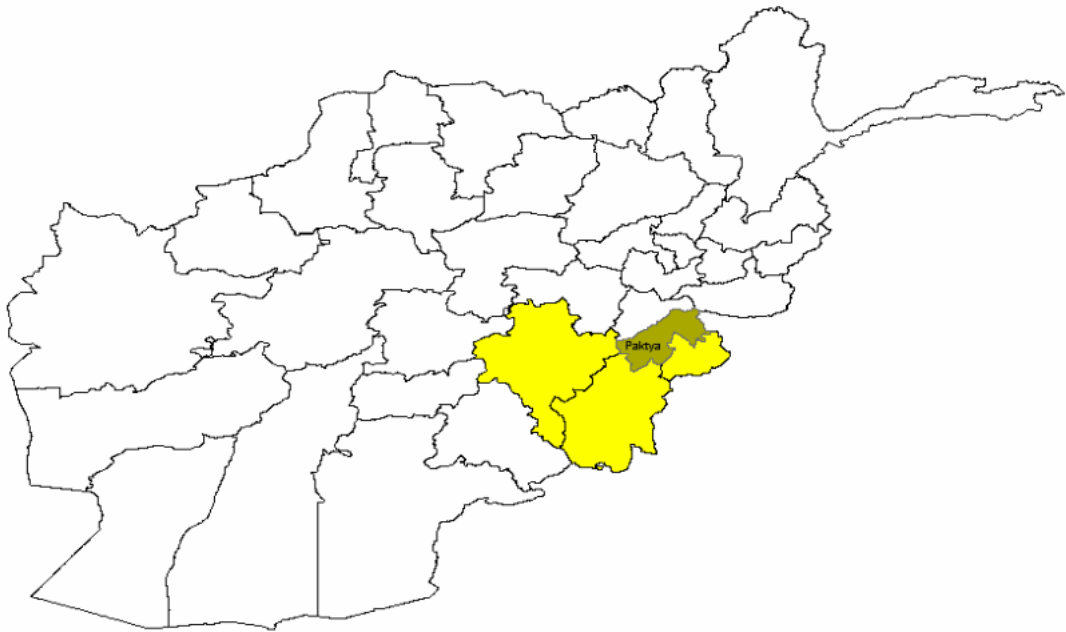




Paktya



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

Paktya

*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 section 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 appraised and documented, in order to respond to the need for accurate information that is vital for development and reconstruction programs.

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

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

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



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

**Introduction by the
Representative of UNFPA**

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

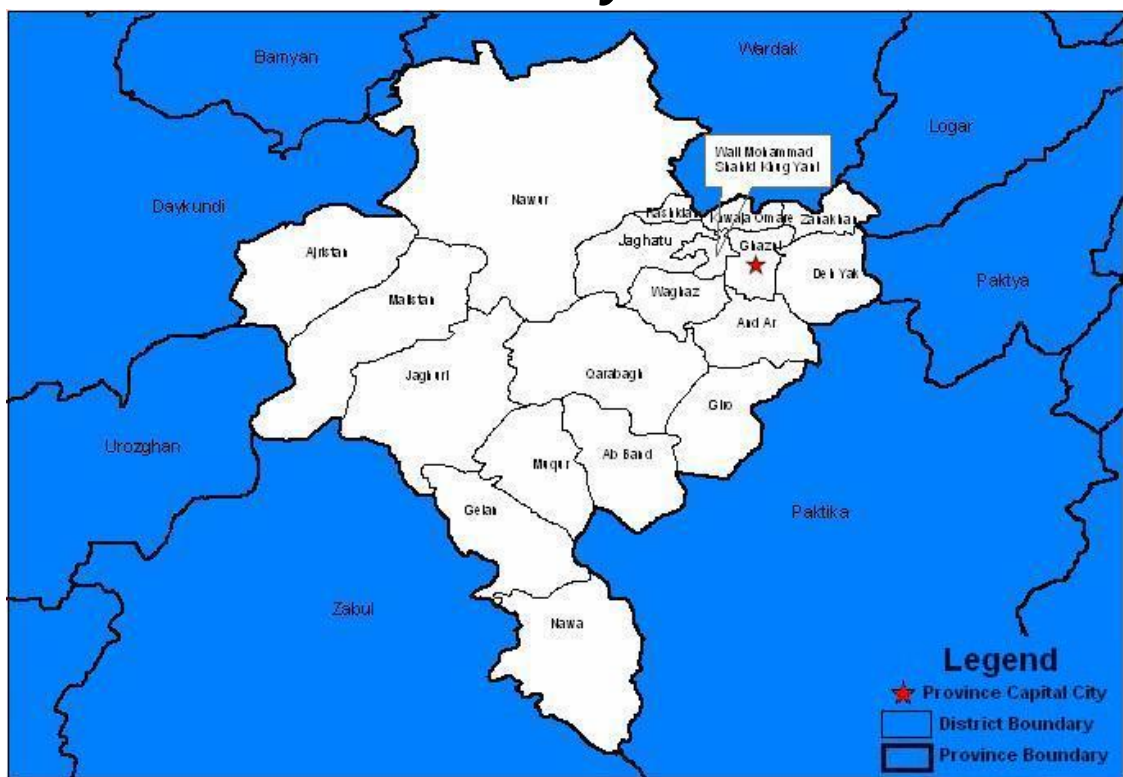
For the past few years, Afghanistan has been making serious attempts at rebuilding and rehabilitating the nation and its institutions after more than two decades of war, conflict, and civil strife. Effective planning for comprehensive social and economic development requires evidence based and reliable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

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



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Paktya



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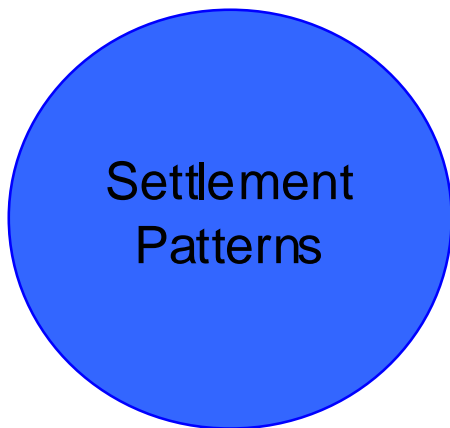
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Located in the South-Eastern region, Paktya is bordered by the provinces of Nangarhar in the North-East, Khost in the South-East, Paktika in the South-West, Ghazni in the West, and Logar in the North. It covers a land area of 5,483 square kilometers, representing 0.86 percent of the total Afghan territory. The province is divided into 11 districts—the provincial capital, Gardez, Sayyid Karam, Zurmat, Shwak, Wuz a Jadran, Ahmad Khel, Jani Khel, Dand Wa Patan, Camkanay, Jaji, and Ahmadabad.

Paktya is home to 2.2 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. With its 514,816 inhabitants, it is the 17th most populous province in the country (see Annex 1).

The population of Paktya is distributed among the 11 districts as shown in table 1 and figure 1¹. The most populous districts are Zumat, the provincial center, Gardez, Jaji, and Samkani, with respectively 16.8 percent, 14.2 percent, 11.9 percent and 11.4 percent. Together these four districts account for more than half of the total population in the province.

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

The large majority of the population—95.5%—lives in rural areas. Gardez, the provincial capital and only urban² center, houses a mere 23,085 population, which represents 0.51 percent of the total urban population of Afghanistan.

Table 1—Population, sex, and sex ratio, by district, province of Paktya, 2004³

District	Total		Males	Females	Sex ratio
	Number	Percent			
Provincial Center—Gardez	73,131	14.21	37,193	35,938	103.49
Sawid Karam	42,967	8.35	22,101	20,866	105.92
Zurmat	86,609	16.82	44,196	42,413	104.20
Shwak	2,025	0.39	1,006	1,019	98.72
Wuza Jadran	38,011	7.38	19,738	18,273	108.02
Laja Ahmad Khel	45,923	8.92	23,480	22,443	104.62
Jani Khel	40,340	7.84	20,839	19,501	106.86
Dand Patan	30,164	5.86	15,572	14,592	106.72
Samkani	58,569	11.38	29,286	29,283	100.01
Jaji	61,404	11.93	31,474	29,930	105.16
Ahmadaba	35,673	6.93	17,813	17,860	99.74
Total	514,816	100.00	262,698	252,118	104.20

Paktya's rural population of 491,731 inhabitants is distributed over 784 settlements of varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as 9 people and the largest as many as 3,430.

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

At province level, the most remarkable feature of the distribution is the dominance of large-sizes villages, which reminds one of the distribution of Parwan and Kapisa. Out of the 784 villages, 161, representing more a fifth, have populations of 1000 or more. Compared to the other end of the distribution, the ratio is more than 1.6, i.e., for every 10 villages with 100 population or less there are 16 with 1,000 or more.

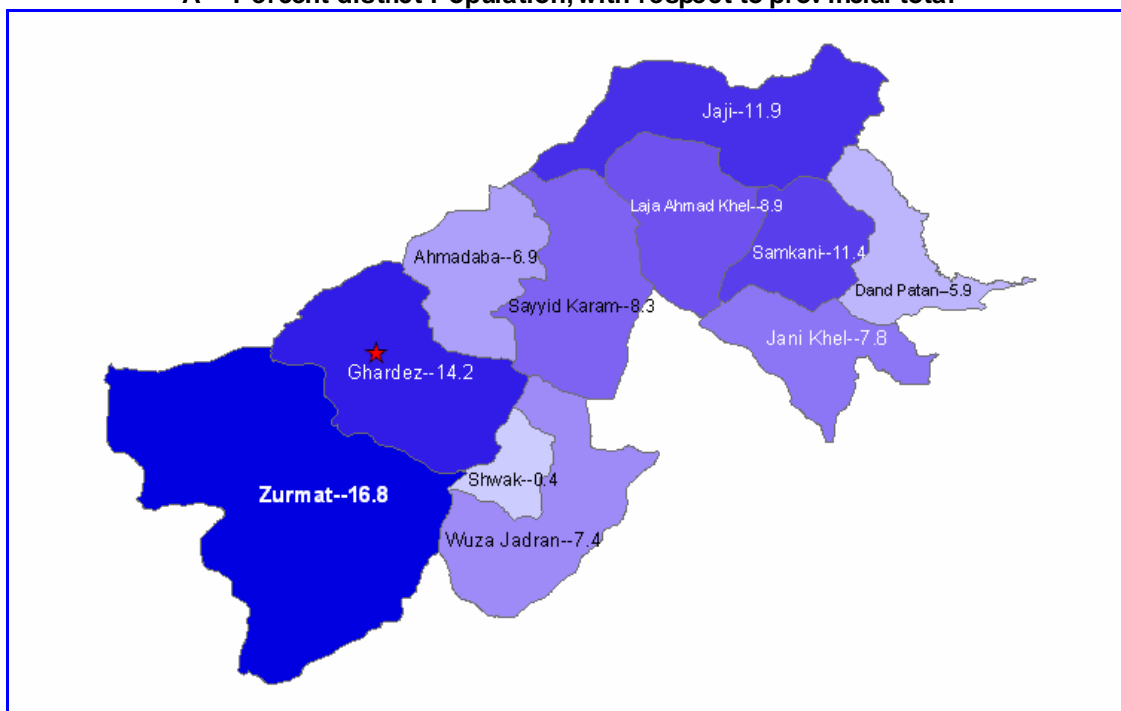
The distribution by district is shown in panel B of figure 2. It shows that all the villages, except one, bear a very strong resemblance to the distribution at the provincial level. The exception is Shwak, where the largest village houses less than 300 population.

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

³ Enumeration started on 22 March 2004 and ended on 2 May of the same year.

Figure 1—Population settlements, Paktya, 2004

A— Percent district Population, with respect to provincial total



B—Density: population per km²

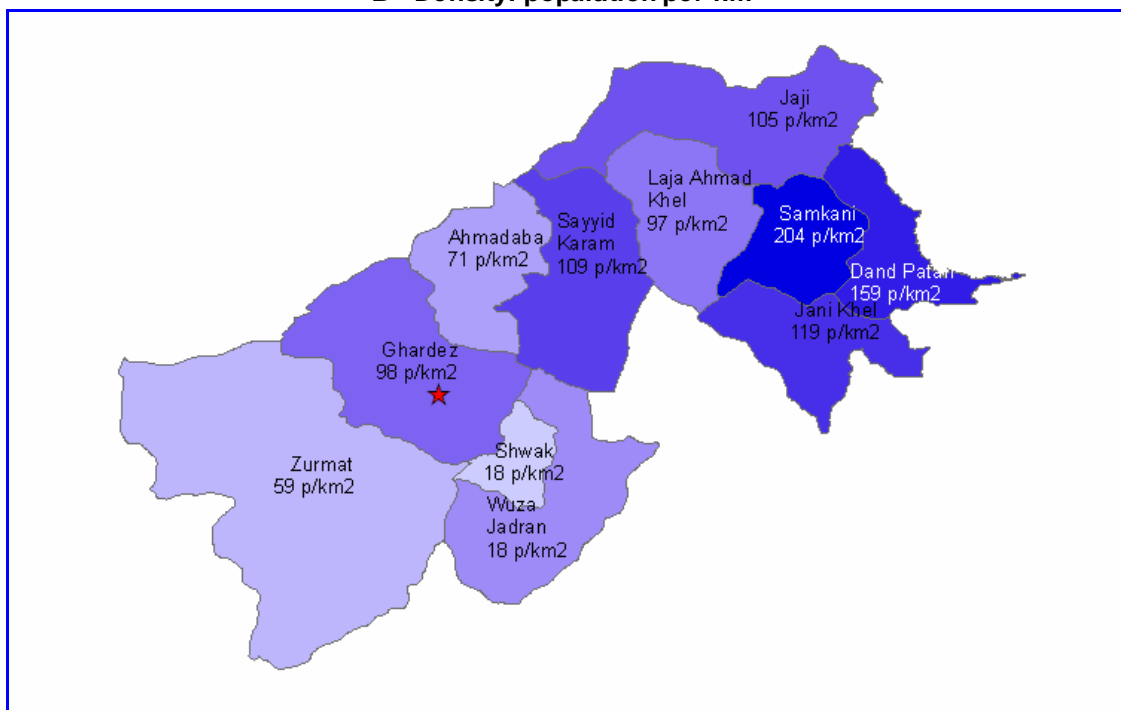
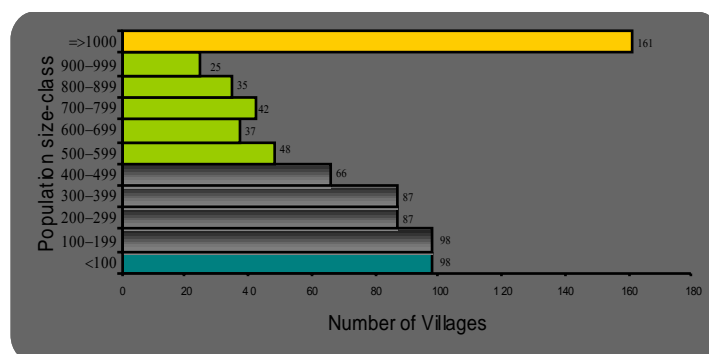
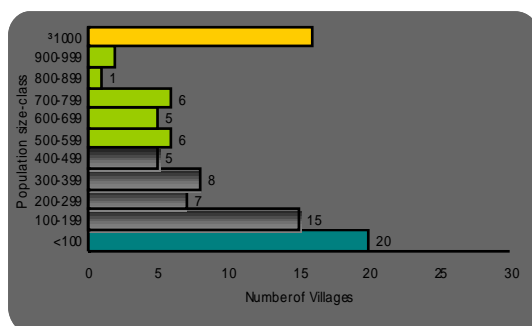


Figure 2—Distribution of the rural population settlements by size-class, Paktya, 2004
A—Province

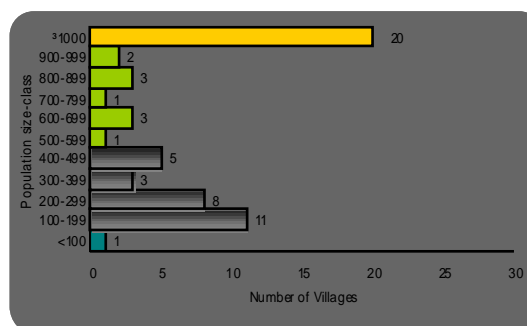


B—Districts

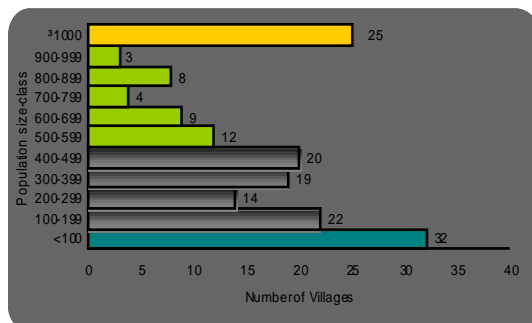
Provincial Center—Gardez



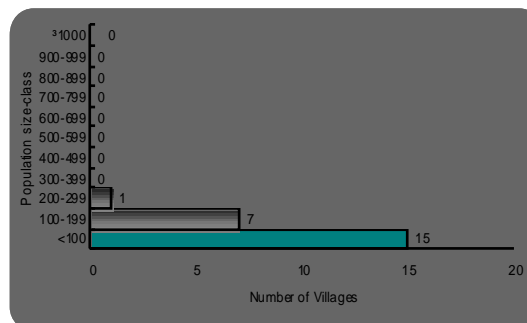
Sayyid Karam



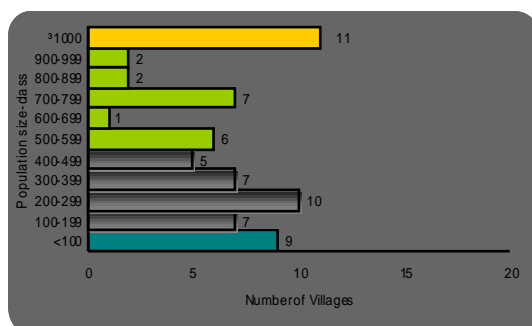
Zummat



Shwak



Wuza Jadran



Laja Ahmad Khel

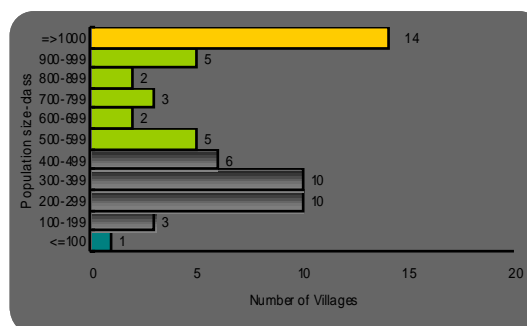
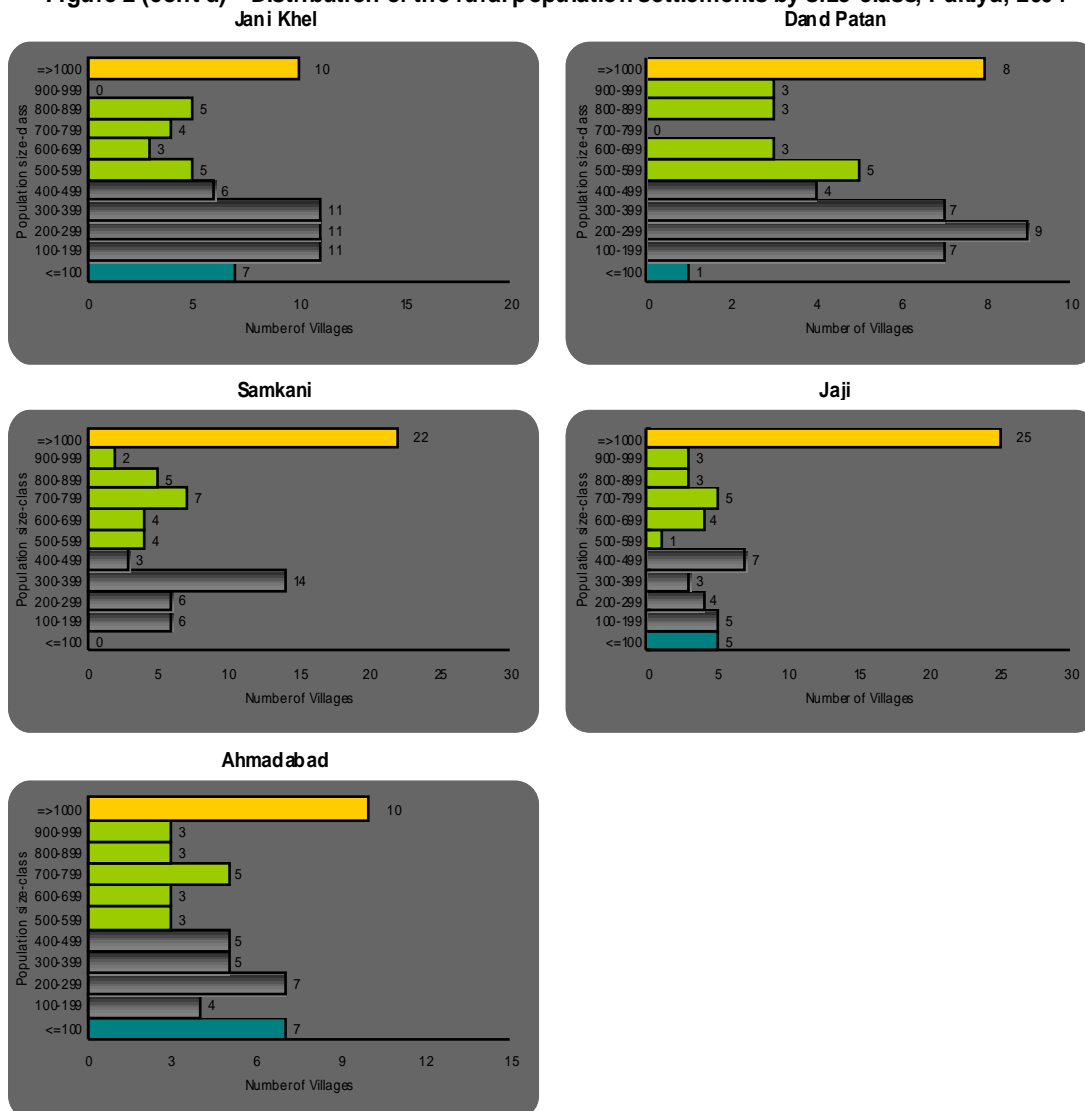
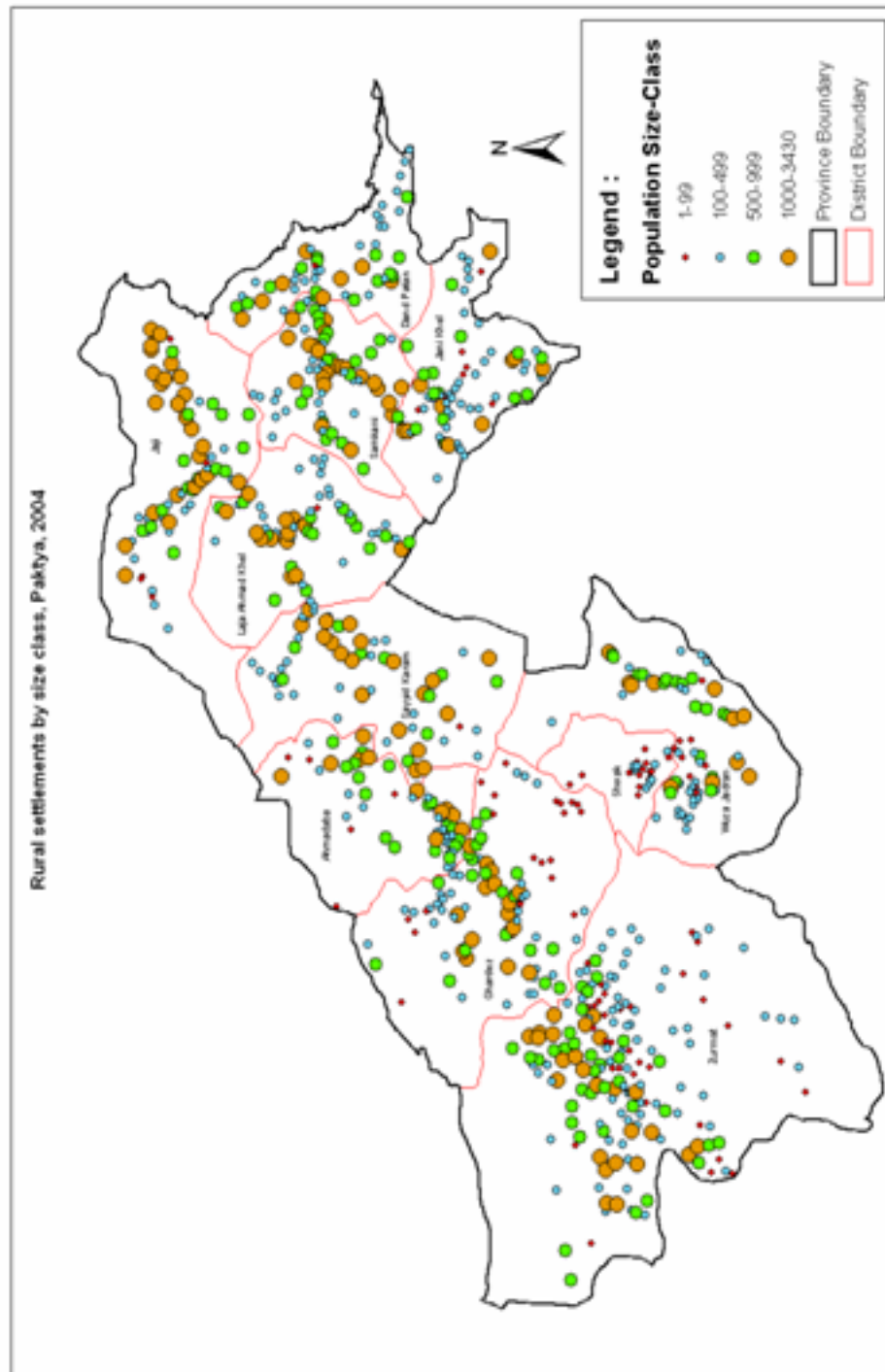


Figure 2 (cont'd)—Distribution of the rural population settlements by size-class, Paktya, 2004



Map1



Demographic Characteristics

Age distribution

The distribution by age and sex of the population of Paktya is shown in table 2 and figure 3. Surprisingly, it is not as irregular as those encountered in other provinces—Wardak, for instance, even though it shares with this province the characteristic related to the size of the youngest age groups. Indeed, in Paktya, as in Wardak, 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. Instinctively one can surmise that this is a direct result of war casualties—women married to soldiers having given birth to fewer children than in normal circumstances. However, if this were the case, the corresponding female age group would also be affected, but this is not the case. In the same way, why should the proportions of males in the 5-19 age groups be over-represented, while the corresponding ages for females are under-represented.

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.”

