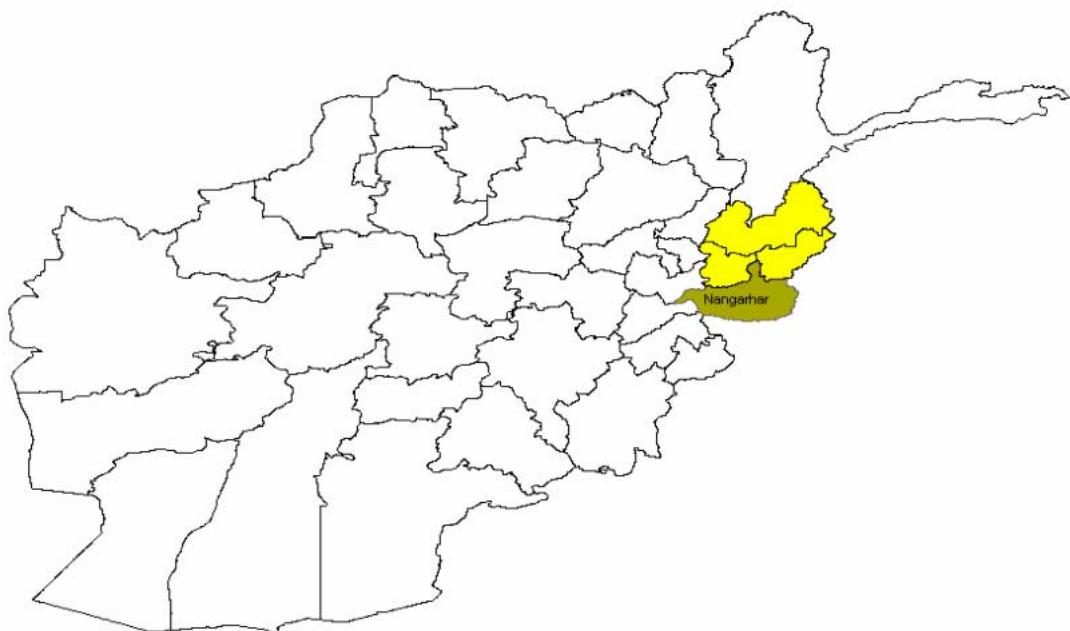




Nangarhar



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

Nangarhar

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

Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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

Nangarhar



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Settlement Patterns

Located in the Eastern region, Nangarhar is bordered by the provinces of Kunarha in the North-East, Laghman in the North-West, Kabul and Logar in the West, and Paktya in the South-West. It covers a land area of 7,641 squared kilometers, representing 1.17 percent of the total Afghan territory. The province is divided into 22 districts—the provincial center, Jalalabad, Behsud, Surkh Rod, Chaparhar, Rodat, Kama, Kuz Kunar, Dar-I-Nur, Sher Zad, Hisarak, Khugyani, Pachir Wa Agam, Dih Bala, Kot, Achin, Nazyan, Dur Baba, Shinwar, Bati Kot, Muhamand Dara, Goshta, and Lal Pur.

Nangarhar is home to 5.8 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. With its 1,342,514 inhabitants, it is the 4th most populous province in the country (see Annex 1).

The population of Nangarhar is distributed among the 22 districts as shown in table 1 and figure 1¹. The most populous districts are the provincial center, Jalalabad, Behsud, Khugyani, Achin, Surkh Rud, and Bati Kot, with respectively 15.3 percent, 8.9 percent, 8.3 percent, 7.1 percent, 6.8 percent, and 5.3 percent. Together these six districts account for 51.7 percent of the total population in the province.

The large majority of the population—84.4%—lives in rural areas. Jalalabad, and Khugyani, the only urban centers², house respectively 205,423 and 3,445 populations. Together, they account for 4.57 percent of the total urban population of Afghanistan.

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.

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

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

District	Total				
	Number	Percent	Males	Females	Sex ratio
<i>Provincial Center—Jalalabad</i>	205,423	15.30	104,519	100,904	103.58
Behsud	118,934	8.86	60,453	58,481	103.37
Surkh Rud	91,548	6.82	47,399	44,149	107.36
Chaparhar	57,339	4.27	28,910	28,429	101.69
Rodat	63,357	4.72	32,352	31,005	104.34
Kama	52,527	3.91	26,887	25,640	104.86
Kuzkunar	42,823	3.19	22,066	20,757	106.31
Darah-I-Noor	28,202	2.10	14,304	13,898	102.92
Sher Zad	63,232	4.71	31,952	31,280	102.15
Hesarak	28,376	2.11	14,464	13,912	103.97
Khugvani	111,479	8.30	57,280	54,199	105.68
Pachir Wazam	40,141	2.99	20,669	19,472	106.15
Deh Bala	33,294	2.48	17,205	16,089	106.94
Kot	52,154	3.88	26,334	25,820	101.99
Achin	95,468	7.11	48,356	47,112	102.64
Nazyan	16,328	1.22	8,532	7,796	109.44
Dur Baba	13,479	1.00	7,012	6,467	108.43
Shinwar	64,872	4.83	32,963	31,909	103.30
Bati Kot	71,308	5.31	36,169	35,139	102.93
Muhammad Dara	42,103	3.14	21,590	20,513	105.25
Goshta	31,130	2.32	15,899	15,231	104.39
Laloor	18,997	1.42	9,755	9,242	105.55
Total	1,342,514	100.00	685,070	657,444	104.20

The rural population of Nangarhar—1,133,646 inhabitants—is distributed over 1400 settlements of varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as 6 people and the largest as many as 17,253⁴.

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 most remarkable feature of the distribution is the dominance of large-sizes villages, which reminds one of the distributions of Parwan and Kapisa. Out of the 1400 villages, 384, 27 percent have populations of 1000 or more. Compared to the other end of the distribution, i.e., villages with less than 100 population, the ratio is close to higher than 5, i.e., for every villages with 100 population or less there are more than five with 1,000 or more.

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.

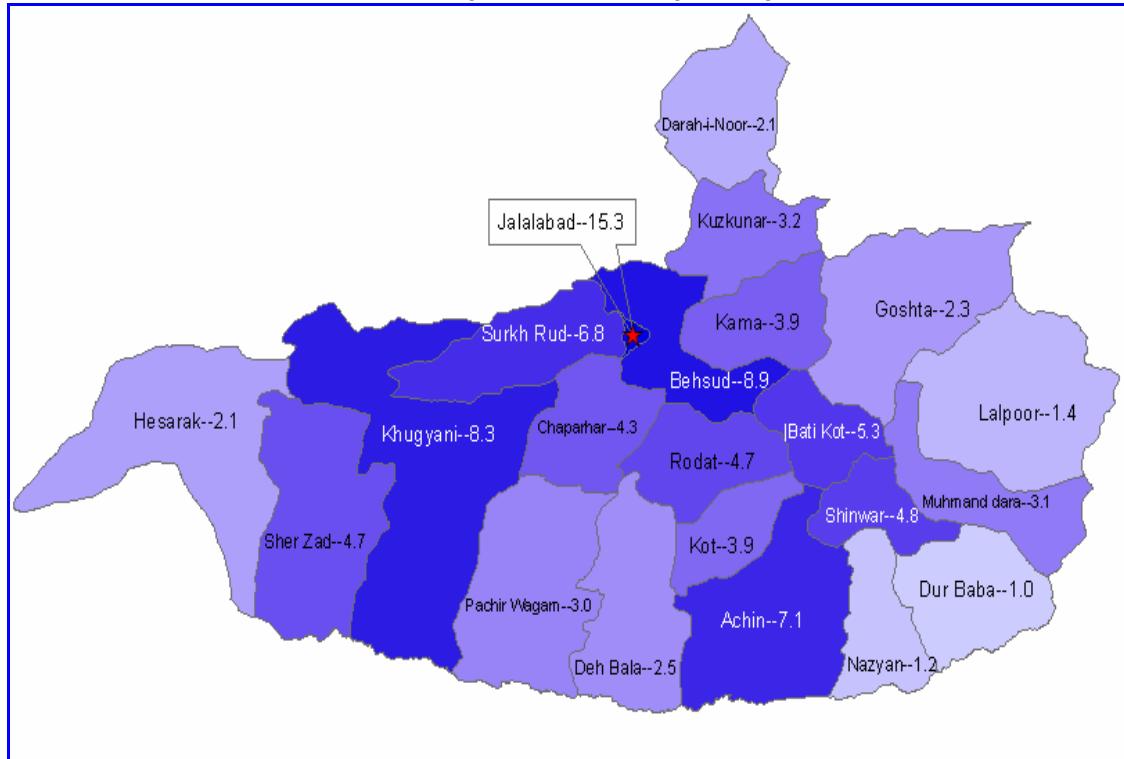
³ Enumeration started on 12 January 2004 and ended on 31 March of the same year.

⁴ Unlike the majority of the other provinces, there were no villages with zero population in Nangarhar.

The distributions by district are shown in panel B of figure 2. It shows that of the 22 districts, 14 share with the province a whole the characteristic regarding the proportion of large-sized villages. Such proportion ranges from 13 percent in Achin to close to 61 percent in Shinwar. It is also worth noting that the predominance of villages of very small sizes seen in such other provinces as Wardak, for instance, does not show in any of the remaining districts.

Figure 1—Population settlements, Nangarhar, 2004

A—Percent district Population with respect to provincial total



B—Density: Population per km²

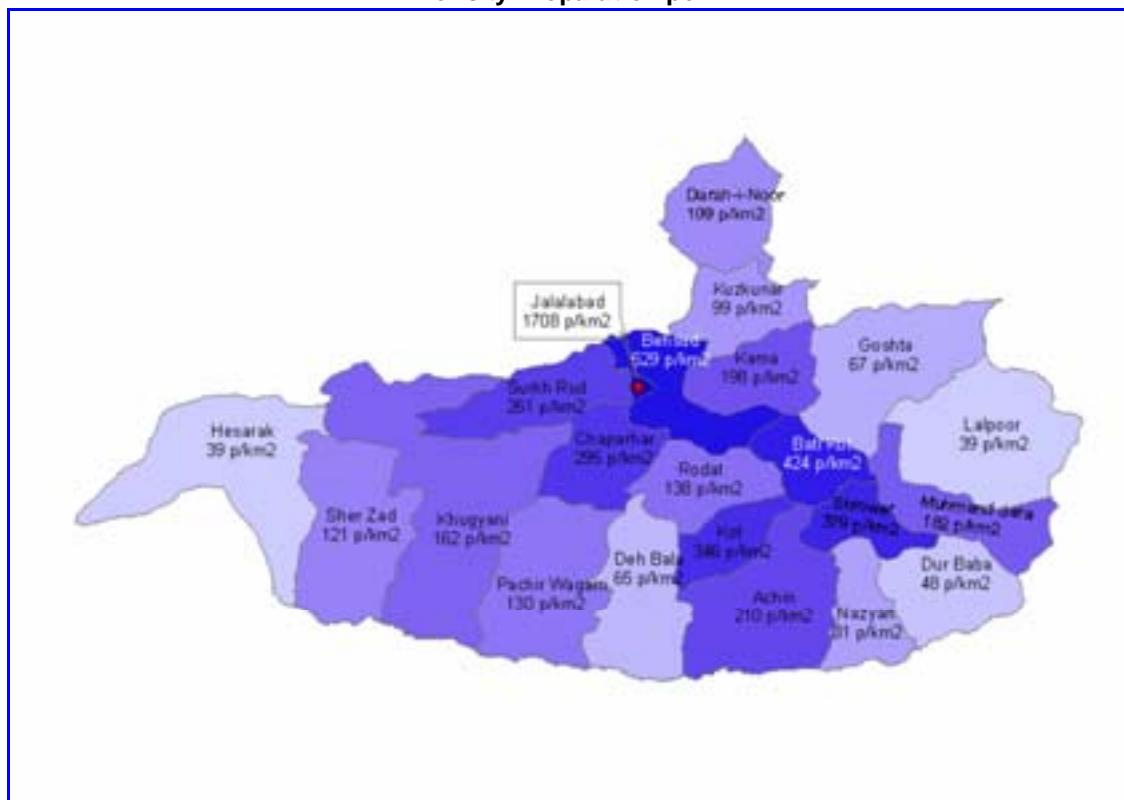
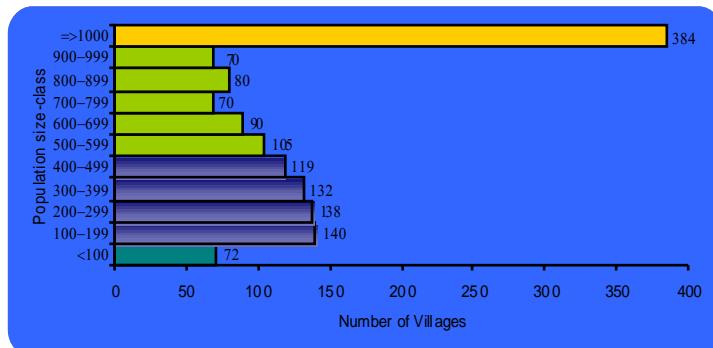


