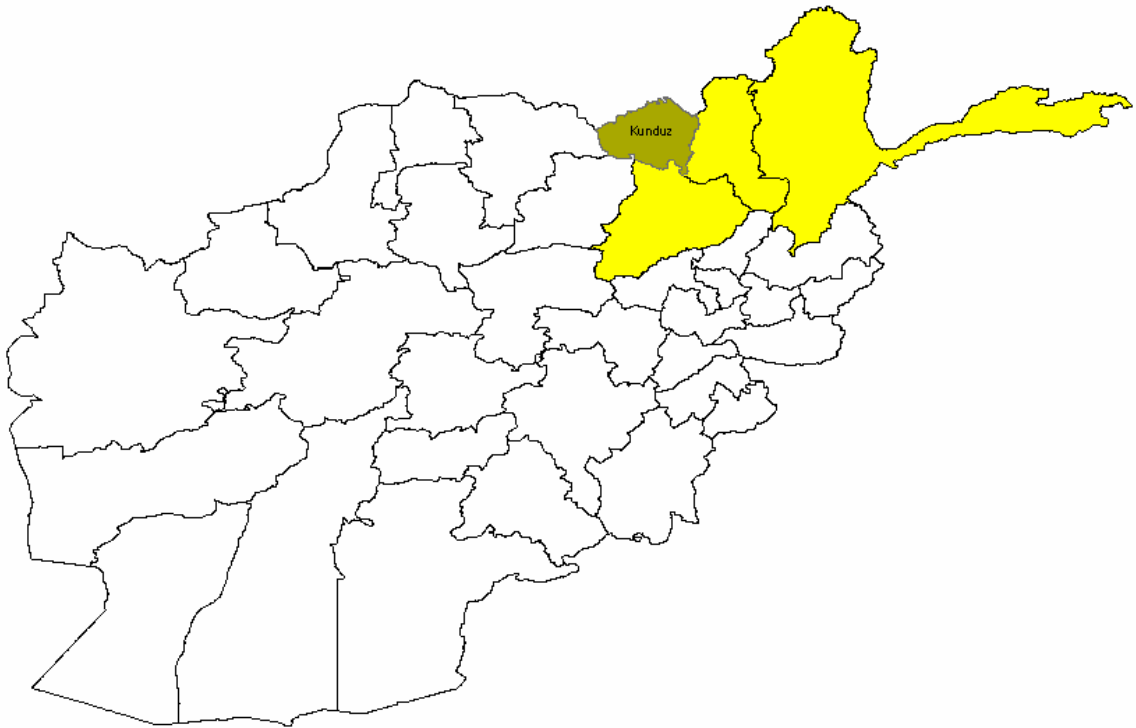




Kunduz



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

Kunduz

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

Acknowledgements

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

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

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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.



Alain Sibenaler
Representative a.i.
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Kunduz



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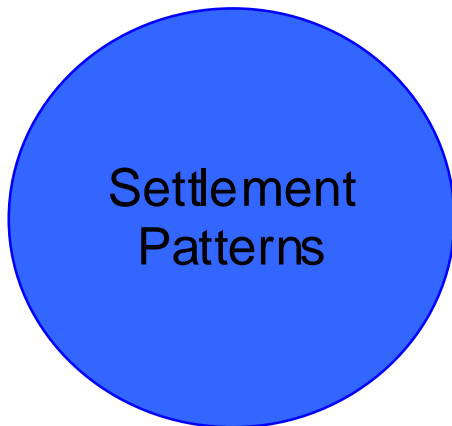
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Located in the North-Eastern region, Kunduz is bordered by the provinces of Takhar in the North-East, Baghlan in the South, Samangan in the South-West, and Balkh in the North-West. It covers a land area of 8,081 squared kilometers, representing 1.24 percent of the total Afghan territory. The province is divided into seven districts—the Provincial center—Kunduz, Hazrati Imam Sahib, Qala-I-Zal, Char Dara, Ali Abad, Khan Abad, and Dashti Archi.

Kunduz is home to 3.3 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. With its 773,387 inhabitants, it is the 12th 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 share of the population—32 percent—lives in the provincial district, Kunduz. The second largest share is located in Hazrati Imam Sahib, and represents more than a quarter of the total population. Together, they house almost three persons out of five.

A relatively large proportion of the population lives in the urban areas²—24.4 percent. With its 188,578 urban population, Kunduz is the sixth most urbanized province in

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

Afghanistan, after Kabul, Hirat, Balkh, Kandahar, and Nangarhar. The urban population is distributed over five centers—Kunduz (121,732), Hazrati Imam Sahib (33,351), Khan Abad (21,651), Qala-I-Zal (10,935), and Dashti Archi (709³).

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

District	Total		Males	Females	Sex ratio
	Number	Percent			
Provincial Center—Kunduz	247,450	32.00	123,868	123,582	100.23
Hazrati Imam Sahib	199,186	25.76	100,707	98,479	102.26
Qala-I-Zal	54,749	7.08	27,716	27,033	102.53
Char Darah	61,587	7.96	30,963	30,624	101.11
Ali Abad	38,522	4.98	19,275	19,247	100.15
Khan Abad	114,743	14.84	56,779	57,964	97.96
Dasht-I-Archi	57,150	7.39	28,461	28,689	99.21
Total	773,387	100.00	387,769	385,618	100.56

The rural population in Kunduz is distributed over 903 settlements of varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as six (6) people and the largest as many as 5,035⁵.

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

At the province level, the distribution is heavily dominated by large-sized villages, i.e., villages with 1,000 population or more. Out of the total 903 villages, 184, representing 20 percent have more than 1,000 inhabitants. At the bottom of the distribution, comprised of small-sized settlements, villages with less than 100 inhabitants number 33 villages and

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 Even though urbanity in Afghanistan is not based on the criterion of population size, it is not clear how a place with so few inhabitants can be considered as urban.

⁴ Enumeration started on 13 January 2003 and ended on 29 March of the same year.

⁵ There is one village with zero population. Such villages appear to exist all over the country. According to CSO, this is due to a variety of reasons:

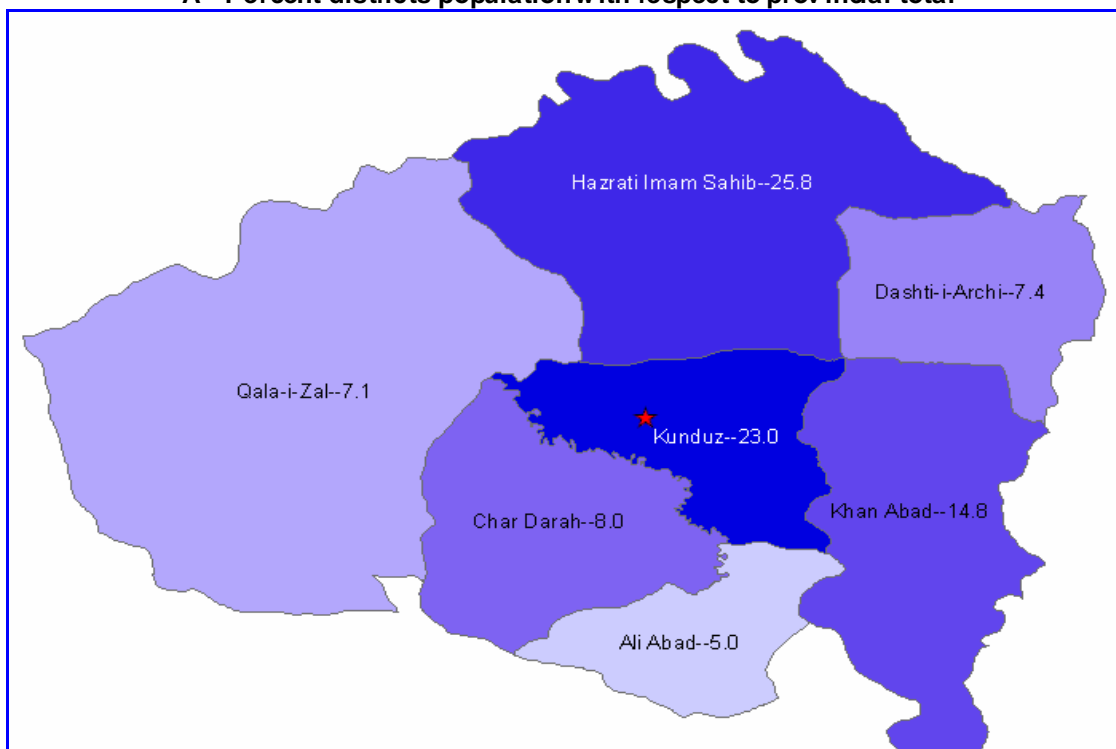
1. During the household operation, some villages were unoccupied because of the drought which caused the inhabitants to relocate in other places where more water was available;
2. Some of the villages were comprised solely of shops, serving the neighboring villages;
3. In some areas, remoteness as well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

represent only four percent of the total settlements. In-between these two extremes, the distribution assumes the shape of a population pyramid.

Using the criterion of the proportion of large-sized villages, the seven districts can be grouped into four categories. Category I includes the sole district of Qala-I-Zal, where large-sized villages represent 55 percent of the settlements in the district, and is the highest among all seven districts. Category II, comprised of districts where the proportion of large-sized villages is the higher than the rest of the categories, includes Hazrati Imam Sahib (29 percent), Khan Abad (22 percent), and Ali Abad (20 percent). Category III includes Kunduz and Char Darah, in which the proportion of large-sized villages is moderately large—about 15 percent; it includes Kunduz and Char Darah. Like category I, category IV is comprised of only one district—Dasht-I-Archi, which distinguishes itself from the rest of the districts by not being dominated in any excessive way. Other than villages with 200 population, which represents 20 percent of all the villages, all size-classes are more or less equal in proportion.

Figure 1—Population Settlements, Kunduz, 2003

A—Percent districts population with respect to provincial total



B—Density: population per km²

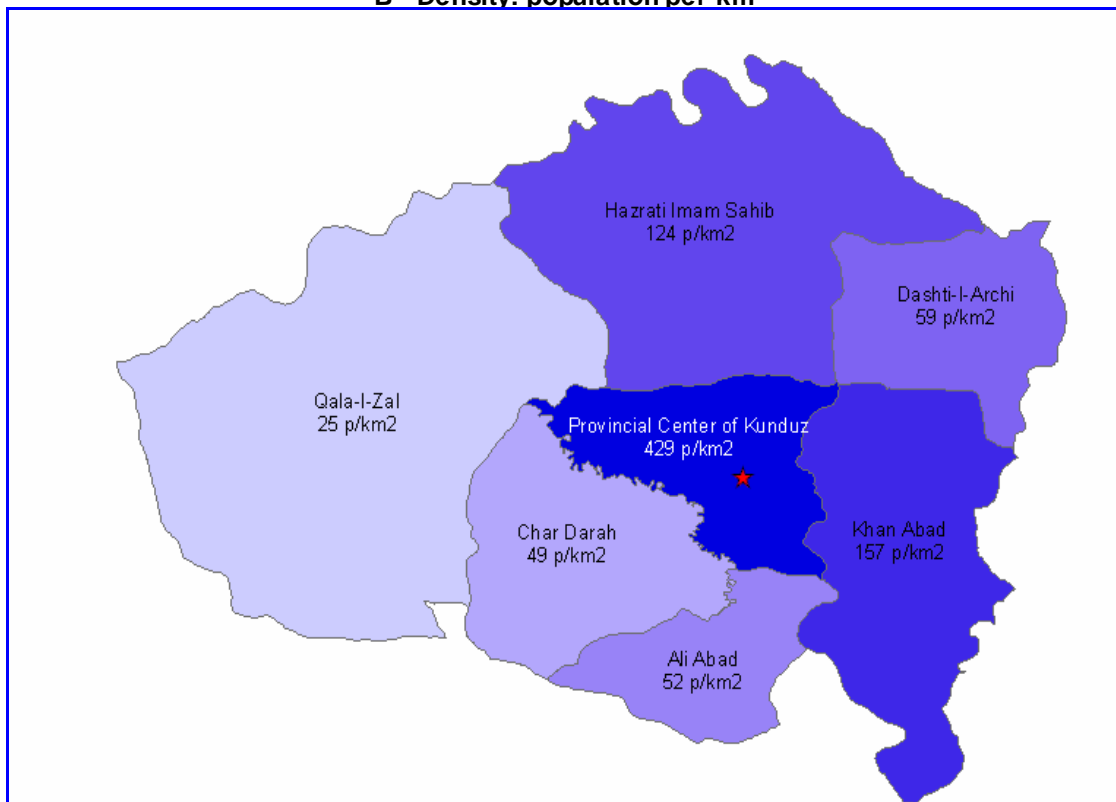
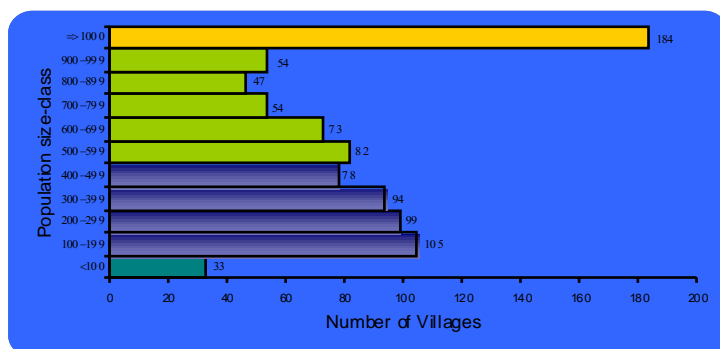


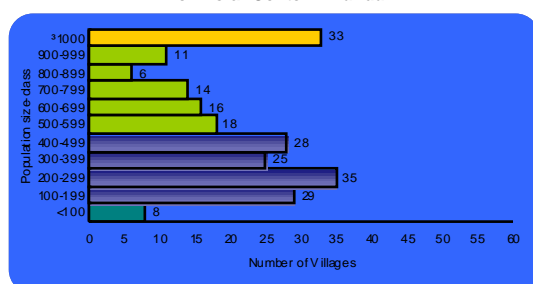
Figure 2—Distribution of the population settlements by size-class, Kunduz, 2003

A—Province

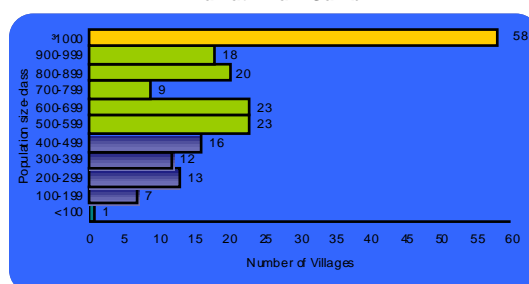


B—Districts

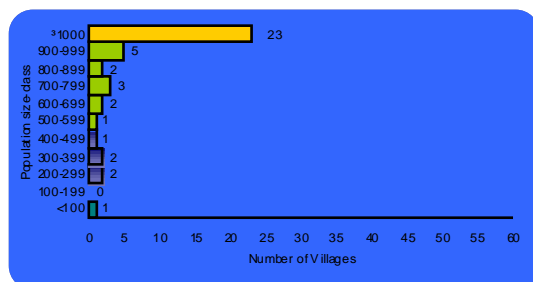
Provincial Center—Kunduz



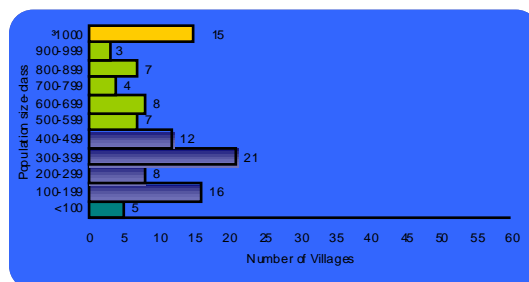
Hazrati Imam Sahib



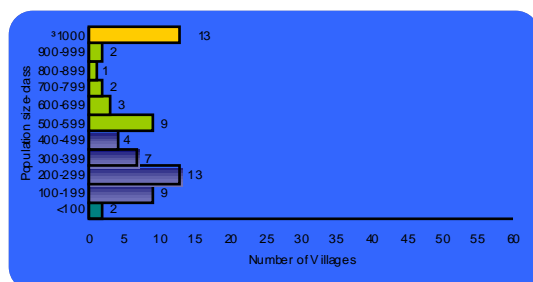
Qala-I-Zal



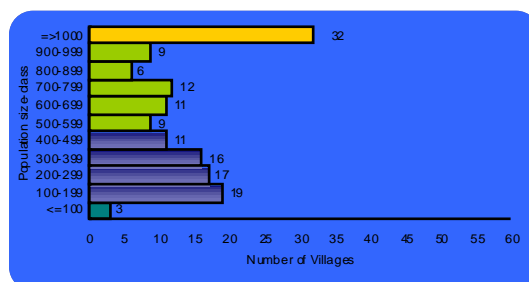
Char Darah



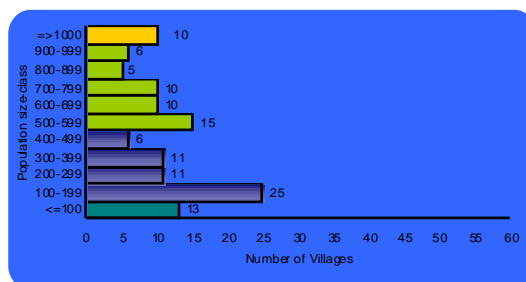
Ali Abad



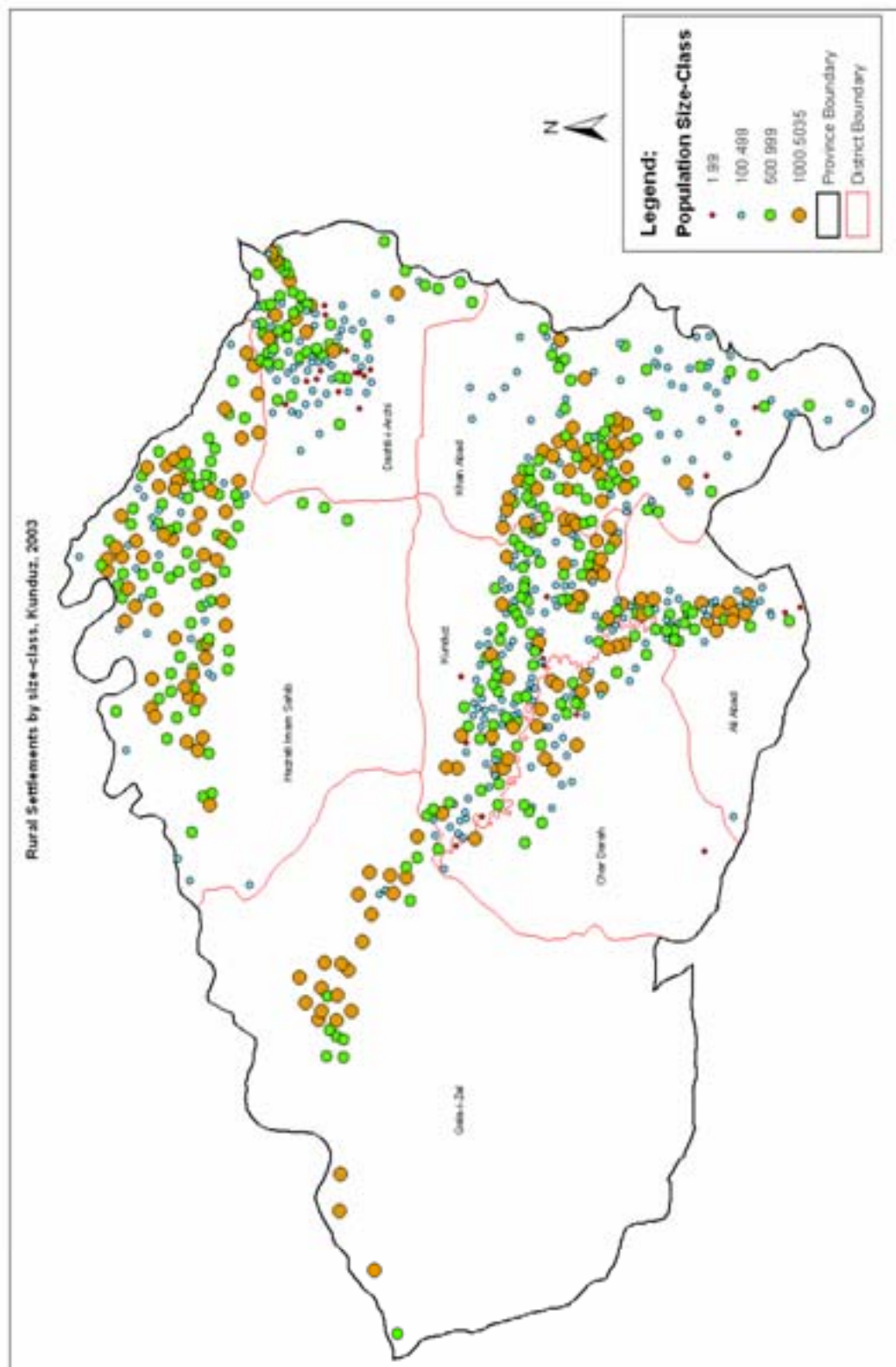
Khan Abad



Dasht-I-Archi



Map 1



Demographic Characteristics

Age distribution

The distribution by age and sex of the population of Kunduz is shown in table 2 and figure 3. As the latter clearly shows, the distribution is irregular. The overall shape of the age-pyramid is typical of a pre-transition society—characterized by stable high fertility, but most of the age groups for both males and female certain age groups are noticeably different from one would expect based on empirical observations (see figure 3 and annex 5-B). For instance, it is not readily understandable why the proportion of males of the 0-4 age group should be that much lower than the proportion of males of the 5-9 age group, or why it should be smaller than the corresponding one for females. In the same way, it is not clear why the 50-54 or the 60-64 age groups for both males and females are larger than the age groups immediately younger. 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.

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

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

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

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

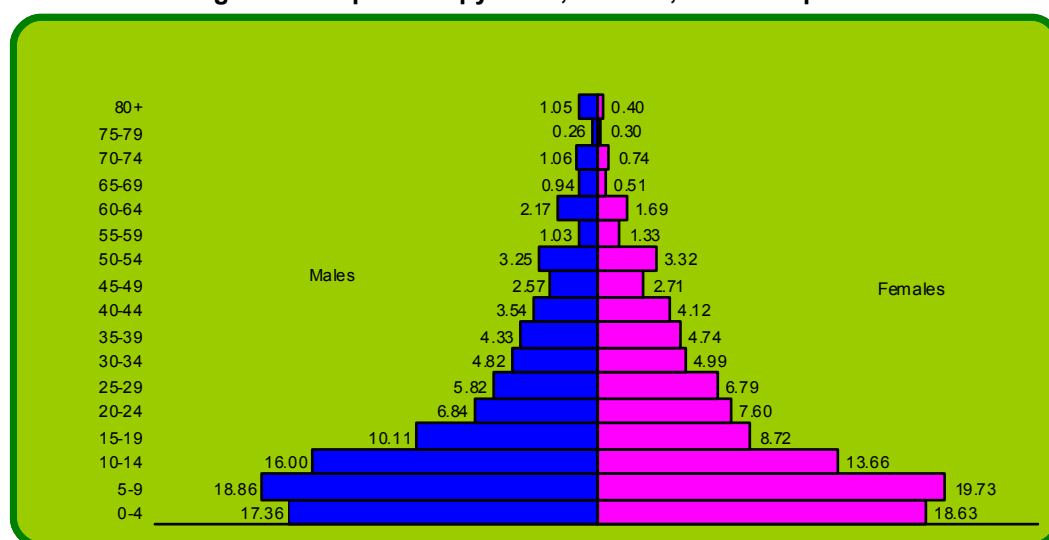
¹ Because under-enumeration commonly exceeds over-enumeration; the balance is typically designated as under-enumeration.