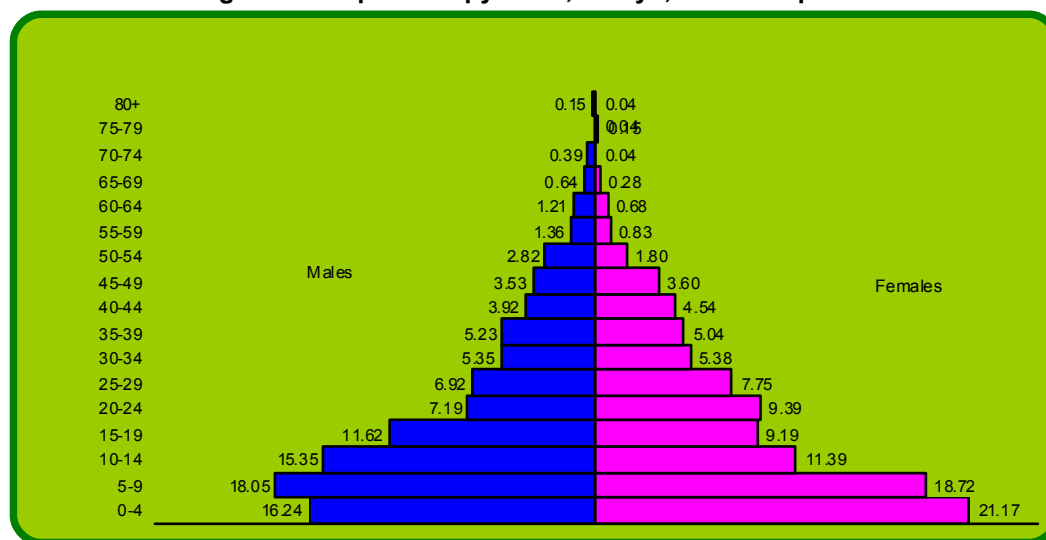
¹ Because under-enumeration commonly exceeds over-enumeration; the balance is typically designated as under-enumeration.

“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, Paktya, 2004²—Reported

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	42,651	16.24	53,380	21.17	96,031	18.65
5-9	47,427	18.05	47,206	18.72	94,633	18.38
10-14	40,313	15.35	28,722	11.39	69,035	13.41
15-19	30,530	11.62	23,168	9.19	53,698	10.43
20-24	18,888	7.19	23,678	9.39	42,566	8.27
25-29	18,188	6.92	19,538	7.75	37,726	7.33
30-34	14,044	5.35	13,567	5.38	27,611	5.36
35-39	13,746	5.23	12,697	5.04	26,443	5.14
40-44	10,294	3.92	11,445	4.54	21,739	4.22
45-49	9,266	3.53	9,064	3.60	18,330	3.56
50-54	7,404	2.82	4,537	1.80	11,941	2.32
55-59	3,574	1.36	2,102	0.83	5,676	1.10
60-64	3,180	1.21	1,720	0.68	4,900	0.95
65-69	1,677	0.64	702	0.28	2,379	0.46
70-74	1,023	0.39	108	0.04	1,131	0.22
75-79	111	0.04	376	0.15	487	0.09
80+	382	0.15	108	0.04	490	0.10
Total	262,698	100.00	252,118	100.00	514,816	100.00

Figure 3—Population pyramid, Paktya, 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:

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

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

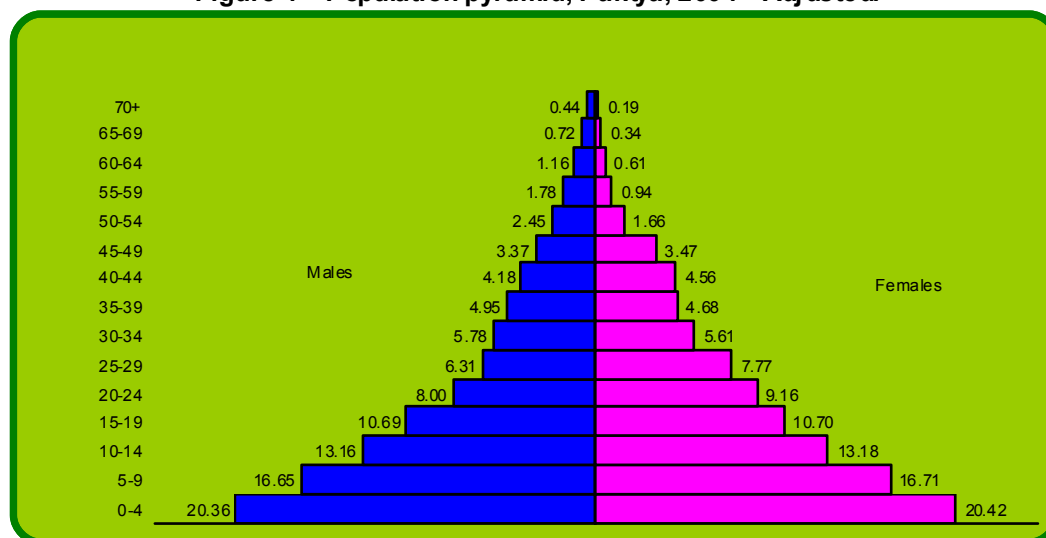
It follows that, in any attempt to correct for the anomalies, care must be taken not to remove the true fluctuations that resulted from such factors.

To correct for these irregularities, we applied a multi-stage 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, Paktya, 2004

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	53.495	20.36	51.488	20.42	104.983	20.39
5-9	43.741	16.65	42.118	16.71	85.858	16.68
10-14	34.561	13.16	33.237	13.18	67.797	13.17
15-19	28.080	10.69	26.972	10.70	55.052	10.69
20-24	21.010	8.00	23.093	9.16	44.104	8.57
25-29	16.587	6.31	19.589	7.77	36.176	7.03
30-34	15.178	5.78	14.141	5.61	29.319	5.70
35-39	13.003	4.95	11.798	4.68	24.801	4.82
40-44	10.991	4.18	11.506	4.56	22.497	4.37
45-49	8.845	3.37	8.749	3.47	17.594	3.42
50-54	6.446	2.45	4.196	1.66	10.642	2.07
55-59	4.686	1.78	2.361	0.94	7.047	1.37
60-64	3.036	1.16	1.529	0.61	4.565	0.89
65-69	1.889	0.72	863	0.34	2.752	0.53
70+	1.150	0.44	478	0.19	1.628	0.32
Total	262,698	100.00	252,118	100.00	514,816	100.00

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



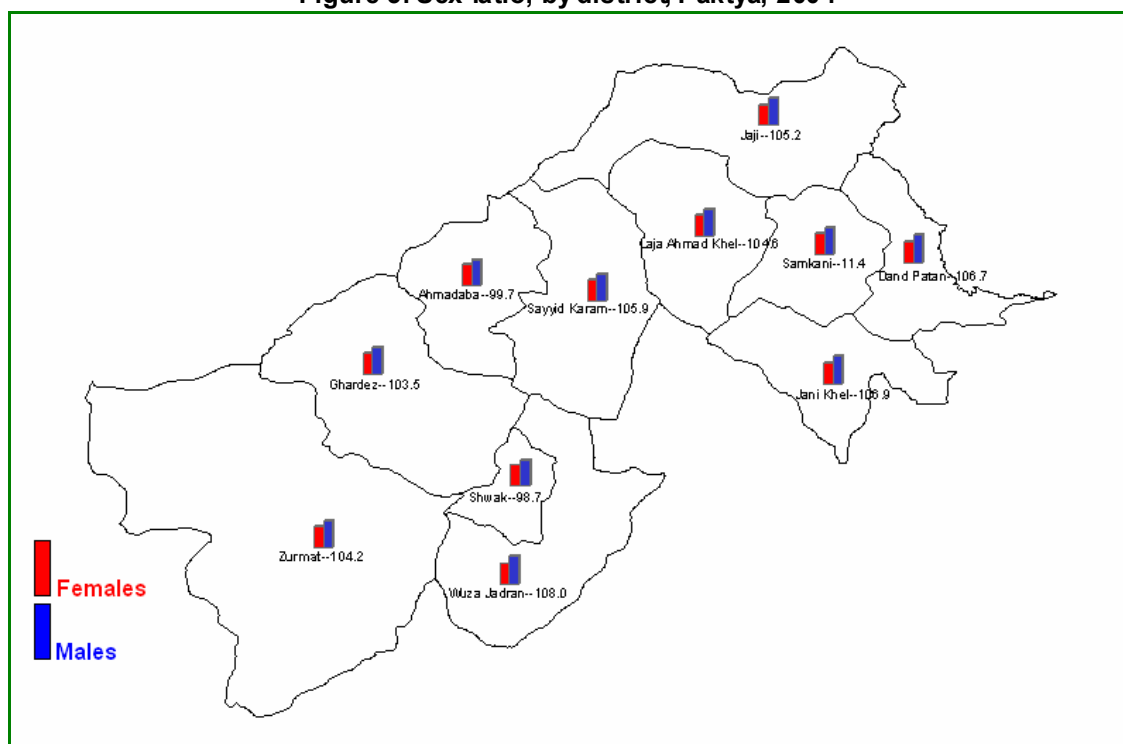
³ The complete account of the various stages is shown in Annex 2.

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 98.7 in Shwak and 108 in Wuza Jadran, the provincial average being 104.2 (figure 5 below and the last column of table 1). No information is available that could explain why it is so in Wuza Jadran.

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



A typical household in Paktya has 6.9 persons, which is higher than the national average of 6.3. Such a size is an indicator of a high fertility regime.

Special age groups

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

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

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

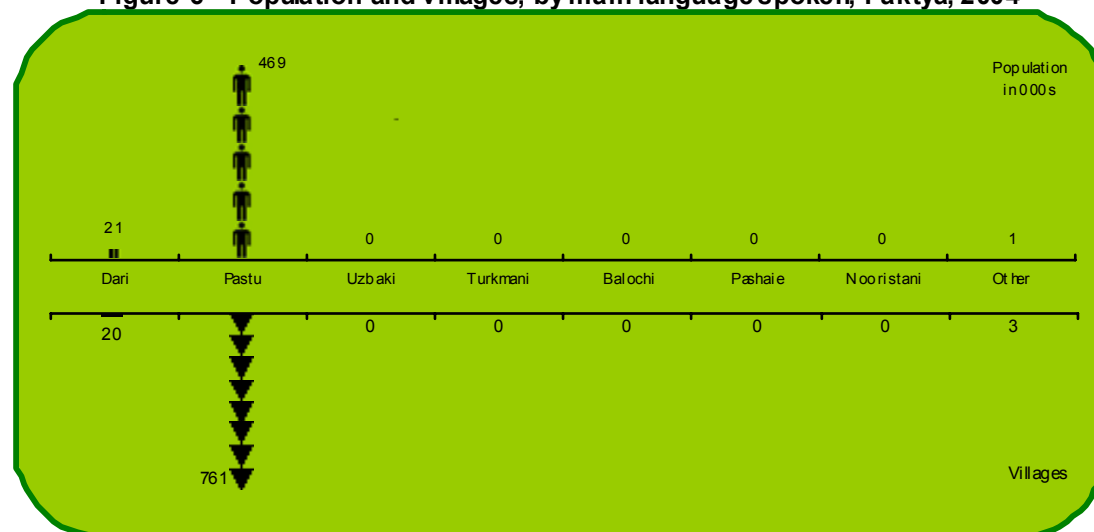
Age	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School age Population						
Primary — 6-12	55,865	21.1	53,772	21.2	109,636	21.1
Secondary — 13-18	35,937	13.6	34,343	13.5	70,280	13.6
College — 20-24	21,010	7.9	23,093	9.1	44,103	8.5
Population in the labor force						
Children — 8-14	50,928	19.2	48,995	19.3	99,922	19.3
Earlier working ages — 15-44	104,849	39.6	107,099	42.2	211,948	40.9
Later working ages — 45-59	19,977	7.5	15,306	6.0	35,283	6.8
Retirement — 60+	8,133	3.1	4,507	1.8	12,640	2.4
Voters — 18+	115,290	43.5	110,150	43.4	225,440	43.5
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	115,849	45.7	—	—

* = Women in the child bearing ages

Main languages spoken

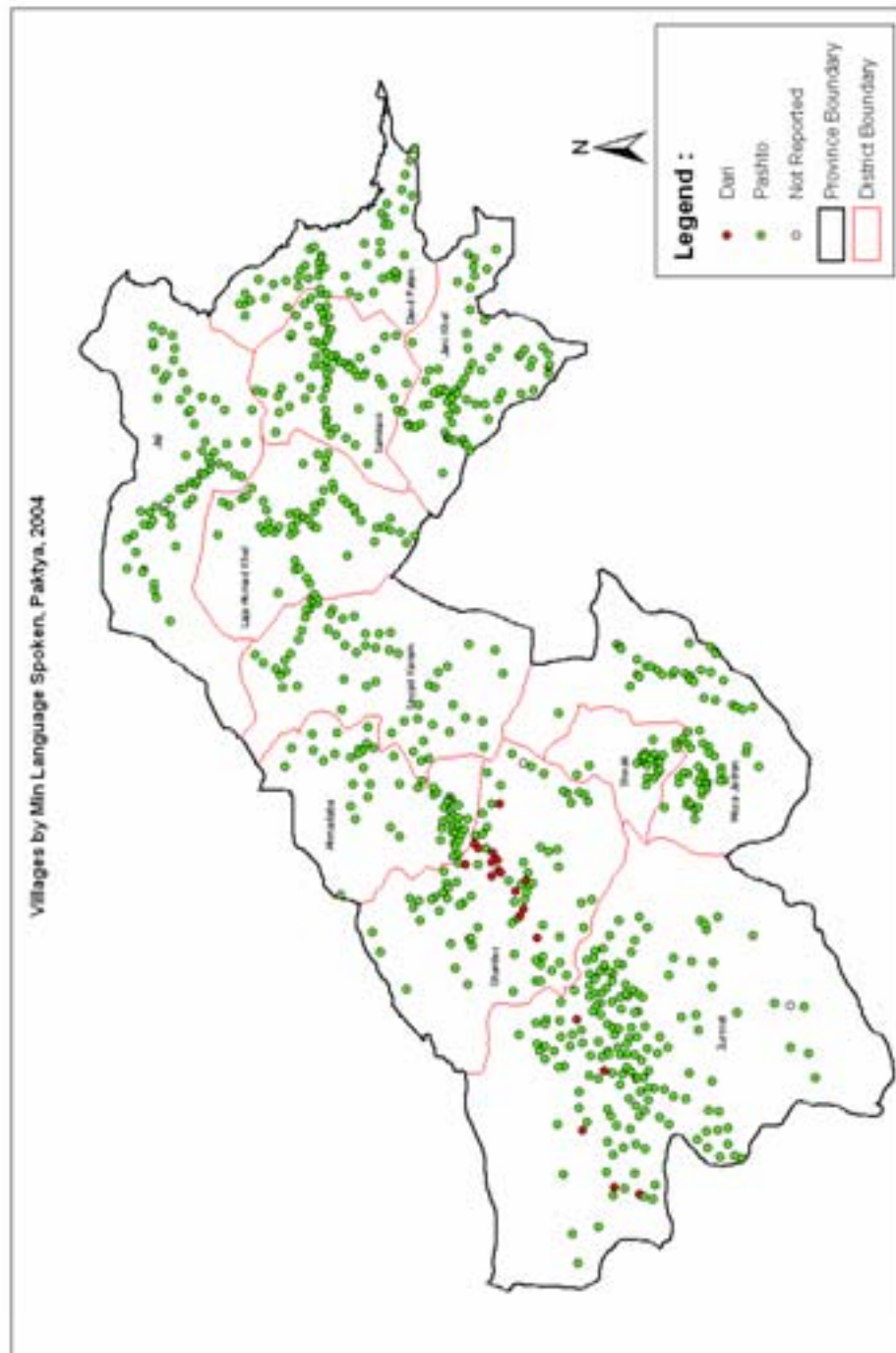
The household listing exercise did not collect any information on the ethnic background of the population. However, it included a question on the languages spoken by the majorities of the populations in the villages. Of the eight languages listed (figure 6), one—Pashtu—is spoken by about 97 percent of the villages. It is probably worth noting that 20 villages, with a total population of 21,000 population speak Dari, and another 3 villages numbering about 1,000 population speak some unspecified language(s).

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



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

Map2



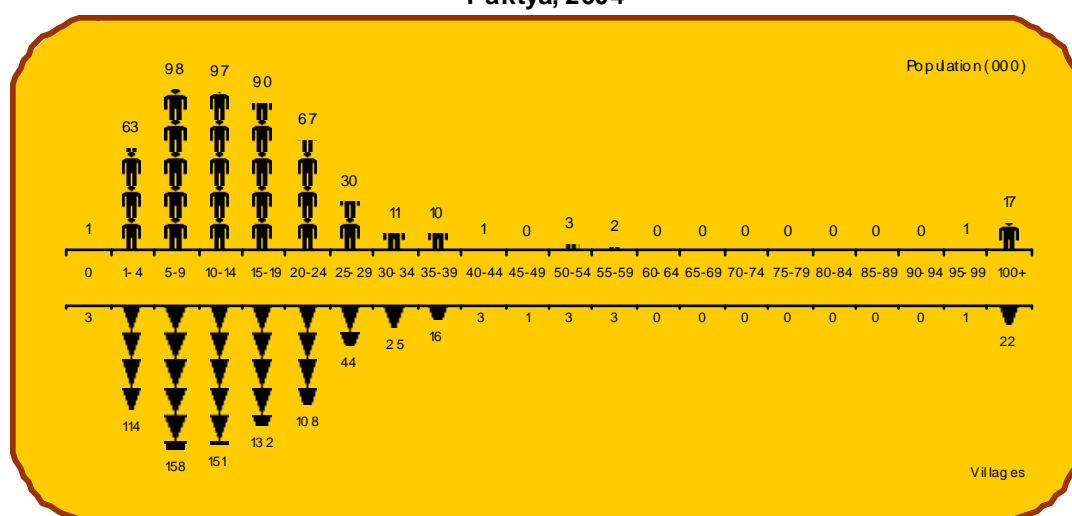
Living Conditions

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, Paktya, 2004



The distribution by distance from the provincial center clearly show a reasonable degree of accessibility with respect to those services that can only be provided by the district center; the proportion of the populations living in the district center or within less than five kilometers is 13 percent, which much higher than in other provinces. Those that live from five to nine kilometers away their districts centers, represent one-fifth. Altogether, the population living less than 9 kilometers is about one-third. Altogether, more than half of the population lives less 15 kilometers away form their respective district centers. It remains true, nonetheless, that 31 villages and about 23,000 populations live isolated at more than 50 kilometers from their district centers, including 22 villages and about 17,000 populations that are situated at more than 100 kilometers. These difficulties are compounded by the nature of the terrain and the availability of transportation. As figure 8 shows, of the 784 villages, 253, representing about one-third are located in mountainous areas. Another 103 villages, representing more than 10 percent live in semi-mountainous areas. Only one village with 166 population is situated in flat terrain

This is further confirmed by the availability of roads (figure 9). Of the 491,731 population, only two-thirds are accessible by road at all seasons, close to another third live in places that are accessible only in certain seasons, and two percent don't have roads at all.

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

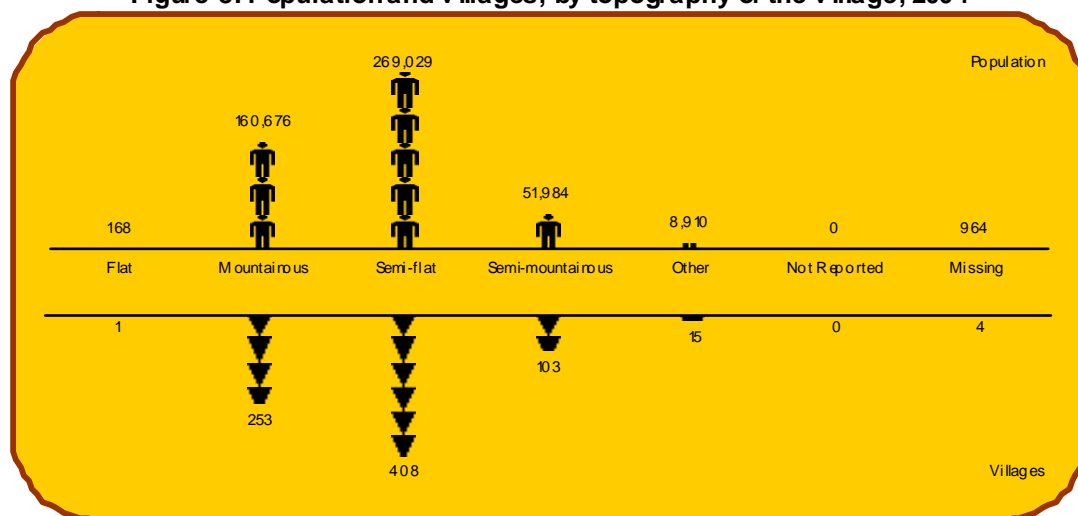


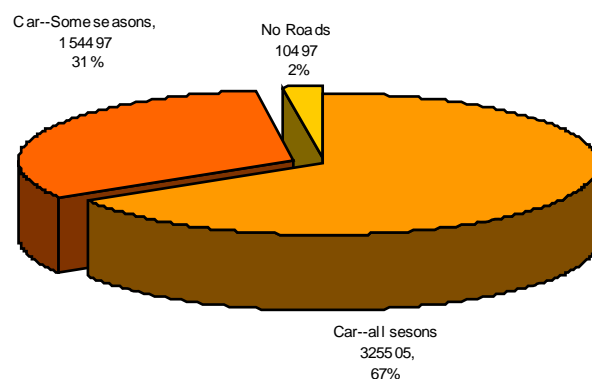
Figure 9 Population by types of roads, Paktya, 2004

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

Educational services

Judging by the proportion of the population living less than five kilometers away from the closest school, accessibility of schools is highest for the primary, than for the secondary, than for rural schools, than for high schools. Literacy courses are the least accessible.

Primary schools exist in 105 villages out of the 784, which represents less than 14 percent¹. Students who must travel up to five kilometers to reach the closest primary school represent two out of five. For more than half of the students, therefore, access to a primary school can be considered as relatively easy. There is however, a substantial proportion of students for whom access is quite difficult to the extent that they must travel more 10 kilometers to reach their schools—more than a quarter.

¹ Rural schools and literacy courses have been excluded from this analysis in other provinces, because of high non-response rates. In Paktya also the non-response rate tends to be on the high side—9.1 percent for rural schools and 8.6 percent for literacy courses. Such rates, however, may not introduce too much bias. As a result they have been included. The reason for such high rates is probably due to the fact that the respondents may not be aware of the very existence of such classes or do not know the difference between, for instance, a rural school or a primary school.

Secondary schools exist in 51, which represents 6.5 percent of the population. Those that must travel up to five kilometers to reach the closest school represents a little less than one-third. But those that can be considered as isolated with respect to their secondary schools—more than 10 kilometers from the closest secondary school—are close to two out of five, as compared to a quarter for primary schools.

For high schools, access appears to be difficult. This type of school exists in only 29 villages representing only four 3.7 of the 784 villages. Students who must travel five kilometers or less to get to their high school represent one-fifth of the population. Another 17 percent must travel between five and 10 kilometers; but those who must cover longer distances—more than 10 kilometers—represent 57 percent of the population.

Rural schools exist in 122 villages representing 17 percent of the population. Those that must travel less than five kilometers represent 11 percent, but the very large majority—more than half of the population—must travel more than 10 kilometers. As for literary courses, they exist in 10 villages only, out of the 784, and more than four persons out of five must travel more than 10 kilometers to reach the course.

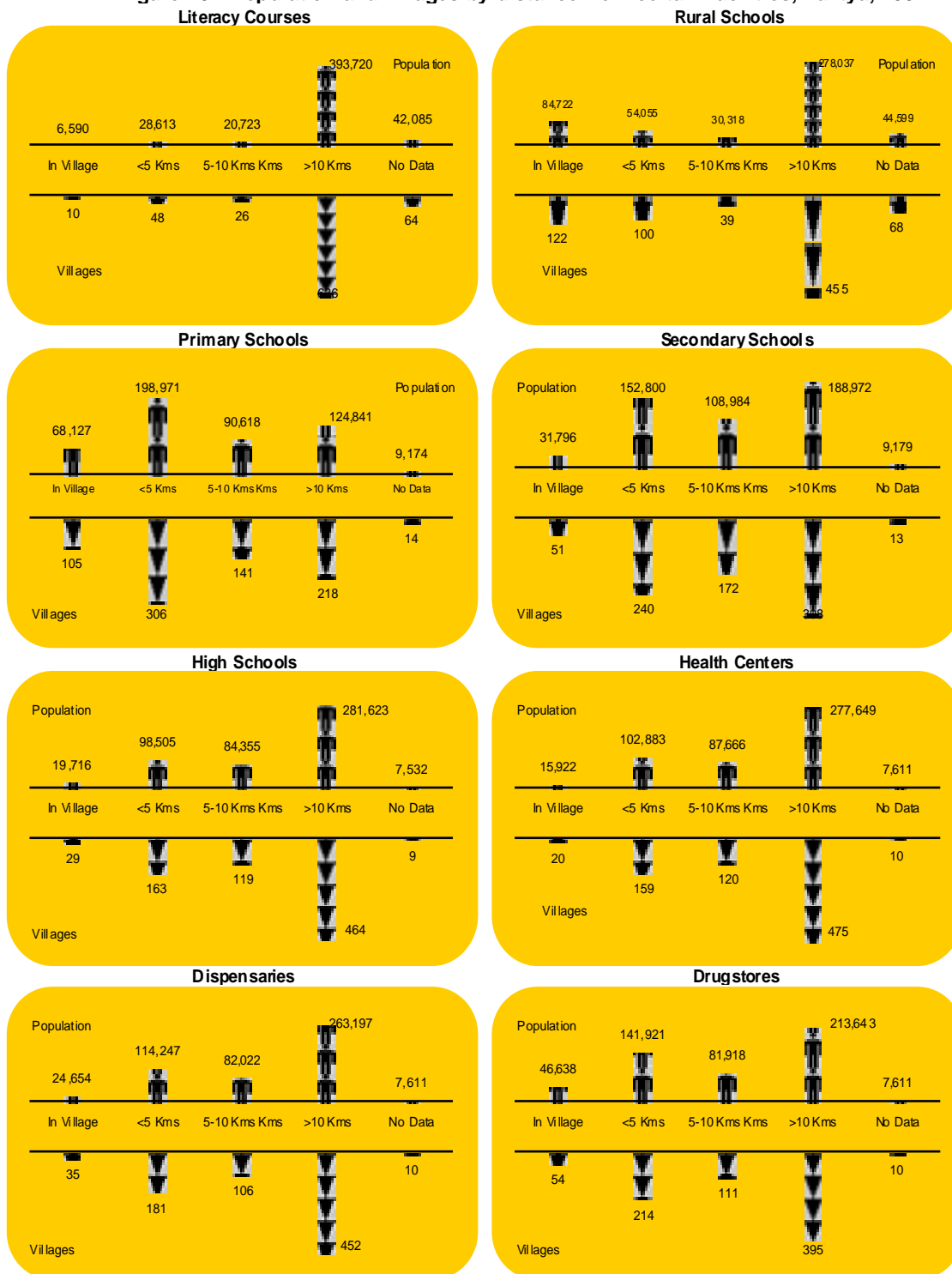
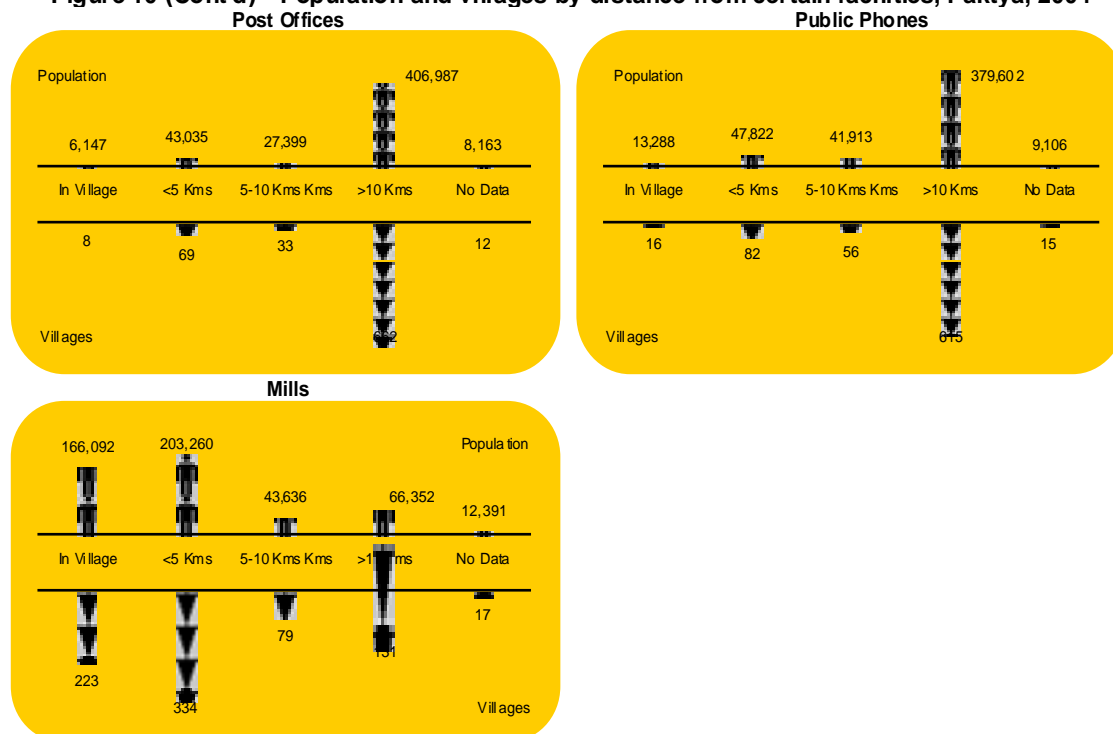
Figure 10—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Paktya, 2004

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

Health services

Health services in Paktya 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 the villages for five percent of the population, and the former for 3.2 percent. More often than not, people seeking medical attention must travel more than ten kilometers to get it—56.6 percent for health centers and 53.5 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 a little easier than for health centers, but still difficult. They exist in village for 9.5 percent of the population and at more than 10 kilometers for more than 43 percent of the population.

