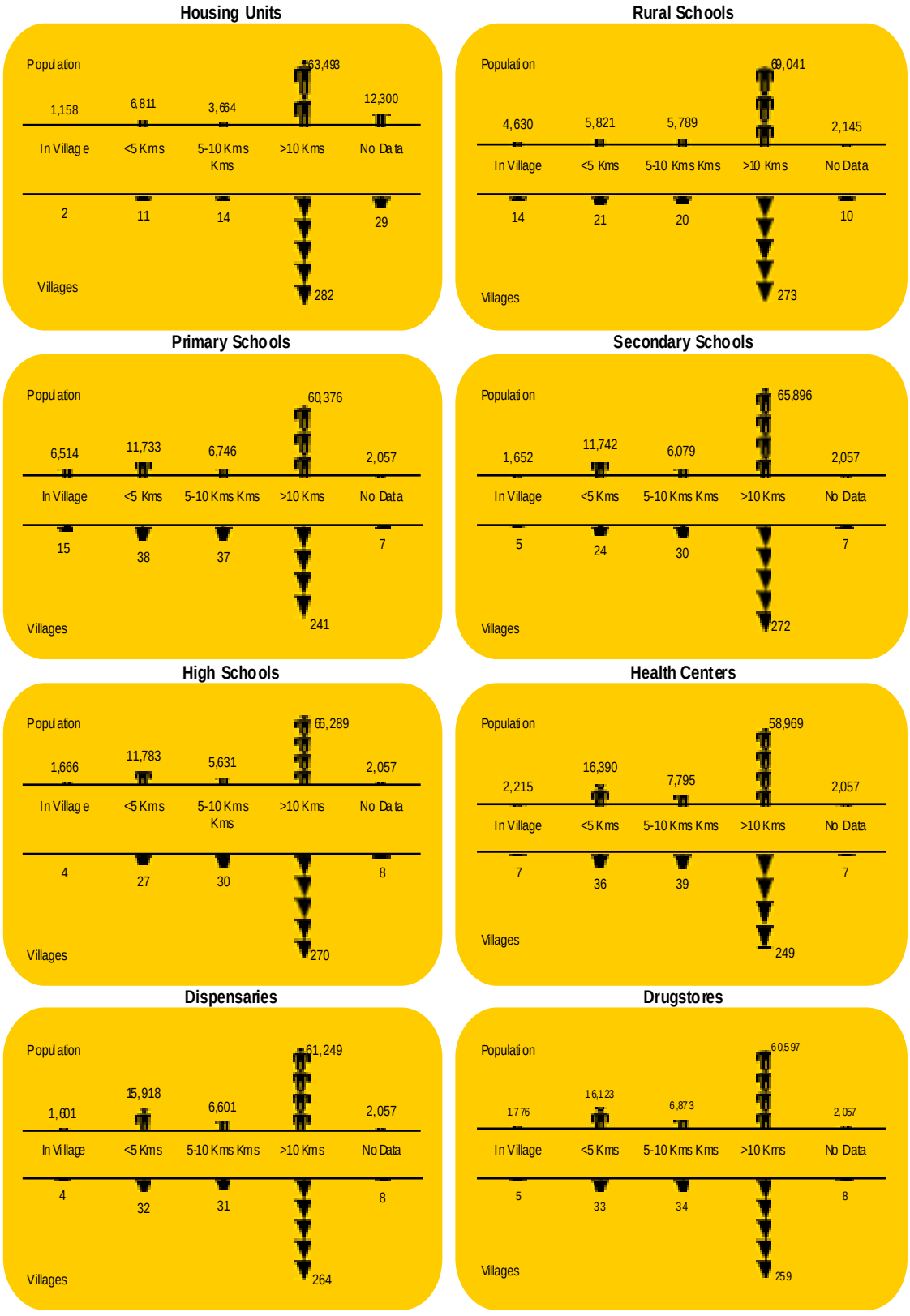
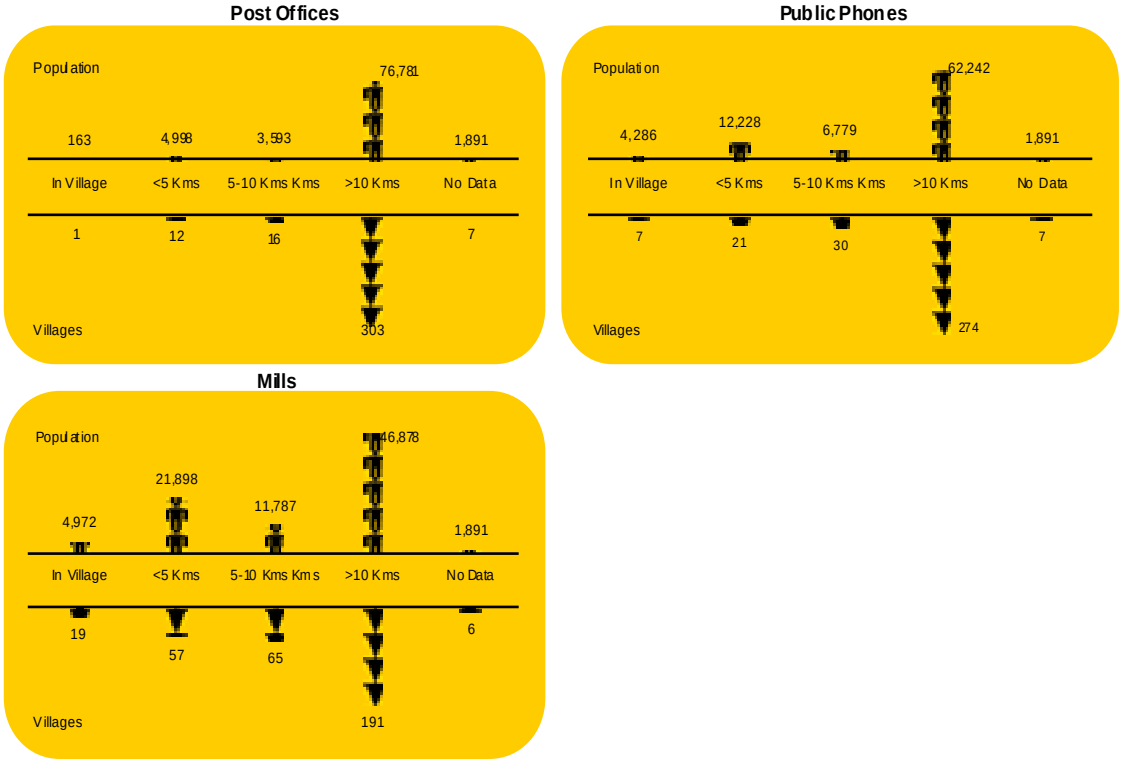


Figure 10 (Cont'd)—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Nimroz, 2004



The situation is just about the same for high schools; the only difference is that high schools exist in four villages only, as compared to five for secondary schools.

Rural schools exist in 14 villages out of the 338, housing a total of 5.3 percent of the population. Students who must travel up to five kilometers to reach the closest rural school represent 6.7 percent. For a little more than 18 percent of the students, therefore, access to a rural school can be considered as relatively easy. There is, however, a substantial proportion of students for whom access is quite difficult to the extent that they must travel more 10 kilometers to reach their schools—close to four students out of five.

For literacy courses, access appears to be even more difficult than for high schools. Such courses exists in only two villages representing 0.6 percent of the 338 settlements and housing 1.3 percent of the population. Adult students who must travel five kilometers or less to get to a literacy course represent about 7.8 percent of the population. Another 4.2

percent must travel between five and 10 kilometers; but those who must cover longer distances—more than 10 kilometers—represent close to 73 percent.

Health services

Overall, health services in Nimroz appear to be more difficult of access than schools, and this is true especially of health centers as well as dispensaries. The latter exist in-village 1.8 percent of the population, and the former for 2.5 percent. More often than not, people seeking medical attention must travel more than ten kilometers to get it—67.5 percent for health centers and 70 percent for dispensaries. Again, given the nature of the terrain, it may take more time to reach the closest health unit than distances would suggest.

Accessibility to drugstores is not easier than for dispensaries: 69 percent of the population must travel more than 10 kilometers to reach the closest one. Drugstores exist in five villages only, housing less than two percent of the population.

Post office & public phones

Post offices exist in one village, and public phones in seven, servicing respectively 0.2 percent and 4.9 percent of the population. Populations living at less than five kilometers from the closest post office or public phone are 5.7 percent and 14 percent respectively. In sum, for close to 88 percent of the population, the closest post office is located at more than 10 kilometers. The corresponding proportion for public phones is 71 percent.

Mills

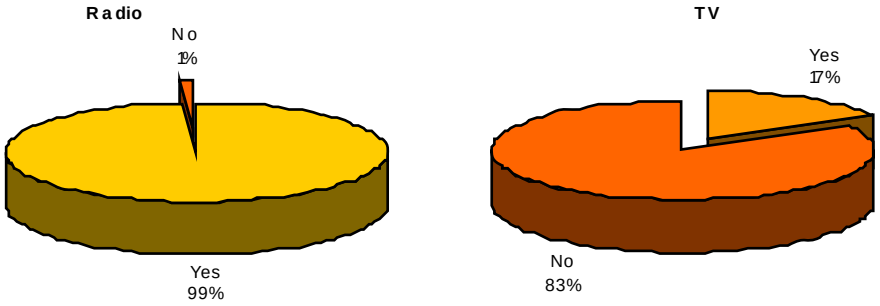
Mills are relatively more available to the population than any of the facilities mentioned above (panel K). They exist in 19 villages and cater to the needs of 4,972 people, representing 5.7 percent of the total population. Those that must travel 10 kilometers or more to reach the closest mill represent about 54 percent.

Radio & television

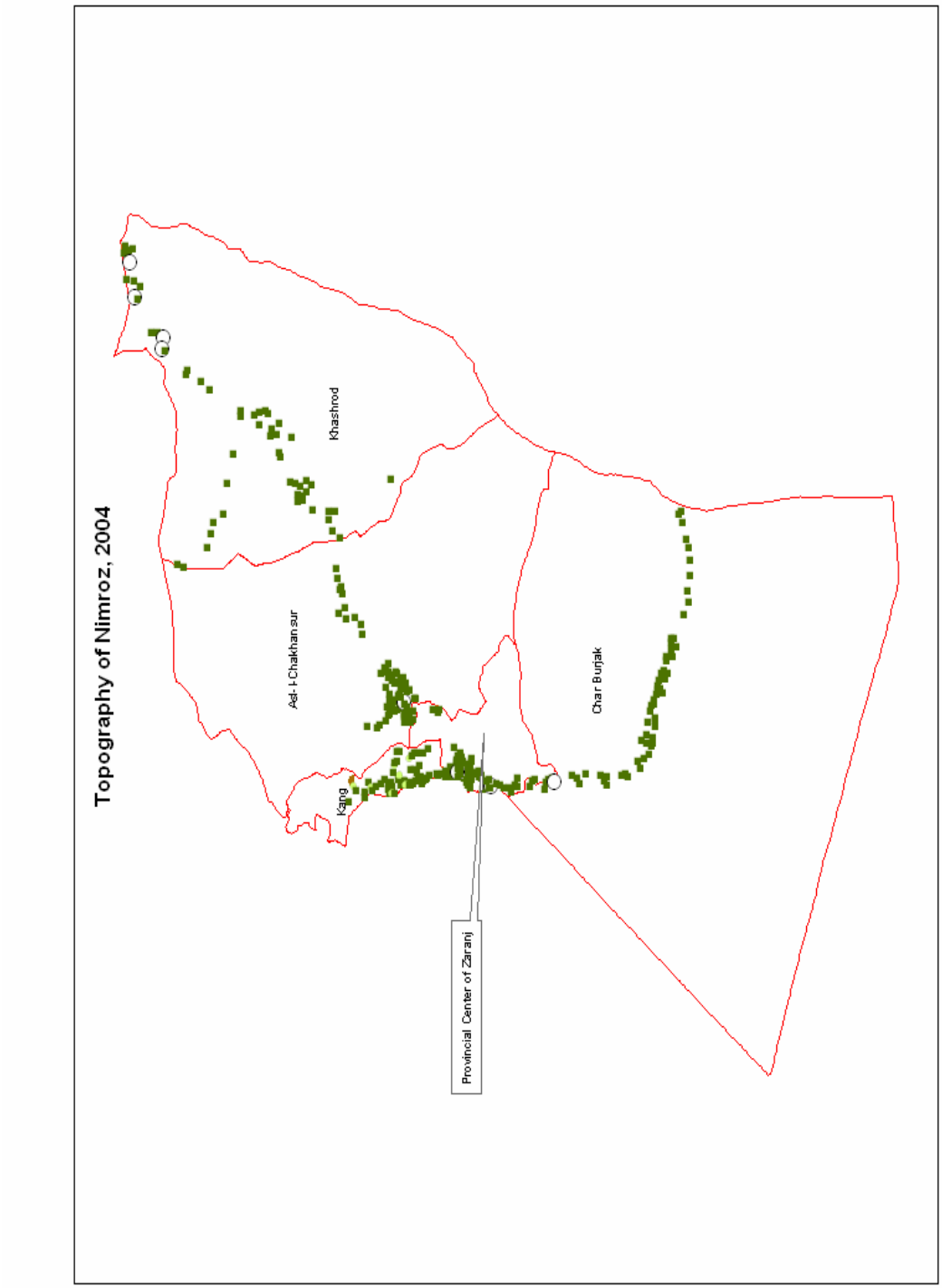
Whereas 99 percent of the population have access to radio, those that have access to TV represent only 17 percent, i.e., one person out of six. It is true, nonetheless, that exposure

to TV is among the highest in the county. It goes without saying that public information efforts and media campaigns need to take this fact into account.

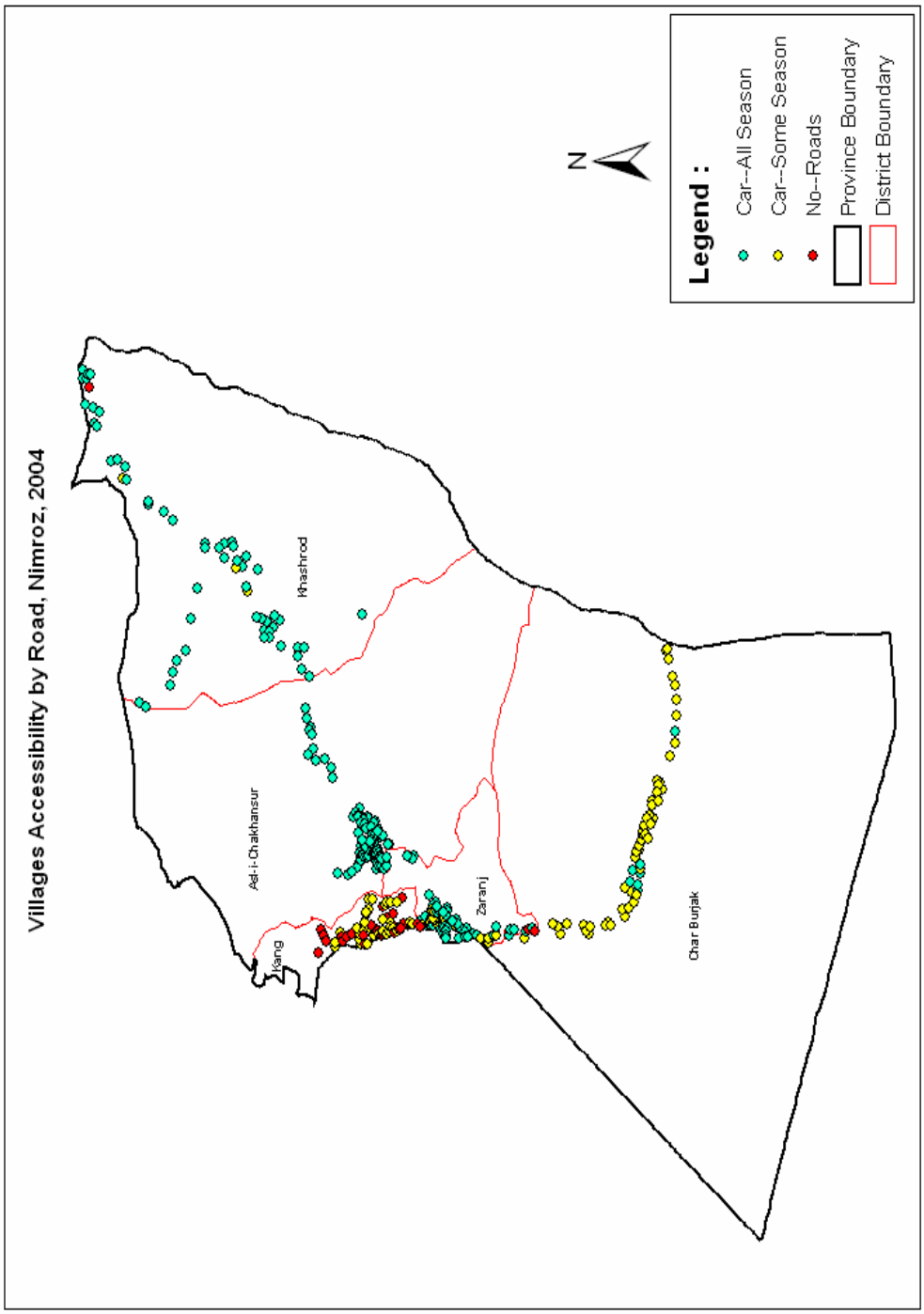
Figure 11—Proportion of the population living in villages where there are radios or TVs, Nimroz, 2004



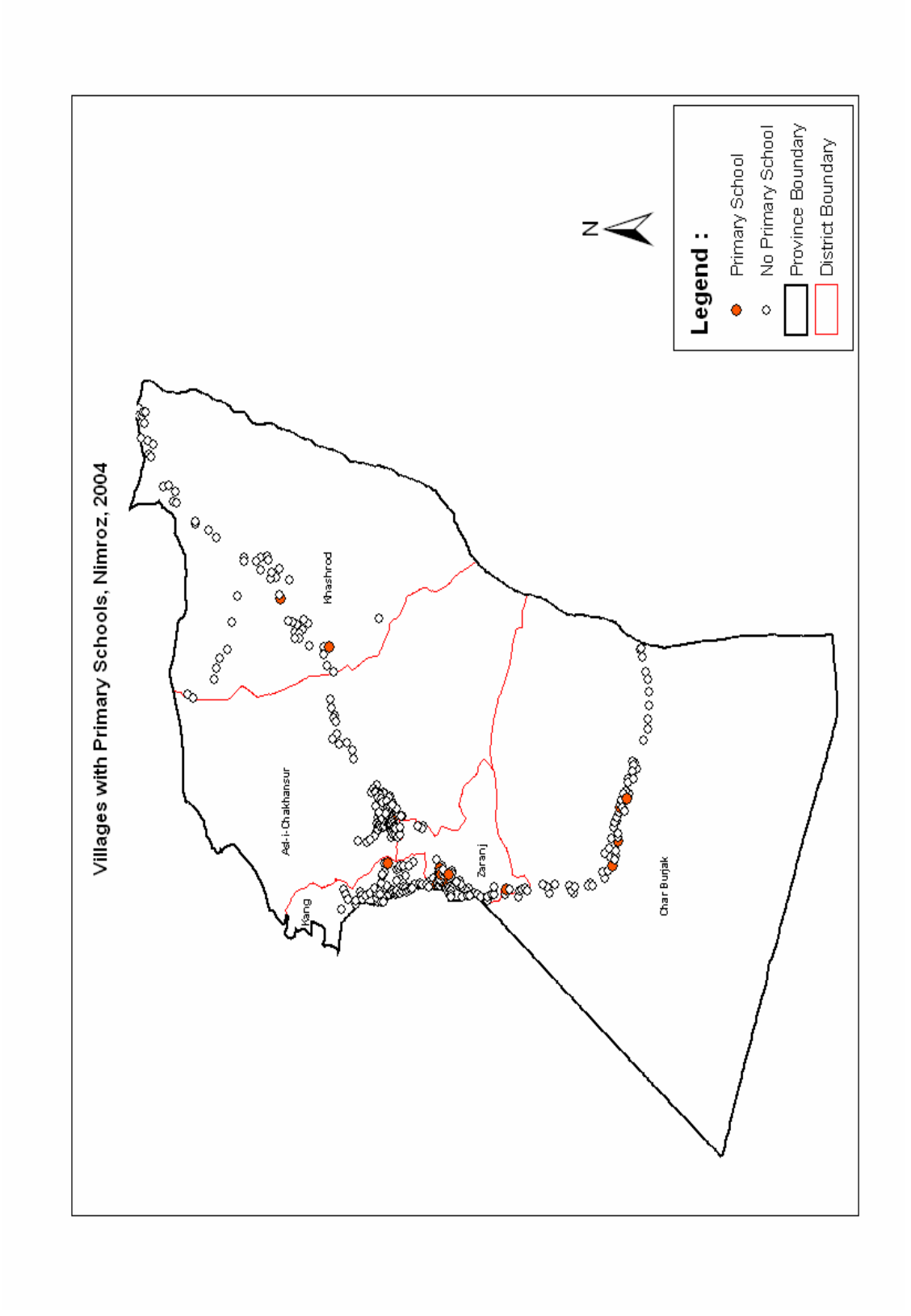
Map3


Topography of Nimroz, 2004
Khashrod
Asl-i-Chakhansur
Kang
Char Burjak
Provincial Center of Zaranj