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

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

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	67,309	17.36	71,848	18.63	139,157	17.99
5-9	73,115	18.86	76,096	19.73	149,211	19.29
10-14	62,033	16.00	52,688	13.66	114,721	14.83
15-19	39,195	10.11	33,608	8.72	72,803	9.41
20-24	26,531	6.84	29,298	7.60	55,829	7.22
25-29	22,563	5.82	26,197	6.79	48,760	6.30
30-34	18,687	4.82	19,242	4.99	37,929	4.90
35-39	16,787	4.33	18,291	4.74	35,078	4.54
40-44	13,744	3.54	15,896	4.12	29,640	3.83
45-49	9,985	2.57	10,467	2.71	20,452	2.64
50-54	12,611	3.25	12,805	3.32	25,416	3.29
55-59	3,981	1.03	5,147	1.33	9,128	1.18
60-64	8,398	2.17	6,531	1.69	14,929	1.93
65-69	3,649	0.94	1,955	0.51	5,604	0.72
70-74	4,100	1.06	2,868	0.74	6,968	0.90
75-79	1,014	0.26	1,154	0.30	2,168	0.28
80+	4,067	1.05	1,527	0.40	5,594	0.72
Total	387,769	100.00	385,618	100.00	773,387	100.00

Figure 3—Population pyramid, Kunduz, 2003—Reported



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

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

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

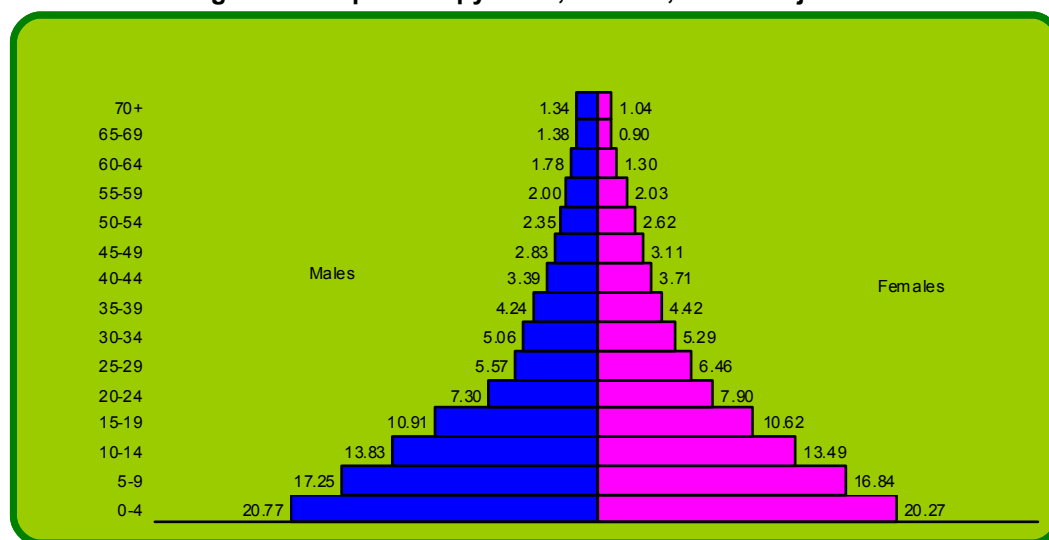
It follows that, in any attempt to correct for the anomalies, care must be taken not to remove the true fluctuations that resulted from such factors.

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

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

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	80.546	20.77	78.155	20.27	158.701	20.52
5-9	66.878	17.25	64.922	16.84	131.800	17.04
10-14	53.643	13.83	52.009	13.49	105.651	13.66
15-19	42.300	10.91	40.961	10.62	83.261	10.77
20-24	28.315	7.30	30.471	7.90	58.786	7.60
25-29	21.591	5.57	24.921	6.46	46.512	6.01
30-34	19.602	5.06	20.408	5.29	40.010	5.17
35-39	16.459	4.24	17.055	4.42	33.514	4.33
40-44	13.163	3.39	14.321	3.71	27.484	3.55
45-49	10.959	2.83	11.993	3.11	22.952	2.97
50-54	9.121	2.35	10.096	2.62	19.217	2.48
55-59	7.746	2.00	7.822	2.03	15.568	2.01
60-64	6.903	1.78	5.000	1.30	11.903	1.54
65-69	5.343	1.38	3.470	0.90	8.813	1.14
70+	5.199	1.34	4.014	1.04	9.213	1.19
Total	387,769	100.00	385,618	100.00	773,387	100.00

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



Household size and sex ratio

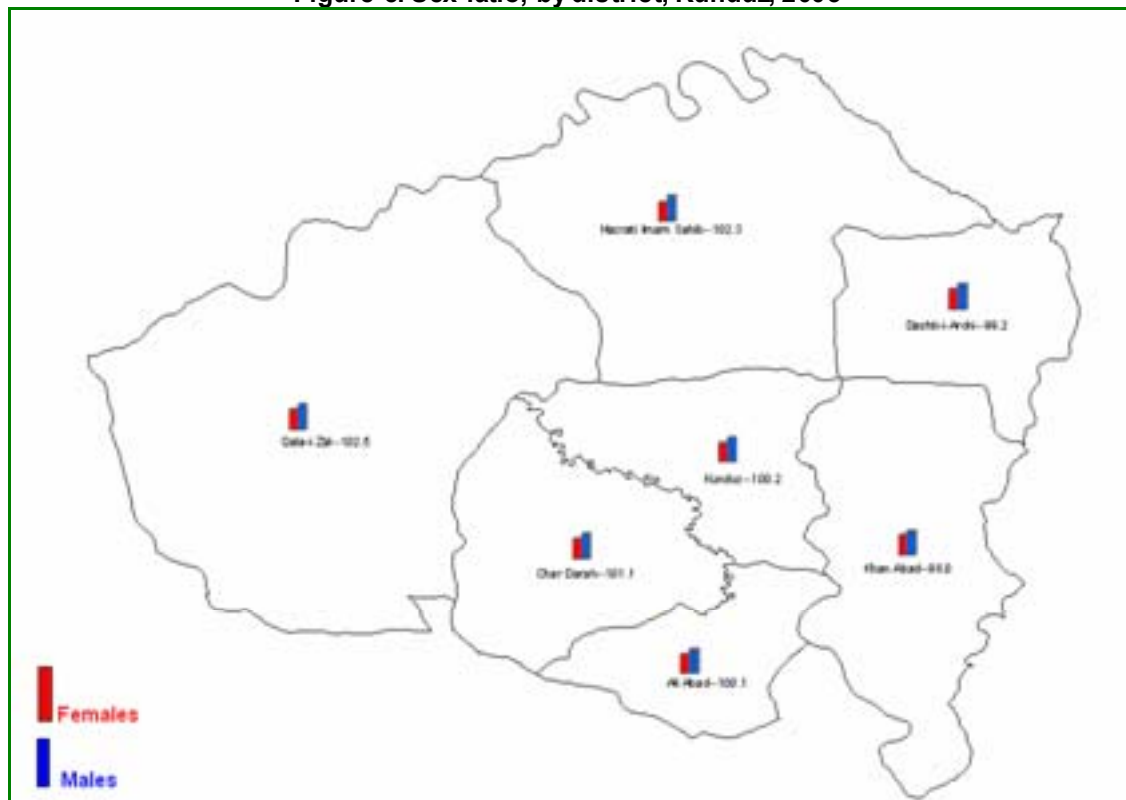
The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) varies between 98 in Khan Abad and 102.5 in Qala-I-Zal, the average for the province being 100.6 (figure 5 below and the last

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.

column of table 1). Such variation does not appear to be out of the ordinary. Compared to those of other provinces, it seems to be plausible, even though there no information to explain the difference between the ratios of Khan Abad and Qala-I-Zal.

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



A typical household in Kunduz has 6.7 persons, which is slightly larger than the national average of 6.3. Such a size is an indicator of a high fertility regime.

Special age groups

Planners attach special interest to certain age groups. For fertility analysis for instance, the total number of women 15 to 49 years of age—the childbearing ages—is more significant than others. The population 6 to 12—primary school ages—is important in educational research and planning. Table 4 presents data for the above age groups as well as for others, based on an interpolation of the adjusted five-year age distribution⁵.

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, Kunduz, 2003

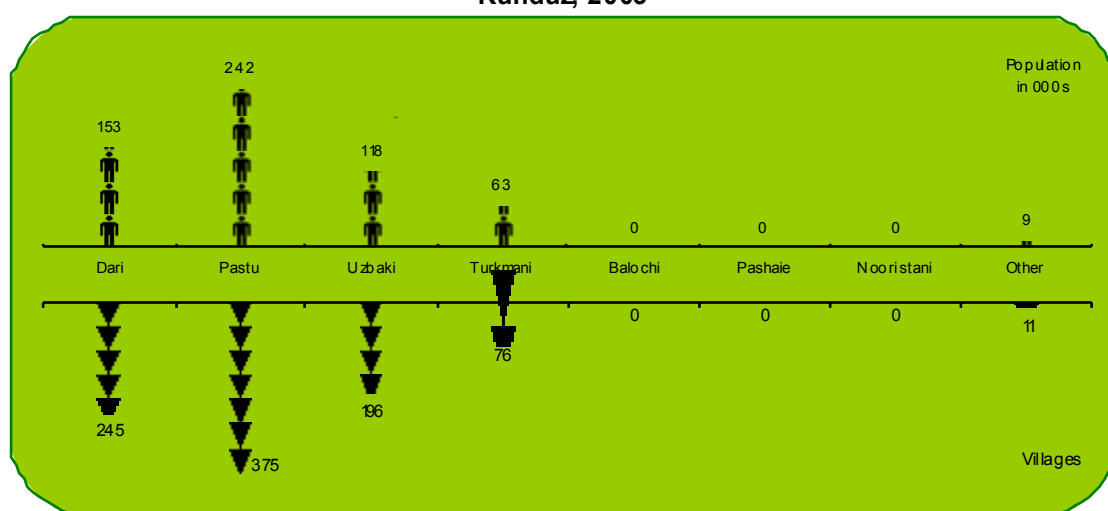
Age	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School age Population						
Primary — 6-12	86,054	22.7	83,504	22.1	169,558	22.4
Secondary — 13-18	54,921	14.5	53,005	14.0	107,927	14.3
College — 20-24	28,315	7.5	30,471	8.1	58,786	7.8
Population in the labor force						
Children — 8-14	78,785	20.8	76,412	20.2	155,198	20.5
Earlier working ages — 15-44	141,431	37.4	148,137	39.2	289,568	38.3
Later working ages — 45-59	27,826	7.4	29,911	7.9	57,737	7.6
Retirement — 60+	8,133	2.1	4,507	1.2	12,640	1.7
Voters — 18+	150,458	39.8	156,693	41.5	307,150	40.6
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	160,130	42.4	—	—

* = Women in the childbearing ages

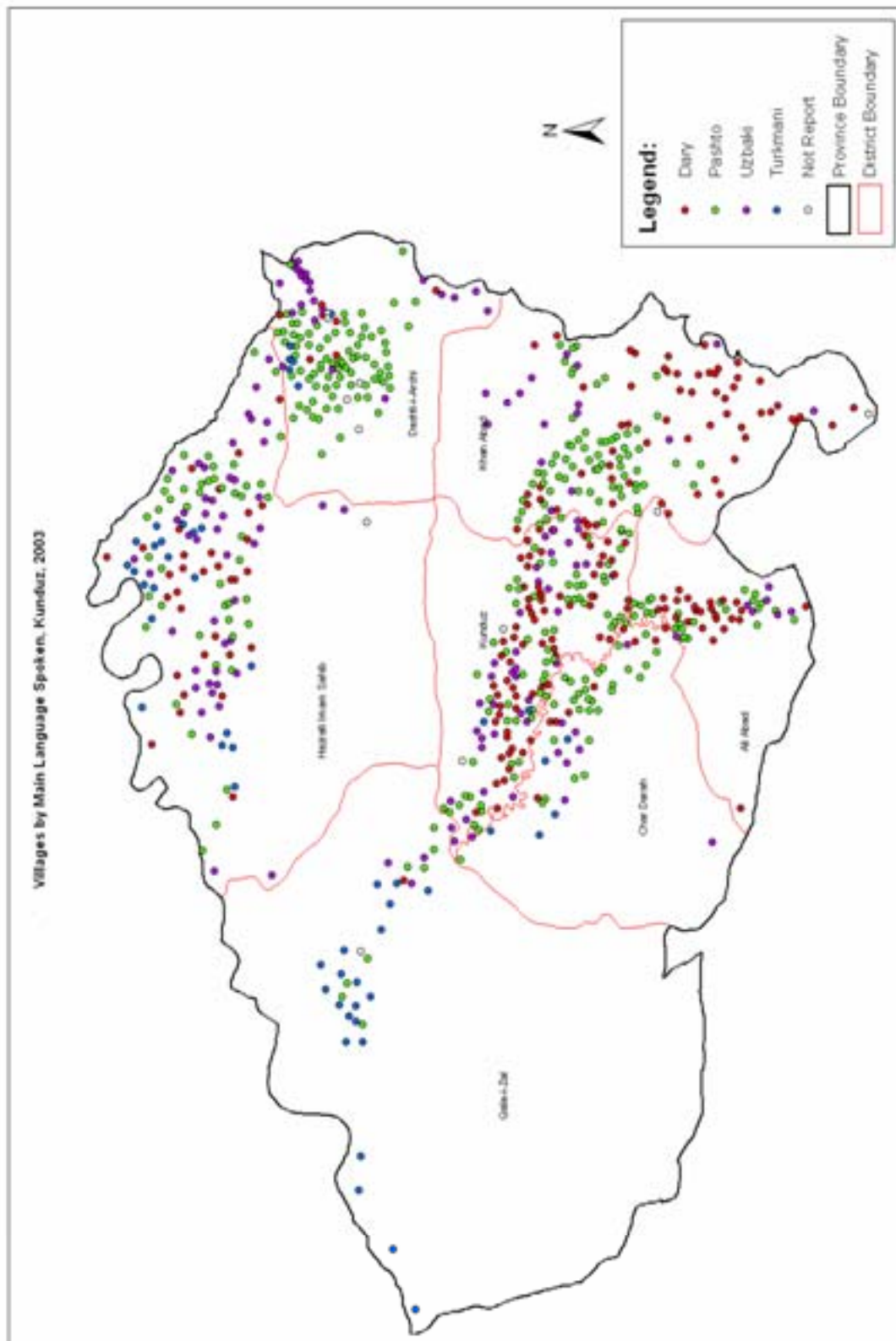
Main languages spoken

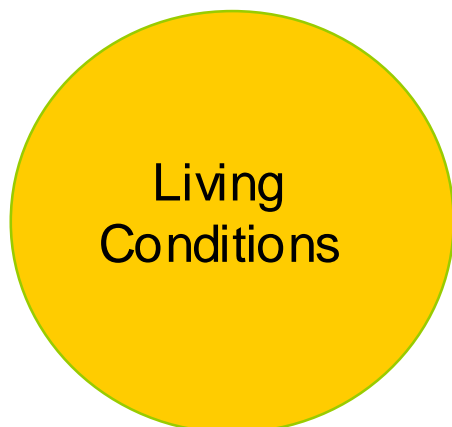
The household listing exercise did not collect any information on the ethnic background of the populations. However, it included a question on the languages spoken by the majority of the populations in individual villages. Of the eight languages listed (figure 6), three—Pashtu, Dari, and Uzbaki—are spoken by more than 90 percent of the population and about 88 percent of the villages. Pashtu is spoken by the majority in more than two villages out of five; Dari by more than a quarter; and Uzbaki by more than a fifth. A fourth language, Turkmani, is spoken by about 10 percent of the villages and eight percent of the total population in the province.

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



Map2





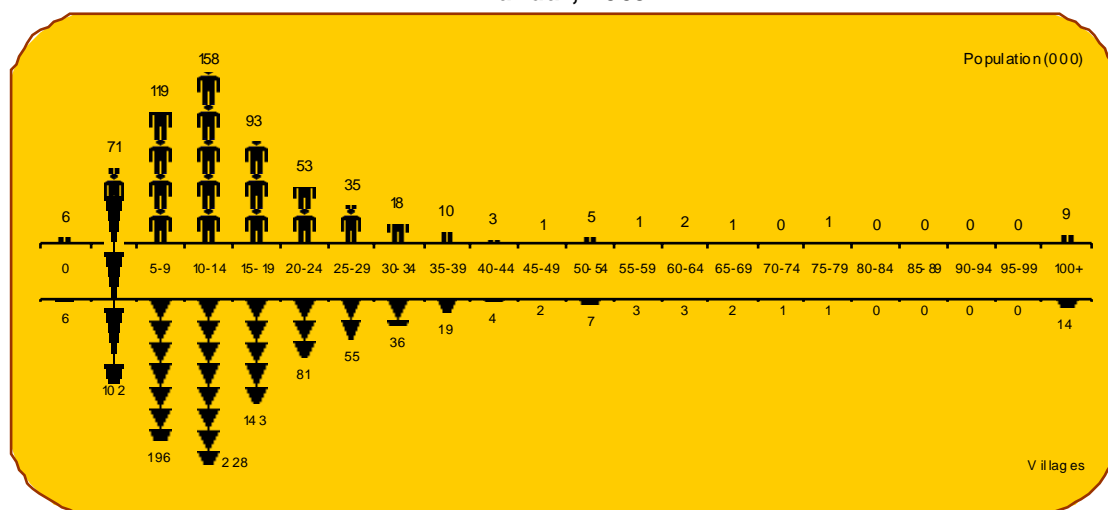
Other useful information collected during the Household Listing exercise concerned the locations of the villages with respect to the provincial center, the types of roads, and the topography.

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 shows that compared to other provinces, accessibility to those services that can only be provided by the district center is rather high. The proportions of the populations living less than 15 kilometers away from their respective district centers represent about three persons out of five, including, a third that live less than 10 kilometers. This is confirmed by the proportion of the population living 50 kilometers or more away from the district center, which is a mere 2.4 percent.

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



Accessibility, however, is not a function of distance alone, but also of such other conditions as the nature of the terrain, the availability of transportation means, etc. As figure 8 shows, of the 903 villages, 712, representing 83 percent of the population and 79 percent of the villages, are located in mountainous areas. Accessibility to social services, therefore, may not be as easy as distances would suggest (see also map 01 at the end of this section).

This is further reflected in the types of roads available (figure 9). Of the 903 villages, just 68 percent, housing about 70 percent of the population have roads that are accessible by car at all seasons. However, more than a quarter of the villages and an equal proportion of the population are accessible by car in some seasons only.

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

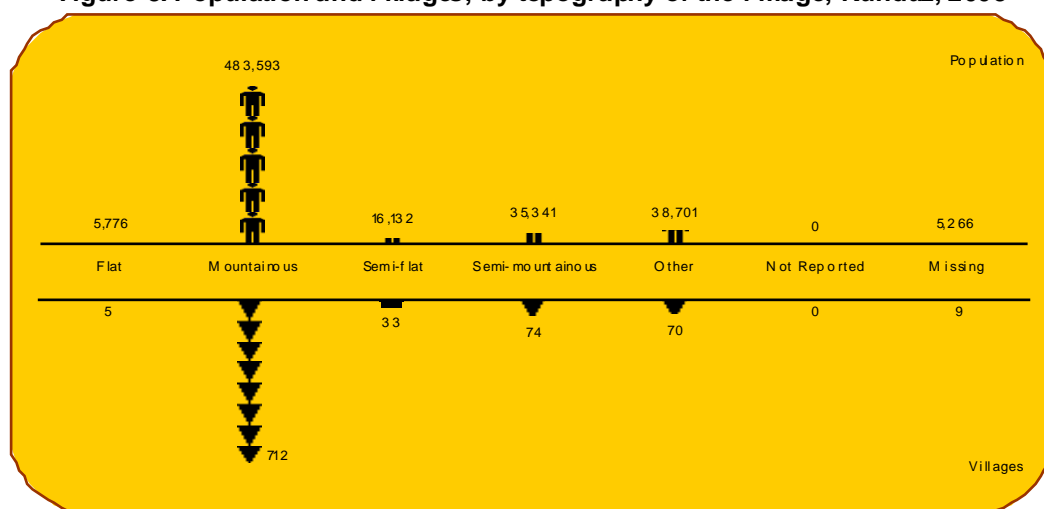


Figure 9—Population and villages, by type of road, Kunduz, 2003

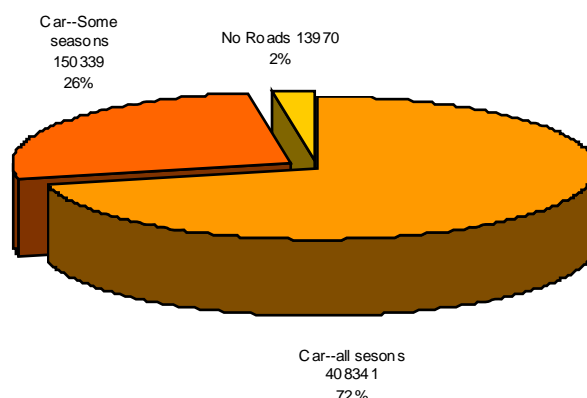


Figure 10 presents information on the distances separating villages from certain social services: schools, health centers, drugstores, post offices, public phones, and mills.

Educational services

With regard to educational services, inaccessibility is highest for high schools, then for secondary schools¹. High schools are located more than 10 kilometers away for 47.6 percent of the students. Secondary schools are located at that distance for 31 percent. As for primary schools they located at that same distance for about one-fifth. Students that don't have to travel outside their villages to reach their schools represent 23.8 percent for primary schools, 7.9 percent for secondary schools, but only 1.8 percent for high schools.

Health services

The spatial distribution of the health infrastructure closely resembles that of high schools and is substantially the same for both health centers and dispensaries (panels F & G). More often than not, people seeking medical attention have to travel more than 10 kilometers to get it—55.8 percent for health centers, and 48 percent for dispensaries. Those that live between five and 10 kilometers from the closest health unit represent 22.3 percent for health centers, and 23 percent for dispensaries. In sum, access to health care is very difficult for the majority of the population, inasmuch as more than four persons out

¹ Literacy courses and rural schools have been dropped from this analysis because of excessive rates of non-response—30 percent for literacy courses and 45 percent for rural schools.

of five have to travel more than five kilometers to reach the closest health unit. Out of the 903 villages, only 13 have a health center within their boundaries, and only 45 have a dispensary. The picture is about the same for drugstores (panel H).

Post office & public phones

Post offices exist in none of the 903 villages, and public phones in only three (panels I & J).

Mills

No information on mills has been collected on mills in the province of Kunduz (panel K).

Radio & television

Whereas 98 of the population have access to radio, only two-thirds have access to TV. This latter proportion however is one of the highest in the country. It goes without saying that public information efforts and media campaigns are seriously hampered by this state of affairs.