Figure 2—Distribution of the rural population settlements by size-class, Nangarhar, 2004
A—Province



B—Districts

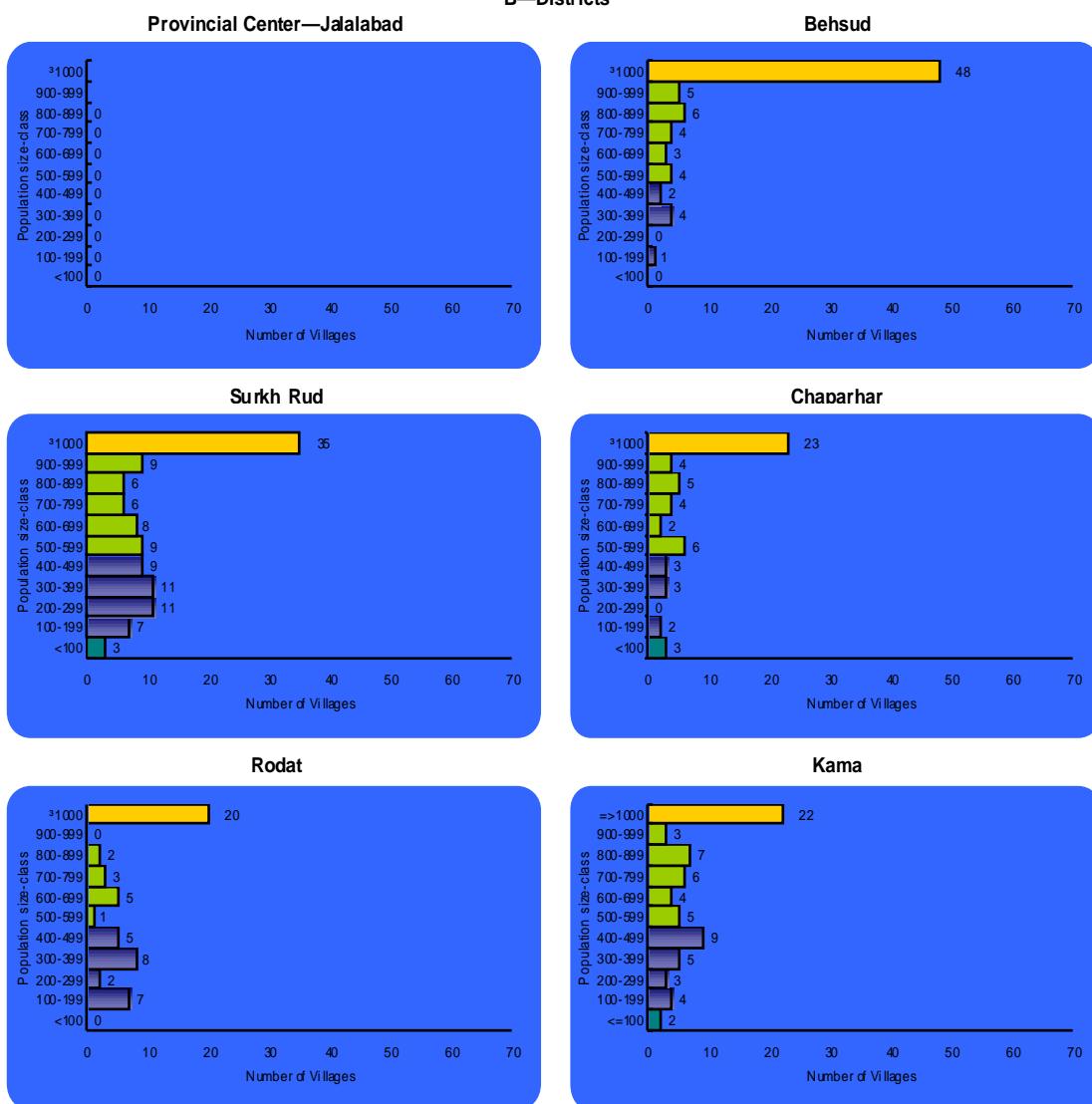


Figure 2 (Cont'd)—Distribution of the rural population settlements by size-class, Nangarhar, 2004

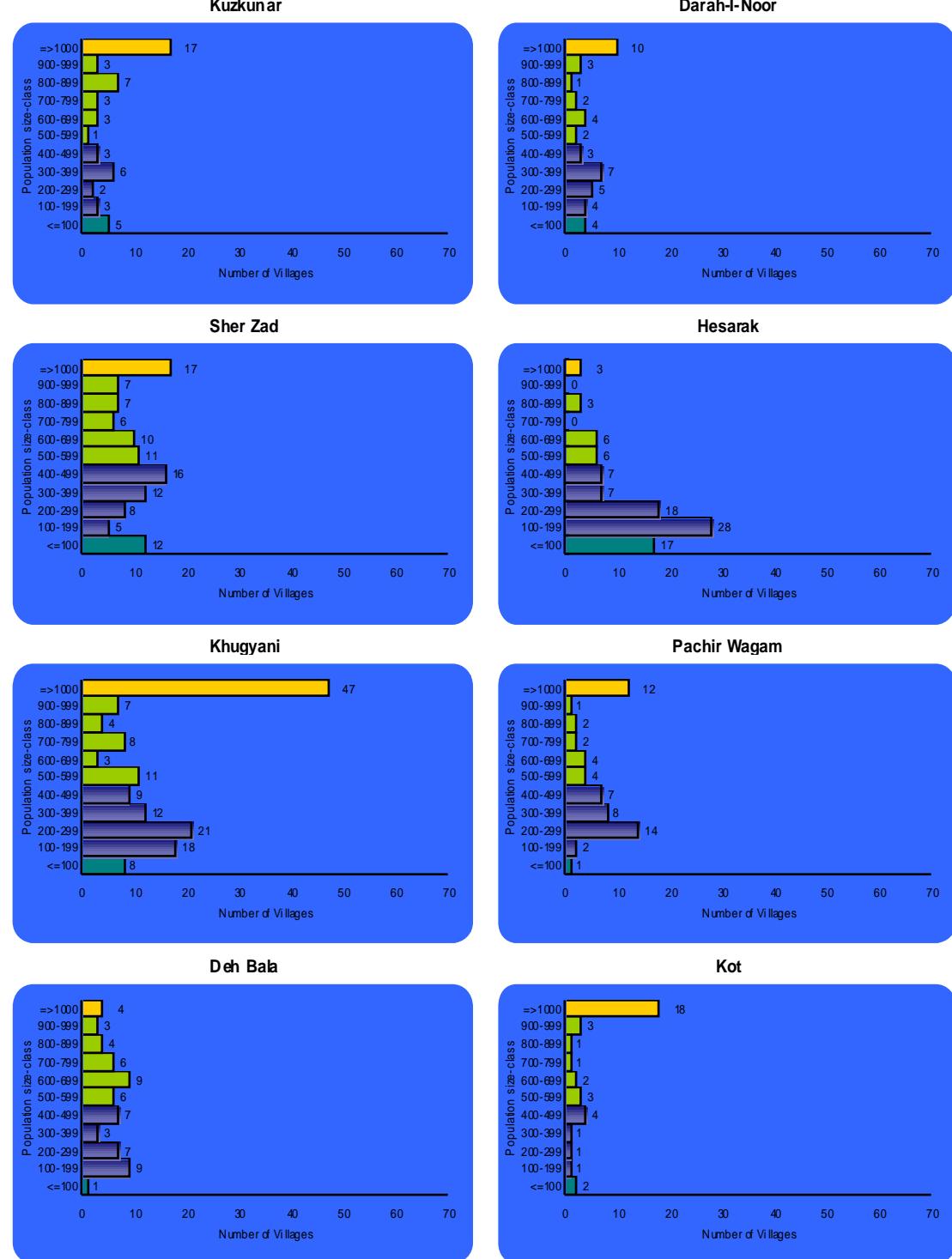
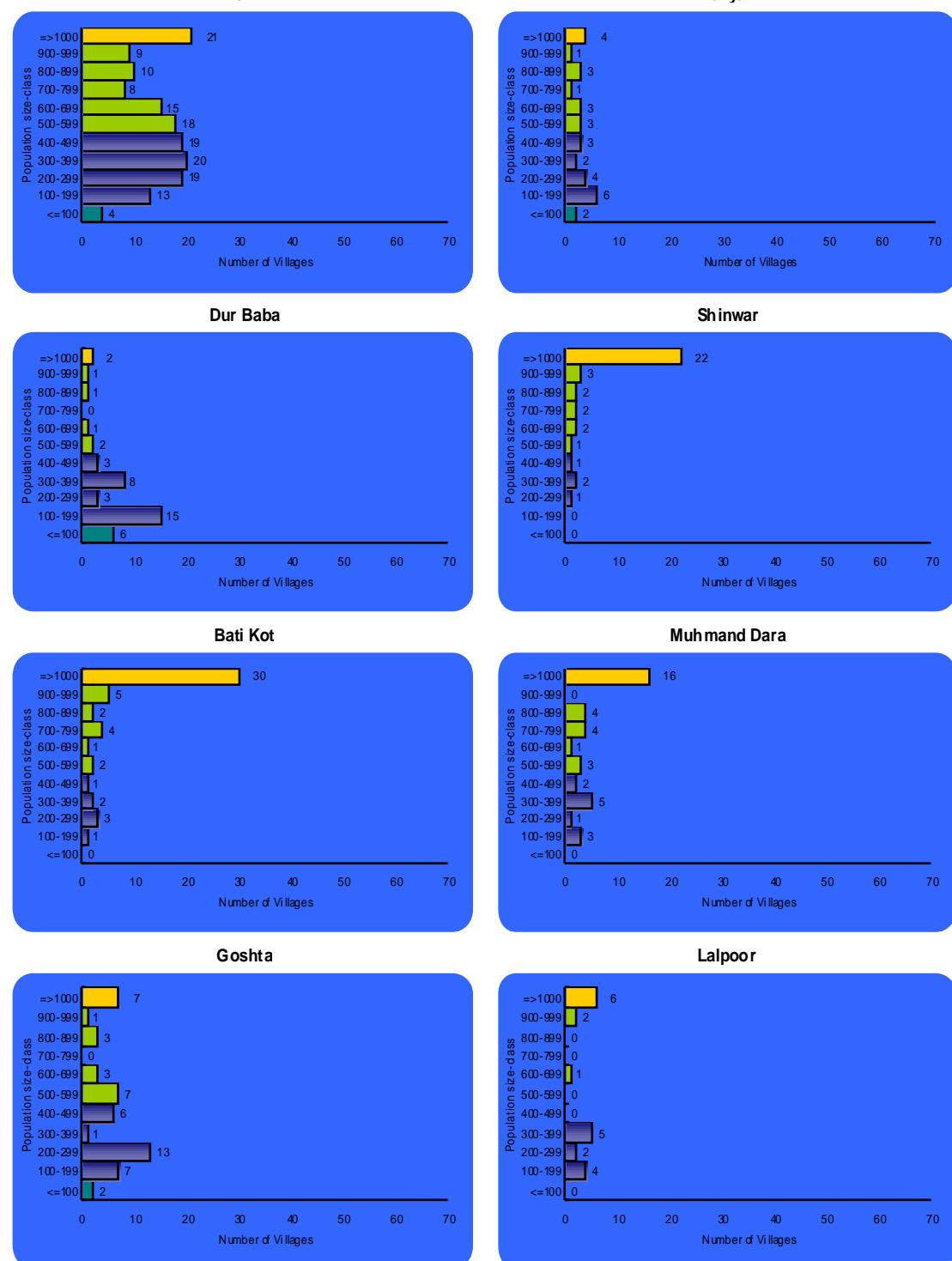
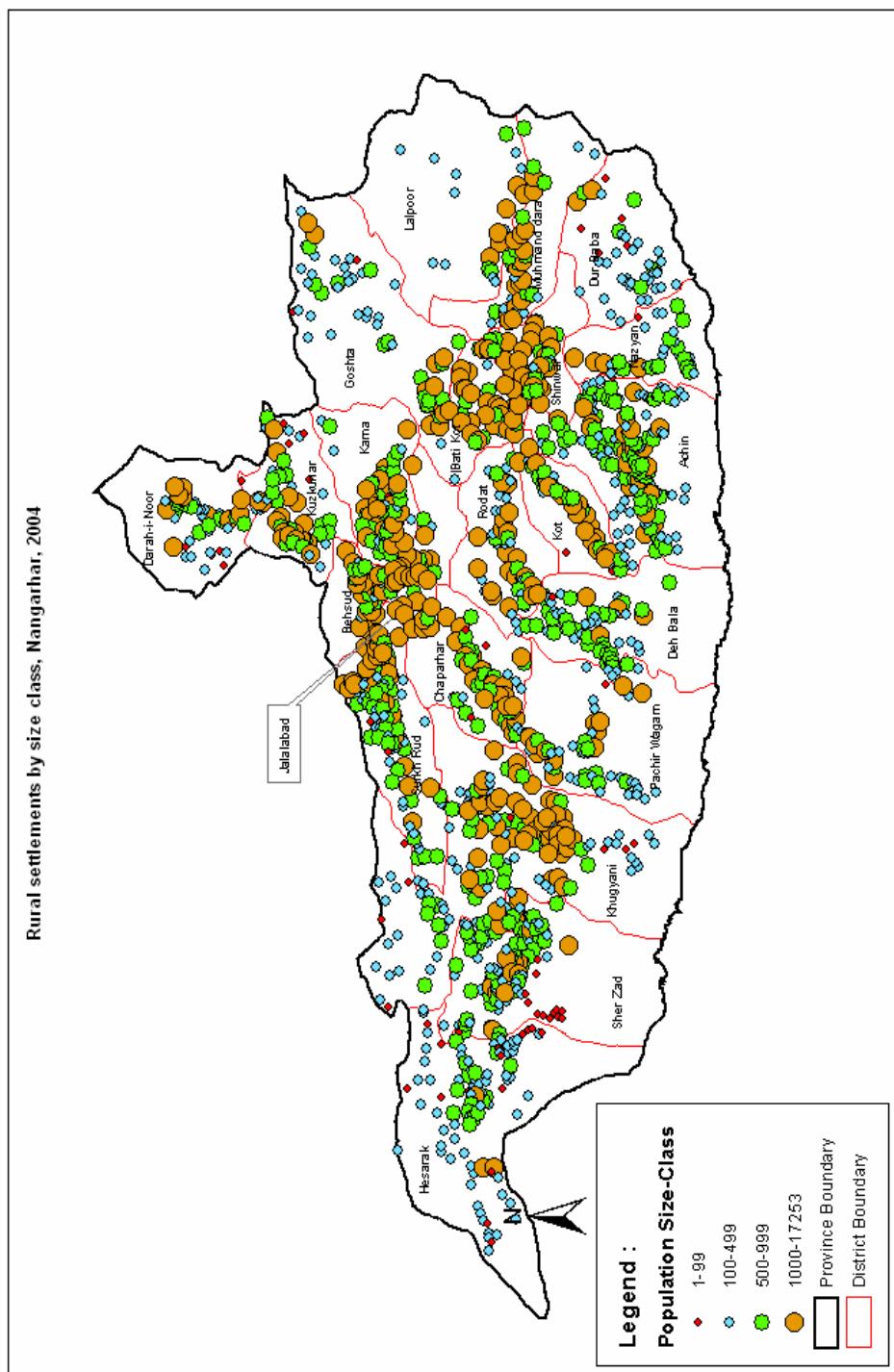