Post office & public phones

Post offices exist in eight villages out of the 784, and public phones in 16 (panels I & J). Both appear to be inaccessible to large majorities of the populations and villages. Those

who must travel more than kilometers to reach the closet post office or public phone are respectively 83 percent and 77 percent of the populations.

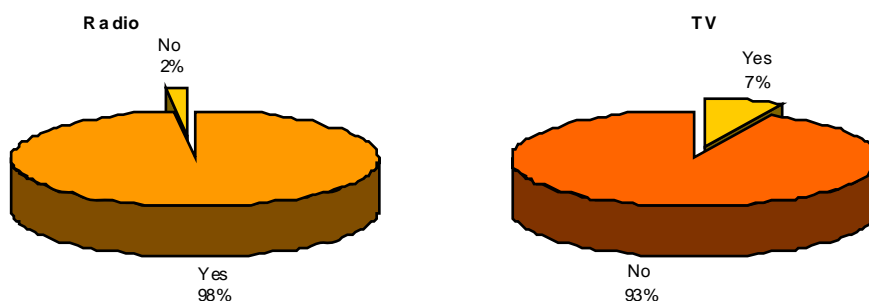
Mills

Mills tend to be relatively more available to the population than any of the facilities mentioned above (panel K). They exist in 223 villages and cater to the needs of 166,092 people, representing a one-third of the total population. Those among the population that must travel 10 kilometers or more to reach the closest mill represent 13.5 percent.

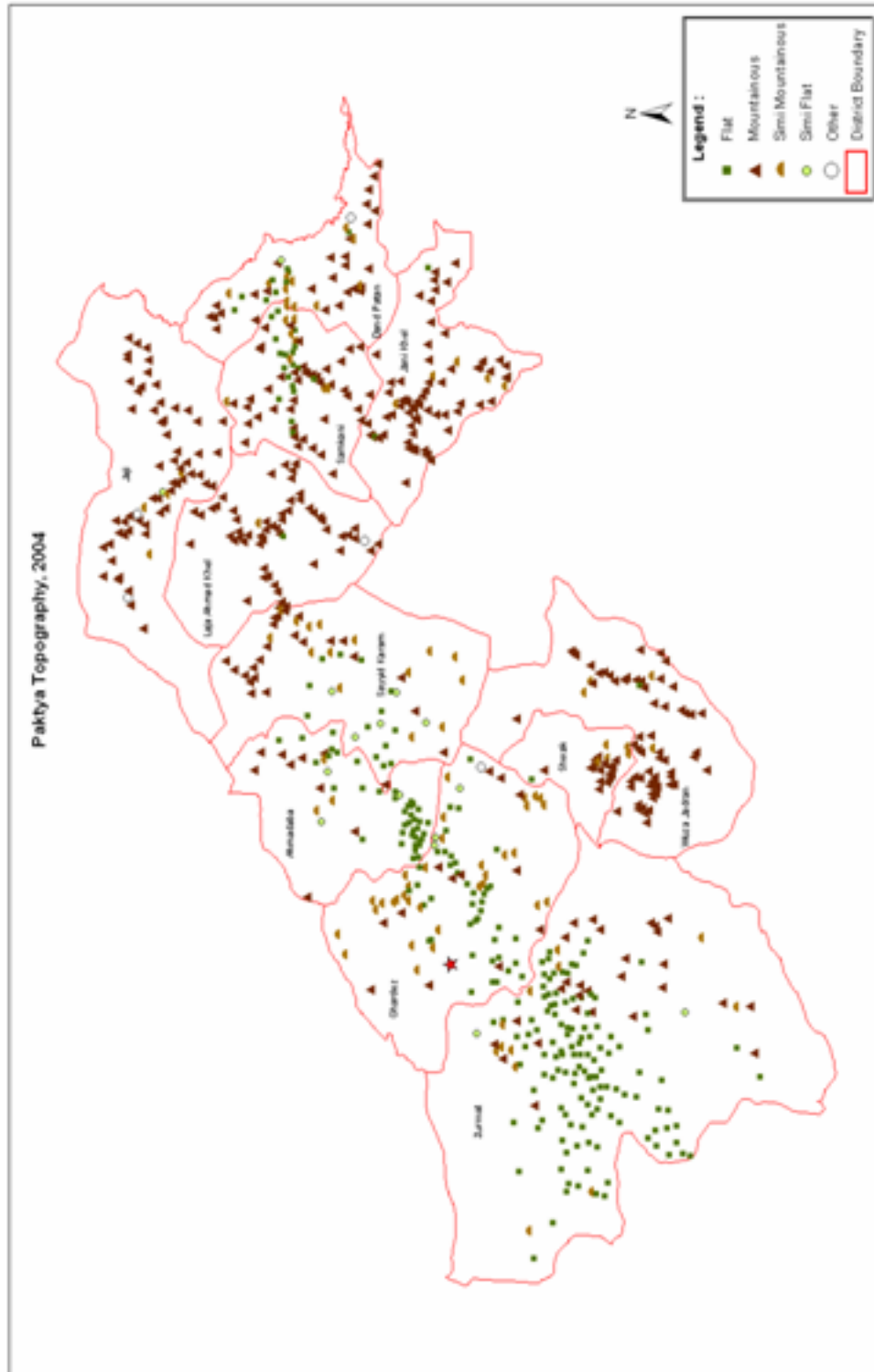
Radio & television

Whereas 98 percent of the populations have access to radio, those that have access to TV represent a mere 7 percent. It goes without saying that public information efforts and media campaigns are seriously hampered by this state of affairs.

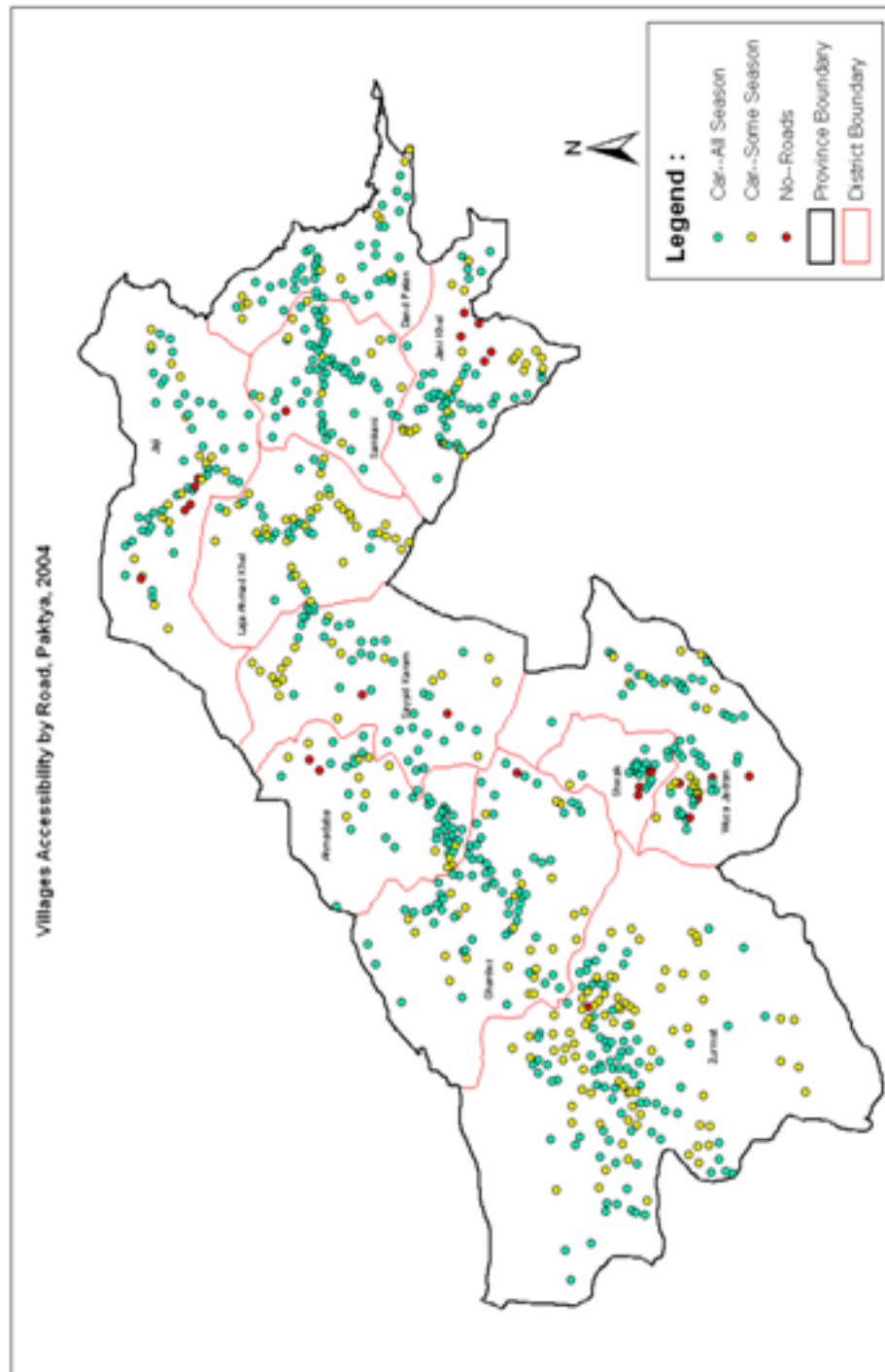
Figure 11—Proportion of the population living in villages where there are radios or TVs, Paktya, 2004



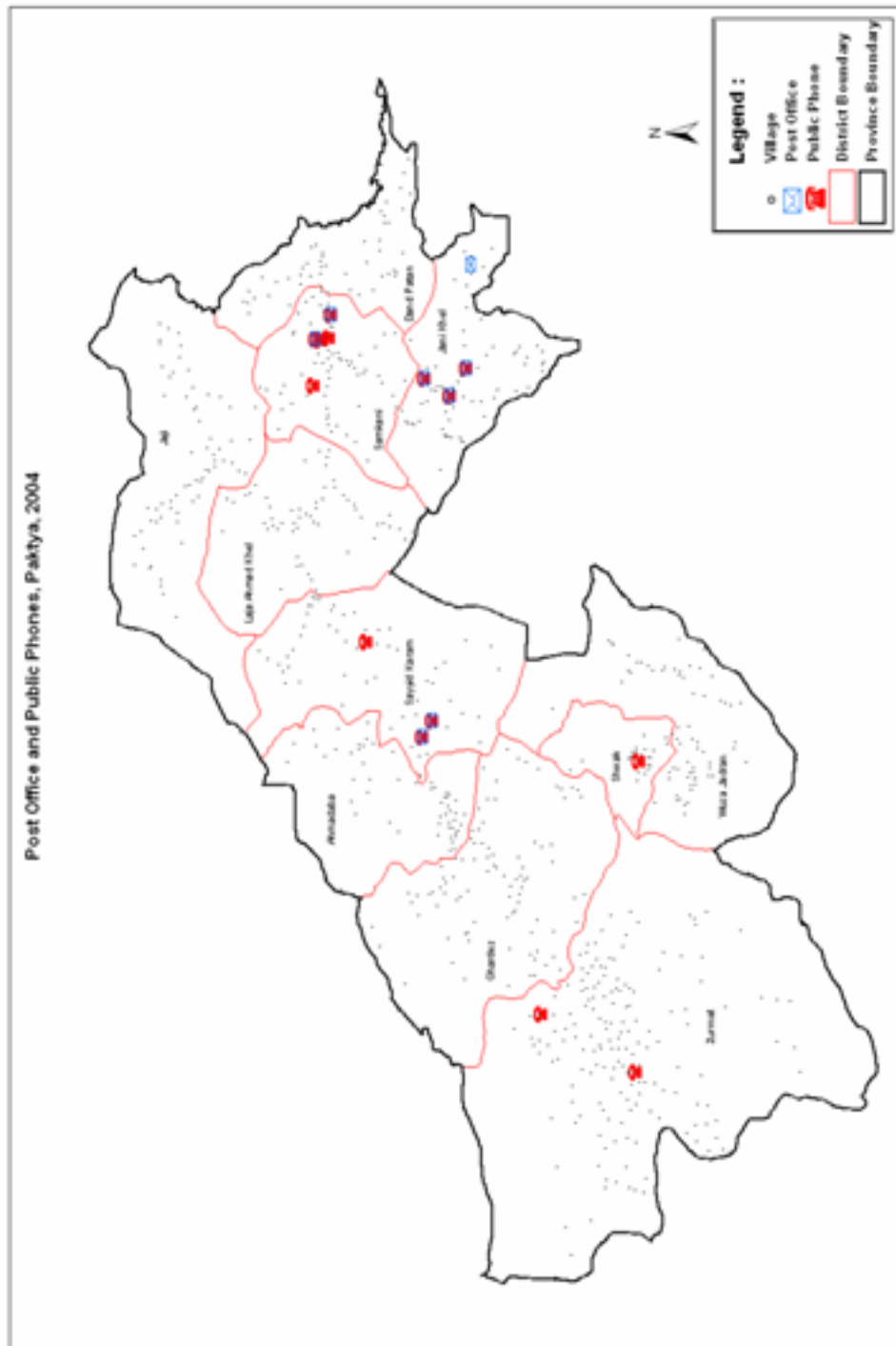
Map3



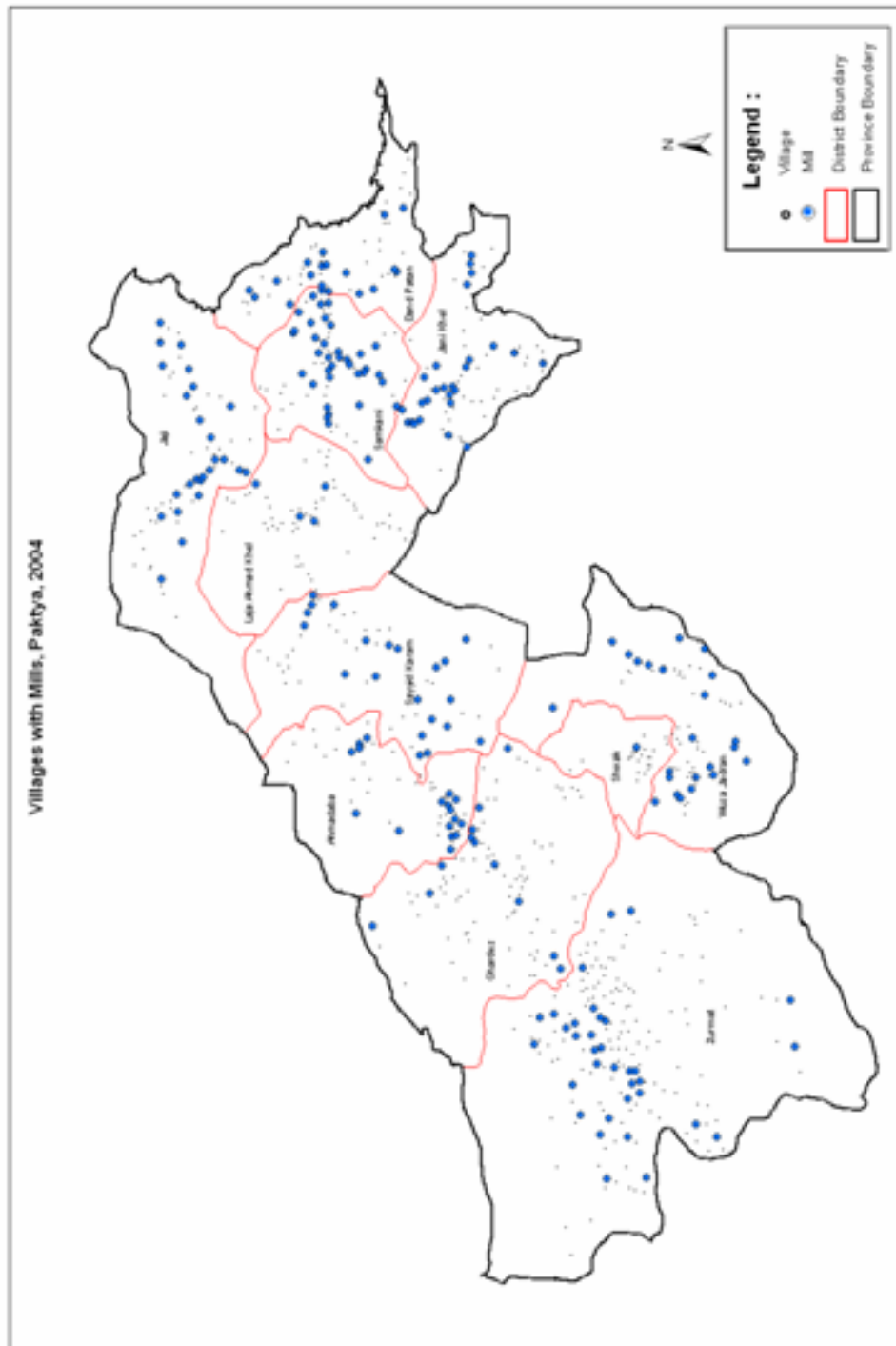
Map4



Map9



Map10



Economic Activities

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

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

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

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

Agriculture

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

Figure 12 shows that the predominant source of irrigation water is that of conduits which supply 40 percent of the population with their irrigation water, followed by streams which supply 30 percent of the population. Together, these two sources cater to the needs

of about seven households out of 10. Springs rank third—they supply 16 percent of the irrigation water.

A cursory look at figure 13 shows that a number of districts, in particular, Zurmat, Samkani, Wuza Jadran, and Jani Khel, concentrate most of the agricultural production, including subsistence crops, vegetables, fruit, herbs, and animal products.

Out of the 733 villages producing wheat, 165, i.e., more than a fifth are located in Zurmat. About the same proportion of the villages in Zurmat produce rice, but the largest proportion is in Samkani—68 percent. Corn is concentrated mostly in four districts—Zurmat and Samkani again, but also Jani Khel and Wuza Jadran. Together, these four districts concentrate half of all the villages in the province producing corn. The same names recur again for most of the other subsistence crops, with very little variation.

What is true of subsistence crops is also true of vegetables, but other districts also distinguish themselves—Jaji for potatoes, and Sayyid Karam for tomatoes, carrots, and spinach.

With regards to fruit, Samkani stands out as concentrating the largest proportions of villages producing all the fruit surveyed. In particular, Samkani appears to be the only producer of oranges. Among the other three districts pointed out earlier—Zurmat, Wuza Jadran, and Jani Khel—not all the villages engage in the production of all the fruit. Jani Khel produces only pomegranates and walnuts in a noticeable proportion of its villages, Wuza Jadran's production is limited mostly to grapes, walnuts, and mulberry, and Zurmat produces little walnuts, and no pomegranates or oranges at all.

In the area of animal products, again the same four districts distinguish themselves again in almost all the products, but some more district also stand out—Dad Patan in eggs, in particular, and Jaji in yoghurt, whey and dried yoghurt.

Concerning herbal products, they engage the populations of 92 villages only, but here again, the same names as before reappear, except for Jani Khel which produces hyssop

and some aniseed. But Sayyid Karam joins the ranks of large producers of asfitida, zerk, hyssop and chicory.

Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts

Unlike animal products or crops, industrial commodities—cotton, sugar, sesame, tobacco, olives, and sharsham, etc.—do not appear to occupy the population in a substantial number of villages. They are present in 43 villages, which is a mere five percent of the total of 784. Sugar extracts are produced in Zurmat (4 villages), and Samkani (5 villages), tobacco in eight villages, half of them in Zurmat, and the other half in Samkani, and olives in three villages of Samkani and one village in Wuzha Jadran.

Small industries are very scarce in Paktya; they exist in only 113 out of the 784 villages, 110 of which produce honey. Samkani, Jani Khel, Wuzha Jadran, Sayyid Karam, and Jaji house together 102 of all the villages producing such commodity—30 in Jani Kel, 29 in Samkani, 22 in Wuzha Jadran, 12 in Sayyid Karam, and nine in Jaji.

Of the seven specific handicrafts surveyed, only two are prominent—jewelry and shawls. They are produced in 112 of the 149 villages engaged in any handicrafts. Jaji, Samkani, and Sayyid Karam are the major producers of jewelry, with respectively 30, 22, and 22 villages. Jaji, and to a much lesser extent Sayyid Karam distinguish themselves in shawl-making.

Even though carpets and rugs do not engage relatively large number of villages, both are concentrated in the same district—Zurmat, where 12 villages out a total of 16 produce rugs and 10 out of a total of 12 produce carpets.

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

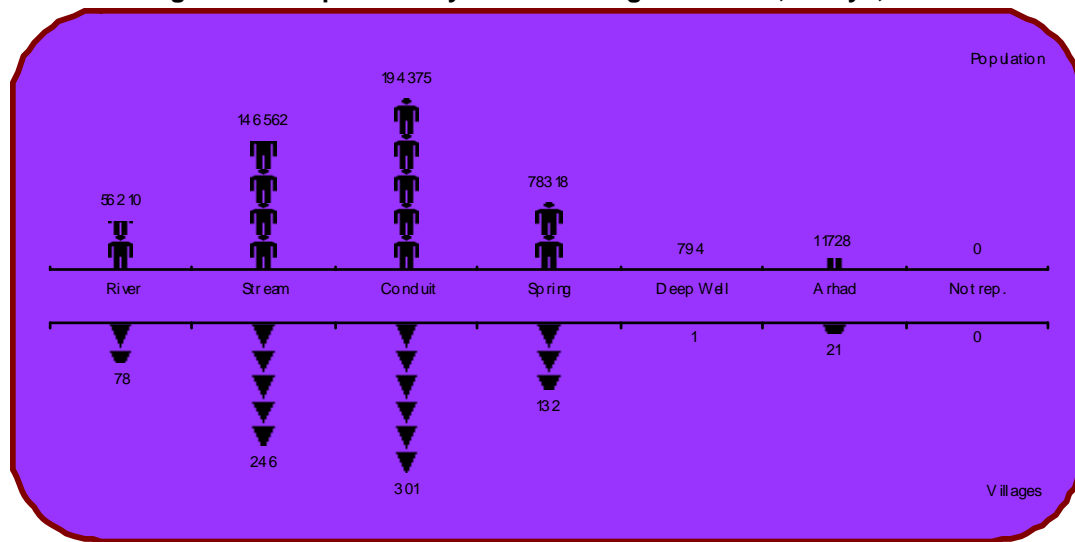
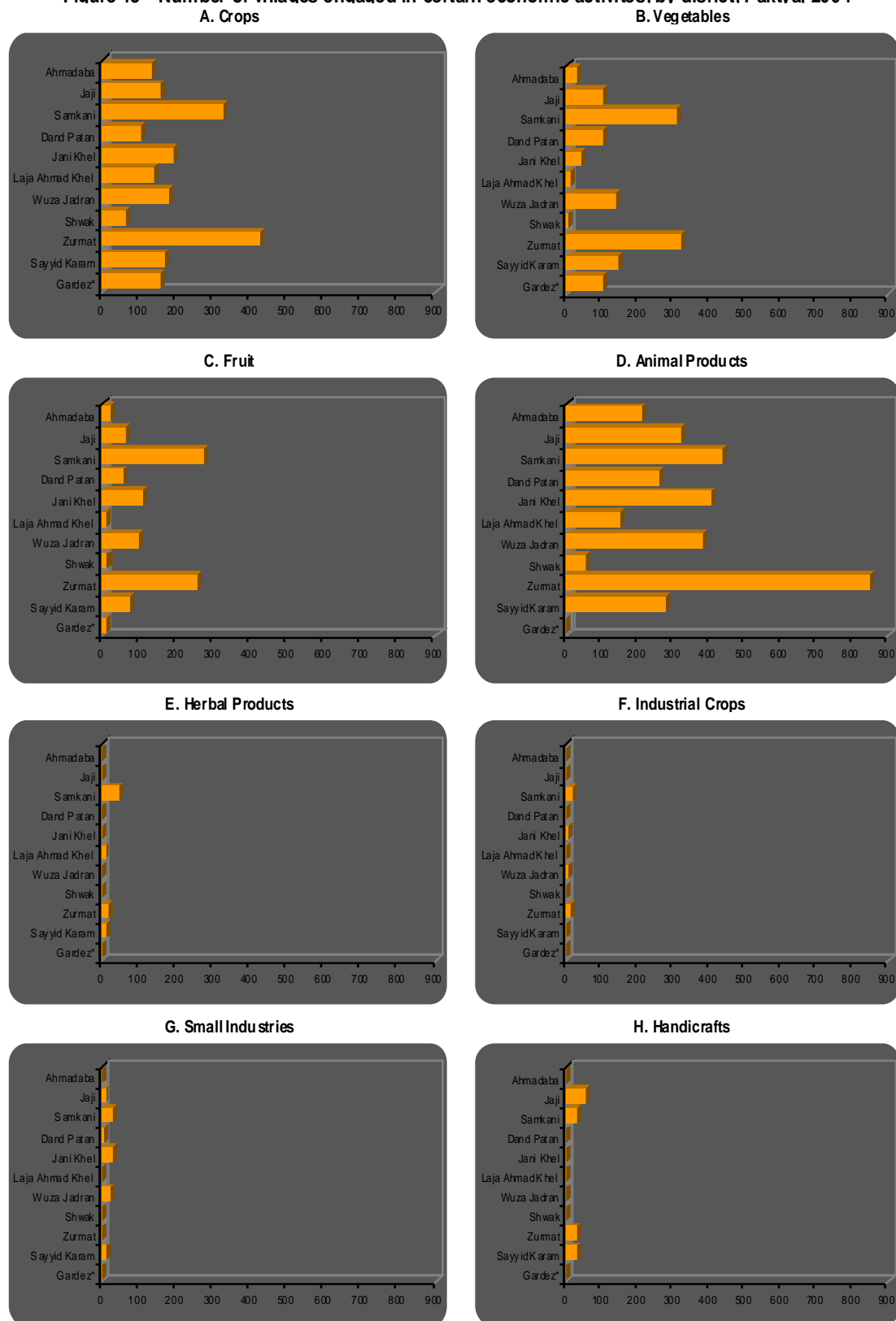
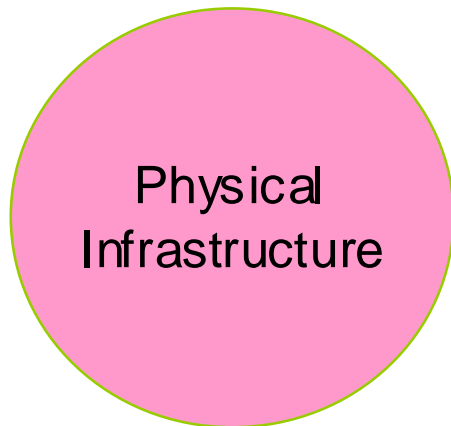


Figure 13—Number of villages engaged in certain economic activities, by district, Paktya, 2004



* = 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 40,498 buildings in the whole province, 79 percent of which (31,791) are housing units. The remaining 21 percent represent the rest of the various types of buildings.

