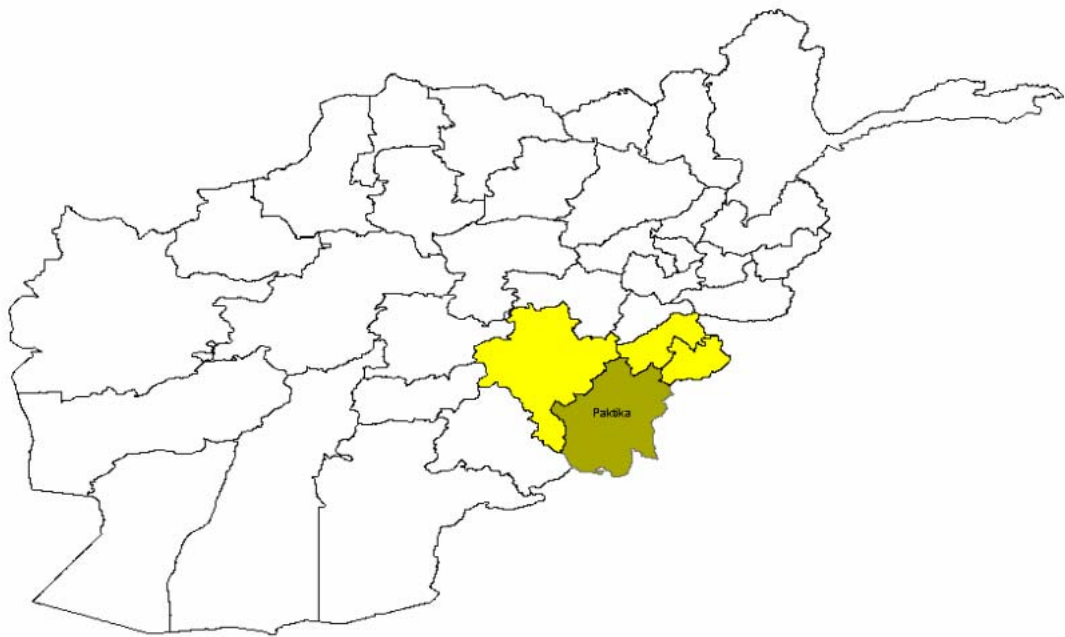




Paktika



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

Paktika

*A Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile
Household Listing—2005*

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

**Introduction by the
Representative of UNFPA**

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

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

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



Alain Sibaler
Representative a.i.
UNFPA Kabul

Paktika



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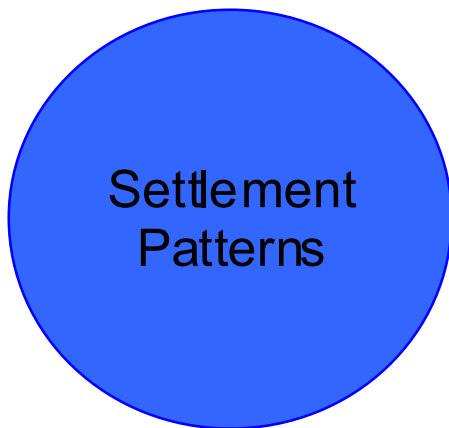
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Located in the South-Eastern region, Paktika is bordered by four provinces—Paktya and Khost in the North-East, Ghazni in the North-West, and Zabul in the South-East. It covers a land area of 19,516 squared kilometers, representing 2.99 percent of the total Afghan territory. The province is divided into 19 districts—the provincial capital, Sharan, Mata Khan, Yosuf Khel, Yahya Khel, Omna, Sar Rawza, Zarghun Shahr, Jani Khel, Gomal, Surubi, Urgoon, Ziruk, Nika, Dila Wa Khushamand, Wazakhwah, Turwo, Wor Mamay, Barmal, and Giyan.

Paktika is home to 3.5 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. With its 809,327 inhabitants, it is the 11th most populous province in the country (see Annex 1).

The population of Paktika is distributed among the 19 districts as shown in table 1 and figure 1¹. The most populous districts are Urgoon, Barmal, Gomal, and the provincial center, Sharan, with respectively 11.1 percent, 10.9 percent, 7.9 percent, and 6.7 percent. Together these four districts account for more than one-third of the total population in the province.

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

The large majority of the population—99.3%—lives in rural areas. Sharan and Urgoon, the only urban centers², house respectively 4,678 and 1,334 population; together, they represent 0.13 percent of the total urban population of Afghanistan.

Table 1—Population, sex, and sex ratio, by district, province of Paktika, 2005³

District	Total		Males	Females	Sex ratio
	Number	Percent			
Provincial Center—Sharan	54,416	6.72	27,776	26,640	104.26
Mata Khan	19,758	2.44	10,050	9,708	103.52
Yosuf Khel	32,648	4.03	16,802	15,846	106.03
Yahya Khel	30,161	3.72	15,395	14,766	104.26
Omna	25,690	3.17	13,040	12,650	103.08
Sar Rawza	36,236	4.47	18,059	18,177	99.35
Zarghun Shahr	38,024	4.70	19,296	18,728	103.03
Jani Khel	35,251	4.35	18,145	17,106	106.07
Gomal	64,275	7.94	32,717	31,558	103.67
Surubi	48,291	5.96	24,026	24,265	99.02
Urgoon	89,718	11.08	44,857	44,861	99.99
Ziruk	43,190	5.33	22,481	20,709	108.56
Nika	15,103	1.87	7,632	7,471	102.15
Dila Wa Khushamand	50,203	6.20	25,899	24,304	106.56
Wazakhwah	50,818	6.28	26,518	24,300	109.13
Turwo	15,332	1.89	8,165	7,167	113.92
Wor Mamay	30,135	3.72	15,467	14,668	105.45
Barmal	88,028	10.87	44,981	43,047	104.49
Givan	42,495	5.25	21,153	21,342	99.11
All province	809,772	100.00	412,459	397,313	103.81

Paktika's rural population of 803,760 inhabitants is distributed over 1,261 settlements of varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as 16 people and the largest as many as 7,317⁴.

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 10 April 2005 and ended on 30 May of the same year.

⁴ There are 11 villages 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.

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

At the province level, the distribution is heavily skewed towards large-sized settlements. Out of the 1,261 villages, 224 have more than 1,000 inhabitants and represent more than half of the population. By comparison, small-sized villages—100 population less—number only 128, which represents less than one percent of the total population. Another 223 villages have 100-199 population represent 28 percent of the villages but only four (4) percent of the total population. Altogether, villages with less than 500 population represent a mere 22 percent of the total population. In sum, half of the inhabitants of Paktika live in villages with more than 1,000 population.

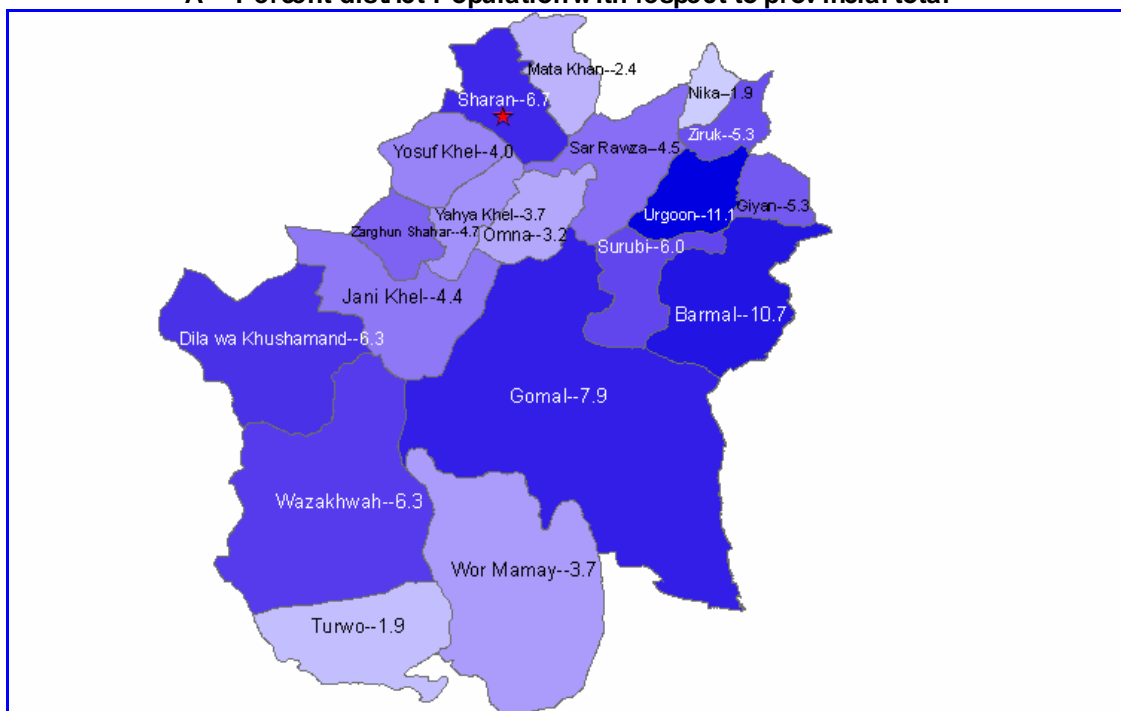
The distribution by district is shown in panel B of figure 2. The 19 districts can be grouped into two categories based on the proportions of their villages with 1,000 population or more.

Category I is comprised of those districts whose proportion of large-sized villages is larger than any other typical size-class. It includes Yosuf Khel, Sar Rawza, Zarghun Shahr, Gomal, Surubi, Urgoon, Ziruk, Nika, Barmal, and Giyan.

Category two includes the remainder of the districts.

Figure 1—Population settlements

A— Percent district Population with respect to provincial total



B—Density: population per km²

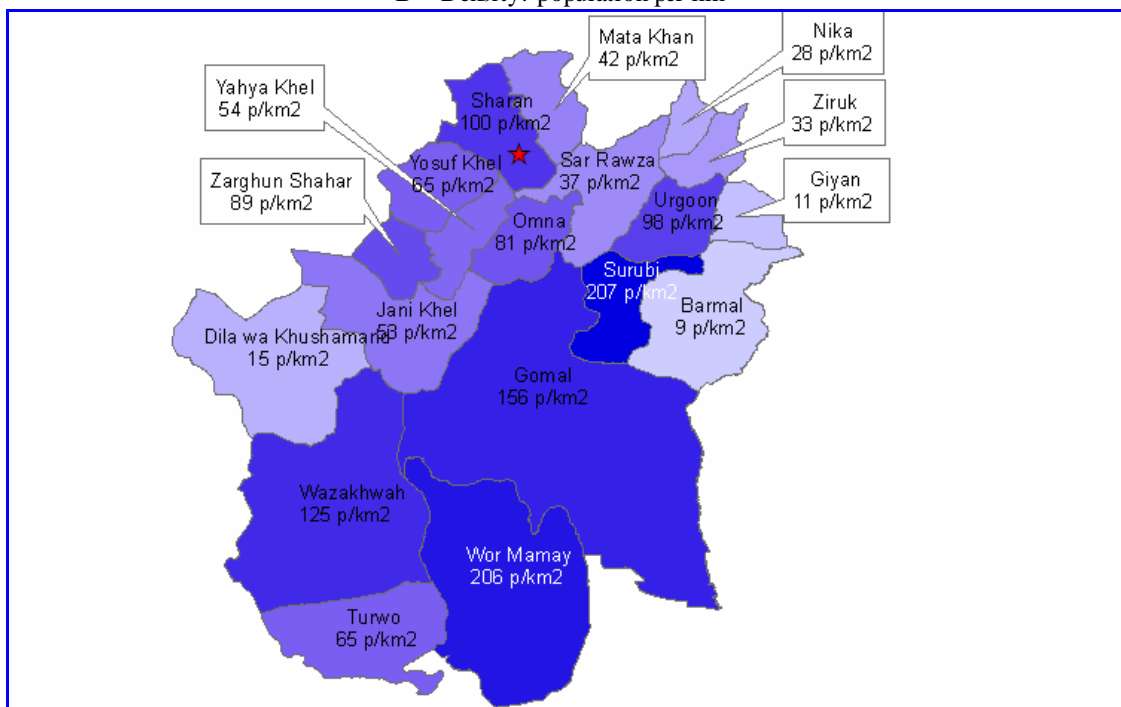
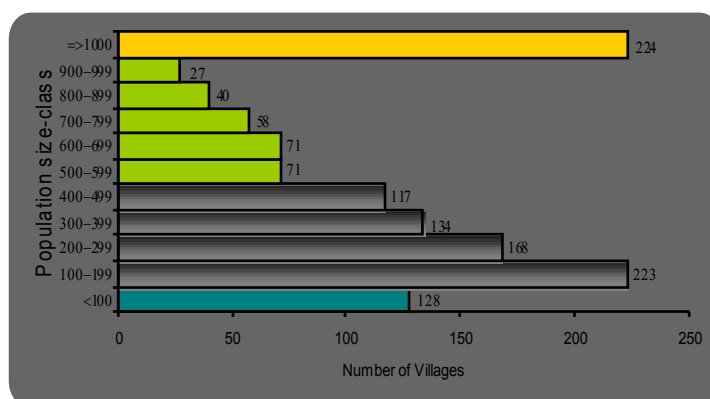


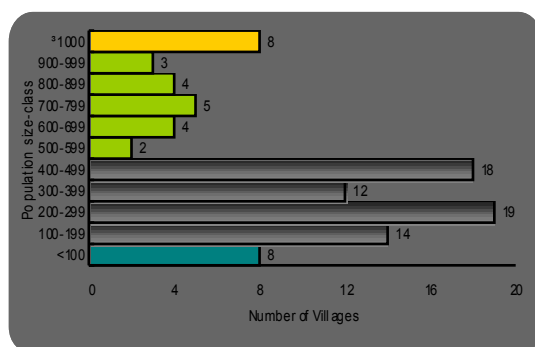
Figure 2—Distribution of the Rural population settlements by size-class, Paktika, 2005

A—Province

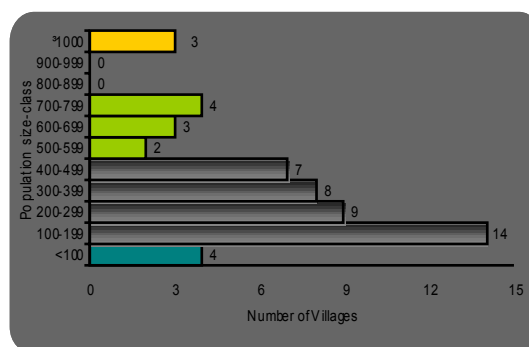


B—Districts

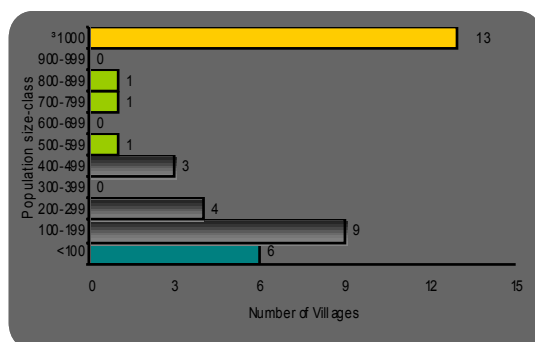
Provincial Center—Sharan



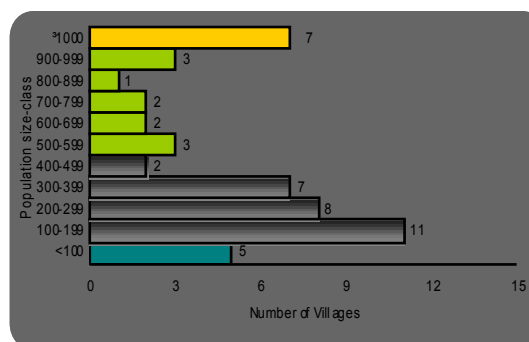
Mata Khan



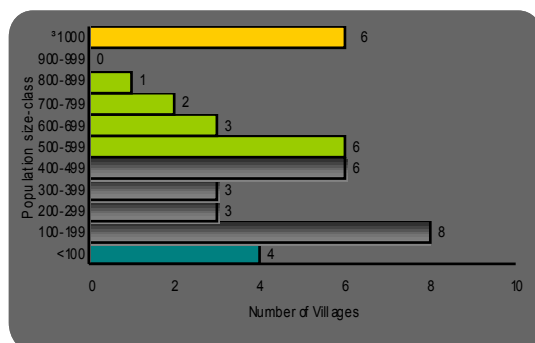
Yosuf Khel



Yahya Khel



Omna



Sar Rawza

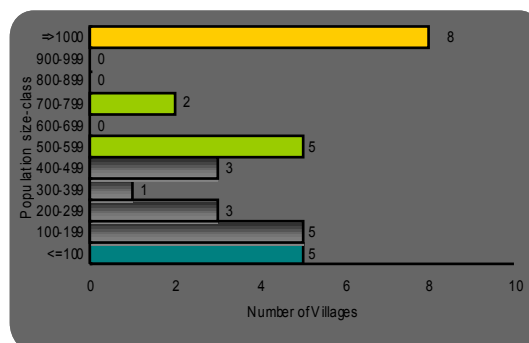


Figure 2 (Cont'd)—Distribution of the Rural population settlements by size-class, Paktika, 2005

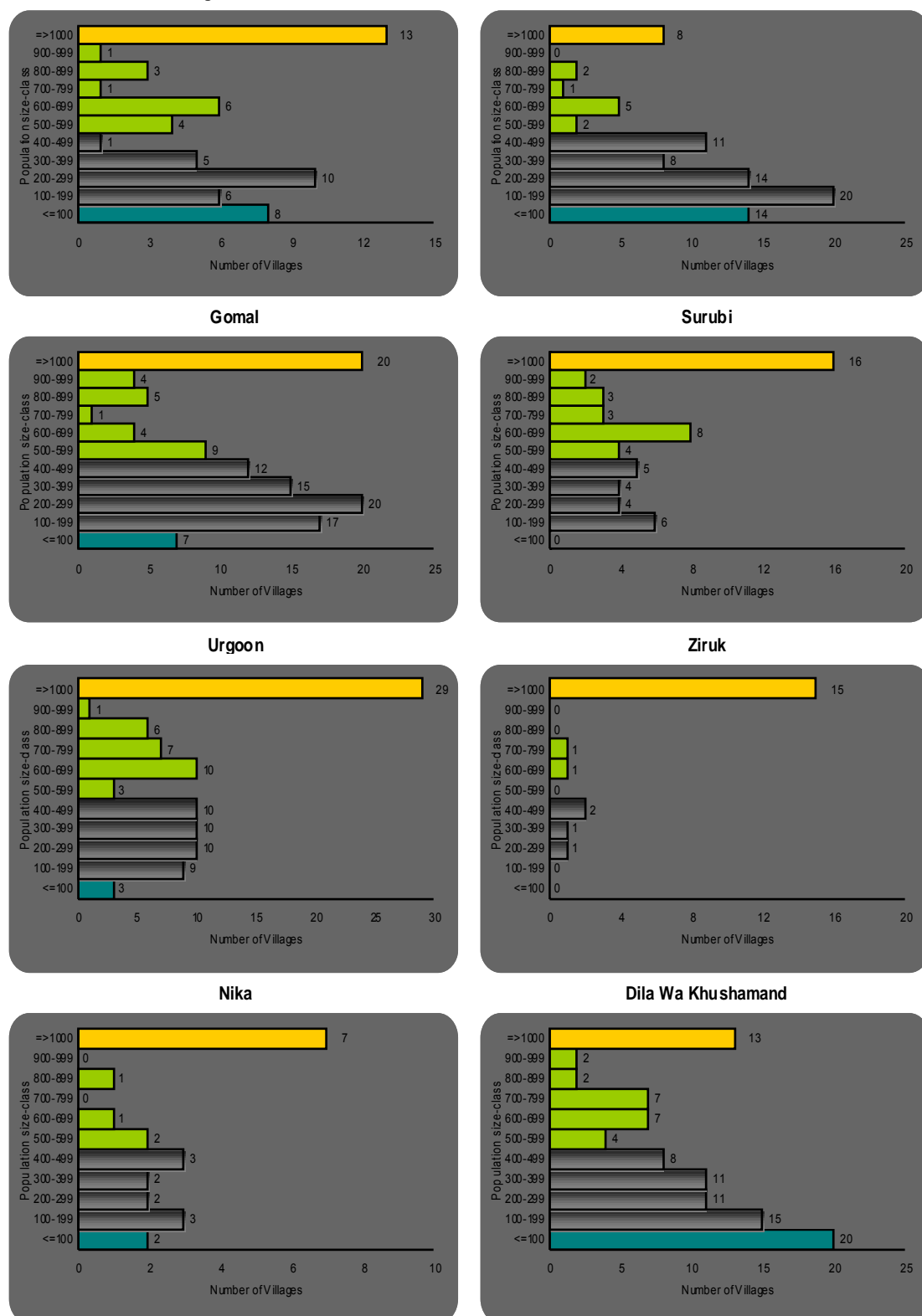
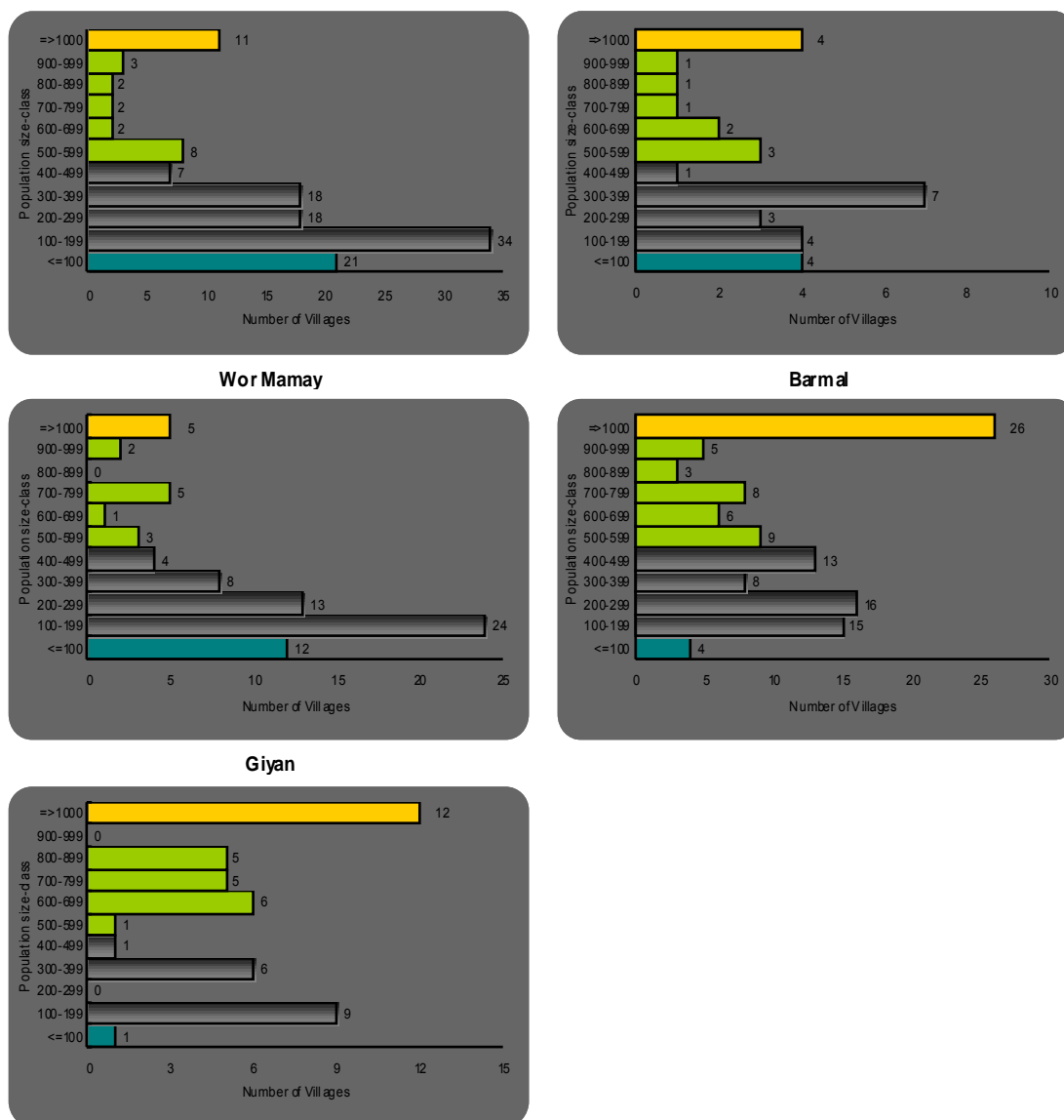
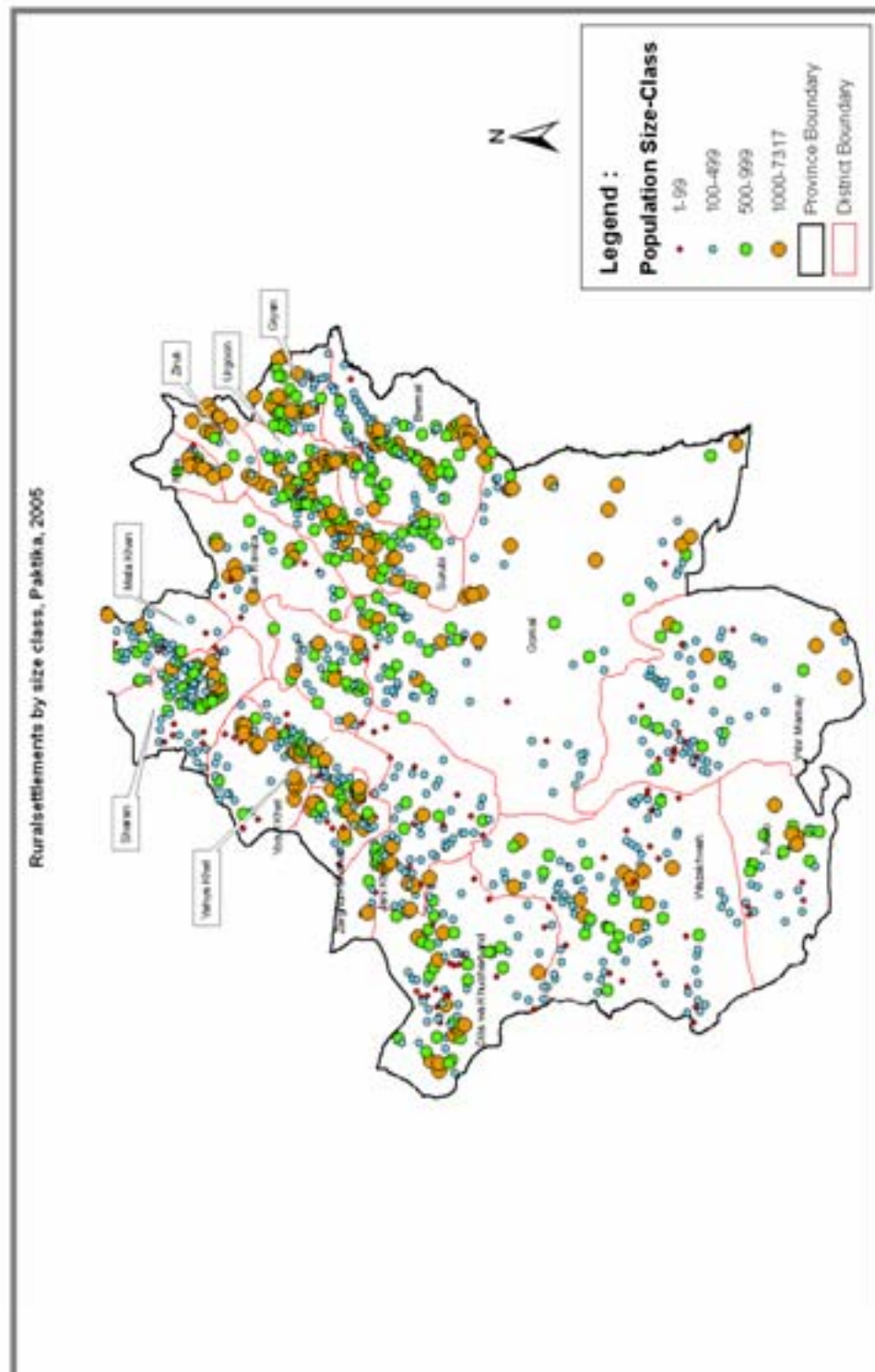


Figure 2 (Cont'd)—Distribution of the Rural population settlements by size-class, Paktika



Map1



Demographic Characteristics

Age distribution

The distribution by age and sex of the population of Paktika is shown in table 2 and figure 3. Surprisingly, it is not as irregular as those encountered in other provinces—Wardak, Bamyan, Logar, etc., even though it shares with these other provinces the characteristic related to the size of the youngest age groups. Indeed, in Paktika, as in those other provinces, it is not readily understandable why the proportion of males of the 0-4 age group should be that much lower than the proportion of males of the 5-9 age group, or why the proportion of females of the 0-4 age-group is not only much larger than the corresponding age group for males, but also much larger than the age-group immediately above than would be expected in any country. If the 0-4 age-group for both sexes were smaller than the 5-9 age-groups, it could be legitimately surmised that this is a direct result of war casualties—women married to soldiers having given birth to fewer children than in normal circumstances. In the same way, why should the proportions of females in 35-39 age groups be much lower than expected and, more importantly, much lower than the corresponding proportion for males?

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

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

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

Coverage errors are of two types. Individuals of a given age may have been missed by the census or erroneously included in it (e.g. counted twice). The first type of coverage error represents gross

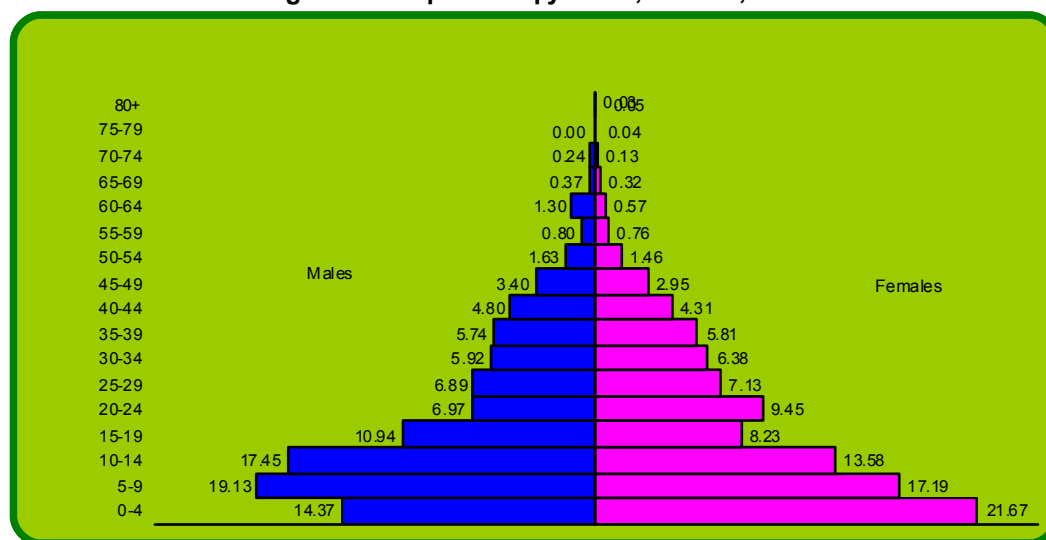
under-enumeration at this age and the second gross-over-enumeration. The balance of the two types of coverage errors represents net under-enumeration at this age¹.”