Figure 2 (Cont'd)—Distribution of the rural population settlements by size-class, Nangarhar, 2004



Map 1



Demographic Characteristics

Age distribution

For instance, it is not readily understandable why the proportion of males of the 0-4 age group should be that much lower than the proportion of males of the 5-9 age group, or why it should be smaller than the corresponding one for females. Whereas a deficit in the proportion of children below 5 could be a direct result of war casualties—women married to soldiers having given birth to fewer children than in normal circumstances, it is difficult to account for the sex-selectiveness of such deficit. In the same way, why should the proportions of males in the 55-59 and 65-69 age groups be much lower than expected, while the 70-74 is substantially higher? The same anomalies hold true for females.

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

expected, while the 70-74 is substantially higher? The same anomalies hold true for females.

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

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

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

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

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,
Nangarhar, 2004²—Reported**

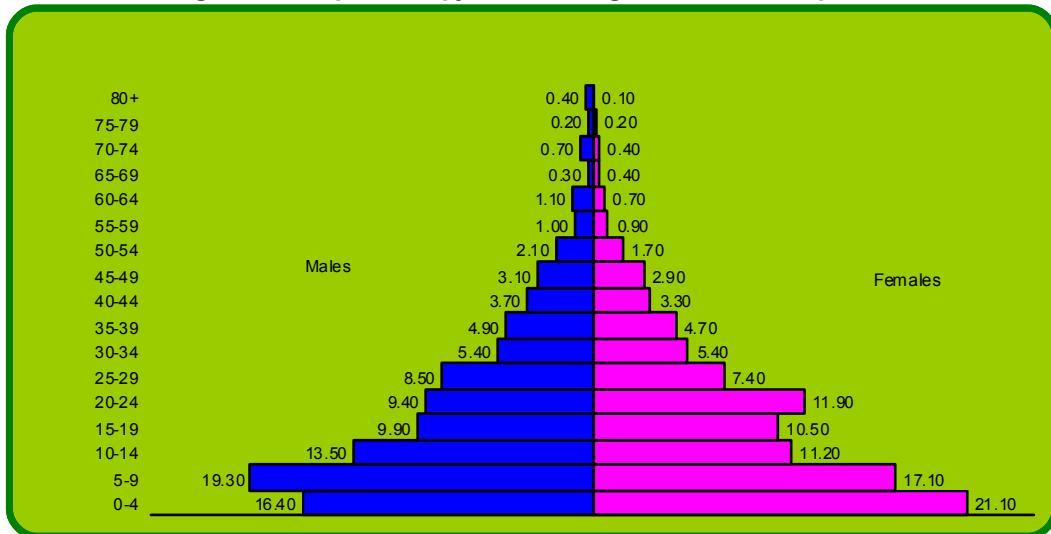
Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	112,527	16.40	139,033	21.10	251,560	18.70
5-9	131,936	19.30	112,119	17.10	244,055	18.20
10-14	92,393	13.50	73,773	11.20	166,166	12.40
15-19	67,529	9.90	68,840	10.50	136,369	10.20
20-24	64,722	9.40	78,465	11.90	143,187	10.70
25-29	58,475	8.50	48,579	7.40	107,054	8.00
30-34	36,862	5.40	35,197	5.40	72,059	5.40
35-39	33,865	4.90	30,880	4.70	64,745	4.80
40-44	25,473	3.70	21,894	3.30	47,367	3.50
45-49	20,898	3.10	18,773	2.90	39,671	3.00
50-54	14,650	2.10	11,368	1.70	26,018	1.90
55-59	7,099	1.00	5,951	0.90	13,050	1.00
60-64	7,808	1.10	4,472	0.70	12,280	0.90
65-69	2,095	0.30	2,875	0.40	4,970	0.40
70-74	4,665	0.70	2,930	0.40	7,595	0.60
75-79	1,264	0.20	1,469	0.20	2,733	0.20
80+	2,809	0.40	826	0.10	3,635	0.30
Total	685,070	100.00	657,444	100.00	1,342,514	100.00

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.

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.

Figure 3—Population pyramid, Nangarhar, 2004—Reported

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, Nangarhar, 2003

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	140,894	20.57	137,654	20.94	278,549	18.74
5-9	110,440	16.12	107,947	16.42	218,386	18.18
10-14	83,041	12.12	81,066	12.33	164,107	12.38
15-19	70,498	10.29	68,738	10.46	139,235	10.16
20-24	68,065	9.94	69,037	10.50	137,102	10.67
25-29	56,161	8.20	57,614	8.76	113,775	7.97
30-34	39,910	5.83	37,580	5.72	77,490	5.37
35-39	31,408	4.58	28,293	4.30	59,701	4.82
40-44	26,471	3.86	23,266	3.54	49,737	3.53
45-49	20,287	2.96	17,275	2.63	37,562	2.95
50-54	12,995	1.90	10,431	1.59	23,426	1.94
55-59	8,935	1.30	6,834	1.04	15,770	0.97
60-64	5,825	0.85	4,321	0.66	10,146	0.91
65-69	4,161	0.61	3,003	0.46	7,164	0.37
70+	5,979	0.87	4,385	0.67	10,364	1.04
Total	685,070	100.00	657,444	100.00	1,342,514	100.00

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

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

Household size and sex ratio

The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) varies between 101.7 in Chaparhar and 109.4 in Nazyan, the provincial average being 104.2 (figure 5 below and the last column of table 1). No information is available that could explain why it is so in Nazyar.