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

Housing units

The largest numbers of housing units are located in Gardez, and Zurmat. This is to be expected given that these two districts are the most populous among the 11. Interestingly, however, Jaji, whose population represents about 70 percent that of Zurmat counts only a little more than half of its housing units.

In terms of persons per housing unit, two features of the distribution deserve to be mentioned. The first and most remarkable is that related to population density per

housing unit. The lowest densities are in Gardez and Shwak, with 14 persons to a housing unit, and the highest in Laja Ahmad Khel, with 21 occupants. The average at province level is 16. The second feature is inter-district variation, which, at this level of density is also quite substantial—a difference of seven occupants between the lowest and the highest.

Schools and educational institutions

There are 149 schools in Paktya, 31 of which are in Gardez, 23 in Laja Ahmad Khel, and 21 in Zurmat. Together, these three districts concentrate half of the schools in the province. It is worth noting that the district of Shwak has no schools at all within its boundaries. To the extent that there is no information on the sizes of the schools, i.e., the numbers of classrooms in every school, it is difficult to draw any definitive conclusions as to class-density.

School density is lowest in Laja Ahmad Khel, with about 2,000 population per school, and Gardez, with 2,400 population or so per school, and highest in Jani Khel, with more than 13,000 population per school. If we exclude these extremes, inter-district variation tends to be within plus or minus 1,000 population of the provincial average of 3,500.

Health infrastructure

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

Hospitals exist in only two of the 11 districts—two in Gardez (one hospital for every 36,500 population or so), and one in Samkani for more than 58,000 population. Surprisingly, Zurmat, the second most populous district, with 86,609 population does not have a hospital within its boundary (see table 6 and figure 14). As a result, its inhabitants, as well as those of the other nine districts, who need medical attention have to either travel to those places that have them or resort to the services that are provided by clinics or private doctors. This is all the more problematic that access to health centers is difficult for a good proportion of the population, not only because of distance, but also because of the nature of the terrain.

In terms of clinics, however, the situation is much better, but not ideal. There is a total of 64 units of them—more than 21 times the number of hospitals, distributed over all 11 districts. Some districts are much better off than others, in particular the provincial center, Gardez (23 clinics), and Samkani (11). Clinic density varies from one clinic per about 2,000 population in Shwak, and 2,400 in Gardez, to one per approximately 36,000 in Ahmadabad. The average for the province is one clinic for more than 8,000 population. The question that begs to be asked, however, is: can clinics replace hospitals?

Surprisingly, Doctors' practices are fewer than clinics: a total of 57, as compared to 64 for clinics. The majority of such practices are in Gardez (31 or more than half), 10 in Samkani, and six in Zurmat. The population per doctor's practice varies from 1,400 in Gardez, and 1,800 in Samkani, to about 38,000 in Wuza Jadran; the average for the province being about 9,300.

With regard to pharmacies, they are relatively considerably more numerous and their spatial distribution is notably more even than for clinics, hospitals, or doctors' practices. They exist in all the districts except Shwak. They number 183 units, one for each 2,800 population or so. Inter-district variation in the number of potential clients per pharmacy is quite large. It goes from one pharmacy per about 1,400 population in Gardez to one per more than 7,000 in Ahmadabad and Laja Ahmad Khel.

Factories & workshops

The province Paktya counts a total of 852 factories/workshops¹, distributed over all the districts except Shwak. Together, Gardez, the provincial center, Zurmat, and Samkani share more than four out of every five of them—467 for Gardez, 107 for Zurmat, and 121 for Samkani. The average population per factory/workshop at province level is 604. Inter-

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.

district variation is quite substantial. It ranges from 157 in Gardez at one extreme, and 6,560 in Laja Ahmad Khel. 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

Bakeries do not appear to be as present in Paktya as one would expect—a total of 77 unevenly distributed over the 11 districts, three district having none of them—Shwak, Jani Khel, and Dand Patan. On average, there is one bakery for about 6,700 population; but the variation between districts is quite substantial. It goes from about one bakery for about 1,700 population in Gardez to one for about 46,000 in Laja Ahmad Khel.

Mills, on the other hand are omnipresent; there are 362 of them. The average across the province is one mill for about 1,400 population. Inter-district variation is quite large; it goes from one mill per 771 population in Samkani to one per about 6,600 in Laja Ahmad Khel.

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 186 hotels and restaurants in the whole province of Paktya, scattered throughout all the districts except Ahmadabad. The largest number is in Gardez (99), followed by Samkani (27), and Jaji (17). The average for the province is one hotel/restaurant for every 2,800 population or so, but in Jani Khel and Dand Patan it is as high as 10,000 or so. The lowest density is in Gardez with one hotel/restaurant for 939 population.

The information available does not give any indication as to the nature of such establishments. It would appear that in such predominantly rural settings as Paktya, the majority of hotels and restaurants are mere stopping places for travelers in need of a meal

and a place to spend the night. It follows that those districts where there are relatively more such places tend to have more visitors than the others.

Shopping places

Food & grocery stores are the most prevalent businesses in any of the districts of Paktya. The only exception is Shwak, where there is none. On average, there is one grocery store for every 261 population, and, if except Ahmadabad, where the population per store is as high as 517 per store, inter-district variation is minimal—the lowest density per store is 158 in Gardez and the highest about 429 in Laja Ahmad Khel.

Clothes and textile stores are relatively more numerous in Paktya than in other predominantly rural provinces. There are 560 of them in the whole province, more than half of which are in Gardez—299. The remainder are distributed among the more populous districts. On average, there is one clothes store for a little more than 900 population.

There are 156 constructions materials shops in Paktya, including 73 in Gardez, and 22 each in Zurmat and Samani. Together, these three districts concentrate three quarters of all the construction materials shops in the province. On average there is one for approximately 3,300 population.

Mosques

The province of Paktya counts a total of 1,521 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 338, but inter-district variation is quite substantial—it goes from one mosque per 101 population in Shwak, to one per 612 in Laja Ahmad Khel.

Other places

There is a total of 2 poultry or livestock farm in the whole province of Paktya, one in Gardez, and the other one in Samkani.

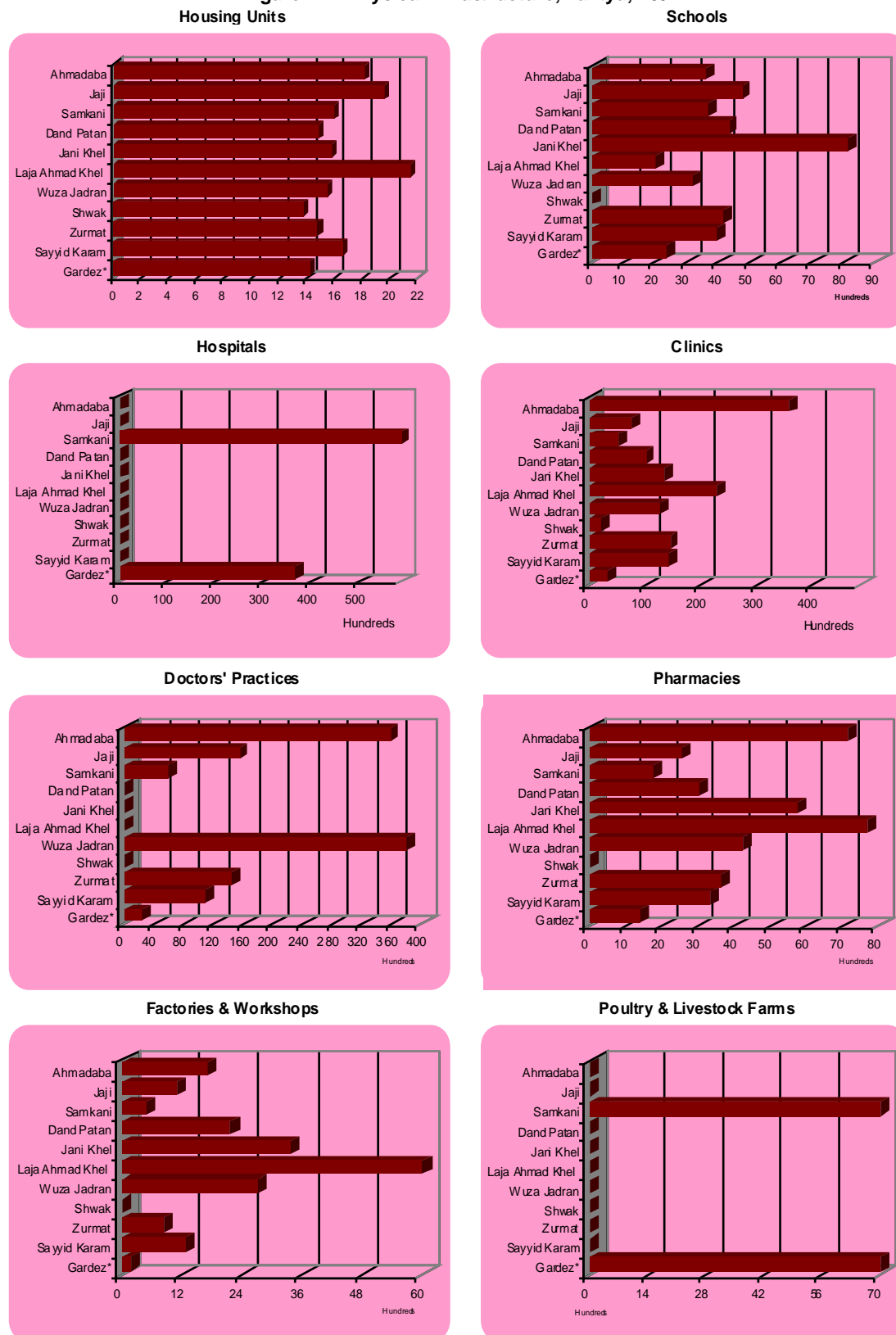
Barbers and beauty salons number 29 in Paktya, distributed among seven of the 11 districts. Gardez has eight of them, Samkani nine, and Surmat five.

It would appear that barbers in rural settings tend to do move from one place to the next, following weekly markets, or from home to home on demand. As for poultry, given the predominantly rural nature of the province, it is justifiable to hypothesize that household tend to raise their own chicken or other farm animals.

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

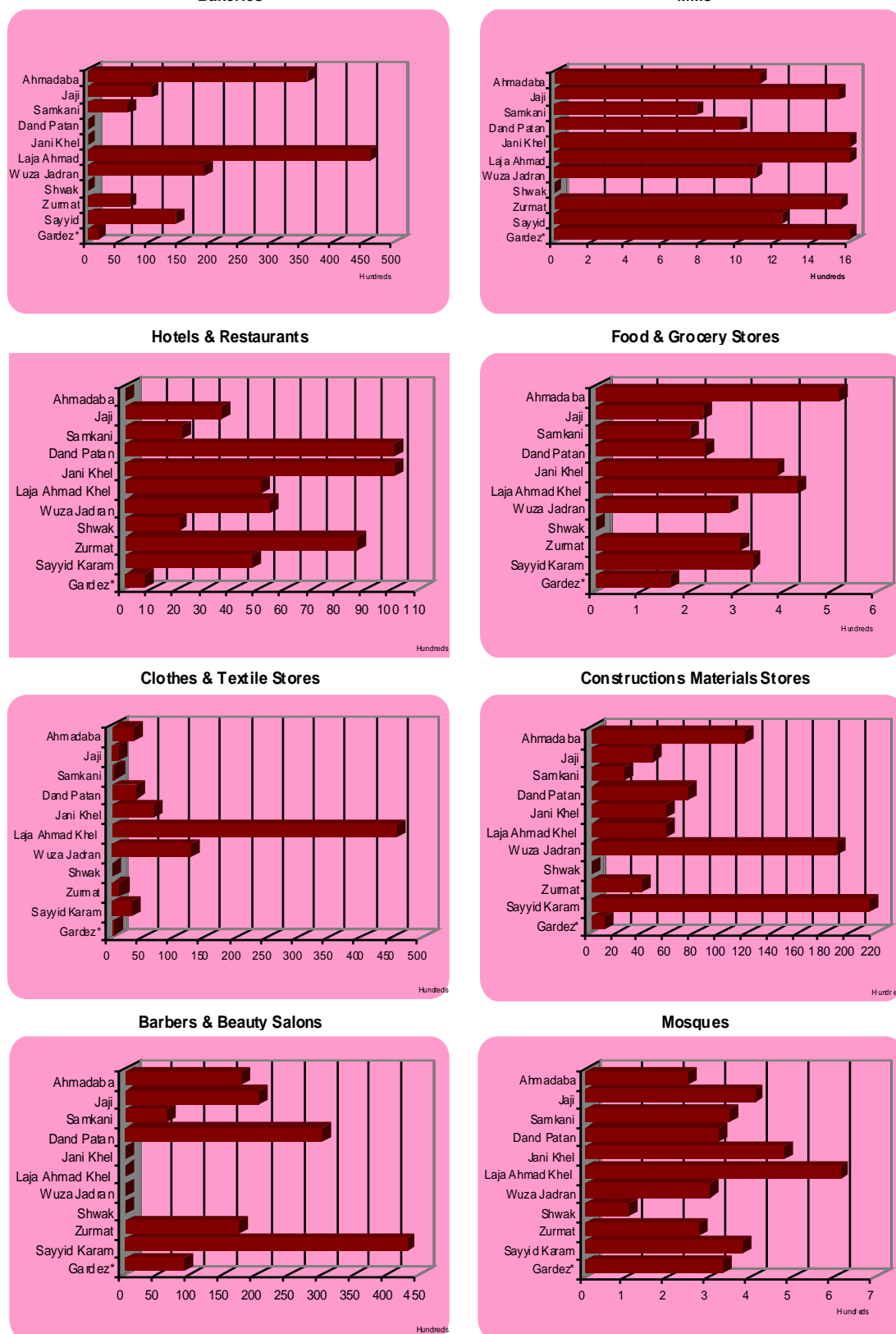
Table 6—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Paktya, 2004																			
A—Absolute numbers																			
District	Residential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Clinics	Doctors' Practices	Pharmacies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Construction Materials	Poultry/ Livestock Farms	Hotels & Restaurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Gardez	5,155	31	2	23	31	52	467	462	299	73	1	99	8	42	32	220	1,411	8,408	73,131
Sayyid Karam	2,602	11	0	3	4	13	34	129	13	2	0	9	1	3	35	114	63	3,036	42,967
Zurnat	5,886	21	0	6	6	24	107	281	68	22	0	10	5	13	56	319	570	7,394	86,609
Shwak	148	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	20	0	2,025
Wuza Jadran	2,461	12	0	3	1	9	14	133	3	2	0	7	0	2	35	127	29	2,838	38,011
Laja Ahmad Khel	2,148	23	0	2	0	6	7	107	1	8	0	9	0	1	7	75	39	2,433	45,923
Jani Khel	2,557	5	0	3	0	7	12	105	6	7	0	4	0	0	19	84	31	2,840	40,340
Dand Patan	2,043	7	0	3	0	10	14	130	8	4	0	3	1	0	30	95	16	2,364	30,164
Sanikani	3,689	16	1	11	10	33	121	292	101	22	1	27	9	9	76	170	250	4,818	58,569
Jaji	3,152	13	0	8	4	24	57	266	51	13	0	17	3	6	40	151	106	3,911	61,404
Ahmadaba	1,970	10	0	1	1	5	21	69	10	3	0	0	2	1	32	146	15	2,266	35,673
Total province	31,791	149	3	64	57	183	854	1,974	560	156	2	186	29	77	362	1,521	2,530	40,498	514,816
B—Ratio (Population per Building)																			
District	Residential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Clinics	Doctors' Practices	Pharmacies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Construction Materials	Poultry/ Livestock Farms	Hotels & Restaurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Gardez	14	2,359	36,566	3,180	2,359	1,406	157	158	245	1,002	73,131	739	9,141	1,741	2,285	332	52	—	—
Sayyid Karam	17	3,906	—	14,322	10,742	3,305	1,264	333	3,305	21,484	—	4,774	42,967	14,322	1,228	377	682	—	—
Zurnat	15	4,124	—	14,435	14,435	3,609	809	308	1,274	3,937	—	8,661	17,322	6,662	1,547	272	152	—	—
Shwak	14	—	—	2,025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,025	—	—	—	101	—	—	—
Wuza Jadran	15	3,168	—	12,670	38,011	4,223	2,715	286	12,670	19,006	—	5,430	—	19,006	1,066	299	1,311	—	—
Laja Ahmad Khel	21	1,997	—	22,962	—	7,654	6,560	429	45,923	5,740	—	5,103	—	45,923	6,560	612	1,178	—	—
Jani Khel	16	8,068	—	13,447	—	5,763	3,362	384	6,723	5,763	—	10,065	—	—	2,123	480	1,301	—	—
Dand Patan	15	4,309	—	10,055	—	3,016	2,155	232	3,771	7,541	—	10,055	30,164	—	1,005	318	1,885	—	—
Sanikani	16	3,661	58,569	5,324	5,857	1,775	484	201	580	2,862	58,569	2,169	6,508	6,508	771	345	234	—	—
Jaji	19	4,723	—	7,676	15,351	2,559	1,077	231	1,204	4,723	—	3,612	20,468	10,234	1,535	407	579	—	—
Ahmadaba	18	3,567	—	35,673	35,673	7,135	1,699	517	3,567	11,891	—	—	17,837	35,673	1,115	244	2,378	—	—
Total province	16	3,455	171,605	8,044	9,032	2,813	603	261	919	3,300	257,408	2,768	17,752	6,666	1,422	338	203	—	—

Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Paktya, 2004



* = Provincial center

Figure 14 (cont'd)—Physical infrastructure, Paktya, 2004



Annexes

Annex 1									
Population Estimates as of 1 July 2004, by province									
Province	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Kabul	254,048	246,567	500,615	989,851	956,578	1,946,430	1,243,899	1,203,145	2,447,044
Hirat	671,187	667,727	1,338,914	237,260	236,824	474,083	908,446	904,551	1,812,997
Hilmand	668,703	648,297	1,317,000	44,870	43,198	88,068	713,572	691,495	1,405,068
Nangarhar	583,572	559,507	1,143,079	108,538	104,877	213,415	692,110	664,384	1,356,494
Balkh	353,285	342,044	695,329	226,793	219,580	446,374	580,079	561,624	1,141,702
Ghazni	538,665	518,533	1,057,198	22,651	22,313	44,964	561,316	540,846	1,102,162
Kandahar	377,284	360,683	737,968	144,060	141,015	285,075	521,344	501,699	1,023,043
Takhar	368,110	356,810	724,921	64,104	63,549	127,653	432,215	420,359	852,574
Badakhshan	406,595	396,185	802,779	21,113	20,688	41,801	427,708	416,873	844,581
Faryab	376,406	364,010	740,416	52,238	51,734	103,972	428,644	415,744	844,388
Kunduz	297,724	296,776	594,500	97,677	97,892	195,569	395,401	394,668	790,069
Paktika	393,641	378,978	772,619	2,256	2,244	4,500	395,897	381,222	777,118
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
Panwan	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 by province, ranked according to their shares of the total urban population of Afghanistan						
Province	Total population	Population Urban		Share of the urban population of Afghanistan		
		Number	Percent	Percent	Cumulative %	Rank
Kabul	2,425,067	1,928,752	79.53	42.19	42.19	1
Hirat	1,762,157	457,278	25.95	10.00	52.20	2
Hilmand	1,441,769	434,807	30.16	9.51	61.71	3
Nangarhar	1,342,514	368,762	27.47	8.07	69.78	4
Balkh	1,123,948	208,868	18.58	4.57	74.35	5
Ghazni	1,080,843	188,578	17.45	4.13	78.47	6
Kandahar	957,478	159,432	16.65	3.49	81.96	7
Faryab	833,724	123,824	14.85	2.71	84.67	8
Takhar	830,319	121,241	14.60	2.65	87.32	9
Badakhshan	819,396	102,150	12.47	2.23	89.56	10
Paktika	809,327	97,567	12.06	2.13	91.69	11
Kunduz	773,387	51,980	6.72	1.14	92.83	12
Baghlan	741,690	44,383	5.98	0.97	93.80	13
Khost	638,849	39,505	6.18	0.86	94.66	14
Ghor	635,302	34,806	5.48	0.76	95.42	15
Wardak	529,343	30,565	5.77	0.67	96.09	16
Paktia	514,816	30,016	5.83	0.66	96.75	17
Badghis	499,393	27,822	5.57	0.61	97.36	18
Farah	493,007	23,085	4.68	0.51	97.86	19
Parwan	491,870	17,757	3.61	0.39	98.25	20
Daykundi	477,544	15,162	3.17	0.33	98.58	21
Sar-i-Pul	442,261	13,975	3.16	0.31	98.89	22
Jawzjan	426,987	8,310	1.95	0.18	99.07	23
Kunarha	413,008	8,204	1.99	0.18	99.25	24
Laghman	382,280	7,984	2.09	0.17	99.42	25
Kapisa	358,268	6,978	1.95	0.15	99.58	26
Bamyan	343,892	6,151	1.79	0.13	99.71	27
Logar	322,704	6,012	1.86	0.13	99.84	28
Urozgan	320,589	3,562	1.11	0.08	99.92	29
Samanqan	313,211	1,605	0.51	0.04	99.96	30
Zabul	244,899	1,593	0.65	0.03	99.99	31
Nooristan	130,964	434	0.33	0.01	100.00	32
Nimroz	117,991	0	0.00	0.00	100.00	33
Panjsher	109,189	0	0.00	0.00	100.00	34
All provinces	23,147,986	4,571,148	19.75	100.00	—	—

Annex 3				
Total populations (as of mid-July 2004), land area, and density per km², by province, ranked according to land area				
Province	Population	Area	Density per Km²	Rank
<i>Kabul</i>	2,447,044	4,524	540.9	1
<i>Kapisa</i>	365,488	1,908	191.6	2
<i>Nangarhar</i>	1,356,494	7,641	177.5	3
<i>Khost</i>	643,462	4,235	151.9	4
<i>Kunduz</i>	790,069	8,081	97.8	5
<i>Laghman</i>	386,517	3,978	97.2	6
Paktya	518,779	5,583	92.9	7
<i>Parwan</i>	498,602	5,715	87.2	8
<i>Kunarha</i>	417,786	4,926	84.8	9
<i>Logar</i>	333,067	4,568	72.9	10
<i>Balkh</i>	1,141,702	16,186	70.5	11
<i>Takhar</i>	852,574	12,458	68.4	12
<i>Wardak</i>	538,634	10,348	52.1	13
<i>Ghazni</i>	1,102,162	22,461	49.1	14
<i>Baqhlan</i>	759,057	18,255	41.6	15
<i>Faryab</i>	844,388	20,798	40.6	16
<i>Paktika</i>	777,118	19,516	39.8	17
<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>Samanqan</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.

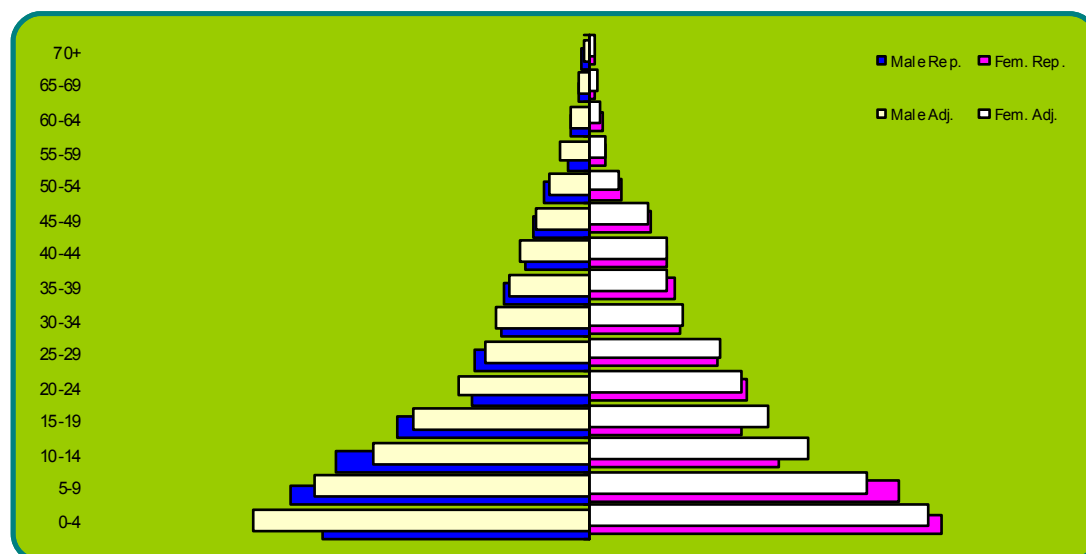
¹ The model used was from the Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Population; Ansley J. Coale and Paul Demeny; Princeton University Press; Princeton, New Jersey; 1966 ("West" model at level 13 for both males and females [e_0 : 50 for females, and 47.114 for males] and a growth rate of 30).

