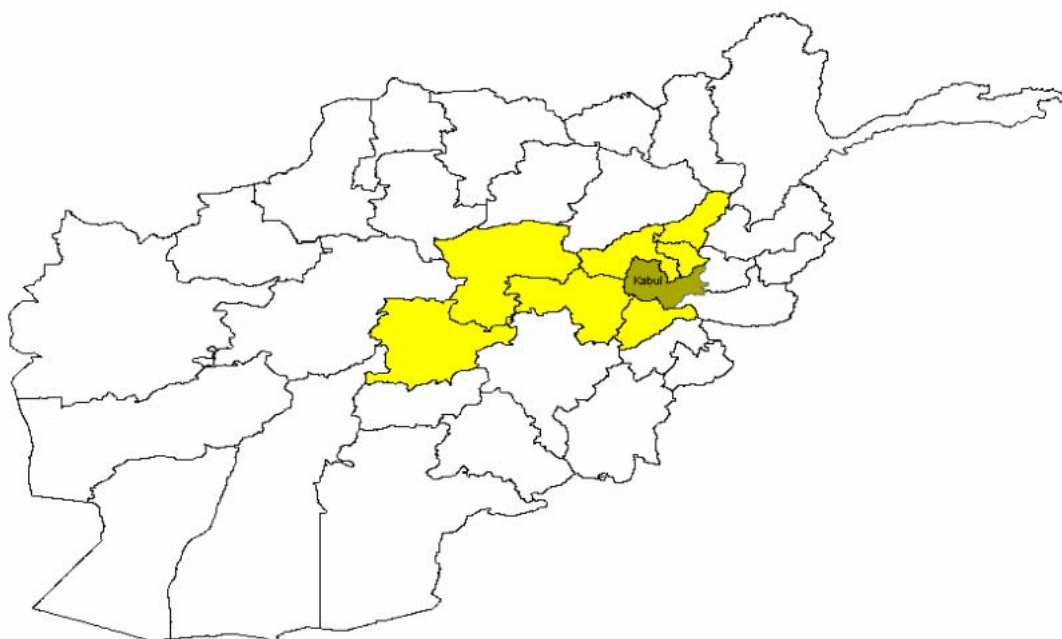




Kabul



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 well informed as they were assumed to be.

Province of

Kabul

*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.

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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.

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

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

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

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

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



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

**Introduction by the
Representative of UNFPA**

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

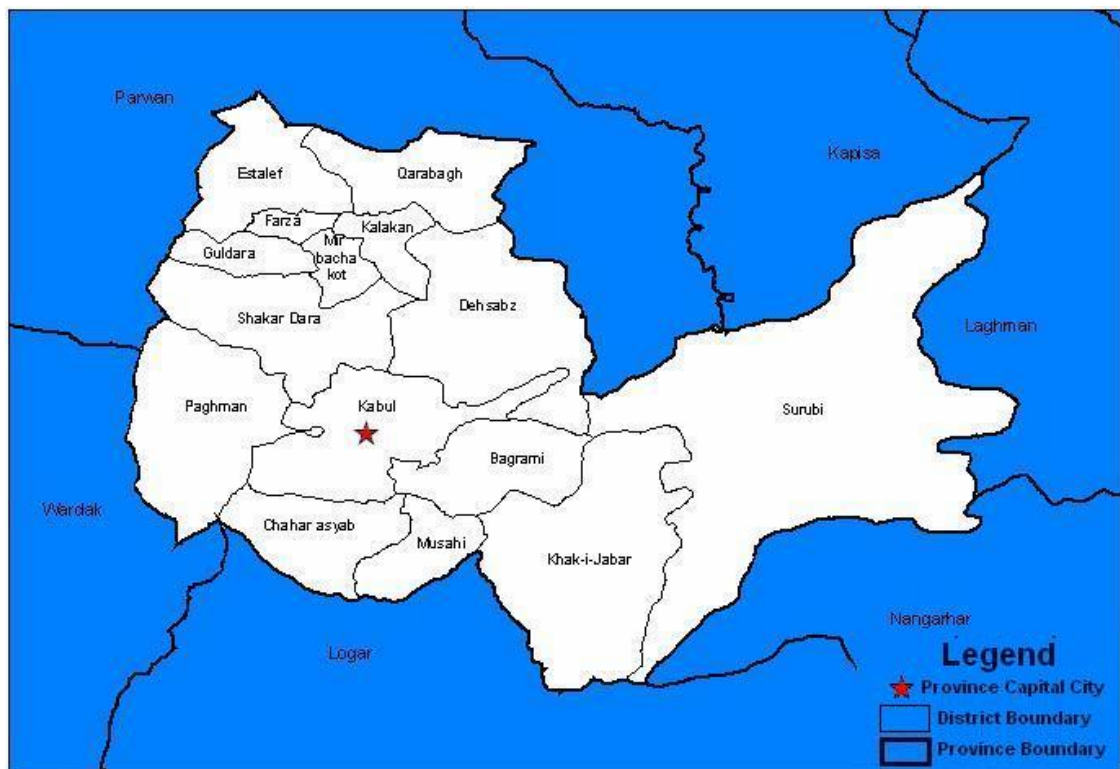
For the past few years, Afghanistan has been making serious attempts at rebuilding and rehabilitating the nation and its institutions after more than two decades of war, conflict, and civil strife. Effective planning for comprehensive social and economic development requires evidence based and reliable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

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



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Kabul



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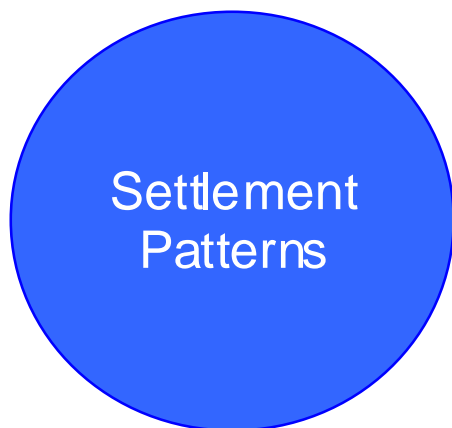
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Located in the Central Region, Kabul is bordered by the provinces of Parwan in the Northwest, Kapisa in the Northeast, Laghman in the East, Nangarhar in the Southeast, Logar in the South, and Wardak in the Southwest. It covers a land area of 4,524 squared kilometers, representing 0.69 percent of the total Afghan territory. The province is divided into 15 districts—Kabul (the provincial center), Dih Sabz, Mir Bacha Kot, Kala Kan, Qara Bagh, Farza, Istalif, Guldara, Shakar Dara, Paghman, Chahar Asyab, Musayi, Khaki Jabbar, Bagrami, and Surubi.

Kabul is home to 10.5 percent of the total population of Afghanistan; with its 2,425,067 inhabitants, it is the most populous province in the country (see Annex 1).

The population of Kabul is distributed among the 15 districts as shown in table 1 and figure 1¹. As is generally found in most developing countries, the largest share of the population—close to four persons out of five—lives in the provincial center, Kabul. Among the remaining 14 districts, Paghman comes second with 3.4 percent of the total population, Bagrami third with 2.8 percent, Shakar Dara fourth with 2.4, Qara Bagh fifth

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.

with 2.1 percent, and Dih Sabz sixth with two percent. In the rest of the provinces, the proportions vary between 1.9 percent in Surubi, and 0.3 percent in Khaki Jabbar.

Kabul is the only province in the country where the majority of the population lives in urban areas²—1,928,752, i.e., four persons out of five. However, almost the totality of such urban population lives in the district of Kabul. Paghman, the only district among the remaining 14 that has any urbanites, counts a mere 3,207 population representing less than 1.7 percent of the total urban population in the province.

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

District	Total		Male	Female	Sex ratio
	Number	Percent			
Provincial Center--Kabul	1,925,548	79.4	979,643	945,905	103.6
Deh Sabz	47,348	2.0	24,288	23,060	105.3
Mir Bacha Kot	32,461	1.3	16,028	16,433	97.5
Kalakan	18,192	0.8	9,206	8,986	102.4
Qara Bagh	50,321	2.1	25,312	25,009	101.2
Farza	15,139	0.6	7,793	7,346	106.1
Estalef	16,513	0.7	8,367	8,146	102.7
Guldara	14,245	0.6	7,314	6,931	105.5
Shakar Dara	57,644	2.4	29,056	28,588	101.6
Paghman	82,597	3.4	42,013	40,584	103.5
Chahar Asyab	26,089	1.1	13,453	12,636	106.5
Musahi	18,351	0.8	9,317	9,034	103.1
Khak-I-Jabar	7,461	0.3	3,811	3,650	104.4
Bagrami	68,287	2.8	34,902	33,385	104.5
Surubi	44,871	1.9	22,677	22,194	102.2
Total	2,425,067	100.0	1,233,180	1,191,887	103.5

Kabul's rural population of 496,314 inhabitants is distributed over 768 settlements of extremely varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as three (3) people and the largest as many as 5,103⁴.

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 In the rural areas, enumeration started on 1 January 2004 and ended on 29 January of the same year. Corresponding dates for Kabul city are 18 February 2004 and 22 April of the same year.

⁴ Among the 768 rural localities, two have zero population. According to CSQ this is due to a variety of reasons:

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

Figure 2 shows the distribution of the village populations by size-class in the total province (panel A) and in each individual district (panel B). At province level, the distribution resembles that of a population pyramid, in which the base represents villages with less than 100 population, and the top those with more than 1,000. Kabul differs from the rest of the provinces in that the proportion of its small villages (less than 100 population) represents only slightly more than 15 percent of the total number of settlements. Overall, out of the total 768 villages, about half have less than 400 inhabitants. At the top of the pyramid, occupied by settlements with more than 1,000 inhabitants, the number of villages is 132, representing 17.2 percent of the total rural population. Stated differently, in the province of Kabul, the number of large villages is higher than that of small villages, the average size hovering around 650 inhabitants.

At district level, there is substantial variation in the shapes of the distributions (Figure 2, panel B). Four different clusters of districts emerge. Cluster 1 includes the sole provincial center—Kabul, in which the total number of villages is only 16, all of which are small-sized—less than 100 population (see also Map 1 at the end of this section).

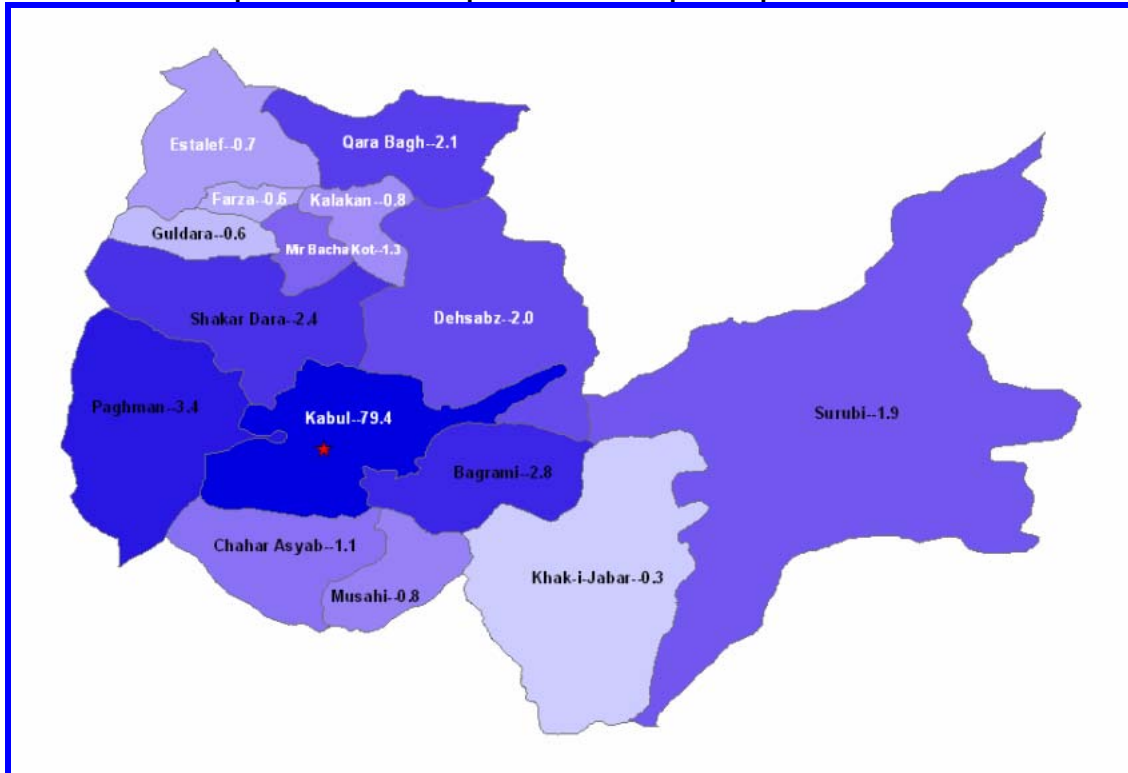
Cluster 2 is comprised of seven districts—Kalakan, Farza, Istalif, Guldara, Shakar Dara Chahar Asyab, and Musayi. In this cluster the numbers of villages belonging to the various population size-classes (<100, 100-199, 200-299, etc.) are very close; so much so that the distribution resembles that of a column made of bricks of slightly different sizes.

Cluster 3 is comprised of districts where the distribution is dominated by the relatively large number of villages with more than 1,000 population; it includes Mir Bacha Kot, Qara Bagh, Paghman, and Bagrami.

The fourth and last cluster is comprised of such districts as Dih Sabz, Khaki Jabbar, and Surubi, in which the distributions exhibit the same shapes as that of the province as whole, i.e., the shape of a population pyramid with a large base.

Figure 1—Population settlements, Kabul, 2004

A— percent district Population with respect to provincial total



B—Density: Population per km²

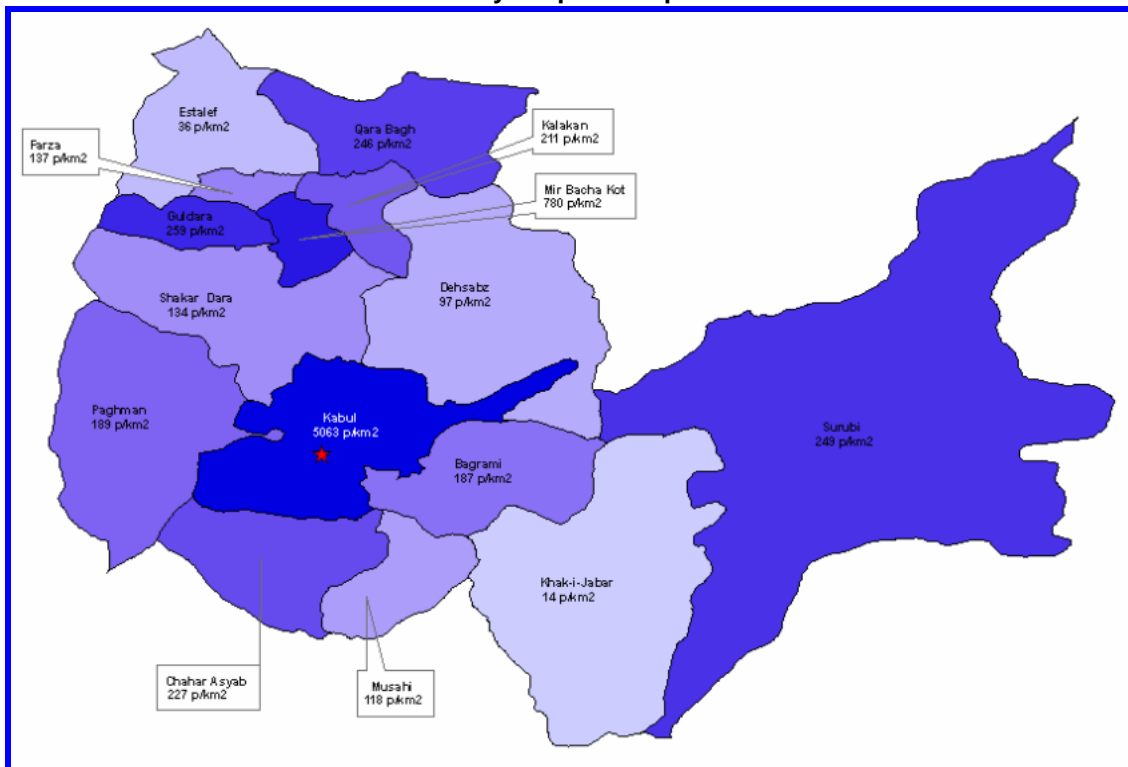


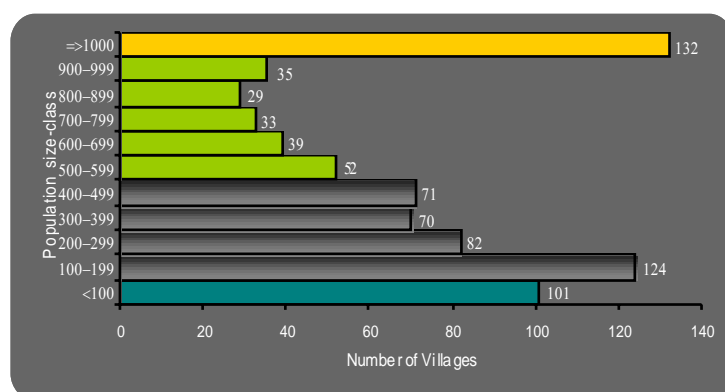
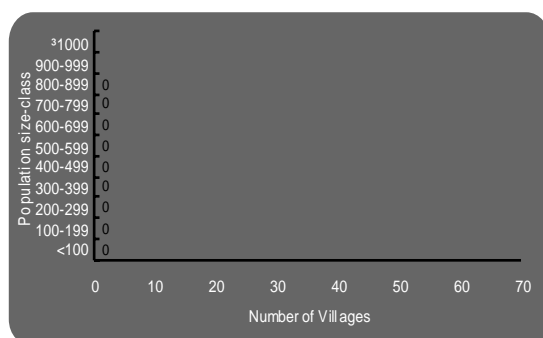
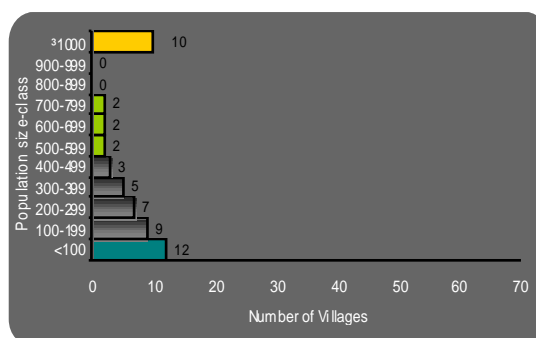
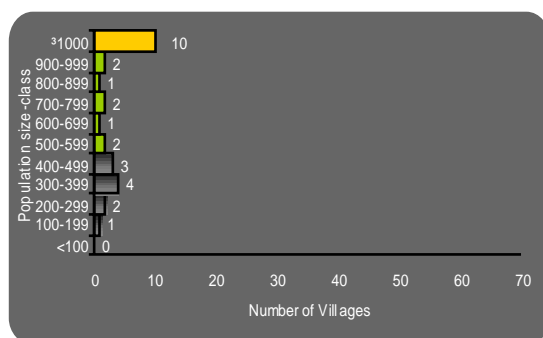
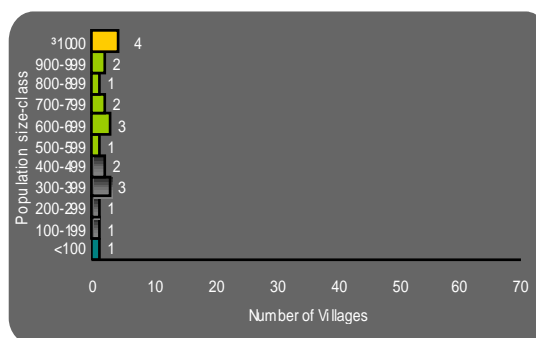
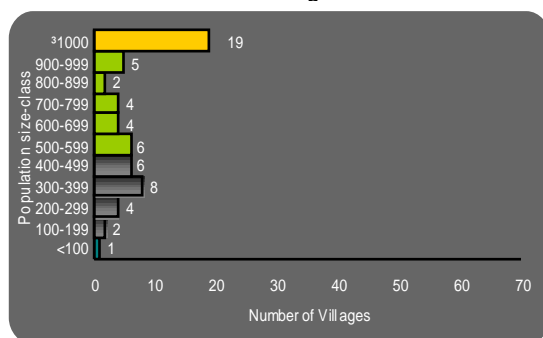
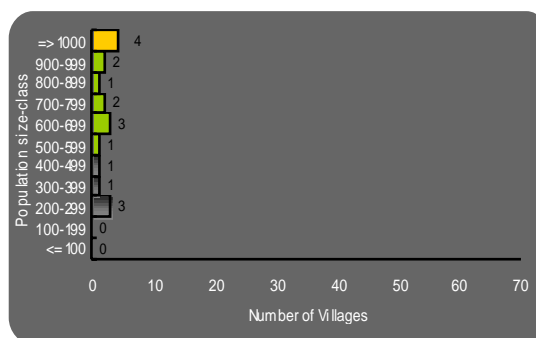
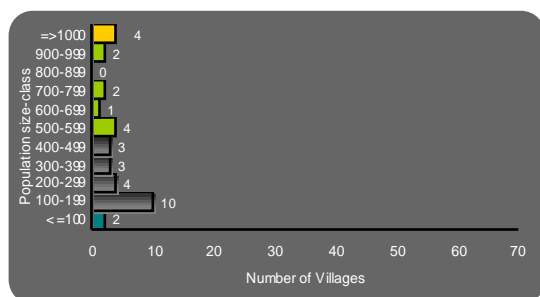
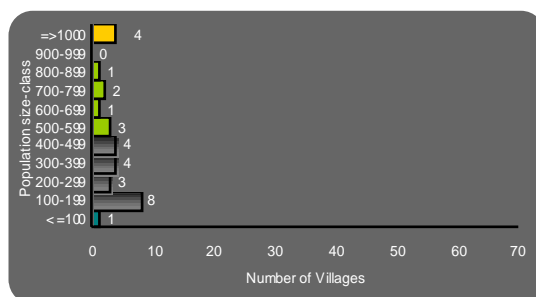
Figure 2—Distribution of the Rural population settlements by size-class, Kabul, 2004**A—Province****B—Districts****Provincial Center Of Kabul****Dehsabz****Mir Bacha Kot****200-299****Qara Bagh****Farza**

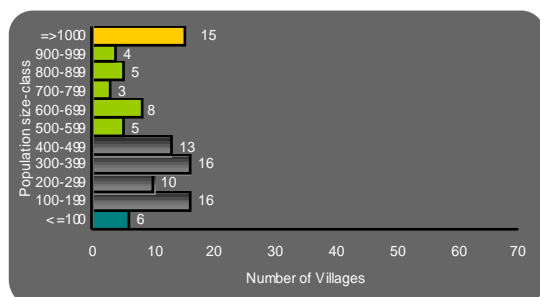
Figure 2 (Cont'd)—Distribution of the Rural population settlements by size-class, Kabul, 2004
Estalif



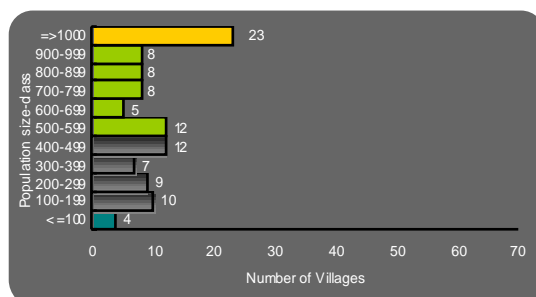
Guldara



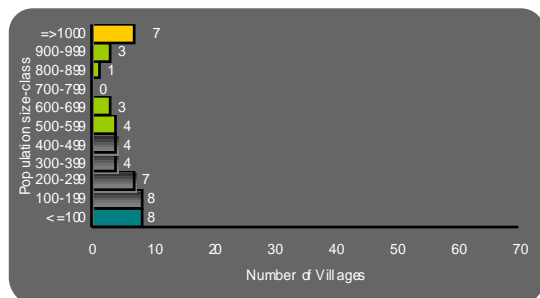
Shakar Dara



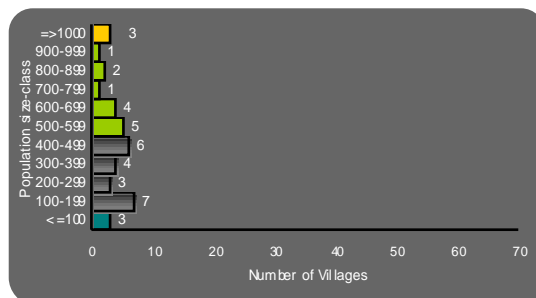
Paghman



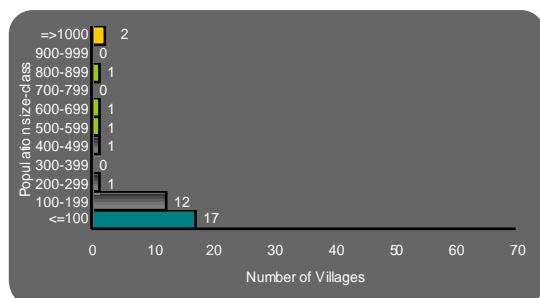
Chahar Asyab



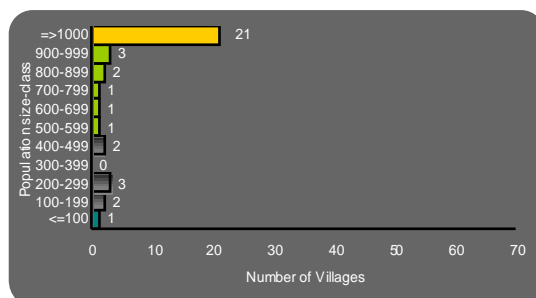
Musahi



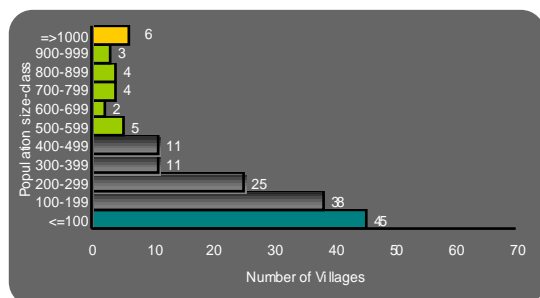
Khak-I-Jabar



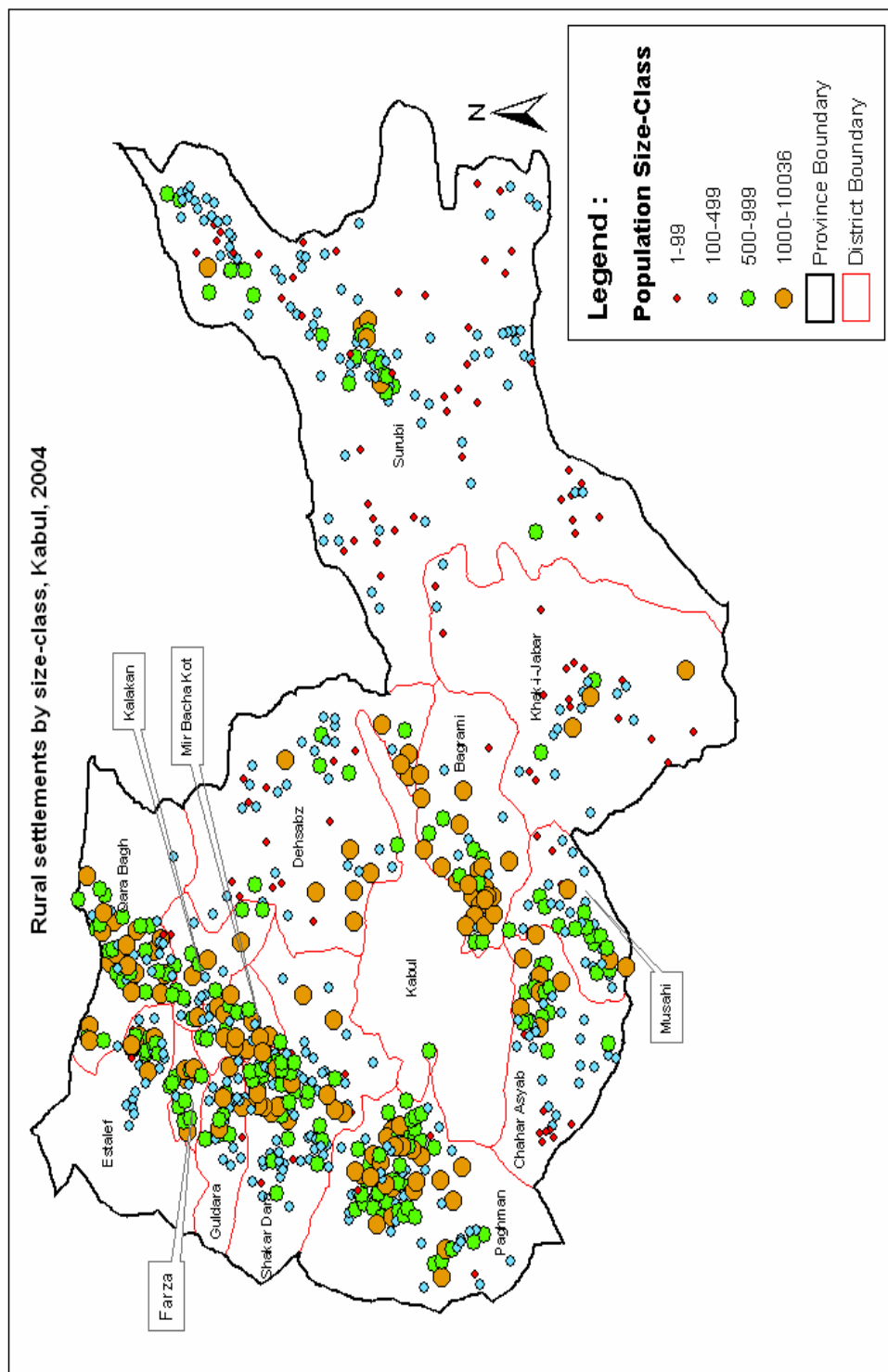
Bagrami



Surubi



Map1



Demographic Characteristics

Age distribution

The distribution by age and sex of the population of Kabul is shown in table 2 and figure 3. Unlike those found in other provinces, in particular the more rural ones, it shows few irregularities. The most obvious one concerns the size of the 0-4 age group for males which is substantially smaller than expected. Other minor irregularities are found in the 5-9 and 10-14 age groups for males which appear to be larger than expected; as well as in the 20-24 and the 35-39 age groups for females. These also appear to be over-sized. But in general terms, the shape of the pyramid for females is ostensibly more regular than that for males.

The overall shape of the age-pyramid is typical of a pre-transition society—characterized by stable high fertility.