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

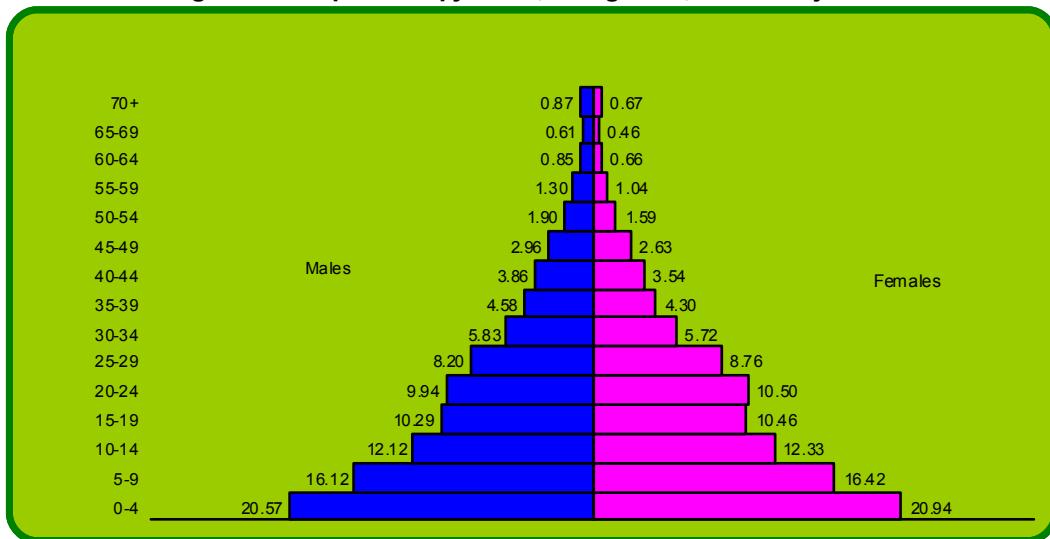
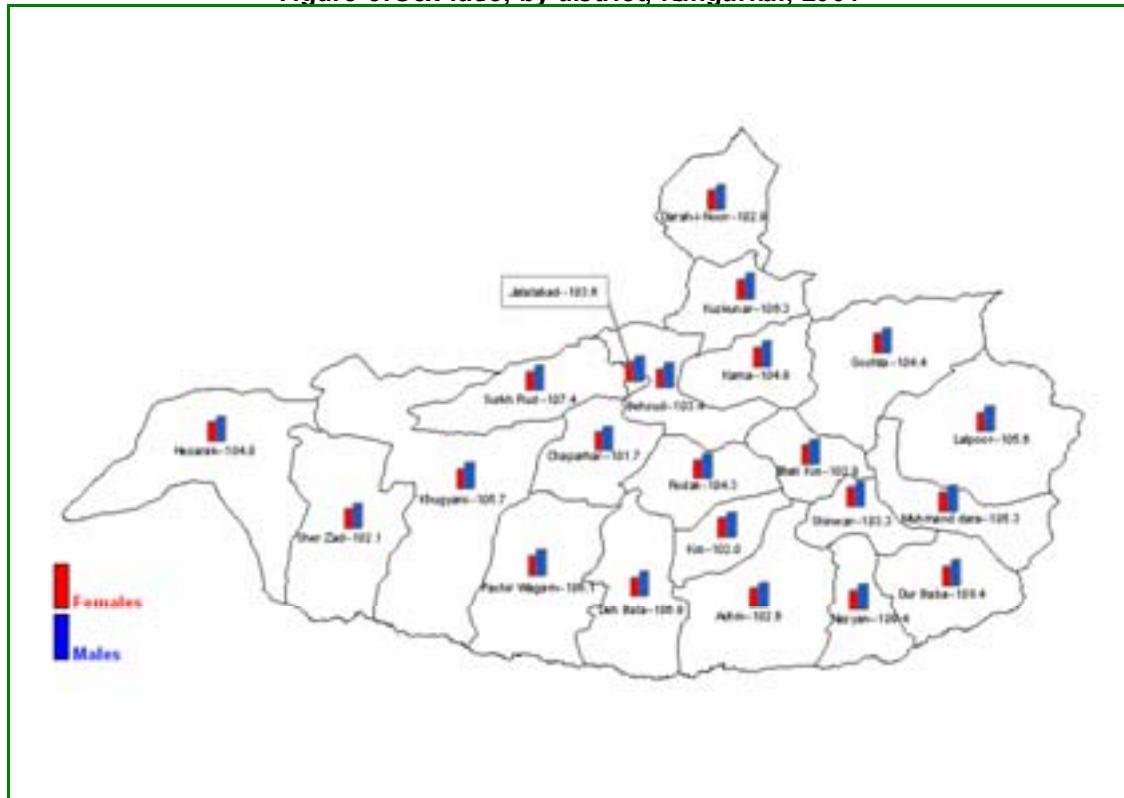


Figure 5. Sex ratio, by district, Nangarhar, 2004



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

Special age groups

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

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

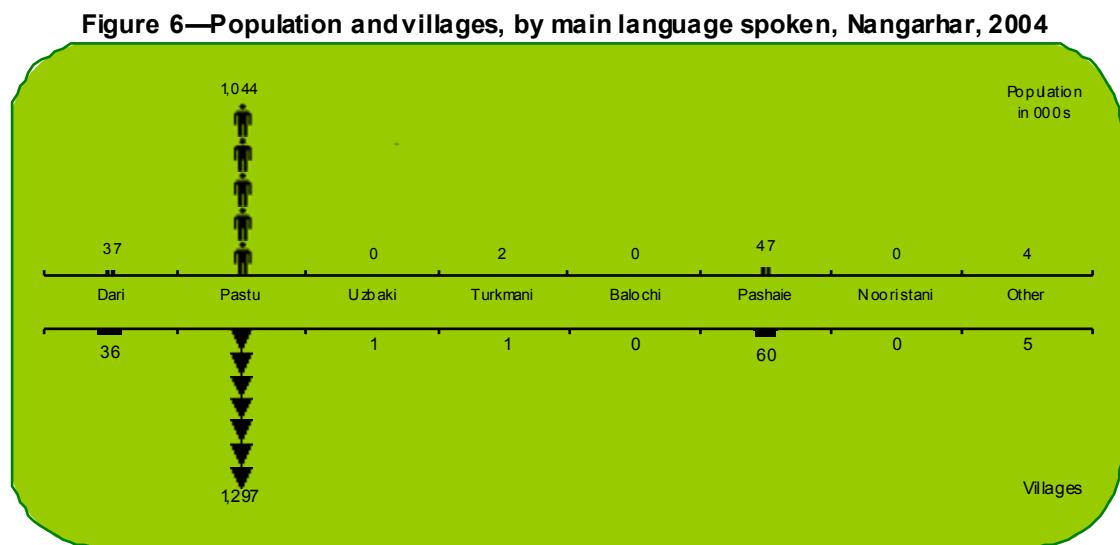
Age	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School age Population						
Primary — 6-12	138,007	20.4	134,843	20.7	272,850	20.6
Secondary — 13-18	87,753	13.0	85,417	13.1	173,169	13.0
College — 20-24	68,065	10.1	69,037	10.6	137,102	10.3
Population in the labor force						
Children — 8-14	123,782	18.3	120,883	18.6	244,665	18.4
Earlier working ages — 15-44	292,513	43.2	284,527	43.8	577,040	43.5
Later working ages — 45-59	42,218	6.2	34,541	5.3	76,758	5.8
Retirement — 60+	8,133	1.2	4,507	0.7	12,640	1.0
Voters — 18+	299,788	44.3	281,762	43.3	581,549	43.8
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	301,802	46.4	—	—

* = Women in the childbearing ages

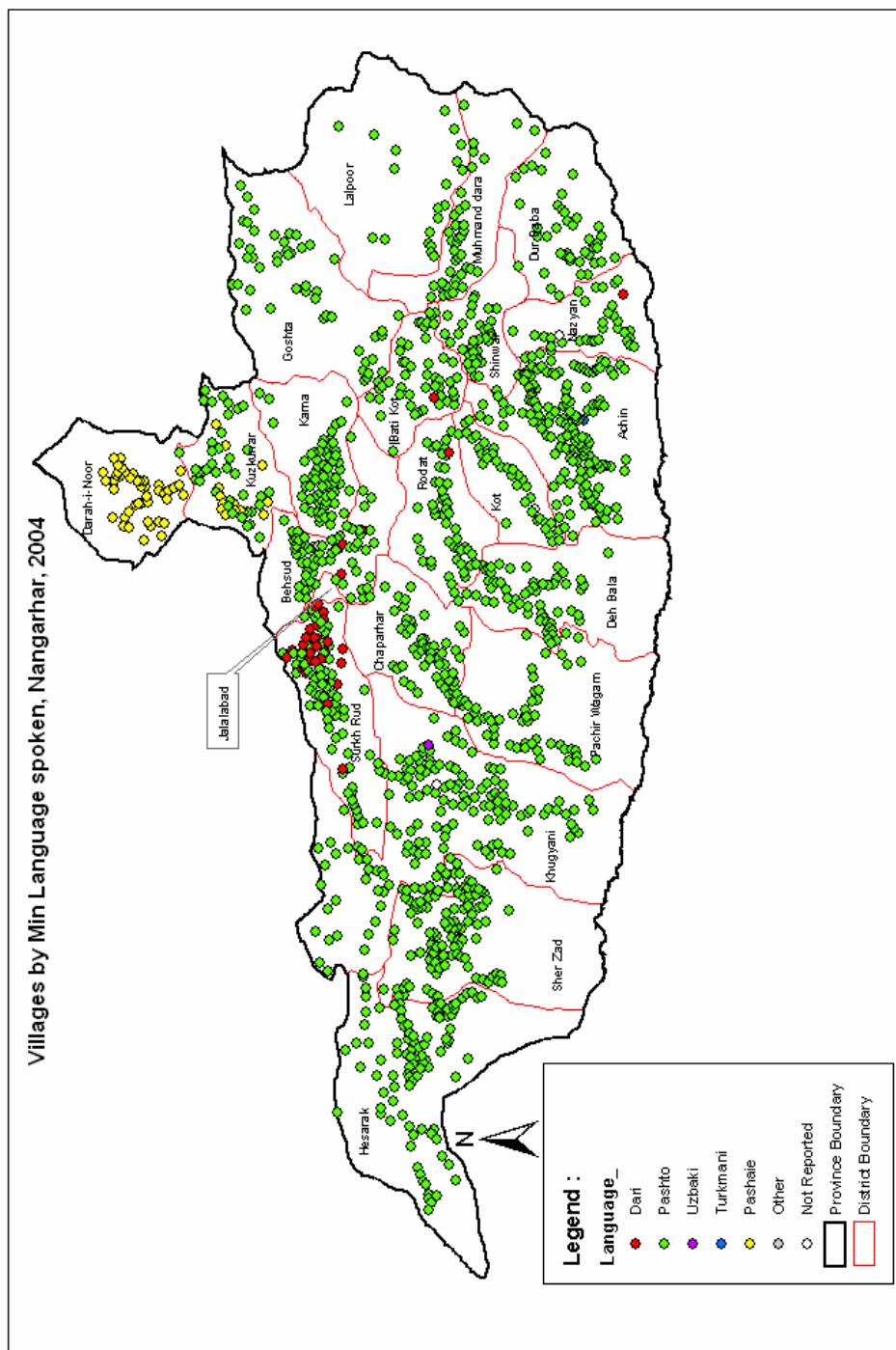
Main languages spoken

The household listing exercise did not collect any information on the ethnic background of the population. However, it included a question on the languages spoken by the majorities of the populations in the villages. Of the eight languages listed (figure 6), one—Pashtu—is spoken by about 92.1 percent of the villages. The remaining eight percent (103 villages) speak Pashaie (60 villages), Dari (36 villages), Uzbaki (1 village), Turkmani (1 village), or some unspecified language (5 villages).

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



Map 2



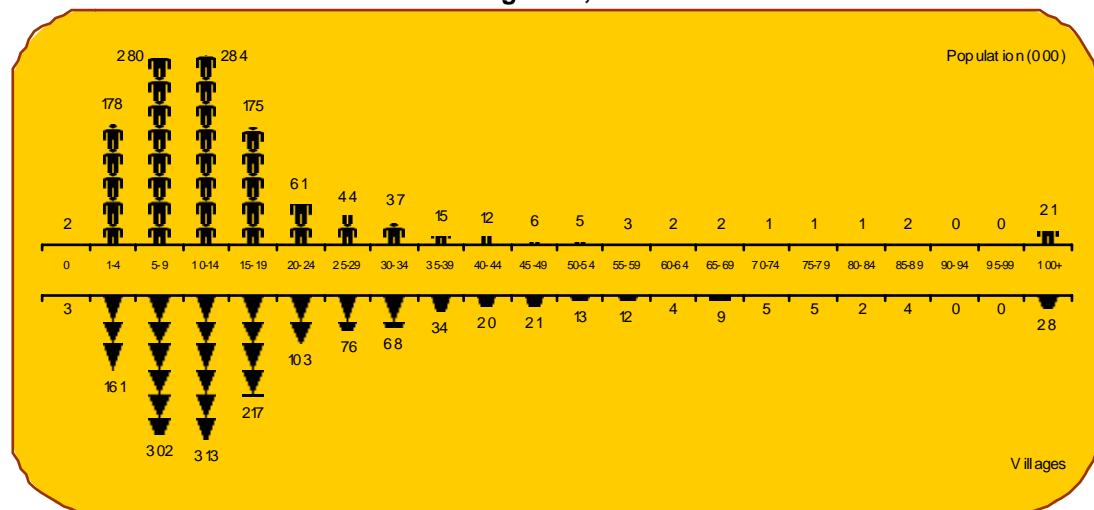
Living Conditions

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, Nangarhar, 2004



The distribution by distance from the provincial center clearly show a reasonable degree of accessibility with respect to those services that can only be provided by the district center, at least compared to other provinces. The proportion of the populations living in the district center or within less than five kilometers is about 16 percent, which is higher than in other provinces. Those that live from five to nine kilometers away their districts centers, represent about a quarter. Together, they account for about two-fifths of the total population. Altogether, half of the population lives about 11 kilometers away from their respective district centers and the other half lives at more than 11 kilometers. The latter half, however, includes 82 villages that are located 50 kilometers or more from their respective district centers, and 28 villages located at more than 100 kilometers. These difficulties are compounded by the nature of the terrain and the availability of transportation. As figure 8 shows, of the 1400 villages, 553, representing about two out of five are located in mountainous areas. Another 268 villages, representing about one-fifth live in semi-mountainous areas. Only one village with 386 population is situated in flat terrain

This is further confirmed by the availability of roads (figure 9). Of the 1,133,646 population, about 65 percent live in villages that are accessible by road at all seasons, but 28 percent live in places that are accessible only in certain seasons, and seven 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.