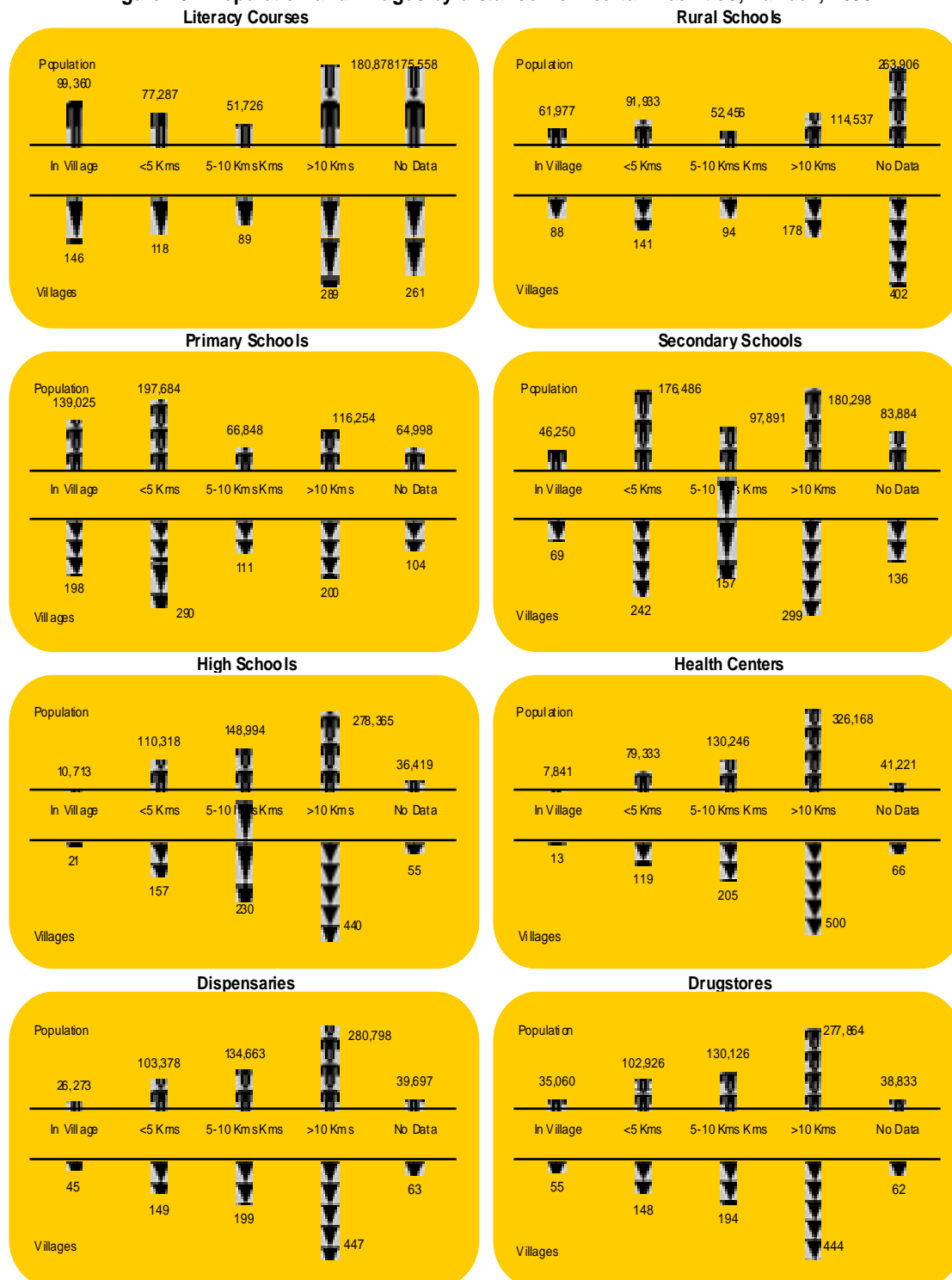
Figure 10—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Kunduz, 2003

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

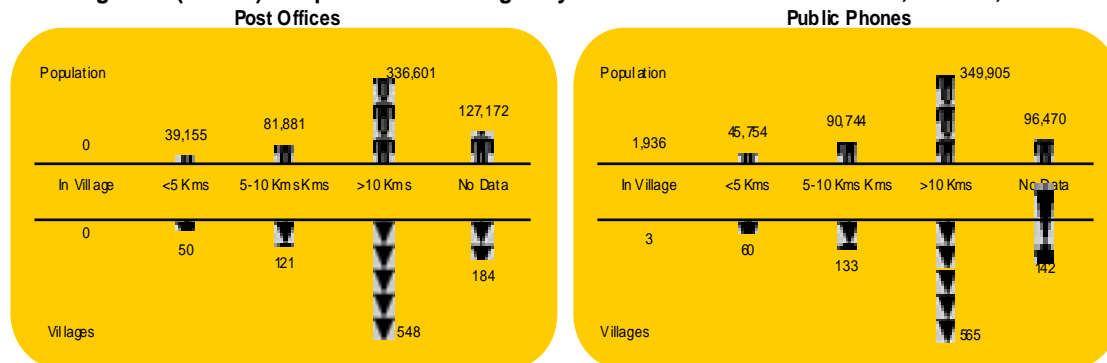
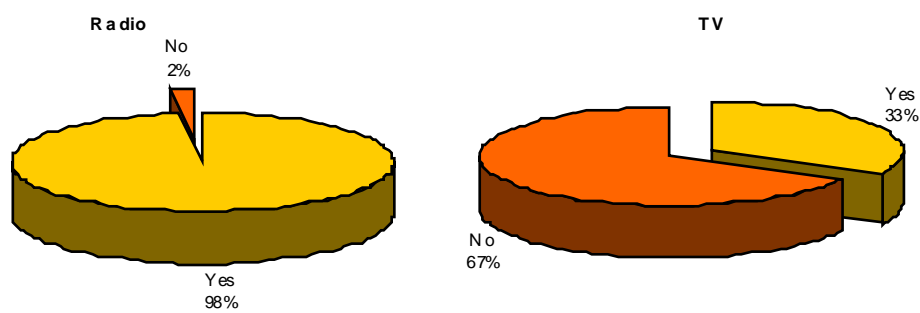
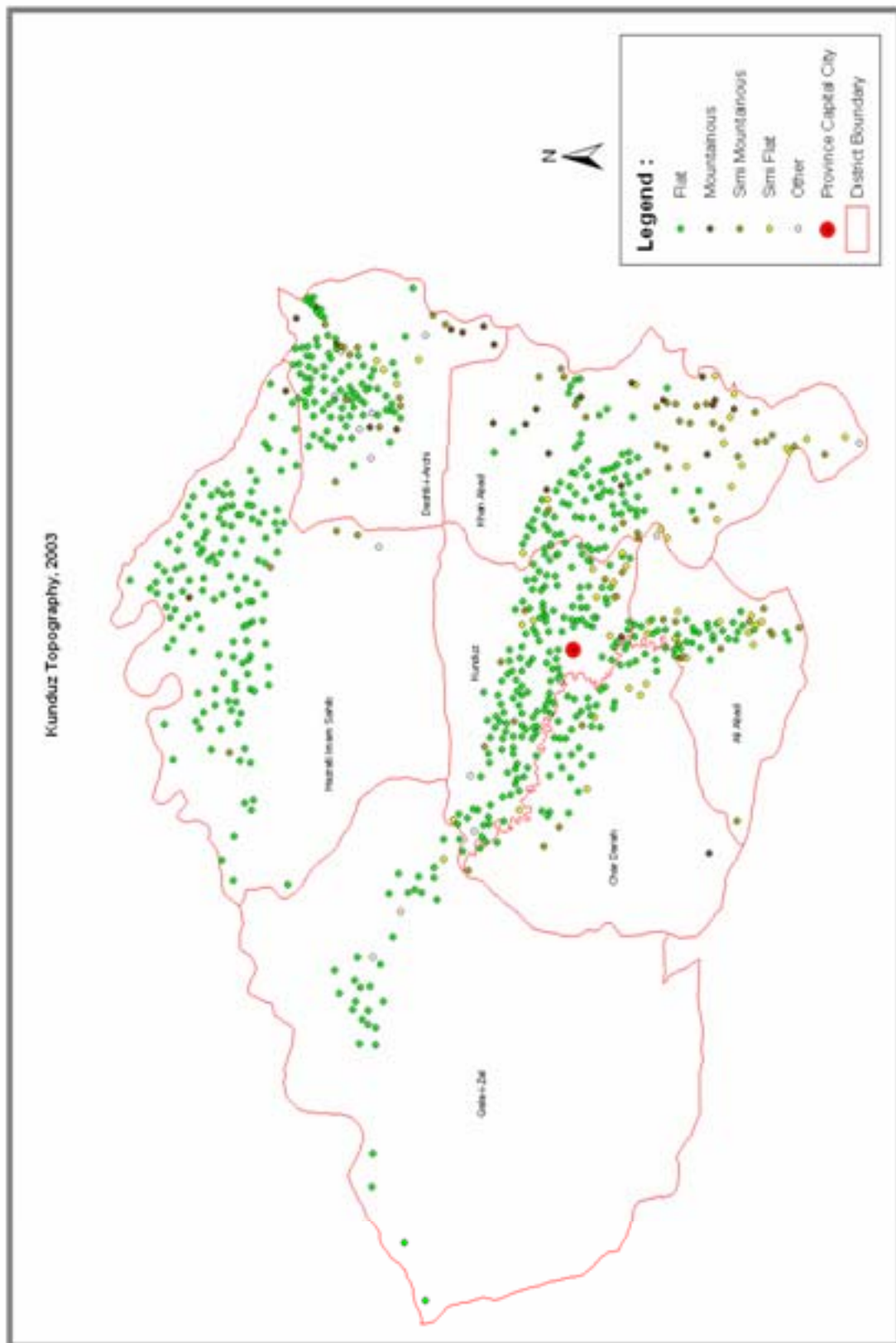


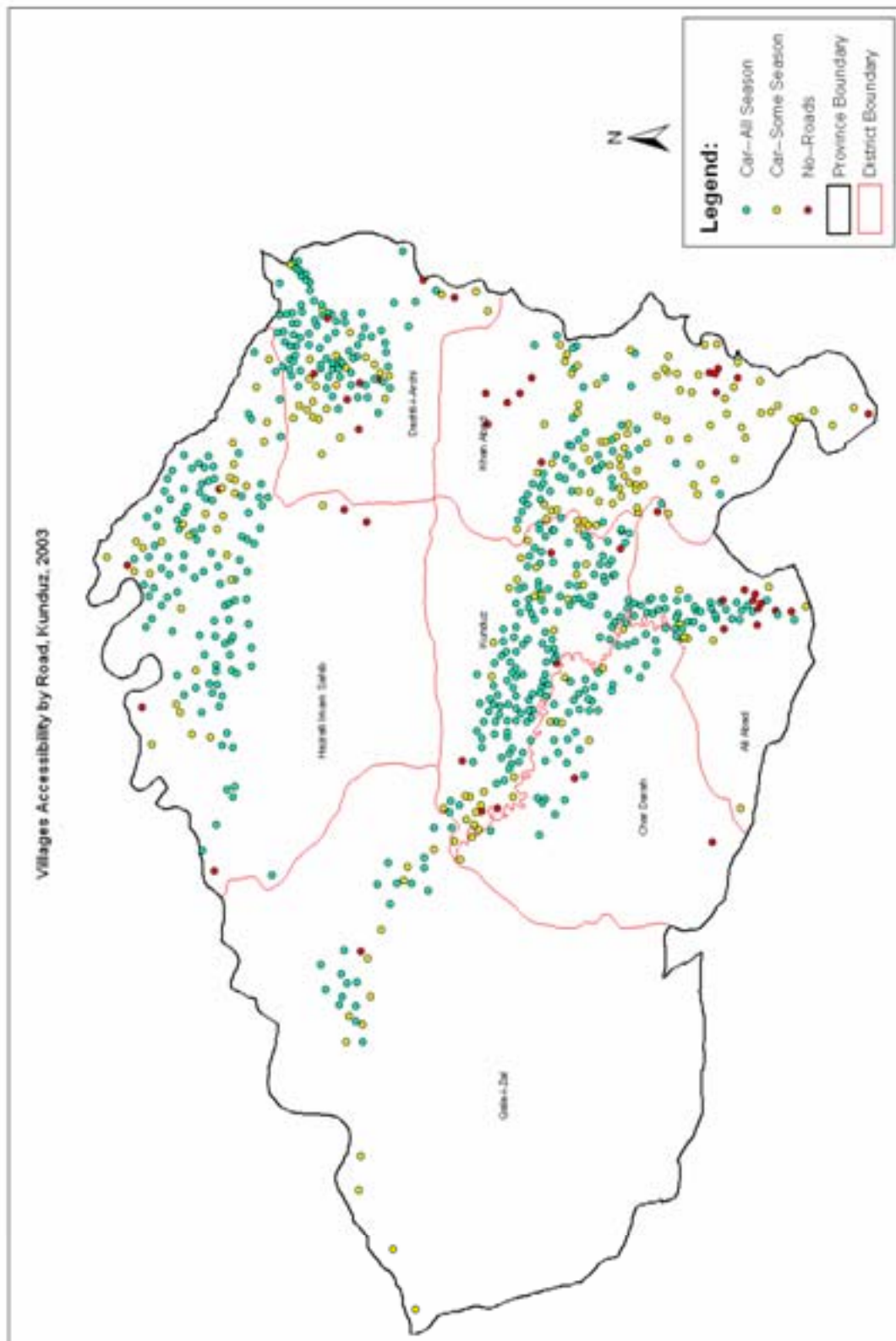
Figure 11—Proportion of the population living in villages where there are radios or TVs, Kunduz, 2003