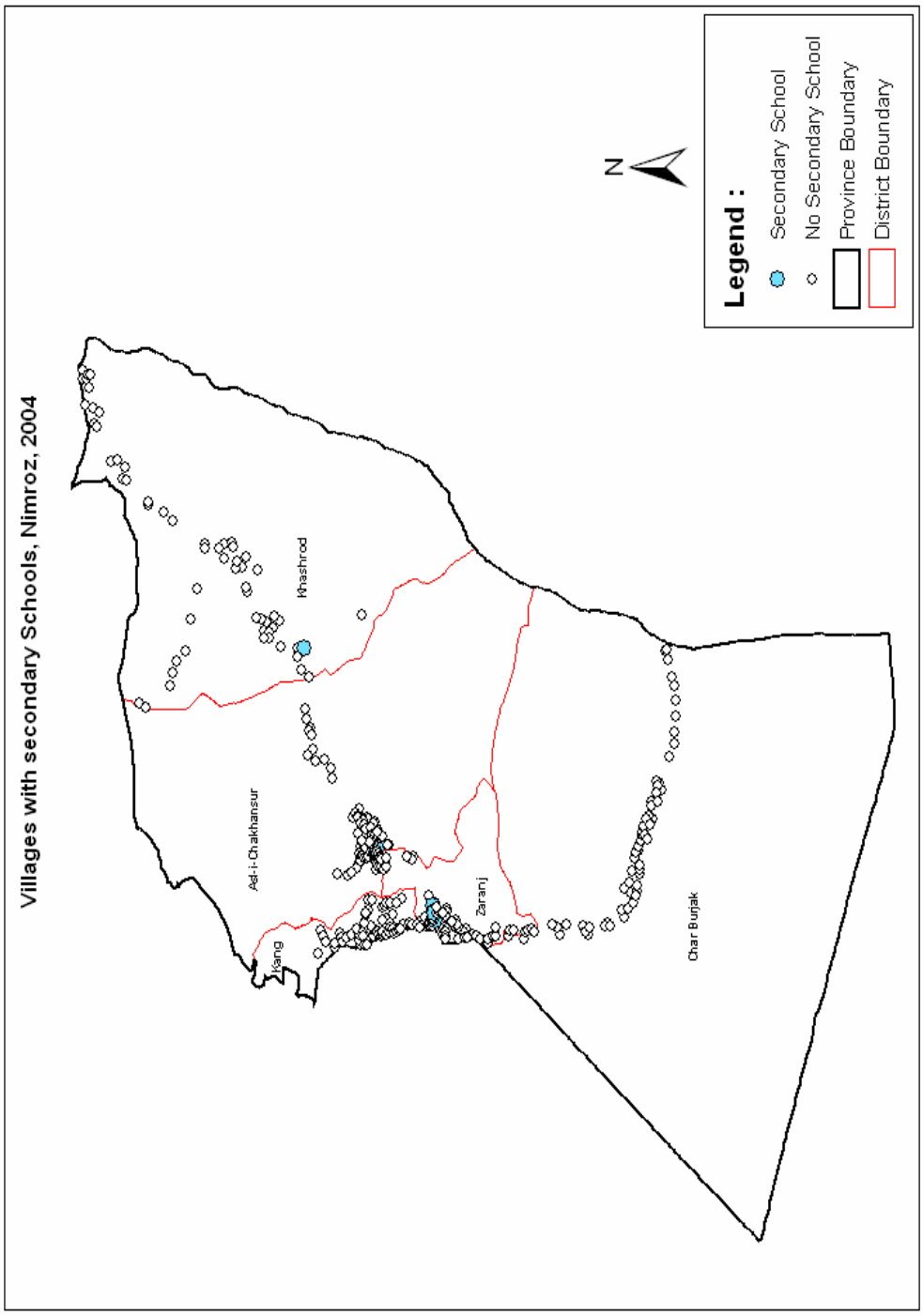
Map4


Villages Accessibility by Road, Nimroz, 2004
Legend :
Car--All Season
Car--Some Season
No--Roads
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Khashrod
Asi-i-Chakhansur
Kang
Zaranj
Char Burjak

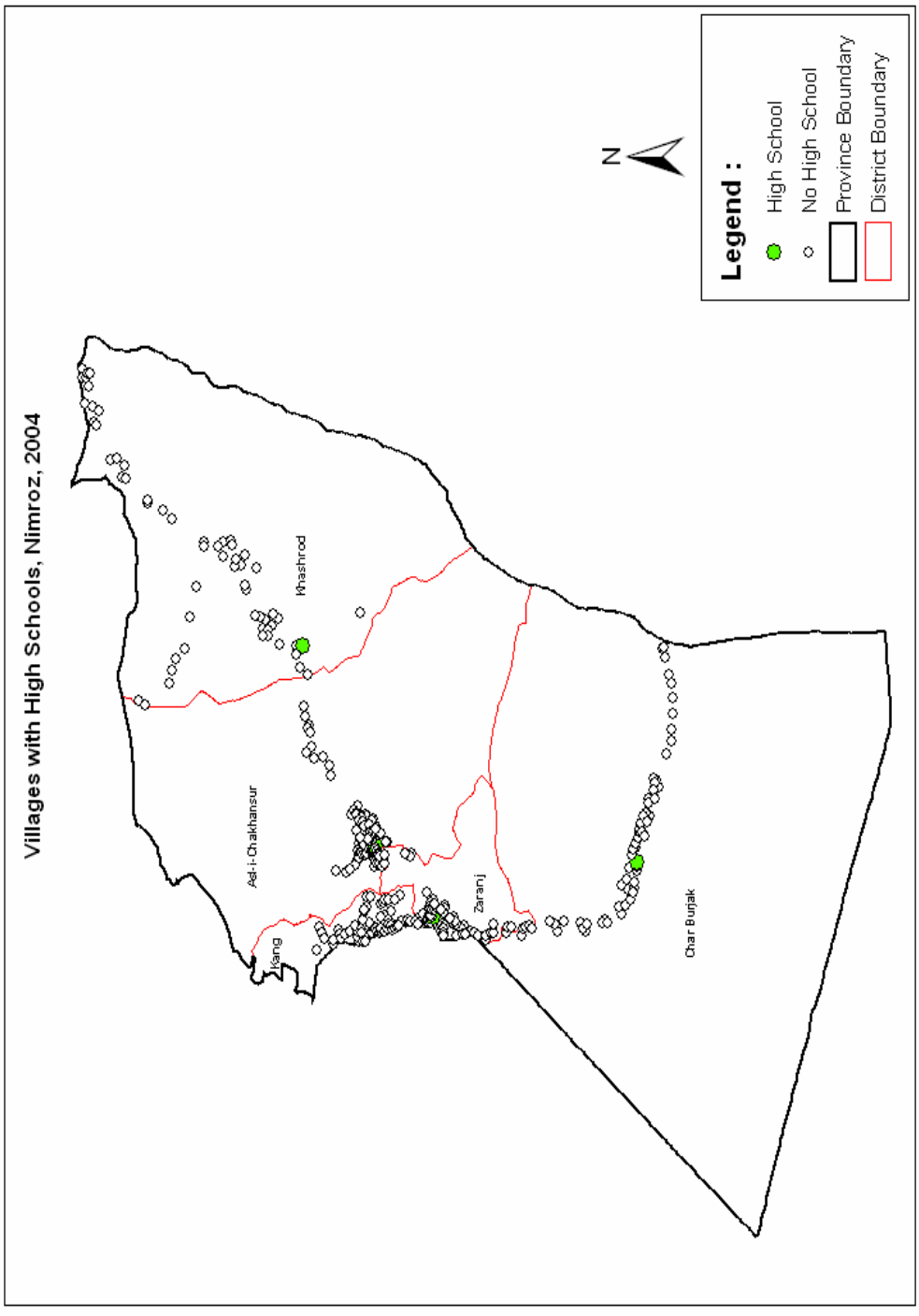
Map5


Villages with Primary Schools, Nimroz, 2004
Legend :
Primary School
No Primary School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Khashrod
Asi-i-Chakhansur
Kang
Zaranj
Char Burjak

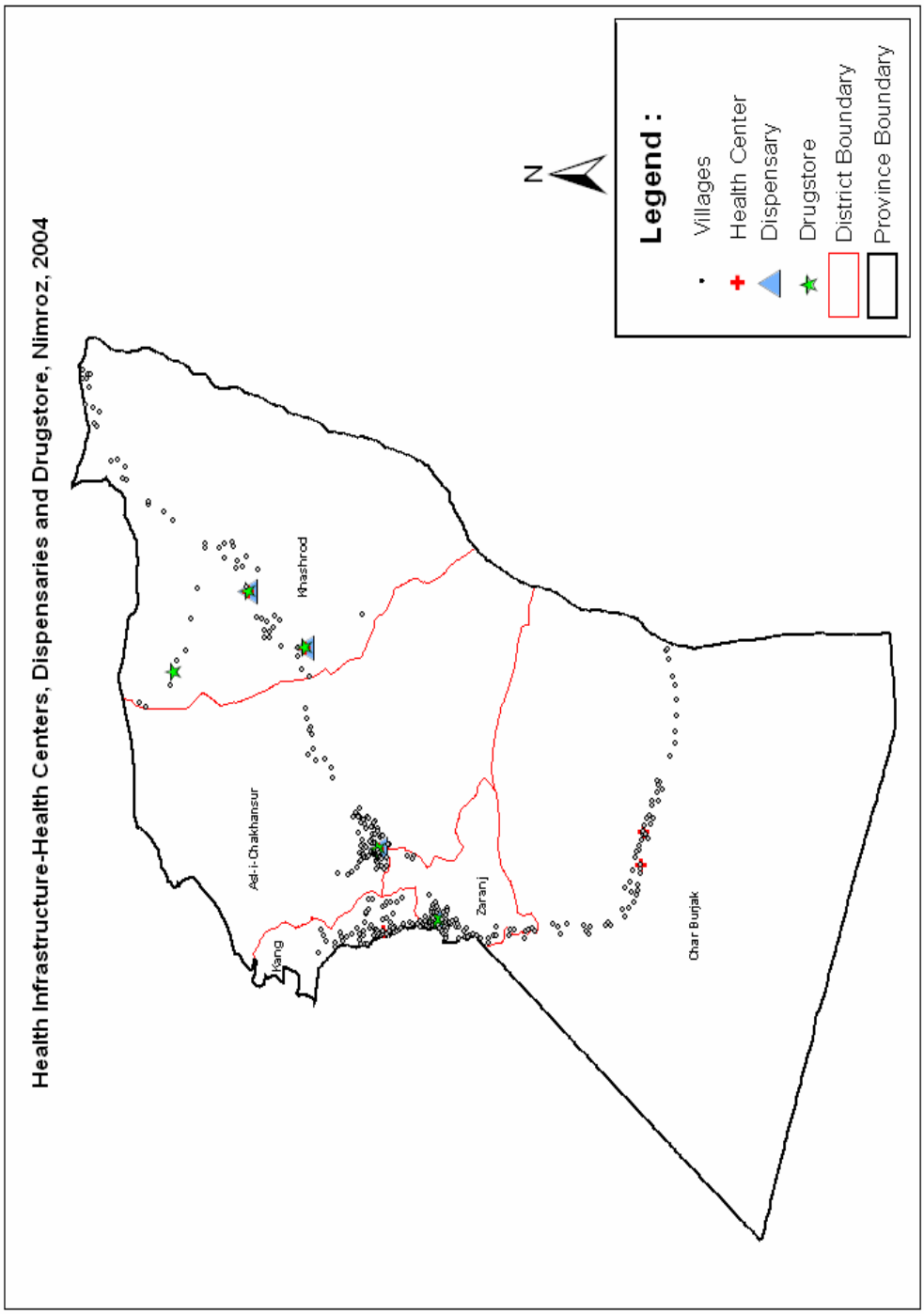
Map6


Villages with secondary Schools, Nimroz, 2004
Legend :
Secondary School
No Secondary School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
N
Khashrod
Asl-i-Chakhansur
Kang
Zaranj
Char Burjak

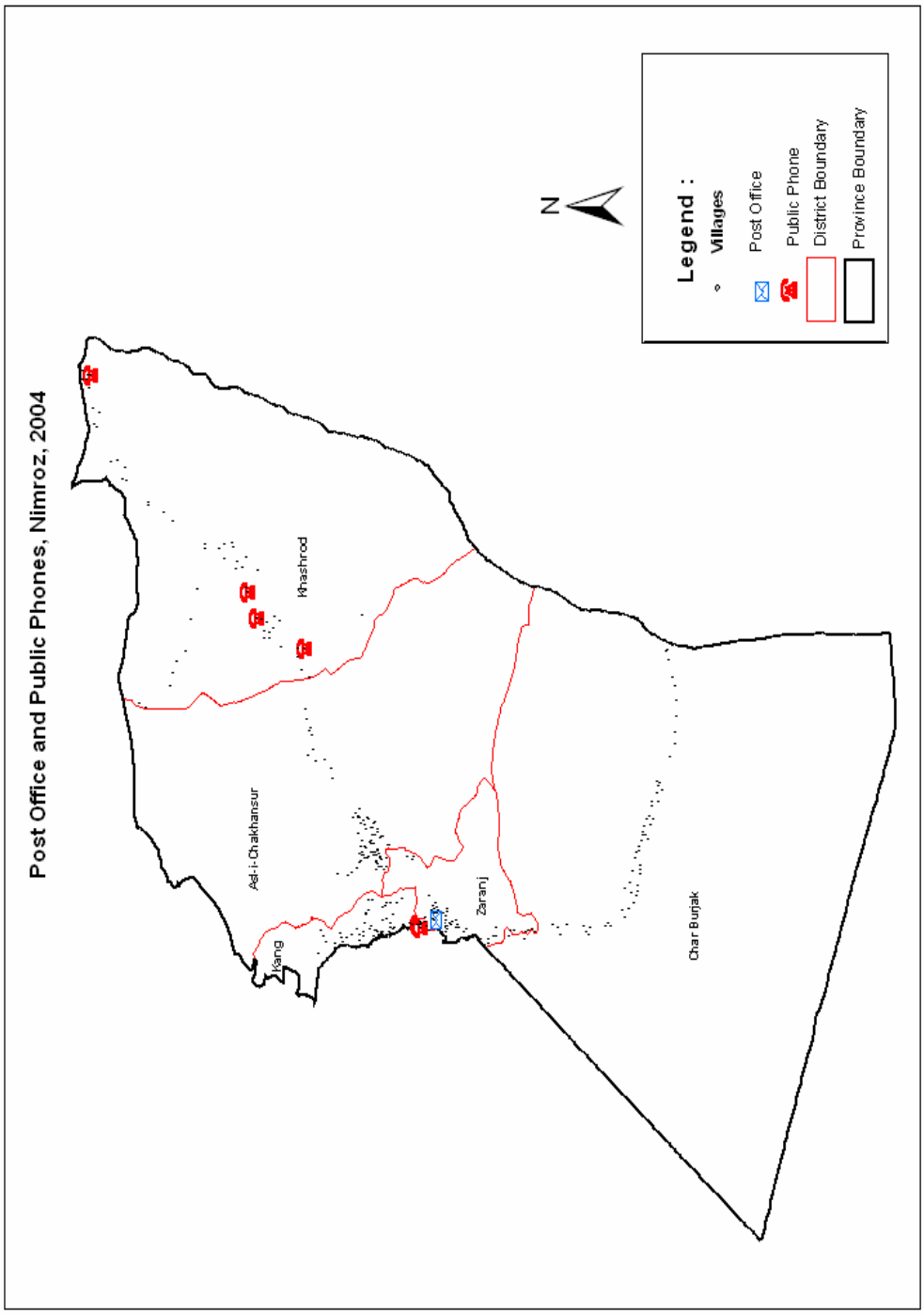
Map7


Villages with High Schools, Nimroz, 2004
N
Legend :
High School
No High School
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Khashrod
Asl-i-Chakhansur
Kang
Zaranj
Char Burjak

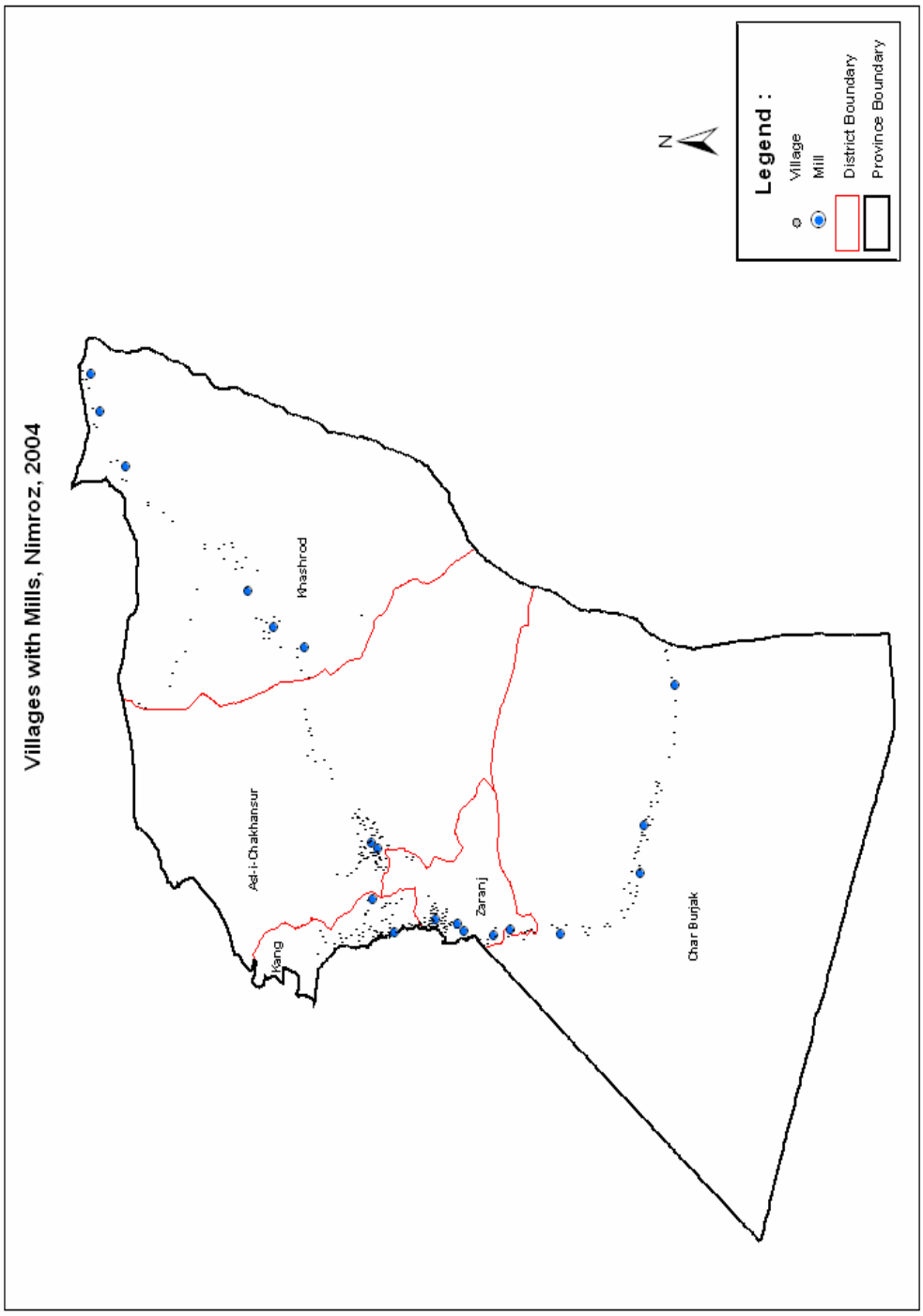
Map8


Health Infrastructure-Health Centers, Dispensaries and Drugstore, Nimroz, 2004
N
Legend :
Villages
Health Center
Dispensary
Drugstore
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Khashrod
Asi-i-Chakhansur
Kang
Zaranj
Char Burjak

Map9


Post Office and Public Phones, Nimroz, 2004
N
Legend :
Villages
Post Office
Public Phone
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Khashrod
Asi-i-Chakhansur
Kang
Zaranj
Char Burjak

Map10


Villages with Mills, Nimroz, 2004
Legend :
Village
Mill
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khashrod
Asl-i-Chakhansur
Kang
Zaranj
Char Burjak

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 6, based on a technique called compositional analysis.