Educational services

Judging by the proportion of the population living less than five kilometers away form the closest school, accessibility of schools is highest for the primary, than for the secondary, than high schools.

Primary schools exist in 122 villages out of the 1400, which represents less than nine percent. Students who must travel up to five kilometers to reach the closest primary school represent a little more than half. For a little more than three students out of five,

therefore, access to a primary school can be considered as relatively easy, in fact easier than in many other provinces. 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—about 22 percent.

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

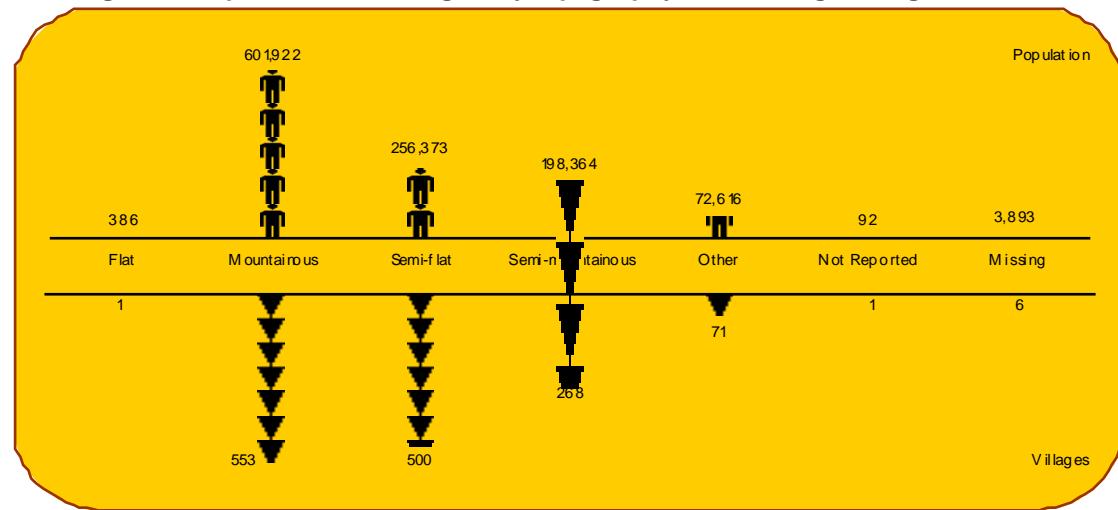
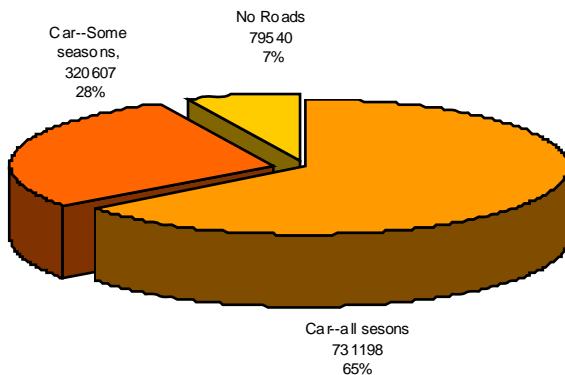


Figure 9 Population by types of roads, Nangarhar, 2004



Secondary schools exist in 65 villages, which represents less than five percent of the population. Those that must travel up to five kilometers to reach the closest school represents 43 percent. But those that can be considered as isolated with respect to their secondary schools—more than 10 kilometers from the closest secondary school—represent a quarter, as compared to 22 percent for primary schools.

Figure10—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Nangarhar, 2004

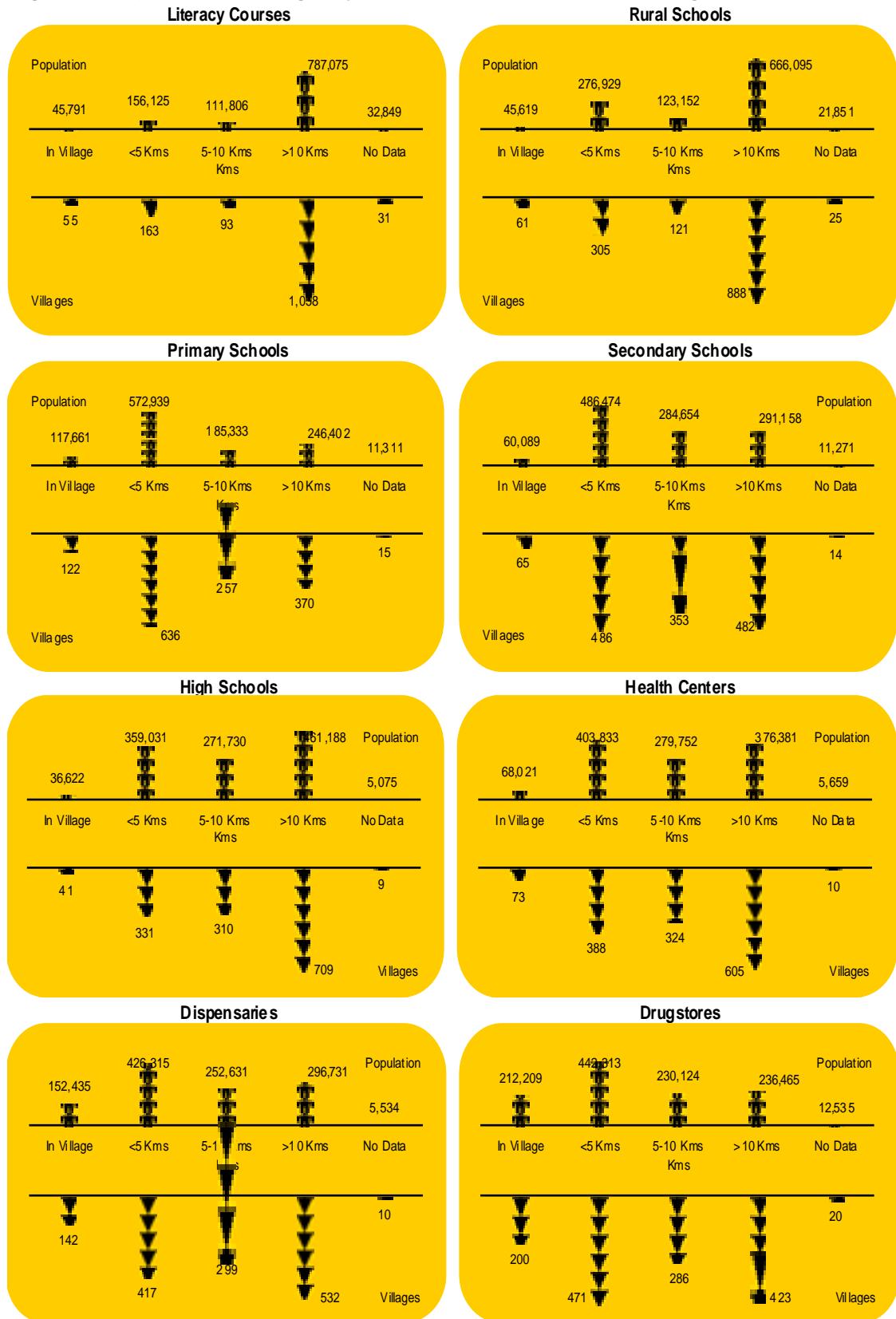
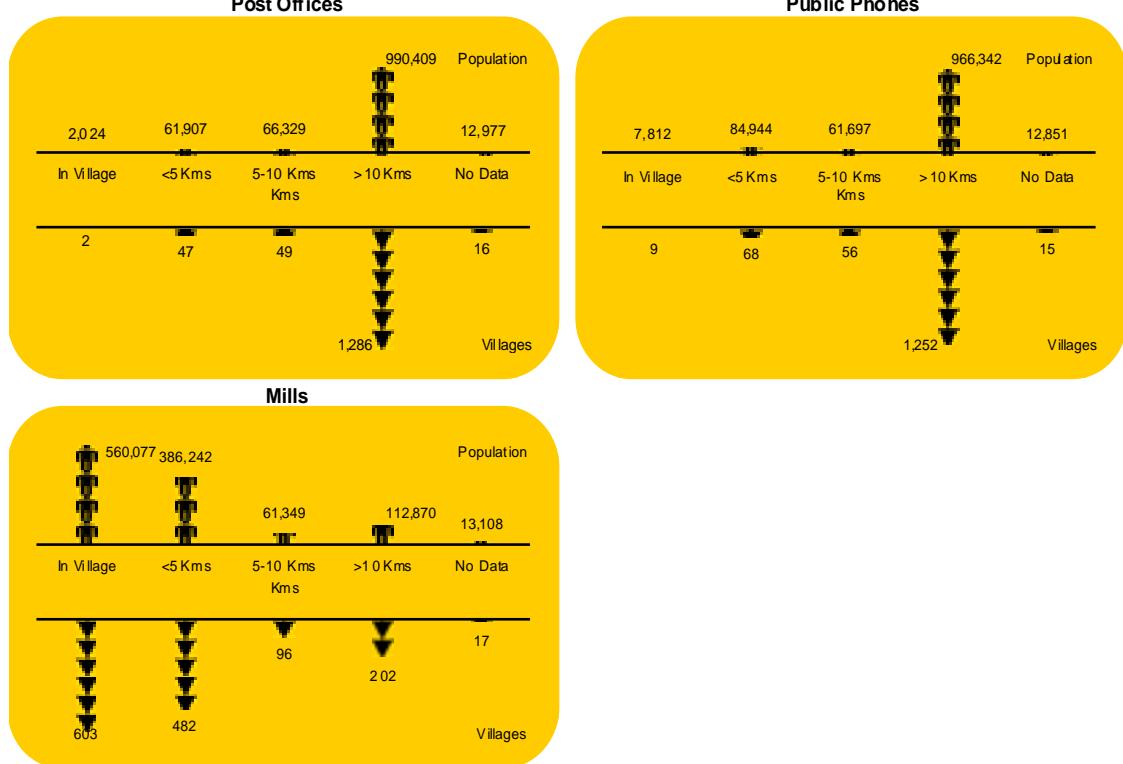


Figure10 (Cont'd)—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Nangarhar, 2004



For high schools, access appears to be difficult. This type of school exists in only 41 villages representing only 3.2 of the 1400 villages. Students who must travel five kilometers or less to get to their high school represent 32 percent of the population. Another 24 percent must travel between five and 10 kilometers; but those who must cover longer distances—more than 10 kilometers—represent more than two out of five students.

Surprisingly, unlike in other provinces, the questions on literacy courses and rural schools did not occasion too many non-responses—only 2.9 percent for literacy courses and 1.9 percent for rural schools. For this reason, they have not been excluded from the analysis as was the case in other provinces.

Literacy courses exist in 55 villages (about four percent of the population), and up to five kilometers away for about a little more than one-fifth the population. Another 10 percent must travel between 5 and 10 kilometers. For close to 70 percent of the population, the distance to cover is more than 10 kilometers. Given the objective pursued by such

courses and the profile of the population they are supposed to service, one wonders how effective they are or even can be.

Rural schools are more present in the villages than literacy courses, but they are still located too far away from their clients—in village for four percent of the population, at less than five kilometers for a quarter, and at more than 10 kilometers for 59 percent.