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

Table 2—Population estimate, by age in 5-year groups and sex, Paktika, 2005²

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	59,273	14.37	86,097	21.67	145,370	17.95
5-9	78,906	19.13	68,288	17.19	147,194	18.18
10-14	71,974	17.45	53,962	13.58	125,936	15.55
15-19	45,105	10.94	32,698	8.23	77,803	9.61
20-24	28,763	6.97	37,546	9.45	66,309	8.19
25-29	28,412	6.89	28,316	7.13	56,728	7.01
30-34	24,403	5.92	25,352	6.38	49,755	6.14
35-39	23,687	5.74	23,082	5.81	46,769	5.78
40-44	19,805	4.80	17,133	4.31	36,938	4.56
45-49	14,022	3.40	11,720	2.95	25,742	3.18
50-54	6,731	1.63	5,783	1.46	12,514	1.55
55-59	3,286	0.80	3,004	0.76	6,290	0.78
60-64	5,371	1.30	2,256	0.57	7,627	0.94
65-69	1,532	0.37	1,283	0.32	2,815	0.35
70-74	1,003	0.24	507	0.13	1,510	0.19
75-79	0	0.00	149	0.04	149	0.02
80+	186	0.05	137	0.03	323	0.04
Total	412,459	100.00	397,313	100.00	809,772	100.00

Figure 3—Population pyramid, Paktika, 2005



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

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

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

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

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, Paktika, 2005

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	80,716	19.57	77,159	19.42	157,875	19.50
5-9	68,991	16.73	65,978	16.61	134,969	16.67
10-14	57,492	13.94	54,913	13.82	112,404	13.88
15-19	46,844	11.36	44,689	11.25	91,533	11.30
20-24	32,354	7.84	34,741	8.74	67,095	8.29
25-29	25,743	6.24	30,171	7.59	55,913	6.90
30-34	26,025	6.31	26,192	6.59	52,217	6.45
35-39	22,840	5.54	21,544	5.42	44,384	5.48
40-44	19,806	4.80	16,671	4.20	36,477	4.50
45-49	14,566	3.53	11,766	2.96	26,332	3.25
50-54	6,361	1.54	5,585	1.41	11,946	1.48
55-59	3,817	0.93	3,075	0.77	6,893	0.85
60-64	4,139	1.00	2,196	0.55	6,335	0.78
65-69	1,506	0.37	1,562	0.39	3,068	0.38
70+	785	0.19	713	0.18	1,498	0.18
Total	412,459	100.00	397,313	100.00	809,772	100.00

Household size and sex ratio

The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) varies between 97.3 in Malistan and 113.3 in Nawa, the provincial average being 103.8 (figure 5 below and the last column of table 1). If we except these two extremes which appear to be out of line with respect to the other districts, the lowest sex ratio becomes that of Khwaji Omari (100.2), and the highest that of Giro (109.8). This latter ratio is still implausibly high, and no information

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.

is available that could explain why it is so in this district or in the other districts where the sex ratio is greater than 104 or 105.

Figure 4—Population pyramid, Paktika, 2005

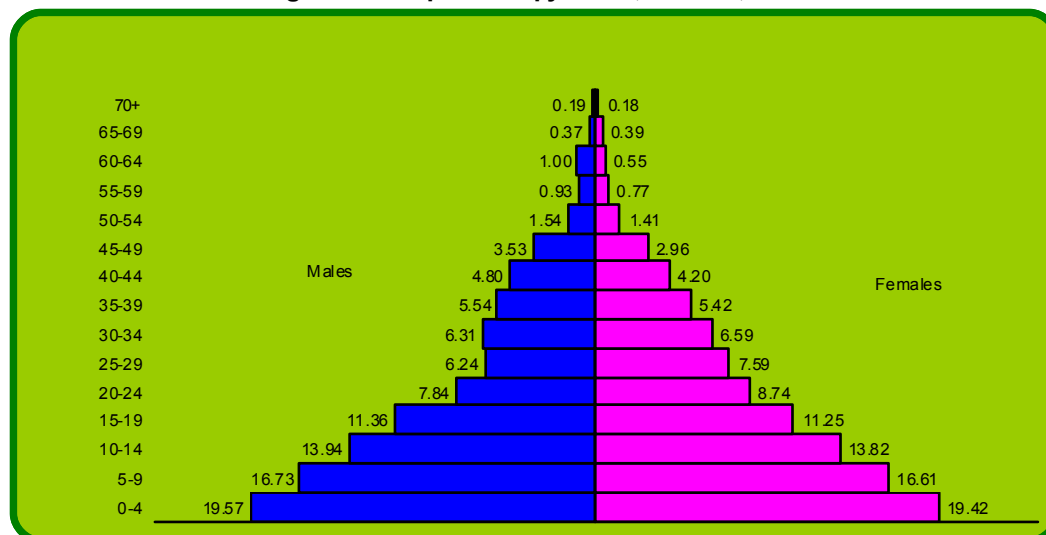
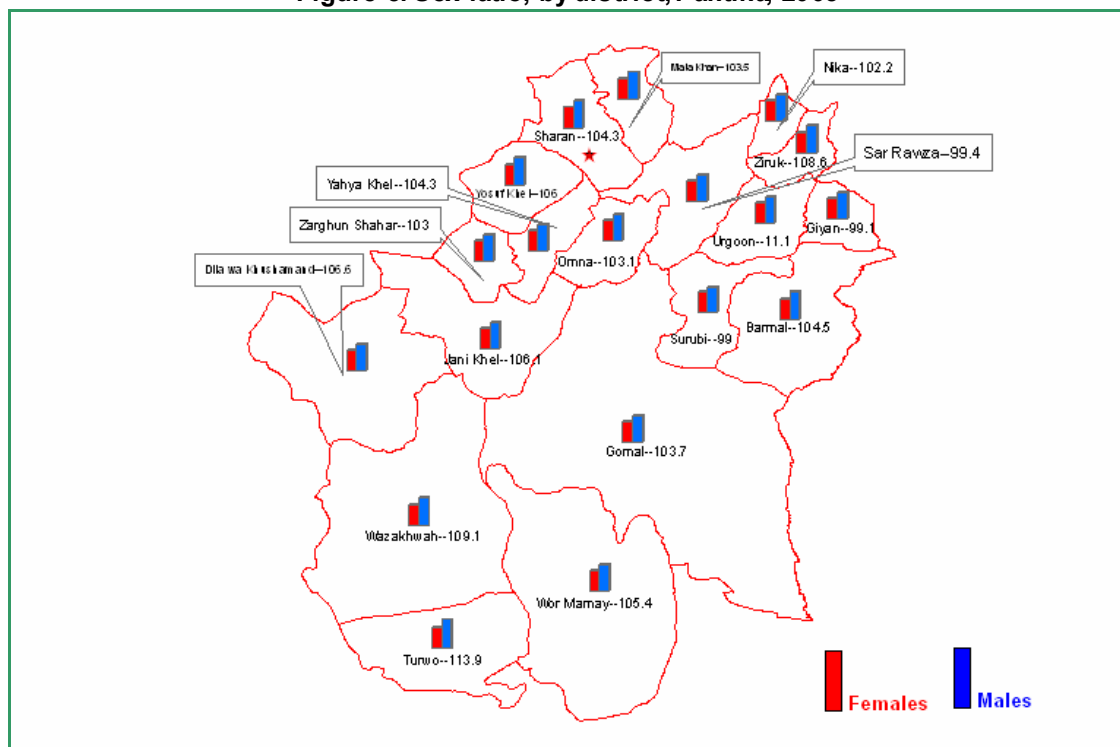


Figure 5. Sex ratio, by district, Paktika, 2005



A typical household in Paktika has 6.3 persons, which is exactly the same as for the country as a whole. Such a size is an indicator of a high fertility regime.

Special age groups

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

Table 4—Special age groups by sex, in absolute numbers and percents, Paktika, 2005

Age	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School age Population						
Primary — 6-12	90,072	21.8	86,105	21.7	176,177	21.7
Secondary — 13-18	60,251	14.6	57,249	14.4	117,500	14.5
College — 20-24	32,354	7.8	34,741	8.8	67,095	8.3
Population in the labor force						
Children — 8-14	83,697	20.2	79,971	20.1	163,668	20.2
Earlier working ages — 15-44	173,612	42.0	174,007	43.8	347,619	42.9
Later working ages — 45-59	24,745	6.0	20,427	5.1	45,171	5.6
Retirement — 60+	8,133	2.0	4,507	1.1	12,640	1.6
Voters — 18+	176,829	42.7	170,920	43.1	347,749	42.9
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	185,773	46.8	—	—

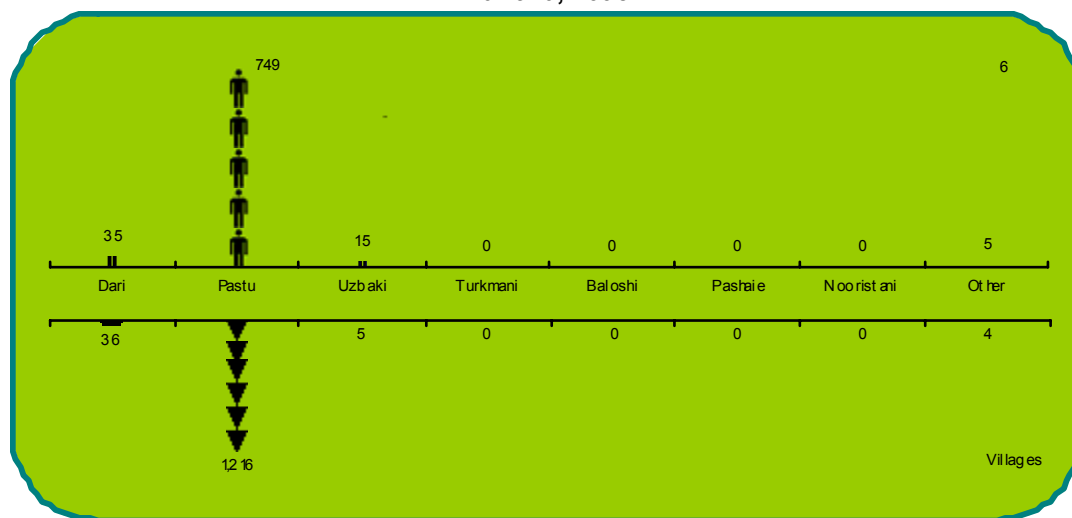
* = Women in the childbearing ages

Main languages spoken

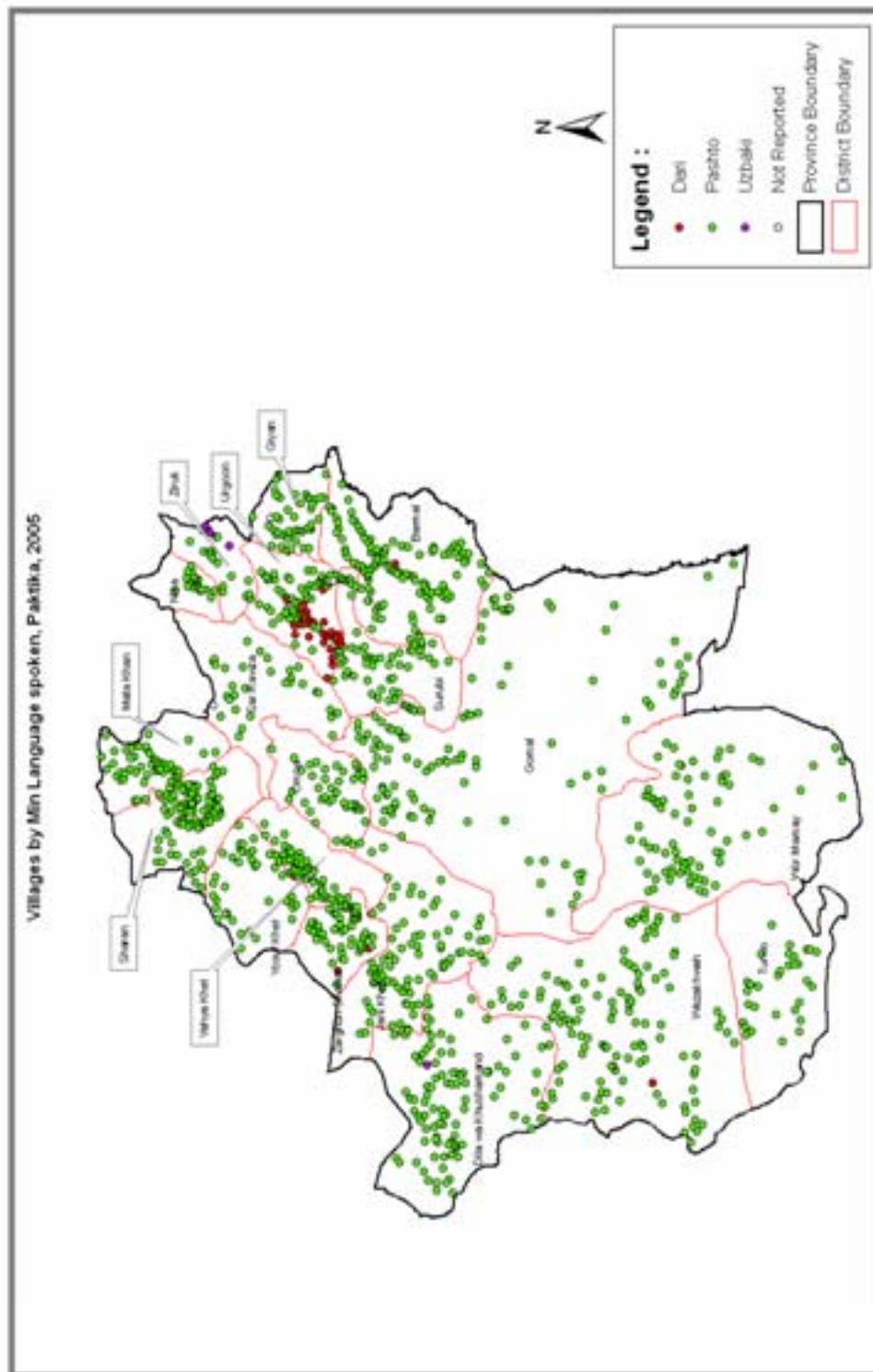
The household listing exercise did not collect any information on the ethnic background of the population. However, it included a question on the languages spoken by the majority of the population. Of the eight languages listed (figure 6), one—Pashtu—is spoken by more than 96 percent of the population. It is probably worth noting that 5 villages, with a total population of about 15,000 population speak Uzbeki, and another 4 villages numbering about 5,000 population speak some unspecified language(s).

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

Figure 6—Population and villages, by main language spoken, Paktika, 2005



Map2



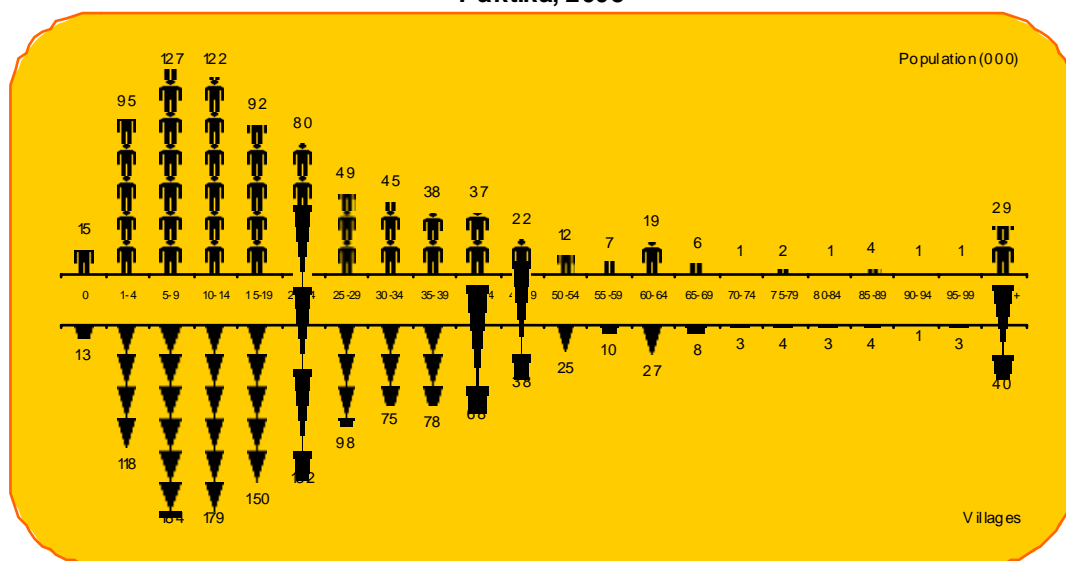
Living Conditions

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

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

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

Figure 7—Population and villages, by distance from the district center, Paktika, 2005



The distribution by distance from the provincial center clearly does not show a high degree of accessibility with respect to those services that can only be provided by the district center, even though the proportion of the populations living less than five kilometers from their respective district centers is a high 13.7 percent. Those that live from five to nine kilometers away their districts centers, represent less than 16 percent, even though this is the largest proportion. Altogether, the population living less than 25 kilometers away from the district centers represents about two-thirds. Among the remaining one-third, about 29,000 population, representing 3.6 percent live 100 kilometers away from their respective district centers. For these, as well as the rest of the population, this situation is compounded by the nature of the terrain and the availability of transportation. As figure 8 shows, of the 1,261 villages, 526, housing 38 percent of the population are located in mountainous areas. Another 237 villages, representing close to a fifth are situated in semi-mountainous areas. Only one village with about 2,000 population is situated in flat terrain

This is further confirmed by the availability of roads (figure 9). Of the 803,760 population, only 35 percent are accessible by road at all seasons, another 62 percent live in places that are accessible only in certain seasons, and the remaining three percent don't have roads at all.

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

Figure 8. Population and villages, by topography of the village, Paktika, 2005

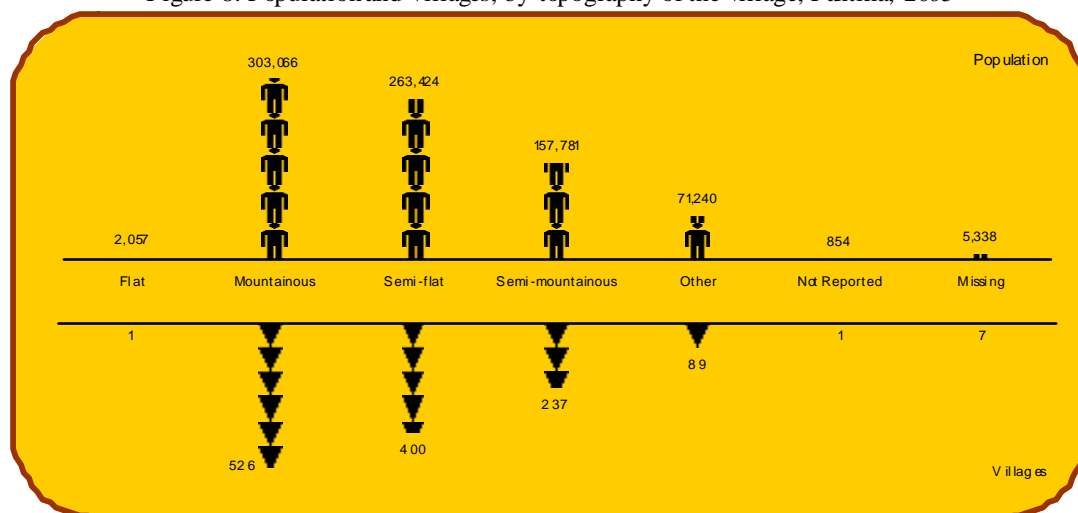
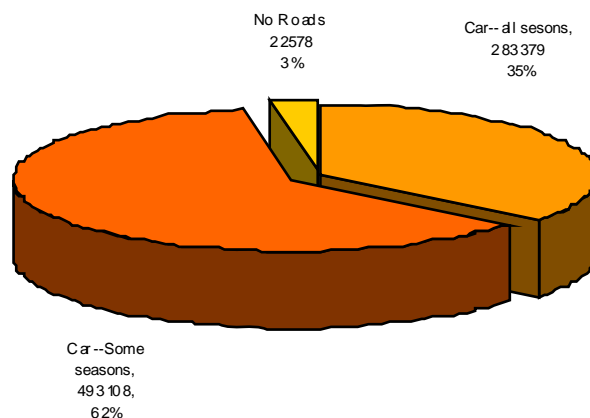


Figure 9 Population by types of roads, Paktika, 2005

Educational services

As one may expect, accessibility of schools is highest for the primary than for the secondary, than for high schools.

Primary schools exist in 128 villages out of the 1,261, which represents only 10 percent¹. Students who must travel up to five kilometers to reach the closest primary school represent a little a quarter. For one-third of the students, therefore, access to a primary school can be considered as relatively easy. There is however, a substantial proportion of students for whom access is quite difficult to the extent that they must travel more 10 kilometers to reach their schools—45.4 percent.

Secondary schools exist in 59 villages, which represents less than five percent of all the villages. The population that must travel up to five kilometers to reach the closest school represents 22.7 percent. But those that can be considered as isolated with respect to their secondary schools amount to 54.9 percent of the population.

¹ Rural schools and literacy courses have been excluded from this analysis because of high non-response rates—18.9 percent for literacy courses and 12.6 percent for rural schools. The reason for such high rates is probably due to the fact that the respondents may not be aware of the very existence of such classes or do not know the difference between, for instance, a rural school or a primary school.

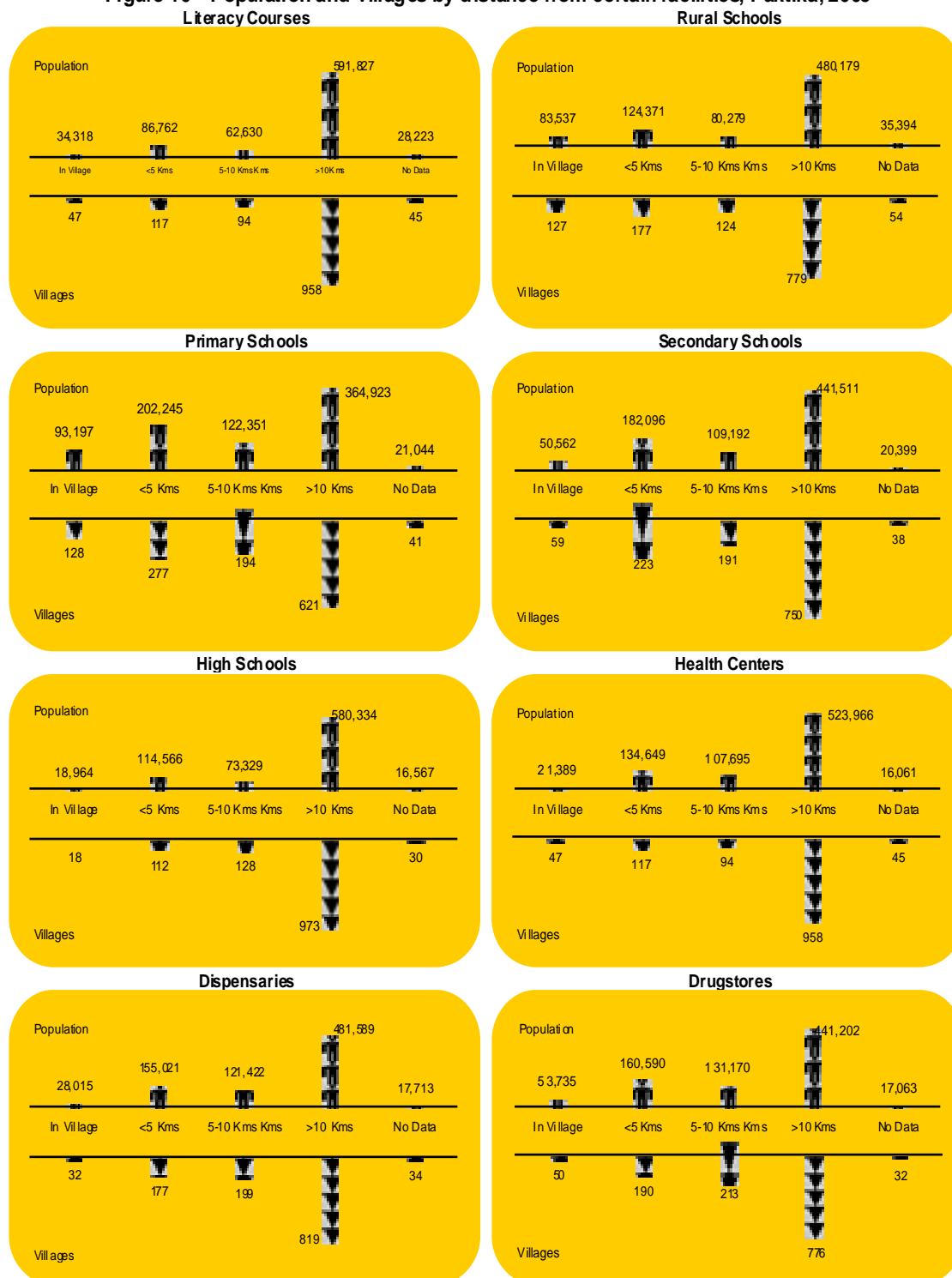
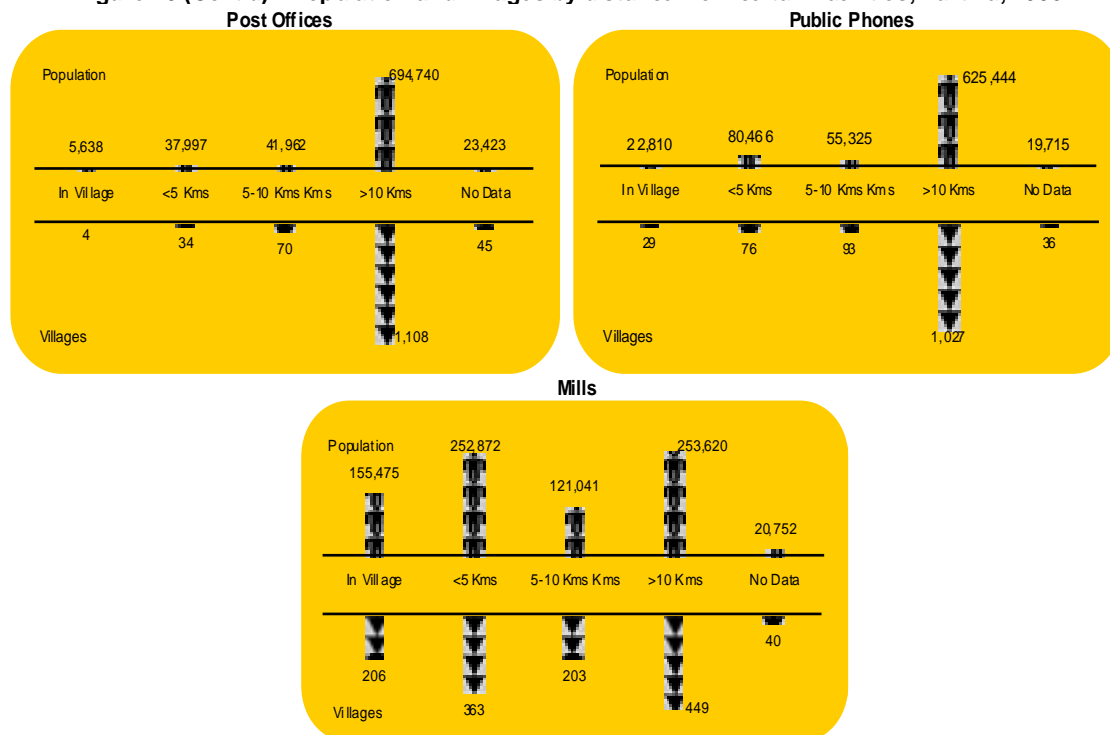
Figure 10—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Paktika, 2005

Figure 10 (Cont'd)—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Paktika, 2005

Access to high schools appears to be very problematic. This type of school exists in only 18 villages representing only 2.4 of the 1,261 villages. Students who must travel five kilometers or less to get to their high school represent 14.3 percent of the population. Another 9 percent must travel between five and 10 kilometers; but those who must cover longer distances—more than 10 kilometers—represent 72.2 percent of the population.

The question of literacy courses and rural schools did not occasion excessive rates of non-response—respectively 3.5 percent and 4.4 percent. Literacy courses exist in 47 villages. They are located at less than 10 kilometers for 22.9 percent of the population. For rural schools, the situation is much better but less good as for primary schools. Rural schools exist in 127 villages, representing 11.6 percent of the population, and at less than five kilometers for a quarter of the population. Those who must travel more than 10 kilometers to reach the closest rural school represent about three persons out of five.

Health services

Health services in Paktika appear to be more difficult of access than schools, and this is true of both dispensaries and health centers. The latter exist in-village for 2.7 percent of the population, and the former for 3.5 percent. More often than not, people seeking

medical attention must travel more than ten kilometers to get it—about two-thirds for health centers and three out of five for dispensaries. Again, given the nature of the terrain, it may take more time to reach the closest health unit than distances would suggest. Accessibility to drugstores is a little easier than for health centers, but still difficult. They exist in-village for 6.7 percent of the population and at more than 10 kilometers for about 55 percent.

Post office & public phones

Post offices exist in four villages out of the 1,261, and public phones in 29 (panels I & J). Both appear to be inaccessible to large majorities of the populations and villages. Those who must travel more than kilometers to reach the closet post office represent 86.4 percent of the population for post offices and 77.8 percent for public phones.

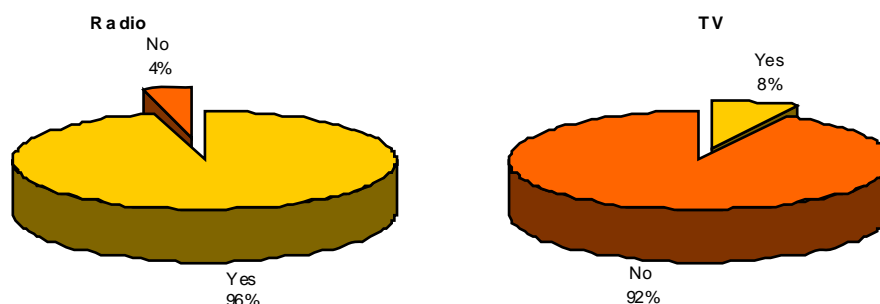
Mills

Mills tend to be relatively more available to the population than any of the facilities mentioned above (panel K). They exist in 206 villages and cater to the needs of about 155,475 people, representing less than one-fifth of the total population. Those among the population that must travel 10 kilometers or more to reach the closest mill represent a little less than a third of the population.

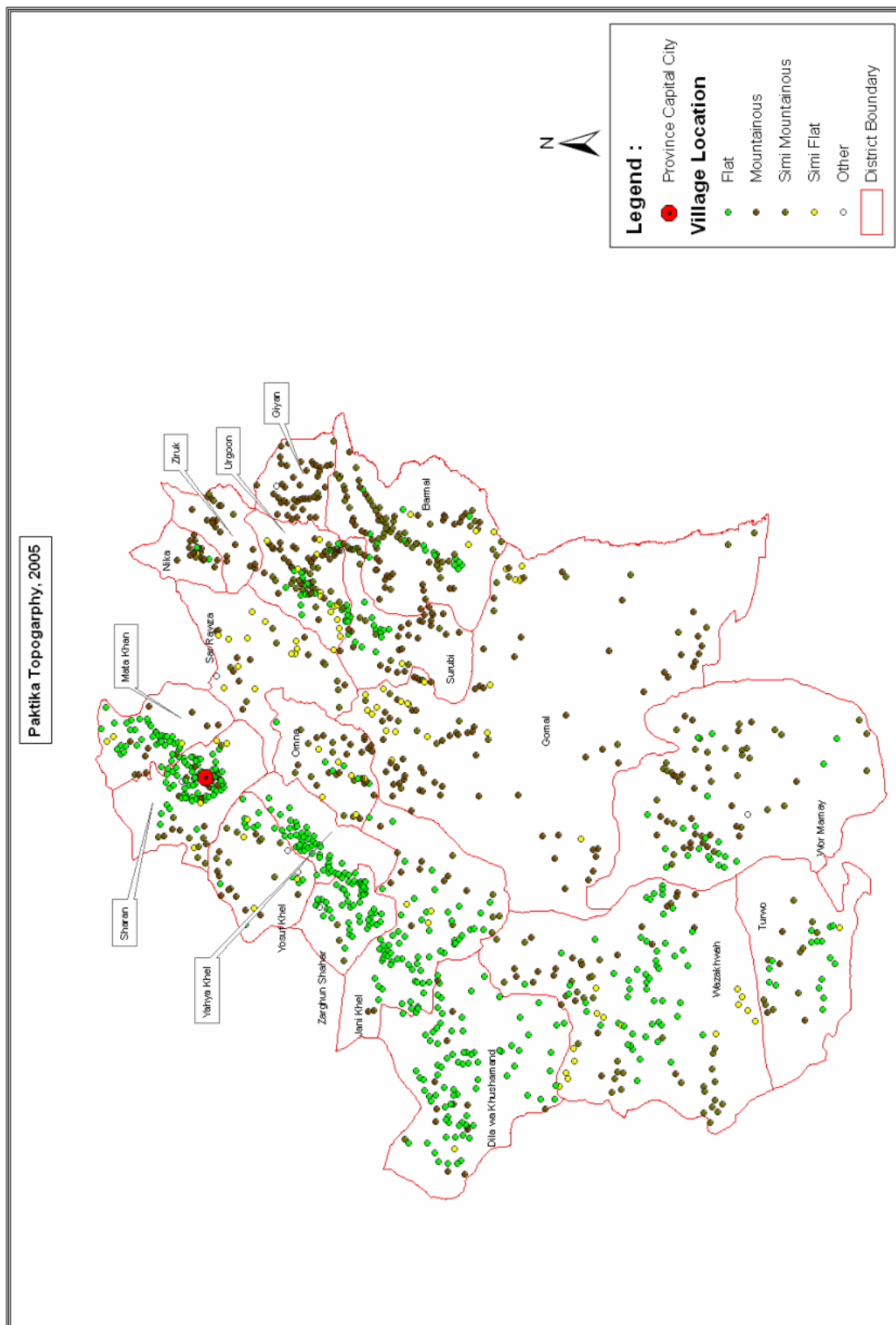
Radio & television

Whereas 96 percent of the population have access to radio, those that have access to TV represent a mere eight percent. It goes without saying that public information efforts and media campaigns are seriously hampered by this state of affairs.