Annex 5
Comparison of the Reported and adjusted age distributions, Paktya, 2004

A—Distribution

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported /Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	42,651	53,380	96,031	53,495	51,488	104,983	-10,844	1,892	-8,952
5-9	47,427	47,206	94,633	43,741	42,118	85,858	3,686	5,088	8,775
10-14	40,313	28,722	69,035	34,561	33,237	67,797	5,752	-4,515	1,238
15-19	30,530	23,168	53,698	28,080	26,972	55,052	2,450	-3,804	-1,354
20-24	18,888	23,678	42,566	21,010	23,093	44,104	-2,122	585	-1,538
25-29	18,188	19,538	37,726	16,587	19,589	36,176	1,601	-51	1,550
30-34	14,044	13,567	27,611	15,178	14,141	29,319	-1,134	-574	-1,708
35-39	13,746	12,697	26,443	13,003	11,798	24,801	743	899	1,642
40-44	10,294	11,445	21,739	10,991	11,506	22,497	-697	-61	-758
45-49	9,266	9,064	18,330	8,845	8,749	17,594	421	315	736
50-54	7,404	4,537	11,941	6,446	4,196	10,642	958	341	1,299
55-59	3,574	2,102	5,676	4,686	2,361	7,047	-1,112	-259	-1,371
60-64	3,180	1,720	4,900	3,036	1,529	4,565	144	191	335
65-69	1,677	702	2,379	1,889	863	2,752	-212	-161	-373
70-74	1,023	108	1,131	946	384	1,330	77	-276	-199
75-79	111	376	487	204	94	298	-93	282	189
80+	382	108	490	-	-	-	382	108	490
Total	262,698	252,118	514,816	262,698	252,118	514,816	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 11 districts that specialize in one or more of the various products/activities in a remarkable way.

With regards to subsistence crops, only a few cells stand out that associate two districts and three products. Samkani is associated with rice and vetch with indices of respectively 3.28 and 3.05. This means, that that a village chosen at random from Samkani is 3.28 times more likely to produce rice, and 3.05 times more likely to produce vetch. Wuza Jadran is associated with peas, with an index of 3.21.

In the area of industrial crops, is produced in so few villages that a compositional analysis is not warranted (see panel A).

Concerning fruit, they appear to be more concentrated than other products, i.e., some villages specialize more in the production of certain fruit than other villages. Everything else being equal, a village in Gardez is more likely than any other village in any other district to produce grapes (a probability of 2.82) and almonds (a probability of 1.67). Zurmat is specialized in melon and water melons (an index of 2.4), Shwak in walnuts (an index of 2.31), Laja Ahmad Khel in walnuts (1.69), Jani Khel in walnuts (1.22), Samkani in pomegranates (1.9) and oranges (2.6).

With the exception of potatoes and cauliflower, vegetables do not appear to be concentrated in any particular district either. Potatoes are associated with Shwak (an index of 1.36), and cauliflower with Samkani (an index of 2.24).

Herbal products are produced by so few villages that none stand out as being associated with any particular district.

Neither handicrafts nor small industries warrant a compositional analysis (see panel A of table 6 for the spatial distribution of both activities).

As for animal products, they are so spatially dispersed, and engage so many villages in every district that even though a compositional analysis is warranted by the number of villages involved that no products stand out as being associated with any district in particular.

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, Paktya, 2004

Subsistence Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	65	44	0	10	6	2	0	27	154
Sayyid Karam	57	50	0	47	9	4	0	1	168
Zurmat	165	91	10	122	13	7	5	11	424
Shwak	22	19	1	18	3	0	0	0	63
Wuza Jadran	67	66	1	20	10	10	6	2	182
Laja Ahmad Khel	57	38	2	40	1	1	0	1	140
Jani Khel	65	60	0	56	5	2	0	4	192
Dand Patan	49	46	0	10	0	0	0	0	105
Samkani	70	65	30	64	39	49	5	3	325
Jaji	62	48	0	32	11	1	0	3	157
Ahmadabad	54	48	0	13	16	0	0	1	132
Total	733	574	44	432	113	76	16	53	2,042

Panel B—Specialization

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	42.2	28.6	0.0	6.5	3.9	1.3	0.0	17.5	100.0
Sayyid Karam	33.9	29.8	0.0	28.0	5.4	2.4	0.0	0.6	100.0
Zurmat	38.9	21.5	2.4	28.8	3.1	1.7	1.2	2.6	100.0
Shwak	34.9	30.2	1.6	28.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Wuza Jadran	36.8	36.3	0.5	11.0	5.5	5.5	3.3	1.1	100.0
Laja Ahmad Khel	40.7	27.1	1.4	28.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	100.0
Jani Khel	33.9	31.3	0.0	29.2	2.6	1.0	0.0	2.1	100.0
Dand Patan	46.7	43.8	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Samkani	21.5	20.0	9.2	19.7	12.0	15.1	1.5	0.9	100.0
Jaji	39.5	30.6	0.0	20.4	7.0	0.6	0.0	1.9	100.0
Ahmadabad	40.9	36.4	0.0	9.8	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0
Total	35.9	28.2	2.2	21.2	5.5	3.7	0.8	2.6	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	8.9	7.7	0.0	2.3	5.3	2.6	0.0	50.9	7.5
Sayyid Karam	7.8	8.7	0.0	10.9	8.0	5.3	0.0	1.9	8.2
Zurmat	22.5	15.8	22.7	28.2	11.5	9.2	31.3	20.8	20.8
Shwak	3.0	3.0	2.3	4.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
Wuza Jadran	9.1	11.5	2.3	4.6	8.8	13.2	37.5	3.8	8.9
Laja Ahmad Khel	7.8	6.6	4.5	9.3	0.9	1.3	0.0	1.9	6.9
Jani Khel	8.9	10.4	0.0	13.0	4.4	2.6	0.0	7.5	9.4
Dand Patan	6.7	8.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1
Samkani	9.5	11.3	68.2	14.8	34.5	64.5	31.3	5.7	15.9
Jaji	8.5	8.0	0.0	7.4	9.7	1.3	0.0	5.7	7.7
Ahmadabad	7.4	8.3	0.0	3.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 6(Cont'd)

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

Subsistence Crops

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

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	0.18	0.01	-1.00	-0.69	-0.30	-0.65	-1.00	5.75	0.00
Sayyid Karam	-0.05	0.06	-1.00	0.32	-0.03	-0.36	-1.00	-0.77	0.00
Zurmat	0.08	-0.24	0.09	0.36	-0.45	-0.56	0.51	0.00	0.00
Shwak	-0.03	0.07	-0.26	0.35	-0.14	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Wuza Jadran	0.03	0.29	-0.75	-0.48	-0.01	0.48	3.21	-0.58	0.00
Laja Ahmad Khel	0.13	-0.04	-0.34	0.35	-0.87	-0.81	-1.00	-0.72	0.00
Jani Khel	-0.06	0.11	-1.00	0.38	-0.53	-0.72	-1.00	-0.20	0.00
Dand Patan	0.30	0.56	-1.00	-0.55	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Samkani	-0.40	-0.29	3.28	-0.07	1.17	3.05	0.96	-0.64	0.00
Jaji	0.10	0.09	-1.00	-0.04	0.27	-0.83	-1.00	-0.26	0.00
Ahmadabad	0.14	0.29	-1.00	-0.53	1.19	-1.00	-1.00	-0.71	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, Paktya, 2003

Industrial Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar- sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sayyid Karam	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Zurmat	1	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	9
Shwak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wuza Jadran	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Laja Ahmad Khel	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Jani Khel	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Dand Patan	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Samkani	0	5	0	2	4	3	0	0	14
Jaji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Ahmadaba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	12	0	5	10	4	0	2	37

Panel B—Specialization

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar- sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sayyid Karam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Zurmat	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shwak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wuza Jadran	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Laja Ahmad Khel	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Jani Khel	20.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dand Patan	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Samkani	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	44.4	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Jaji	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Ahmadaba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	14.3	10.7	0.0	17.9	35.7	14.3	0.0	7.1	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar- sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
Sayyid Karam	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	10.0	0.0	—	0.0	3.6
Zurmat	25.0	0.0	—	0.0	40.0	0.0	—	0.0	17.9
Shwak	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
Wuza Jadran	25.0	0.0	—	0.0	10.0	25.0	—	0.0	10.7
Laja Ahmad Khel	0.0	0.0	—	20.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	3.6
Jani Khel	25.0	66.7	—	40.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	17.9
Dand Patan	25.0	33.3	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	7.1
Samkani	0.0	0.0	—	40.0	40.0	75.0	—	0.0	32.1
Jaji	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	100.0	7.1
Ahmadaba	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

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

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

Industrial Crops

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

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar- sham	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sayyid Karam	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	1.80	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Zurmat	0.40	-1.00	—	-1.00	1.24	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Shwak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wuza Jadran	1.33	-1.00	—	-1.00	-0.07	1.33	—	-1.00	0.00
Laja Ahmad Khel	-1.00	-1.00	—	4.60	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Jani Khel	0.40	2.73	—	1.24	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Dand Patan	2.50	3.67	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Samkani	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.24	0.24	1.33	—	-1.00	0.00
Jaji	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	13.00	0.00
Ahmadaba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	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, Paktya, 2004

Fruit									
Panel A—Raw Data									
District	Grapes	Pome- granates	Melon/W. M.	Orange	Almonds	Walnuts	Mulberry	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	8
Sayyid Karam	4	0	0	0	8	21	10	33	76
Zurmat	67	0	22	0	49	12	61	46	257
Shwak	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	13
Wuza Jadran	18	1	0	0	4	32	22	21	98
Laja Ahmad Khel	0	0	0	0	1	9	2	0	12
Jani Khel	5	11	0	0	2	68	15	9	110
Dand Patan	5	0	0	0	0	27	13	12	57
Samkani	54	58	3	1	24	65	60	11	276
Jaji	2	0	0	0	1	30	5	25	63
Ahmadabad	3	1	0	0	2	1	0	17	24
Total	163	72	25	1	93	277	189	174	994
Panel B—Specialization									
District	Grapes	Pome- granates	Melon/W. M.	Orange	Almonds	Walnuts	Mulberry	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	62.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sayyid Karam	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	27.6	13.2	43.4	100.0
Zurmat	26.1	0.0	8.6	0.0	19.1	4.7	23.7	17.9	100.0
Shwak	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.3	7.7	0.0	100.0
Wuza Jadran	18.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	32.7	22.4	21.4	100.0
Laja Ahmad Khel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	75.0	16.7	0.0	100.0
Jani Khel	4.5	10.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	61.8	13.6	8.2	100.0
Dand Patan	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.4	22.8	21.1	100.0
Samkani	19.6	21.0	1.1	0.4	8.7	23.6	21.7	4.0	100.0
Jaji	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	47.6	7.9	39.7	100.0
Ahmadabad	12.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	4.2	0.0	70.8	100.0
Total	16.4	7.2	2.5	0.1	9.4	27.9	19.0	17.5	100.0
Panel C—Concentration									
District	Grapes	Pome- granates	Melon/W. M.	Orange	Almonds	Walnuts	Mulberry	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	3.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Sayyid Karam	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	7.6	5.3	19.0	7.6
Zurmat	41.1	0.0	88.0	0.0	52.7	4.3	32.3	26.4	25.9
Shwak	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.5	0.0	1.3
Wuza Jadran	11.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	4.3	11.6	11.6	12.1	9.9
Laja Ahmad Khel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.2	1.1	0.0	1.2
Jani Khel	3.1	15.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	24.5	7.9	5.2	11.1
Dand Patan	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	6.9	6.9	5.7
Samkani	33.1	80.6	12.0	100.0	25.8	23.5	31.7	6.3	27.8
Jaji	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	10.8	2.6	14.4	6.3
Ahmadabad	1.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.4	0.0	9.8	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 6 (cont'd)

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

Fruit

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

District	Grapes	Pome- granates	Melon/W. M.	Orange	Almonds	Walnuts	Mulberry	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	2.81	0.73	-1.00	-1.00	1.67	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Sayyid Karam	-0.68	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.13	-0.01	-0.31	1.48	0.00
Zurmat	0.59	-1.00	2.40	-1.00	1.04	-0.83	0.25	0.02	0.00
Shwak	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	2.31	-0.60	-1.00	0.00
Wuza Jadran	0.12	-0.86	-1.00	-1.00	-0.56	0.17	0.18	0.22	0.00
Laja Ahmad Khel	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.11	1.69	-0.12	-1.00	0.00
Jani Khel	-0.72	0.38	-1.00	-1.00	-0.81	1.22	-0.28	-0.53	0.00
Dand Patan	-0.47	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.70	0.20	0.20	0.00
Samkani	0.19	1.90	-0.57	2.60	-0.07	-0.15	0.14	-0.77	0.00
Jaji	-0.81	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.83	0.71	-0.58	1.27	0.00
Ahmadabad	-0.24	-0.42	-1.00	-1.00	-0.11	-0.85	-1.00	3.05	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, Paktya, 2004

Vegetables

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauliflower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	34	33	24	6	1	1	1	0	100
Sayyid Karam	36	34	30	17	0	11	12	1	143
Zurmat	96	94	80	18	1	12	18	2	321
Shwak	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
Wuza Jadran	39	41	16	8	1	15	17	0	137
Laja Ahmad Khel	5	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	11
Jani Khel	17	17	3	2	0	0	0	0	39
Dand Patan	46	42	9	1	0	0	0	1	99
Samkani	66	62	57	42	10	35	37	0	308
Jaji	36	39	20	9	0	0	2	0	102
Ahmadabad	12	13	4	1	0	0	0	0	30
Total	396	372	246	106	13	74	87	4	1,297

Panel B—Specialization

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauliflower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	34.0	33.0	24.0	6.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
Sayyid Karam	26.6	23.8	21.0	11.9	0.0	7.7	8.4	0.7	100.0
Zurmat	29.9	29.3	24.9	5.6	0.3	3.7	5.6	0.6	100.0
Shwak	71.4	0.0	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Wuza Jadran	28.5	29.9	11.7	5.8	0.7	10.9	12.4	0.0	100.0
Laja Ahmad Khel	45.5	27.3	18.2	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Jani Khel	43.6	43.6	7.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dand Patan	46.5	42.4	9.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0
Samkani	21.1	20.1	18.5	13.6	3.2	11.4	12.0	0.0	100.0
Jaji	37.3	32.4	19.6	8.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0
Ahmadabad	40.0	43.3	13.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	30.5	28.7	19.0	8.2	1.0	5.7	6.7	0.3	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauliflower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	8.6	8.9	9.8	5.7	7.7	1.4	1.1	0.0	7.7
Sayyid Karam	9.6	9.1	12.2	16.0	0.0	14.9	13.8	25.0	11.0
Zurmat	24.3	25.3	32.5	17.0	7.7	16.2	20.7	50.0	24.7
Shwak	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Wuza Jadran	9.9	11.0	6.5	7.5	7.7	20.3	19.5	0.0	10.6
Laja Ahmad Khel	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Jani Khel	4.3	4.6	1.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Dand Patan	11.6	11.3	3.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	7.6
Samkani	16.5	16.7	23.2	39.6	76.9	47.3	42.5	0.0	23.7
Jaji	9.6	8.9	8.1	8.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	7.9
Ahmadabad	3.0	3.5	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 6 (cont'd)

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

Vegetables

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

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauliflower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	0.12	0.15	0.27	-0.27	0.00	-0.82	-0.85	-1.00	0.00
Sayyid Karam	-0.13	-0.17	0.11	0.45	-1.00	0.35	0.25	1.27	0.00
Zurmat	-0.02	0.02	0.31	-0.31	-0.69	-0.34	-0.16	1.02	0.00
Shwak	1.35	-1.00	-0.25	0.75	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Wuza Jadran	-0.07	0.04	-0.38	-0.29	-0.27	0.92	0.85	-1.00	0.00
Laja Ahmad Khel	0.49	-0.05	-0.04	0.11	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Jani Khel	0.43	0.52	-0.59	-0.37	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Dand Patan	0.53	0.48	-0.52	-0.88	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	2.28	0.00
Samkani	-0.31	-0.30	-0.02	0.67	2.24	0.99	0.79	-1.00	0.00
Jaji	0.22	0.13	0.03	0.08	-1.00	-1.00	-0.71	-1.00	0.00
Ahmadabad	0.31	0.51	-0.30	-0.59	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Paktya, 2004

Herbal Products									
Panel A—Raw Data									
District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sayyid Karam	0	2	1	3	0	2	2	0	10
Zurmat	1	5	2	1	3	2	6	0	20
Shwak	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wuza Jadran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laja Ahmad Khel	3	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	9
Jani Khel	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Dand Patan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samkani	4	15	3	6	12	4	3	0	47
Jaji	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ahmadabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	24	10	12	17	9	11	0	92
Panel B—Specialization									
District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sayyid Karam	0.0	20.0	10.0	30.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	100.0
Zurmat	5.0	25.0	10.0	5.0	15.0	10.0	30.0	0.0	100.0
Shwak	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Wuza Jadran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laja Ahmad Khel	33.3	11.1	22.2	22.2	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Jani Khel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dand Patan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samkani	8.5	31.9	6.4	12.8	25.5	8.5	6.4	0.0	100.0
Jaji	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ahmadabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8.7	27.2	10.9	13.0	18.5	9.8	12.0	0.0	100.0
Panel C—Concentration									
District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	1.1
Sayyid Karam	0.0	8.0	10.0	25.0	0.0	22.2	18.2	—	10.9
Zurmat	12.5	20.0	20.0	8.3	17.6	22.2	54.5	—	21.7
Shwak	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	1.1
Wuza Jadran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
Laja Ahmad Khel	37.5	4.0	20.0	16.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	—	9.8
Jani Khel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	11.1	0.0	—	2.2
Dand Patan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
Samkani	50.0	60.0	30.0	50.0	70.6	44.4	27.3	—	51.1
Jaji	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	2.2
Ahmadabad	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

Annex 6 (cont'd)

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

Herbal Products

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

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	-1.00	-1.00	8.20	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
Sayyid Karam	-1.00	-0.20	-0.00	1.30	-1.00	1.04	0.67	—	0.00
Zurmat	-0.43	-0.08	-0.08	-0.62	-0.19	0.02	1.51	—	0.00
Shwak	-1.00	-1.00	8.20	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
Wuza Jadran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laja Ahmad Khel	2.80	-0.50	1.04	0.70	-0.40	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
Jani Khel	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.71	4.11	-1.00	—	0.00
Dand Patan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samkani	-0.02	0.17	-0.41	-0.02	0.38	-0.13	-0.47	—	0.00
Jaji	-1.00	2.60	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
Ahmadabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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, Paktya, 2004

Handicrafts									
Panel A—Raw Data									
District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shaw making	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sayyid Karam	0	0	0	4	0	22	5	0	31
Zurmat	10	12	0	0	2	6	0	0	30
Shwak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wuza Jadran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laja Ahmad Khel	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Jani Khel	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Dand Patan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samkani	2	1	0	3	0	22	1	0	29
Jaji	0	2	0	0	0	30	24	0	56
Ahmadabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	16	0	7	2	82	30	0	149
Panel B—Specialization									
District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shaw making	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sayyid Karam	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	71.0	16.1	0.0	100.0
Zurmat	33.3	40.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shwak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wuza Jadran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laja Ahmad Khel	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Jani Khel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dand Patan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samkani	6.9	3.4	0.0	10.3	0.0	75.9	3.4	0.0	100.0
Jaji	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.6	42.9	0.0	100.0
Ahmadabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8.1	10.7	0.0	4.7	1.3	55.0	20.1	0.0	100.0
Panel C—Concentration									
District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shaw making	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
Sayyid Karam	0.0	0.0	—	57.1	0.0	26.8	16.7	—	20.8
Zurmat	83.3	75.0	—	0.0	100.0	7.3	0.0	—	20.1
Shwak	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
Wuza Jadran	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
Laja Ahmad Khel	0.0	6.3	—	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	—	1.3
Jani Khel	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	—	0.7
Dand Patan	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
Samkani	16.7	6.3	—	42.9	0.0	26.8	3.3	—	19.5
Jaji	0.0	12.5	—	0.0	0.0	36.6	80.0	—	37.6
Ahmadabad	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

Annex 6 (cont'd)

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

Handicrafts

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

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em- broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shaw making	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	10.58	3.39	8.46	7.05	4.98	9.40	7.69	—	—
Sayyid Karam	1.06	0.34	0.85	0.71	0.50	0.94	0.77	—	—
Zurmat	0.53	0.17	0.42	0.35	0.25	0.47	0.38	—	—
Shwak	10.58	3.39	8.46	7.05	4.98	9.40	7.69	—	—
Wuza Jadran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laja Ahmad Khel	1.18	0.38	0.94	0.78	0.55	1.04	0.85	—	—
Jani Khel	5.29	1.69	4.23	3.53	2.49	4.70	3.85	—	—
Dand Patan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samkani	0.23	0.07	0.18	0.15	0.11	0.20	0.16	—	—
Jaji	5.29	1.69	4.23	3.53	2.49	4.70	3.85	—	—
Ahmadabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annex 6 (cont'd)

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

Small Industries

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sayyid Karam	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Zurmat	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Shwak	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Wuza Jadran	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Laja Ahmad Khel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jani Khel	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Dand Patan	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Samkani	29	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	30
Jaji	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Ahmadabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	110	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	113

Panel B—Specialization

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sayyid Karam	92.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Zurmat	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shwak	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Wuza Jadran	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Laja Ahmad Khel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jani Khel	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dand Patan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Samkani	96.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Jaji	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ahmadabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	97.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	0.9	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.9
Sayyid Karam	10.9	100.0	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	11.5
Zurmat	1.8	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	1.8
Shwak	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	50.0	—	—	0.9
Wuza Jadran	20.0	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	19.5
Laja Ahmad Khel	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.0
Jani Khel	27.3	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	26.5
Dand Patan	4.5	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	4.4
Samkani	26.4	0.0	—	—	—	50.0	—	—	26.5
Jaji	8.2	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	8.0
Ahmadabad	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0

Annex 6 (cont'd)

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

Small Industries

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

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	0.03	-1.00	—	—	—	-1.00	—	—	0.00
Sayyid Karam	-0.05	7.69	—	—	—	-1.00	—	—	0.00
Zurmat	0.03	-1.00	—	—	—	-1.00	—	—	0.00
Shwak	-1.00	-1.00	—	—	—	55.50	—	—	0.00
Wuza Jadran	0.03	-1.00	—	—	—	-1.00	—	—	0.00
Laja Ahmad Khel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jani Khel	0.03	-1.00	—	—	—	-1.00	—	—	0.00
Dand Patan	0.03	-1.00	—	—	—	-1.00	—	—	0.00
Samkani	-0.01	-1.00	—	—	—	0.88	—	—	0.00
Jaji	0.03	-1.00	—	—	—	-1.00	—	—	0.00
Ahmadabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.0

Annex 6 (cont'd)

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

Animal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sayyid Karam	43	48	46	36	37	40	21	2	276
Zurmat	58	147	145	136	130	132	99	3	850
Shwak	8	9	9	8	9	8	1	0	52
Wuza Jadran	66	66	66	63	49	60	14	0	383
Laja Ahmad Khel	25	25	24	24	24	23	3	0	147
Jani Khel	68	70	70	63	65	64	7	0	407
Dand Patan	49	49	46	36	34	35	12	0	261
Samkani	71	70	70	63	59	68	35	0	436
Jaji	41	58	58	57	53	37	16	0	320
Ahmadabad	17	47	47	46	38	13	0	1	209
Total	446	589	574	536	498	480	208	3	3,341

Panel B—Specialization

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sayyid Karam	15.6	17.4	16.7	14.1	13.4	14.5	7.6	0.7	100.0
Zurmat	6.8	17.3	17.1	16.0	15.3	15.5	11.6	0.4	100.0
Shwak	15.4	17.3	17.3	15.4	17.3	15.4	1.9	0.0	100.0
Wuza Jadran	17.2	17.2	17.0	16.4	12.8	15.7	3.7	0.0	100.0
Laja Ahmad Khel	17.0	17.0	15.6	16.3	16.3	15.6	2.0	0.0	100.0
Jani Khel	16.7	17.2	17.2	15.5	16.0	15.7	1.7	0.0	100.0
Dand Patan	18.8	18.8	17.6	13.8	13.0	13.4	4.6	0.0	100.0
Samkani	16.3	16.1	16.1	14.4	13.5	15.6	8.0	0.0	100.0
Jaji	12.8	18.1	18.1	17.8	16.6	11.6	5.0	0.0	100.0
Ahmadabad	8.1	22.5	22.5	22.0	18.2	6.2	0.0	0.5	100.0
Total	13.3	17.6	17.3	16.0	14.9	14.4	6.2	0.2	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sayyid Karam	9.6	8.1	7.9	7.3	7.4	8.3	10.1	33.3	8.3
Zurmat	13.0	25.0	25.0	25.4	26.1	27.5	47.6	50.0	25.4
Shwak	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	0.5	0.0	1.6
Wuza Jadran	14.8	11.2	11.2	11.8	9.8	12.5	6.7	0.0	11.5
Laja Ahmad Khel	5.6	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.8	4.8	1.4	0.0	4.4
Jani Khel	15.2	11.9	12.1	11.8	13.1	13.3	3.4	0.0	12.2
Dand Patan	11.0	8.3	7.9	6.7	6.8	7.3	5.8	0.0	7.8
Samkani	15.9	11.9	12.1	11.8	11.8	14.2	16.8	0.0	13.0
Jaji	9.2	9.8	10.0	10.7	10.6	7.7	7.7	0.0	9.6
Ahmadabad	3.8	8.0	8.1	8.6	7.6	2.7	0.0	16.7	6.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 6 (cont'd)

