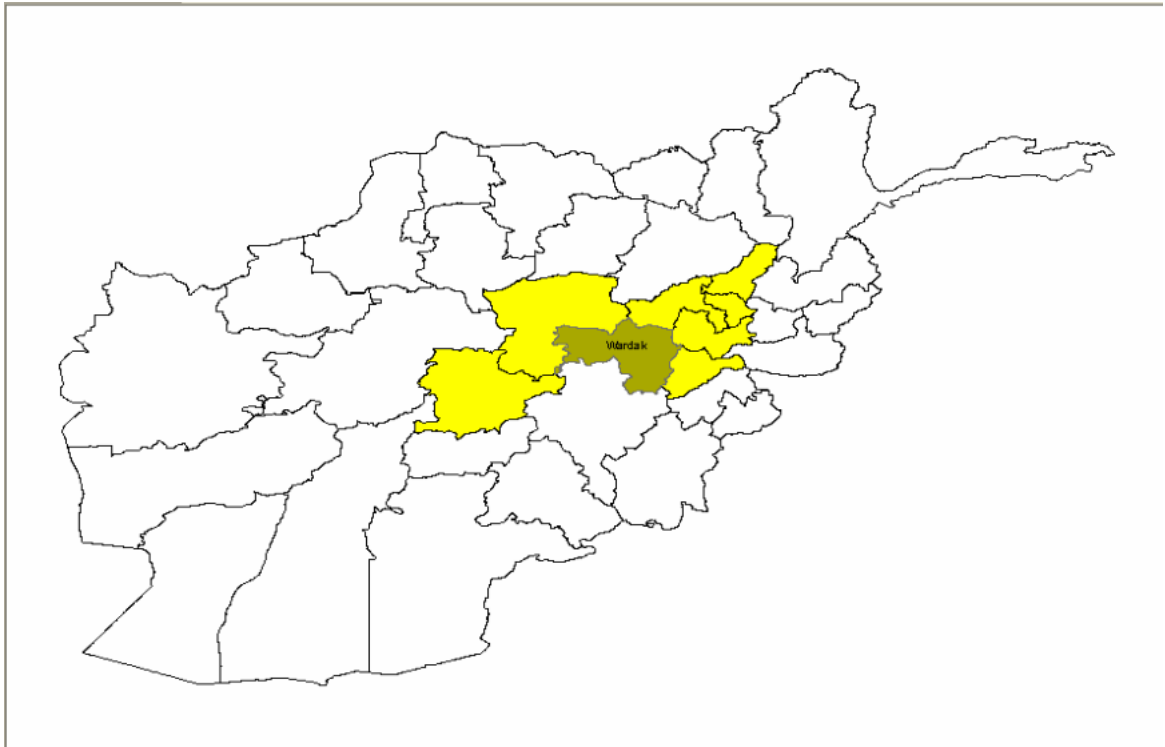




Wardak



A Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile



With the financial and technical assistance of UNFPA



Notes

Some of the information contained in this report, in particular that related to crops and economic activities, as well as the building stock may not be as accurate as one would wish. However, they are the best estimates available at the time of the Household listing exercise. The most logical explanation is that the sources of the information—local informants—may not have been as knowledgeable as they were assumed to be.

Province of

Wardak

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

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

**Introduction by the
Representative of UNFPA**

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

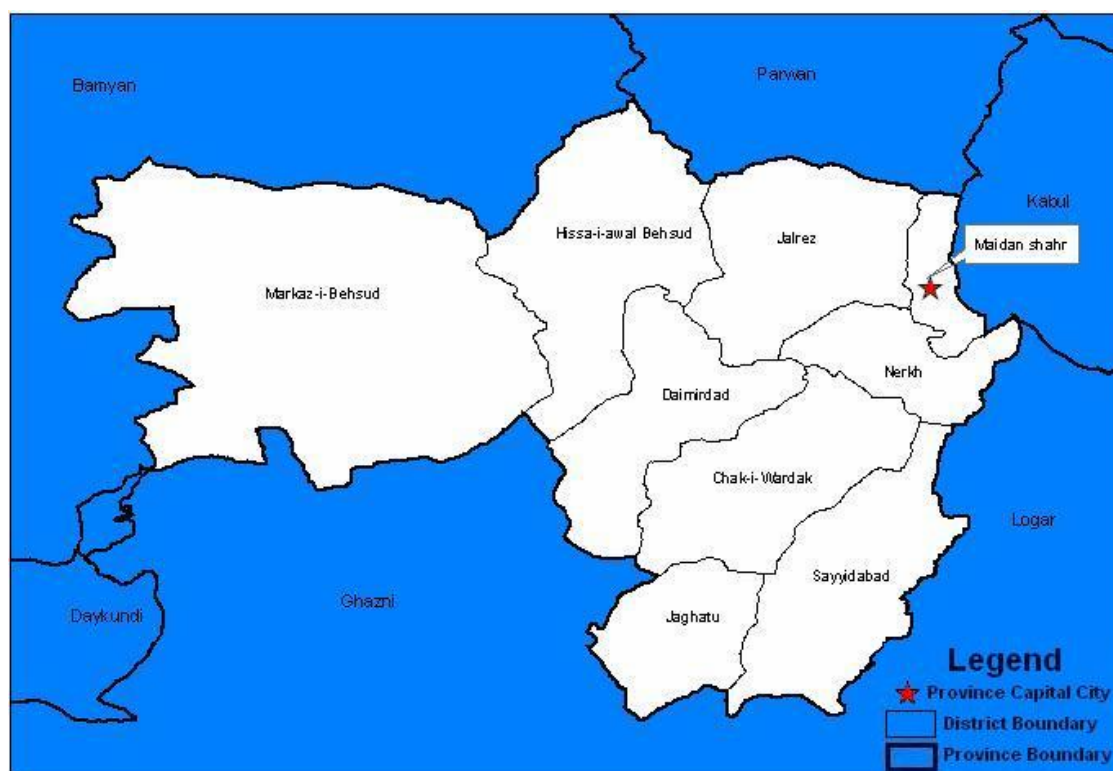
For the past few years, Afghanistan has been making serious attempts at rebuilding and rehabilitating the nation and its institutions after more than two decades of war, conflict, and civil strife. Effective planning for comprehensive social and economic development requires evidence based and reliable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

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



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Wardak



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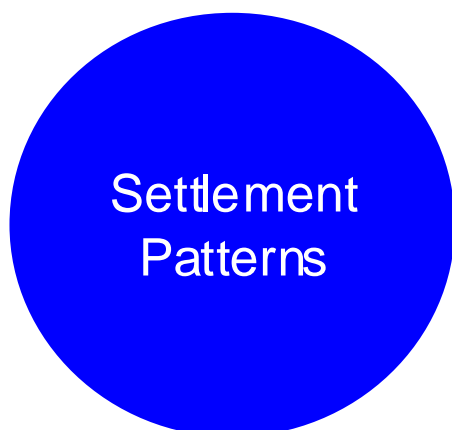
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Located in the Central region, Wardak is bordered by the provinces of Parwan in the North-East, Kabul and Logar in the East, Bamyan in the West, and Ghazni in the South. It covers a land area of 10,348 squared kilometers, representing 1.59 percent of the total Afghan territory. The province is divided into nine districts—Provincial center, Maydan Shahr, Jalrez, Hissa-I-Awali Bihsud, Markazi Bihsud, Daymirdad, Jaghatu, Chaki Wardak, Sayyid Abad, and Nirkh.

Wardak is home to 2.3 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. With its 529,343 inhabitants, it is the 16th most populous province in the country (see Annex 1).

The population is distributed among the nine districts as shown in table 1 and figure 1¹. The largest share of the population—more than one fifth—lives in the district of Sayyid Abad, while the provincial capital, Maydan Shahr houses less than seven percent. It is worth noting that the latter ranks only seventh in the province, before Daimirdad and Hissa-i-Awali-Bihsud.

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

The large majority of the population—99.7%—lives in rural areas. Maydan Shahr, the only urban center², houses a mere 1,593 population, which represents only about 0.67 percent of the total urban population of Afghanistan.

Table 1—Population, sex, and sex ratio, by district, province of Wardak, 2003³

District	Total		Males	Females	Sex ratio
	Number	Percent			
Markazi Wardak—Maydan Shahr	35,008	6.6	17,659	17,659	101.8
Jalrez	44,873	8.5	22,680	22,193	102.2
Hissa-4-Awali-Bihsud	25,079	4.7	12,537	12,542	100
Daimirdad	28,865	5.5	14,593	14,272	102.2
Jachatu	46,667	8.8	23,699	22,968	103.2
Chaki Wardak	83,376	15.8	42,733	40,643	105.1
Sawidi Abad	114,793	21.7	58,752	56,041	104.8
Markazi-Bihsud	94,328	17.8	47,387	46,941	101
Nirrh	56,354	10.6	29,066	27,288	106.5
Total	529,343	100	269,106	260,237	103.4

Wardak's rural population of 527,750 inhabitants is distributed over 1,989 settlements of extremely varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as four (4) people and the largest as many as 2,689⁴.

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

At province level, the distribution is heavily skewed towards villages of very small sizes. Out of the total 1989 villages, more than a third—35 percent—have less than 100 inhabitants, and more than half less than 200. Together, they account for close to three villages out of five.

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

³ Enumeration started 26 September 2003 and ended on 19 October of the same year.

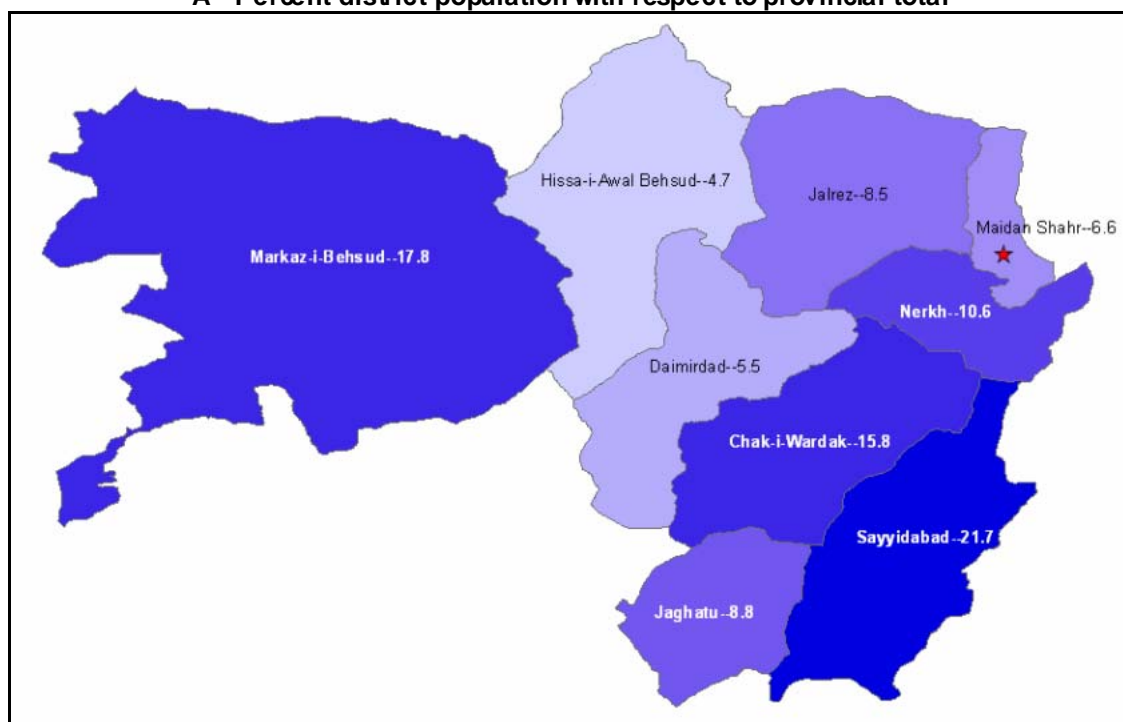
⁴ There are five villages with zero population. Apparently such villages exist all over the country. According to CSO, this is due to a variety of reasons:

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

The distribution by district also exhibits substantial variation (panel B and Map 1). The most outstanding feature of such distribution is the large proportion of small-size villages (less than 100 inhabitants) in Markazi Bihsud and Hissa-I-Awali Bihsud. Respectively 55 percent and 68 percent of the villages in these two districts are small-sized. This is particularly striking in the case of Markazi Bihsud which numbers 777 villages, representing close to two fifths of the total number of villages in the province. It is perhaps worth noting in addition that in both districts, none of the villages belongs to the 600 or higher size-classes. At the other extreme, Sayyid Abad and, to a lesser extent, Maydan Shahr count respectively more than a fifth and more than nine percent of villages with more than 1,000 population, even though, in the case of Maydan Shahr, the total number of such villages is only 6, whereas in Sayyid Abad, it is 35.

Figure 1—Population settlements, Wardak, 2003

A—Percent district population with respect to provincial total



B—Density: population per km²

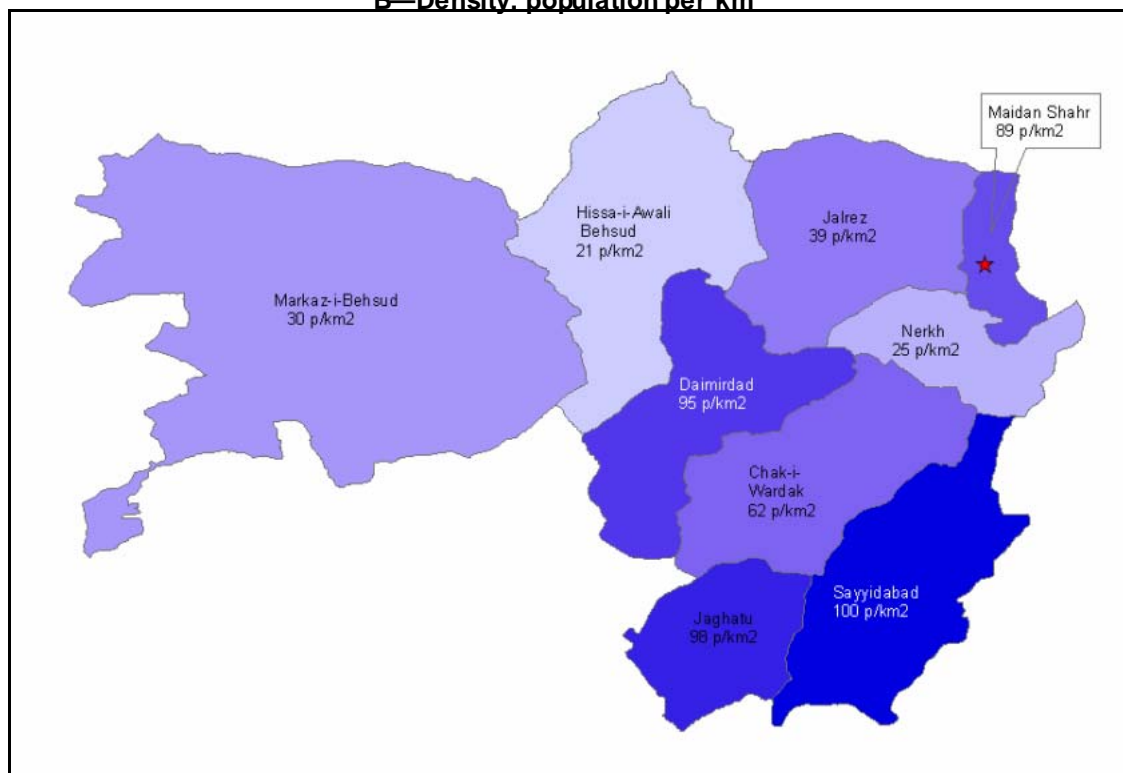


Figure 2—Distribution of the rural population settlements by size-class, Wardak, 2003

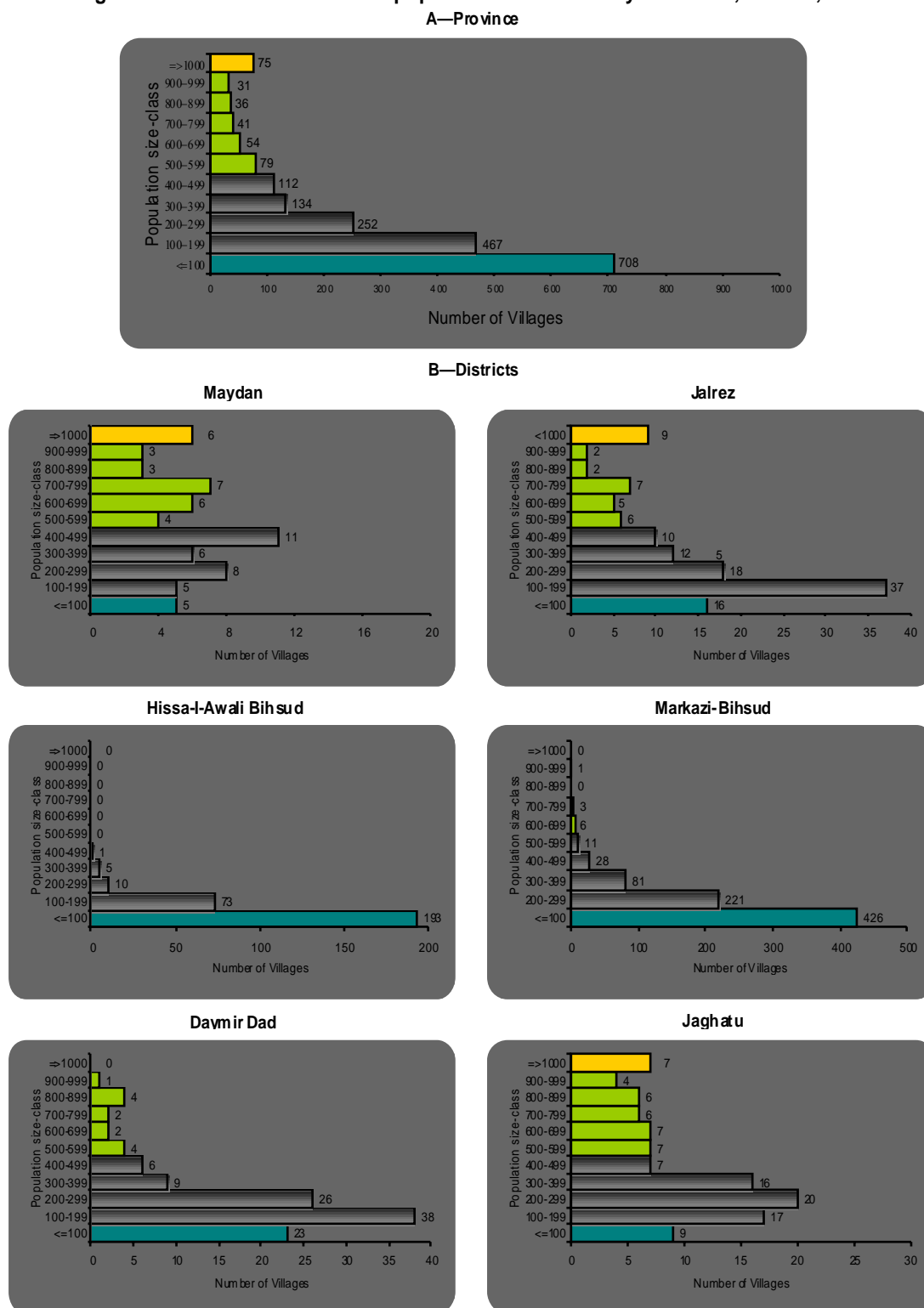
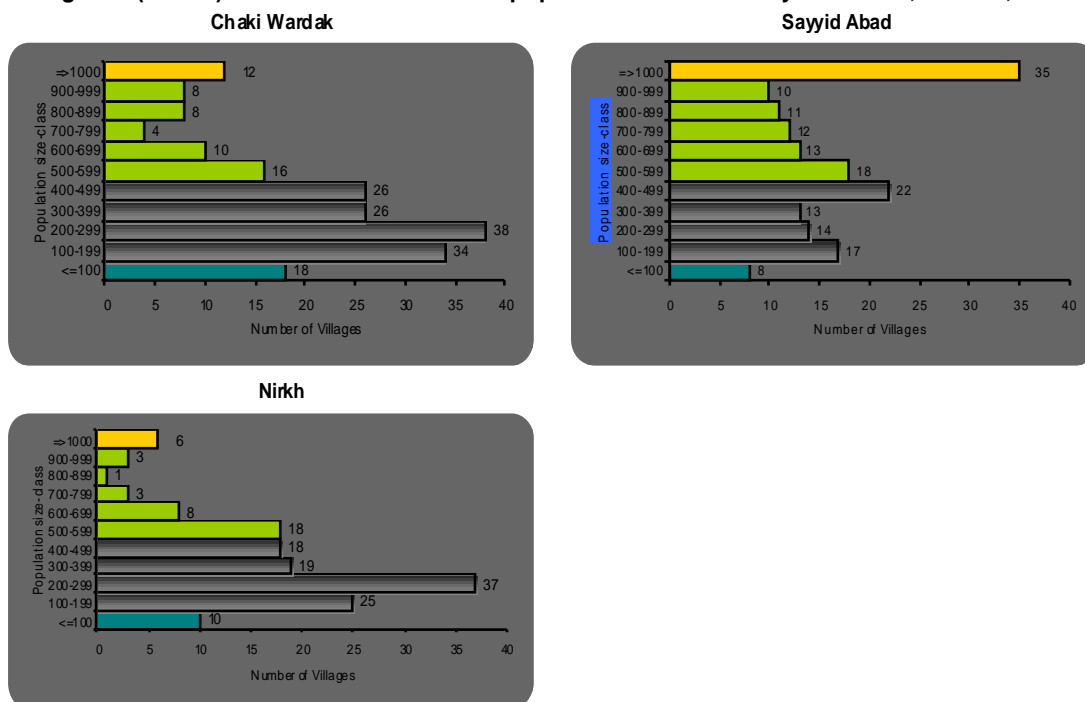
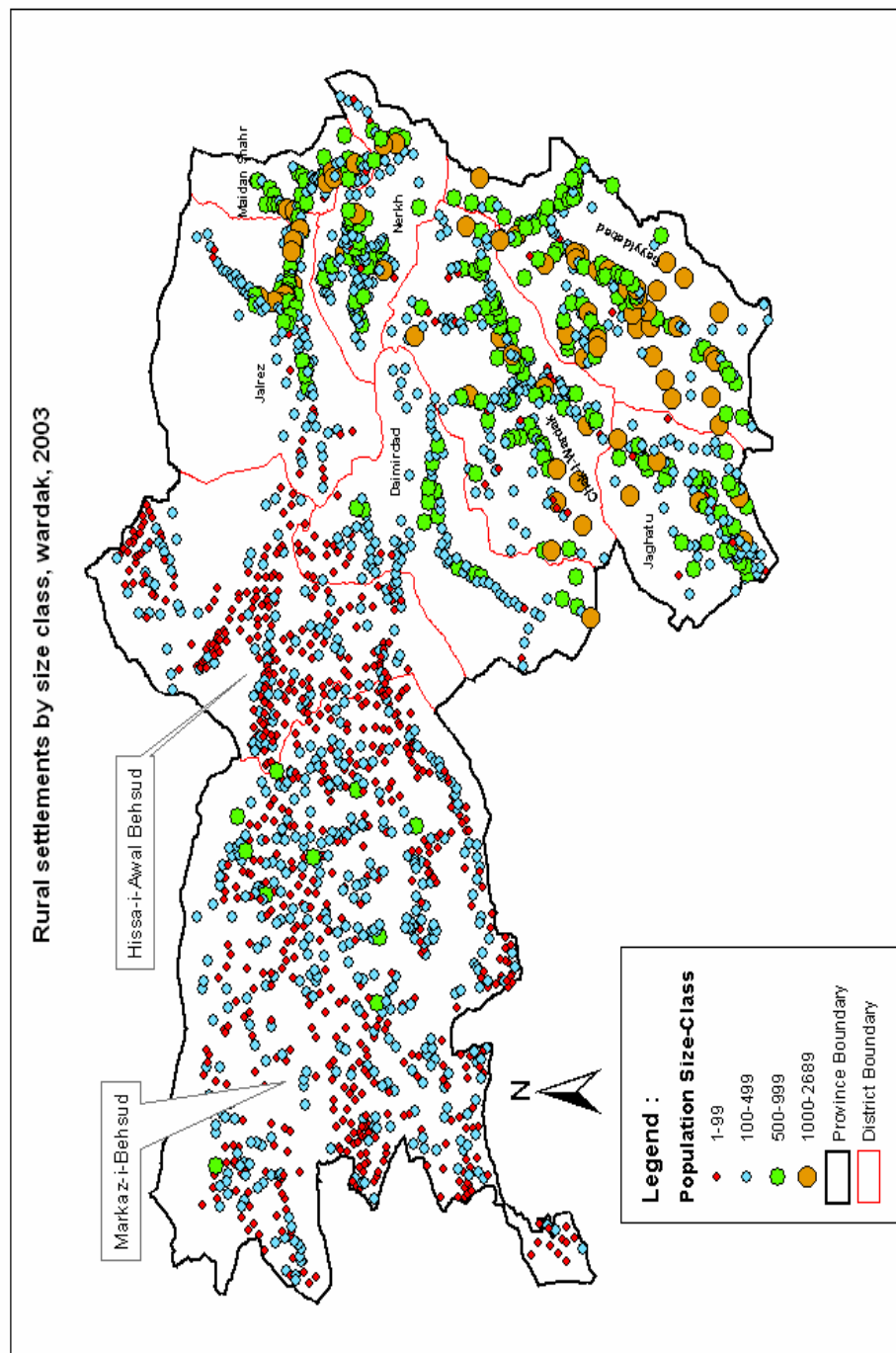


Figure 2 (Cont'd)—Distribution of the rural population settlements by size-class, Wardak, 2003



Map1



Demographic Characteristics

Age distribution

The distribution by age and sex of the population of Wardak is shown in table 2 and figure 3. As the latter clearly shows, the distribution is highly irregular. The overall shape of the age-pyramid is typical of a pre-transition society—characterized by stable high fertility, but certain age groups are noticeably below the expected size. For instance, it is not readily understandable why the proportion of males of the 0-4 age group should be that much lower than the proportion of males of the 5-9 age group, or why it should be 11.5% smaller than the corresponding one for females. Whereas a deficit in the proportion of children below 5 could be a direct result of war casualties—women married to soldiers having given birth to fewer children than in normal circumstances, it is difficult to account for the sex-selectiveness of such deficit. In the same way, why should the proportions of males in the 55-59 and 65-69 age groups be much lower than expected, while the 70-74 is substantially higher? The same anomalies hold true for females.