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

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

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

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

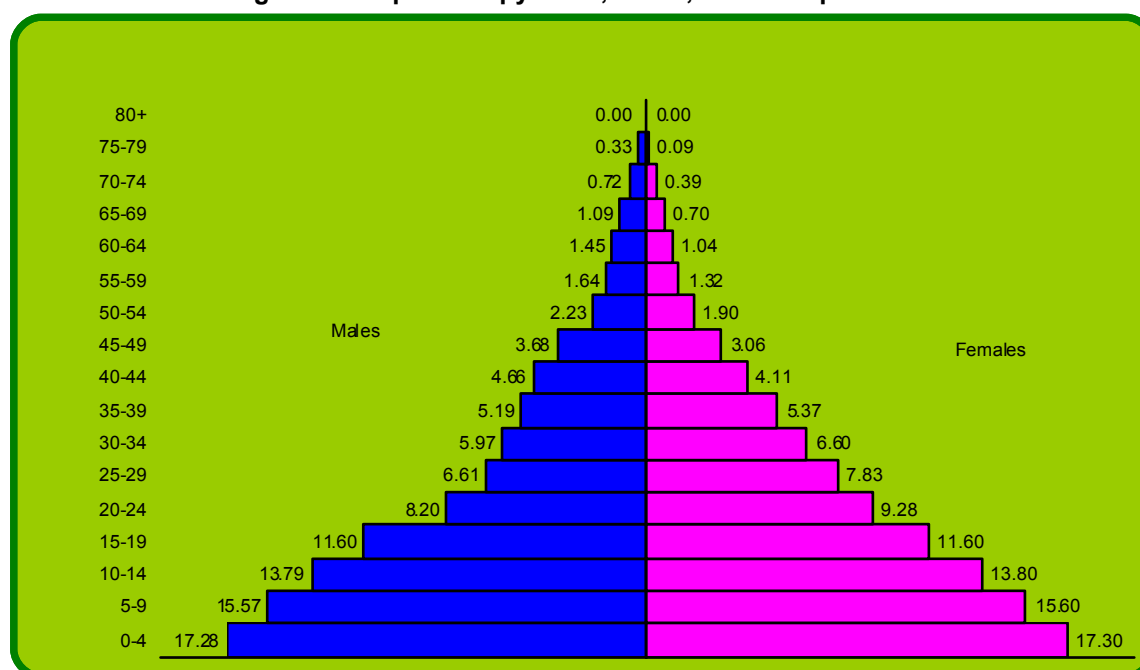
¹ Because under-enumeration commonly exceeds over-enumeration; the balance is typically designated as under-enumeration.

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, Kabul, 2004²—Reported

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	194,724	15.79	210,035	17.62	404,759	16.69
5-9	201,814	16.37	187,999	15.77	389,813	16.07
10-14	185,341	15.03	161,729	13.57	347,070	14.31
15-19	137,918	11.18	128,747	10.80	266,665	11.00
20-24	98,334	7.97	114,822	9.63	213,156	8.79
25-29	81,808	6.63	90,540	7.60	172,348	7.11
30-34	68,653	5.57	72,337	6.07	140,990	5.81
35-39	67,128	5.44	71,395	5.99	138,523	5.71
40-44	55,595	4.51	48,018	4.03	103,613	4.27
45-49	45,940	3.73	38,061	3.19	84,001	3.46
50-54	31,463	2.55	25,115	2.11	56,578	2.33
55-59	15,646	1.27	13,603	1.14	29,249	1.21
60-64	21,485	1.74	13,836	1.16	35,321	1.46
65-69	9,481	0.77	7,105	0.60	16,586	0.68
70-74	9,728	0.79	4,536	0.38	14,264	0.59
75-79	3,008	0.24	1,193	0.10	4,201	0.17
80+	5,114	0.41	2,816	0.24	7,930	0.33
Total	1,233,180	100.00	1,191,887	100.00	2,425,067	100.00

Figure 3—Population pyramid, Kabul, 2004—Reported



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

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

1. 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, Kabul, 2004

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	213,032	17.28	206,251	17.30	419,283	17.29
5-9	191,958	15.57	185,929	15.60	377,888	15.58
10-14	170,029	13.79	164,485	13.80	334,514	13.79
15-19	143,033	11.60	138,201	11.60	281,233	11.60
20-24	101,077	8.20	110,576	9.28	211,652	8.73
25-29	81,496	6.61	93,334	7.83	174,830	7.21
30-34	73,572	5.97	78,678	6.60	152,250	6.28
35-39	64,041	5.19	64,038	5.37	128,079	5.28
40-44	57,495	4.66	49,039	4.11	106,535	4.39
45-49	45,410	3.68	36,431	3.06	81,841	3.37
50-54	27,534	2.23	22,652	1.90	50,187	2.07
55-59	20,211	1.64	15,792	1.32	36,002	1.48
60-64	17,913	1.45	12,391	1.04	30,304	1.25
65-69	13,471	1.09	8,402	0.70	21,873	0.90
70-74	8,852	0.72	4,626	0.39	13,478	0.56
75-79	4,056	0.33	1,062	0.09	5,119	0.21
80+	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	1,233,180	100.00	1,191,887	100.00	2,425,067	100.00

Household size and sex ratio

The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) varies between 97.5 in Mir Bacha Kot and 106.5 in Chahar Asyab, the average for the province being 103.5 (figure 5 below and the last column of table 1). No information is available that could explain why the sex ratio is high in Dih Sabz, Farza, or Chahar Asyab.

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.

Figure 4—Population pyramid, Kabul, 2004

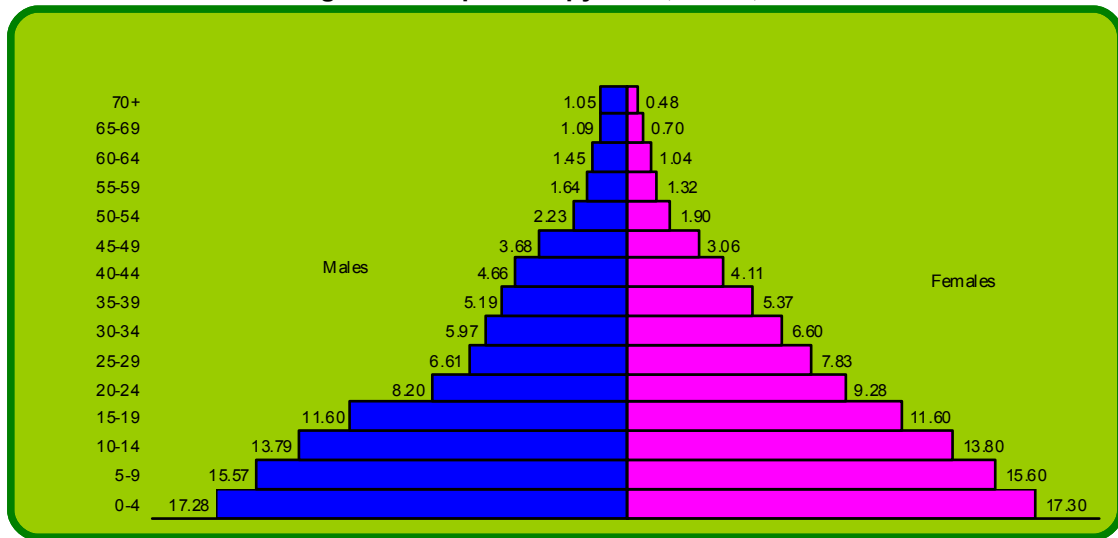
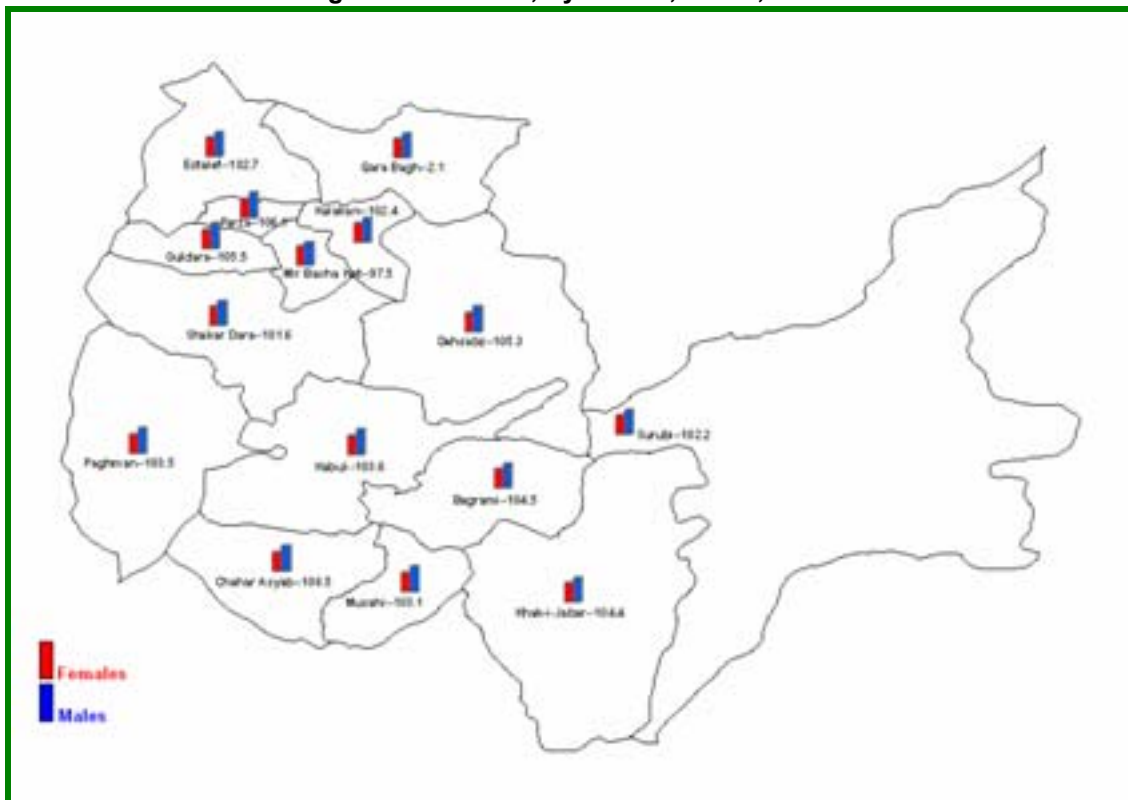


Figure 5. Sex ratio, by district, Kabul, 2004



A typical household in Kabul has 6.2 persons, which is about the national average. Such a size is an indicator of a high fertility regime.

Special age groups

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

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

Age	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School age Population						
Primary — 6-12	256,881	21.5	248,712	21.3	505,593	21.4
Secondary — 13-18	182,559	15.3	175,621	15.0	358,180	15.1
College — 20-24	101,077	8.4	110,576	9.5	211,652	8.9
Population in the labor force						
Children — 8-14	244,222	20.4	236,337	20.2	480,559	20.3
Earlier working ages — 15-44	520,714	43.5	533,865	45.6	1,054,579	44.6
Later working ages — 45-59	93,154	7.8	74,875	6.4	168,030	7.1
Retirement — 60+	8,133	0.7	4,507	0.4	12,640	0.5
Voters — 18+	531,865	44.4	527,076	45.1	1,058,941	44.7
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	570,296	48.7	—	—

* = Women in the childbearing ages

Main languages spoken

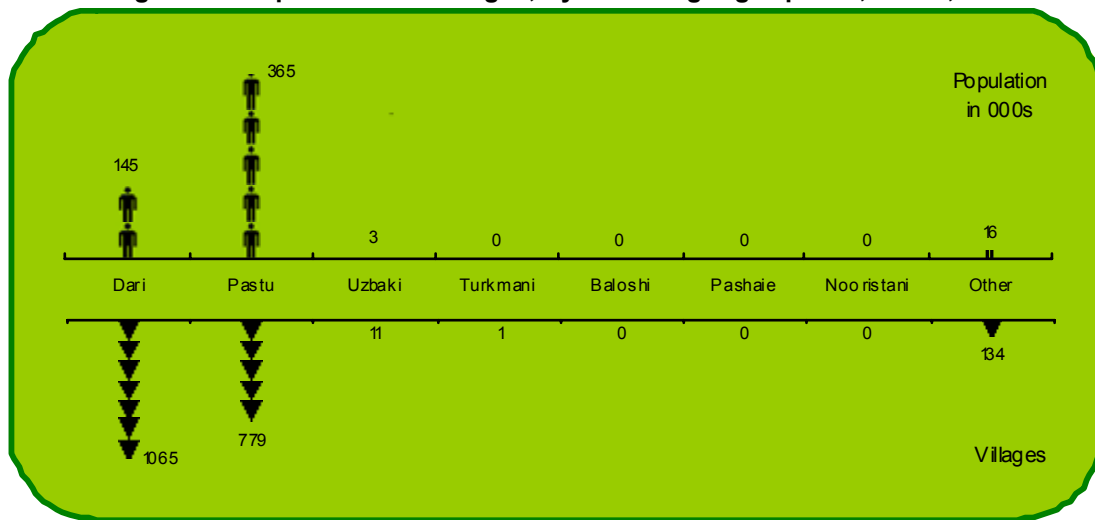
The Household Listing exercise did not collect any information on the ethnic background of the population. However, it included a question on the languages spoken by the majorities of the populations in the villages⁶. Of the seven languages listed (figure 6⁷), two—Pashto and Dari—are spoken by 99.6 percent of the villages and the same proportion of the population. Of these, two out of five speak Dari and the other three speak Pashto. The remaining 0.04 percent, located in 5 villages, speak Pashaie (see also Map 2 at the end of this section).

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

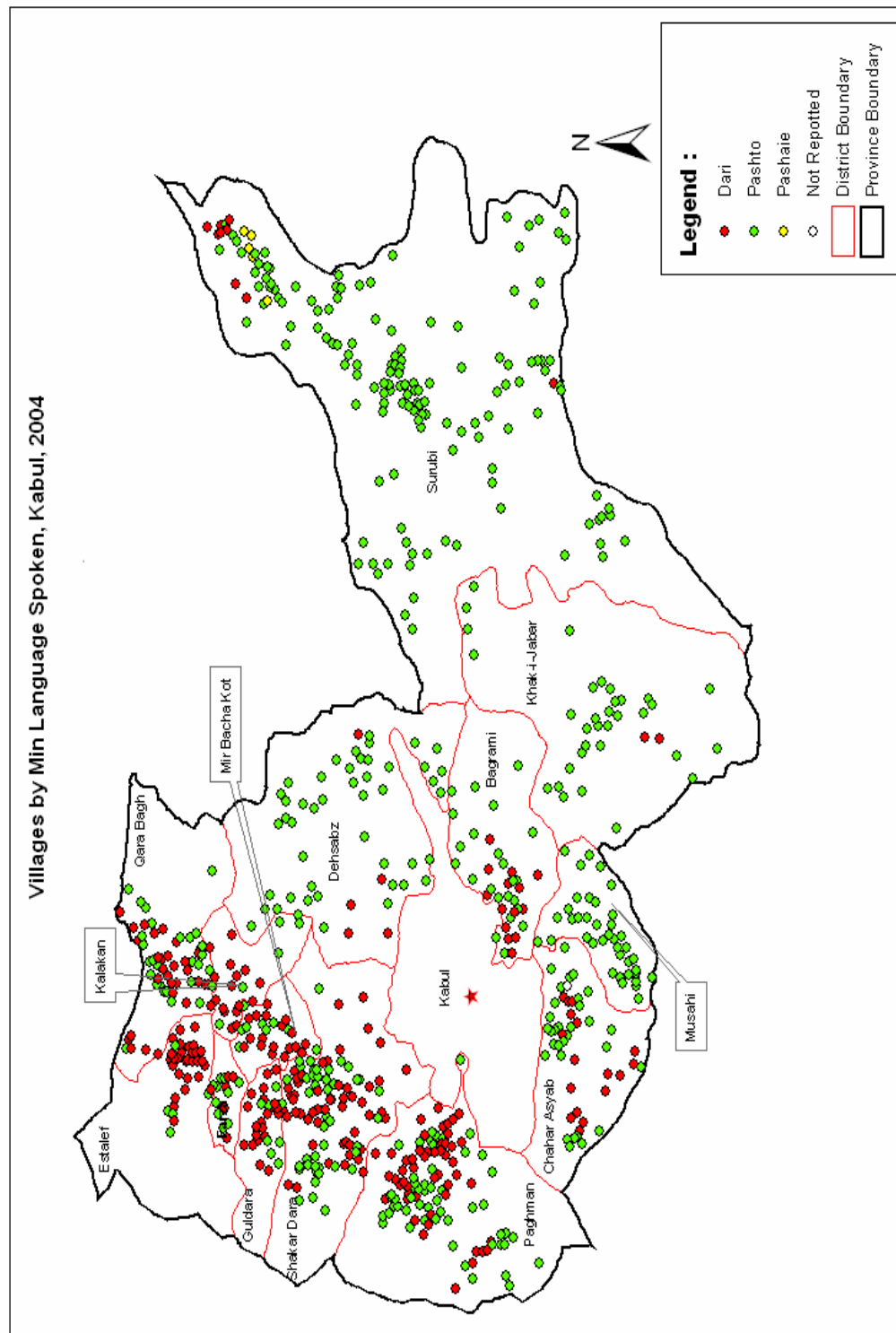
⁶ The question on language was not asked from the urban population.

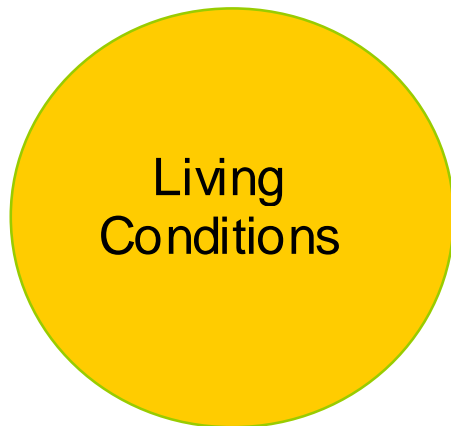
⁷ A seventh categories includes all other, unspecified, languages

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



Map2





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

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

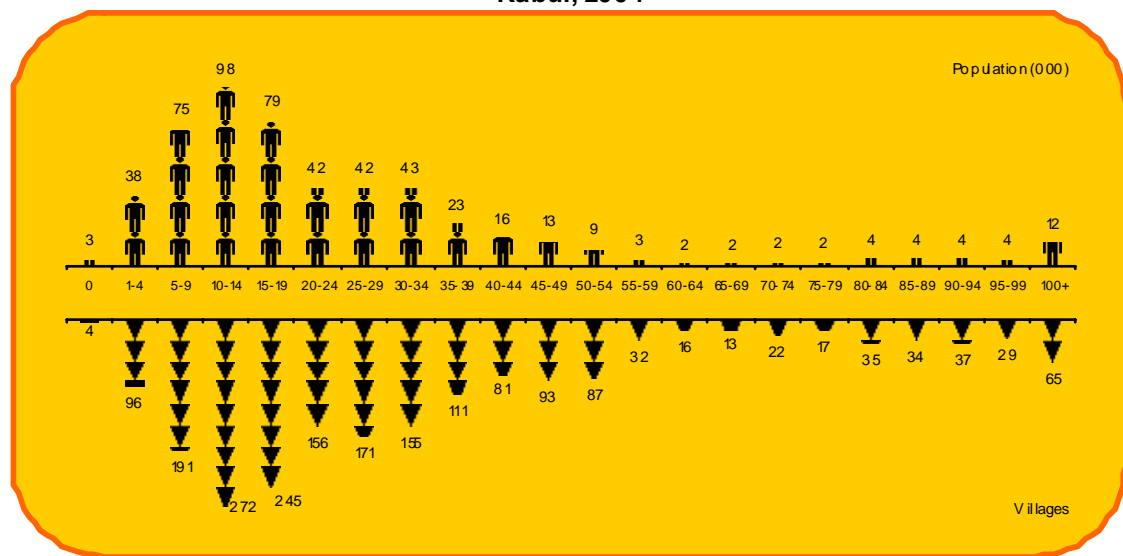
Figure 7 shows the numbers of villages by the distances separating them from their respective district centers. Figures 8 and 9 show respectively the types of predominant topography and the types of roads.

The distribution by distances from the district centers clearly shows a high degree of concentration of villages around the urban center—principally Kabul, in the present case: out of total of 785 villages, 442 are located within a 10-kilometer radius. Another 90, representing more than 11 percent, are situated at between 10 and 14 kilometers. This denotes a reasonable degree of accessibility with respect to those services—administrative, cultural, social, economic, etc.—that can only be provided by the district centers.

For the remainder of the villages, the majority—251 villages—are less than 50 kilometers away from their respective district centers. At the other end of the distribution,

only 17 villages, representing a little over two percent of the rural settlements are located at more than 100 kilometers. For these villages, but also for those located at more than 50 kilometers—only five in the case of the province of Kabul—there exists a real inaccessibility problem. It goes without saying that the nature of the terrain can only compound the problem, in particular for those that live in mountainous or semi-mountainous areas.

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



As figure 8 shows, of the 767 villages, 289, representing more than half of the population are located in flat areas. Another fifth is located in semi-flat areas. In sum, close to three villages out of four are built on flat or semi-flat terrain, which makes for relatively easier communications by land. It remains true nonetheless that the remainder of the villages is located in mountainous or semi-mountainous areas.

The situation in terms of accessibility is also influenced by the types of roads available (figure 9). Of the 767 villages, 523, housing more than 80 percent of the rural population of Kabul are accessible by road at all seasons. Another 202 percent are accessible by car in some seasons, whereas 41 (about three percent of the population) don't have any roads at all.

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

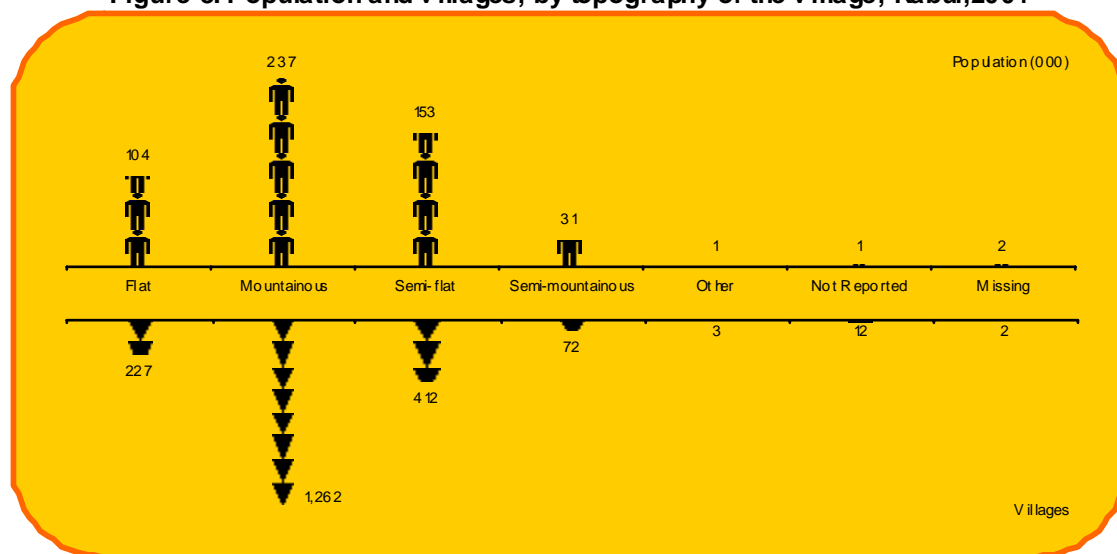


Figure 9—Population and villages by type of road, Kabul, 2004

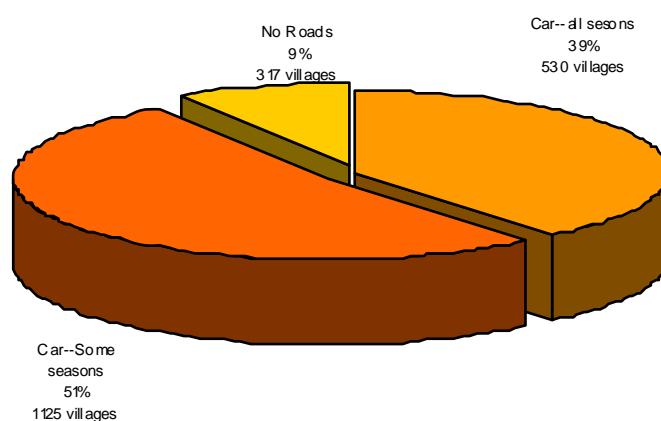


Figure 10 presents information on the distances separating villages from certain social services: schools, health centers, drugstores, post offices, public phones, and mills.

Educational services

With regard to educational services, accessibility appears to be relatively easier than in other provinces, in particular the rural ones, for most grades, including the primary, the secondary and even high schools. All three are located less than five kilometers away for substantial proportions of the population—close to 70 percent for primary and secondary schools, and a little over half for high schools.

Figure 10—Population and villages by distances from certain facilities, Kabul, 2004

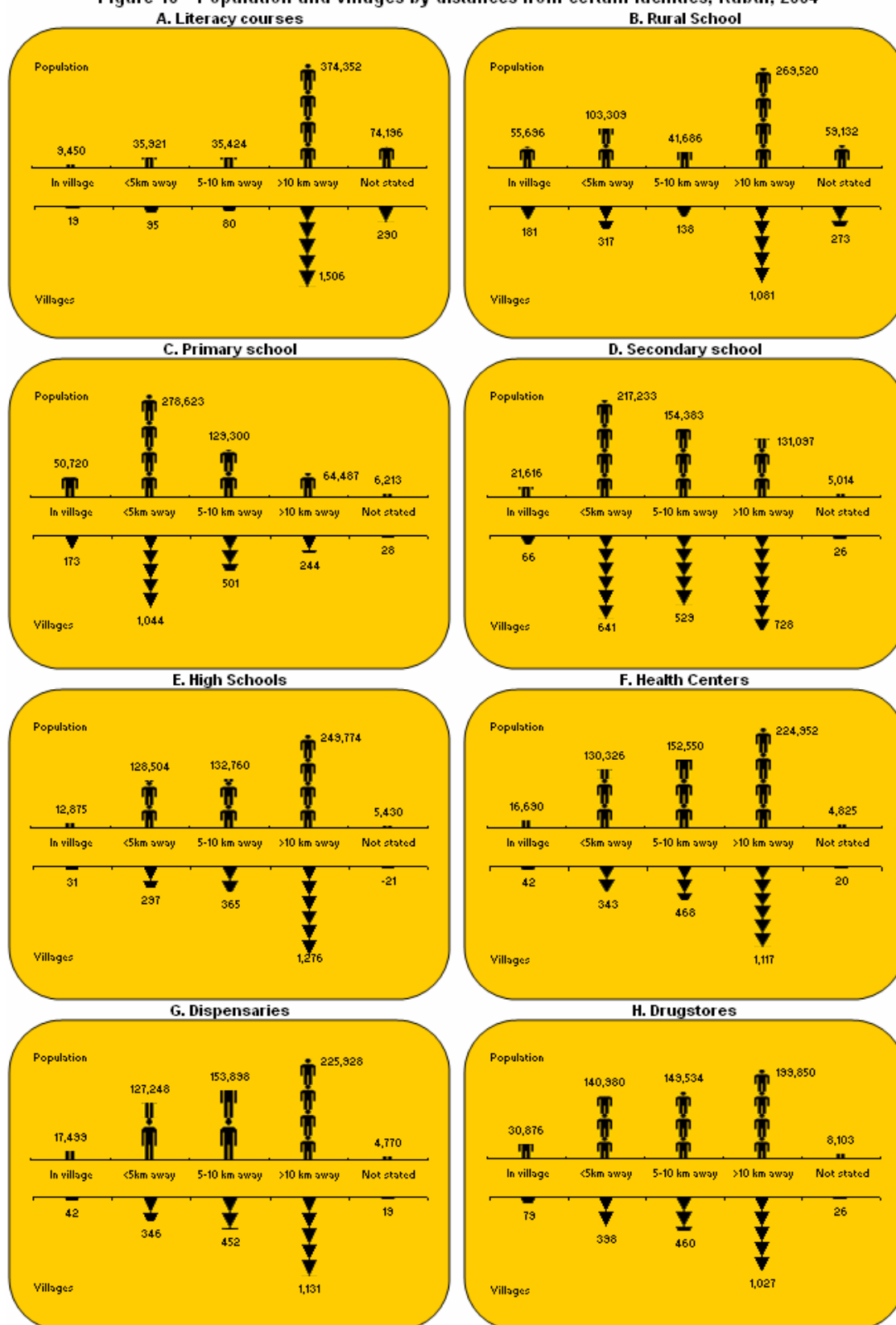
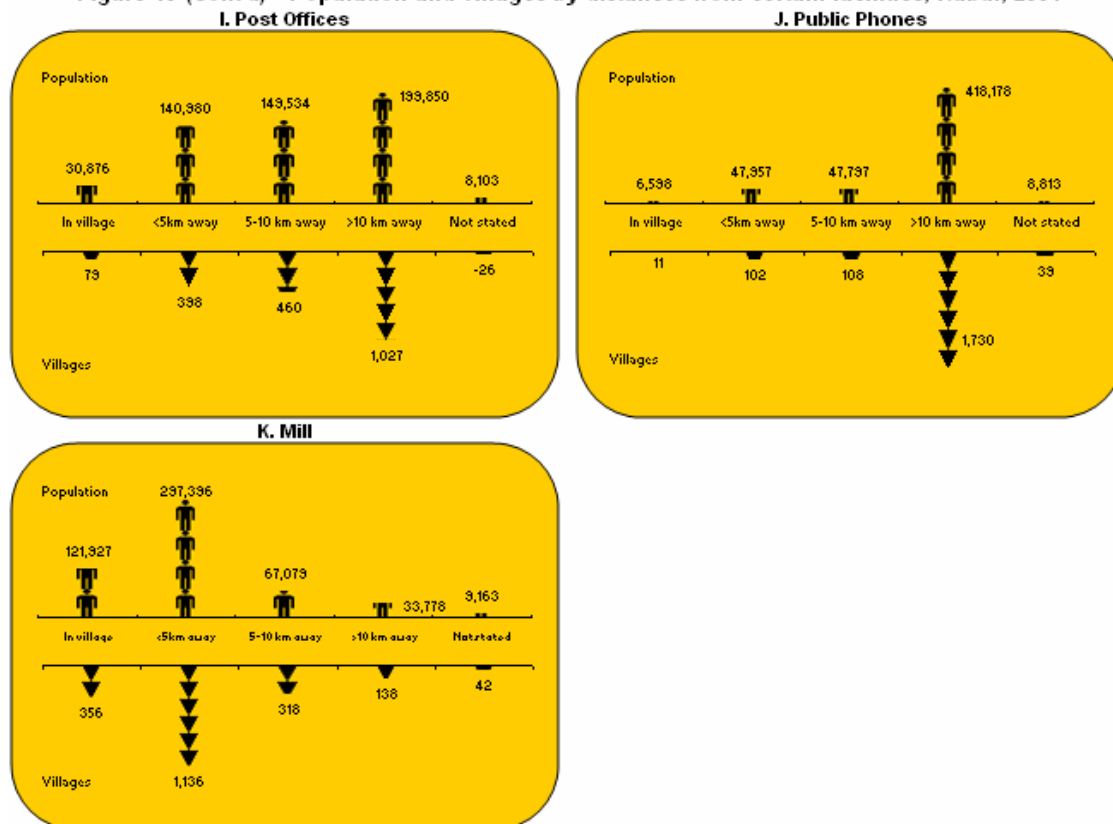


Figure 10 (Cont'd)—Population and villages by distances from certain facilities, Kabul, 2004



The situation is different for literacy courses and rural schools. For the latter, only two persons out of every five don't have to travel more than five kilometers to reach the school closest to them. For about one-fifth of the population the distance to be traveled is longer than 10 kilometers. Accessibility is substantially more difficult for literacy courses—only one person out of five lives within five kilometers from the closest place where a course is offered. For close to half of the population, the distance to be covered is longer than 10 kilometers.

