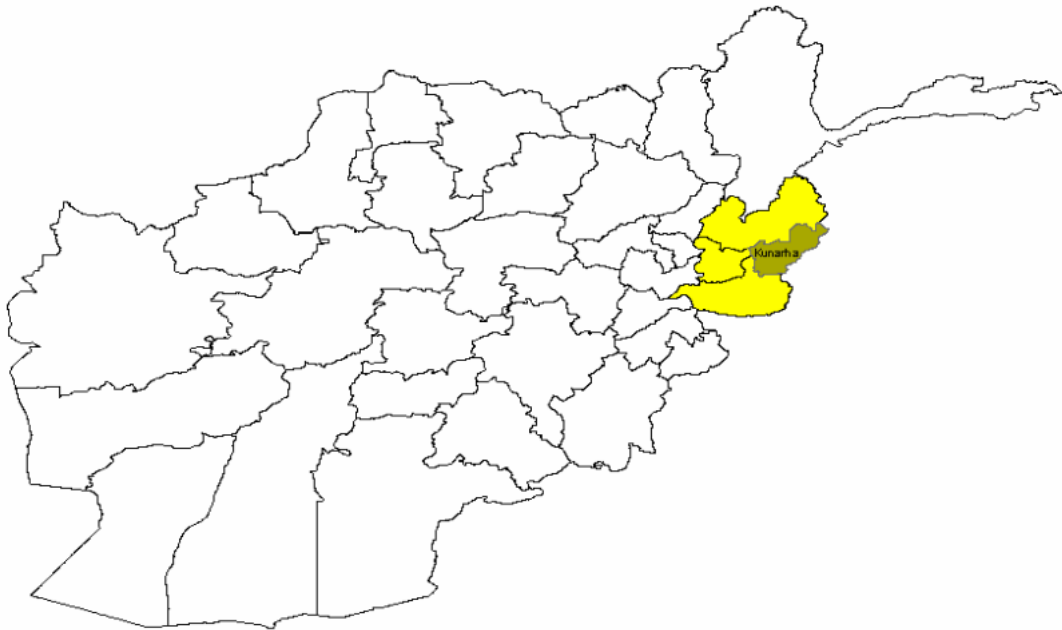




Kunarha



A Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile



With the financial and technical assistance of UNFPA



Note

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

Province of

Kunarha

*A Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile
Household Listing—2004*

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

**Introduction by the
Representative of UNFPA**

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

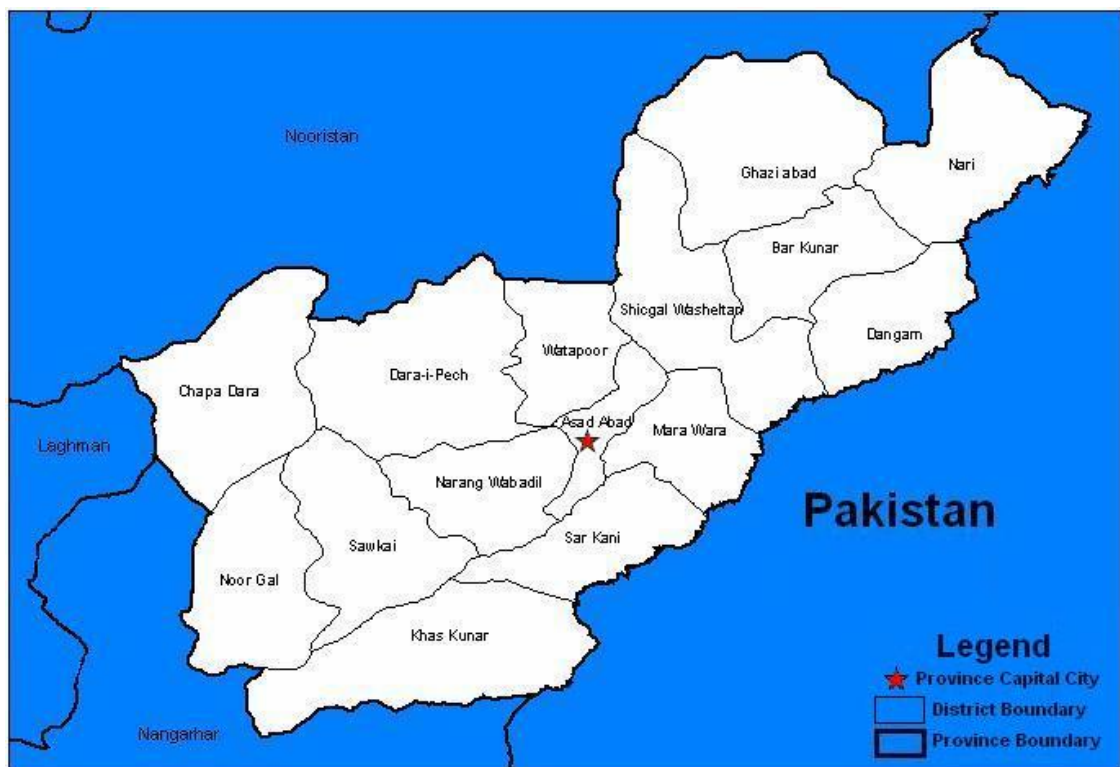
For the past few years, Afghanistan has been making serious attempts at rebuilding and rehabilitating the nation and its institutions after more than two decades of war, conflict, and civil strife. Effective planning for comprehensive social and economic development requires evidence based and reliable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

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



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Kunarha



Contents

Acknowledgments.....	iii
Introduction by the Acting General President of the Central Statistics Office	iv
Introduction by the Representative of UNFPA.....	v
Map of Kunarha.....	vi
Settlement patterns.....	1
Demographic characteristics.....	9
<i>Age distribution</i>	9
<i>Household size and sex ratio</i>	11
<i>Special age groups</i>	12
<i>Main languages spoken</i>	12
Living conditions.....	15
<i>Educational services</i>	17
<i>Health services</i>	17
<i>Post offices and public phones</i>	19
<i>Mills</i>	19
<i>Radio & Television</i>	20
Economic activities	29
<i>Agriculture</i>	29
<i>Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts</i>	31
Physical & social infrastructure.....	34
<i>Housing units</i>	34
<i>Schools and educational institutions</i>	35
<i>Health infrastructure</i>	35
<i>Factories and workshops</i>	36
<i>Bakeries and mills</i>	37
<i>Hotels and restaurants</i>	37
<i>Shopping places and Mosques</i>	38
<i>Other places</i>	38
Annexes.....	44
<i>Annex 1—Population Estimates as of 1 July 2004, by province</i>	45
<i>Annex 2—Total and urban populations (as of mid-July 2004) by province, ranked according to their percent with respect to their shares of the total urban population of Afghanistan</i>	46
<i>Annex 3—Total and urban populations (as of mid-July 2004) by province, ranked according to their percent with respect to their shares of the total urban population of Afghanistan</i>	47
<i>Annex 4—Procedure for adjusting the reported age distribution</i>	48
<i>Annex 5—Comparison of the reported and adjusted age distributions, Kunarha, 2004</i>	49
<i>Annex 6—Compositional analysis—economic activities, Kunarha, 2004</i>	50
<i>Annex 7—Villages producing wheat, Kunarha, 2004</i>	68
<i>Annex 8—Villages producing corn, Kunarha, 2004</i>	69
<i>Annex 9—Villages producing rice, Kunarha, 2004</i>	70
<i>Annex 10—Villages producing potatoes, Kunarha, 2004</i>	71
<i>Annex 11—Villages producing onion, Kunarha, 2004</i>	72
<i>Annex 12—Villages producing tomatoes, Kunarha, 2004</i>	73
<i>Annex 13—Villages producing carrots, Kunarha, 2004</i>	74
<i>Annex 14—Villages producing grapes, Kunarha, 2004</i>	75
<i>Annex 15—Villages producing melon & water melon, Kunarha, 2004</i>	76
<i>Annex 16—Villages producing walnuts, Kunarha, 2004</i>	77

<i>Annex 17—Villages producing licorice, Kunarha, 2004.....</i>	<i>78</i>
<i>Annex 18—Villages producing eggs, Kunarha, 2004.....</i>	<i>79</i>
<i>Annex 19—Villages producing dried yoghurt, Kunarha, 2004.....</i>	<i>80</i>
<i>Annex 20—Villages producing cotton, Kunarha, 2004.....</i>	<i>81</i>
<i>Annex 21—Villages producing sesame, Kunarha, 2004.....</i>	<i>82</i>
<i>Annex 22—Villages producing olives, Kunarha, 2004.....</i>	<i>83</i>
<i>Annex 23—Villages producing sharsham, Kunarha, 2004.....</i>	<i>84</i>
<i>Annex 24—Villages producing honey, Kunarha, 2004.....</i>	<i>85</i>
<i>Annex 25—Villages producing karakul skin, Kunarha, 2004.....</i>	<i>86</i>
<i>Annex 26—Villages producing carpets, Kunarha, 2004.....</i>	<i>87</i>
<i>Annex 27—Villages producing rugs, Kunarha, 2004.....</i>	<i>88</i>
<i>Annex 28—Villages producing pottery, Kunarha, 2004.....</i>	<i>89</i>
<i>Annex 29—Villages producing wool.....</i>	<i>90</i>

Tables

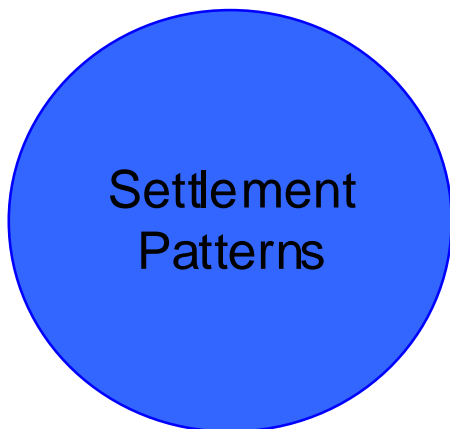
Table 1—Population, sex, sex ratios, by district, Kunarha, 2004.....	2
Table 2—Reported population estimates by age in 5-year groups and sex, Kunarha, 2004.....	10
Table 3—Adjusted population estimates by age in 5-year groups and sex, Kunarha, 2004.....	11
Table 4—Special age groups by sex, in absolute numbers and percents, Kunarha, 2004.....	13
Table 5—Agricultural and industrial products, handicrafts and small industries, Kunarha, 2004.....	29
Table 6—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Kunarha, 2004.....	40

Figures

Figure 1—Population Spatial Distribution, Kunarha, 2004	4
Figure 2—Distribution of the population settlements by size-class, Kunarha, 2004.....	5
Figure 3—Population pyramid, Kunarha, 2004—Reported.....	10
Figure 4—Population pyramid, Kunarha, 2004—Adjusted.....	11
Figure 5—sex ratio, by district, Kunarha, 2004.....	12
Figure 6—Population by villages, by main languages spoken, Kunarha, 2004.....	13
Figure 7—Population and villages, by distance from the district center, Kunarha, 2004	15
Figure 8—Population and villages, by topography of the village, Kunarha, 2004.....	16
Figure 9—Population and villages, by type of road, Kunarha, 2004	17
Figure 10—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Kunarha, 2004.....	18
Figure 11—Population living in villages where there are radios or TVs, Kunarha, 2004.....	20
Figure 12—Population by source of irrigation water, Kunarha, 2004.....	32
Figure 13—Economic activities, Kunarha, 2004.....	33
Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Kunarha, 2004.....	40

Maps

Map 1—Rural settlements by Size –Class, Kunarha, 2004.....	8
Map 2—Villages by Main language spoken, Kunarha, 2004.....	14
Map 3—Topography of Kunarha, 2004	21
Map 4—Villages accessibility by Road, Kunarha, 2004.....	22
Map 5—Villages with primary schools, Kunarha, 2004.....	23
Map 6—Villages with secondary schools, Kunarha, 2004	24
Map 7—Villages with High schools, Kunarha, 2004	25
Map 8—Health infrastructure—Health centers, Dispensaries, and Drugstores, Kunarha, 2004	26
Map 9—Villages with Post offices and/or Public Phones, Kunarha, 2004.....	27
Map 10—Villages with Mills, Kunarha, 2004.....	28



Located in the Central region, Kunarha is bordered by three provinces—Nuristan to the North, Lghman to the West, and Nangarhar to the South. It covers a land area of 4,926 square kilometers, representing 0.75 percent of the total Afghan territory. The province is divided into 15 districts—the provincial center, Asad Abad, Watapoor, Dara-I-Pech, Narang Wa Badil, Sar Kani, Mara Wara, Dangam, Bar Kunar, Shigal Wa Sheltan, Chapa Dara, Noorgal, Sawkai, Khas Kunar, Nari, and Ghazi Abad.

Kunarha is home to 1.8 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. With its 413,008 inhabitants, it is the 24th most populous province in the country (see Annex 1).

The population of Kunarha is distributed among the 15 districts as shown in table 1 and figure 1¹. The largest share of the population—10.9 percent—lives in the district of Dara-I-Pech. Among the remaining 14 districts, Shigal Wa Sheltan comes in second position with 8.23 percent of the total population, Nari third with 7.9 percent, Khas Kunar fourth with 7.7.

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 of Kunarha—95.7%—lives in rural areas. Asad Abad, the only urban center², houses a mere 17,757 population, which represents only 0.39 percent of the total urban population of Afghanistan.

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

District	Total		Males	Females	Sex ratio
	Number	Percent			
Provincial Center—Asad Abad	29,177	7.06	15,023	14,154	106.14
Watapoor	28,778	6.97	14,507	14,271	101.65
Dara-I-Pech	44,958	10.89	23,150	21,808	106.15
Narang Wa Badil	27,937	6.76	14,115	13,822	102.12
Sar Kani	24,080	5.83	12,165	11,915	102.10
Mara Wara	17,316	4.19	8,692	8,624	100.79
Dangam	15,509	3.76	8,004	7,505	106.65
Bar Kunar	20,716	5.02	10,533	10,183	103.44
Shiqal Wa Sheltan	33,781	8.18	17,200	16,581	103.73
Chapa Dara	28,681	6.94	14,751	13,930	105.89
Noorqal	25,047	6.06	13,048	11,999	108.74
Sawkai	28,905	7.00	14,950	13,955	107.13
Khas Kunar	31,950	7.74	16,074	15,876	101.25
Nari	32,510	7.87	16,811	15,699	107.08
Ghazi Abad	23,663	5.73	12,046	11,617	103.69
Total	413,008	100.00	211,069	201,939	104.52

Kunarha's rural population of 395,251 inhabitants is distributed over 771 settlements of extremely varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as six (6) people and the largest as many as 4,751⁴.

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).

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

³ Enumeration started on 11 February 2004 and ended on 4 March of the same year.

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

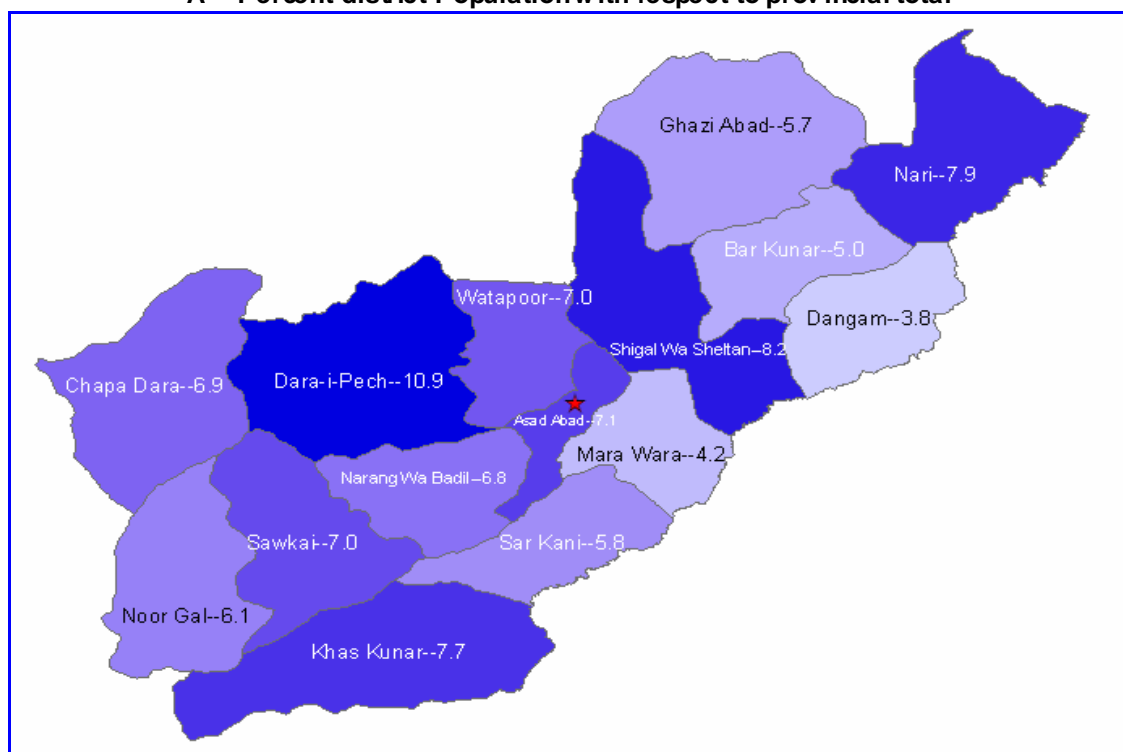
1. During the household operation, some villages were unoccupied because of the draught which caused the inhabitants to relocate in other places where more water was available;
2. Some of the villages were comprised solely of shops, serving the neighboring villages;
3. In some areas, remoteness as well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

At the province level, the distribution is not as heavily skewed towards villages of very small sizes as in other provinces—Wardak, Logar, Bamyan, etc. On the contrary, the most remarkable feature of the spatial pattern of Uruzgan is the large number of villages with 1,000 population or more: 91 out of the total 771, i.e., 12 percent. At the bottom of the distribution, villages, with less than 100 population number only 80 and represent a little more than 10. This category of settlements is even smaller than the one immediately above it, i.e., villages with 100-199 population, which is itself smaller than the category immediately above. In sum the average village in Kunarha is has 512 inhabitants.

The distributions by districts exhibit little variation—out of the 15 districts, 11 are very similar; they resemble columns of bricks of irregular widths. This group of districts include Asad Abad, the provincial center, Sar Kani, Mara Wara, Dangan, Bar Kunar, Chapa Dara, Noorgal, Sawkai, Khas Kunar, Nari, and Hgazi Abad (Figure 2, panel B). A second group of districts, comprised of Watapoor, Dara-I-Pech, and Shigal Wa Sheltan, exhibit the shape of population pyramid of a developed country, characterized by age-groups whose sizes decrease by little amounts as one moves from the base to the top. A third and last group is comprised of only one district—Narang Wa Badil, whose distribution is close to the population pyramid of a developing country characterized by a large base.

Figure 1—Population settlements, Kunarha, 2004

A— Percent district Population with respect to provincial total



B—Density: population per km²

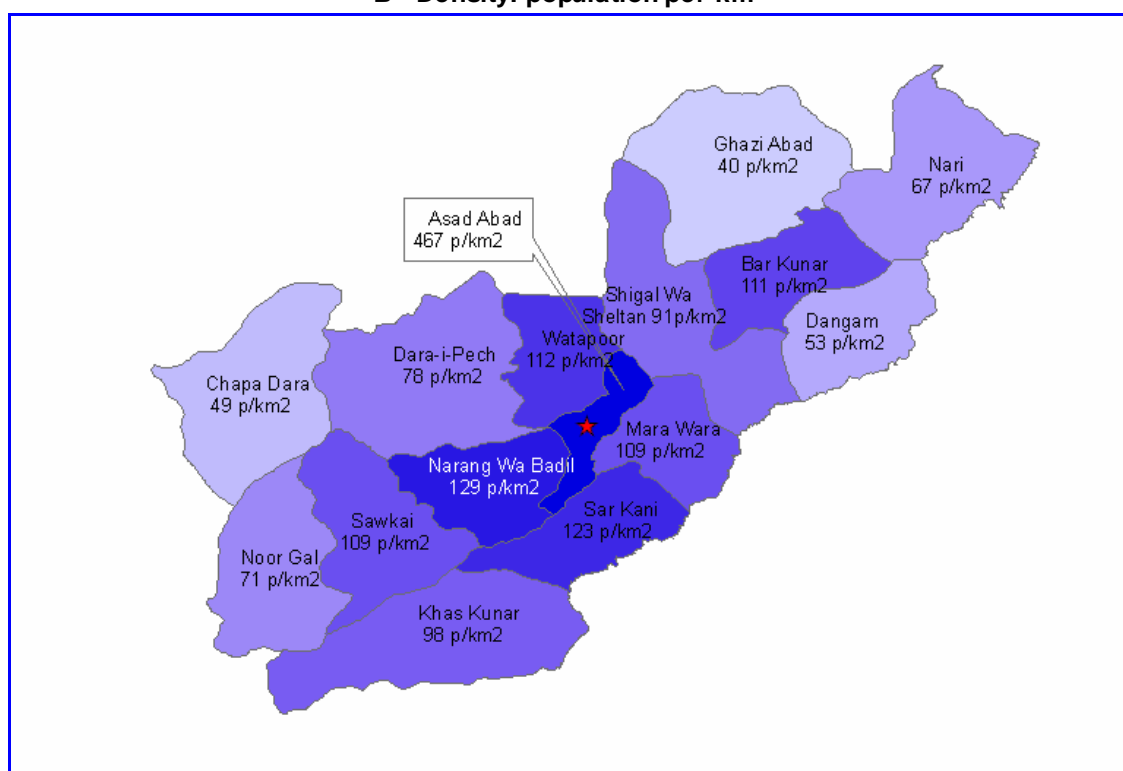


Figure 2—Distribution of the rural population settlements by size-class, Kunarha, 2004

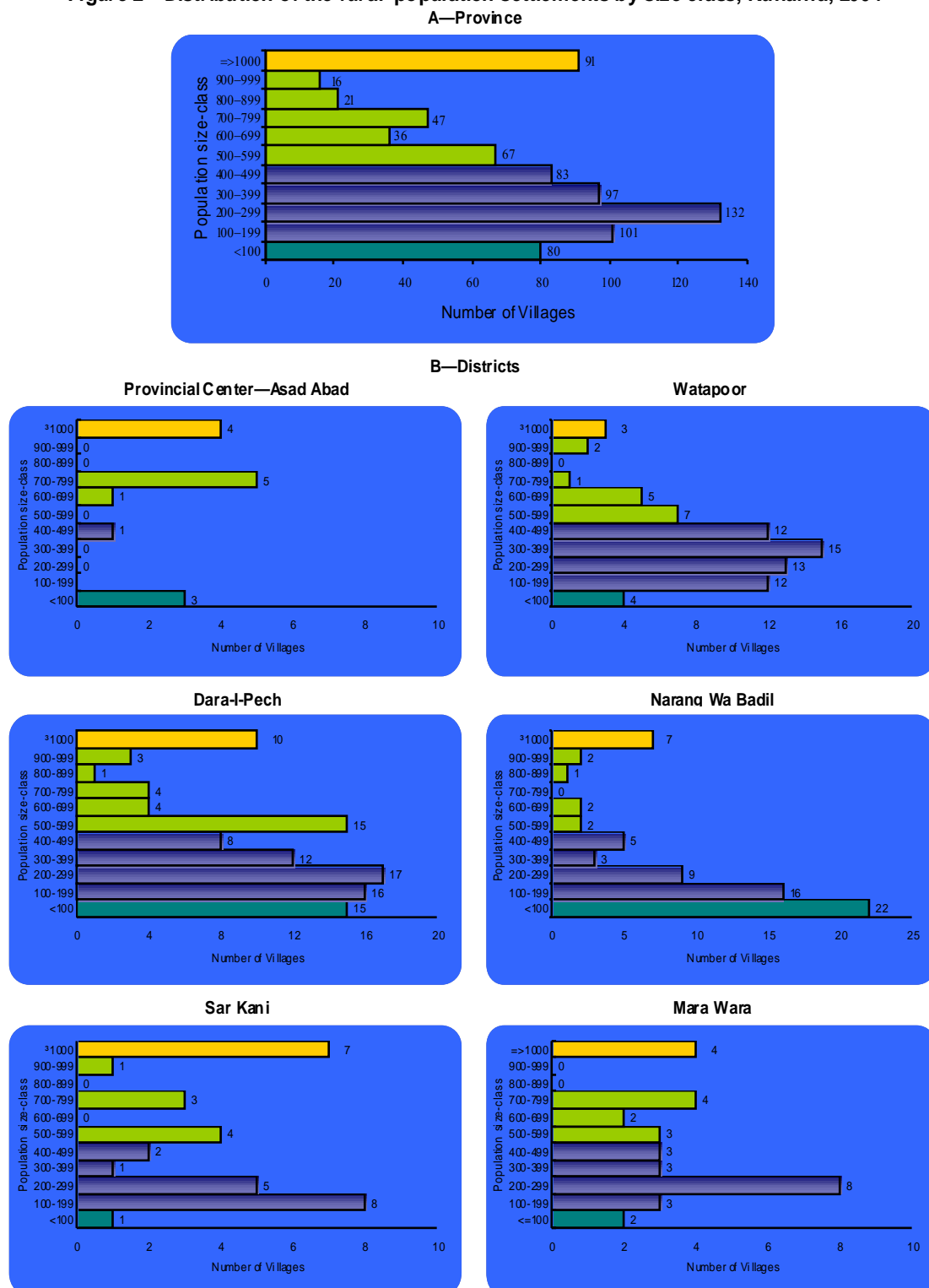


Figure 2 (Cont'd)—Distribution of the rural population settlements by size-class, Kunarha, 2004

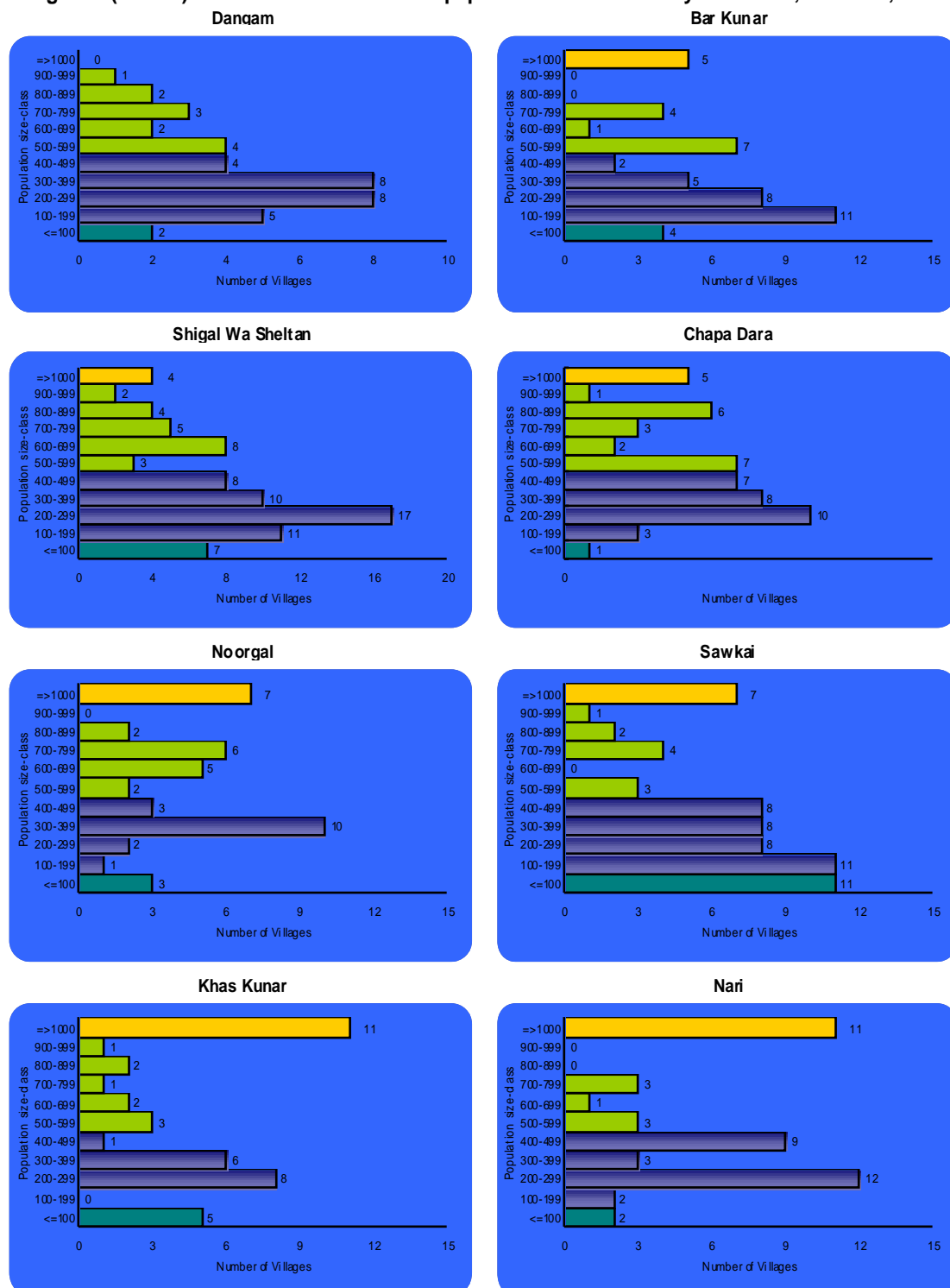
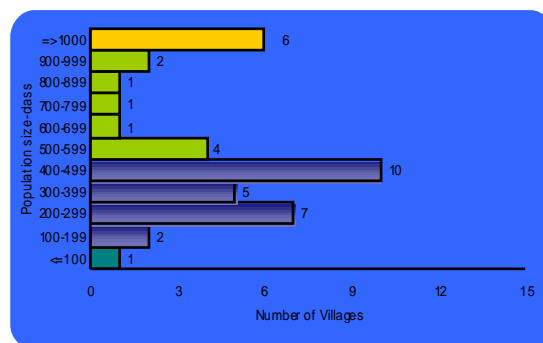
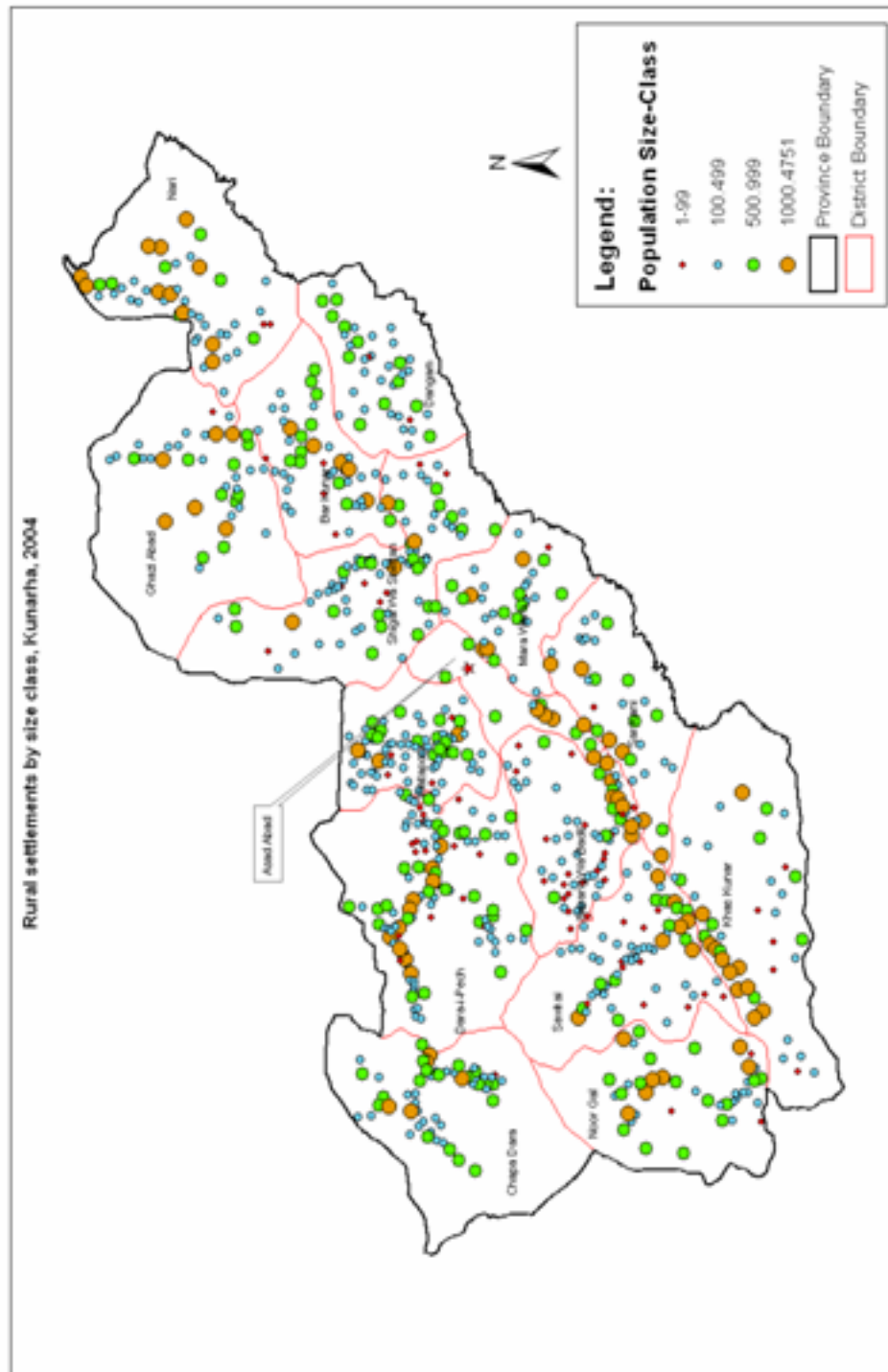