Health services

Of the 1,400 villages in Nangarhar, only 73 have health centers, and another 142 have dispensaries, and service respectively six percent and 13.4 percent of the population. Health units that are situated less than five kilometers away from the villages cater to the needs of 36 percent and 38 percent of the population respectively. More often than not, people seeking medical attention must travel more than ten kilometers to get it—one third for health centers and 26 percent for dispensaries. Again, given the nature of the terrain, it may take more time to reach the closest health unit than distances would suggest.

Accessibility to drugstores is substantially easier than for health units, but still difficult. They exist in village for less than one-fifth of the population and at more than 10 kilometers for another fifth.

Post office & public phones

Post offices exist in two villages out of the 1400, and public phones in nine (panels I & J). Both appear to be inaccessible to large majorities of the populations and villages. Those who must travel more than kilometers to reach the closet post office or public phone are respectively 87 percent and 85 percent of the populations.

Mills

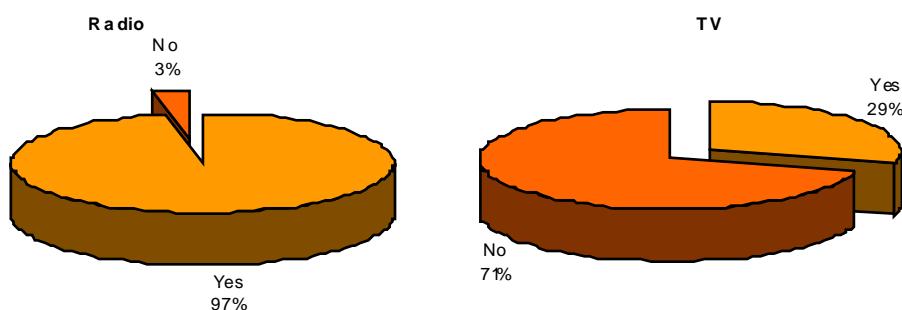
Mills tend to be relatively more available to the population than any of the facilities mentioned above (panel K). They exist in 603 villages and cater to the needs of 560,000 people, representing more than two-fifths of the total population. Those among the

population that must travel 10 kilometers or more to reach the closest mill represent 10 percent.

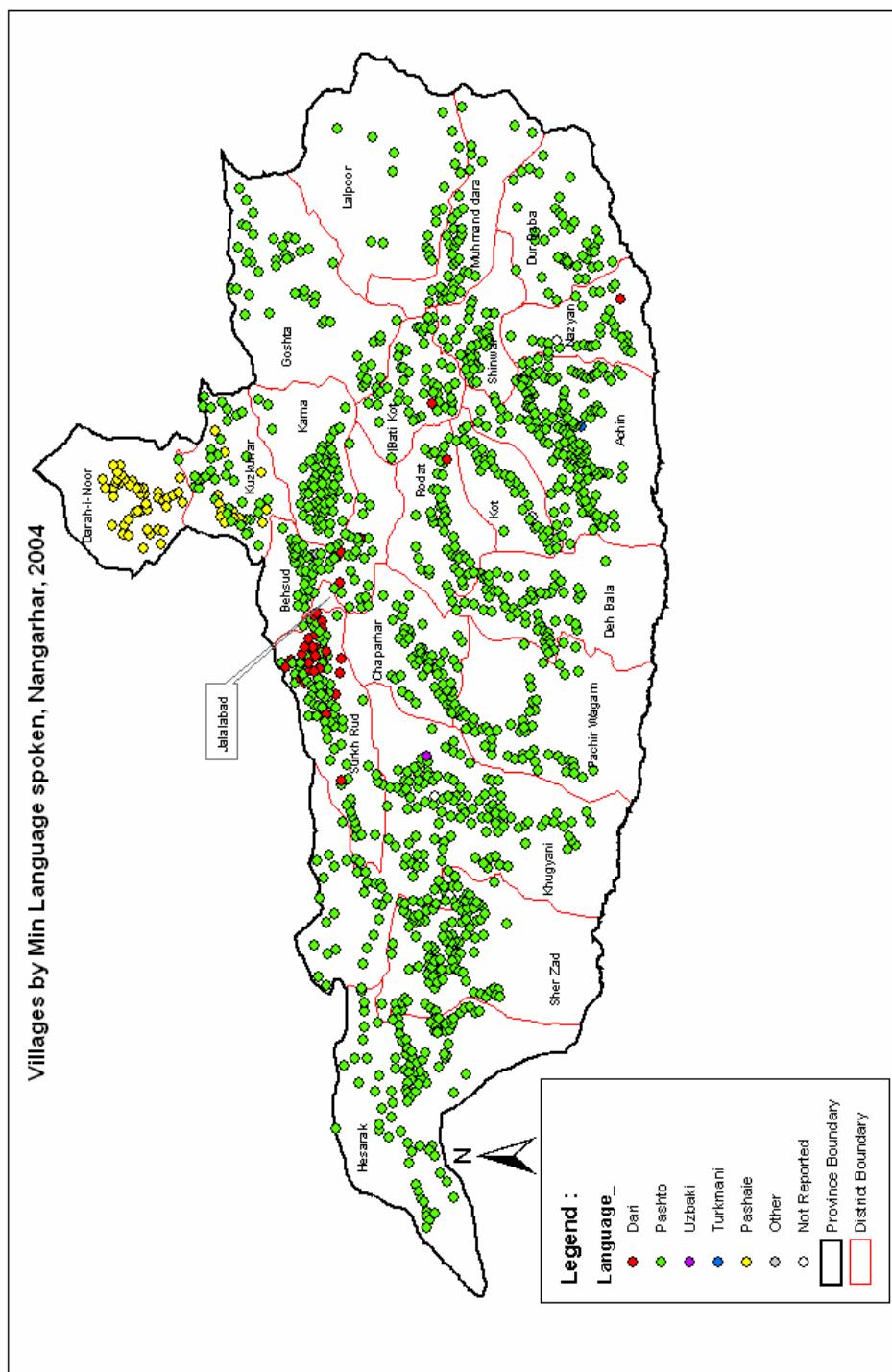
Radio & television

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

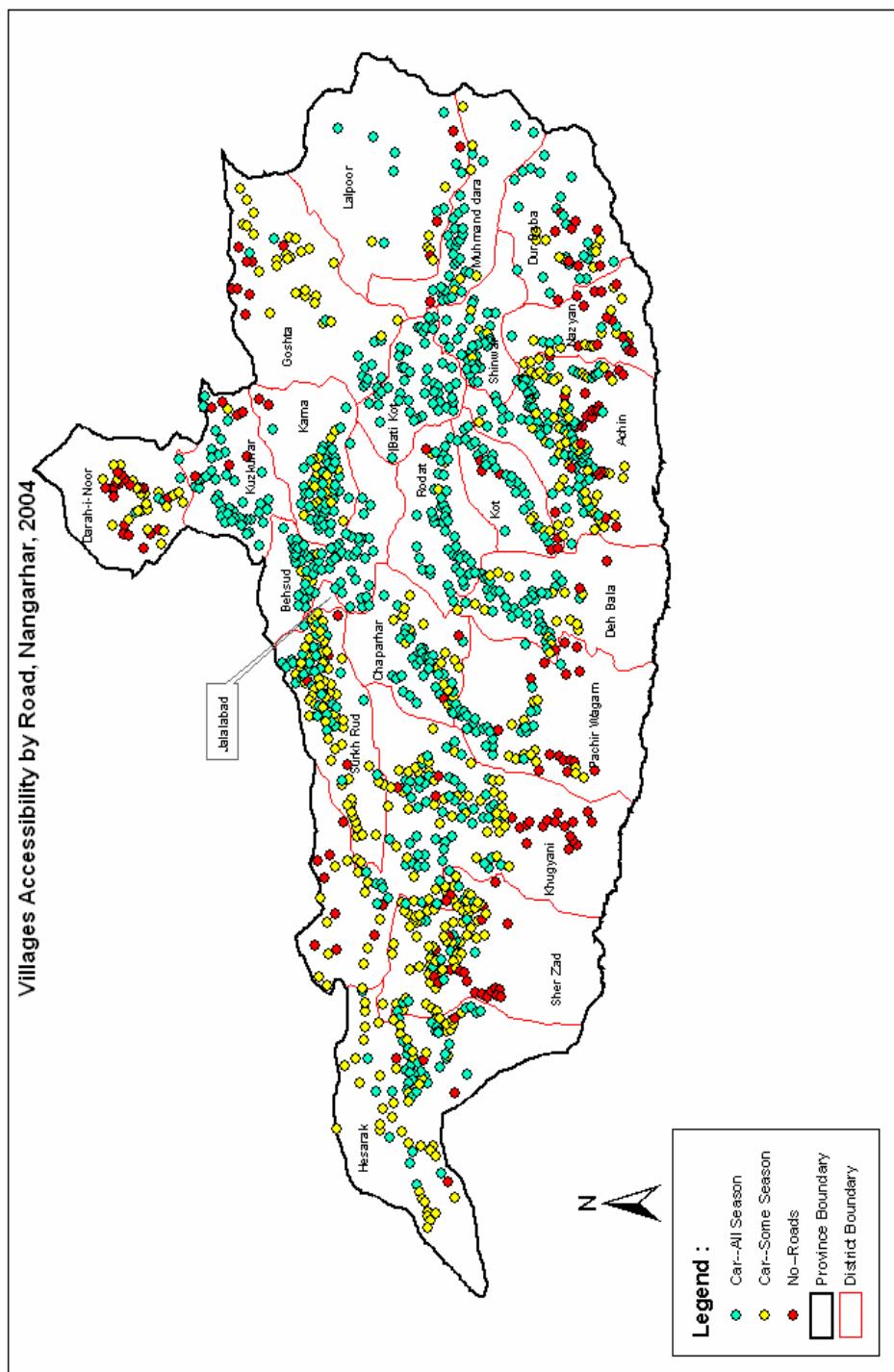
Figure 11—Proportions of the Populations living in villages where there are radios or TVs, Nangarhar, 2004