Table 5—Agricultural, industrial, and animal products, handicrafts and small industries, Nimroz, 2004

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

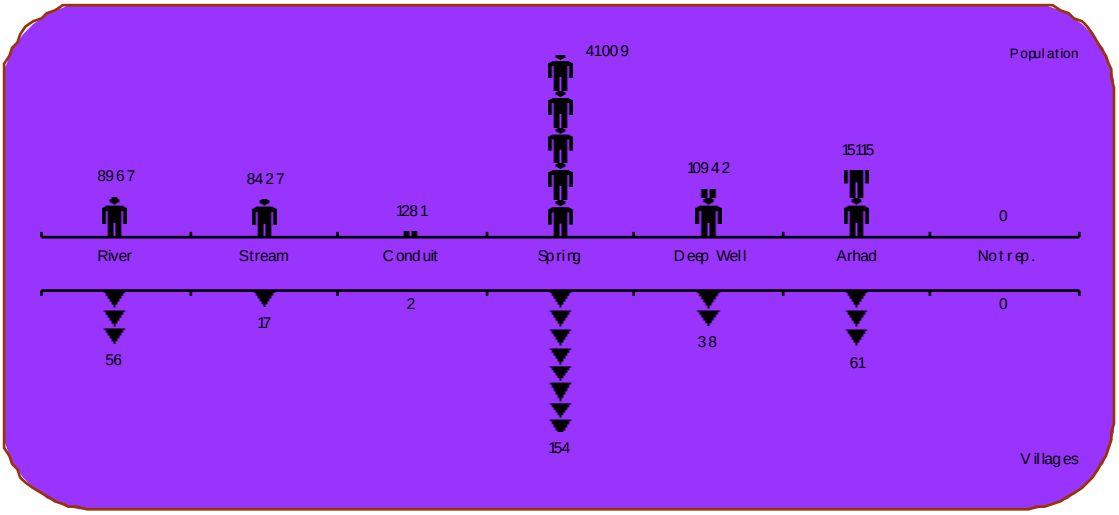
Agriculture

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

Figure 12 shows that the two predominant source of irrigation water are springs, which supply 47 percent of the population each; but four of the five remaining sources supply each their fair share of the population and villages. Rivers and streams cater to the needs

of 10 percent of the population each; Arhads cover the needs of another 17 percent and deep wells 13 percent.

Figure 12—Population by source of irrigation water, Nimroz, 2004



A cursory look at figure 13 shows that most of the economic activities are mainly concentrated in a Char Burjak; but it also shows that two of the specific activities are totally absent: herbal products and small industries. A closer look at the data available (annex table 6) reveals that both vegetables and handicrafts also are practically inexistent. In the entire province of Nimroz, one village grows onion and another one grows potatoes. As for handicrafts, they engage three villages in total; one of them produces carpets, the second one produces rugs, and the third and last one produces jewelry. The remainder of the economic activities concerns subsistence crops, mentioned a total of 476 times, animal products, mentioned 523 times, and fruit, mentioned 48 times.

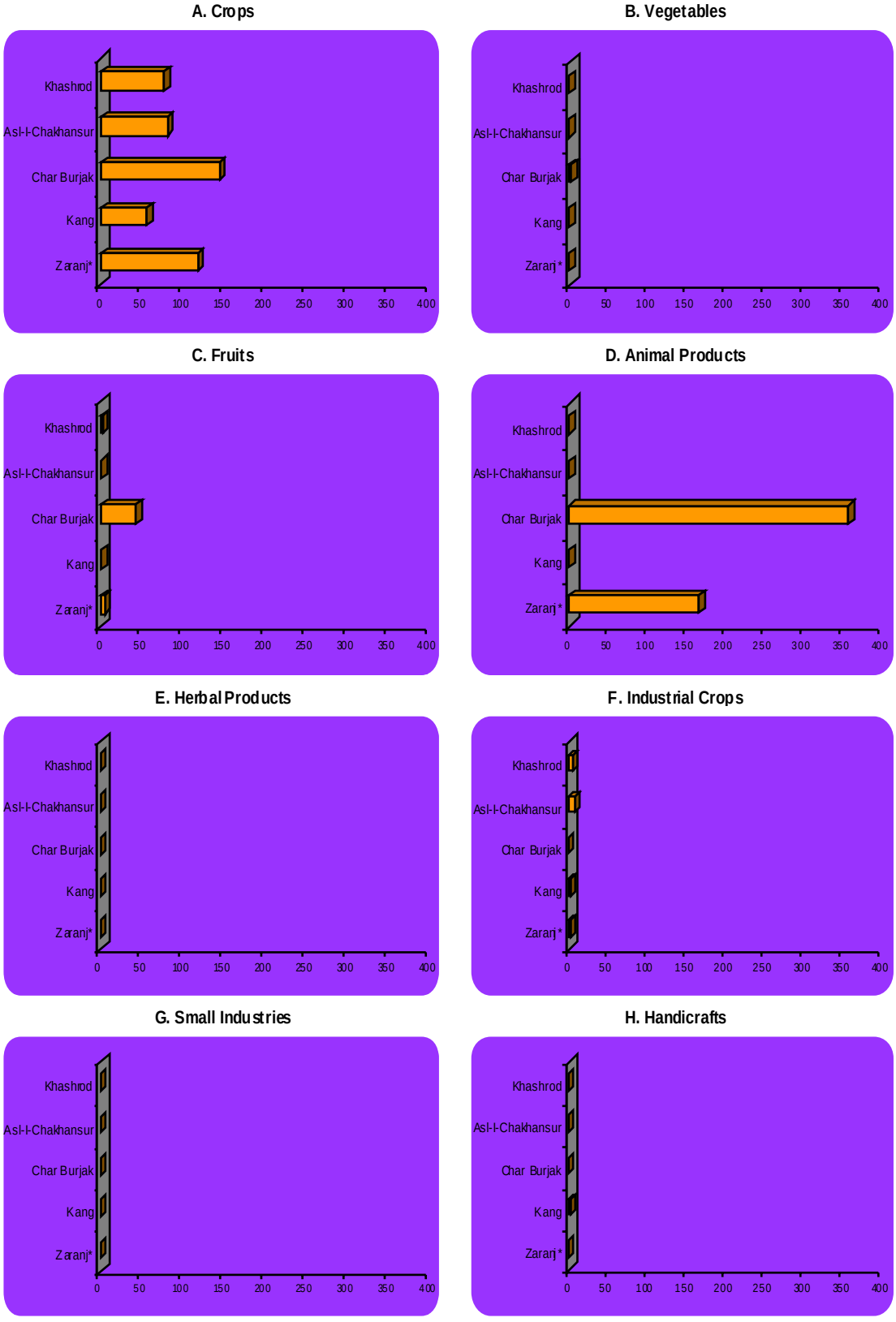
The only subsistence crops cultivated in Nimroz are wheat, grown in 155 villages, corn, grown in 64 villages, and maize grown in 72 villages[1]. All three are concentrated in three of the five districts: Zaranj, Char Burjak, and Khashrod. Together, they are responsible for the production of the near-totality of crops: 91 percent of the wheat, 93 percent of the corn, and 100 percent of the maize. It must be noted, however, that Char Burjak houses two-thirds of all the villages growing corn, and half of the villages producing maize.

[1] A fourth crop is vetch, which is grown in only one village in Char Burjak.

The only fruit produced in Nimroz are melons/water melons, and grapes. The latter is produced in only one village, belonging to Khashrod. As for melons and water melons, they are grown in 47 villages, 43 of which are in Char Burjak, and the remainder (four) are in Zaranj.

Regarding animal products, all seven of them are produced in just about the same number of villages, but all are concentrated in Zaranj and Char Burjak, the latter housing from two-thirds to three-fourths of all the villages producing any animal product.

Figure 13—Number of villages engaged in certain economic activites, by disrict, Nimroz, 2004



* = Provincial Center

Physical Infrastructure

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

The household listing operation counted a total 20,117 buildings in the whole province of Nimroz, 59 percent of which (11,772 buildings) were housing units. The remaining 41 percent (8,345 buildings) represent the rest of the various types of buildings. These proportions do not strike one as reflecting the reality of the landscape in Nimroz. Such a proportion of non-residential places is in fact the highest encountered in any of the other 33 provinces of Afghanistan.

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

As could be expected, the largest numbers of housing units are located in Zaranj, the provincial center, and Khashrod, the second largest district in terms of population size. In terms of persons per housing unit, the most crowded district is Khashrod, with 11

occupants per housing unit, and the least crowded are Kang and Char Burjak, with nine, the provincial average being 10.

Schools and educational institutions.

There are 31 schools in the province of Nimroz, 18 of which are located in Zaranj. 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. The information available shows that highest densities are in Asl-i-Chakhansur (about 11,000 population per school) and Khashrod (about 12,000 population per school), and the lowest in Zaranj, with one school for every 2,800 population or so, and Char Burjak, with one school for every 1,200 population or so. The remaining district—Kang—is situated in the midde, with one school for approximately every 6,800 population.

Health infrastructure

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

Surprisingly, there are two hospitals in Nimroz, rather than one, as in many a province in Afghanistan. However, both are located in Zaranj, each catering to the needs of approximately 25,000 population.

There are 23 clinics in the entire province of Nimroz, 15 of which are in Zaranj. Another six are in Khshrod, and the remaining two in Char Burjak and Asl-i-Chakhansur. On average, there is one clinic for every 5,000 population or so, but inter-district variation is substantial. In Zaranj, population density per clinic is about 3,300, but in Asl-i-Chakhansur it is over 11,000. In the absence of information on the capacities of such clinics in terms of medical staff, equipment, etc., it is not possible to draw any conclusion as to whether or not the absence of hospitals is actually compensated to some degree but the presence of clinics.

Doctors' practices exist in only two districts: Zaranj (two practices) and Khashrid (one practice). In Zaranj, the population density per Doctor's practice is about 25,000 and in

Khashrod more than 35,000. The same two districts concentrate all the pharmacies in the province. Zaranj has 20, each catering to the needs of 2,500 population or so, and Khshrod the remaining 12, each one covering approximately 3,700 population.

Factories & workshops

The province of Nimroz counts a total of 463 factories/workshops[1], 230 of which are in the provincial center, and another 227 in Khashrod. Together, these two districts concentrate almost the totality. The remaining six factories are in Kang (four) and Asl-i-Chakhansur (two). On average, there is one factory/workshop for every 255 population. In Zaranj, the average is 217 and in Khashrod 156. In the absence of information on the size of the factories, it is not possible to draw any inferences concerning the number of people employed in such installations.

Bakeries and Mills

There is a total of 65 bakeries in Nimroz, 50 of which are in Nimroz, each catering to the needs of less than 1,000 population each, and the other 15 in Khashrod, each covering the needs of less than 2,400 population.

Mills are much less numerous than bakeries, which appears to be a unique situation, mills outnumbering bakeries in all the remaining provinces in the country. There are only 32 bakeries in all of Nimroz, but unlike bakeries, they are more evenly distributed over space: they exist in all five districts. The average across the province is one mill for every 3,700 population. Inter-district variation is quite substantial; it goes from 1,862 in Khashrod to 11,165 in Asl-i-Chakhansur.

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.

[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.

Hotels & Restaurants

There is a surprisingly large number of hotel/restaurants in Nimroz—a total of 242, 211 of which are in Zaranj, 30 in Khakhrod, and one in Asl-i-Chakhansur. At the provincial level, there is one hotel/restaurant for every about 488 population; but in Zaranj it is as low as 236, whereas in Asl-i-Chakhansur it is as high as 11,000 or so. In the second largest district, Khashrod, it is approximately 1,200.

The information available does not give any indication as to the nature of such establishments. It would appear that in predominantly rural settings such as Khashrod and Asl-i-Chakhansur, 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 & Mosques

Food & grocery, and clothes & textiles stores are the most prevalent businesses in any of the districts of Nimroz, except that the latter are inexistent in Char Burjak and Asl-i-Chakhansur. On average, there is one grocery store for every 110 population; and one clothes & textile store for 269. Inter-district variation is substantial for both businesses. For food and grocery store, it goes from one store for every 77 population in Zaranj to 1,347 in Char Burjak. For clothes & textile stores, however, it is 136 in Zaranj, 505 in Khshrod, and 13,514 in Kang.

Construction materials stores follow almost exactly the same spatial pattern as clothes & textile stores. They exist in the same districts: out of a total of 125, 99 are in Zaranj, 25 in Khshrod, and one in Kang. Population density per store is 504 in Zaranj, 1,415 in Khashrod, and 13,514 in Kang.

Mosques

The province of Nimroz counts a total of 430 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 274 population or so. Variation around this mean is not large.

Other places

There is a total of seven poultry and livestock farms, all seven of which located in Zaranj. Barbers and beauty salons exist in the two largest districts—Zaranj (18) and Khashrod (three). 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. As for poultry and livestock farms, 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.

Table 6—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Nimroz, 2004

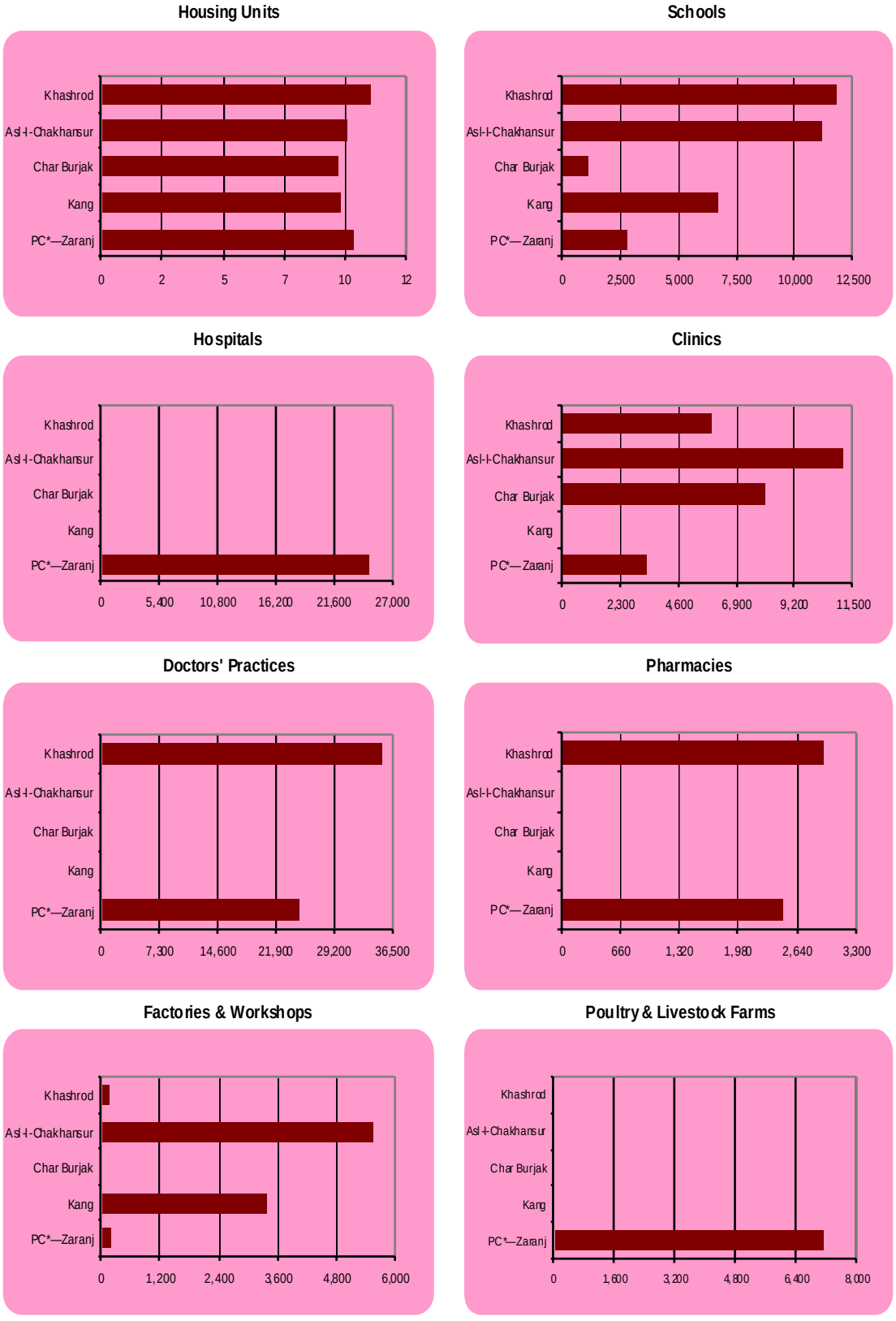
A—Absolute numbers

District	Resi-dential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hos-pitals	Clinics	Doctor's Practices	Phar-macies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Cons-truction Materials	Poultry/ Livestock Farms	Hotels & Res-taurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Zar	4,988	18	2	15	2	20	230	648	367	99	7	211	18	50	7	128	2,704	9,514	49,850
Kang	1,430	2	0	0	0	0	4	55	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	53	18	1,566	13,514
Char Burjak	862	7	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	51	7	937	8,081
Ash-I-Chakhansur	1,155	1	0	1	0	0	2	37	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	77	16	1,291	11,165
Khashrod	3,337	3	0	6	1	12	227	325	70	25	0	30	3	15	19	121	2,615	6,809	35,381
Total province	11,772	31	2	23	3	32	463	1,071	438	125	7	242	21	65	32	430	5,360	20,117	117,991

B—Ratio (Population per Building)

District	Resi-dential Places	Schools & Educa-tional Insti-tutions	Hos-pitals	Clinics	Doctor's Practice	Phar-macies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Cons-truction Ma-terials	Poultry & Live-stock Farms	Hotels & Res-taurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Popu-lation
Provincial Center—Zar	10	2,769	24,925	3,323	24,925	2,493	217	77	136	504	7,121	236	2,769	997	7,121	389	18	—	—
Kang	9	6,757	—	—	—	—	3,379	246	13,514	13,514	—	—	—	—	6,757	255	751	—	—
Char Burjak	9	1,154	—	8,081	—	—	—	1,347	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,694	158	1,154	—	—
Ash-I-Chakhansur	10	11,165	—	11,165	—	—	5,583	302	—	—	—	11,165	—	—	11,165	145	698	—	—
Khashrod	11	11,794	—	5,897	35,381	2,948	156	109	505	1,415	—	1,179	11,794	2,359	1,862	292	14	—	—
Total province	10	3,806	58,996	5,130	39,330	3,687	255	110	269	944	16,856	488	5,619	1,815	3,687	274	22	—	—