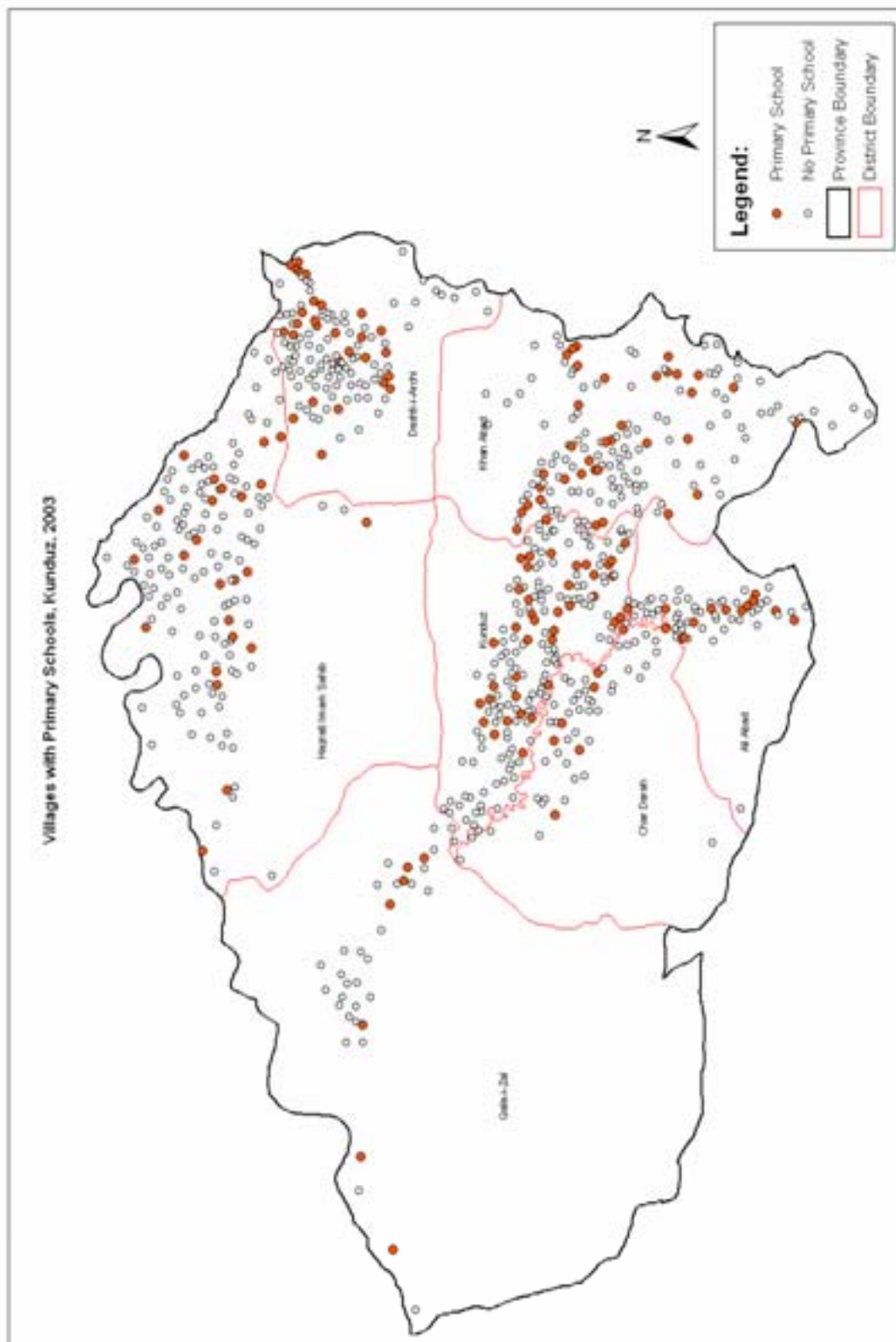
Map3



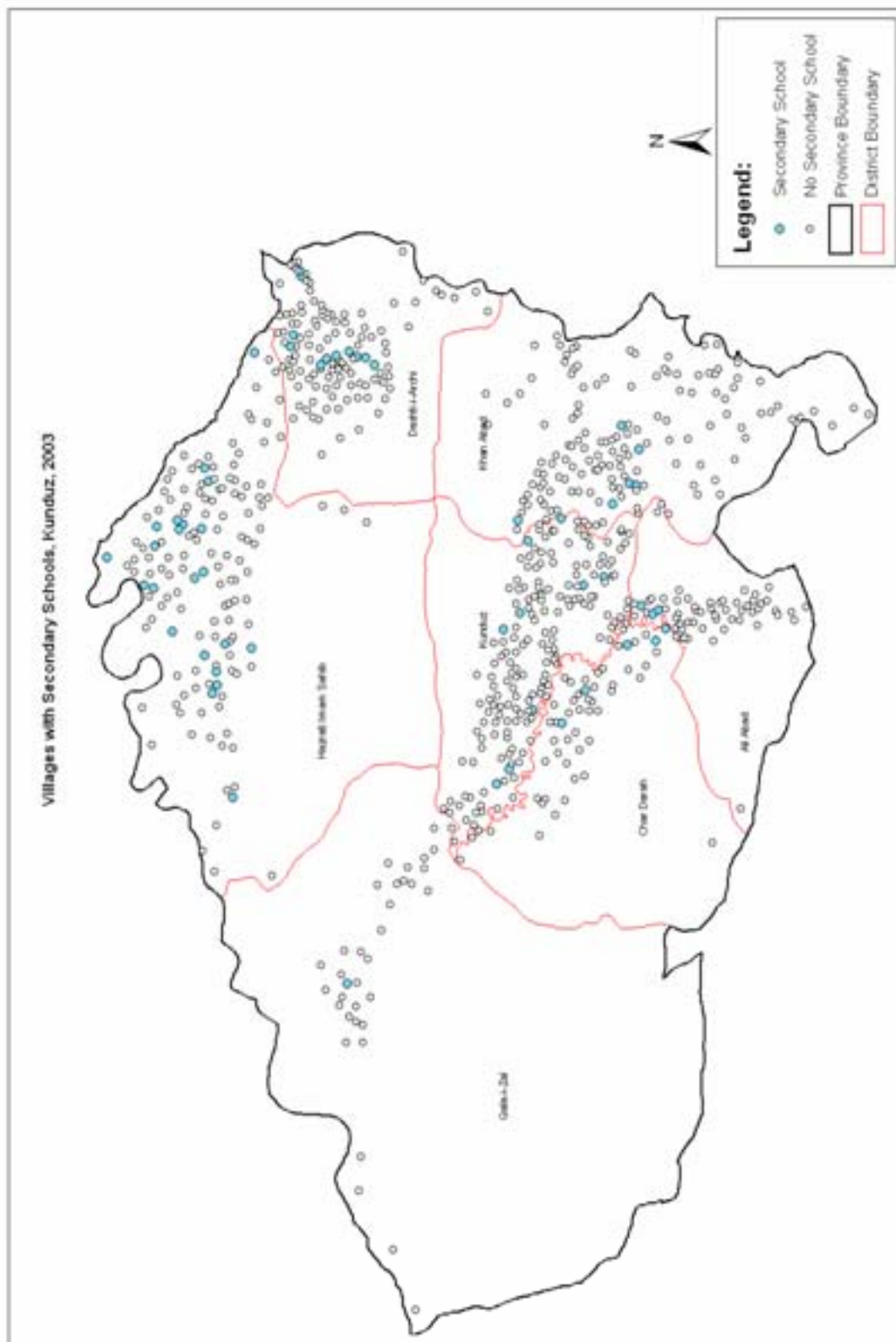
Map4



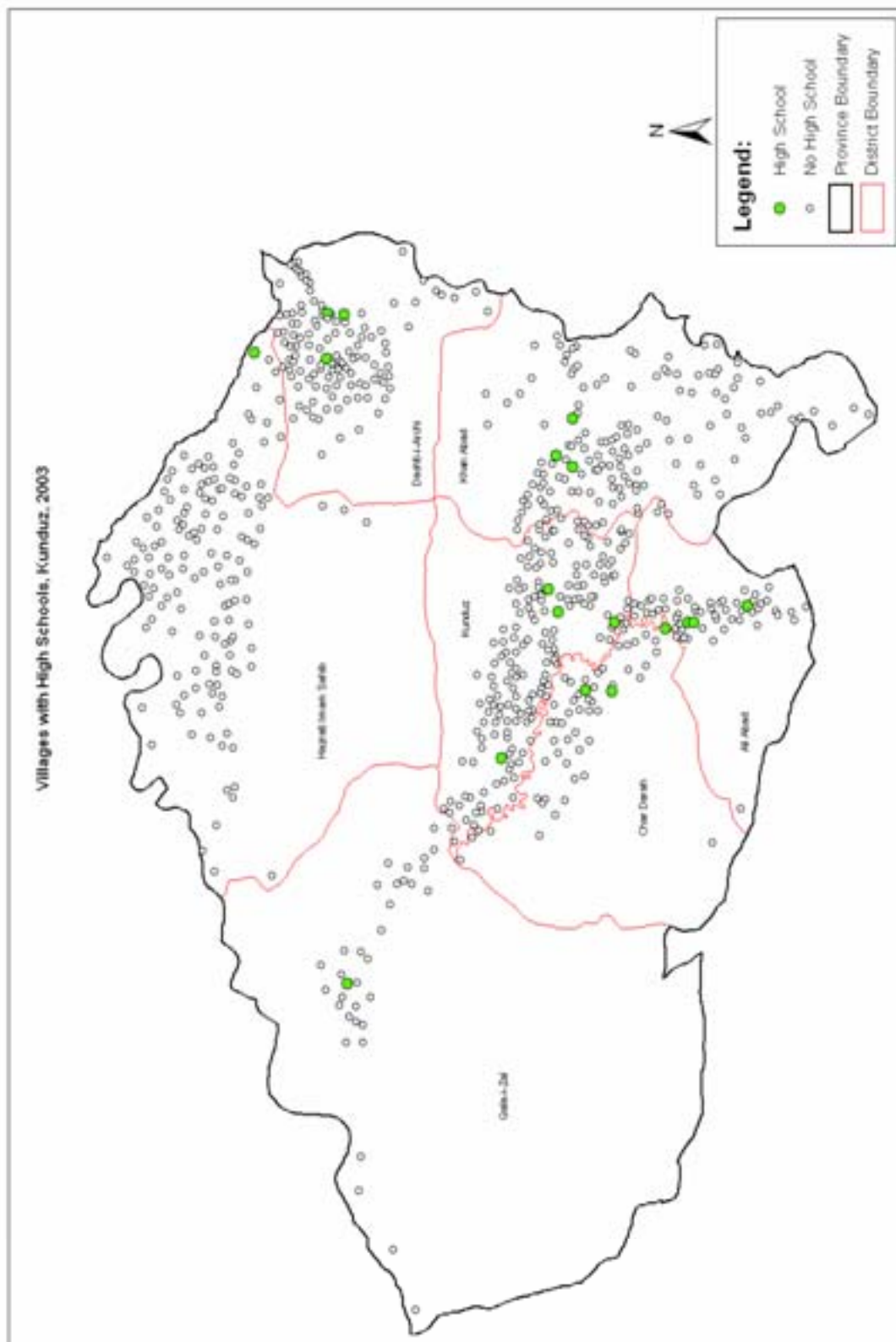
Map5



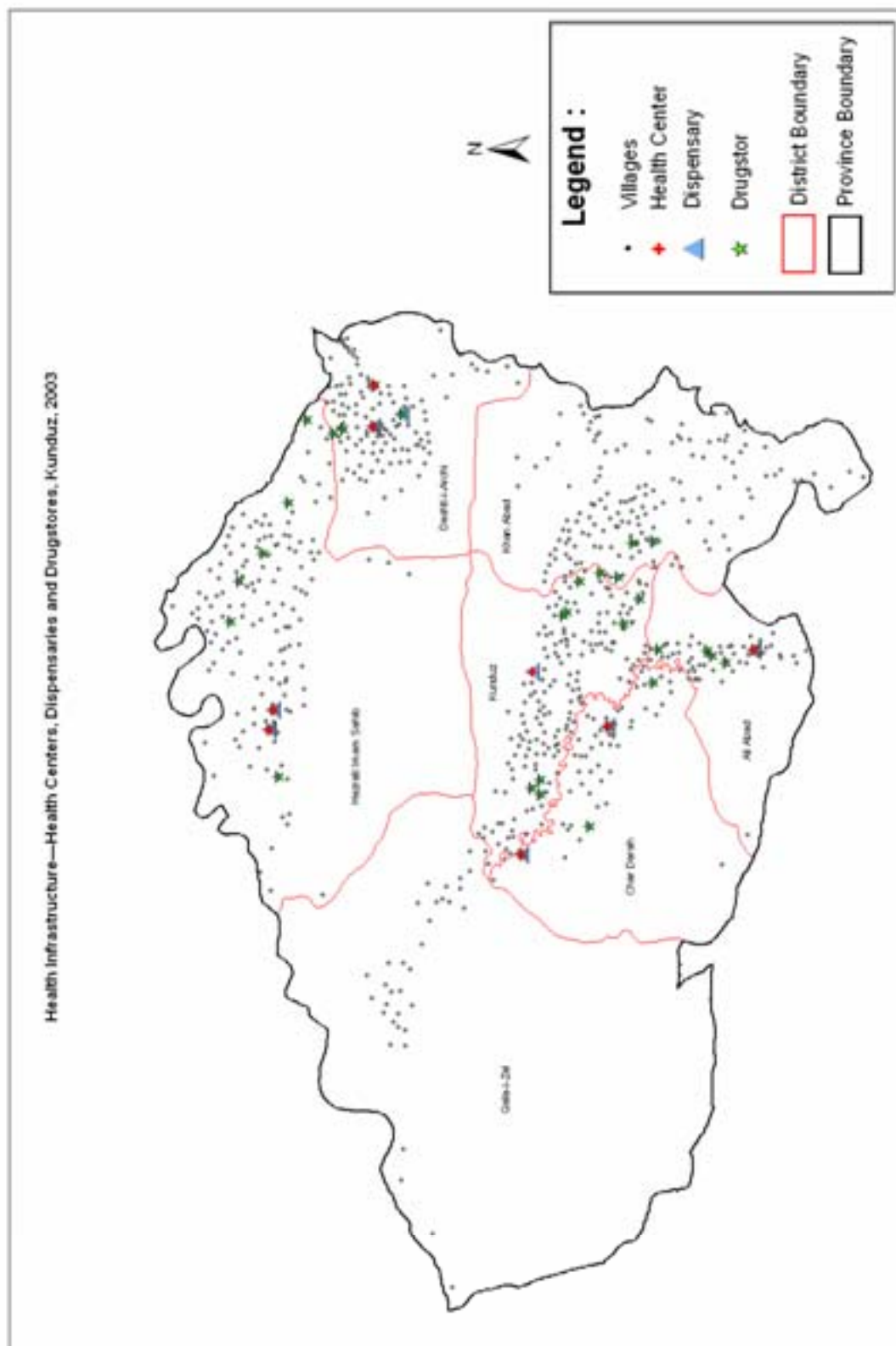
Map6



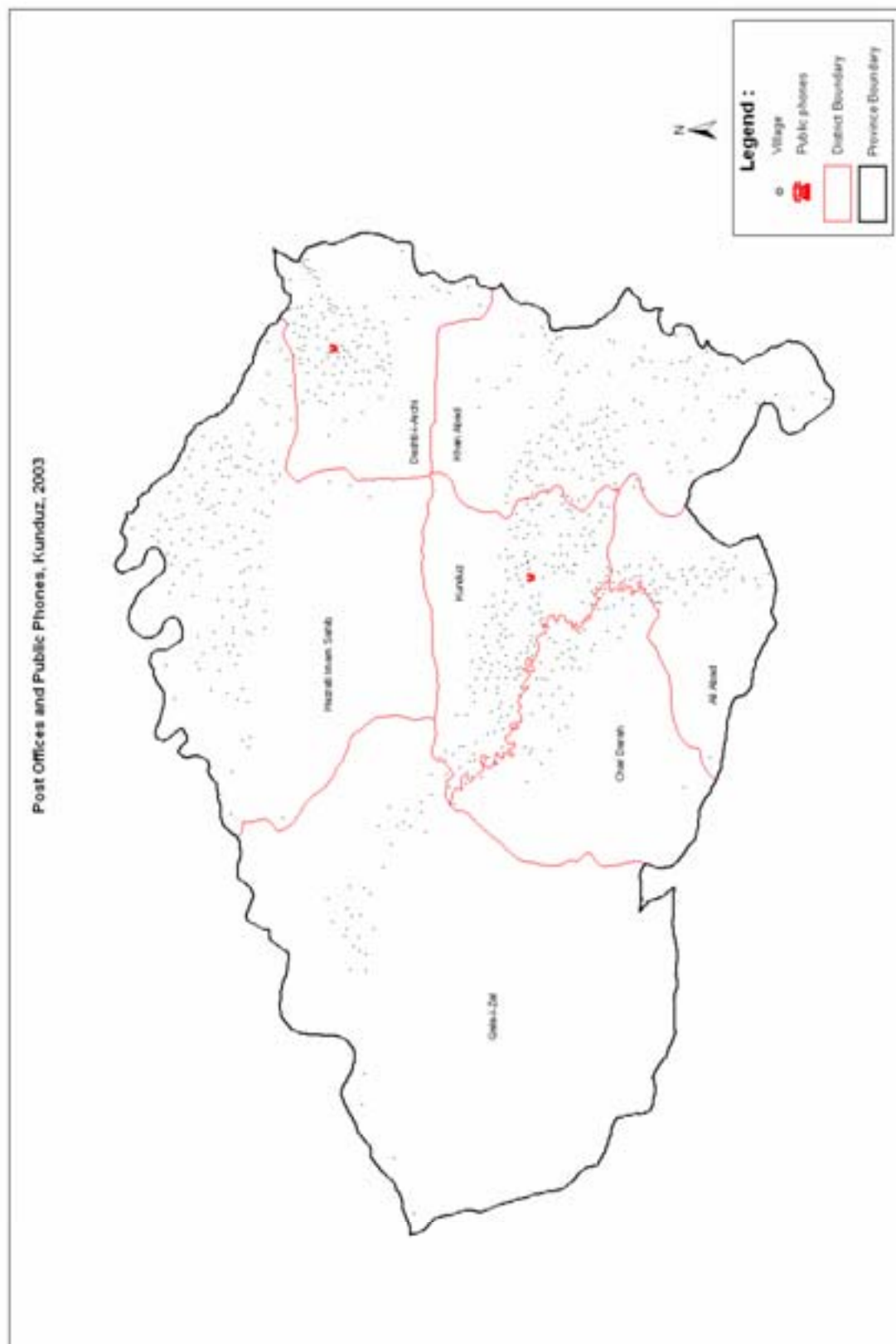
Map7



Map8



Map9





Economic Activities

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

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

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

<i>Subsistence Crops</i>	<i>Industrial Crops</i>	<i>Fruits</i>	<i>Vegetables</i>	<i>Herbal Products</i>	<i>Handicrafts</i>	<i>Small Industries</i>	<i>Animal Products</i>
Wheat	Cotton	Grapes	Potato	Licorice root	Carpets	Honey	Eggs
Com	Sugar Extract	Pomegranates	Onion	Caray	Rugs	Silk	Milk
Rice	Sugar Cane	Mellon/Water m.	Tomatoes	Asitida	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

Panels A through F of figure 13 provide information on agricultural products—crops; fruit; vegetables; herbal, and animal products¹.

A cursory look at figure 13 shows that in the aggregate, i.e., taking into account all the economic activities surveyed, Kunduz, Hazrati Imam Sahib, and to a smaller extent Qala-

¹ No data on the sources of irrigation water in Kunduz have been collected.

I-Zal are the districts that figure more prominently than the other four, even though other districts stand out in one or more of the other products/activities (see also annex 6).

In the area of subsistence crops, Kunduz is a major producer of all seven crops listed in the questionnaire. Khan Abad ranks second; it is a major producer of four crops—wheat, rice, maize, and, in particular peas. Hazrati Imam Sahib stands out in the production of wheat, rice, and vetch. A fourth district, Char Darah, is a major producer of corn.

The situation with regards to vegetables is similar to that of subsistence crops. Kunduz is a major producer of all seven specific produce. Hazrati Imam Sahib stands out in relation to potatoes, onion, tomatoes, and carrots. Char Darah is a major producer of tomatoes, spinach and leek. Dasht-I-Archi comes in fourth position due to the relatively large number of villages producing potatoes and leek.

The major fruit produced in Kunduz are melons/water melons, almonds, and grapes. Kunduz and Hazrati Imam Sahib are major producers of all three. Char Darah stands out in relation to almonds, and Khan Abd in relation to melons and water melons.

Kunduz produces no animal products and few herbal products. Out of the 52 villages producing licorice, 35, representing two-thirds, are located in Hazrati Imam Sahib. Chicory is grown in 31 villages, of which eight are in Hazrati Imam Sahib, seven in Kunduz, six in Char Darah, and another six in Dasht-I-Archi.

Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts

Industrial crops are grown in a comparatively substantial number of villages—a total of 953. The two major products are cotton and sesame, produced in respectively 35 percent and 48 percent of all the villages producing industrial crops. The villages producing cotton are concentrated in Kunduz (38.6 percent), Hazrati Imam Sahib (26.1 percent), and Char Darah (18.7 percent). As for sesame, together Kunduz and Hazrati Imam Sahib house 57 percent of the villages producing it. Dashti Abad adds another 16.4 percent.

For all practical purposes, the sector of small industries is inexistent in Kunduz. It is mentioned 70 times, 49 of which in association with karakul skin, which is produced mostly in Hazrati Imam Sahib (19 villages) and Qala-I-Zat (14 villages).

Handicrafts are not omnipresent either. They are mentioned 333 times, 140 of which are related to rugs, another 104 in relation to jewelry, and 55 in relation to jewelry. Hazrati Imam Sahib houses one-third of the villages producing rugs, but each of the remaining six districts contributes its fair share of the production. Carpets are mostly produced in Hazrati Imam Sahib, Qala-I-Zal, and Char Dara, which together house three out of every four villages engaged in this particular handicraft. As for Jewelry, it is mostly produced in Hazrati Imam Sahib and Char Darah; Out of a total of 55 villages, 35 are located in these two districts.

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

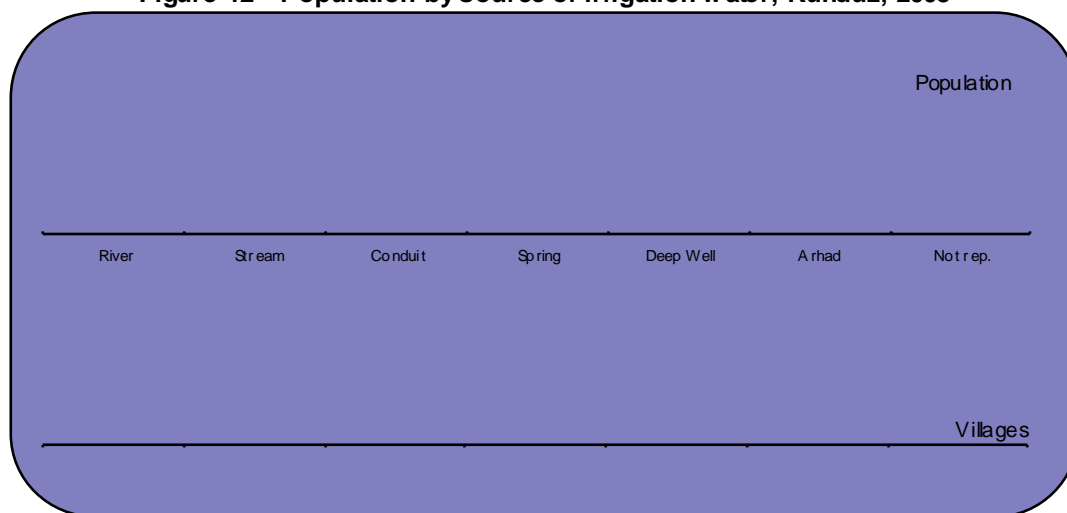
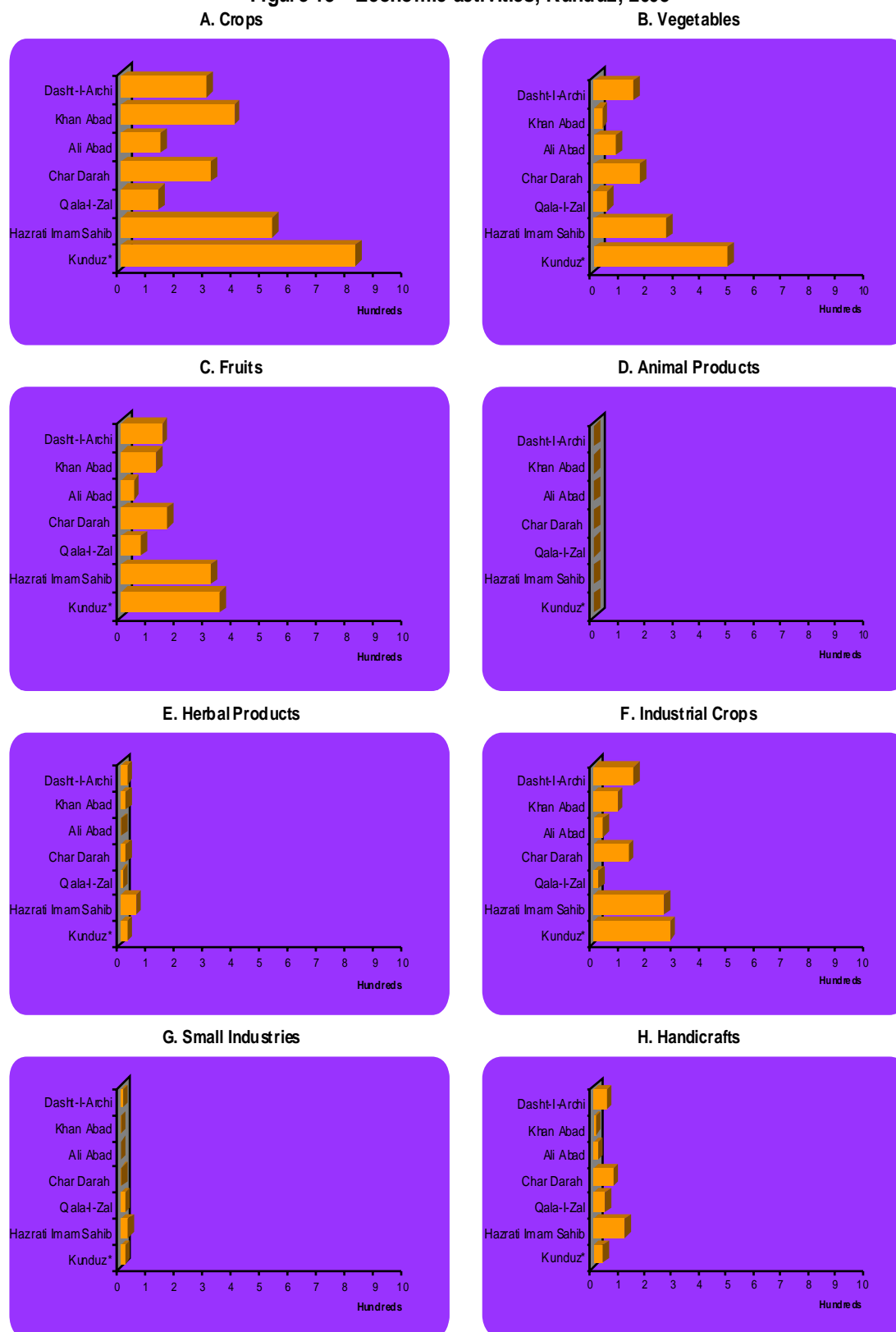
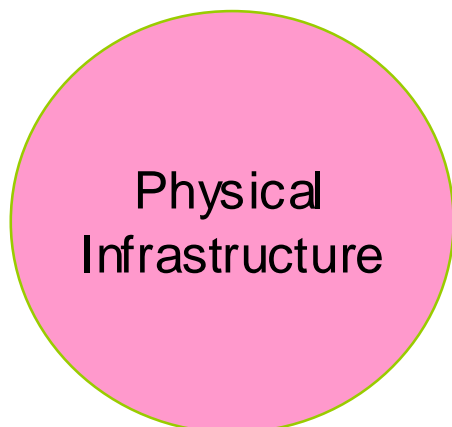


Figure 13—Economic activities, Kunduz, 2003



* = Provincial Center



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

The household listing operation counted a total 100,904 in the whole province, 79 percent of which (79,635 buildings) are housing units. The remaining 21 percent (21,269 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 Kunduz and Hazrati Imam Sahib. This is to be expected given that these two districts are the most populous among the eight. In terms of persons per housing unit, the average at province level is 10, which is also the average in three of the seven districts—Kunduz, Char Darah, Ali Abad, and Dasht-I-Archi. Qaka-I-Zal has the lowest density, with eight persons to a housing unit.

Schools and educational institutions

With regard to schools and educational institutions, Kunduz appears to be better off than many of the other provinces in the country. There is a total of 160 such places, the majority of which—61 representing close to two out of five—are in the provincial center. Another 37 are in the second largest district Hazrati Imam Sahib. Together, these two districts account for more than three schools out of every five. In the remaining districts, the number varies between seven in Ali Abad and 14 in Khan Abad. 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. But on average, there is one school for every 4,800 population or so, with very little inter-district variation, the only exception being Khan Abad, where there is one school for every 8,200 or so.

Health infrastructure

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

There are only two hospitals in the entire province. Curiously enough, they are located in two of the least populated districts—Qala-I-Zal (6,562 population), and Dasht-I-Archi (5,635 population).

Clinics are much more present; there is a total of 63 of them spread out in all districts except Dasht-I-Archi, presumably because of the presence of the hospital. Out of the 63, 39, i.e., more than three out of every five are in the provincial center and another nine in the second largest district—Hazrati Imam Sahib. Together, these two districts house three-quarters of all the clinics. The potential clientele per clinic varies from about 6,300 in Kunduz to about 38,500 in Ali Abad. At the provincial level, the average per clinic is close 12,300 (see table 6 and figure 14).

Doctors' practices number 173, i.e., more than two and a half times more than clinics. Again, the two largest districts concentrate the largest share—140, i.e., more than four out of every five. But Ali Abad has none. In terms of population density per doctor, it

varies from about 2,250 in Kunduz to more than 20,500 in Char Darah. At province level, it is situated as just over 4,470.

As for pharmacies, they number 278, which averages out to about 2,800. As expected, Kunduz, concentrates the largest share: 137, representing close to half. At province level, there is one pharmacy for every 2,800 population or so. Inter-district variation goes from 1,800 in Kunduz to about 8,800 in Char Darah; but the latter an outlier. Discounting it reduces the highest density to 5,200, that prevailing in Khan Abad.

In the final analysis, Kunduz appears to be more adequately endowed in terms of medical services than many other provinces.

Factories & workshops

The province of Kunduz houses 2,065 factories/workshops¹, 998 of which, representing close to half, are located in the provincial center, Kunduz, and another 549 in Hazrati Imam Sahib. At province level, there is one factory for 375 population. Intr-district variation is substantial, ranging from 248 in the provincial center to about 3,000 in Char Darah. In the absence of information on the sizes of such businesses, it is not possible to draw any inferences on the numbers of people they employ.

Bakeries and Mills

Bakeries also appear to be spatially concentrated—out of a total of 243, 166 are located in Kunduz, and another 38 in Hazrati Imam Sahib. But Char Darah has none. On average, there is one bakery for every 3,200 population or so. Inter-district variation ranges from a low 1,500 or so in Kunduz to about 19,000 in Dasht-I-Archi.

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.

As stated in the preceding section, no data on mills were gathered during the Household Listing exercise.

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 389 hotels and restaurants in the province of Kunduz, 56 percent of which are located in the provincial center. Another 73 are in Hazrati Imam Sahib. On average, every hotel/restaurant caters to the needs of approximately 2,000 population. Inter-district variation is not excessive; it ranges from 1,135 in Kunduz to about 4,300 in Ali Abad, the only exception is Char Darah, where a hotel/restaurant services about 20,500.

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 place

Food & grocery stores are the most prevalent businesses in Kunduz. There is a total of 5,471 of them, i.e., an average of one store per 141 population. This is a much lower density than in many other provinces in the country. Inter-district variation among this average exists, but is negligible, except in Char Darah, where it is as high as 610.

Textile and clothes stores are not in short supply either—1:255, i.e., one for every 616 population. Their spatial distribution is more variable than for grocery stores. Again, Char Dara is the most under-served with one store for every 20,500 population or more; but in the other districts, density ranges from 357 in Kunduz to about 1,300 in Ali Abad.

Stores selling construction materials also appear to be in good supply. There are 433 of them throughout the province, one for every 1,800 population or so. They follow the same spatial pattern as for textile stores, but their population densities are substantially higher.

Mosques

The province of Kunduz counts a total of 2,485 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 311 population. Inter-district variation around this mean goes from 201 in Dasht-I-Archi to 450 in Kunduz.

Other places

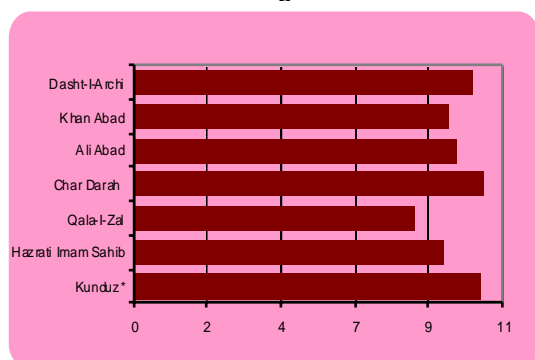
The whole province of Kunduz count 62 barbers/beauty salons, including 37 in Kunduz, and 10 in Khan Abad. On average, there is one barber/beauty salon for approximately 12,500 population, the lowest density being in Kunduz (about 6,700) and the highest in Char Darah (about 62,000). It would appear that in rural settings, barbers/beauty salons tend to do move from one place to the next, following weekly markets, or from home to home on demand.

There is only one poultry/livestock farm in the province of Kunduz, located in the provincial center. Given the rural nature of the province, it is justifiable to hypothesize that household tend to raise their own chicken or other farm animals.

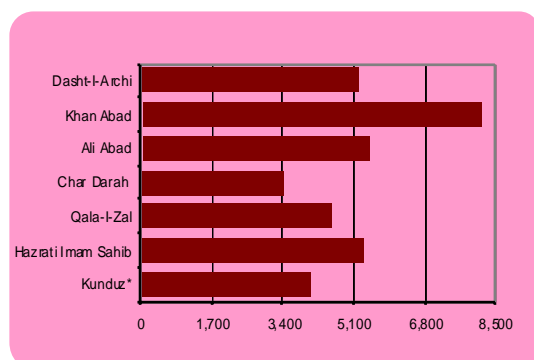
Table 6—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Kunduz, 2003

A—Absolute numbers																			
District	Residential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Doctors' Practices	Pharmacies	Factories/Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothing & Textile Stores	Construction Materials	Conservation	Poultry/Livestock Farms	Hotels & Restaurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Kunduz	23,917	61	0	39	110	137	998	1,829	693	242	1	218	37	186	0	550	4,790	34,016	247,449
Hazrat Imam Sahib	21,457	37	0	9	30	72	549	1,762	266	120	0	73	8	38	0	650	1,120	26,448	199,186
Qala-i-Zai	6,562	12	1	5	7	11	163	329	66	22	0	35	2	12	0	194	360	7,876	54,749
Char Darah	5,900	18	0	3	3	7	21	101	3	3	0	2	1	0	0	226	111	6,479	61,587
All Abad	4,006	7	0	1	0	10	26	239	29	5	0	9	1	4	0	115	88	4,649	38,522
Khan Abad	12,158	14	0	6	18	22	228	846	145	32	0	35	10	20	0	465	654	14,740	114,744
Dasht-i-Archi	5,635	11	1	0	5	19	80	305	53	9	0	17	3	3	0	285	204	6,696	57,150
Total province	79,635	160	2	63	173	278	2,065	5,471	1,255	433	1	389	62	243	0	2,485	7,327	100,904	773,387
B—Ratio (Population per Building)																			
District	Residential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Doctors' Practices	Pharmacies	Factories/Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothing & Textile Stores	Construction Materials	Conservation	Poultry/Livestock Farms	Hotels & Restaurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Kunduz	10	4,057	—	6,345	2,250	1,806	248	135	367	1,023	247,449	1,135	6,688	1,491	—	450	52	—	—
Hazrat Imam Sahib	9	5,383	—	22,132	6,840	2,786	363	113	749	1,660	—	2,729	24,888	5,242	—	306	178	—	—
Qala-i-Zai	8	4,562	54,749	10,950	7,821	4,977	336	166	830	2,489	—	1,564	27,375	4,562	—	282	152	—	—
Char Darah	10	3,422	—	20,529	20,529	6,798	2,933	610	20,529	20,529	—	30,794	61,587	—	—	273	555	—	—
All Abad	10	5,503	—	38,522	—	3,852	1,482	129	1,328	7,704	—	4,280	38,522	9,631	—	335	438	—	—
Khan Abad	9	8,198	—	19,124	6,375	5,216	503	136	791	3,586	—	3,278	11,474	5,737	—	247	175	—	—
Dasht-i-Archi	10	5,195	57,150	—	11,430	3,008	714	187	1,078	6,350	—	3,362	19,050	19,050	—	201	280	—	—
Total province	10	4,834	386,694	12,276	4,470	2,782	375	141	616	1,786	773,387	1,988	12,474	3,183	—	311	106	—	—

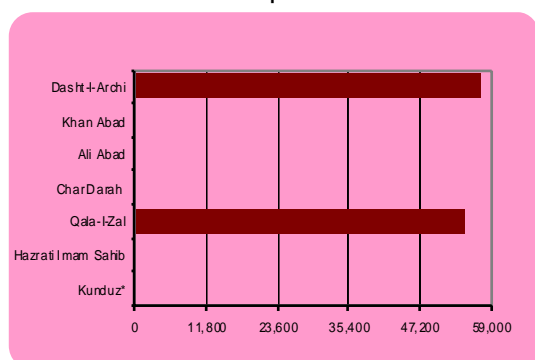
Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Kunduz, 2003
Housing Units