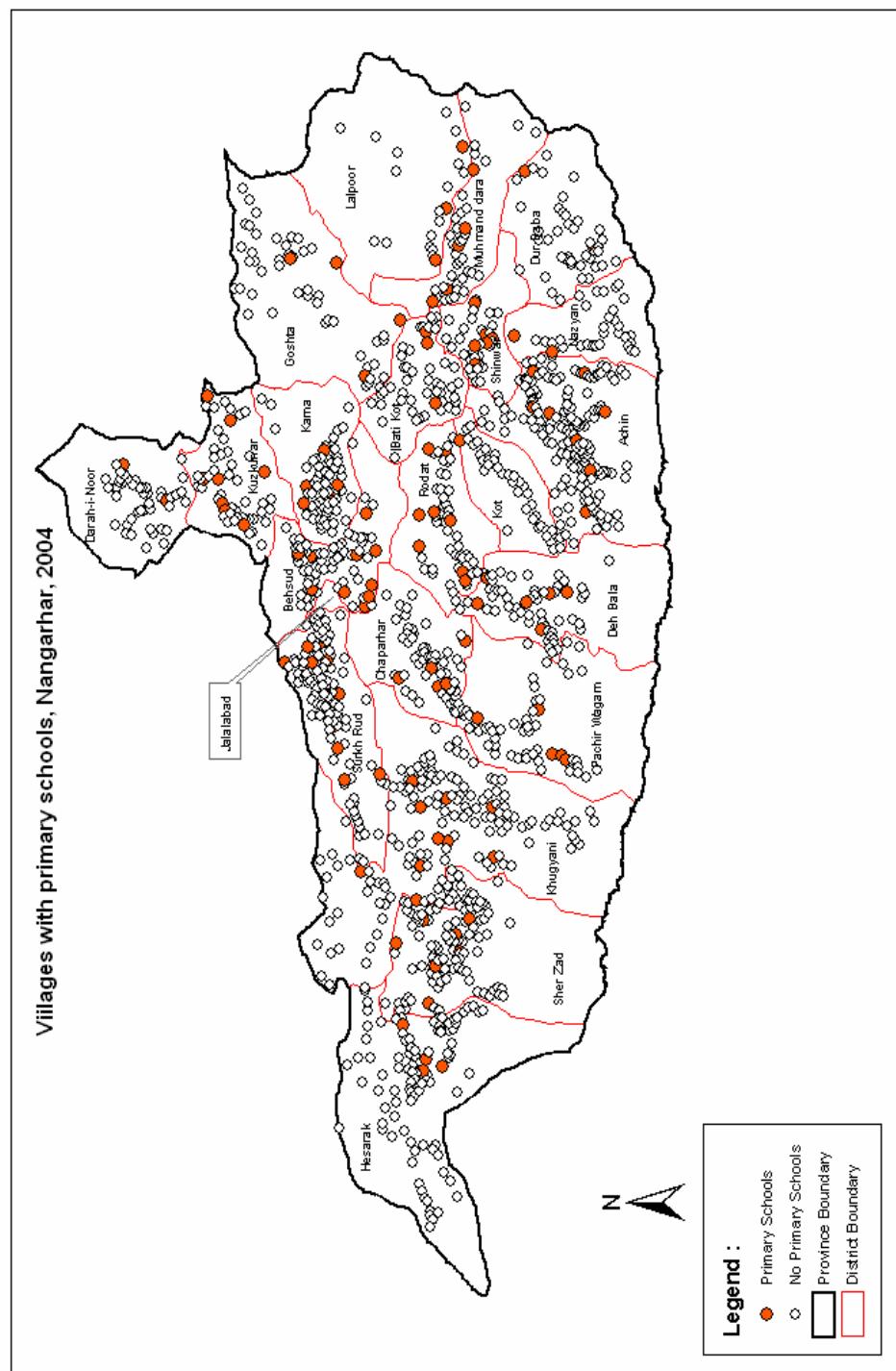
Map3



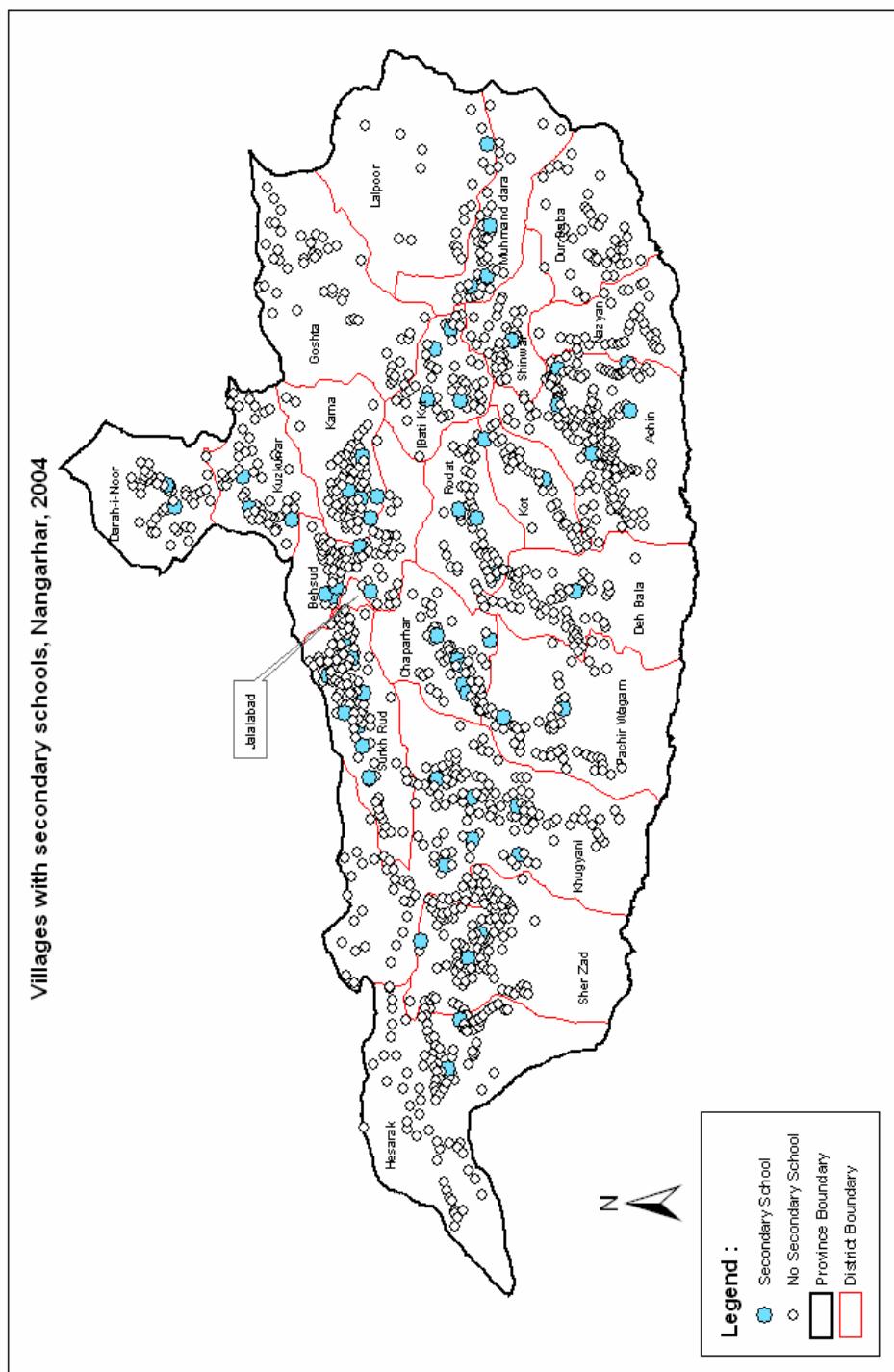
Map 4



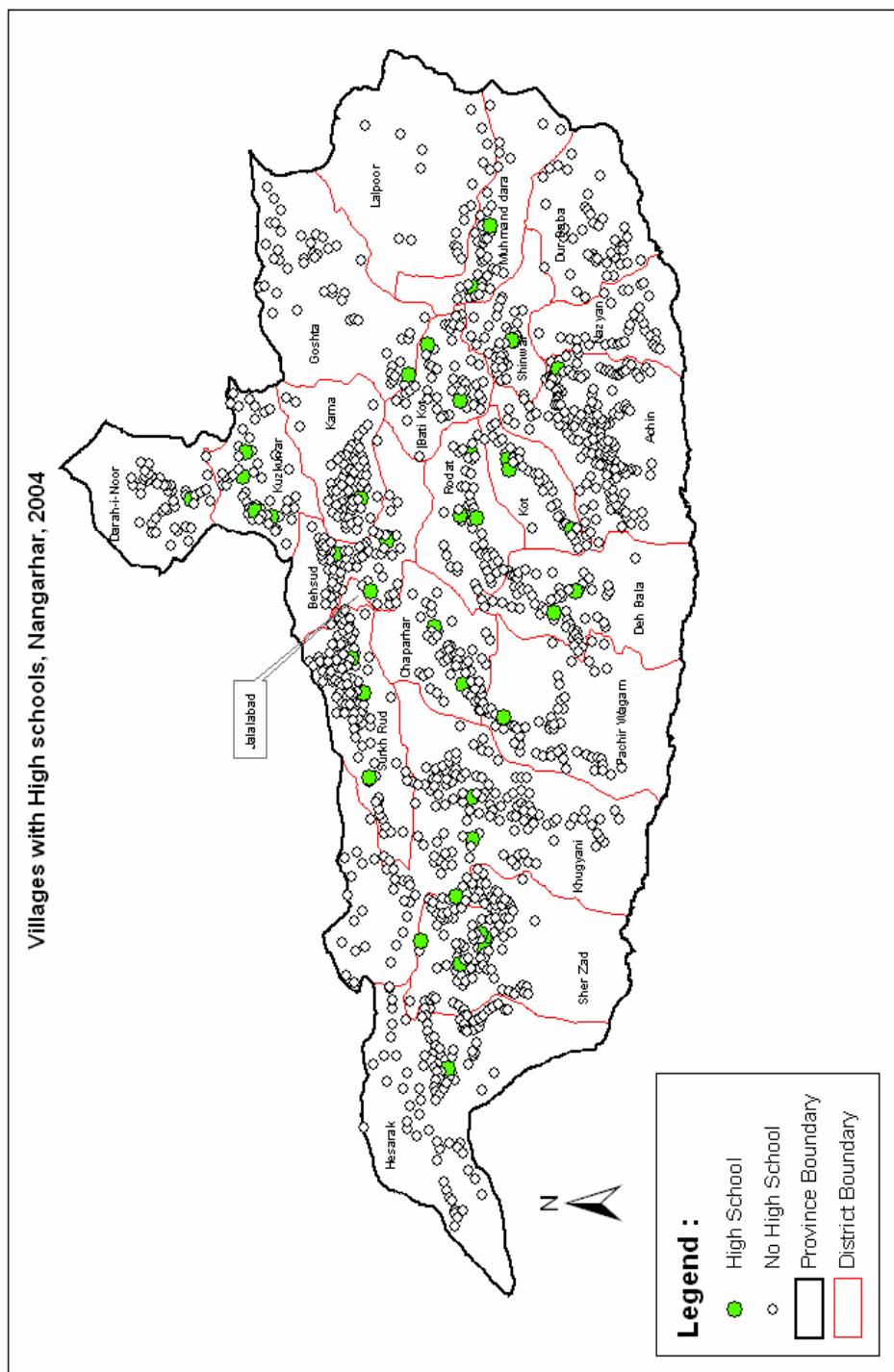
Map5



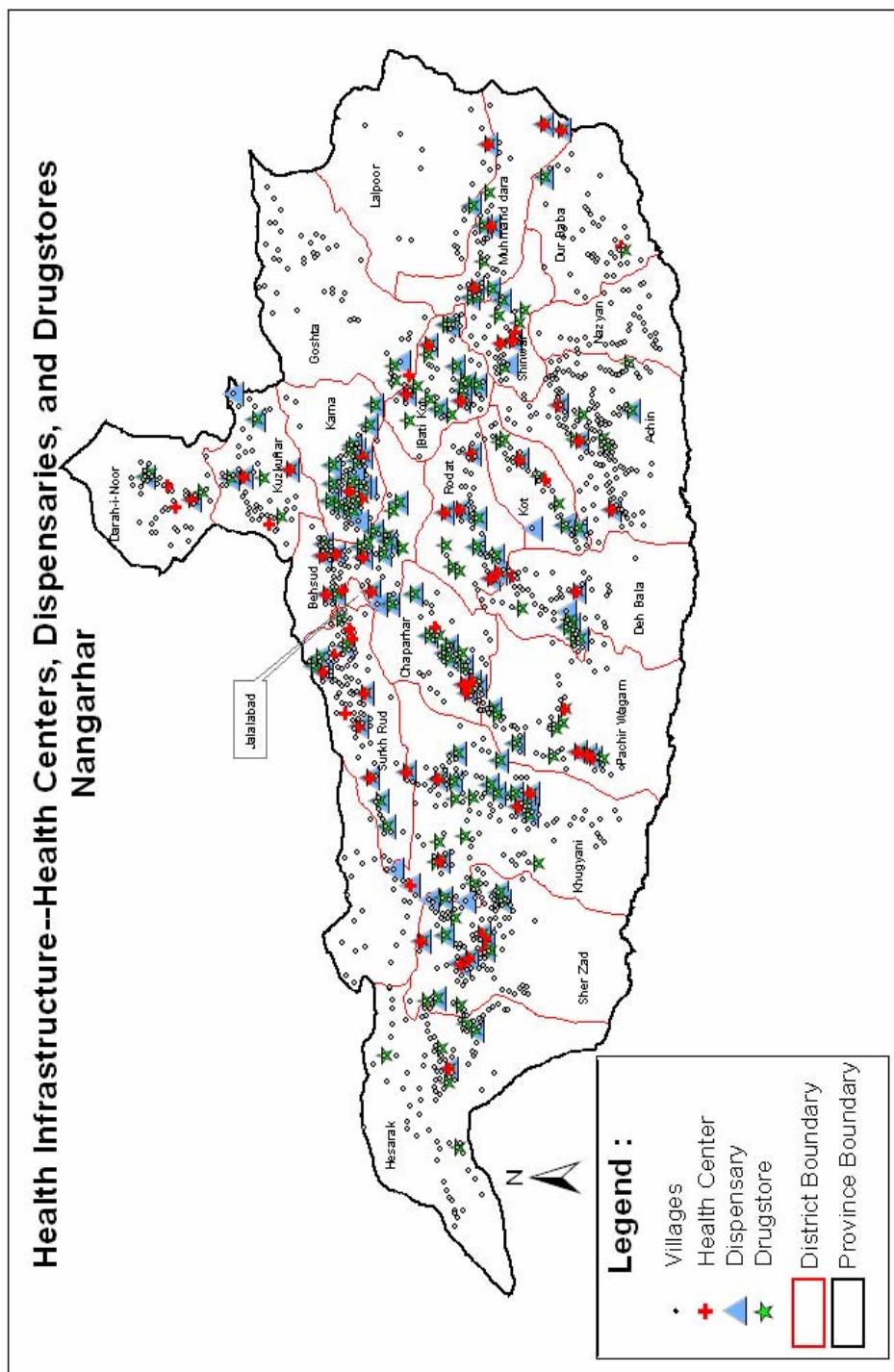
Map6



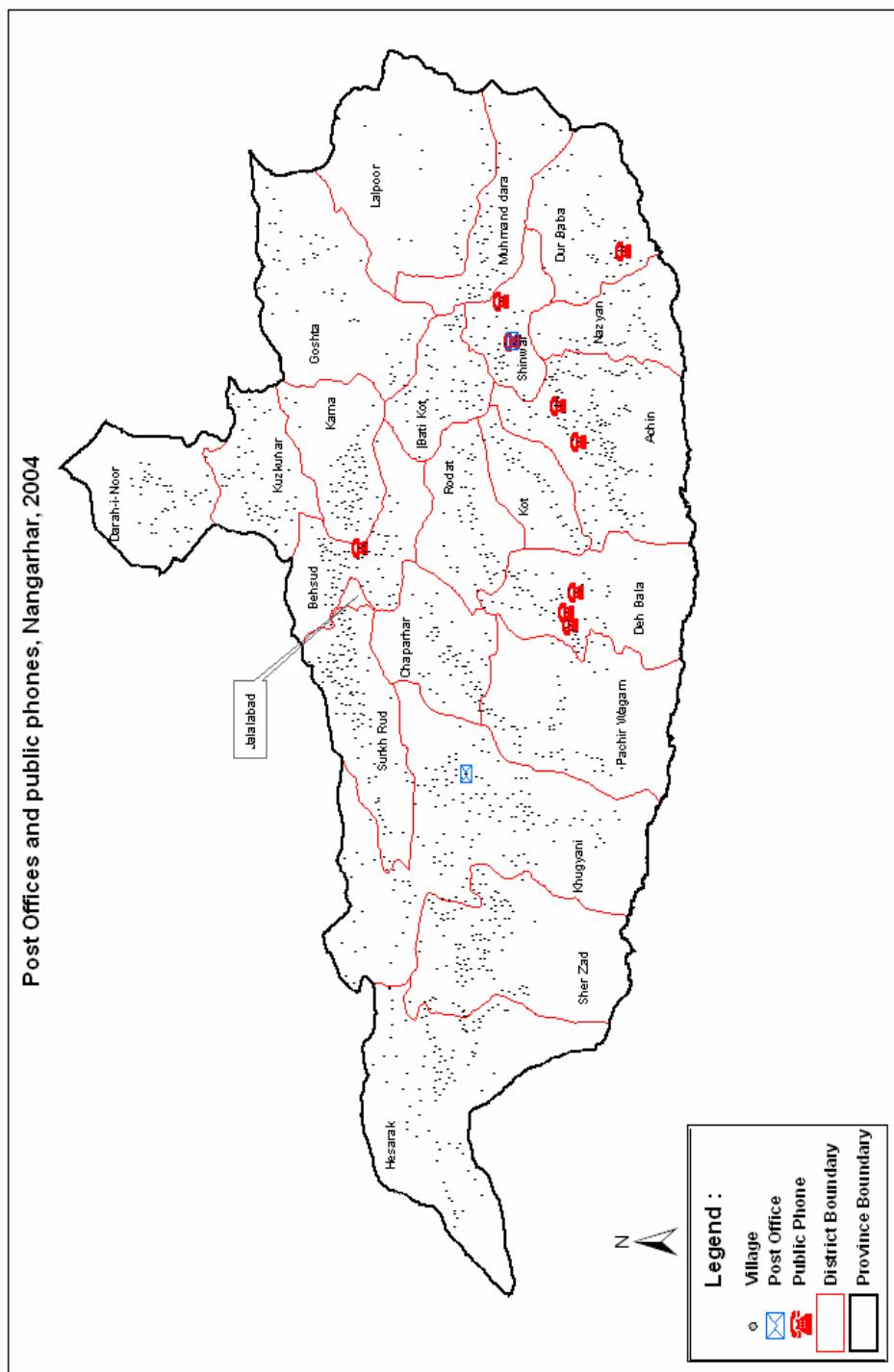
Map 7



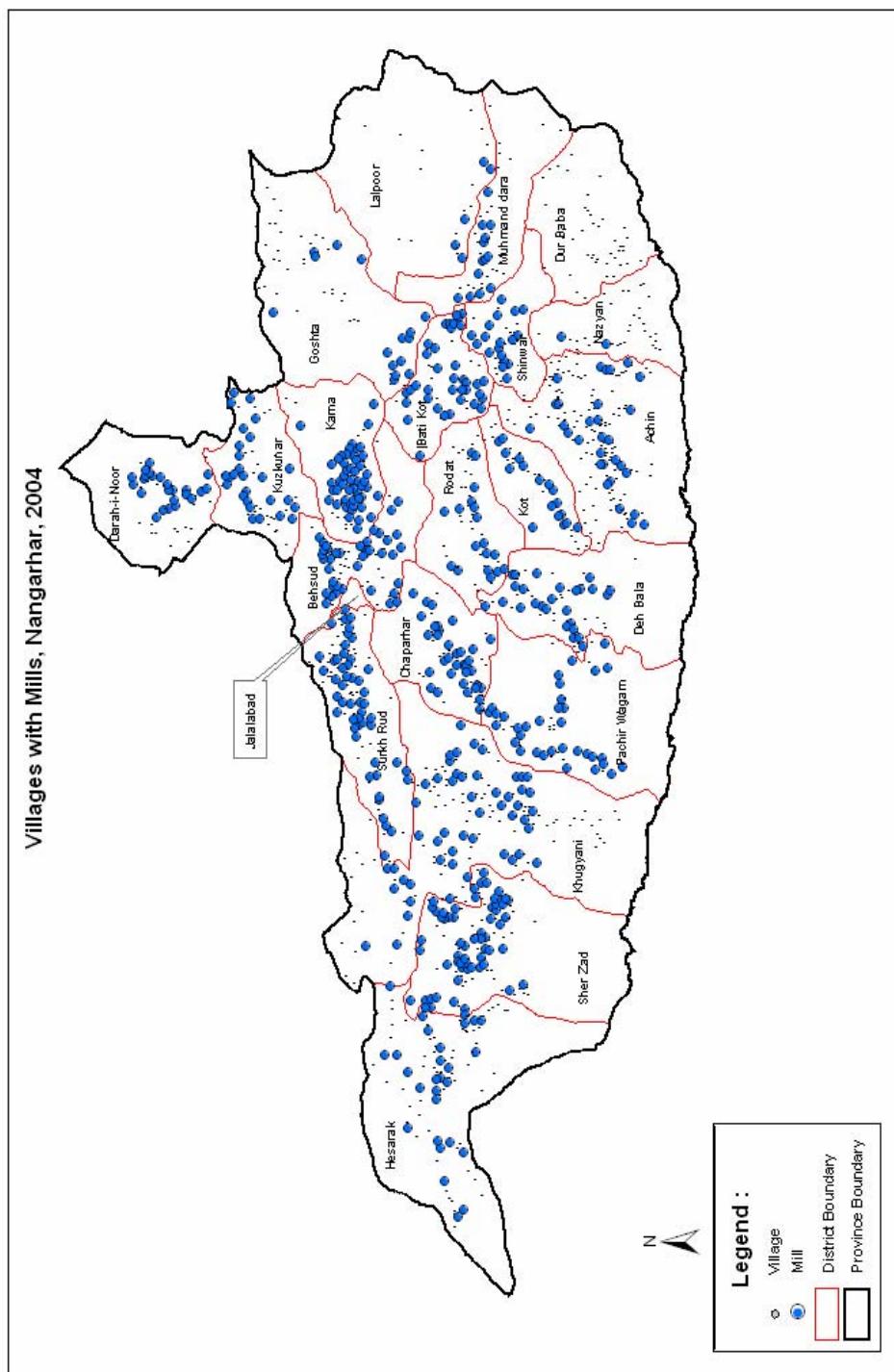
Map8



Map9



Map 10



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, Nangarhar, 2004

<i>Subsistence Crops</i>	<i>Industrial Crops</i>	<i>Fruits</i>	<i>Vegetables</i>	<i>Herbal Products</i>	<i>Handicrafts</i>	<i>Small Industries</i>	<i>Animal Products</i>
Wheat	Cotton	Grapes	Potato	Licorice root	Carpets	Honey	Eggs
Corn	Sugar Extract	Pomegranates	Onion	Caray	Rugs	Silk	Milk
Rice	Sugar Cane	Melon/Water m.	Tomatoes	Asfitalda	Embroidery	Karakul skin	Yoghurt
Maize	Sesame	Orange	Carrots	Zerk	Pottery	Dried sugar	Whey
Beans	Tobacco	Almonds	Cauliflower	Aniseed	Pelisse	Confection	Dried yoghurt
Vetch	Olives	Walnuts	Spinach	Hyssop	Jewelry	Sugar candy	Butter
Peas	Sharsham	Mulberry	Leek	Chiory	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 rivers. They supply 669 villages (48 percent) and about 560,000 population (42 percent). Another major

source is conduits, which cater to the needs of 295 villages and about 205,000 population. This represents another fifth of the villages and another 15 percent of the population.

A cursory look at figure 13 shows that unlike other provinces, agricultural production does not appear to be especially concentrated in any particular districts. Stated differently, there is a sizeable degree of specialization in the kinds of crops that districts engage in. The district names that appear to concentrate more of the products and industries than other are Khugani, Behsud, Surkh Rod, Achin, and Sher Zad in that decreasing frequency.