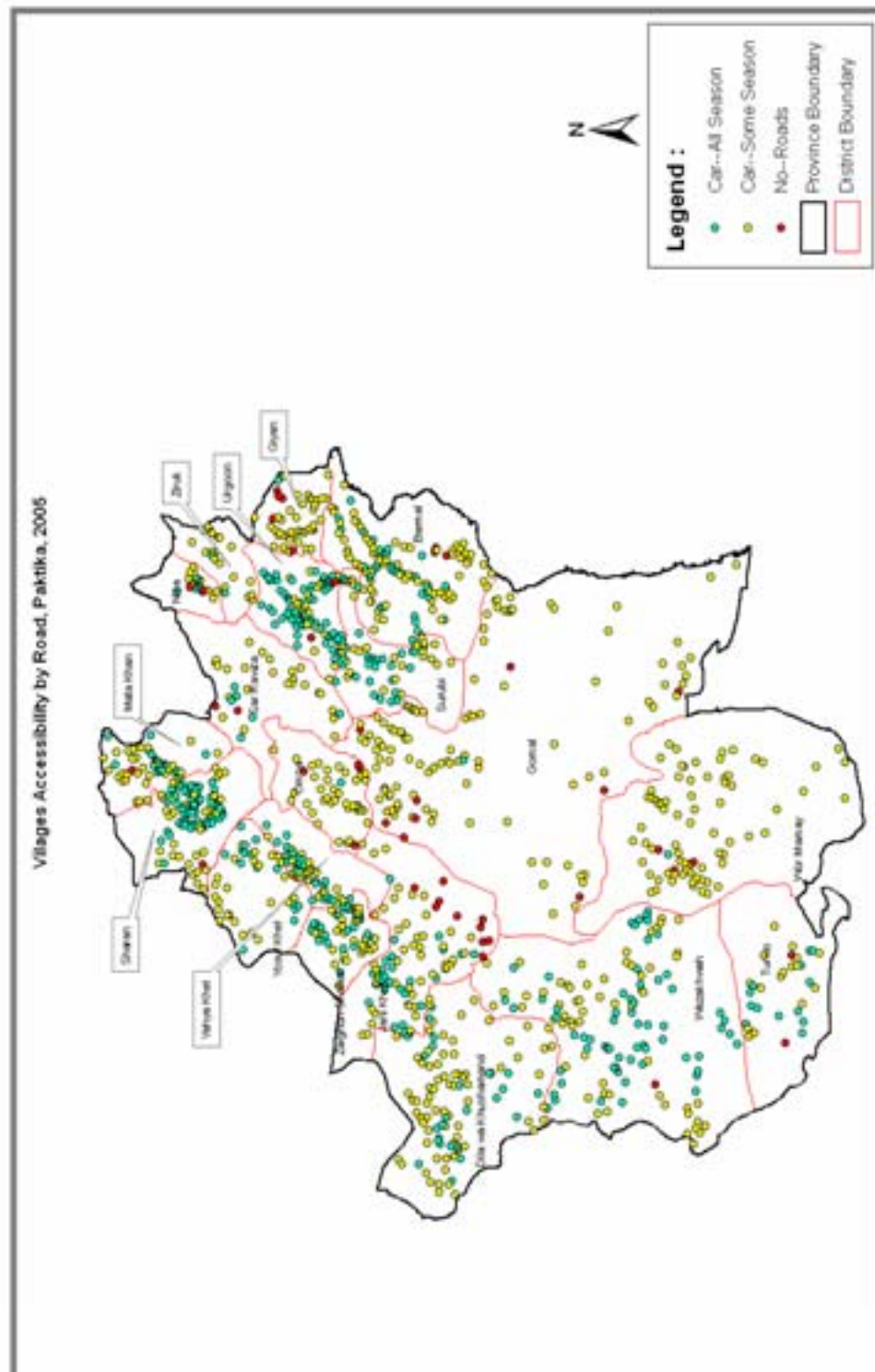
Figure 11—Proportion of the population living in villages where there are radios or TVs, Paktika, 2005



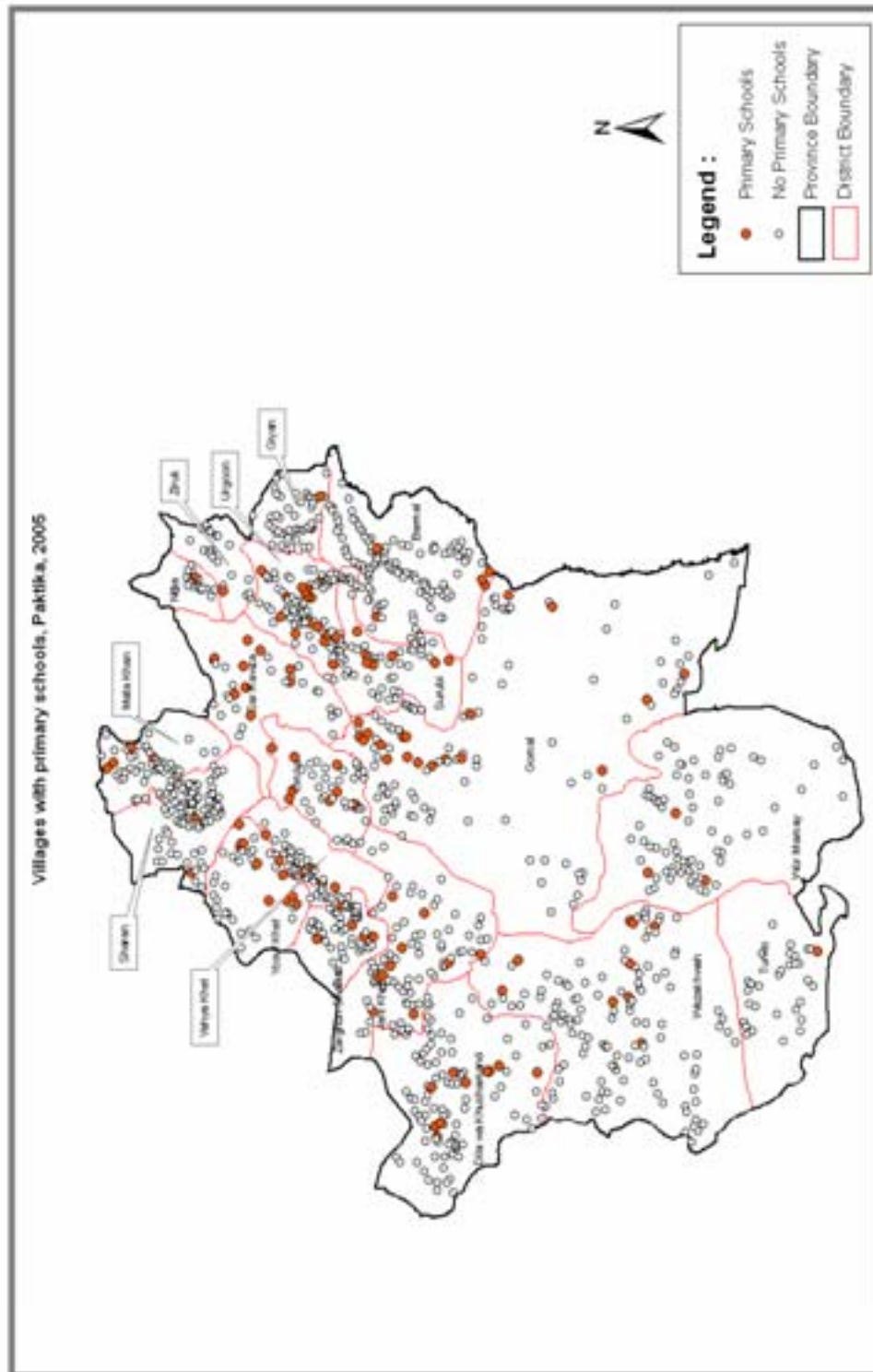
Map3



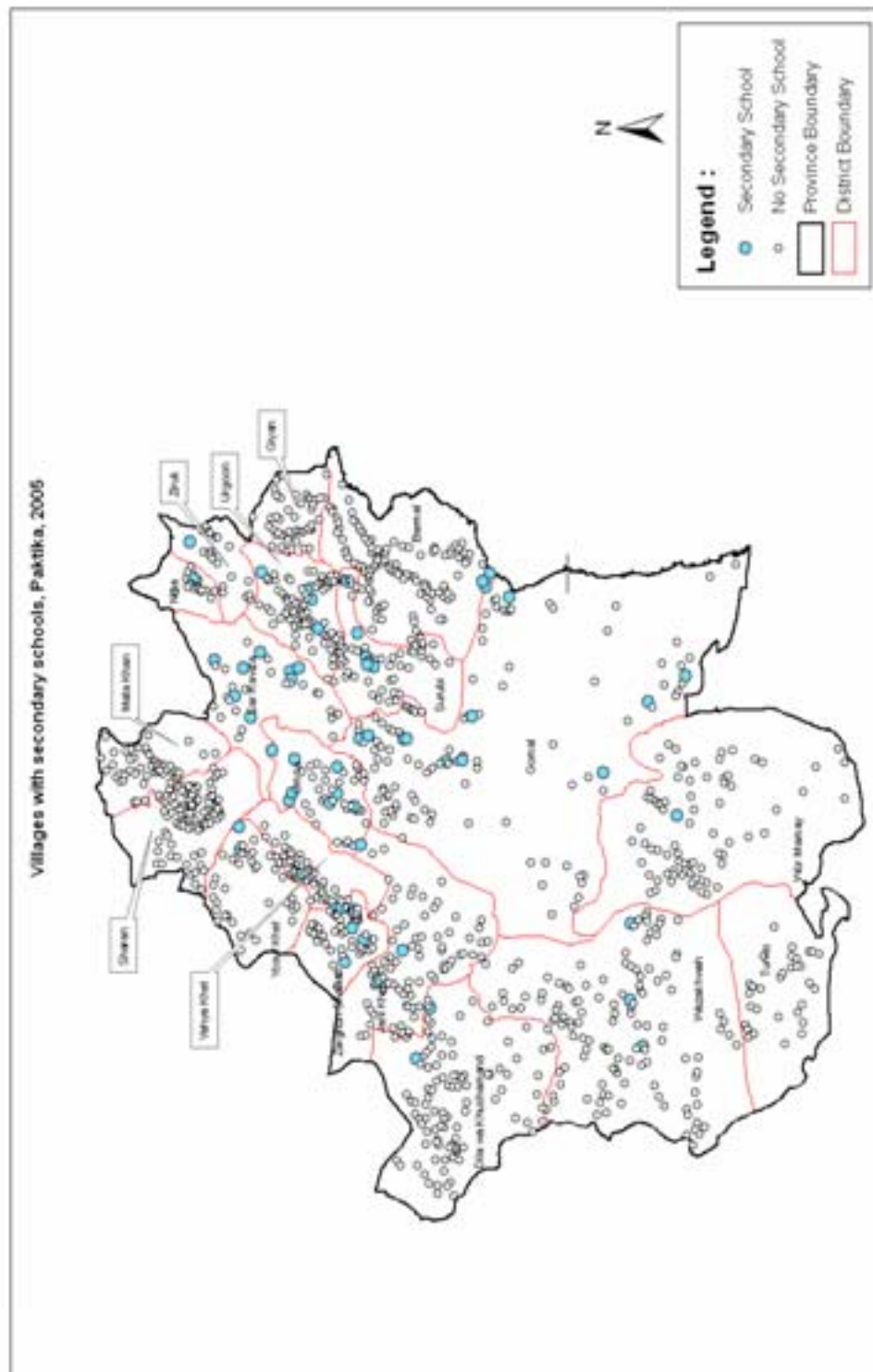
Map4



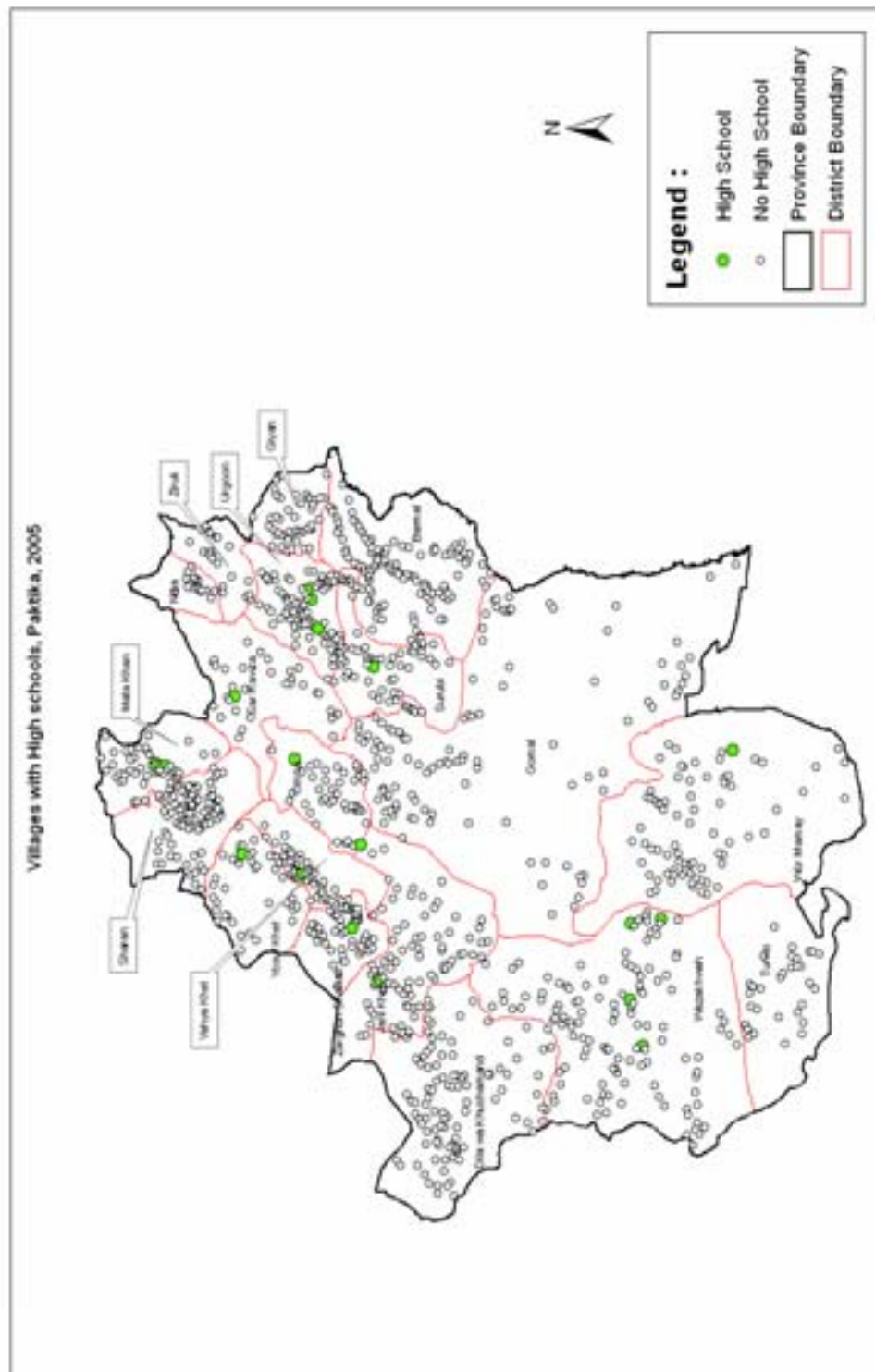
Map5



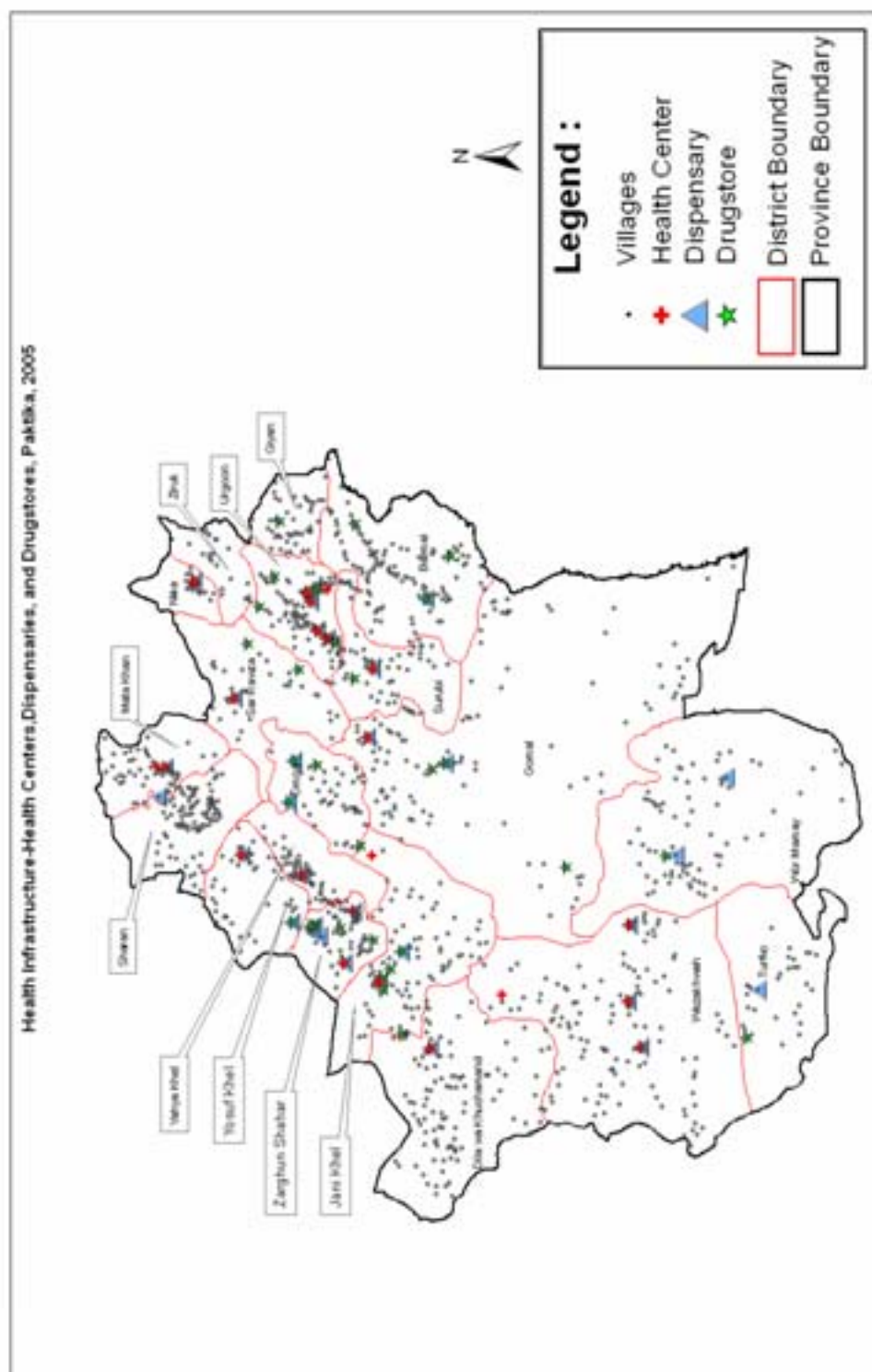
Map6



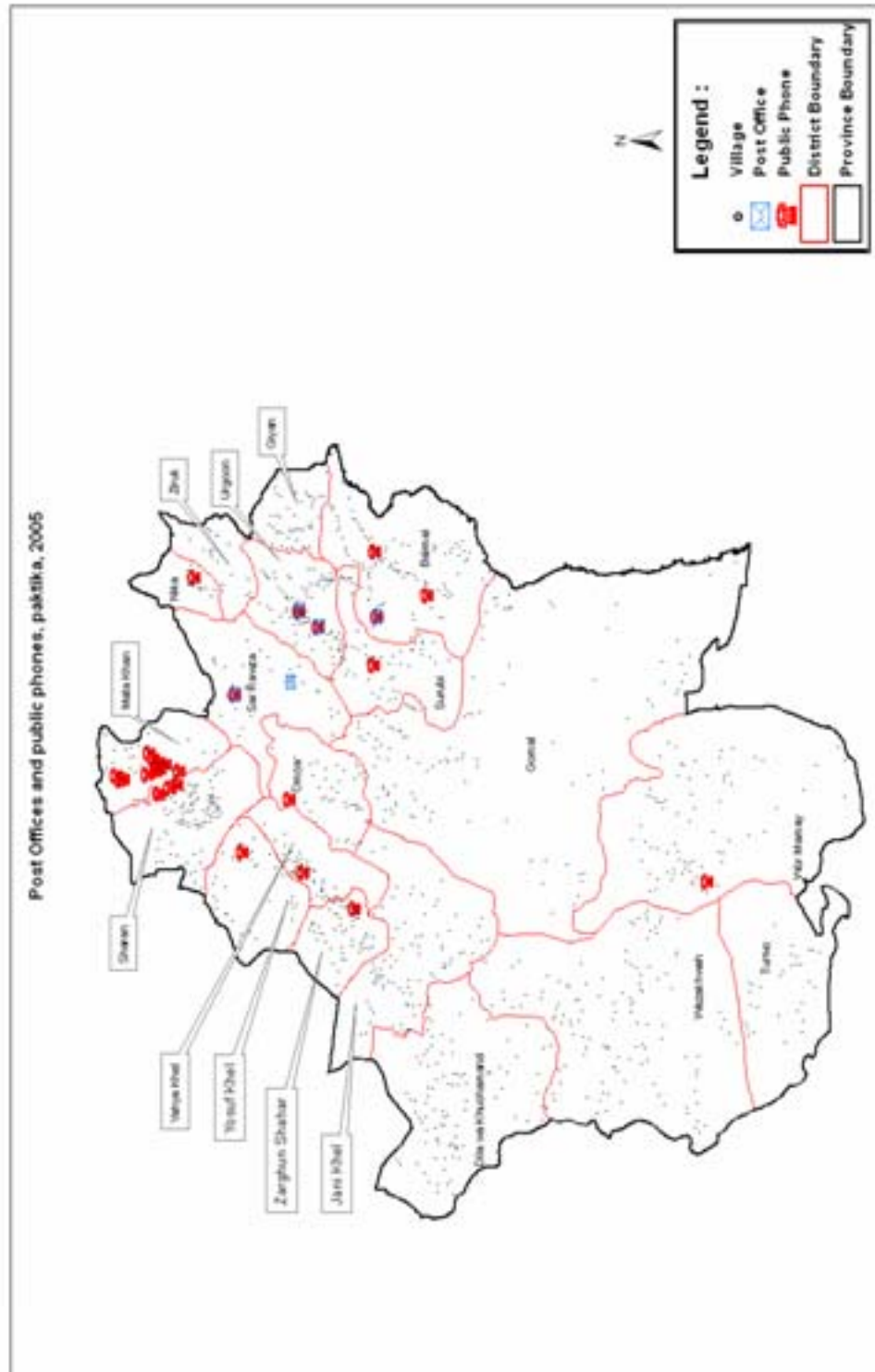
Map7



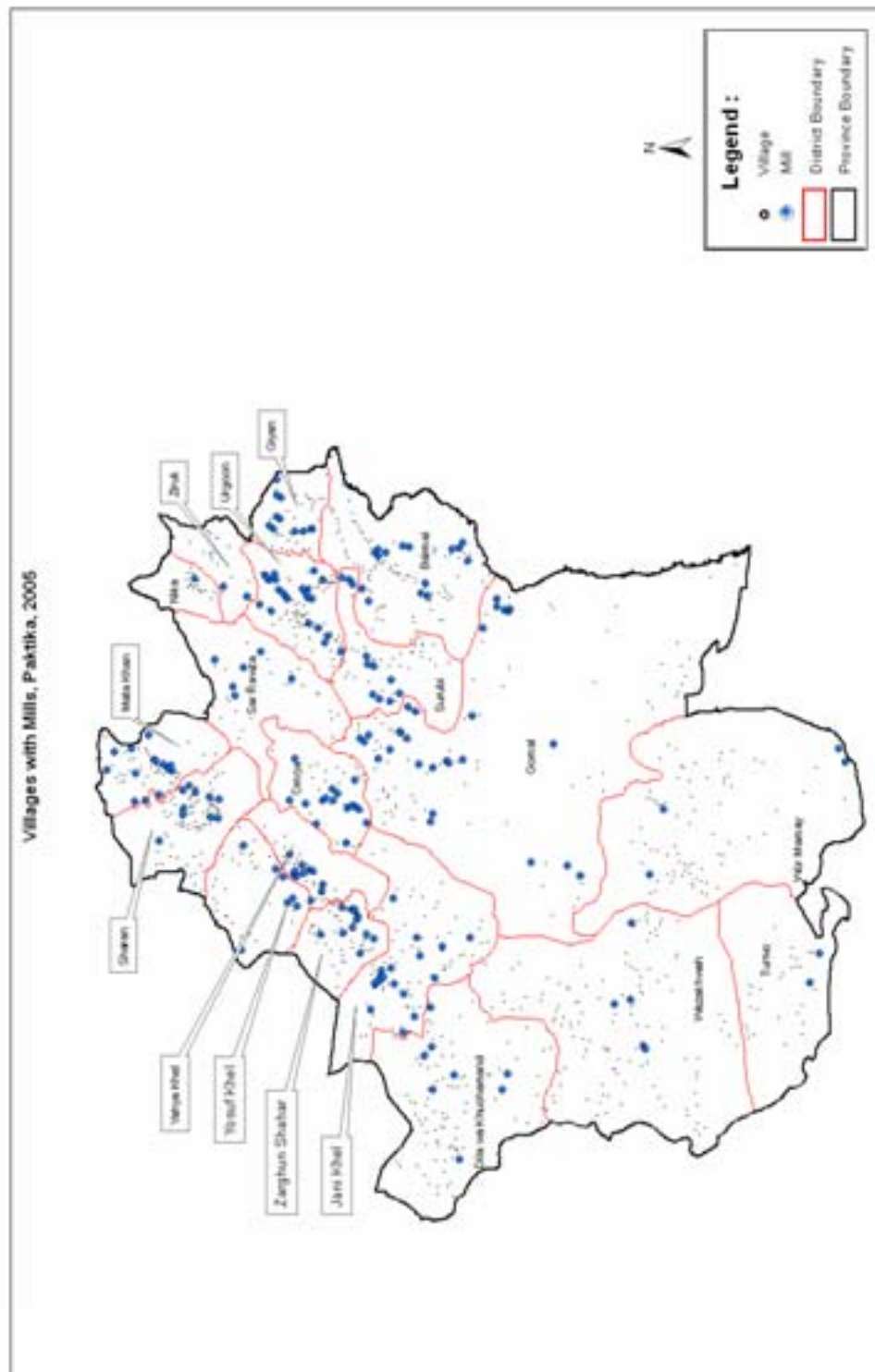
Map 8



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, Paktika, 2005

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

Agriculture

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

Figure 12 shows that the predominant source of irrigation water is that of streams which supply 38 percent of the population with their irrigation water, followed by conduits which supply a little more than one-fifth of the population. Together, these two sources

cater to the needs of about three households out of five. Springs rank third—they supply a little than one-fifth of the irrigation water in the province.

A cursory look at figure 13 shows that both agricultural activities, including animal products, subsistence crops, and herbs, as well as industries and handicraft are relatively highly concentrated in a few districts, in particular, Gomal, Urgoon, Dila Wa Khushamand, Omna, and Sharan.

Out of the 1,172 villages producing wheat, 613, i.e., 52 percent are located in Sharan, Gomal, Urgoon, Dila Wa Khushmand, Wazakhwah, and Barmal. The same names recur as the major contributors to the production of corn and maize, with the major difference that the total numbers of villages growing these two are much smaller than for wheat—637 for maize and 735 for corn. A further difference is the emergence of Jani Khel as the second largest producer of maize after Dial Wa Khushamand.

Concerning the remaining crops—rice, beans, vetch, and peas, the level of spatial concentration is very high. With the exception of beans, the bulk of which is produced in four districts—Mata Khan, Gomal, Urgoon, and Dila Wa Khushamand, all other crops are grown in one or two districts. Rice is produced mainly in Urgoon and Wazakhwah, vetch in Urgoon and Dila Wa Khushamand, and peas in Dila Wa Khushamand.

In the area of vegetables, the three major products are potatoes, onion, and tomatoes. They are reported by about four out of every five villages engaged in vegetable production. Urgoon appears to be a major producer of all the crops, in particular cauliflower—half of all the villages in Paktika producing any cauliflower are in it. The same is true of Dila Wa Khushmand; the only difference is that it does not produce any cauliflower. Gomal is a major producer of potatoes, onion, tomatoes, and carrots, and Yahya Khel specializes in cauliflower, spinach, and leek.

With regards to fruit, they are produced in 1,155 villages, but the major fruit is grapes. It is produced in 300 villages, which is about double the number of villages producing the next most frequent fruit—melons/water melons. Again, the names of Dila Wa

Khushmand, Urgoon, and Gomal stand out as the major producers of fruit. But other districts specialize in one type of fruit or another. Sharan specializes in melons/water melons, and to a lesser extent in grapes; Yahya Khel specializes in melons; Omna in oranges; Jani Khel in melons; and Barmal in oranges.

Concerning herbal products, they are produced in 210 villages and tend to be highly spatially concentrated. Licorice is produced in Dila Wa Khushmand; Caray in Omna, Gomal, and Dila Wa Khushmand; Asfitida again in Khushmand; zerk and aniseed in Urgoon; and chicory in Dila Wa Khushmand.

Animal products is the one area of activities that engages the largest number of villages—4,488 as compared to 2,879 for subsistence crops for instance. The most frequent products are milk, eggs, and yoghurt. Together they account for 58 percent of the 4,488 villages. Out of the 19 districts, six appear to be the major producers of animal products—Wazakhwah, Dila Wa Khushmand, Barmal, Urgoon, Jani Khel, and Sharan. Together they house 63 percent all the villages.

Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts

Like herbal products, industrial commodities—cotton, sugar, sesame, tobacco, olives, and sharsham, etc.—do not appear to occupy the population in a substantial number of villages. They are grown in 225 villages, 146 of which produce tobacco, and another 42 produce sugar extracts. Tobacco is mostly produced in Gomal (74 villages), Urgoon (24 villages) and Omna (19 villages). Sugar extracts are to be found mostly in Urgoon—19 villages produce them.

Small industries are very scarce in Paktika; they exist in only 28 villages, 13 of which produce specialize in honey, but they are dispersed over eight districts.

Handicrafts engage more villages than small industries, but they are still very scarce—59 villages, as compared to 4,488 for animal products. Out of these, 26 produce jewelry, and

16 rugs. Rugs don't appear to be especially concentrated, but jewelry is a specialty of Urgoon which houses 19 of the 26 villages.