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

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

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

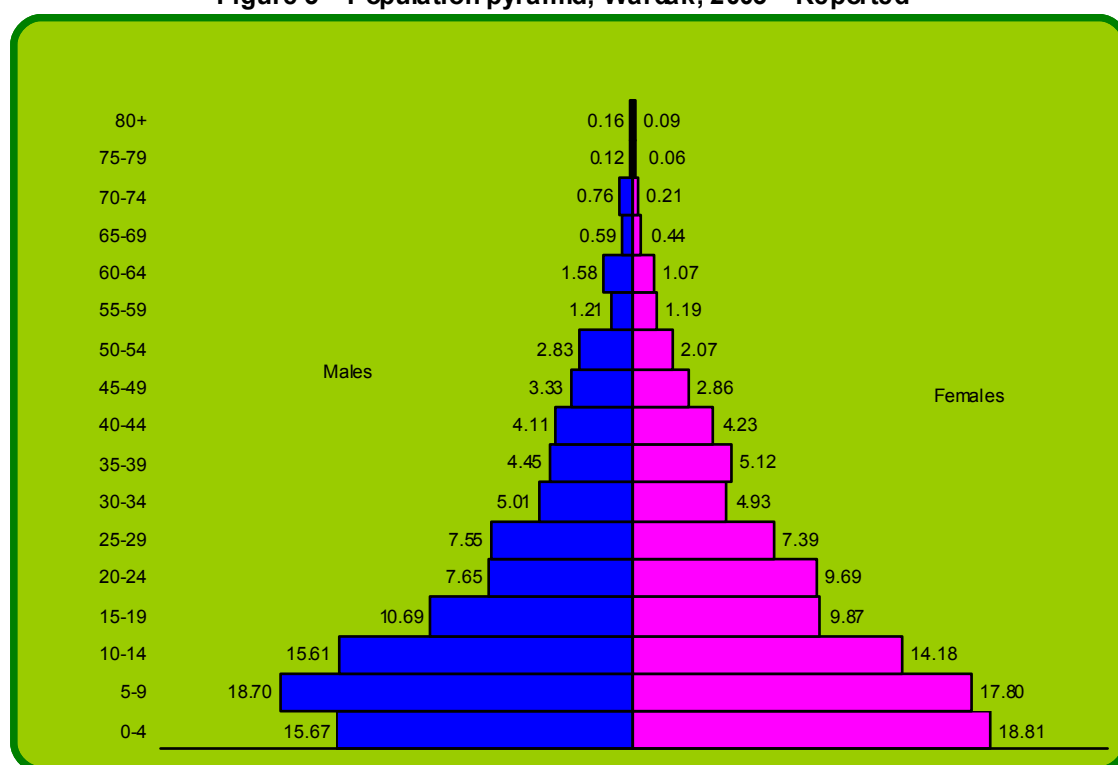
Coverage errors are of two types. Individuals of a given age may have been missed by the census or erroneously included in it (e.g. counted twice). The first type of coverage error represents gross under-enumeration at this age and the second gross-over-enumeration. The balance of the two types of coverage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

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

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

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	42,167	15.67	48,963	18.81	91,130	17.22
5-9	50,316	18.70	46,314	17.80	96,630	18.25
10-14	42,004	15.61	36,913	14.18	78,917	14.91
15-19	28,766	10.69	25,692	9.87	54,458	10.29
20-24	20,588	7.65	25,207	9.69	45,795	8.65
25-29	20,312	7.55	19,224	7.39	39,536	7.47
30-34	13,475	5.01	12,826	4.93	26,301	4.97
35-39	11,975	4.45	13,325	5.12	25,300	4.78
40-44	11,048	4.11	11,006	4.23	22,054	4.17
45-49	8,954	3.33	7,431	2.86	16,385	3.10
50-54	7,628	2.83	5,388	2.07	13,016	2.46
55-59	3,261	1.21	3,086	1.19	6,347	1.20
60-64	4,265	1.58	2,786	1.07	7,051	1.33
65-69	1,575	0.59	1,138	0.44	2,713	0.51
70-74	2,032	0.76	545	0.21	2,577	0.49
75-79	311	0.12	150	0.06	461	0.09
80+	429	0.16	243	0.09	672	0.13
Total	269,106	100.00	260,237	100.00	529,343	100.00

Figure 3—Population pyramid, Wardak, 2003—Reported



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

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

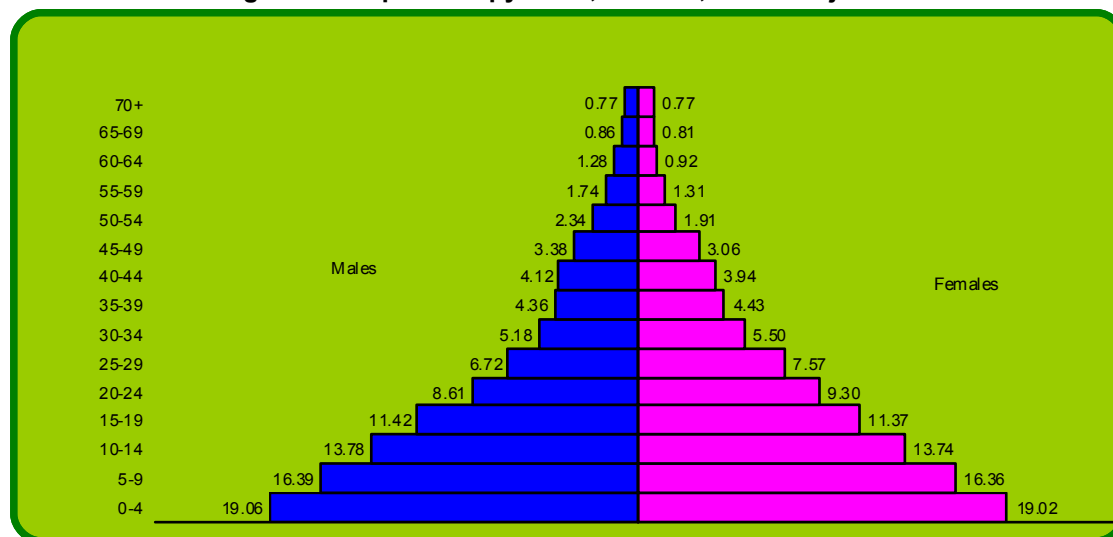
Correction of the age distribution of the 2003 household listing poses certain challenges. In addition to the difficulties described above, one must take into account two additional factors:

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

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

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	51,281	19.06	49,495	19.02	100,776	19.04
5-9	44,096	16.39	42,579	16.36	86,675	16.37
10-14	37,079	13.78	35,758	13.74	72,838	13.76
15-19	30,725	11.42	29,595	11.37	60,319	11.40
20-24	23,182	8.61	24,198	9.30	47,381	8.95
25-29	18,074	6.72	19,693	7.57	37,767	7.13
30-34	13,943	5.18	14,304	5.50	28,247	5.34
35-39	11,729	4.36	11,529	4.43	23,258	4.39
40-44	11,083	4.12	10,244	3.94	21,327	4.03
45-49	9,093	3.38	7,969	3.06	17,062	3.22
50-54	6,299	2.34	4,970	1.91	11,270	2.13
55-59	4,685	1.74	3,401	1.31	8,085	1.53
60-64	3,452	1.28	2,391	0.92	5,843	1.10
65-69	2,316	0.86	2,111	0.81	4,427	0.84
70-74	2,069	0.77	1,999	0.77	4,068	0.77
Total	269,106	100.00	260,237	100.00	529,343	100.00

Figure 4—Population pyramid, Wardak, 2003—Adjusted



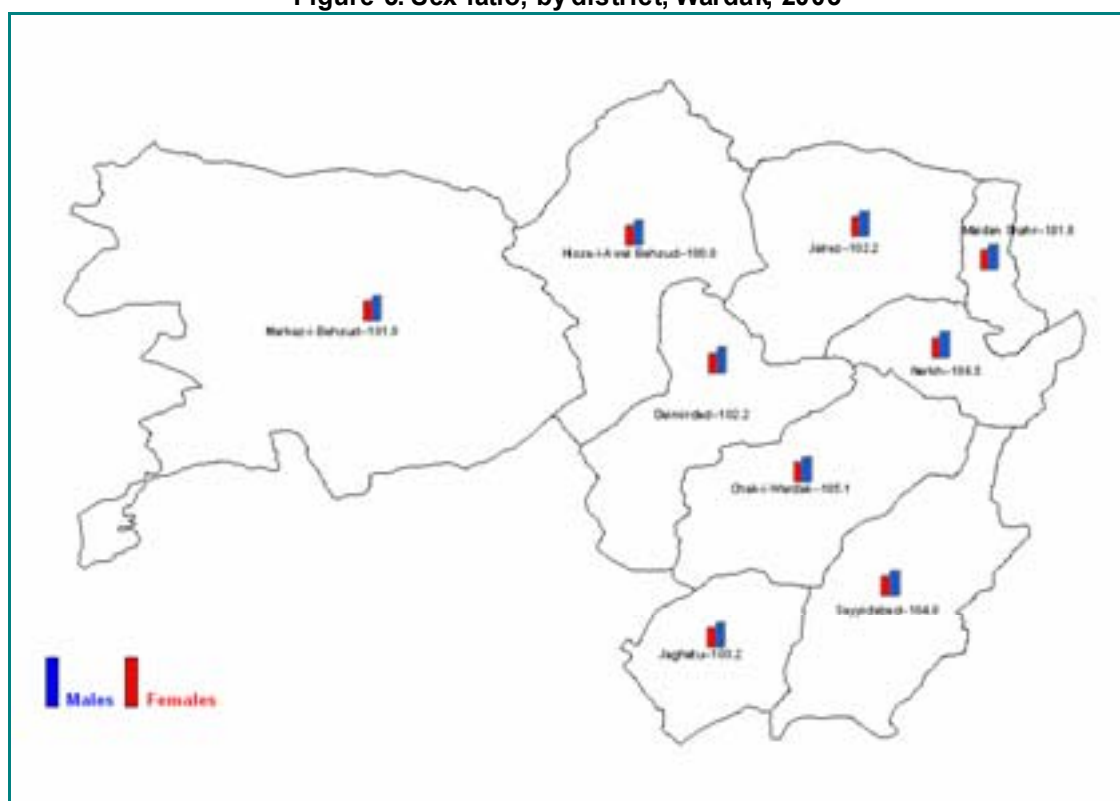
It follows that, in any attempt to correct for the anomalies, care must be taken not to remove the true fluctuations that resulted from such factors.

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

Household size and sex ratio

The sexratio (number of males per 100 females) varies between 101.8 in Maydan Shahr, the provincial capital, and 106.5 in Nirkh, the average for the province being 103.4 (figure 5 below and the last column of table 1). No information is available which could explain why the sex ratio is high in Nirkh, Chaki Wardak or Say yid Abad.

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



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

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.

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, Wardak, 2003

Age	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School age Population						
Primary — 6-12	55,933	21.2	56,254	22.0	112,188	21.6
Secondary — 13-18	39,682	15.0	36,607	14.3	76,289	14.7
College — 20-24	22,632	8.6	23,718	9.3	46,350	8.9
Population in the labor force						
Children — 8-14	45,564	39.2	42,938	39.2	88,502	39.2
Earlier working ages — 15-44	107,770	40.8	106,512	41.7	214,282	41.3
Later working ages — 45-59	19,992	7.6	16,063	6.3	36,055	6.9
Retirement — 60+	8,133	3.1	4,507	1.8	12,640	2.4
Voters — 18+	116,102	44.0	109,423	42.8	225,525	43.4
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	114,441	44.8	—	—

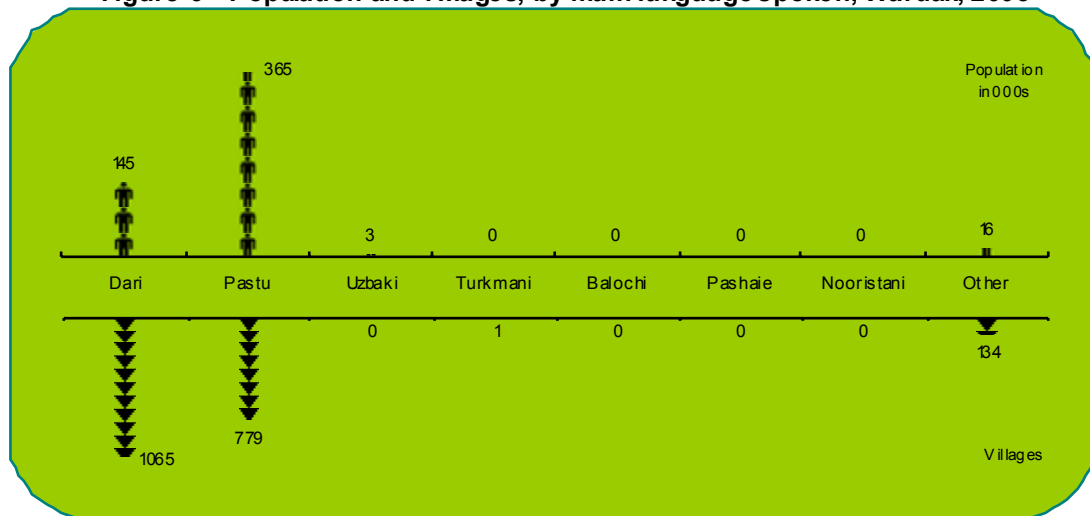
* = Women in the childbearing ages

Main languages spoken

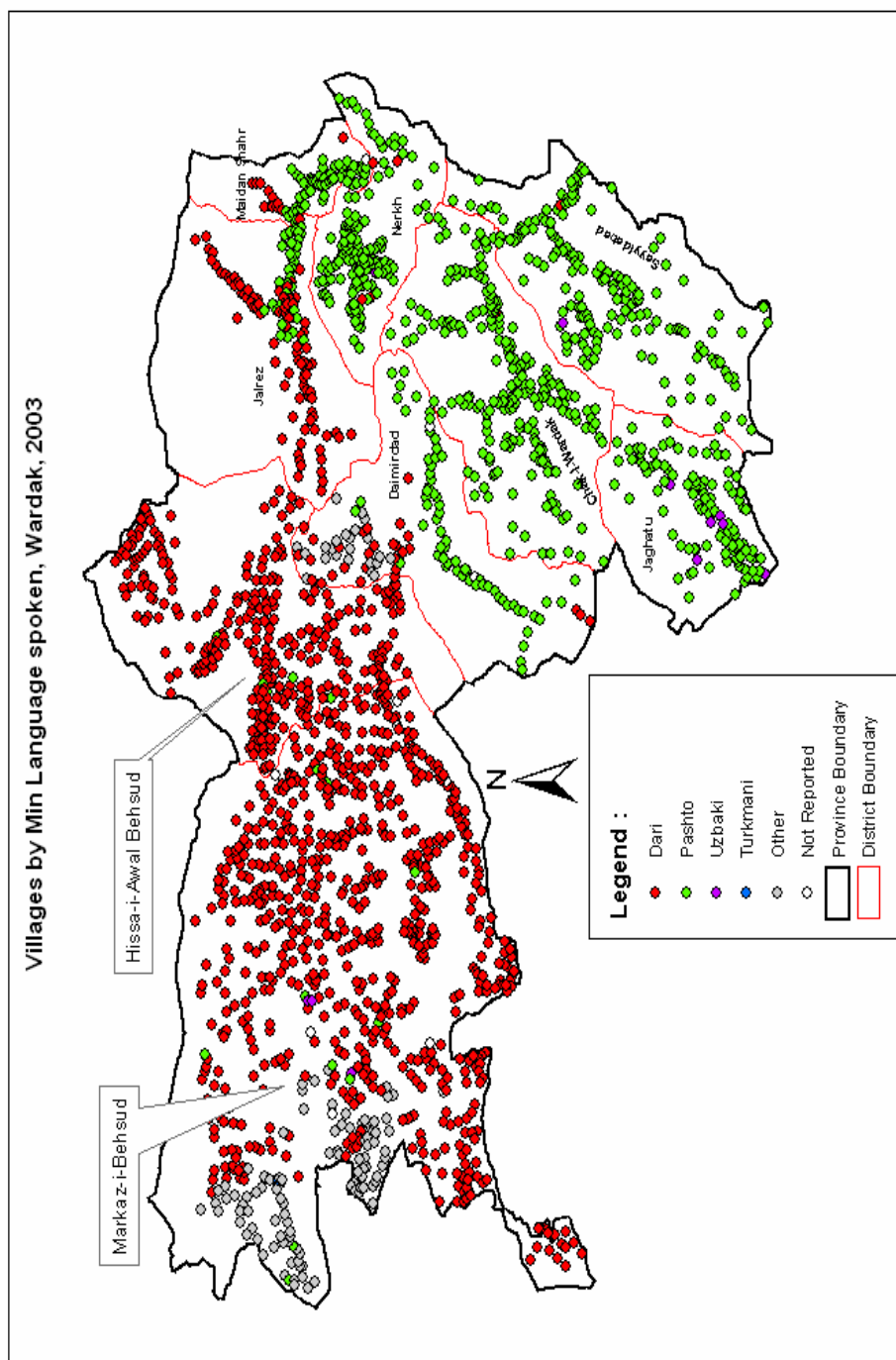
The household listing exercise did not collect any information on the ethnic background of the population. However, it included a question on the languages spoken by the majority of the population. Of the eight languages listed (figure 6), two—Pashto and Dari—are spoken by 96 percent of the population and 93 percent of the villages.

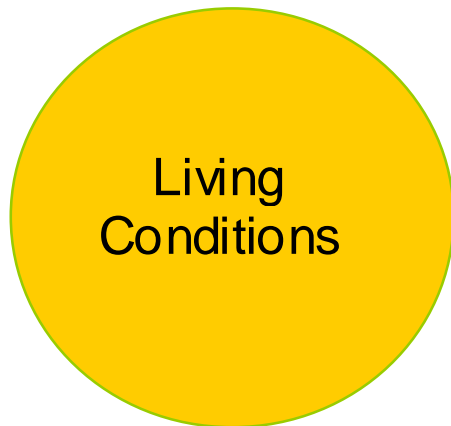
⁵ The breakdown of the five-year age distribution into single years of age was obtained using the Karrup-King Third-Difference formula.

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



Map2





Other useful information collected during the Household Listing exercise concerned the locations of the villages with respect to their respective district centers, the types of roads, and the topography.

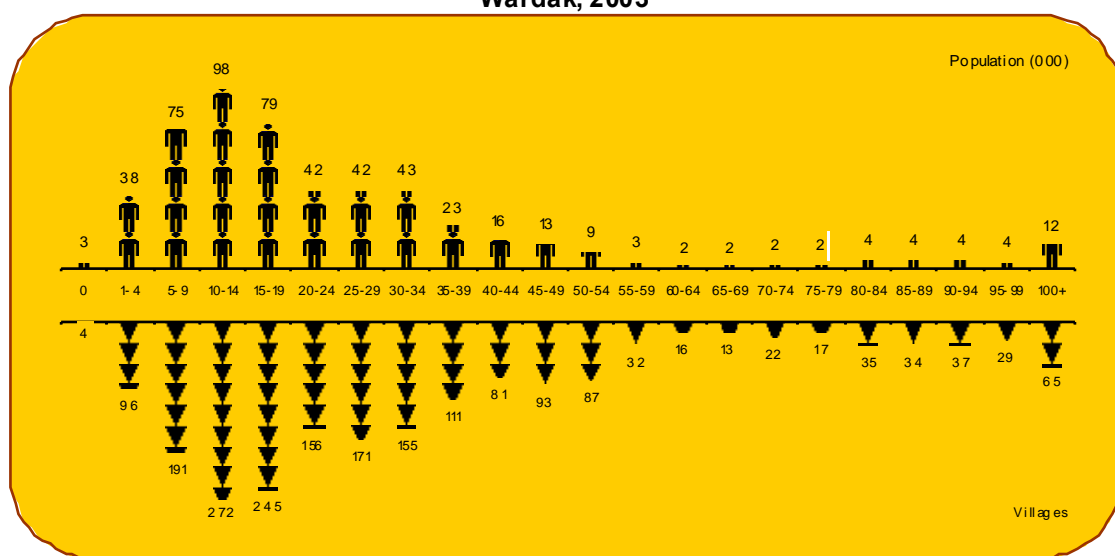
Even though no information was obtained on the social situation of the population, the data collected at village-level make it possible to draw inferences on the availability and/or accessibility of such essential social services as literacy courses; rural schools; primary, secondary, and high schools; 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 inaccessibility with respect to those services that can only be provided by a district center. More than half of the population is located at between 15 and 19 kilometers from their respective district centers. At the other end of the distribution, a good 10 percent of the population lives more than 50 kilometers away, including 2.3 percent situated at more than 100 kilometers. Even though those villages that are situated at excessively long distances from their district centers may be closer to one or more urban centers outside the jurisdiction of Wardak, there exists a real inaccessibility problem for a significant number of the population. It goes without saying that the nature of the terrain can only

compound the problem, in particular for those who live in mountainous or semi-mountainous areas. As figure 8 shows, of the 1,989 villages, 1,262, representing more than three out of five settlements and close to 45 percent of the population are located in mountainous areas; those located in flat or semi-flat areas represent less than one third of the settlements and less than half of the population (see also map 1 at the end of this section).

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



This is further reflected in the types of roads available (figure 9). Of the 1,989 villages, only slightly more than a fourth have roads that are accessible by car at all seasons. Another 56 percent are accessible by car in some seasons, whereas 317 (nine percent of the population) don't have any roads at all.

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

Educational services

With regard to educational services, accessibility appears to be most problematic for literacy courses, high schools, and rural schools in that order (panels A, E, and B). All three types of educational services are located more than 10 kilometers away for large

majorities of the villages they are supposed to serve—76 percent for literacy courses, 64 for high schools, and 54 percent for rural schools. Very few people don't have to travel outside their villages to go to a literacy course, a rural school, or a high school—respectively 1.8 percent, 10.5 percent, and 2.4 percent of the total population.

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

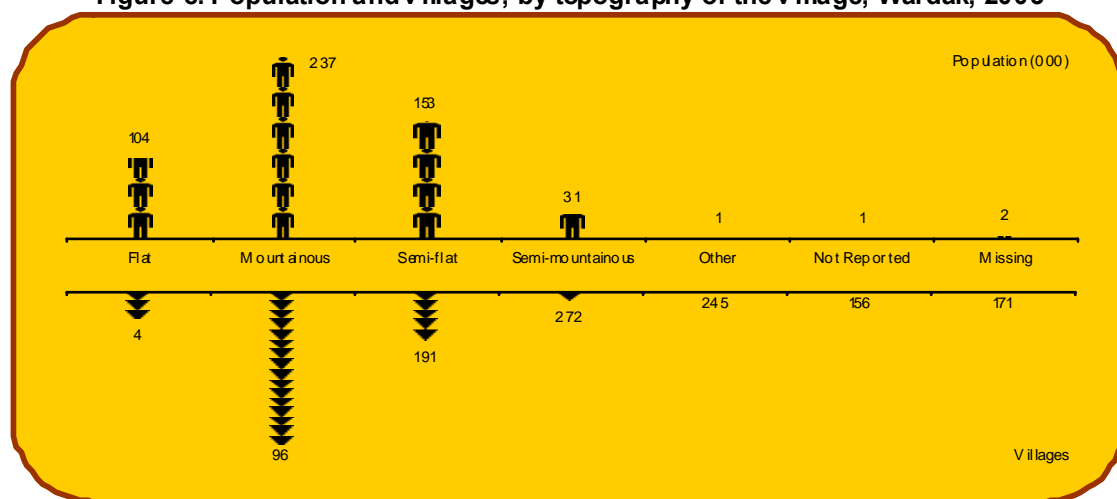
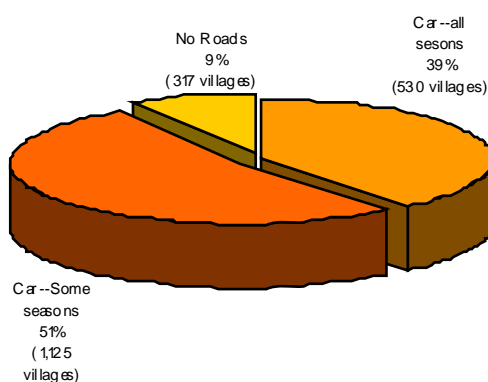


Figure 9—Population and villages, by type of road, Wardak, 2003



The situation is substantially better as concerns primary and secondary schools, since the majority of the population doesn't have to travel more than five kilometers to reach them—more than half the population (52 percent) for primary schools and 41 percent for secondary schools. However, even though the number of villages with primary and secondary schools located within their boundaries is larger than for literacy courses, rural schools, or high schools, the proportions of the population that don't have to travel

outside their villages to go school are still less than 10 percent for primary schools and four percent for secondary schools.

Figure 10—Population and villages by distances from certain facilities, Wardak, 2003

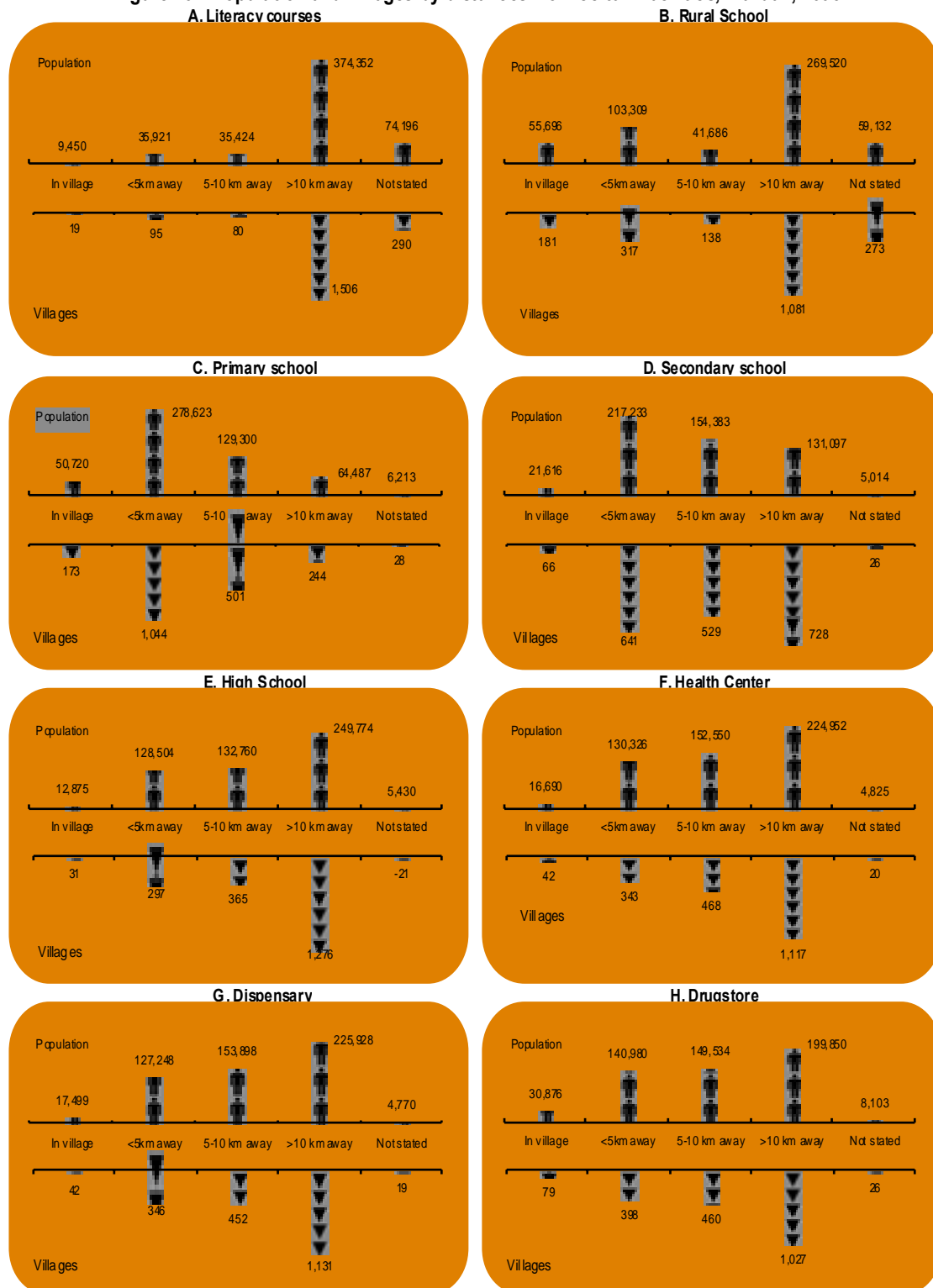
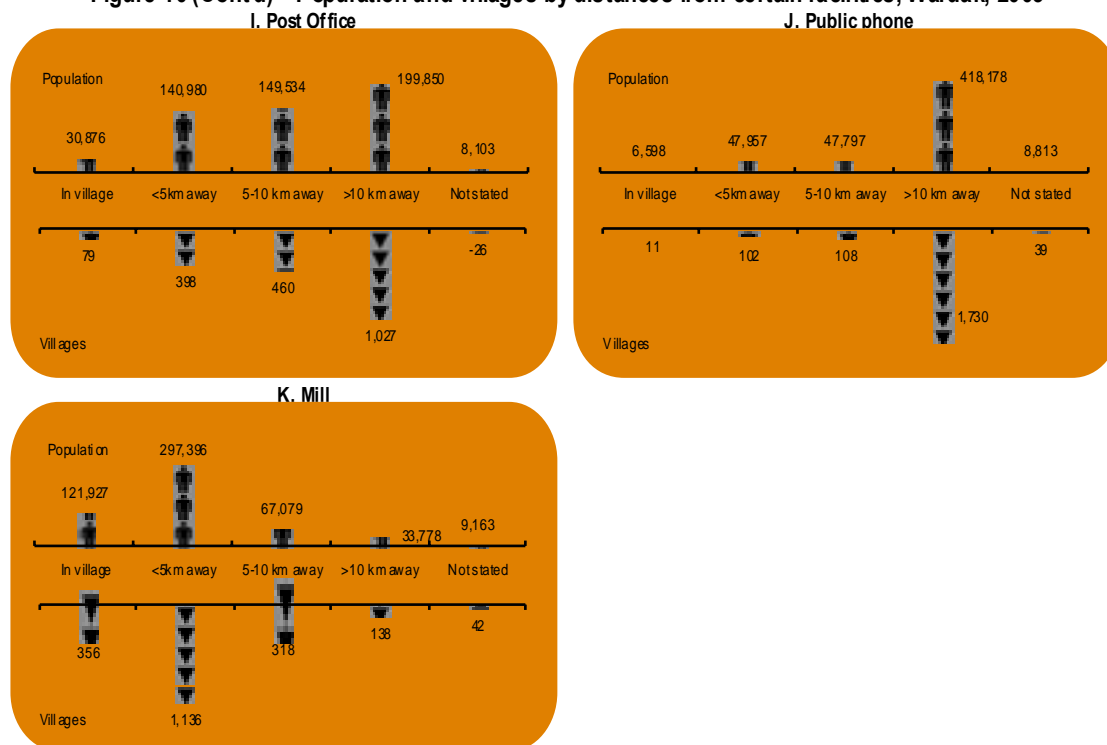


Figure 10 (Cont'd)—Population and villages by distances from certain facilities, Wardak, 2003

Health services

The spatial distribution of the health infrastructure closely resembles that of high schools; and is substantially the same for both health centers and dispensaries (panels F & G). More often than not, people seeking medical attention have to travel more than 10 kilometers to get it—more than two out of five cases. Those that live between five and 10 kilometers from the closest health unit represent close to one third of the population. In sum, access to health care is very difficult for the majority of the population, inasmuch as seven persons out of every 10 have to travel more than five kilometers to get whatever health services are offered. Only 42 villages out of the 1,989 have either a health center or dispensary within their boundaries. The picture is substantially the same for drugstores (panel H).