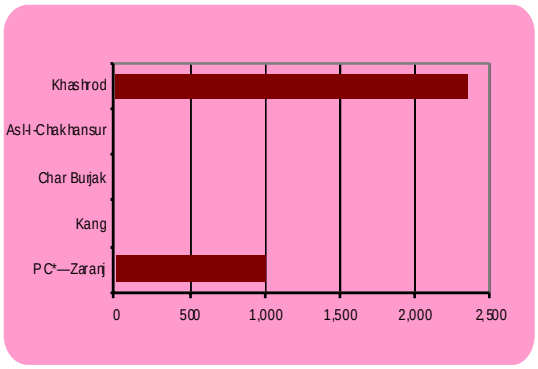
Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Nimroz, 2004



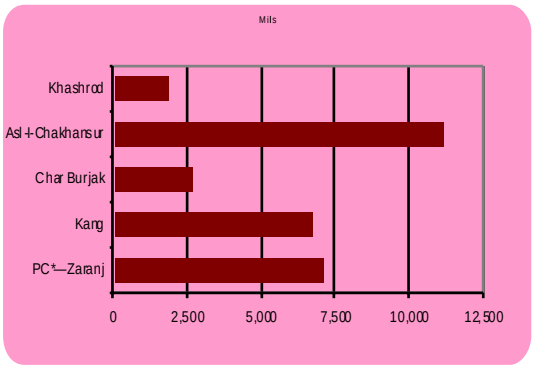
* = Provicial Center

Figure 14 (Cont'd)—Physical infrastructure. Nimroz. 2004

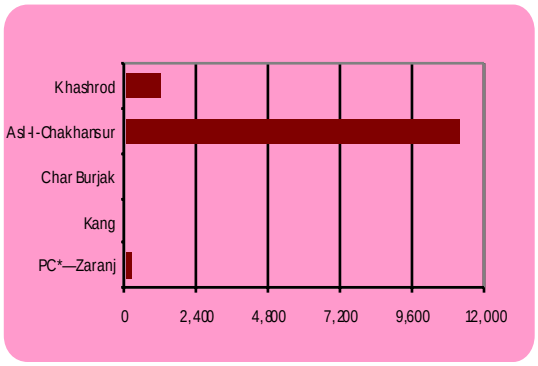
Bakeries



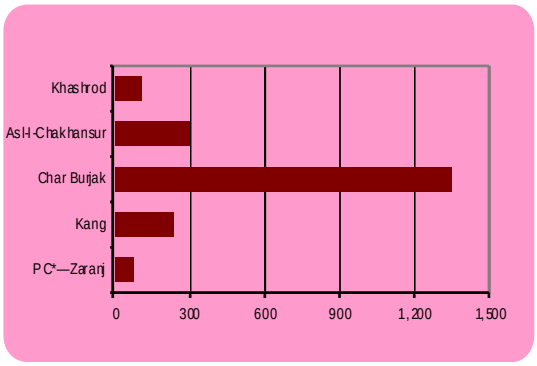
Mills



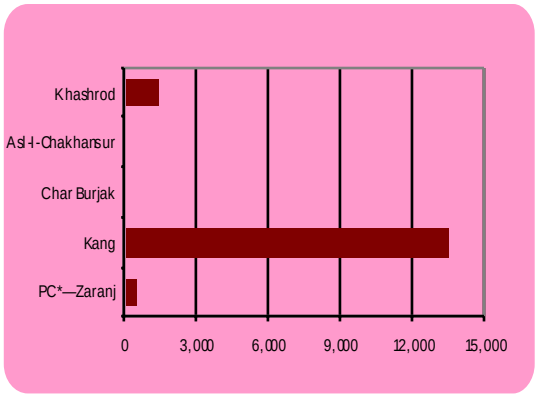
Hotels & Restaurants



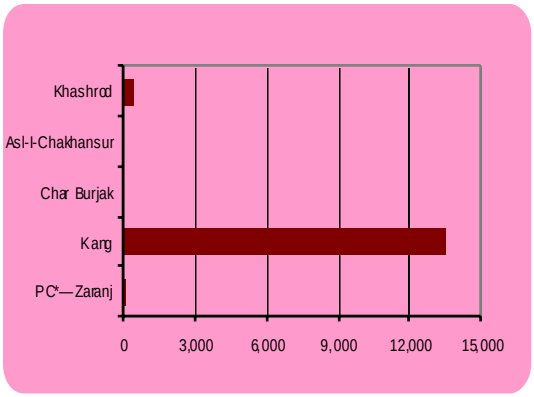
Food & Grocery Stores



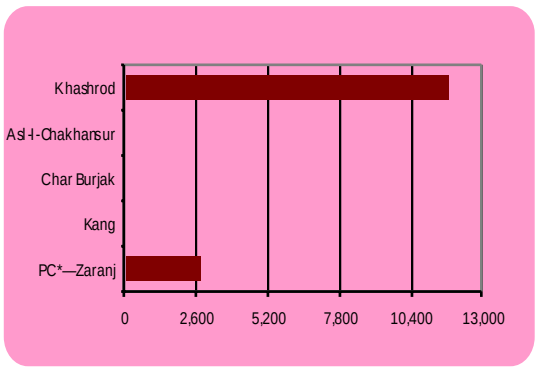
Construction Materials Shops



Clothes & Textile Stores



Barbers & Beauty Salons



Mosques

Annexes

Annex 1

Population Estimates as of 1 July 2004, by province

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

Annex 2

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

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

Annex 3

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

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

Annex 4

Procedure for adjusting the reported age distribution

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

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

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

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

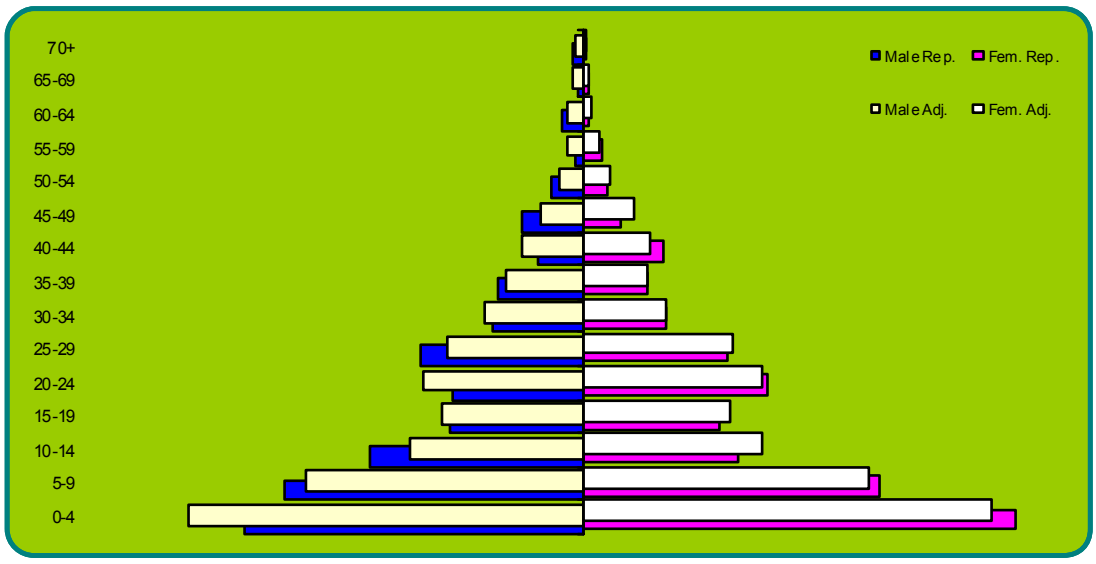
[1] The model used was from the Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Population; Ansley J. Coale and Paul Demeny; Princeton University Press; Princeton, New Jersey; 1966 ("West" model at level 13 for both males and females [e_0: 50 for females, and 47.114 for males] and a growth rate of 30).

Annex 5
Comparsion of the Reported and adjusted age distributions, Nimroz, 2004

A—Distribution

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported /Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	12,400	15,105	27,505	14,433	14,242	28,676	-2,033	863	-1,171
5-9	10,914	10,322	21,236	10,112	9,982	20,094	802	340	1,142
10-14	7,846	5,418	13,264	6,326	6,237	12,563	1,520	-819	701
15-19	4,856	4,717	9,573	5,183	5,104	10,287	-327	-387	-714
20-24	4,759	6,414	11,173	5,817	6,173	11,991	-1,058	241	-818
25-29	5,992	4,976	10,968	4,948	5,215	10,163	1,044	-239	805
30-34	3,360	2,856	6,216	3,659	2,849	6,508	-299	7	-292
35-39	3,156	2,154	5,310	2,866	2,160	5,026	290	-6	284
40-44	1,643	2,770	4,413	2,249	2,295	4,545	-606	475	-132
45-49	2,239	1,294	3,533	1,638	1,768	3,406	601	-474	127
50-54	1,199	771	1,970	910	880	1,790	289	-109	180
55-59	338	600	938	629	491	1,120	-291	109	-182
60-64	788	197	985	591	260	851	197	-63	134
65-69	239	185	424	437	122	560	-198	63	-136
70-74	334	52	386	271	40	310	63	12	76
75-79	27	-	27	91	12	103	-64	-12	-76
80+	70	-	70	-	-	-	70	0	70
Total	60,160	57,831	117,991	60,160	57,831	117,991	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, as series of other tables can be derived that portray the relationship between the two variables in terms of percentages or proportions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Panel G: Deviation of Actual from Expected as a ratio to Expected—show the extent to which a district specializes in a given commodity or activity or a given commodity/activity is concentrated in a given district, controlling for the number of villages engaged in such activity/commodity[3].

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

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

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

Given the small number of districts and villages in Nimroz, as well as the spatial concentration of the economic activities, compositional analysis is warranted. The reader interested in the spatial distribution of economic activities is referred to panel A of annex table 6.

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

Annex 6

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Nimroz, 2004

Subsistence Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	33	17	0	19	0	0	0	49	118
Kang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	56
Char Burjak	58	43	0	37	0	1	0	5	144
Asl-I-Chakhansur	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	81
Khashrod	50	4	0	16	0	0	0	7	77
Total	**155**	**64**	**0**	**72**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**184**	**476**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	28.0	14.4	0.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.5	100.0
Kang	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Char Burjak	40.3	29.9	0.0	25.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.5	100.0
Asl-I-Chakhansur	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.7	100.0
Khashrod	64.9	5.2	0.0	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	100.0
Total	**32.6**	**13.4**	**0.0**	**15.1**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**38.7**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	21.3	26.6	—	26.4	—	0.0	—	26.6	24.8
Kang	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	30.4	11.8
Char Burjak	37.4	67.2	—	51.4	—	100.0	—	2.7	30.3
Asl-I-Chakhansur	9.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	36.4	17.0
Khashrod	32.3	6.3	—	22.2	—	0.0	—	3.8	16.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	-0.14	0.07	—	0.06	—	-1.00	—	0.07	0.00
Kang	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	—	-1.00	—	1.59	0.00
Char Burjak	0.24	1.22	—	0.70	—	2.31	—	-0.91	0.00
Asl-I-Chakhansur	-0.47	-1.00	—	-1.00	—	-1.00	—	1.14	0.00
Khashrod	0.99	-0.61	—	0.37	—	-1.00	—	-0.76	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**—**	**0.0**	**—**	**0.0**	**—**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Annex 6 (cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Nimroz, 2004

Industrial Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Kang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Char Burjak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asl-I-Chakhansur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
Khashrod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**13**	**14**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kang	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Char Burjak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asl-I-Chakhansur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Khashrod	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**7.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**92.9**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	0.0	7.1
Kang	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	—	7.7	7.1
Char Burjak	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Asl-I-Chakhansur	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	—	53.8	50.0
Khashrod	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	—	38.5	35.7
Total	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100.0**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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--Zaranj	—	—	—	13.00	—	—	—	-1.00	0.00
Kang	—	—	—	-1.00	—	—	—	0.08	0.00
Char Burjak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asl-I-Chakhansur	—	—	—	-1.00	—	—	—	0.08	0.00
Khashrod	—	—	—	-1.00	—	—	—	0.08	0.00
Total	**—**	**—**	**—**	**0.0**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Annex 6 (cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Nimroz, 2004

Fruit

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Grapes	Pomogranades	Melones/W. Melones.	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mulberry	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Kang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Char Burjak	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	43
Asl-I-Chakhansur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khashrod	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	**1**	**0**	**47**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**48**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Grapes	Pomogranades	Melones/W. Melones.	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mulberry	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Char Burjak	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Asl-I-Chakhansur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khashrod	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	**2.1**	**0.0**	**97.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Grapes	Pomogranades	Melones/W. Melones.	Oran-ges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mulberry	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	0.0	—	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	8.3
Kang	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Char Burjak	0.0	—	91.5	—	—	—	—	—	89.6
Asl-I-Chakhansur	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Khashrod	100.0	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	2.1
Total	**100.0**	**—**	**100.0**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100.0**

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

District	Grapes	Pomogranades	Melones/W. Melones.	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mulberry	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	-1.00	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Kang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Char Burjak	-1.00	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Asl-I-Chakhansur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khashrod	47.00	—	-1.00	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Total	**0.0**	**—**	**0.0**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**0.0**

Annex 6 (cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Nimroz, 2004

Vegetables

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Pota-toes	Onion	Toma-toes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Char Burjak	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Asl-I-Chakhansur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khashrod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Pota-toes	Onion	Toma-toes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Char Burjak	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Asl-I-Chakhansur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khashrod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**50.0**	**50.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Pota-toes	Onion	Toma-toes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Kang	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Char Burjak	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Asl-I-Chakhansur	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Khashrod	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100.0**

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

District	Pota-toes	Onion	Toma-toes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Char Burjak	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Asl-I-Chakhansur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khashrod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**0.0**

Annex 6 (cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Nimroz, 2004

Herbal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Lico-rice	Caray	Asfi-tida	Zerk	Ani-seed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Char Burjak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asl-I-Chakhansur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khashrod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Lico-rice	Caray	Asfi-tida	Zerk	Ani-seed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Char Burjak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asl-I-Chakhansur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khashrod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Lico-rice	Caray	Asfi-tida	Zerk	Ani-seed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Char Burjak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asl-I-Chakhansur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khashrod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**

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

District	Lico-rice	Caray	Asfi-tida	Zerk	Ani-seed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Char Burjak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asl-I-Chakhansur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khashrod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**

Annex 6 (cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Nimroz, 2004

Handicrafts

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kang	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Char Burjak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asl-I-Chakhansur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khashrod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**3**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kang	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Char Burjak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asl-I-Chakhansur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khashrod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**33.3**	**33.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**33.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.0
Kang	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0
Char Burjak	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.0
Asl-I-Chakhansur	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.0
Khashrod	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100.0**	**—**	**—**	**100.0**

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

District	Lico-rice	Caray	Asfi-tida	Zerk	Ani-seed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Char Burjak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asl-I-Chakhansur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khashrod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**

Annex 6 (cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Nimroz, 2004

Small Industries

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Char Burjak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asl-I-Chakhansur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khashrod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Char Burjak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asl-I-Chakhansur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khashrod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**

Panel C—Concentration

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Char Burjak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asl-I-Chakhansur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khashrod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**

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

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Con-fection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Char Burjak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asl-I-Chakhansur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khashrod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**

Annex 6 (cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Nimroz, 2004

Animal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	28	31	31	20	18	25	13	0	166
Kang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Char Burjak	54	54	54	53	52	52	38	0	357
Asl-I-Chakhansur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khashrod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**82**	**85**	**86**	**73**	**70**	**77**	**51**	**0**	**523**

Panel B—Specialization

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	16.9	18.7	18.7	12.0	10.8	15.1	7.8	0.0	100.0
Kang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Char Burjak	15.1	15.1	15.1	14.8	14.6	14.6	10.6	0.0	100.0
Asl-I-Chakhansur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khashrod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**15.7**	**16.3**	**16.3**	**14.0**	**13.4**	**14.7**	**9.8**	**0.0**	**100.0**

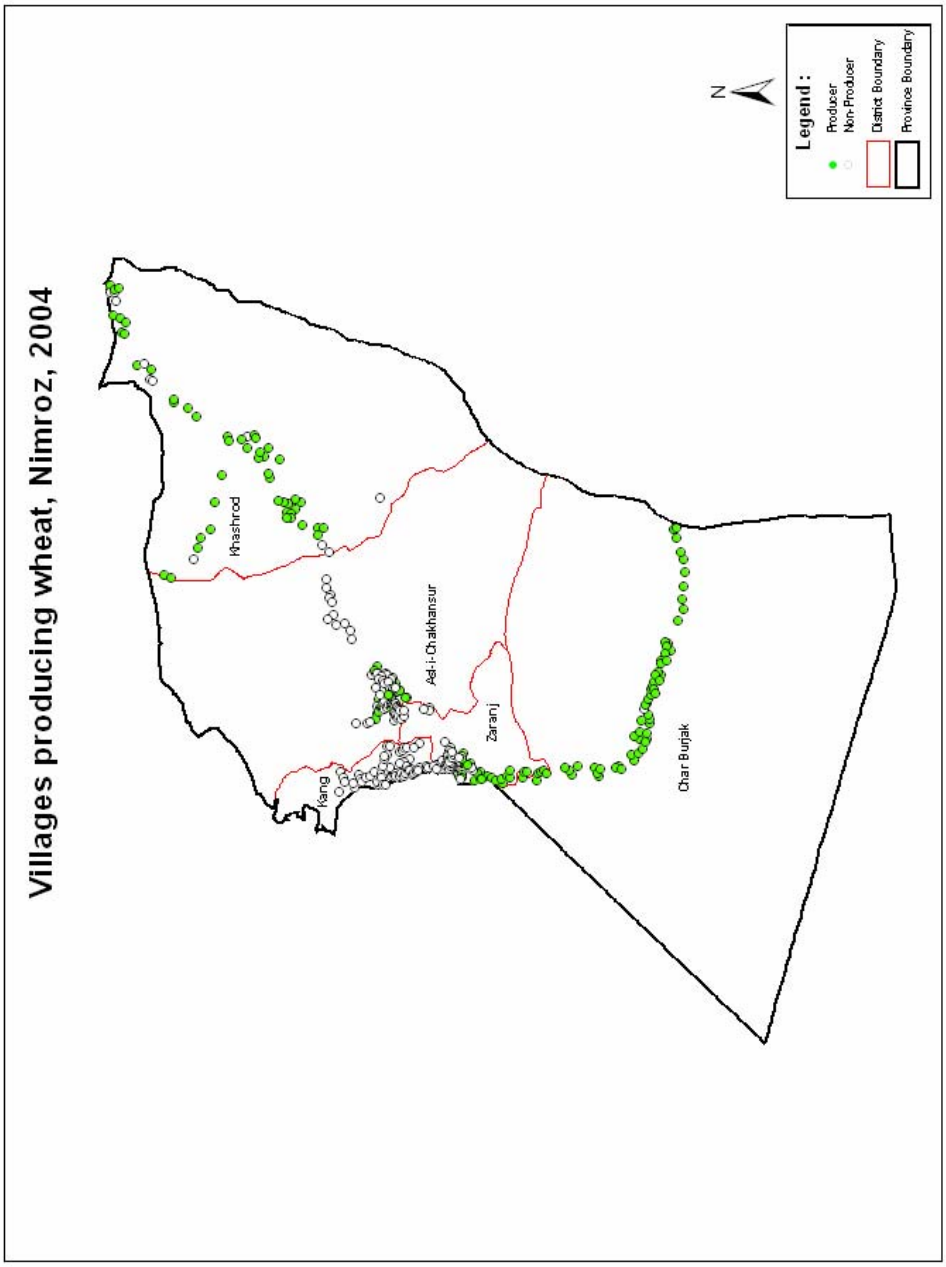
Panel C—Concentration

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	34.1	36.5	36.5	27.4	25.7	32.5	25.5	—	31.7
Kang	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
Char Burjak	65.9	63.5	63.5	72.6	74.3	67.5	74.5	—	68.3
Asl-I-Chakhansur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
Khashrod	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**