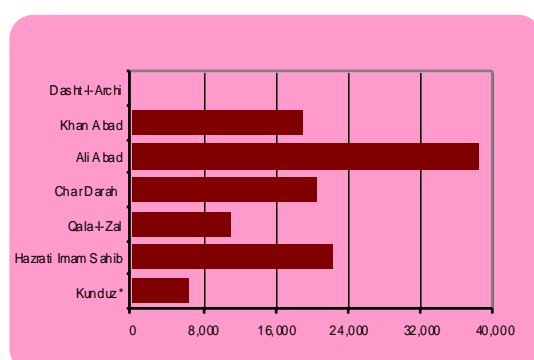
Schools



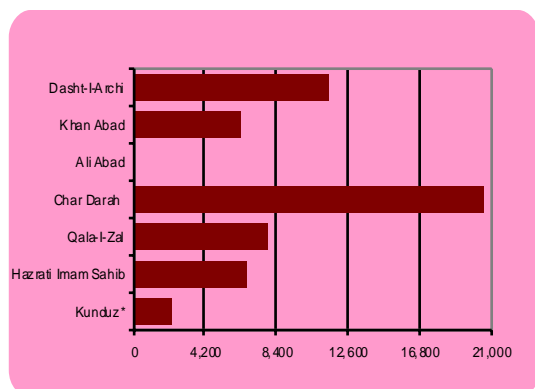
Hospitals



Clinics



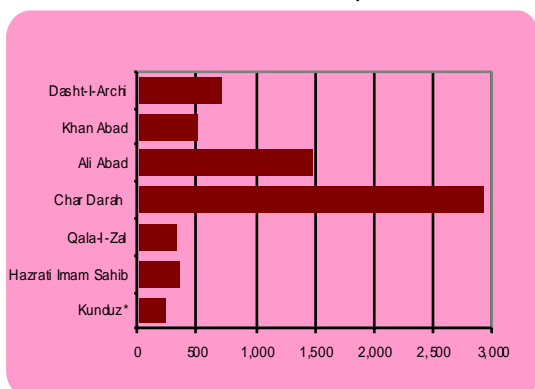
Doctors' Practices



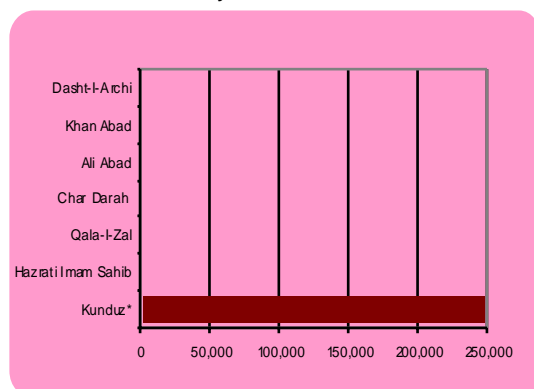
Pharmacies



Factories & Workshops

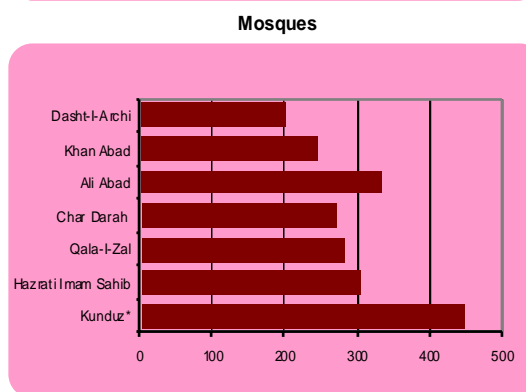
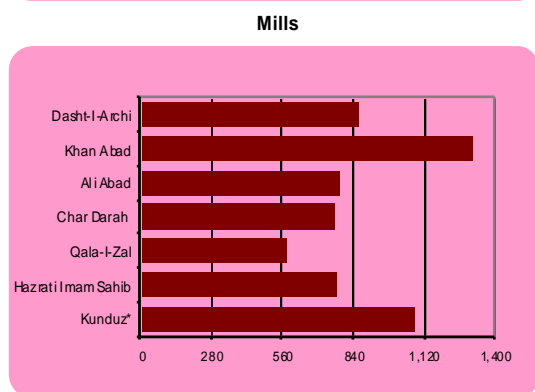
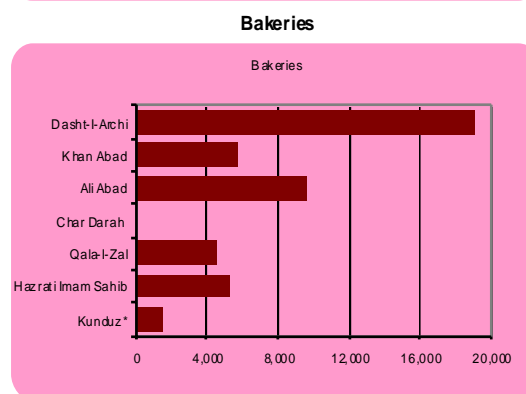
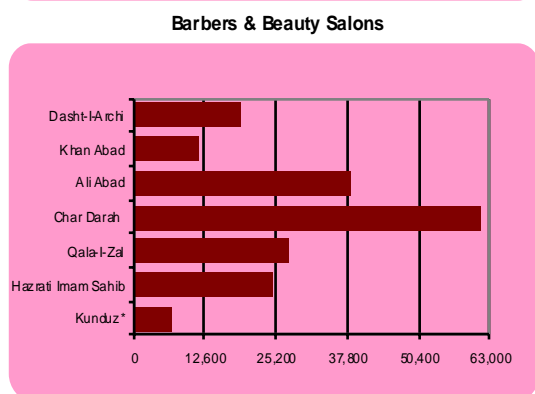
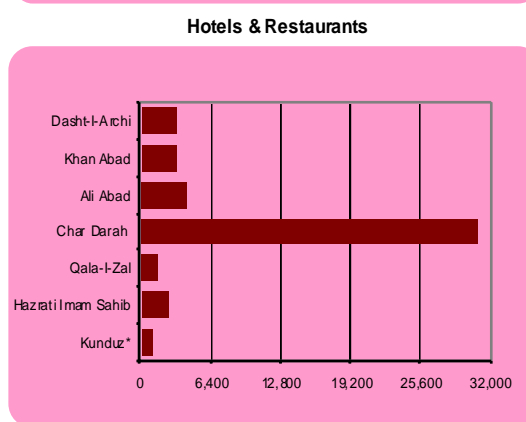
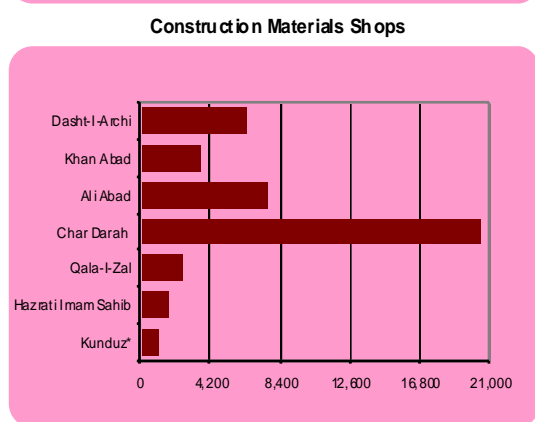
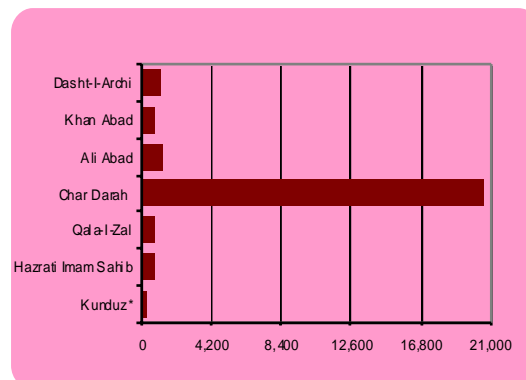
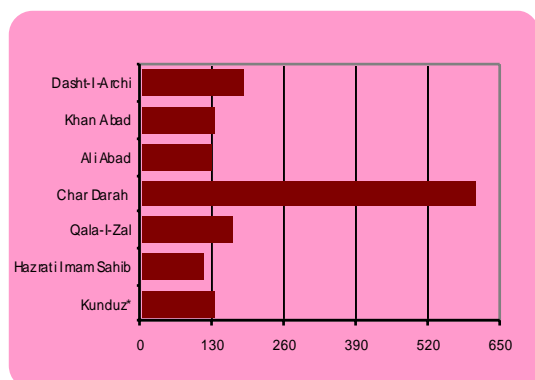


Poultry & Livestock Farms



* = Provincial center

Figure 14 (Cont'd)—Physical infrastructure, Kunduz, 2003
Food & Grocery Stores Clothes & Textile Stores



Annexes

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

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

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

Annex 4

Procedure for adjusting the reported age distribution

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

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

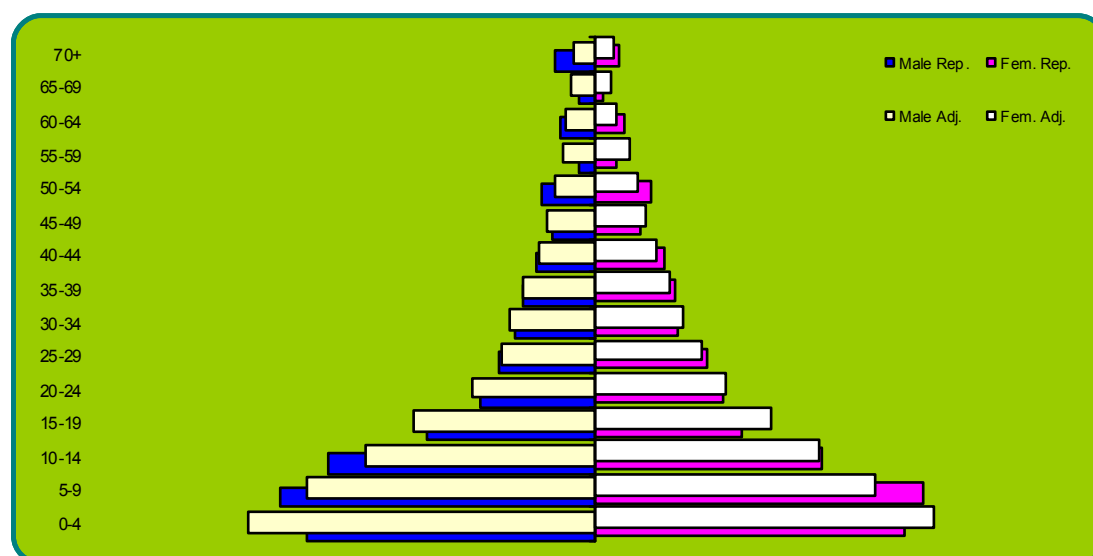
¹ The model used was from the Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Population; Ansley J. Coale and Paul Demeny; Princeton University Press; Princeton, New Jersey; 1966 ("West" model at level 13 for both males and females [e_0 : 50 for females, and 47.114 for males] and a growth rate of 30).

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

A—Distribution

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported /Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	67,309	71,848	139,157	80,546	78,155	158,701	-13,237	-6,307	-19,544
5-9	73,115	76,096	149,211	66,878	64,922	131,800	6,237	11,174	17,411
10-14	62,033	52,688	114,721	53,643	52,009	105,651	8,390	679	9,070
15-19	39,195	33,608	72,803	42,300	40,961	83,261	-3,105	-7,353	-10,458
20-24	26,531	29,298	55,829	28,315	30,471	58,786	-1,784	-1,173	-2,957
25-29	22,563	26,197	48,760	21,591	24,921	46,512	972	1,276	2,248
30-34	18,687	19,242	37,929	19,602	20,408	40,010	-915	-1,166	-2,081
35-39	16,787	18,291	35,078	16,459	17,055	33,514	328	1,236	1,564
40-44	13,744	15,896	29,640	13,163	14,321	27,484	581	1,575	2,156
45-49	9,985	10,467	20,452	10,959	11,993	22,952	-974	-1,526	-2,500
50-54	12,611	12,805	25,416	9,121	10,096	19,217	3,490	2,709	6,199
55-59	3,981	5,147	9,128	7,746	7,822	15,568	-3,765	-2,675	-6,440
60-64	8,398	6,531	14,929	6,903	5,000	11,903	1,495	1,531	3,026
65-69	3,649	1,955	5,604	5,343	3,470	8,813	-1,694	-1,515	-3,209
70-74	4,100	2,868	6,968	3,581	2,356	5,938	519	512	1,030
75-79	1,014	1,154	2,168	1,617	1,658	3,276	-603	-504	-1,108
80+	4,067	1,527	5,594	-	-	-	4,067	1,527	5,594
Total	387,769	385,618	773,387	387,769	385,618	773,387	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 commodity/activity is concentrated in a given district, controlling for the number of villages engaged in such activity/commodity³.

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

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

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

With regards to subsistence crops, only two cells stand out, associating beans with Kunduz (an index of 1.26), and peas with Khan Abad (an index of 2.5). This means that Kunduz is 1.26 times more likely than any other district chosen at random to produce beans; and Khan Abad 2.5 times more likely than any other district chosen at random to produce peas. In sum, subsistence crops tend to be rather evenly distributed over the 15 provinces, except for the two above-mentioned products.

Of the four vegetables produced by a sufficiently large number of villages to warrant compositional analysis, none appears to be concentrated in any district in particular. The situation is the same with respect to fruit. As for herbal products, the only district that distinguishes itself in a statistically significant way is Qala-I-Zal, which is 1.39 times more likely than any other village to produce licorice, the only herb grown by relatively large number of villages.

In the area of industrial crops, even though two products—cotton and sesame—are grown by relatively large numbers of villages, neither is associated in any particular way with any district.

For all practical purposes, small industries are inexistent with the possible exception of karakul skin; but again, none of the districts is associated in any remarkable way with its production.

As for handicrafts, the three that are produced by enough villages to warrant compositional analysis tend to be spatially concentrated. Carpets are associated with Ali Abad (an index of 1.42); rugs are concentrated in Qala-I-Zal and Ali Abad (respective indices of 2.18 and 4.35); and jewelry are a specialty of Qala-I-Zal and, in particular, Ali Abad.

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, Province, Kunduz, 2003

Subsistence Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center— Kunduz	218	130	108	125	55	169	11	5	821
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	187	40	126	66	7	93	8	6	533
3 Qala-I-Zal	41	19	10	39	2	21	0	0	132
4 Char Darah	102	53	22	73	9	53	1	2	315
5 Ali Abad	63	20	10	25	4	15	0	2	139
6 Khan Abad	139	23	74	104	0	14	38	5	397
7 Dasht-I-Archi	113	31	13	57	1	60	14	10	299
Total	863	316	363	489	78	425	72	30	2,636

Panel B—Specialization

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center— Kunduz	26.6	15.8	13.2	15.2	6.7	20.6	1.3	0.6	100.0
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	35.1	7.5	23.6	12.4	1.3	17.4	1.5	1.1	100.0
3 Qala-I-Zal	31.1	14.4	7.6	29.5	1.5	15.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
4 Char Darah	32.4	16.8	7.0	23.2	2.9	16.8	0.3	0.6	100.0
5 Ali Abad	45.3	14.4	7.2	18.0	2.9	10.8	0.0	1.4	100.0
6 Khan Abad	35.0	5.8	18.6	26.2	0.0	3.5	9.6	1.3	100.0
7 Dasht-I-Archi	37.8	10.4	4.3	19.1	0.3	20.1	4.7	3.3	100.0
Total	32.7	12.0	13.8	18.6	3.0	16.1	2.7	1.1	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center— Kunduz	25.3	41.1	29.8	25.6	70.5	39.8	15.3	16.7	31.1
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	21.7	12.7	34.7	13.5	9.0	21.9	11.1	20.0	20.2
3 Qala-I-Zal	4.8	6.0	2.8	8.0	2.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	5.0
4 Char Darah	11.8	16.8	6.1	14.9	11.5	12.5	1.4	6.7	11.9
5 Ali Abad	7.3	6.3	2.8	5.1	5.1	3.5	0.0	6.7	5.3
6 Khan Abad	16.1	7.3	20.4	21.3	0.0	3.3	52.8	16.7	15.1
7 Dasht-I-Archi	13.1	9.8	3.6	11.7	1.3	14.1	19.4	33.3	11.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center— Kunduz	-0.19	0.32	-0.04	-0.18	1.26	0.28	-0.51	-0.46	0.00
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	0.07	-0.37	0.72	-0.33	-0.56	0.08	-0.45	-0.01	0.00
3 Qala-I-Zal	-0.05	0.20	-0.45	0.59	-0.49	-0.01	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
4 Char Darah	-0.01	0.40	-0.49	0.25	-0.03	0.04	-0.88	-0.44	0.00
5 Ali Abad	0.38	0.20	-0.48	-0.03	-0.03	-0.33	-1.00	0.26	0.00
6 Khan Abad	0.07	-0.52	0.35	0.41	-1.00	-0.78	2.50	0.11	0.00
7 Dasht-I-Archi	0.15	-0.14	-0.68	0.03	-0.89	0.24	0.71	1.94	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Province, Kunduz, 2003

Industrial Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract s	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center— Kunduz	130	5	3	132	5	1	0	2	278
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	88	4	3	128	5	0	0	32	260
3 Qala-I-Zal	4	0	0	15	0	0	0	1	20
4 Char Darah	63	0	0	55	6	1	0	0	125
5 Ali Abad	12	0	1	21	0	0	0	1	35
6 Khan Abad	2	0	0	31	0	0	0	54	87
7 Dasht-I-Archi	38	0	0	75	1	1	0	33	148
Total	337	9	7	457	17	3	0	123	953

Panel B—Specialization

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract s	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center— Kunduz	46.8	1.8	1.1	47.5	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.7	100.0
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	33.8	1.5	1.2	49.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	12.3	100.0
3 Qala-I-Zal	20.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	100.0
4 Char Darah	50.4	0.0	0.0	44.0	4.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
5 Ali Abad	34.3	0.0	2.9	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0
6 Khan Abad	2.3	0.0	0.0	35.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.1	100.0
7 Dasht-I-Archi	25.7	0.0	0.0	50.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	22.3	100.0
Total	35.4	0.9	0.7	48.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	12.9	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract s	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center— Kunduz	38.6	55.6	42.9	28.9	29.4	33.3	—	1.6	29.2
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	26.1	44.4	42.9	28.0	29.4	0.0	—	26.0	27.3
3 Qala-I-Zal	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	—	0.8	2.1
4 Char Darah	18.7	0.0	0.0	12.0	35.3	33.3	—	0.0	13.1
5 Ali Abad	3.6	0.0	14.3	4.6	0.0	0.0	—	0.8	3.7
6 Khan Abad	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	—	43.9	9.1
7 Dasht-I-Archi	11.3	0.0	0.0	16.4	5.9	33.3	—	26.8	15.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0

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

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract s	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center— Kunduz	0.32	0.90	0.47	-0.01	0.01	0.14	—	-0.94	0.00
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	-0.04	0.63	0.57	0.03	0.08	-1.00	—	-0.05	0.00
3 Qala-I-Zal	-0.43	-1.00	-1.00	0.56	-1.00	-1.00	—	-0.61	0.00
4 Char Darah	0.43	-1.00	-1.00	-0.08	1.69	1.54	—	-1.00	0.00
5 Ali Abad	-0.03	-1.00	2.89	0.25	-1.00	-1.00	—	-0.78	0.00
6 Khan Abad	-0.93	-1.00	-1.00	-0.28	-1.00	-1.00	—	3.81	0.00
7 Dasht-I-Archi	-0.27	-1.00	-1.00	0.06	-0.62	1.15	—	0.73	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Province, Kunduz, 2003

Fruit

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Grapes	Pomegranades	Melones/ W. Melones	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mulberries	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Kunduz	48	13	195	1	49	1	34	6	347
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	25	18	141	1	103	3	17	7	315
3 Qala-I-Zai	2	2	19	0	22	0	6	21	72
4 Char Darah	11	6	83	0	53	2	5	0	160
5 Ali Abad	0	0	42	0	0	0	2	0	44
6 Khan Abad	5	1	111	0	0	0	2	5	124
7 Dasht-I-Archi	11	6	74	1	37	1	12	1	143
Total	102	46	665	3	264	7	78	40	1,205

Panel B—Specialization

District	Grapes	Pomegranades	Melones/ W. Melones	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mulberries	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Kunduz	13.8	3.7	56.2	0.3	14.1	0.3	9.8	1.7	100.0
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	7.9	5.7	44.8	0.3	32.7	1.0	5.4	2.2	100.0
3 Qala-I-Zai	2.8	2.8	26.4	0.0	30.6	0.0	8.3	29.2	100.0
4 Char Darah	6.9	3.8	51.9	0.0	33.1	1.3	3.1	0.0	100.0
5 Ali Abad	0.0	0.0	95.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	100.0
6 Khan Abad	4.0	0.8	89.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	4.0	100.0
7 Dasht-I-Archi	7.7	4.2	51.7	0.7	25.9	0.7	8.4	0.7	100.0
Total	8.5	3.8	55.2	0.2	21.9	0.6	6.5	3.3	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Grapes	Pomegranades	Melones/ W. Melones	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mulberries	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Kunduz	47.1	28.3	29.3	33.3	18.6	14.3	43.6	15.0	28.8
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	24.5	39.1	21.2	33.3	39.0	42.9	21.8	17.5	26.1
3 Qala-I-Zai	2.0	4.3	2.9	0.0	8.3	0.0	7.7	52.5	6.0
4 Char Darah	10.8	13.0	12.5	0.0	20.1	28.6	6.4	0.0	13.3
5 Ali Abad	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	3.7
6 Khan Abad	4.9	2.2	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	12.5	10.3
7 Dasht-I-Archi	10.8	13.0	11.1	33.3	14.0	14.3	15.4	2.5	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

District	Grapes	Pomegranades	Melones/ W. Melones	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mulberries	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Kunduz	0.63	-0.02	0.02	0.16	-0.36	-0.50	0.51	-0.48	0.00
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	-0.06	0.50	-0.19	0.28	0.49	0.64	-0.17	-0.33	0.00
3 Qala-I-Zai	-0.67	-0.27	-0.52	-1.00	0.39	-1.00	0.29	7.79	0.00
4 Char Darah	-0.19	-0.02	-0.06	-1.00	0.51	1.15	-0.52	-1.00	0.00
5 Ali Abad	-1.00	-1.00	0.73	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.30	-1.00	0.00
6 Khan Abad	-0.52	-0.79	0.62	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.75	0.21	0.00
7 Dasht-I-Archi	-0.09	0.10	-0.06	1.81	0.18	0.20	0.30	-0.79	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Province, Kunduz, 2003

Vegetables

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Kunduz	68	138	123	141	2	9	6	3	490
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	47	84	58	66	0	3	1	4	263
3 Qala-I-Zai	9	12	15	11	0	0	0	1	48
4 Char Darah	31	50	54	26	0	4	3	0	168
5 Ali Abad	28	19	24	7	0	0	0	0	78
6 Khan Abad	0	11	8	6	0	1	0	3	29
7 Dasht-I-Archi	42	37	26	34	0	3	3	1	146
Total	225	351	308	291	2	20	13	12	1,222

Panel B—Specialization

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Kunduz	13.9	28.2	25.1	28.8	0.4	1.8	1.2	0.6	100.0
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	17.9	31.9	22.1	25.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	1.5	100.0
3 Qala-I-Zai	18.8	25.0	31.3	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0
4 Char Darah	18.5	29.8	32.1	15.5	0.0	2.4	1.8	0.0	100.0
5 Ali Abad	35.9	24.4	30.8	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6 Khan Abad	0.0	37.9	27.6	20.7	0.0	3.4	0.0	10.3	100.0
7 Dasht-I-Archi	28.8	25.3	17.8	23.3	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.7	100.0
Total	18.4	28.7	25.2	23.8	0.2	1.6	1.1	1.0	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Kunduz	30.2	39.3	39.9	48.5	100.0	45.0	46.2	25.0	40.1
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	20.9	23.9	18.8	22.7	0.0	15.0	7.7	33.3	21.5
3 Qala-I-Zai	4.0	3.4	4.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	3.9
4 Char Darah	13.8	14.2	17.5	8.9	0.0	20.0	23.1	0.0	13.7
5 Ali Abad	12.4	5.4	7.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4
6 Khan Abad	0.0	3.1	2.6	2.1	0.0	5.0	0.0	25.0	2.4
7 Dasht-I-Archi	18.7	10.5	8.4	11.7	0.0	15.0	23.1	8.3	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Kunduz	-0.25	-0.02	0.00	0.21	1.49	0.12	0.15	-0.38	0.00
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	-0.03	0.11	-0.13	0.05	-1.00	-0.30	-0.64	0.55	0.00
3 Qala-I-Zai	0.02	-0.13	0.24	-0.04	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.12	0.00
4 Char Darah	0.00	0.04	0.28	-0.35	-1.00	0.45	0.68	-1.00	0.00
5 Ali Abad	0.95	-0.15	0.22	-0.62	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
6 Khan Abad	-1.00	0.32	0.09	-0.13	-1.00	1.11	-1.00	9.53	0.00
7 Dasht-I-Archi	0.56	-0.12	-0.29	-0.02	-1.00	0.26	0.93	-0.30	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Province, Kunduz, 2003

Herbal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Kunduz	2	3	1	7	2	2	7	0	24
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	35	2	1	4	3	1	8	0	54
3 Qala-I-Zal	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
4 Char Darah	1	0	1	1	6	5	6	0	20
5 Ali Abad	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
6 Khan Abad	3	7	3	0	0	0	3	2	18
7 Dasht-I-Archi	6	3	2	2	5	0	6	0	24
Total	52	17	9	14	16	8	31	2	149