Health services

The spatial distribution of the health infrastructure is more dispersed than for educational centers (panels F & G). This is true of both health centers and dispensaries. In both cases the proportions of the populations not having to travel outside their own villages to seek medical attention is only about 10 percent for health centers, and 15 percent for dispensaries. Of the 785 villages, only 49 are endowed with a health center and 56 with a dispensary, i.e., respectively 6.2 percent and 7.1 percent. It is true nonetheless that for a

little over half of the population, the distance to travel to seek medical attention is less than five kilometers. This relative ease of accessibility can only be explained by the proximity of Kabul city.

It must be noted, however, that for more than a fifth of the population and a third of the villages the distances to be traveled to reach the closest health unit—a health center or a dispensary—is more than 10 kilometers.

Post office & public phones

Post offices exist in only six villages out of the total of 785, and public phones in 10 (panels I & J). On average, post offices tend to exist in villages with close to 2,300 or more inhabitants, and public phones in those with about 2,000. The populations not having to travel more than five kilometers to reach the closest post office is only 10 percent. The corresponding proportion for public phones is only slightly higher—a little more than 11 percent. Close to seven persons out of 10 must travel more than kilometers to reach the closest post office; the corresponding proportion for public phones is about 64 percent.

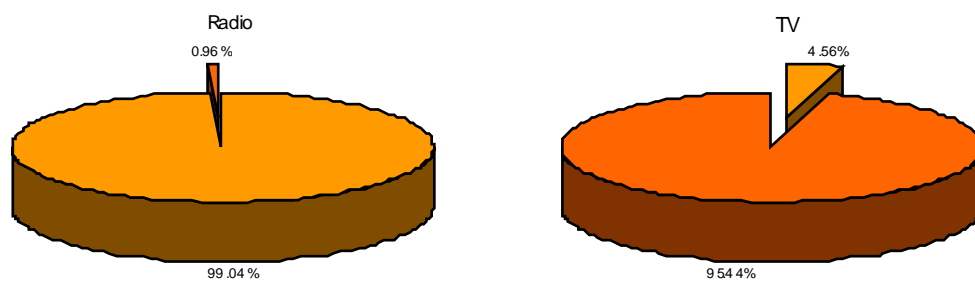
Mills

Mills tend to be relatively more available to the population than any of the facilities mentioned above (panel K). They exist in 288 villages out of the 785 and cater to the needs of 214,057 people, representing about two out of every five inhabitants. Furthermore, another two persons out of every five don't have to travel more than five kilometers to reach the closest mill.

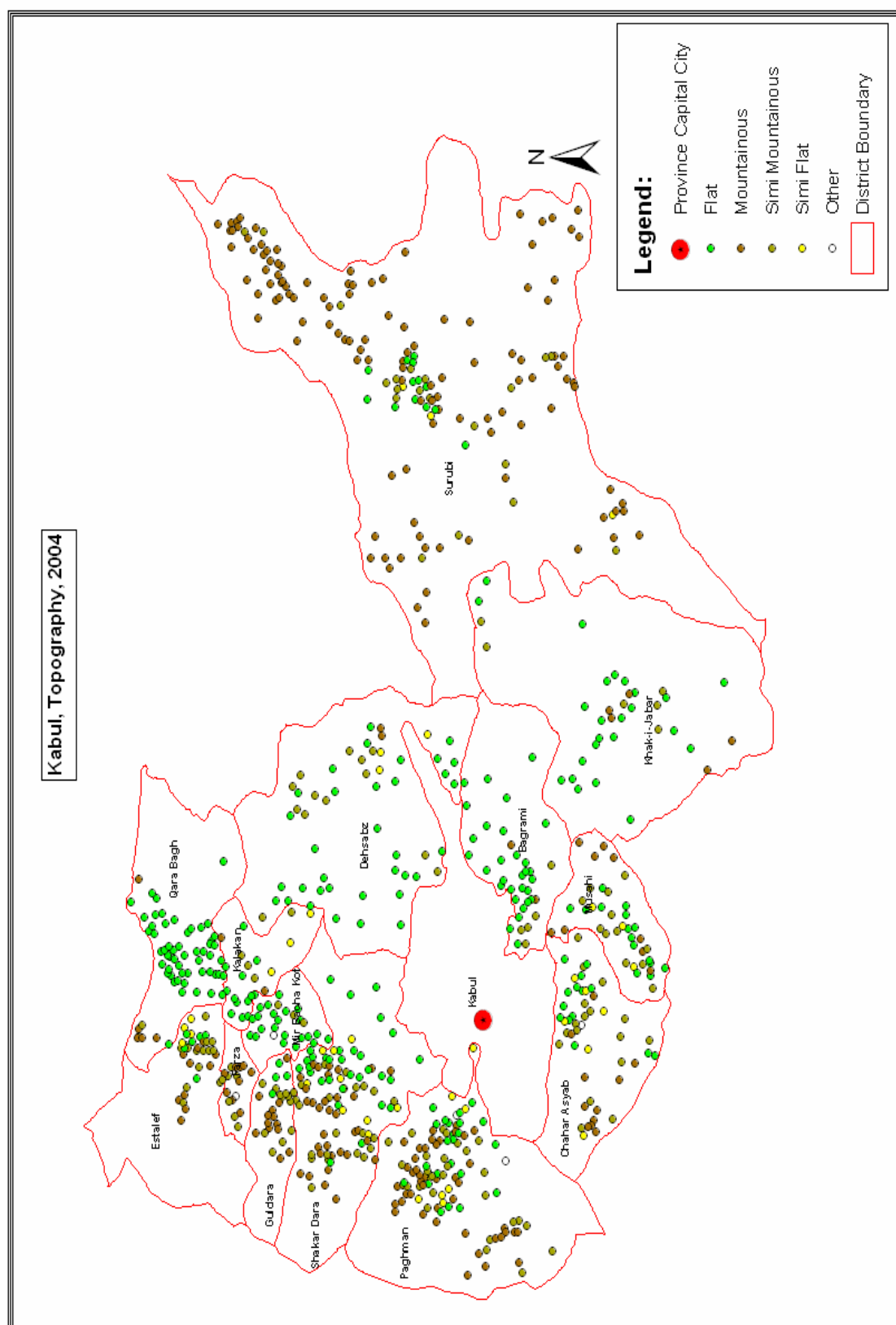
Radio & television

Access to radio is almost universal—99 percent of the population has it. For TV, however, access is available for three persons out of four. This is extremely high by Afghanistan standards, especially keeping in mind that in neighboring Wardak for example, less than five percent live a village where there is a TV.

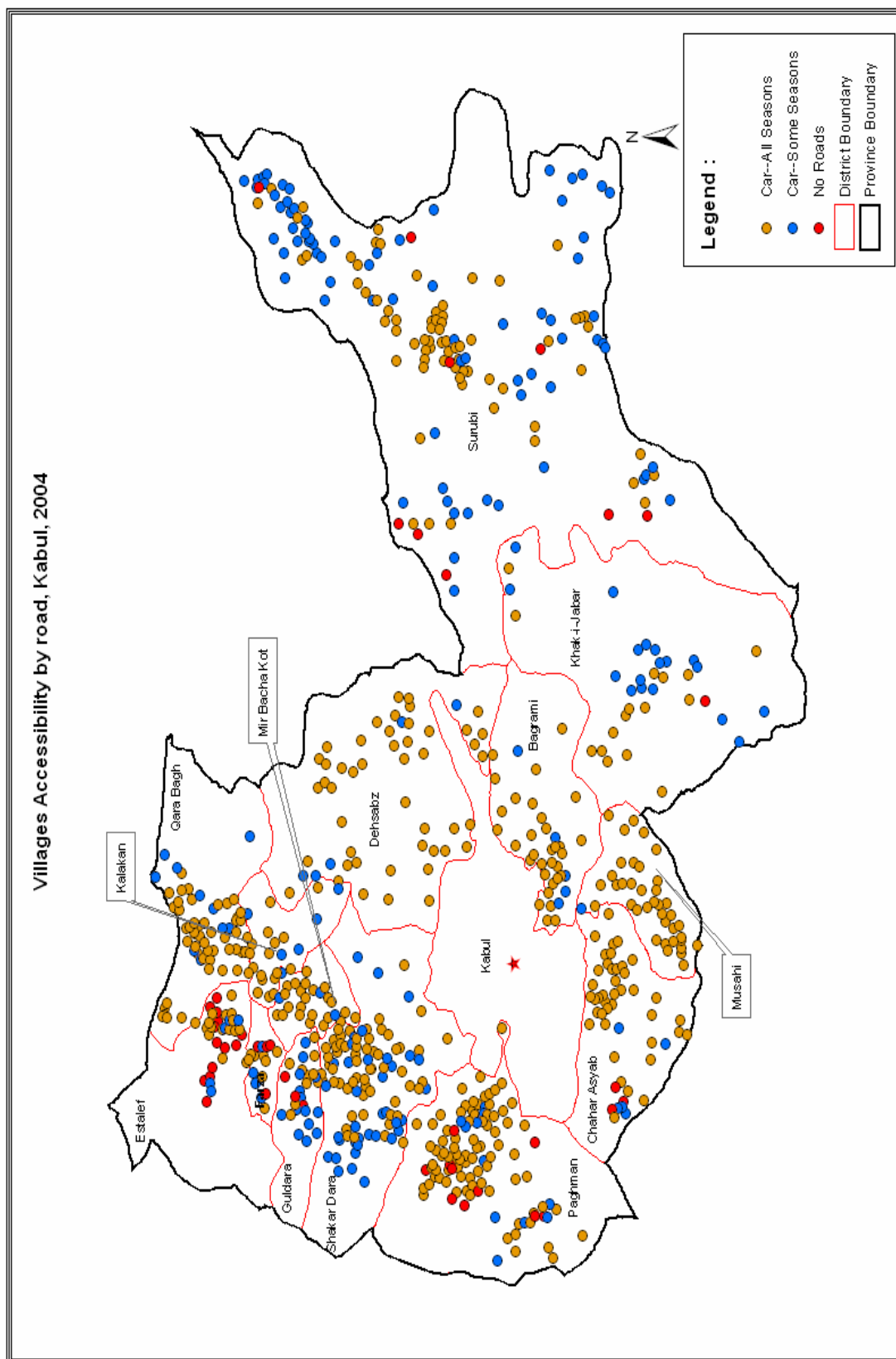
Figure 11—Proportion of the population living in villages where there are radios or TVs, Kabul, 2004



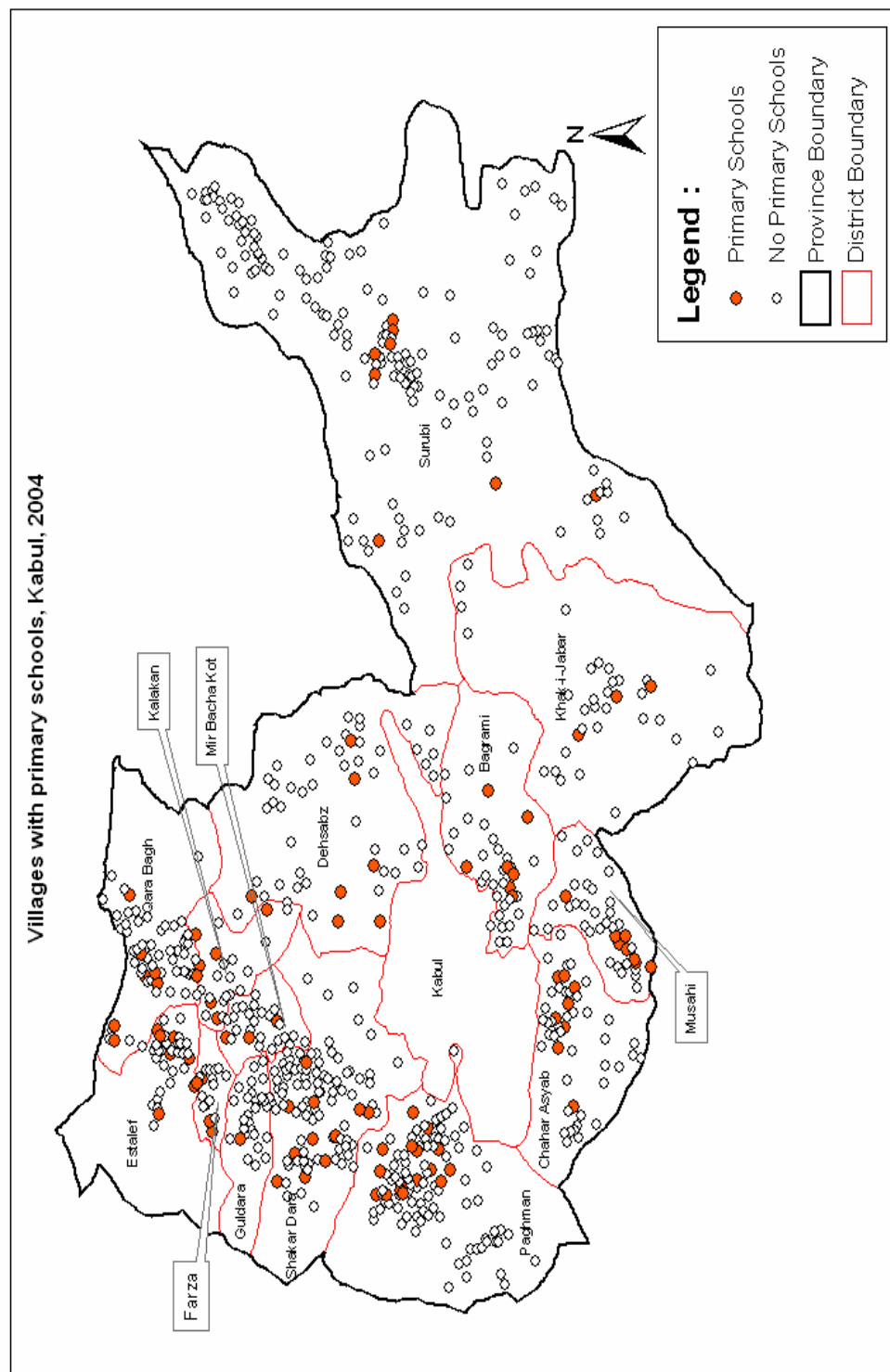
Map3



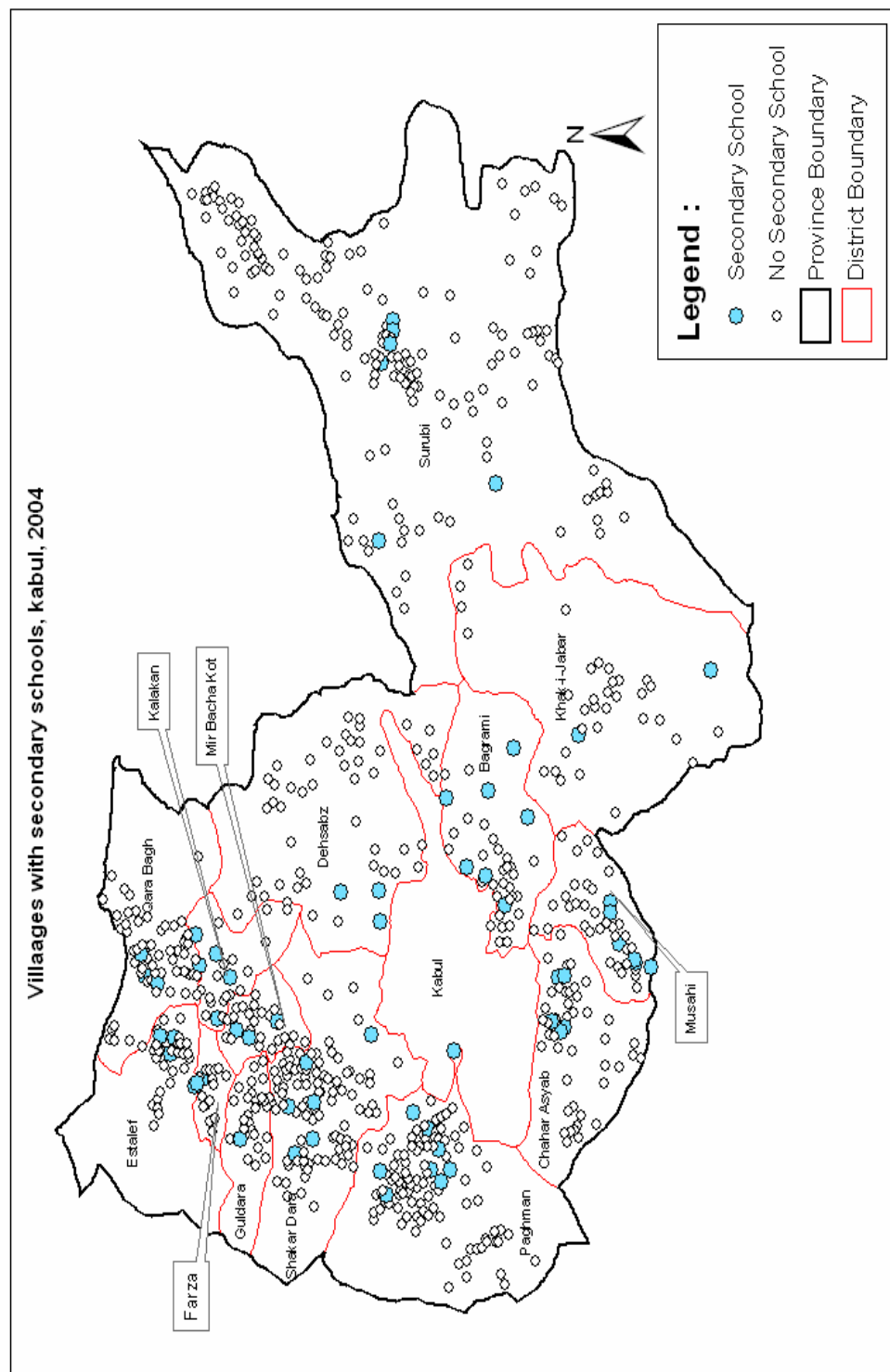
Map4



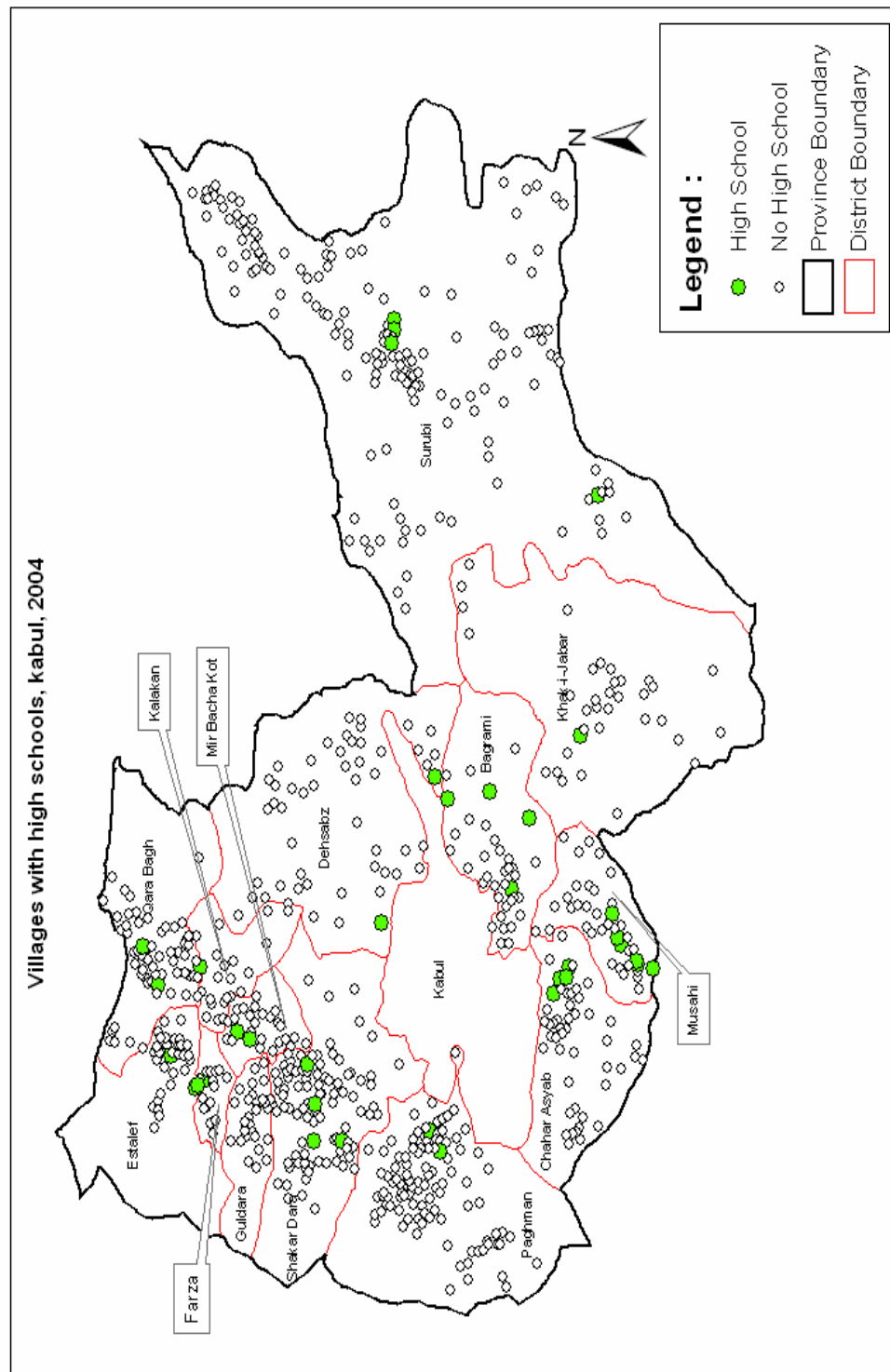
Map5



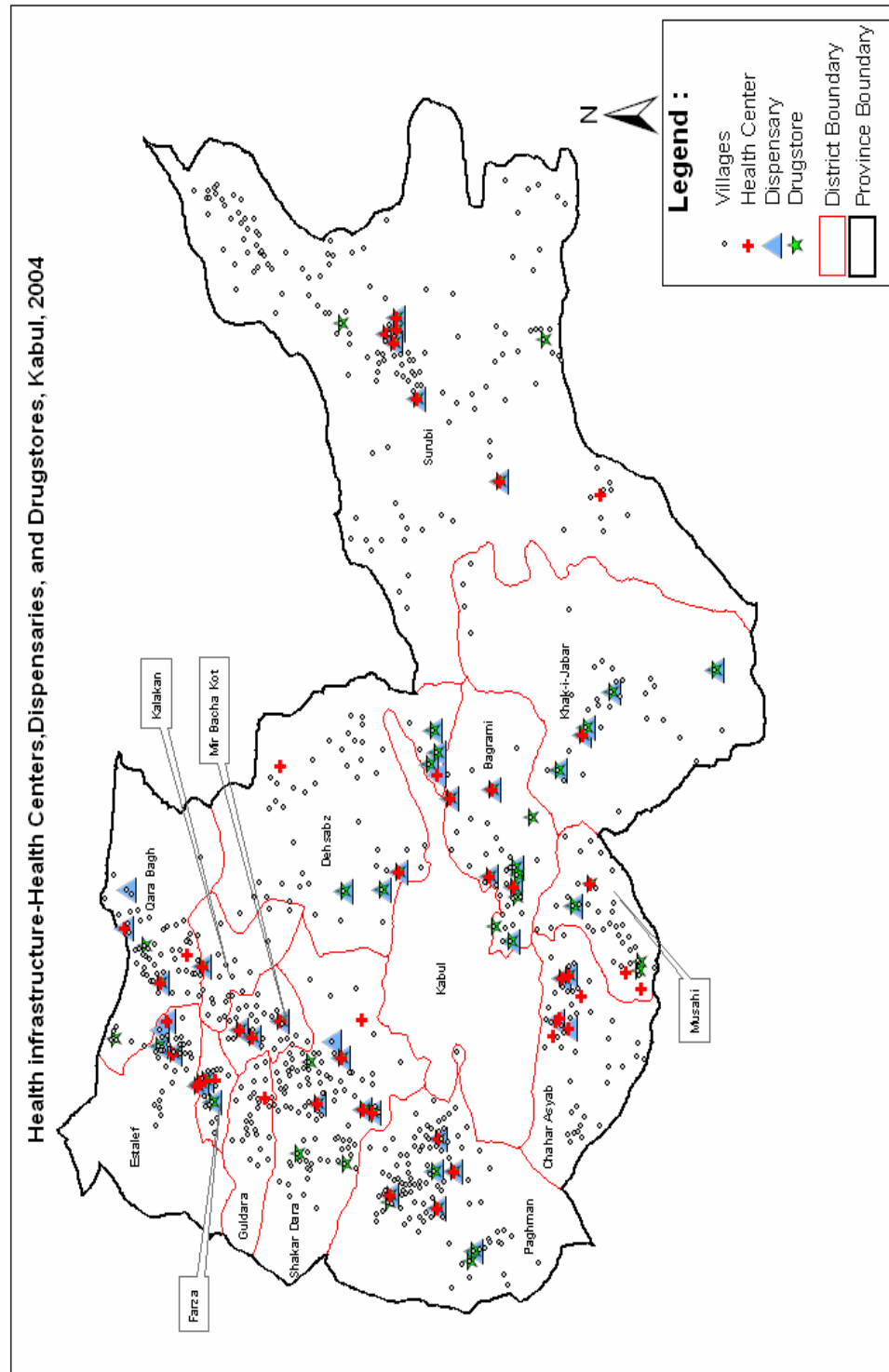
Map6



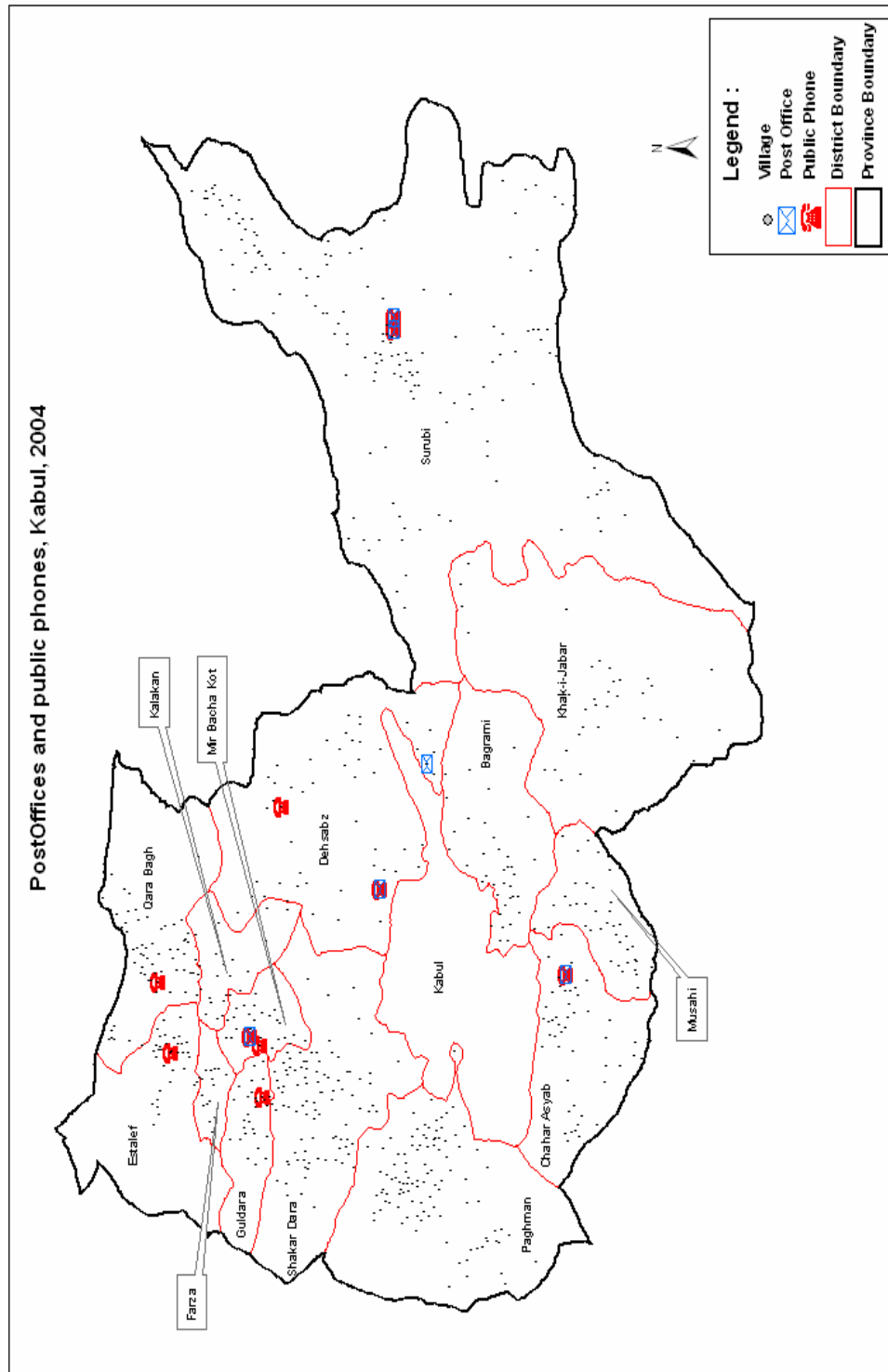
Map7



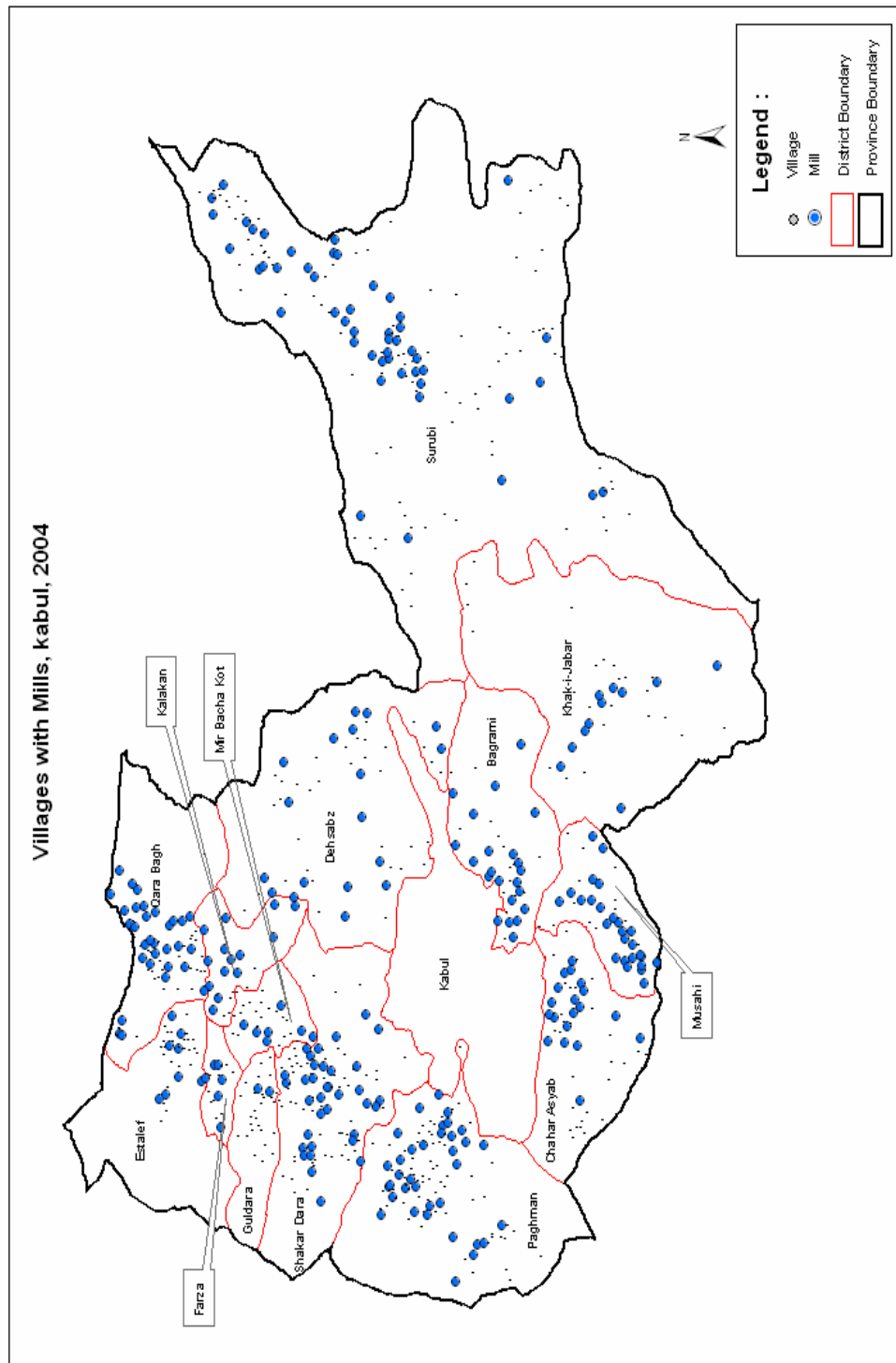
Map8



Map9



Map10



Economic Activities

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

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

Table 5—Agricultural, industrial, and animal products, handicrafts and small industries, Kabul, 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	Licorice root	Carpets	Honey	Eggs
Com	Sugar Extract	Pomegranates	Onion	Caray	Rugs	Silk	Milk
Rice	Sugar Cane	Melon/Water m.	Tomatoes	Asfitida	Embroidery	Karakul skin	Yoghurt
Maize	Sesame	Orange	Carrots	Zerk	Pottery	Dried sugar	Whey
Beans	Tobacco	Almonds	Cauliflower	Aniseed	Pelisse	Con-fection	Dried yoghurt
Vetch	Olives	Walnuts	Spinach	Hyssop	Jewelry	Sugar candy	Butter
Peas	Sharsham	Mulberry	Leek	Chicory	Shawl making	Sugar sweet	Wool
Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other