Post office & public phones

Post offices exist in 79 villages, and public phones in 11 (panels I & J). On average, post offices tend to exist in villages with close to 400 inhabitants, and public phones in those

with about 600. Given the small sizes of the majority of the villages in the province, close to four people out of five must travel more than 10 kilometers to have access to a public phone. The situation is only slightly better for post offices, since the proportion of people that must travel about the same distance is close to two out of five. Overall, however, post offices tend to be relatively more available than public phones, judging by the proportions of the populations located within less than five kilometers and between five and 10 kilometers of that type of social service.

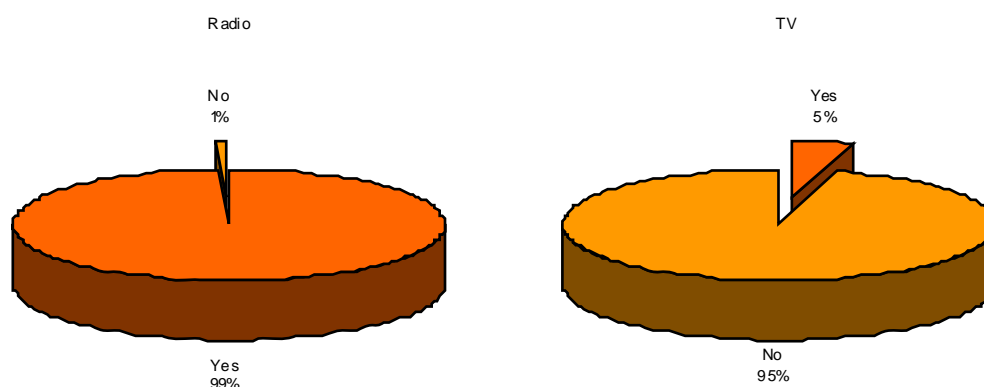
Mills

Mills tend to be relatively more available to the population than any of the facilities mentioned above (panel K). They exist in 356 villages and cater to the needs of 121,927 people, representing close to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total population. Furthermore, more than one person out of two don't have to travel more than five kilometers to reach one.

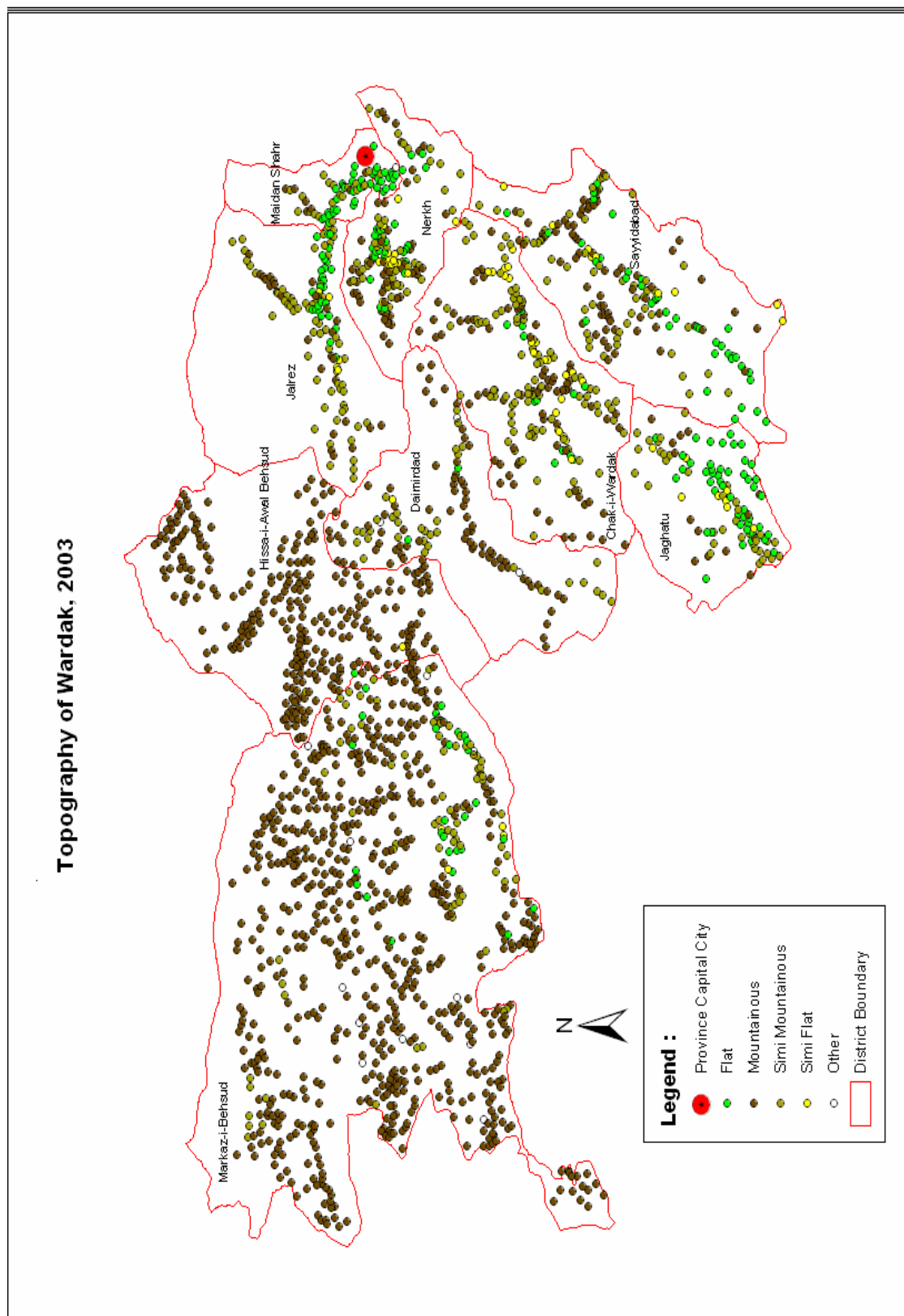
Radio & television

Whereas 98.5 of the population have access to radio, those that have access to TV represent a mere 4.5 percent. It goes without saying that public information efforts and media campaigns are seriously hampered by this state of affairs.

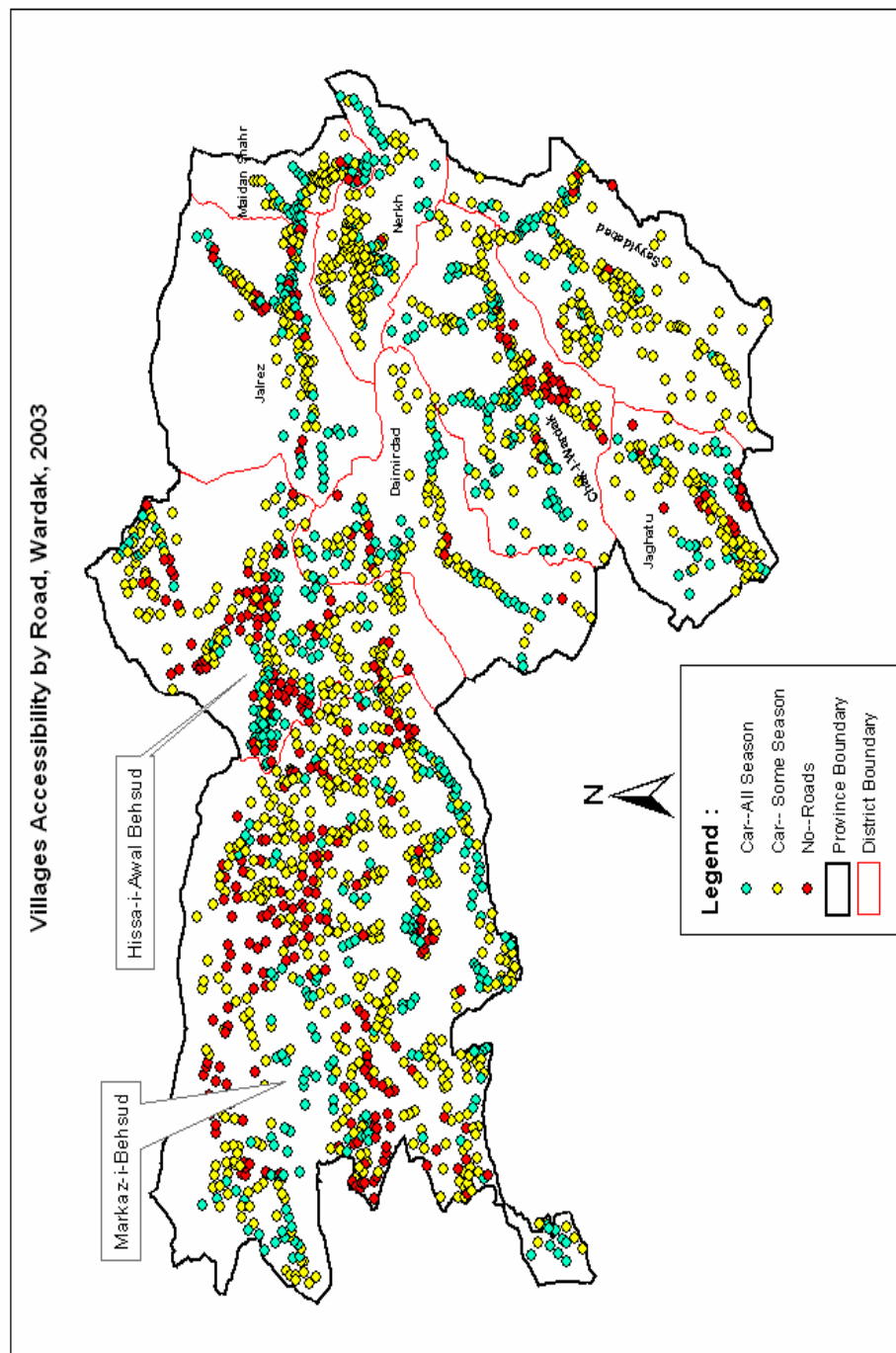
Figure 11—Proportions of the populations living in villages where there are radios or TVs, Wardak, 2003



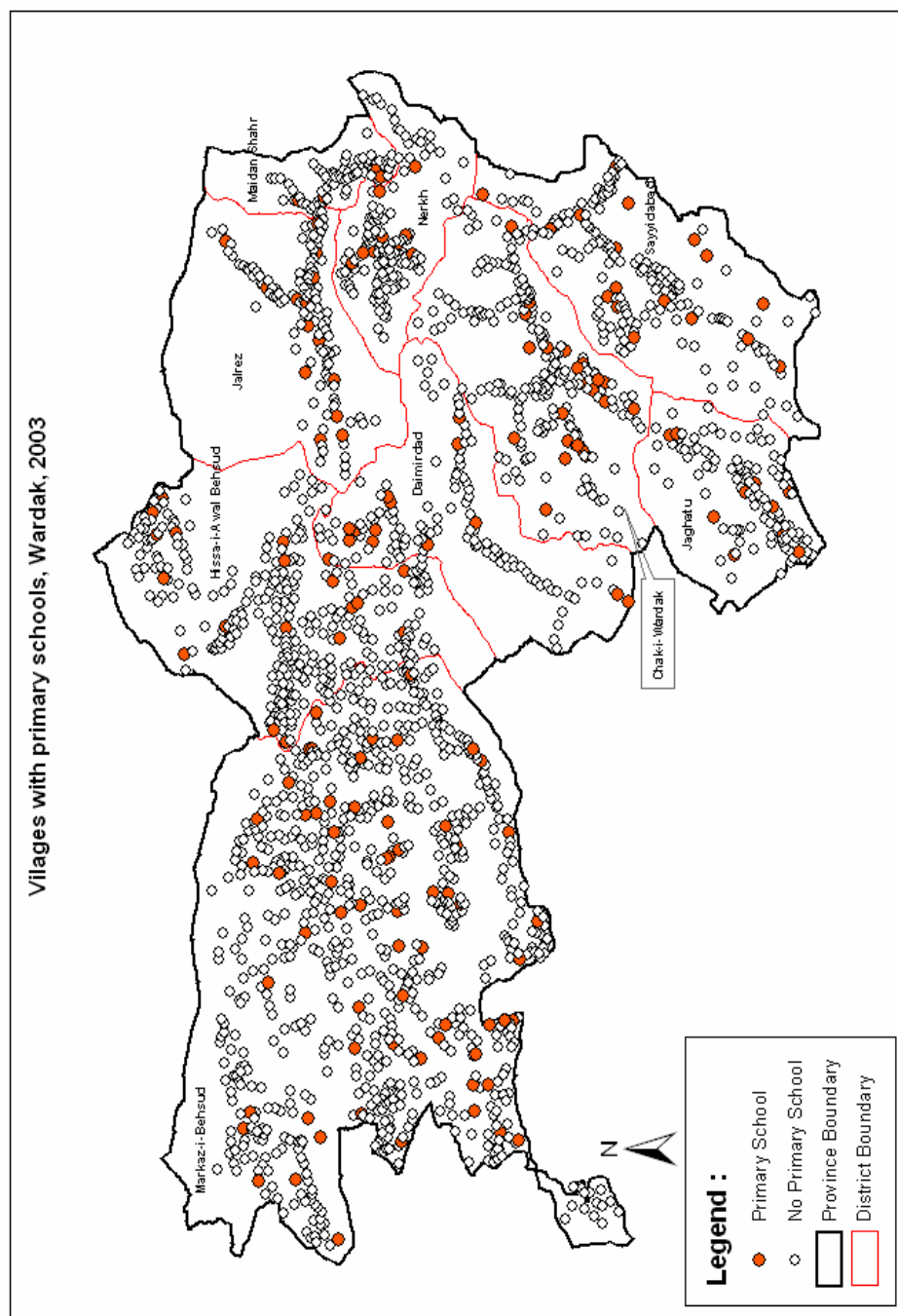
Map3



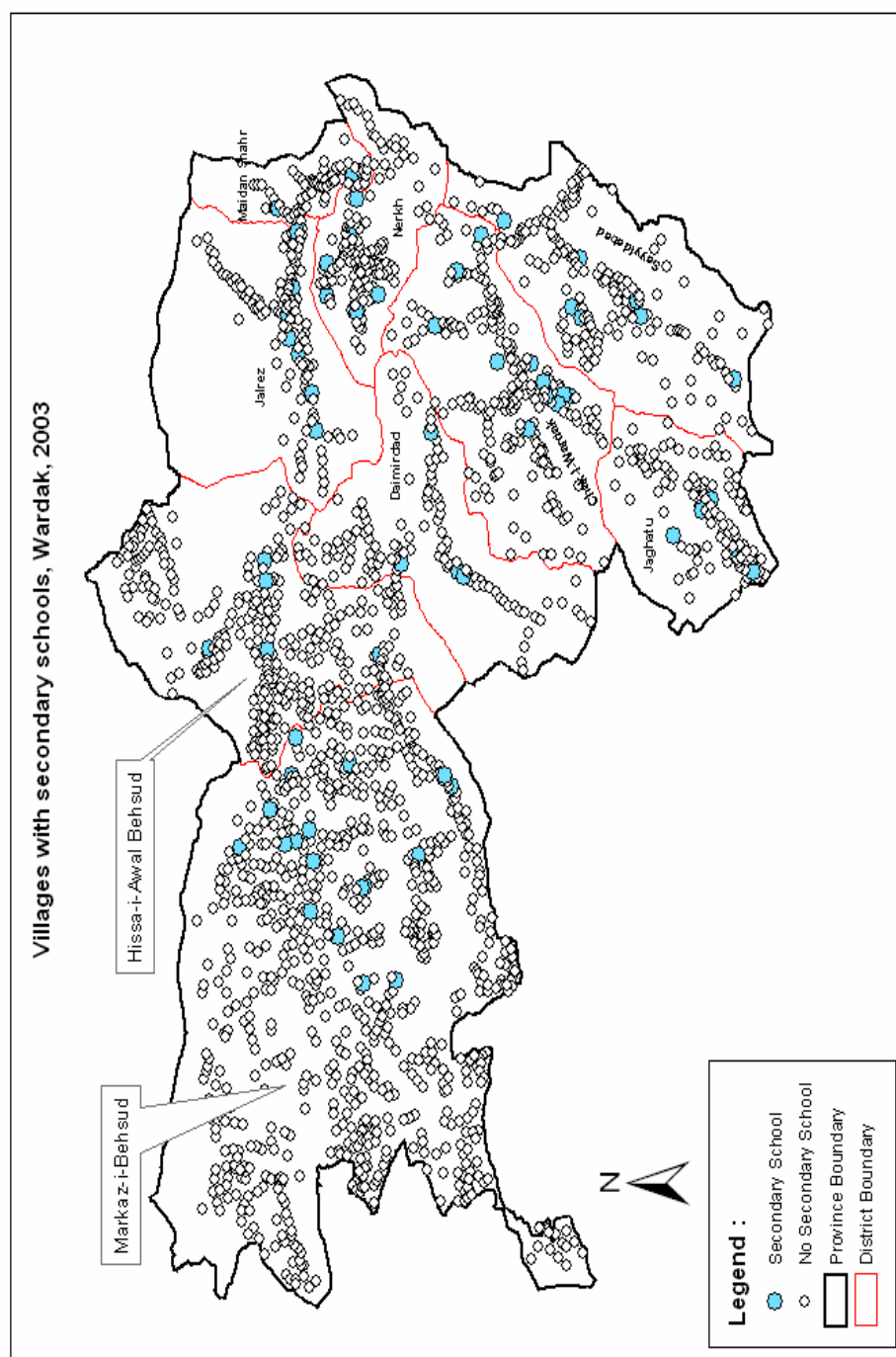
Map4



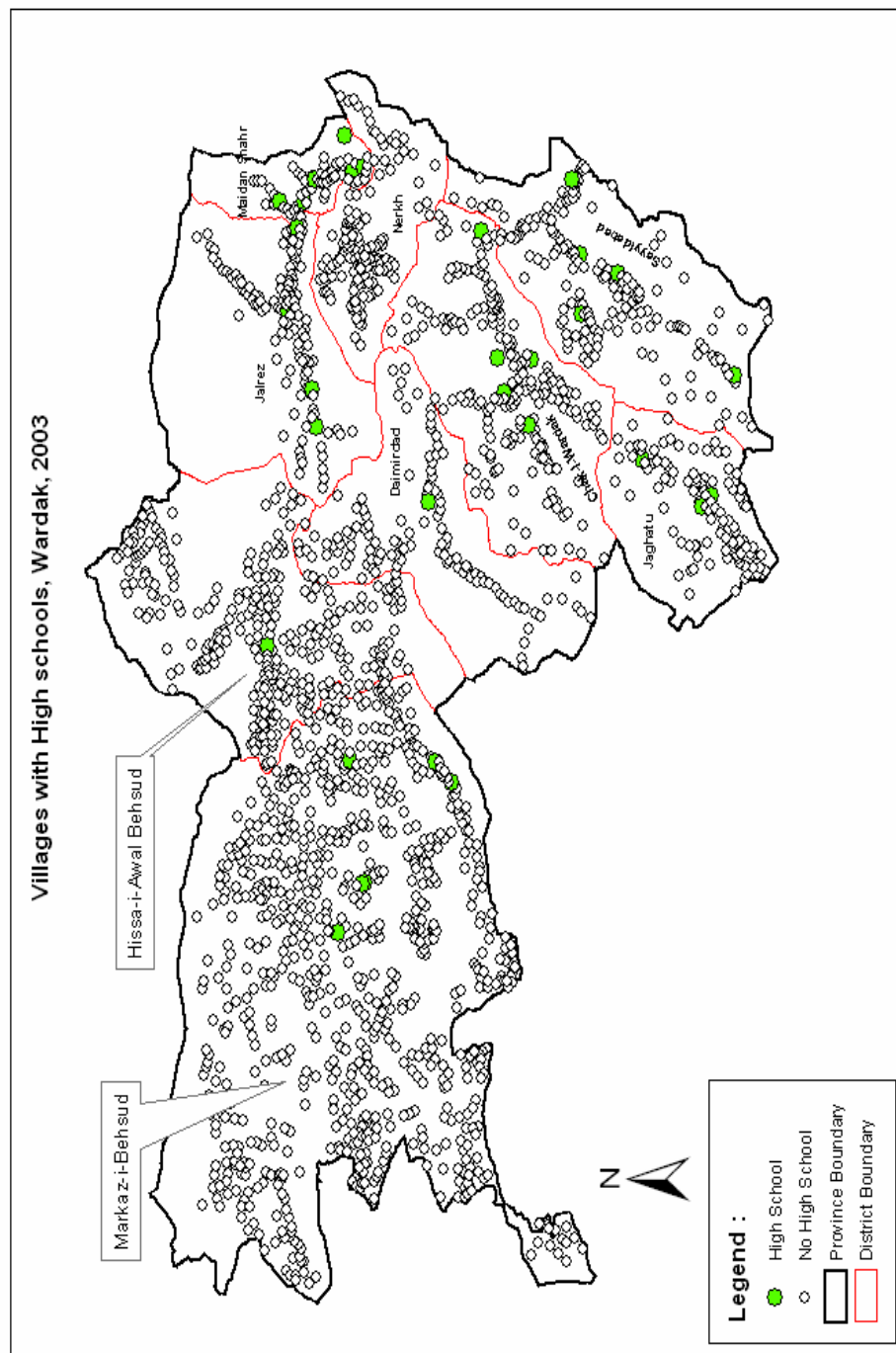
Map5



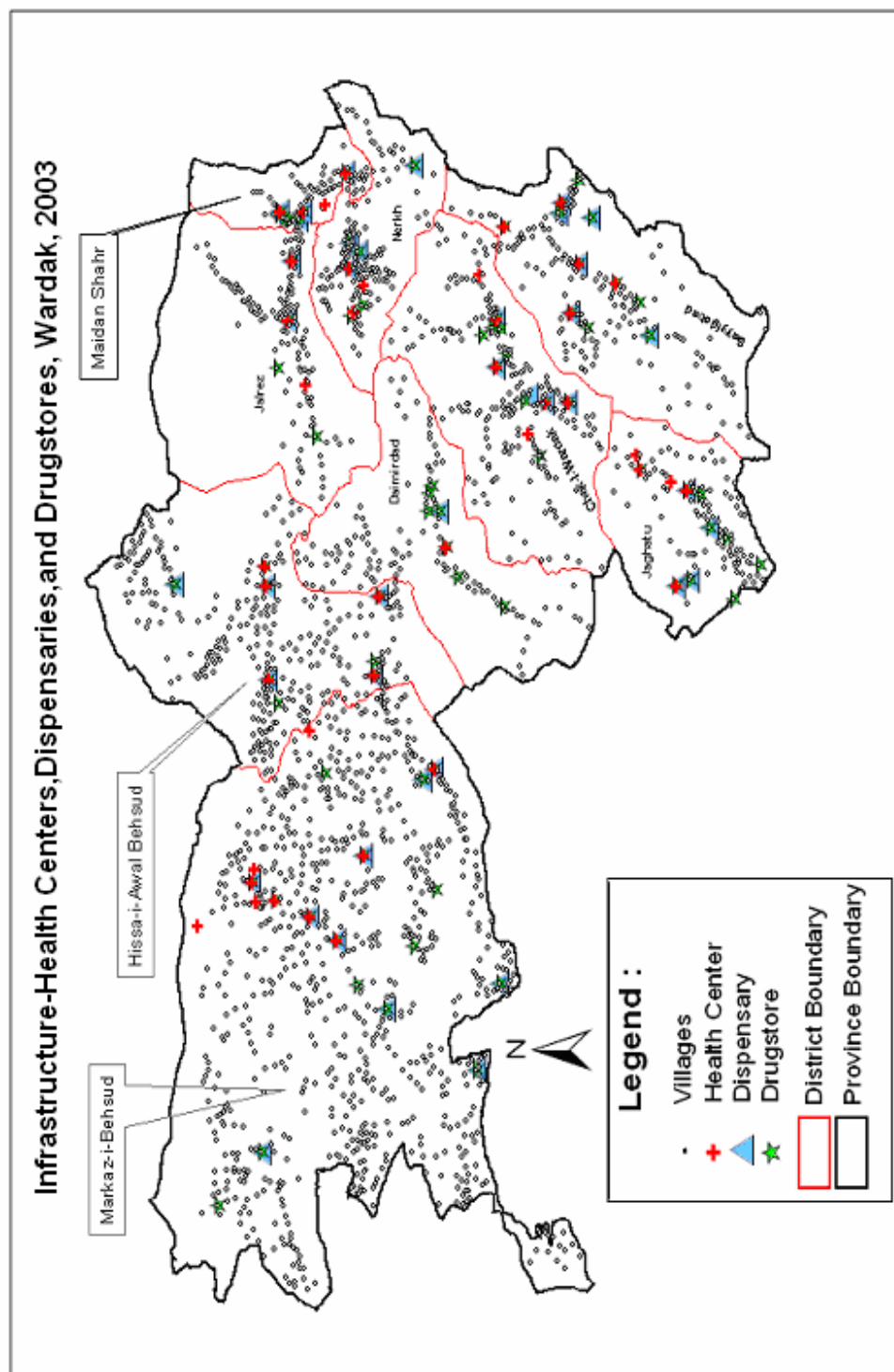
Map6



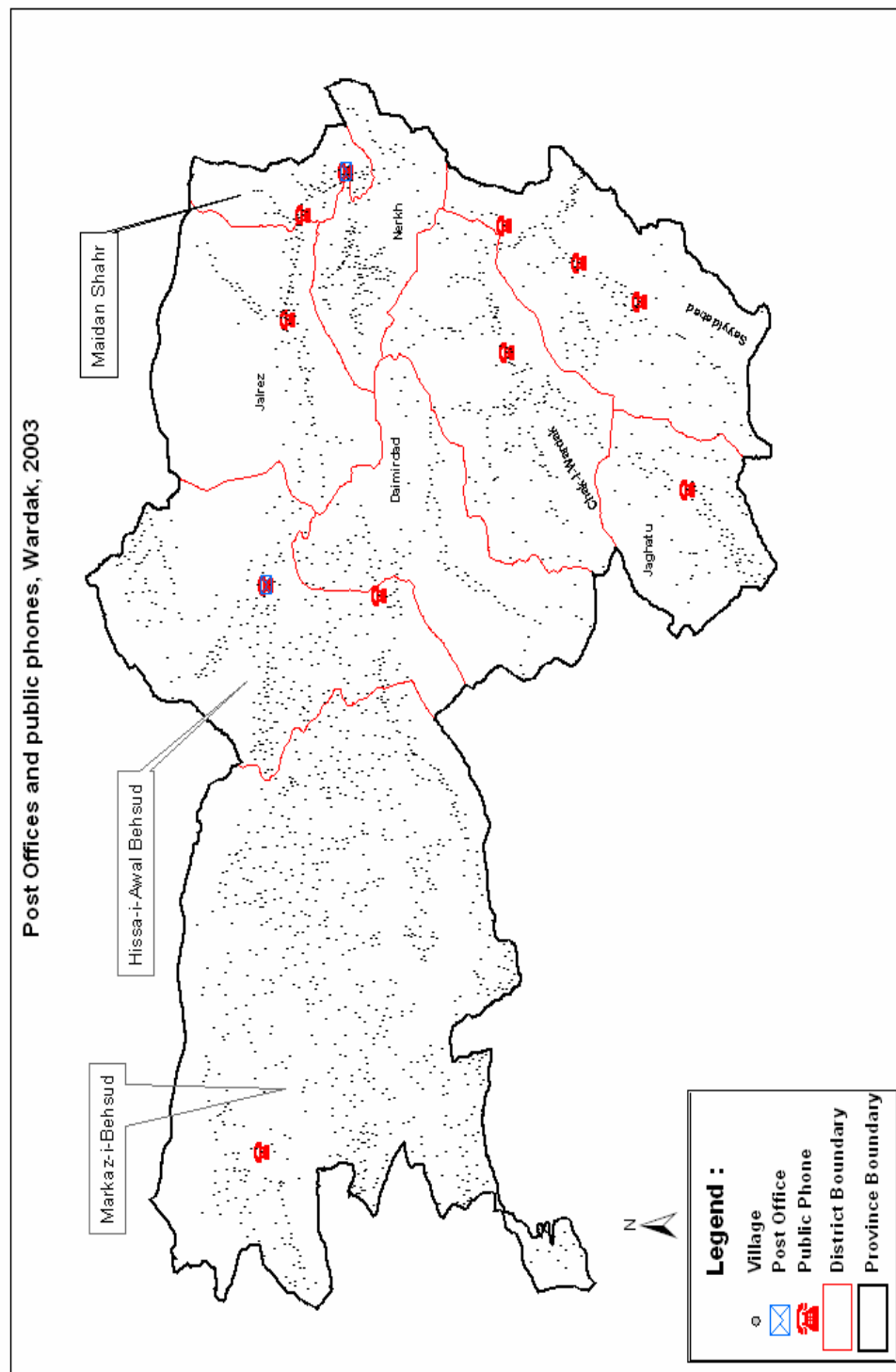
Map7



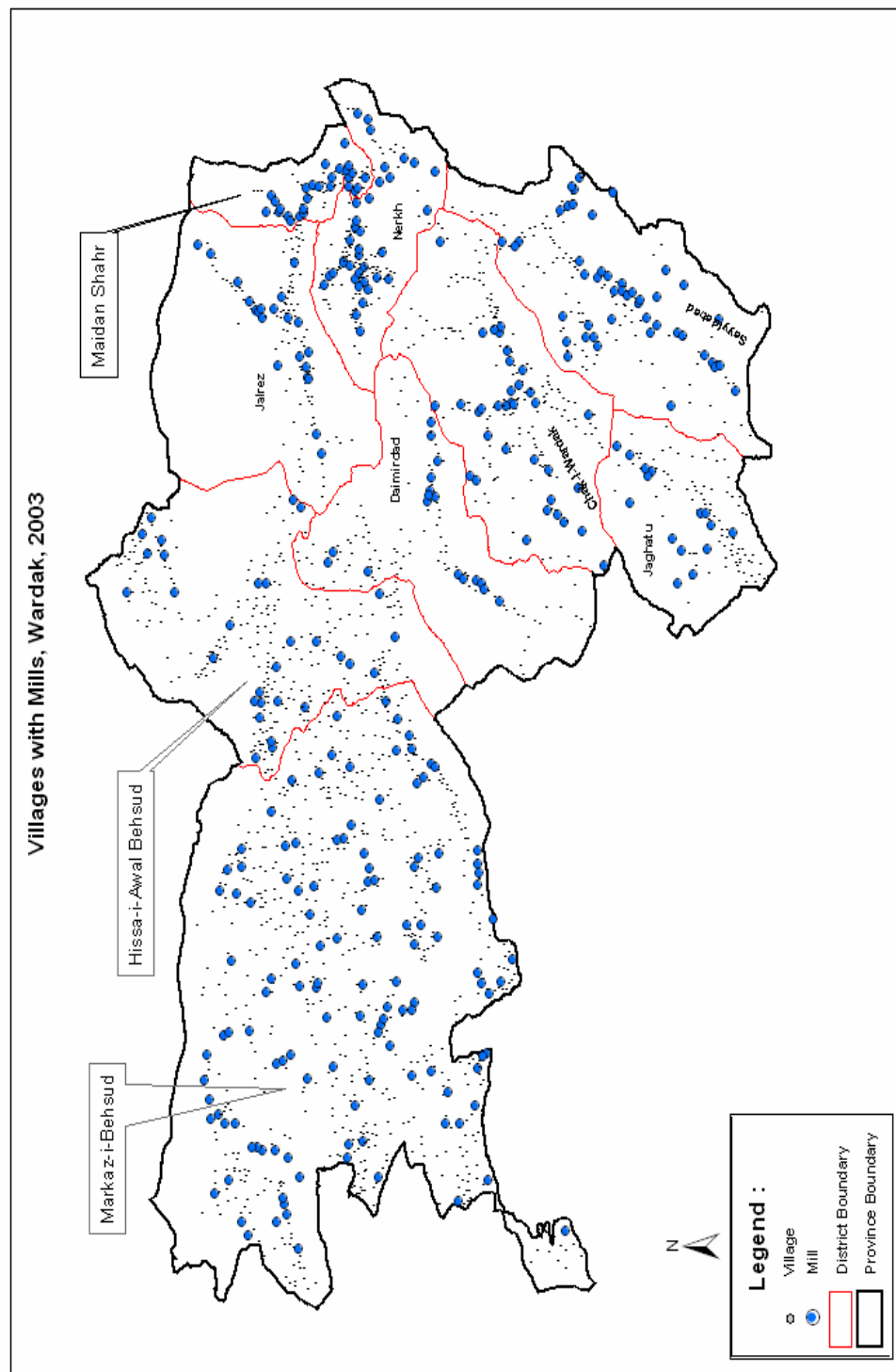
Map8



Map9



Map10



Economic Activities

In addition to the major sources of irrigation water, the Household Listing data include 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, as well as percentages. 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, Wardak, 2003

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

Agriculture

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

Figure 12 shows that the predominant source of irrigation water is that of conduits, which supply 56 percent of the villages with their irrigation water, followed by streams and

rivers. Together, the latter two represent the major sources for respectively more than one third of the villages and more than 44 percent of the population.