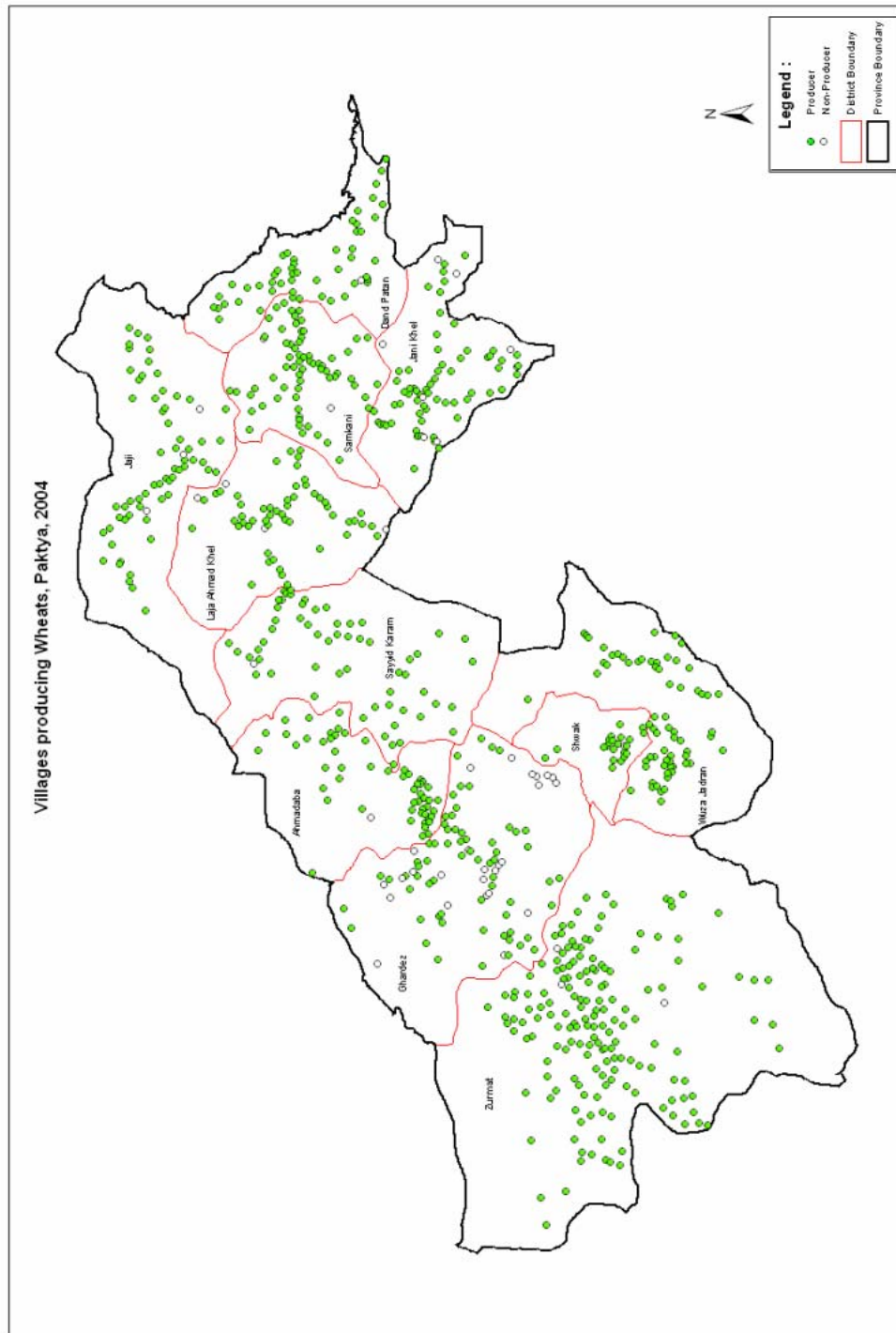
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Paktya, 2004

Animal Products

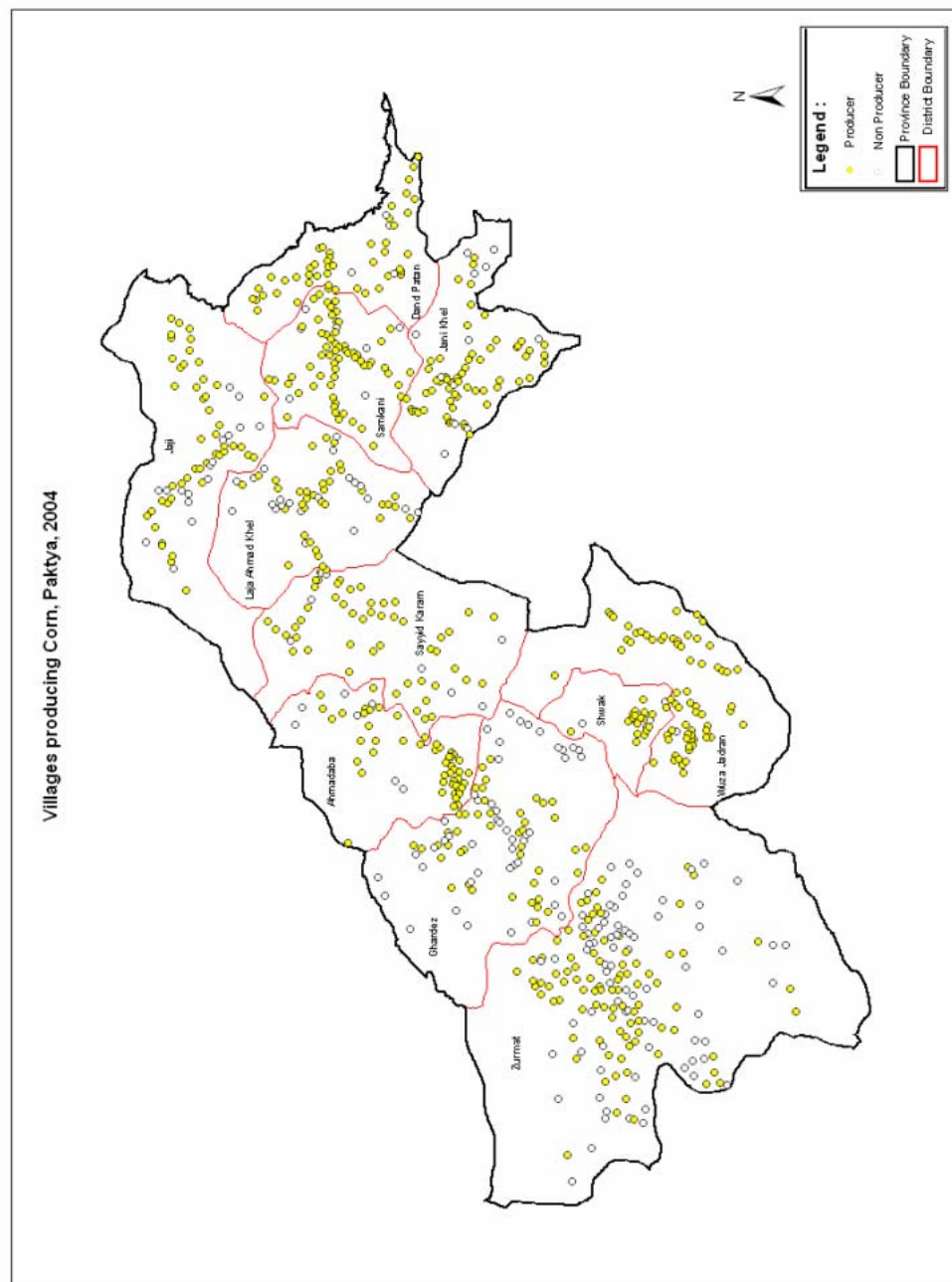
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
Provincial Center—Gardez	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sayyid Karam	0.17	-0.01	-0.04	-0.12	-0.10	0.01	0.22	3.04	0.00
Zurmat	-0.49	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.87	0.97	0.00
Shwak	0.15	-0.02	0.00	-0.04	0.16	0.07	-0.69	-1.00	0.00
Wuza Jadran	0.29	-0.02	-0.02	0.03	-0.14	0.09	-0.41	-1.00	0.00
Laja Ahmad Khel	0.27	-0.04	-0.10	0.02	0.10	0.09	-0.67	-1.00	0.00
Jani Khel	0.25	-0.02	-0.01	-0.03	0.07	0.09	-0.72	-1.00	0.00
Dand Patan	0.41	0.06	0.02	-0.14	-0.13	-0.07	-0.26	-1.00	0.00
Samkani	0.22	-0.09	-0.07	-0.10	-0.09	0.09	0.29	-1.00	0.00
Jaji	-0.04	0.03	0.05	0.11	0.11	-0.20	-0.20	-1.00	0.00
Ahmadabad	-0.39	0.28	0.30	0.37	0.22	-0.57	-1.00	1.66	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