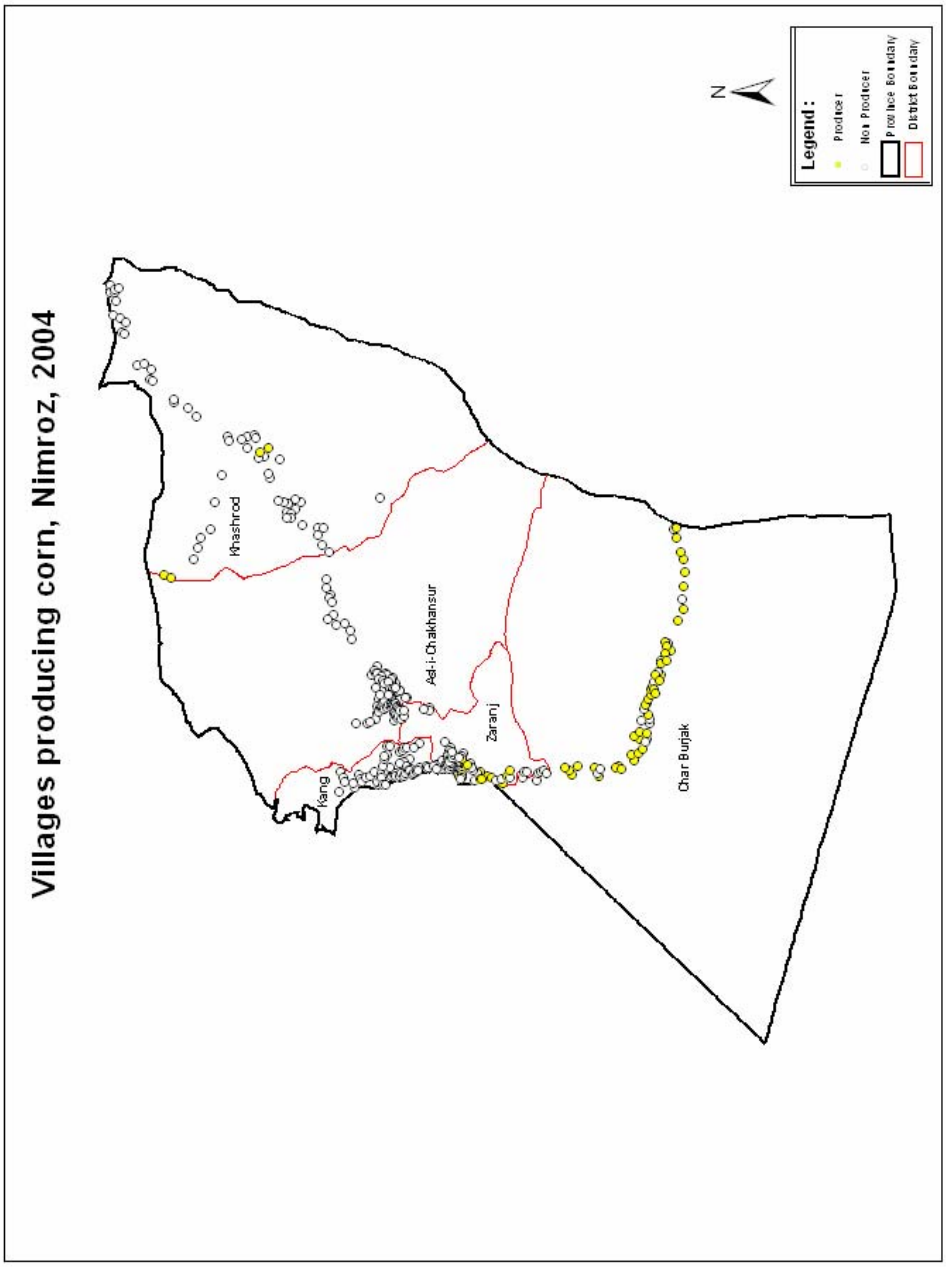
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center--Zaranj	0.08	0.15	0.15	-0.14	-0.19	0.02	-0.20	—	0.00
Kang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Char Burjak	-0.04	-0.07	-0.07	0.06	0.09	-0.01	0.09	—	0.00
Asl-I-Chakhansur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khashrod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**—**	**0.0**

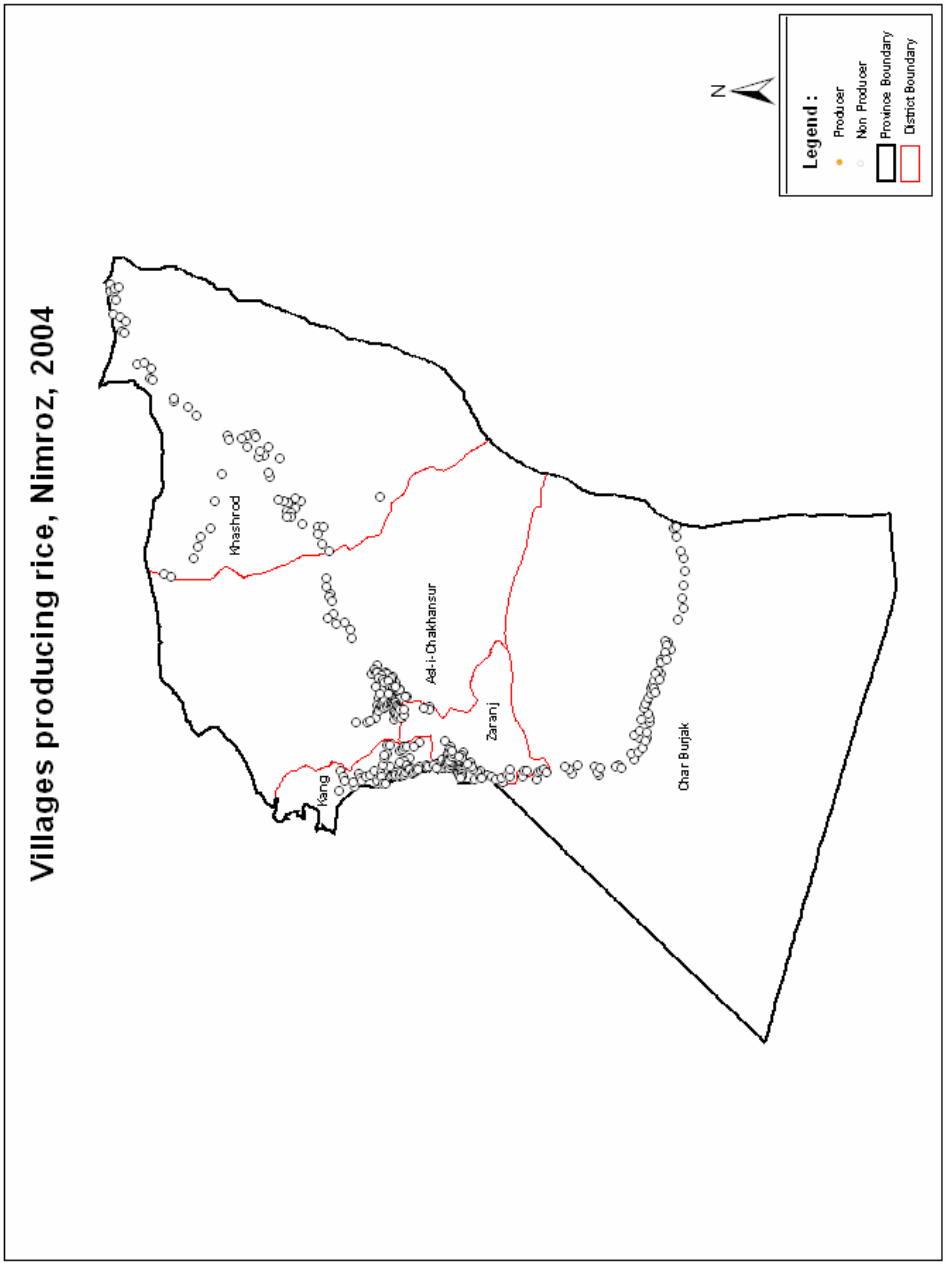
Annex 7


Villages producing wheat, Nimroz, 2004
N
Legend:
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Khashrod
Ad-i-Chakhansur
Zaranj
Kang
Char Burjak

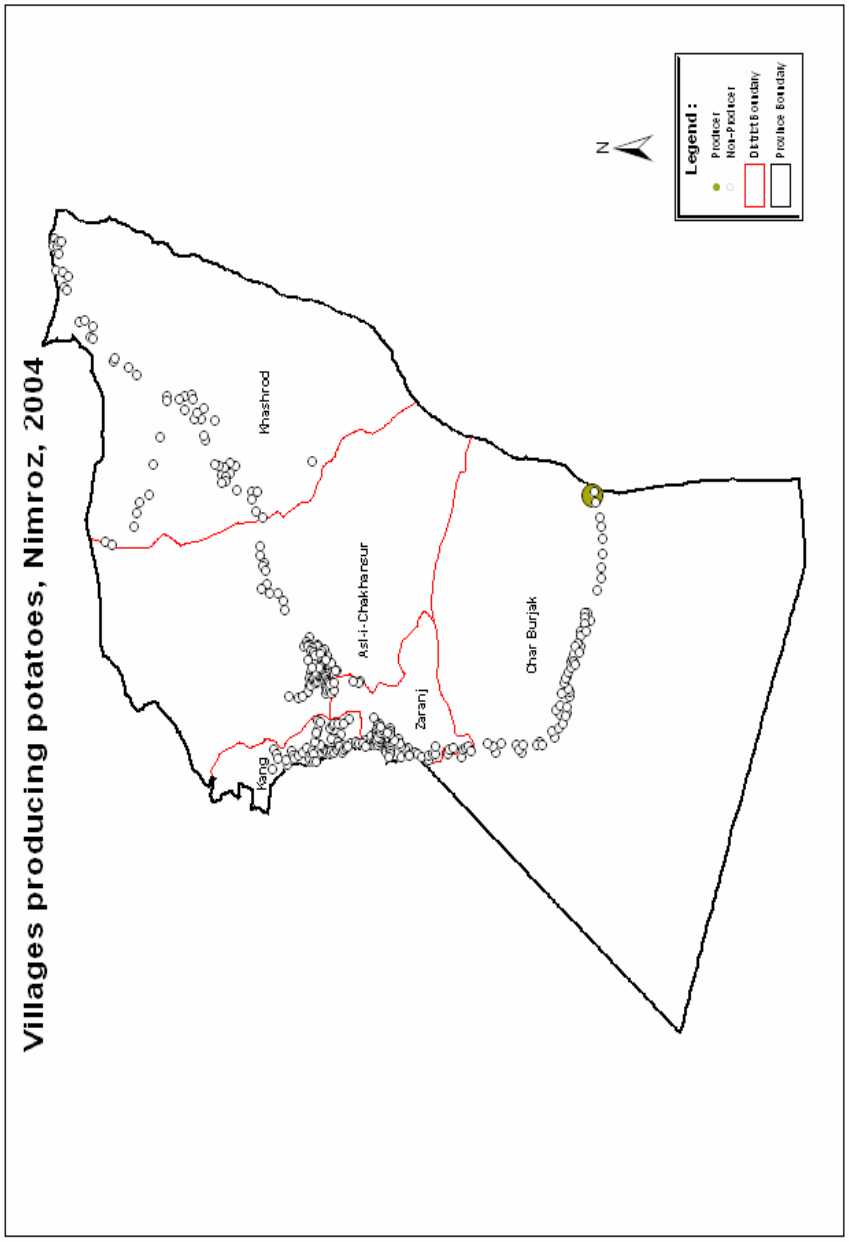
Annex 8


Villages producing corn, Nimroz, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Khashrod
Ad-i-Chakhansur
Zaranj
Kang
Char Burjak

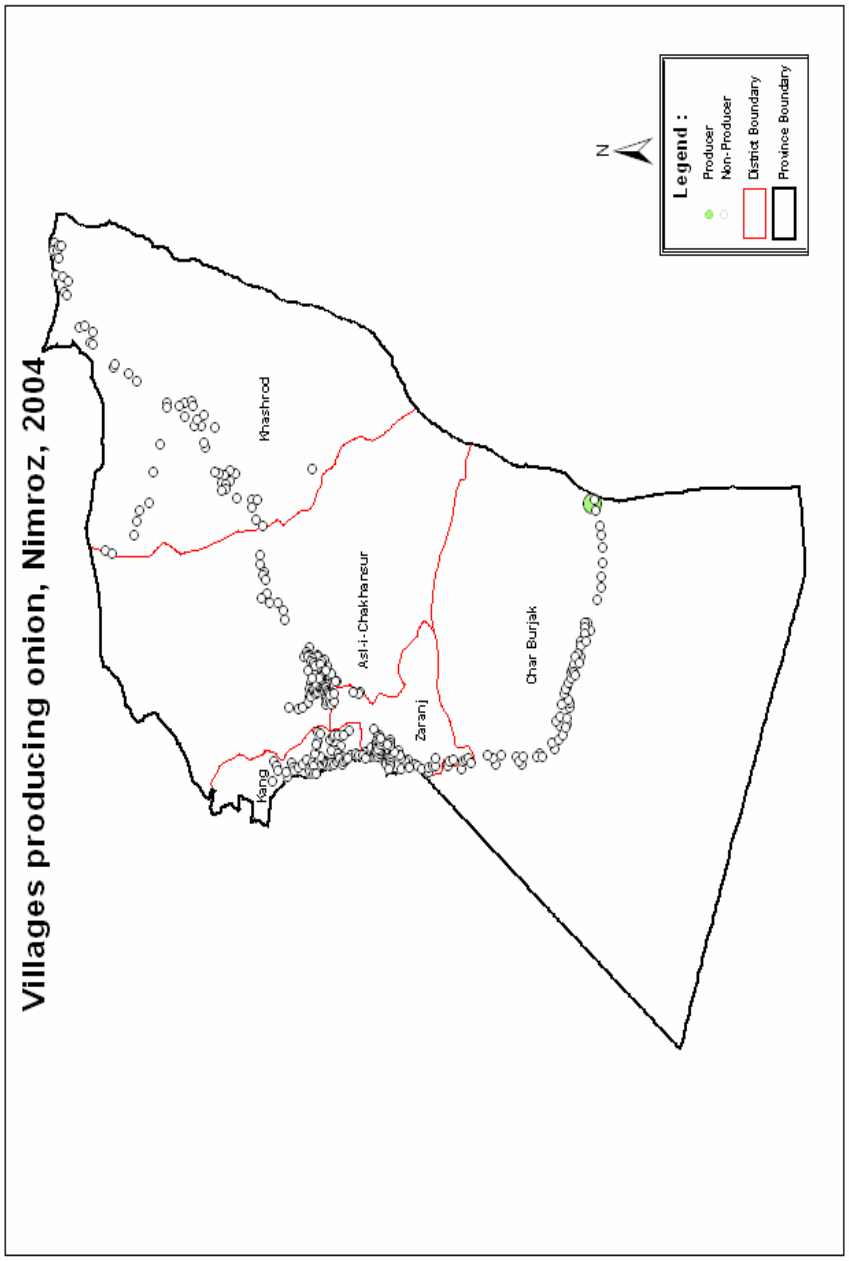
Annex 9


Villages producing rice, Nimroz, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non Producer
Province Boundary
District Boundary
Khashrod
Ad-i-Chakhansur
Zaranj
Kang
Char Burjak

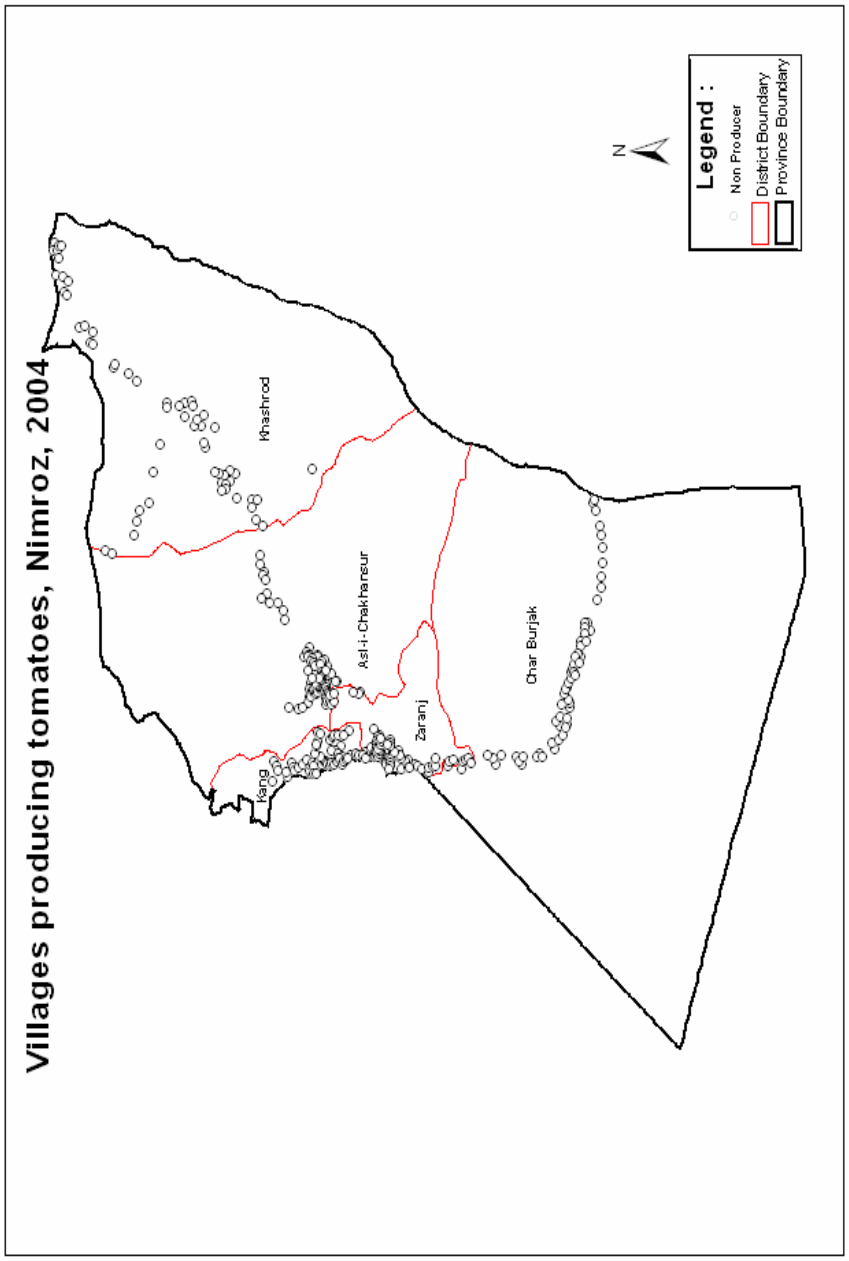
Annex 10


Villages producing potatoes, Nimroz, 2004
Legend :
Province
Non-Province
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khashrod
Asl-i-Chakhansur
Zaranj
Kang
Char Burjak