A cursory look at figure 13 shows that Markazi Bihsud is the one district that specializes in most of the agricultural products, in particular subsistence crops, vegetables, herbs, and animal products. Out of the 1,888 villages producing wheat, 755 (40 percent) are located in it, in addition to 657 villages of the 1,273 villages producing maize. The same is true of vegetables (in particular potatoes, and carrots), and the majority of herbal products, including licorice roots, caray, asafetida, zerk, aniseed, hyssop and chicory. Animal products are also predominant, even though in the latter case, Hissa-i-Awali Bihsud ranks a close second, Chaki Wardak third and Sayyid Abad fourth. Together, these four districts supply close to 80 percent of all animal products.

Fruit, on the other hand, appear to be a specialty of Chaki Wardak, in particular grapes, almonds, walnuts, and mulberries. Sayyid Abad comes second owing mainly to mulberries. Jalrez ranks third and fourth thanks to walnuts for the former and mulberries for the latter.

Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts

Unlike animal products or subsistence crops, industrial commodities—cotton, sugar, sesame, tobacco, olives, and sharsham, etc.—do not appear to occupy the population in a substantial number of villages. They are present in 215 villages, which is a mere 11 percent of the total 1,989. They are concentrated in a few districts, mainly Markazi Bihsud, Sayyid Abad, Chaki Wardak and Hissa-i-Awali Bihsud. The two major commodities are tobacco and sugar extract; they are produced in respectively 94 and 32 villages. About 90 percent of the villages producing tobacco are located in Chaki Wardak, Markazi Bihsud, Sayyid Abad and Jaghatu; and 19 out of the 32 villages producing sugar extract are located in Sayyid Abad. A variety of other, unspecified, commodities are produced in 50 villages belonging to Markazi Bihsud and 32 villages located in Hissa-i-Awali Bihsud.

The sector of small industries is dominated by one commodity, honey, which is produced in a total of 68 villages, 55 of which are located in the district of Chaki Wardak.

On the other hand, a relatively large number of villages produce various handicrafts—carpets, rugs, jewelry and shawls. Together, carpets and rugs represent seven out of every ten handicraft items produced in Wardak. Of the nine districts in the province, Markazi Bihsud and Hissa-i-Awali Bihsud are responsible for 92 percent of the total production of these two handicraft items. Jewelry and shawls are the other two items. Again, they tend to be concentrated in the same two districts. In sum, the bulk of the handicraft production is concentrated in Markazi Bihsud and Hissa-i-Awali Bihsud. The seven remaining districts share among themselves less than 17 percent of the total handicraft industries.

**Figure 12—Population by source of irrigation water,
Wardak, 2003**

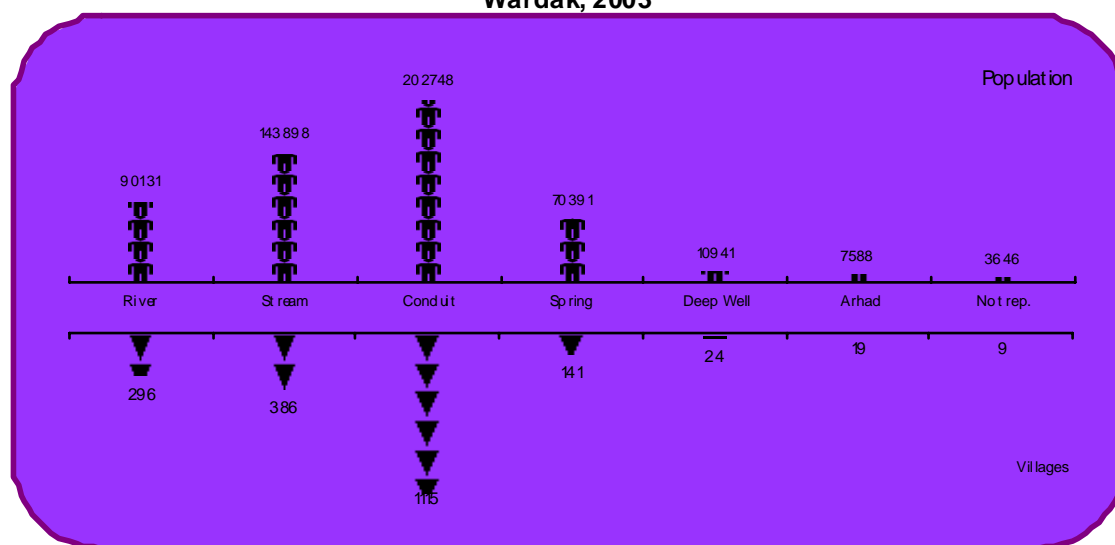
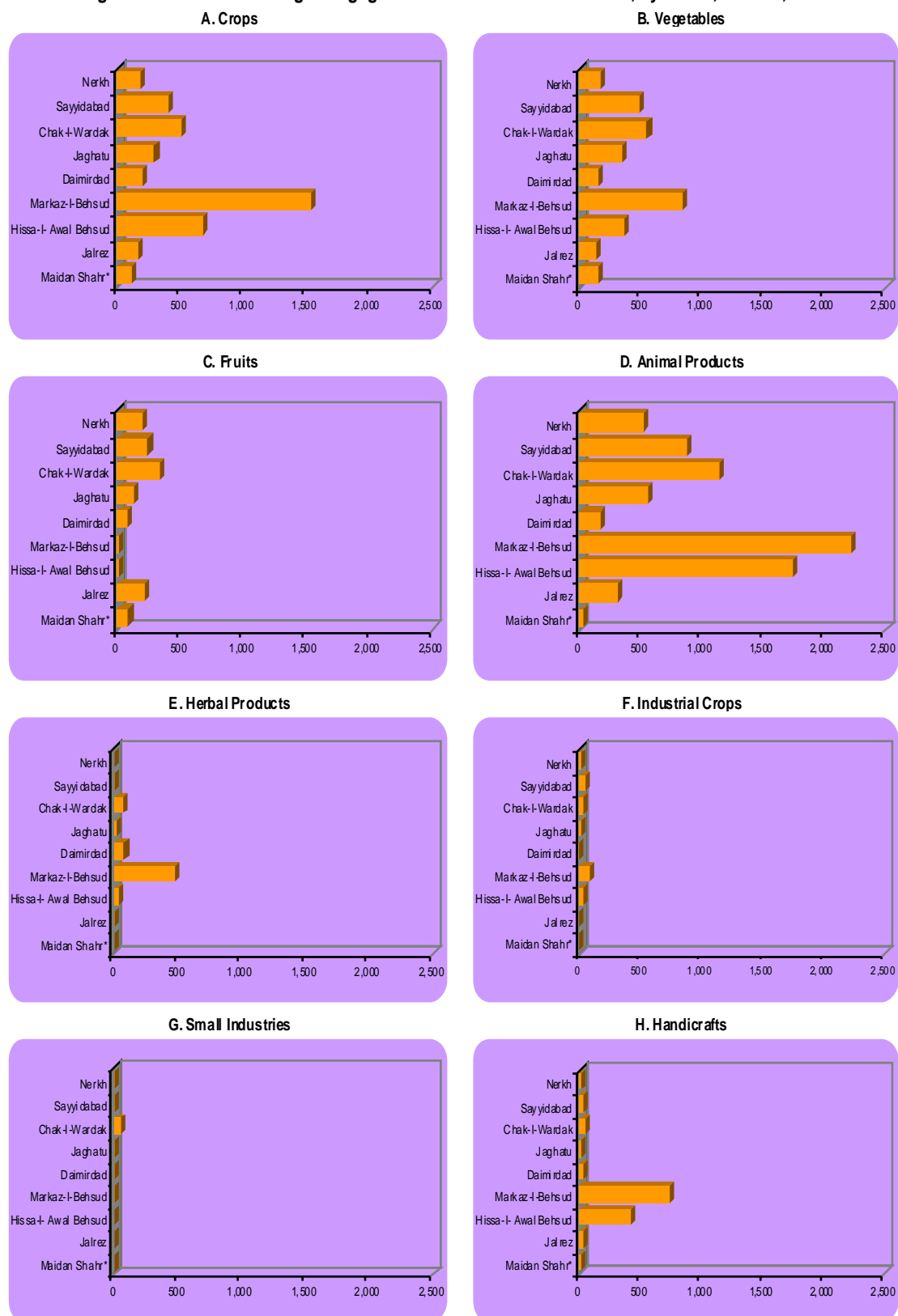
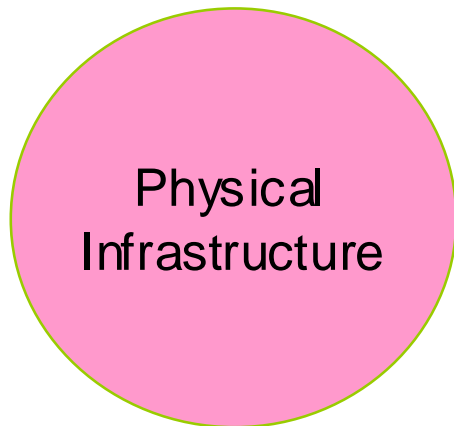


Figure 13—Number of villages engaged in certain economic activities, by district, Wardak, 2003



* = Provincial center



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

The total number of buildings counted is 60,092 in the whole province, 86 percent of which (51,686 buildings) are housing units. The remaining 14 percent (8,406 buildings) represent the rest of the various types of buildings.

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

Housing units

The largest numbers of housing units are located in Markazi Bihsud and Sayyid Abad. This is to be expected given that these two districts are the most populous among the nine. In terms of persons per housing unit, however, the most crowded districts are Jaghatu, with 15 occupants in each housing unit, followed by Maydan Shahr, Sayyid Abad, and Nirkh with 12 persons each for every housing unit. Living space appears to be more available to the residents of Hissa-i-Awali Bihsud and Markazi Bihsud; there are respectively six and seven persons per housing unit in these two districts. In other words,

as one moves from Markazi Bihsud to Jaghatu, or from Hissa-i-Awali Bihsud to Maydan Shahr or Sayyid Abad, house-crowdedness doubles.

Schools and educational institutions

With regard to schools and educational institutions, the distribution is even more skewed. 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 the districts into four distinct categories with respect to their degrees of crowdedness. Hissa-i-Awali Bihsud is in a category by itself, with one school for only 929 population. The second category includes Markazi Bihsud and Daymirdad, with one school for respectively 1,429 and 1,698 population. The third category counts Maydan Shahr, Sayyid Abad and Jaghatu, with between 2,700 and 3,600 population per school. The fourth and last category counts Nirkh and Chaki Wardak, the first with more than 4,000 population and the second with close to 5,000 population per school.

Health infrastructure

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

Hospitals exist in only three of the nine districts—Maydan Shahr, Markazi Bihsud and Chaki Wardak (see table 6 and figure 14). Even though more than 40 percent of the population live in these three districts, the fact still remains that the other 60 percent are deprived of medical services. This is all the more problematic that access to health centers is difficult for the majority of the population, not only because of distance, but also because of the nature of the terrain and the types of roads available.

In terms of clinics, however, the situation is much better. There is a total of 65 units of them, distributed over the nine districts. Some districts are much better off than others, in particular Hissa-i-Awali Bihsud, which has 10 of them—one for each 2,508 population.

This district seems to be more than compensated for the lack of hospitals in its jurisdiction.

In other districts, the number of clinics varies from two in Daymir Dad to 12 in Sayyid Abad. Controlling for population, however, the picture is different. Setting aside Hissa-i-Awali Bihsud, the districts that appear to be relatively better served are Maydan Shahr with one clinic for every 7,000 population, Jaghatu, with one clinic for approximately 7,800 population, and Markazi Bihsud, with one clinic for about 8,600 population. At the other end of the spectrum, three districts stand out as being relatively poorly served by the clinic infrastructure: Daymir Dad, with one clinic for more than 14,000 population, Jalrez, with more than 11,000 population, and Chaki Wardak with more than 10,000 population.

Doctors' practices tend to be rare in Wardak, albeit not as rare as hospitals. They are non-existent in three districts: Hissa-i-Awali Bihsud, Daymir Dad, and Chaki Wardak. In the remaining provinces, they tend to be few—one in Jaghatu and Nirkh, two in Jalrez, three in Sayyid Abad, and four in Maydan Shahr, and Markazi Bihsud. Population density per doctor's practice varies from about 9,000 in Maydan Shahr to more than 56,000 in Nirkh. It is worth noting, in addition, that out of the nine districts, two—Hissa-i-Awali Bihsud, and Daymir Dad—have neither doctors' practices nor hospitals. In other words, the populations in both these two districts have to rely on clinics for medical attention.

With regard to pharmacies, their spatial distribution is notably more even than for clinics, hospitals, or doctors' practices. It varies from about 3,000 population per pharmacy in Maydan Shahr, Jalrez, Hissa-i-Awali Bihsud, Daymir Dad, and Jaghatu, to one per 5,000 population in Markazi Bihsud.

Factories & workshops

There are 371 factories/workshops¹ in Wardak. They are evenly distributed over the nine provinces; the average being one workshop for approximately 1,314 population. There

¹ This category of buildings refers to a variety of small-scale businesses: repair shops for bicycles, motorcycles, radio/TV, gas and light stoves, musical instruments, weapons, pressure cookers, typewriters, refrigerators; electric workshops, car workshops; juice-making shops, shoe-making shops,

are two outliers, however—Jalrez at one extreme, and Nirkh at the other; with one factory/workshop for approximately 568 in the former, and one for about 2,348 population in the latter.

Bakeries and Mills

Bakeries do not appear to be as present in Wardak as one would expect. On average, there is one bakery for approximately 15,000 population; but the variation between districts is quite substantial. It goes from about 3,700 in Jalrez to more than 56,000 in Nirkh. In Day mir Dad and Jaghatu, bakeries are totally absent.

Mills, on the other hand are omnipresent, even in Day mir Dad and Jaghatu where there are no bakeries. The average across the province is one mill for every 1,100 population. Inter-district variation exists without being excessive: in four out the nine districts—Jalrez, Day mir Dad, Sayyid Abad, and Nirkh, it hovers around the provincial average; but Hissa-i-Awali Bihsud and Markazi Bihsud the average is close to 500.

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 196 hotels and restaurants in the whole province of Wardak, concentrated in four districts: Hissa-i-Awali Bihsud (50), Markazi Bihsud (49), Jalrez (44), and Sayyid Abad (30). The other 23 are scattered throughout four of the five remaining districts, Day mir Dad having none.

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

briefcase-making shops; electric products factories, plastic shoes and sandals factories, ice-making factories, fruit-processing factories, metal factories, and building companies.

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 Wardak. On average, there is one grocery store for every 284 population, and one clothes & textile store for approximately 2,800 population; and inter-district variation is minimal for both businesses. The lowest ratios for grocery stores is 185 in Jalrez and 359 in Chaki Wardak. For Clothes and textile stores, the lowest are ratios are 1,360 in Jalrez again, and 4,242 in Jaghatu.

Stores selling construction materials also tend to be frequent. There are 99 of them throughout the province; but particularly in Chaki Wardak, and Sayyid Abad, with respectively 38, and 21 such stores. This averages out to one store per a little more than 2,000 population in the former and about 5,500 in the latter. Controlling for population size, however, three more district stand out as having an even lower ratios than Sayyid Abad: Maydan Shahr, Jalrez, and Daymir Dad.

Mosques

The province of Wardak counts a total of 2,684 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 197 population. Even though variation around this mean is substantial in statistical terms—it goes from 110 in Hissa-i-Awali Bihsud to 286 in Wardak—the difference in real numbers is minimal: +89 in Chaki Wardak and –87 in Hissa-i-Awali Bihsud.

Other places

The whole province of Wardak count only one poultry and livestock farm, located in Jaghatu, and one barber shop, located in Jalrez. It would appear that barbers tend to do move from one place to the next, following weekly markets, or from home to home on

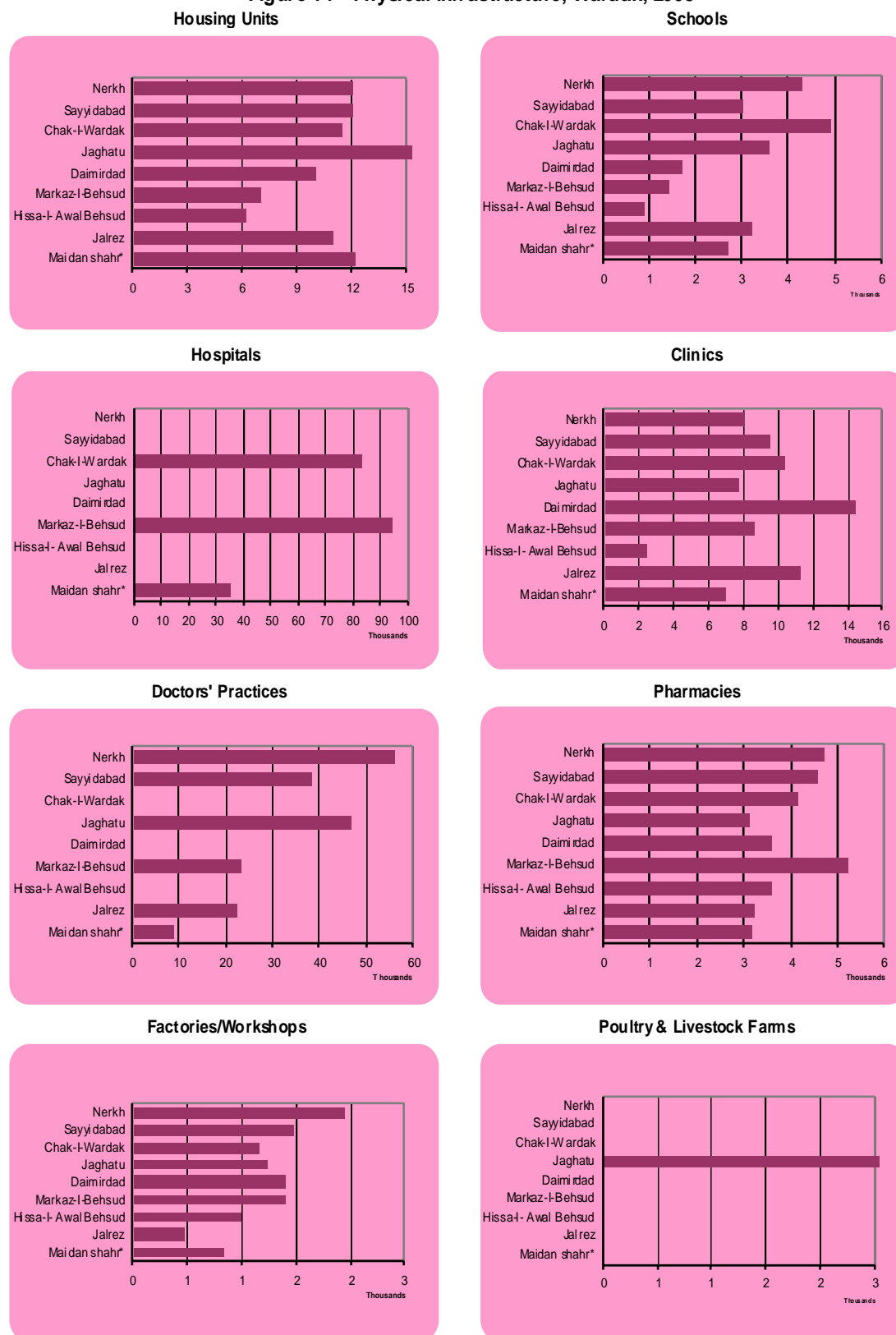
demand. As for poultry, given the predominantly rural nature of the province, it is justifiable to hypothesize that household tend to raise their own chicken or other farm animals.

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

Table 6—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Wardak, 2003																				
A—Absolute numbers																				
District	Resi- dential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hos- pitals	Clinics	Doctors' Practices	Phar- macies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Cons- truction Materials	Poultry/ Livestock Farms	Hotels & Res- taurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population	
Maydan Shahr*	2,876	13	1	5	4	11	35	135	12	8	—	10	—	—	5	41	190	162	3,508	35,008
Jalrez	4,080	14	—	4	2	14	79	242	33	11	—	44	1	12	29	257	439	5,261	44,873	
Hissa-lawall Bhsud	4,045	27	—	10	—	7	21	94	14	3	—	50	—	3	46	229	259	4,808	25,079	
Markazi Bhsud	13,301	66	1	11	4	18	56	336	23	6	—	49	—	6	171	622	381	15,051	94,328	
Daymir Dad	2,669	17	—	2	—	8	17	81	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	15	141	14	3,178	28,865
Jaghathu	3,029	13	—	6	1	15	31	180	11	3	1	1	—	—	21	222	143	3,677	46,667	
Chaki Wardak	7,283	17	1	8	—	20	60	232	28	38	—	8	—	3	34	292	160	8,184	83,376	
Sayyid Abad	9,538	38	—	12	3	25	64	401	46	21	—	30	—	6	81	464	273	11,002	114,793	
Nirkh	4,665	13	—	7	1	12	24	166	13	3	—	4	—	1	41	267	206	5,423	56,354	
Total	51,686	218	3	65	15	130	403	1,867	188	99	1	196	1	36	479	2,684	2,037	60,092	529,343	
B—Ratio (Population per Building)																				
District	Resi- dential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hos- pitals	Clinics	Doctor's Practice	Phar- macies	Factories/ Workshops	Food & Grocery Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Cons- truction Ma- terials	Poultry & Live-stock Farms	Hotels & Res- taurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population	
Maydan Shahr*	12	2,693	35,008	7,002	8,752	3,183	1,000	259	2,917	4,376	—	3,501	—	7,002	854	184	216	—	—	
Jalrez	11	3,205	—	11,218	22,437	3,205	568	185	1,360	4,079	—	1,020	44,873	3,739	1,547	175	102	—	—	
Hissa-lawall Bhsud	6	929	—	2,508	—	3,563	1,194	267	1,791	8,360	—	502	—	8,360	545	110	97	—	—	
Markazi Bhsud	7	1,429	94,328	8,575	23,582	5,240	1,684	281	4,101	15,721	—	1,925	—	15,721	552	152	248	—	—	
Daymir Dad	10	1,698	—	14,433	—	3,608	1,698	356	3,608	4,811	—	—	—	—	1,924	205	2,062	—	—	
Jaghathu	15	3,590	—	7,778	46,667	3,111	1,505	259	4,242	15,556	46,667	46,667	—	—	2,222	210	326	—	—	
Chaki Wardak	11	4,904	83,376	10,422	—	4,169	1,390	359	2,978	2,194	—	10,422	—	27,792	2,452	286	521	—	—	
Sayyid Abad	12	3,021	—	9,566	38,264	4,592	1,794	286	2,496	5,466	—	3,826	—	19,132	1,417	247	420	—	—	
Nirkh	12	4,335	—	8,051	56,354	4,686	2,348	339	4,335	18,785	—	14,089	—	56,354	1,374	211	274	—	—	
Total	10	2,428	176,448	8,144	35,290	4,072	1,314	284	2,816	5,947	529,343	2,701	529,343	14,704	1,105	197	260	—	—	

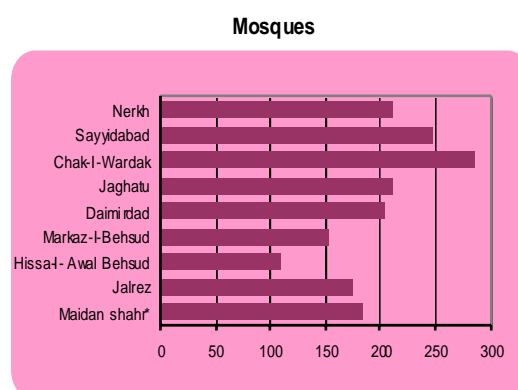
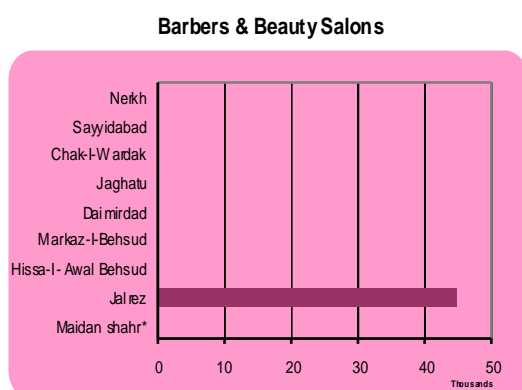
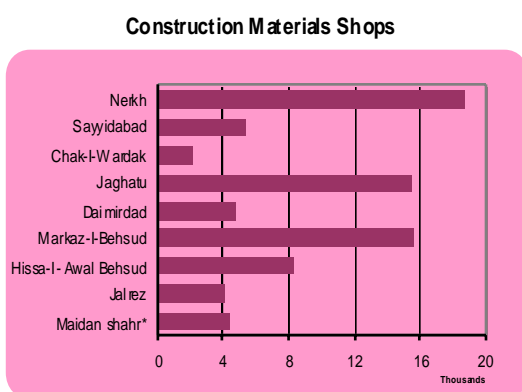
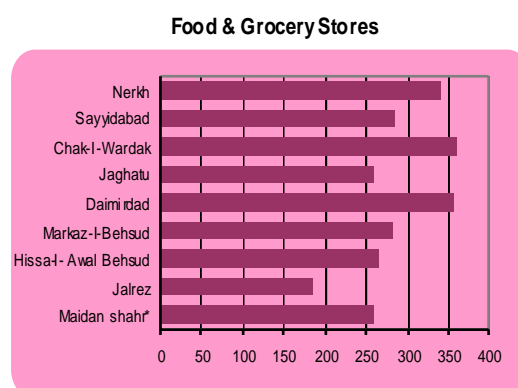
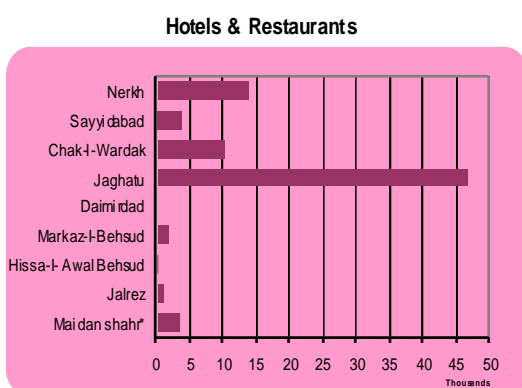
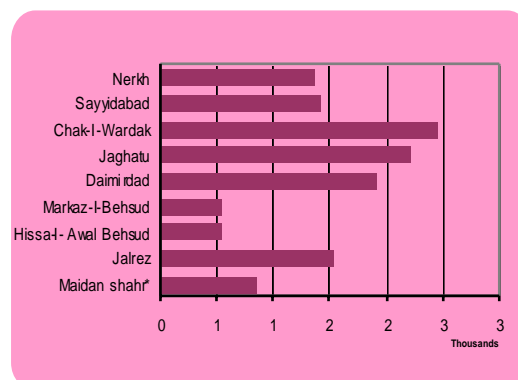
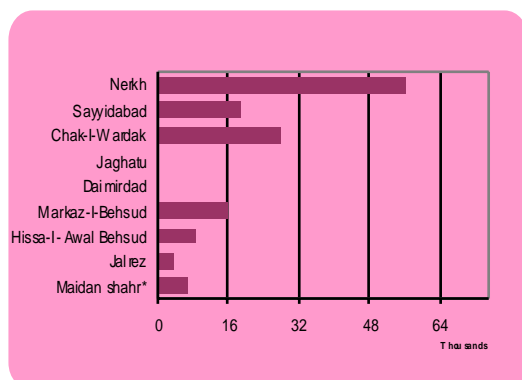
* = Provincial center

Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Wardak, 2003



* = Provincial Center

Figure 14 (Cont'd)—Physical infrastructure, Wardak, 2003
Bakeries **Mills**



* = Provincial Center

Annexes

Annex 1									
Population Estimates as of 1 July 2004, by province									
Province	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Kabul	254,048	246,567	500,615	989,851	956,578	1,946,430	1,243,899	1,203,145	2,447,044
Hirat	671,187	667,727	1,338,914	237,260	236,824	474,083	908,446	904,551	1,812,997
Hilmand	668,703	648,297	1,317,000	44,870	43,198	88,068	713,572	691,495	1,405,068
Nangarhar	583,572	559,507	1,143,079	108,538	104,877	213,415	692,110	664,384	1,356,494
Balkh	353,285	342,044	695,329	226,793	219,580	446,374	580,079	561,624	1,141,702
Ghazni	538,665	518,533	1,057,198	22,651	22,313	44,964	561,316	540,846	1,102,162
Kandahar	377,284	360,683	737,968	144,060	141,015	285,075	521,344	501,699	1,023,043
Takhar	368,110	356,810	724,921	64,104	63,549	127,653	432,215	420,359	852,574
Badakhshan	406,595	396,185	802,779	21,113	20,688	41,801	427,708	416,873	844,581
Faryab	376,406	364,010	740,416	52,238	51,734	103,972	428,644	415,744	844,388
Kunduz	297,724	296,776	594,500	97,677	97,892	195,569	395,401	394,668	790,069
Paktika	393,641	378,978	772,619	2,256	2,244	4,500	395,897	381,222	777,118
Baghlan	304,391	288,055	592,445	84,485	82,127	166,612	388,876	370,181	759,057
Ghor	328,739	316,703	645,442	3,176	3,164	6,339	331,915	319,867	651,782
Khost	321,315	306,771	628,086	7,900	7,476	15,376	329,215	314,247	643,462
Wardak	273,003	264,051	537,054	768	813	1,581	273,771	264,864	538,634
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
Jawzian	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
Laqman	197,220	187,721	384,941	831	745	1,576	198,050	188,466	386,517
Kapisa	181,021	184,056	365,077	216	195	412	181,237	184,251	365,488
Zabul	176,365	171,446	347,811	4,131	3,989	8,120	180,496	175,434	355,931
Bamyan	169,482	169,049	338,531	3,969	4,384	8,353	173,451	173,433	346,884
Logar	164,468	161,338	325,806	3,579	3,682	7,261	168,047	165,020	333,067
Samangan	144,756	137,454	282,209	19,122	19,163	38,285	163,878	156,617	320,495
Urozgan	160,761	150,438	311,200	4,073	3,887	7,960	164,834	154,325	319,160
Nooristan	68,252	66,306	134,558	—	—	—	68,252	66,306	134,558
Nimroz	44,565	42,910	87,475	15,699	15,025	30,723	60,264	57,934	118,199
Panjsher	56,221	54,028	110,250	—	—	—	56,221	54,028	110,250
Total	9,653,727	9,354,205	19,007,932	2,309,436	2,252,046	4,561,482	11,963,163	11,606,251	23,569,414

Annex 2						
Total and urban populations by province, ranked according to their shares of the total urban population of Afghanistan						
Province	Total population	Population Urban		Share of the urban population of Afghanistan		
		Number	Percent	Percent	Cumulative %	Rank
Kabul	2,425,067	1,928,752	79.53	42.19	42.19	1
Hirat	1,762,157	457,278	25.95	10.00	52.20	2
Hilmand	1,441,769	434,807	30.16	9.51	61.71	3
Nangarhar	1,342,514	368,762	27.47	8.07	69.78	4
Balkh	1,123,948	208,868	18.58	4.57	74.35	5
Ghazni	1,080,843	188,578	17.45	4.13	78.47	6
Kandahar	957,478	159,432	16.65	3.49	81.96	7
Faryab	833,724	123,824	14.85	2.71	84.67	8
Takhar	830,319	121,241	14.60	2.65	87.32	9
Badakhshan	819,396	102,150	12.47	2.23	89.56	10
Paktika	809,327	97,567	12.06	2.13	91.69	11
Kunduz	773,387	51,980	6.72	1.14	92.83	12
Baghlan	741,690	44,383	5.98	0.97	93.80	13
Khost	638,849	39,505	6.18	0.86	94.66	14
Ghor	635,302	34,806	5.48	0.76	95.42	15
Wardak	529,343	30,565	5.77	0.67	96.09	16
Paktia	514,816	30,016	5.83	0.66	96.75	17
Badghis	499,393	27,822	5.57	0.61	97.36	18
Farah	493,007	23,085	4.68	0.51	97.86	19
Parwan	491,870	17,757	3.61	0.39	98.25	20
Daykundi	477,544	15,162	3.17	0.33	98.58	21
Sar-i-Pul	442,261	13,975	3.16	0.31	98.89	22
Jawzjan	426,987	8,310	1.95	0.18	99.07	23
Kunarha	413,008	8,204	1.99	0.18	99.25	24
Laghman	382,280	7,984	2.09	0.17	99.42	25
Kapisa	358,268	6,978	1.95	0.15	99.58	26
Bamyan	343,892	6,151	1.79	0.13	99.71	27
Logar	322,704	6,012	1.86	0.13	99.84	28
Urozgan	320,589	3,562	1.11	0.08	99.92	29
Samanqan	313,211	1,605	0.51	0.04	99.96	30
Zabul	244,899	1,593	0.65	0.03	99.99	31
Nooristan	130,964	434	0.33	0.01	100.00	32
Nimroz	117,991	0	0.00	0.00	100.00	33
Panisher	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 four-step procedure.

- Step 1. The reported age-distribution was submitted to the Arriaga technique of age-smoothing. The results of the exercise, however, presented a major disadvantage: the last age-group of the female distribution showed a negative number.
- Step 2. To correct for this anomaly, the 65-69 and higher age groups were lumped together in a 65+ open age group and submitted to another technique for redistribution based on a stable population model¹.
- Step 3. Using the same stable population model as above, the distribution obtained in step 2 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 4. 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, Wardak, 2003

A—Distribution

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported /Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	42,167	48,963	91,130	50,838	50,104	100,942	51,281	49,495	100,776
5-9	50,316	46,314	96,630	43,715	43,102	86,818	44,096	42,579	86,675
10-14	42,004	36,913	78,917	36,759	36,198	72,957	37,079	35,758	72,838
15-19	28,766	25,692	54,458	30,459	29,959	60,418	30,725	29,595	60,319
20-24	20,588	25,207	45,795	22,982	24,496	47,478	23,182	24,198	47,381
25-29	20,312	19,224	39,536	17,918	19,935	37,853	18,074	19,693	37,767
30-34	13,475	12,826	26,301	13,823	14,480	28,303	13,943	14,304	28,247
35-39	11,975	13,325	25,300	11,627	11,671	23,298	11,729	11,529	23,258
40-44	11,048	11,006	22,054	10,987	10,370	21,358	11,083	10,244	21,327
45-49	8,954	7,431	16,385	9,015	8,067	17,081	9,093	7,969	17,062
50-54	7,628	5,388	13,016	6,245	5,031	11,276	6,299	4,970	11,270
55-59	3,261	3,086	6,347	4,644	3,443	8,087	4,685	3,401	8,085
60-64	4,265	2,786	7,051	3,422	2,421	5,842	3,452	2,391	5,843
65-69	1,575	1,138	2,713	2,296	2,137	4,433	2,316	2,111	4,427
70-74	2,032	545	2,577	1,250	1,203	2,453	1,261	1,188	2,449
75-79	311	150	461	581	585	1,166	586	578	1,164
80+	429	243	672	220	236	456	222	233	455
Total	269,106	260,237	529,343	266,782	263,438	530,219	269,106	260,237	529,343

B—Population Pyramid



Annex 6

Compositional Analysis

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

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

- Panel A: Raw data—gives the distribution in absolute numbers; individual cells represent the number of villages in a given district (rows) that are engaged in the activity described—producing eggs, honey, carpets, etc. Row totals represent the number of villages in a given district engaged in a given category of activities or products. Column totals represent the number of villages in all the districts producing a given product or are engaged in one type of activity.
- Panel B: Specialization—expresses the probability that a village chosen at random from the total number of villages in a given district is engaged, i.e., specializes in the economic activity described.
- Panel C: Concentration—expresses the probability that a given product selected at random is produced in a given district.
- Panel D: Actual Joint Distribution—is obtained by dividing the cell frequencies by the grand total of all rows or all 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 nine districts that specialize in one or more of the various products/activities in a remarkable way.

With regards to subsistence crops, three cells stand out, those associating Chaki Wardak with rice (5.17), Maydan Shahr and Jaghatu with beans (respectively, 3.21 and 2.9), Sayyid Abad with vetch (3.8) and Chaki Wardak again with peas. Stated differently, this means, for instance, that a village in Chaki Wardak is 5.17 times more likely to produce rice and 3.44 times more likely to produce peas than any other village in the province. In the same way, the probability that a village in Maydan Shahr will produce beans is 3.21 higher than for any other village in any other district.

In the area of industrial crops, only two districts stand out—Markazi Bihsud for cotton (1.79), Sayyid Abad for sugar extracts (2.11), and Chaki Wardak for sesame. It is worth noting however, that the degree of specialization or concentration is not as high as for crops. In other words, the province of Wardak is more agricultural than it is industrial.

Concerning fruit, there is not much specialization among the districts, with the exception of melons and water melons in Jaghatu (1.91) and Sayyid Abad (2.07). The latter also tends to specialize somewhat in oranges.

With regards to vegetables, two products stand out as tending to be spatially concentrated: cauliflower in Maydan Shahr and Jaghatu, with respectively 2.57 and 2.8; and spinach in Sayyid Abad, with 2.39.

Herbal products seem to be rather evenly distributed among the districts; the only exception being aniseed which concentrated in Sayyid Abad—a ratio of 3.09.

Handicrafts appear to be substantially spatially concentrated, in particular with regard to pottery. Indeed, three districts distinguish themselves as having the largest proportion of their villages specializing in this type of handicraft—Jaghatu, Maydan Shahr, and Jalrez. In Jaghatu, a given village is more 61 times more likely to produce pottery than any other village in any other district⁴. The probabilities for Maydan Shahr and Jalrez are respectively approximately 11 and 7 times higher than for any other district. Other handicrafts are carpets, which tend to be relatively more concentrated in Jalrez, and especially jewelry. Maydan Shahr, Chaki Wardak, Sayyid Abad, and Nirkh are four of the nine districts where one is more likely to find villages manufacturing jewelry; the probabilities are respectively 3.96, 3.13, 2.16, and 4.58 higher than would be expected had the distribution been even.

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.

⁴ It must be noted that the total number of villages engaged in pottery is only 6

Like handicrafts, small industries tend to be concentrated in space—silk in Markazi Bihsud (4.4), karakul skin, again in Markazi Bihsud (9.8), but also, and even more so, in Sayyid Abad (12.5), sugar sweets in Daymir Dad (9.13) and, in particular dried sugar which is heavily concentrated in Sayyid Abad, with a ratio of 39.5.

Surprisingly, none of the nine districts seems to specialize in any given animal products.

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

Subsistence Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	60	6	0	30	20	1	0	1	118
2Jalrez	120	4	0	30	1	0	0	0	166
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	281	0	0	277	7	0	0	116	681
4Markaz-I-Behsud	750	7	1	657	1	3	1	109	1,538
5Daimirdad	105	35	3	32	3	1	4	11	194
6Jaghathu	100	67	2	62	41	6	4	0	293
7Chak-I-Wardak	184	131	33	68	50	12	21	8	507
8Sayyidabad	150	80	0	90	30	21	7	4	396
9Nerkh	116	41	2	18	2	1	1	1	182
Total	1,880	374	43	1,273	160	45	30	250	4,075

Panel B—Specialization

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	50.8	5.1	0.0	25.4	16.9	0.8	0.0	0.8	100.0
2Jalrez	74.1	2.4	0.0	21.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	41.3	0.0	0.0	40.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	100.0
4Markaz-I-Behsud	49.1	0.1	0.2	42.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	7.1	100.0
5Daimirdad	54.1	18.0	1.5	16.5	1.5	0.5	2.1	5.7	100.0
6Jaghathu	36.2	22.5	0.7	21.2	15.1	2.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
7Chak-I-Wardak	36.3	25.8	6.5	13.4	9.9	2.4	4.1	1.6	100.0
8Sayyidabad	39.6	21.0	0.0	23.5	7.0	5.3	1.8	1.0	100.0
9Nerkh	63.7	22.5	1.1	9.9	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	100.0
Total	46.3	9.2	1.1	31.2	4.1	1.1	0.9	6.1	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	3.2	1.6	0.0	2.4	12.2	2.2	0.0	0.4	2.9
2Jalrez	6.5	1.1	0.0	2.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	14.9	0.0	0.0	21.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	46.4	16.7
4Markaz-I-Behsud	40.0	1.1	7.0	51.6	1.1	6.7	2.1	43.6	37.7
5Daimirdad	5.6	9.4	7.0	2.5	1.8	2.2	10.5	4.4	4.8
6Jaghathu	5.6	17.5	4.7	4.5	28.0	13.3	10.5	0.0	7.2
7Chak-I-Wardak	9.7	35.0	76.7	5.3	30.5	26.7	55.3	3.2	12.4
8Sayyidabad	8.4	22.2	0.0	7.3	18.1	46.7	18.4	1.6	9.7
9Nerkh	6.1	11.0	4.7	1.4	1.2	2.2	2.6	0.4	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	0.10	-0.45	-1.00	-0.19	3.21	-0.23	-1.00	-0.86	0.00
2Jalrez	0.60	-0.74	-1.00	-0.31	-0.50	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	-0.11	-1.00	-1.00	0.30	-0.74	-1.00	-1.00	1.78	0.00
4Markaz-I-Behsud	0.06	-0.90	-0.82	0.37	-0.90	-0.82	-0.90	0.16	0.00
5Daimirdad	0.17	0.97	0.47	-0.47	-0.62	-0.53	1.21	-0.08	0.00
6Jaghathu	-0.22	1.40	-0.30	-0.32	2.90	0.85	0.40	-1.00	0.00
7Chak-I-Wardak	-0.22	1.82	5.17	-0.57	1.45	1.14	3.44	-0.74	0.00
8Sayyidabad	-0.14	1.20	-1.00	-0.20	0.80	3.80	0.90	-0.84	0.00
9Nerkh	0.38	1.45	0.04	-0.68	-0.73	-0.50	-0.41	-0.91	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, Wardak, 2003

Industrial Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2Jalrez	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	32
4Markaz-I-Behsud	1	1	0	0	24	0	0	50	77
5Daimirdad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
6Jaghathu	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	0	17
7Chak-I-Wardak	0	6	0	0	29	0	0	0	36
8Sayyidabad	0	19	0	0	20	0	0	2	41
9Nerkh	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	10
Total	1	32	0	0	94	0	0	86	215

Panel B—Specialization

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2Jalrez	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
4Markaz-I-Behsud	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.3	31.2	0.0	0.0	64.9	100.0
5Daimirdad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
6Jaghathu	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	82.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7Chak-I-Wardak	0.0	16.7	0.0	2.8	80.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
8Sayyidabad	0.0	46.3	0.0	0.0	48.8	0.0	0.0	4.9	100.0
9Nerkh	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	0.5	14.9	0.0	0.5	43.7	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0
2Jalrez	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	37.2	14.9
4Markaz-I-Behsud	100.0	3.1	—	50.0	25.5	—	—	58.1	35.8
5Daimirdad	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	2.3	0.9
6Jaghathu	0.0	9.4	—	0.0	14.9	—	—	0.0	7.9
7Chak-I-Wardak	0.0	18.8	—	50.0	30.9	—	—	0.0	16.7
8Sayyidabad	0.0	59.4	—	0.0	21.3	—	—	2.3	19.1
9Nerkh	0.0	9.4	—	0.0	7.4	—	—	0.0	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	—	—	100.0	100.0

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

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2Jalrez	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	-1.00	—	—	1.50	0.00
4Markaz-I-Behsud	1.79	-0.91	—	0.40	-0.29	—	—	0.62	0.00
5Daimirdad	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	-1.00	—	—	1.50	0.00
6Jaghathu	-1.00	0.19	—	-1.00	0.88	—	—	-1.00	0.00
7Chak-I-Wardak	-1.00	0.12	—	1.99	0.84	—	—	-1.00	0.00
8Sayyidabad	-1.00	2.11	—	-1.00	0.12	—	—	-0.88	0.00
9Nerkh	-1.00	1.02	—	-1.00	0.60	—	—	-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, Wardak, 2003

Fruit									
Panel A—Raw Data									
District	Grapes	Pome-granates	Melon/ W. melon	Oranges	Almonds	Wahuts	Mul- berry	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	2	0	0	0	0	11	19	54	86
2Jalrez	1	0	0	0	13	74	25	98	211
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
4Markaz-I-Behsud	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
5Daimirdad	15	0	0	0	1	0	4	53	73
6Jaghathu	29	0	2	0	10	8	15	61	126
7Chak-I-Wardak	74	0	1	1	29	67	97	66	335
8Sayyidabad	19	0	4	1	14	19	72	109	239
9Nerkh	7	0	0	0	18	15	49	107	198
Total	146	4	7	2	85	194	281	562	1,283
Panel B—Specialization									
District	Grapes	Pome-granates	Melon/ W. melon	Oranges	Almonds	Wahuts	Mul- berry	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	2.3	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	22.1	62.8	100.0
2Jalrez	0.5	—	0.0	0.0	6.2	35.1	11.8	46.4	100.0
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
4Markaz-I-Behsud	25.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	100.0
5Daimirdad	20.5	—	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	5.5	72.6	100.0
6Jaghathu	23.0	—	1.6	0.0	7.9	6.3	11.9	48.4	100.0
7Chak-I-Wardak	22.1	—	0.3	0.3	8.7	20.0	29.0	19.7	100.0
8Sayyidabad	7.9	—	1.7	0.4	5.9	7.9	30.1	45.6	100.0
9Nerkh	3.5	—	0.0	0.0	9.1	7.6	24.7	54.0	100.0
Total	11.5	—	0.5	0.2	6.6	15.1	21.9	43.8	100.0
Panel C—Concentration									
District	Grapes	Pome-granates	Melon/ W. melon	Oranges	Almonds	Wahuts	Mul- berry	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	1.4	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	6.8	9.6	6.7
2Jalrez	0.7	—	0.0	0.0	15.3	38.1	8.9	17.4	16.4
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.9
4Markaz-I-Behsud	0.7	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
5Daimirdad	10.1	—	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.4	9.4	5.7
6Jaghathu	19.6	—	28.6	0.0	11.8	4.1	5.3	10.9	9.8
7Chak-I-Wardak	50.0	—	14.3	50.0	34.1	34.5	34.5	11.7	26.1
8Sayyidabad	12.8	—	57.1	50.0	16.5	9.8	25.6	19.4	18.6
9Nerkh	4.7	—	0.0	0.0	21.2	7.7	17.4	19.0	15.4
Total	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected									
District	Grapes	Pome-granates	Melon/ W. melon	Oranges	Almonds	Wahuts	Mul- berry	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	-0.80	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.15	0.01	0.43	0.00
2Jalrez	-0.96	—	-1.00	-1.00	-0.07	1.32	-0.46	0.06	0.00
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	-1.00	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.28	0.00
4Markaz-I-Behsud	1.17	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.71	0.00
5Daimirdad	0.78	—	-1.00	-1.00	-0.79	-1.00	-0.75	0.66	0.00
6Jaghathu	1.00	—	1.91	-1.00	0.20	-0.58	-0.46	0.11	0.00
7Chak-I-Wardak	0.91	—	-0.45	0.91	0.31	0.32	0.32	-0.55	0.00
8Sayyidabad	-0.31	—	2.07	1.68	-0.12	-0.47	0.38	0.04	0.00
9Nerkh	-0.69	—	-1.00	-1.00	0.37	-0.50	0.13	0.23	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, Wardak, 2003

Vegetables									
Panel A—Raw Data									
District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	52	35	33	19	2	0	8	0	149
2Jalrez	116	9	3	1	0	0	0	3	132
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	264	25	2	65	1	1	1	5	364
4Markaz-I-Behsud	516	93	72	116	0	0	19	27	843
5Daimirdad	65	56	23	3	0	0	0	1	148
6Jaghathu	101	96	51	56	5	7	34	0	350
7Chak-I-Wardak	159	151	119	58	2	22	37	1	549
8Sayyidabad	138	101	89	61	2	34	48	12	485
9Nerkh	72	63	24	6	0	2	4	0	171
Total	1,481	629	416	385	12	66	151	49	3,191
Panel B—Specialization									
District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	34.9	23.5	22.1	12.8	1.3	0.0	5.4	0.0	100.0
2Jalrez	87.9	6.8	2.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	72.5	6.9	0.5	17.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	100.0
4Markaz-I-Behsud	61.2	11.0	8.5	13.8	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.2	100.0
5Daimirdad	43.9	37.8	15.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0
6Jaghathu	28.9	27.4	14.6	16.0	1.4	2.0	9.7	0.0	100.0
7Chak-I-Wardak	29.0	27.5	21.7	10.6	0.4	4.0	6.7	0.2	100.0
8Sayyidabad	28.8	20.8	18.4	12.6	0.4	7.0	9.9	2.5	100.0
9Nerkh	42.1	36.8	14.0	3.5	0.0	1.2	2.3	0.0	100.0
Total	46.1	19.7	13.0	12.1	0.4	2.1	4.7	1.5	100.0
Panel C—Concentration									
District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	3.5	5.6	7.9	4.9	16.7	0.0	5.3	0.0	4.7
2Jalrez	7.8	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	4.1
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	17.8	4.0	0.5	16.9	8.3	1.5	0.7	10.2	11.4
4Markaz-I-Behsud	34.8	14.8	17.3	30.1	0.0	0.0	12.6	55.1	26.4
5Daimirdad	4.4	8.9	5.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.6
6Jaghathu	6.8	15.3	12.3	14.5	41.7	10.6	22.5	0.0	11.0
7Chak-I-Wardak	10.7	24.0	28.6	15.1	16.7	33.3	24.5	2.0	17.2
8Sayyidabad	9.3	16.1	21.4	15.8	16.7	51.5	31.8	24.5	15.2
9Nerkh	4.9	10.0	5.8	1.6	0.0	3.0	2.6	0.0	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected									
District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	-0.25	0.19	0.70	0.06	2.57	-1.00	0.13	-1.00	0.00
2Jalrez	0.89	-0.65	-0.83	-0.94	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.48	0.00
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	0.56	-0.65	-0.96	0.48	-0.27	-0.87	-0.94	-0.11	0.00
4Markaz-I-Behsud	0.32	-0.44	-0.34	0.14	-1.00	-1.00	-0.52	1.09	0.00
5Daimirdad	-0.05	0.92	0.19	-0.83	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.56	0.00
6Jaghathu	-0.38	0.39	0.12	0.33	2.80	-0.03	1.05	-1.00	0.00
7Chak-I-Wardak	-0.38	0.40	0.66	-0.12	-0.03	0.94	0.42	-0.88	0.00
8Sayyidabad	-0.39	0.06	0.41	0.04	0.10	2.39	1.09	0.61	0.00
9Nerkh	-0.09	0.87	0.08	-0.71	-1.00	-0.43	-0.51	-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, Wardak, 2003

Herbal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2Jalrez	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	8
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	4	8	0	1	0	4	13	0	30
4Markaz-I-Behsud	78	71	41	41	61	69	107	1	472
5Daimirdad	13	13	6	0	1	22	24	0	79
6Jaghathu	3	4	1	0	1	0	2	0	13
7Chak-I-Wardak	20	5	0	7	17	3	23	0	75
8Sayyidabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
9Nerkh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	120	100	48	49	80	98	174	1	679

Panel B—Specialization

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2Jalrez	25.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	13.3	26.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	13.3	43.3	0.0	100.0
4Markaz-I-Behsud	16.5	15.5	8.7	8.7	12.7	14.6	22.7	0.2	100.0
5Daimirdad	16.5	16.5	7.6	0.0	1.3	27.8	30.4	0.0	100.0
6Jaghathu	23.1	30.8	7.7	0.0	23.1	0.0	15.4	0.0	100.0
7Chak-I-Wardak	26.7	6.7	0.0	9.3	22.7	4.0	30.7	0.0	100.0
8Sayyidabad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
9Nerkh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	17.7	15.6	7.1	7.2	12.2	14.4	25.6	0.1	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2Jalrez	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.2
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	3.3	7.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	4.1	7.5	0.0	4.4
4Markaz-I-Behsud	65.0	70.8	85.4	83.7	72.5	70.4	61.5	100.0	69.5
5Daimirdad	10.8	12.5	12.5	0.0	1.2	22.4	13.8	0.0	11.6
6Jaghathu	2.5	3.8	2.1	0.0	3.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.9
7Chak-I-Wardak	16.7	4.7	0.0	14.3	20.5	3.1	13.2	0.0	11.0
8Sayyidabad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3
9Nerkh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2Jalrez	0.41	-0.20	-1.00	-1.00	0.02	-1.00	0.95	-1.00	0.00
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	-0.25	0.71	-1.00	-0.54	-1.00	-0.08	0.69	-1.00	0.00
4Markaz-I-Behsud	-0.06	0.02	0.23	0.20	0.04	0.01	-0.12	0.44	0.00
5Daimirdad	-0.07	0.05	0.07	-1.00	-0.90	0.93	0.19	-1.00	0.00
6Jaghathu	0.31	0.97	0.09	-1.00	0.89	-1.00	-0.40	-1.00	0.00
7Chak-I-Wardak	0.51	-0.57	-1.00	0.29	0.85	-0.72	0.20	-1.00	0.00
8Sayyidabad	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	3.09	-1.00	0.95	-1.00	0.00
9Nerkh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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, Wardak, 2003

Handicrafts									
Panel A—Raw Data									
District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	1	0	0	1	0	16	0	0	18
2Jalrez	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	27
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	175	109	0	0	0	100	11	16	411
4Markaz-I-Behsud	197	372	0	2	0	5	75	34	733
5Daimirdad	4	20	0	0	0	5	1	0	30
6Jaghathu	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	7
7Chak-I-Wardak	1	11	0	0	0	37	1	0	50
8Sayyidabad	2	11	0	0	0	17	0	0	30
9Nerkh	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
Total	405	527	0	6	0	235	88	51	1,312
Panel B—Specialization									
District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1District	5.6	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	88.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
2Jalrez	92.6	3.7	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	42.6	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	2.7	3.9	100.0
4Markaz-I-Behsud	26.9	50.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	7.2	10.2	4.6	100.0
5Daimirdad	13.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	3.3	0.0	100.0
6Jaghathu	0.0	42.9	0.0	28.6	0.0	14.3	0.0	14.3	100.0
7Chak-I-Wardak	2.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.0	2.0	0.0	100.0
8Sayyidabad	6.7	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
9Nerkh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	30.9	40.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	17.9	6.7	3.9	100.0
Panel C—Concentration									
District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	0.2	0.0	—	16.7	—	6.8	0.0	0.0	1.4
2Jalrez	6.2	0.2	—	16.7	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	43.2	20.7	—	0.0	—	42.6	12.5	31.4	31.3
4Markaz-I-Behsud	48.6	70.6	—	33.3	—	22.6	85.2	66.7	55.9
5Daimirdad	1.0	3.8	—	0.0	—	2.1	1.1	0.0	2.3
6Jaghathu	0.0	0.6	—	33.3	—	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.5
7Chak-I-Wardak	0.2	2.1	—	0.0	—	15.7	1.1	0.0	3.8
8Sayyidabad	0.5	2.1	—	0.0	—	7.2	0.0	0.0	2.3
9Nerkh	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected									
District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2Jalrez	4.80	5.44	12.01	11.76	6.94	5.88	3.31	576.30	—
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	1.28	1.45	3.20	3.14	1.85	1.57	0.88	153.68	—
4Markaz-I-Behsud	0.08	0.09	0.20	0.20	0.12	0.10	0.06	9.77	—
5Daimirdad	0.49	0.55	1.22	1.19	0.70	0.60	0.34	58.36	—
6Jaghathu	2.96	3.35	7.39	7.24	4.27	3.62	2.04	354.66	—
7Chak-I-Wardak	0.51	0.58	1.28	1.25	0.74	0.63	0.35	61.47	—
8Sayyidabad	19.21	21.75	48.03	47.05	27.77	23.52	13.25	2305.21	—
9Nerkh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Wardak, 2003