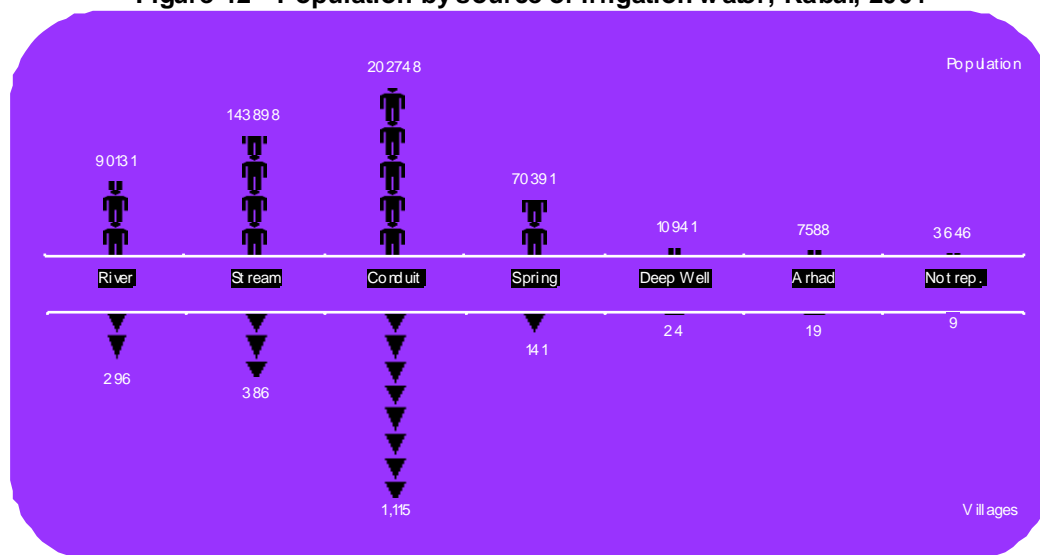
Agriculture

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

Figure 12 shows that the two predominant sources of irrigation water are rivers and streams. They supply respectively 28 percent and 29 percent of the villages with their

irrigation water. Another 29 percent of the villages get their water from either conduits or springs.

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



A cursory look at figure 13 shows that Paghman is the one district that specializes in most of the agricultural activities, in particular the production of crops, vegetables, fruit, and animal products. Out of the 662 villages producing wheat, 91 (14 percent) are located in it; even though there are more villages producing wheat in Surubi. Paghman also ranks first in the number of villages producing maize (38 out of 184), beans (23 out of 83), vetch (16 out of 50), and peas (18 out of 33).

In the area of vegetables, Paghman ranks first in all the products except cauliflower which appears to be exclusively produced in Surubi.

With regards to fruit, overall Paghman stands out as the one district with the largest number of villages producing them. This is true of almonds, walnuts and mulberry. Grapes on the other hand are concentrated in Shakar Dara and Qara Bagh. Of the total number of villages producing them, respectively 61 and 58 are located in Shakar Dara and Qara Bagh, which represents 21 percent and 20 percent of all the villages concerned. Pomegranates are produced in relatively more villages in Surubi and again Paghman. As

for melons and water melons, they appear to be concentrated in the districts of Dih Sabz and Paghman.

Animal products are concentrated again in Paghman but also, albeit to a much lesser extent, Surubi, Shakar Dara, and Musayi. Indeed, be it for eggs, milk, yoghurt, whey, dried yoghurt, butter, or wool, Paghman ranks first. Out of the 1,824 engaged in the production of one of the products or the other, 409 are in it, which represents more than one village out of five.

Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts

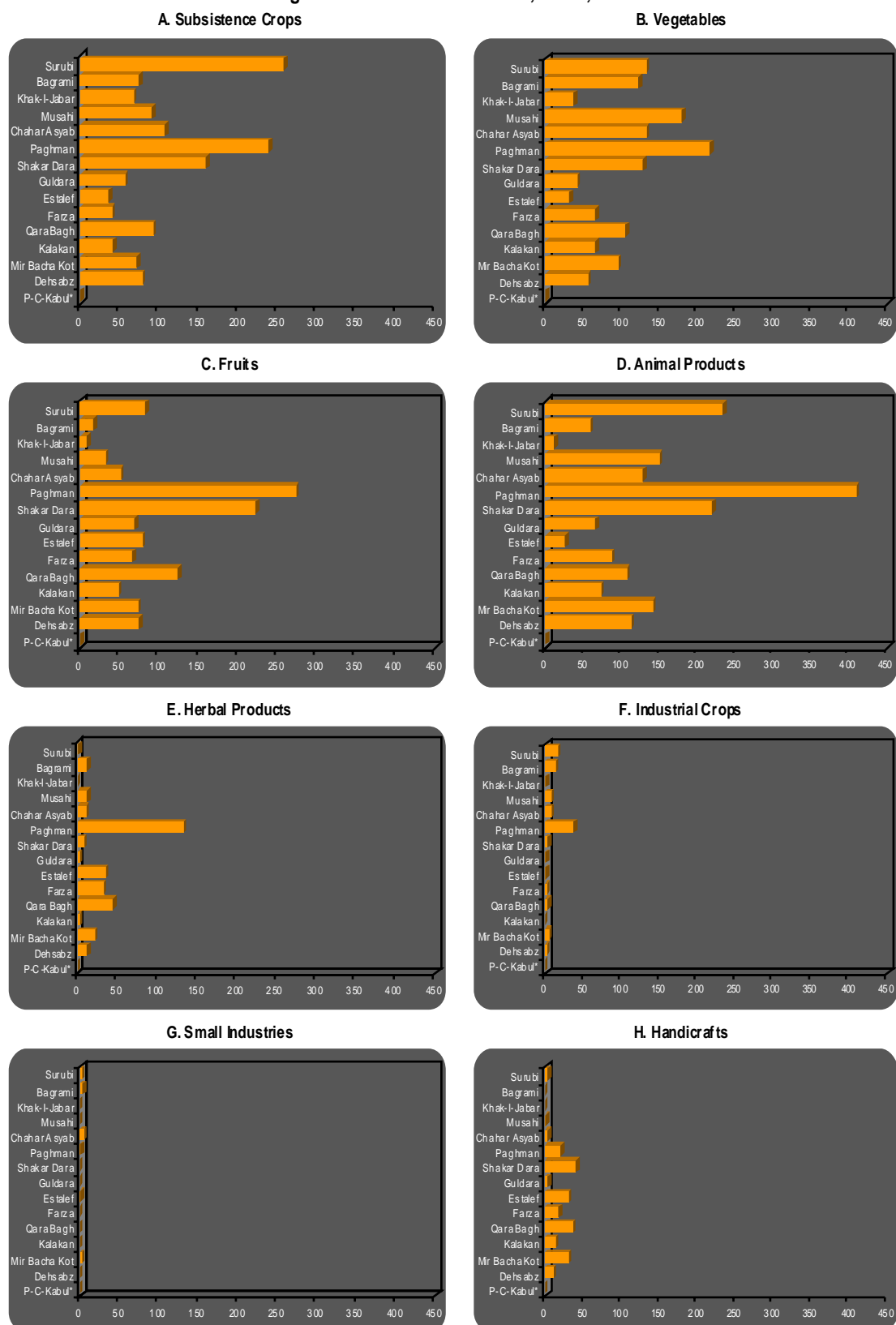
Even more than agricultural crops, or animal products, industrial commodities—cotton, sugar, tobacco, and olives etc.—appear to be particularly spatially concentrated. The highest ranking districts are once again Paghman, followed at a distance, by Surubi, and Bagrami. It must be noted, however, that the total number of villages engaged in the production of the commodities surveyed is only 101, as compared to 1,413 for subsistence crops.

Cotton is produced in only 16 villages, located in four districts—Dih Sabz, Paghman, Khaki Jabbar, and Surubi. Out of the 16, 10 are in Surubi, three in Paghman, two in Dih Sabz, and one in Khaki Jabbar. Sugar extracts are produced in 44 villages, located in eight districts—Paghman (15), Bagrami (13), Shahr Asyab (5), Surubi (4), Mir Bacha Kot (2), Musayi (2) and Qara Bagh (1). Tobacco is produced in 34 villages located in 10 districts, half of which are in Paghman alone. As for olives, only three villages produce them, one in Farza, one in Shakar Dara, and another one in Paghman.

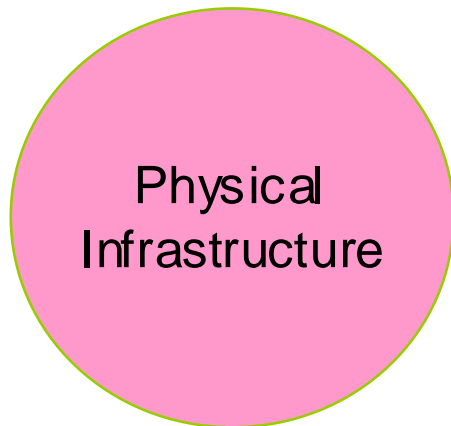
The sector of small industries is dominated by one commodity, honey, which is produced in a total of nine villages, five of which are located in the district of Chahr Asyab, and the other four in Istalif, Paghman, Bagrami, and Surubi. The other industries are silk, karakul skin, and dried sugar. Silk is produced in one village in Bagrami and another one in Surubi. Karakul skin is produced in two villages in Mir Bacha Kot and a third one in Bagrami. As for dried sugar, it appears to be an exclusivity of one village in Bagrami.

Handicrafts—carpets, rugs, jewelry and shawls, etc. appear to engage a relatively larger number of villages and districts than small industries. But the one product that dominates all others is carpets. Out of the 212 villages that produce one handicraft or another, 116 produce carpets. The majority of such villages is located in Qara Bagh (30), followed at a distance by Shakar Dara (18), Mir Bacha Kot (16), Istalif (15), Kala Kan (12) and Farza (11). Rugs come second, with 33 villages, more than a third of which (12) are in Shakar Dara. Another seven villages that produce rugs are located in Mir Bacha Kot. Jewelry is produced in 12 villages of Paghman and five villages of Farza. The rest of the villages producing such commodity—a total of 15—are dispersed among five districts. Pelisse, pottery, and shawl making are produced in respectively nine, eight, and seven villages.

Figure 13—Economic activities, Kabul, 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).

A total of 556,876 buildings were counted in the whole province of Kabul, 71 percent of which (51,686 buildings) were housing units. The remaining 29 percent (79,496 buildings) represent the rest of the various types of buildings.

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

Housing units

As could be expected, the largest numbers of housing units are located in the provincial center, Kabul. The next largest number of buildings is located in Paghman; but the ratio of number of buildings in Kabul to that in Paghman is 24. In terms of persons per housing unit, however, the most crowded district is by far Khaki Jabbar, with 93 occupants in each housing unit, followed by Farza, Guldara, Mir Bacha Kot, and Musayi, with respectively 33 persons, 39 persons, 28 persons, and 25 persons for every housing unit. It is not readily apparent why the level of crowdedness should be this high in this particular

province¹. Living space appears to be more available to the residents Qara Bagh, Bagrami, Shakar Dara, and Surubi; there are respectively three, four, five, and six persons per housing unit in these four districts. In Kabul, and Paghman, the number of persons per room is 11, which the average for the whole province.

Schools and educational institutions

With regard to schools and educational institutions, the distribution is just as variable as for housing units. However, to the extent that there is no information on the sizes of the schools, i.e., the numbers of classrooms in every school, it is difficult to draw any definitive conclusions as to class-density. From the information available, and assuming that schools would tend to be of approximately the same size, particularly in the less populated districts, one can group them into four distinct categories with respect to their degree of crowdedness. Farza is in a category by itself, with one school for every 25,857 population. The second category includes Kala Kan, Mir Bacha Kot, Khaki Jabbar, and Musayi, with one school for respectively 12,661, 12,000, 11,877, and 11,335 population. The third category includes the rest of the districts, where the population per school varies from 1,354 in Bagrami to 4,402 in Dih Sabz. In the district of Kabul, the average is 3,426, the national average being 3,582.

Health infrastructure

The health infrastructure includes hospitals, clinics, doctors' practices, and pharmacies. Hospitals exist in four districts only out of the 15—the provincial center (Kabul), Mir Bacha Kot, Chahar Asyab, and Surubi (see table 6 and figure 14). Out of the 28 that exist, 25 are in the provincial center alone. In other words, there is only one hospital in each of the three other districts. Even though the district of Kabul houses more than three-quarters of the population in the province, the fact still remains that the other 24 percent have access to either crowded hospitals—this particularly the case for Mir Bacha Kot, where the density is more 80,000 population per hospital—or none at all, which is the

¹ Obviously, the buildings in these districts have been undercounted.

case for 11 districts out of the 15. It must be noted, however, that in district of Kabul itself, population density per hospital is very high—more than 77,000.

In terms of clinics, the situation is much better. There is a total of 308 units of them, distributed over the fifteen districts. Some districts are much better off than others, in particular the provincial center, Kabul, which has 277 of them—one for each 7,000 population or so.

In other districts, the number of clinics varies from only one in Farza and Guldara to nine in Dih Sabz. Controlling for population, however, the picture is different. Setting aside the provincial center, the districts that appear to be relatively better served are Qara Bagh with one clinic for every 2,205 population, Bagrami, with one clinic for approximately 3,000 population, and Surubi, with one clinic for about 3,300 population. At the other end of the spectrum, six districts stand out as being poorly served by the clinic infrastructure: Farza, with one clinic for more than 50,000 population, Khaki Jabbar, with close to 36,000 population, and Guldara, Mir Bacha Kot, Paghman, and Musayi with between 20,000 and 28,000 population.

Doctors' practices are more frequent in the provincial center, Kabul than clinics or hospitals—a ratio of one to 3.7 for clinics and one to 41 for hospitals. They are non-existent in four districts: Mir Bacha Kot, Kalakan, Istalif, and Guldara. In the remaining districts, they tend to be few—five in Paghman, four in Shakar Dara and Bagrami, three in Chahar Asyab and Surubi, two in Qara Bagh, and one in Farza, Musayi and Khaki Jabbar. Concerning population density per doctor's practice, it varies from about 6,600 in Shakar Dara to more than 71,000 in Khaki Jabbar, the provincial average being 2,135. It is worth noting in addition, that out of the 15 districts, three—Kalakan, Istalif, and Guldara—have neither doctors' practices nor hospitals. In other words, the populations in these three districts have to rely on clinics for medical attention.

With regard to pharmacies, they exist in all but one of the 15 districts, that of Guldara. In other words, Guldara is the one district in the province of Kabul that has no hospitals, Doctors' practices or pharmacies, and only one clinic for every 33,000 population or so.

There is a total of 1,396 pharmacies in the whole province, 1,342 of them are located in the provincial center, Kabul. The number of persons per pharmacy varies from about 1,500 in the provincial center (Kabul), Qara Bagh, and Bagrami to more than 51,000 in Farza.

Factories & workshops

The province of Kabul counts a total of 8,562 factories/workshops², unevenly distributed over the 15 districts, the lion's share going to the provincial center, Kabul which counts 8,219 of them, one for each seven people. Out of the remaining 343, 64 are in Surubi, 58 are Dih Sabz, 54 in Chahar Asyab, and 44 in Bagrami. But, 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 businesses.

Bakeries and Mills

Kabul province counts a total of 2,296 bakeries, only 88 of which, i.e., less than four percent, are located outside Markazi Kabul. Out of these 88, 28 are in Bagrami, 15 in Dih Sabz, 12 in Paghman, and 10 in Surubi. Four districts don't have any: Farza, Guldara, Musayi, and Khaki Jabbar. On average, there is one bakery for approximately 256 population; but variation between districts is quite substantial. It goes from one bakery for every 28 persons in Kabul, to one for about 38,000 population in Kalakan.

Mills, on the other hand are much less present. However, unlike bakeries, they exist in each and every district in the province. There is a total of 705 mills in the entire province, i.e., one for each 3.6 bakeries. The average across the province is one for each 835 population. Inter-district variation is just as wide as for bakeries, even if the provincial center, Kabul is not taken into account. In Guldara for example, there is one mill for each 33,000 population, whereas in Qara Bag there is one for less than 300 persons.

² This category of buildings refers to a variety of small-scale businesses: repair shops for bicycles, motorcycles, radio/TV, gas and light stoves, musical instruments, weapons, pressure cookers, typewriters, refrigerators; electric workshops, car workshops; juice-making shops, shoe-making shops, briefcase-making shops; electric products factories, plastic shoes and sandals factories, ice-making factories, fruit-processing factories, metal factories, and building companies.

In conclusion, it may be fair to hypothesize that because of geographic remoteness, households in a majority of villages in certain districts make their own bread at home.

Hotels & Restaurants

There is a total of 1,768 hotels and restaurants in the province of Kabul, again the large majority of them is located in the provincial center, Kabul—1,701, equivalent to 96 percent. The other 67 are scattered throughout 10 of the remaining 14 districts, Farza, Guldara, Musayi, and Khaki Jabbar having none. The average for the province is 333 per thousand population, with inter-district variation going from 36 in the provincial center, to about 38,000 in Kalakan.

The information available does not give any indication as to the nature of such establishments. It would appear that in rural settings, which naturally excludes Kabul city, 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, and clothes & textiles stores are the most prevalent businesses in any of the districts of Kabul. On average, there is one grocery store for every 45 population, and one clothes & textile store for approximately 74 population. Discounting the provincial center, Kabul, these averages increase from 45 to 268 for grocery stores, and from 74 to 2,068 for textiles stores. Inter-district variation, still excluding the provincial center, Kabul, is sizeable for both businesses. The lowest ratios for grocery stores are 61 in Qara Bagh, 79 in Khaki Jabbar, and 80 in Paghman, and the highest are 4,716 for Guldara; 2,850 in Khaki Jabbar; and 1,135 in Mir Bacha Kot. For Clothes and textile stores, the lowest is 266 in Qara Bagh, and the highest 35,631 in Khaki Jabbar.

Construction materials stores appear omnipresent. With 3,516 units, they rank third after workshops and textiles stores. Again, the largest majority is located in the provincial

center, Kabul—3,516, representing more than 96 percent of the total for the province. In the rest of the districts, four stand out as having the largest number of such stores: Surubi, Bagrami, Dih Sabz, and Mir Bacha Kot, with respectively 26, 25, 22, and 18.

In relative terms, and discounting the provincial center, Kabul again, one finds that availability of construction materials stores is highest in Qara Bagh with a ratio of 1/858, Bagrami with a ratio of 1/975, and Surubi, with 1/1,033. But in Farza, and Kalakan, there is one store for respectively 52,000, and 38,000 population. The average for the 14 districts is one for about 4,000 population.

Mosques

The province of Kabul counts 3,025 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 195 persons. The variation around this mean is substantial in statistical terms—it goes from 46 in the provincial center to 1,250 in Khaki Jabbar. Two districts stand out as having the highest densities, i.e., the largest numbers of persons per mosque: Khaki Jabbar, with one mosque for every 1,250 population, and Mir Bach Kot with one mosque for about 1,000 population. Another four districts appear to be well endowed with mosques—Qara Bagh, Paghman, Bagrami, and Surubi, the densities being respectively 90, 61, 157, and 138.

Other places

The whole province of Kabul counts 50 poultry and livestock farms, 46 of which are located in the provincial center, i.e., one farm for about 1,300 population. The other four are located as follows: one in Khaki Jabbar, serving more than 70,000 population, another one in Surubi, serving close to 27,000 population, and two in Bagrami serving more than 12,000 population each.

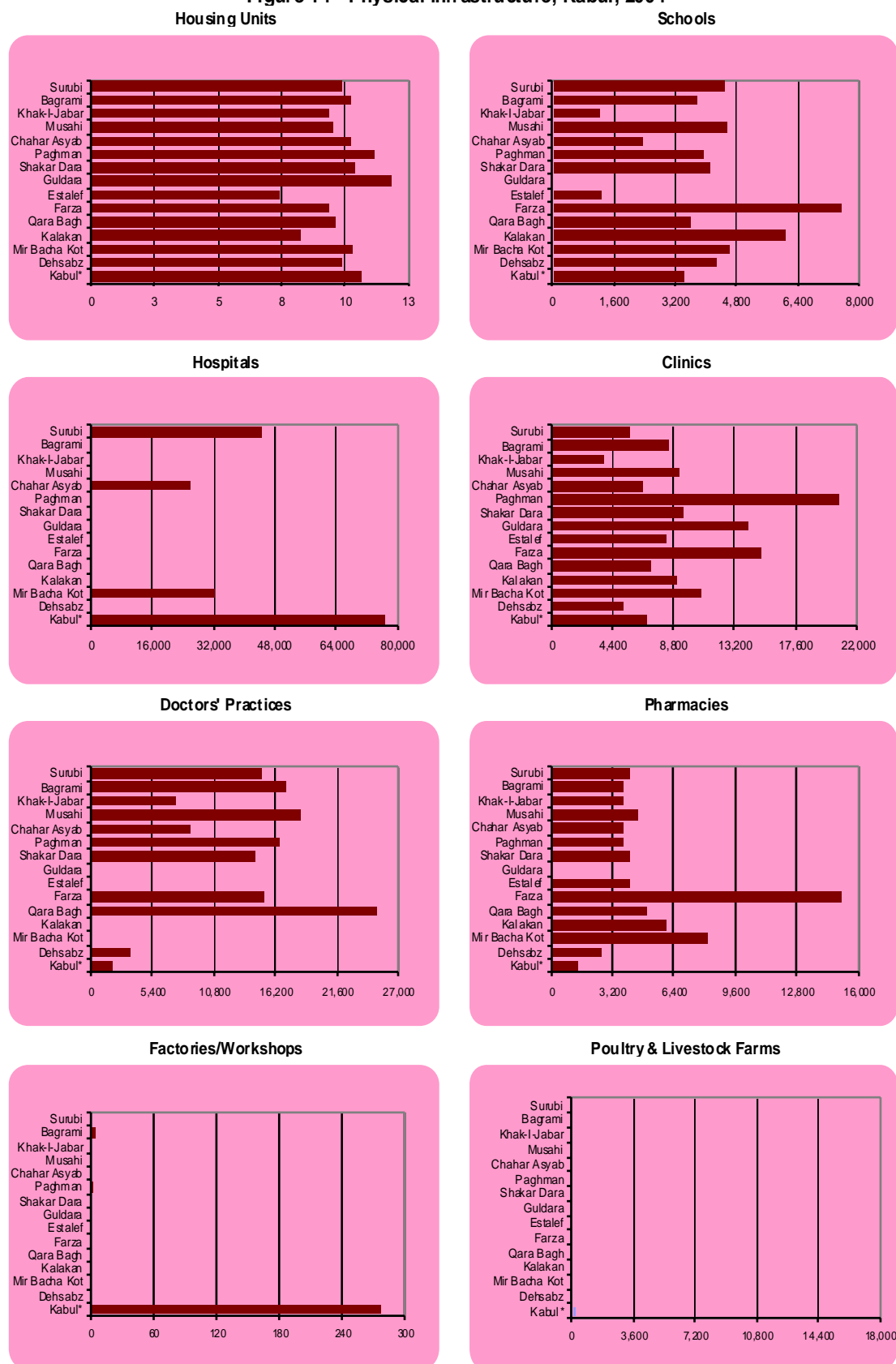
Table 6—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Kabul, 2004

Table 6—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Kabul, 2004																			
A—Absolute numbers																			
District	Residential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Clinics	Doctor's Practice	Pharmacies	Factory/Work sh.	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes Stores	Construction Materials	Poultry & Livestock Farms	Hotels & Restaurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Kabul	173,980	562	25	277	1,029	1,342	8,219	11,074	7,694	3,516	46	1,701	712	2,208	222	1,341	36,372	250,320	1,925,545
Dehsabz	4,603	11	0	9	14	18	58	288	38	22	0	8	6	15	47	132	163	5,432	47,348
Mir Bacha Kot	3,015	7	1	3	0	4	2	74	20	11	0	4	0	4	6	83	60	3,284	32,462
Kalakan	2,120	3	0	2	0	3	6	75	0	1	0	1	0	1	25	52	12	2,301	18,192
Qara Bagh	5,025	14	0	7	2	10	36	252	58	18	0	7	2	4	52	171	146	5,804	50,321
Farza	1,557	2	0	1	1	1	8	67	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	8	23	1,740	15,140
Estafel	2,149	13	0	2	0	4	32	139	10	9	0	3	3	3	11	84	37	2,499	16,514
Guldara	1,154	0	0	1	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	48	1,223	14,245
Shakar Dara	5,339	14	0	6	4	14	10	139	6	4	0	6	3	7	40	191	42	5,825	57,644
Paghman	7,109	21	0	4	5	22	25	195	22	3	0	8	5	12	54	256	157	7,898	82,597
Chahar Asyab	2,460	11	1	4	3	7	54	157	19	9	0	5	0	4	46	95	225	3,100	26,089
Musahi	1,853	4	0	2	1	4	5	47	5	0	0	0	0	0	48	102	10	2,081	18,351
Khak-Jabar	766	6	0	2	1	2	0	25	2	0	1	0	0	0	18	57	6	886	7,461
Bagrami	6,401	18	0	8	4	18	44	307	24	25	2	3	9	28	73	155	289	7,408	68,287
Surubi	4,360	10	1	8	3	11	62	198	44	26	1	22	6	10	54	195	156	5,167	44,871
Total province	221,891	696	28	336	1,067	1,460	8,562	13,044	7,949	3,645	50	1,768	747	2,296	705	3,025	37,709	304,978	2,425,067

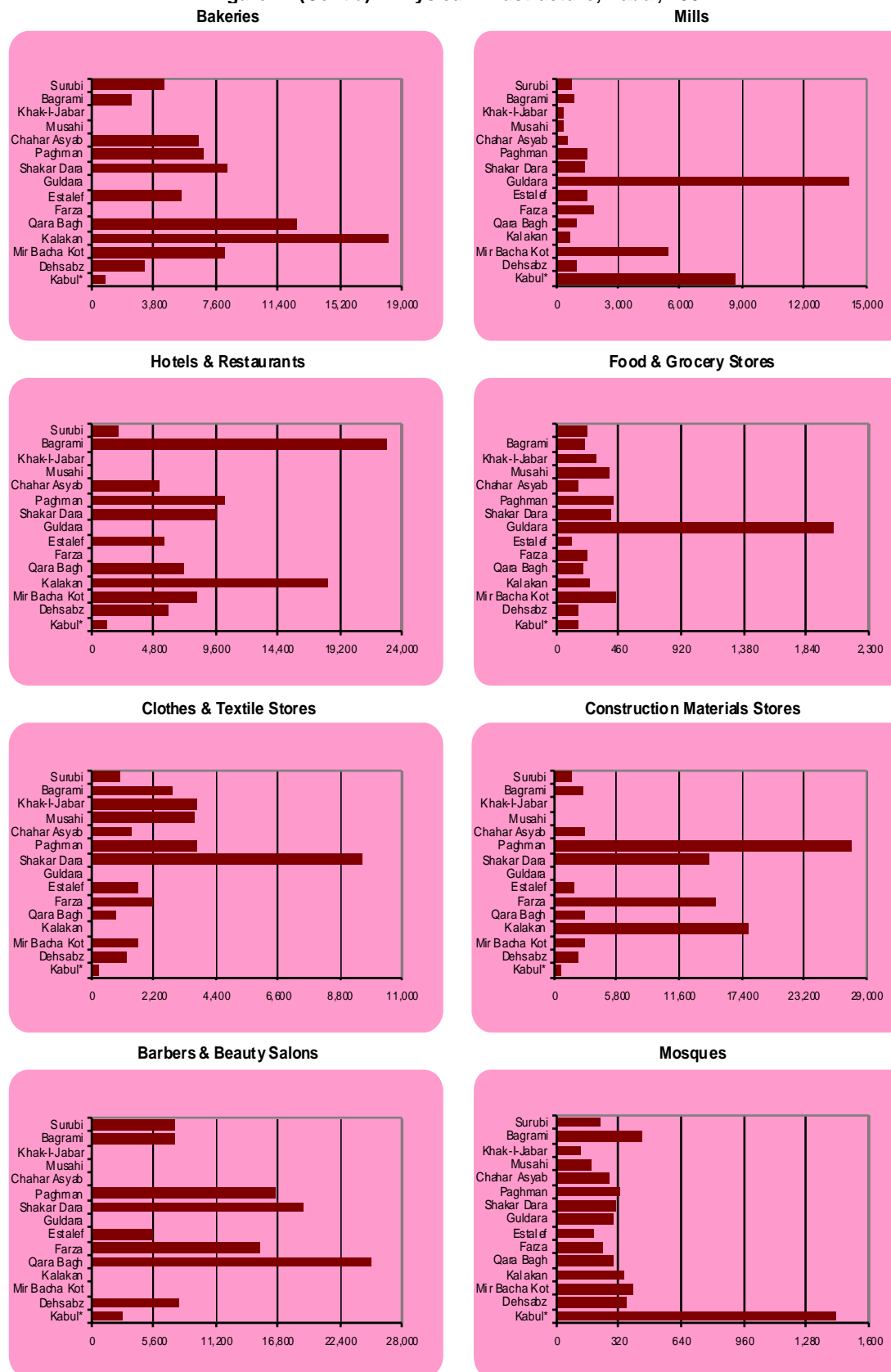
Table 6 (Cont'd)—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Kabul, 2004