Figure 12—Population by source of irrigation water, Paktika, 2005

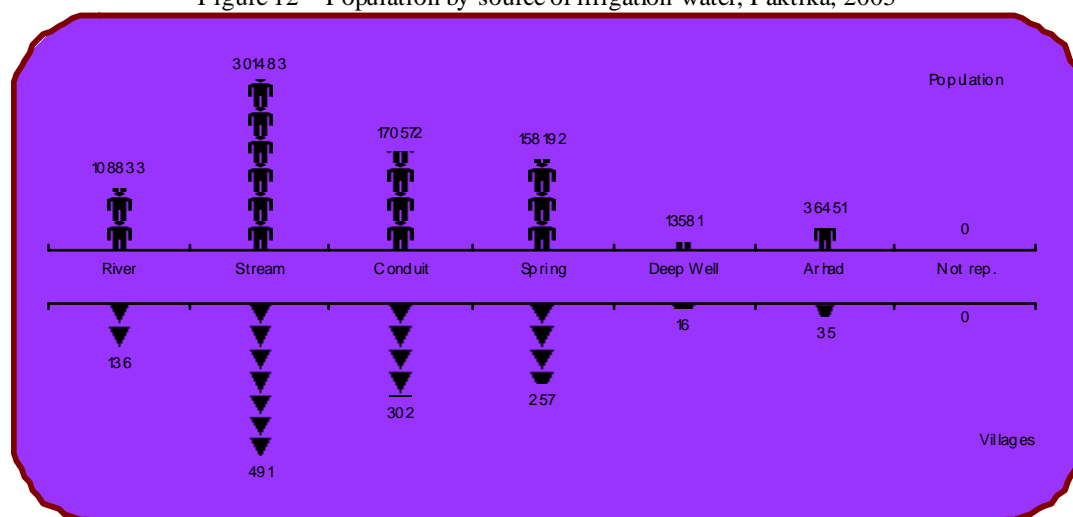
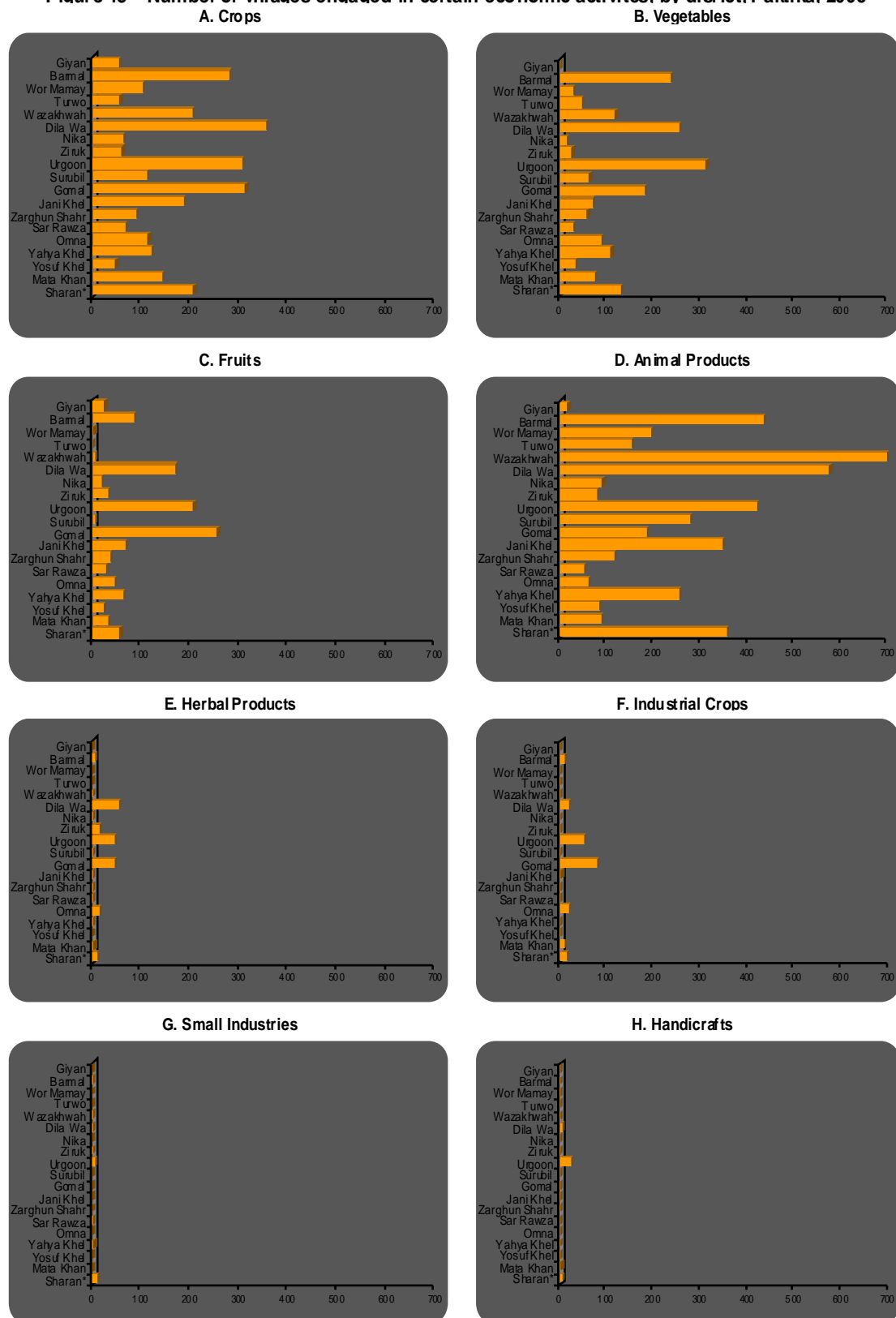
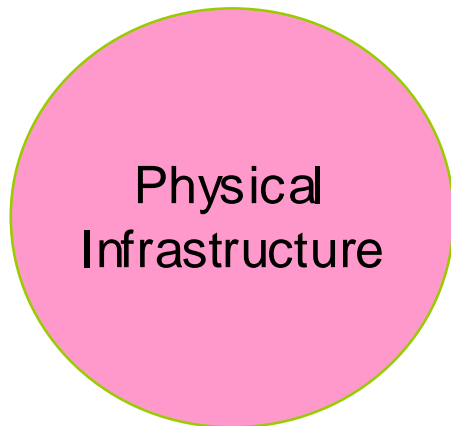


Figure 13—Number of villages engaged in certain economic activities, by district, Paktika, 2005





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 54,456 buildings in the whole province, 82 percent of which (44,768) are housing units. The remaining 18 percent represent the rest of the various types of buildings.

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

Housing units

The largest numbers of housing units are located in Barmal, Gomal, and Urgoon, in that decreasing order. This is to be expected given that these three districts are the most populous among the 19. In terms of persons per housing unit, the inter-district variation is quite substantial; it goes from 12 in Jani Khel, and Nika to 33 in Ziruk and Giyan, the provincial average being 18 occupants per unit of housing. Discounting the two extremes, the variation still remains considerable since it goes from 14 to 23.

Schools and educational institutions

There are 151 schools in Paktika, 58 percent of which are in seven districts that, incidentally, do not include the provincial center, Sharan. The latter has nine schools, which puts it in the eighth rank even though it is the fourth most populous 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. Perhaps it is that the schools in Sharan are larger in terms of classrooms than those in Urgoon, or Gomal, or that this is due to historical reason, probably related to migratory streams favoring such districts. Be that as it may, school density is highest in Giyan, with 21,000 population or so per school, and lowest in Yosuf Khel and Yahya Khel, with respectively 2,500 and 2,200 population per school. On average, the school density at the provincial level is 5,400.

Health infrastructure

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

Hospitals exist in only three of the 19 districts—one Sharan for more than 54,000 population, one in Mata Khan for a total of about 20,000 population, and a third one in Urgoon for close to 90,000 population. Surprisingly, there is no hospital in Barmal, the second largest district has no hospital, but there is one in Mata Khan, the third least populous (see table 6 and figure 14). As a result, its inhabitants, as well those of the other 14 districts, who need medical attention have to either travel to those places that have them or resort to the services that are provided by clinics or private doctors. This is all the more problematic that access to health centers is difficult for a good proportion of the population, not only because of distance, but also because of the nature of the terrain.

In terms of clinics, however, the situation is much better, but not ideal. There is a total of 49 units of them—more than 16 times the number of hospitals, distributed over 15 district, i.e., all except Mata Khan, Omna, Turwo, and Wor Mamay. Some districts are much better off than others, in particular Zarghun Shahr (seven clinics), Urgoon (seven districts), and Yosuf Khel (five clinics), the provincial center, Sharan having only three

clinics. Clinic density varies from one clinic per about 5,000 population in Nika and 5,400 in Zarghun Shahr, to one per approximately 42,500 in Giyan. The average for the province is one clinic for more than 16,500 population. The question that begs to be asked, however, is: can clinics replace hospitals?

Doctors' practices are a little more numerous than clinics—a total of 53, 18 of which are in Urgoon, which represents one-third of all the practices, seven in Jani Khel, and five each in Sharan, Yosuf Khel, and Zarghun Shahr. The population per doctor's practice varies from about 5,000 in Urgoon and Jani Khel, to more than 60,000 in Gomal.

With regard to pharmacies, they are relatively considerably more numerous and their spatial distribution is notably more even than for clinics, hospitals, or doctors' practices. They exist in all the districts except Turwo. They number 202 units, one for each 4,000 population or so. Inter-district variation in the number of potential clients per pharmacy is quite large. It goes from one pharmacy per about 2,500 in Yosuf Khel to one per about 14,000 in Giyan and one per more than 30,000 in Wor mamay.

Factories & workshops

The province Paktika counts a total of 897 factories/workshops¹, of which 240 are in Urgoon, and 104 in Yahya Khel. The remainders are distributed over all the districts, but unevenly. Turwo, Ziruk, Giyan, Nika and Wor Mamay, for instance, have only together 16, respectively one, three, three, four, and five. At province level, the average population density per factory/workshop is 903, but inter-district variation is wide. In Ziruk, Tuwro, and Giyan the average is larger than 14,000. In Sharan, Mata Khan, Yosuf Khel, Yahya Khel, zarghun Shahr, and Urgoon, it ranges from 290 to 859

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.

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 Paktika as one would expect—a total of 70 unevenly distributed over 13 over the 19 districts, Omna, Sar Rawza, Ziruk, Dila Wa Khushamand, Wor Mamay, and Giyan having none. On average, there is one bakery for about 11,600 population; but the variation between districts is quite substantial. It goes from about one bakery for about 2,700 population in Yahya Khel to one for about 64,000 in Gomal.

Mills, on the other hand are omnipresent—a total of 236. The average across the province is one mill for about 3,400 population. Inter-district variation is quite large; but if we exclude Turwo where one mill caters to the needs of more than 15,000 population, and Sar Zarwa where four mills service about 9,000 population each, the variation goes from one mill per 1,800 population or so in Mata Khan, to one per about 7,500 in Wor Mamay.

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 163 hotels and restaurants in the whole province of Paktika, scattered throughout all the districts except Mata Khan, Dila Wa Khushamand, and Giyan. The largest number of hotel/restaurants is in Urgoon (54), followed by Barmal (17), Hyhya Khel (13), Sharan (12), and Zarghun Shahr and Nika (10 each). The average for the province is one hotel/restaurant for every 5,000 population or so, but in War mamay it is as high as 30,000 or so. The lowest density is in Nika, with one hotel/restaurant for 1,500 population or so.

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 Paktika, the

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

Shopping places

Food & grocery stores are the most prevalent businesses in any of the districts of Paktika. On average, there is one grocery store for every 348 population, but inter-district variation can be quite sizeable—the lowest density per store is 163 in Yosuf Khel the highest about 1,200 in Wor Mamay. This latter case is an extreme, however. The next highest density is about 900, in Giyan.

Clothes and textile stores are much less numerous in Paktika than food & grocery stores. There are 511 of them in the whole province, 149 of which are in Urgoon. The remainder are distributed among the more populous districts. On average, there is one clothes store for a little more than 1,600 population.

There are 260 constructions materials shops in Paktika, including 71 in Urgoon, and 60 in Yahya Khel, but only 34 in Sharan. Together, these three districts concentrate 63 percent of all the construction materials shops in the province. On average there is one for approximately 3,100 population or so.

Mosques

The province of Paktika counts a total of 2,055 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 394 population, but inter-district can be quite substantial if we exclude Turwo where there is one mosque for every 15,300 population or so.

Other places

There is a total of 2 poultry or livestock farm in the whole province of Paktika, one in Sharan and another one in Jani Khel.

Barbers and beauty salons number 19 in Paktika, distributed among seven of the 19 districts. Urgoon has seven of them, and Sharan and Surubi three each.

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

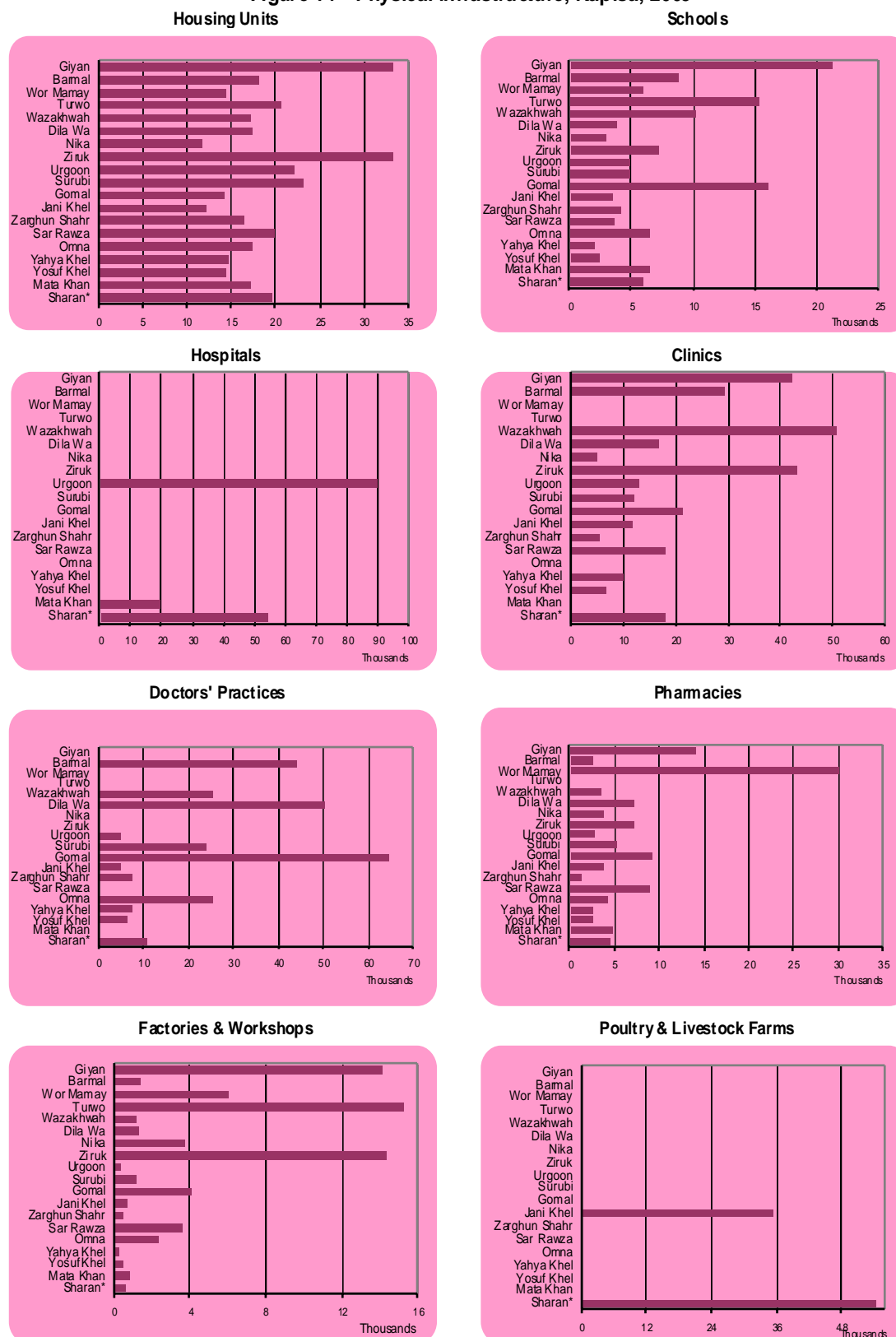
Table 6—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Paktika, 2005

Table 6—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Paktika, 2005																																							
A—Absolute numbers																																							
District	Residential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals			Clinics			Doctor's Practice			Pharmacies			Factory/ Workshop			Grocery Stores			Clothing Stores			Construction Materials			Livestock Farms			Hotels & Restaurants			Barbers & Beauty Salons			Mosques	Other	Total	Population
Provincial Center—Sharan	2,781	9	1	3	5	12	97	220	44	34	1	12	3	11	14	176	164	3,587	54,416																				
Mata Khan	1,144	3	1	0	0	4	23	59	7	3	0	0	0	1	11	91	52	1,399	19,758																				
Yosuf Khel	2,272	13	0	5	5	13	63	200	44	11	0	2	0	2	8	114	275	3,027	32,648																				
Yahya Khel	2,048	14	0	3	4	12	104	169	80	60	0	13	0	11	23	101	258	2,900	30,161																				
Omna	1,477	4	0	0	1	6	11	62	4	3	0	4	0	0	7	62	32	1,673	25,690																				
Sar Rawza	1,817	10	0	2	0	4	10	88	21	4	0	8	1	0	4	47	55	2,071	36,236																				
Zarghun Shahr	2,316	9	0	7	5	28	86	191	32	8	0	10	2	1	11	125	142	2,973	38,024																				
Jani Khel	2,885	10	0	3	7	9	50	122	29	14	1	4	0	3	27	126	153	3,443	35,251																				
Gomal	4,559	4	0	3	1	7	16	94	5	4	0	9	2	1	18	162	51	4,936	64,275																				
Surubi	2,075	10	0	4	2	9	41	189	38	12	0	9	3	4	14	91	143	2,644	48,291																				
Urgoon	4,072	18	1	7	18	31	240	208	149	71	0	54	7	21	31	155	806	5,889	89,718																				
Ziruk	1,296	6	0	1	0	6	3	57	1	1	0	2	0	0	9	37	19	1,438	43,190																				
Nika	1,293	5	0	3	0	4	4	60	6	4	0	10	0	1	6	36	15	1,447	15,103																				
Dila Wa Khushmand	2,871	13	0	3	1	7	38	142	5	6	0	0	0	0	11	198	64	3,359	50,203																				
Wazakhtwah	2,937	5	0	1	2	14	42	228	25	6	0	7	1	2	10	146	147	3,573	50,818																				
Turwo	742	1	0	0	0	0	1	45	4	1	0	1	0	1	1	41	15	853	15,332																				
Wor Mamay	2,067	5	0	0	0	1	5	26	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	97	6	2,212	30,135																				
Barnal	4,835	10	0	3	2	32	60	117	15	18	0	17	0	11	16	180	267	5,583	88,028																				
Gyan	1,281	2	0	1	0	3	3	49	2	0	0	0	0	0	11	70	27	1,449	42,495																				
Total province	44,768	151	3	49	53	202	897	2,326	511	260	2	163	19	70	236	2,055	2,691	54,456	809,772																				

Table 6 (cont'd)—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Paktika, 2005

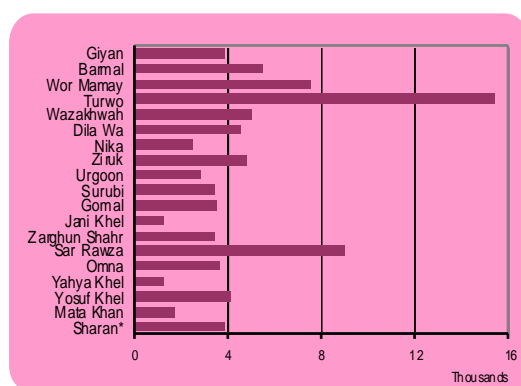
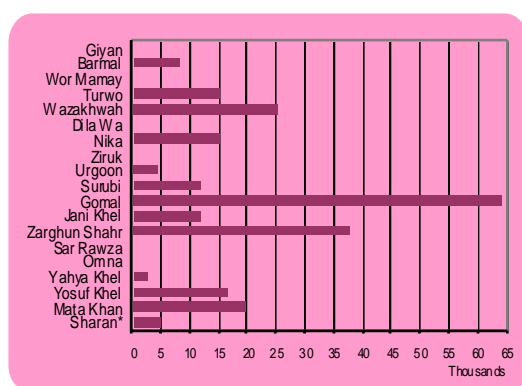
B—Ratio (Population per Building)																				
District	Provincial Center—Sharan	Residential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Clinics	Doctor's Practice	Pharmacies	Factory/Workshops	Grocery Stores	Food & Stores	Clothes & Textile Stores	Construction Materials	Poultry & Livestock Farms	Hotels & Restaurants	Barbers & Beauty Salons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total Population
20	6,046	54,416	18,139	10,863	4,535	561	247	1,237	1,600	54,416	4,535	18,139	4,947	3,887	309	332	—	—	—	—
17	6,586	19,758	—	—	4,940	859	335	2,823	6,586	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,758	1,796	217	380	—
14	2,511	—	6,530	2,511	518	163	742	2,968	—	—	—	—	16,324	4,081	286	119	—	—	—	—
15	2,154	—	10,054	7,540	2,513	290	178	377	503	—	—	—	2,320	—	299	117	—	—	—	—
17	6,423	—	—	25,690	4,282	2,335	414	6,423	8,563	—	—	—	6,423	—	—	—	3,670	414	803	—
20	3,624	—	18,118	—	9,059	3,624	412	1,726	9,059	—	—	—	4,530	36,236	—	9,059	771	659	—	—
16	4,225	—	5,432	7,605	1,358	442	199	1,188	4,753	—	—	—	3,802	19,012	38,024	3,457	304	268	—	—
12	3,525	—	11,750	5,036	3,917	705	289	1,216	2,518	35,251	8,813	—	—	11,750	1,306	280	230	—	—	—
14	16,069	—	21,425	64,275	9,182	4,017	684	12,855	16,069	—	—	—	7,142	32,138	64,275	3,571	397	1,260	—	—
23	4,829	—	12,073	24,146	5,366	1,178	256	1,271	4,024	—	—	—	5,366	16,097	12,073	3,449	531	338	—	—
22	4,984	89,718	12,817	4,984	2,894	374	431	602	1,264	—	—	—	1,681	12,817	4,272	2,894	579	111	—	—
33	7,198	—	43,190	—	7,198	14,397	758	43,190	43,190	—	—	—	21,595	—	—	4,799	1,167	2,273	—	—
12	3,021	—	5,034	—	3,776	3,776	252	2,517	3,776	—	—	—	1,510	—	—	15,103	2,517	420	1,007	—
17	3,862	—	16,734	50,203	7,172	1,321	354	10,041	8,367	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,564	254	784	—	—
17	10,164	—	50,818	25,408	3,630	1,210	223	2,033	8,470	—	—	—	7,260	50,818	25,408	5,082	348	346	—	—
21	15,332	—	—	—	—	15,332	341	3,833	15,332	—	—	—	15,332	—	—	15,332	###	374	1,022	—
15	6,027	—	—	—	30,135	6,027	1,159	—	—	—	—	—	30,135	—	—	—	7,534	311	5,023	—
18	8,803	—	29,343	44,014	2,751	1,467	752	5,869	4,890	—	—	—	5,178	—	—	8,003	5,502	489	330	—
33	21,248	—	42,495	—	14,165	14,165	867	21,248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,863	607	1,574	—
18	5,363	269,924	16,526	15,279	4,009	903	348	1,585	3,115	404,886	4,968	42,620	11,568	3,431	394	301	—	—	—	—

Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Kapisa, 2005

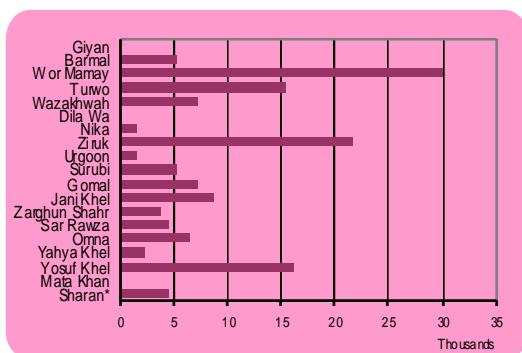


* = Provincial Center

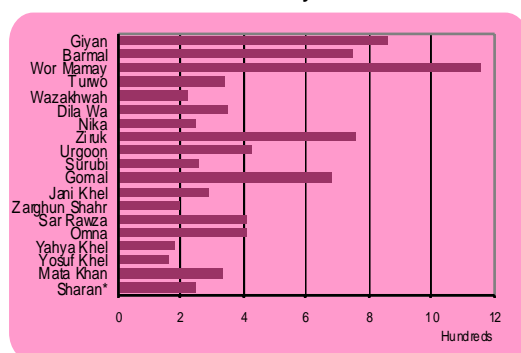
Figure 14 (Cont'd)—Physical infrastructure, Kapisa, 2005
Bakeries Mills



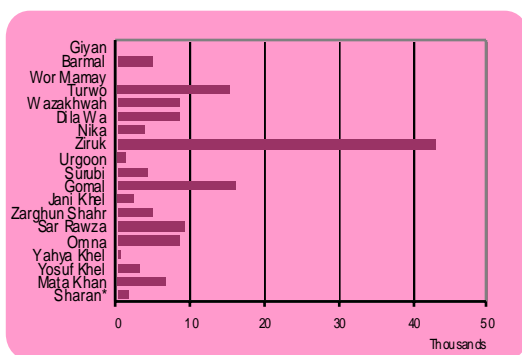
Hotels & Restaurants



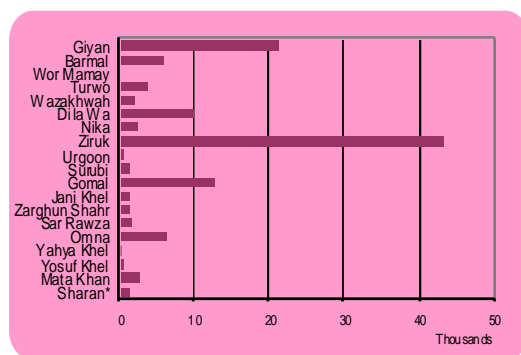
Food & Grocery Stores



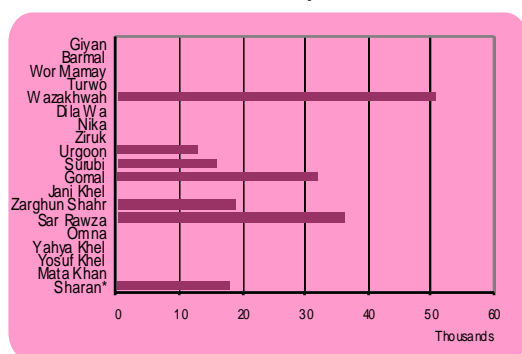
Construction Materials Shops



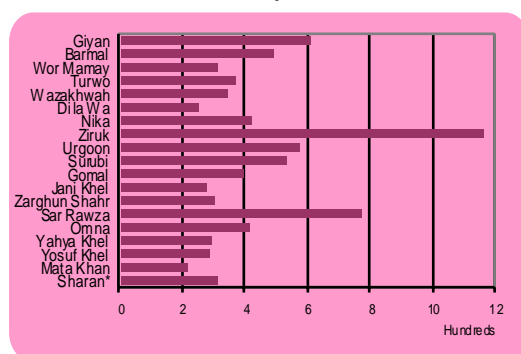
Clothes & Textile Stores



Barbers & Beauty Salons



Mosques



* = Provincial Center

Annexes

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

Annex 2						
Total and urban populations by province, ranked according to their shares of the total urban population of Afghanistan						
Province	Total population	Population Urban		Share of the urban population of Afghanistan		
		Number	Percent	Percent	Cumulative %	Rank
Kabul	2,425,067	1,928,752	79.53	42.19	42.19	1
Hirat	1,762,157	457,278	25.95	10.00	52.20	2
Hilmand	1,441,769	434,807	30.16	9.51	61.71	3
Nangarhar	1,342,514	368,762	27.47	8.07	69.78	4
Balkh	1,123,948	208,868	18.58	4.57	74.35	5
Ghazni	1,080,843	188,578	17.45	4.13	78.47	6
Kandahar	957,478	159,432	16.65	3.49	81.96	7
Faryab	833,724	123,824	14.85	2.71	84.67	8
Takhar	830,319	121,241	14.60	2.65	87.32	9
Badakhshan	819,396	102,150	12.47	2.23	89.56	10
Paktika	809,327	97,567	12.06	2.13	91.69	11
Kunduz	773,387	51,980	6.72	1.14	92.83	12
Baghlan	741,690	44,383	5.98	0.97	93.80	13
Khost	638,849	39,505	6.18	0.86	94.66	14
Ghor	635,302	34,806	5.48	0.76	95.42	15
Wardak	529,343	30,565	5.77	0.67	96.09	16
Paktia	514,816	30,016	5.83	0.66	96.75	17
Badghis	499,393	27,822	5.57	0.61	97.36	18
Farah	493,007	23,085	4.68	0.51	97.86	19
Parwan	491,870	17,757	3.61	0.39	98.25	20
Daykundi	477,544	15,162	3.17	0.33	98.58	21
Sar-i-Pul	442,261	13,975	3.16	0.31	98.89	22
Jawzjan	426,987	8,310	1.95	0.18	99.07	23
Kunarha	413,008	8,204	1.99	0.18	99.25	24
Laghman	382,280	7,984	2.09	0.17	99.42	25
Kapisa	358,268	6,978	1.95	0.15	99.58	26
Bamyan	343,892	6,151	1.79	0.13	99.71	27
Logar	322,704	6,012	1.86	0.13	99.84	28
Urozgan	320,589	3,562	1.11	0.08	99.92	29
Samanqan	313,211	1,605	0.51	0.04	99.96	30
Zabul	244,899	1,593	0.65	0.03	99.99	31
Nooristan	130,964	434	0.33	0.01	100.00	32
Nimroz	117,991	0	0.00	0.00	100.00	33
Panisher	109,189	0	0.00	0.00	100.00	34
All provinces	23,147,986	4,571,148	19.75	100.00	—	—

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

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

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

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

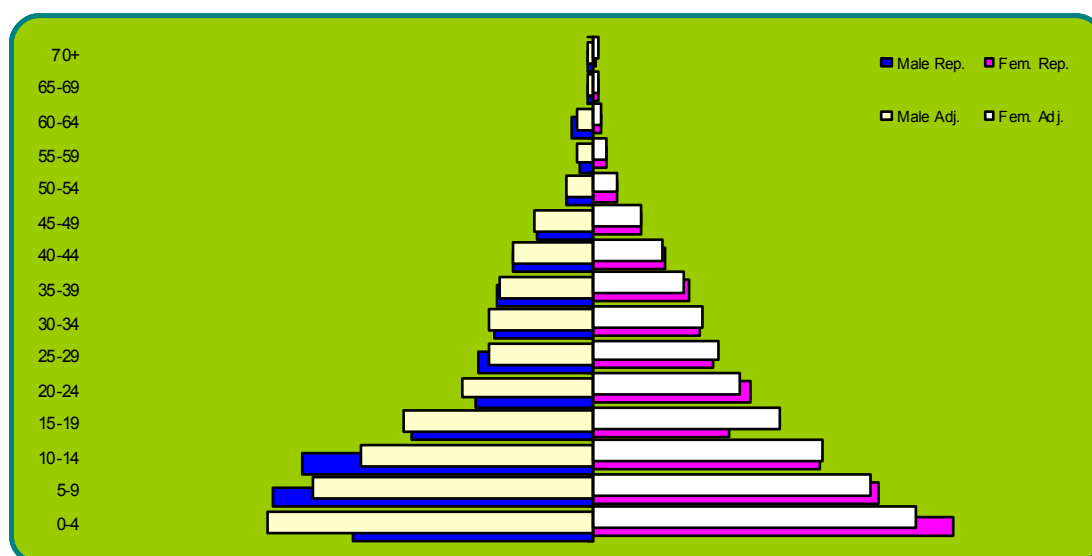
¹ The model used was from the Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Population; Ansley J. Coale and Paul Demeny; Princeton University Press; Princeton, New Jersey; 1966 ("West" model at level 13 for both males and females [e_0 : 50 for females, and 47.114 for males] and a growth rate of 30).