Figure 2 (Cont'd)—Distribution of the rural population settlements by size-class, Kunarha, 2004
Ghazi Abad



Map 1



Demographic Characteristics

Age distribution

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

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

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

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

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

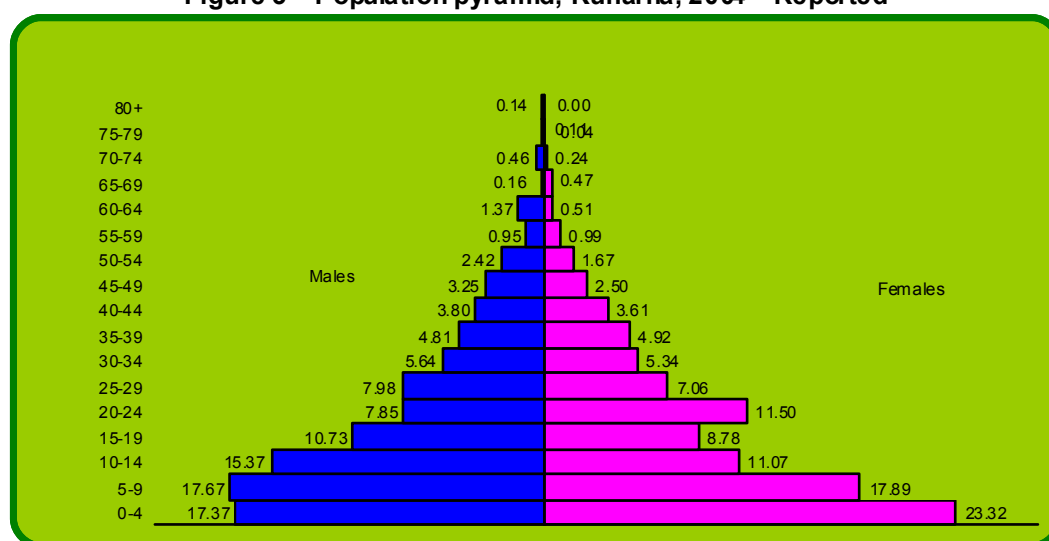
Coverage errors are of two types. Individuals of a given age may have been missed by the census or erroneously included in it (e.g. counted twice). The first type of coverage error represents gross under-enumeration at this age and the second gross-over-enumeration. The balance of the two types of coverage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

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.

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, Kunarha, 2004²—Reported

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	36,656	17.37	47,086	23.32	83,742	20.28
5-9	37,291	17.67	36,132	17.89	73,423	17.78
10-14	32,433	15.37	22,358	11.07	54,791	13.27
15-19	22,657	10.73	17,726	8.78	40,383	9.78
20-24	16,570	7.85	23,232	11.50	39,802	9.64
25-29	16,852	7.98	14,259	7.06	31,111	7.53
30-34	11,903	5.64	10,787	5.34	22,690	5.49
35-39	10,142	4.81	9,935	4.92	20,077	4.86
40-44	8,029	3.80	7,295	3.61	15,324	3.71
45-49	6,854	3.25	5,046	2.50	11,900	2.88
50-54	5,104	2.42	3,373	1.67	8,477	2.05
55-59	2,007	0.95	2,007	0.99	4,014	0.97
60-64	2,884	1.37	1,034	0.51	3,918	0.95
65-69	333	0.16	956	0.47	1,289	0.31
70-74	977	0.46	482	0.24	1,459	0.35
75-79	74	0.04	231	0.11	305	0.07
80+	303	0.14	0	0.00	303	0.07
Total	211,069	100.00	201,939	100.00	413,008	100.00

Figure 3—Population pyramid, Kunarha, 2004—Reported

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

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

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

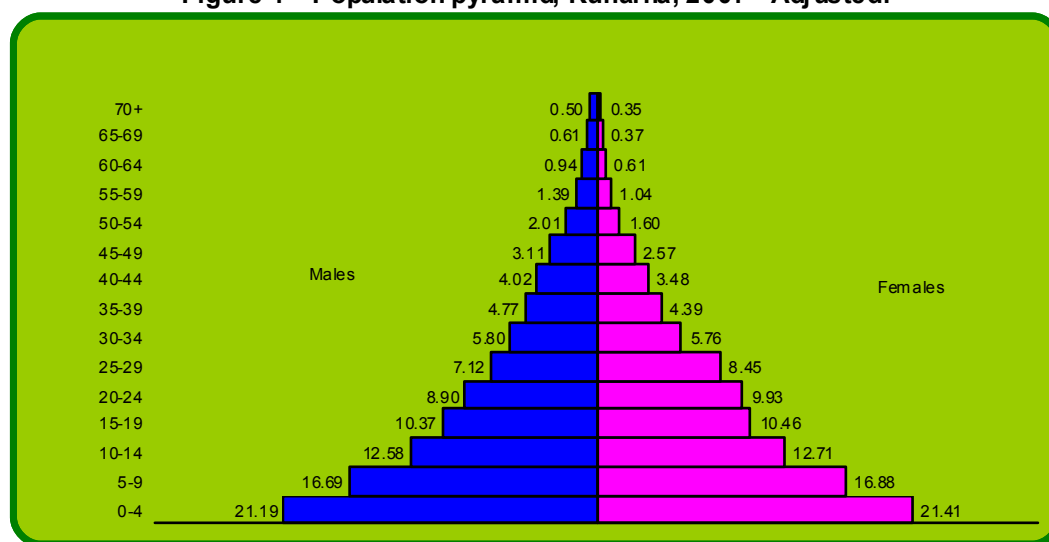
It follows that, in any attempt to correct for the anomalies, care must be taken not to remove the true fluctuations that resulted from such factors.

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

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

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	44.720	21.19	43.243	21.41	87.963	21.30
5-9	35.229	16.69	34.080	16.88	69.308	16.78
10-14	26.563	12.58	25.664	12.71	52.227	12.65
15-19	21.889	10.37	21.123	10.46	43.012	10.41
20-24	18.775	8.90	20.043	9.93	38.818	9.40
25-29	15.031	7.12	17.063	8.45	32.094	7.77
30-34	12.232	5.80	11.637	5.76	23.870	5.78
35-39	10.066	4.77	8.872	4.39	18.938	4.59
40-44	8.484	4.02	7.027	3.48	15.511	3.76
45-49	6.570	3.11	5.187	2.57	11.757	2.85
50-54	4.252	2.01	3.229	1.60	7.481	1.81
55-59	2.941	1.39	2.096	1.04	5.036	1.22
60-64	1.974	0.94	1.230	0.61	3.204	0.78
65-69	1.280	0.61	740	0.37	2.020	0.49
70+	1.063	0.50	706	0.35	1.769	0.43
Total	211,069	100.00	201,939	100.00	413,008	100.00

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



Household size and sex ratio

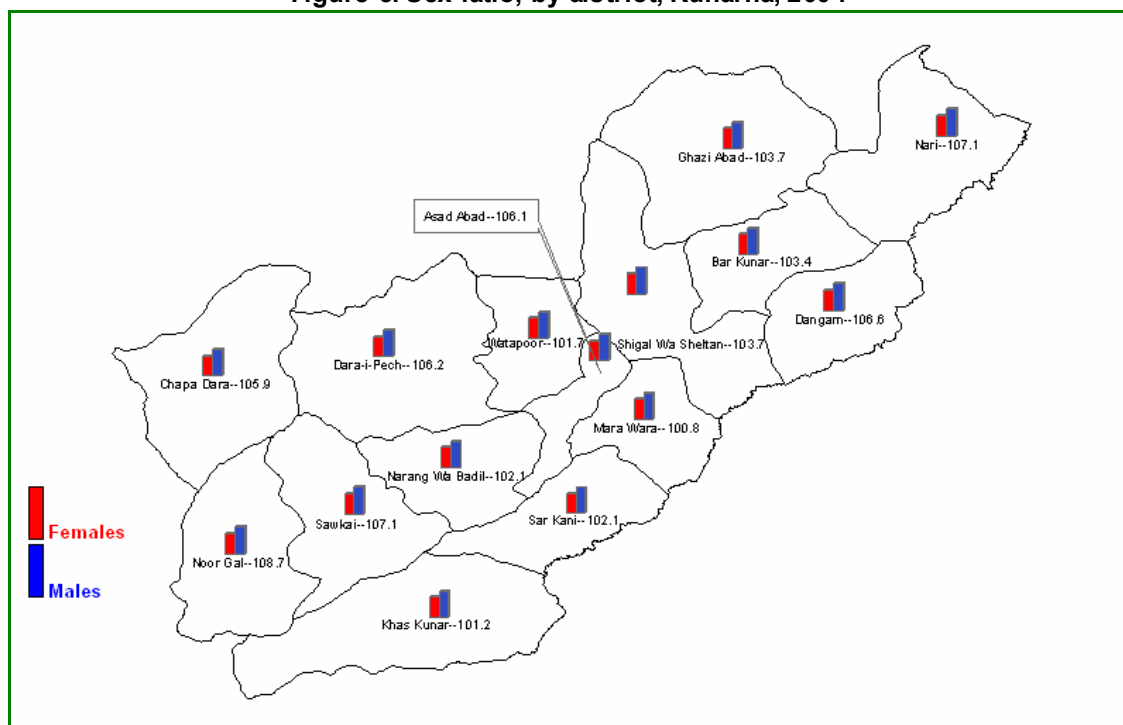
The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) varies between 101.2 in Khas Kunar to 108.7 in Noorgal, the average for the province being 104.5 (figure 5 below and the last

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

⁴ For a comparison of the reported and adjusted age-distribution, see annex 3.

column of table 1). No information is available which could explain why the sex ratio is high in Dih Sabz, Noorgal.

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



A typical household in Kunarha has 6.1 persons, which is about the national average of 6.3. Such a size is an indicator of a high fertility regime.

Special age groups

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

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

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

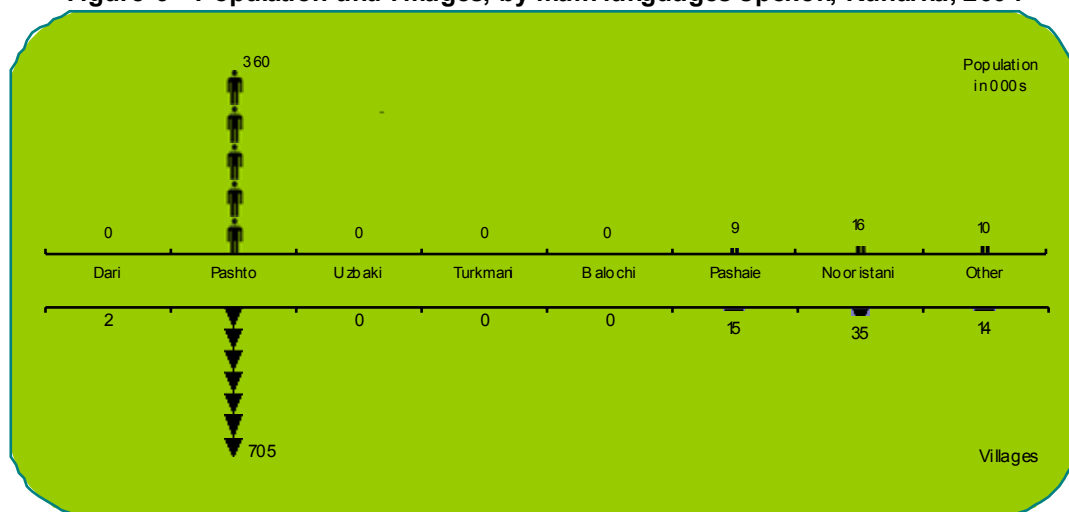
majority of the population in the villages⁶. Of the seven languages listed (figure 6⁷), one—Pashtu—is spoken by 705 villages out of the 771 and more than nine persons out of ten. Dari and Uzbaki are spoken in two villages each; Pashaie in 15 villages, and Nooristani in 35.

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

Age	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School age Population						
Primary — 6-12	44,127	20.5	42,672	20.9	86,799	20.7
Secondary — 13-18	27,658	12.9	26,575	13.0	54,233	13.0
College — 20-24	18,775	8.7	20,043	9.8	38,818	9.3
Population in the labor force						
Children — 8-14	39,575	18.4	38,251	18.8	77,825	18.6
Earlier working ages — 15-44	86,477	40.2	85,765	42.1	172,242	41.1
Later working ages — 45-59	13,763	6.4	10,512	5.2	24,275	5.8
Retirement — 60+	8,133	3.8	4,507	2.2	12,640	3.0
Voters — 18+	94,791	44.1	87,815	43.1	182,606	43.6
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	90,952	44.6	—	—

* = Women in the child bearing ages

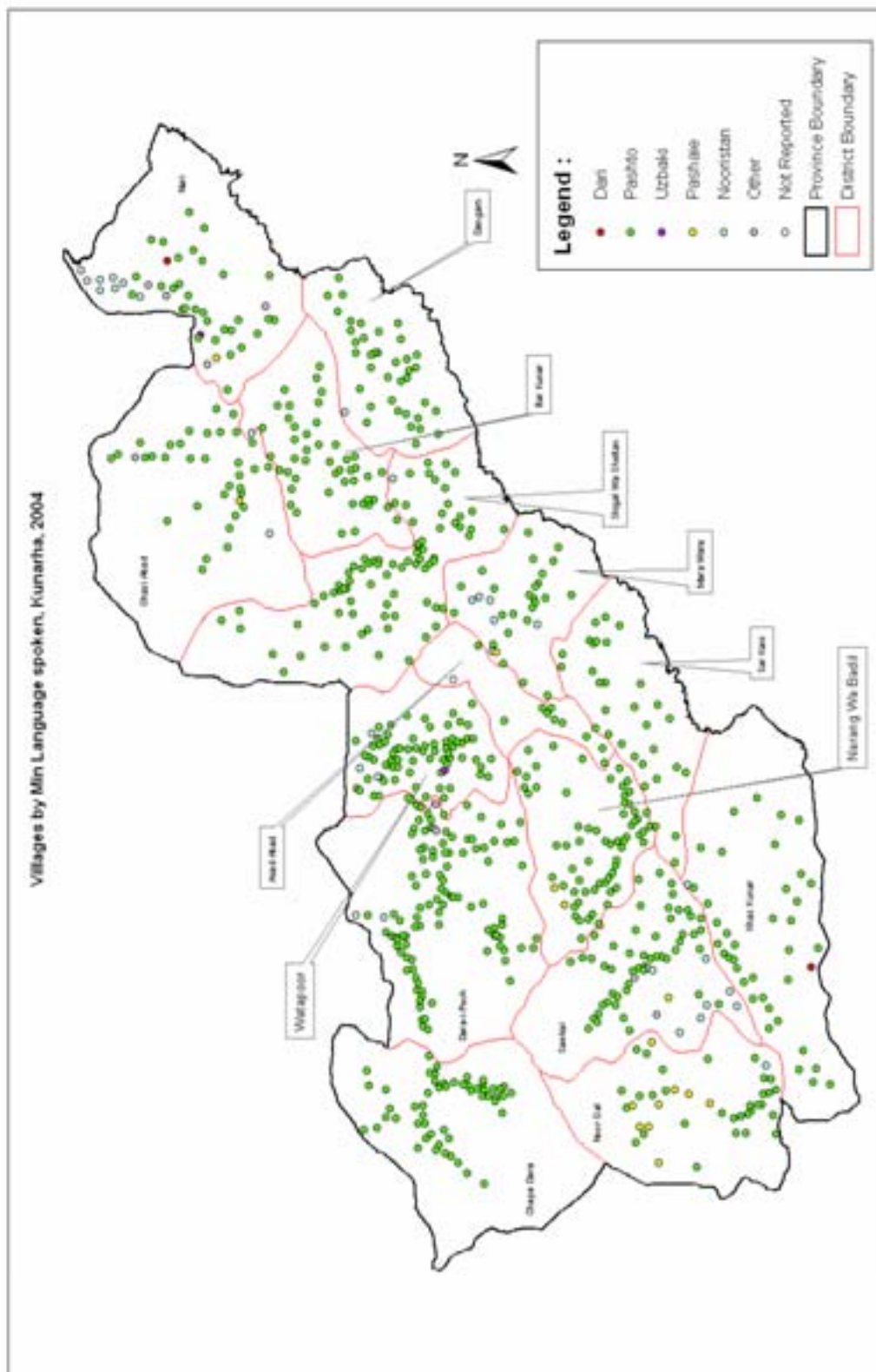
Figure 6—Population and villages, by main languages spoken, Kunarha, 2004



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

⁷ A seventh categories includes all other, unspecified, languages

Map2



Living Conditions

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

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

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

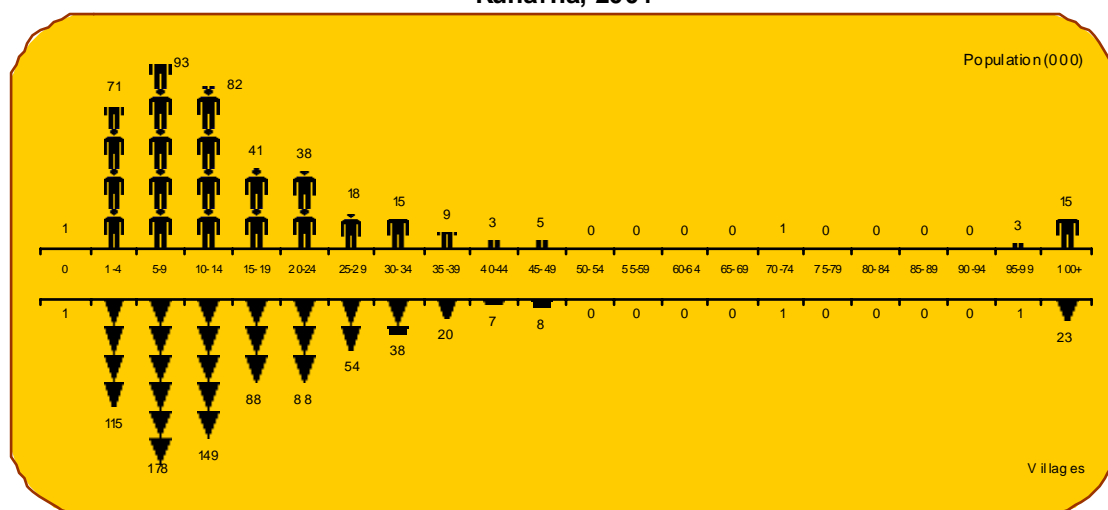
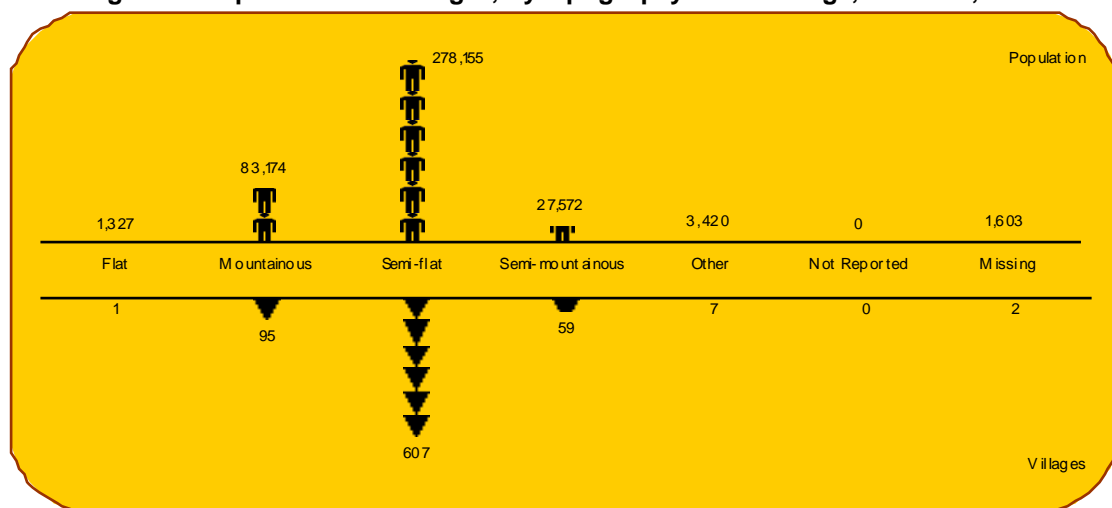


Figure 7 shows the numbers of villages by the distances separating them from their respective district centers. Figures 8 and 9 show respectively the types of predominant topography and the types of roads.

The distribution by distance from the provincial center clearly show a reasonable degree of accessibility with respect to those services that can only be provided by the district center, at least compared to other provinces. The proportion of the populations living in the district center or within less than five kilometers is a little over 18 percent, which is higher than in other provinces. Those that live 5-9 kilometers away from their district centers, represent about 23 percent. Together, they account for more than two persons out of five. Altogether, more than three persons out of five live less 15 kilometers away from their respective district centers. It remains true, nonetheless, that 25 villages and more than 19,000 population live isolated more than 70 kilometers from their district centers, including 23 villages and more than 15,000 population that are situated at more than 100 kilometers.

These difficulties are compounded by the nature of the terrain and the availability of transportation. As figure 8 shows, of the 771 villages, only one is located on flat terrain, and even though the overwhelming majority of the population (70 percent) live on semi-flat terrain, there is no indication that the nature of the terrain is such that access to the various services that the population may need is easy enough.

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



This is further reflected in the types of roads available (figure 9). Of the 771 villages, 302, housing half the rural population of Kunarha are accessible by road at all seasons. Another 106 percent are accessible by car in some seasons, whereas 361 (just over 37 percent) don't have any roads at all.

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

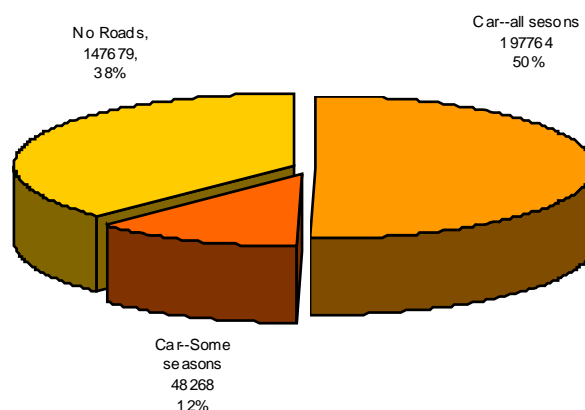


Figure 10 presents information on the distances separating villages from certain social services: schools, health centers, drugstores, post offices, public phones, and mills.

Educational services

With regard to educational services, accessibility appears to be relatively easier compared to other provinces, in particular the rural ones, for most grades, including the primary, the secondary, high schools, and rural schools. All four are located less than five kilometers away for substantial proportions of the population—56 percent for primary schools, 39 percent for rural schools, about 35 percent for secondary schools, and more than a quarter for high schools. It remains nonetheless true that substantial proportions of the populations have to travel more than 10 kilometers to reach their schools—23 percent for the primary, 47 percent for rural schools, 44 percent for secondary schools, and 55 percent for high schools. As for literacy courses, they are located within a five-kilometer radius for only a small fragment of the population—less than seven percent; and more than 10 kilometers away for over three quarters.

Health services

The spatial distribution of the health infrastructure is more dispersed than for educational centers (panels F & G). Health centers exist in 24 out of the 771 villages, and dispensaries in 39. Drugstores exist in 59 villages. The proportions of the populations not having to travel outside their own villages to seek medical attention is only 5 percent for

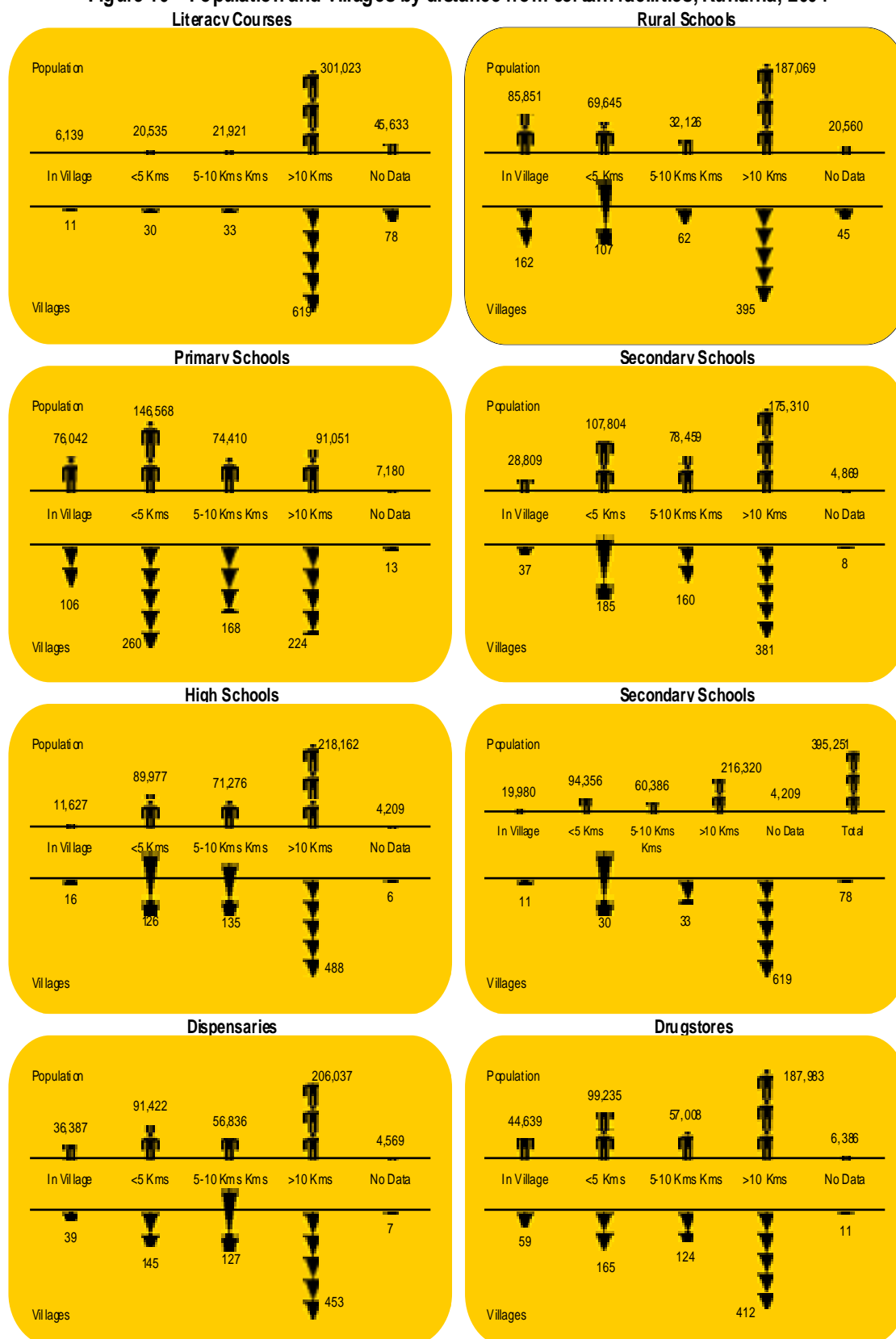
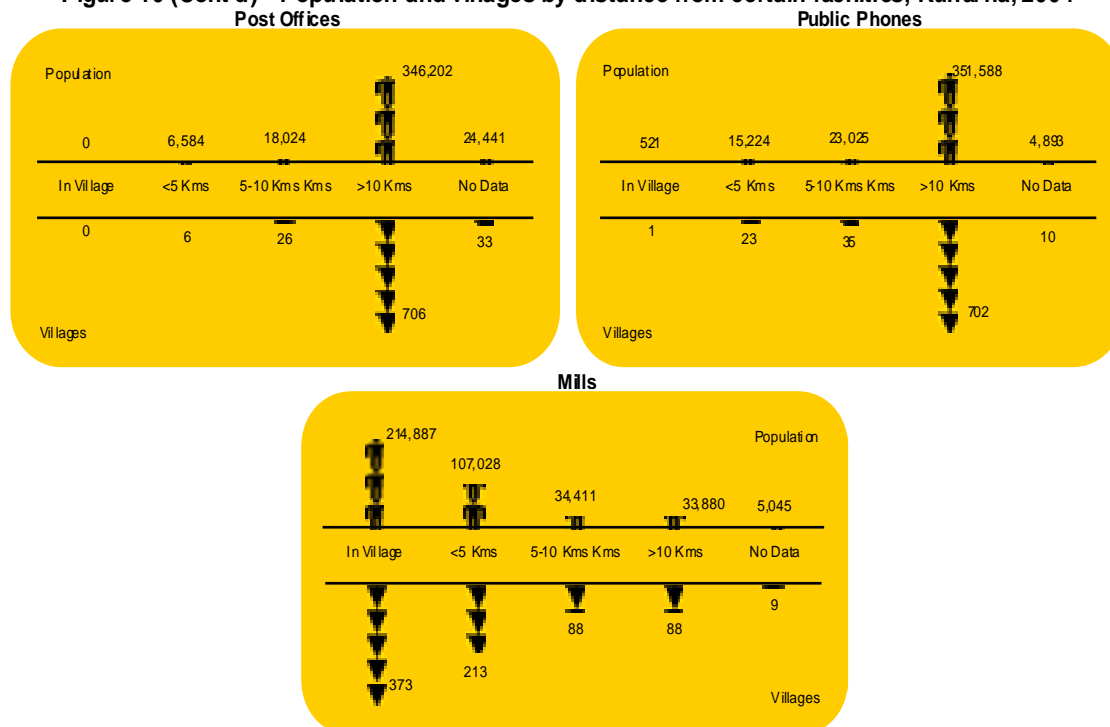
Figure 10—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Kunarha, 2004

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

health centers, and 9 percent for dispensaries. As for drugstores, they are located in-village for about 11 percent of the population. It is true nonetheless that for about 23 percent of the population, the distance to travel to seek medical attention is less than five kilometers, be it to reach a health center or a dispensary. The respective proportion for drugstores is a quarter. Overall, accessibility to health care is rather difficult for large proportions of the population, inasmuch as half the population or more must travel more than kilometers to get it. Concerning drugstores, the situation is just a little better but by no means easy.