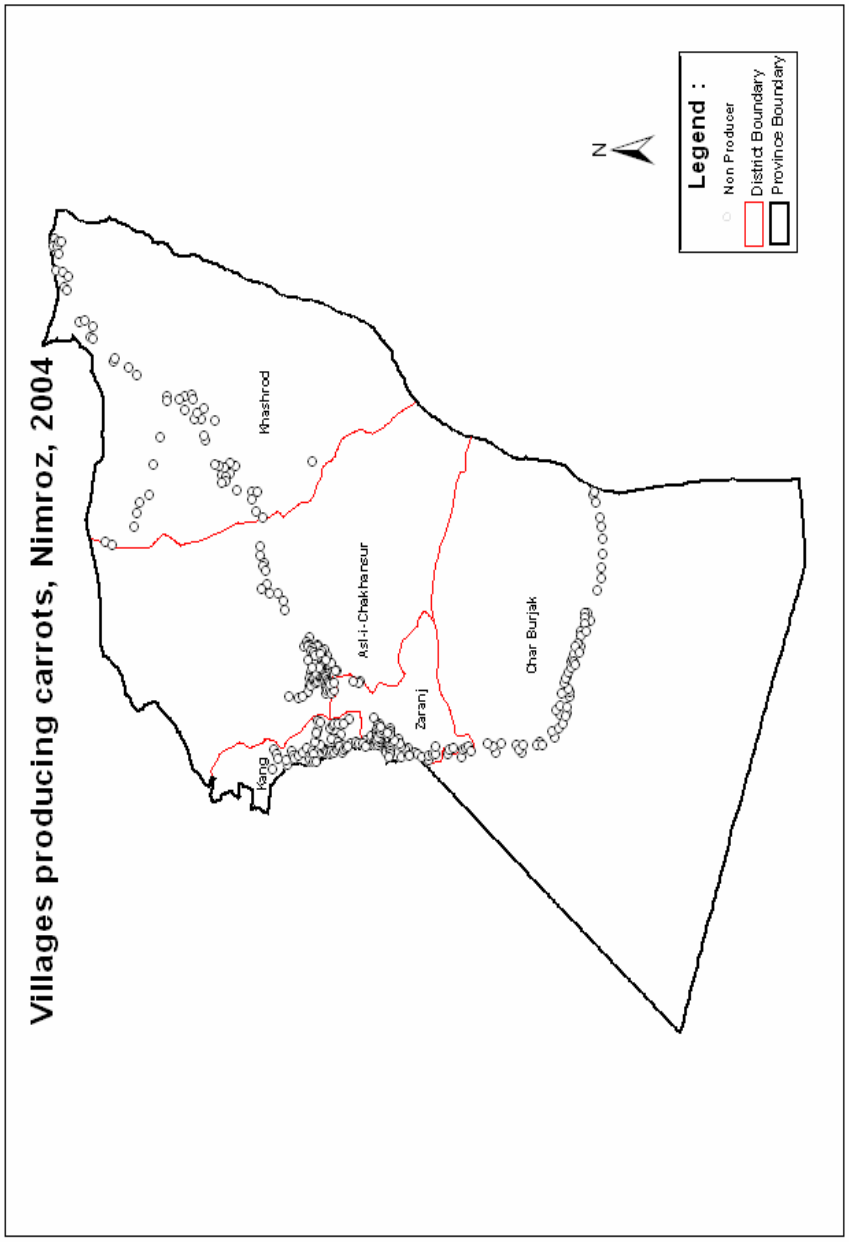
Annex 11


Villages producing onion, Nimroz, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khashrod
Asl-i-Chakhansur
Zaranj
Char Burjak
Kang

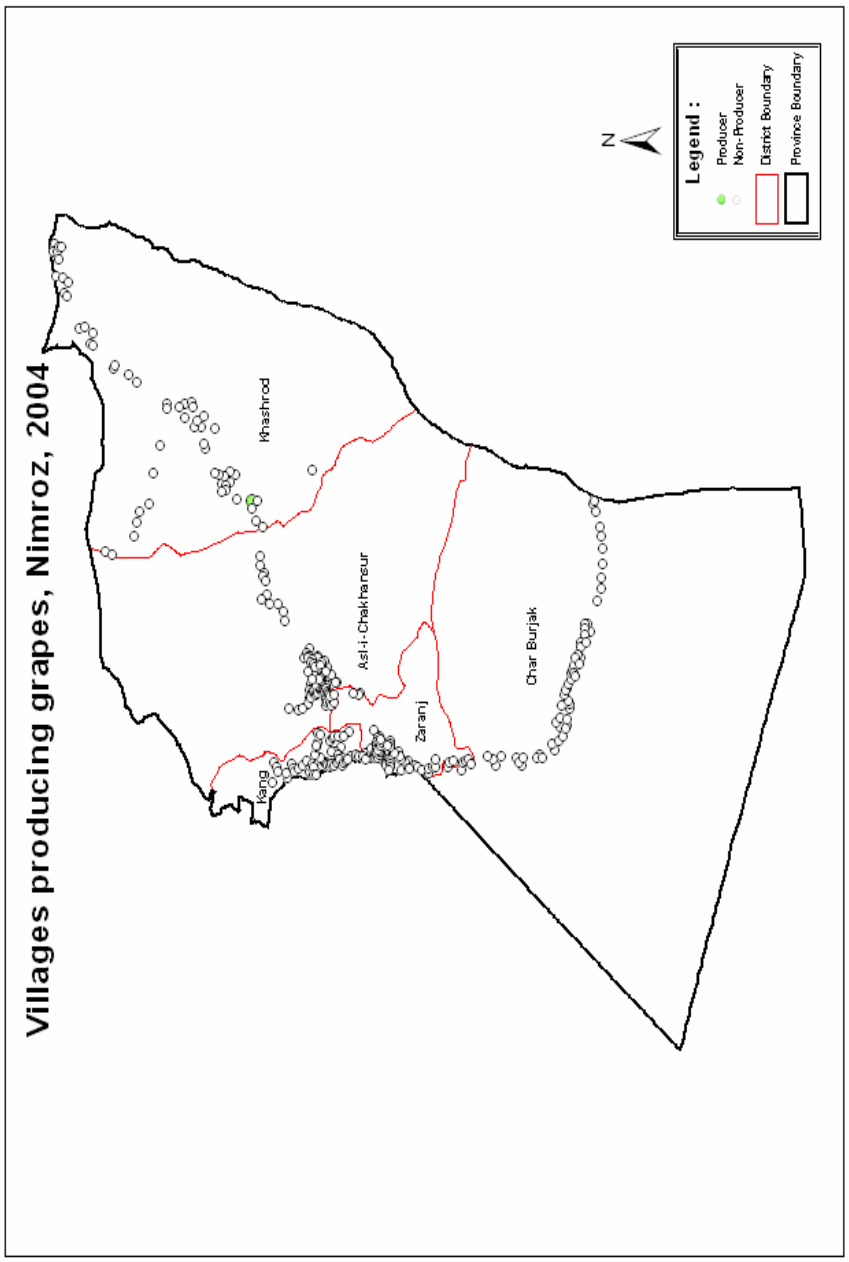
Annex 12


Villages producing tomatoes, Nimroz, 2004
Legend :
Non Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khashrod
Asl-i-Chakhansur
Zaranj
Char Burjak
Kang

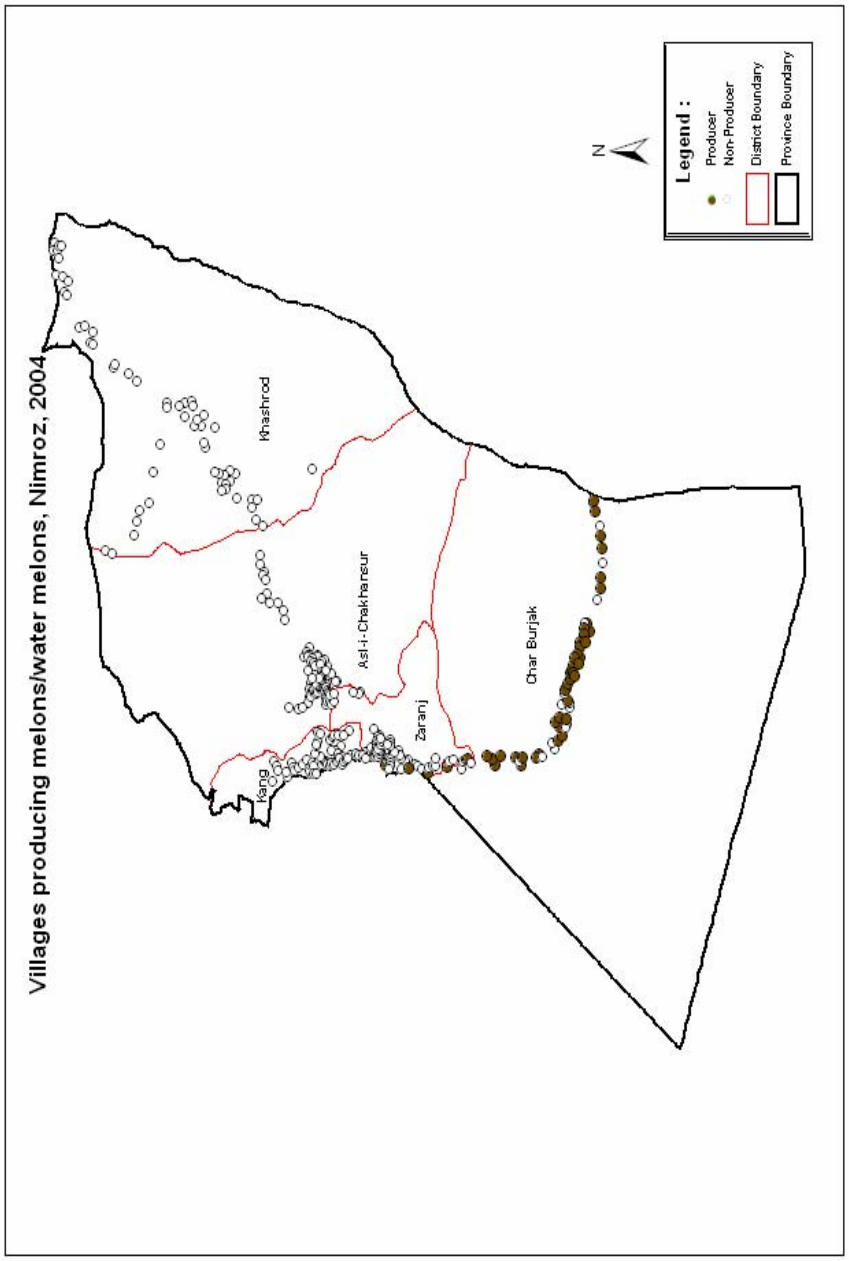
Annex 13


Villages producing carrots, Nimroz, 2004
Legend :
Non Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khashrod
Asl-i-Chakhansur
Zaranj
Kang
Char Burjak

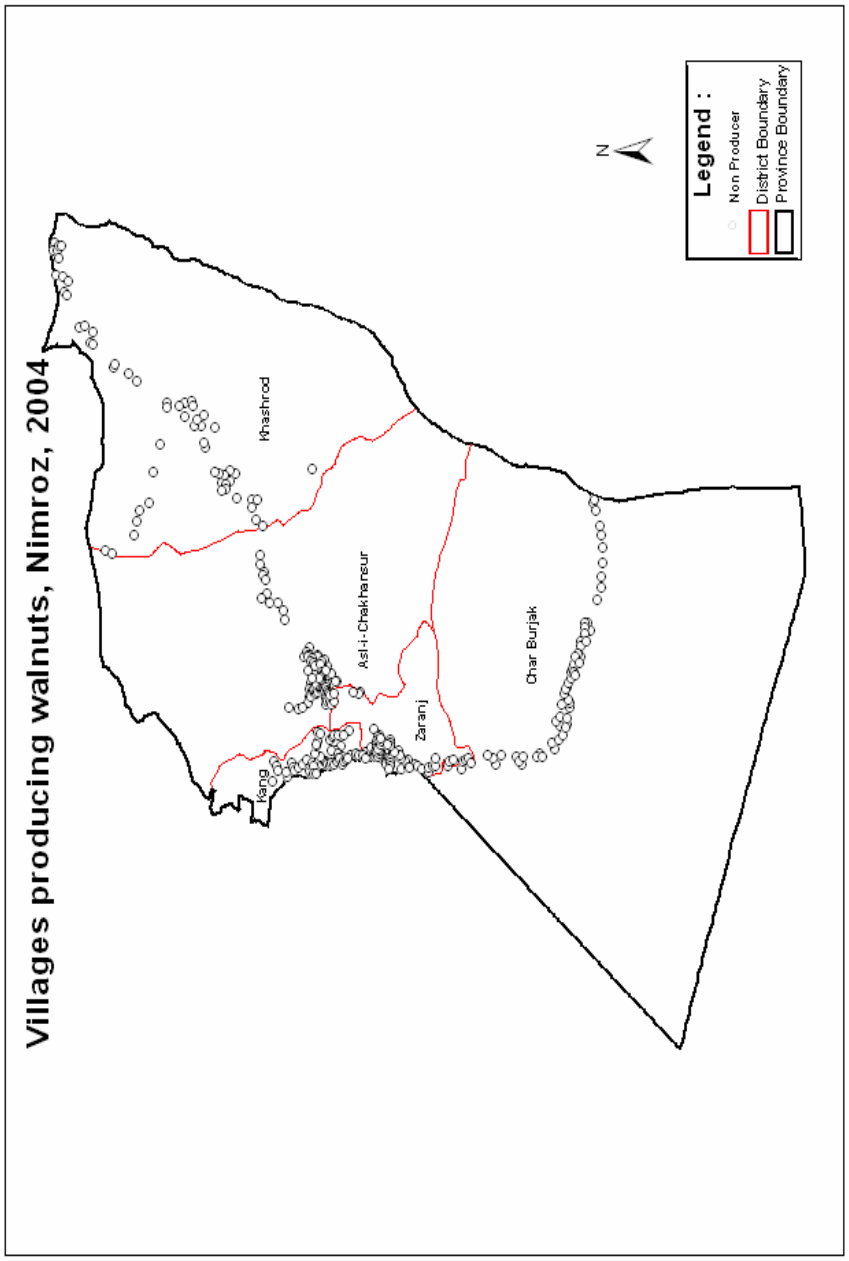
Annex 14


Villages producing grapes, Nimroz, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khashrod
Asl-i-Chakhansur
Zaranj
Char Burjak
Kang

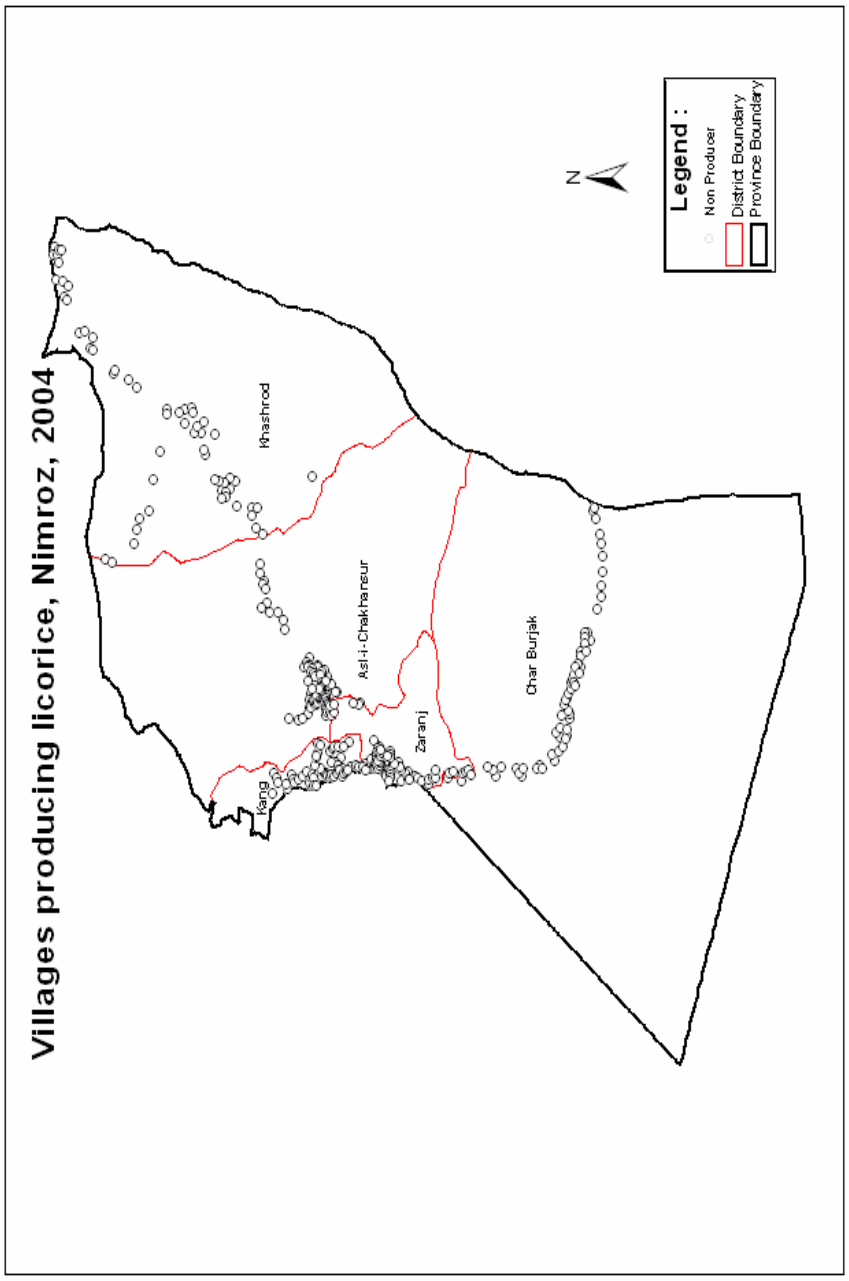
Annex 15


Villages producing melons/water melons, Nimroz, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khashrod
Asl-i-Chakhansur
Zaranj
Char Burjak
Kang

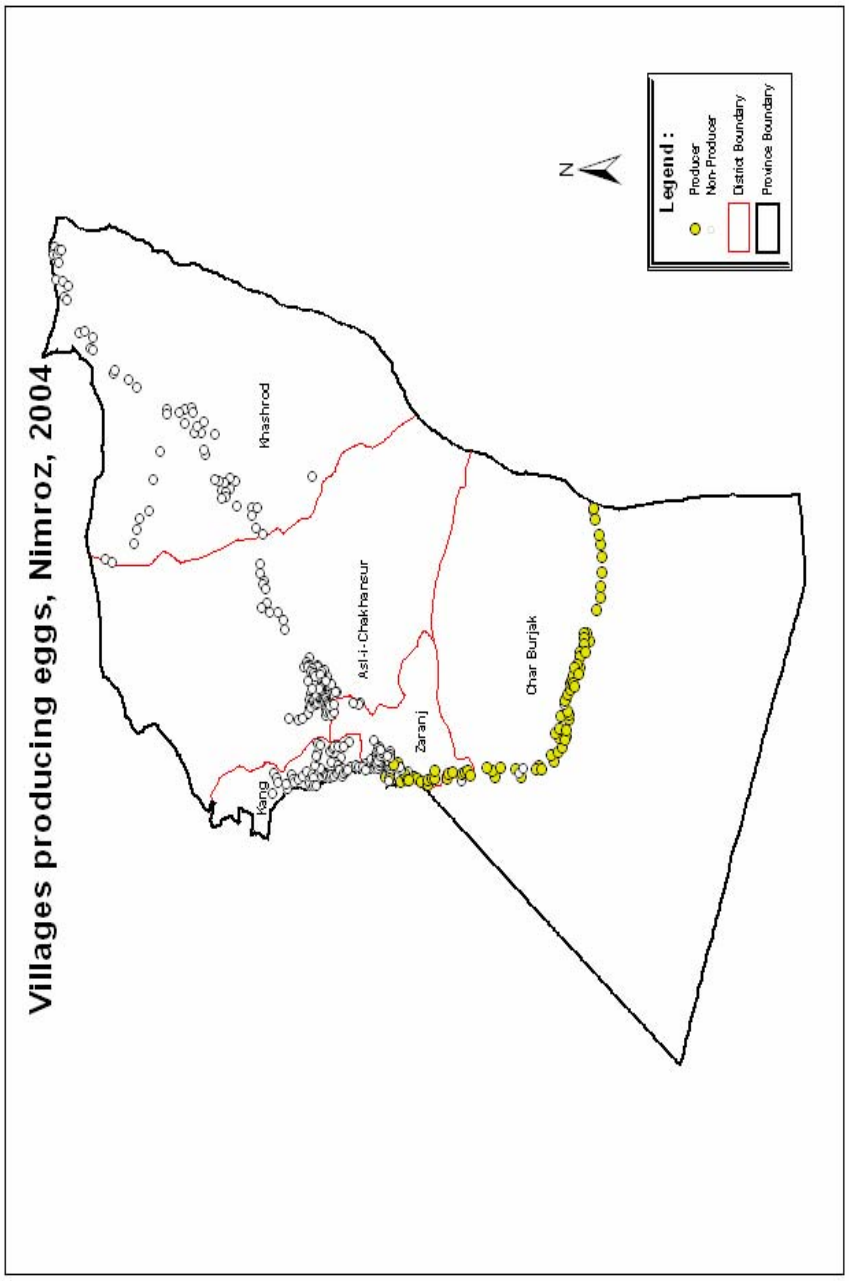
Annex 16


Villages producing walnuts, Nimroz, 2004
Legend :
Non Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khashrod
Asl-i-Chakhansur
Zaranj
Char Burjak
Kang