Annex 5
Comparison of the Reported and adjusted age distributions, Paktika, 2005

A—Distribution

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported /Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	59,273	86,097	145,370	80,716	77,159	157,875	-21,443	8,938	-12,505
5-9	78,906	68,288	147,194	68,991	65,978	134,969	9,915	2,310	12,225
10-14	71,974	53,962	125,936	57,492	54,913	112,404	14,482	-951	13,532
15-19	45,105	32,698	77,803	46,844	44,689	91,533	-1,739	-11,991	-13,730
20-24	28,763	37,546	66,309	32,354	34,741	67,095	-3,591	2,805	-786
25-29	28,412	28,316	56,728	25,743	30,171	55,913	2,669	-1,855	815
30-34	24,403	25,352	49,755	26,025	26,192	52,217	-1,622	-840	-2,462
35-39	23,687	23,082	46,769	22,840	21,544	44,384	847	1,538	2,385
40-44	19,805	17,133	36,938	19,806	16,671	36,477	-1	462	461
45-49	14,022	11,720	25,742	14,566	11,766	26,332	-544	-46	-590
50-54	6,731	5,783	12,514	6,361	5,585	11,946	370	198	568
55-59	3,286	3,004	6,290	3,817	3,075	6,893	-531	-71	-603
60-64	5,371	2,256	7,627	4,139	2,196	6,335	1,232	60	1,292
65-69	1,532	1,283	2,815	1,506	1,562	3,068	26	-279	-253
70-74	1,003	507	1,510	785	713	1,498	218	-206	12
75-79	-	149	149	351	280	630	-351	-131	-481
80+	186	137	323	123	79	202	63	58	121
Total	412,459	397,313	809,772	412,459	397,313	809,772	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 19 districts that specialize in one or more of the various products/activities in a remarkable way.

With regards to subsistence crops, out of a total of 133 cells, only seven stand out, which is a clear indication of how such crops are evenly distributed over the districts. Mata Khan specializes in beans and peas (respective indices of 2.41 and 2.16). Urgoon specializes in rice and vetch, with respective indices of 1.71 and 2.44. Dila Wa Khushamand concentrate vetch and peas (respective indices of 2.86 and 3.72). Wazakhwah and Turwo specialize in rice, with respective indices of 2.14 and 3.81.

Industrial crops are produced in so few districts that that a compositional analysis is not warranted.

Concerning fruit, compositional analysis yields results that are different than what the raw data suggest⁴. Grapes appear to be concentrated in Zarghun Shahr, albeit to a low degree. Pomegranates are concentrated in Omna and Goma, with respective indices of 1.49 and 1.41. Melons and water melons are a specialty of Sharan and Yahya Khel (respective indices of 1.76 and 1.78). Almonds are produced by relatively larger numbers of villages in Yosuf Khel, Wazakhwah, and Wor Mamay (respective indices of 1.4, 2.53 and 1.94). As for walnuts, they are concentrated in Zieuk and Nika, with respective indices of 3.15 and 2.41.

The three main vegetables—potatoes, onion, and tomatoes—are not particularly concentrated in any districts. As for the remaining produce, they don't warrant any compositional—suffice it to look at the raw data to realize where they are produced and in what number of villages.

Like industrial crops, herbal products engage few villages in a few district (see panel A). The same is true of handicrafts and small industries, which is particular to Paktika, other provinces specializing more in these two fields of economic activity.

Animal products engage so many villages in most of the districts of Paktika that the compositional analysis did not single out any high degree of association between any district and animal product in particular.

usefulness in terms of describing the reality on the ground. Stated differently, this means that Panel G should be read jointly with Panel A.

⁴ Oranges have been excluded from the analysis because they are produced by only few villages—four only.

Annex 6
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Paktika, 2005

Crops										
Panel A—Raw Data										
District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	94	58	0	46	5	2	1	1	207	
2 Mata Khan	36	26	3	28	21	4	6	20	144	
3 Yusuf Khel	37	5	0	5	0	0	0	1	48	
4 Yahya Khel	51	22	1	43	2	0	0	0	119	
5 Omna	40	34	1	29	7	1	0	2	114	
6 Sar Rawza	28	21	0	15	1	0	1	2	68	
7 Zarghun Shahr	54	21	1	11	1	0	0	2	90	
8 Jani Khel	81	27	3	71	0	0	0	4	186	
9 Gomai	107	85	2	95	16	0	0	7	312	
10 Surubil	43	39	3	20	1	0	0	4	110	
11 Urgoon	91	87	18	62	18	20	4	4	304	
12 Ziruk	21	21	1	11	2	1	2	2	61	
13 Nika	23	22	0	18	0	0	0	0	63	
14 Dila Wa Khus hamand	100	84	1	77	42	26	22	1	353	
15 Wazakhwah	113	52	14	22	1	1	1	0	204	
16 Turwo	28	19	6	3	0	0	0	1	57	
17 Wor Mamay	76	19	0	7	0	0	0	1	103	
18 Barmal	108	92	9	62	6	0	1	2	280	
19 Giyan	41	1	0	12	0	0	0	2	56	
Total	1,172	735	63	637	123	55	38	56	2,879	
Panel B—Specialization										
District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	45.4	28.0	0.0	22.2	2.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	
2 Mata Khan	25.0	18.1	2.1	19.4	14.6	2.8	4.2	13.9	100.0	
3 Yusuf Khel	77.1	10.4	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	
4 Yahya Khel	42.9	18.5	0.8	36.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
5 Omna	35.1	29.8	0.9	25.4	6.1	0.9	0.0	1.8	100.0	
6 Sar Rawza	41.2	30.9	0.0	22.1	1.5	0.0	1.5	2.9	100.0	
7 Zarghun Shahr	60.0	23.3	1.1	12.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	
8 Jani Khel	43.5	14.5	1.6	38.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	
9 Gomai	34.3	27.2	0.6	30.4	5.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	
10 Surubil	39.1	35.5	2.7	18.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.6	100.0	
11 Urgoon	29.9	28.6	5.9	20.4	5.9	6.6	1.3	1.3	100.0	
12 Ziruk	34.4	34.4	1.6	18.0	3.3	1.6	3.3	3.3	100.0	
13 Nika	36.5	34.9	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
14 Dila Wa Khus hamand	28.3	23.8	0.3	21.8	11.9	7.4	6.2	0.3	100.0	
15 Wazakhwah	55.4	25.5	6.9	10.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	
16 Turwo	49.1	33.3	10.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	
17 Wor Mamay	73.8	18.4	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	
18 Barmal	38.6	32.9	3.2	22.1	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	100.0	
19 Giyan	73.2	1.8	0.0	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	100.0	
Total	40.7	25.5	2.2	22.1	4.3	1.9	1.3	1.9	100.0	

Annex 6
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Paktika, 2005

C r o p s										
Panel C—Concentration										
District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	8.0	7.9	0.0	7.2	4.1	3.6	2.6	1.8	7.2	
2 Mata Khan	3.1	3.5	4.8	4.4	17.1	7.3	15.8	35.7	5.0	
3 Yusuf Khel	3.2	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.7	
4 Yahya Khel	4.4	3.0	1.6	6.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	
5 Omna	3.4	4.6	1.6	4.6	5.7	1.8	0.0	3.6	4.0	
6 Sar Rawza	2.4	2.9	0.0	2.4	0.8	0.0	2.6	3.6	2.4	
7 Zarghun Shahr	4.6	2.9	1.6	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.1	
8 Jani Khel	6.9	3.7	4.8	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	6.5	
9 Gomai	9.1	11.6	3.2	14.9	13.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	10.8	
10 Surubil	3.7	5.3	4.8	3.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	7.1	3.8	
11 Urgoon	7.8	11.8	28.6	9.7	14.6	36.4	10.5	7.1	10.6	
12 Ziruk	1.8	2.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	5.3	3.6	2.1	
13 Nika	2.0	3.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	
14 Dila Wa Khushamand	8.5	11.4	1.6	12.1	34.1	47.3	57.9	1.8	12.3	
15 Wazakhwah	9.6	7.1	22.2	3.5	0.8	1.8	2.6	0.0	7.1	
16 Turwo	2.4	2.6	9.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.0	
17 Wor Mamay	6.5	2.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.6	
18 Barmal	9.2	12.5	14.3	9.7	4.9	0.0	2.6	3.6	9.7	
19 Giyan	3.5	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.9	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected										
District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	0.12	0.10	-1.00	0.00	-0.43	-0.49	-0.63	-0.75	0.00	
2 Mata Khan	-0.39	-0.29	-0.05	-0.12	2.41	0.45	2.16	6.14	0.00	
3 Yusuf Khel	0.89	-0.59	-1.00	-0.53	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.07	0.00	
4 Yahya Khel	0.05	-0.28	-0.62	0.63	-0.61	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00	
5 Omna	-0.14	0.17	-0.60	0.15	0.44	-0.54	-1.00	-0.10	0.00	
6 Sar Rawza	0.01	0.21	-1.00	0.00	-0.66	-1.00	0.11	0.51	0.00	
7 Zarghun Shahr	0.47	-0.09	-0.49	-0.45	-0.74	-1.00	-1.00	0.14	0.00	
8 Jani Khel	0.07	-0.43	-0.26	0.73	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.11	0.00	
9 Gomai	-0.16	0.07	-0.71	0.38	0.20	-1.00	-1.00	0.15	0.00	
10 Surubil	-0.04	0.39	0.25	-0.18	-0.79	-1.00	-1.00	0.87	0.00	
11 Urgoon	-0.26	0.12	1.71	-0.08	0.39	2.44	0.00	-0.32	0.00	
12 Ziruk	-0.15	0.35	-0.25	-0.18	-0.23	-0.14	1.48	0.69	0.00	
13 Nika	-0.10	0.37	-1.00	0.29	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00	
14 Dila Wa Khushamand	-0.30	-0.07	-0.87	-0.01	1.78	2.86	3.72	-0.85	0.00	
15 Wazakhwah	0.36	0.00	2.14	-0.51	-0.89	-0.74	-0.63	-1.00	0.00	
16 Turwo	0.21	0.31	3.81	-0.76	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.10	0.00	
17 Wor Mamay	0.81	-0.28	-1.00	-0.69	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.50	0.00	
18 Barmal	-0.05	0.29	0.47	0.00	-0.50	-1.00	-0.73	-0.63	0.00	
19 Giyan	0.80	-0.93	-1.00	-0.03	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.84	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, Paktika, 2005

Industrial Crops									
Panel A—Raw Data									
District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	2	5	0	1	7	0	0	0	15
2 Mata Khan	0	5	0	0	4	1	0	0	10
3 Yusuf Khel	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
4 Yahya Khel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Omna	0	0	0	1	19	0	0	1	21
6 Sar Rawza	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
7 Zarghun Shahr	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
8 Jani Khel	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
9 Gomal	1	1	0	2	74	1	0	1	80
10 Surubil	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
11 Urgoon	4	19	1	1	24	1	0	2	52
12 Ziruk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
13 Nika	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 Dila Wa Khushamand	2	8	2	0	6	1	0	0	19
15 Wazakhwah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
16 Turwo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
17 Wor Mamay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 Barmal	3	1	0	1	5	0	0	2	12
19 Giyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	42	3	7	146	5	0	8	225
Panel B—Specialization									
District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	13.3	33.3	0.0	6.7	46.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2 Mata Khan	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3 Yusuf Khel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4 Yahya Khel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Omna	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	90.5	0.0	0.0	4.8	100.0
6 Sar Rawza	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
7 Zarghun Shahr	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
8 Jani Khel	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
9 Gomal	1.3	1.3	0.0	2.5	92.5	1.3	0.0	1.3	100.0
10 Surubil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
11 Urgoon	7.7	36.5	1.9	1.9	46.2	1.9	0.0	3.8	100.0
12 Ziruk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
13 Nika	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Dila Wa Khushamand	10.5	42.1	10.5	0.0	31.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
15 Wazakhwah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
16 Turwo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
17 Wor Mamay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Barmal	25.0	8.3	0.0	8.3	41.7	0.0	0.0	16.7	100.0
19 Giyan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6.2	18.7	1.3	3.1	64.9	2.2	0.0	3.6	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Paktika, 2005

Industrial Crops									
Panel C—Concentration									
District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	14.3	11.9	0.0	14.3	4.8	0.0	—	0.0	6.7
2 Mata Khan	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	2.7	20.0	—	0.0	4.4
3 Yusuf Khel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	—	0.0	0.4
4 Yahya Khel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
5 Omna	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	13.0	0.0	—	12.5	9.3
6 Sar Rawza	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	20.0	—	0.0	1.3
7 Zarghun Shahr	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	—	0.0	0.9
8 Jani Khel	7.1	2.4	0.0	14.3	0.7	0.0	—	0.0	1.8
9 Gomal	7.1	2.4	0.0	28.6	50.7	20.0	—	12.5	35.6
10 Surubi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	—	0.0	1.3
11 Urgoon	28.6	45.2	33.3	14.3	16.4	20.0	—	25.0	23.1
12 Ziruk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	12.5	0.4
13 Nika	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
14 Dila Wa Khushamand	14.3	19.0	66.7	0.0	4.1	20.0	—	0.0	8.4
15 Wazakhwah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	12.5	0.4
16 Turwo	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.4
17 Wor Mamay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
18 Barmal	21.4	2.4	0.0	14.3	3.4	0.0	—	25.0	5.3
19 Giyan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected									
District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	1.14	0.79	-1.00	1.14	-0.28	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
2 Mata Khan	-1.00	1.68	-1.00	-1.00	-0.38	3.50	—	-1.00	0.00
3 Yusuf Khel	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.54	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
4 Yahya Khel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Omna	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.53	0.39	-1.00	—	0.34	0.00
6 Sar Rawza	-1.00	0.79	-1.00	-1.00	-0.49	14.00	—	-1.00	0.00
7 Zarghun Shahr	-1.00	1.68	-1.00	-1.00	-0.23	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
8 Jani Khel	3.02	0.34	-1.00	7.04	-0.61	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
9 Gomal	-0.80	-0.93	-1.00	-0.20	0.43	-0.44	—	-0.65	0.00
10 Surubi	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.54	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
11 Urgoon	0.24	0.96	0.44	-0.38	-0.29	-0.13	—	0.08	0.00
12 Ziruk	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	27.13	0.00
13 Nika	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Dila Wa Khushamand	0.69	1.26	6.89	-1.00	-0.51	1.37	—	-1.00	0.00
15 Wazakhwah	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	27.13	0.00
16 Turwo	15.07	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
17 Wor Mamay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Barmal	3.02	-0.55	-1.00	1.68	-0.36	-1.00	—	3.69	0.00
19 Giyan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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, Paktika, 2005

Fruit									
Panel A—Raw Data									
District	Grapes	Pome- granates	Melons/ W. Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul- berries	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	29	1	21	0	1	1	4	0	57
2 Mata Khan	13	0	7	0	4	1	4	3	32
3 Yusuf Khel	6	0	3	0	6	0	3	4	22
4 Yahya Khel	12	0	23	0	7	0	3	17	62
5 Omna	16	11	2	1	3	3	1	9	46
6 Sar Rawza	3	2	2	0	5	3	3	9	27
7 Zarghun Shahr	25	4	1	0	2	0	4	0	36
8 Jani Khel	26	8	16	0	5	5	7	2	69
9 Gomal	64	59	22	0	18	11	17	64	255
10 Surubil	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5
11 Urgoon	44	12	6	1	33	33	51	27	207
12 Ziruk	1	1	0	1	4	13	4	8	32
13 Nika	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	12	18
14 Dila Wa Khus hamand	35	6	40	0	32	33	23	0	169
15 Wazakh wah	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
16 Turwo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Wor Mamay	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
18 Barmal	22	6	11	1	8	4	4	28	84
19 Giyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	26
Total	300	111	154	4	131	113	129	213	1,155
Panel B—Specialization									
District	Grapes	Pome- granates	Melons/ W. Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul- berries	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	50.9	1.8	36.8	0.0	1.8	1.8	7.0	0.0	100.0
2 Mata Khan	40.6	0.0	21.9	0.0	12.5	3.1	12.5	9.4	100.0
3 Yusuf Khel	27.3	0.0	13.6	0.0	27.3	0.0	13.6	18.2	100.0
4 Yahya Khel	19.4	0.0	37.1	0.0	11.3	0.0	4.8	27.4	100.0
5 Omna	34.8	23.9	4.3	2.2	6.5	6.5	2.2	19.6	100.0
6 Sar Rawza	11.1	7.4	7.4	0.0	18.5	11.1	11.1	33.3	100.0
7 Zarghun Shahr	69.4	11.1	2.8	0.0	5.6	0.0	11.1	0.0	100.0
8 Jani Khel	37.7	11.6	23.2	0.0	7.2	7.2	10.1	2.9	100.0
9 Gomal	25.1	23.1	8.6	0.0	7.1	4.3	6.7	25.1	100.0
10 Surubil	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	60.0	100.0
11 Urgoon	21.3	5.8	2.9	0.5	15.9	15.9	24.6	13.0	100.0
12 Ziruk	3.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	12.5	40.6	12.5	25.0	100.0
13 Nika	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	100.0
14 Dila Wa Khus hamand	20.7	3.6	23.7	0.0	18.9	19.5	13.6	0.0	100.0
15 Wazakh wah	40.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
16 Turwo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 Wor Mamay	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	100.0
18 Barmal	26.2	7.1	13.1	1.2	9.5	4.8	4.8	33.3	100.0
19 Giyan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Total	26.0	9.6	13.3	0.3	11.3	9.8	11.2	18.4	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Paktika, 2005

Fruit									
Panel C—Concentration									
District	Grapes	Pomegranates	Melons/W. Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mulberries	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	9.7	0.9	13.6	0.0	0.8	0.9	3.1	0.0	4.9
2 Mata Khan	4.3	0.0	4.5	0.0	3.1	0.9	3.1	1.4	2.8
3 Yusuf Khel	2.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	4.6	0.0	2.3	1.9	1.9
4 Yahya Khel	4.0	0.0	14.9	0.0	5.3	0.0	2.3	8.0	5.4
5 Omna	5.3	9.9	1.3	25.0	2.3	2.7	0.8	4.2	4.0
6 Sar Rawza	1.0	1.8	1.3	0.0	3.8	2.7	2.3	4.2	2.3
7 Zarghun Shahr	8.3	3.6	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.1
8 Jani Khel	8.7	7.2	10.4	0.0	3.8	4.4	5.4	0.9	6.0
9 Gomal	21.3	53.2	14.3	0.0	13.7	9.7	13.2	30.0	22.1
10 Surubil	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.4
11 Urgoon	14.7	10.8	3.9	25.0	25.2	29.2	39.5	12.7	17.9
12 Ziruk	0.3	0.9	0.0	25.0	3.1	11.5	3.1	3.8	2.8
13 Nika	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	5.6	1.6
14 Dila Wa Khusamand	11.7	5.4	26.0	0.0	24.4	29.2	17.8	0.0	14.6
15 Wazakhwah	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
16 Turwo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17 Wor Mamay	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
18 Barmal	7.3	5.4	7.1	25.0	6.1	3.5	3.1	13.1	7.3
19 Giyan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

District	Grapes	Pomegranates	Melons/W. Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mulberries	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	0.96	-0.82	1.76	-1.00	-0.85	-0.82	-0.37	-1.00	0.00
2 Mata Khan	0.56	-1.00	0.64	-1.00	0.10	-0.68	0.12	-0.49	0.00
3 Yusuf Khel	0.05	-1.00	0.02	-1.00	1.40	-1.00	0.22	-0.01	0.00
4 Yahya Khel	-0.25	-1.00	1.78	-1.00	0.00	-1.00	-0.57	0.49	0.00
5 Omna	0.34	1.49	-0.67	5.28	-0.42	-0.33	-0.81	0.06	0.00
6 Sar Rawza	-0.57	-0.23	-0.44	-1.00	0.63	0.14	-0.01	0.81	0.00
7 Zarghun Shahr	1.67	0.16	-0.79	-1.00	-0.51	-1.00	-0.01	-1.00	0.00
8 Jani Khel	0.45	0.21	0.74	-1.00	-0.36	-0.26	-0.09	-0.84	0.00
9 Gomal	-0.03	1.41	-0.35	-1.00	-0.38	-0.56	-0.40	0.36	0.00
10 Surubil	-0.23	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.79	2.25	0.00
11 Urgoon	-0.18	-0.40	-0.78	0.39	0.41	0.63	1.21	-0.29	0.00
12 Ziruk	-0.88	-0.67	-1.00	8.02	0.10	3.15	0.12	0.36	0.00
13 Nika	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	2.41	-1.00	2.62	0.00
14 Dila Wa Khusamand	-0.20	-0.63	0.78	-1.00	0.67	1.00	0.22	-1.00	0.00
15 Wazakhwah	0.54	1.08	-1.00	-1.00	2.53	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
16 Turwo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 Wor Mamay	0.28	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.94	-1.00	-1.00	0.81	0.00
18 Barmal	0.01	-0.26	-0.02	2.44	-0.16	-0.51	-0.57	0.81	0.00
19 Giyan	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	4.42	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, Paktika, 2005

Vegetables									
Panel A—Raw Data									
District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	34	37	31	13	0	7	9	0	131
2 Mata Khan	18	19	16	13	1	3	3	2	75
3 Yusuf Khel	13	12	3	1	1	2	2	0	34
4 Yahya Khel	18	20	16	6	5	20	22	2	109
5 Omna	30	28	19	12	0	0	0	0	89
6 Sar Rawza	12	7	1	7	0	0	0	0	27
7 Zarghun Shahr	30	20	7	2	0	0	0	0	59
8 Jani Khel	24	24	17	2	1	0	2	1	71
9 Gomal	66	63	26	26	0	0	0	1	182
10 Surubi	22	23	17	1	0	0	0	0	63
11 Urgoon	75	65	56	41	8	32	35	0	312
12 Ziruk	12	8	2	2	0	1	1	0	26
13 Nika	3	3	5	3	0	0	2	0	16
14 Dila Wa Khus hamand	73	72	37	30	0	20	22	0	254
15 Wazakh wah	47	47	25	0	0	0	0	0	119
16 Turwo	18	17	11	0	0	0	0	0	46
17 Wor Mamay	19	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
18 Barmal	77	76	44	14	0	10	14	2	237
19 Giyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	591	552	333	173	16	95	112	8	1,880
Panel B—Specialization									
District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	26.0	28.2	23.7	9.9	0.0	5.3	6.9	0.0	100.0
2 Mata Khan	24.0	25.3	21.3	17.3	1.3	4.0	4.0	2.7	100.0
3 Yusuf Khel	38.2	35.3	8.8	2.9	2.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	100.0
4 Yahya Khel	16.5	18.3	14.7	5.5	4.6	18.3	20.2	1.8	100.0
5 Omna	33.7	31.5	21.3	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6 Sar Rawza	44.4	25.9	3.7	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7 Zarghun Shahr	50.8	33.9	11.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
8 Jani Khel	33.8	33.8	23.9	2.8	1.4	0.0	2.8	1.4	100.0
9 Gomal	36.3	34.6	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0
10 Surubi	34.9	36.5	27.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
11 Urgoon	24.0	20.8	17.9	13.1	2.6	10.3	11.2	0.0	100.0
12 Ziruk	46.2	30.8	7.7	7.7	0.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	100.0
13 Nika	18.8	18.8	31.3	18.8	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	100.0
14 Dila Wa Khus hamand	28.7	28.3	14.6	11.8	0.0	7.9	8.7	0.0	100.0
15 Wazakh wah	39.5	39.5	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
16 Turwo	39.1	37.0	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
17 Wor Mamay	63.3	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
18 Barmal	32.5	32.1	18.6	5.9	0.0	4.2	5.9	0.8	100.0
19 Giyan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	31.4	29.4	17.7	9.2	0.9	5.1	6.0	0.4	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Paktika, 2005

Vegetables									
Panel C—Concentration									
District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	5.8	6.7	9.3	7.5	0.0	7.4	8.0	0.0	7.0
2 Mata Khan	3.0	3.4	4.8	7.5	6.3	3.2	2.7	25.0	4.0
3 Yusuf Khel	2.2	2.2	0.9	0.6	6.3	2.1	1.8	0.0	1.8
4 Yahya Khel	3.0	3.6	4.8	3.5	31.3	21.1	19.6	25.0	5.8
5 Omna	5.1	5.1	5.7	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7
6 Sar Rawza	2.0	1.3	0.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
7 Zarghun Shahr	5.1	3.6	2.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
8 Jani Khel	4.1	4.3	5.1	1.2	6.3	0.0	1.8	12.5	3.8
9 Goma	11.2	11.4	7.8	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	9.7
10 Surubil	3.7	4.2	5.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
11 Urgoon	12.7	11.8	16.8	23.7	50.0	33.7	31.3	0.0	16.6
12 Ziruk	2.0	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	1.4
13 Nika	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.9
14 Dila Wa Khus hamand	12.4	13.0	11.1	17.3	0.0	21.1	19.6	0.0	13.5
15 Wazakhwah	8.0	8.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3
16 Turwo	3.0	3.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
17 Wor Mamay	3.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
18 Barmal	13.0	13.8	13.2	8.1	0.0	10.5	12.5	25.0	12.6
19 Giyan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Panel 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—Sharan	-0.17	-0.04	0.34	0.08	-1.00	0.06	0.15	-1.00	0.00
2 Mata Khan	-0.24	-0.14	0.20	0.88	0.57	-0.21	-0.33	5.27	0.00
3 Yusuf Khel	0.22	0.20	-0.50	-0.68	2.46	0.16	-0.01	-1.00	0.00
4 Yahya Khel	-0.47	-0.38	-0.17	-0.40	4.39	2.63	2.39	3.31	0.00
5 Omna	0.07	0.07	0.21	0.47	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
6 Sar Rawza	0.41	-0.12	-0.79	1.82	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
7 Zarghun Shahr	0.62	0.15	-0.33	-0.63	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
8 Jani Khel	0.08	0.15	0.35	-0.69	0.65	-1.00	-0.53	2.31	0.00
9 Goma	0.15	0.18	-0.19	0.55	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.29	0.00
10 Surubil	0.11	0.24	0.52	-0.83	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
11 Urgoon	-0.24	-0.29	0.01	0.43	2.01	1.03	0.88	-1.00	0.00
12 Ziruk	0.47	0.05	-0.57	-0.16	-1.00	-0.24	-0.35	-1.00	0.00
13 Nika	-0.40	-0.36	0.76	1.04	-1.00	-1.00	1.10	-1.00	0.00
14 Dila Wa Khus hamand	-0.09	-0.03	-0.18	0.28	-1.00	0.56	0.45	-1.00	0.00
15 Wazakhwah	0.26	0.35	0.19	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
16 Turwo	0.24	0.26	0.35	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
17 Wor Mamay	1.01	0.25	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
18 Barmal	0.03	0.05	0.05	-0.36	-1.00	-0.17	-0.01	0.98	0.00
19 Giyan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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, Paktika, 2005

Herbal Products										
Panel A—Raw Data										
District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	0	1	2	1	6	1	0	0	11	
2 Mata Khan	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	
3 Yusuf Khel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4 Yahya Khel	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	
5 Omna	0	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	14	
6 Sar Rawza	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
7 Zarghun Shahr	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
8 Jani Khel	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
9 Gomal	2	34	2	3	5	0	0	0	46	
10 Surubil	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
11 Urgoon	0	4	1	11	17	3	9	1	46	
12 Ziruk	5	3	1	2	0	0	2	3	16	
13 Nika	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
14 Dila Wa Khus hamand	15	14	5	4	7	1	10	0	56	
15 Wazakh wah	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	
16 Turwo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17 Wor Mamay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18 Barma	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	
19 Giyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	28	71	11	21	38	5	25	6	210	
Panel B—Specialization										
District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	0.0	9.1	18.2	9.1	54.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	
2 Mata Khan	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
3 Yusuf Khel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4 Yahya Khel	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	
5 Omna	0.0	92.9	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
6 Sar Rawza	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
7 Zarghun Shahr	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
8 Jani Khel	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
9 Gomal	4.3	73.9	4.3	6.5	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
10 Surubil	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
11 Urgoon	0.0	8.7	2.2	23.9	37.0	6.5	19.6	2.2	100.0	
12 Ziruk	31.3	18.8	6.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	18.8	100.0	
13 Nika	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	
14 Dila Wa Khus hamand	26.8	25.0	8.9	7.1	12.5	1.8	17.9	0.0	100.0	
15 Wazakh wah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	
16 Turwo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17 Wor Mamay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18 Barma	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	
19 Giyan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	13.3	33.8	5.2	12.4	18.1	2.4	11.9	2.9	100.0	

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Paktika, 2005

Herbal Products										
Panel C—Concentration										
District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	0.0	1.4	18.2	3.8	15.8	20.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	
2 Mata Khan	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	
3 Yusuf Khel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4 Yahya Khel	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	
5 Omna	0.0	18.3	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	
6 Sar Rawza	0.0	1.4	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	
7 Zarghun Shahr	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
8 Jani Khel	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
9 Gomal	7.1	47.9	18.2	11.5	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	
10 Surubil	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	
11 Urgoon	0.0	5.6	9.1	42.3	44.7	60.0	36.0	16.7	21.9	
12 Ziruk	17.9	4.2	9.1	7.7	0.0	0.0	8.0	50.0	7.6	
13 Nika	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.5	
14 Dila Wa Khushamand	53.6	19.7	45.5	15.4	18.4	20.0	40.0	0.0	26.7	
15 Wazakhwah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	16.7	1.0	
16 Turwo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
17 Wor Mamay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
18 Barmal	7.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	2.9	
19 Giyan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected										
District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	-1.00	-0.73	2.47	-0.27	2.01	2.82	-1.00	-1.00	0.00	
2 Mata Khan	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	3.04	1.76	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00	
3 Yusuf Khel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4 Yahya Khel	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	3.04	-1.00	-1.00	3.20	-1.00	0.00	
5 Omna	-1.00	1.75	-1.00	-0.42	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00	
6 Sar Rawza	-1.00	0.48	-1.00	3.04	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00	
7 Zarghun Shahr	6.50	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00	
8 Jani Khel	6.50	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00	
9 Gomal	-0.67	1.19	-0.17	-0.47	-0.40	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00	
10 Surubil	6.50	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00	
11 Urgoon	-1.00	-0.74	-0.58	0.93	1.04	1.74	0.64	-0.24	0.00	
12 Ziruk	1.34	-0.45	0.19	0.01	-1.00	-1.00	0.05	5.56	0.00	
13 Nika	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	34.00	0.00	
14 Dila Wa Khushamand	1.01	-0.26	0.70	-0.42	-0.31	-0.25	0.50	-1.00	0.00	
15 Wazakhwah	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.76	-1.00	-1.00	16.50	0.00	
16 Turwo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17 Wor Mamay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18 Barmal	1.50	-0.51	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	3.20	-1.00	0.00	
19 Giyan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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, Paktika, 2005

Handicrafts									
Panel A—Raw Data									
District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shaw making	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	6
2 Mata Khan	C	1	C	2	0	1	0	0	4
3 Yosuf Khel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
4 Yahya Khel	C	1	C	C	0	0	0	1	2
5 Omna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Sar Rawza	C	C	C	C	0	0	0	0	0
7 Zarghun Shahr	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
8 Jani Khel	1	2	C	C	0	0	0	0	3
9 Gomal	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
10 Surubil	C	C	C	C	0	0	0	0	0
11 Urgoon	0	0	0	4	0	19	1	0	24
12 Ziruk	C	C	C	C	1	0	0	0	1
13 Nika	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 Dila Wa Khushamand	1	4	C	C	0	1	0	0	6
15 Wazakhwah	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
16 Turwo	C	C	C	C	0	0	0	0	0
17 Wor Mamay	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
18 Barmal	1	2	C	C	0	0	0	0	3
19 Giyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	16	C	7	1	26	2	3	59
Panel B—Specialization									
District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shaw making	Other	Total
1 District	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	16.7	0.0	100.0
2 Mata Khan	0.0	25.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3 Yosuf Khel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
4 Yahya Khel	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0
5 Omna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Sar Rawza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Zarghun Shahr	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0
8 Jani Khel	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
9 Gomal	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10 Surubil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Urgoon	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	79.2	4.2	0.0	100.0
12 Ziruk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13 Nika	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Dila Wa Khushamand	16.7	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
15 Wazakhwah	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
16 Turwo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 Wor Mamay	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
18 Barmal	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
19 Giyan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	68	27.1	0.0	11.9	1.7	44.1	3.4	5.1	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Paktika, 2005