Panel B—Specialization

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Kunduz	8.3	12.5	4.2	29.2	8.3	8.3	29.2	0.0	100.0
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	64.8	3.7	1.9	7.4	5.6	1.9	14.8	0.0	100.0
3 Qala-I-Zal	83.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4 Char Darah	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	30.0	25.0	30.0	0.0	100.0
5 Ali Abad	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	100.0
6 Khan Abad	16.7	38.9	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	11.1	100.0
7 Dasht-I-Archi	25.0	12.5	8.3	8.3	20.8	0.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
Total	34.9	11.4	6.0	9.4	10.7	5.4	20.8	1.3	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Kunduz	3.8	17.6	11.1	50.0	12.5	25.0	22.6	0.0	16.1
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	67.3	11.8	11.1	28.6	18.8	12.5	25.8	0.0	36.2
3 Qala-I-Zal	9.6	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
4 Char Darah	1.9	0.0	11.1	7.1	37.5	62.5	19.4	0.0	13.4
5 Ali Abad	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	2.0
6 Khan Abad	5.8	41.2	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	100.0	12.1
7 Dasht-I-Archi	11.5	17.6	22.2	14.3	31.3	0.0	19.4	0.0	16.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Kunduz	-0.76	0.10	-0.31	2.10	-0.22	0.55	0.40	-1.00	0.00
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	0.86	-0.68	-0.69	-0.21	-0.48	-0.66	-0.29	-1.00	0.00
3 Qala-I-Zal	1.39	-1.00	1.76	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
4 Char Darah	-0.86	-1.00	-0.17	-0.47	1.79	3.66	0.44	-1.00	0.00
5 Ali Abad	-1.00	4.84	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.60	-1.00	0.00
6 Khan Abad	-0.52	2.41	1.76	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.20	7.28	0.00
7 Dasht-I-Archi	-0.28	0.10	0.38	-0.11	0.94	-1.00	0.20	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Province, Kunduz, 2003

Handicrafts

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Kunduz	7	18	0	1	1	6	0	0	33
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	34	51	0	0	1	15	7	7	115
3 Qala-I-Zal	24	12	0	0	0	5	0	2	43
4 Char Darah	21	24	0	0	1	20	6	0	72
5 Ali Abad	1	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	15
6 Khan Abad	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
7 Dasht-I-Archi	15	16	0	0	2	8	6	0	47
Total	104	140	0	1	5	55	19	9	333

Panel B—Specialization

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Kunduz	21.2	54.5	0.0	3.0	3.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	29.6	44.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	13.0	6.1	6.1	100.0
3 Qala-I-Zal	55.8	27.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	4.7	100.0
4 Char Darah	29.2	33.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	27.8	8.3	0.0	100.0
5 Ali Abad	6.7	86.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
6 Khan Abad	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7 Dasht-I-Archi	31.9	34.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	17.0	12.8	0.0	100.0
Total	31.2	42.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	16.5	5.7	2.7	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Kunduz	6.7	12.9	—	100.0	20.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	9.9
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	32.7	36.4	—	0.0	20.0	27.3	36.8	77.8	34.5
3 Qala-I-Zal	23.1	8.6	—	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	22.2	12.9
4 Char Darah	20.2	17.1	—	0.0	20.0	36.4	31.6	0.0	21.6
5 Ali Abad	1.0	9.3	—	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	4.5
6 Khan Abad	1.9	4.3	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
7 Dasht-I-Archi	14.4	11.4	—	0.0	40.0	14.5	31.6	0.0	14.1
Total	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Kunduz	0.18	0.54	1.03	0.66	0.58	1.16	0.30	4.63	—
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	0.08	0.24	0.46	0.29	0.26	0.51	0.13	2.06	—
3 Qala-I-Zal	0.71	2.18	4.11	2.64	2.31	4.63	1.19	18.50	—
4 Char Darah	0.21	0.65	1.23	0.79	0.69	1.39	0.36	5.55	—
5 Ali Abad	1.42	4.35	8.22	5.29	4.63	9.25	2.39	37.00	—
6 Khan Abad	0.24	0.73	1.37	0.88	0.77	1.54	0.40	6.17	—
7 Dasht-I-Archi	0.18	0.54	1.03	0.66	0.58	1.16	0.30	4.63	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Province, Kunduz, 2003

Small Industries

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Kunduz	3	2	6	3	2	0	0	0	16
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	1	0	19	0	0	0	1	7	28
3 Qala-I-Zai	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
4 Char Darah	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
5 Ali Abad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Khan Abad	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7 Dasht-I-Archi	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	4	4	49	3	2	0	1	7	70

Panel B—Specialization

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Kunduz	18.8	12.5	37.5	18.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	3.6	0.0	67.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	25.0	100.0
3 Qala-I-Zai	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4 Char Darah	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5 Ali Abad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Khan Abad	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7 Dasht-I-Archi	0.0	16.7	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	5.7	5.7	70.0	43	29	0.0	1.4	10.0	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Kunduz	75.0	50.0	12.2	100.0	100.0	—	0.0	0.0	22.9
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	25.0	0.0	38.8	0.0	0.0	—	100.0	100.0	40.0
3 Qala-I-Zai	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	20.0
4 Char Darah	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	7.1
5 Ali Abad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0
6 Khan Abad	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	1.4
7 Dasht-I-Archi	0.0	25.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	8.6
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	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Kunduz	2.28	1.19	-0.46	3.38	3.38	—	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	-0.38	-1.00	-0.03	-1.00	-1.00	—	1.50	1.50	0.00
3 Qala-I-Zai	-1.00	-1.00	0.43	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
4 Char Darah	-1.00	-1.00	0.43	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
5 Ali Abad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Khan Abad	-1.00	16.50	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
7 Dasht-I-Archi	-1.00	1.92	0.19	-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

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Province, Kunduz, 2003

Animal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Kunduz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Qala-I-Zai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Char Darah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Ali Abad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Khan Abad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Dasht-I-Archi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Panel B—Specialization

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Kunduz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Qala-I-Zai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Char Darah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Ali Abad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Khan Abad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Dasht-I-Archi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

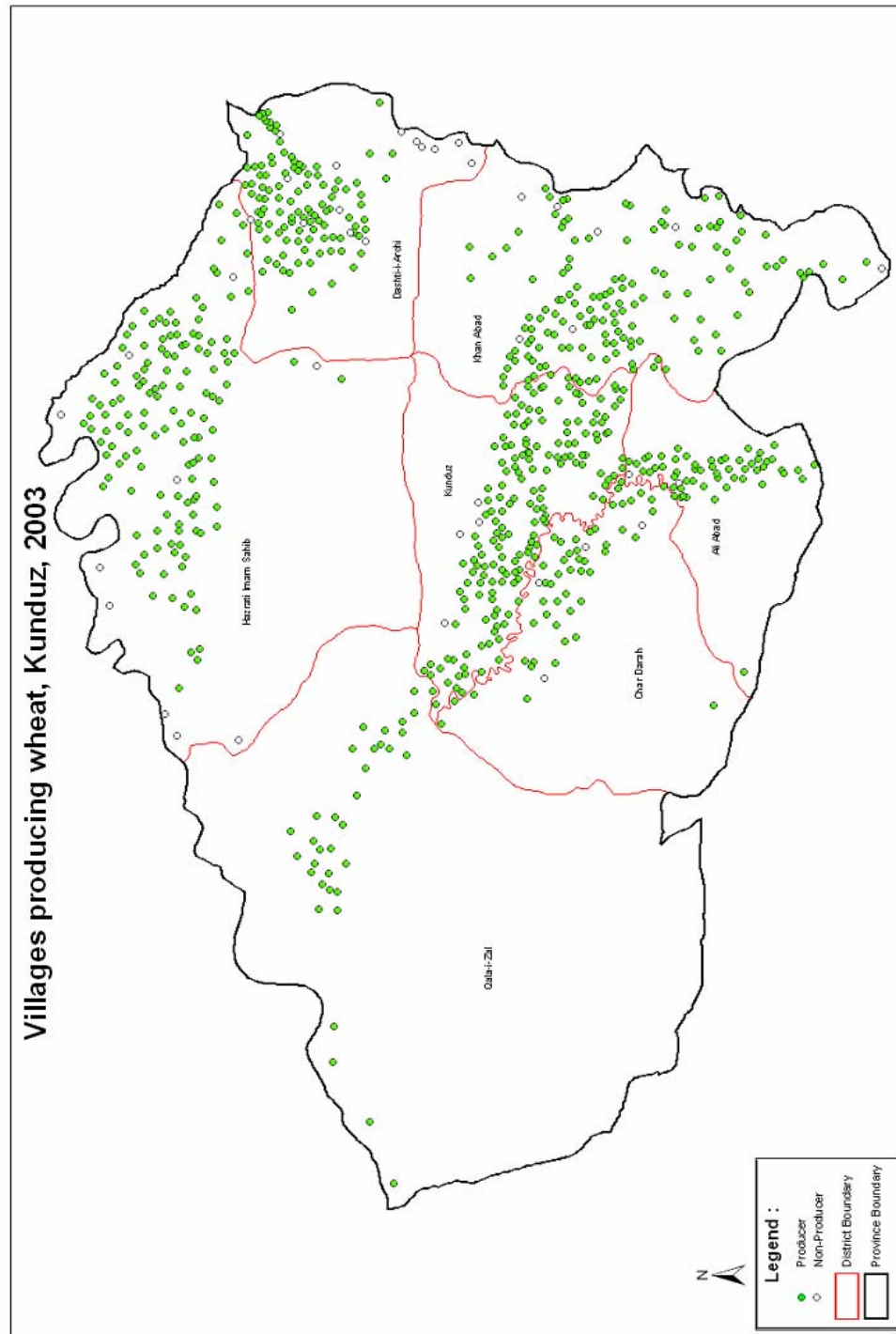
Panel C—Concentration

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Kunduz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Qala-I-Zai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Char Darah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Ali Abad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Khan Abad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Dasht-I-Archi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

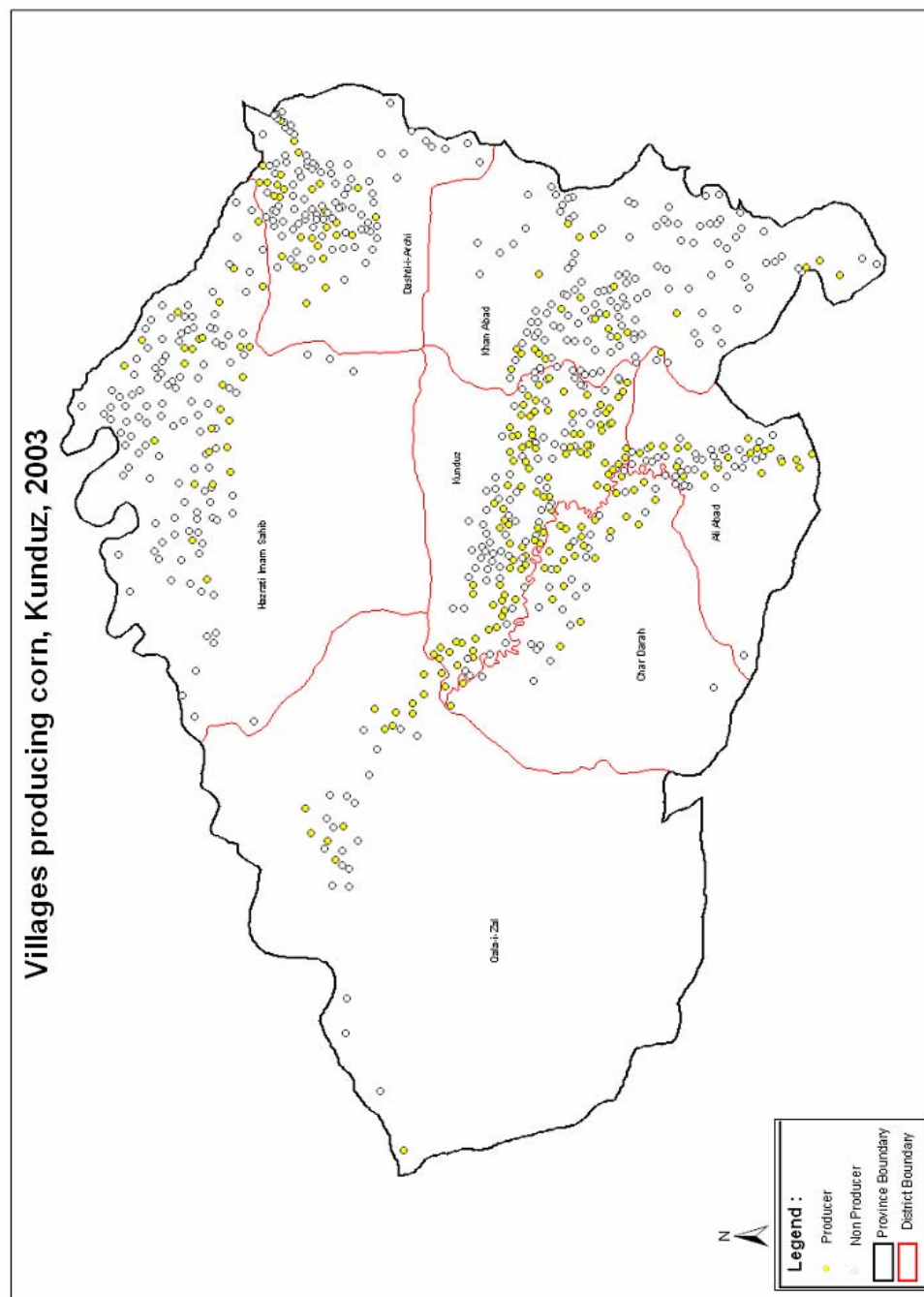
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Kunduz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Hazrati Imam Sahib	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Qala-I-Zai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Char Darah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Ali Abad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Khan Abad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Dasht-I-Archi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