Post office & public phones

Curiously enough, post offices do not exist in-village in any locality, and public phones in one only. However, six villages report a post-office less than five kilometers away, and 26 at 5-9 kilometers. Public phones seem to exist within a five-kilometer radius for 23 villages, and 5-9 kilometers away for another 35.

Mills

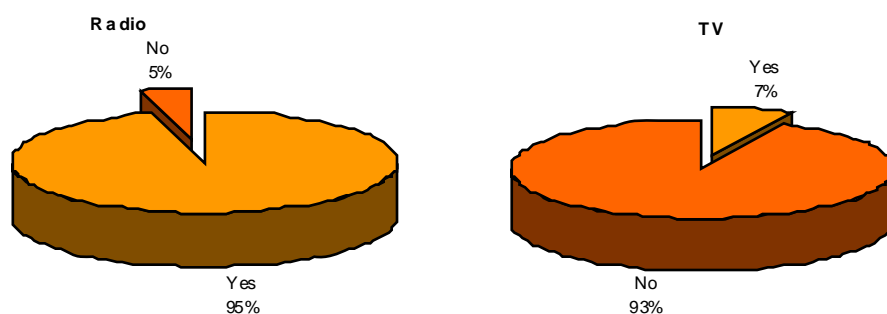
Mills tend to be relatively more available to the population than any of the facilities mentioned above (panel K). They exist in 373 villages out of the 771 and cater to the

needs of 214,887 people, representing more than half of the inhabitants. Furthermore, more than a quarter of the population doesn't have to travel more than five kilometers to reach the closest mill.

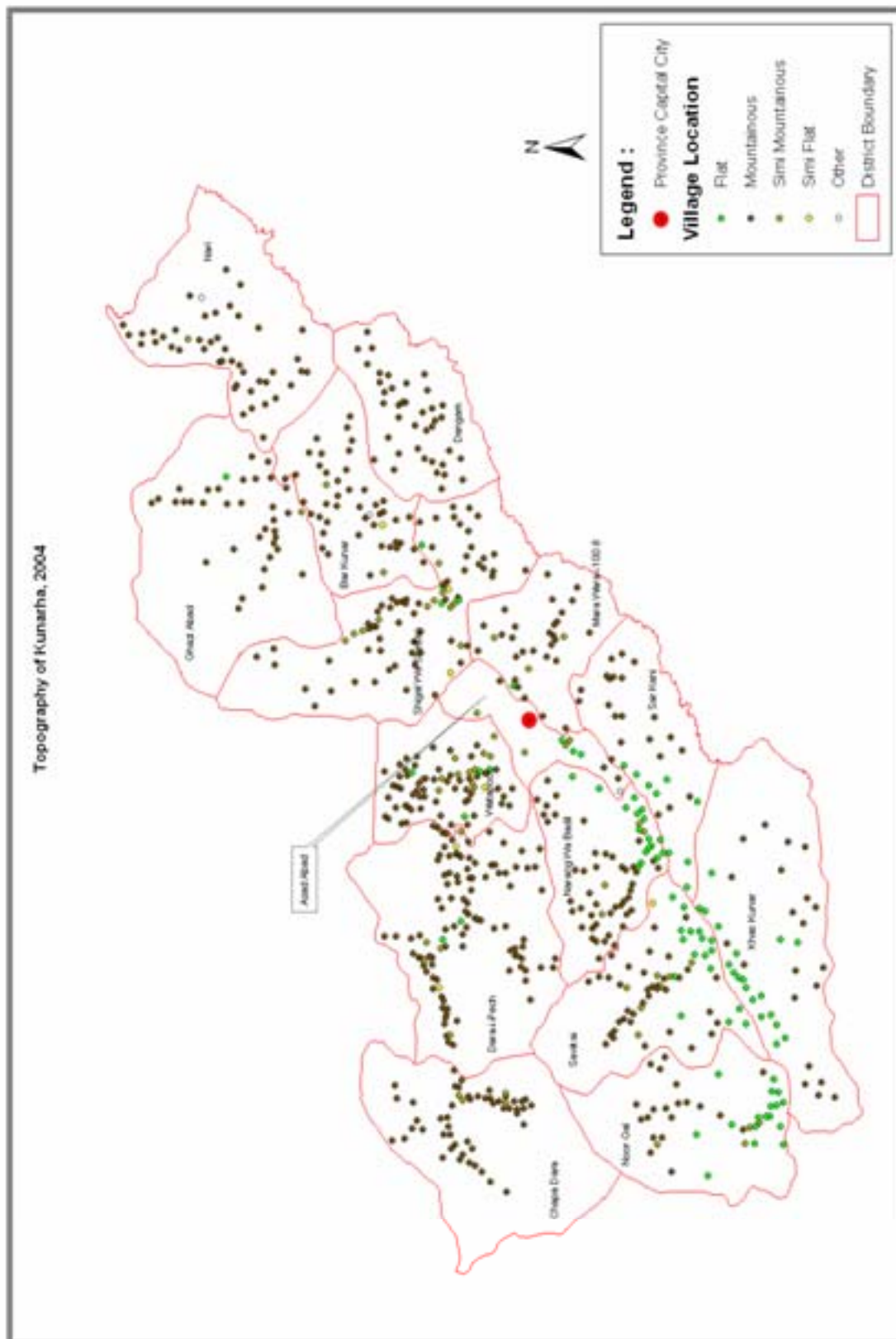
Radio & television

Access to radio is almost universal—95 percent of the population either have a radio set or live in a village that has it. For TV, however, access is available for only seven percent of the population. It goes without saying that public information efforts and media campaigns are seriously hampered by this state of affairs.

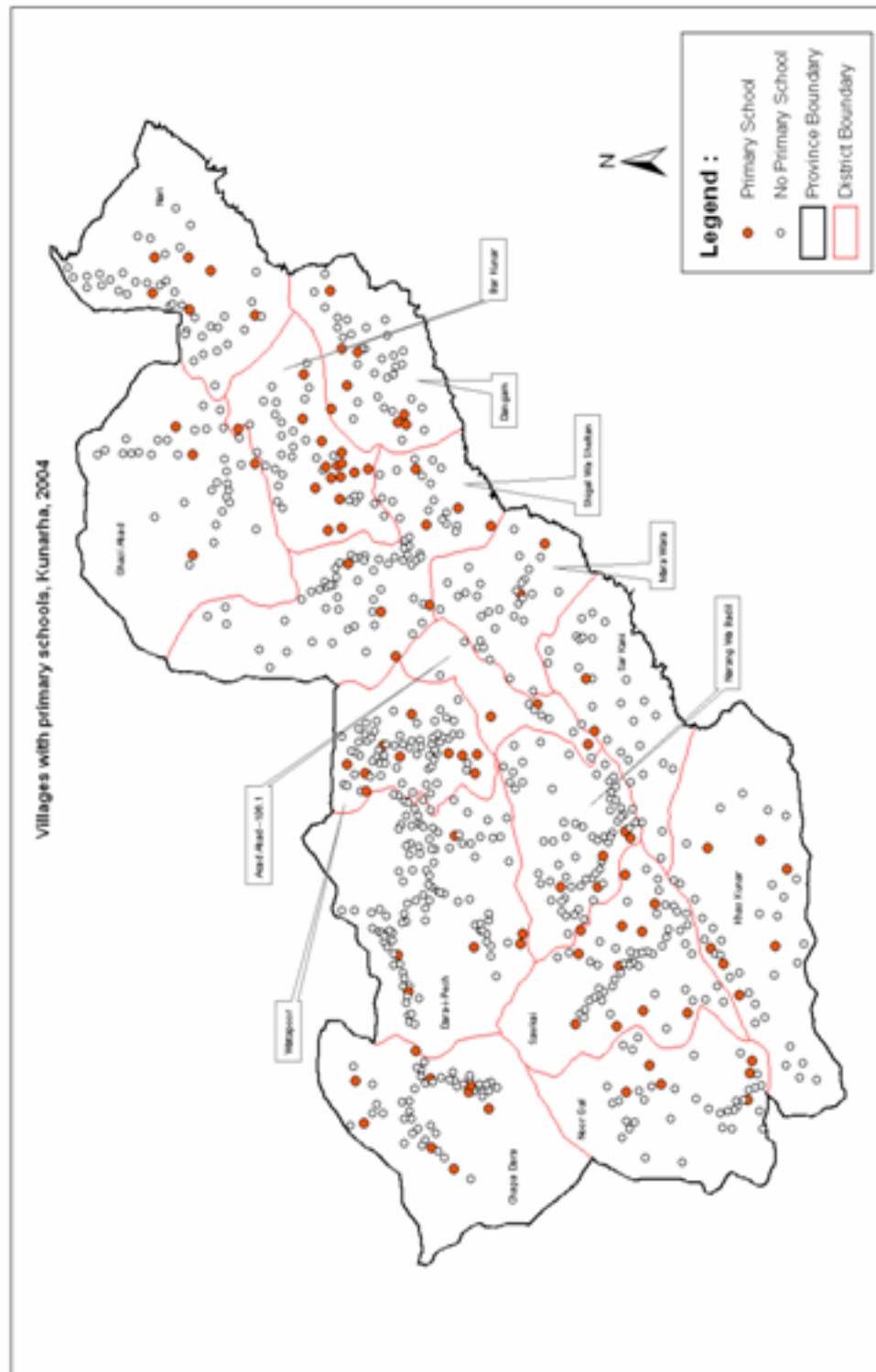
Figure 11—Proportion of the population living in villages where there are radios or TV, Kunarha, 2004



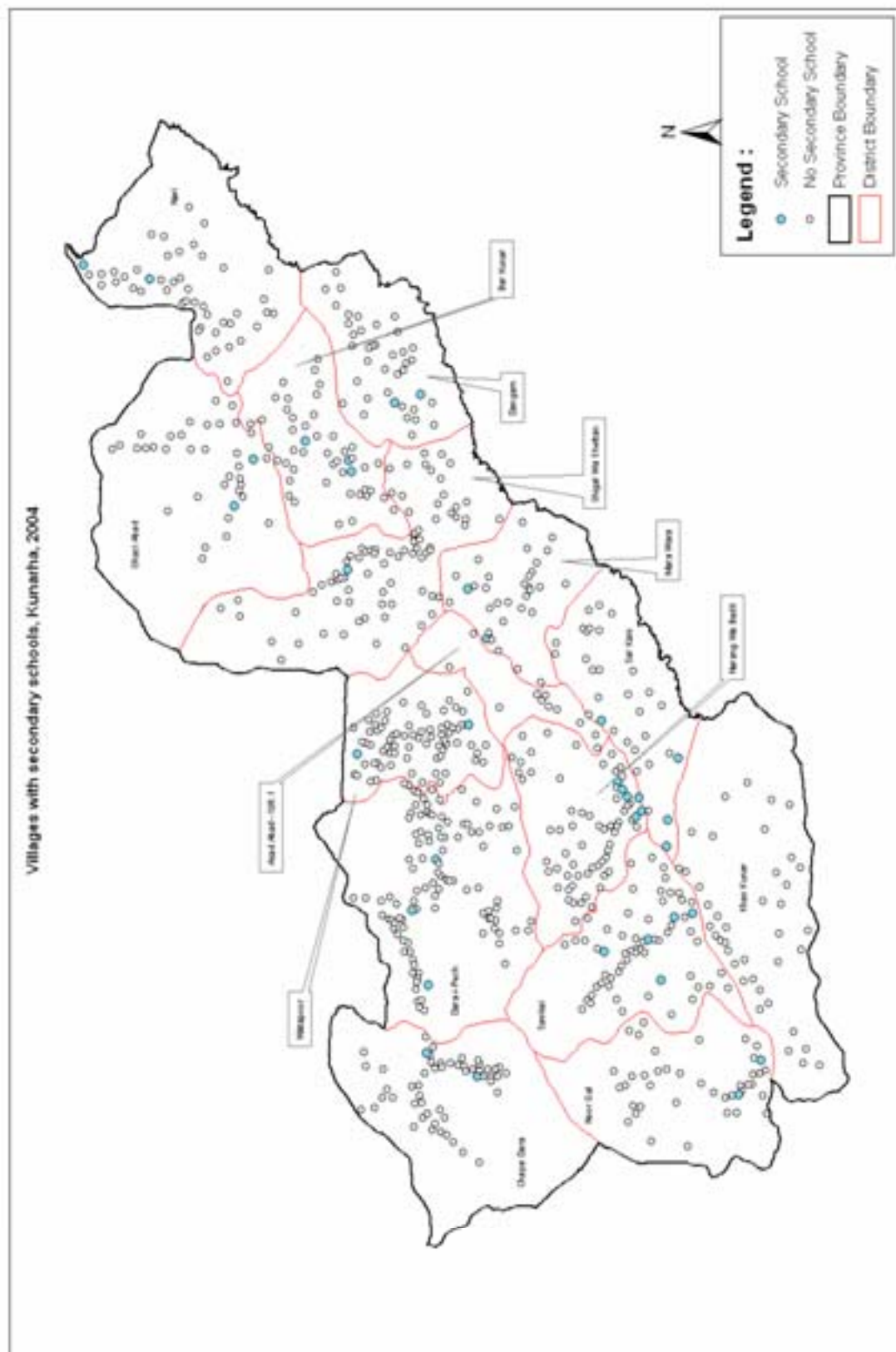
Map3



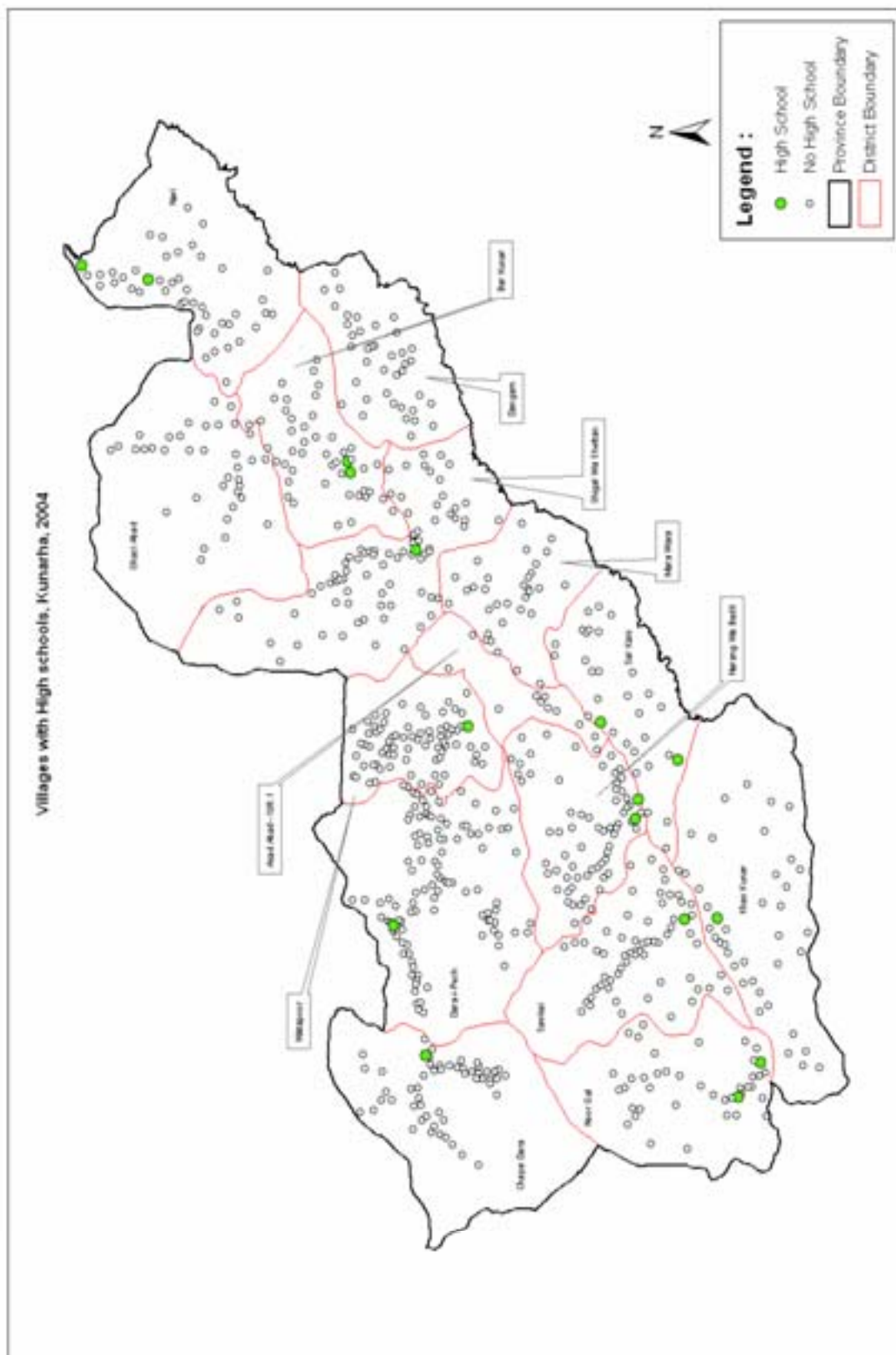
Map5



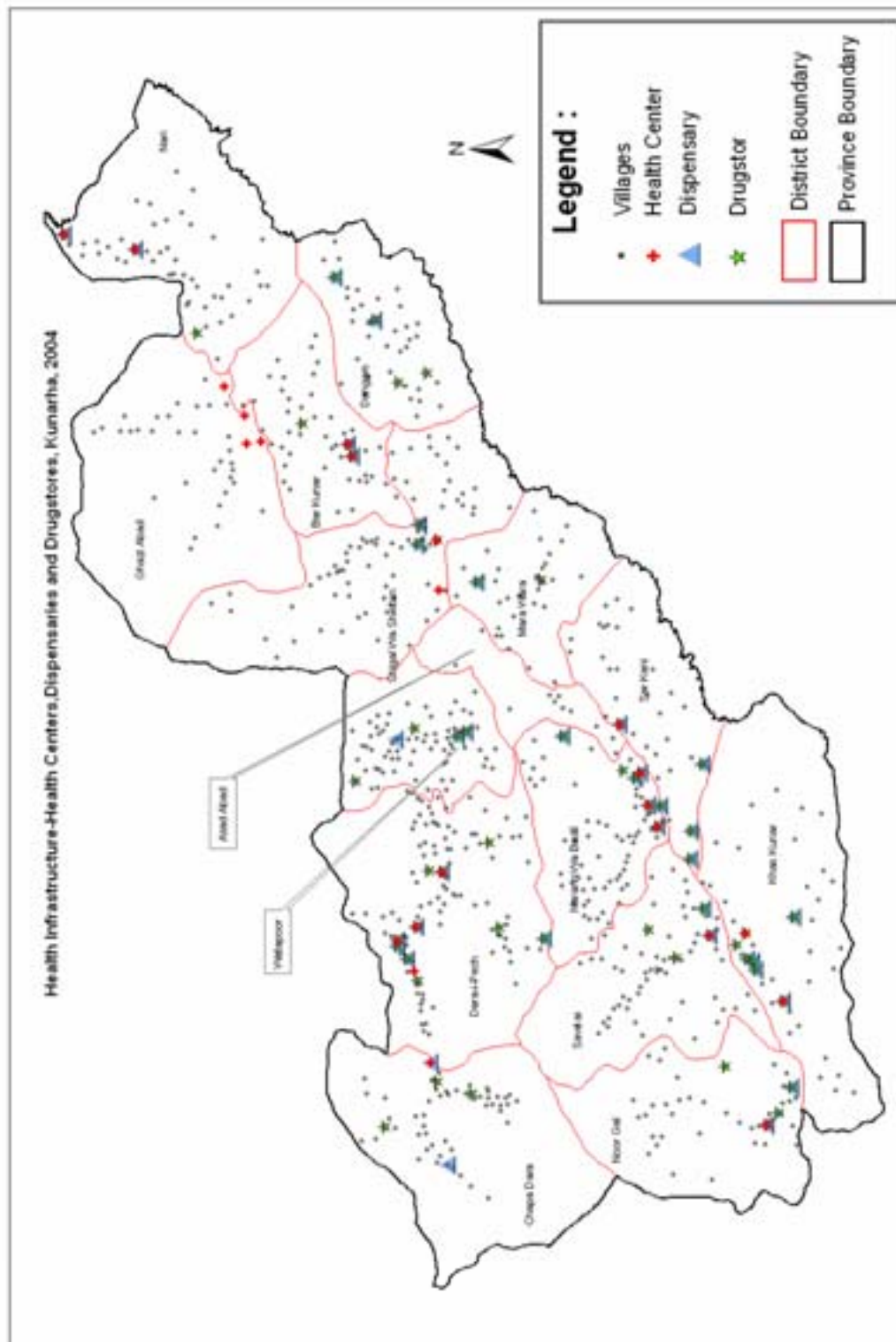
Map6



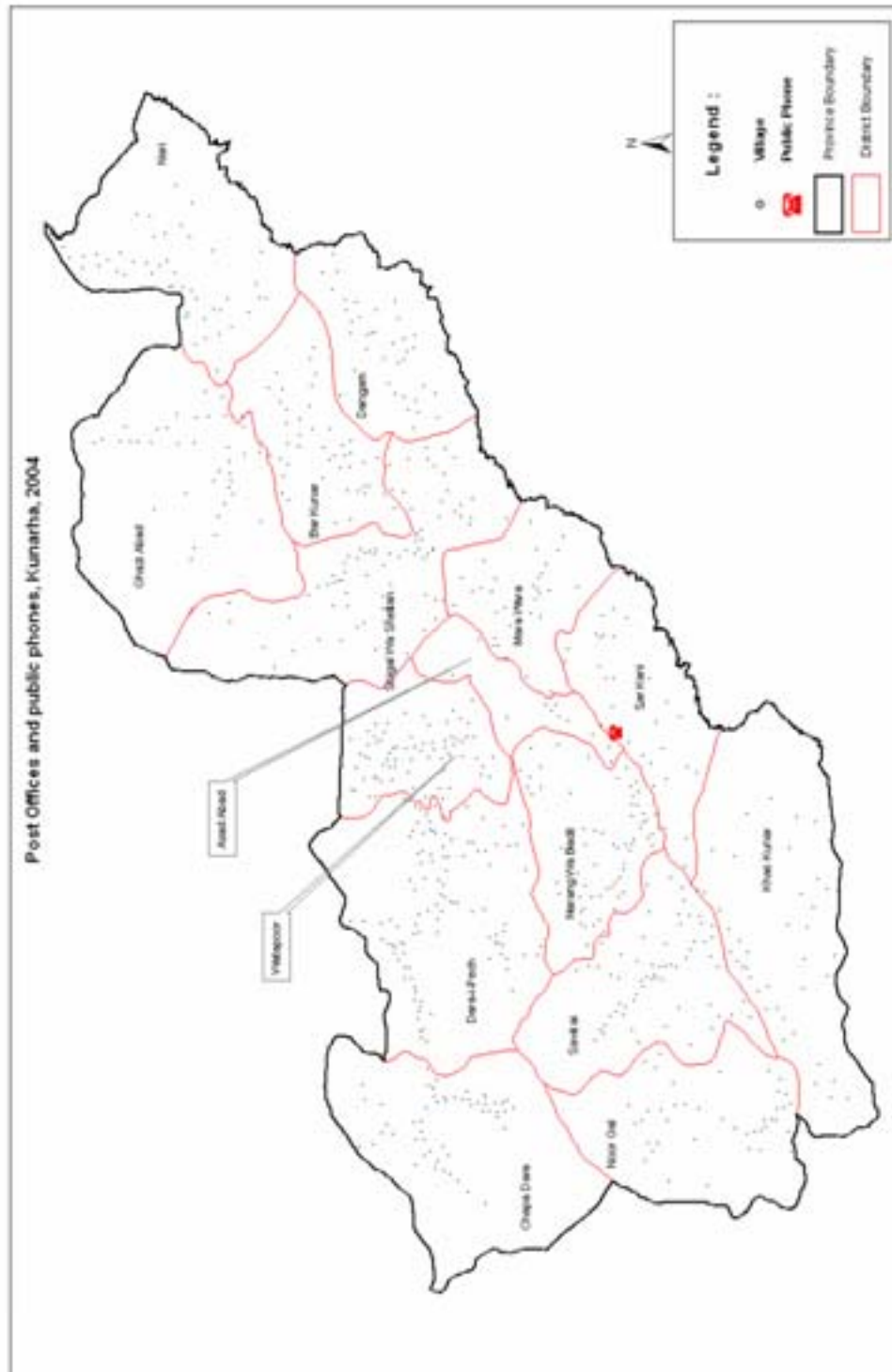
Map7



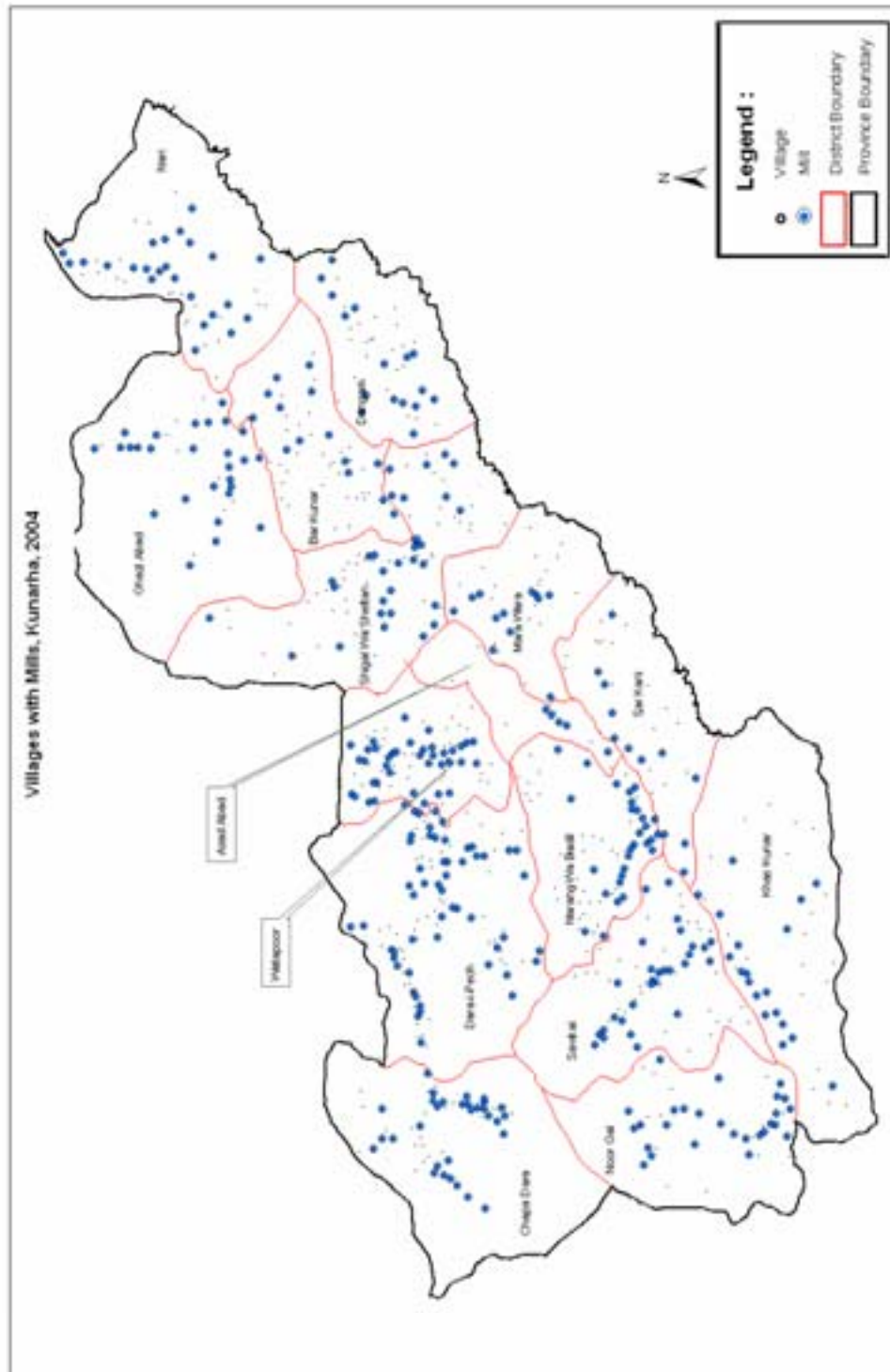
Map8



Map9



Map10



Economic Activities

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

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

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

<i>Subsistence Crops</i>	<i>Industrial Crops</i>	<i>Fruits</i>	<i>Vegetables</i>	<i>Herbal Products</i>	<i>Handicrafts</i>	<i>Small Industries</i>	<i>Animal Products</i>
Wheat	Cotton	Grapes	Potato	Licorice root	Carpets	Honey	Eggs
Com	Sugar Extract	Pomegranates	Onion	Caray	Rugs	Silk	Milk
Rice	Sugar Cane	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-fec-tion	Dried yoghurt
Vetch	Olives	Walnuts	Spinach	Hyssop	Jewelry	Sugar candy	Butter
Peas	Sharsham	Mulberry	Leek	Chicory	Shawl making	Sugar sweet	Wool
Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other

Agriculture

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

Figure 12 shows that the tow predominant sources of irrigation water are rivers and conduits, which supply 42 percent of the population each. Arhads come third, and supply about 13 percent of the population.