Handicrafts

Panel C—Concentration

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	0.0	6.3	—	0.0	0.0	15.4	50.0	0.0	10.2
2 Mata Khan	0.0	6.3	—	28.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	6.8
3 Yusuf Khel	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	1.7
4 Yahya Khel	0.0	6.3	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	3.4
5 Omna	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6 Sar Rawza	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7 Zarghun Shahr	25.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	3.4
8 Jani Khel	25.0	12.5	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1
9 Gomal	0.0	12.5	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
10 Surubil	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11 Urgoon	0.0	0.0	—	57.1	0.0	73.1	50.0	0.0	40.7
12 Ziruk	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
13 Nika	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14 Dila Wa Khushamand	25.0	25.0	—	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	10.2
15 Wazakhwah	0.0	0.0	—	14.3	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	3.4
16 Turwo	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17 Wor Mamay	0.0	18.8	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1
18 Barmal	25.0	12.5	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1
19 Giyan	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	1.43	0.56	3.64	1.54	1.06	8.02	1.60	6.68	—
2 Mata Khan	3.94	1.55	10.02	4.24	2.90	22.05	4.41	18.38	—
3 Yusuf Khel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Yahya Khel	7.88	3.11	20.05	8.48	5.80	44.10	8.82	36.75	—
5 Omna	1.13	0.44	2.86	1.21	0.83	6.30	1.26	5.25	—
6 Sar Rawza	7.88	3.11	20.05	8.48	5.80	44.10	8.82	36.75	—
7 Zarghun Shahr	15.75	6.21	40.09	16.96	11.61	88.20	17.64	73.50	—
8 Jani Khel	15.75	6.21	40.09	16.96	11.61	88.20	17.64	73.50	—
9 Gomal	0.34	0.14	0.87	0.37	0.25	1.92	0.38	1.60	—
10 Surubil	7.88	3.11	20.05	8.48	5.80	44.10	8.82	36.75	—
11 Urgoon	0.34	0.14	0.87	0.37	0.25	1.92	0.38	1.60	—
12 Ziruk	0.98	0.39	2.51	1.06	0.73	5.51	1.10	4.59	—
13 Nika	15.75	6.21	40.09	16.96	11.61	88.20	17.64	73.50	—
14 Dila Wa Khushamand	0.28	0.11	0.72	0.30	0.21	1.58	0.32	1.31	—
15 Wazakhwah	7.88	3.11	20.05	8.48	5.80	44.10	8.82	36.75	—
16 Turwo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 Wor Mamay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Barmal	2.63	1.04	6.68	2.83	1.93	14.70	2.94	12.25	—
19 Giyan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Paktika, 2005

Small Industries

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	2	2	3	2	1	1	0	0	11
2 Mata Khan	0	C	C	C	0	0	0	C	0
3 Yusuf Khel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Yahya Khel	1	1	1	C	0	1	0	C	4
5 Omna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Sar Rawza	1	C	C	C	0	0	0	C	1
7 Zarghun Shahr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Jani Khel	0	C	C	C	0	0	0	C	0
9 Gomal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Surubil	0	C	C	C	0	0	0	C	0
11 Urgoon	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	6
12 Ziruk	2	C	C	C	0	0	0	C	2
13 Nika	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 Dila Wa Khushamand	2	C	C	C	0	0	0	C	2
15 Wazakhwah	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
16 Turwo	0	C	C	C	0	0	0	C	0
17 Wor Mamay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 Barmal	1	C	C	C	0	0	0	C	1
19 Giyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	3	4	2	2	3	1	0	28

Panel B—Specialization

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	18.2	18.2	27.3	18.2	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
2 Mata Khan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Yusuf Khel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Yahya Khel	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5 Omna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Sar Rawza	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7 Zarghun Shahr	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Jani Khel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Gomal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Surubil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Urgoon	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	16.7	16.7	0.0	100.0
12 Ziruk	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13 Nika	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Dila Wa Khushamand	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15 Wazakhwah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
16 Turwo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 Wor Mamay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Barmal	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
19 Giyan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	46.4	10.7	14.3	7.1	7.1	10.7	36	0.0	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Paktika, 2005

Small Industries

Panel C—Concentration

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	15.4	66.7	75.0	100.0	50.0	33.3	0.0	—	39.3
2 Mata Khan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
3 Yusuf Khel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
4 Yahya Khel	7.7	33.3	25.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	—	14.3
5 Omna	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
6 Sar Rawza	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	3.6
7 Zarghun Shahr	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
8 Jani Khel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
9 Gomal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
10 Surubil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
11 Urgoon	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	33.3	100.0	—	21.4
12 Ziruk	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	7.1
13 Nika	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
14 Dila Wa Khus hamand	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	7.1
15 Wazakhwah	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	3.6
16 Turwo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
17 Wor Mamay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
18 Barma	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	3.6
19 Giyan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0

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—Sharan	-0.61	0.70	0.91	1.55	0.27	-0.15	-1.00	—	0.00
2 Mata Khan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Yusuf Khel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Yahya Khel	-0.46	1.33	0.75	-1.00	-1.00	1.33	-1.00	—	0.00
5 Omna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Sar Rawza	1.15	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
7 Zarghun Shahr	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Jani Khel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Gomal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Surubil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Urgoon	0.08	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.33	0.56	3.67	—	0.00
12 Ziruk	1.15	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
13 Nika	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Dila Wa Khus hamand	1.15	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
15 Wazakhwah	1.15	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
16 Turwo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 Wor Mamay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Barma	1.15	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	0.00
19 Giyan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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, Paktika, 2005

Animal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	79	70	58	52	38	39	19	0	355
2 Mata Khan	21	22	21	14	4	4	2	0	88
3 Yusuf Khel	20	19	13	9	9	11	3	0	84
4 Yahya Khel	38	48	49	32	33	36	20	0	256
5 Omna	26	26	3	1	1	1	2	1	61
6 Sar Rawza	13	17	13	4	2	1	0	2	52
7 Zarghun Shahr	50	32	15	10	7	3	1	0	118
8 Jani Khel	68	80	78	34	24	44	20	0	348
9 Gomal	59	57	20	8	9	6	22	6	187
10 Surubil	51	50	42	39	35	32	25	3	277
11 Urgoon	68	73	73	62	48	60	35	1	420
12 Ziruk	20	18	17	6	7	8	3	0	79
13 Nika	20	20	19	8	8	9	7	0	91
14 Dila Wa Khus hamand	100	99	98	66	68	83	58	3	575
15 Wazakhwah	106	120	120	100	86	88	78	1	699
16 Turwo	30	30	26	18	18	18	13	0	153
17 Wor Mamay	37	43	36	21	22	27	7	1	194
18 Barma	90	89	84	51	45	46	29	0	434
19 Giyan	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	0	17
Total	899	916	788	536	466	519	346	18	4,488

Panel B—Specialization

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	22.3	19.7	16.3	14.6	10.7	11.0	5.4	0.0	100.0
2 Mata Khan	23.9	25.0	23.9	15.9	4.5	4.5	2.3	0.0	100.0
3 Yusuf Khel	23.8	22.6	15.5	10.7	10.7	13.1	3.6	0.0	100.0
4 Yahya Khel	14.8	18.8	19.1	12.5	12.9	14.1	7.8	0.0	100.0
5 Omna	42.6	42.6	4.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.3	1.6	100.0
6 Sar Rawza	25.0	32.7	25.0	7.7	3.8	1.9	0.0	3.8	100.0
7 Zarghun Shahr	42.4	27.1	12.7	8.5	5.9	2.5	0.8	0.0	100.0
8 Jani Khel	19.5	23.0	22.4	9.8	6.9	12.6	5.7	0.0	100.0
9 Gomal	31.6	30.5	10.7	4.3	4.8	3.2	11.8	3.2	100.0
10 Surubil	18.4	18.1	15.2	14.1	12.6	11.6	9.0	1.1	100.0
11 Urgoon	16.2	17.4	17.4	14.8	11.4	14.3	8.3	0.2	100.0
12 Ziruk	25.3	22.8	21.5	7.6	8.9	10.1	3.8	0.0	100.0
13 Nika	22.0	22.0	20.9	8.8	8.8	9.9	7.7	0.0	100.0
14 Dila Wa Khus hamand	17.4	17.2	17.0	11.5	11.8	14.4	10.1	0.5	100.0
15 Wazakhwah	15.2	17.2	17.2	14.3	12.3	12.6	11.2	0.1	100.0
16 Turwo	19.6	19.6	17.0	11.8	11.8	11.8	8.5	0.0	100.0
17 Wor Mamay	19.1	22.2	18.6	10.8	11.3	13.9	3.6	0.5	100.0
18 Barma	20.7	20.5	19.4	11.8	10.4	10.6	6.7	0.0	100.0
19 Giyan	17.6	17.6	17.6	5.9	11.8	17.6	11.8	0.0	100.0
Total	20.0	20.4	17.6	11.9	10.4	11.6	7.7	0.4	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Paktika, 2005

Animal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	79	70	58	52	38	39	19	0	355
2 Mata Khan	21	22	21	14	4	4	2	0	88
3 Yusuf Khel	20	19	13	9	9	11	3	0	84
4 Yahya Khel	38	48	49	32	33	36	20	0	256
5 Omna	26	26	3	1	1	1	2	1	61
6 Sar Rawza	13	17	13	4	2	1	0	2	52
7 Zarghun Shahr	50	32	15	10	7	3	1	0	118
8 Jani Khel	68	80	78	34	24	44	20	0	348
9 Gomal	59	57	20	8	9	6	22	6	187
10 Surubil	51	50	42	39	35	32	25	3	277
11 Urgoon	68	73	73	62	48	60	35	1	420
12 Ziruk	20	18	17	6	7	8	3	0	79
13 Nika	20	20	19	8	8	9	7	0	91
14 Dila Wa Khus hamand	100	99	98	66	68	83	58	3	575
15 Wazakh wah	106	120	120	100	86	88	78	1	699
16 Turwo	30	30	26	18	18	18	13	0	153
17 Wor Mamay	37	43	36	21	22	27	7	1	194
18 Barmal	90	89	84	51	45	46	29	0	434
19 Giyan	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	0	17
Total	899	916	788	536	466	519	346	18	4,488

Panel B—Specialization

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	22.3	19.7	16.3	14.6	10.7	11.0	5.4	0.0	100.0
2 Mata Khan	23.9	25.0	23.9	15.9	4.5	4.5	2.3	0.0	100.0
3 Yusuf Khel	23.8	22.6	15.5	10.7	10.7	13.1	3.6	0.0	100.0
4 Yahya Khel	14.8	18.8	19.1	12.5	12.9	14.1	7.8	0.0	100.0
5 Omna	42.6	42.6	4.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.3	1.6	100.0
6 Sar Rawza	25.0	32.7	25.0	7.7	3.8	1.9	0.0	3.8	100.0
7 Zarghun Shahr	42.4	27.1	12.7	8.5	5.9	2.5	0.8	0.0	100.0
8 Jani Khel	19.5	23.0	22.4	9.8	6.9	12.6	5.7	0.0	100.0
9 Gomal	31.6	30.5	10.7	4.3	4.8	3.2	11.8	3.2	100.0
10 Surubil	18.4	18.1	15.2	14.1	12.6	11.6	9.0	1.1	100.0
11 Urgoon	16.2	17.4	17.4	14.8	11.4	14.3	8.3	0.2	100.0
12 Ziruk	25.3	22.8	21.5	7.6	8.9	10.1	3.8	0.0	100.0
13 Nika	22.0	22.0	20.9	8.8	8.8	9.9	7.7	0.0	100.0
14 Dila Wa Khus hamand	17.4	17.2	17.0	11.5	11.8	14.4	10.1	0.5	100.0
15 Wazakh wah	15.2	17.2	17.2	14.3	12.3	12.6	11.2	0.1	100.0
16 Turwo	19.6	19.6	17.0	11.8	11.8	11.8	8.5	0.0	100.0
17 Wor Mamay	19.1	22.2	18.6	10.8	11.3	13.9	3.6	0.5	100.0
18 Barmal	20.7	20.5	19.4	11.8	10.4	10.6	6.7	0.0	100.0
19 Giyan	17.6	17.6	17.6	5.9	11.8	17.6	11.8	0.0	100.0
Total	20.0	20.4	17.6	11.9	10.4	11.6	7.7	0.4	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Paktika, 2005

Animal Products

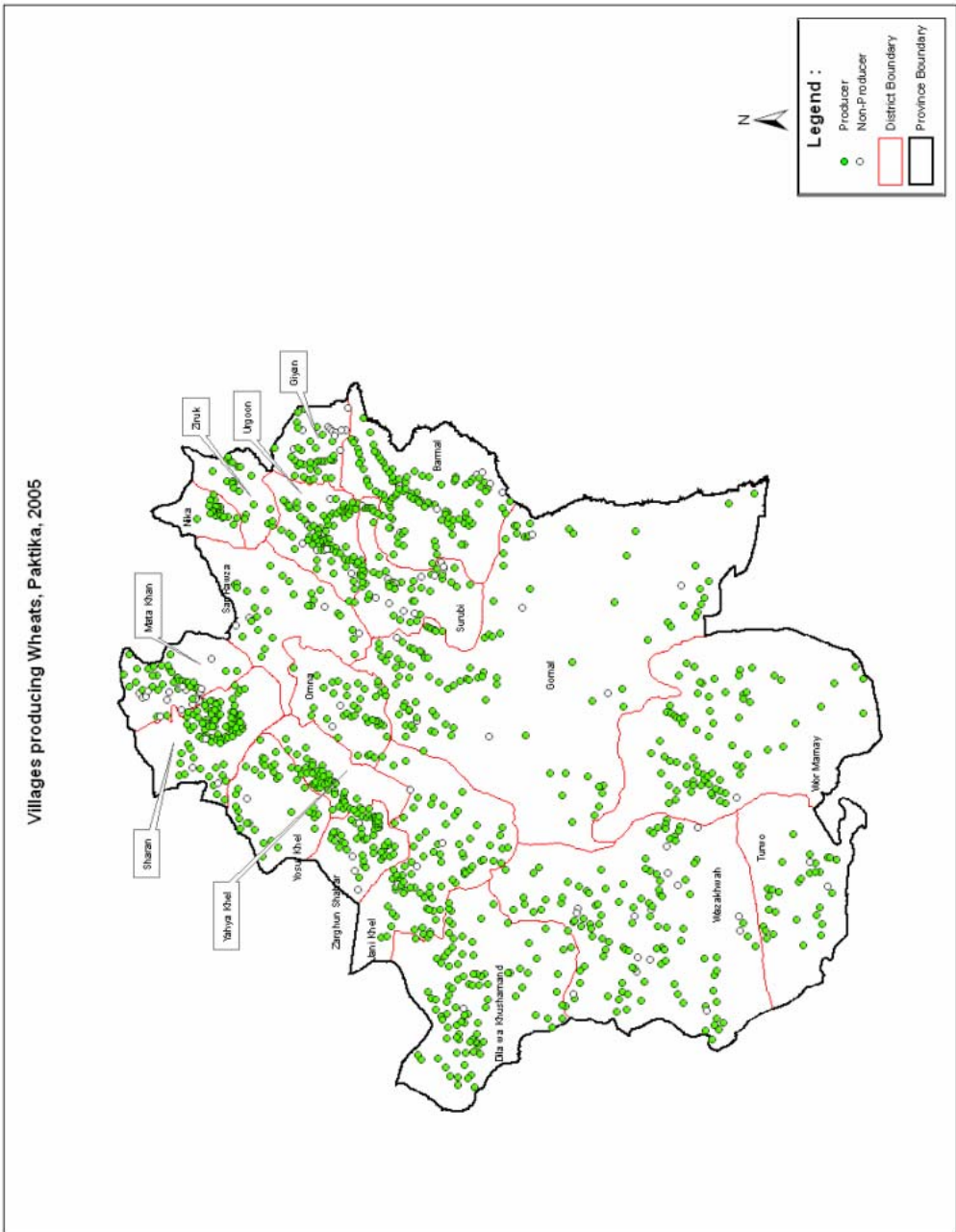
Panel C—Concentration

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	8.8	7.6	74	97	8.2	7.5	5.5	0.0	7.9
2 Mata Khan	2.3	2.4	27	26	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.0	2.0
3 Yusuf Khel	2.2	2.1	16	17	1.9	2.1	0.9	0.0	1.9
4 Yahya Khel	4.2	5.2	62	60	7.1	6.9	5.8	0.0	5.7
5 Omna	2.9	2.8	04	02	0.2	0.2	0.6	5.6	1.4
6 Sar Rawza	1.4	1.9	16	07	0.4	0.2	0.0	11.1	1.2
7 Zarghun Shahr	5.6	3.5	19	19	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	2.6
8 Jani Khel	7.6	8.7	99	63	5.2	8.5	5.8	0.0	7.8
9 Gomal	6.6	6.2	25	15	1.9	1.2	6.4	33.3	4.2
10 Surubi	5.7	5.5	53	73	7.5	6.2	7.2	16.7	6.2
11 Urgoon	7.6	8.0	93	11.6	10.3	11.6	10.1	5.6	9.4
12 Ziruk	2.2	2.0	22	1.1	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.0	1.8
13 Nika	2.2	2.2	24	15	1.7	1.7	2.0	0.0	2.0
14 Dila Wa Khushamand	11.1	10.8	12.4	12.3	14.6	16.0	16.8	16.7	12.8
15 Wazakhwah	11.8	13.1	15.2	18.7	18.5	17.0	22.5	5.6	15.6
16 Turwo	3.3	3.3	33	34	3.9	3.5	3.8	0.0	3.4
17 Wor Mamay	4.1	4.7	46	39	4.7	5.2	2.0	5.6	4.3
18 Barmal	10.0	9.7	10.7	95	9.7	8.9	8.4	0.0	9.7
19 Giyan	0.3	0.3	04	02	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

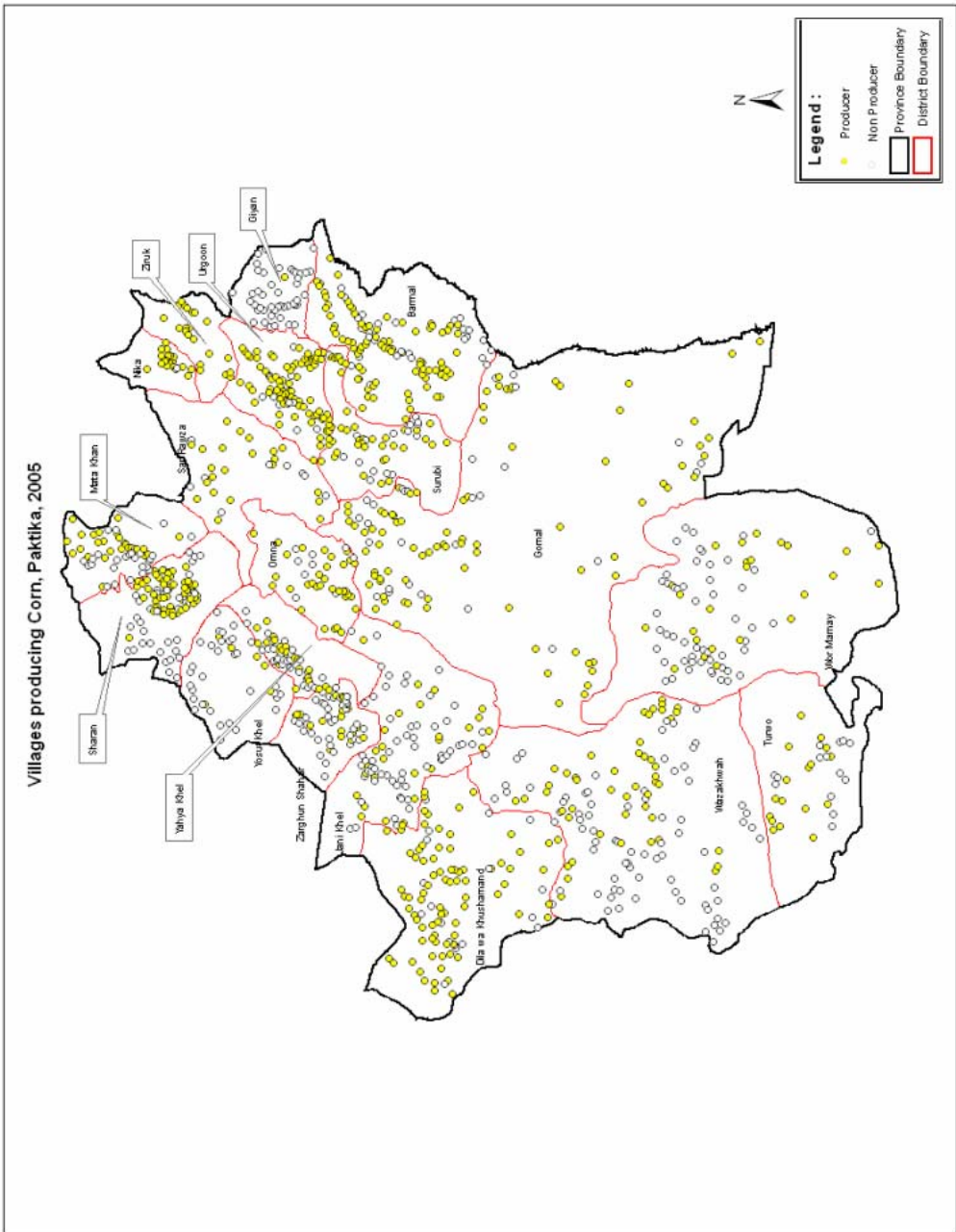
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Sharan	0.11	-0.03	-0.07	0.23	0.03	-0.05	-0.31	-1.00	0.00
2 Mata Khan	0.19	0.22	0.36	0.33	-0.56	-0.67	-0.71	-1.00	0.00
3 Yusuf Khel	0.19	0.11	-0.12	-0.10	0.03	0.13	-0.54	-1.00	0.00
4 Yahya Khel	-0.26	-0.08	0.09	0.05	0.24	0.22	0.01	-1.00	0.00
5 Omna	1.13	1.09	-0.72	-0.86	-0.84	-0.86	-0.57	3.09	0.00
6 Sar Rawza	0.25	0.60	0.42	-0.36	-0.63	-0.83	-1.00	8.59	0.00
7 Zarghun Shahr	1.12	0.33	-0.28	-0.29	-0.43	-0.78	-0.89	-1.00	0.00
8 Jani Khel	-0.02	0.13	0.28	-0.18	-0.34	0.09	-0.25	-1.00	0.00
9 Gomal	0.58	0.49	-0.39	-0.64	-0.54	-0.72	0.53	7.00	0.00
10 Surubi	-0.08	-0.12	-0.14	0.18	0.22	0.00	0.17	1.70	0.00
11 Urgoon	-0.19	-0.15	-0.01	0.24	0.10	0.24	0.08	-0.41	0.00
12 Ziruk	0.26	0.12	0.23	-0.36	-0.15	-0.11	-0.51	-1.00	0.00
13 Nika	0.10	0.08	0.19	-0.26	-0.15	-0.14	0.00	-1.00	0.00
14 Dila Wa Khushamand	-0.13	-0.16	-0.03	-0.04	0.14	0.25	0.31	0.30	0.00
15 Wazakhwah	-0.24	-0.16	-0.02	0.20	0.18	0.09	0.45	-0.64	0.00
16 Turwo	-0.02	-0.04	-0.03	-0.01	0.13	0.02	0.10	-1.00	0.00
17 Wor Mamay	-0.05	0.09	0.06	-0.09	0.09	0.20	-0.53	0.29	0.00
18 Barmal	0.04	0.00	0.10	-0.02	0.00	-0.08	-0.13	-1.00	0.00
19 Giyan	-0.12	-0.14	0.01	-0.51	0.13	0.53	0.53	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