Table 6 (Cont'd)—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Kabul, 2004																										
B—Ratio (Population per Building)																										
District	Residential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Clinics	Doctor's Practice	Pharmacies	Factory/Work sh.	Food & Groceries			Clothes & Textile		Construction Materials	Poultry & Livestock		Hotels & Restaurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons		Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population		
								Grocery Stores	Food Stores	Textile Stores	Farms	Salons														
Provincial Center—Kabul																										
	11	3,426	77,022	6,951	1,871	1,435	234	174	250	548	41,860	1,132	2,704	872	8,574	1,436	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dehsabz	10	4,304	—	5,261	3,382	2,630	816	164	1,246	2,152	—	5,919	7,891	3,157	1,007	359	290	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mir Bacha Kot	11	4,637	32,462	10,821	—	8,116	16,231	439	1,623	2,951	—	8,116	—	8,116	5,410	391	541	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kalakan	9	6,064	—	9,096	—	6,064	3,032	243	—	18,192	—	18,192	—	18,192	728	350	1,516	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Qara Bagh	10	3,594	—	7,189	25,161	5,032	1,398	200	868	2,796	—	7,189	25,161	12,580	968	294	345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Farza	10	7,570	—	15,140	15,140	1,893	226	2,163	15,140	—	—	—	15,140	—	1,893	240	658	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Estalef	8	1,270	—	8,257	—	4,129	516	119	1,651	1,835	—	5,505	5,505	5,505	1,501	197	446	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guldara	12	—	—	14,245	—	—	14,245	2,035	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,245	297	1,295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Shakar Dara	11	4,117	—	9,807	14,411	4,117	5,764	415	9,807	14,411	—	9,807	19,215	8,235	1,441	302	1,372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paghman	12	3,933	—	20,849	16,519	3,754	3,304	424	3,754	27,532	—	10,325	16,519	6,883	1,530	323	526	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chahar Asyab	11	2,372	26,089	6,522	8,696	3,727	483	166	1,373	2,899	—	5,218	—	6,522	567	275	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Musahi	10	4,588	—	9,176	18,351	4,588	3,670	390	3,670	—	—	—	—	—	382	180	1,835	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Khak-Jabar	10	1,244	—	3,731	7,461	3,731	—	298	3,731	—	7,461	—	—	—	415	131	1,244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bagrami	11	3,794	—	8,536	17,072	3,794	1,552	222	2,845	2,731	34,144	22,762	7,587	2,439	935	441	236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Surubi	10	4,487	44,871	5,809	14,957	4,079	724	227	1,020	1,726	44,871	2,040	7,479	4,487	831	230	288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total province	11	3,484	86,610	7,217	2,273	1,661	283	186	305	865	48,501	1,372	3,246	1,056	3,440	802	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Kabul, 2004



* = Provincial center

Figure 14 (Cont'd)—Physical infrastructure, Kabul, 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
Baqhlan	304,391	288,055	592,445	84,485	82,127	166,612	388,876	370,181	759,057
Ghor	328,739	316,703	645,442	3,176	3,164	6,339	331,915	319,867	651,782
Khost	321,315	306,771	628,086	7,900	7,476	15,376	329,215	314,247	643,462
Wardak	273,003	264,051	537,054	768	813	1,581	273,771	264,864	538,634
Paktia	252,815	242,673	495,487	11,888	11,403	23,291	264,702	254,076	518,779
Badghis	255,280	245,147	500,427	7,433	7,012	14,445	262,713	252,159	514,872
Parwan	220,954	223,407	444,361	26,843	27,398	54,241	247,797	250,805	498,602
Farah	238,743	227,190	465,933	14,271	13,588	27,858	253,014	240,778	493,791
Daikundy	235,515	228,805	464,320	1,799	1,690	3,489	237,314	230,495	467,810
Sar-i-Pul	211,286	202,615	413,901	15,324	14,745	30,069	226,610	217,360	443,970
Jawzjan	153,554	150,860	304,415	64,827	63,839	128,667	218,382	214,699	433,081
Kunarha	204,000	195,375	399,375	9,491	8,920	18,411	213,491	204,295	417,786
Laghman	197,220	187,721	384,941	831	745	1,576	198,050	188,466	386,517
Kapisa	181,021	184,056	365,077	216	195	412	181,237	184,251	365,488
Zabul	176,365	171,446	347,811	4,131	3,989	8,120	180,496	175,434	355,931
Bamyan	169,482	169,049	338,531	3,969	4,384	8,353	173,451	173,433	346,884
Logar	164,468	161,338	325,806	3,579	3,682	7,261	168,047	165,020	333,067
Samangan	144,756	137,454	282,209	19,122	19,163	38,285	163,878	156,617	320,495
Urozgan	160,761	150,438	311,200	4,073	3,887	7,960	164,834	154,325	319,160
Nooristan	68,252	66,306	134,558	—	—	—	68,252	66,306	134,558
Nimroz	44,565	42,910	87,475	15,699	15,025	30,723	60,264	57,934	118,199
Panjsher	56,221	54,028	110,250	—	—	—	56,221	54,028	110,250
Total	9,653,727	9,354,205	19,007,932	2,309,436	2,252,046	4,561,482	11,963,163	11,606,251	23,569,414

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

Annex 4**Procedure for adjusting the reported age distribution**

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

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

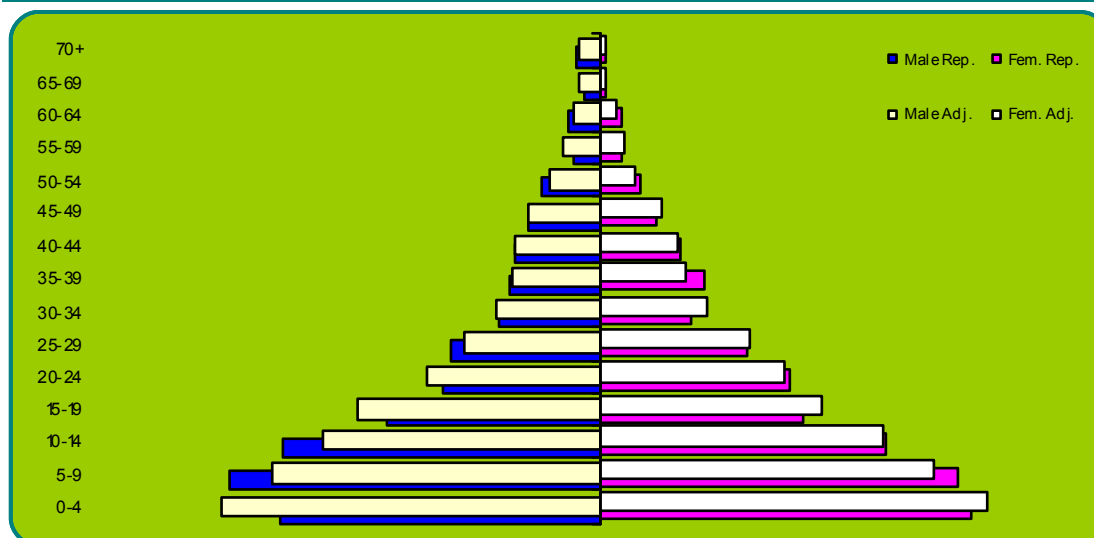
¹ The model used was from the Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Population; Ansley J. Coale and Paul Demeny; Princeton University Press; Princeton, New Jersey; 1966 ("West" model at level 13 for both males and females [e_0 : 50 for females, and 47.114 for males] and a growth rate of 30).

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

A—Distribution

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported /Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	194,724	210,035	404,759	213,032	206,251	419,283	-18,308	3,784	-14,524
5-9	201,814	187,999	389,813	191,958	185,929	377,888	9,856	2,070	11,925
10-14	185,341	161,729	347,070	170,029	164,485	334,514	15,312	-2,756	12,556
15-19	137,918	128,747	266,665	143,033	138,201	281,233	-5,115	-9,454	-14,568
20-24	98,334	114,822	213,156	101,077	110,576	211,652	-2,743	4,246	1,504
25-29	81,808	90,540	172,348	81,496	93,334	174,830	312	-2,794	-2,482
30-34	68,653	72,337	140,990	73,572	78,678	152,250	-4,919	-6,341	-11,260
35-39	67,128	71,395	138,523	64,041	64,038	128,079	3,087	7,357	10,444
40-44	55,595	48,018	103,613	57,495	49,039	106,535	-1,900	-1,021	-2,922
45-49	45,940	38,061	84,001	45,410	36,431	81,841	530	1,630	2,160
50-54	31,463	25,115	56,578	27,534	22,652	50,187	3,929	2,463	6,391
55-59	15,646	13,603	29,249	20,211	15,792	36,002	-4,565	-2,189	-6,753
60-64	21,485	13,836	35,321	17,913	12,391	30,304	3,572	1,445	5,017
65-69	9,481	7,105	16,586	13,471	8,402	21,873	-3,990	-1,297	-5,287
70-74	9,728	4,536	14,264	8,852	4,626	13,478	876	-90	786
75-79	3,008	1,193	4,201	4,056	1,062	5,119	-1,048	131	-918
80+	5,114	2,816	7,930	-	-	-	5,114	2,816	7,930
Total	1,233,180	1,191,887	2,425,067	1,233,180	1,191,887	2,425,067	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 terms “row marginals”. Similarly, the sum of cells by columns are called “column marginals”. By definition, the sum of the row marginals is equal to the sum of the column marginals, which is the total number of cases that have been cross-classified. Based on the table thus generated, as series of other tables can be derived that portray the relationship between the two variables in terms of percentages or proportions.

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

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

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

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

Panel D: Actual Joint Distribution—is obtained by dividing the cell frequencies by the grand total of all rows or all columns².

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

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

Panel G: Deviation of Actual from Expected as a ratio to Expected—show the extent to which a district specializes in a given commodity or activity or a given

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

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

To summarize the wealth information contained in the various panels of annex 6, we decided to focus on the last one, Panel G, highlighting those among the 15 districts that specialize in one or more of the various products/activities in a remarkable way.

With regards to subsistence crops, eight cells stand out, those associating Istalif with peas and vetch (respectively 2.57 and 1.36); Farza with vetch and beans (respectively 1.12 and 1.98); Paghman with peas (2.22); Qara Bagh with vetch (1.46), Musay i and Surubi with rice (respectively 2.11 and 1.55). Stated differently, this means, for instance, that a village in Istalif is 2.57 times more likely to produce peas and 1.36 times more likely to produce vetch than any other village in the province. In the same way, the probability that a village in Musay i will produce rice is 1.55 higher than for any other village in any other district.

In the area of industrial crops, only three products stand out—Tobacco in Istalif and to a lesser extent Musay i, with probabilities of 1.97 and 1.12 respectively; olives in Farza and Shakar Dara—respectively 15.8 and 7.4; and cotton in Dih Sabz, Khaki Jabbar, and Surubi, with probabilities of 5.3, 5.3, and 2.95 respectively. It is worth noting that none of the 15 districts of Kabul produce any sugar cane, sesame, or sharsham.

Concerning fruit, Kabul specializes in three products grown in four districts—Grapes in Dih Sabz (1.25); pomegranates in Khaki Jabbar (2.08), Bagrami (2.47) and Sayyid Abad (2.07); and melons and water melons in Dih Sabz (6.69). The highest degree of specialization, therefore, is in Dih Sabz for melons and water melons.

With regards to vegetables, no district stands out as specializing in any product, with the notable exception of Surubi which is 9.18 times more likely than any other district to produce cauliflower. It must be stated, however, that the total number of villages producing cauliflower is so small that the index of 9.18 is more statistical than anything else.

Herbal products seem to be rather evenly distributed among the districts; the only exception being zerk which is concentrated in Bagrami—a ratio of 2.16. One must keep in mind that this does not necessarily mean that there are more villages in Bagrami producing zerk. It only means that taking into consideration the mix of products and the total number of villages producing herbs in the province as a whole, Bagrami has a higher degree of specialization in the production of this particular herb.

Handicrafts appear to be fairly spatially-concentrated, in particular with regard to pelisse, pottery, and shawl-making. Indeed, discounting the “other” category, out of the 525 cells,

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

only 35 are not blank. Four districts distinguish themselves as having large proportions of their villages specializing in one type of handicraft or another—Dih Sabz, Istalif, Guldara, Shakar Dara, and Paghman. Dih Sabz is 1.4 times more likely to produce pottery or jewelry than any other village in any other district. The probability that a village in Istalif specializes in pelisse is approximately 4.3 times than for any other district. Paghman specializes in jewelry, with a higher probability than Dih Sabz—2.79 as compared to 1.4. But the highest degree of specialization-concentration is for shawl-making in Guldara—a ratio of 9.1. This handicraft can also be found in Shakar Dara, but with a much lower probability than in Guldara—2.03.

Like handicrafts, small industries tend to be concentrated in space—karakul skin in Mir Bacha Kot (4), and dried sugar in Bagrami (2.75). Again, discounting the “other” category, out of the 525 cells only 10 are non-blank.

In the category of animal products, there doesn’t seem to be any sizeable variation in the probability than a given village would be engaged in the production of a particular animal product.

Annex 6

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

Subsistence Crops									
Panel A—Raw Data									
District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2Dehsabz	49	5	0	19	2	0	3	0	78
3Mir Bacha Kot	28	16	1	12	7	5	3	0	72
4Kalakan	21	14	0	6	0	0	0	0	41
5Qara Bagh	58	13	0	8	3	8	2	0	92
6Farza	14	3	0	10	7	3	2	1	40
7Estalef	22	2	0	2	3	3	3	1	36
8Guldara	30	10	1	9	6	0	0	0	56
9Shakar Dara	87	32	1	17	15	1	2	5	160
10Paghman	91	37	1	38	20	16	18	15	239
11Chahar Asyab	49	43	0	13	0	2	0	0	107
12Musahi	39	33	3	15	0	1	0	0	91
13Khak-I-Jabar	29	19	1	3	5	0	0	10	67
14Bagrami	36	24	0	10	2	3	0	0	75
15Surubi	109	64	7	22	10	8	0	39	259
Total	662	315	15	184	83	50	33	71	1,413
Panel B—Specialization									
District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2Dehsabz	62.8	6.4	0.0	24.4	2.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	100.0
3Mir Bacha Kot	38.9	22.2	1.4	16.7	9.7	6.9	4.2	0.0	100.0
4Kalakan	51.2	34.1	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5Qara Bagh	63.0	14.1	0.0	8.7	3.3	8.7	2.2	0.0	100.0
6Farza	35.0	7.5	0.0	25.0	17.5	7.5	5.0	2.5	100.0
7Estalef	61.1	5.6	0.0	5.6	8.3	8.3	8.3	2.8	100.0
8Guldara	53.6	17.9	1.8	16.1	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
9Shakar Dara	54.4	20.0	0.6	10.6	9.4	0.6	1.3	3.1	100.0
10Paghman	38.1	15.5	0.4	15.9	9.6	6.7	7.5	6.3	100.0
11Chahar Asyab	45.8	40.2	0.0	12.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
12Musahi	42.9	36.3	3.3	16.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
13Khak-I-Jabar	43.3	28.4	1.5	4.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	14.9	100.0
14Bagrami	48.0	32.0	0.0	13.3	2.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15Surubi	42.1	24.7	2.7	8.5	3.9	3.1	0.0	15.1	100.0
Total	46.9	22.3	1.1	13.0	5.9	3.5	2.3	5.0	100.0
Panel C—Concentration									
District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2Dehsabz	7.4	1.6	0.0	10.3	2.4	0.0	9.1	0.0	5.5
3Mir Bacha Kot	4.2	5.1	6.7	6.5	8.4	10.0	9.1	0.0	5.1
4Kalakan	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
5Qara Bagh	8.8	4.1	0.0	4.3	3.6	16.0	6.1	0.0	6.5
6Farza	2.1	1.0	0.0	5.4	8.4	6.0	6.1	1.4	2.8
7Estalef	3.3	0.6	0.0	1.1	3.6	6.0	9.1	1.4	2.5
8Guldara	4.5	3.2	6.7	4.9	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
9Shakar Dara	13.1	10.2	6.7	9.2	18.1	2.0	6.1	7.0	11.3
10Paghman	13.7	11.7	6.7	20.7	27.7	32.0	54.5	21.1	16.9
11Chahar Asyab	7.4	13.7	0.0	7.1	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	7.6
12Musahi	5.9	10.5	20.0	8.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	6.4
13Khak-I-Jabar	4.4	6.0	6.7	1.6	6.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	4.7
14Bagrami	5.4	7.6	0.0	5.4	2.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	5.3
15Surubi	16.5	20.3	46.7	12.0	12.0	16.0	0.0	54.9	18.3
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, Kabul, 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
1Provincial Center—Kabul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2Dehsabz	0.34	-0.71	-1.00	0.87	-0.56	-1.00	0.65	-1.00	0.00
3Mir Bacha Kot	-0.17	0.00	0.31	0.28	0.66	0.96	0.78	-1.00	0.00
4Kalakan	0.05	0.53	-1.00	0.12	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
5Qara Bagh	0.35	-0.37	-1.00	-0.33	-0.44	1.46	-0.07	-1.00	0.00
6Farza	-0.25	-0.66	-1.00	0.92	1.98	1.12	1.14	-0.50	0.00
7Estalef	0.30	-0.75	-1.00	-0.57	0.42	1.36	2.57	-0.45	0.00
8Guldara	0.14	-0.20	0.68	0.23	0.82	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
9Shakar Dara	0.16	-0.10	-0.41	-0.18	0.60	-0.82	-0.46	-0.38	0.00
10Paghman	-0.15	-0.31	-0.61	0.22	0.64	0.89	2.22	0.25	0.00
11Chahar Asyab	-0.02	0.80	-1.00	-0.07	-1.00	-0.47	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
12Musahi	-0.05	0.63	2.11	0.27	-1.00	-0.69	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
13Khak-I-Jabar	-0.08	0.27	0.41	-0.66	0.27	-1.00	-1.00	1.97	0.00
14Bagrani	0.02	0.44	-1.00	0.02	-0.55	0.13	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
15Surubi	-0.10	0.11	1.55	-0.35	-0.34	-0.13	-1.00	2.00	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, Kabul, 2004

Industrial Crops									
Panel A—Raw Data									
District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2Dehsabz	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
3Mir Bacha Kot	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	5
4Kalakan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5Qara Bagh	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
6Farza	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
7Estalef	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
8Guldara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
9Shakar Dara	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
10Paghman	3	15	0	0	17	1	0	2	38
11Chahar Asyab	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	7
12Musahi	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	7
13Khak-I-Jabar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
14Bagrami	0	13	0	0	1	0	0	0	14
15Surubi	10	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	16
Total	16	44	0	0	34	3	0	4	101
Panel B—Specialization									
District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2Dehsabz	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3Mir Bacha Kot	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0
4Kalakan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5Qara Bagh	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6Farza	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7Estalef	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
8Guldara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
9Shakar Dara	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10Paghman	7.9	39.5	0.0	0.0	44.7	2.6	0.0	5.3	100.0
11Chahar Asyab	0.0	71.4	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
12Musahi	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13Khak-I-Jabar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
14Bagrami	0.0	92.9	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15Surubi	62.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	15.8	43.6	0.0	0.0	33.7	3.0	0.0	4.0	100.0
Panel C—Concentration									
District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
2Dehsabz	12.5	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	2.0
3Mir Bacha Kot	0.0	4.5	—	—	59	0.0	—	25.0	5.0
4Kalakan	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
5Qara Bagh	0.0	2.3	—	—	59	0.0	—	0.0	3.0
6Farza	0.0	0.0	—	—	29	33.3	—	0.0	2.0
7Estalef	0.0	0.0	—	—	29	0.0	—	0.0	1.0
8Guldara	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	25.0	1.0
9Shakar Dara	0.0	4.5	—	—	29	33.3	—	0.0	4.0
10Paghman	18.8	34.1	—	—	50.0	33.3	—	50.0	37.6
11Chahar Asyab	0.0	11.4	—	—	59	0.0	—	0.0	6.9
12Musahi	0.0	4.5	—	—	14.7	0.0	—	0.0	6.9
13Khak-I-Jabar	6.3	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	1.0
14Bagrami	0.0	29.5	—	—	29	0.0	—	0.0	13.9
15Surubi	62.5	9.1	—	—	59	0.0	—	0.0	15.8
Total	100.0	100.0	—	—	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

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

Industrial Crops									
<i>Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected</i>									
District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar- sham	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2Dehsatz	5.31	-1.00	—	—	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
3Mir Bacha Kot	-1.00	-0.08	—	—	0.19	-1.00	—	4.05	0.00
4Kalakan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5Qara Bagh	-1.00	-0.23	—	—	0.98	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
6Farza	-1.00	-1.00	—	—	0.49	15.83	—	-1.00	0.00
7Estalef	-1.00	-1.00	—	—	1.97	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
8Guldara	-1.00	-1.00	—	—	-1.00	-1.00	—	24.25	0.00
9Shakar Dara	-1.00	0.15	—	—	-0.26	7.42	—	-1.00	0.00
10Paghman	-0.50	-0.09	—	—	0.33	-0.11	—	0.33	0.00
11Chahar Asyab	-1.00	0.64	—	—	-0.15	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
12Musahi	-1.00	-0.34	—	—	1.12	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
13Khak-I-Jabar	5.31	-1.00	—	—	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
14Bagrami	-1.00	1.13	—	—	-0.79	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
15Surubi	2.95	-0.43	—	—	-0.63	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

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

Fruit

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Grapes	Pome- grenades	Melons/ W. melons	Oranges	Almondes	Walnut:	Mul- berries	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2Dehsabz	40	1	26	0	0	0	8	0	75
3Mir Bacha Kot	27	2	0	0	3	18	23	0	73
4Kalakan	21	1	1	0	1	11	12	1	48
5Qara Bagh	58	2	2	0	3	10	42	7	124
6Farza	15	4	0	0	12	17	17	1	66
7Estalef	17	3	0	0	4	25	27	3	79
8Guldara	17	2	0	0	13	17	17	3	69
9Shakar Dara	61	0	2	0	15	51	58	36	223
10Paghman	13	11	21	0	36	84	81	27	273
11Chahar Asyab	10	1	1	0	2	16	19	2	51
12Musahi	2	0	1	0	2	10	17	0	32
13Khak-I-Jabar	1	1	0	0	0	1	5	1	9
14Bagrami	1	2	1	0	0	1	11	0	16
15Surubi	6	14	0	0	0	17	35	10	82
Total	289	44	51	0	91	278	372	911	2,220

Panel B—Specialization

District	Grapes	Pome- grenades	Melons/ W. melons	Oranges	Almondes	Walnut:	Mul- berries	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2Dehsabz	53.3	1.3	34.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.0	100.0
3Mir Bacha Kot	37.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	4.1	24.7	31.5	0.0	100.0
4Kalakan	43.8	2.1	2.1	0.0	2.1	22.9	25.0	2.1	100.0
5Qara Bagh	46.8	1.6	1.6	0.0	2.4	8.1	33.9	5.6	100.0
6Farza	22.7	6.1	0.0	0.0	18.2	25.8	25.8	1.5	100.0
7Estalef	21.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	5.1	31.6	34.2	3.8	100.0
8Guldara	24.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	18.8	24.6	24.6	4.3	100.0
9Shakar Dara	27.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	6.7	22.9	26.0	16.1	100.0
10Paghman	4.8	4.0	7.7	0.0	13.2	30.8	29.7	9.9	100.0
11Chahar Asyab	19.6	2.0	2.0	0.0	3.9	31.4	37.3	3.9	100.0
12Musahi	6.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	6.3	31.3	53.1	0.0	100.0
13Khak-I-Jabar	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	55.6	11.1	100.0
14Bagrami	6.3	12.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	6.3	68.8	0.0	100.0
15Surubi	7.3	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7	42.7	12.2	100.0
Total	23.7	3.6	4.1	0.0	7.5	22.8	30.5	7.5	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Grapes	Pome- grenades	Melons/ W. melons	Oranges	Almondes	Walnut:	Mul- berries	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2Dehsabz	13.8	2.3	47.3	—	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	6.1
3Mir Bacha Kot	9.3	4.5	0.0	—	3.3	6.5	6.2	0.0	6.0
4Kalakan	7.3	2.3	1.8	—	1.1	4.0	3.2	1.1	3.9
5Qara Bagh	20.1	4.5	3.6	—	3.3	3.6	11.3	7.7	10.2
6Farza	5.2	9.1	0.0	—	13.2	6.1	4.6	1.1	5.4
7Estalef	5.9	6.8	0.0	—	4.4	9.0	7.3	3.3	6.5
8Guldara	5.9	4.5	0.0	—	14.3	6.1	4.6	3.3	5.7
9Shakar Dara	21.1	0.0	3.6	—	16.5	18.3	15.6	39.6	18.3
10Paghman	4.5	25.0	38.2	—	39.6	30.2	21.8	29.7	22.4
11Chahar Asyab	3.5	2.3	1.8	—	2.2	5.8	5.1	2.2	4.2
12Musahi	0.7	0.0	1.8	—	2.2	3.6	4.6	0.0	2.6
13Khak-I-Jabar	0.3	2.3	0.0	—	0.0	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.7
14Bagrami	0.3	4.5	1.8	—	0.0	0.4	3.0	0.0	1.3
15Surubi	2.1	31.8	0.0	—	0.0	6.1	9.4	11.0	6.7
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, Kabul, 2004

Fruit

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

District	Grapes	Pome- granates	Melons/ W. melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul- berries	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2Dehsabz	1.25	-0.63	6.69	—	-1.00	-1.00	-0.65	-1.00	0.00
3Mir Bacha Kot	0.56	-0.24	-1.00	—	-0.45	0.08	0.03	-1.00	0.00
4Kalakan	0.85	-0.42	-0.54	—	-0.72	0.01	-0.18	-0.72	0.00
5Qara Bagh	0.97	-0.55	-0.64	—	-0.68	-0.65	0.11	-0.24	0.00
6Farza	-0.04	0.68	-1.00	—	1.44	0.13	-0.16	-0.80	0.00
7Estalef	-0.09	0.05	-1.00	—	-0.32	0.39	0.12	-0.49	0.00
8Guldara	0.04	-0.20	-1.00	—	1.53	0.08	-0.19	-0.42	0.00
9Shakar Dara	0.15	-1.00	-0.80	—	-0.10	0.00	-0.15	1.16	0.00
10Paghman	-0.80	0.12	0.71	—	0.77	0.35	-0.03	0.33	0.00
11Chahar Asyab	-0.17	-0.46	-0.57	—	-0.47	0.38	0.22	-0.47	0.00
12Musahi	-0.74	-1.00	-0.31	—	-0.16	0.37	0.74	-1.00	0.00
13Khak-I-Jabar	-0.53	2.08	-1.00	—	-1.00	-0.51	0.82	0.49	0.00
14Bagrami	-0.74	2.47	0.39	—	-1.00	-0.73	1.25	-1.00	0.00
15Surubi	-0.69	3.73	-1.00	—	-1.00	-0.09	0.40	0.63	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Kabul, 2004
Vegetables

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1Markazi Badakhshan—Fayzabad	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
2YAFTALI PAYIN	10	17	12	8	0	1	1	0	49
3ARGO	21	29	14	3	1	0	2	0	70
4DARAYIM	21	26	21	3	0	0	3	1	75
5KHASH	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	10
6JURM	9	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	21
7WARDUJ	17	9	6	4	2	3	3	0	44
8BAHARAK	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
9SHUHADA	28	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	33
10KOHISTAN	36	17	0	1	0	0	1	7	62
11YAWAN	12	13	1	2	0	0	0	0	28
12SHAHRI BUZURG	9	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	25
13KISHM	28	29	24	10	1	7	10	0	109
14TAGAB	25	22	1	1	0	0	0	1	54
15TISHKAN	13	13	5	3	0	1	1	1	37
Total	243	202	92	37	4	13	22	10	623

Panel B—Specialization

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2Dehsabz	21.4	28.6	26.8	10.7	0.0	5.4	7.1	0.0	100.0
3Mir Badha Kot	27.1	28.1	25.0	13.5	0.0	1.0	5.2	0.0	100.0
4Kalakan	20.0	20.0	20.0	10.8	0.0	15.4	13.8	0.0	100.0
5Qara Bagh	33.0	30.2	26.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0
6Farza	25.8	25.8	24.2	21.2	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	100.0
7Estalef	25.8	25.8	29.0	6.5	0.0	6.5	6.5	0.0	100.0
8Guldara	34.1	31.7	34.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
9Shakar Dara	36.7	29.7	21.9	3.1	0.0	0.8	0.8	7.0	100.0
10Paghman	25.8	22.1	15.7	14.7	0.0	10.6	11.1	0.0	100.0
11Chahar Asyab	31.6	31.6	17.3	6.0	0.0	6.0	7.5	0.0	100.0
12Musahi	20.7	21.2	20.7	15.6	0.0	7.8	14.0	0.0	100.0
13Khak-I-Jabar	32.4	29.7	16.2	8.1	0.0	5.4	8.1	0.0	100.0
14Bagrami	22.0	24.4	22.0	13.0	0.8	8.9	8.1	0.8	100.0
15Surubi	20.3	20.3	13.5	12.8	18.0	6.8	7.5	0.8	100.0
Total	26.4	25.5	20.7	11.3	1.8	6.0	7.4	0.8	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2Dehsabz	3.2	4.4	5.1	3.8	0.0	3.5	3.8	0.0	4.0
3Mir Badha Kot	7.0	7.5	8.2	8.1	0.0	1.2	4.8	0.0	6.8
4Kalakan	3.5	3.6	4.5	4.4	0.0	11.8	8.6	0.0	4.6
5Qara Bagh	9.4	8.9	9.6	6.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	7.5
6Farza	4.6	4.7	5.5	8.8	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.0	4.7
7Estalef	2.1	2.2	3.1	1.3	0.0	2.4	1.9	0.0	2.2
8Guldara	3.8	3.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
9Shakar Dara	12.6	10.6	9.6	2.5	0.0	1.2	1.0	81.8	9.1
10Paghman	15.0	13.3	11.6	20.0	0.0	27.1	22.9	0.0	15.4
11Chahar Asyab	11.3	11.7	7.9	5.0	0.0	9.4	9.5	0.0	9.4
12Musahi	9.9	10.6	12.7	17.5	0.0	16.5	23.8	0.0	12.7
13Khak-I-Jabar	3.2	3.1	2.1	1.9	0.0	2.4	2.9	0.0	2.6
14Bagrami	7.2	8.3	9.2	10.0	4.0	12.9	9.5	9.1	8.7
15Surubi	7.2	7.5	6.2	10.6	96.0	10.6	9.5	9.1	9.4
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, Kabul, 2004