Small Industries

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2Jalrez	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4Markaz-I-Behsud	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	5
5Daimirdad	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	8
6Jaghathu	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
7Chak-I-Wardak	55	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
8Sayyidabad	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
9Nerkh	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Total	66	2	2	1	0	0	4	2	81

Panel B—Specialization

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2Jalrez	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4Markaz-I-Behsud	20.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0
5Daimirdad	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
6Jaghathu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7Chak-I-Wardak	96.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
8Sayyidabad	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
9Nerkh	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	100.0
Total	84.0	3.7	3.7	12	0.0	0.0	49	25	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0
2Jalrez	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0
4Markaz-I-Behsud	1.5	33.3	66.7	0.0	—	—	0.0	50.0	6.2
5Daimirdad	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	100.0	0.0	9.9
6Jaghathu	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	2.5
7Chak-I-Wardak	80.9	66.7	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	70.4
8Sayyidabad	0.0	0.0	33.3	100.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	2.5
9Nerkh	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	50.0	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2Jalrez	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4Markaz-I-Behsud	-0.7%	4.4%	9.8%	-1.0%	—	—	-1.0%	7.1%	0.0%
5Daimirdad	-0.4%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	—	—	9.13	-1.0%	0.0%
6Jaghathu	0.19	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	—	—	-1.0%	-1.0%	0.0%
7Chak-I-Wardak	0.15	-0.05	-1.0%	-1.0%	—	—	-1.0%	-1.0%	0.0%
8Sayyidabad	-1.0%	-1.0%	12.5%	39.5%	—	—	-1.0%	-1.0%	0.0%
9Nerkh	0.02	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	—	—	-1.0%	4.79	0.0%
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Wardak, 2003

Animal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	5	5	5	5	3	4	0	0	27
2Jalrez	83	116	108	4	1	2	1	0	315
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	163	278	279	279	255	278	207	2	1,741
4Markaz-I-Behsud	290	337	330	344	346	314	248	5	2,214
5Daimirdad	43	26	23	24	26	22	5	1	170
6Jaghathu	74	104	79	78	79	79	58	1	552
7Chak-I-Wardak	166	178	178	162	161	160	126	5	1,136
8Sayyidabad	128	149	149	134	129	138	47	1	875
9Nerkh	61	123	120	75	71	74	1	0	525
Total	1,013	1,316	1,271	1,105	1,071	1,071	693	15	7,555

Panel B—Specialization

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	11.1	14.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
2Jalrez	26.3	36.8	34.3	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	9.4	16.0	16.0	16.0	14.6	16.0	11.9	0.1	100.0
4Markaz-I-Behsud	13.1	15.2	14.9	15.5	15.6	14.2	11.2	0.2	100.0
5Daimirdad	25.3	15.3	13.5	14.1	15.3	12.9	2.9	0.6	100.0
6Jaghathu	13.4	18.8	14.3	14.1	14.3	14.3	10.5	0.2	100.0
7Chak-I-Wardak	14.6	15.7	15.7	14.3	14.2	14.1	11.1	0.4	100.0
8Sayyidabad	14.6	17.0	17.0	15.3	14.7	15.8	5.4	0.1	100.0
9Nerkh	11.6	23.4	22.9	14.3	13.5	14.1	0.2	0.0	100.0
Total	13.4	17.4	16.8	14.6	14.2	14.2	9.2	0.2	100.0

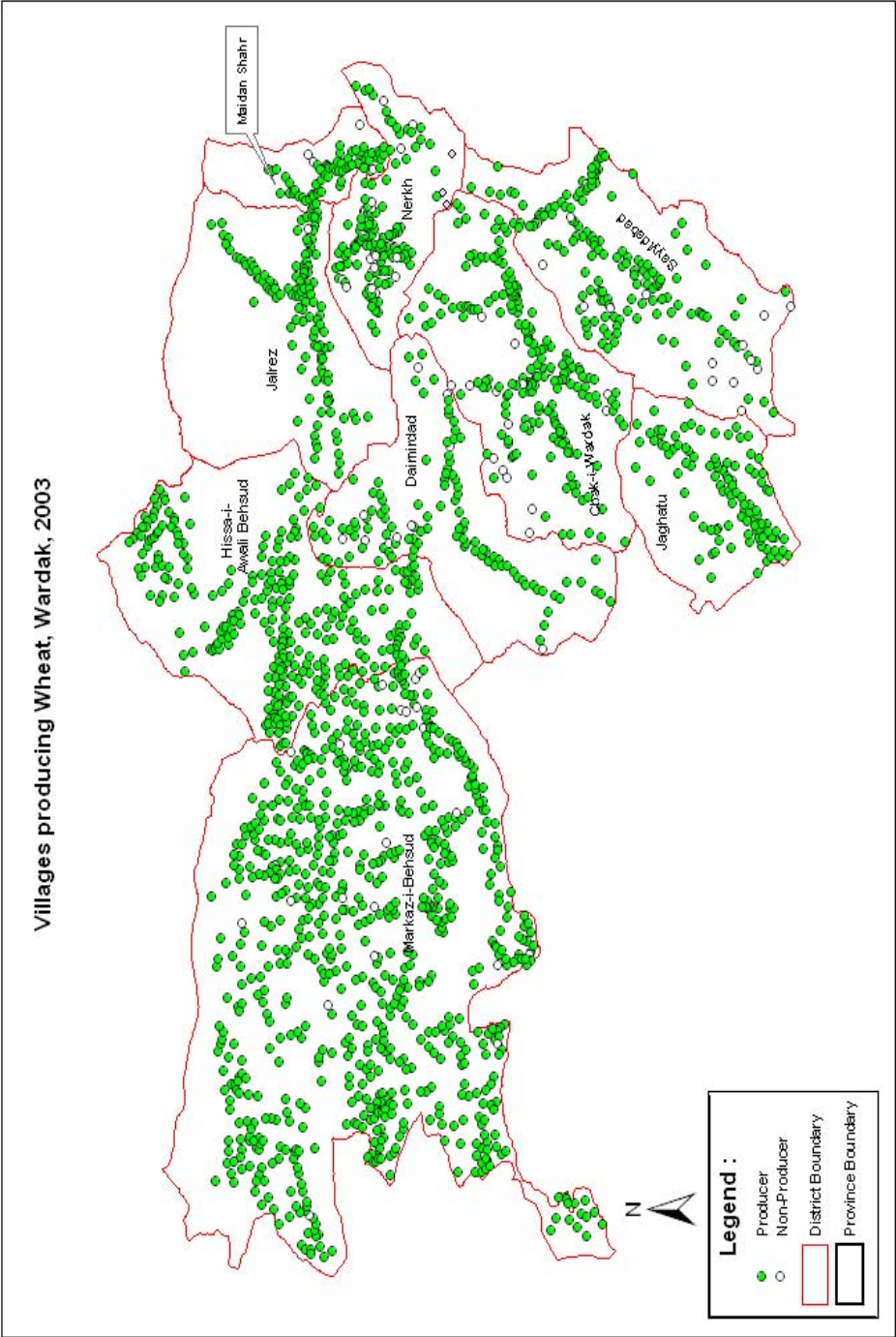
Panel C—Concentration

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
2Jalrez	8.2	8.8	8.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.2
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	16.1	21.1	22.0	25.2	23.8	26.0	29.9	13.3	23.0
4Markaz-I-Behsud	28.6	25.6	26.0	31.1	32.3	29.3	35.8	33.3	29.3
5Daimirdad	4.2	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	0.7	6.7	2.3
6Jaghathu	7.3	7.9	6.2	7.1	7.4	7.4	8.4	6.7	7.3
7Chak-I-Wardak	16.4	13.5	14.0	14.7	15.0	14.9	18.2	33.3	15.0
8Sayyidabad	12.6	11.3	11.7	12.1	12.0	12.9	6.8	6.7	11.6
9Nerkh	6.0	9.3	9.4	6.8	6.6	6.9	0.1	0.0	6.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

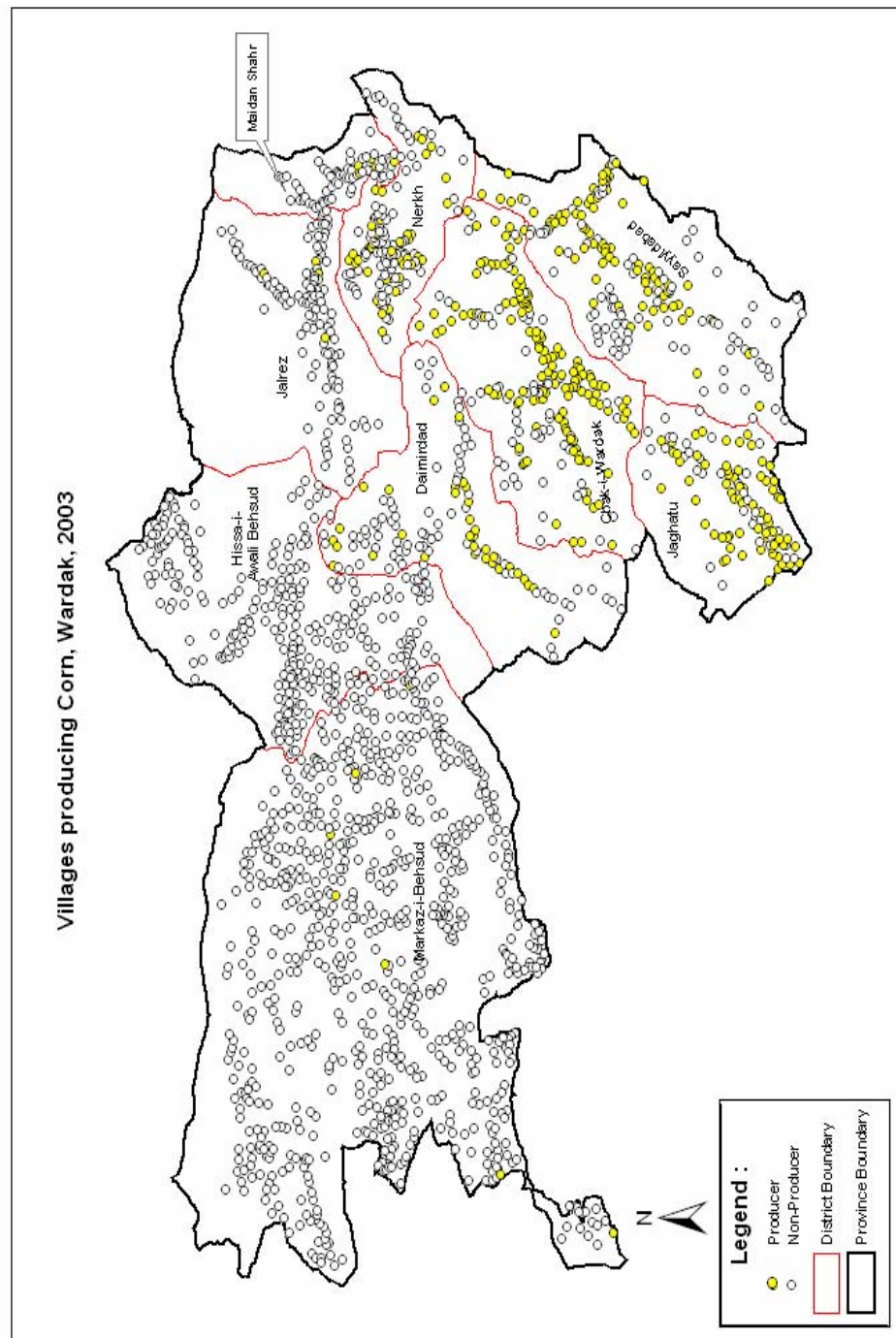
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1Maidan Shahr*	0.38	0.06	0.10	0.27	-0.22	0.05	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
2Jalrez	0.97	1.11	1.04	-0.91	-0.98	-0.96	-0.97	-1.00	0.00
3Hissa-I- Awal Behsud	-0.30	-0.08	-0.05	0.10	0.03	0.13	0.30	-0.42	0.00
4Markaz-I-Behsud	-0.02	-0.13	-0.11	0.06	0.10	0.00	0.22	0.14	0.00
5Daimirdad	0.89	-0.12	-0.20	-0.03	0.08	-0.09	-0.68	1.96	0.00
6Jaghathu	0.00	0.08	-0.15	-0.03	0.01	0.01	0.15	-0.09	0.00
7Chak-I-Wardak	0.09	-0.10	-0.07	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.21	1.22	0.00
8Sayyidabad	0.09	-0.02	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.11	-0.41	-0.42	0.00
9Nerkh	-0.13	0.35	0.36	-0.02	-0.05	-0.01	-0.98	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