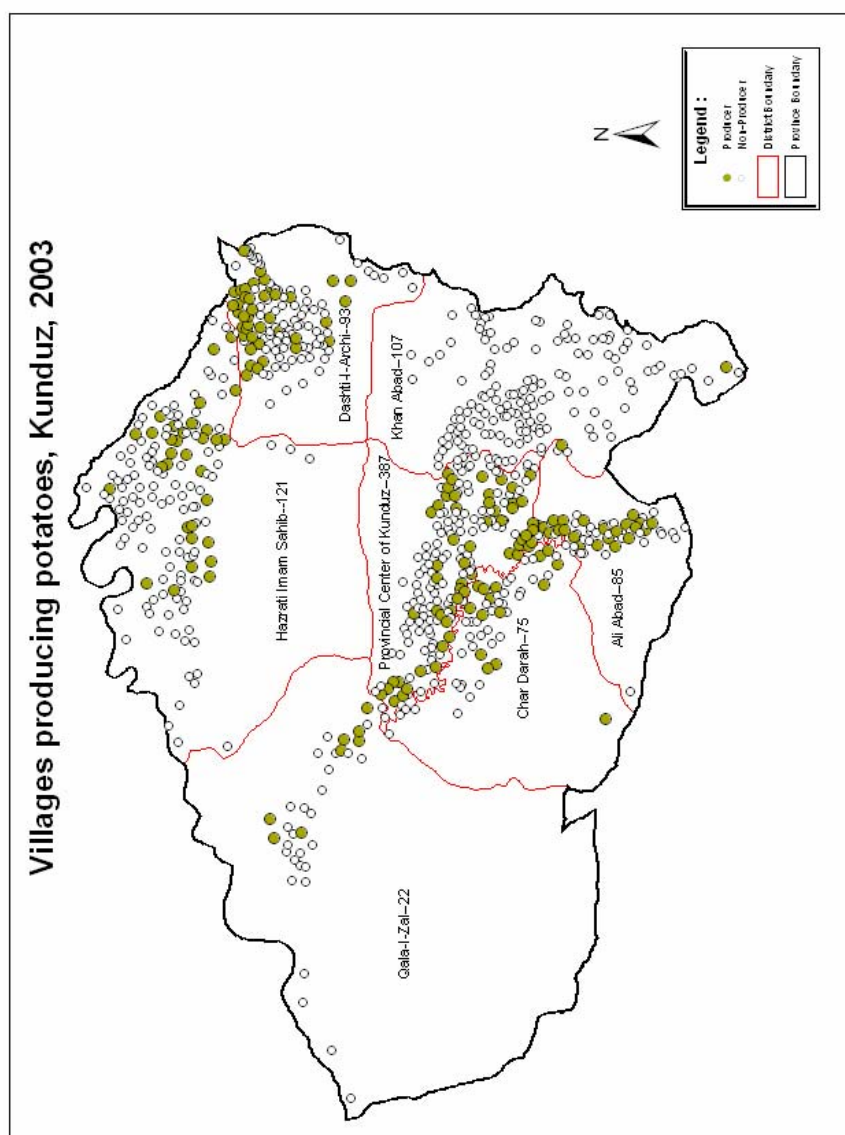
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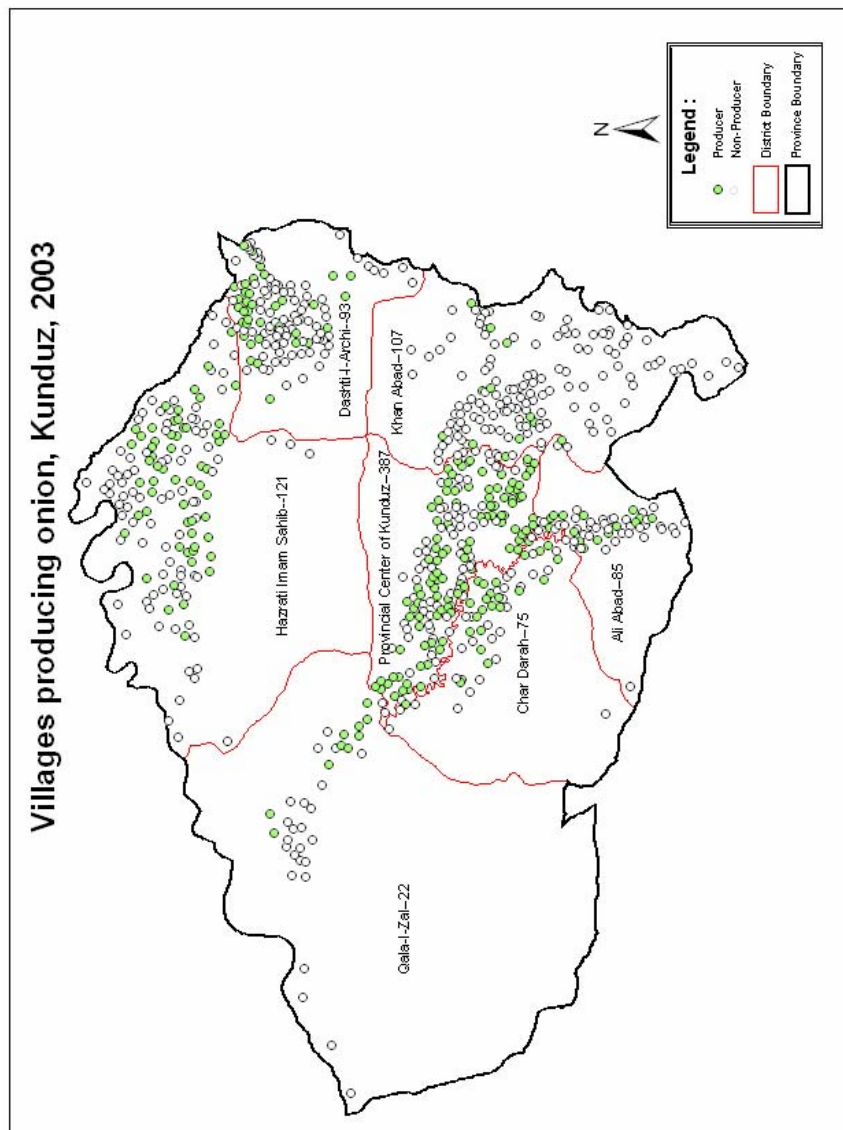
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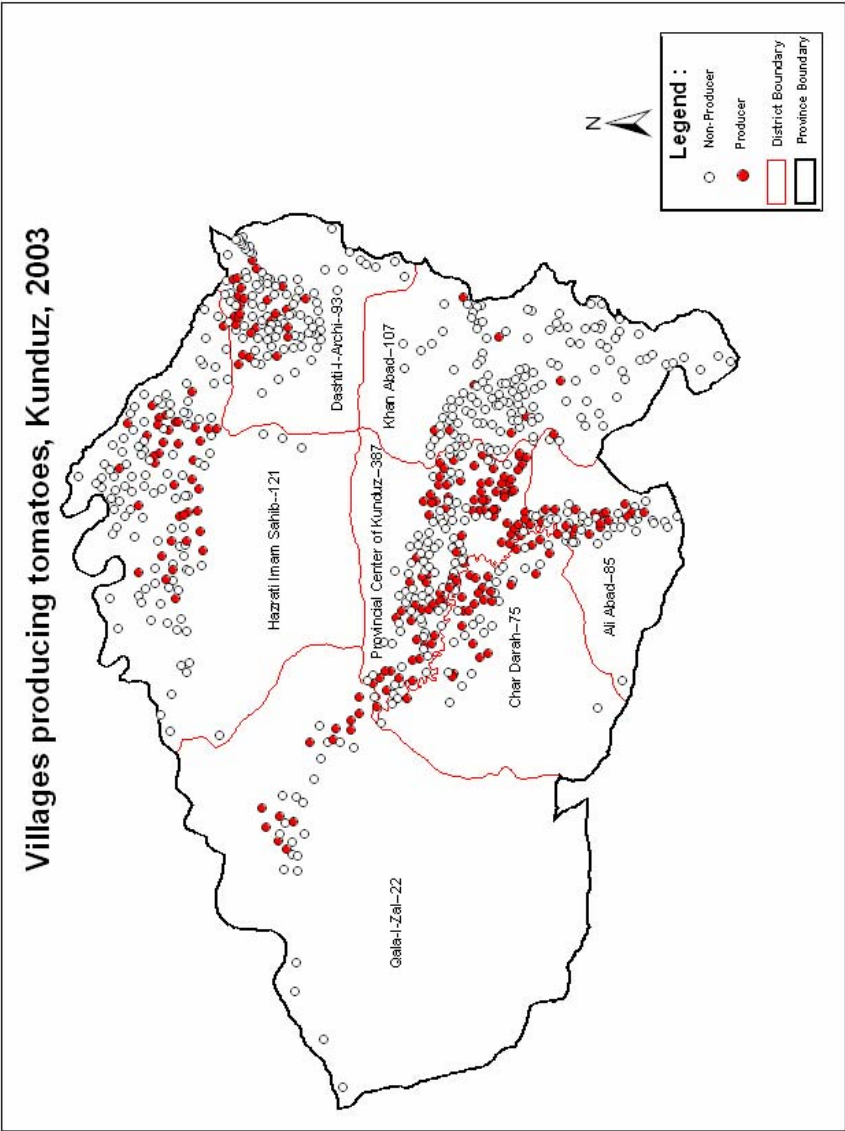
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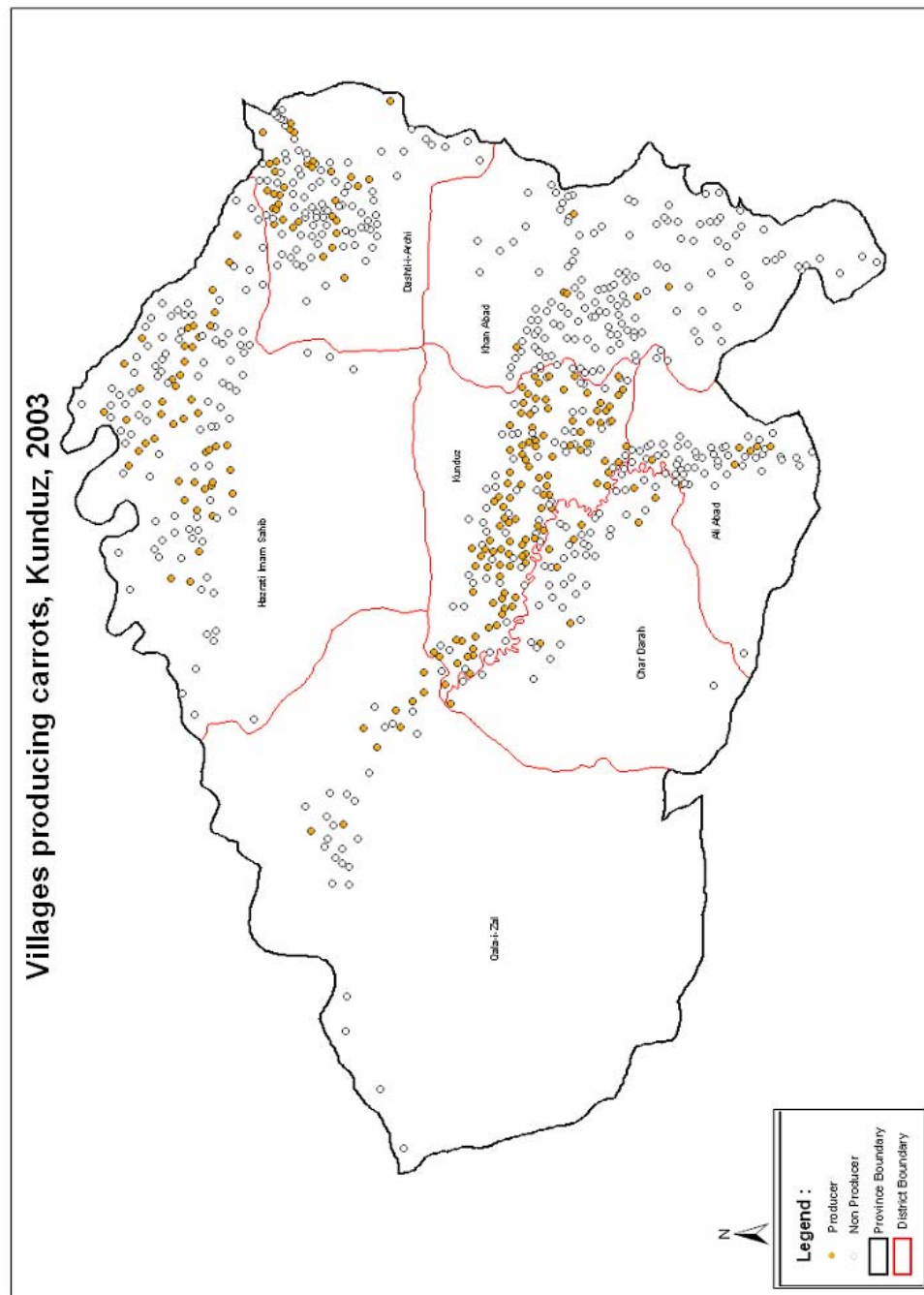
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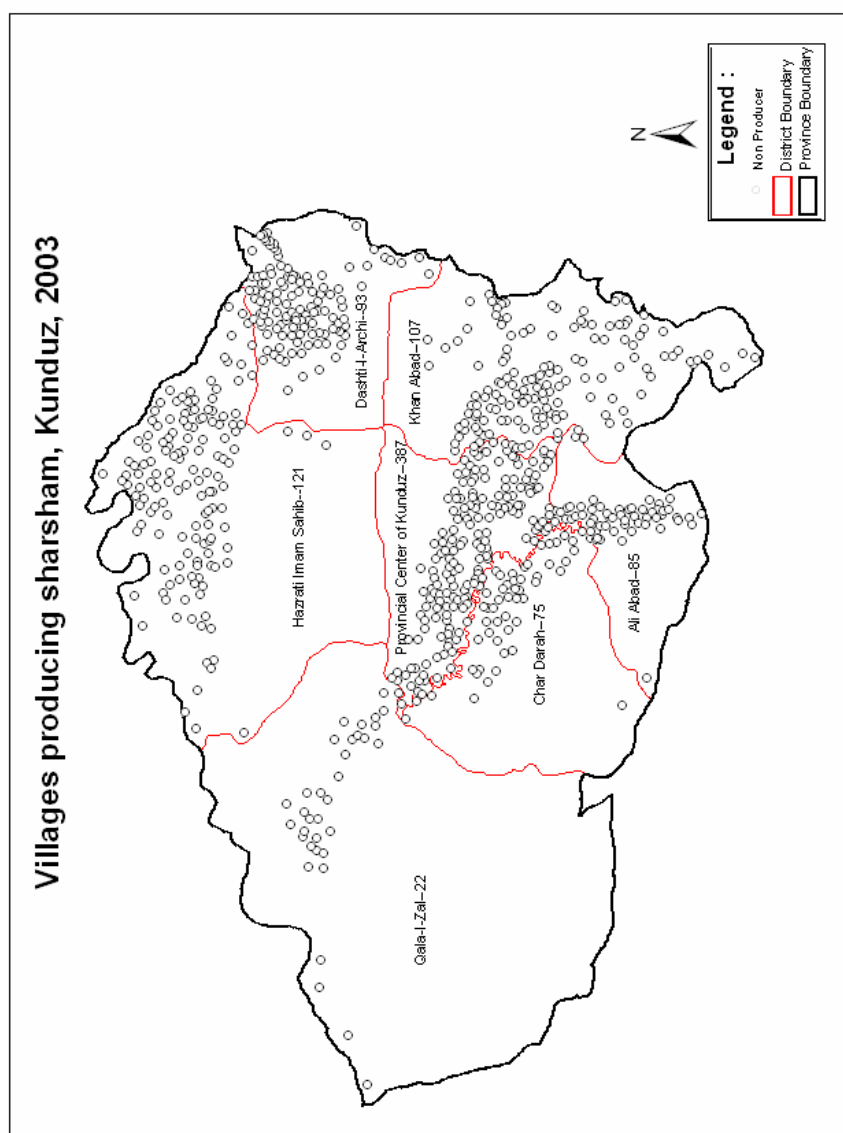
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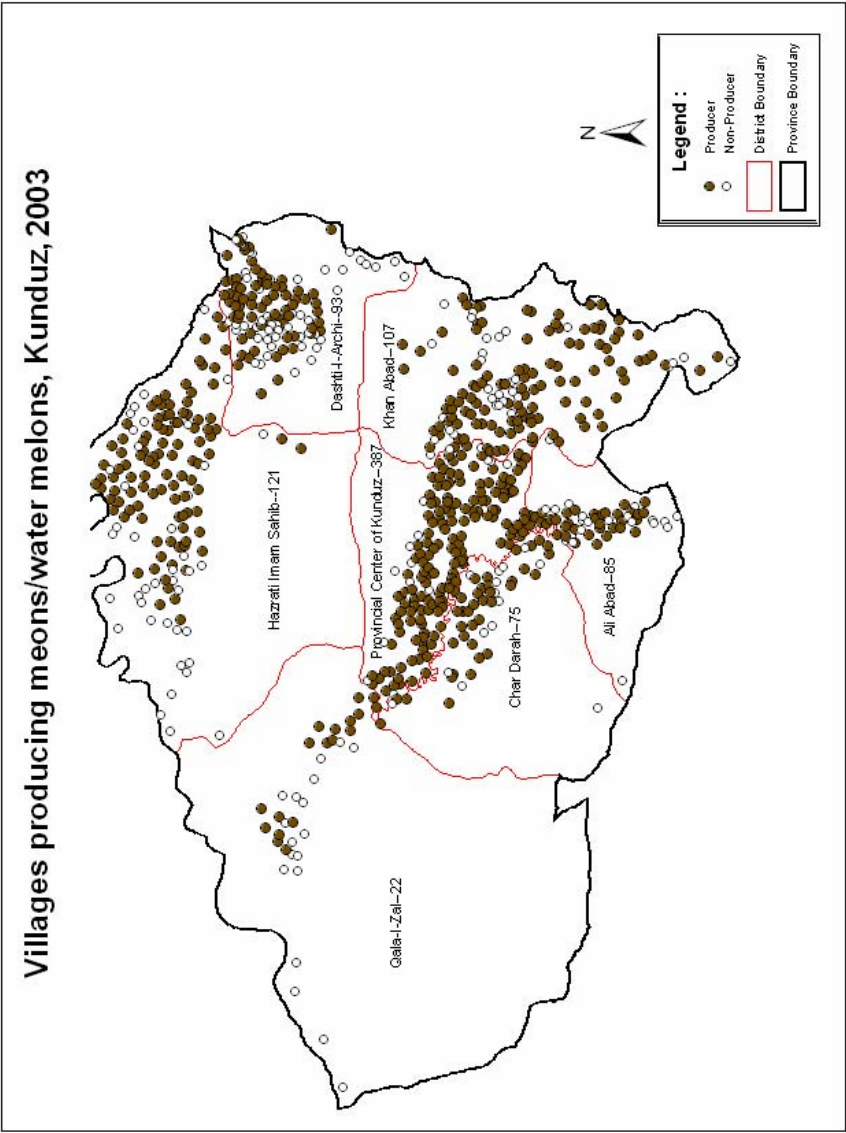
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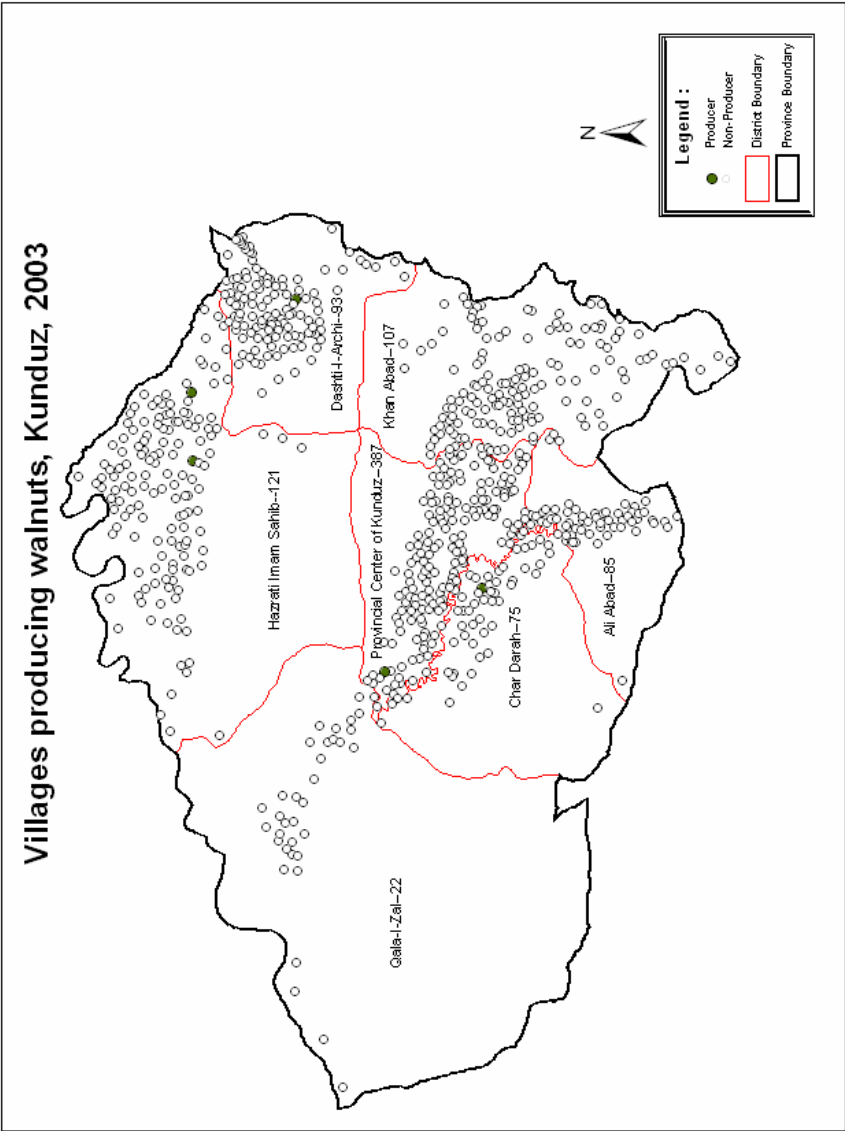
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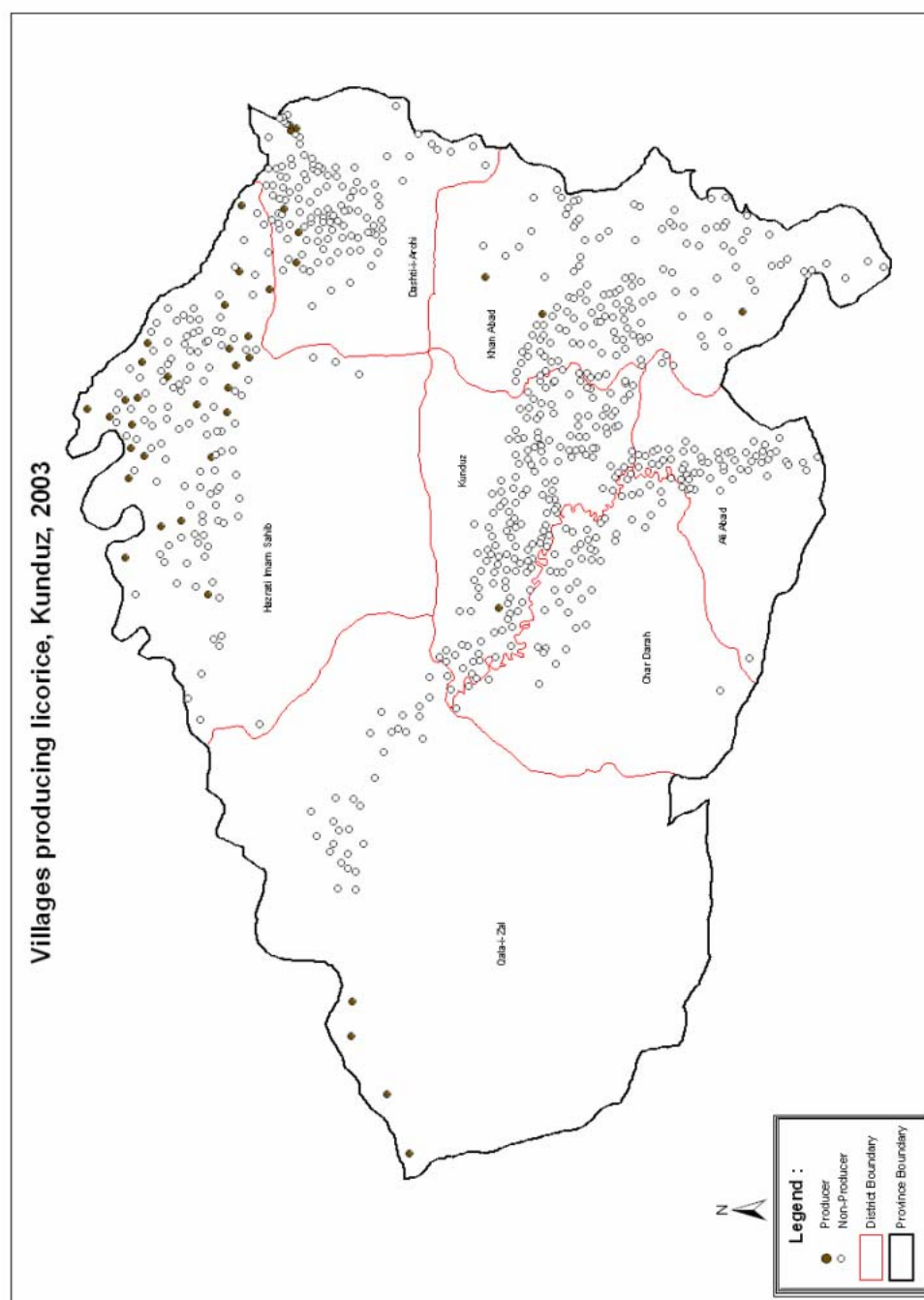
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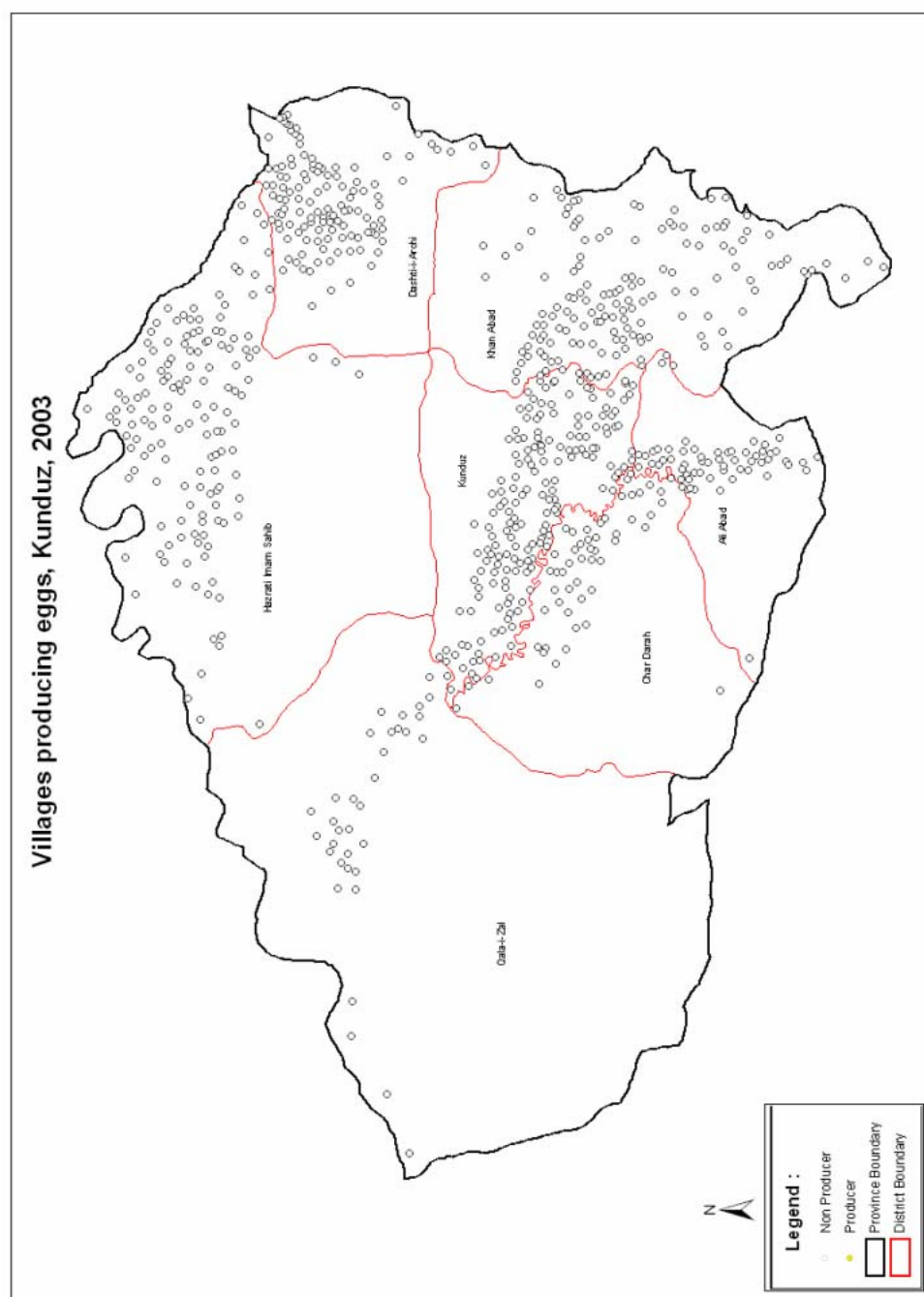
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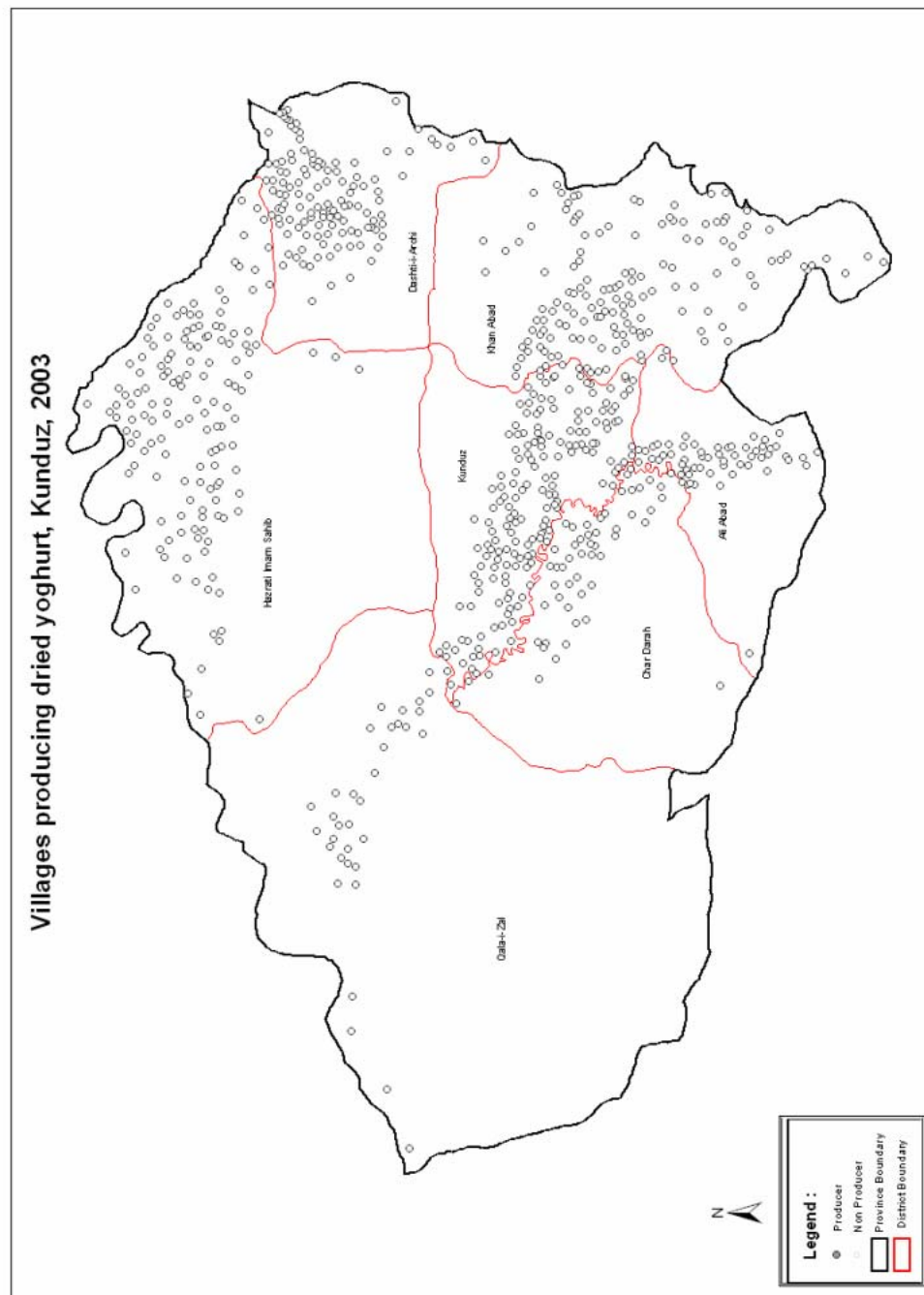