Vegetables

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

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli- flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2Dehsabz	-0.15	0.12	0.29	-0.06	-1.00	-0.11	-0.04	-1.00	0.00
3Mir Bacha Kot	0.02	0.10	0.21	0.19	-1.00	-0.83	-0.30	-1.00	0.00
4Kalakan	-0.24	-0.22	-0.03	-0.06	-1.00	1.55	0.86	-1.00	0.00
5Qara Bagh	0.25	0.18	0.28	-0.17	-1.00	-1.00	-0.87	-1.00	0.00
6Farza	-0.03	0.01	0.17	0.87	-1.00	-0.75	-0.80	-1.00	0.00
7Estalef	-0.02	0.01	0.40	-0.43	-1.00	0.07	-0.13	-1.00	0.00
8Guldara	0.25	0.24	0.65	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
9Shakar Dara	0.39	0.16	0.06	-0.72	-1.00	-0.87	-0.90	802	0.00
10Paghman	-0.02	-0.13	-0.24	0.30	-1.00	0.76	0.49	-1.00	0.00
11Chahar Asyab	0.19	0.24	-0.16	-0.47	-1.00	0.00	0.01	-1.00	0.00
12Musahi	-0.22	-0.17	0.00	0.38	-1.00	0.30	0.88	-1.00	0.00
13Khak-I-Jabar	0.23	0.17	-0.22	-0.28	-1.00	-0.10	0.09	-1.00	0.00
14Bagrami	-0.17	-0.04	0.06	0.15	-0.54	0.48	0.09	0.04	0.00
15Surubi	-0.23	-0.20	-0.35	0.13	9.18	0.12	0.01	-0.04	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, Kabul, 2004

Herbal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
2Dehsabz	10	29	1	1	3	6	13	1	64
3Mir Bacha Kot	11	10	0	0	2	2	8	0	33
4Kalakan	14	16	1	2	2	1	10	0	46
5Qara Bagh	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
6Farza	1	13	0	0	2	0	2	0	18
7Estalef	11	26	6	1	1	1	5	0	51
8Guldara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
9Shakar Dara	4	25	2	4	0	0	8	0	43
10Paghman	0	22	1	3	0	3	8	2	39
11Chahar Asyab	0	18	1	1	0	0	4	0	24
12Musahi	24	41	12	6	4	16	37	1	141
13Khak-I-Jabar	18	38	9	8	16	8	40	0	137
14Bagrani	0	35	7	0	0	0	2	0	44
15Surubi	21	43	3	3	2	1	13	0	86
Total	115	326	43	29	31	38	152	6	741

Panel B—Specialization

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2Dehsabz	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	25.0	8.3	33.3	0.0	100.0
3Mir Bacha Kot	13.6	13.6	0.0	9.1	31.8	18.2	13.6	0.0	100.0
4Kalakan	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
5Qara Bagh	31.8	27.3	2.3	4.5	15.9	11.4	6.8	0.0	100.0
6Farza	15.2	12.1	6.1	9.1	21.2	18.2	18.2	0.0	100.0
7Estalef	22.9	17.1	0.0	0.0	20.0	17.1	22.9	0.0	100.0
8Guldara	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
9Shakar Dara	50.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	12.5	12.5	100.0
10Paghman	16.4	16.4	7.5	11.9	16.4	13.4	17.9	0.0	100.0
11Chahar Asyab	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	30.0	0.0	100.0
12Musahi	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	16.7	58.3	0.0	100.0
13Khak-I-Jabar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14Bagrani	8.3	8.3	8.3	25.0	8.3	33.3	8.3	0.0	100.0
15Surubi	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	19.5	16.4	4.3	7.9	17.6	15.8	18.2	0.3	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2Dehsabz	3.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	5.2	1.9	6.7	0.0	3.6
3Mir Bacha Kot	4.7	5.6	0.0	7.7	12.1	7.7	5.0	0.0	6.7
4Kalakan	1.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
5Qara Bagh	21.9	22.2	7.1	7.7	12.1	9.6	5.0	0.0	13.4
6Farza	7.8	7.4	14.3	11.5	12.1	11.5	10.0	0.0	10.0
7Estalef	12.5	11.1	0.0	0.0	12.1	11.5	13.3	0.0	10.6
8Guldara	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
9Shakar Dara	6.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	100.0	2.4
10Paghman	34.4	40.7	71.4	61.5	37.5	34.6	40.0	0.0	40.7
11Chahar Asyab	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	5.0	0.0	3.0
12Musahi	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.8	11.7	0.0	3.6
13Khak-I-Jabar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14Bagrani	1.6	1.9	7.1	11.5	1.7	7.7	1.7	0.0	3.6
15Surubi	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
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, Kabul, 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
1Provincial Center—Kabul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2Dehsabz	-0.14	0.02	-1.00	-1.00	0.42	-0.47	0.83	-1.00	0.00
3Mir Bacha Kot	-0.30	-0.17	-1.00	0.15	0.80	0.15	-0.25	-1.00	0.00
4Kalakan	0.71	1.03	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.11	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
5Qara Bagh	0.64	0.66	-0.47	-0.42	-0.10	-0.28	-0.63	-1.00	0.00
6Farza	-0.22	-0.26	0.42	0.15	0.20	0.15	0.00	-1.00	0.00
7Estalef	0.18	0.04	-1.00	-1.00	0.13	0.08	0.25	-1.00	0.00
8Guldara	-1.00	1.03	-1.00	-1.00	0.89	1.11	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
9Shakar Dara	1.57	-0.24	-1.00	-1.00	-0.29	-1.00	-0.31	40.13	0.00
10Paghman	-0.16	0.00	0.75	0.51	-0.07	-0.15	-0.02	-1.00	0.00
11Chahar Asyab	0.54	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.53	0.64	-1.00	0.00
12Musahi	-0.57	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.06	0.05	2.20	-1.00	0.00
13Khak-I-Jabar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14Bagrami	-0.57	-0.49	0.96	2.16	-0.53	1.11	-0.54	-1.00	0.00
15Surubi	-1.00	5.09	-1.00	-1.00	-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, Kabul, 2004

Handicrafts

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em- broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2Dehsabz	4	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	11
3Mir Bacha Kot	16	7	0	1	2	4	1	0	31
4Kalakan	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
5Qara Bagh	30	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	37
6Farza	11	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	18
7Estalef	15	3	0	3	7	2	1	0	31
8Guldara	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
9Shakar Dara	18	12	0	0	0	0	4	6	40
10Paghman	5	4	0	0	0	12	0	0	21
11Chahar Asyab	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
12Musahi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
13Khak-I-Jabar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14Bagrami	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15Surubi	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
Total	116	33	0	8	9	32	7	7	212

Panel B—Specialization

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em- broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2Dehsabz	36.4	18.2	0.0	9.1	0.0	36.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
3Mir Bacha Kot	51.6	22.6	0.0	3.2	6.5	12.9	3.2	0.0	100.0
4Kalakan	92.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5Qara Bagh	81.1	5.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
6Farza	61.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
7Estalef	48.4	9.7	0.0	9.7	22.6	6.5	3.2	0.0	100.0
8Guldara	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	100.0
9Shakar Dara	45.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	15.0	100.0
10Paghman	23.8	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
11Chahar Asyab	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
12Musahi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13Khak-I-Jabar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14Bagrami	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15Surubi	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	54.7	15.6	0.0	38	4.2	15.1	3.3	3.3	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em- broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2Dehsabz	3.4	6.1	—	12.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	5.2
3Mir Bacha Kot	13.8	21.2	—	12.5	22.2	12.5	14.3	0.0	14.6
4Kalakan	10.3	3.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1
5Qara Bagh	25.9	6.1	—	25.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	17.5
6Farza	9.5	6.1	—	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	8.5
7Estalef	12.9	9.1	—	37.5	77.8	6.3	14.3	0.0	14.6
8Guldara	0.9	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	14.3	1.4
9Shakar Dara	15.5	36.4	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.1	85.7	18.9
10Paghman	4.3	12.1	—	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	9.9
11Chahar Asyab	2.6	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
12Musahi	0.9	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
13Khak-I-Jabar	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14Bagrami	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15Surubi	0.0	0.0	—	12.5	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

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

Handicrafts

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

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em- broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry making	Shawl	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2Dehsabz	-0.34	0.17	—	1.41	-1.00	1.41	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
3Mir Badsha Kot	-0.06	0.45	—	-0.15	0.52	-0.15	-0.02	-1.00	0.00
4Kalakan	0.69	-0.51	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
5Qara Bagh	0.48	-0.65	—	0.43	-1.00	-0.46	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
6Farza	0.12	-0.29	—	-1.00	-1.00	0.84	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
7Estalef	-0.12	-0.38	—	1.56	4.32	-0.57	-0.02	-1.00	0.00
8Guldara	-0.39	-1.00	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	9.10	9.10	0.00
9Shakar Dara	-0.18	0.93	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	2.03	3.54	0.00
10Paghman	-0.56	0.22	—	-1.00	-1.00	2.79	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
11Chahar Asyab	0.83	-1.00	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
12Musahi	0.83	-1.00	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
13Khak-I-Jabar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14Bagrami	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15Surubi	-1.00	-1.00	—	7.83	-1.00	3.42	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

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

Small Industries

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2Dehsabz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3Mir Bacha Kot	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
4Kalakan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5Qara Bagh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6Farza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7Estalef	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8Guldara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9Shakar Dara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10Paghman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
11Chahar Asyab	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
12Musahi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13Khak-I-Jabar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14Bagrami	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
15Surubi	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	9	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	15

Panel B—Specialization

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2Dehsabz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3Mir Bacha Kot	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4Kalakan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5Qara Bagh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6Farza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7Estalef	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
8Guldara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9Shakar Dara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10Paghman	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
11Chahar Asyab	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
12Musahi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13Khak-I-Jabar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14Bagrami	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15Surubi	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	60.0	13.3	20.0	67	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	0.0
2Dehsabz	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	0.0
3Mir Bacha Kot	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	—	—	—	—	13.3
4Kalakan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	0.0
5Qara Bagh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	0.0
6Farza	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	0.0
7Estalef	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	6.7
8Guldara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	0.0
9Shakar Dara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	0.0
10Paghman	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	6.7
11Chahar Asyab	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	33.3
12Musahi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	0.0
13Khak-I-Jabar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	0.0
14Bagrami	11.1	50.0	33.3	100.0	—	—	—	—	26.7
15Surubi	11.1	50.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	13.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Kabul, 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 sweets	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Kabul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Dehsabz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Mir Bacha Kot	-1.00	-1.00	4.00	-1.00	—	—	—	—	0.00
4 Kalakan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Qara Bagh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Farza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Estalef	0.67	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	—	—	—	0.00
8 Guldara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Shakar Dara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Paghman	0.67	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	—	—	—	0.00
11 Chahar Asyab	0.67	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	—	—	—	0.00
12 Musahi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Khak-I-Jabar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Bagrami	-0.58	0.88	0.25	2.75	—	—	—	—	0.00
15 Surubi	-0.17	2.75	-1.00	-1.00	—	—	—	—	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

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

Animal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Wheat	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2Dehsabz	18	20	16	17	17	16	9	0	113
3Mir Bacha Kot	24	25	23	19	18	18	14	0	141
4Kalakan	13	13	13	13	10	10	1	0	73
5Qara Bagh	18	17	16	15	14	14	13	0	107
6Farza	15	15	15	12	12	11	7	0	87
7Estalef	4	5	4	4	3	3	2	1	26
8Guldara	17	12	19	9	3	4	1	0	65
9Shakar Dara	47	46	59	30	7	24	7	0	220
10Paghman	65	65	64	63	63	62	27	0	409
11Chahar Asyab	21	21	21	21	17	19	9	0	129
12Musahi	26	27	27	23	16	26	5	0	150
13Khak-I-Jabar	2	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	12
14Bagrami	7	17	26	5	0	3	0	0	58
15Surubi	35	36	33	26	58	22	24	0	234
Total	312	325	338	259	238	232	119	1	1824

Panel B—Specialization

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Wheat	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2Dehsabz	15.9	17.7	14.2	15.0	15.0	14.2	8.0	0.0	100.0
3Mir Bacha Kot	17.0	17.7	16.3	13.5	12.8	12.8	9.9	0.0	100.0
4Kalakan	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	13.7	13.7	1.4	0.0	100.0
5Qara Bagh	16.8	15.9	15.0	14.0	13.1	13.1	12.1	0.0	100.0
6Farza	17.2	17.2	17.2	13.8	13.8	12.6	8.0	0.0	100.0
7Estalef	15.4	19.2	15.4	15.4	11.5	11.5	7.7	3.8	100.0
8Guldara	26.2	18.5	29.2	13.8	4.6	6.2	1.5	0.0	100.0
9Shakar Dara	21.4	20.9	26.8	13.6	3.2	10.9	3.2	0.0	100.0
10Paghman	15.9	15.9	15.6	15.4	15.4	15.2	6.6	0.0	100.0
11Chahar Asyab	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	13.2	14.7	7.0	0.0	100.0
12Musahi	17.3	18.0	18.0	15.3	10.7	17.3	3.3	0.0	100.0
13Khak-I-Jabar	16.7	50.0	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
14Bagrami	12.1	29.3	44.8	8.6	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
15Surubi	15.0	15.4	14.1	11.1	24.8	9.4	10.3	0.0	100.0
Total	17.1	17.8	18.5	14.2	13.0	12.7	6.5	0.1	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Wheat	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2Dehsabz	5.8	6.2	4.7	6.6	7.1	6.9	7.6	0.0	6.2
3Mir Bacha Kot	7.7	7.7	6.8	7.3	7.6	7.8	11.8	0.0	7.7
4Kalakan	4.2	4.0	3.8	5.0	4.2	4.3	0.8	0.0	4.0
5Qara Bagh	5.8	5.2	4.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	10.9	0.0	5.9
6Farza	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.6	5.0	4.7	5.9	0.0	4.8
7Estalef	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.7	100.0	1.4
8Guldara	5.4	3.7	5.6	3.5	1.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	3.6
9Shakar Dara	15.1	14.2	17.5	11.6	2.9	10.3	5.9	0.0	12.1
10Paghman	20.8	20.0	18.9	24.3	26.5	26.7	22.7	0.0	22.4
11Chahar Asyab	6.7	6.5	6.2	8.1	7.1	8.2	7.6	0.0	7.1
12Musahi	8.3	8.3	8.0	8.9	6.7	11.2	4.2	0.0	8.2
13Khak-I-Jabar	0.6	1.8	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
14Bagrami	2.2	5.2	7.7	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.2
15Surubi	11.2	11.1	9.8	10.0	24.4	9.5	20.2	0.0	12.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

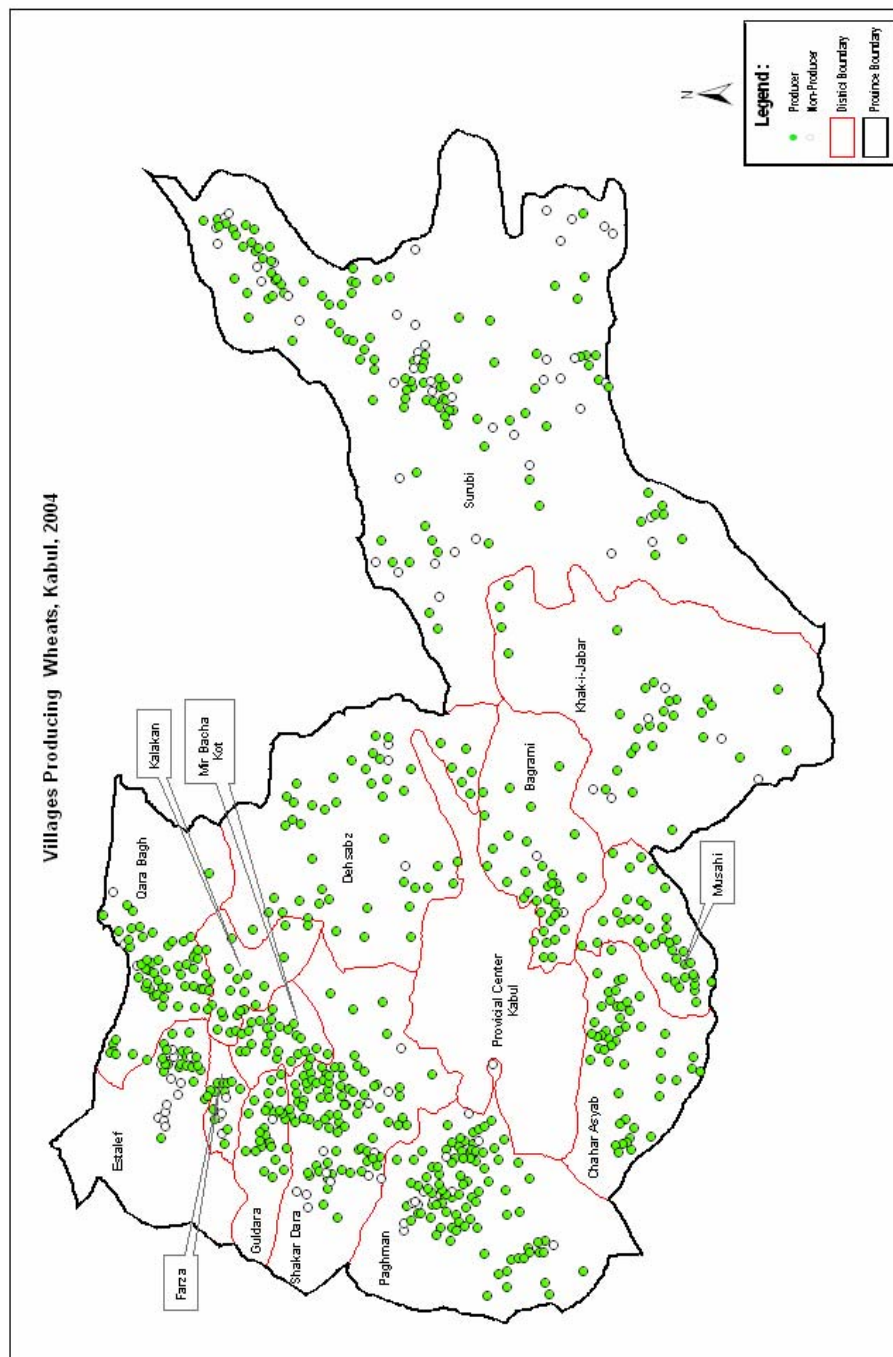
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Kabul, 2004

Animal Products

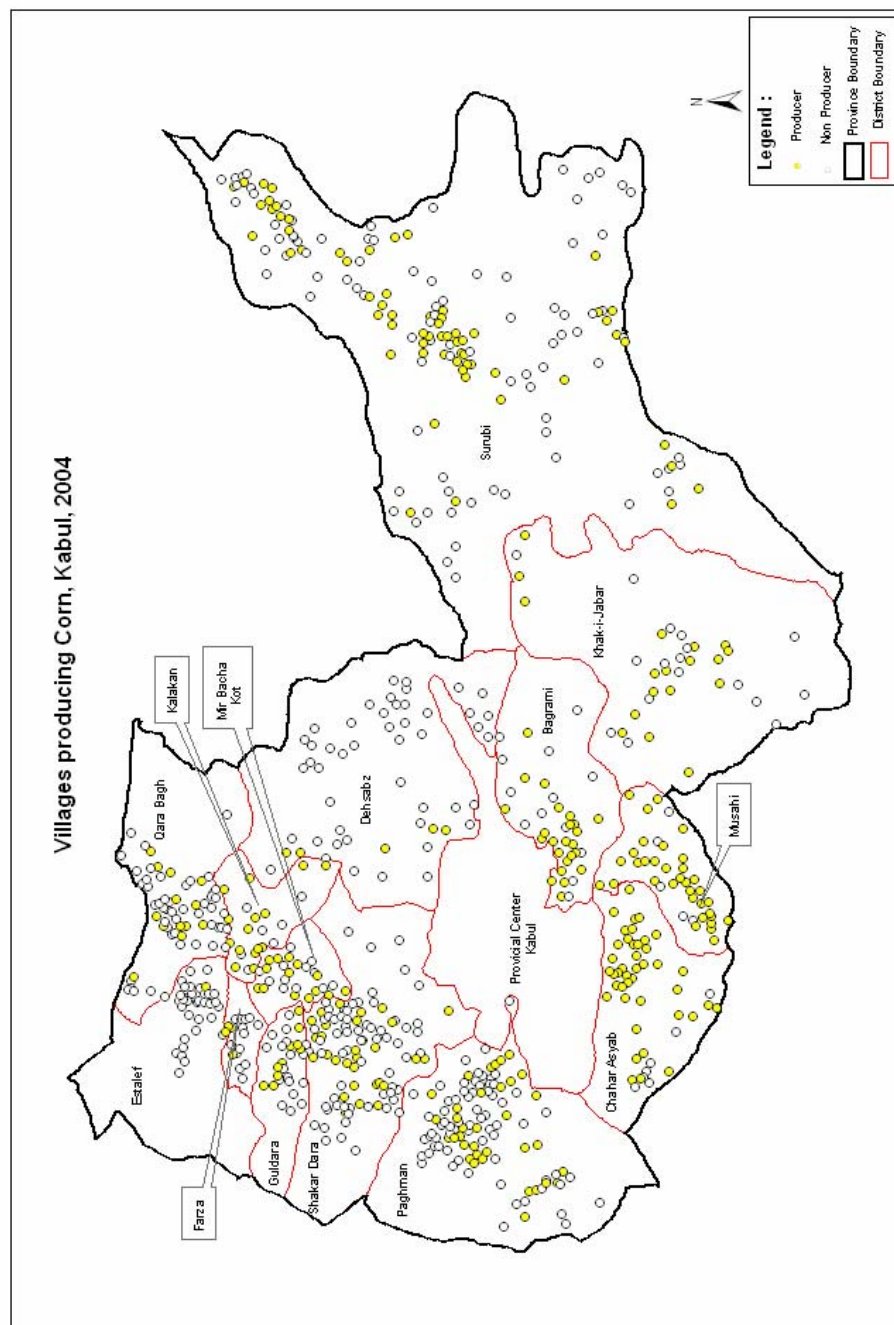
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whe	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1Provincial Center—Kabul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2Dehsabz	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	-1.0	0.0
3Mir Bacha Kot	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	-1.0	0.0
4Kalakan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.8	-1.0	0.0
5Qara Bagh	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	-1.0	0.0
6Farza	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	-1.0	0.0
7Estalef	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
8Guldara	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	-0.6	-0.5	-0.8	-1.0	0.0
9Shakar Dara	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	-0.8	-0.1	-0.5	-1.0	0.0
10Paghman	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	-1.0	0.0
11Chahar Asyab	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	-1.0	0.0
12Musahi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.4	-0.5	-1.0	0.0
13Khak-I-Jabar	0.0	1.8	-0.1	0.2	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.0
14Bagrami	-0.3	0.6	1.4	-0.4	-1.0	-0.6	-1.0	-1.0	0.0
15Surubi	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.9	-0.3	0.6	-1.0	0.0
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