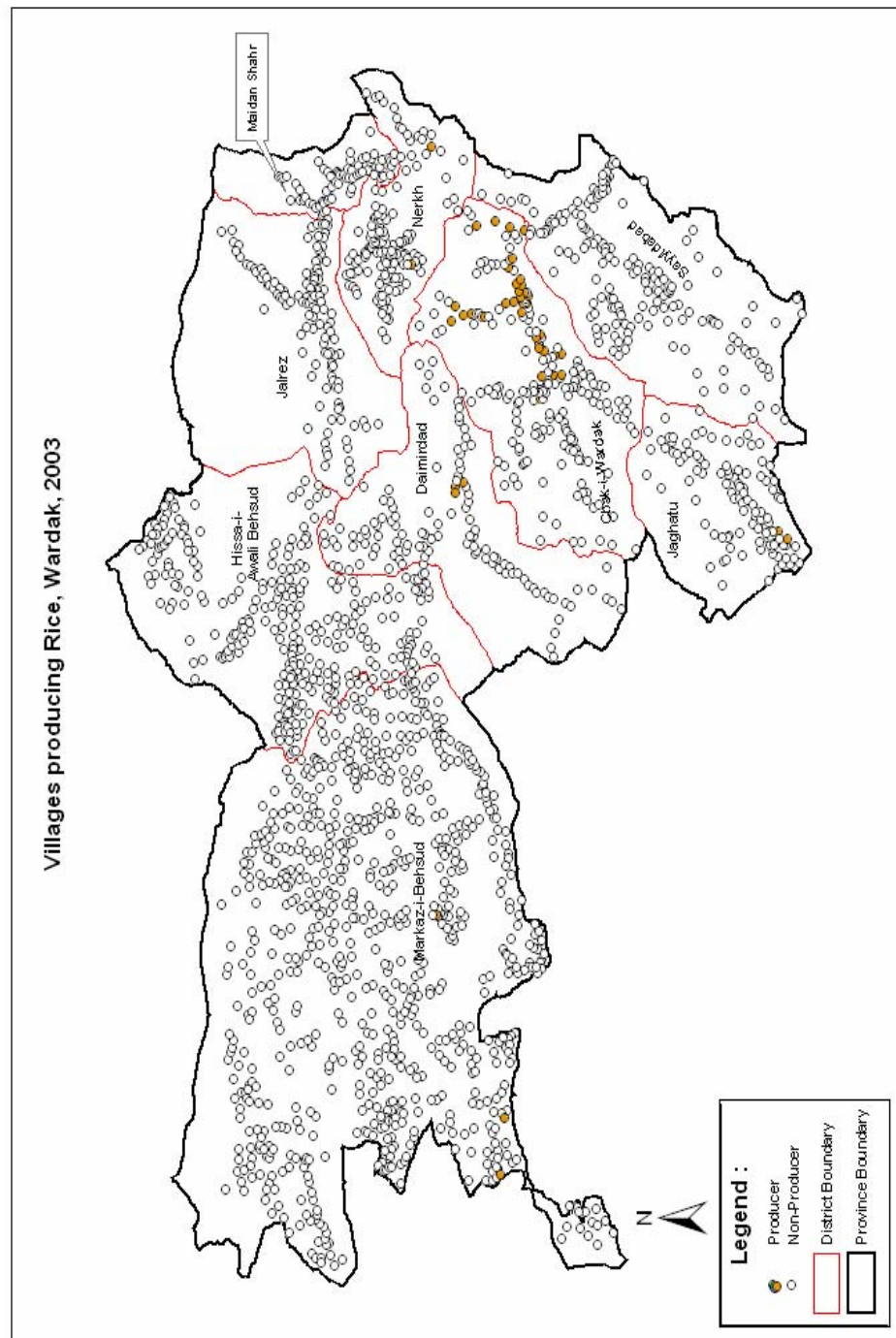
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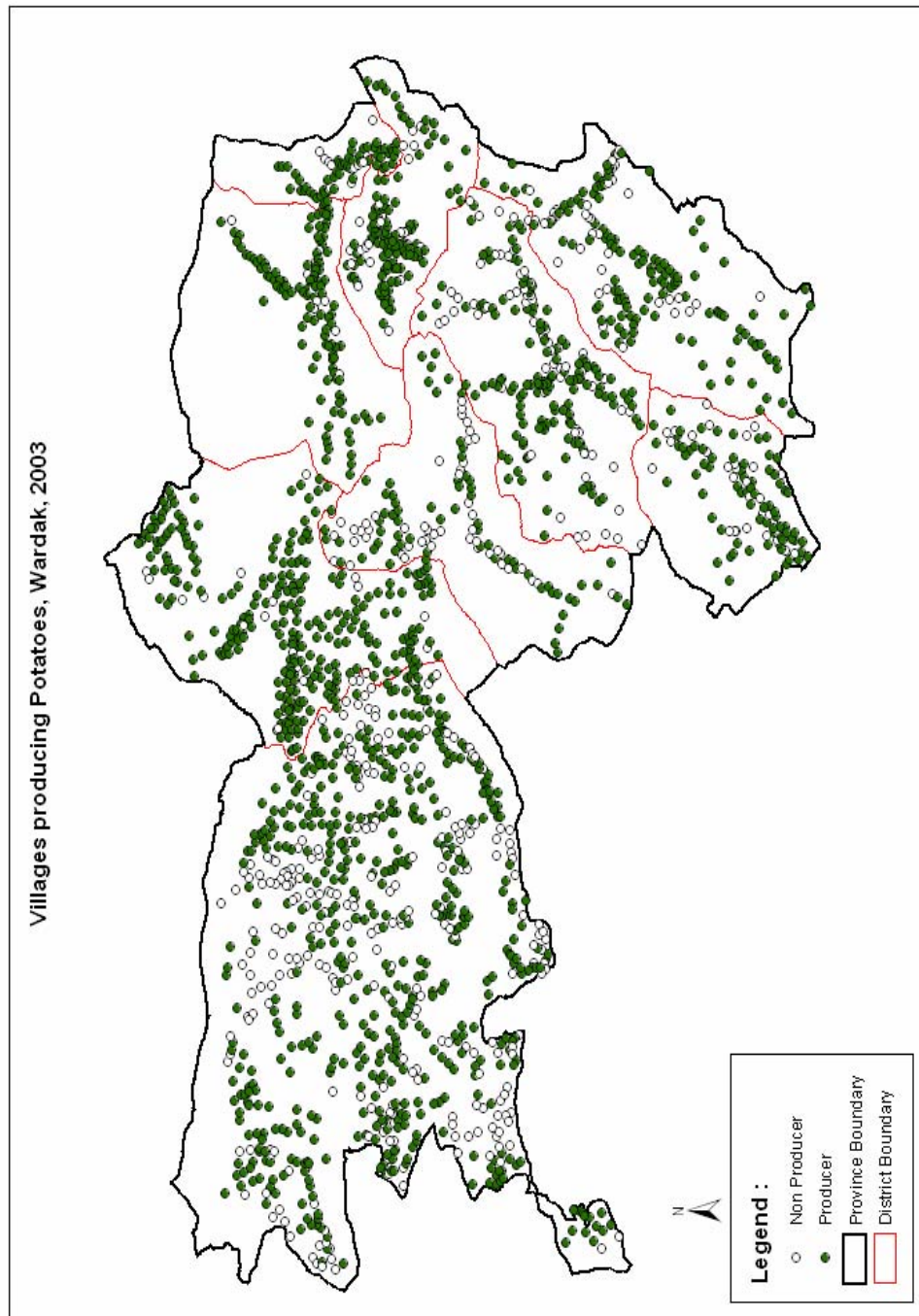
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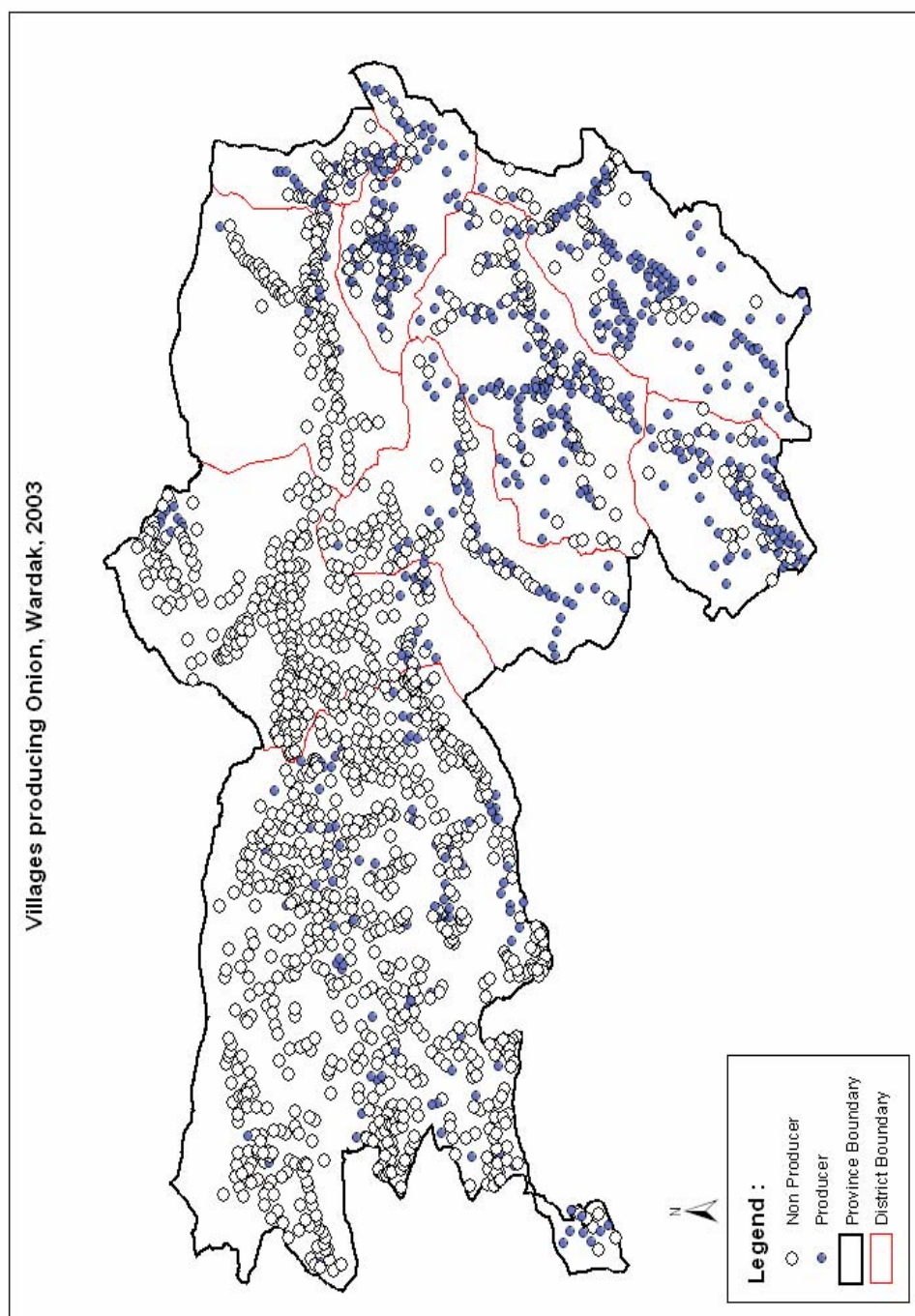
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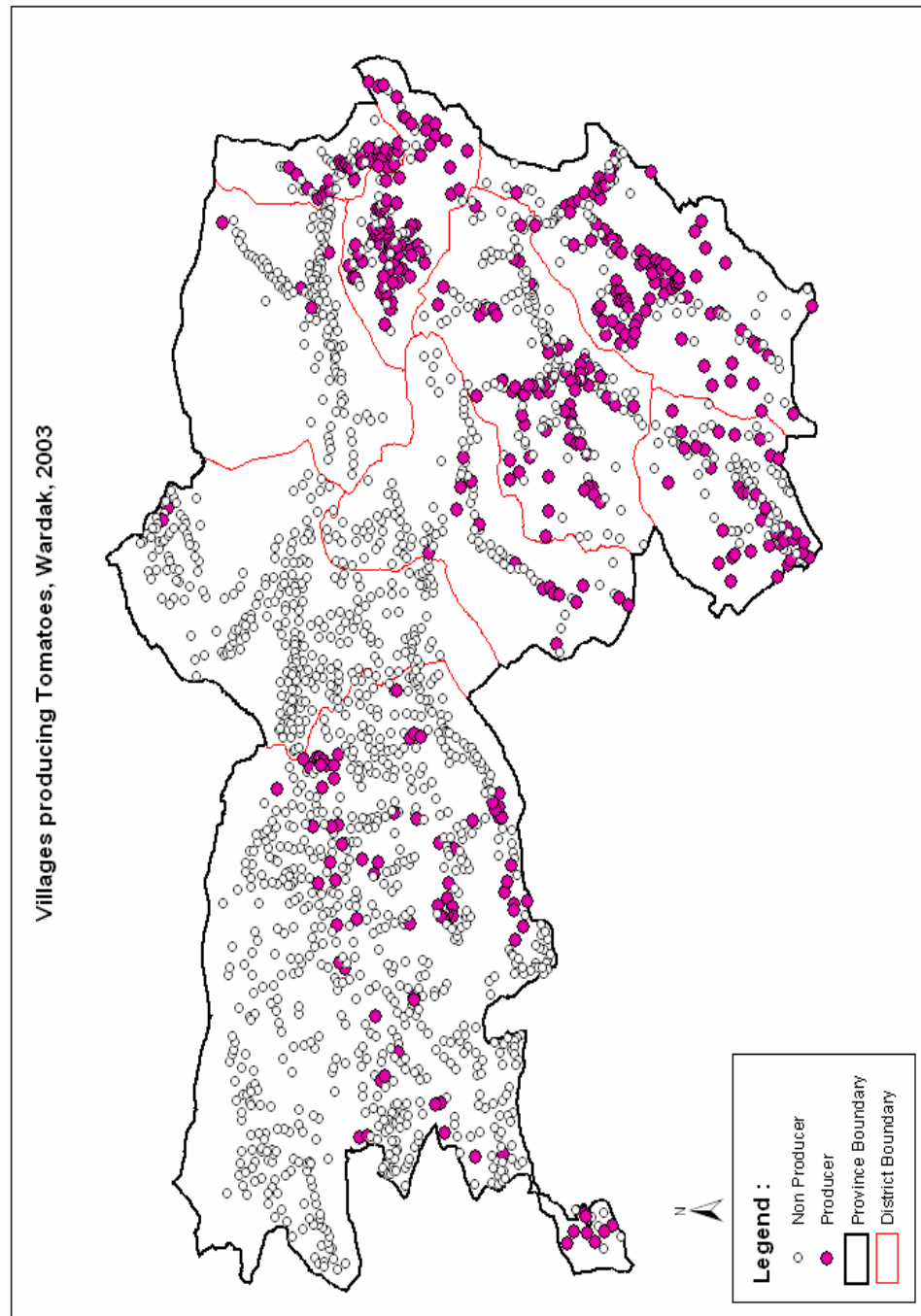
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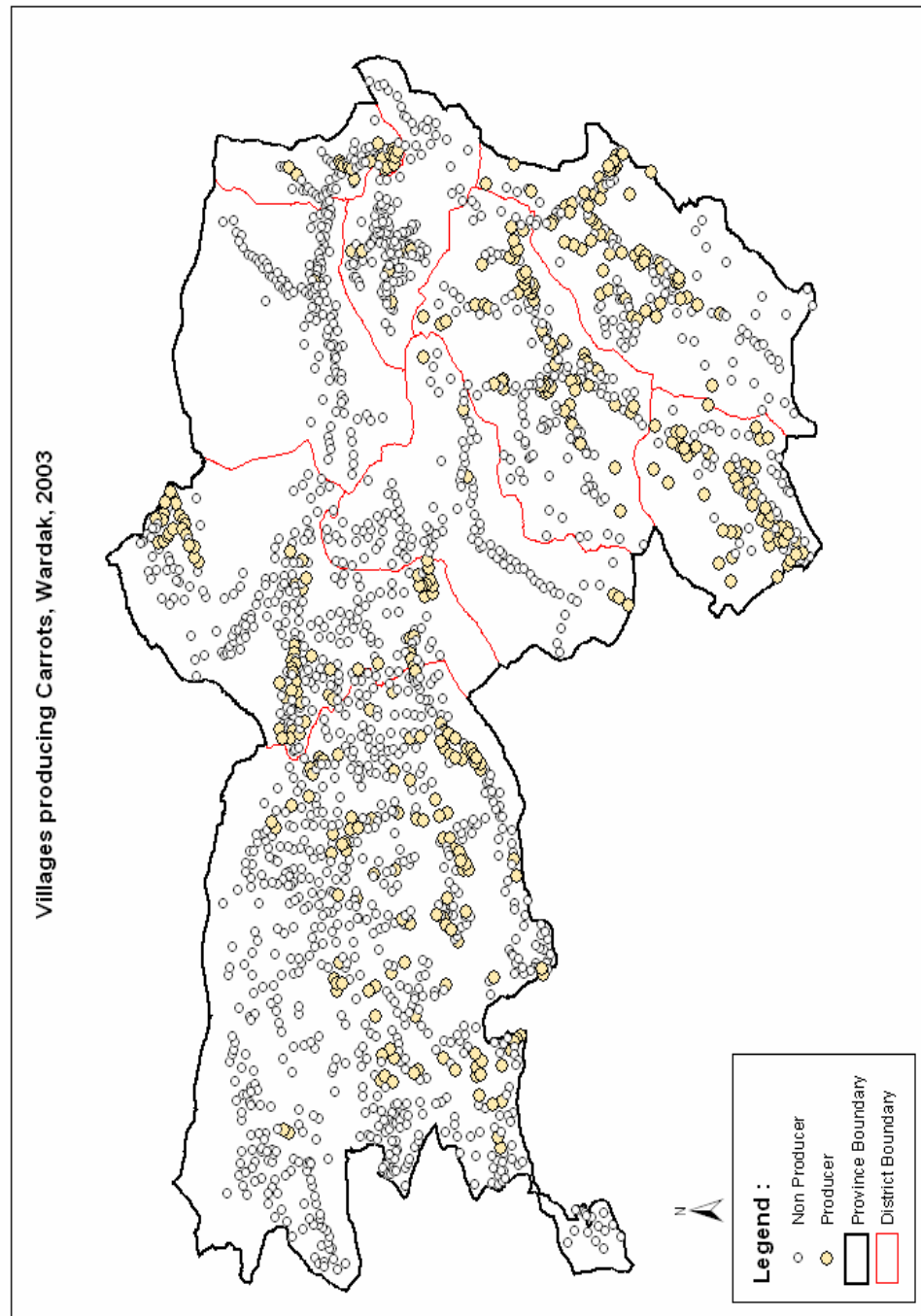
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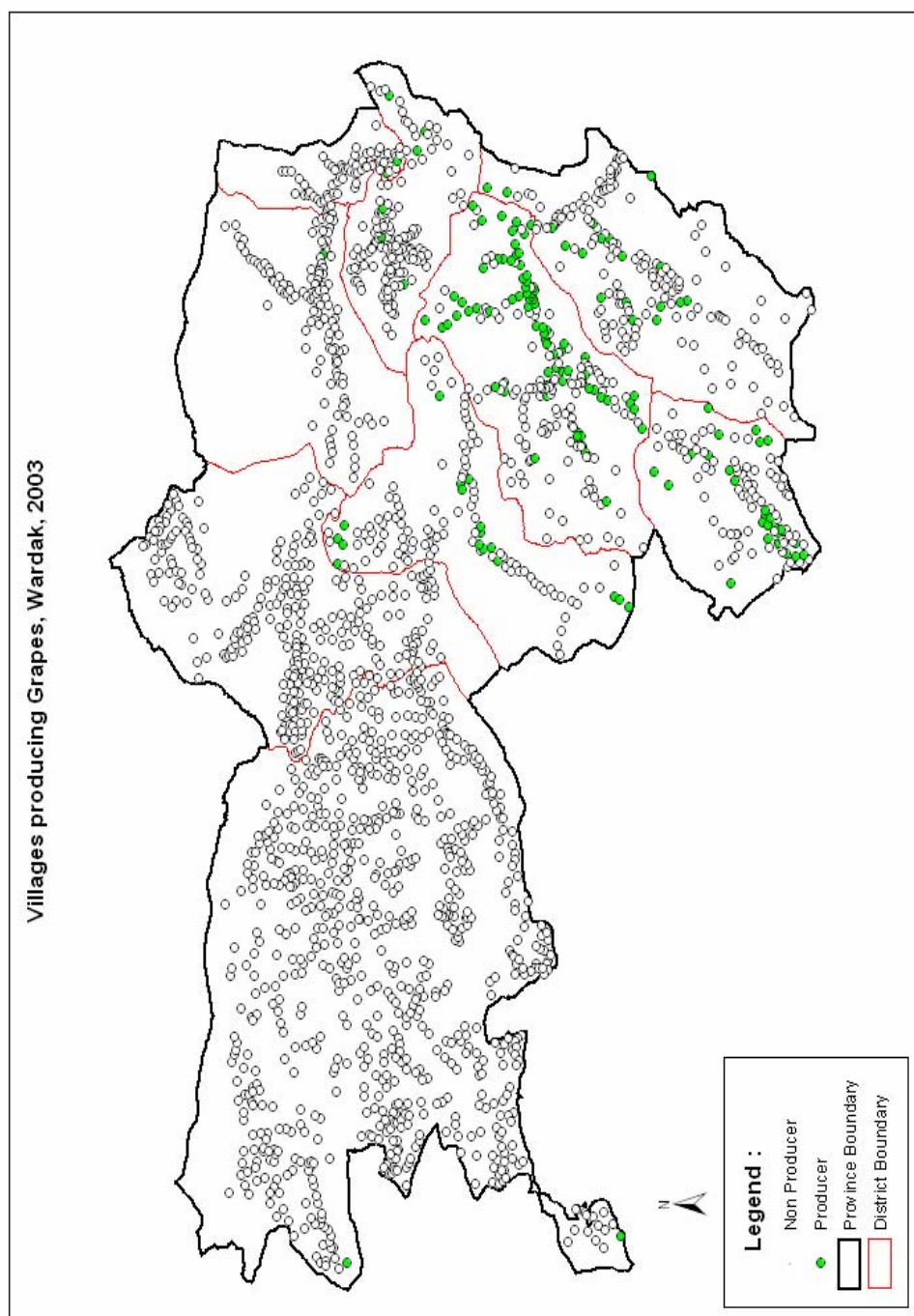
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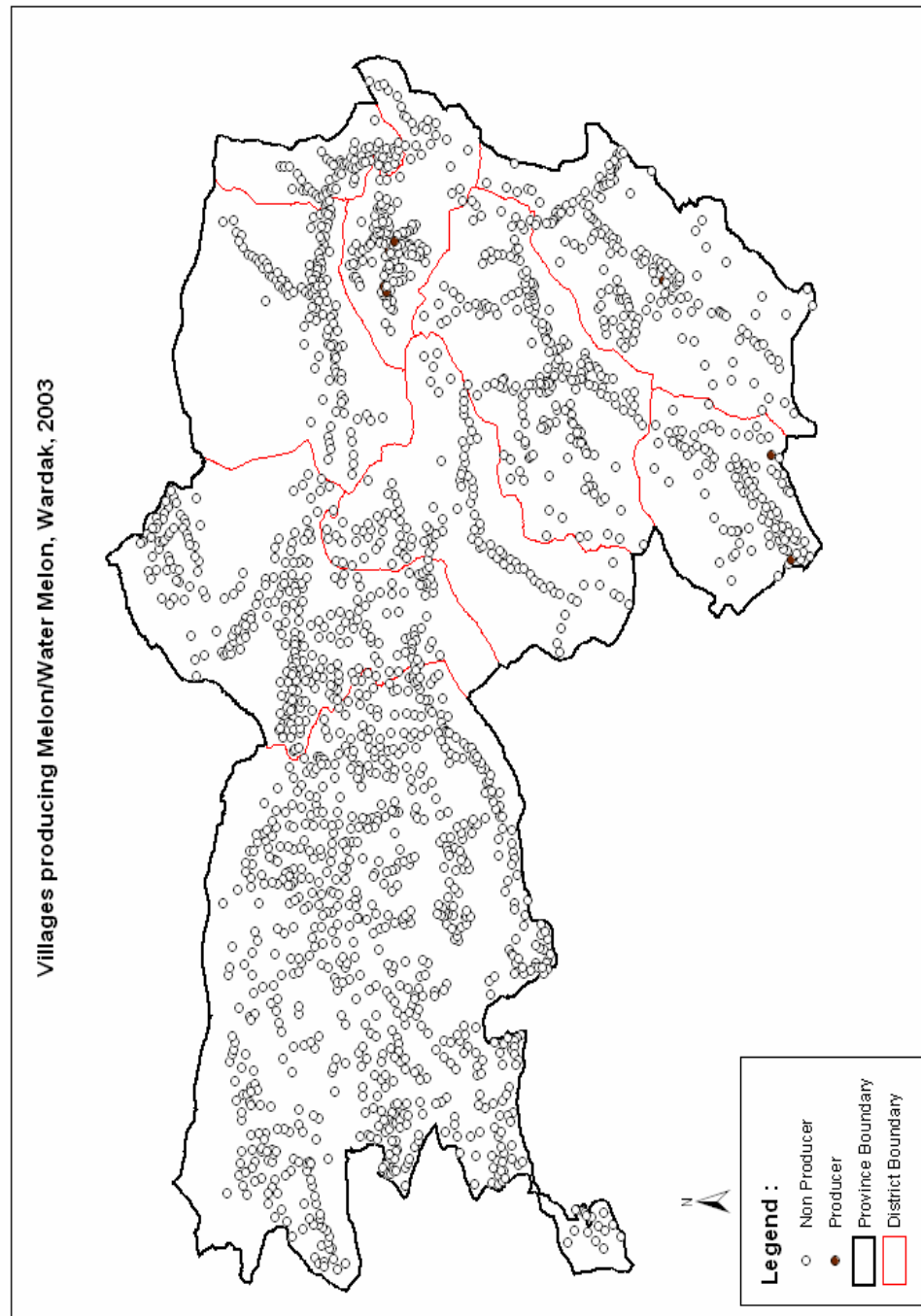
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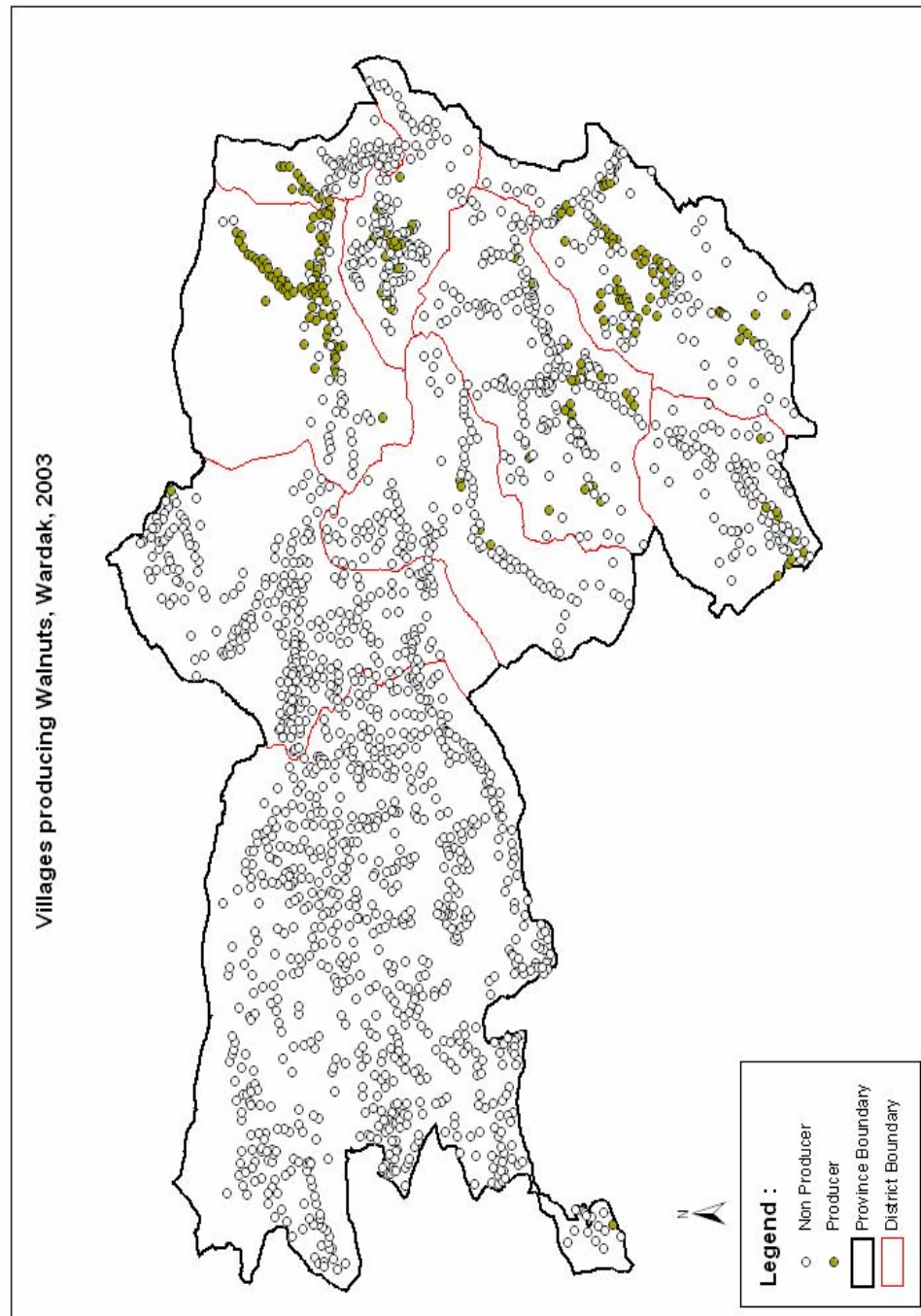
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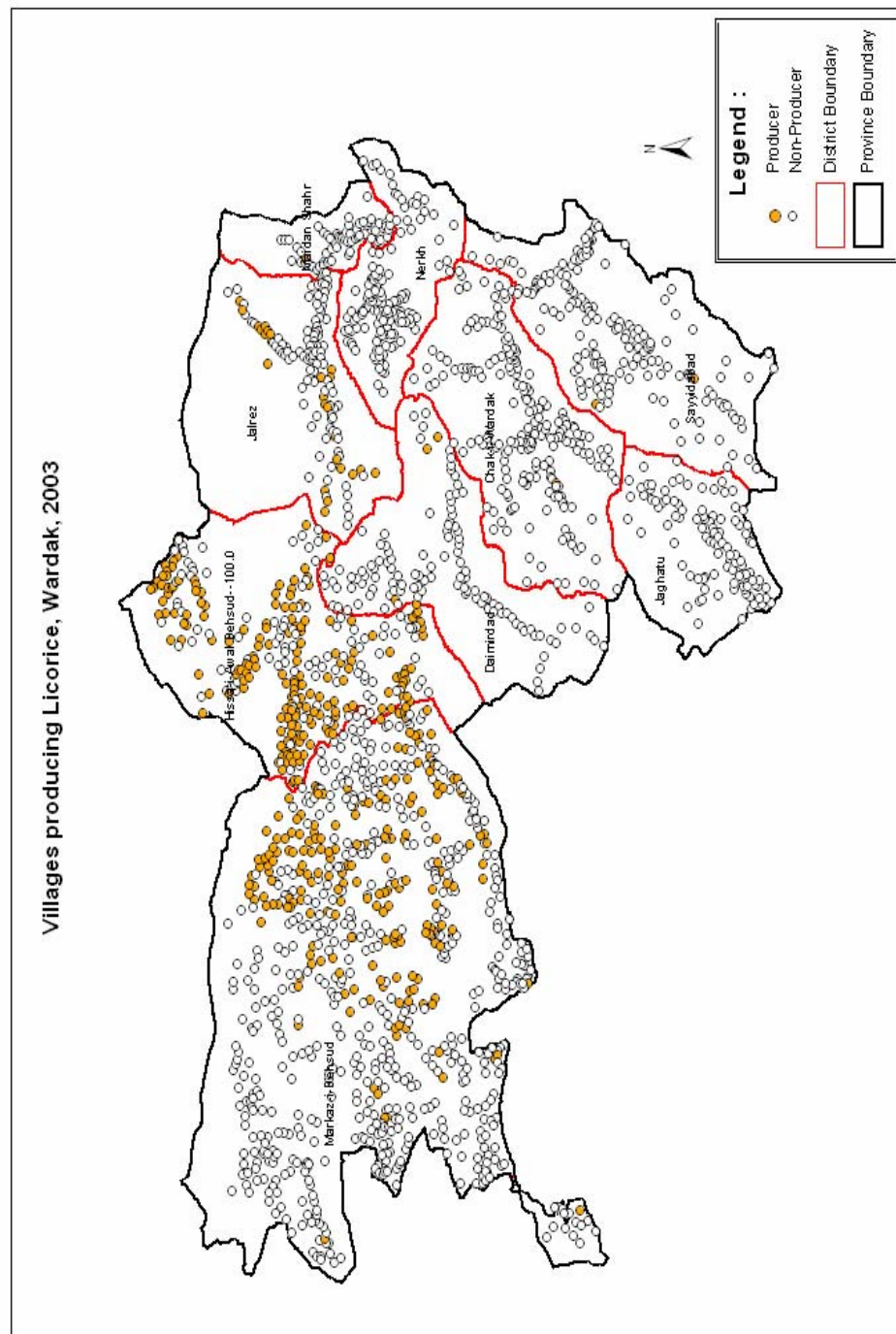
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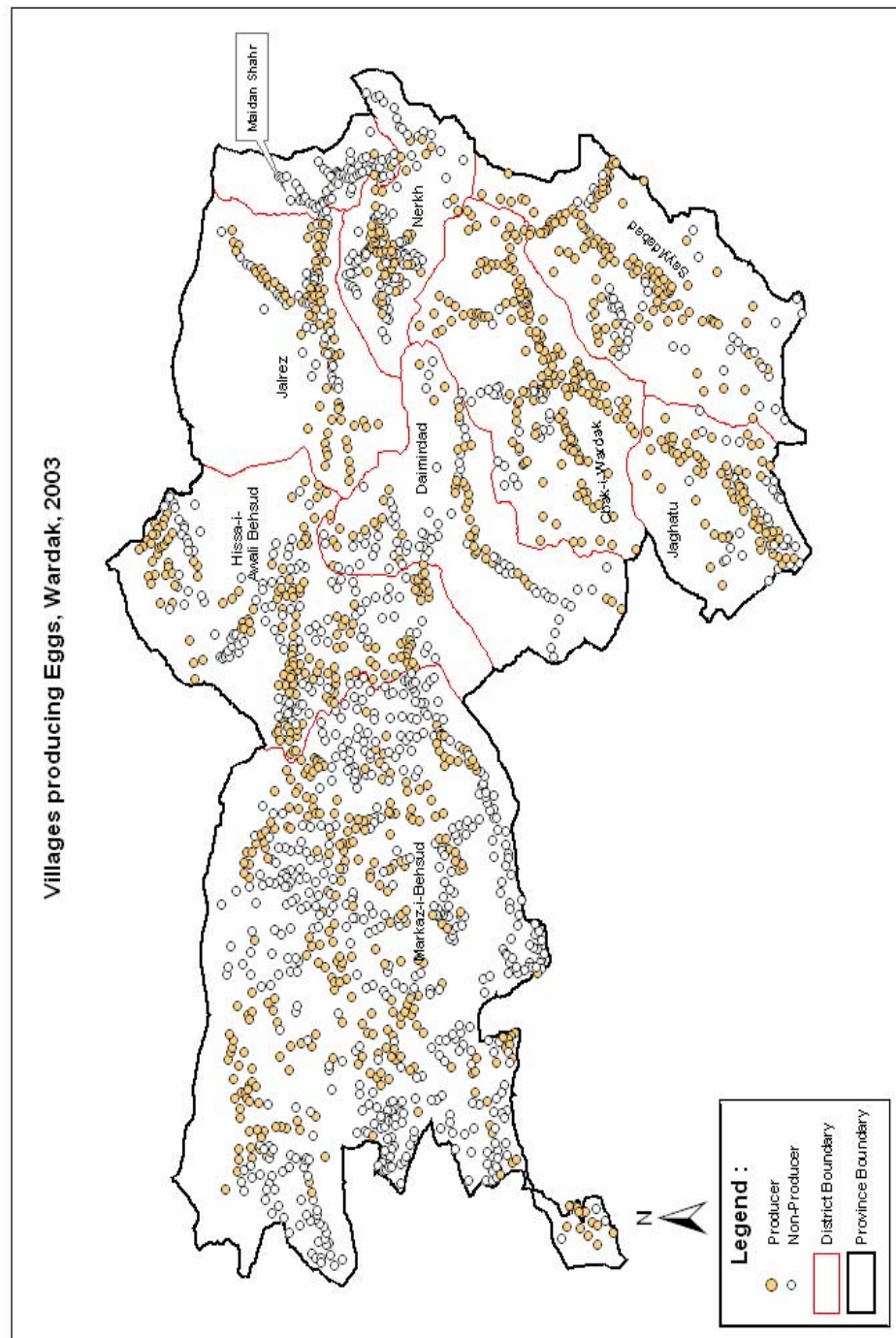
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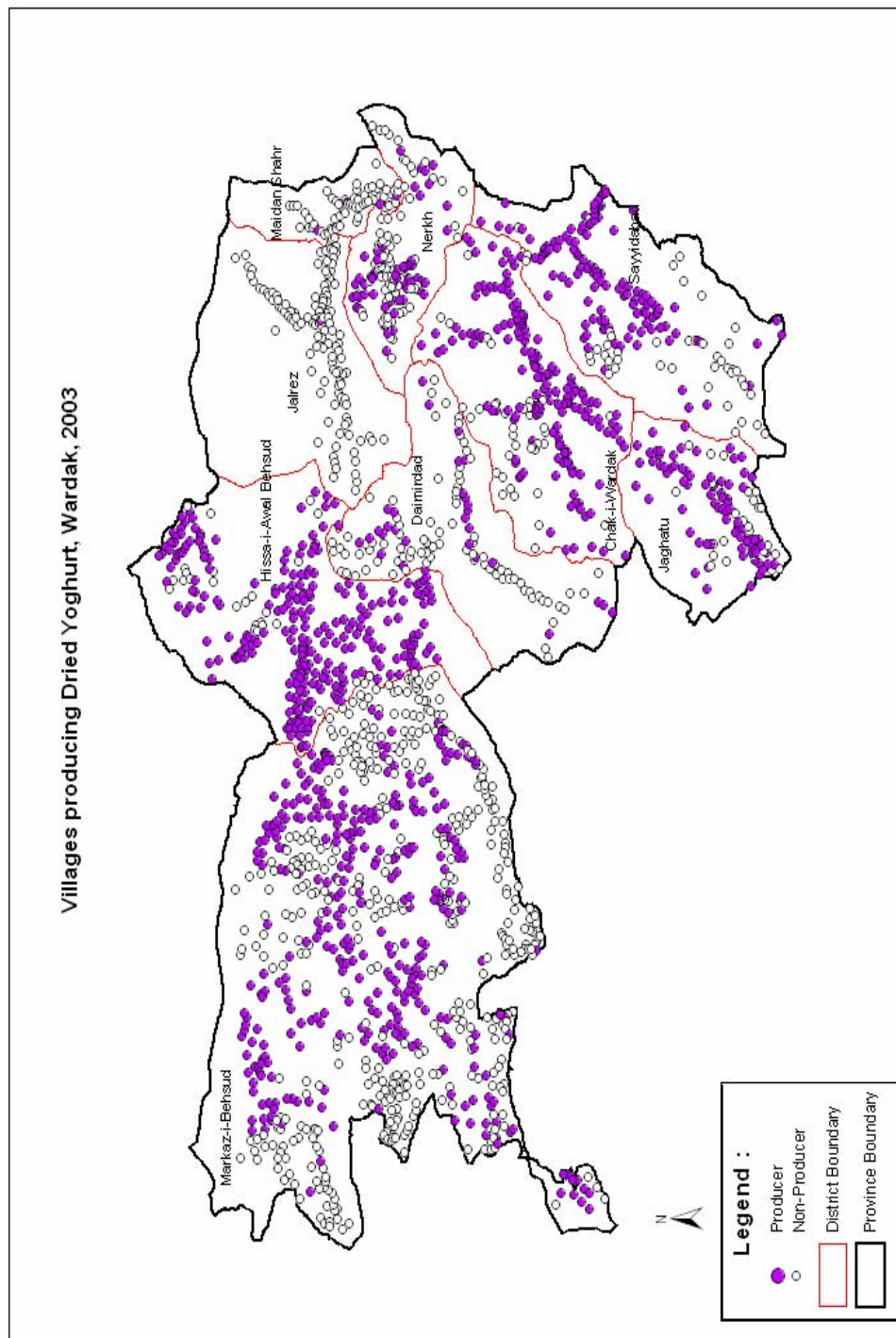