A cursory look at figure 13 shows that most of the economic activities are concentrated in a few district, in particular, Shaygal Wa Shiltan, Dara-I-Pech, Wata Pur, and Chapa Dara.

Out of the 652 villages producing wheat, 97 (14.9 percent) are located in Dara-I-Pech, and another 74 (11.3 percent) are located in Shaygal Wa Shiltan. Together, these two districts account for about one-third of the villages. The same two districts house about the same proportion villages producing corn, but two more districts also contribute a substantial quantity of the corn produced—Wata Pur with 11.7 percent of the villages, and Narang Wa Badil with 10.1 percent. Overall, Dara-I-Pech appears as a major producers of all the crops, and Shaygal Wa Shiltan as a major producer of all except peas. But three other districts are major producers of more than one crop. Wata Pur stands out in corn, rice, maize, and beans; Khas Kunar in rice, vetch, and peas; and Narang Wa Badil in corn and rice. In addition, Chapa Dara houses 15.4 percent of the villages producing peas.

Vegetables are produced in 552 villages, which represents about 85 of the total number of villages producing cereals. The most prevalent produce are onion, potatoes, and tomatoes, produced in respectively 150, 124, and 98 of the all the villages growing vegetables. The spatial distributional pattern is somewhat different from that of cereals, even though Dara-I-Pech and Shaygal Wa Shiltan, the major producers of cereals also major producers of vegetables. But the most prominent district is Khas Kunar—it is present in all produce, especially cauliflower, of which it contributes 40 percent. Other major producers, in addition to the three already mentioned, are Wata Pur, Narang Wa Badil, and Ghazi Abad. Their names are associated with three to four produce.

Fruit are produced in an even larger number of villages than vegetables or cereals—703, as compared to 552 for cereals and 652 for vegetables. The most frequent fruit are walnuts, mulberry, and grapes, grown in respectively 33.7 percent, 31.2 percent, and 14.8 percent of all the villages producing any fruit. In the aggregate, Shahgal Wa Shiltan, Ghazi Abad, Dara-I-Pech, and Chapa Dara are largest producers in that decreasing order.

Kunarha is a major producer of animal products. The number of villages that report being engaged in such activity is 2,919, i.e., one and a half times more than the villages growing cereals, vegetables, and fruit taken together. Overall, the largest producers are the same as for the other agricultural products, i.e., Shaygal Wa Shiltan, and Dara-I-Pech; but a few other district specialize in product or another—Wata Pur in Eggs and dried yoghurt, Bar Kunar in wool, and Chapa Dara in butter.

Herbs are grown in 85 villages, 60 of which are located in four districts. All seven herbs are produced in one district or another, but no specialization or concentration is worth noting.

Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts

Unlike other agricultural activities, industrial crops—cotton, sugar, sesame, tobacco, olives, and sharsham, etc.—do not appear to occupy the population in a substantial number of villages. They are grown in 138 villages, 78 of which produce sugar canes. Of these, more than half are in Shaygal Wa Shiltan, one-fifth is Khas Kunar, and another tenth in Sar Kanay.

The sector of small industries is dominated by two commodities—dried sugar and honey. The former is manufactured in 31 villages, and the latter in 24. None of the other industries is present in any significant way in any district. Out of the 31 villages engaged in the production of dried sugar, 24 are in Shaygal Wa Shiltan. Honey production, on the other hand is more spatially dispersed, even though three districts house 70 percent of the villages manufacturing it—Mara Wara, Sar Kanay, and Wata Pur.

Handicrafts is the one activity that doesn't occupy an excessive number of villages in Kunarha—only 16 in total, five of which, located in Asad Abad, produce jewelry.

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

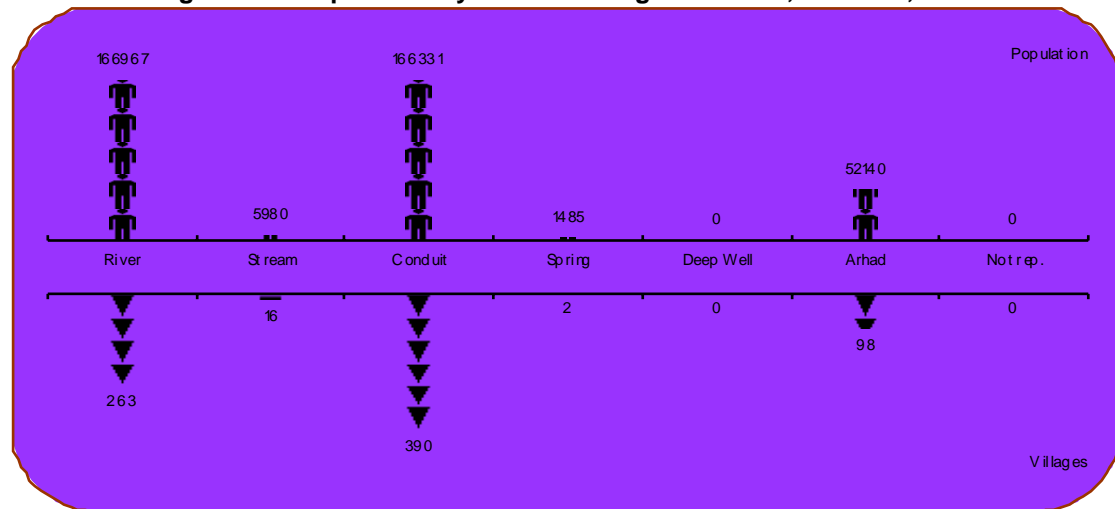
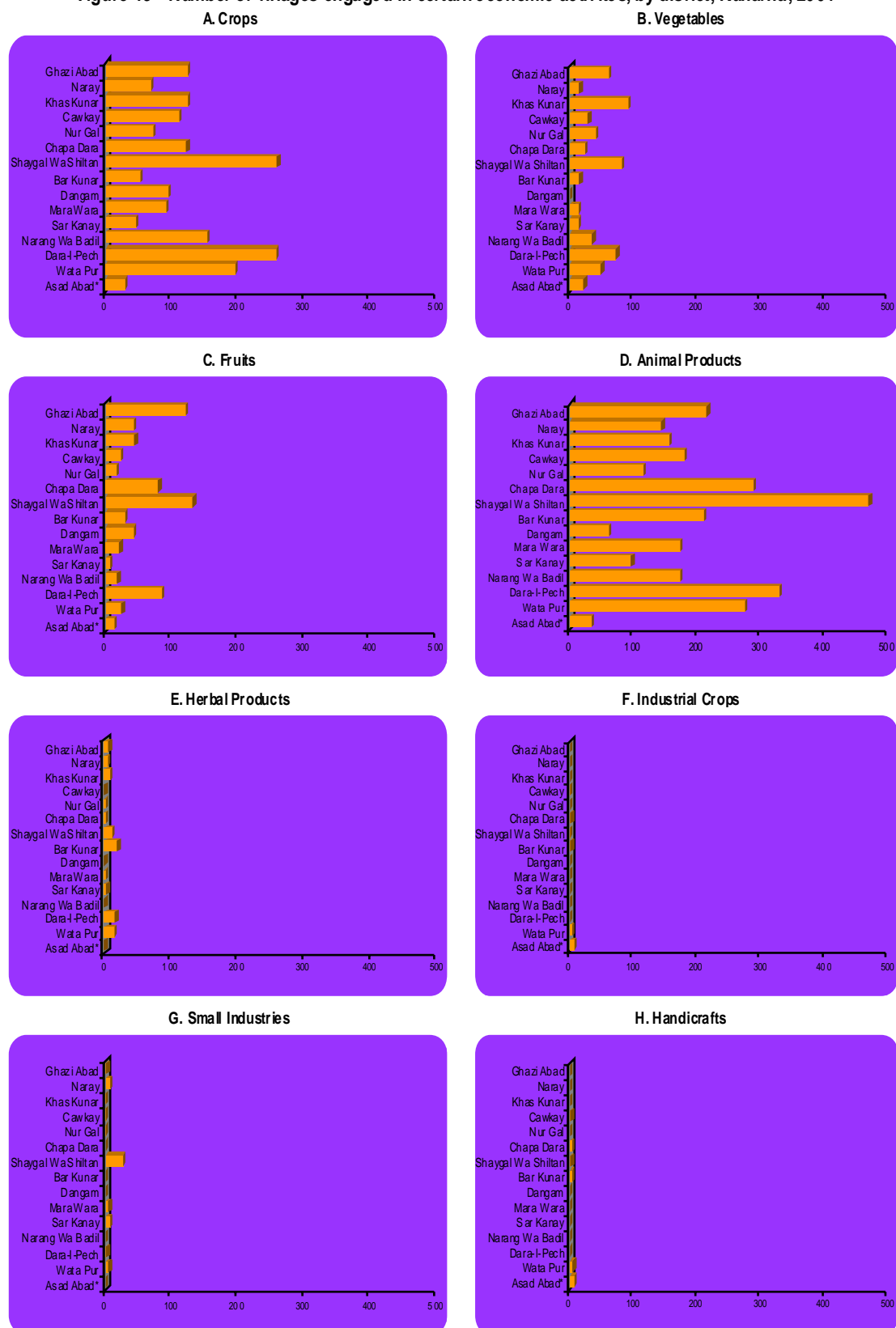
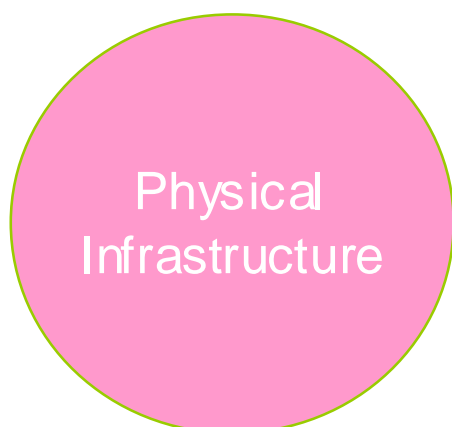


Figure 13—Number of villages engaged in certain economic activities, by district, Kunarha, 2004



* = Provincial Center



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

The household listing operation counted a total 40,918 buildings in the whole province of Kunarha, 84 percent of which (34,412 buildings) were housing units. The remaining 16 percent (6,506 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

As could be expected, the largest number of housing units are located in Dara-I-Pech, the largest district in terms of population size. The next largest number of buildings is located in Ghazi Abad, one of the least populous districts. In terms of persons per housing unit, however, the most crowded district is Nari, with 14 occupants in each housing unit, and the least crowded Dangam and Ghazi Abad, with nine. Among the remaining districts, variation is minimal; it goes from 11 to 13, the provincial average being 12.

Schools and educational institutions.

There are 115 schools in the province of Kunarha, 55 of which are located in five districts—12 in Narang Wa Badil, 11 each in Asad Abad, Watapoor, and Sawkai, and 10 in Dara-I-Pech. Population size does seem to be the determining factor in the number of schools to be found in every district. 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 categories with respect to their degrees of crowdedness. The first category is comprised of Dangam alone, where the average population per school is about 1,700. The second category includes four districts—Asad Abad, Watapoor, Narang Wa Badil, Sawkai, Sar Kani, and Ghazi Abad—where there is one school for every 2,300-3,900 population or so. The third and last category is comprised of Dara-I-Pech, Mara Wara, Bar Kunar, Shigal Wa Shiltan, Noorgal, Khas Kunar, and Nari, where density per school varies between roughly 4,000 and 5,000. The fourth and last category includes only Chapa Dara, where there is one school for more than 7,000 population.

Health infrastructure

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

There are three hospitals in Kunarha, located in Asad Abad, Noorgal, and Nari. From a spatial perspective, the location of the hospitals may not be ideal, but it certainly ensures medical coverage for the majority of the population (see table 6, figure 14, and map in the cover page). Overall, Kunarha is better off in terms of medical care than many other provinces in Afghanistan. On average, there is one hospital for every 140,000 population or so.

There are 46 clinics in the entire province of Kunarha, 13 of which are located in the provincial center, Asad Abad, six in Dara-I-Pech, and five in Sawkai. Neither Dangam nor Ghazi Abad has any within their boundaries. On average, there is one clinic for every

9,000 population or so, but inter-district variation is considerable. In Asad Abad, population density per clinic is about 2,200, but in Watapoor it is close to 29,000. In the absence of information on the capacities of such clinics in terms of medical staff, equipment, etc., it is not possible to draw any conclusion as to whether or not the absence of hospitals is actually compensated to some degree by the presence of clinics.

Doctors' practices are just about as frequent as clinics—44, as compared to 46. But they are non-existent in three districts instead of one—Watapoor, Chapa Dara, and Ghazi Abad. Concerning population density per doctor's practice, it closely resembles that of clinics, the average at province level being 9,400 or so, as compared to 9,000 for clinics.

Pharmacies exist in all districts; they number 110, and even though over half of them is concentrated in only four of the 15 districts, their spatial distribution is notably more even than for clinics, hospitals, or doctors' practices. Population density per pharmacy varies from 1,300 or so in Asad Abad, to about 24,000 in Sar Kani, the provincial average being less than 3,800.

Factories & workshops

The province Kunarha counts a total of 351 factories/workshops¹, 161 of which are in Asad Abad, the provincial center, but only one in Mara Wara. On average, there is one factory for every 1,177 population. The lowest density is in Asad Abad—181—and the highest in Mara Wara—more than 17,000. In the absence of information on the size of the factories, it is not possible to draw any inferences concerning the number of people employed in such installations.

Bakeries and Mills

Bakeries do not appear to be as present in Kunarha as one would expect—a total of 38, 23 of which are in Asad Abad, and the other 15 in five of the remaining 14 districts. On

¹ This category of buildings refers to a variety of small-scale businesses: repair shops for bicycles, motorcycles, radio/TV, gas and light stoves, musical instruments, weapons, pressure cookers, typewriters, refrigerators; electric workshops, car workshops; juice-making shops, shoe-making shops, briefcase-making shops; electric products factories, plastic shoes and sandals factories, ice-making factories, fruit-processing factories, metal factories, and building companies.

average, there is one bakery for approximately 11,000 population or so; but the variation between district is quite substantial. It goes from about 1,300 in Asad Abad to around 34,000 in Shigal Wa Shiltan, the latter being an extreme.

Mills, on the other hand are much more numerous—they number 561—and more evenly distributed over space. The average across the province is one mill for every 736 population. Inter-district variations exist without being excessive: in two of the 15 districts—Asad Abad and Sar Kani, it is respectively one mill for every 1,300 or so, and 1,000 or so; but in the other districts it fluctuates between 500 and less than 1,000.

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 140 hotels and restaurants in the whole province of Kunarha, distributed over 11 of the 15 districts; Watapoor, Dangam, Noorgal, and Khas Kuner having none. The largest number—79—is in the provincial center, Asad Abad, and the next largest—30—in Nari. In other words, 78 of the hotels/restaurants are concentrated in two of the 15 districts. At the provincial level, there is one hotel/restaurant for every about 3,000 population. In Asad Abad it is 369, and in Chapa Dara about 29,000.

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 Kunarha, hotels and restaurants are mere stopping places for travelers in need of a meal and a place to spend the night. It follows that those districts where there are relatively more such places tend to have more visitors than the others.

Shopping places & Mosques

Food & grocery, and clothes & textiles stores are the most prevalent businesses in any of the districts of Kunarha. On average, there is one grocery store for every 226 population; and one clothes & textile store for approximately 1,170. Inter-district variation is minimal

for food and grocery store; it goes from one store for every 132 population in Nari and one for 136 in Asad Abad, to one in 423 in Ghazi Abad. For clothes & textile stores, however, it goes from one per 169 population in Asad Abad, to one per more than 15,500 in Dangam.

Construction materials stores tend to follow a similar spatial distribution as for grocery and textiles. They total 115, 74 of which are in Asad Abad, and the remainder in 11 districts, Sar Kani, Mara War, and Noorgal having none. The average at province level is one store per 3,600 population or so; but in Asad Abad it is as low as one per 394 population, whereas in Chapra Dara 29,000 or so.

Mosques

The province of Kunarha counts a total of 1,349 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 306 population. Variation around this mean is not large, especially if we discount Ghazi Abad, where the average is one mosque per 600 inhabitants.

Other places

The whole province of Kunarha counts three poultry and livestock farm, one in Sawkai, and two in Shigal Wa Sheltai.

Barbers and beauty salons exist in six districts—Asad Abad (five), Dara-I-Pech and Khas Kunar (four each), Narang Wa Badil (two), Sar Kani, and Bar Kunar (one each).

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 and livestock farms, given the predominantly rural nature of the province, it is justifiable to hypothesize that households tend to raise their own chicken or other farm animals.

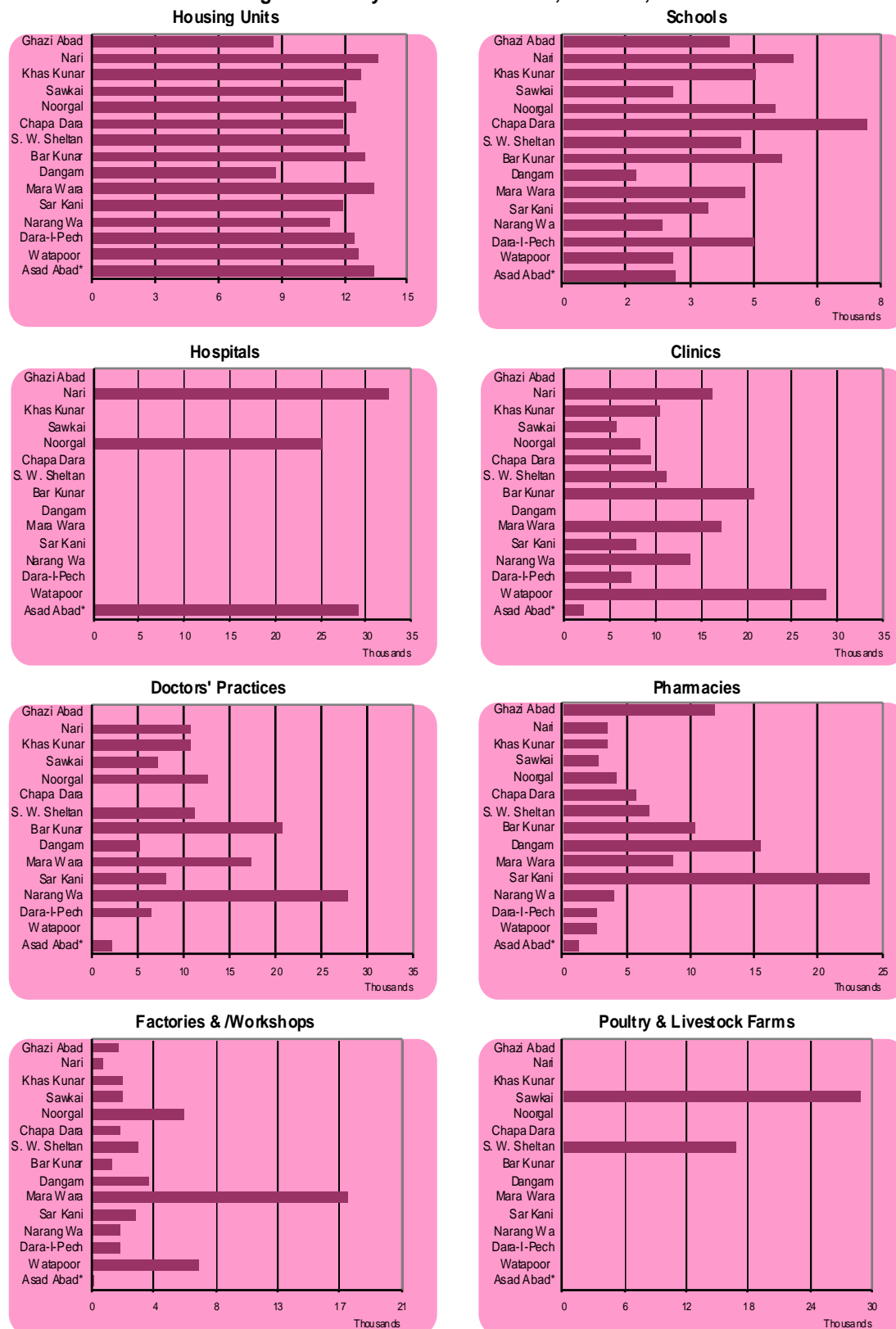
Table 6—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Kunarha, 2004

A—Absolute numbers																																		
District	Resi- dential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals, Clinics			Doctor's Practice			Pharma- cies			Factory/ Worksh.			Food & Grocery Stores			Clothes Stores			Construction Materials			Livestock Farms			Hotels & Rest- aurants			Barbers & Beauty Salons			Total	Population
			1	13	13	13	23	161	211	173	74	0	79	5	23	75	626	3,685	29,177															
Provincial Center—Asad Abad	2,175	11	0	1	0	11	4	110	7	2	0	0	0	0	44	36	2,590	28,778																
Matapoor	2,280	11	0	6	7	17	24	257	47	10	0	3	4	3	72	185	154	4,407	44,958															
Dara-I-Pech	3,608	10	0	2	1	7	14	98	16	3	0	1	2	0	29	110	71	2,833	27,937															
Narang Wa Badli	2,467	12	0	3	3	1	8	77	3	0	0	2	1	0	23	74	33	2,248	24,080															
Sar Kani	2,013	7	0	1	1	2	1	49	0	0	0	3	0	0	34	49	10	1,442	17,316															
Mara Wara	1,288	4	0	0	3	1	4	48	1	1	0	0	0	0	38	52	14	1,954	15,509															
Dangam	1,783	9	0	1	1	2	16	75	5	4	0	5	1	2	26	59	44	1,840	20,716															
Bar Kunar	1,595	4	0	3	3	5	11	119	17	1	2	5	0	1	50	113	52	3,142	33,781															
Shigal Wa Shellan	2,752	8	0	3	0	5	15	145	8	1	0	1	0	0	36	92	21	2,724	28,681															
Chapa Dara	2,393	4	0	3	2	6	4	70	3	0	0	0	0	0	43	89	26	2,251	25,047															
Noorgal	1,999	5	1	3	4	10	14	103	21	6	1	8	0	4	37	120	81	2,846	28,905															
Sawktai	2,421	11	0	5	4	9	15	159	10	2	0	0	4	0	35	131	32	2,915	31,950															
Khas Kunar	2,505	7	0	3	3	9	47	247	29	7	0	30	0	5	45	77	231	3,129	32,510															
Nari	2,390	6	1	2	3	9	13	56	13	4	0	3	0	0	27	39	6	2,912	23,663															
Ghazi Abad	2,743	6	0	0	0	2	13	56	13	4	0	3	0	0	27	39	6	2,912	23,663															
Total province	34,412	115	3	46	44	110	351	1,824	353	115	3	140	17	38	561	1,349	1,437	40,918	413,008															

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

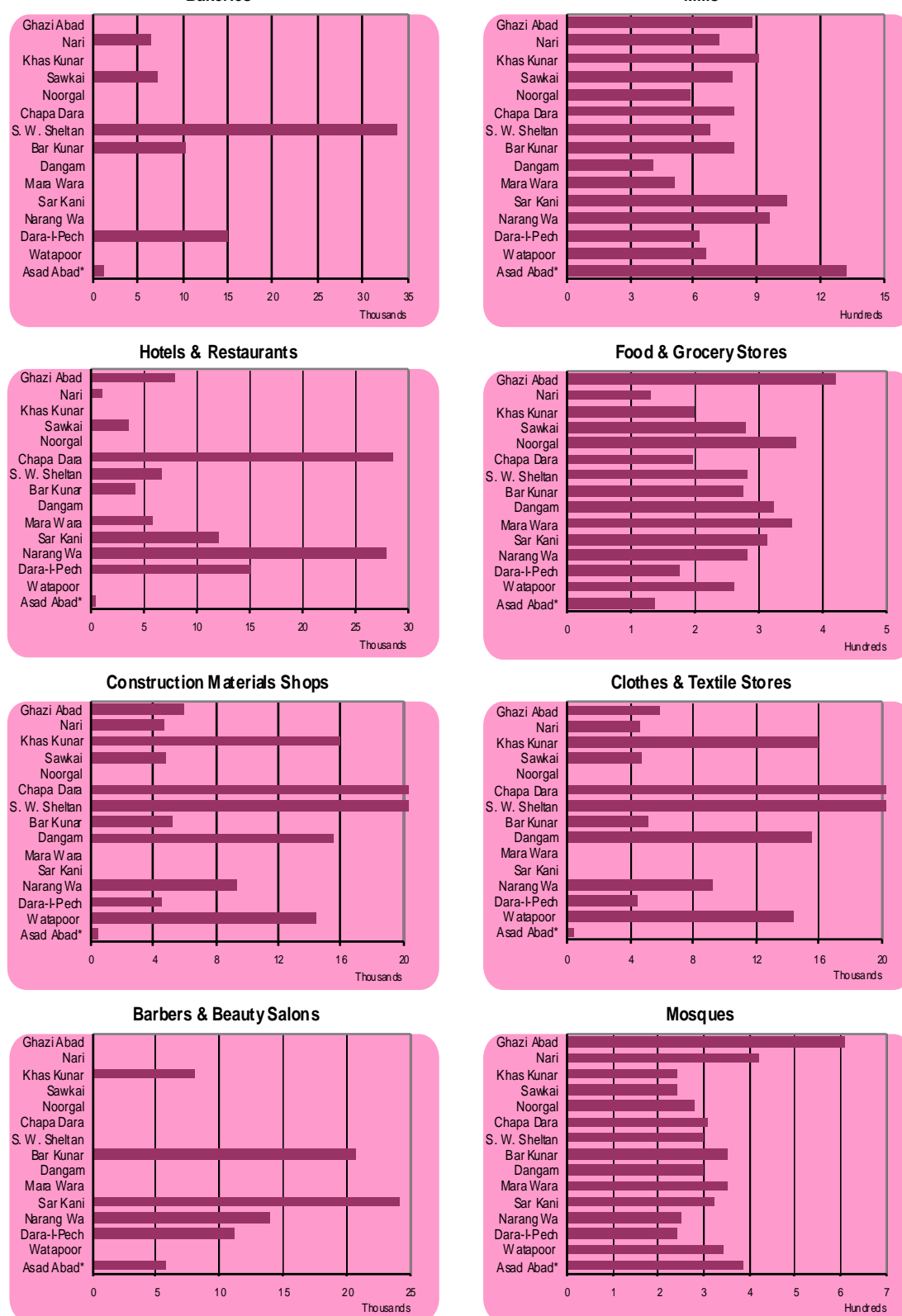
B—Ratio (Population per Building)																																								
District	Provincial Center—Asad Abad	Residential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals		Clinics		Doctor's Practice		Pharmacies		Factory/Workshops		Food & Grocery Stores		Clothes & Textile Stores		Construction Materials		Livestock Farms		Poultry & Farms		Hotels & Restaurants		Barbers & Beauty Salons		Bakeries		Mills		Mosques		Other		Total	Population			
		13	2,652	29,177	2,244	2,244	2,244	2,244	2,244	2,244	2,244	2,244	2,244	2,244	181	138	169	394	—	369	5,835	1,269	1,326	369	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		12	2,616	—	28,778	—	28,778	—	28,778	—	28,778	—	28,778	—	28,778	181	262	4,111	14,389	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		13	4,496	—	7,493	6,423	6,423	6,423	6,423	6,423	6,423	6,423	6,423	6,423	1,873	175	957	4,496	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		11	2,328	—	13,969	27,937	3,991	1,996	285	1,746	9,312	—	—	—	1,996	285	1,746	9,312	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		12	3,440	—	8,027	8,027	24,080	3,010	313	8,027	—	—	—	—	3,010	313	8,027	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		13	4,329	—	17,316	17,316	8,658	17,316	353	—	—	—	—	—	17,316	353	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		9	1,723	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,877	323	15,509	15,509	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		13	5,179	—	20,716	20,716	10,358	1,295	276	4,143	5,179	—	—	—	1,295	276	4,143	5,179	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		12	4,223	—	11,260	11,260	6,756	3,071	284	1,987	33,781	16,891	6,756	—	3,071	284	1,987	33,781	16,891	6,756	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		12	7,170	—	9,560	—	9,560	—	9,560	—	9,560	—	9,560	—	1,912	198	3,585	28,681	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		13	5,009	25,047	8,349	12,524	4,175	6,262	358	8,349	—	—	—	—	6,262	358	8,349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		12	2,628	—	5,781	7,226	2,891	2,065	281	1,376	4,818	28,905	3,613	—	2,065	281	1,376	4,818	28,905	3,613	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		13	4,564	—	10,650	10,650	3,550	2,130	201	3,195	15,975	—	—	—	2,130	201	3,195	15,975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		14	5,418	32,510	16,255	10,837	3,612	892	132	1,121	4,544	—	—	—	3,612	892	1,121	4,544	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		9	3,944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,832	1,820	423	1,820	5,916	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		12	3,591	137,669	8,978	9,387	3,755	1,177	226	1,170	3,591	137,669	2,950	24,295	10,869	736	306	287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Kunarha, 2004