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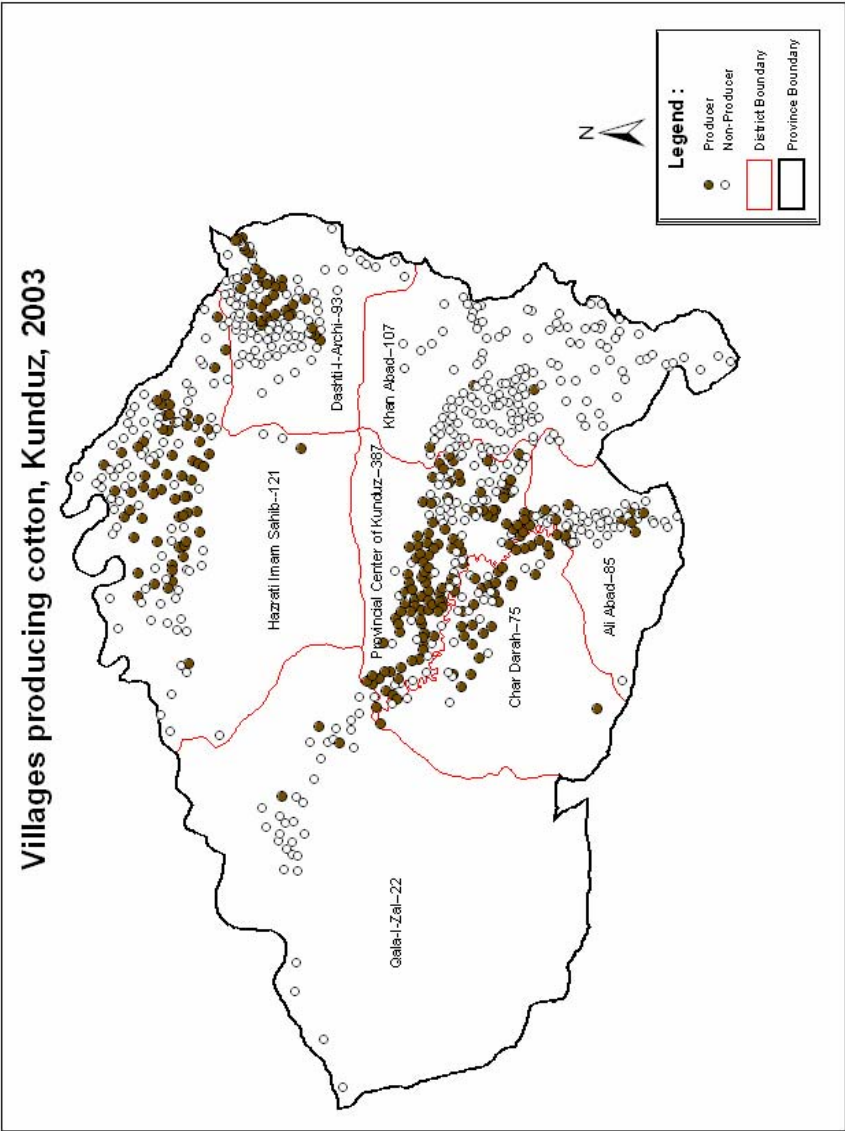
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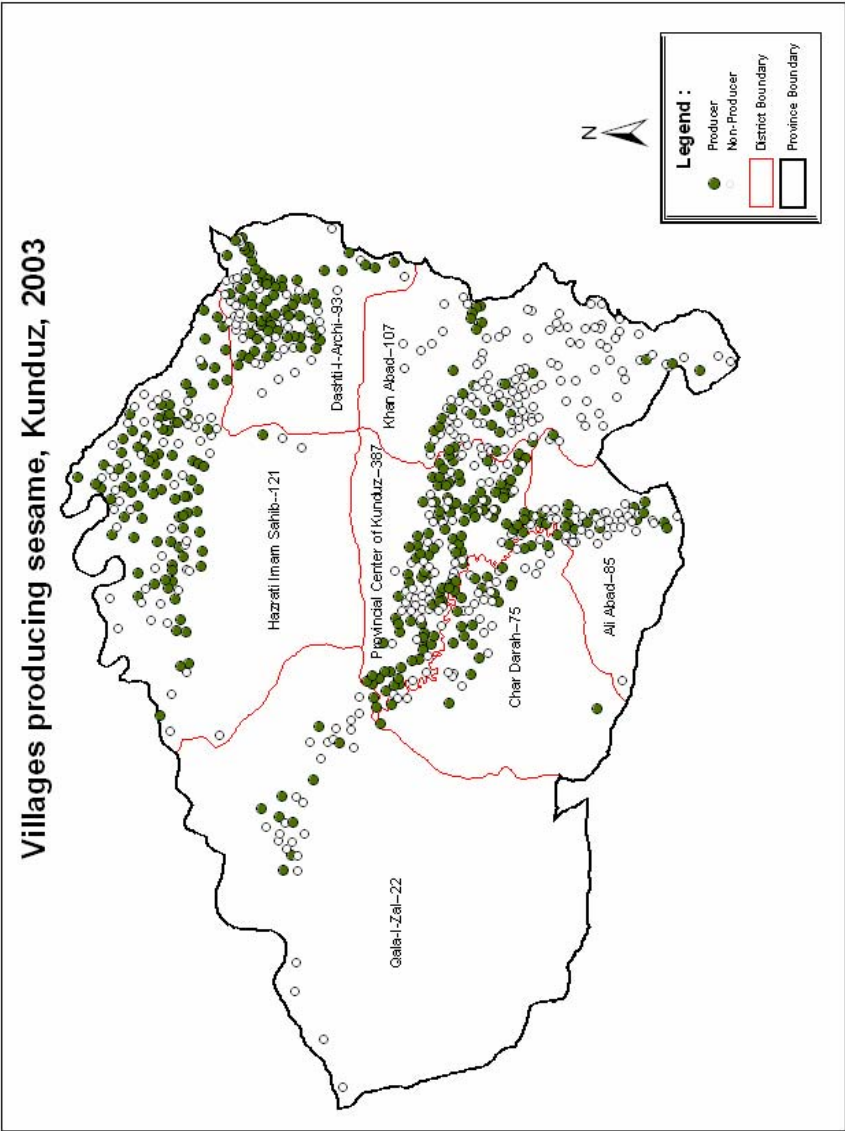
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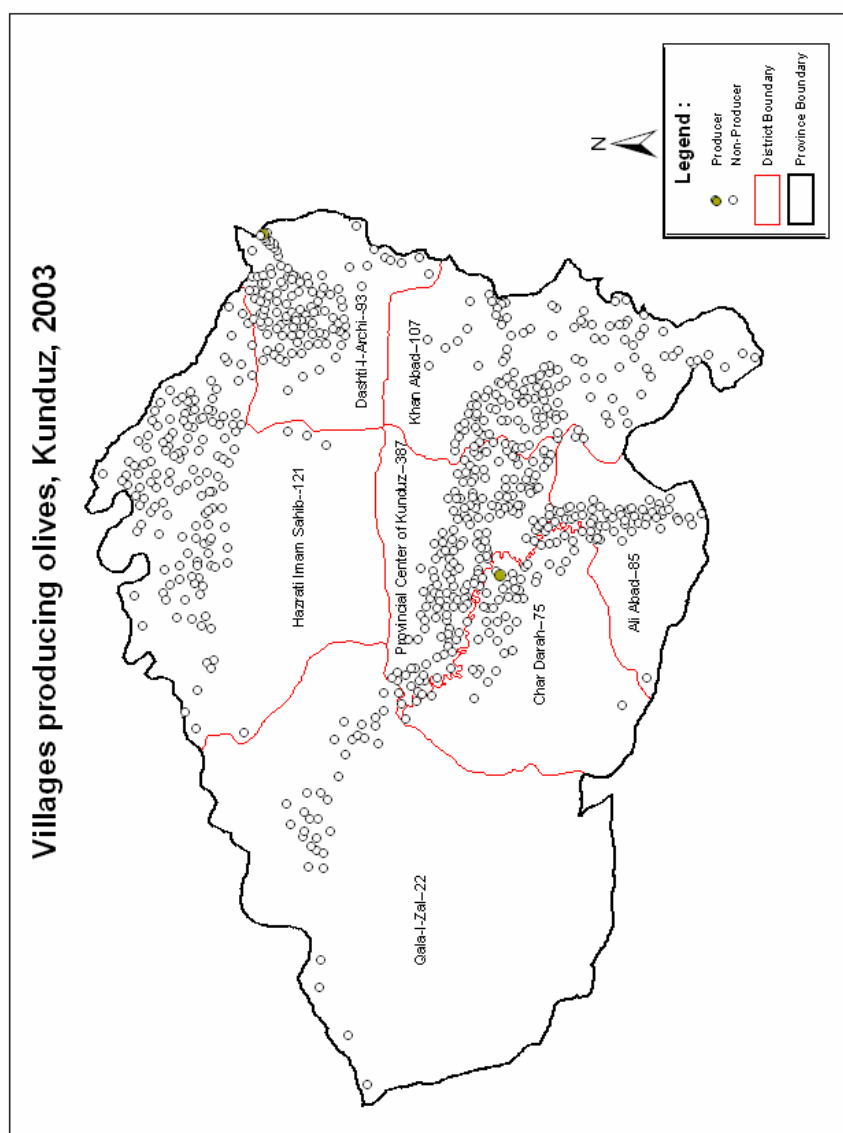
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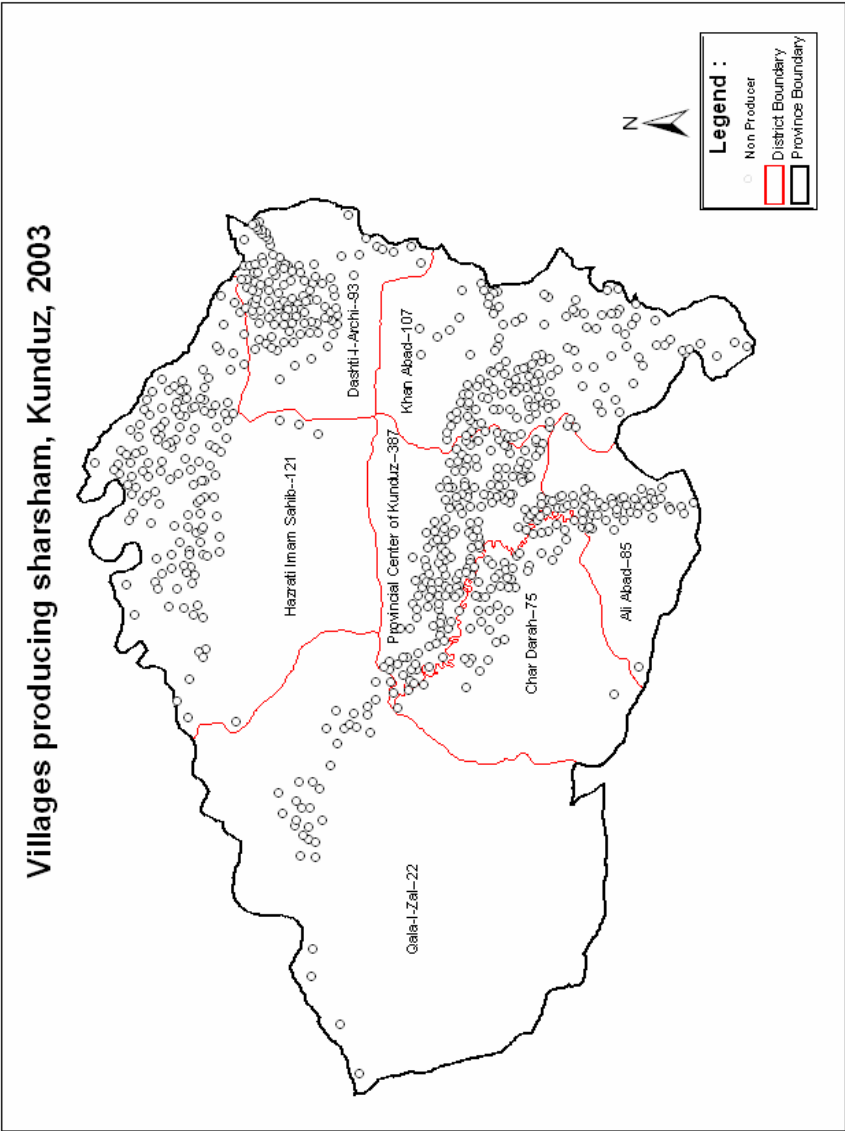
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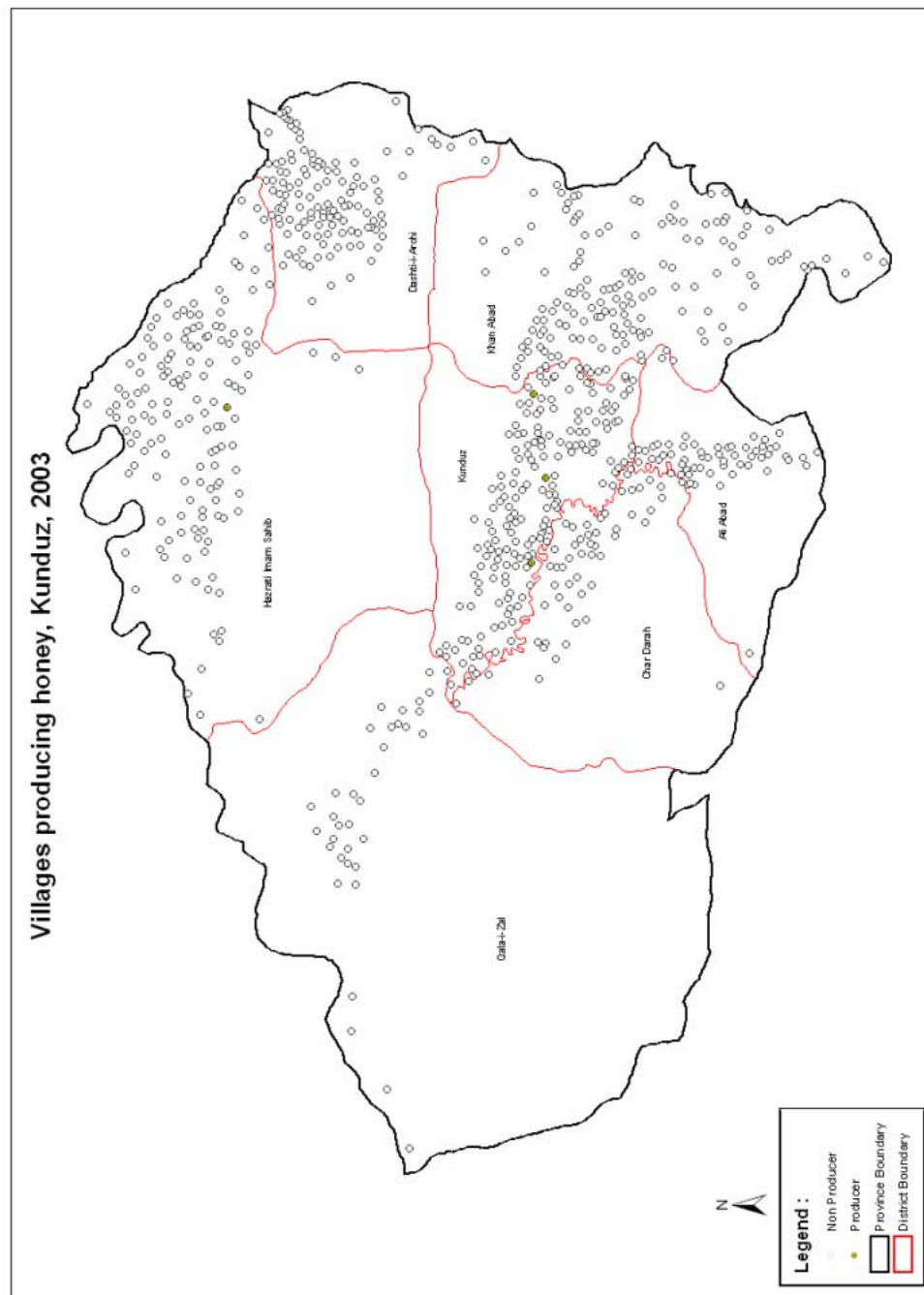
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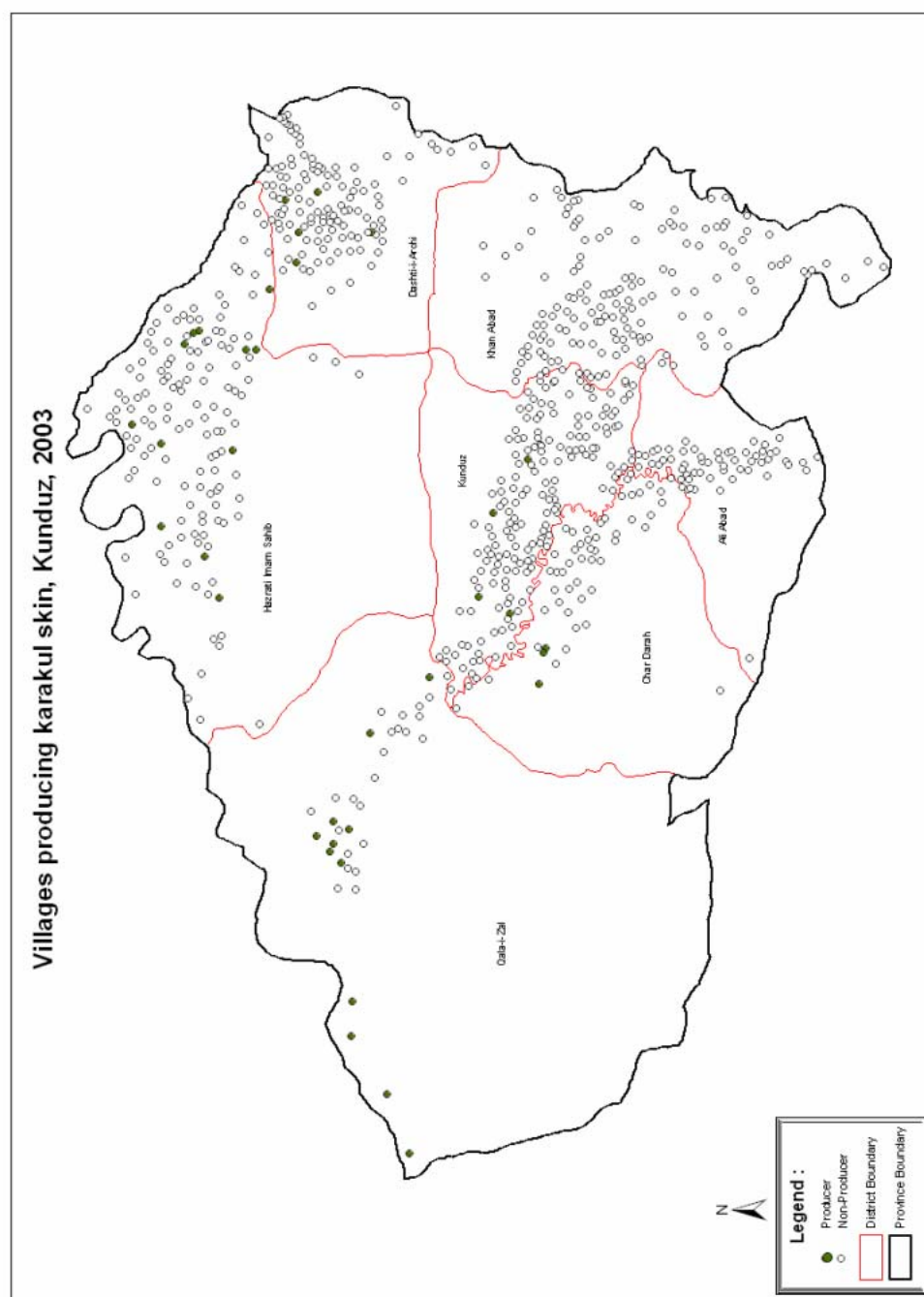
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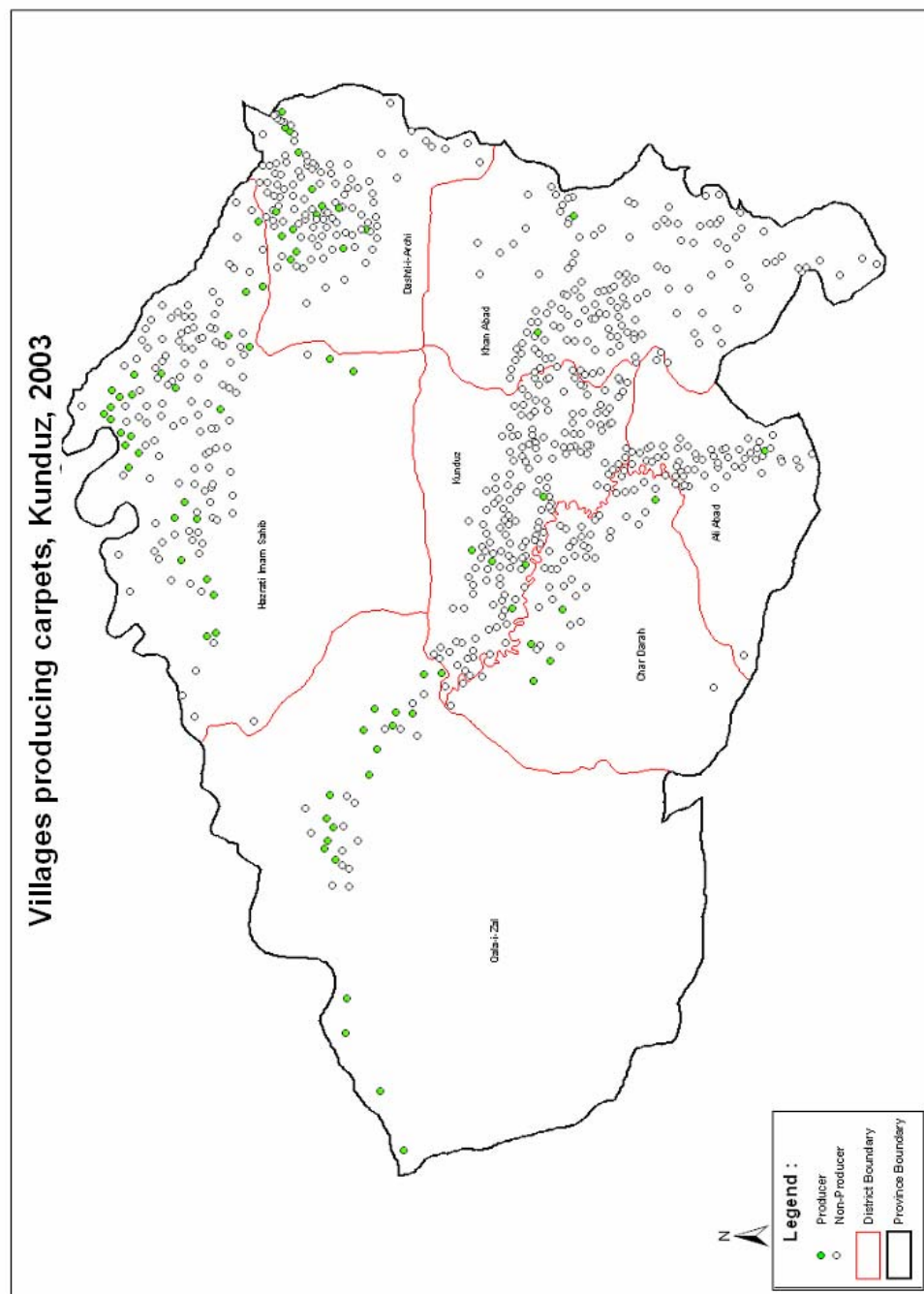
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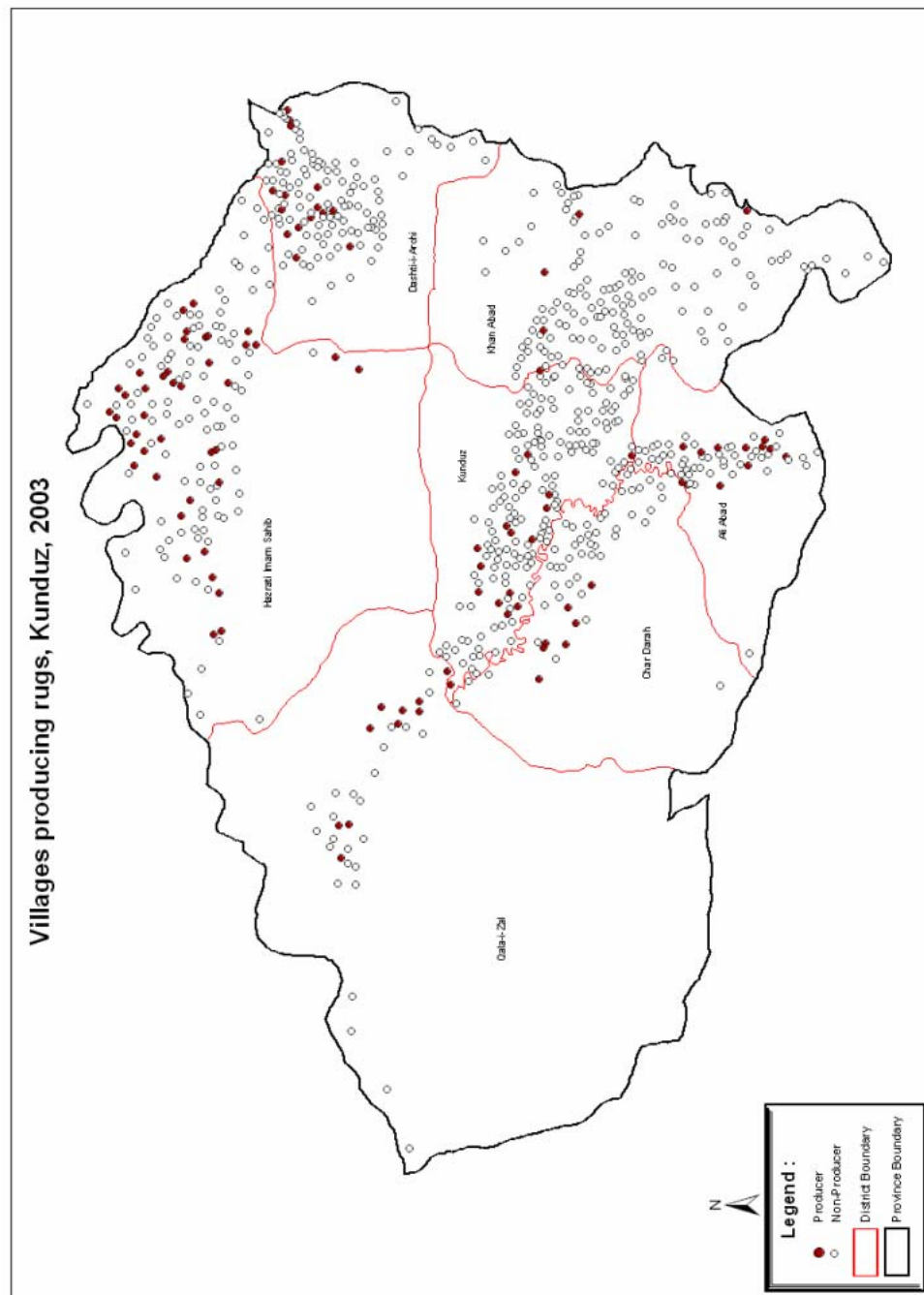
Annex 25



Annex 26



Annex 27



Annex 29