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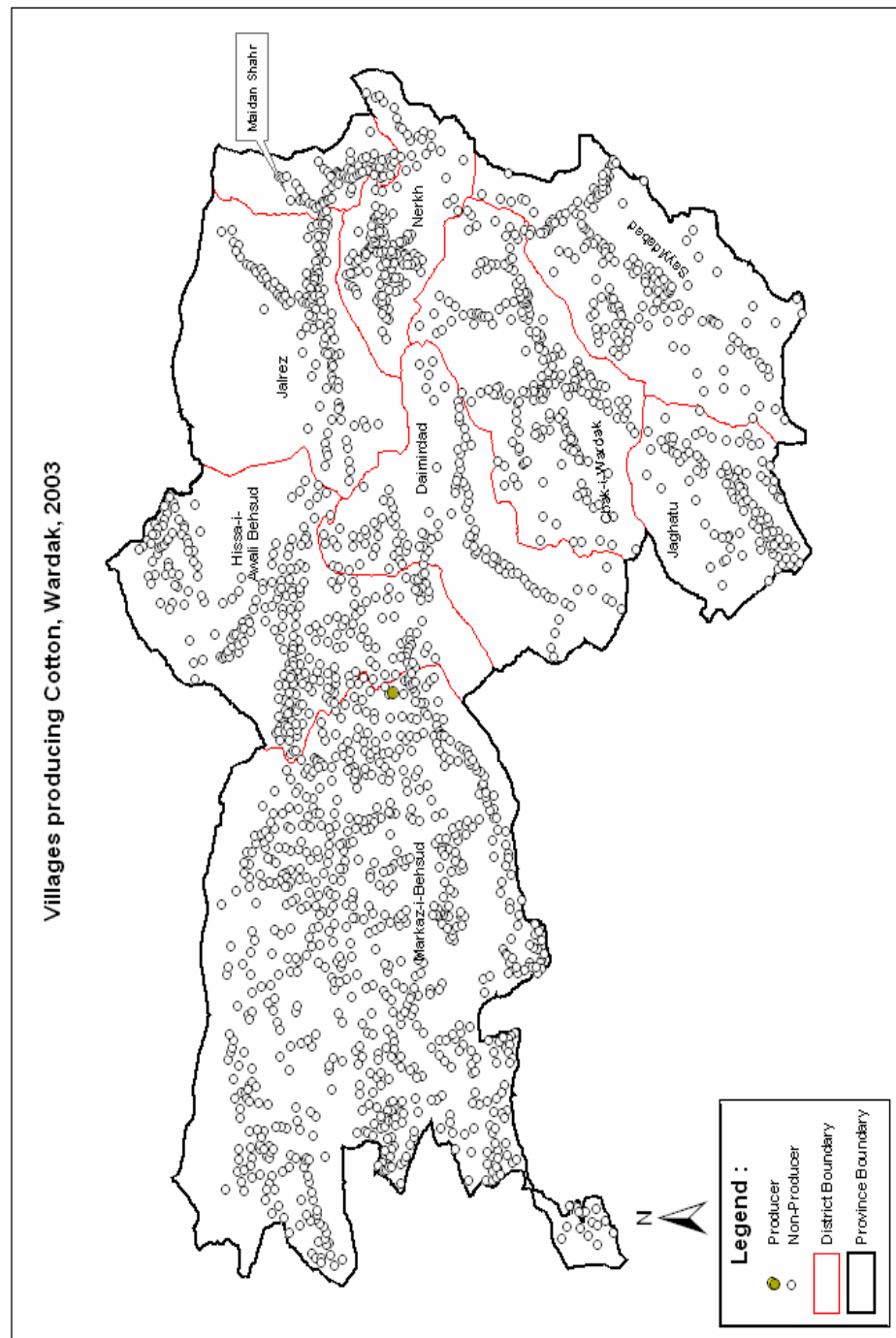
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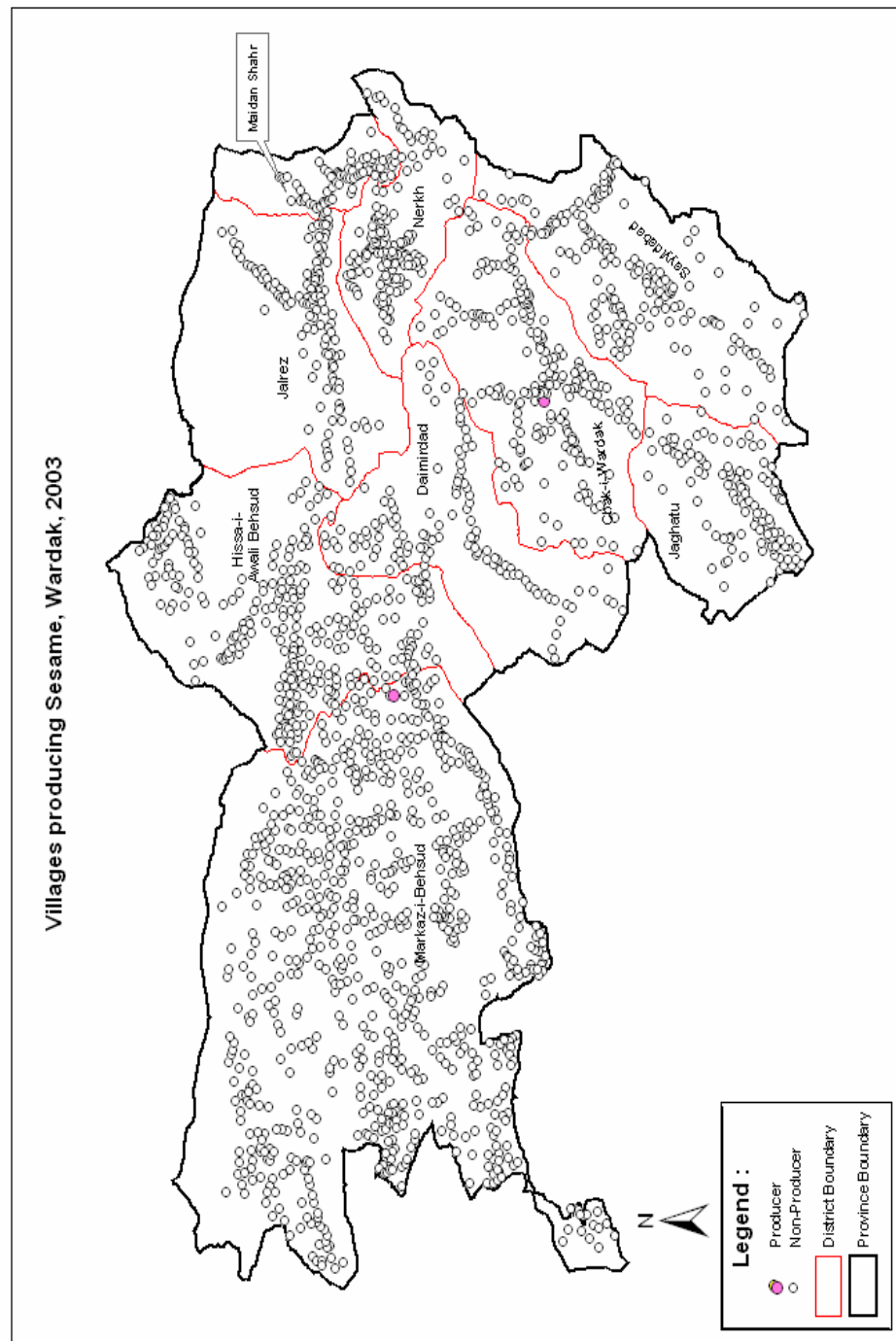
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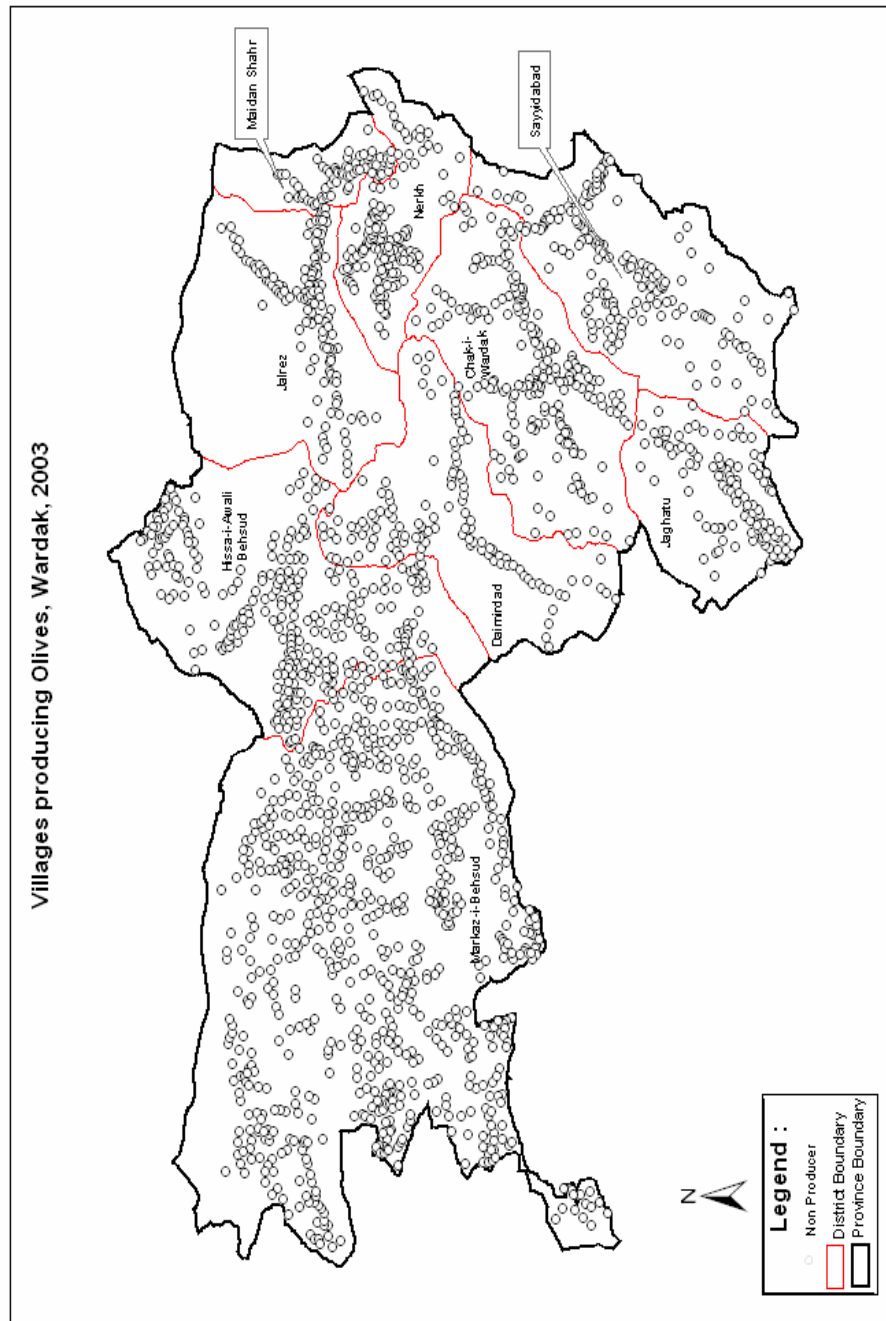
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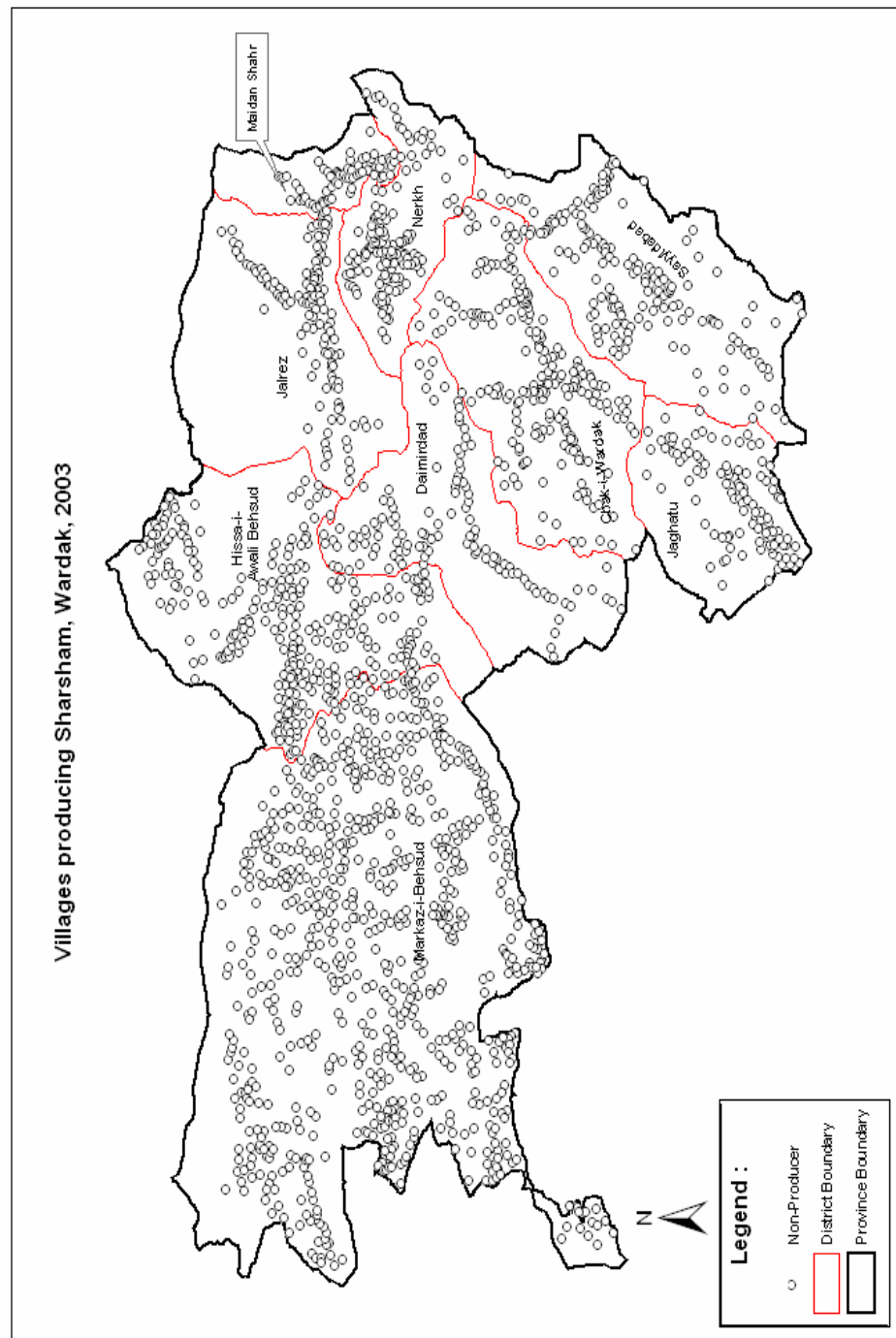
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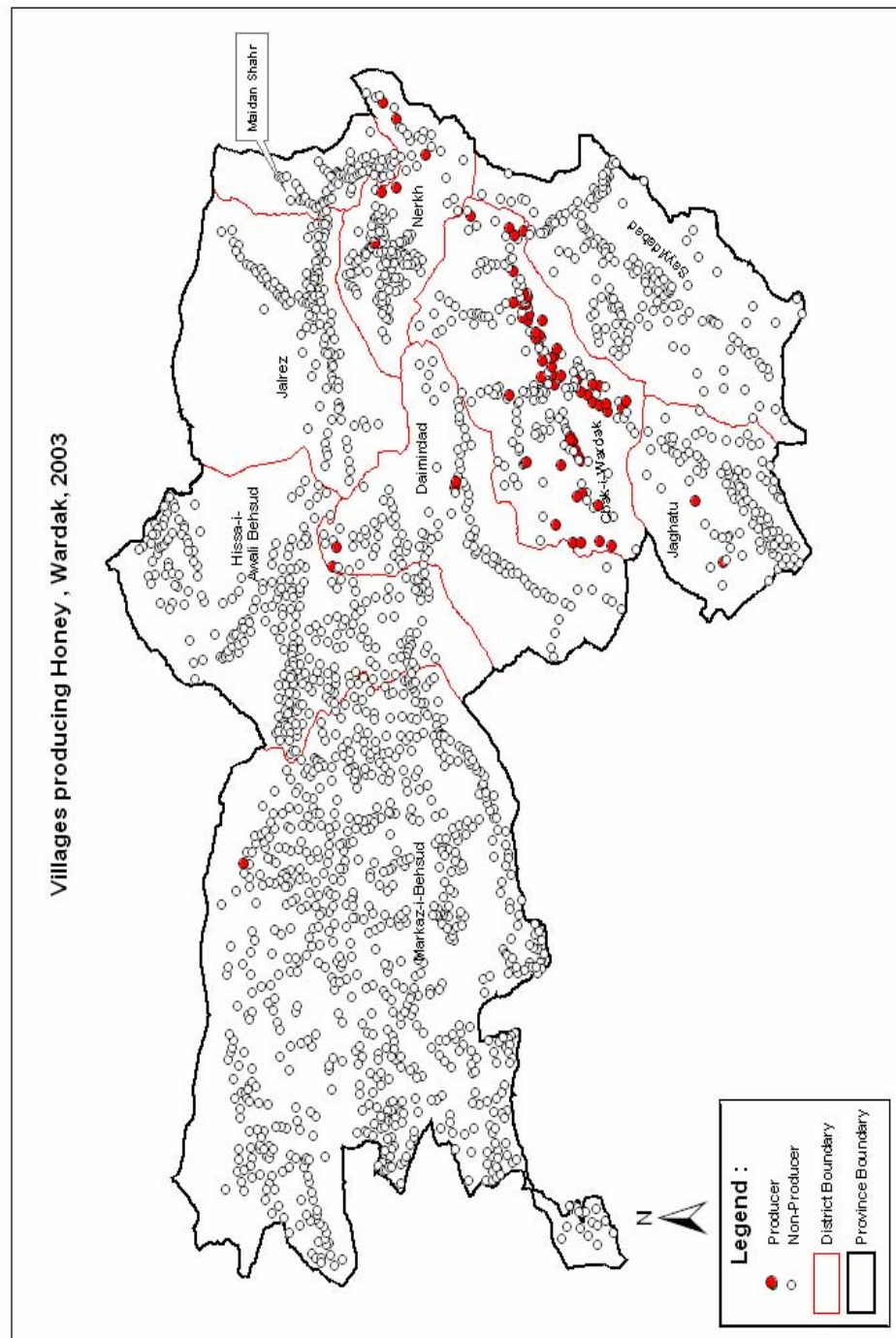
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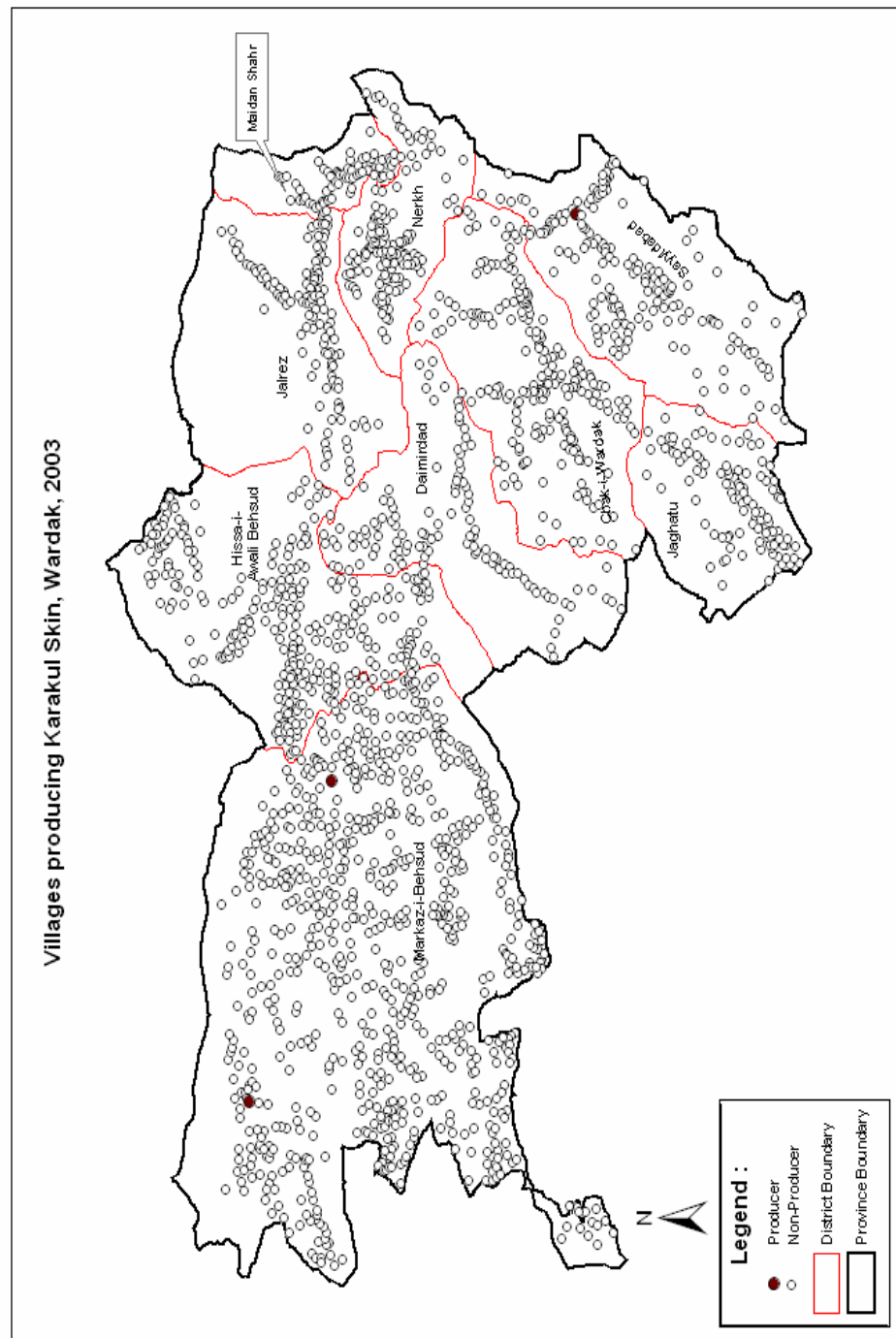
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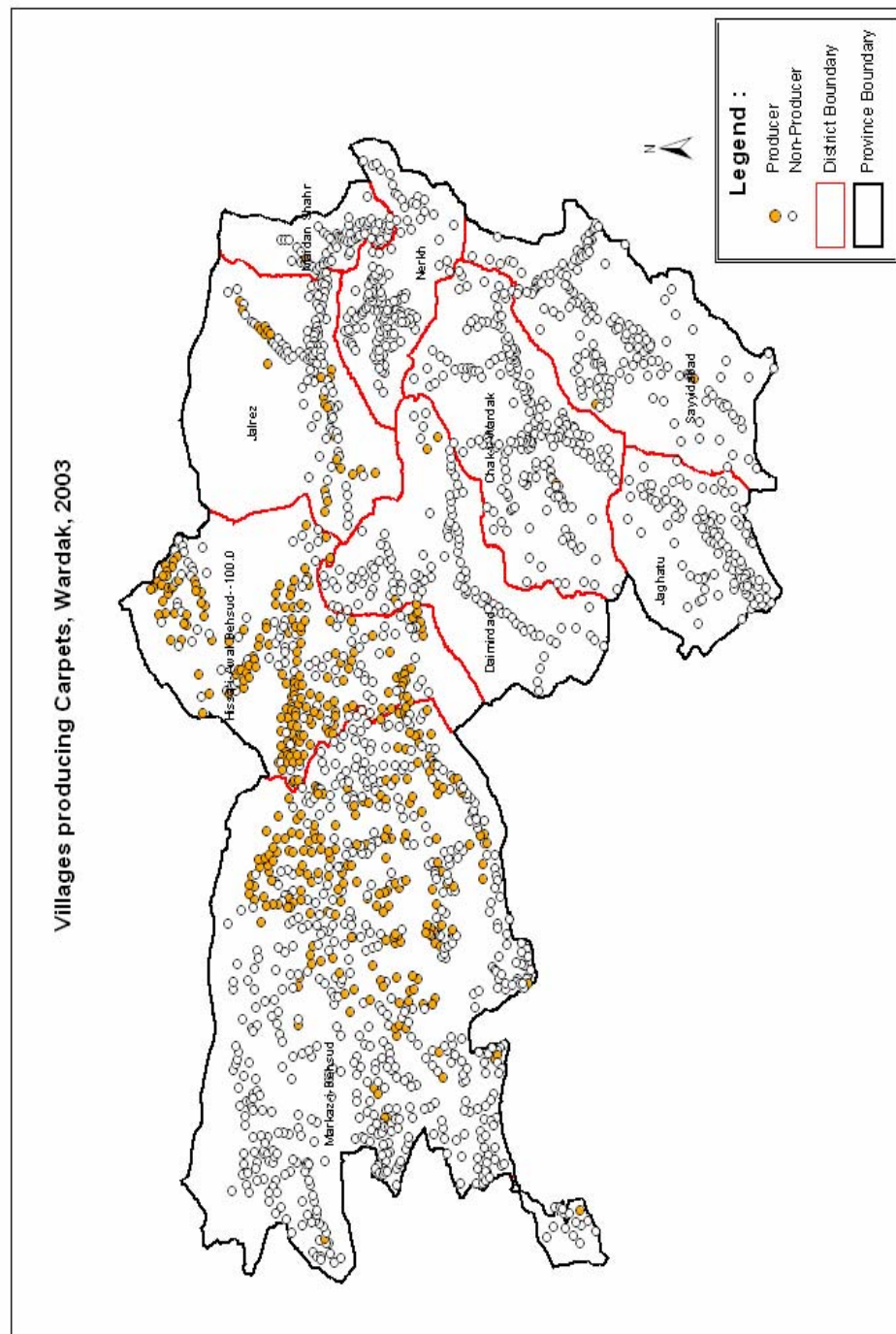
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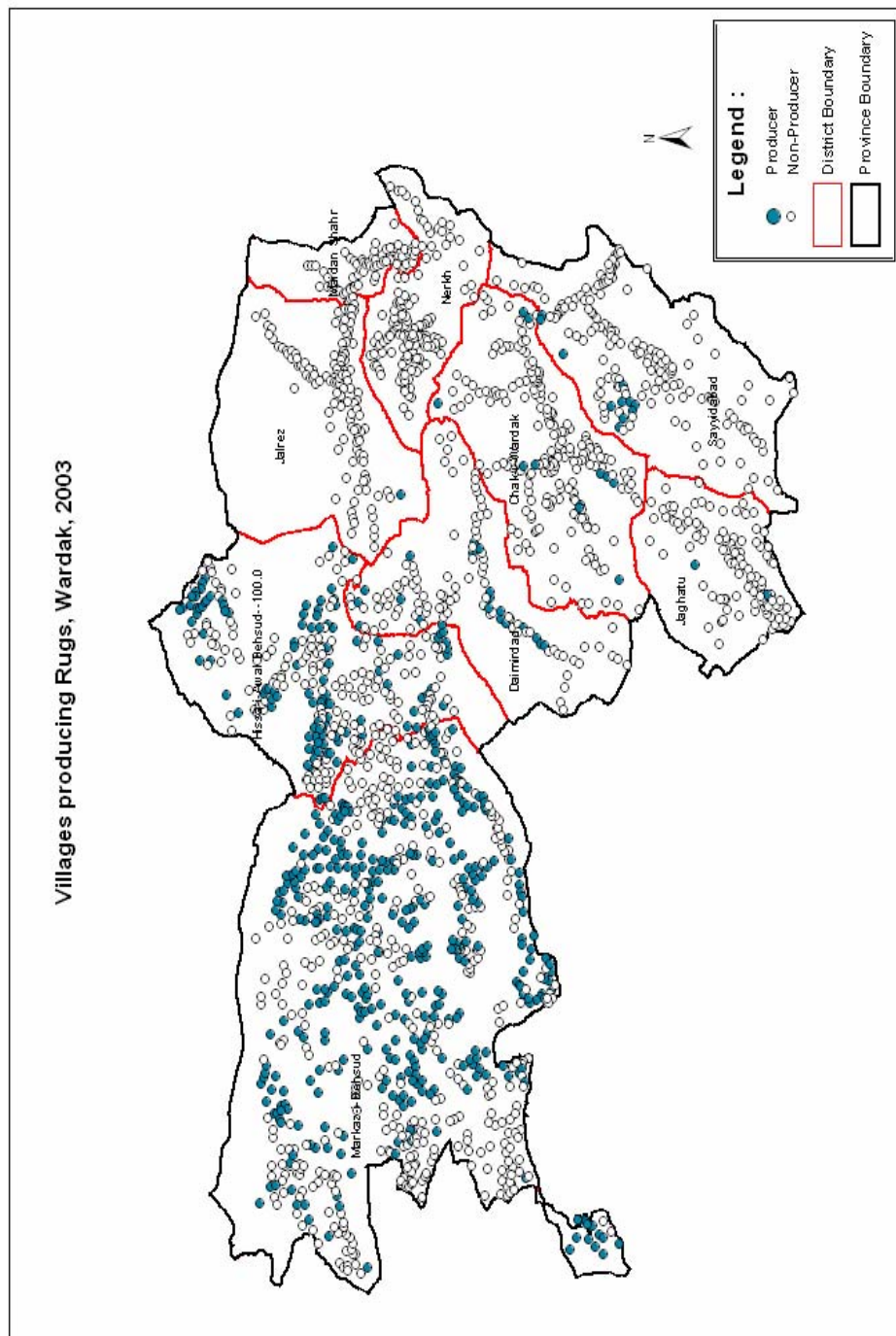
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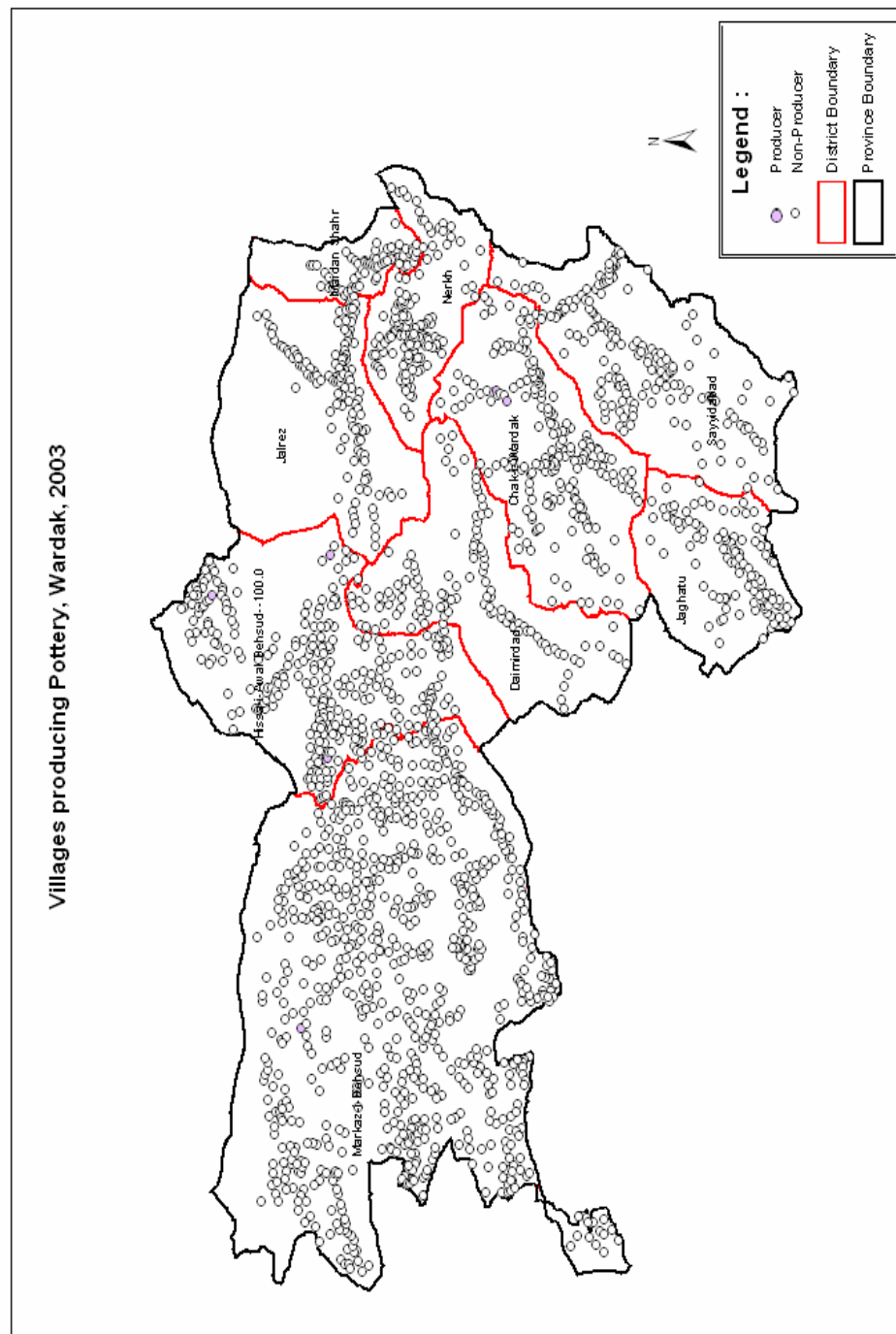
Annex 26



Annex 27



Annex 28



Annex 29