* = Provincial Center

Figure 14 (Cont'd)—Physical infrastructure, Kunarha, 2004



* = Provincial Center

Annexes

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

Annex 2						
Total and urban populations (as of mid-July 2004) by province, ranked according to their shares of the total urban population of Afghanistan						
Province	Total Population	Urban Population		Share of the urban population of Afghanistan		
		Number	Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Rank
<i>Kabul</i>	2,447,044	1,946,430	79.5	42.7	43	1
<i>Hirat</i>	1,812,997	474,083	26.1	10.4	53	2
<i>Balkh</i>	1,141,702	446,374	39.1	9.8	63	3
<i>Kandahar</i>	1,023,043	285,075	27.9	6.2	69	4
<i>Nangarhar</i>	1,356,494	213,415	15.7	4.7	74	5
<i>Kunduz</i>	790,069	195,569	24.8	4.3	78	6
<i>Baqhlan</i>	759,057	166,612	21.9	3.7	82	7
<i>Jawzian</i>	433,081	128,667	29.7	2.8	85	8
<i>Takhar</i>	852,574	127,653	15.0	2.8	87	9
<i>Farvab</i>	844,388	103,972	12.3	2.3	90	10
<i>Hilmand</i>	1,405,068	88,068	6.3	1.9	92	11
<i>Parwan</i>	498,602	54,241	10.9	1.2	93	12
<i>Ghazni</i>	1,102,162	44,964	4.1	1.0	94	13
<i>Badakhshan</i>	844,581	41,801	4.9	0.9	95	14
<i>Samangan</i>	320,495	38,285	11.9	0.8	95	15
<i>Nimroz</i>	118,199	30,723	26.0	0.7	96	16
<i>Sar-i-Pul</i>	443,970	30,069	6.8	0.7	97	17
<i>Farah</i>	493,791	27,858	5.6	0.6	97	18
<i>Paktva</i>	518,779	23,291	4.5	0.5	98	19
<i>Kunarha</i>	417,786	18,411	4.4	0.4	98	20
<i>Khost</i>	643,462	15,376	2.4	0.3	99	21
<i>Badghis</i>	514,872	14,445	2.8	0.3	99	22
<i>Bamyan</i>	346,884	8,353	2.4	0.2	99	23
<i>Zabul</i>	355,931	8,120	2.3	0.2	99	24
<i>Urozgan</i>	319,160	7,960	2.5	0.2	100	25
<i>Logar</i>	333,067	7,261	2.2	0.2	100	26
<i>Ghor</i>	651,782	6,339	1.0	0.1	100	27
<i>Paktika</i>	777,118	4,500	0.6	0.1	100	28
<i>Daikundy</i>	467,810	3,489	0.7	0.1	100	29
<i>Wardak</i>	538,634	1,581	0.3	0.0	100	30
<i>Laghman</i>	386,517	1,576	0.4	0.0	100	31
<i>Kapisa</i>	365,488	412	0.1	0.0	100	32
<i>Nooristan</i>	134,558	0	0.0	0.0	100	33
<i>Parjsher</i>	110,250	0	0.0	0.0	100	34
Total	23,569,414	4,561,482	19.4	100.0	—	—

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

Annex 4

Procedure for adjusting the reported age distribution

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

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

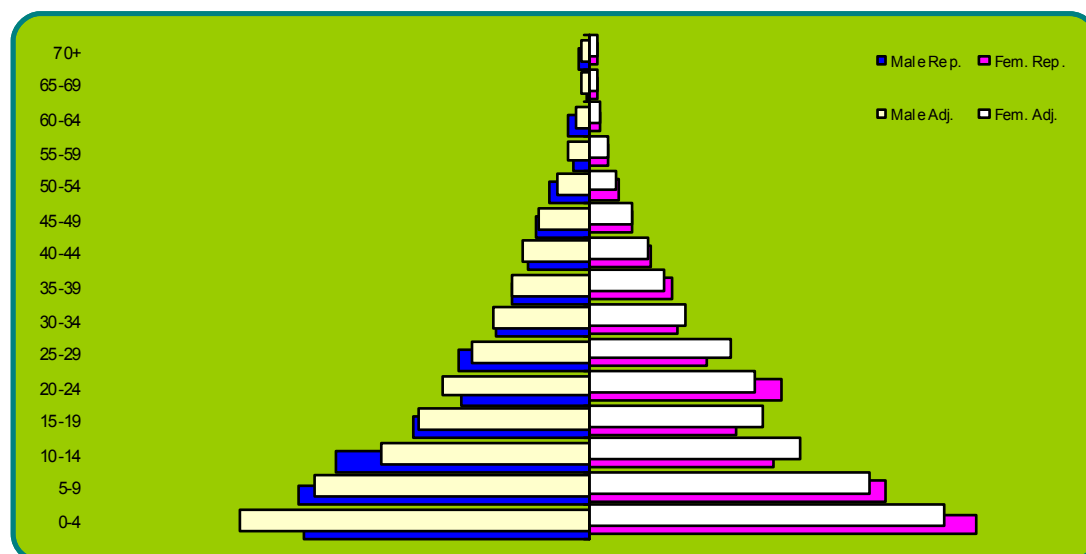
¹ The model used was from the Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Population; Ansley J. Coale and Paul Demeny; Princeton University Press; Princeton, New Jersey; 1966 ("West" model at level 13 for both males and females [e_0 : 50 for females, and 47.114 for males] and a growth rate of 30).

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

A—Distribution

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported /Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	36,656	47,086	83,742	44,720	43,243	87,963	-8,064	3,843	-4,221
5-9	37,291	36,132	73,423	35,229	34,080	69,308	2,062	2,052	4,115
10-14	32,433	22,358	54,791	26,563	25,664	52,227	5,870	-3,306	2,564
15-19	22,657	17,726	40,383	21,889	21,123	43,012	768	-3,397	-2,629
20-24	16,570	23,232	39,802	18,775	20,043	38,818	-2,205	3,189	984
25-29	16,852	14,259	31,111	15,031	17,063	32,094	1,821	-2,804	-983
30-34	11,903	10,787	22,690	12,232	11,637	23,870	-329	-850	-1,180
35-39	10,142	9,935	20,077	10,066	8,872	18,938	76	1,063	1,139
40-44	8,029	7,295	15,324	8,484	7,027	15,511	-455	268	-187
45-49	6,854	5,046	11,900	6,570	5,187	11,757	284	-141	143
50-54	5,104	3,373	8,477	4,252	3,229	7,481	852	144	996
55-59	2,007	2,007	4,014	2,941	2,096	5,036	-934	-89	-1,022
60-64	2,884	1,034	3,918	1,974	1,230	3,204	910	-196	714
65-69	333	956	1,289	1,280	740	2,020	-947	216	-731
70-74	977	482	1,459	733	424	1,156	244	58	303
75-79	74	231	305	331	282	612	-257	-51	-307
80+	303	-	303	-	-	-	303	0	303
Total	211,069	201,939	413,008	211,069	201,939	413,008	0	0	0

B—Population Pyramid



Annex 6

Compositional Analysis

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

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

- Panel A: Raw data—gives the distribution in absolute numbers; individual cells represent the number of villages in a given district (rows) that are engaged in the activity described—producing eggs, honey, carpets, etc. Row totals represent the number of villages in a given district engaged in a given category of activities or products. Column totals represent the number of villages in all the districts producing a given product or are engaged in one type of activity.
- Panel B: Specialization—expresses the probability that a village chosen at random from the total number of villages in a given district is engaged, i.e., specializes in the economic activity described.
- Panel C: Concentration—expresses the probability that a given product selected at random is produced in a given district.
- Panel D: Actual Joint Distribution—is obtained by dividing the cell frequencies by the grand total of all rows or all columns².
- Panel E: Expected Joint Distribution—indicates the proportion of all villages which would fall in each cell of table if products and districts were completely unrelated.
- Panel F: Deviation of the Actual Joint Distribution from the Expected Distribution—is obtained by subtracting the expected values of Panel E from the actual values of Panel D. It shows a pattern of positive and negative values which sum to zero in all marginal totals.
- Panel G: Deviation of Actual from Expected as a ratio to Expected—show the extent to which a district specializes in a given commodity or activity or a given commodity/activity is concentrated in a given district, controlling for the number of villages engaged in such activity/commodity³.

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

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

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

With regards to subsistence crops, only two districts stand out eight—Asad Abad and Ghazi Abad, the former for rice and vetch, with respective indices of 1.54 and 1.89; and the latter for beans and vetch, with respective indices of 1.89 and 3.03. This means that Asad Abad is respectively 1.54 and 1.89 more likely than any other district chosen at random to produce rice or vetch; and Ghazi Abad is respectively 1.91 and 3.03 times more likely than any other district chosen at random to produce beans or vetch⁴.

In the area of vegetables, four districts and four produce stand out. Ghazi Abad is 1.31 times more likely than any no district to produce spinach; Narang Wa Badil is 1.77 times and 2.64 times more likely to produce spinach or leek; Mara Wara is associated with onion (an index of 1.55); and Khas Kunar is associated with cauliflower (an index of 1.45).

Concerning fruit, only three are grown by a number of villages that is large enough to warrant compositional analysis—mulberry, walnuts, and grapes. Of these, only mulberry is associated in any significant way to a specific district. It is more 1.48 times more likely than any other fruit to be produced in a village of Mara Wara.

Herbal products are produced in so few villages that a cursory look at the raw data panel of table 6 is enough to detect any specialization or spatial concentration.

Animal products are so present in all 15 districts in so evenly distributed that none is associated in any remarkable way to any district.

Industrial crops engage so few villages that no compositional analysis is warranted; the same is true of small industries and even handicrafts. Concerning the latter, Kunarha appears to be a special case inasmuch as very few of its villages are engage in any significant way in any handicraft item, with the probable exception of Asad Abad which houses five villages engaged in jewelry making.

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 Because peas are produced in too few villages, they have been excluded from this analysis.

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Kunarha, 2004
Subsistence Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center— Asad Abad	10	6	4	6	1	2	0	0	29
2 Watapoor	59	67	13	43	13	0	0	0	195
3 Dara-I-Pech	97	85	18	29	9	7	6	7	258
4 Narang Wa Badil	60	58	16	9	1	1	0	8	153
5 Sar Kani	32	10	2	2	0	0	1	0	47
6 Mara Wara	31	27	0	28	4	0	0	1	91
7 Dangam	26	35	0	28	5	0	0	0	94
8 Bar Kunar	24	20	1	6	0	0	0	1	52
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	74	74	11	62	24	13	0	1	259
10 Chapa Dara	47	47	2	15	8	2	2	0	123
11 Noorgal	39	20	3	9	1	0	0	1	73
12 Sawkai	48	28	7	14	7	1	0	7	112
13 Khas Kunar	40	31	13	25	6	5	4	0	124
14 Nari	30	29	3	0	4	0	0	3	69
15 Ghazi Abad	35	37	5	15	21	12	0	0	125
Total	652	574	98	291	104	43	13	29	1,804

Panel B—Specialization

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center— Asad Abad	34.5	20.7	13.8	20.7	3.4	6.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
2 Watapoor	30.3	34.4	6.7	22.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3 Dara-I-Pech	37.6	32.9	7.0	11.2	3.5	2.7	2.3	2.7	100.0
4 Narang Wa Badil	39.2	37.9	10.5	5.9	0.7	0.7	0.0	5.2	100.0
5 Sar Kani	68.1	21.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0
6 Mara Wara	34.1	29.7	0.0	30.8	4.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0
7 Dangam	27.7	37.2	0.0	29.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
8 Bar Kunar	46.2	38.5	1.9	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	28.6	28.6	4.2	23.9	9.3	5.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
10 Chapa Dara	38.2	38.2	1.6	12.2	6.5	1.6	1.6	0.0	100.0
11 Noorgal	53.4	27.4	4.1	12.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0
12 Sawkai	42.9	25.0	6.3	12.5	6.3	0.9	0.0	6.3	100.0
13 Khas Kunar	32.3	25.0	10.5	20.2	4.8	4.0	3.2	0.0	100.0
14 Nari	43.5	42.0	4.3	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0
15 Ghazi Abad	28.0	29.6	4.0	12.0	16.8	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	36.1	31.8	5.4	16.1	5.8	2.4	0.7	1.6	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center— Asad Abad	1.5	1.0	4.1	2.1	1.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	1.6
2 Watapoor	9.0	11.7	13.3	14.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8
3 Dara-I-Pech	14.9	14.8	18.4	10.0	8.7	16.3	46.2	24.1	14.3
4 Narang Wa Badil	9.2	10.1	16.3	3.1	1.0	2.3	0.0	27.6	8.5
5 Sar Kani	4.9	1.7	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	2.6
6 Mara Wara	4.8	4.7	0.0	9.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	3.4	5.0
7 Dangam	4.0	6.1	0.0	9.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2
8 Bar Kunar	3.7	3.5	1.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.9
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	11.3	12.9	11.2	21.3	23.1	30.2	0.0	3.4	14.4
10 Chapa Dara	7.2	8.2	2.0	5.2	7.7	4.7	15.4	0.0	6.8
11 Noorgal	6.0	3.5	3.1	3.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	4.0
12 Sawkai	7.4	4.9	7.1	4.8	6.7	2.3	0.0	24.1	6.2
13 Khas Kunar	6.1	5.4	13.3	8.6	5.8	11.6	30.8	0.0	6.9
14 Nari	4.6	5.1	3.1	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	10.3	3.8
15 Ghazi Abad	5.4	6.4	5.1	5.2	20.2	27.9	0.0	0.0	6.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Kunarha, 2004

Subsistence Crops

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

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center— Asad Abad	-0.05	-0.35	1.54	0.28	-0.40	1.89	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
2 Watapoor	-0.16	0.08	0.23	0.37	0.16	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
3 Dara-I-Pech	0.04	0.04	0.28	-0.30	-0.39	0.14	2.23	0.69	0.00
4 Narang Wa Badil	0.09	0.19	0.93	-0.64	-0.89	-0.73	-1.00	2.25	0.00
5 Sar Kani	0.88	-0.33	-0.22	-0.74	-1.00	-1.00	1.95	-1.00	0.00
6 Mara Wara	-0.06	-0.07	-1.00	0.91	-0.24	-1.00	-1.00	-0.32	0.00
7 Dangam	-0.23	0.17	-1.00	0.85	-0.08	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
8 Bar Kunar	0.28	0.21	-0.65	-0.28	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.20	0.00
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	-0.21	-0.10	-0.22	0.48	0.61	1.11	-1.00	-0.76	0.00
10 Chapa Dara	0.06	0.20	-0.70	-0.24	0.13	-0.32	1.26	-1.00	0.00
11 Noorgal	0.48	-0.14	-0.24	-0.24	-0.76	-1.00	-1.00	-0.15	0.00
12 Sawkai	0.19	-0.21	0.15	-0.23	0.08	-0.63	-1.00	2.89	0.00
13 Khas Kunar	-0.11	-0.21	0.93	0.25	-0.16	0.69	3.48	-1.00	0.00
14 Nari	0.20	0.32	-0.20	-1.00	0.01	-1.00	-1.00	1.70	0.00
15 Ghazi Abad	-0.23	-0.07	-0.26	-0.26	1.91	3.03	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Kunarha, 2004

Industrial Crops

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center— Asad Abad	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
2 Watapoor	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4
3 Dara-I-Pech	3	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	10
4 Narang Wa Badil	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	7
5 Sar Kani	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	9
6 Mara Wara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Dangam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Bar Kunar	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	3	0	41	0	6	4	0	0	54
10 Chapa Dara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Noorgal	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	5
12 Sawkai	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	7
13 Khas Kunar	3	1	16	4	5	0	0	0	29
14 Nari	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
15 Ghazi Abad	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Total	14	2	78	8	17	9	0	6	138

Panel B—Specialization

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center— Asad Abad	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2 Watapoor	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3 Dara-I-Pech	30.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4 Narang Wa Badil	0.0	0.0	85.7	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5 Sar Kani	0.0	0.0	88.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6 Mara Wara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Dangam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Bar Kunar	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	5.6	0.0	75.9	0.0	11.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
10 Chapa Dara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Noorgal	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	20.0	100.0
12 Sawkai	14.3	0.0	71.4	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13 Khas Kunar	10.3	3.4	55.2	13.8	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
14 Nari	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	100.0
15 Ghazi Abad	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	10.1	4.3	56.5	58	12.3	6.5	0.0	4.3	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center— Asad Abad	7.1	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	1.4
2 Watapoor	0.0	0.0	1.3	12.5	5.9	11.1	—	0.0	2.9
3 Dara-I-Pech	21.4	33.3	1.3	12.5	11.8	11.1	—	0.0	7.2
4 Narang Wa Badil	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	5.9	0.0	—	0.0	5.1
5 Sar Kani	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	5.9	0.0	—	0.0	6.5
6 Mara Wara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
7 Dangam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
8 Bar Kunar	7.1	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	—	0.0	2.2
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	21.4	0.0	52.6	0.0	35.3	44.4	—	0.0	39.1
10 Chapa Dara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
11 Noorgal	7.1	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	—	16.7	3.6
12 Sawkai	7.1	0.0	6.4	0.0	5.9	0.0	—	0.0	5.1
13 Khas Kunar	21.4	16.7	20.5	50.0	29.4	0.0	—	0.0	21.0
14 Nari	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	83.3	4.3
15 Ghazi Abad	0.0	16.7	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Kunarha, 2004

Industrial Crops									
<i>Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected</i>									
District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar- sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center— Asad Abad	3.93	-1.00	-1.00	7.63	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
2 Watapoor	-1.00	-1.00	-0.56	3.31	1.03	2.83	—	-1.00	0.00
3 Dara-I-Pech	1.96	3.60	-0.82	0.73	0.62	0.53	—	-1.00	0.00
4 Narang Wa Badil	-1.00	-1.00	0.52	-1.00	0.16	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
5 Sar Kani	-1.00	-1.00	0.57	-1.00	-0.10	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
6 Mara Wara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Dangam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Bar Kunar	2.29	6.67	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	4.11	—	-1.00	0.00
9 Shiqal Wa Sheltan	-0.45	-1.00	0.34	-1.00	-0.10	0.14	—	-1.00	0.00
10 Chapa Dara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Noorgal	0.97	3.60	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	5.13	—	3.60	0.00
12 Sawkai	0.41	-1.00	0.26	-1.00	0.16	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
13 Khas Kunar	0.02	-0.21	-0.02	1.38	0.40	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
14 Nari	0.64	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	18.17	0.00
15 Ghazi Abad	-1.00	10.50	-1.00	7.63	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Kunarha, 2004

Fruit										
Panel A—Raw Data										
District	Grapes	Pome- grenades	Melons/ W.	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul- berries	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Asad Abad	1	1	0	5	1	1	3	2	14	
2 Watapoor	1	0	0	0	1	17	6	0	25	
3 Dara-I-Pech	9	6	1	11	5	20	28	5	85	
4 Narang Wa Badil	4	2	0	1	0	3	8	0	18	
5 Sar Kari	2	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	7	
6 Mara Wara	2	1	0	0	0	2	17	0	22	
7 Dangam	8	0	0	0	0	23	11	0	42	
8 Bar Kunar	1	0	1	2	2	17	6	0	29	
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	5	0	5	30	1	52	36	3	132	
10 Chapa Dara	11	3	1	0	0	35	29	1	80	
11 Noorgal	2	0	0	0	0	11	4	0	17	
12 Sawkai	4	0	0	2	0	5	12	1	24	
13 Khas Kunar	9	3	2	8	0	5	16	2	45	
14 Nari	13	1	1	2	0	12	11	2	42	
15 Ghazi Abad	32	9	0	3	1	34	29	13	121	
Total	104	27	11	61	11	237	219	29	703	
Panel B—Specialization										
District	Grapes	Pome- grenades	Melons/ W.	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul- berries	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Asad Abad	7.1	7.1	0.0	35.7	7.1	7.1	21.4	14.3	100.0	
2 Watapoor	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	68.0	24.0	0.0	100.0	
3 Dara-I-Pech	10.6	7.1	1.2	12.9	5.9	23.5	32.9	5.9	100.0	
4 Narang Wa Badil	22.2	11.1	0.0	5.6	0.0	16.7	44.4	0.0	100.0	
5 Sar Kari	28.6	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	100.0	
6 Mara Wara	9.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	77.3	0.0	100.0	
7 Dangam	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.8	26.2	0.0	100.0	
8 Bar Kunar	3.4	0.0	3.4	6.8	6.8	58.6	20.7	0.0	100.0	
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	3.8	0.0	3.8	22.7	0.8	39.4	27.3	2.3	100.0	
10 Chapa Dara	13.8	3.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	43.8	36.3	1.3	100.0	
11 Noorgal	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.7	23.5	0.0	100.0	
12 Sawkai	16.7	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	20.8	50.0	4.2	100.0	
13 Khas Kunar	20.0	6.7	4.4	17.8	0.0	11.1	35.6	4.4	100.0	
14 Nari	31.0	2.4	2.4	4.8	0.0	28.6	26.2	4.8	100.0	
15 Ghazi Abad	26.4	7.4	0.0	2.5	0.8	28.1	24.0	10.7	100.0	
Total	14.8	3.8	1.6	9.1	1.6	33.7	31.2	4.1	100.0	
Panel C—Concentration										
District	Grapes	Pome- grenades	Melons/ W.	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul- berries	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Asad Abad	1.0	3.7	0.0	7.7	9.1	0.4	1.4	6.9	2.0	
2 Watapoor	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	7.2	2.7	0.0	3.6	
3 Dara-I-Pech	8.7	22.2	9.1	16.9	45.5	8.4	12.8	17.2	12.1	
4 Narang Wa Badil	3.8	7.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.3	3.7	0.0	2.6	
5 Sar Kari	1.9	3.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.0	
6 Mara Wara	1.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	7.8	0.0	3.1	
7 Dangam	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	5.0	0.0	6.0	
8 Bar Kunar	1.0	0.0	9.1	3.1	18.2	7.2	2.7	0.0	4.1	
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	4.8	0.0	45.5	46.2	9.1	21.9	16.4	10.3	18.8	
10 Chapa Dara	10.6	11.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	14.8	13.2	3.4	11.4	
11 Noorgal	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	1.8	0.0	2.4	
12 Sawkai	3.8	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	2.1	5.5	3.4	3.4	
13 Khas Kunar	8.7	11.1	18.2	12.3	0.0	2.1	7.3	6.9	6.4	
14 Nari	12.5	3.7	9.1	3.1	0.0	5.1	5.0	6.9	6.0	
15 Ghazi Abad	30.8	33.3	0.0	4.6	9.1	14.3	13.2	44.8	17.2	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Kunarha, 2004

Fruit									
<i>Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected</i>									
District	Grapes	Pome- grenades	Melons/ W.	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul- berries	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Asad Abad	-0.52	0.86	-1.00	2.86	3.56	-0.79	-0.31	246	0.00
2 Watapoor	-0.73	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.56	1.02	-0.23	-1.00	0.00
3 Dara-I-Pech	-0.28	0.84	-0.25	0.40	2.76	-0.30	0.06	0.43	0.00
4 Narang Wa Badil	0.50	1.89	-1.00	-0.40	-1.00	-0.51	0.43	-1.00	0.00
5 Sar Kari	0.93	2.72	-1.00	0.55	-1.00	-1.00	0.38	-1.00	0.00
6 Mara Wara	-0.39	0.18	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.73	1.48	-1.00	0.00
7 Dangam	0.29	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.62	-0.16	-1.00	0.00
8 Bar Kunar	-0.77	-1.00	1.20	-0.25	3.41	0.74	-0.34	-1.00	0.00
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	-0.74	-1.00	1.42	1.46	-0.52	0.17	-0.12	-0.45	0.00
10 Chapa Dara	-0.07	-0.02	-0.20	-1.00	-1.00	0.30	0.16	-0.70	0.00
11 Noorgal	-0.20	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.92	-0.24	-1.00	0.00
12 Sawkai	0.13	-1.00	-1.00	-0.10	-1.00	-0.38	0.61	0.01	0.00
13 Khas Kunar	0.35	0.74	1.84	0.92	-1.00	-0.67	0.14	0.08	0.00
14 Nari	1.09	-0.38	0.52	-0.48	-1.00	-0.15	-0.16	0.15	0.00
15 Ghazi Abad	0.79	0.94	-1.00	-0.73	-0.47	-0.17	-0.23	1.60	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, Kunarha, 2004

Vegetables										
Panel A—Raw Data										
District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Asad Abad	2	4	2	2	3	5	3	0	21	
2 Watapoor	14	14	13	6	0	0	0	0	48	
3 Dara-I-Pech	24	25	9	6	3	2	3	0	72	
4 Narang Wa Badil	3	4	4	2	3	10	9	0	35	
5 Sar Kani	1	5	2	1	1	2	1	0	13	
6 Mara War a	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	13	
7 Dangam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8 Bar Kunar	1	4	4	1	1	2	1	0	14	
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	18	17	17	11	1	13	3	0	80	
10 ChapaDara	5	6	4	2	1	3	3	0	24	
11 Noorgal	12	11	3	1	0	5	5	3	40	
12 Sawkai	3	6	6	3	3	4	3	0	28	
13 Khas Kunar	16	18	14	9	12	9	7	5	90	
14 Nari	4	7	1	0	0	0	0	2	14	
15 Ghazi Abad	20	19	16	0	2	2	1	0	60	
Total	124	156	98	44	30	57	39	10	552	
Panel B—Specialization										
District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Asad Abad	9.5	19.0	9.5	9.5	14.3	23.8	14.3	0.0	100.0	
2 Watapoor	29.2	31.3	27.1	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
3 Dara-I-Pech	33.3	34.7	12.5	8.3	4.2	2.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	
4 Narang Wa Badil	8.6	11.4	11.4	5.7	8.6	28.6	25.7	0.0	100.0	
5 Sar Kani	7.7	38.5	15.4	7.7	7.7	15.4	7.7	0.0	100.0	
6 Mara War a	7.7	69.2	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
7 Dangam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8 Bar Kunar	7.1	28.6	28.6	7.1	7.1	14.3	7.1	0.0	100.0	
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	22.5	21.3	21.3	13.8	1.3	16.3	3.8	0.0	100.0	
10 ChapaDara	20.8	25.0	16.7	8.3	4.2	12.5	12.5	0.0	100.0	
11 Noorgal	30.0	27.5	7.5	2.5	0.0	12.5	12.5	7.5	100.0	
12 Sawkai	10.7	21.4	21.4	10.7	10.7	14.3	10.7	0.0	100.0	
13 Khas Kunar	17.8	20.0	15.6	10.0	13.3	10.0	7.8	5.6	100.0	
14 Nari	28.6	50.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	100.0	
15 Ghazi Abad	33.3	31.7	26.7	0.0	3.3	3.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	
Total	22.5	27.1	17.8	8.0	5.4	10.3	7.1	1.8	100.0	
Panel C—Concentration										
District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Asad Abad	1.6	2.7	2.0	4.5	10.0	8.8	7.7	0.0	3.8	
2 Watapoor	11.3	10.0	13.3	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	
3 Dara-I-Pech	19.4	16.7	9.2	13.6	10.0	3.5	7.7	0.0	13.0	
4 Narang Wa Badil	2.4	2.7	4.1	4.5	10.0	17.5	23.1	0.0	6.3	
5 Sar Kani	0.8	3.3	2.0	2.3	3.3	3.5	2.6	0.0	2.4	
6 Mara War a	0.8	6.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	
7 Dangam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
8 Bar Kunar	0.8	2.7	4.1	2.3	3.3	3.5	2.6	0.0	2.5	
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	14.5	11.3	17.3	25.0	3.3	22.8	7.7	0.0	14.5	
10 ChapaDara	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.5	3.3	5.3	7.7	0.0	4.3	
11 Noorgal	9.7	7.3	3.1	2.3	0.0	8.8	12.8	30.0	7.2	
12 Sawkai	2.4	4.0	6.1	6.8	10.0	7.0	7.7	0.0	5.1	
13 Khas Kunar	12.9	12.0	14.3	20.5	40.0	15.8	17.9	50.0	16.3	
14 Nari	3.2	4.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	2.5	
15 Ghazi Abad	16.1	12.7	16.3	0.0	6.7	3.5	2.6	0.0	10.9	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Kunarha, 2004

Vegetables

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

	District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli- flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1	Provincial Center—Asad Abad	-0.58	-0.30	-0.46	0.19	1.63	1.31	1.02	-1.00	0.00
2	Watapoor	0.30	0.14	0.53	0.57	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
3	Dara-I-Pech	0.48	0.28	-0.30	0.05	-0.23	-0.73	-0.41	-1.00	0.00
4	Narang Wa Badil	-0.62	-0.58	-0.30	-0.28	0.58	1.77	2.64	-1.00	0.00
5	Sar Kani	-0.66	0.42	-0.13	-0.03	0.42	0.49	0.09	-1.00	0.00
6	Mara War a	-0.66	1.54	0.30	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
7	Dangam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Bar Kunar	-0.68	0.04	0.61	-0.10	0.31	0.38	0.01	-1.00	0.00
9	Shigal Wa Sheltan	0.00	-0.22	0.20	0.73	-0.77	0.57	-0.47	-1.00	0.00
10	ChapaDara	-0.07	-0.08	-0.00	0.05	-0.23	0.21	0.77	-1.00	0.00
11	Noorgal	0.34	0.01	-0.58	-0.69	-1.00	0.21	0.77	3.14	0.00
12	Sawkai	-0.52	-0.21	0.21	0.34	0.97	0.38	0.52	-1.00	0.00
13	Khas Kunar	-0.21	-0.26	-0.12	0.25	1.45	-0.03	0.10	2.07	0.00
14	Nari	0.27	0.84	-0.60	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	6.89	0.00
15	Ghazi Abad	0.48	0.17	0.50	-1.00	-0.39	-0.68	-0.76	-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, Kunarha, 2004