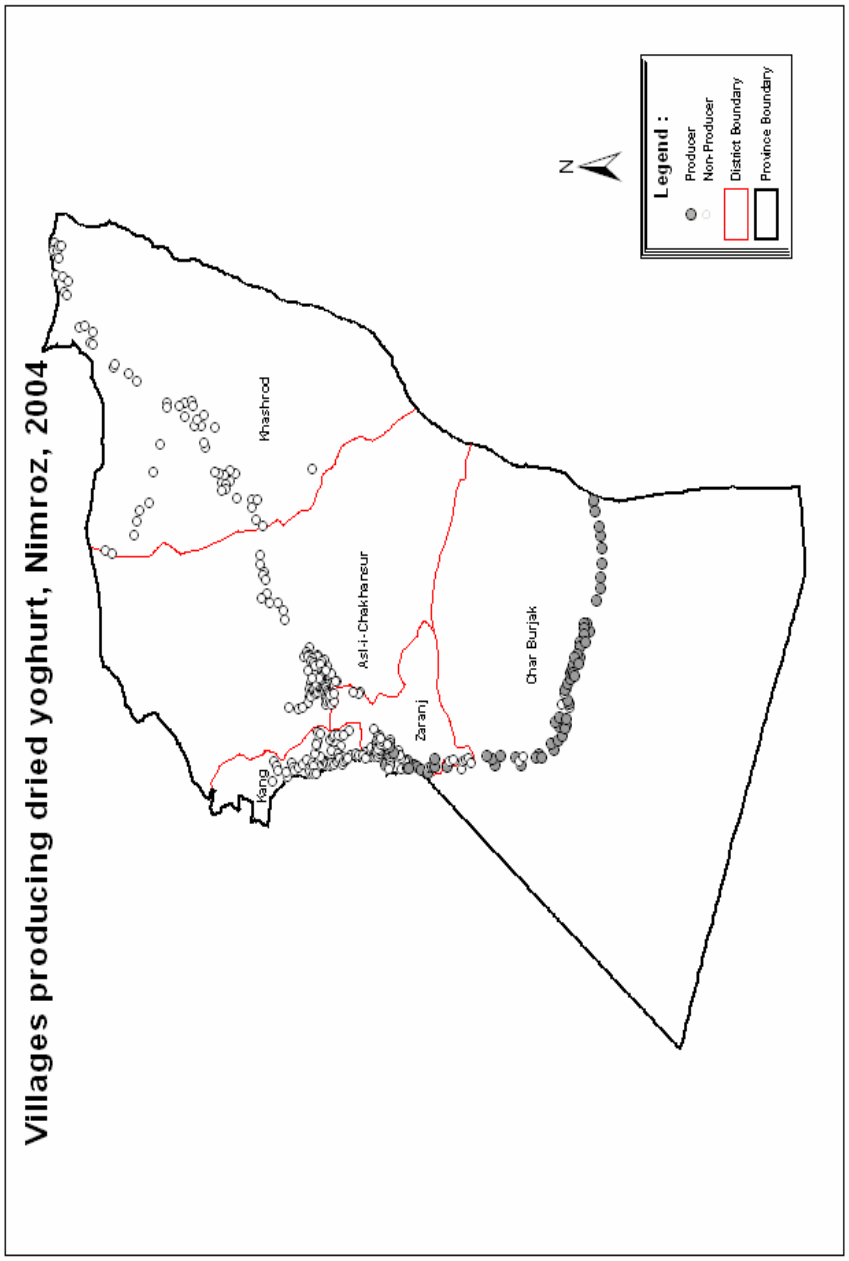
Annex 17


Villages producing licorice, Nimroz, 2004
Legend :
Non Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khashrod
Asl-i-Chakhansur
Zaranj
Char Burjak
Kang

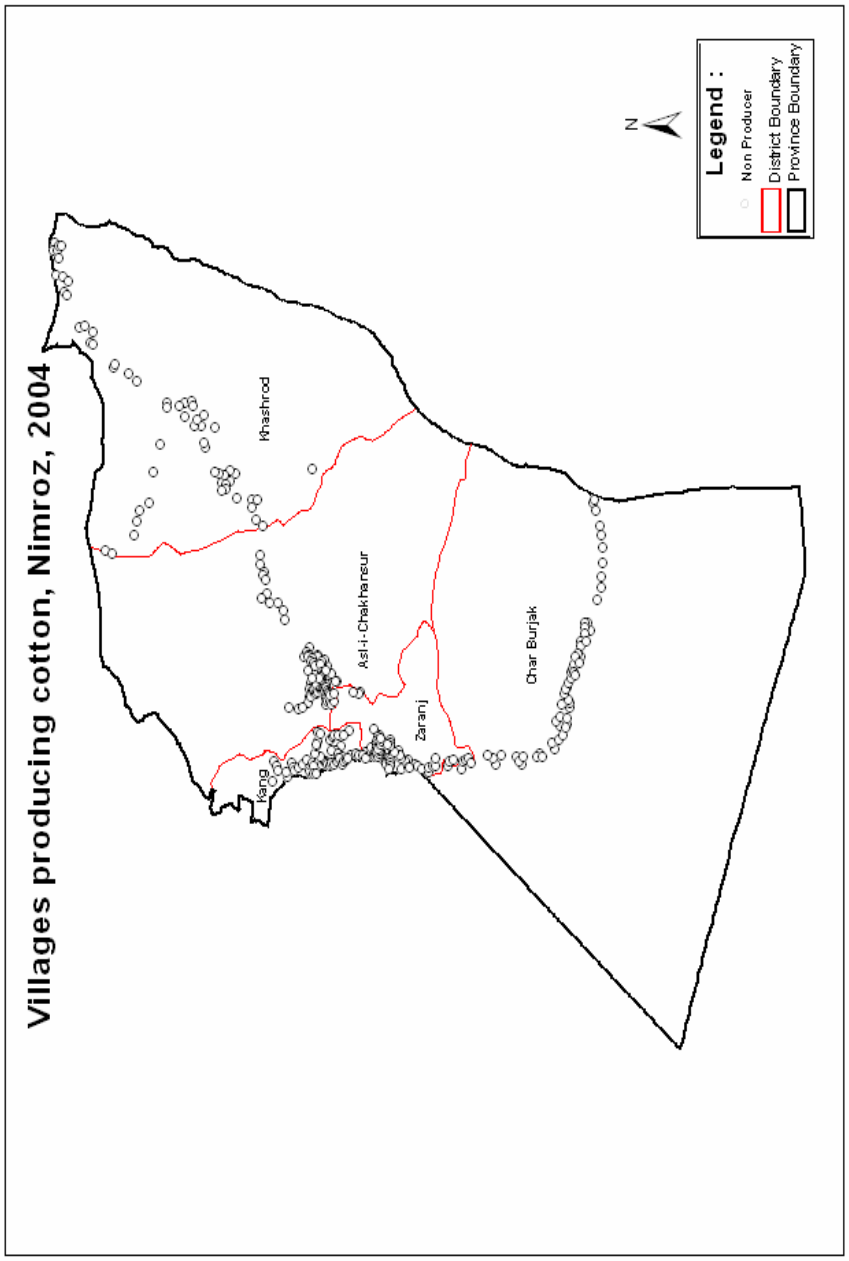
Annex 18


Villages producing eggs, Nimroz, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khashrod
Asl-i-Chakhansur
Zaranj
Char Burjak
Kang

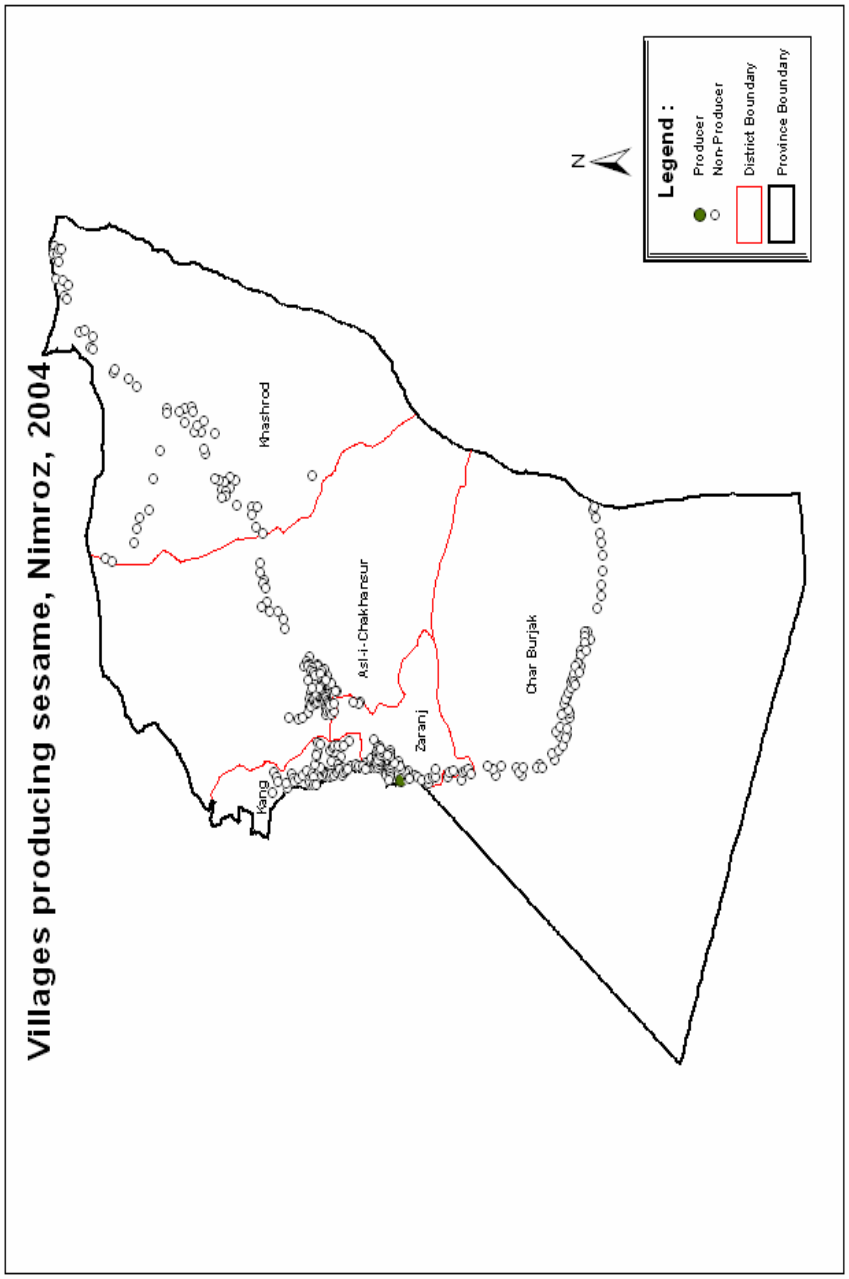
Annex 19


Villages producing dried yoghurt, Nimroz, 2004
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khashrod
Asl-i-Chakhansur
Zaranj
Char Burjak
Kang

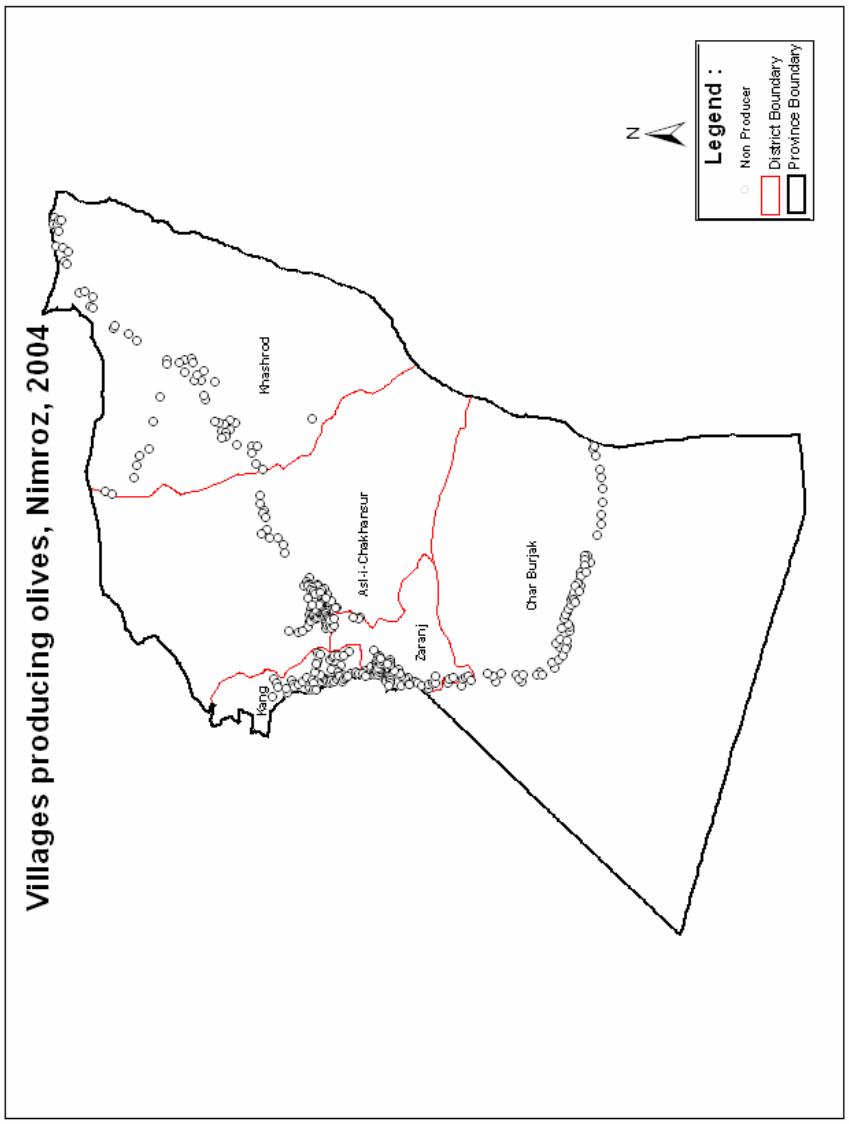
Annex 20


Villages producing cotton, Nimroz, 2004
Legend :
Non Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khashrod
Asl-i-Chakhansur
Zaranj
Char Burjak
Kang

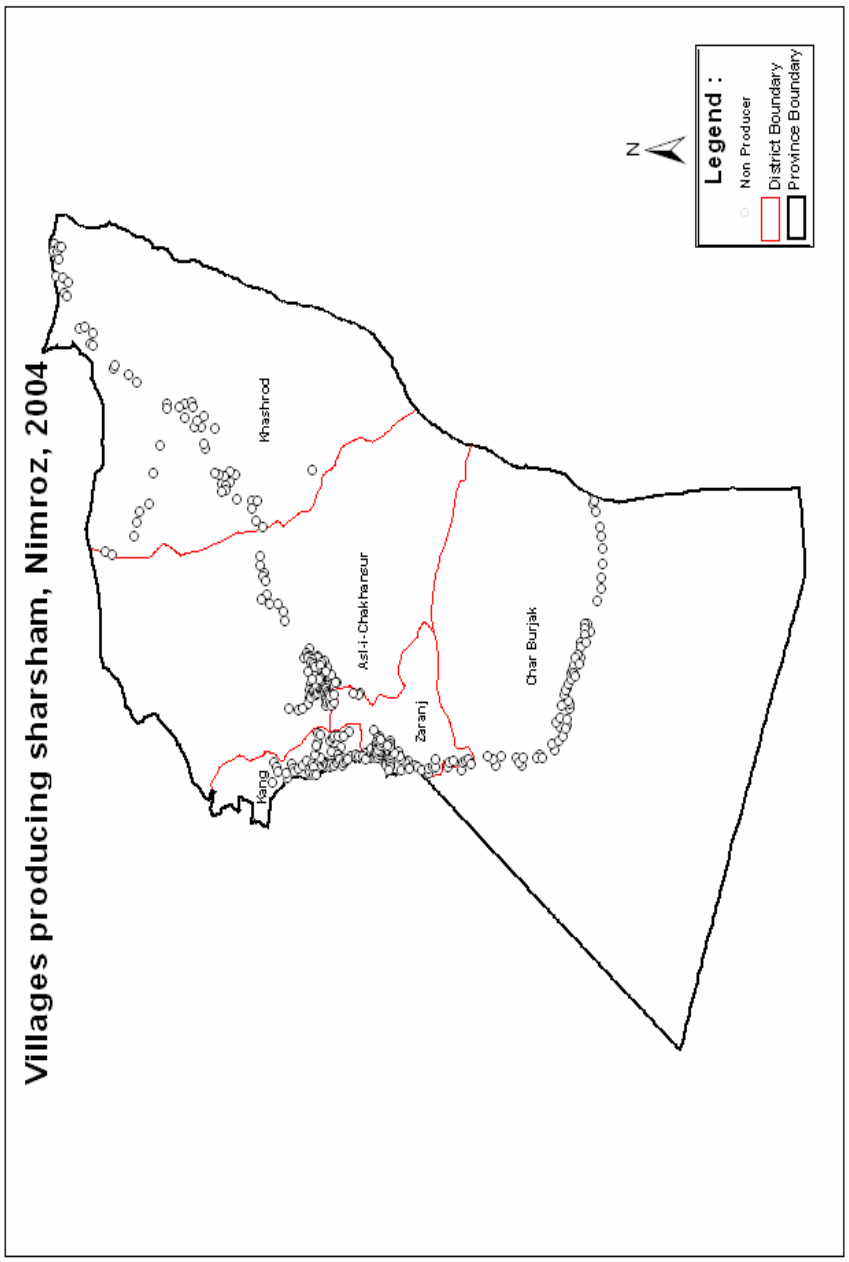
Annex 21


Villages producing sesame, Nimroz, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Khashrod
Asl-i-Chakhansur
Char Burjak
Zaranj
Kang

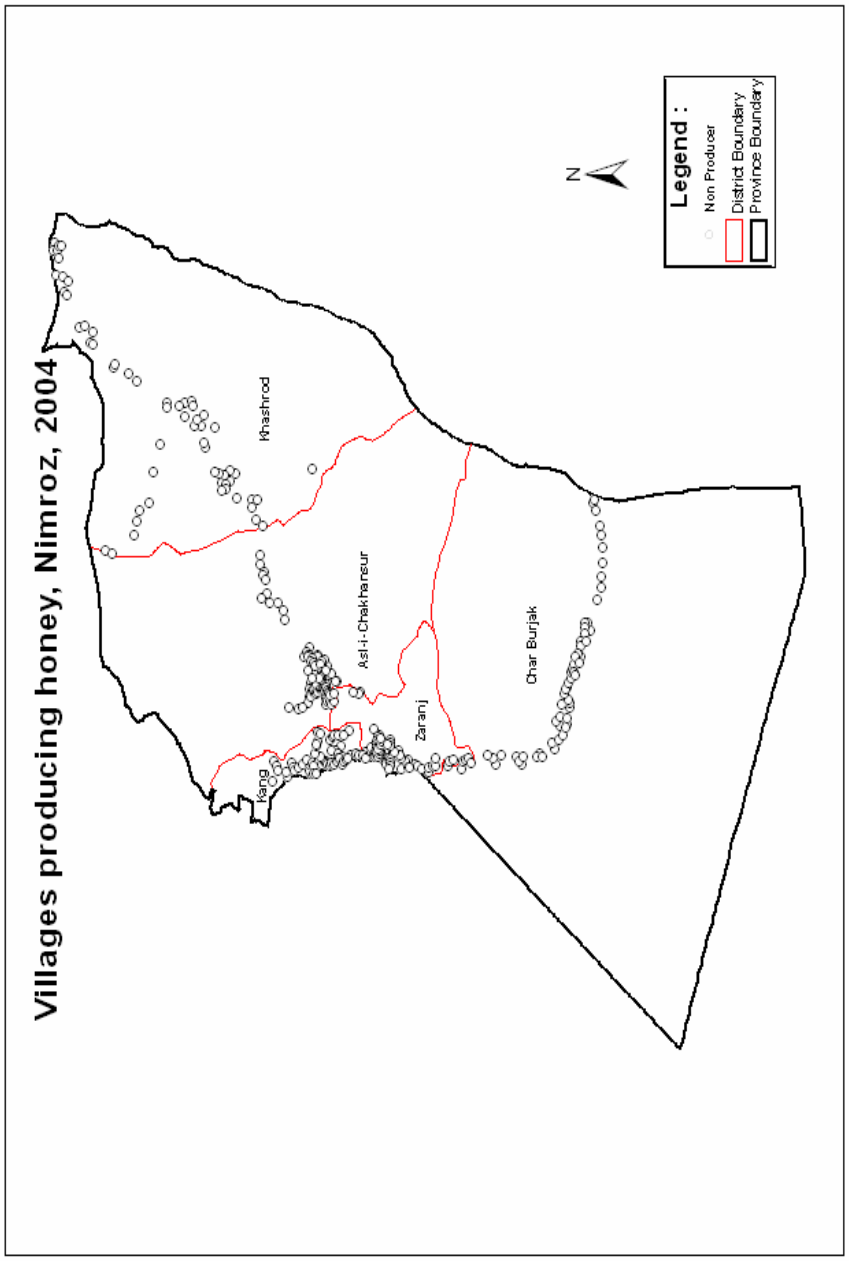
Annex 22


Villages producing olives, Nimroz, 2004
Legend :
Non Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khashrod
Asi-i-Chakhansur
Zaranj
Kang
Char Burjak