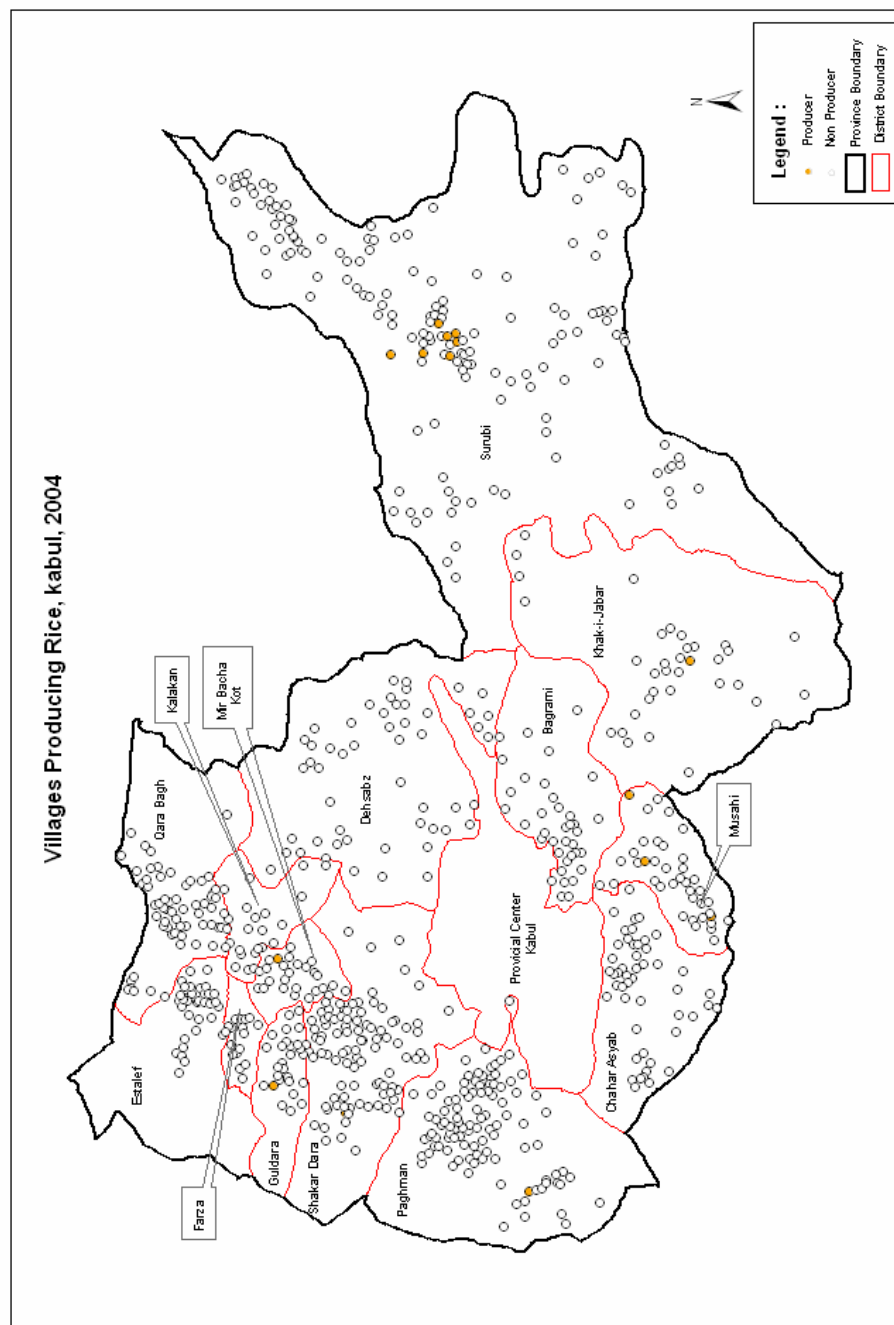
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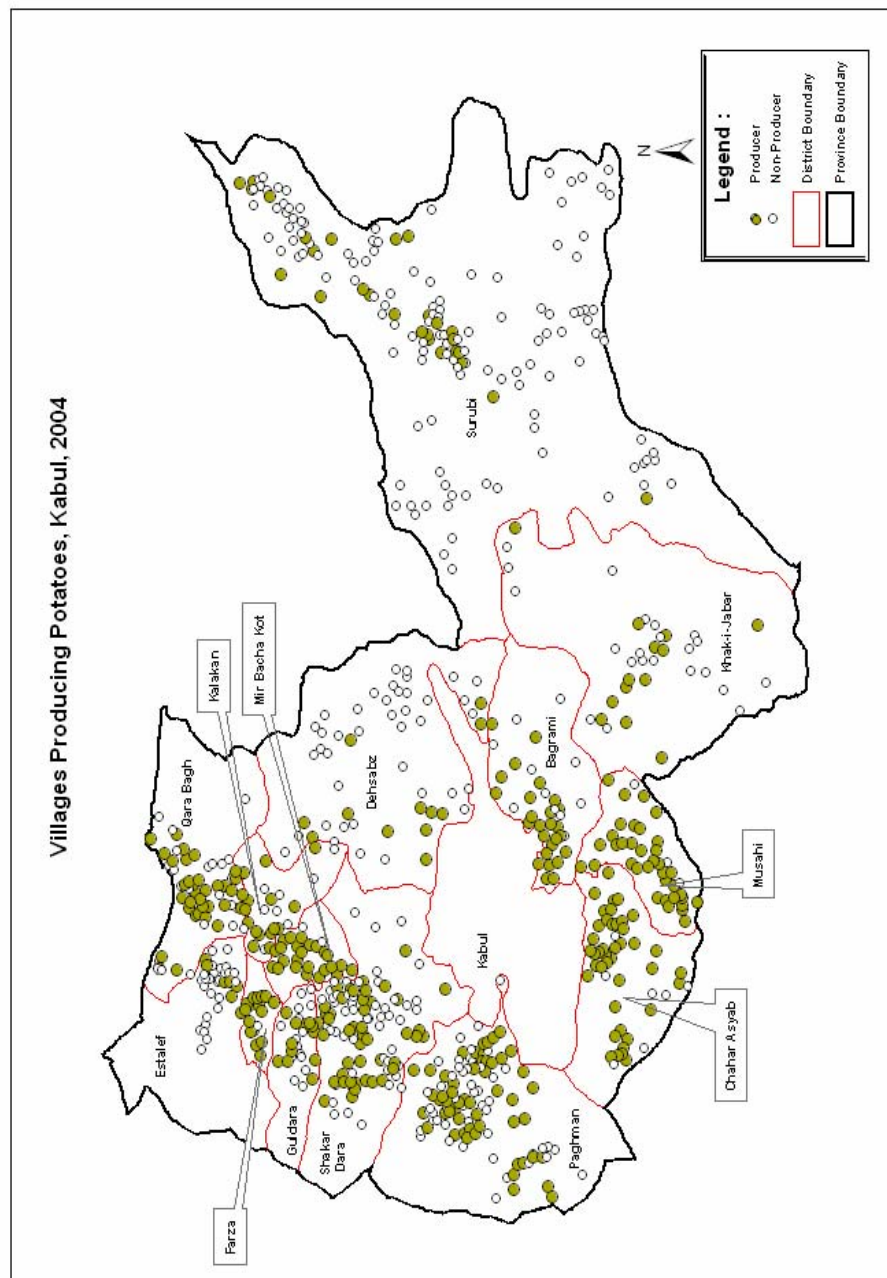
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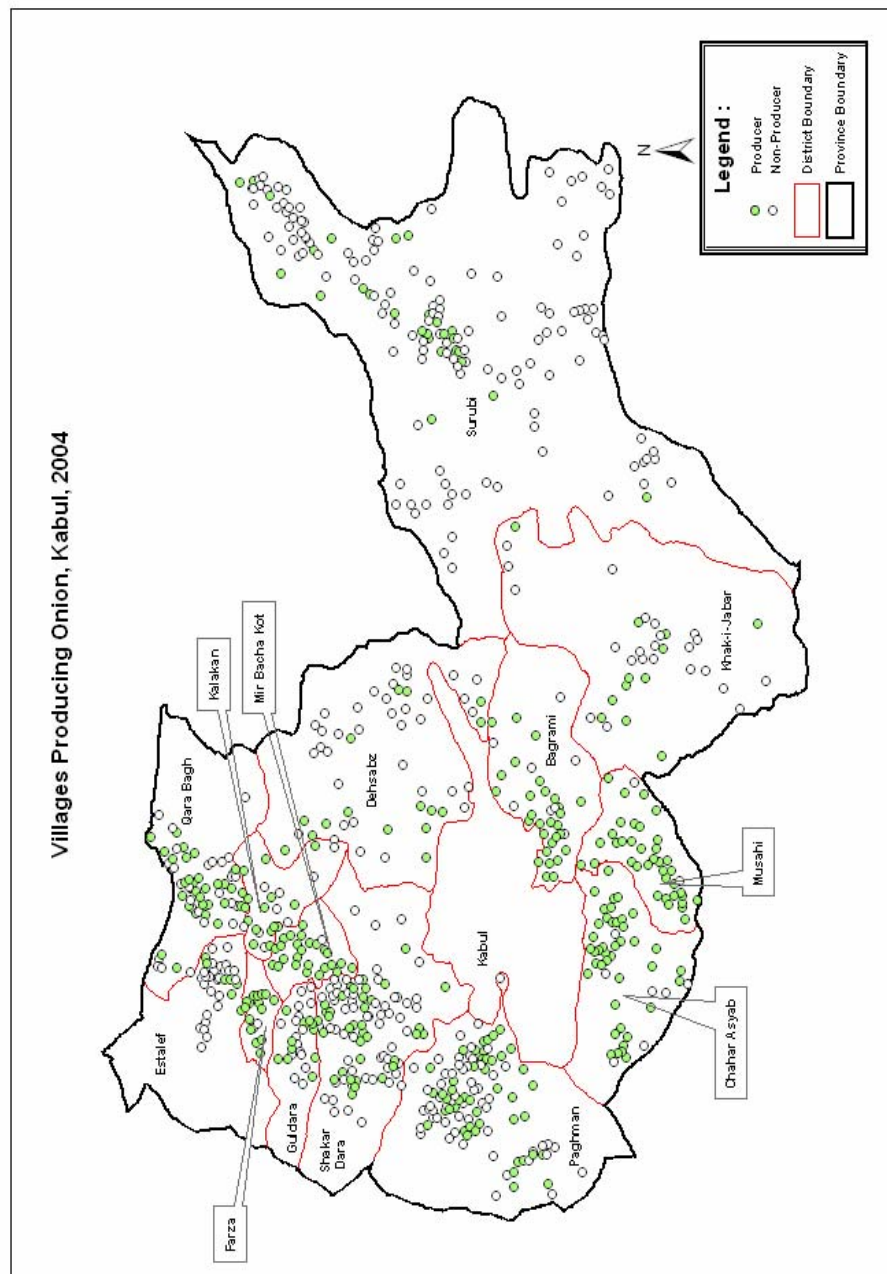
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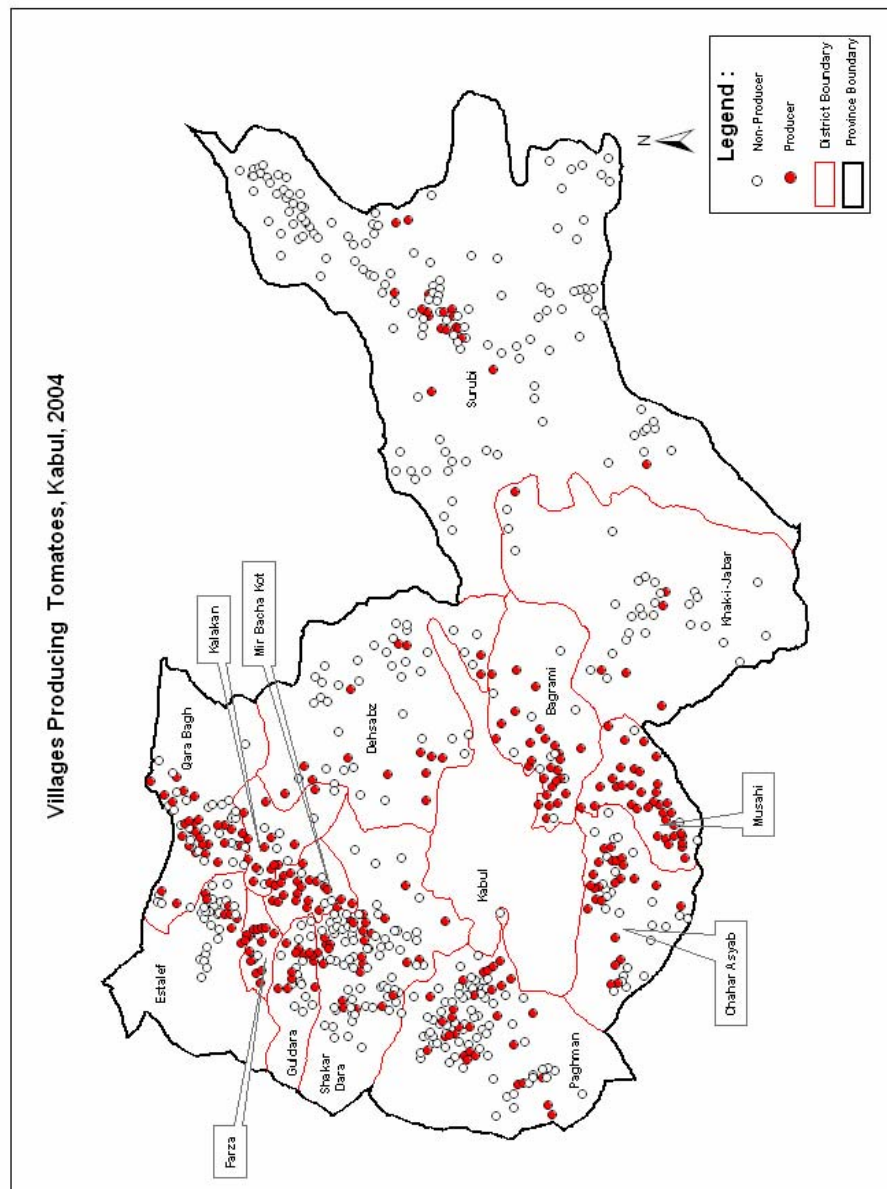
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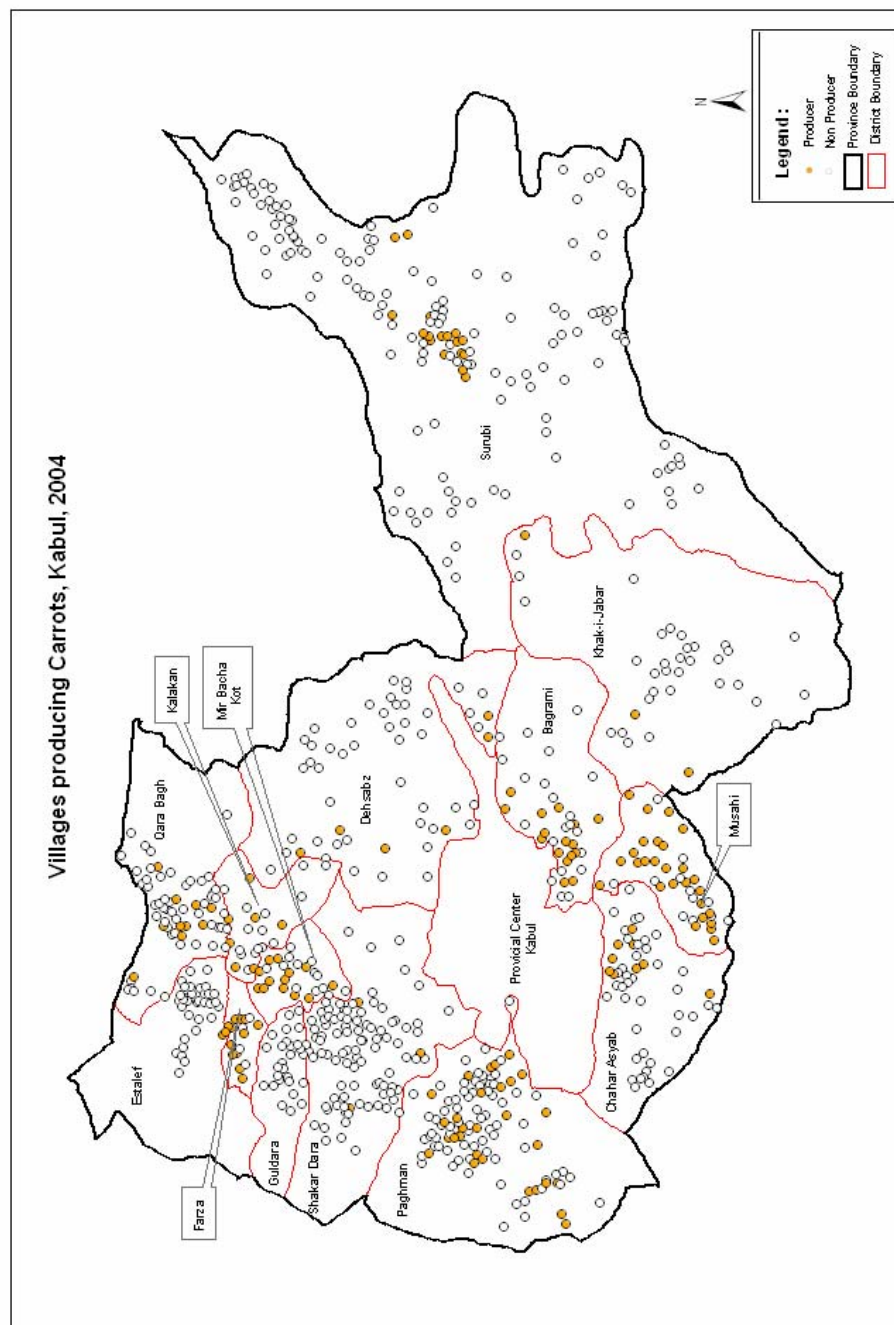
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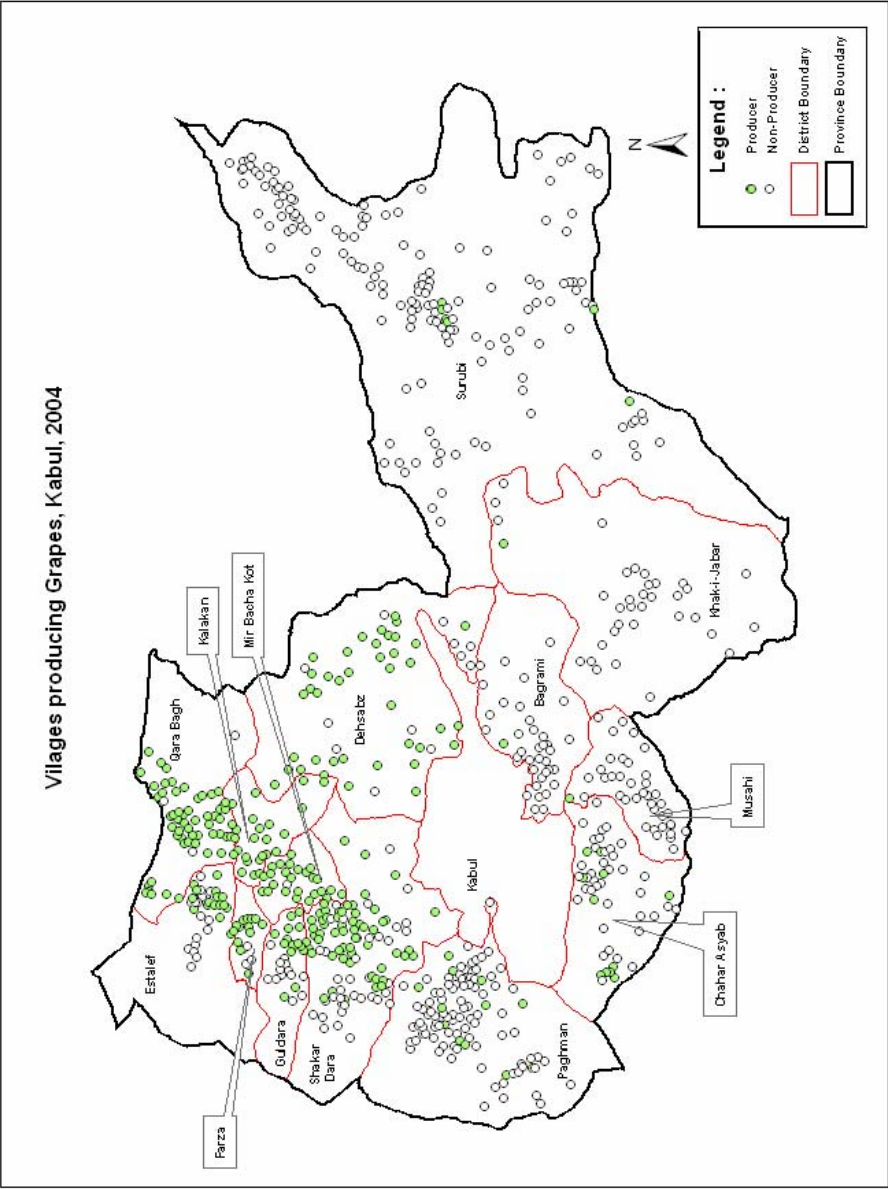
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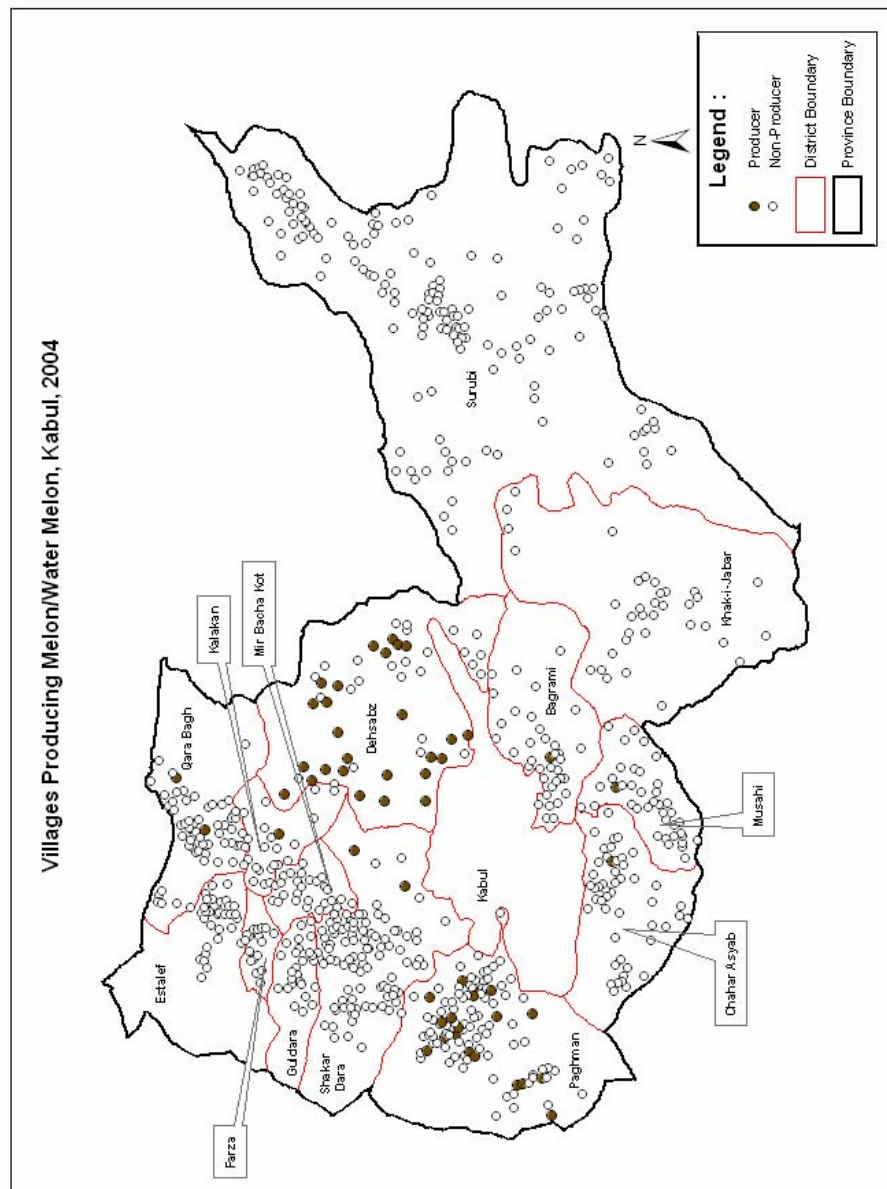
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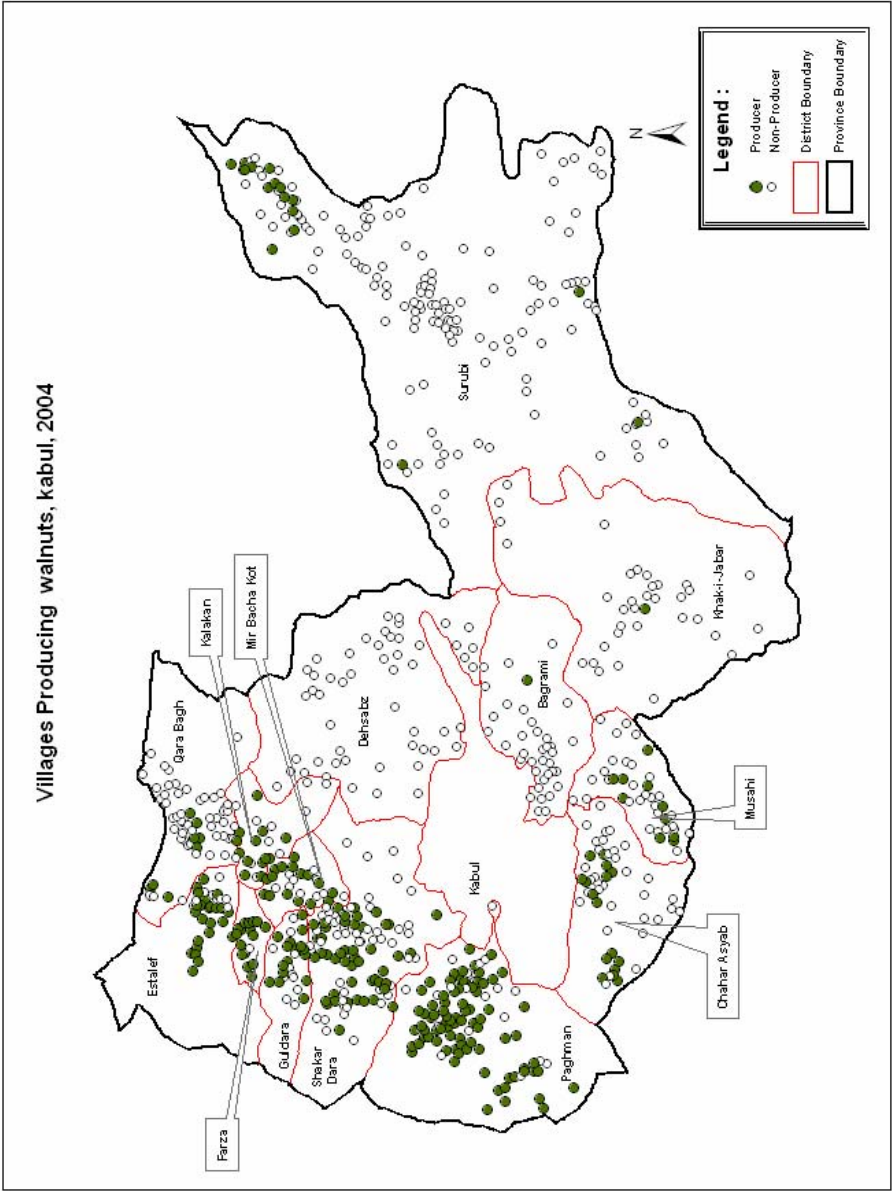
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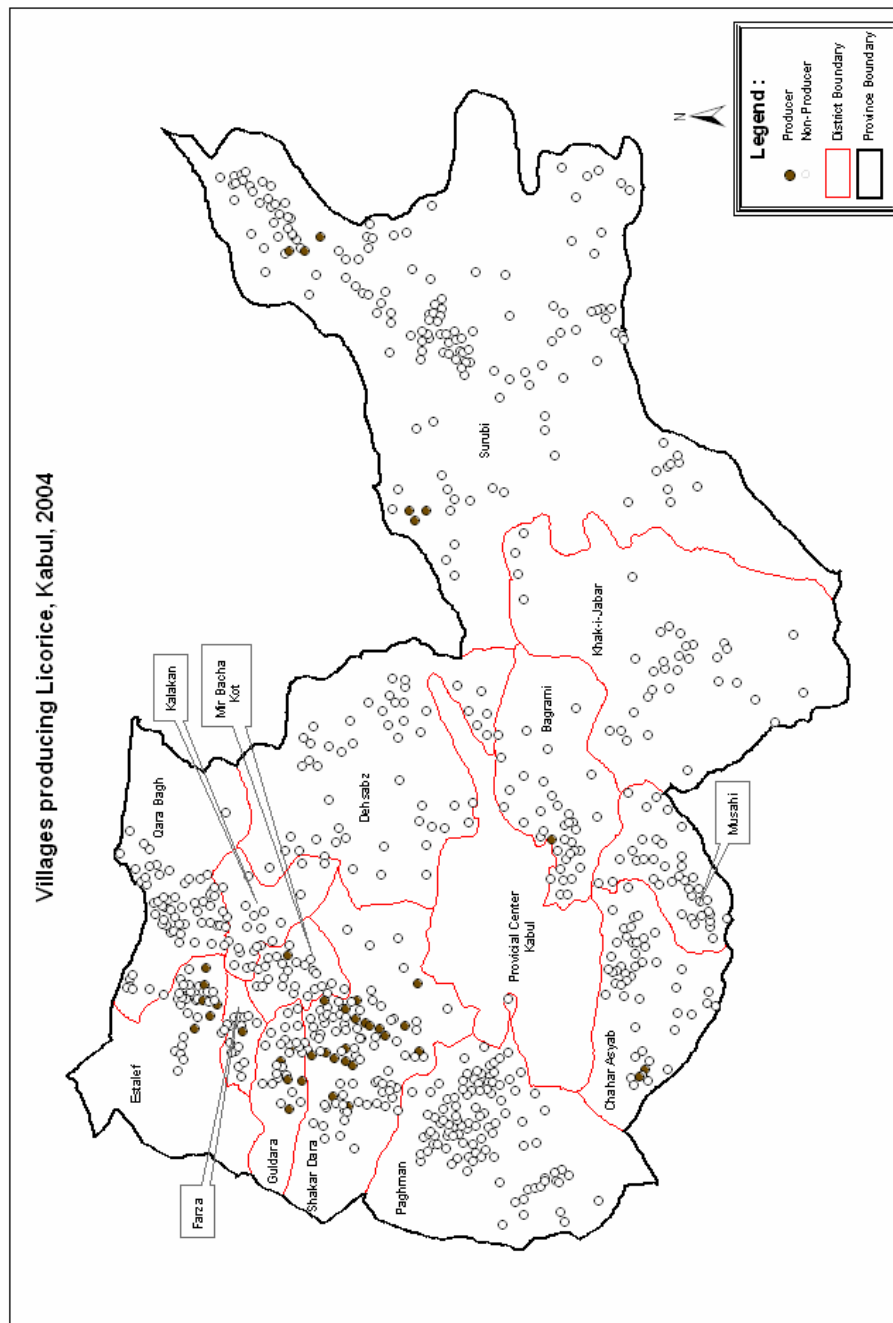
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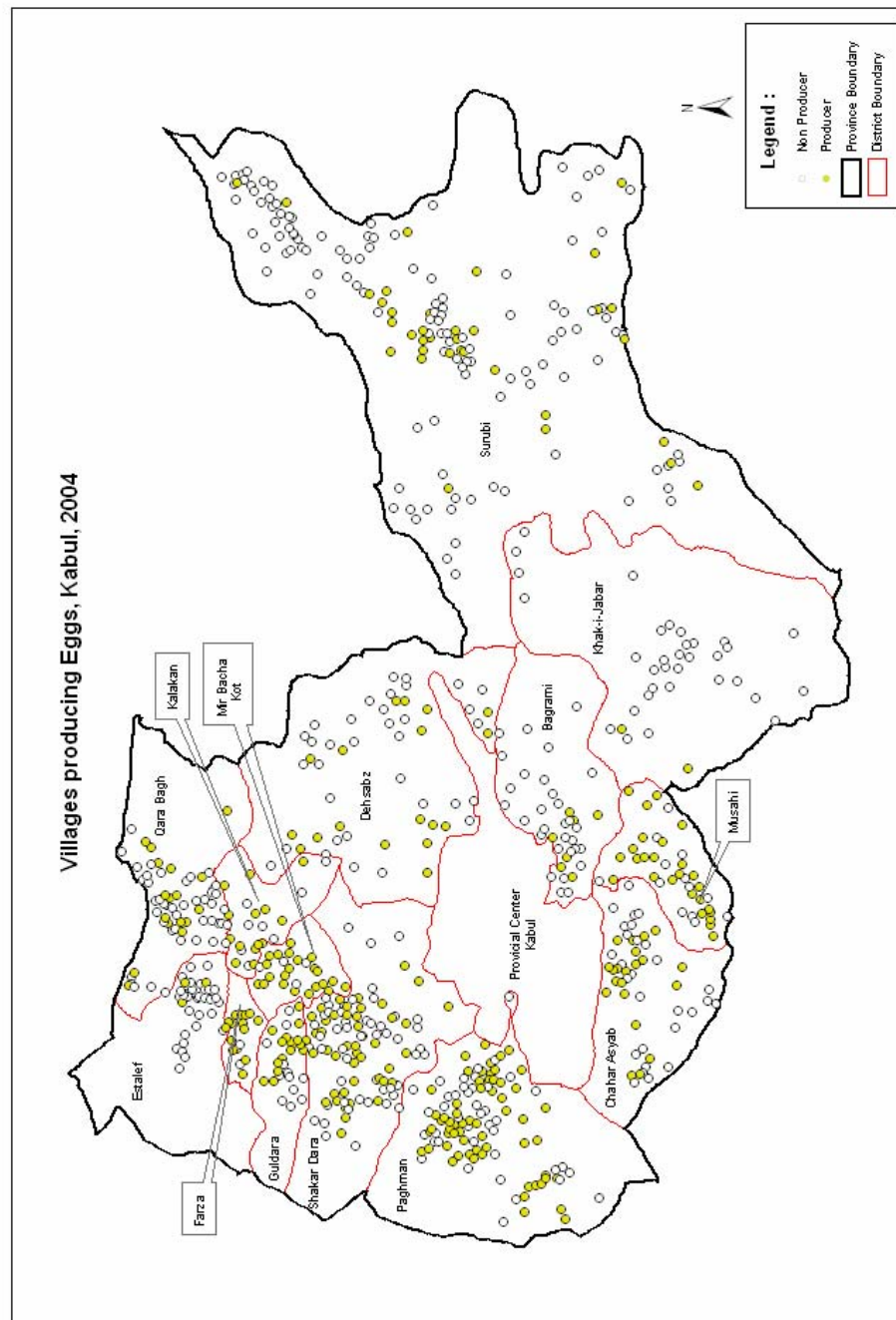
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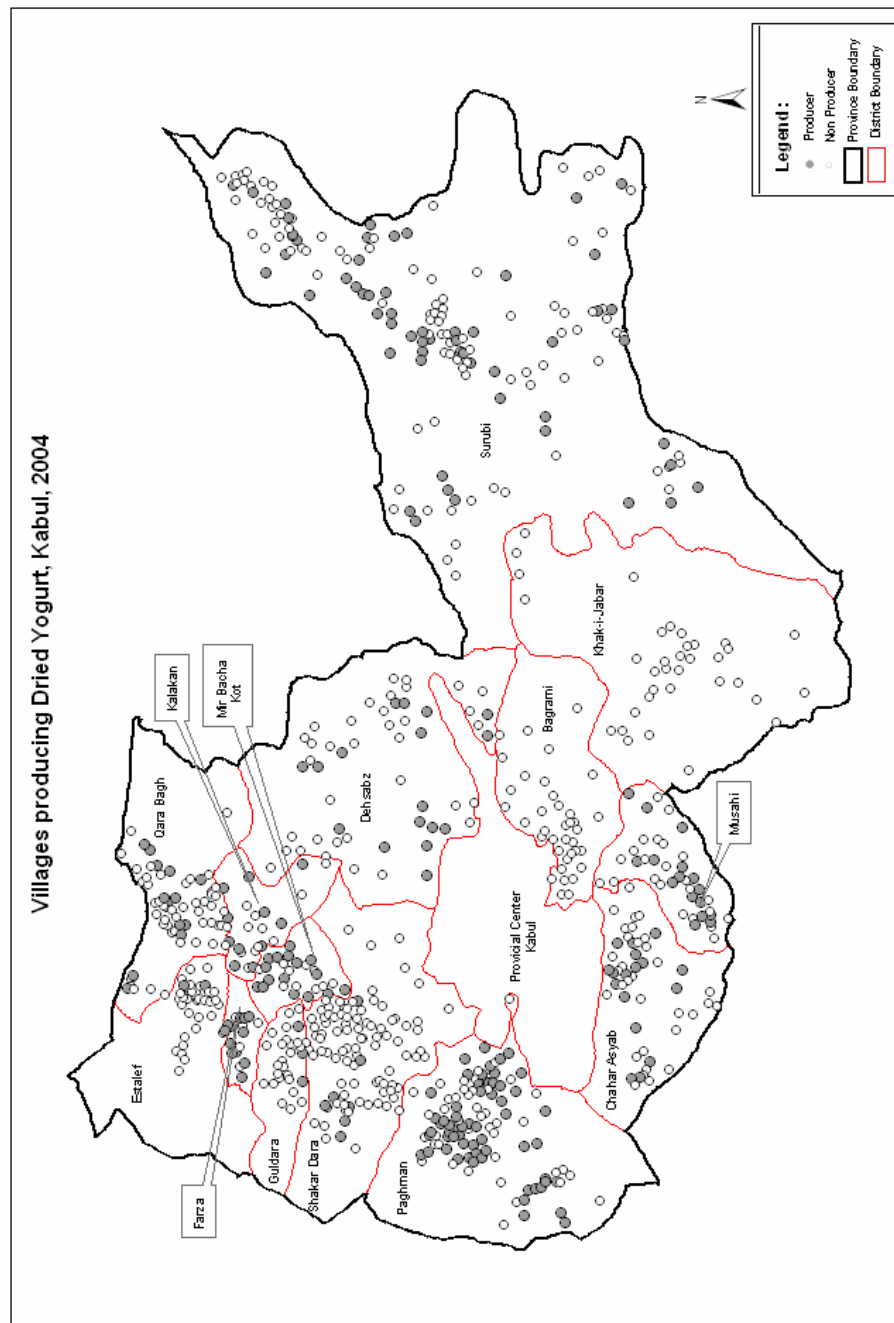
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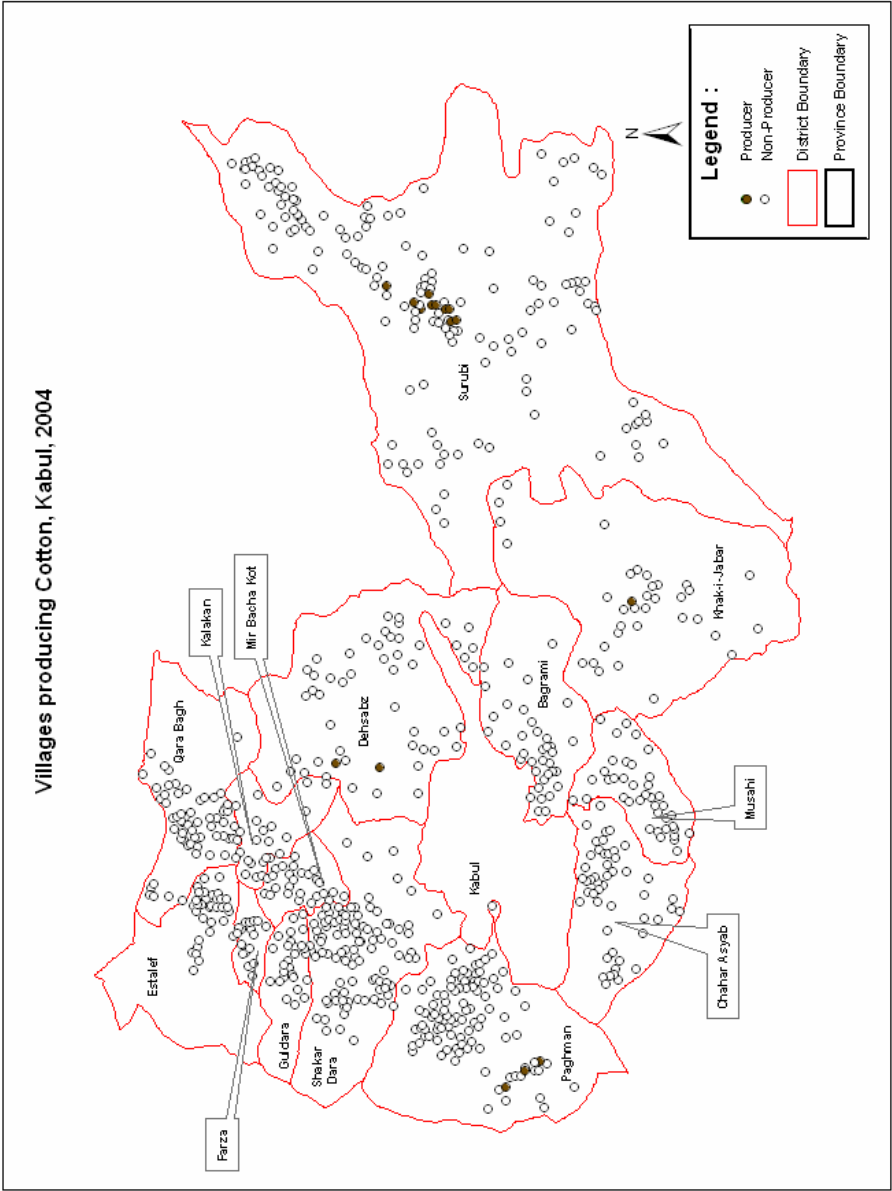
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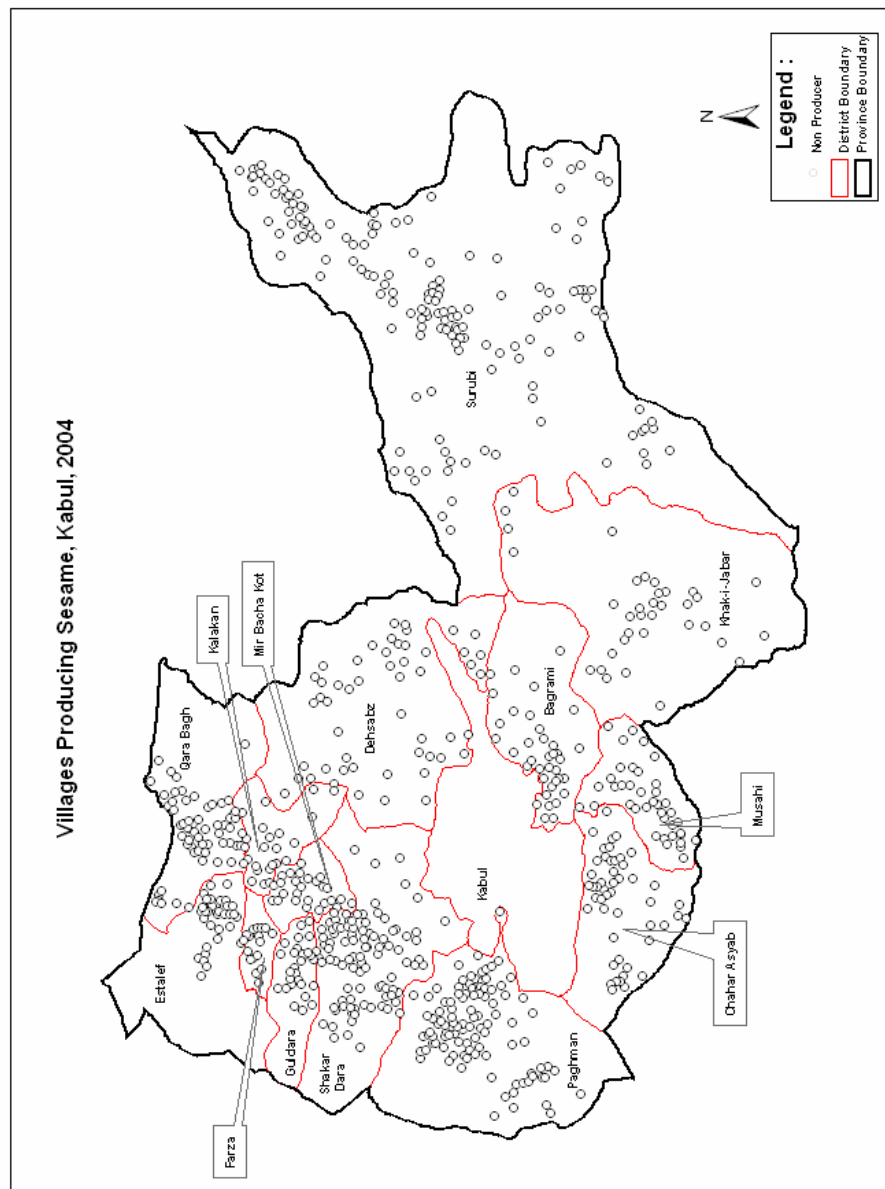
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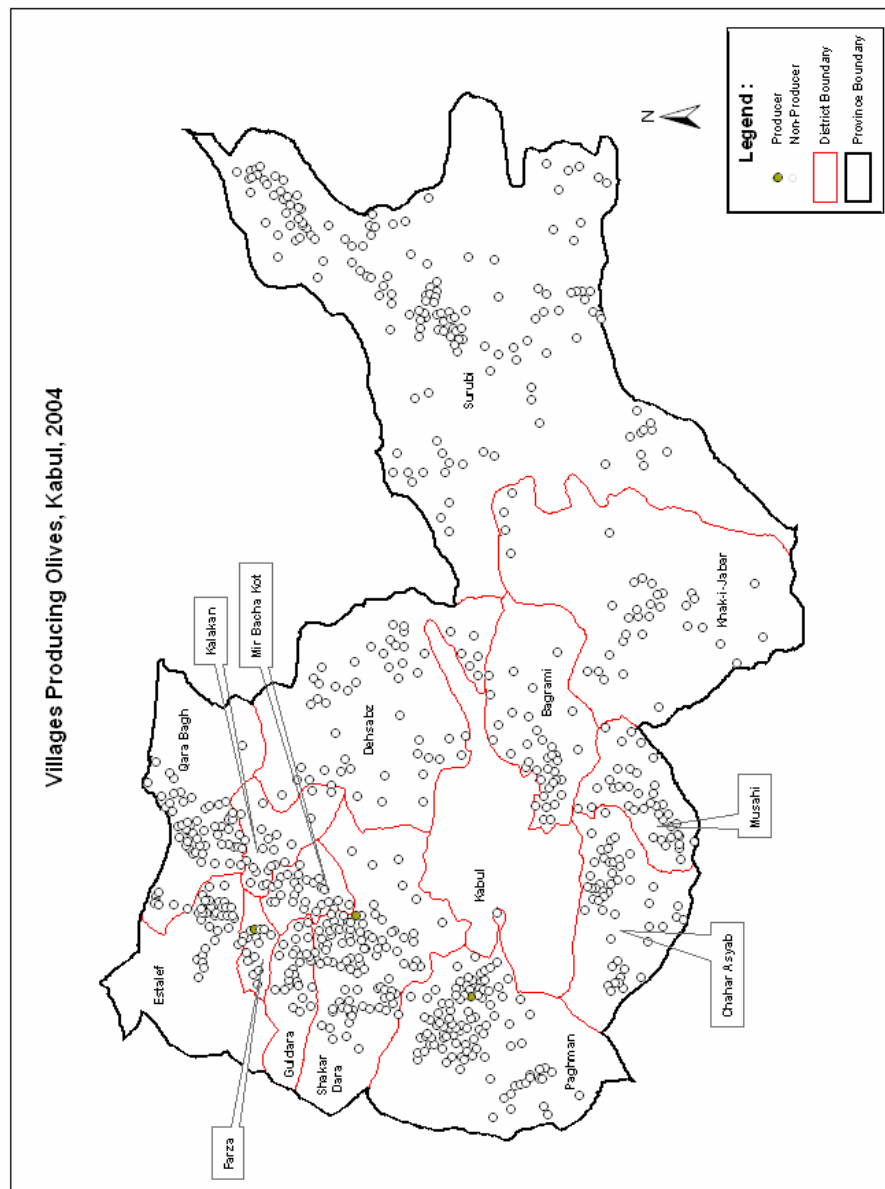
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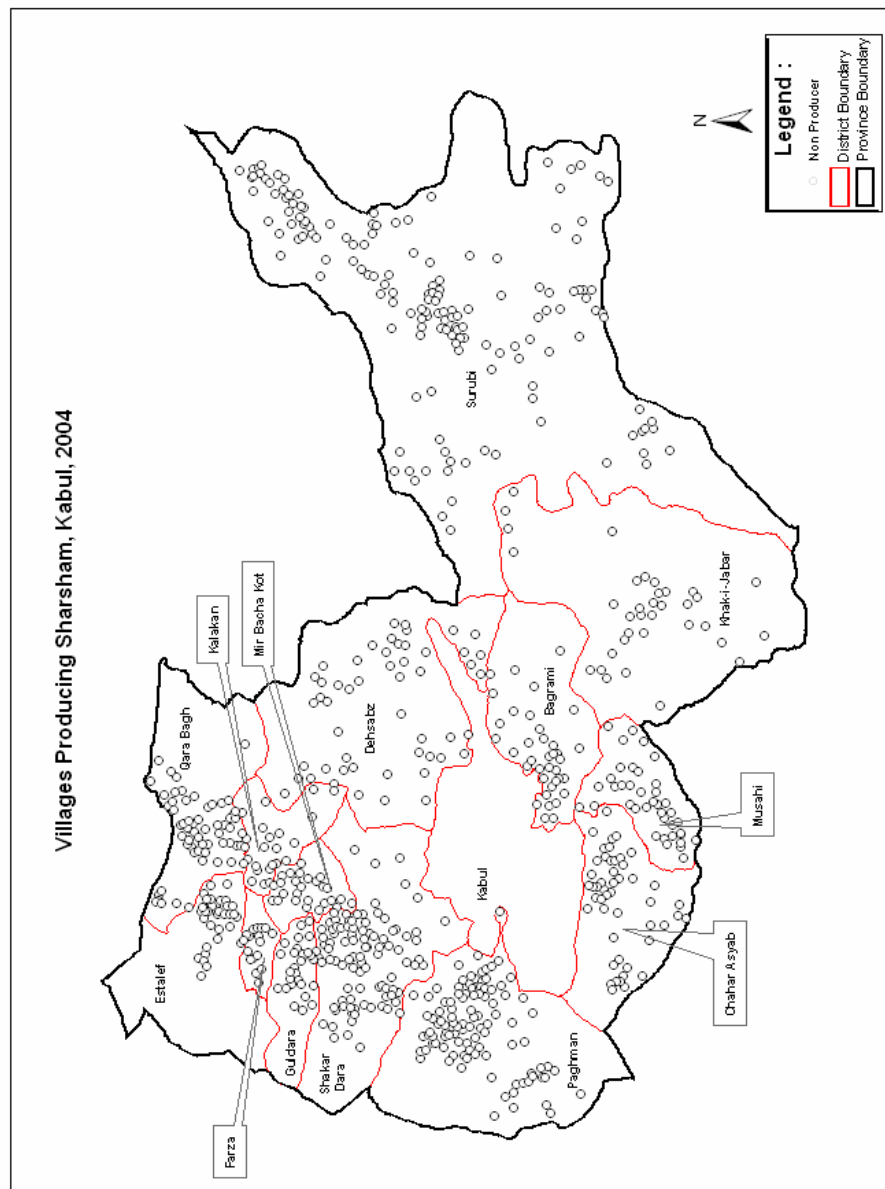
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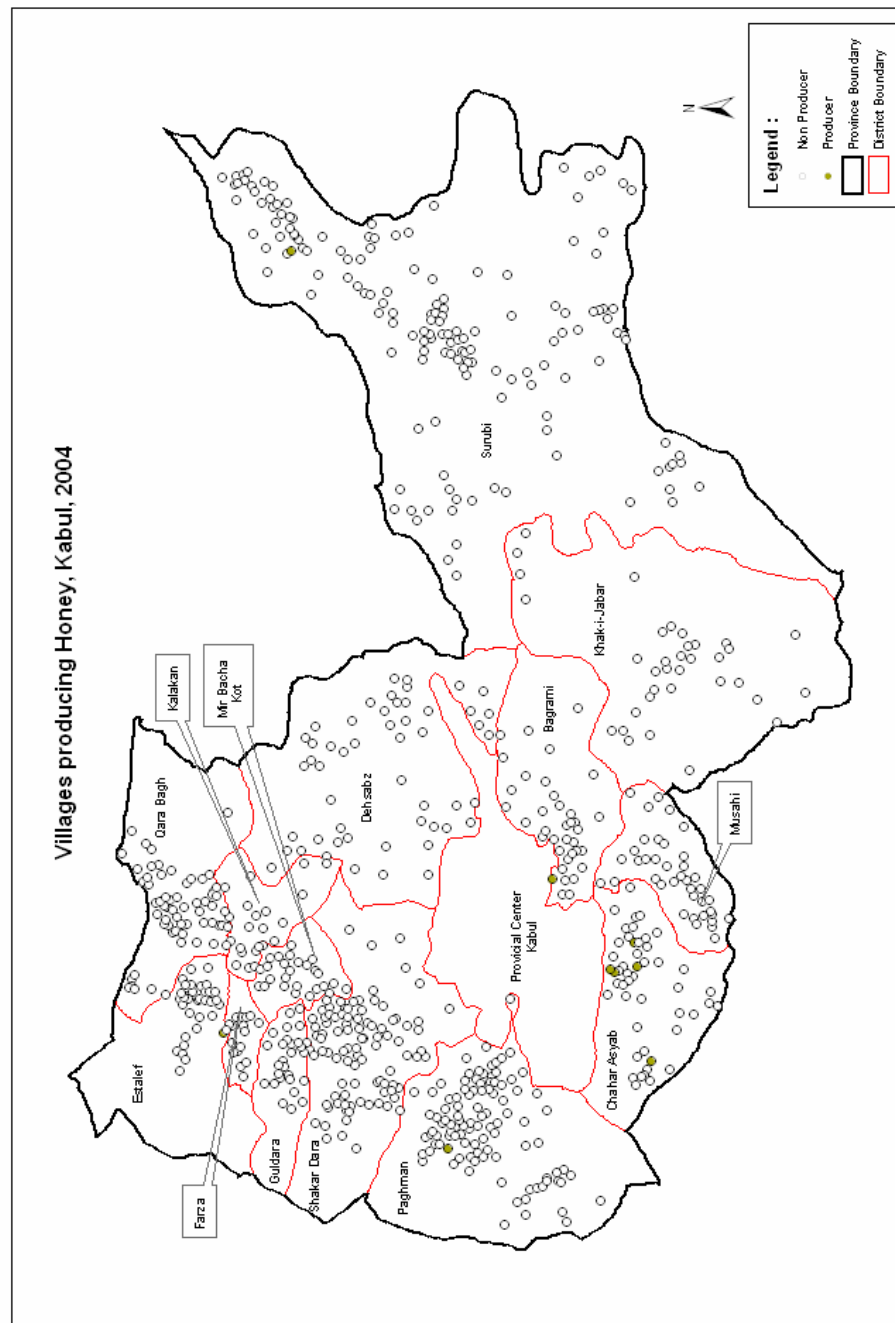
Annex 22