Herbal Products									
Panel A—Raw Data									
District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Asad Abad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Watapoor	3	2	3	2	3	1	0	0	14
3 Dara-I-Pech	2	2	1	3	2	3	3	0	16
4 Narang Wa Badil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Sar Kani	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
6 Mara Wara	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7 Dangam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Bar Kunar	0	0	4	5	5	5	0	0	19
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	0	3	4	3	1	0	0	0	11
10 Chapa Dara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
11 Noorgal	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
12 Sawkai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 Khas Kunar	0	3	0	0	2	2	1	0	8
14 Nari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
15 Ghazi Abad	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	5	21	12	13	13	11	4	6	85
Panel B—Specialization									
District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Asad Abad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Watapoor	21.4	14.3	21.4	14.3	21.4	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
3 Dara-I-Pech	12.5	12.5	6.3	18.8	12.5	18.8	18.8	0.0	100.0
4 Narang Wa Badil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Sar Kani	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6 Mara Wara	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7 Dangam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Bar Kunar	0.0	0.0	21.1	26.3	26.3	26.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	0.0	27.3	36.4	27.3	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10 Chapa Dara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
11 Noorgal	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
12 Sawkai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Khas Kunar	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	12.5	0.0	100.0
14 Nari	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
15 Ghazi Abad	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	59	247	14.1	15.3	15.3	12.9	4.7	7.1	100.0
Panel C—Concentration									
District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Asad Abad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2 Watapoor	60.0	9.5	25.0	15.4	23.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	16.5
3 Dara-I-Pech	40.0	9.5	8.3	23.1	15.4	27.3	75.0	0.0	18.8
4 Narang Wa Badil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 Sar Kani	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
6 Mara Wara	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
7 Dangam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8 Bar Kunar	0.0	0.0	33.3	38.5	38.5	45.5	0.0	0.0	22.4
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	0.0	14.3	33.3	23.1	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9
10 Chapa Dara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	1.2
11 Noorgal	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
12 Sawkai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13 Khas Kunar	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	15.4	18.2	25.0	0.0	9.4
14 Nari	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	5.9
15 Ghazi Abad	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Kunarha, 2004

Herbal Products									
<i>Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected</i>									
District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Asad Abad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Watapoor	2.64	-0.42	0.52	-0.07	0.40	-0.45	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
3 Dara-I-Pech	1.13	-0.49	-0.56	0.23	-0.18	0.45	2.98	-1.00	0.00
4 Narang Wa Badil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Sar Kani	-1.00	3.05	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
6 Mara Wara	-1.00	3.05	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
7 Dangam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Bar Kunar	-1.00	-1.00	0.49	0.72	0.72	1.03	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	-1.00	0.10	1.58	0.78	-0.41	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
10 Chapa Dara	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	13.17	0.00
11 Noorgal	-1.00	3.05	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
12 Sawkai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Khas Kunar	-1.00	0.52	-1.00	-1.00	0.63	0.93	1.66	-1.00	0.00
14 Nari	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	13.17	0.00
15 Ghazi Abad	-1.00	3.05	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Kunarha, 2004

Handicrafts										
Panel A—Raw Data										
District	Carpets	Rugs	Em- broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Asad Abad	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	6
2 Watapoor	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
3 Dara-I-Pech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Narang Wa Badil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Sar Kani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Mara War a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Dangam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Bar Kunar	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
10 ChapaDara	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
11 Noorgal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Sawkai	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
13 Khas Kunar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 Nari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 Ghazi Abad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	1	0	2	1	9	1	0	16	
Panel B—Specialization										
District	Carpets	Rugs	Em- broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total	
1 District	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	100.0	
2 Watapoor	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
3 Dara-I-Pech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4 Narang Wa Badil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5 Sar Kani	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6 Mara War a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7 Dangam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8 Bar Kunar	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
10 ChapaDara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
11 Noorgal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12 Sawkai	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
13 Khas Kunar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14 Nari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15 Ghazi Abad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	12.5	6.3	0.0	12.5	6.3	56.3	6.3	0.0	100.0	
Panel C—Concentration										
District	Carpets	Rugs	Em- broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Asad Abad	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	55.6	100.0	—	37.5	
2 Watapoor	50.0	100.0	—	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	—	25.0	
3 Dara-I-Pech	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	
4 Narang Wa Badil	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	
5 Sar Kani	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	
6 Mara War a	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	
7 Dangam	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	
8 Bar Kunar	0.0	0.0	—	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	—	12.5	
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	0.0	0.0	—	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	6.3	
10 ChapaDara	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	—	12.5	
11 Noorgal	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	
12 Sawkai	50.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	6.3	
13 Khas Kunar	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	
14 Nari	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	
15 Ghazi Abad	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	
Total	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Kunarha, 2004

Handicrafts

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

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em- broider y	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Asad Abad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Watapoor	1.03	0.25	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.47	1.29	0.86	—
3 Dara-I-Pech	0.90	0.22	0.38	0.35	0.35	0.41	1.13	0.75	—
4 Narang Wa Badil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Sar Kani	4.82	1.15	2.01	1.85	1.85	2.19	6.02	4.01	—
6 Mara War a	14.45	3.44	6.02	5.56	5.56	6.57	18.06	12.04	—
7 Dangam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Bar Kunar	0.76	0.18	0.32	0.29	0.29	0.35	0.95	0.63	—
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	1.31	0.31	0.55	0.51	0.51	0.60	1.64	1.09	—
10 Chap aDara	14.45	3.44	6.02	5.56	5.56	6.57	18.06	12.04	—
11 Noorgal	14.45	3.44	6.02	5.56	5.56	6.57	18.06	12.04	—
12 Sawkai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Khas Kunar	1.81	0.43	0.75	0.69	0.69	0.82	2.26	1.51	—
14 Nari	2.89	0.69	1.20	1.11	1.11	1.31	3.61	2.41	—
15 Ghazi Abad	2.41	0.57	1.00	0.93	0.93	1.09	3.01	2.01	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Kunarha, 2004

Small Industries										
Panel A—Raw Data										
District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection candy	Sugar sweets	Sugar	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Asad Abad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Watapoor	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
3 Dara-I-Pech	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
4 Narang Wa Badil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Sar Kani	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	8
6 Mara Wara	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
7 Dangam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Bar Kunar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	0	0	0	24	0	2	0	1	1	27
10 Chapa Dara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Noorgal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
12 Sawkai	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
13 Khas Kunar	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
14 Nari	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	8
15 Ghazi Abad	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	23	1	1	31	1	3	1	1	1	62
Panel B—Specialization										
District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection candy	Sugar sweets	Sugar	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Asad Abad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Watapoor	83.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	—
3 Dara-I-Pech	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	—
4 Narang Wa Badil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Sar Kani	62.5	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	—
6 Mara Wara	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	—
7 Dangam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Bar Kunar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.9	0.0	7.4	0.0	3.7	100.0	—
10 Chapa Dara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Noorgal	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	—
12 Sawkai	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	—
13 Khas Kunar	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	—
14 Nari	25.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	0.0	100.0	—
15 Ghazi Abad	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	—
Total	37.1	1.6	1.6	50.0	1.6	4.8	1.6	1.6	100.0	—
Panel C—Concentration										
District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection candy	Sugar sweets	Sugar	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Asad Abad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2 Watapoor	21.7	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0
3 Dara-I-Pech	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
4 Narang Wa Badil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 Sar Kani	21.7	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.0
6 Mara Wara	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0
7 Dangam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8 Bar Kunar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.4	0.0	66.7	0.0	100.0	43.5	0.0
10 Chapa Dara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11 Noorgal	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0
12 Sawkai	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0
13 Khas Kunar	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0
14 Nari	8.7	100.0	100.0	3.2	100.0	33.3	100.0	0.0	12.9	0.0
15 Ghazi Abad	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Kunarha, 2004

Small Industries

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

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Asad Abad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Watapoor	1.25	-1.00	-1.00	-0.67	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
3 Dara-I-Pech	1.70	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
4 Narang Wa Badil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Sar Kani	0.68	-1.00	-1.00	-0.25	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
6 Mara Wara	1.70	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
7 Dangam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Bar Kunar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.78	-1.00	0.53	-1.00	1.30	0.00
10 Chapadara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Noorgal	1.70	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
12 Sawkai	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
13 Khas Kunar	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
14 Nari	-0.33	6.75	6.75	-0.75	6.75	1.58	6.75	-1.00	0.00
15 Ghazi Abad	1.70	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Kunarha, 2004

Animal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Asad Abad	3	8	5	4	5	4	4	0	33
2 Watapoor	53	51	49	36	41	27	18	0	275
3 Dara-I-Pech	38	61	61	57	55	36	22	0	330
4 Narang Wa Badil	38	38	38	12	8	31	7	1	173
5 Sar Kani	32	32	32	0	0	0	0	0	96
6 Mara Wara	25	26	26	26	23	25	21	0	172
7 Dangam	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	0	60
8 Bar Kunar	34	35	36	32	24	25	25	0	211
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	75	77	77	63	57	72	50	0	471
10 Chapa Dara	48	49	49	49	34	37	21	1	288
11 Noorgal	34	39	30	10	1	1	0	0	115
12 Sawkai	25	31	29	31	23	24	16	0	179
13 Khas Kunar	25	28	28	26	17	24	7	1	156
14 Nari	20	27	27	25	20	17	8	0	144
15 Ghazi Abad	31	40	24	22	37	40	22	0	216
Total	490	551	520	402	353	371	229	3	2,919

Panel B—Specialization

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Asad Abad	9.1	24.2	15.2	12.1	15.2	12.1	12.1	0.0	100.0
2 Watapoor	19.3	18.5	17.8	13.1	14.9	9.8	6.5	0.0	100.0
3 Dara-I-Pech	11.5	18.5	18.5	17.3	16.7	10.9	6.7	0.0	100.0
4 Narang Wa Badil	22.0	22.0	22.0	6.9	4.6	17.9	4.0	0.6	100.0
5 Sar Kani	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6 Mara Wara	14.5	15.1	15.1	15.1	13.4	14.5	12.2	0.0	100.0
7 Dangam	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	13.3	13.3	13.3	0.0	100.0
8 Bar Kunar	16.1	16.6	17.1	15.2	11.4	11.8	11.8	0.0	100.0
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	15.9	16.3	16.3	13.4	12.1	15.3	10.6	0.0	100.0
10 Chapa Dara	16.7	17.0	17.0	17.0	11.8	12.8	7.3	0.3	100.0
11 Noorgal	29.6	33.9	26.1	8.7	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
12 Sawkai	14.0	17.3	16.2	17.3	12.8	13.4	8.9	0.0	100.0
13 Khas Kunar	16.0	17.9	17.9	16.7	10.9	15.4	4.5	0.6	100.0
14 Nari	13.9	18.8	18.8	17.4	13.9	11.8	5.6	0.0	100.0
15 Ghazi Abad	14.4	18.5	11.1	10.2	17.1	18.5	10.2	0.0	100.0
Total	16.8	18.9	17.8	13.8	12.1	12.7	7.8	0.1	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Asad Abad	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.7	0.0	1.1
2 Watapoor	10.8	9.3	9.4	9.0	11.6	7.3	7.9	0.0	9.4
3 Dara-I-Pech	7.8	11.1	11.7	14.2	15.6	9.7	9.6	0.0	11.3
4 Narang Wa Badil	7.8	6.9	7.3	3.0	2.3	8.4	3.1	33.3	5.9
5 Sar Kani	6.5	5.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
6 Mara Wara	5.1	4.7	5.0	6.5	6.5	6.7	9.2	0.0	5.9
7 Dangam	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.2	3.5	0.0	2.1
8 Bar Kunar	6.9	6.4	6.9	8.0	6.8	6.7	10.9	0.0	7.2
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	15.3	14.0	14.8	15.7	16.1	19.4	21.8	0.0	16.1
10 Chapa Dara	9.8	8.9	9.4	12.2	9.6	10.0	9.2	33.3	9.9
11 Noorgal	6.9	7.1	5.8	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.9
12 Sawkai	5.1	5.6	5.6	7.7	6.5	6.5	7.0	0.0	6.1
13 Khas Kunar	5.1	5.1	5.4	6.5	4.8	6.5	3.1	33.3	5.3
14 Nari	4.1	4.9	5.2	6.2	5.7	4.6	3.5	0.0	4.9
15 Ghazi Abad	6.3	7.3	4.6	5.5	10.5	10.8	9.6	0.0	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

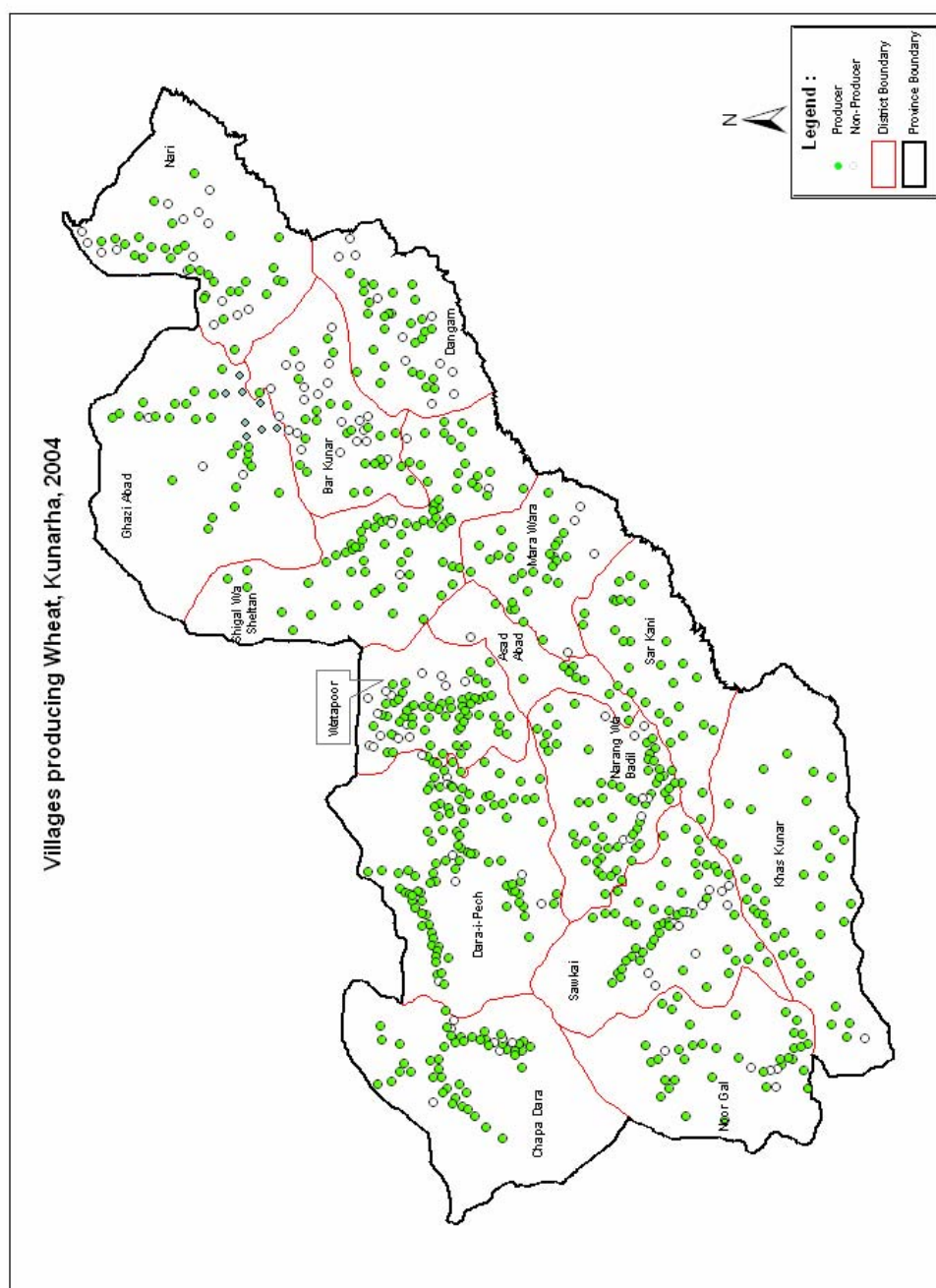
Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Kunarha, 2004

Animal Products

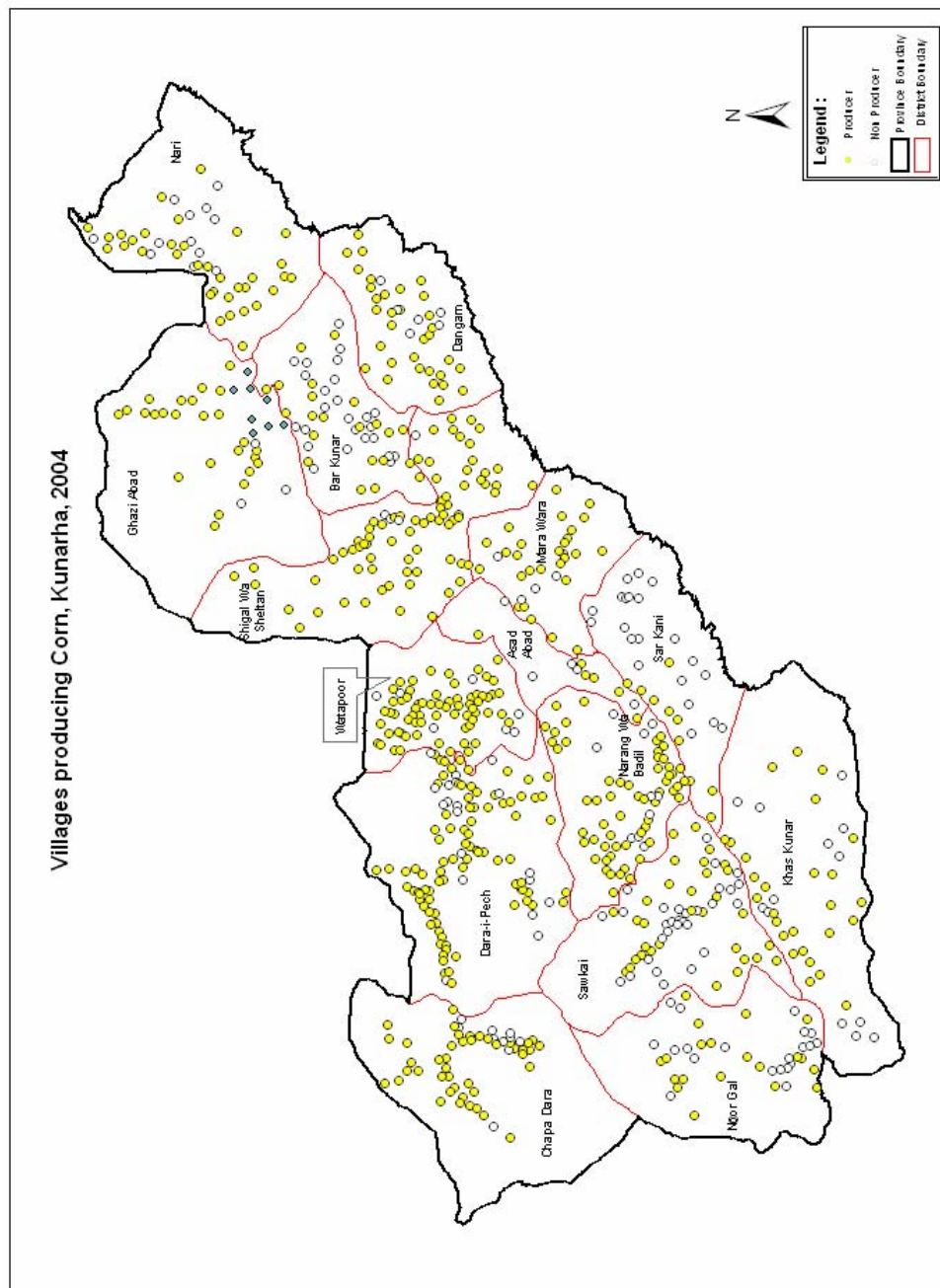
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Dried		Butter	Wool	Other	Total
				Whey	Yogurt				
1 Provincial Center—Asad Abad	-0.46	0.28	-0.15	-0.12	0.25	-0.05	0.55	-1.00	0.00
2 Watapoor	0.15	-0.02	0.00	-0.05	0.23	-0.23	-0.17	-1.00	0.00
3 Dara-I-Pech	-0.31	-0.02	0.04	0.25	0.38	-0.14	-0.15	-1.00	0.00
4 Narang Wa Badil	0.31	0.16	0.23	-0.50	-0.62	0.41	-0.48	4.62	0.00
5 Sar Kani	0.99	0.77	0.87	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
6 Mara Wara	-0.13	-0.20	-0.15	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.56	-1.00	0.00
7 Dangam	-0.11	-0.21	-0.16	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.70	-1.00	0.00
8 Bar Kunar	-0.04	-0.12	-0.04	0.10	-0.06	-0.07	0.51	-1.00	0.00
9 Shigal Wa Sheltan	-0.05	-0.13	-0.08	-0.03	0.00	0.20	0.35	-1.00	0.00
10 Chapa Dara	-0.01	-0.10	-0.04	0.24	-0.02	0.01	-0.07	2.38	0.00
11 Noorgal	0.76	0.80	0.46	-0.37	-0.93	-0.93	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
12 Sawkai	-0.17	-0.08	-0.09	0.26	0.06	0.05	0.14	-1.00	0.00
13 Khas Kunar	-0.05	-0.05	0.01	0.21	-0.10	0.21	-0.43	5.24	0.00
14 Nari	-0.17	-0.01	0.05	0.26	0.15	-0.07	-0.29	-1.00	0.00
15 Ghazi Abad	-0.15	-0.02	-0.38	-0.26	0.42	0.46	0.30	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