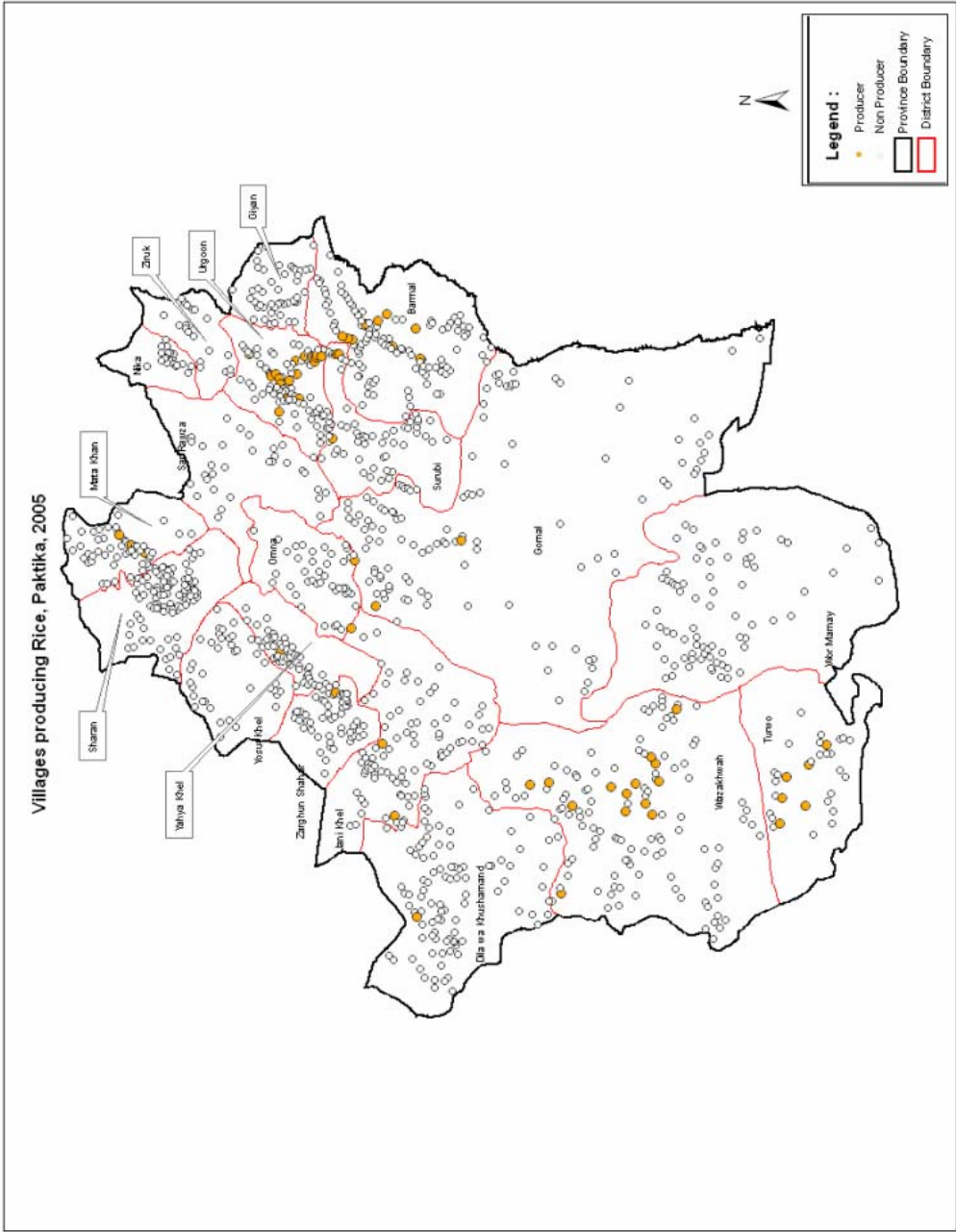
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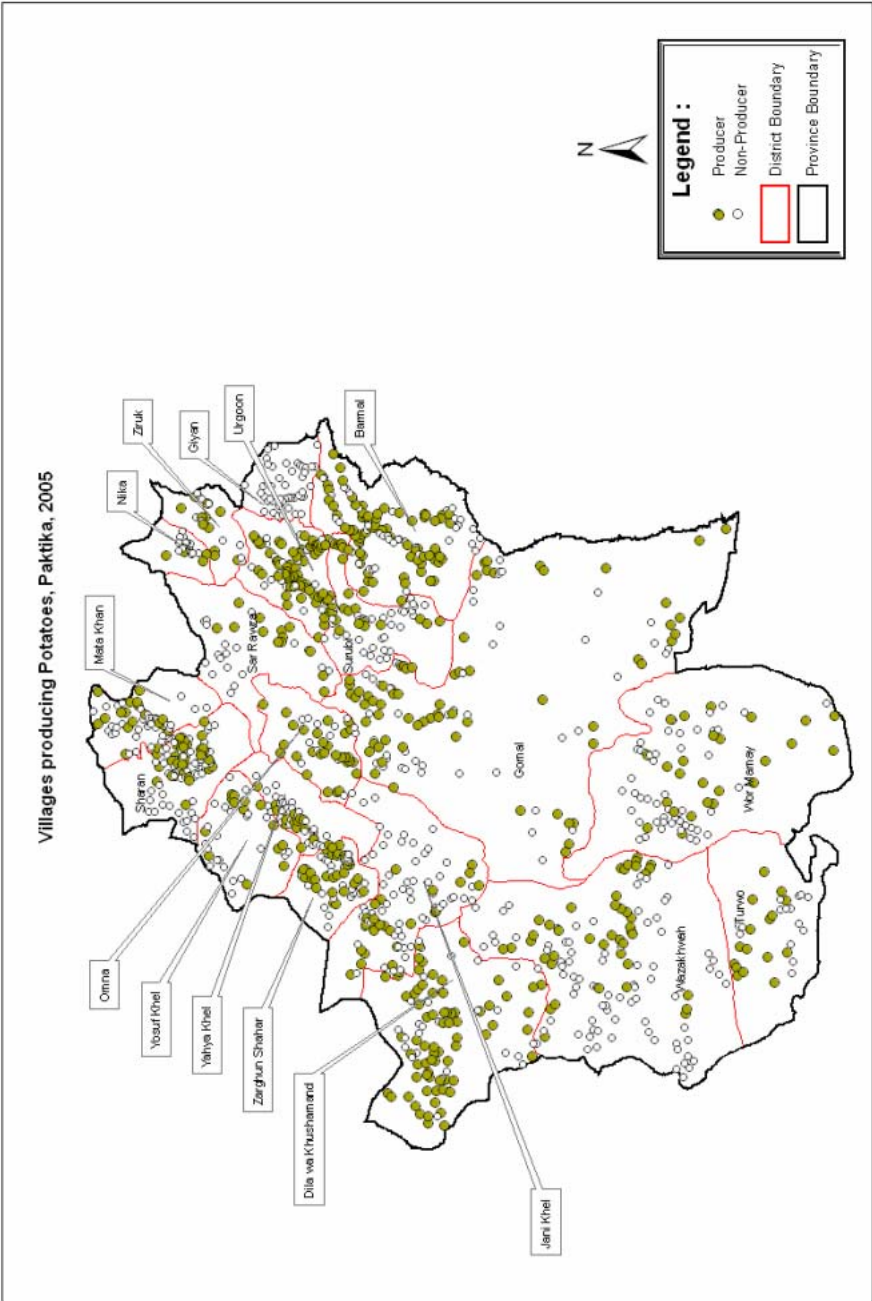
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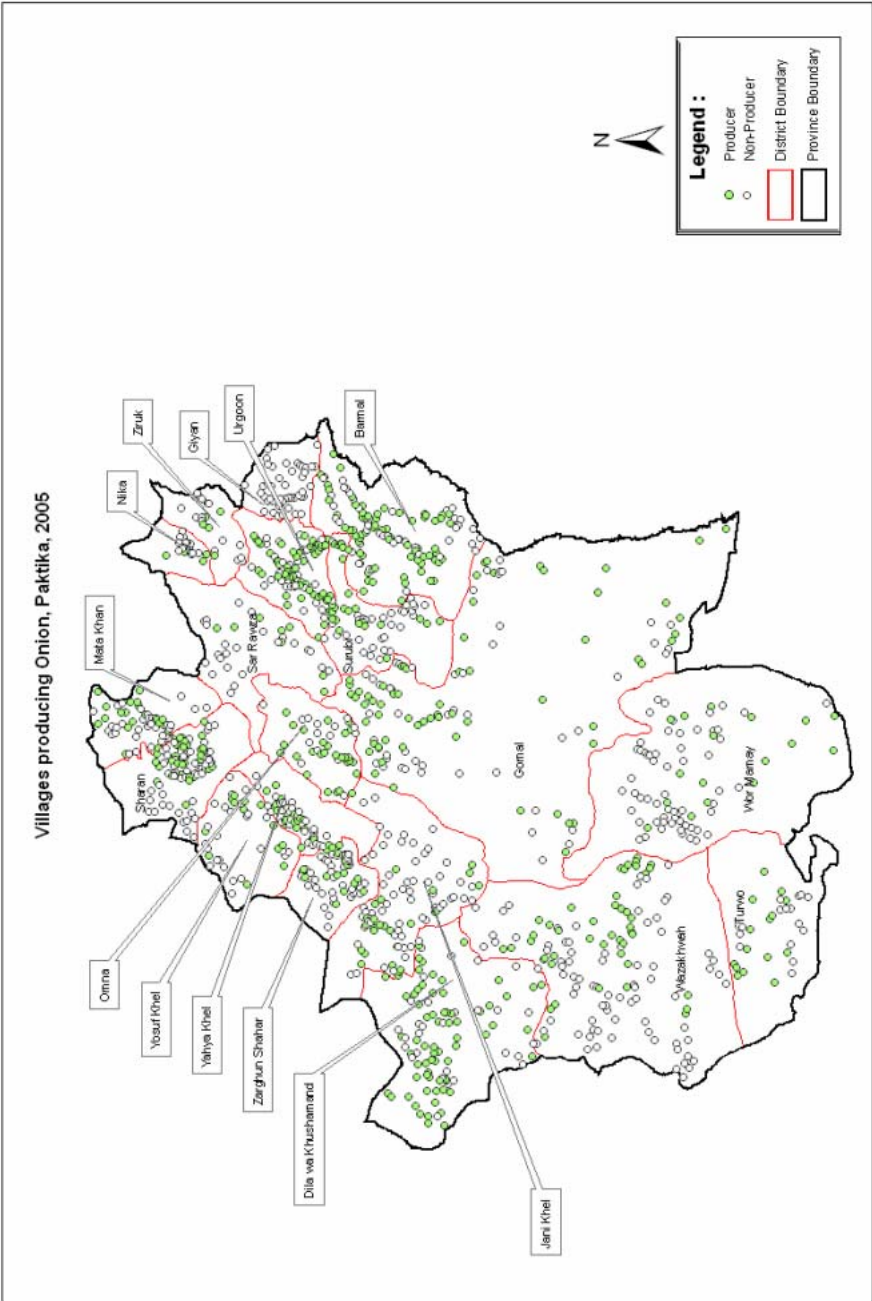
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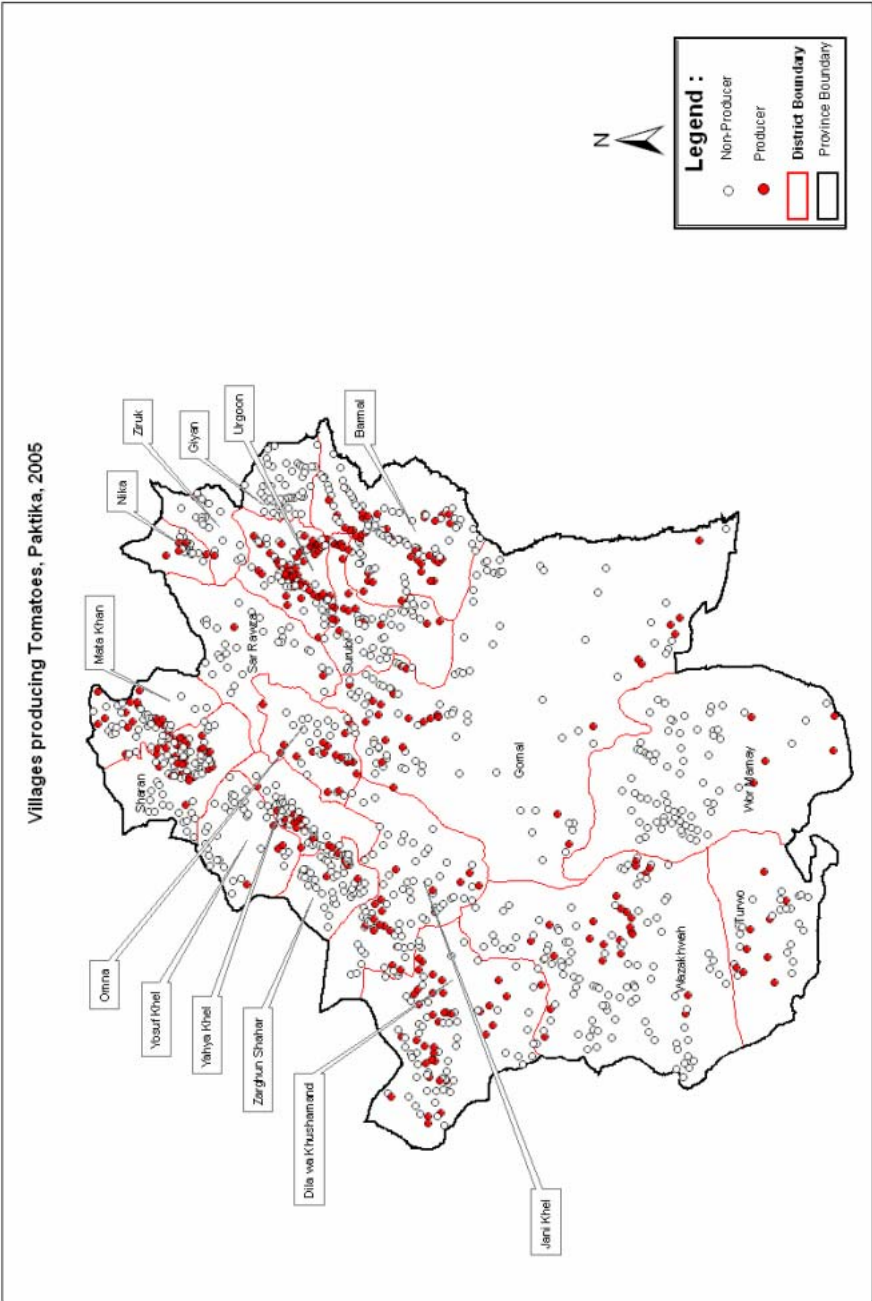
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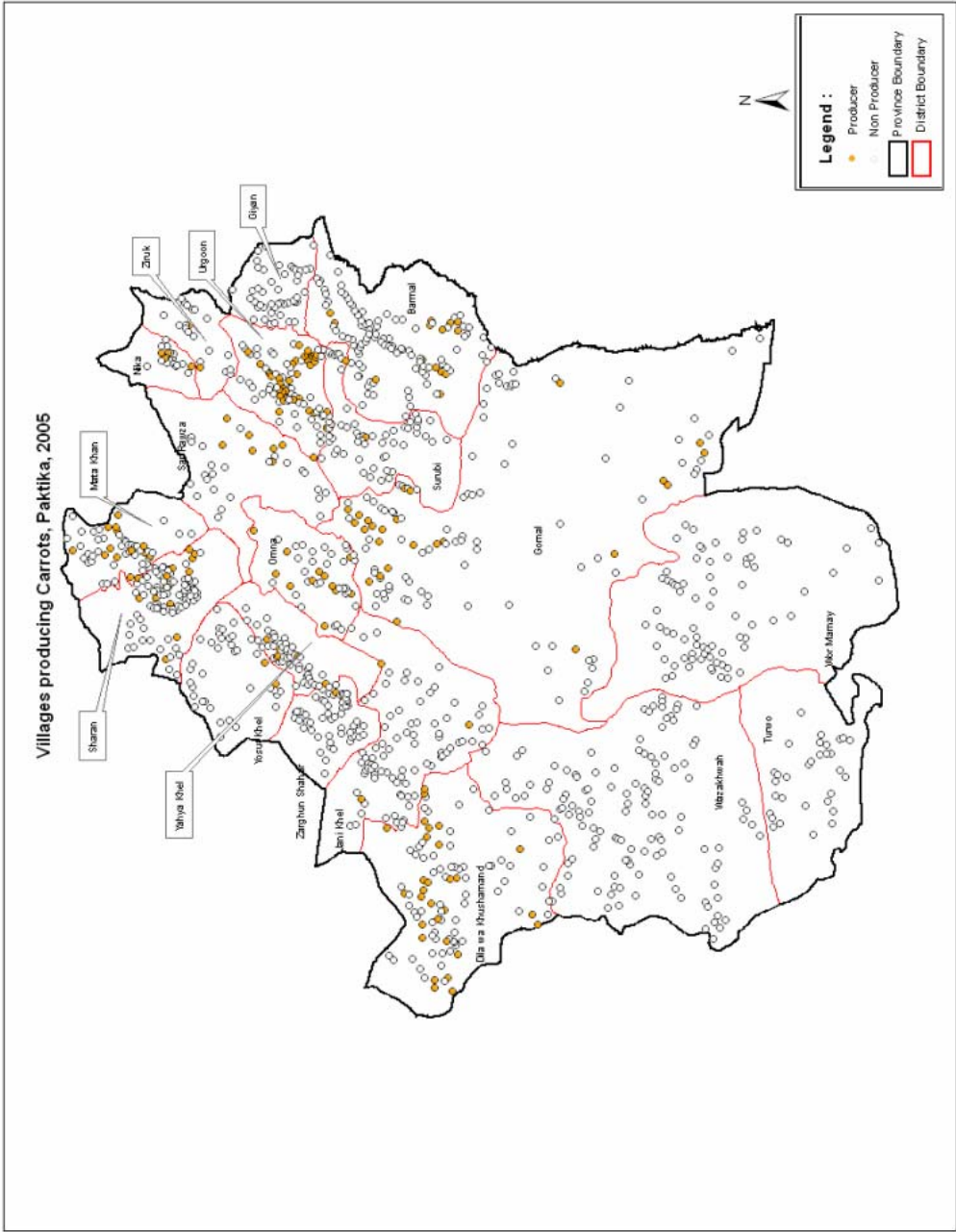
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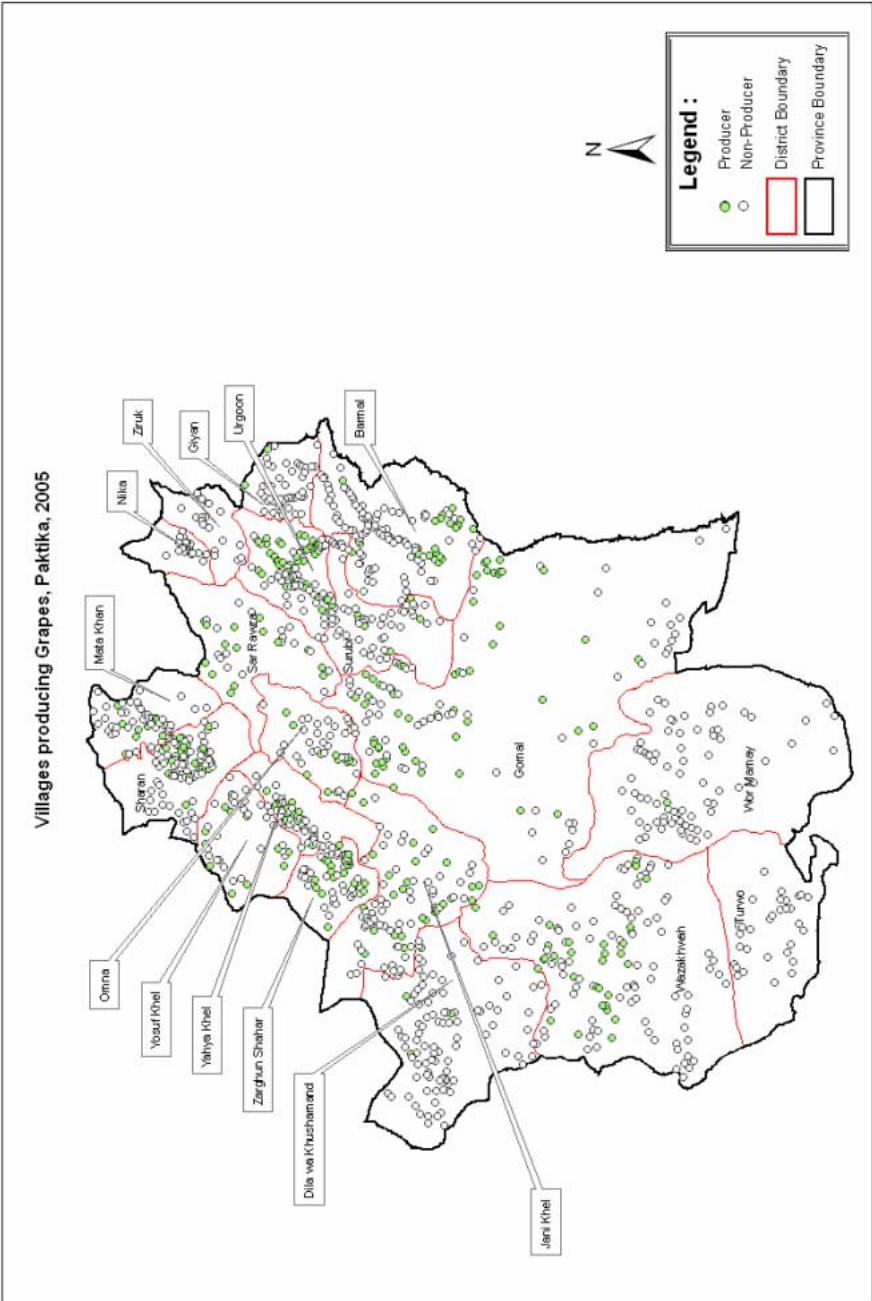
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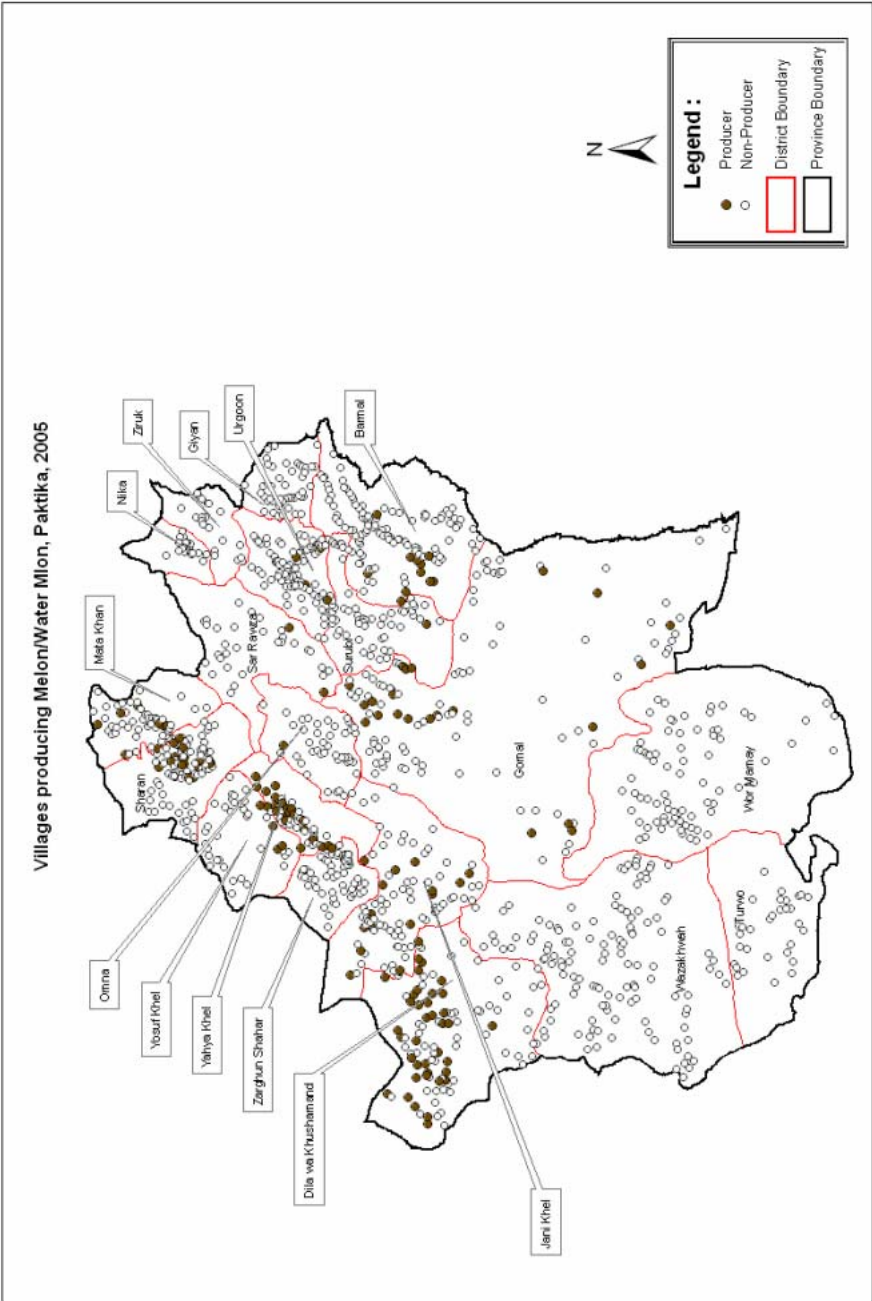
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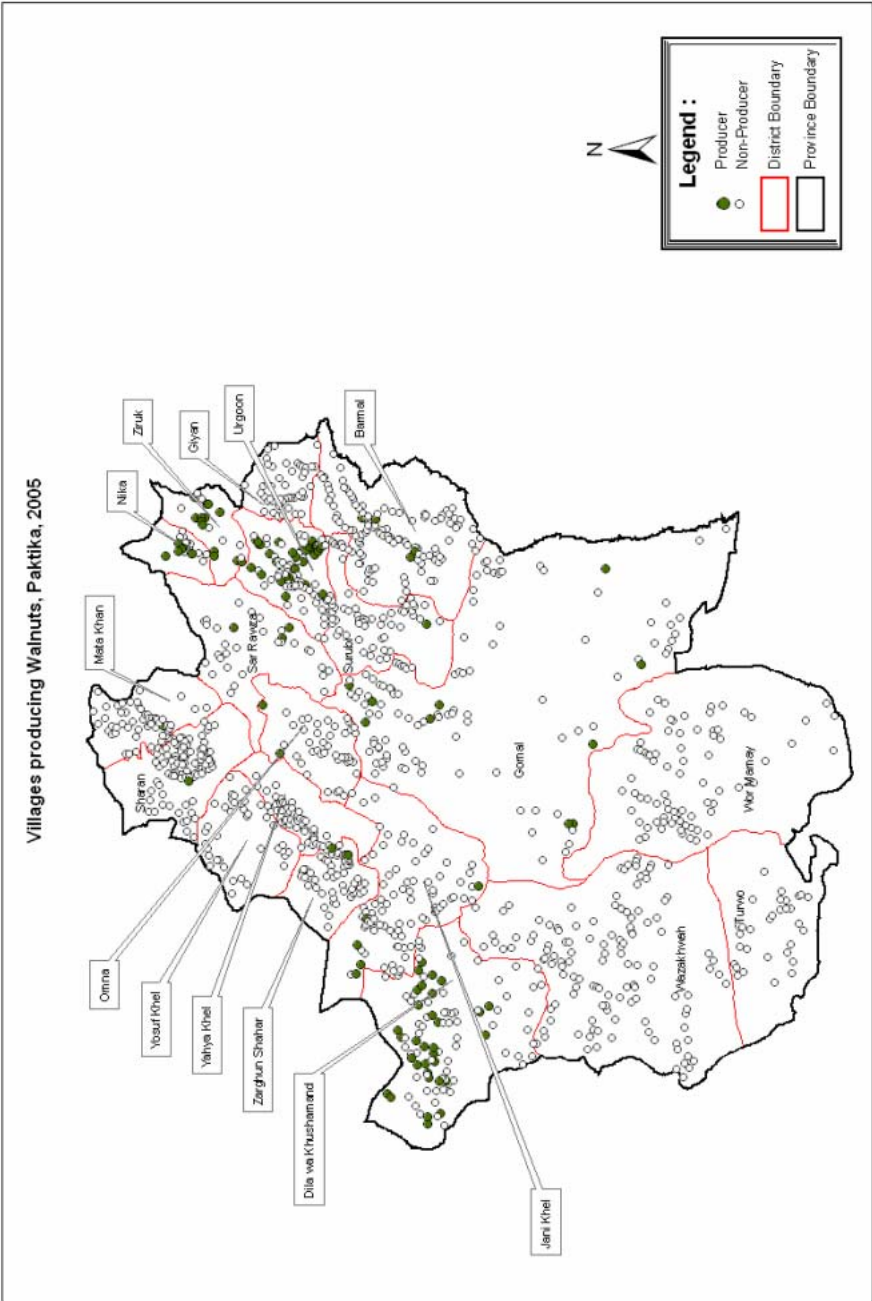
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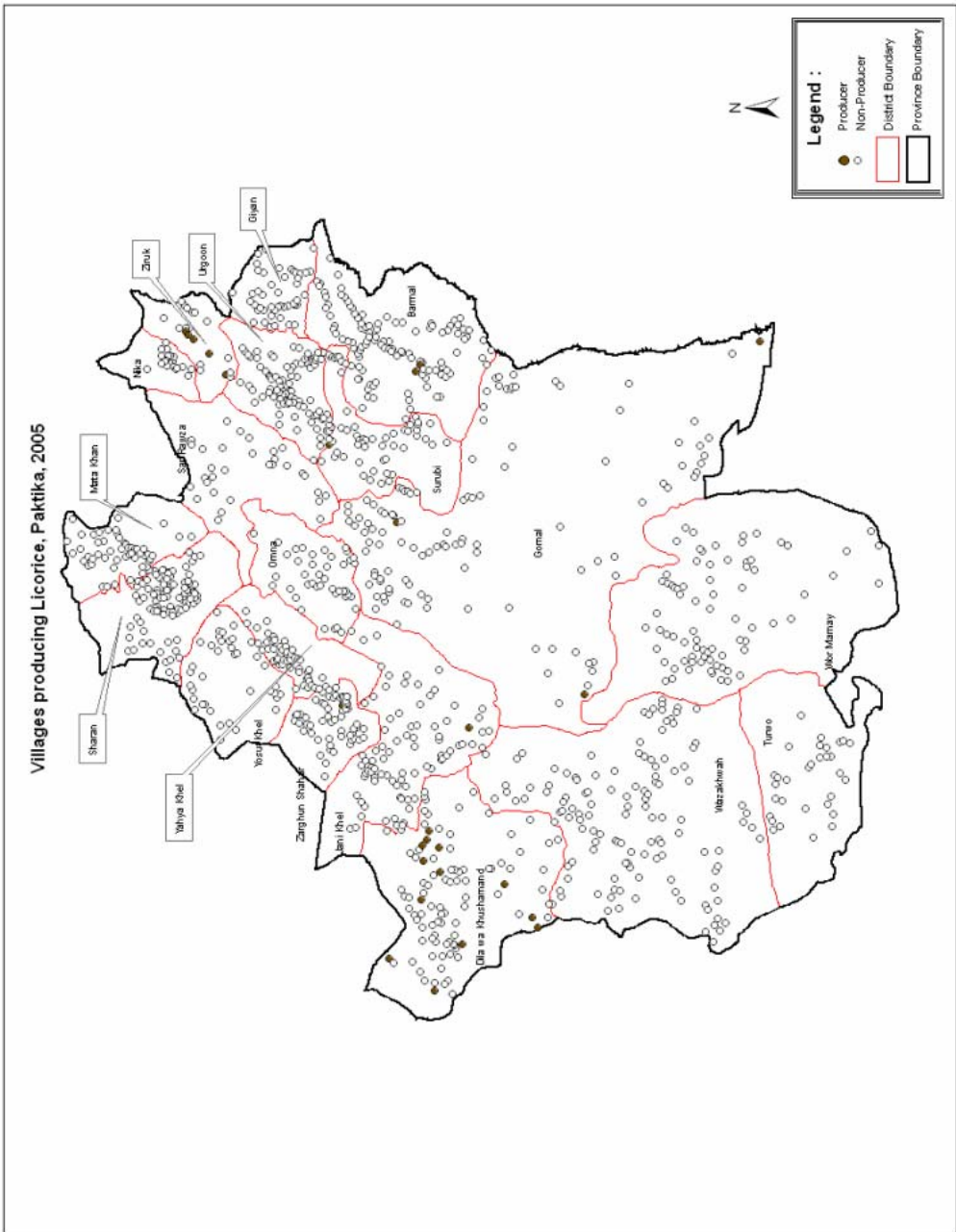
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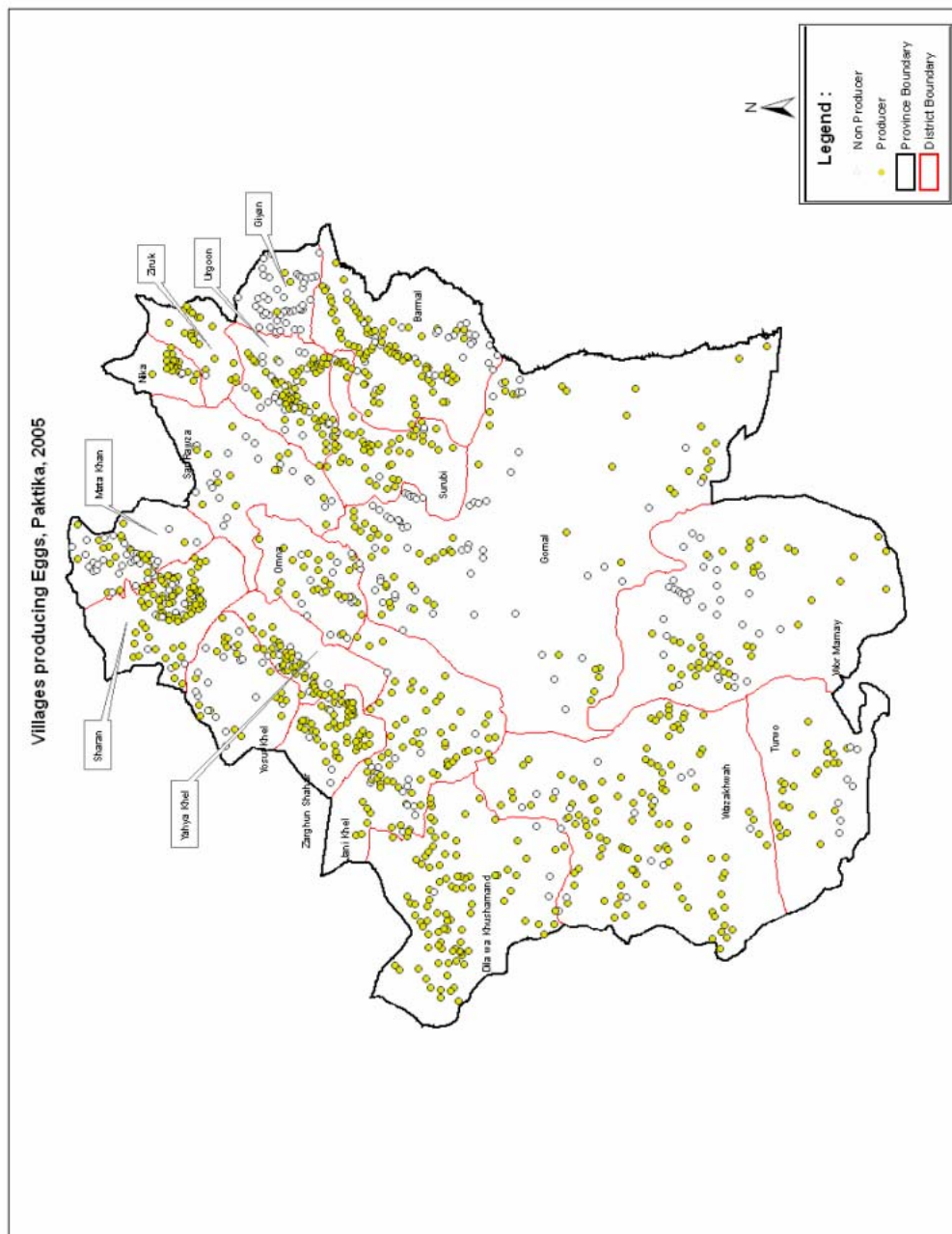
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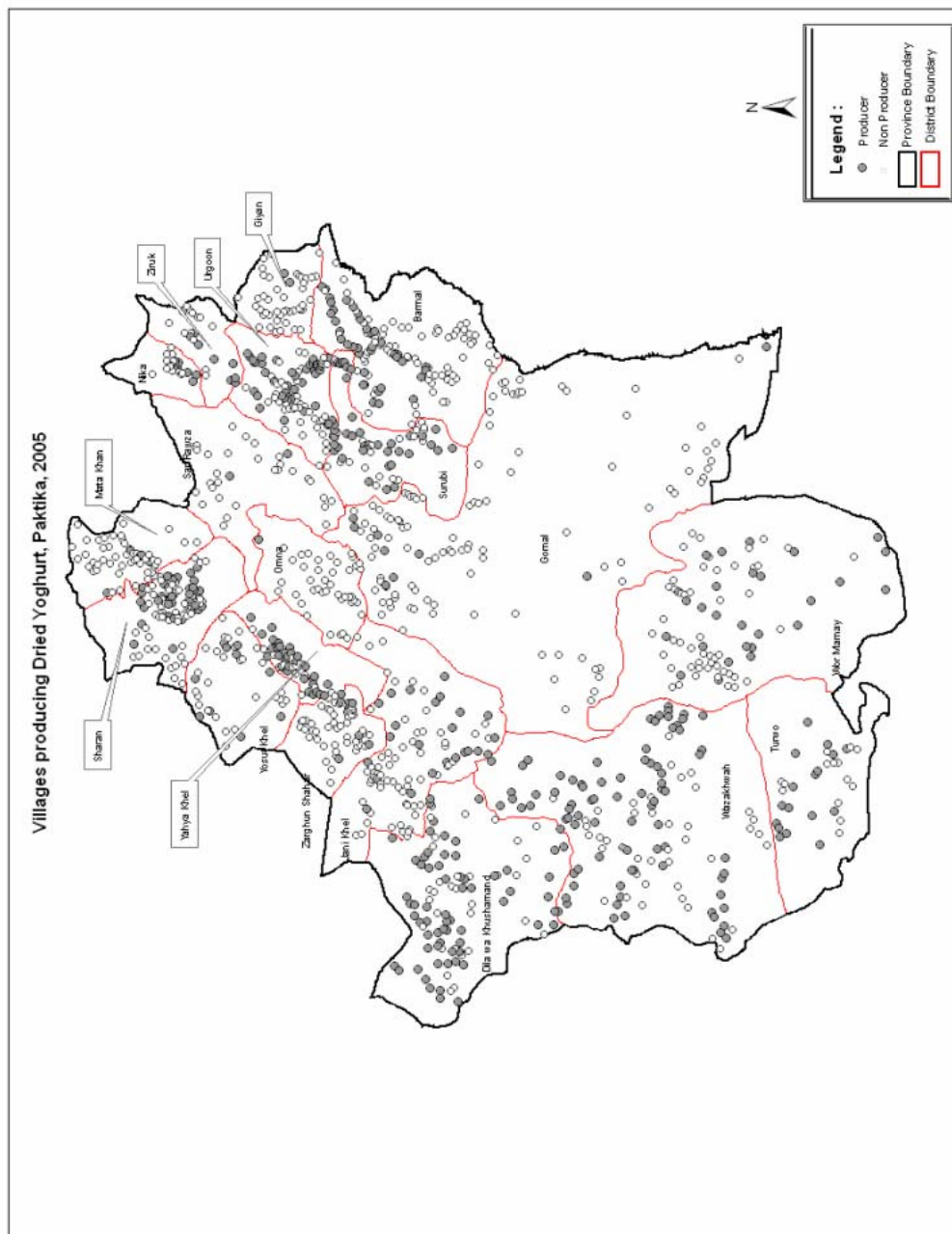