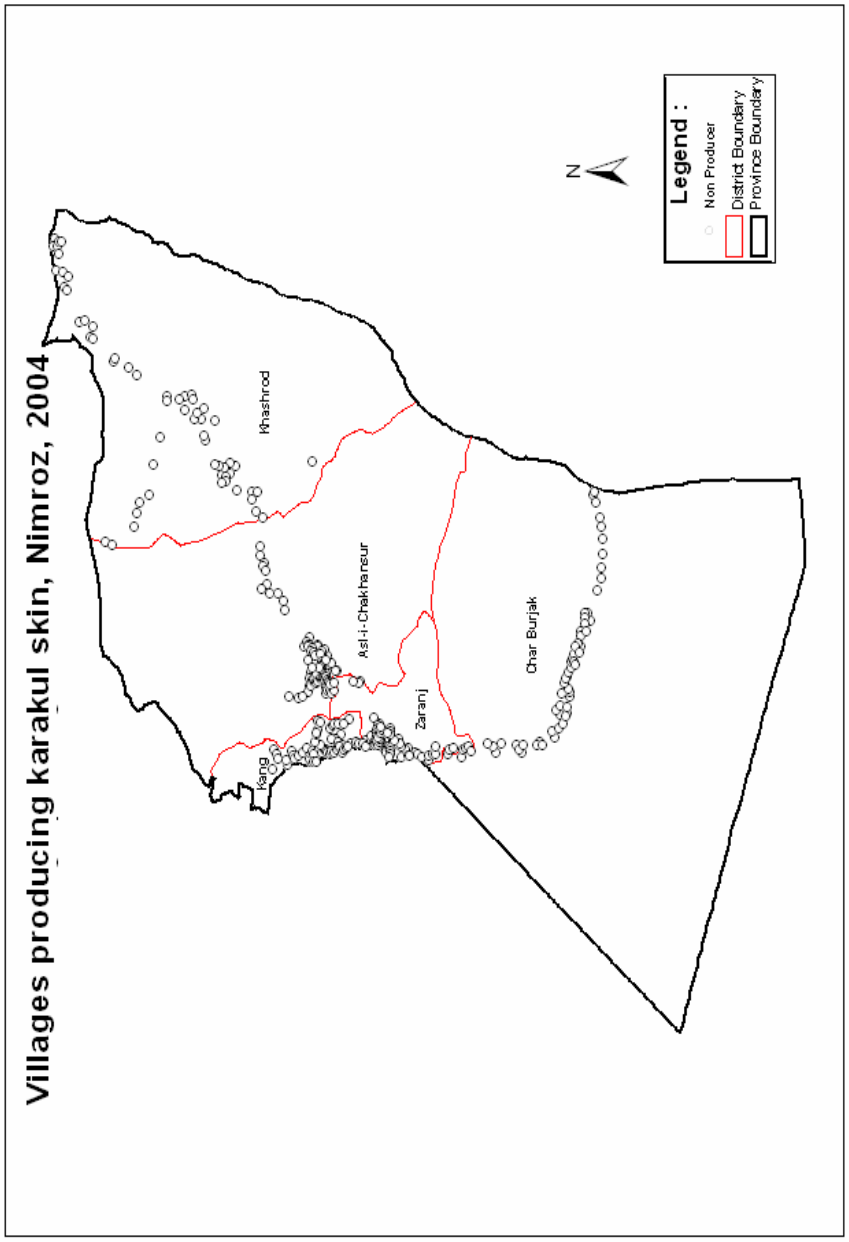
Annex 23


Villages producing sharsham, Nimroz, 2004
Legend :
Non Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khashrod
Asl-i-Chakhansur
Zaranj
Char Burjak
Kang

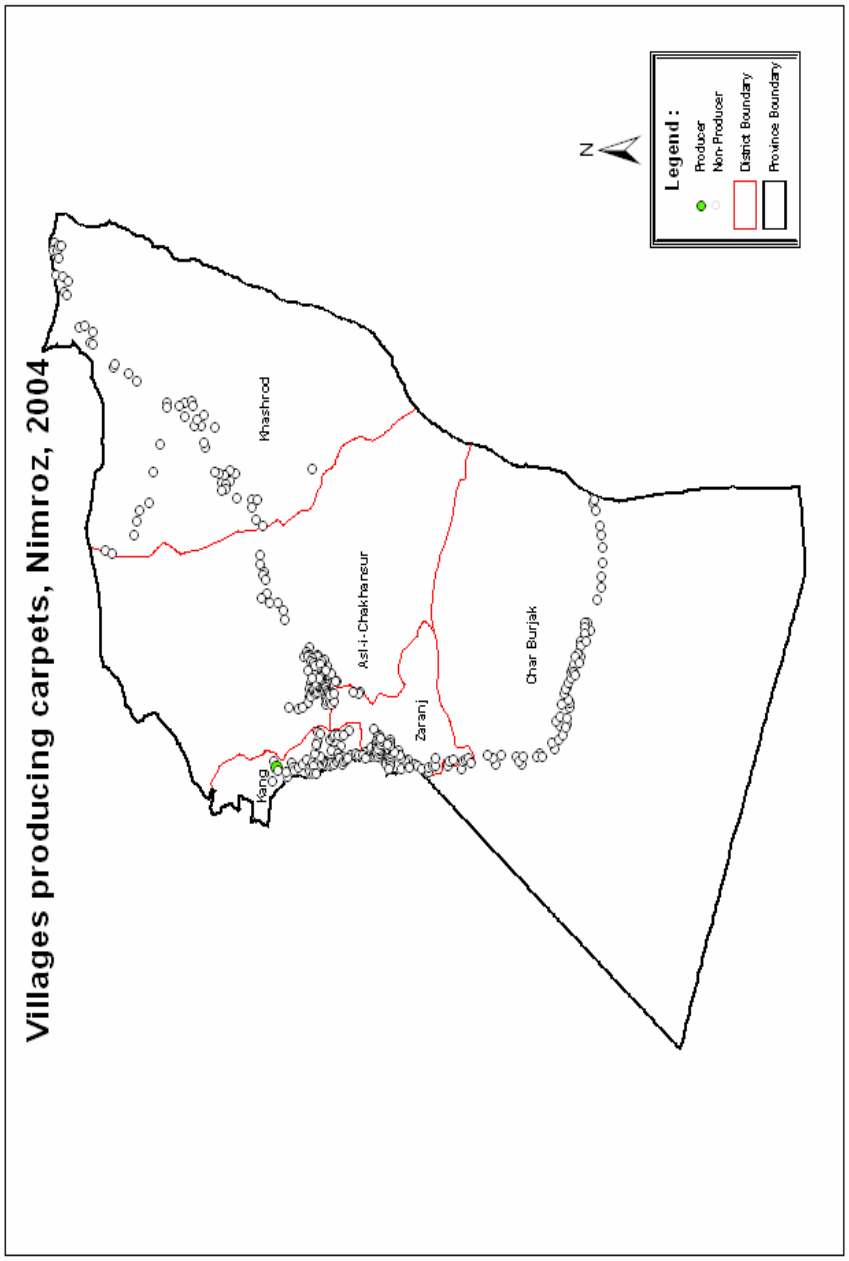
Annex 24


Villages producing honey, Nimroz, 2004
Legend :
Non Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khashrod
Asl-i-Chakhansur
Zaranj
Char Burjak
Kang

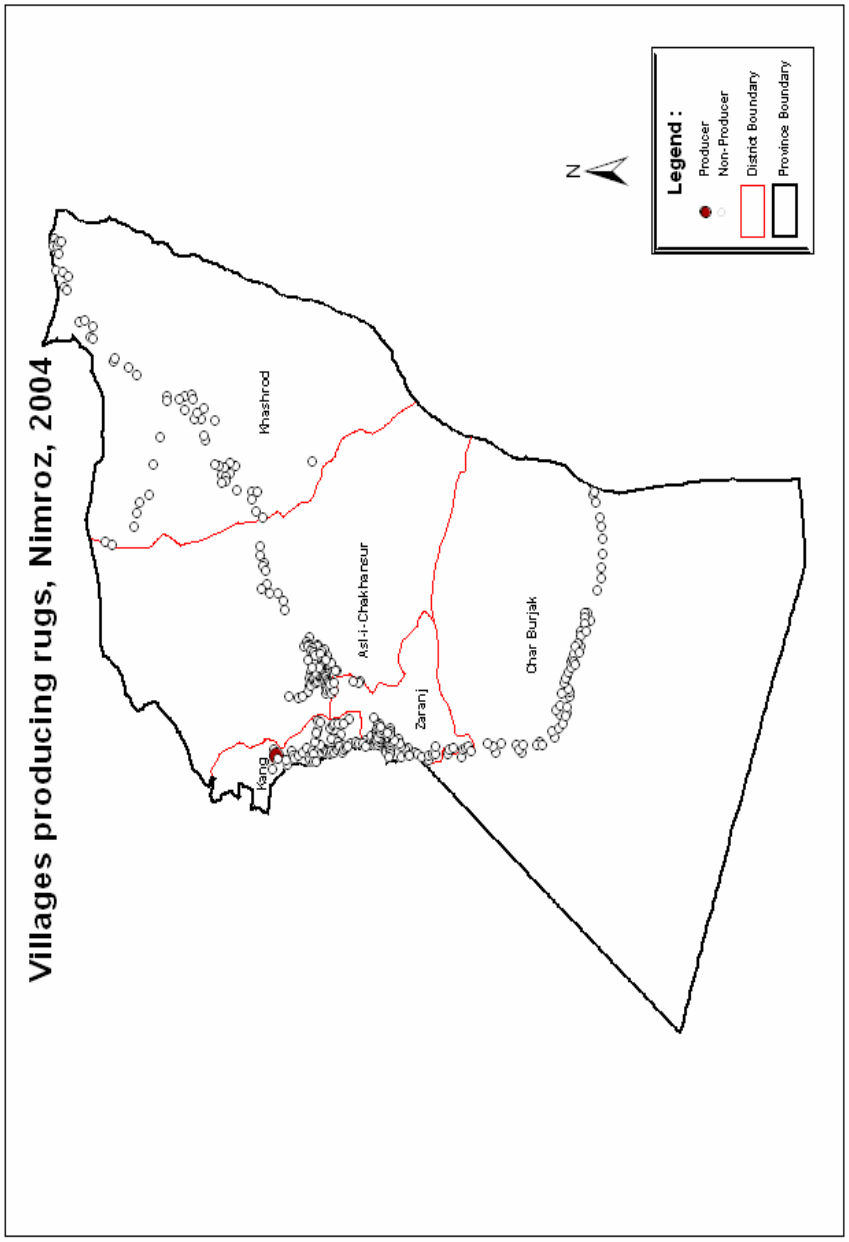
Annex 25


Villages producing karakul skin, Nimroz, 2004
Legend :
Non Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khashrod
Asl-i-Chakhansur
Zaranj
Char Burjak
Kang

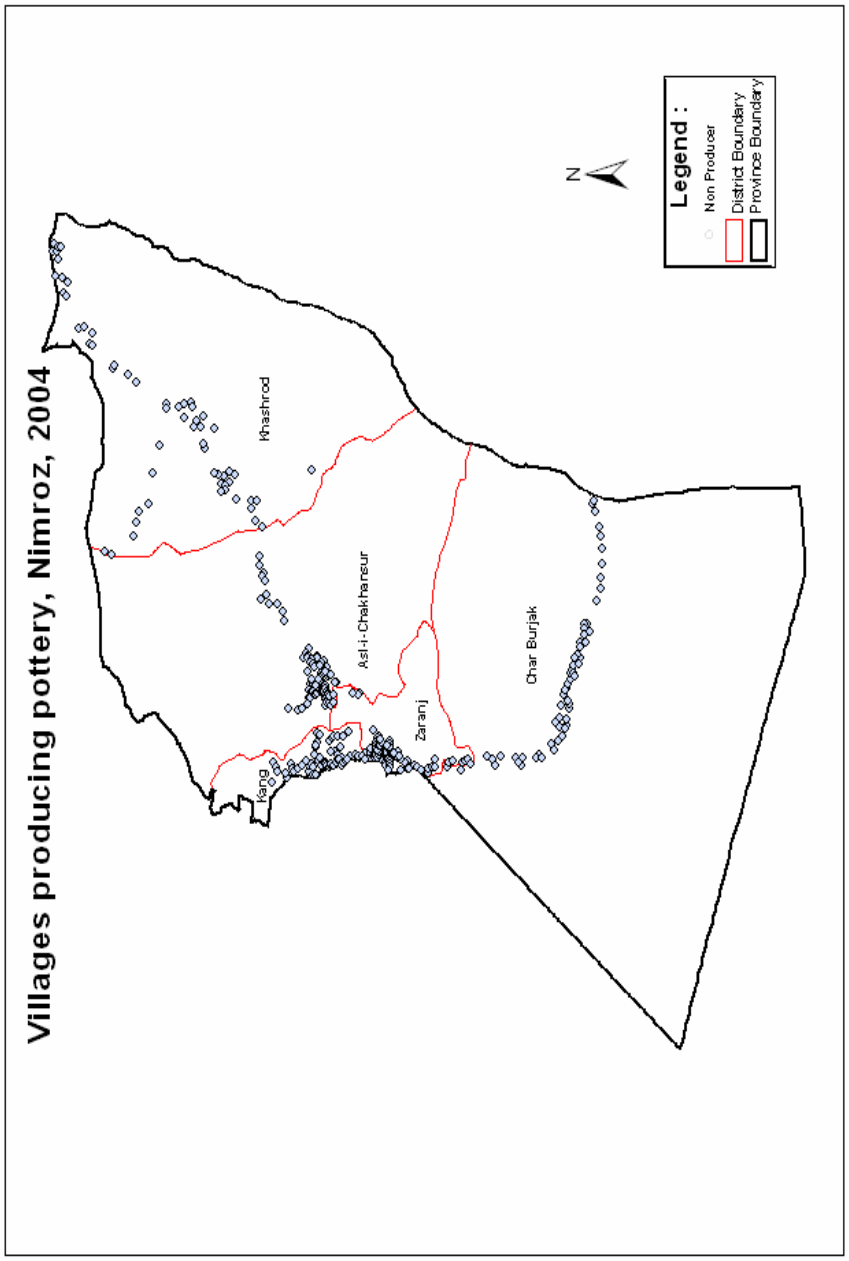
Annex 26


Villages producing carpets, Nimroz, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Khashrod
Asl-i-Chakhansur
Char Burjak
Zaranj
Kang

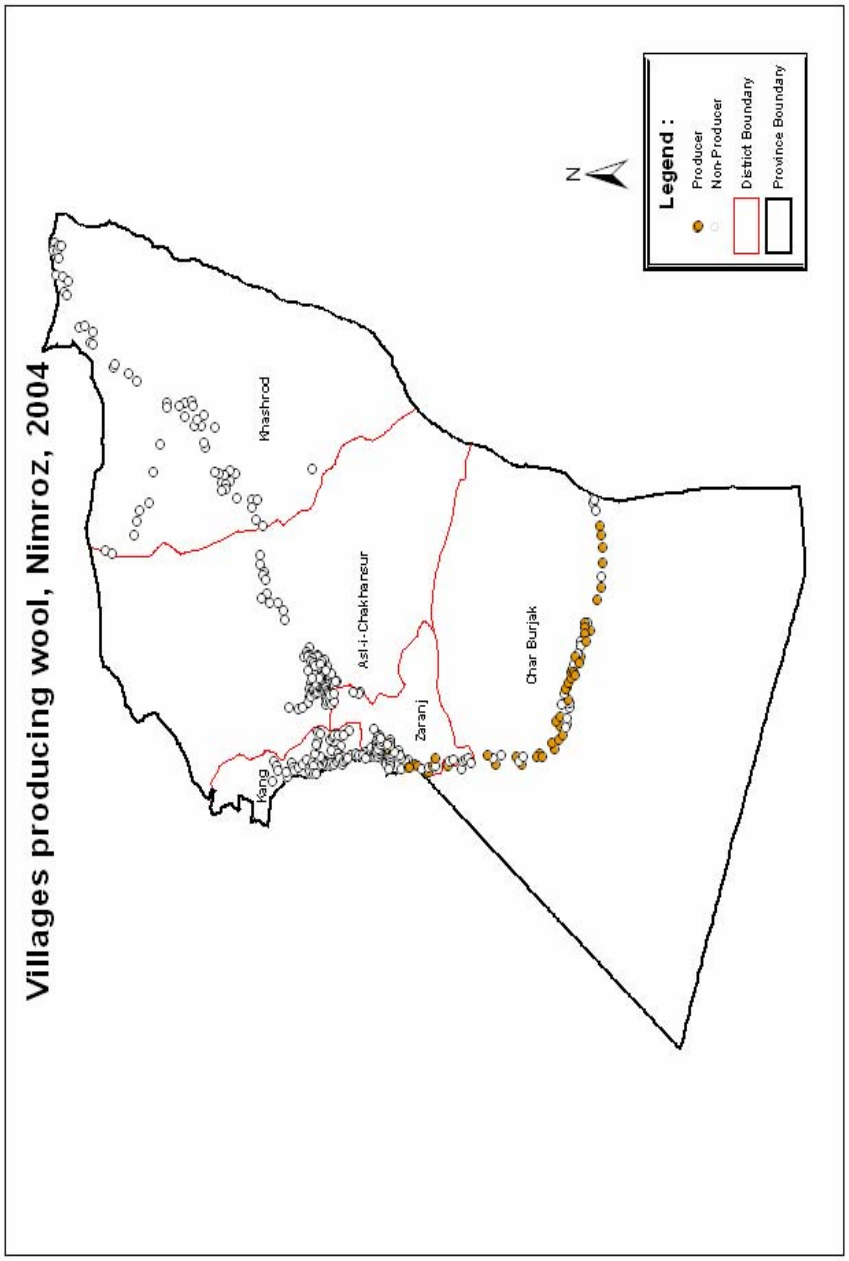
Annex 27


Villages producing rugs, Nimroz, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Khashrod
Asl-i-Chakhansur
Zaranj
Char Burjak
Kang

Annex 28


Villages producing pottery, Nimroz, 2004
Legend :
Non Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
N
Khashrod
Asl-i-Chakhansur
Zaranj
Char Burjak
Kang

Annex 29


Villages producing wool, Nimroz, 2004
N
Legend :
Producer
Non-Producer
District Boundary
Province Boundary
Khashrod
Asl-i-Chakhansur
Zaranj
Char Burjak
Kang