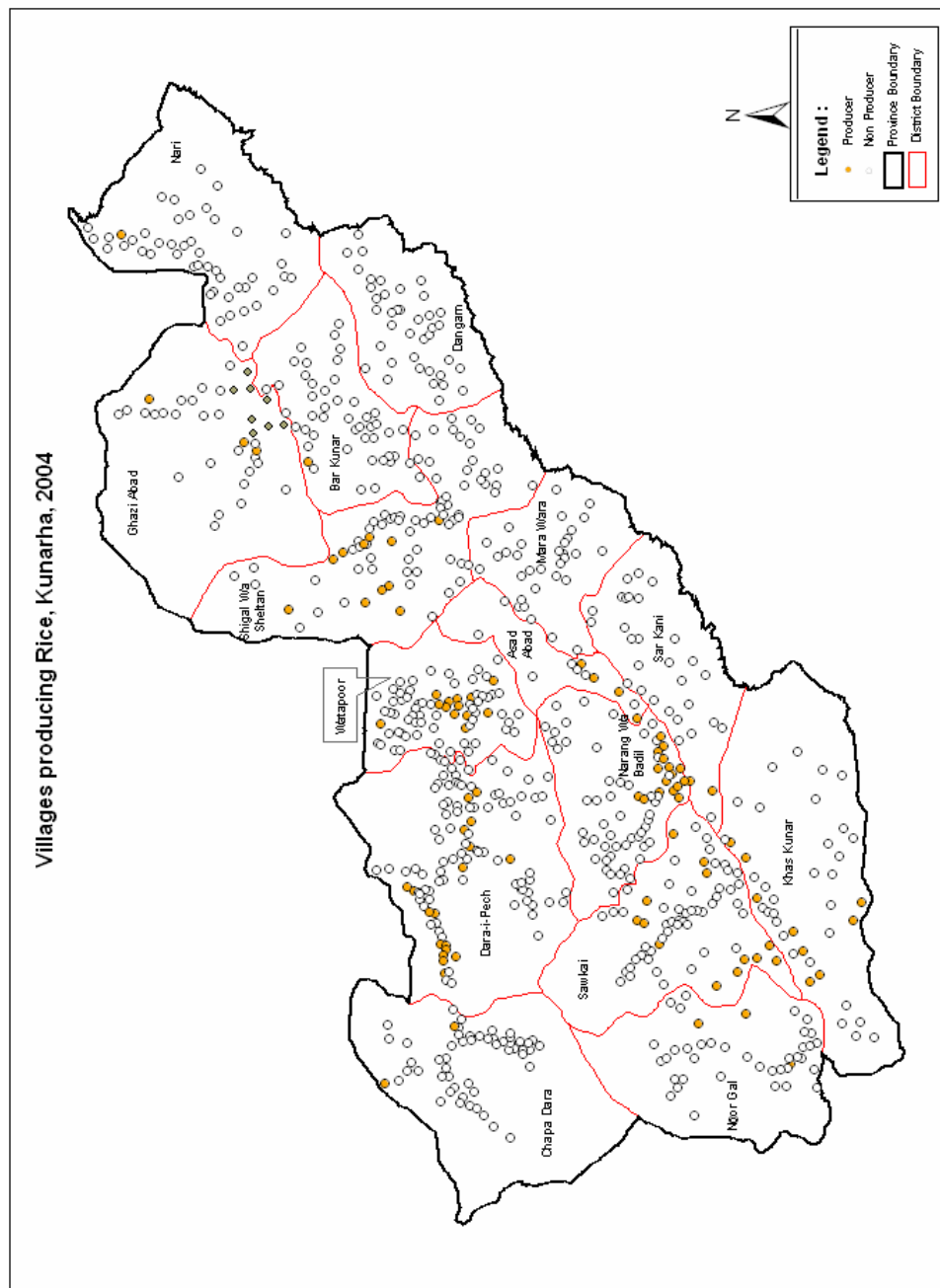
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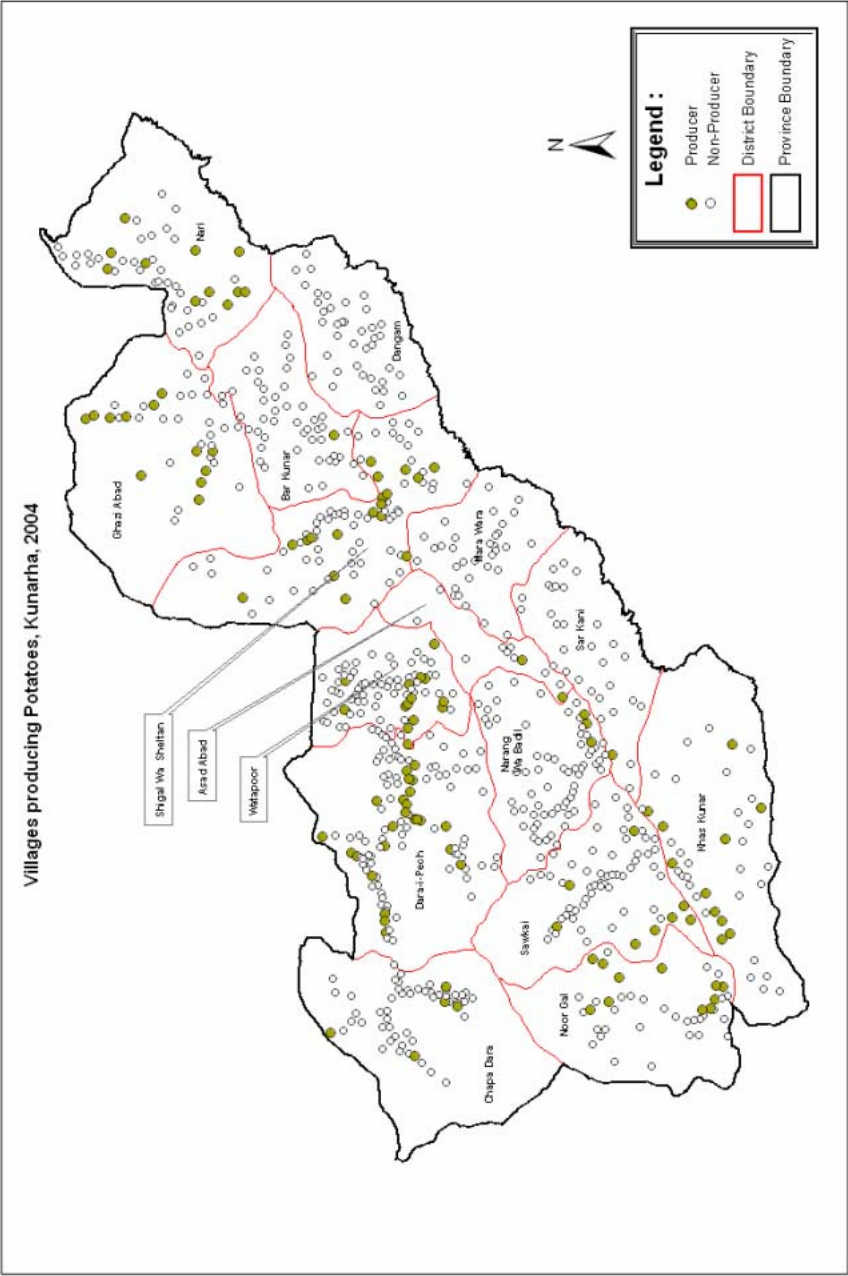
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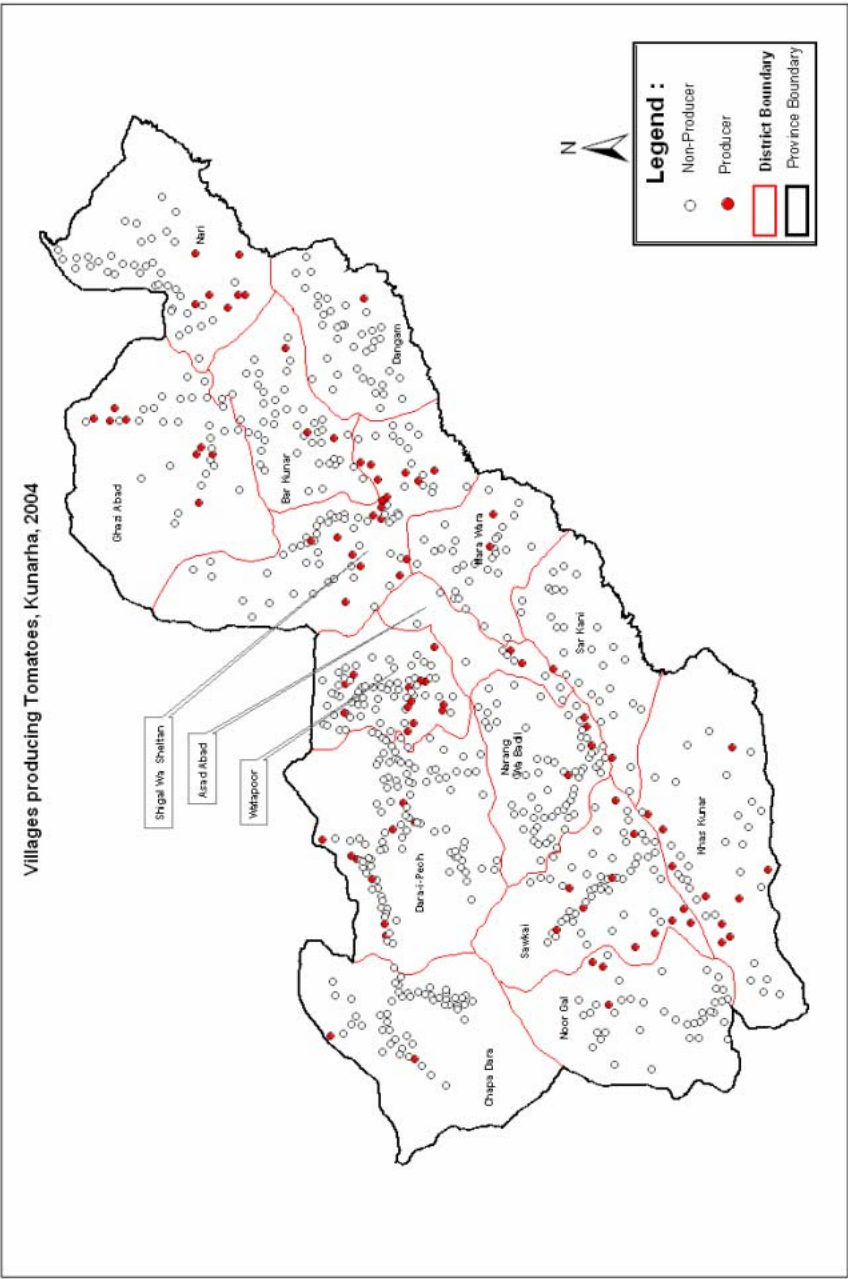
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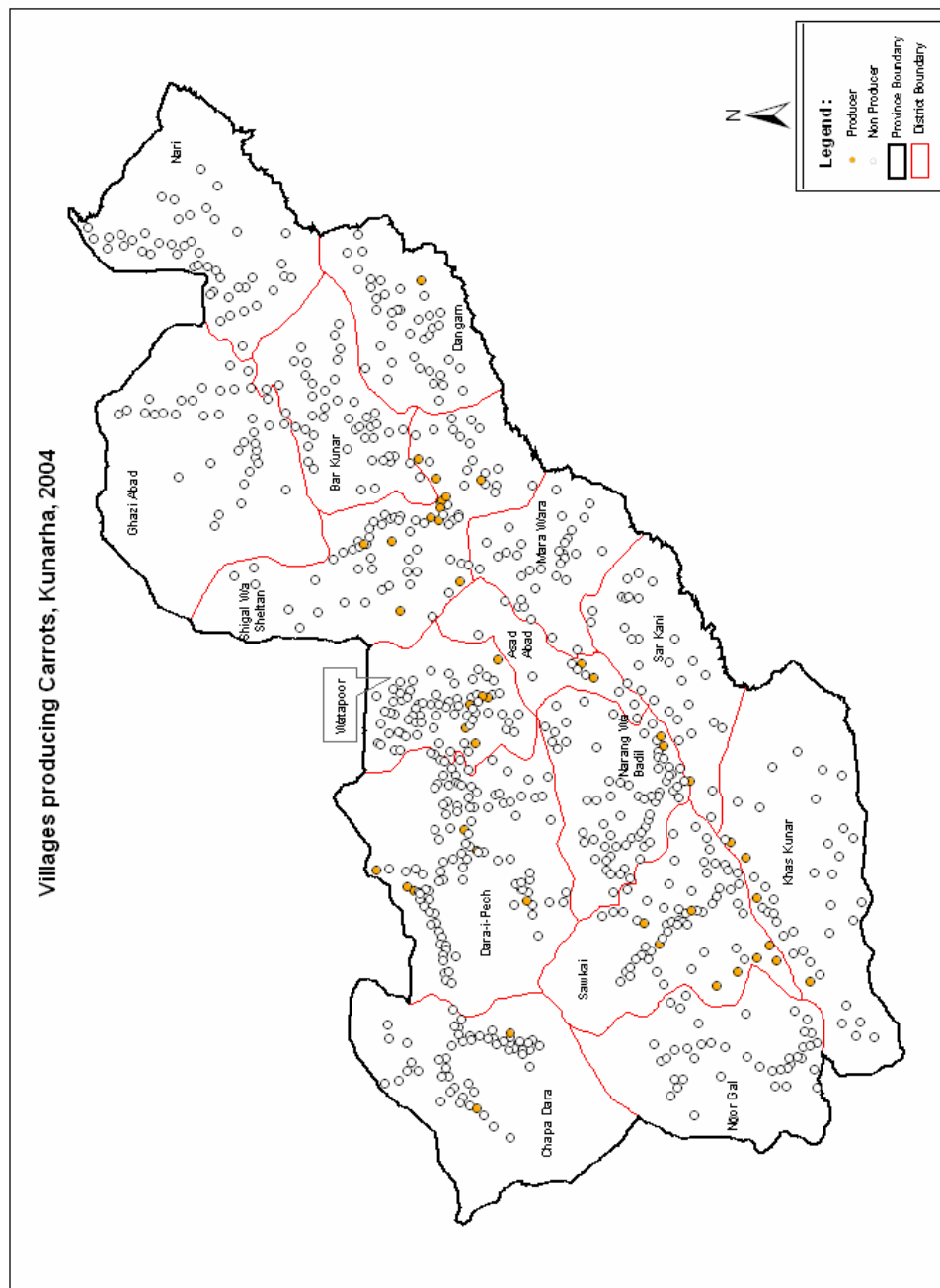
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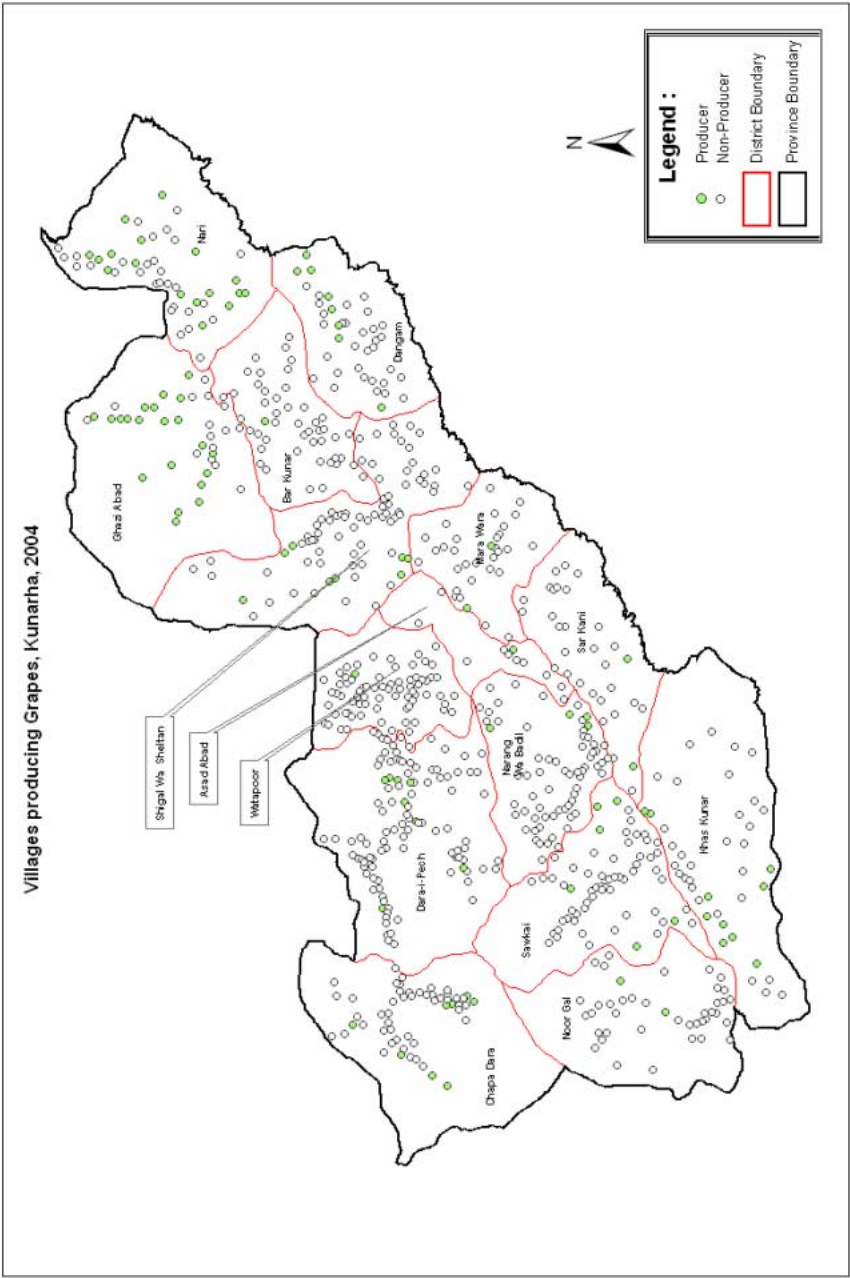
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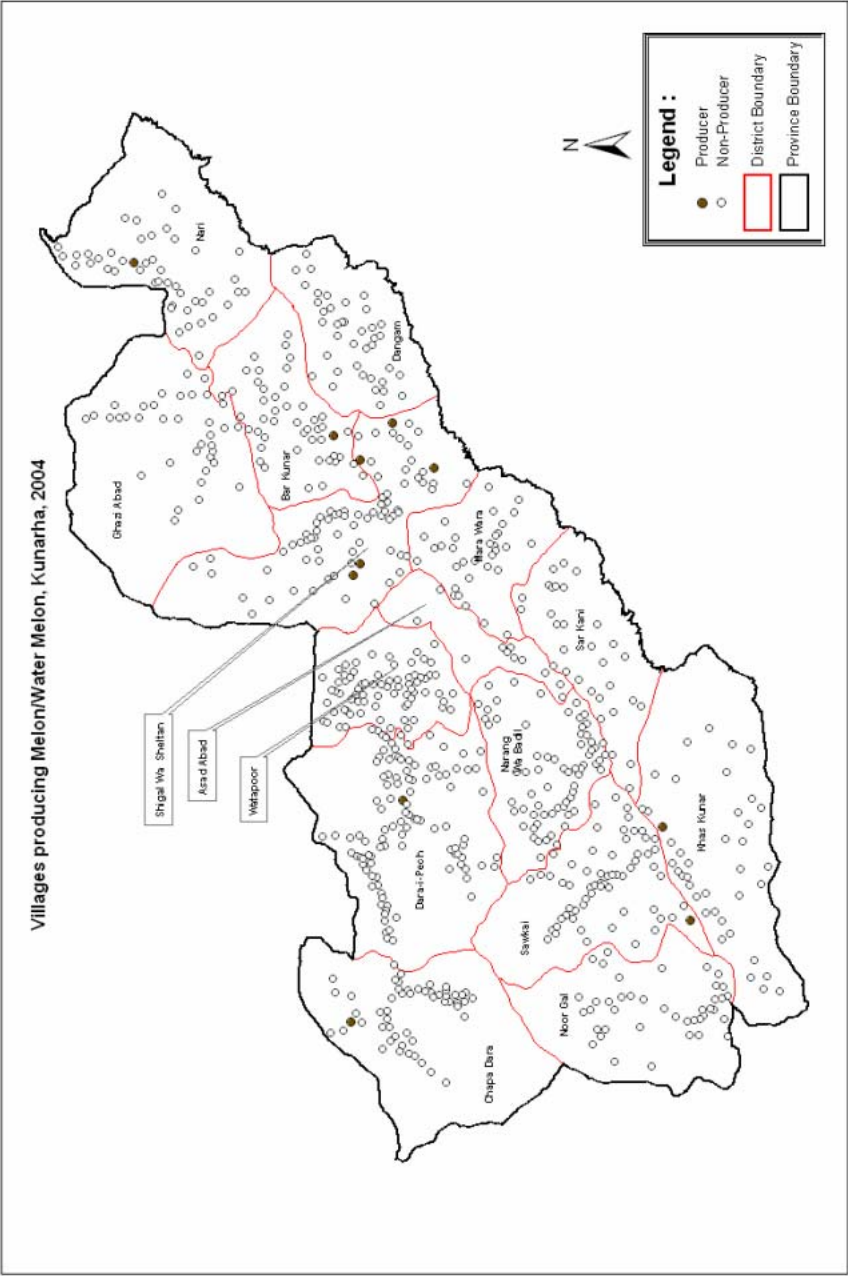
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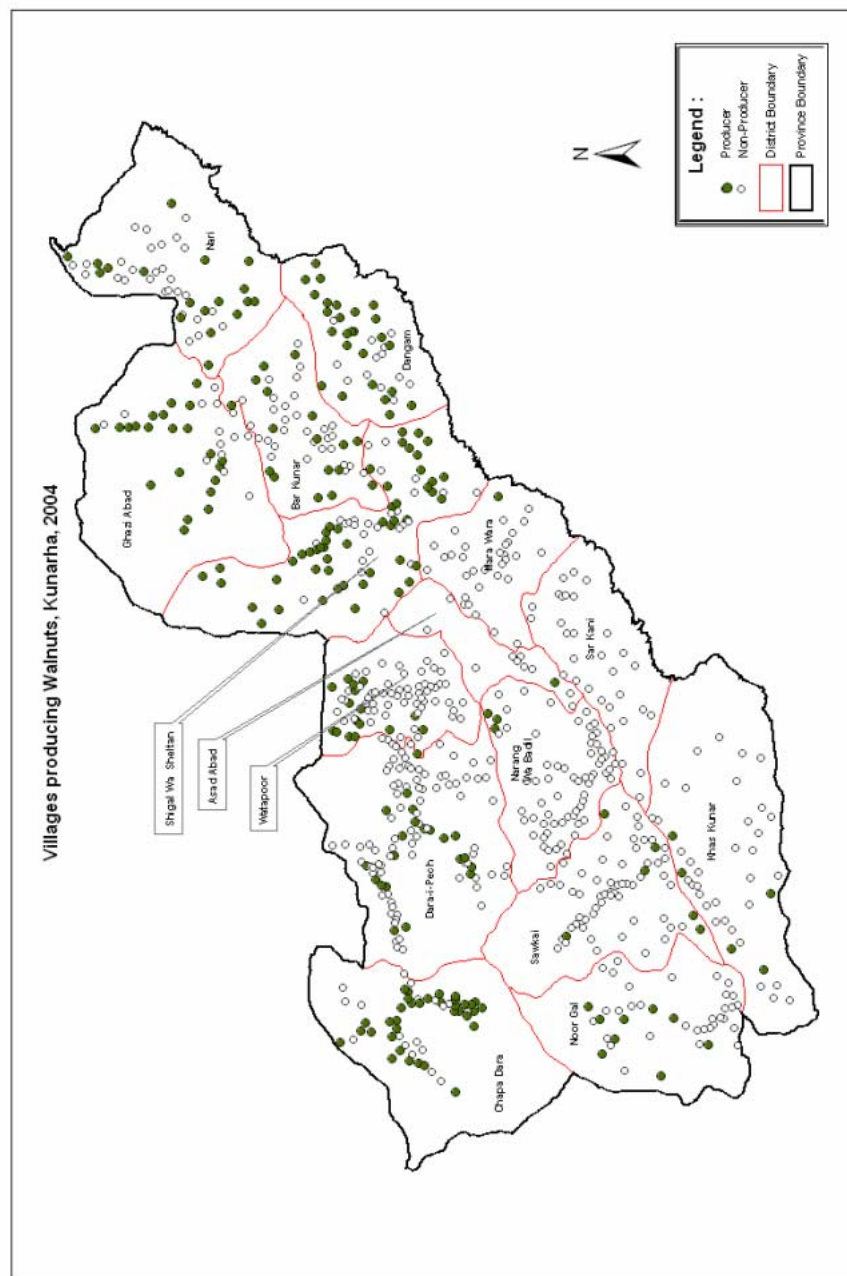
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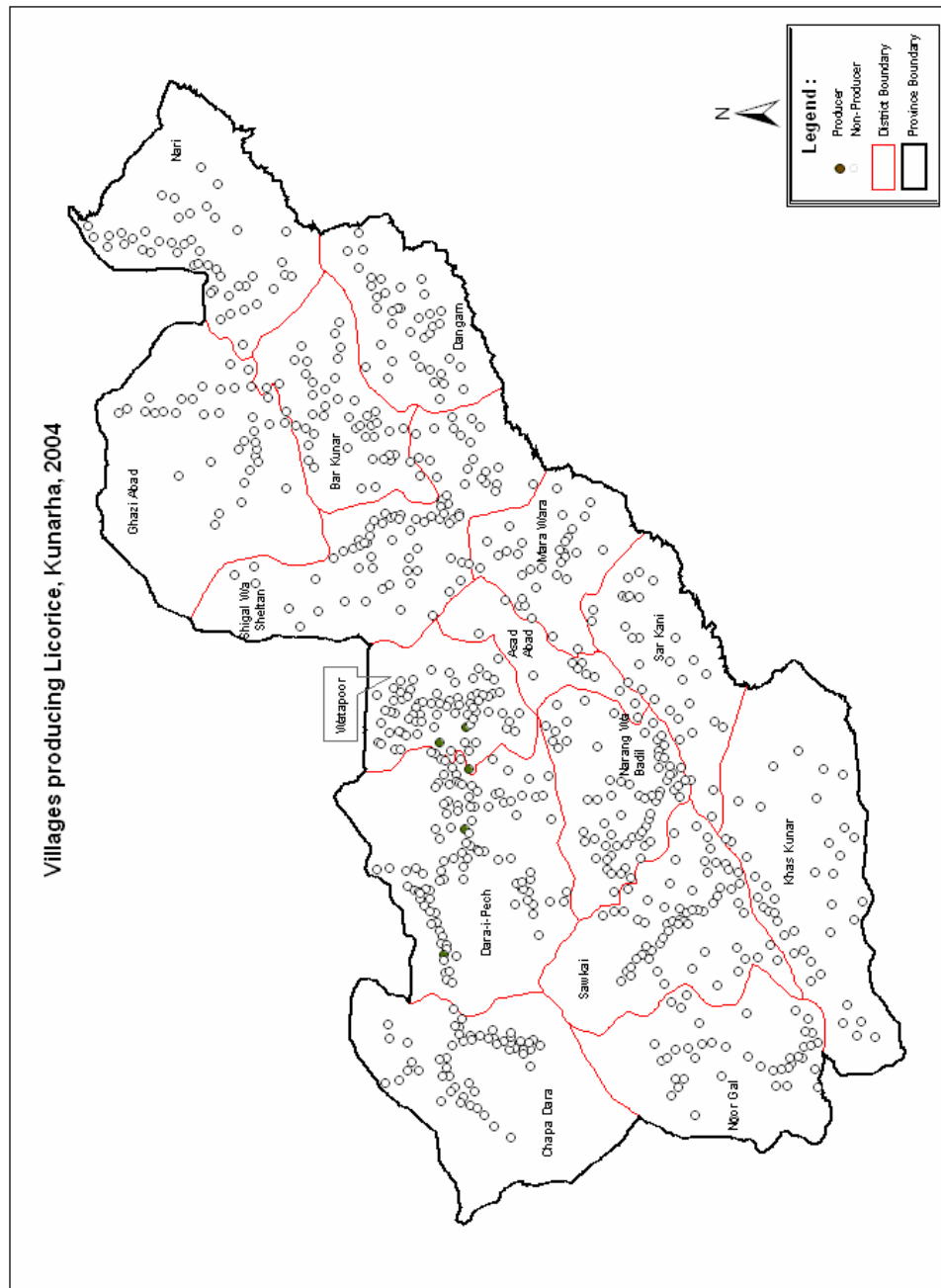
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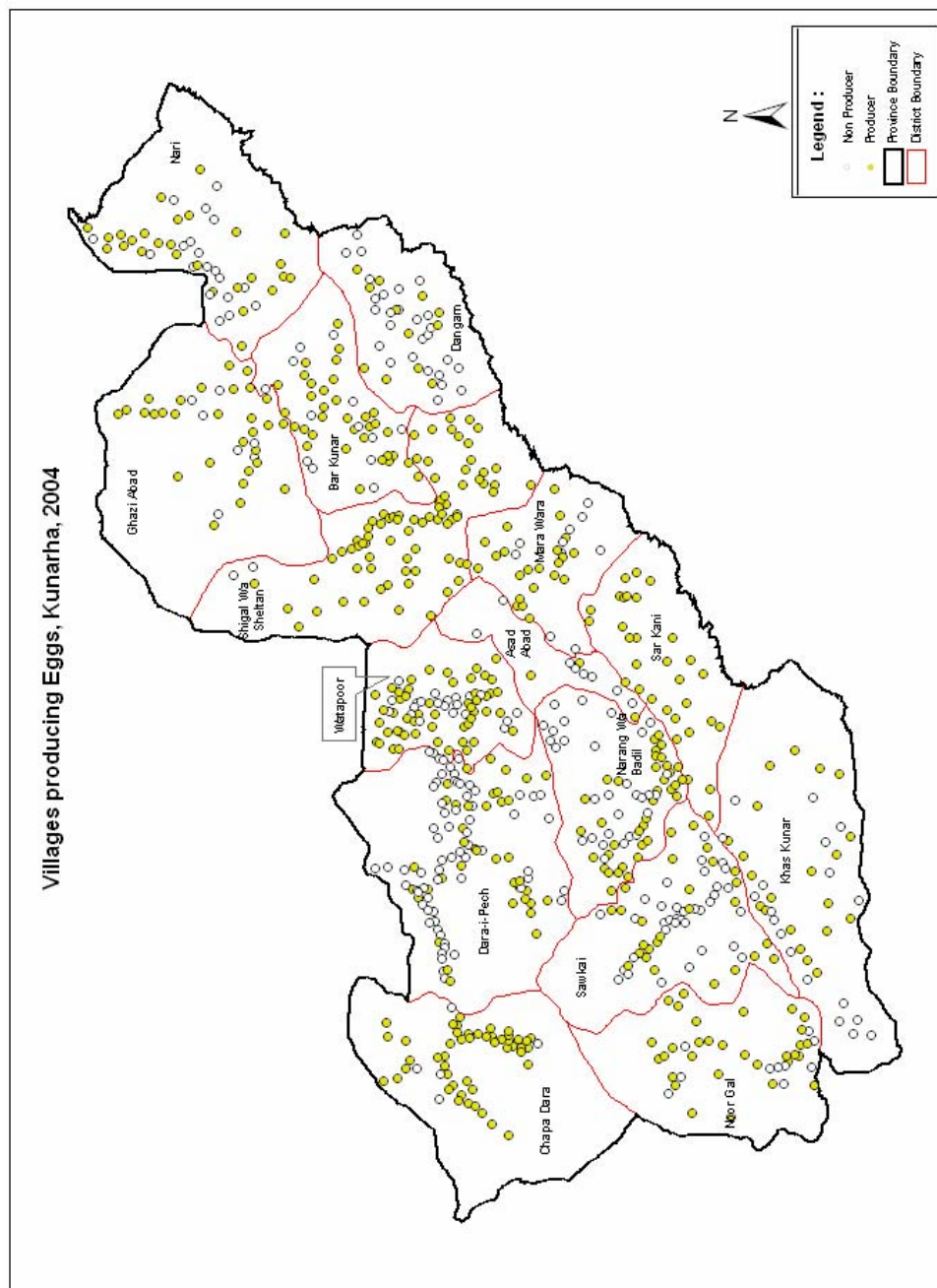
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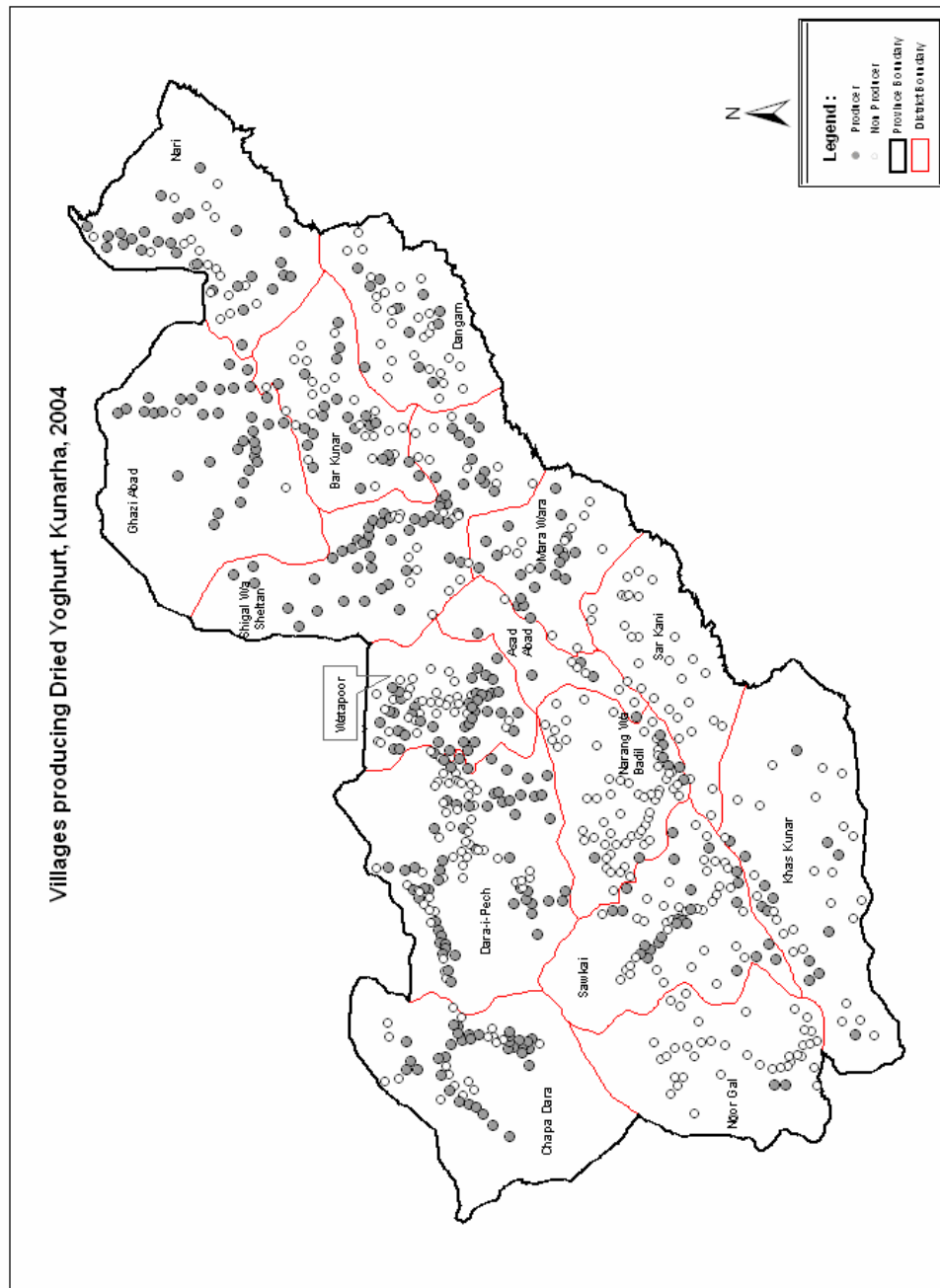