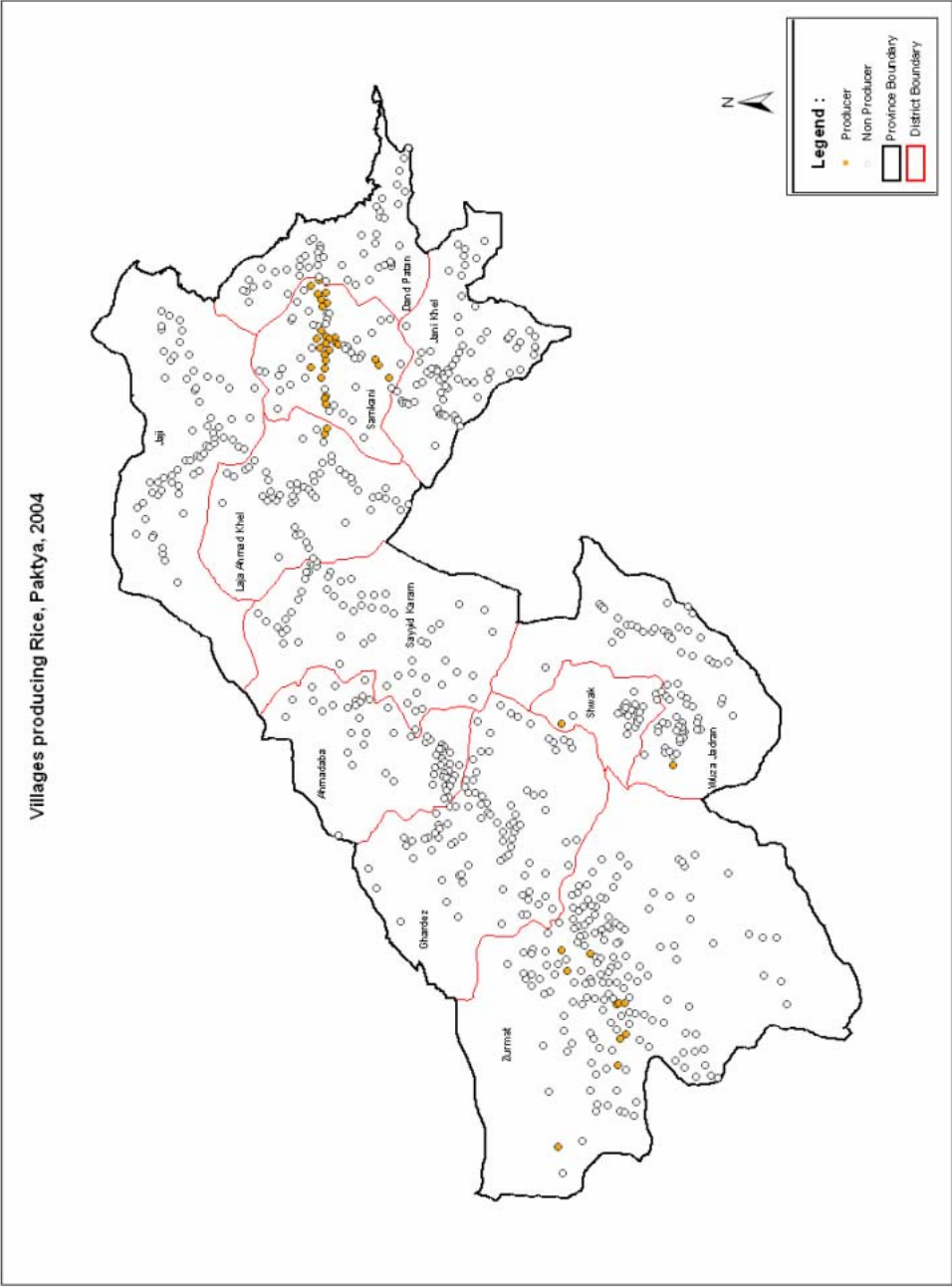
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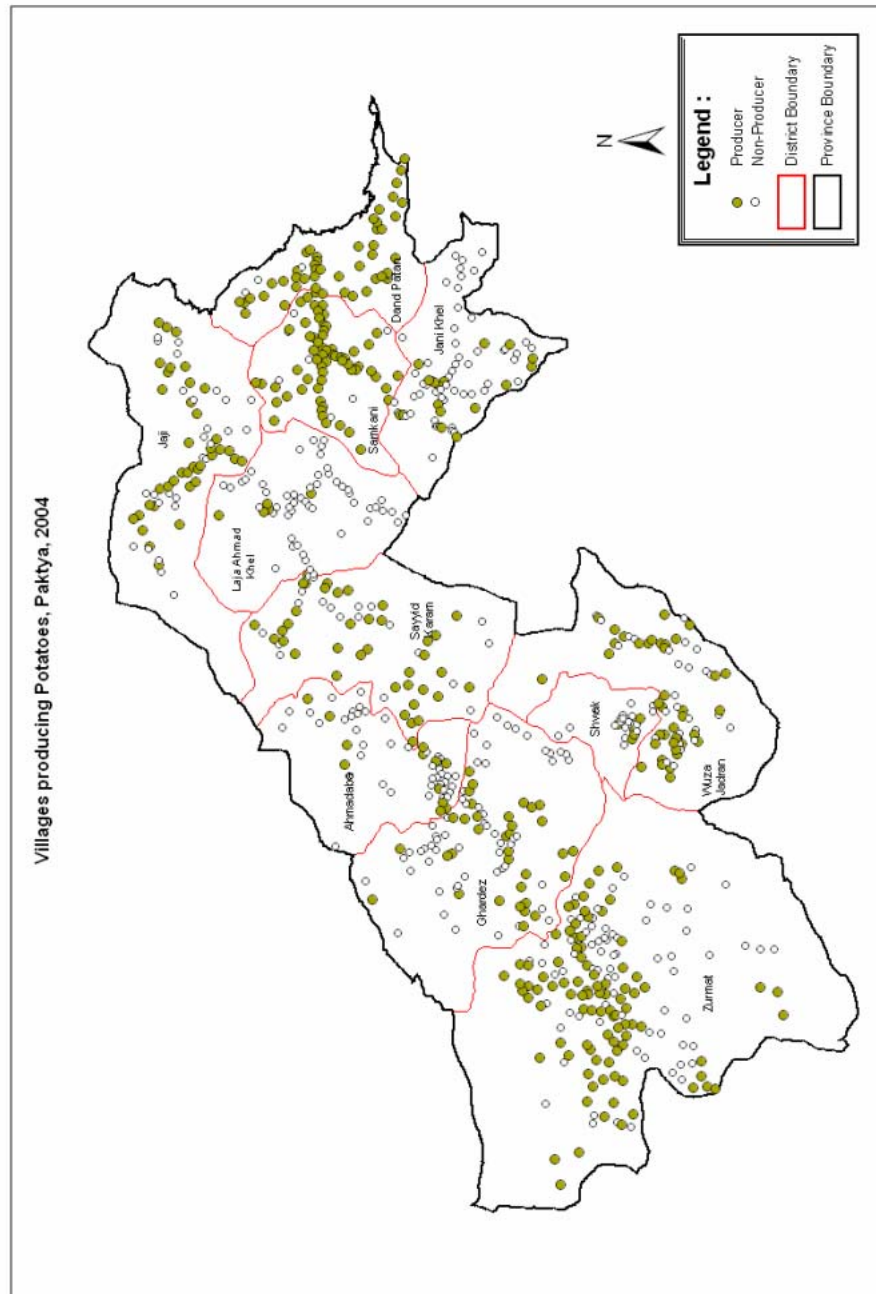
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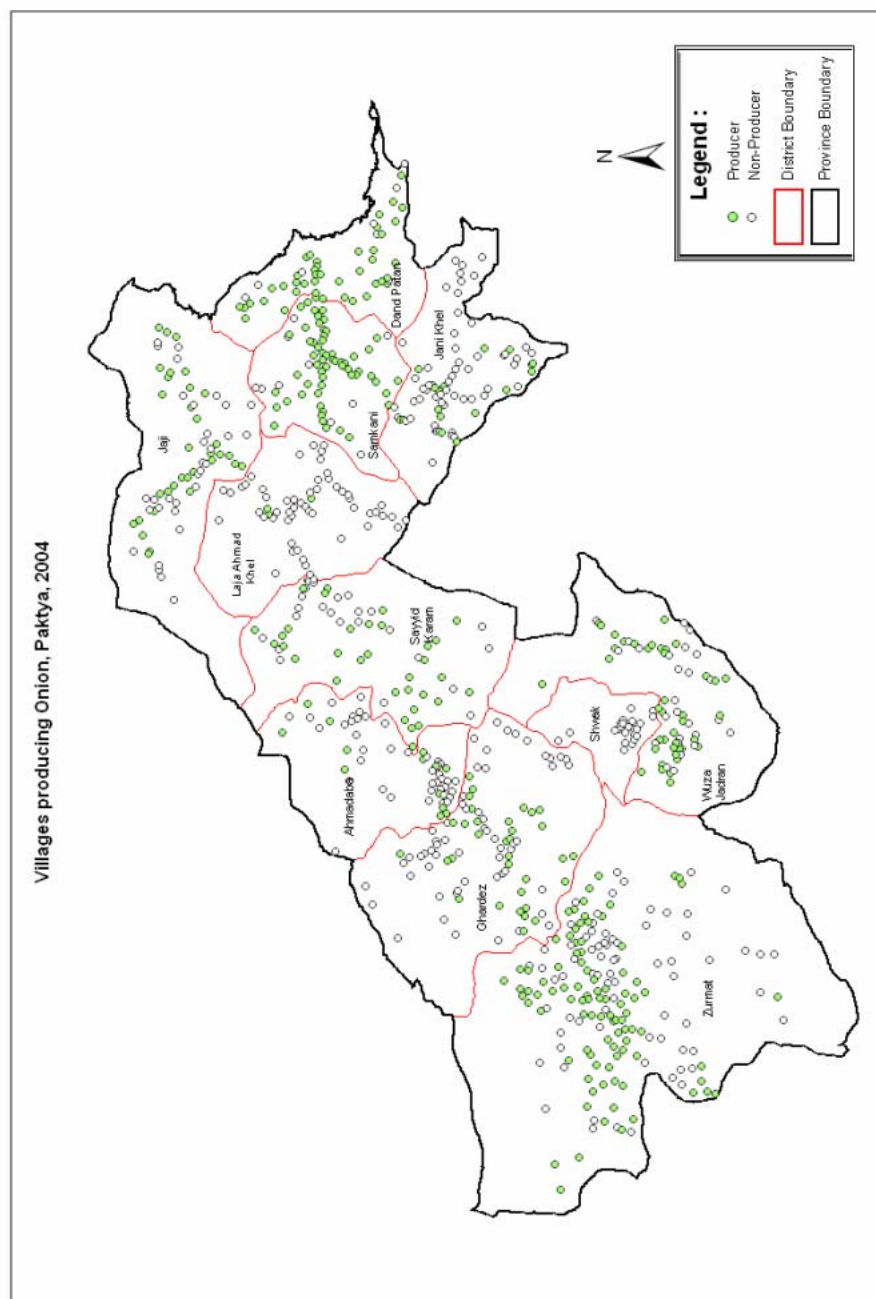
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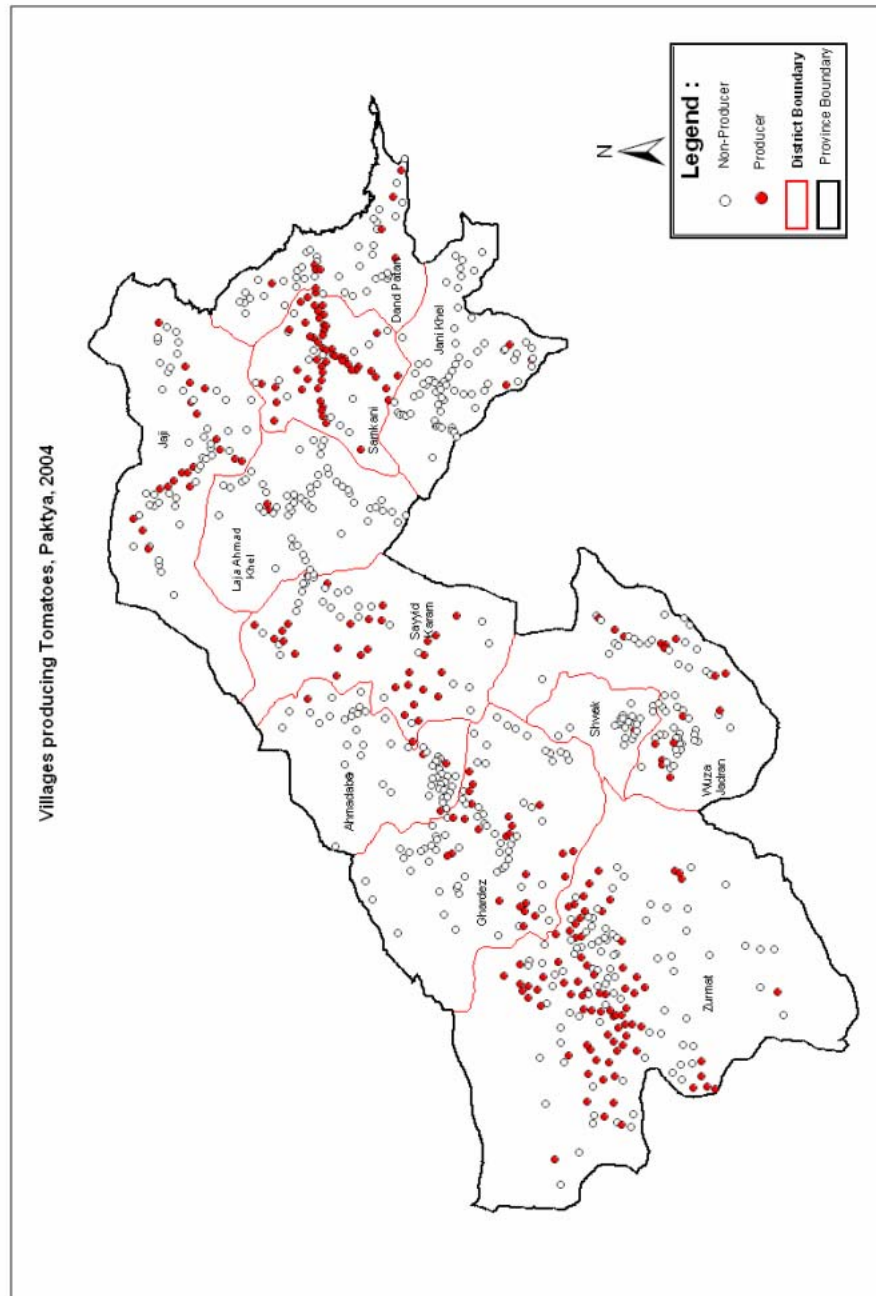
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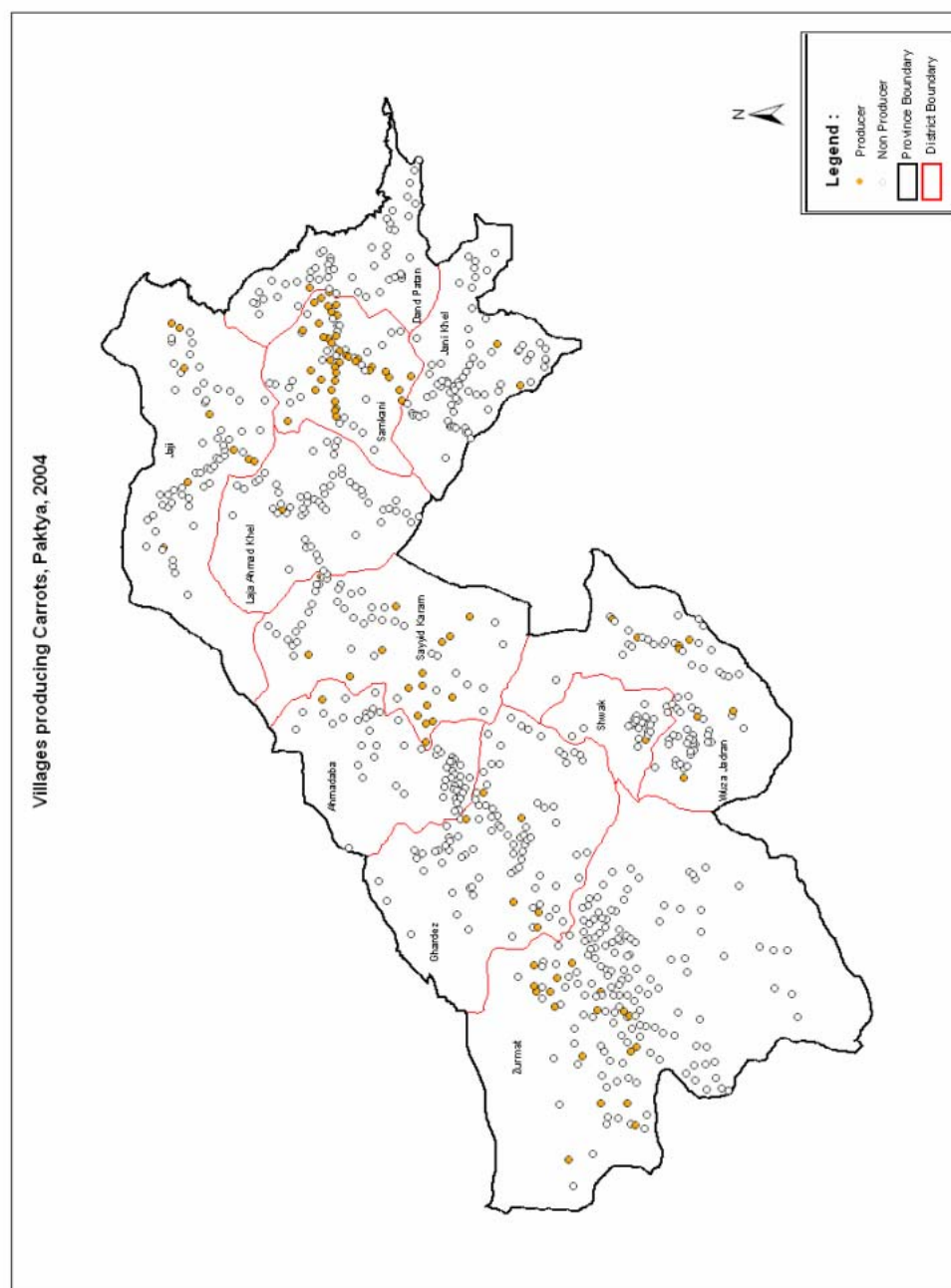
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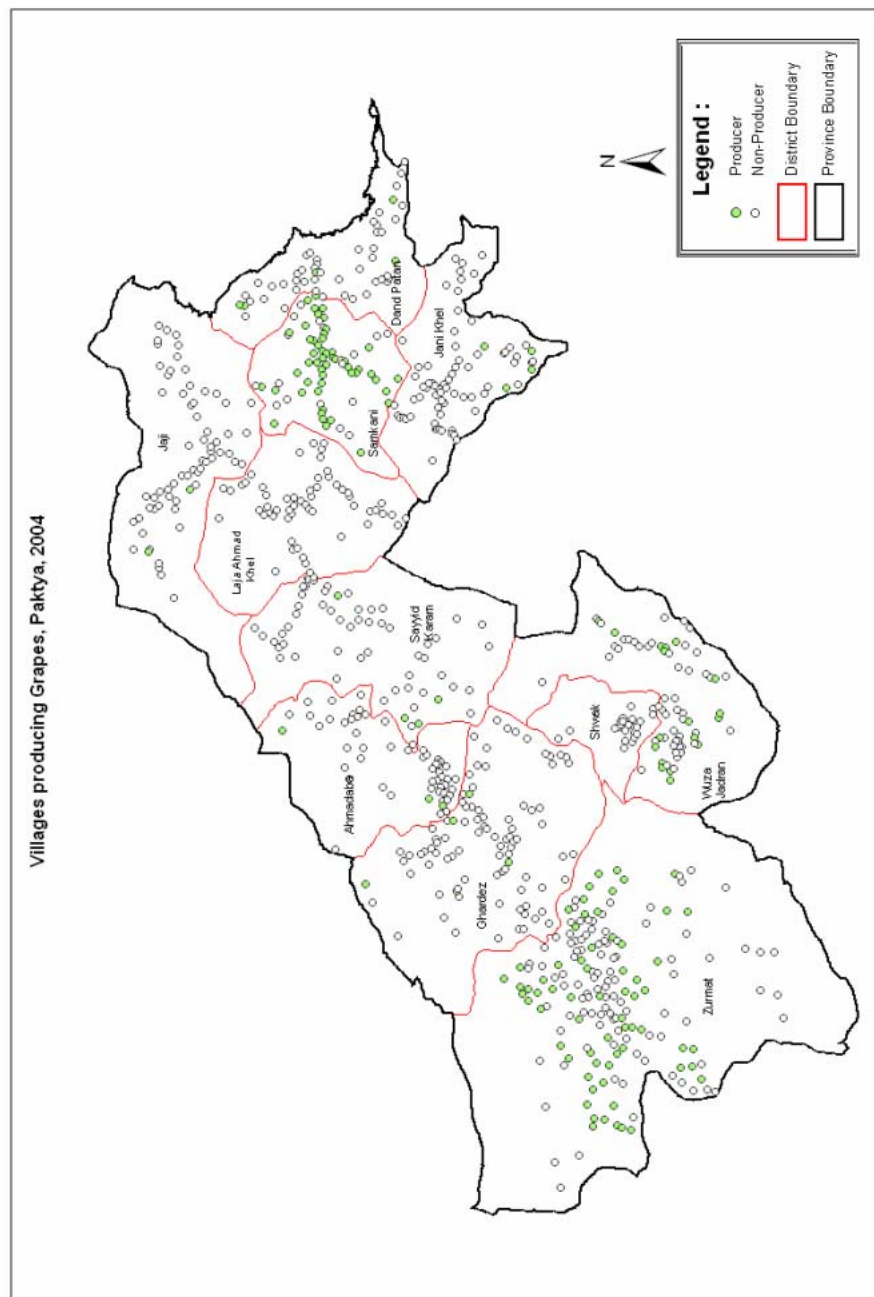
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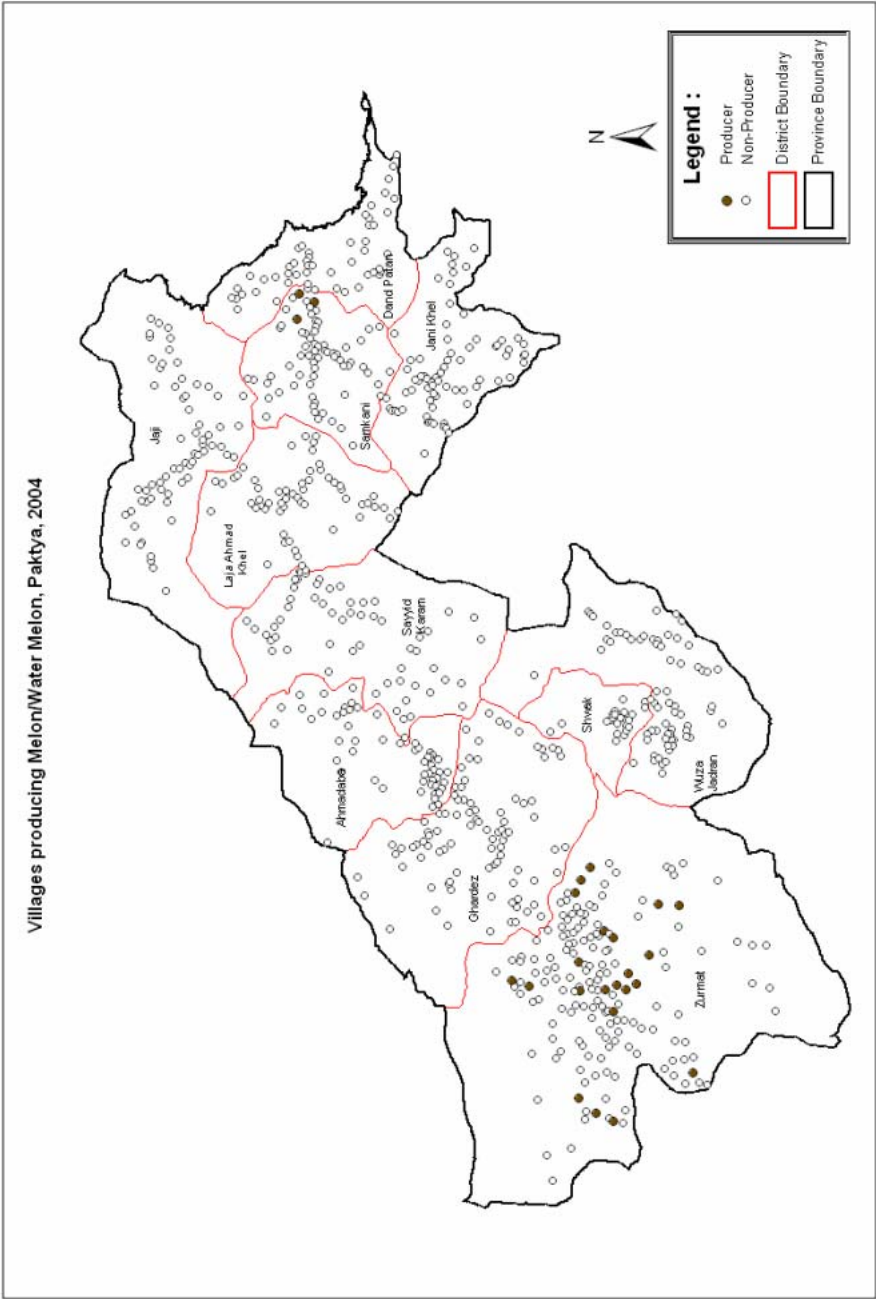
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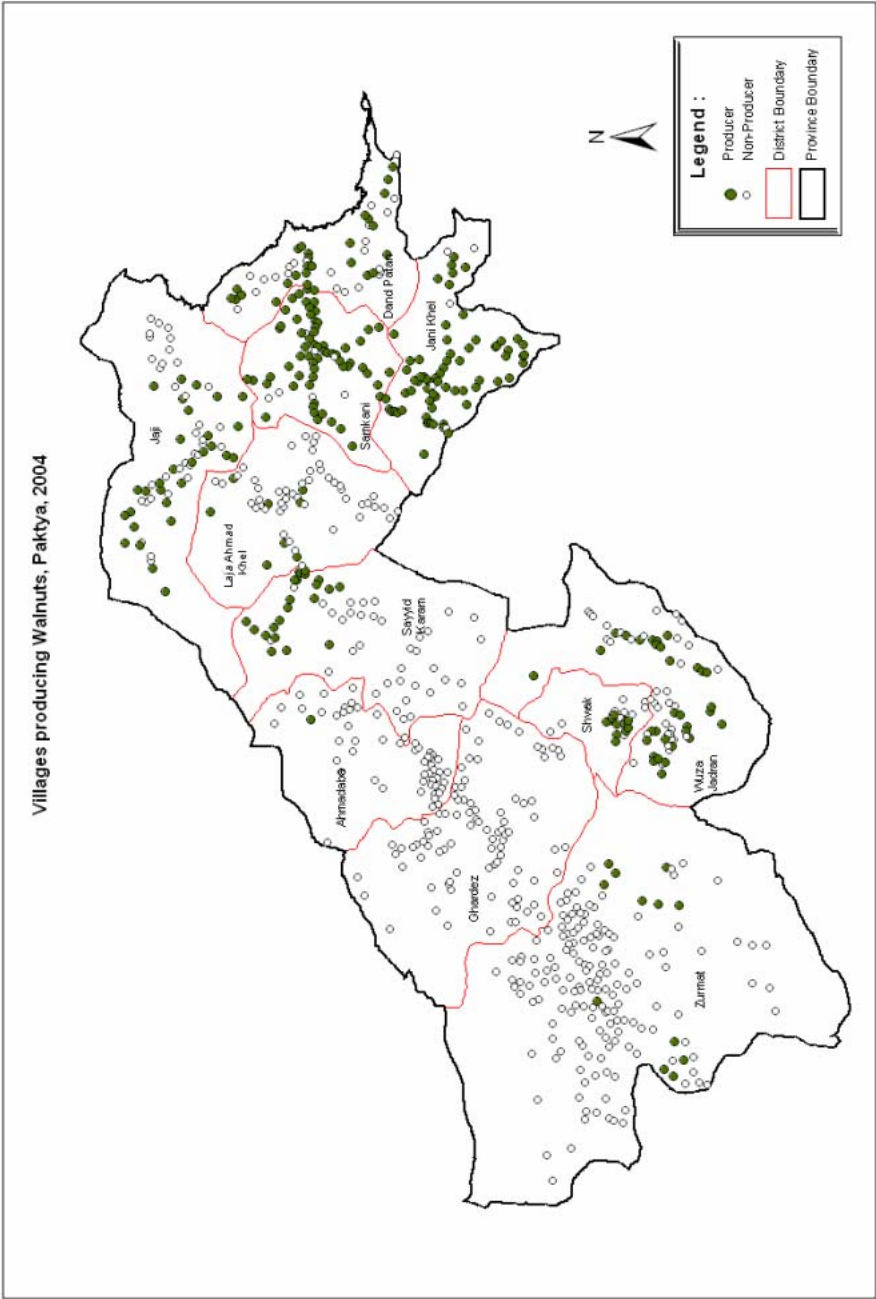
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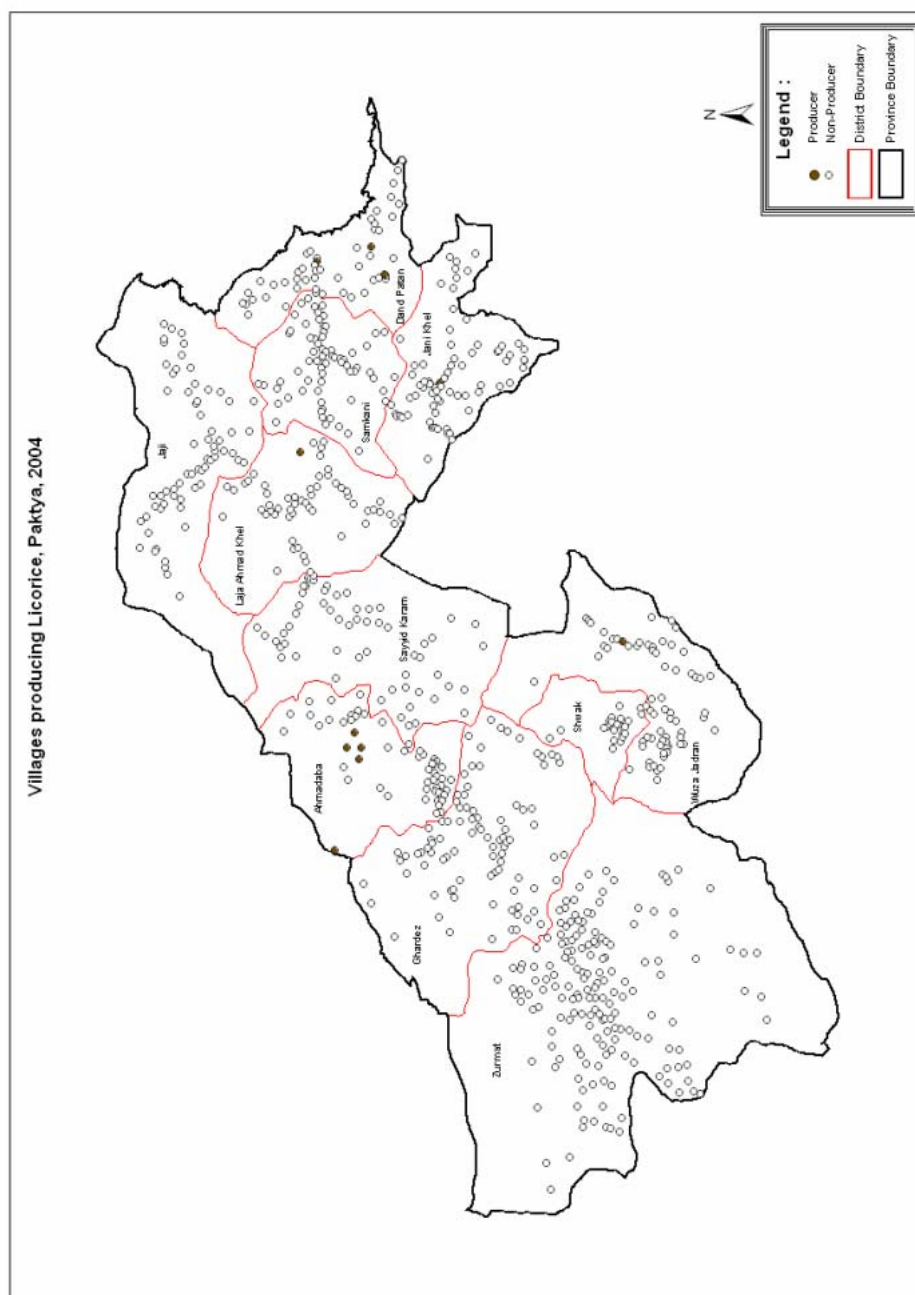
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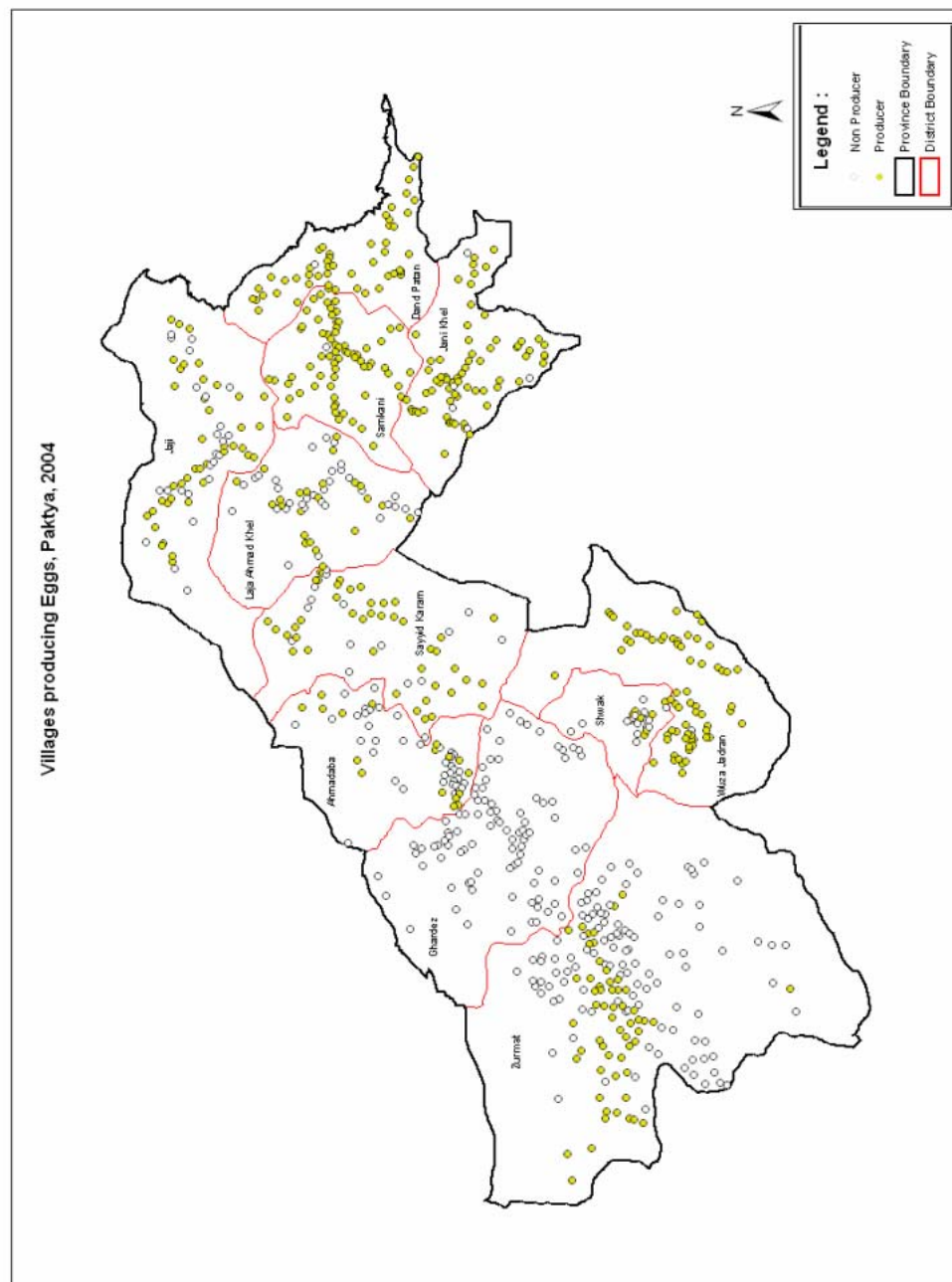
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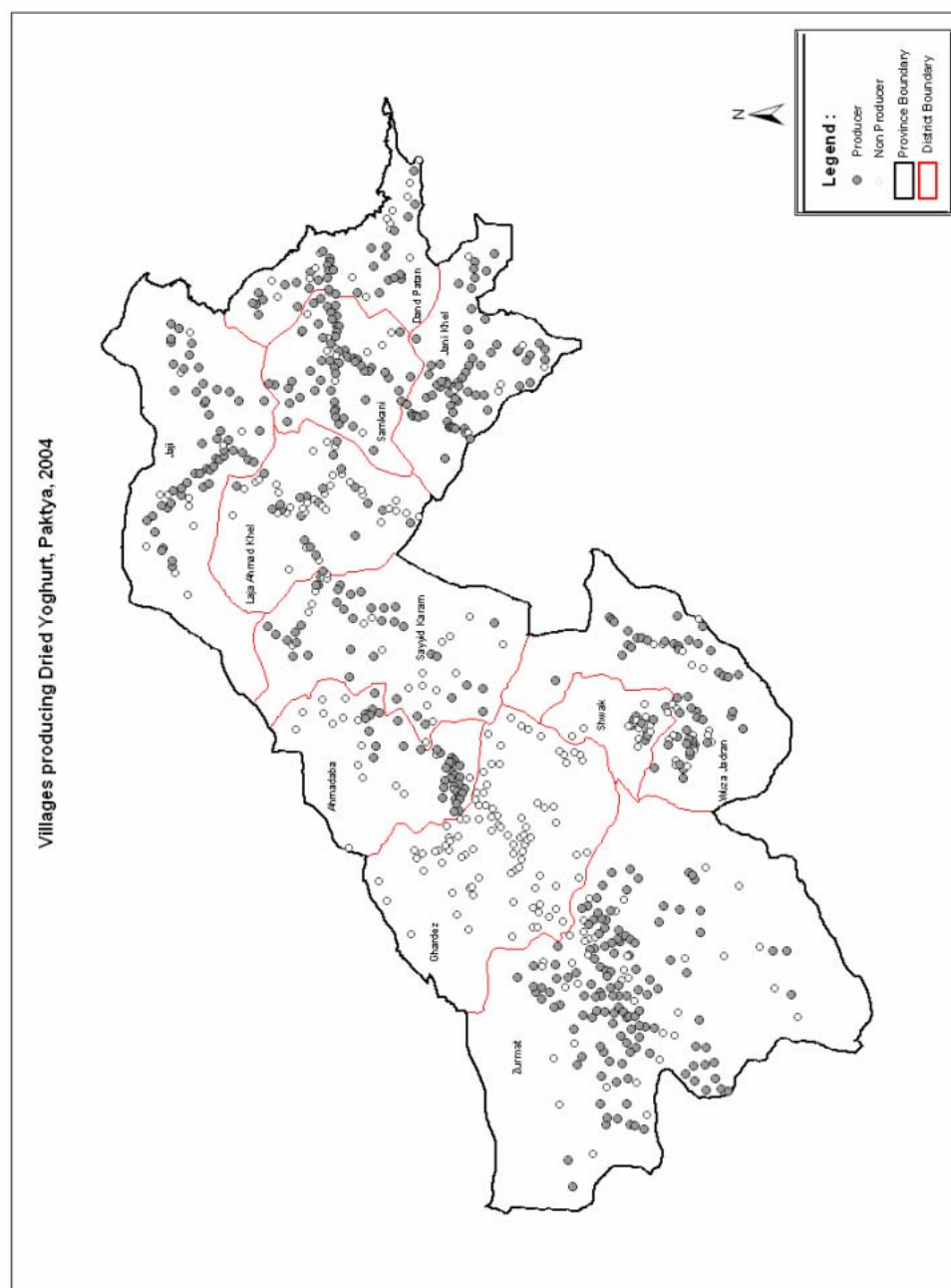