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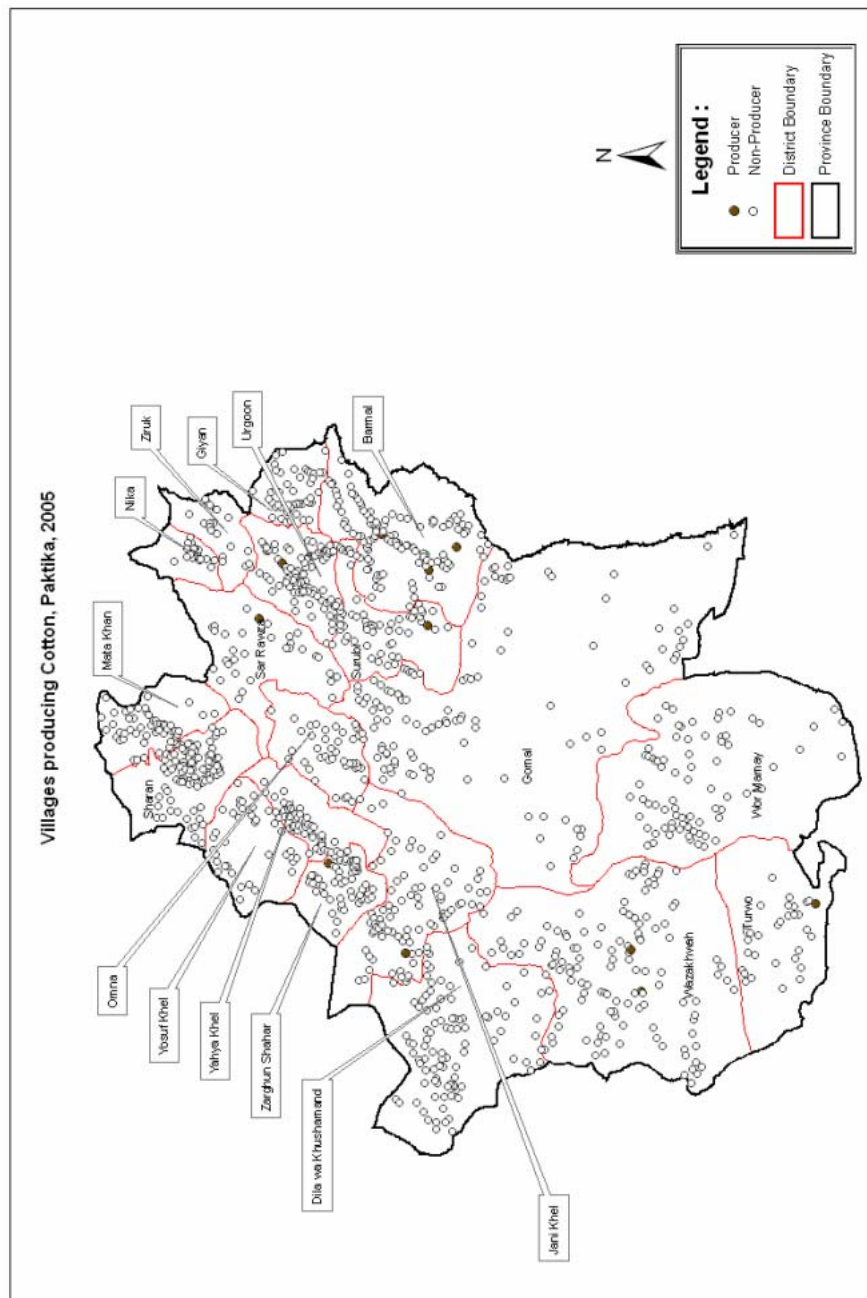
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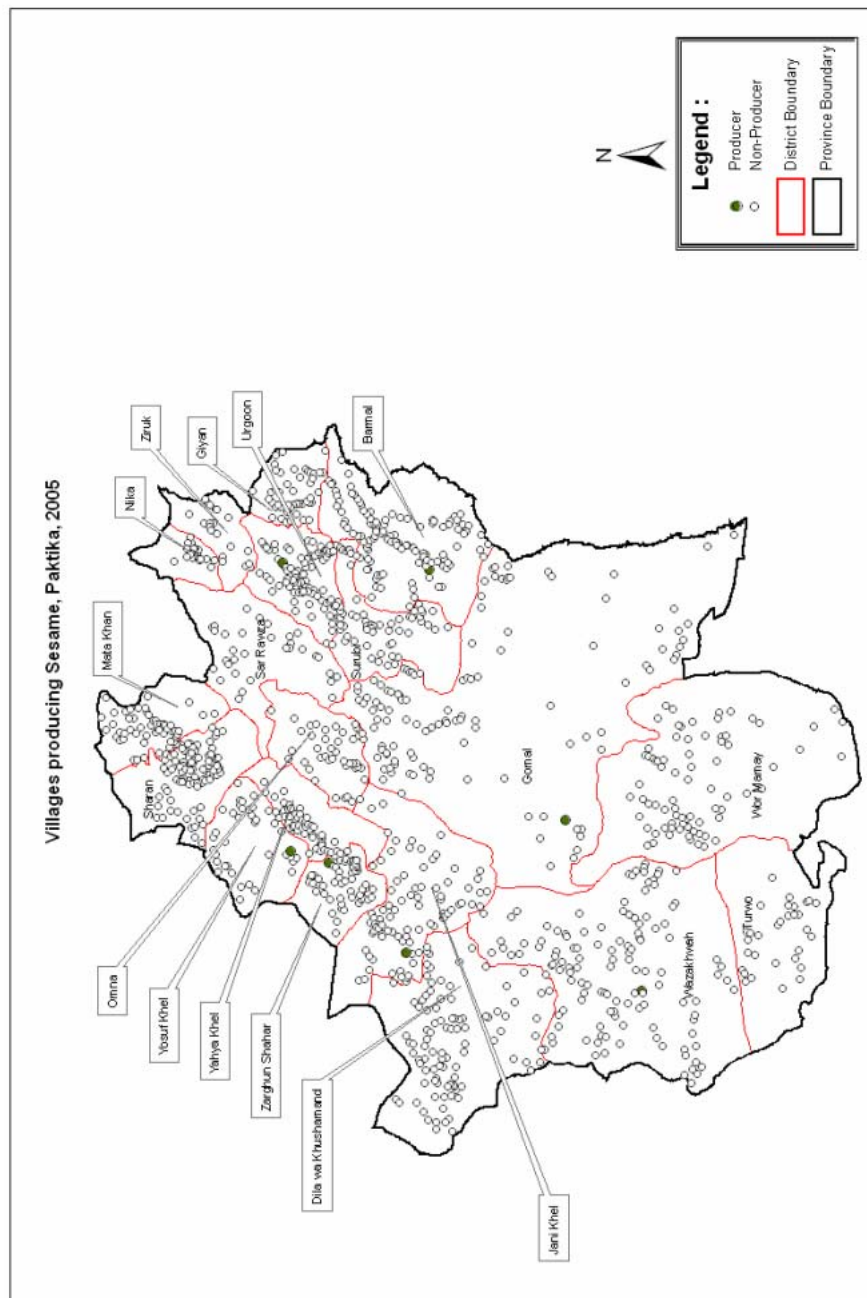
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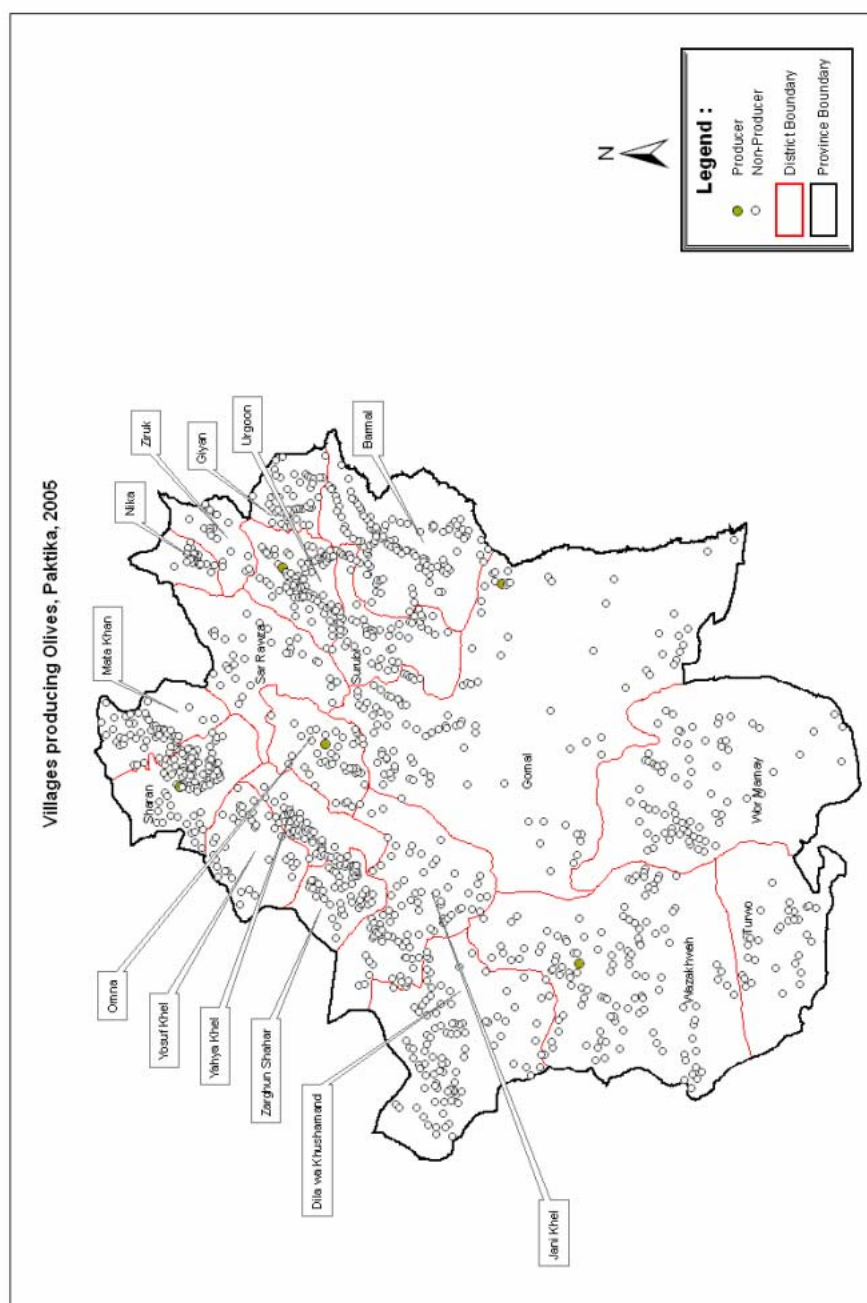
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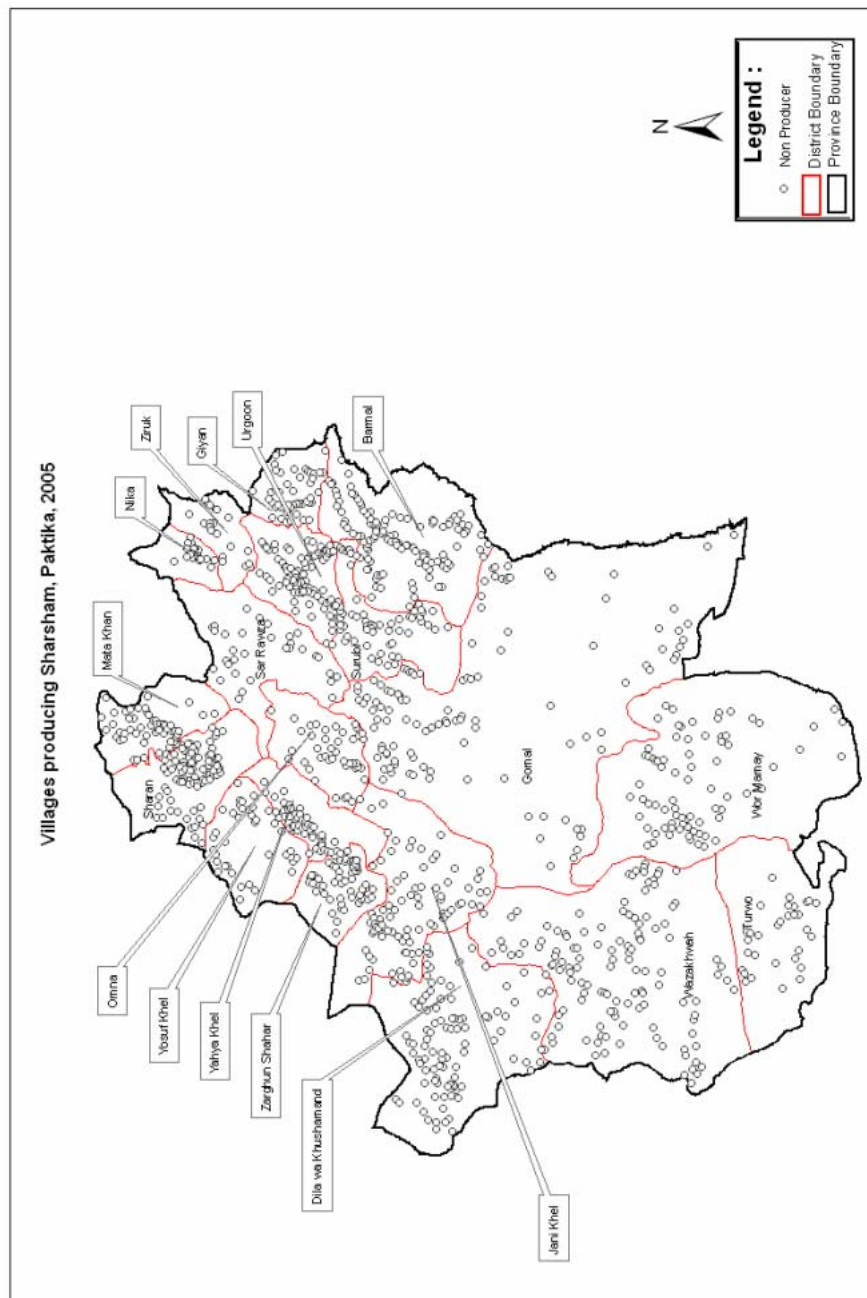
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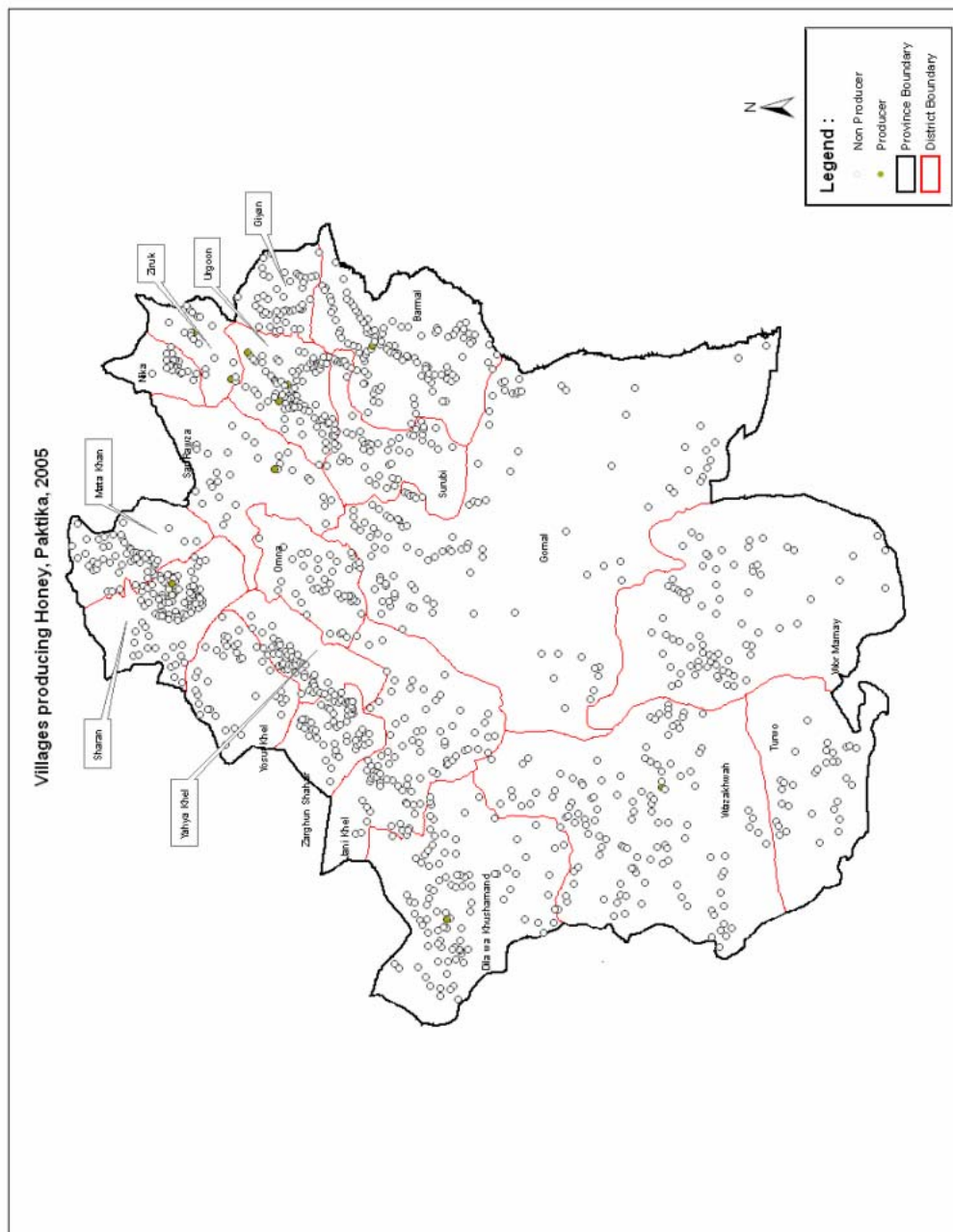
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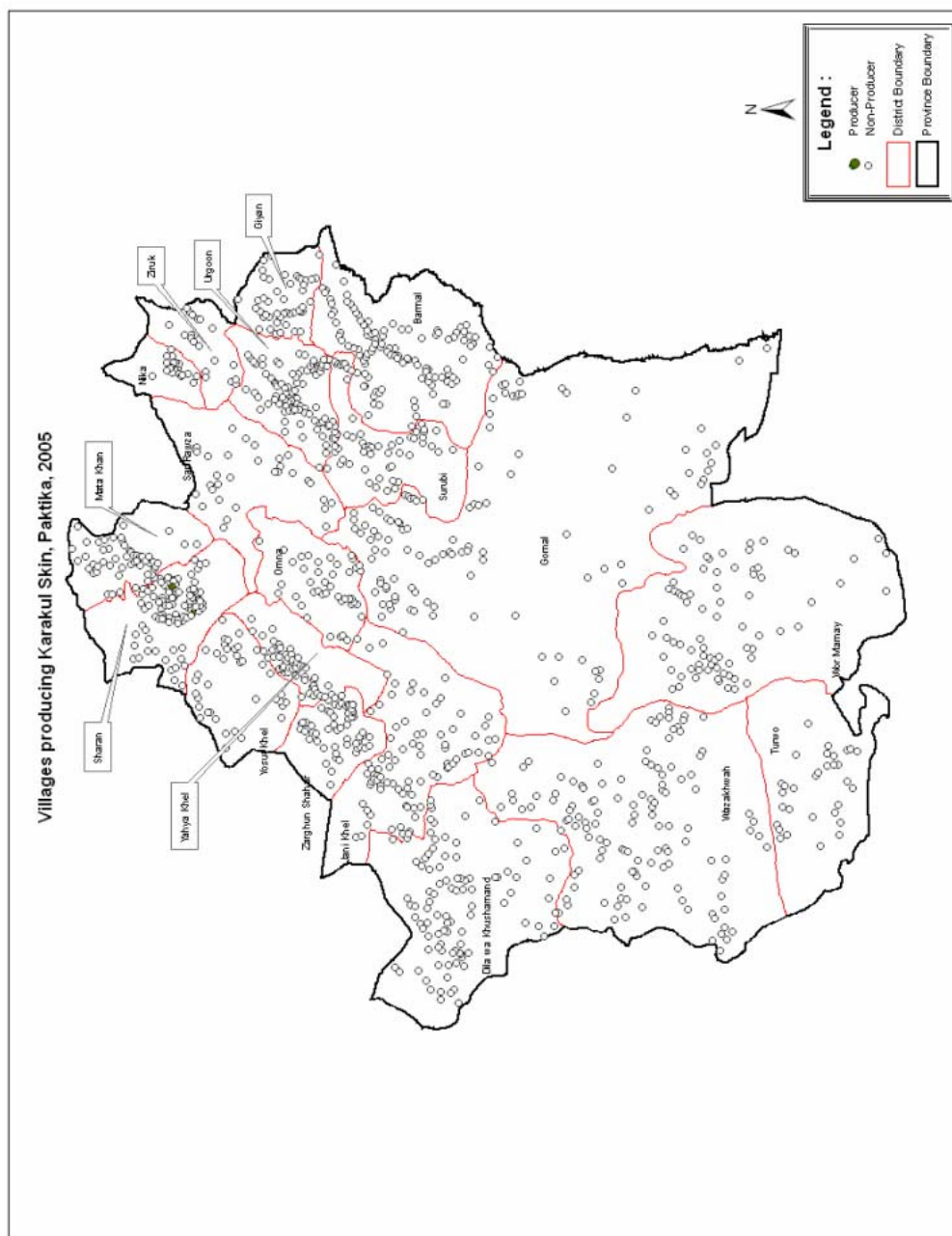
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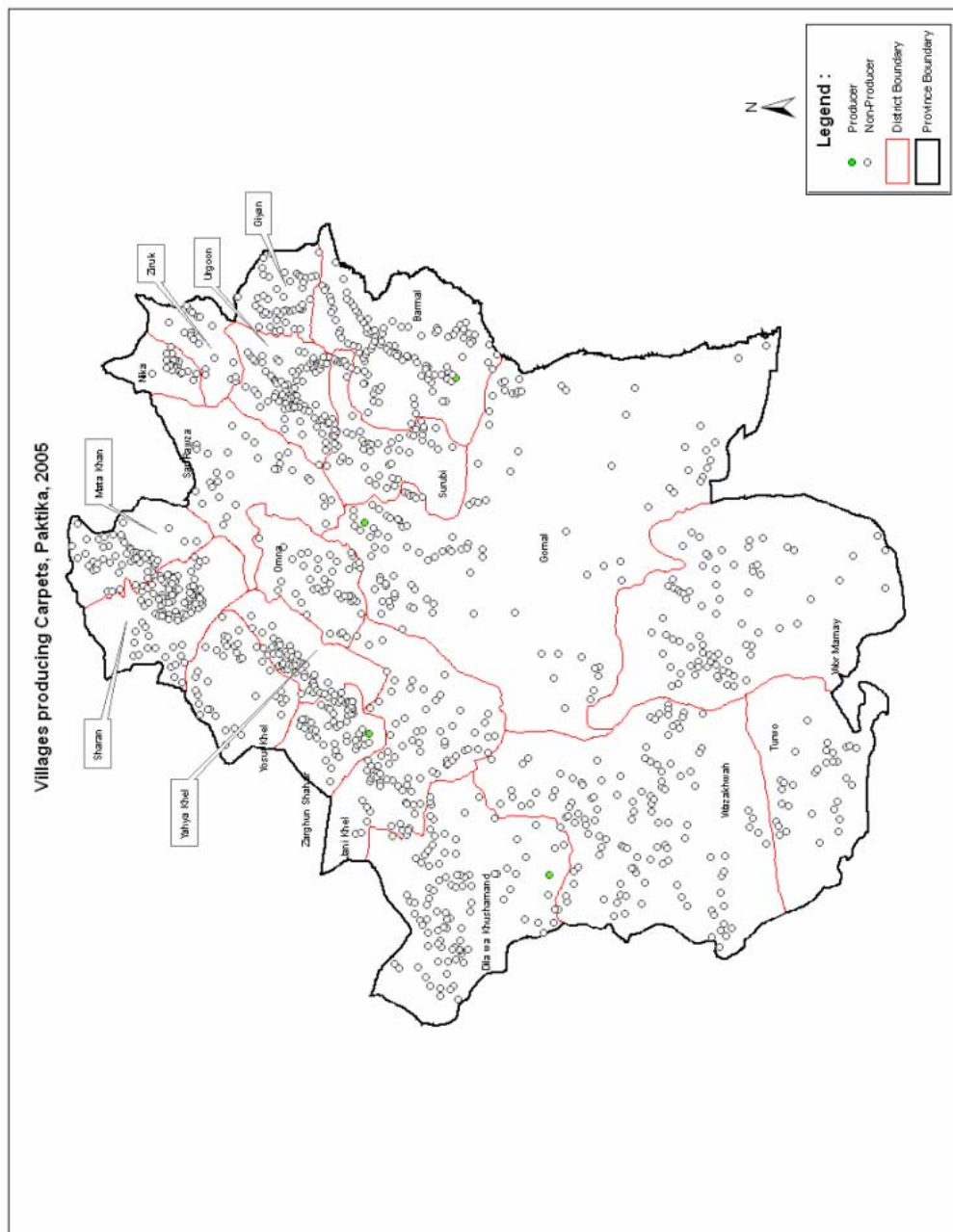
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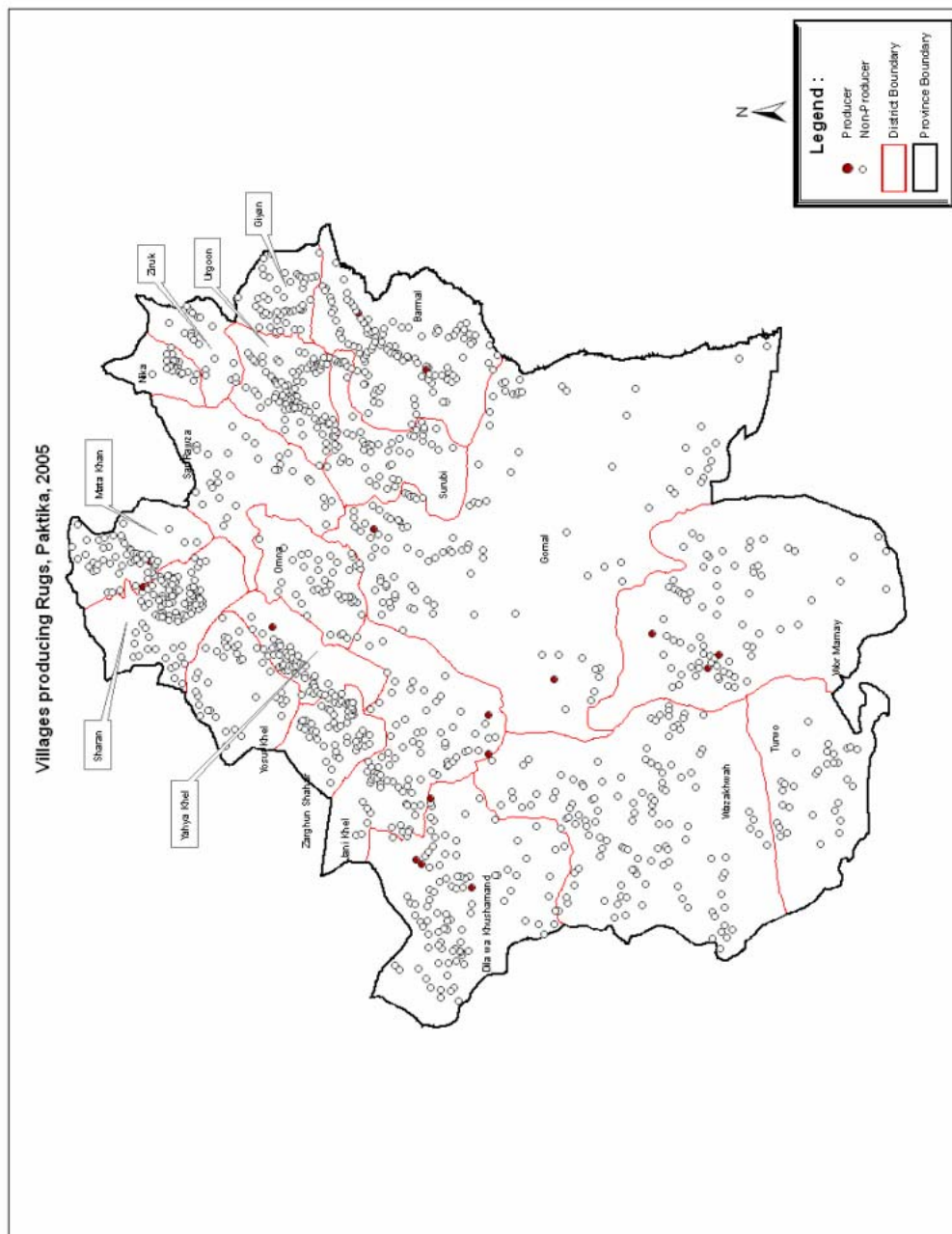
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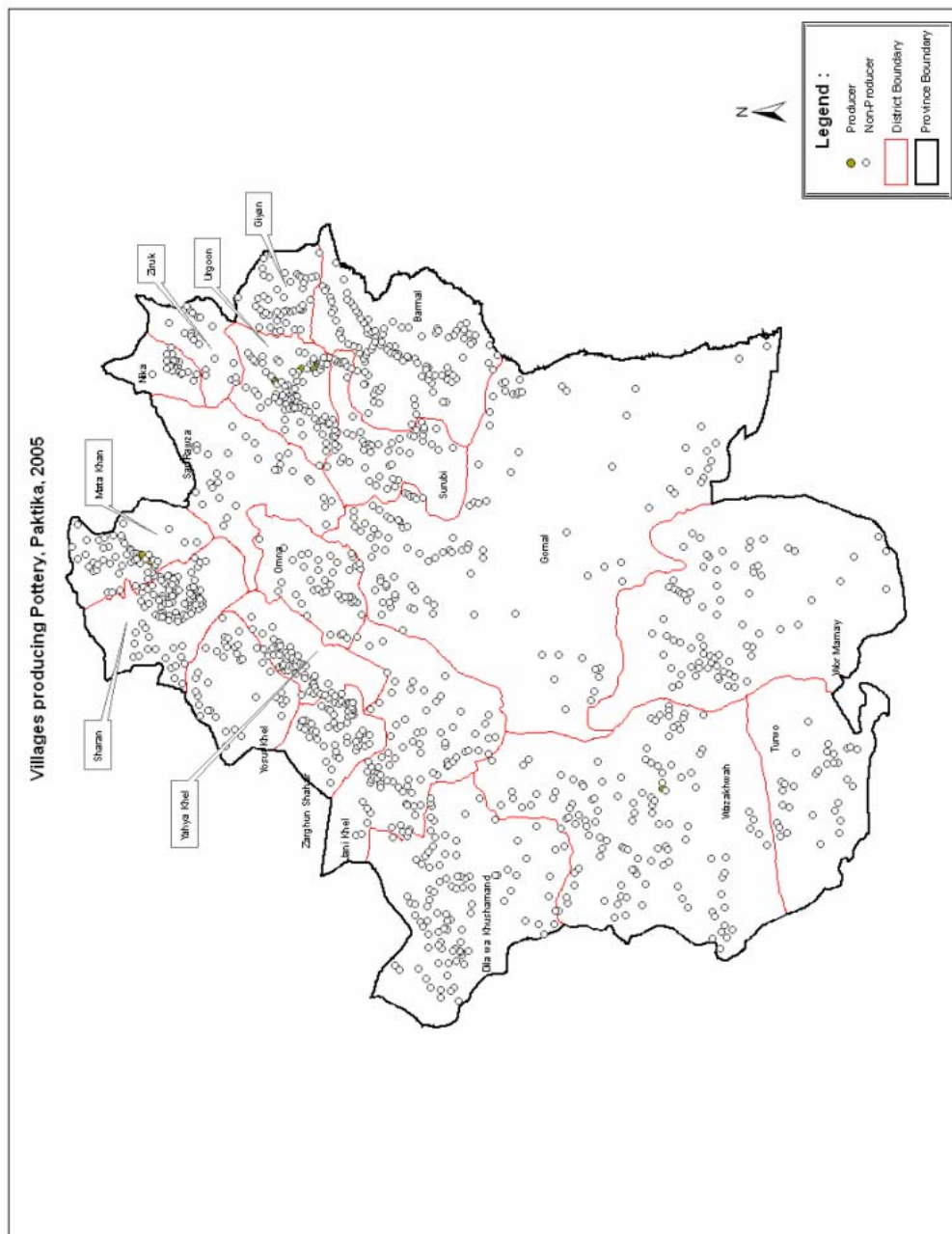
Annex 26



Annex 27



Annex 28



Annex 29