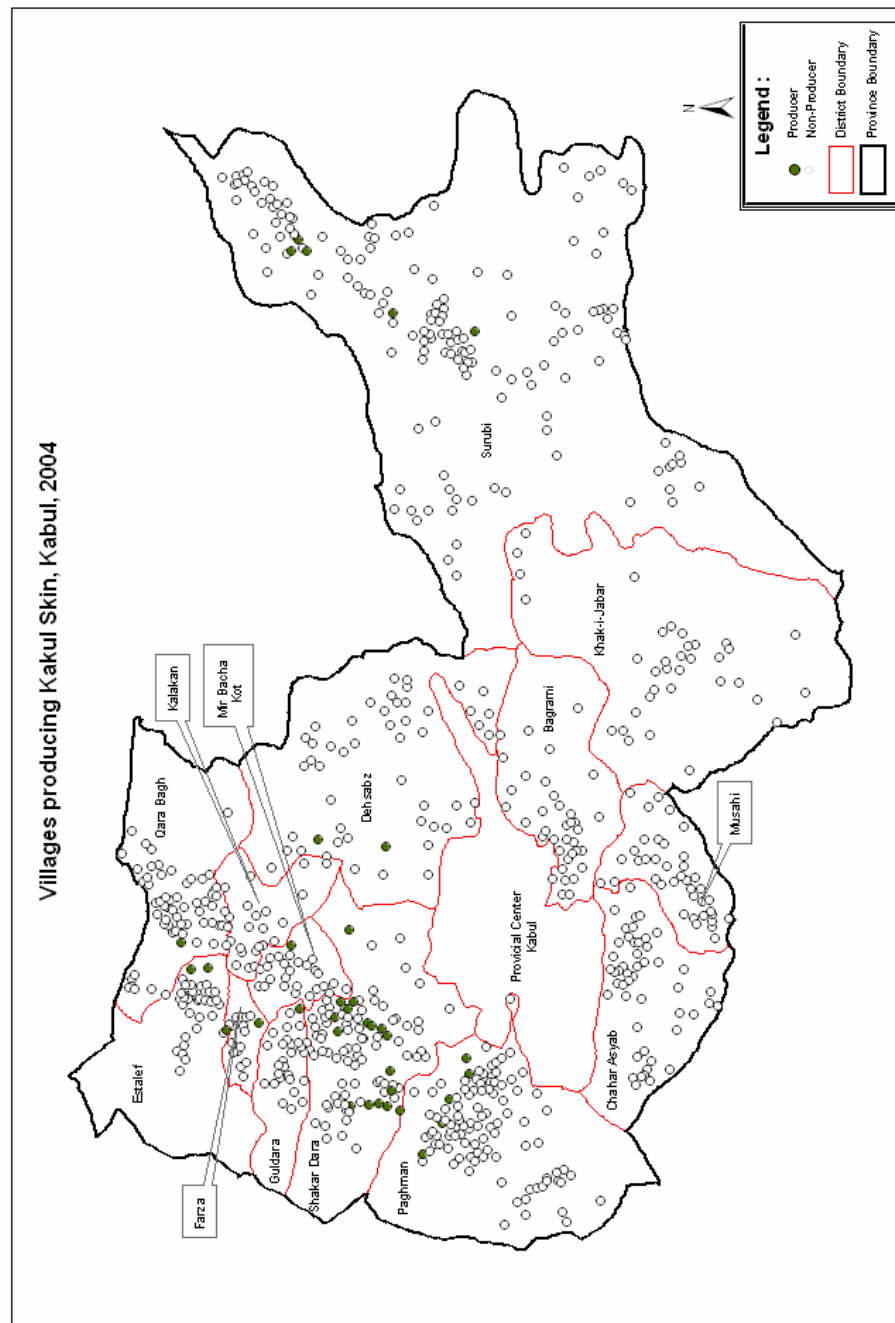
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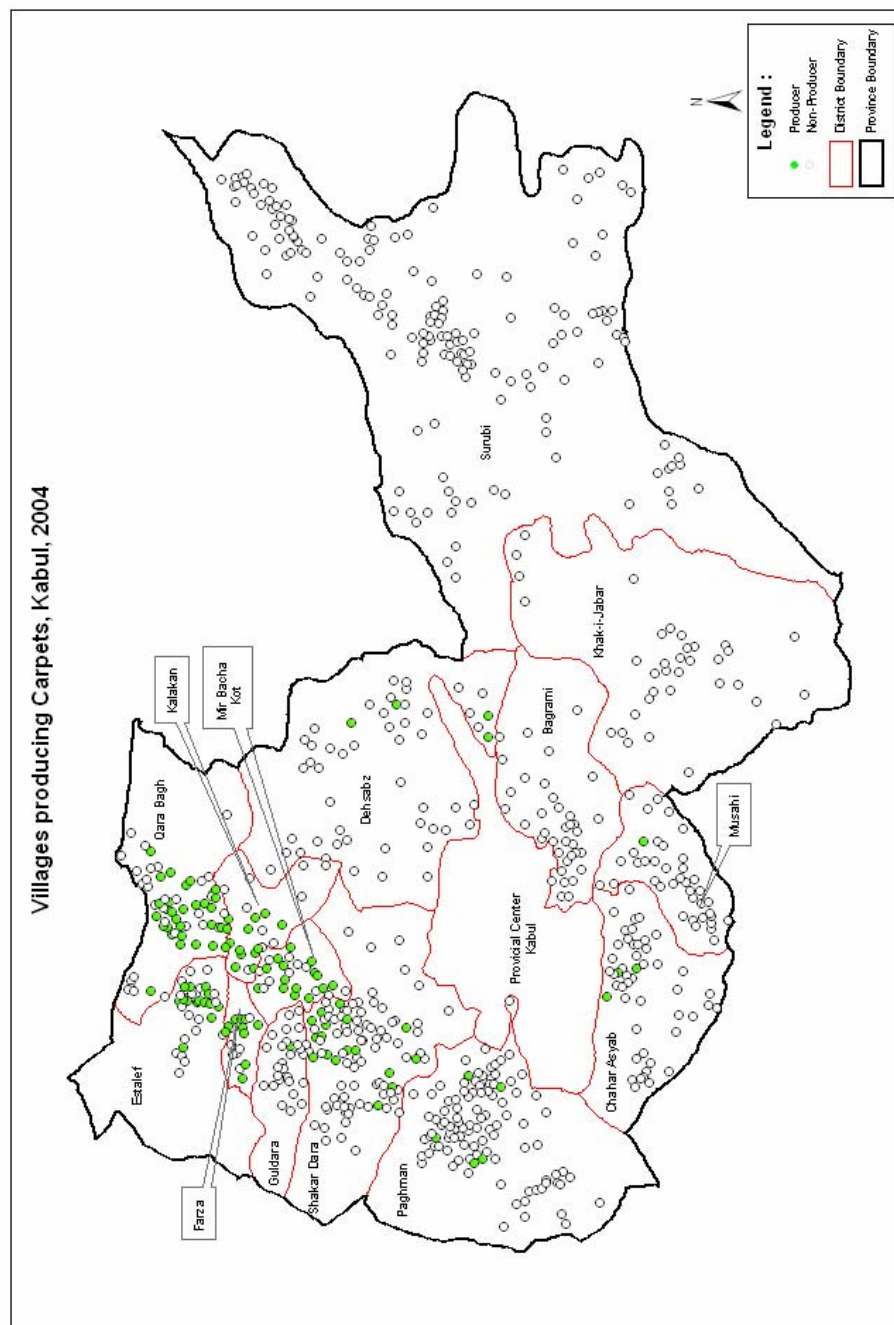
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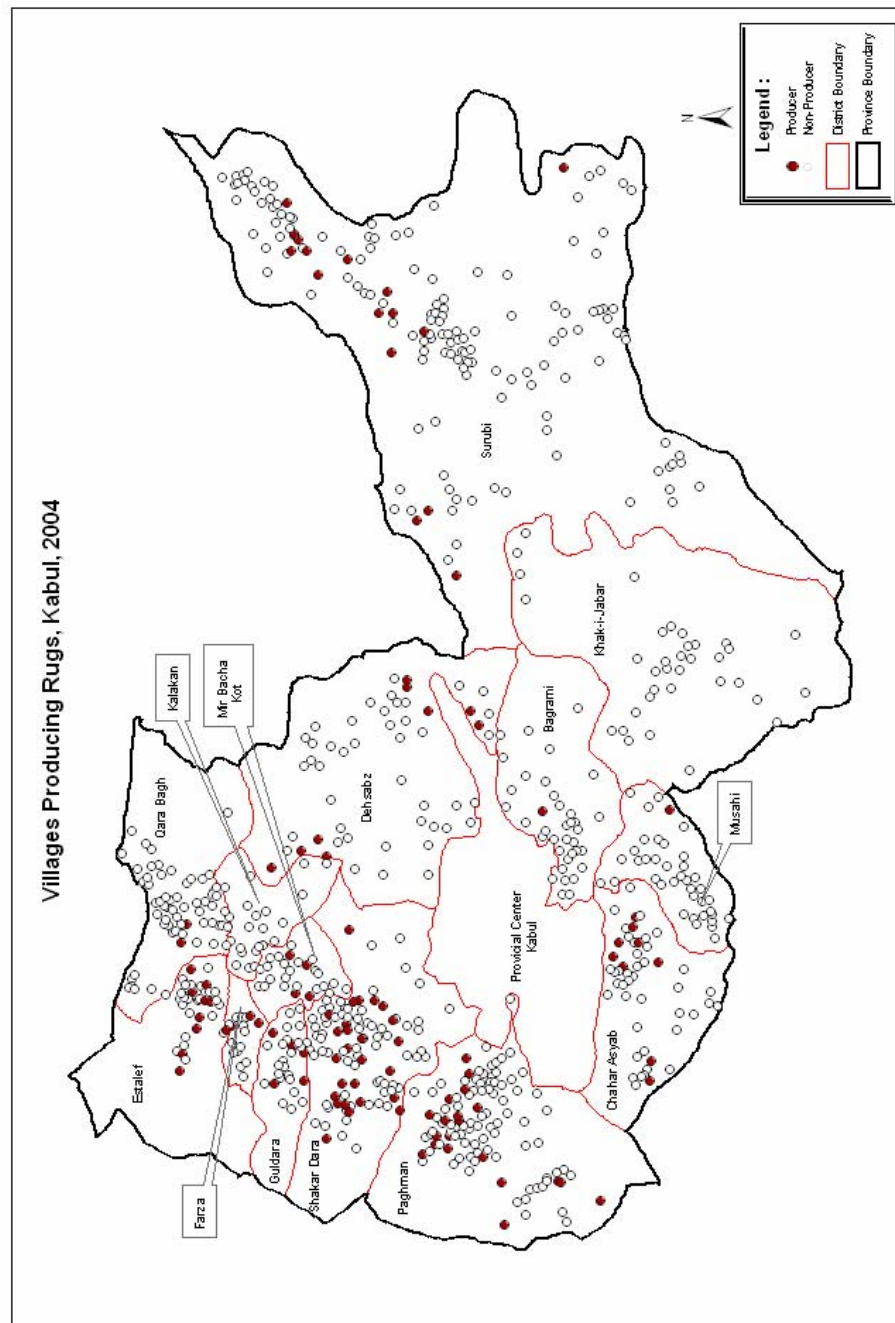
Annex 25



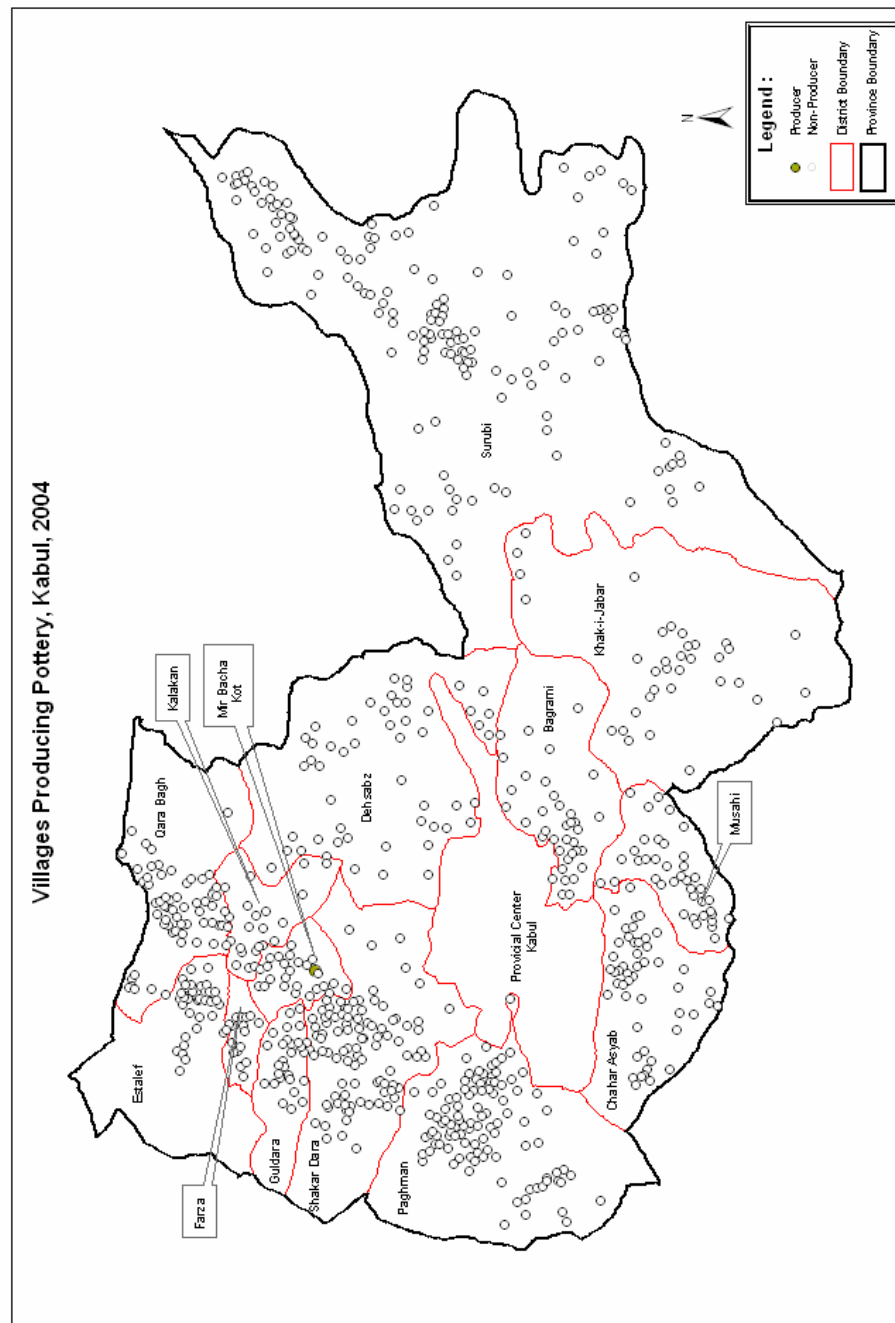
Annex 26



Annex 27



Annex 28



Annex 29