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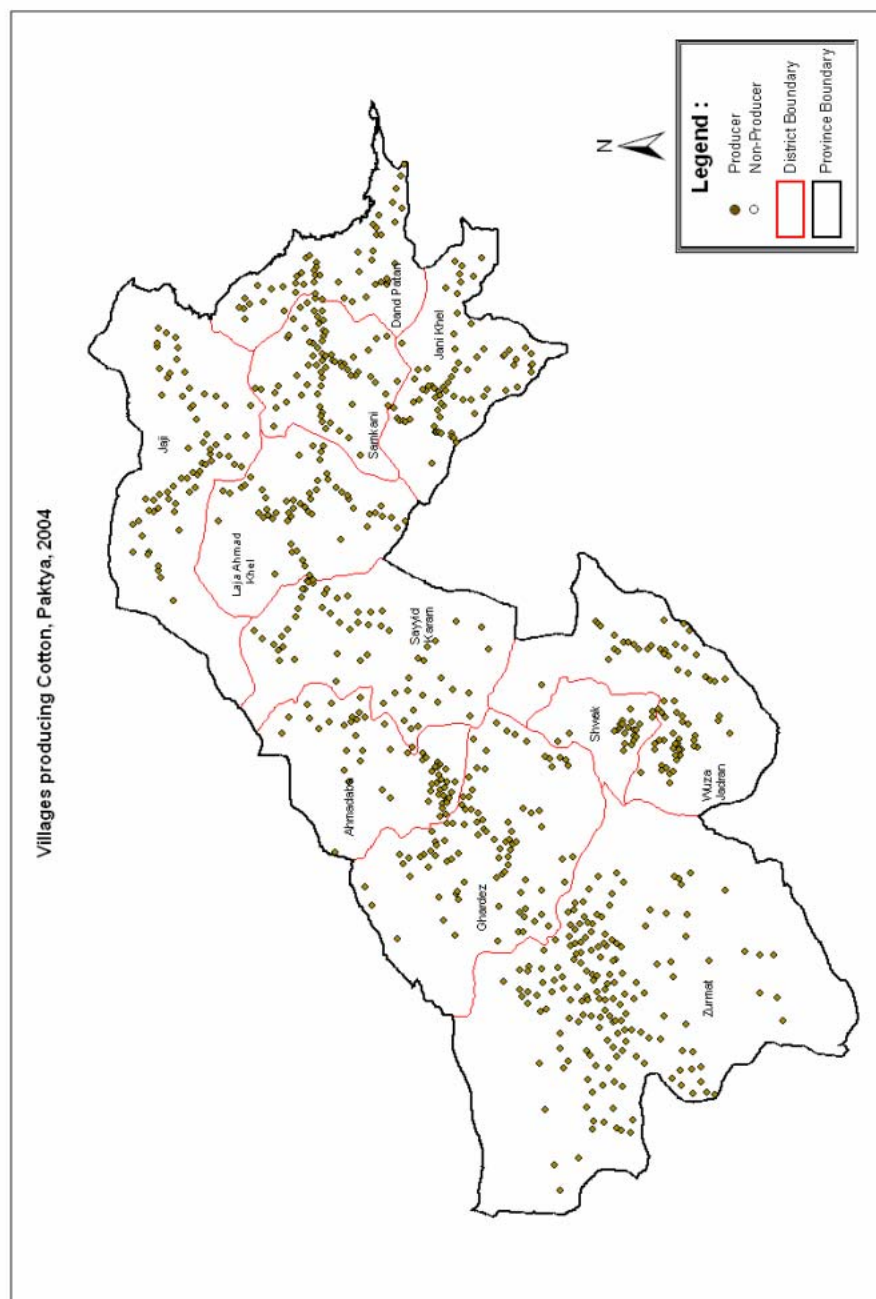
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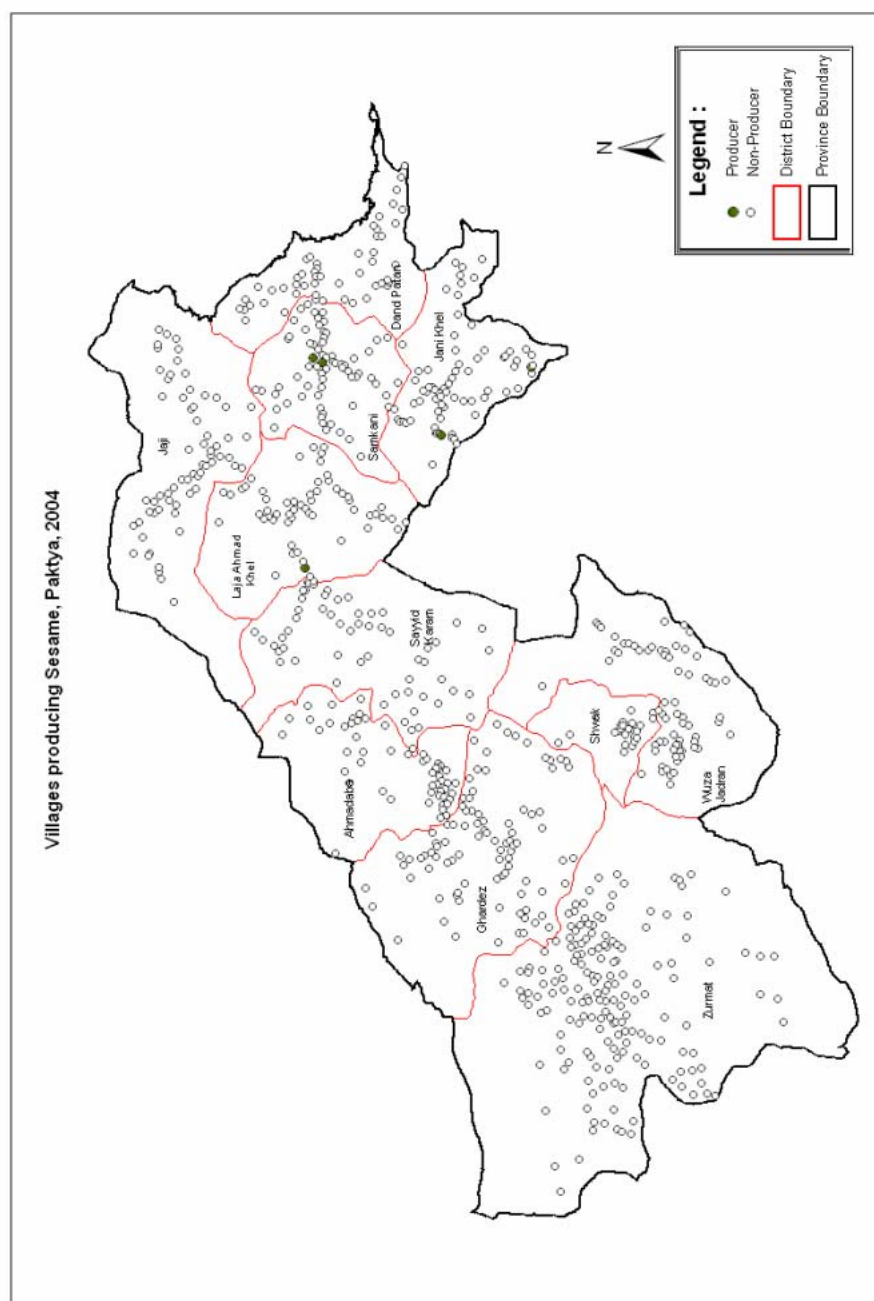
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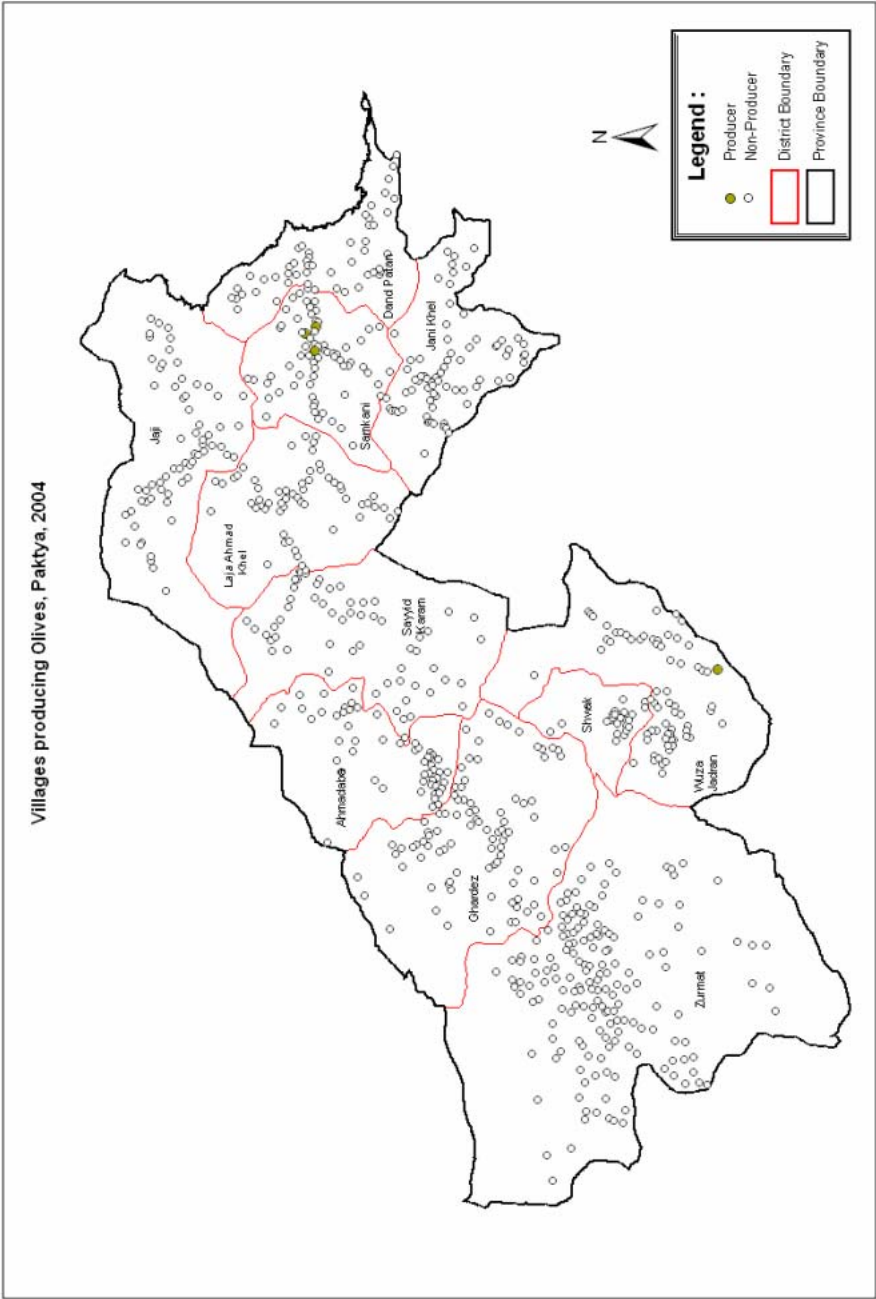
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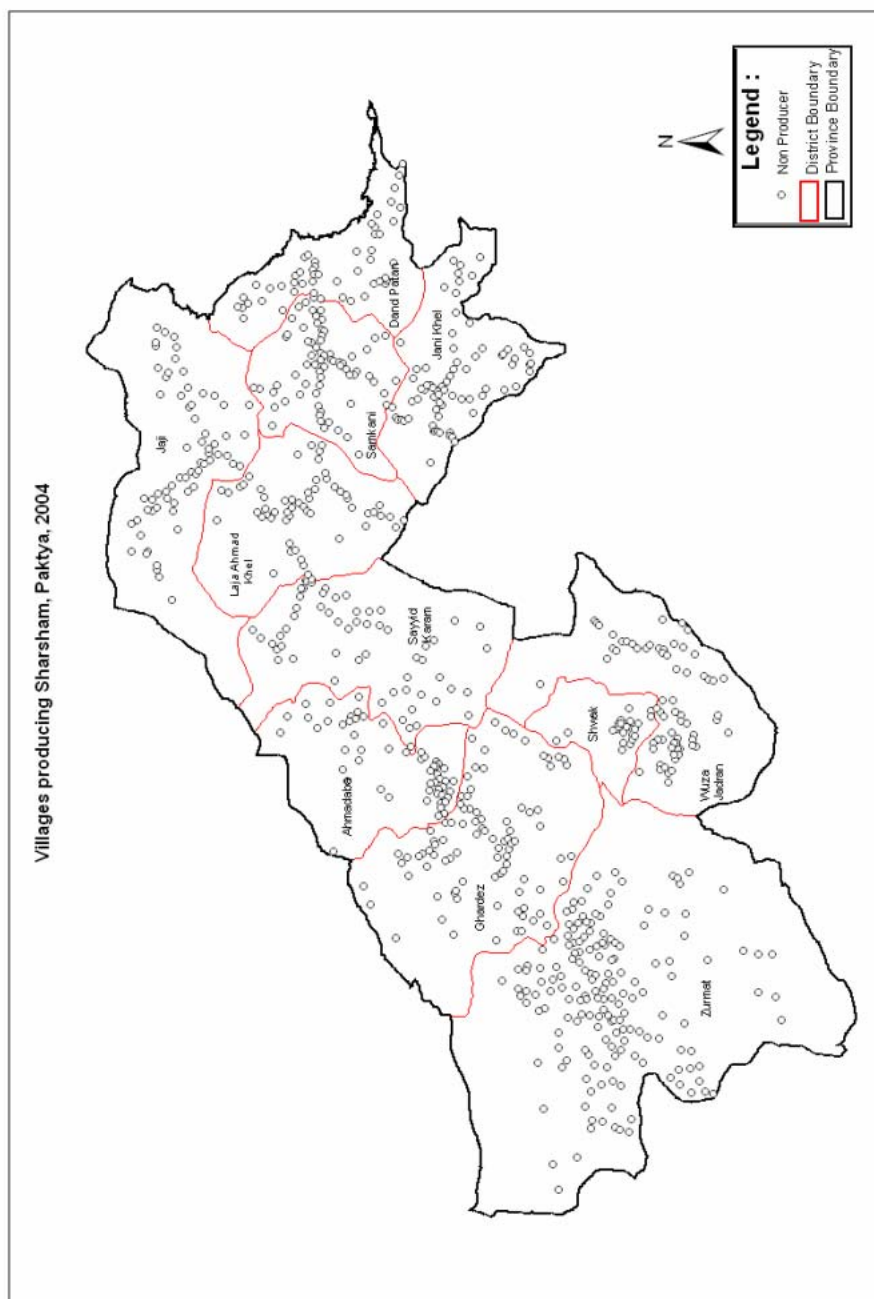
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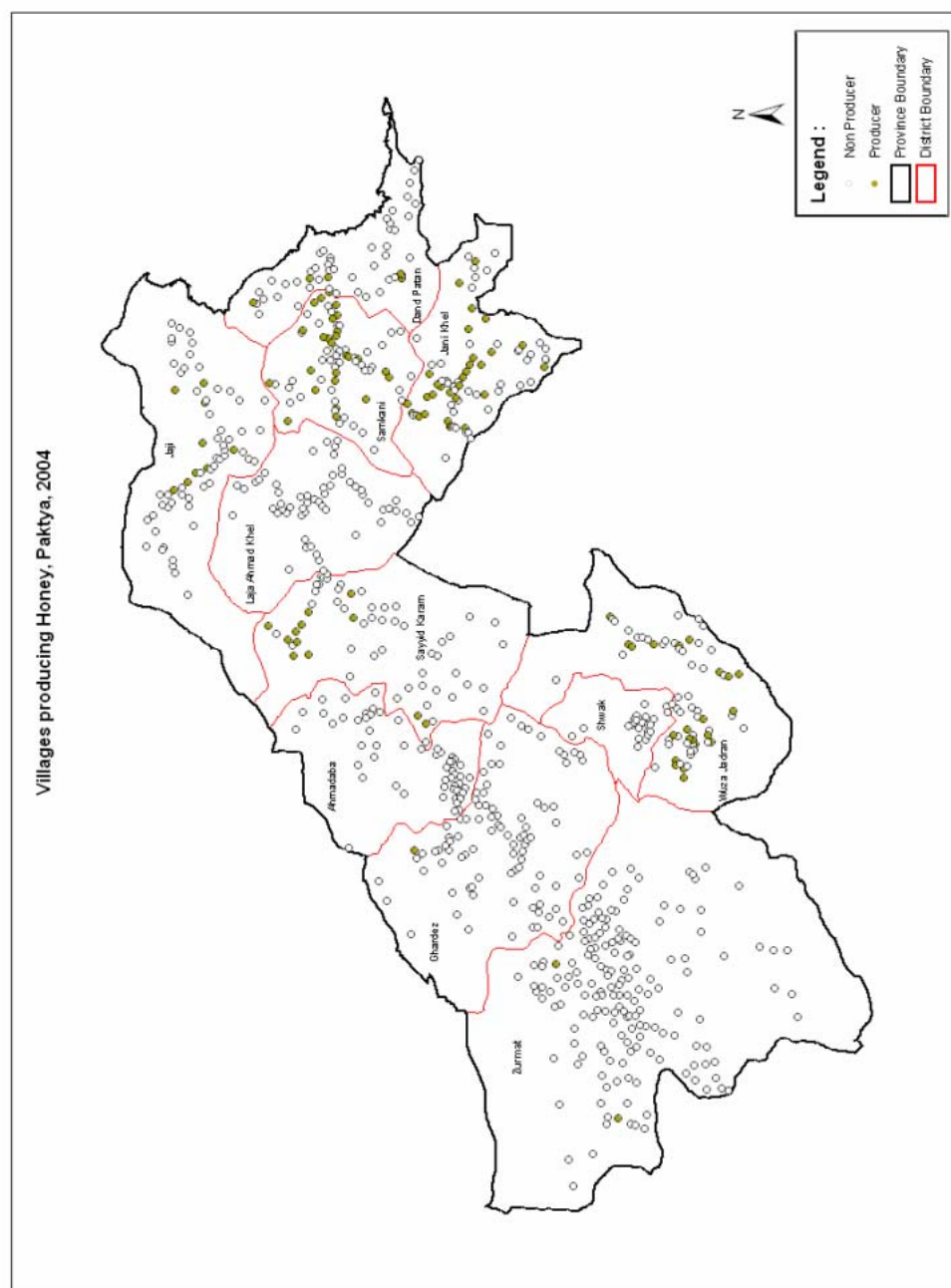
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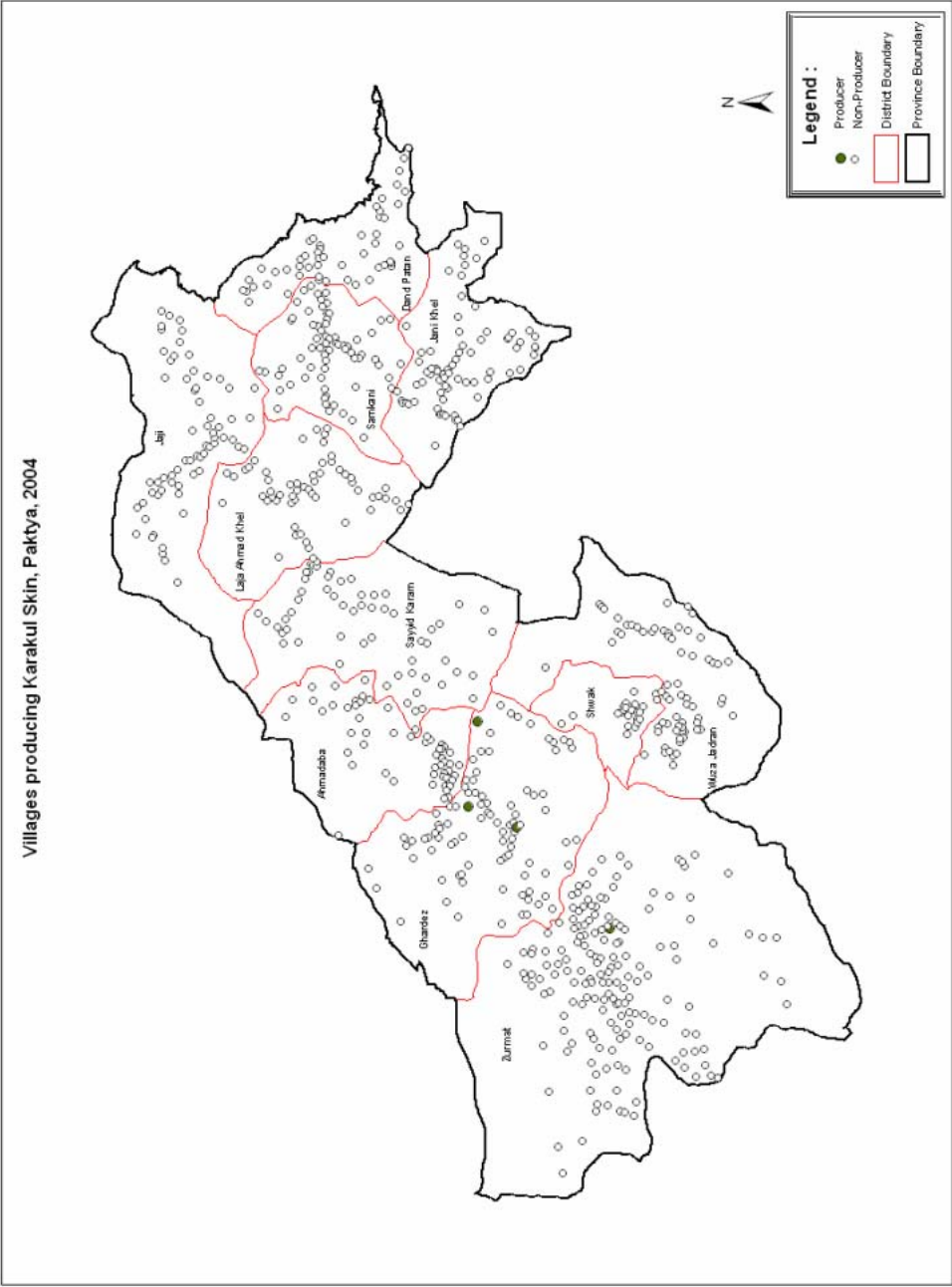
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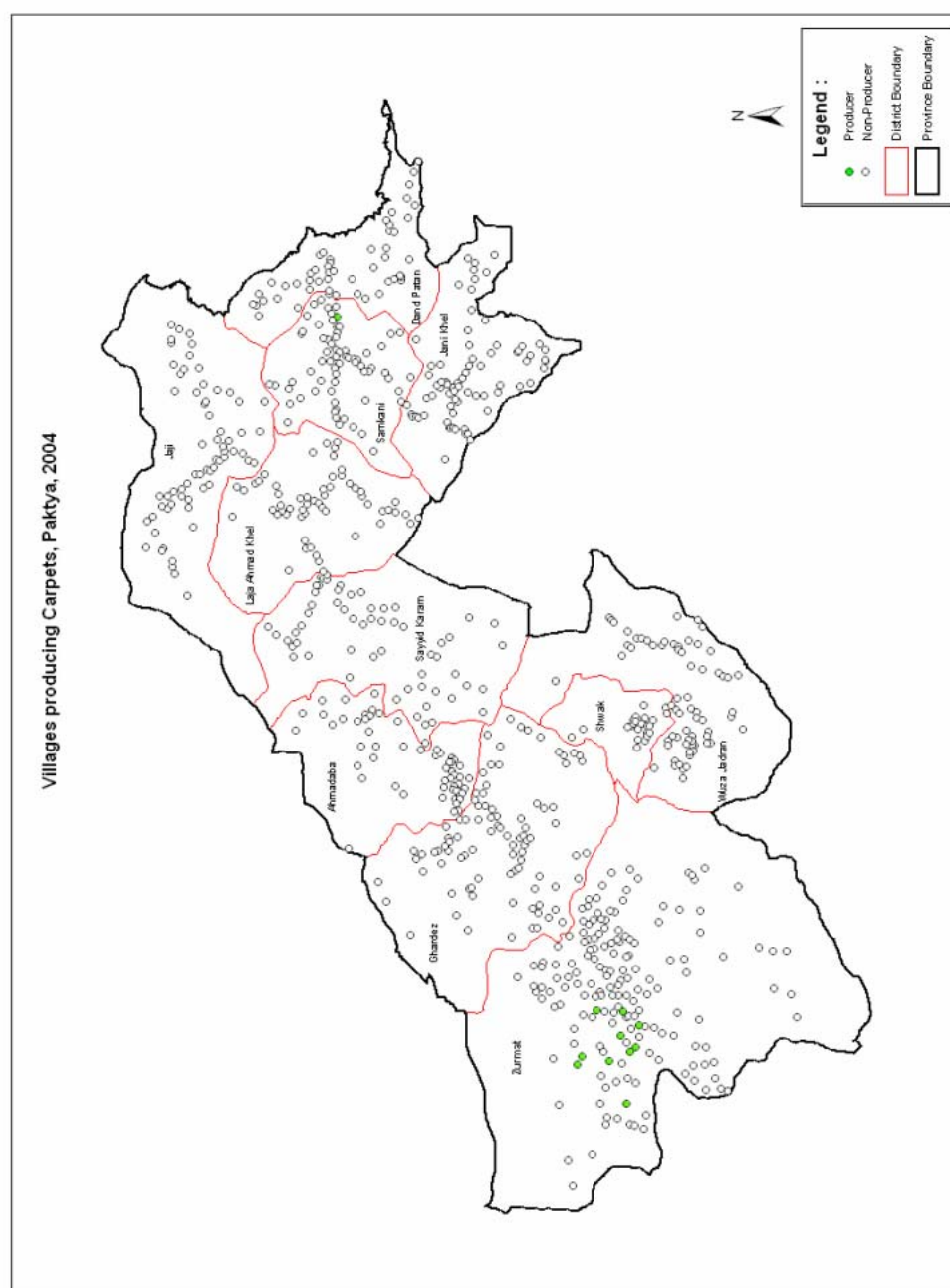
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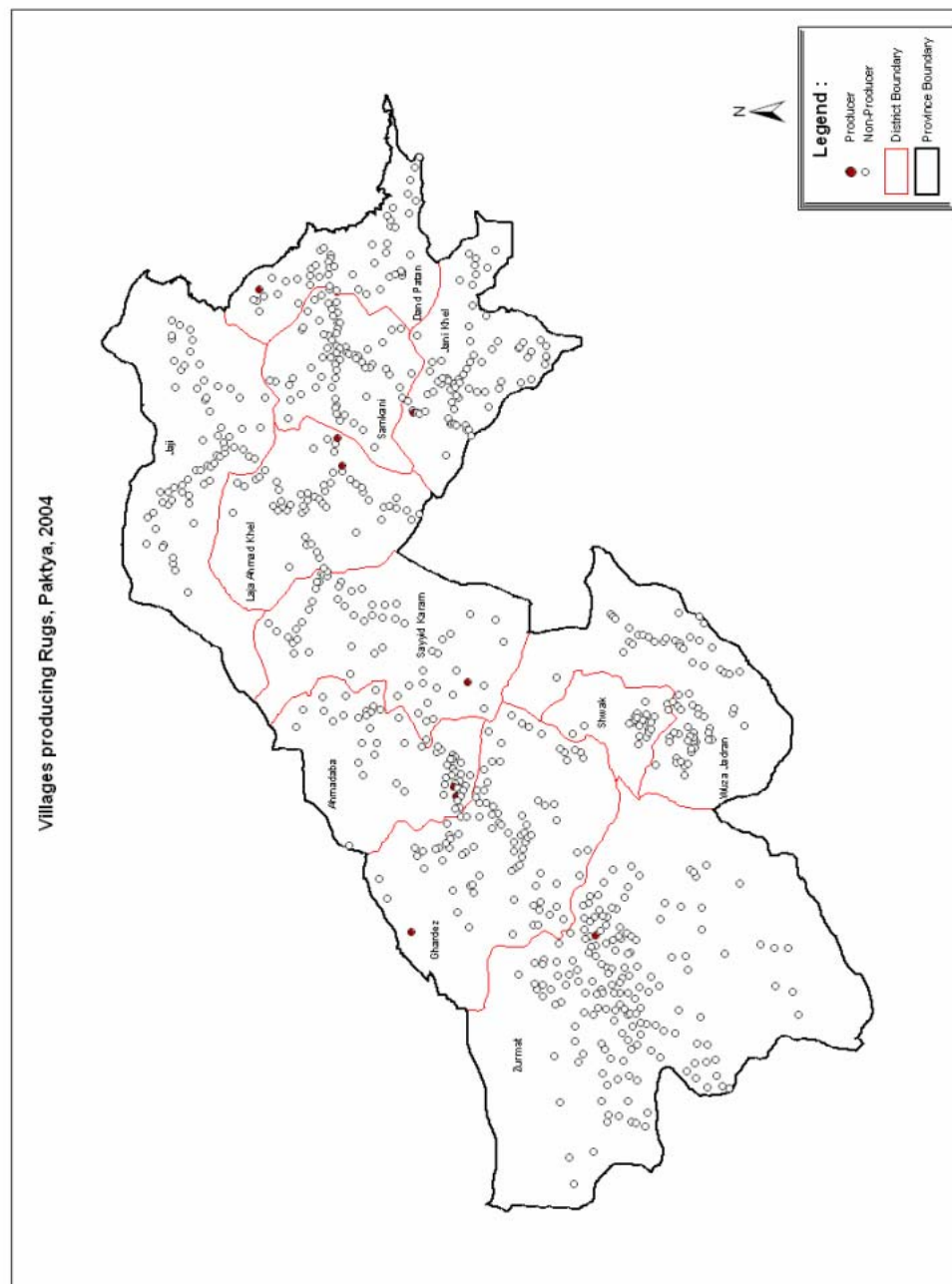
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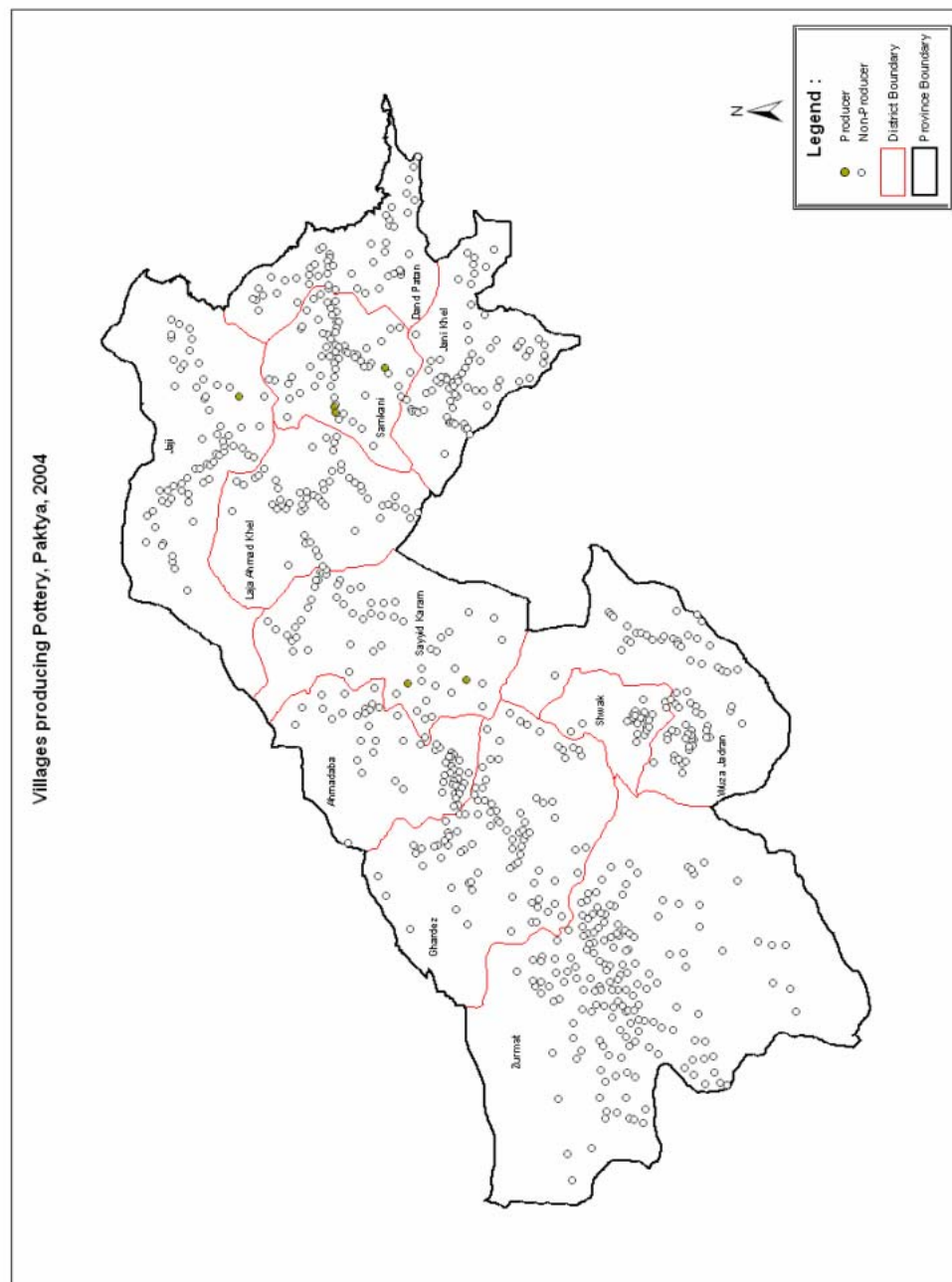
Annex 26



Annex 27



Annex 28



Annex 29