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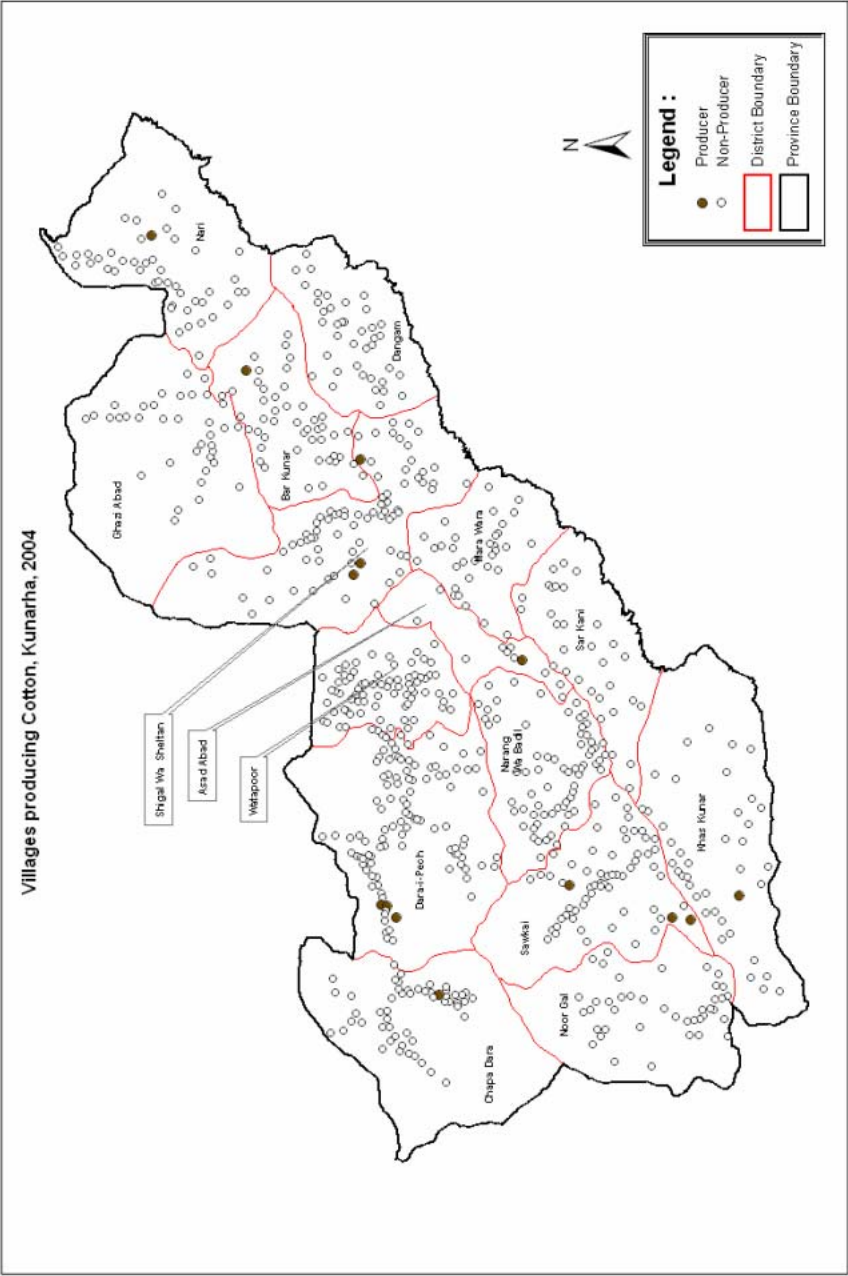
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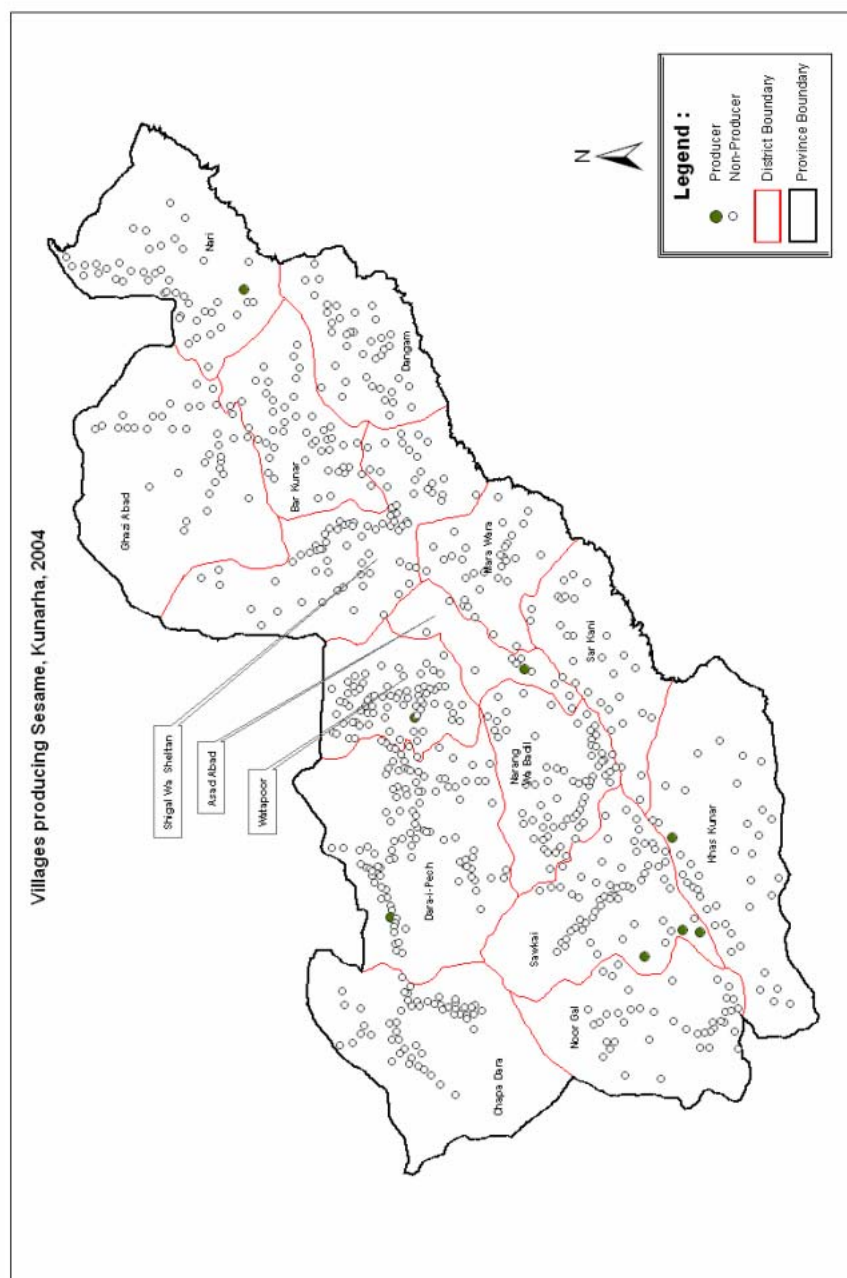
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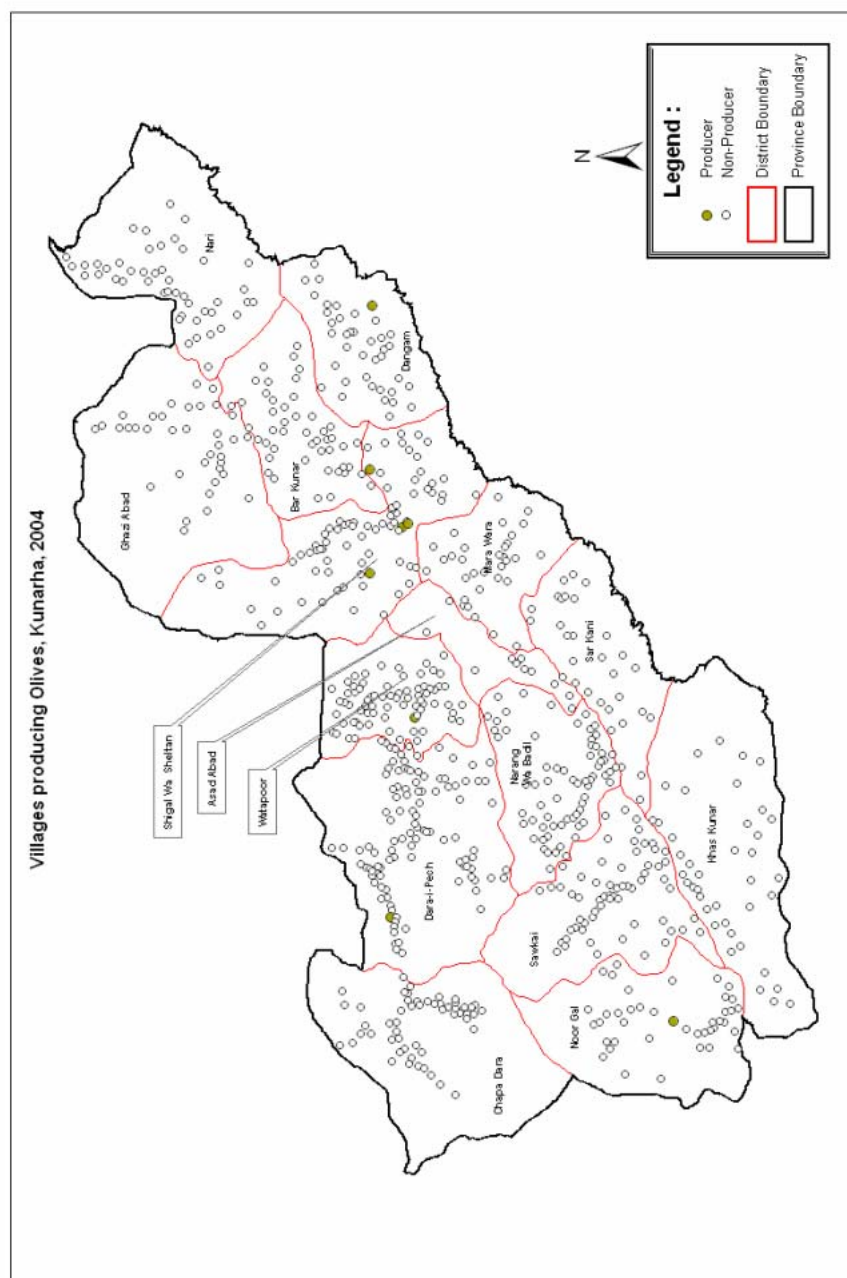
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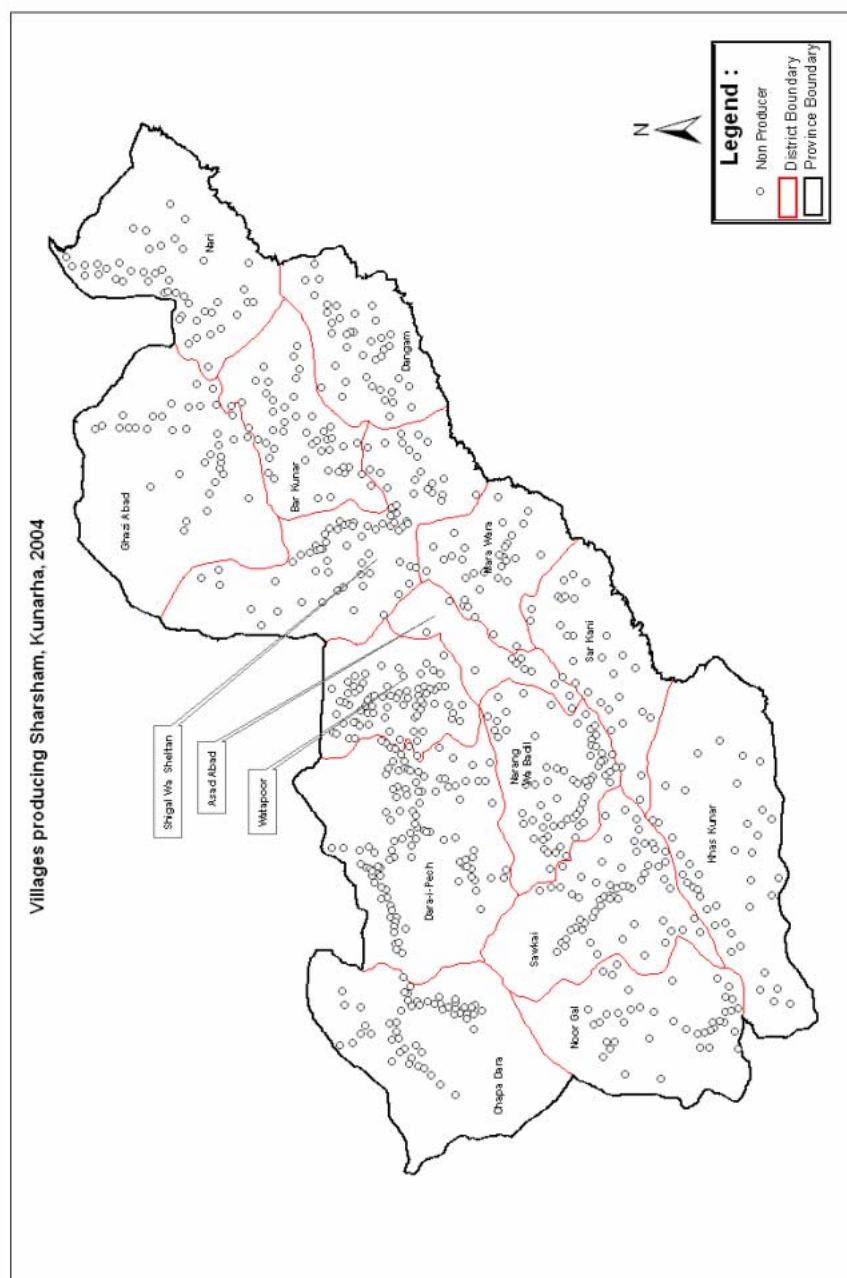
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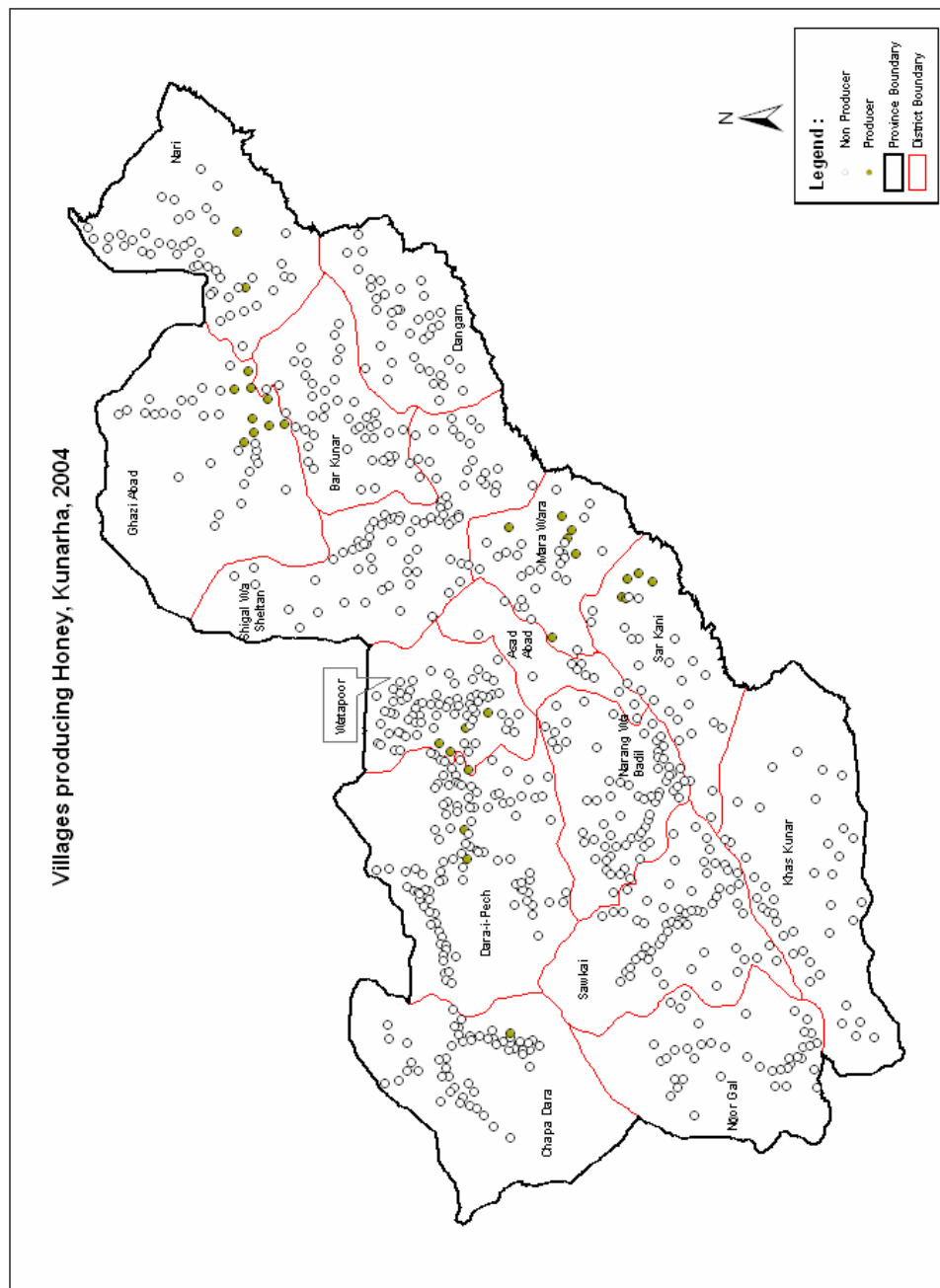
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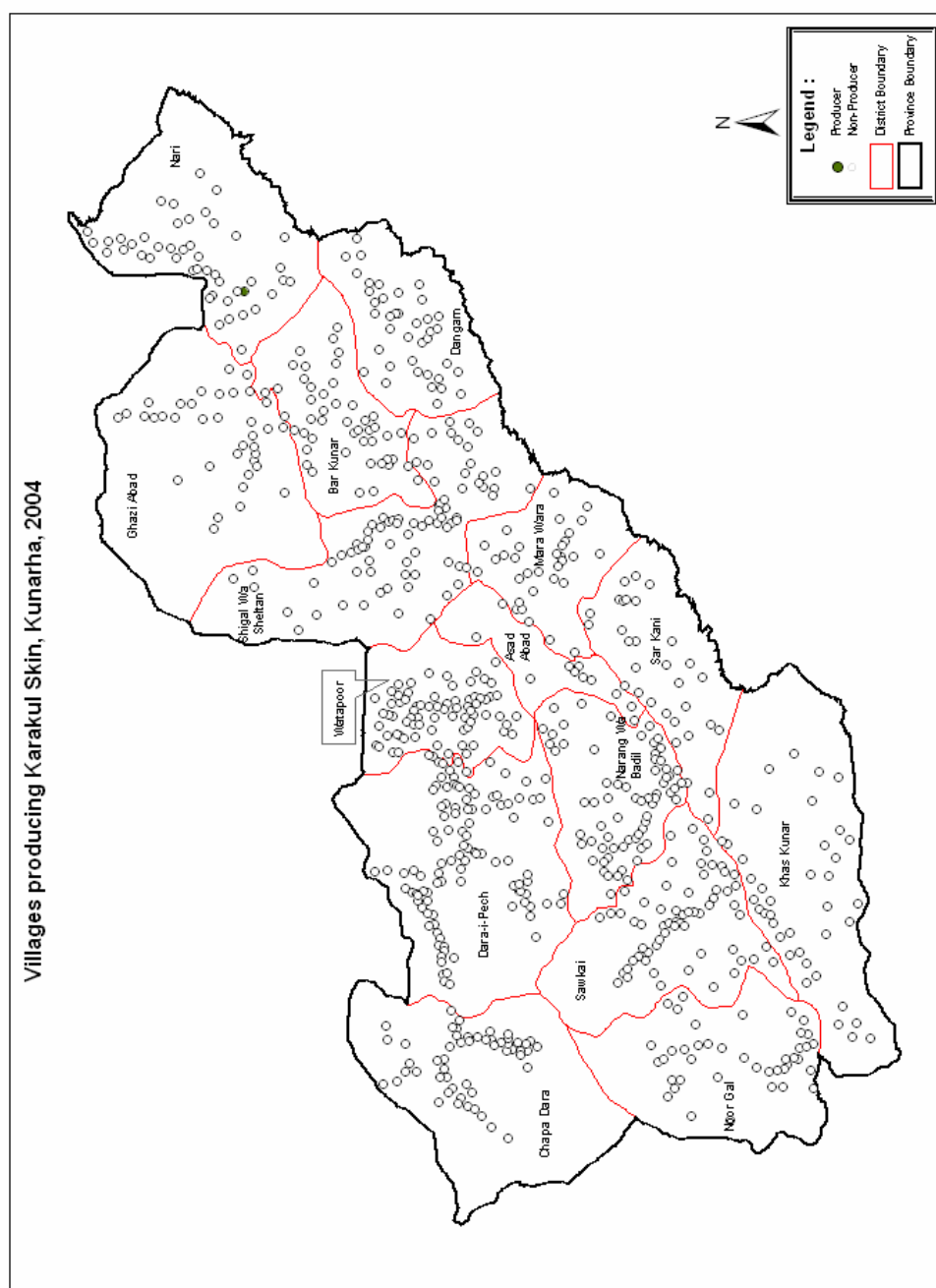
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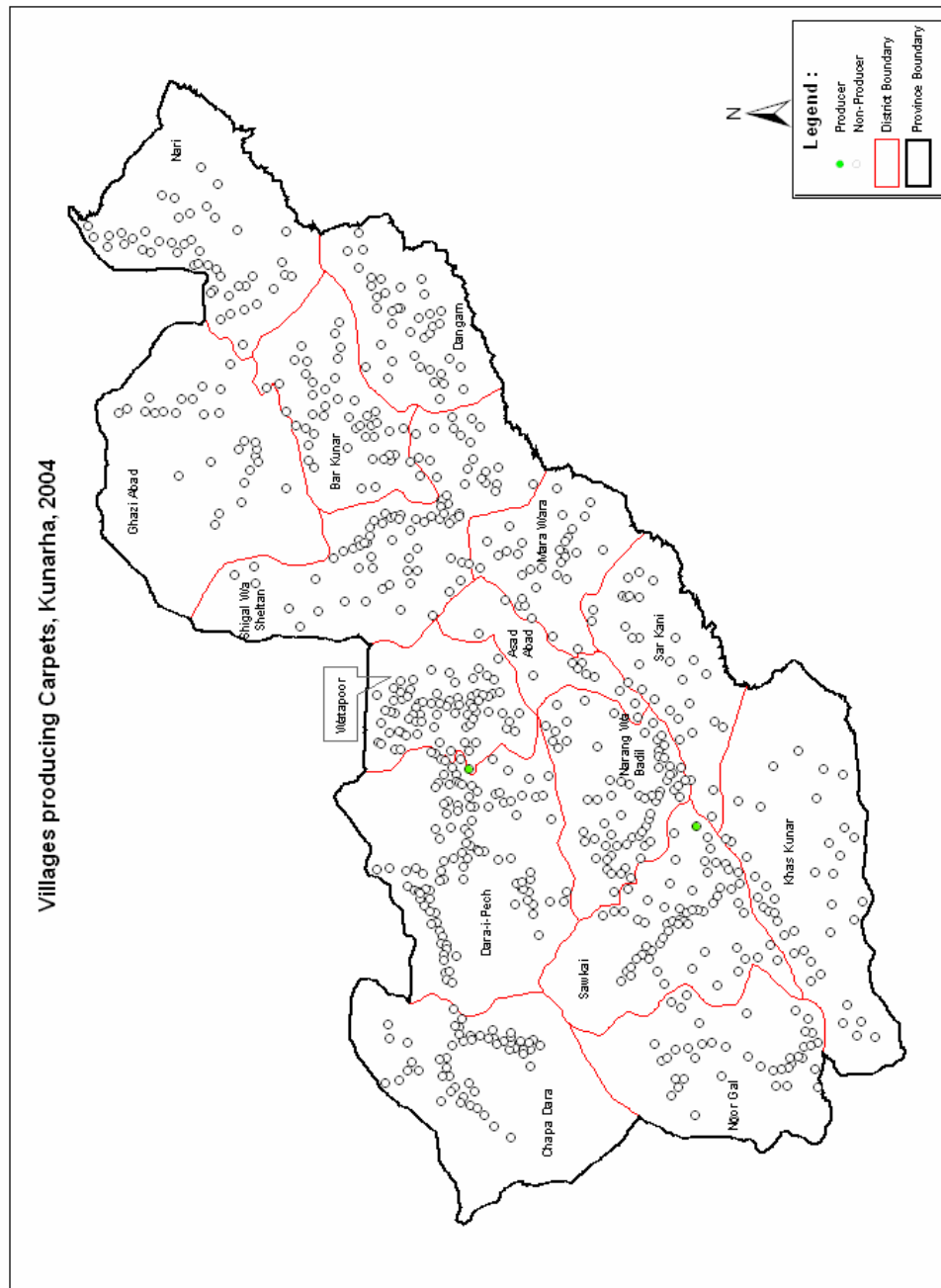
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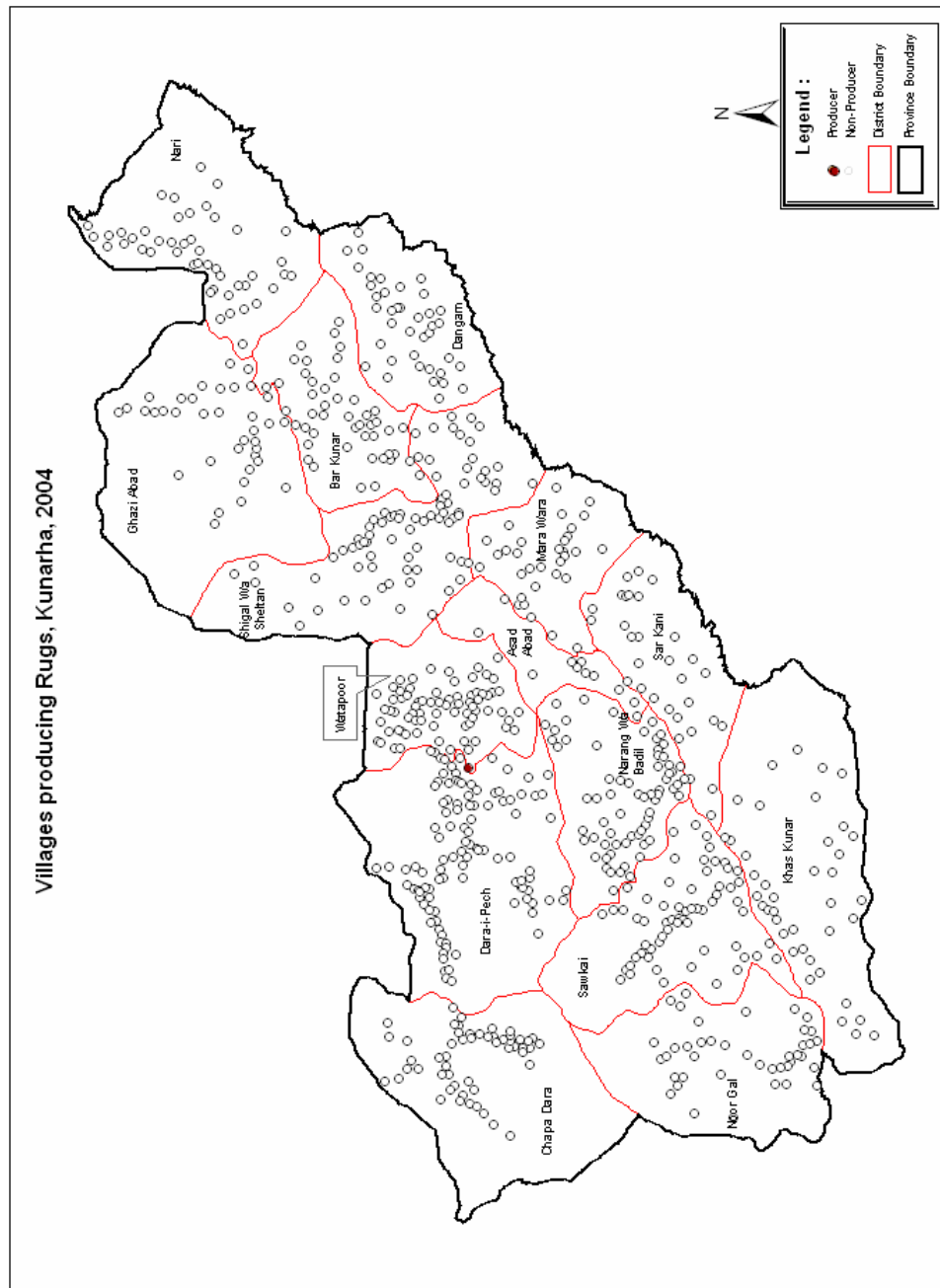
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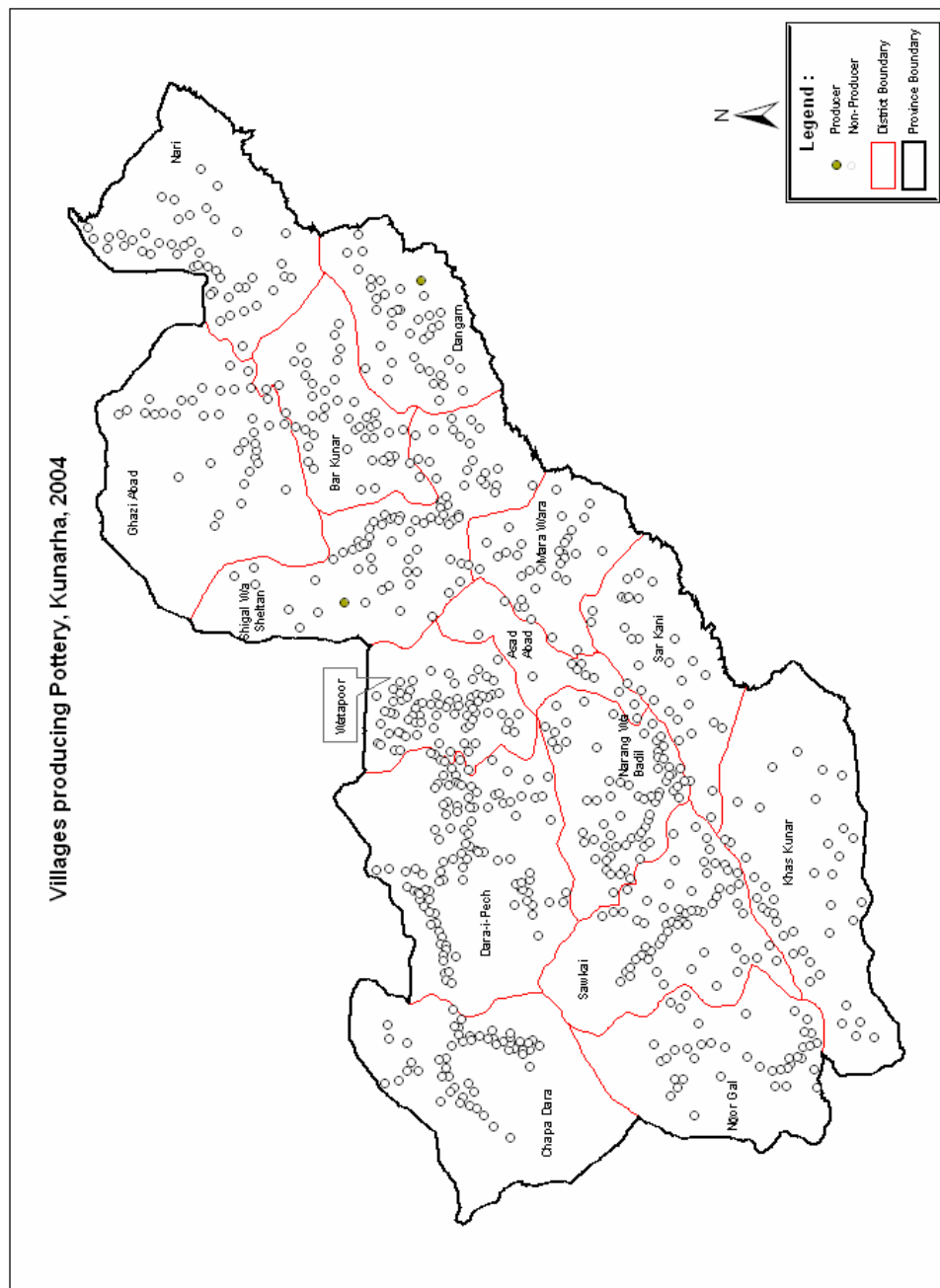
Annex 26



Annex 27



Annex 28



Annex 29