In the area of wheat production, out of the 2,820 villages, 153, i.e., 12.6 percent are located in Achin, another 127 (10.4 percent) are located in Khugani, still another 111 (9.1 percent) are in Surkh Rud, and finally 106 (8.7 percent) are in Sher Zad. Together, these four villages concentrate two out of every five villages producing wheat.

The same pattern repeats itself for all the other subsistence crops. But a few more districts stand out in one crop or another—for instance Chapar in peas, Kama and Kuzkunar in rice, Darah-I-Noor in beans, Kot in vetch and beans, etc. (see annex 6).

The spatial distribution of vegetables resembles that of subsistence crops very closely—Khugani, Behsud, and Surkh Rud are still as present, but Chaparhar makes its appearance as housing a large producer. Large proportions of its villages are engaged in the production of all the vegetables surveyed, with no exception. So does Kuzkunar, but to a lesser extent.

Fruit do not engage as many villages in Nangarhar as one might expect—only 780 villages reported producing one fruit or another. Overall, i.e., all fruit considered, the largest producers Achin, Behsud, and Pachir Wagam, but in terms of specific fruit however, other districts appear as major producers as well. The major fruit are mulberry, produced in 186 villages; oranges, produced in 167 villages; walnuts, produced in 125 villages; and grapes, produced in 100 villages. The largest producers of mulberry are Achin, Behsud, and Pachir Wagam. The largest producers of oranges are Behsud, Surkh

Rud, and Kuzkunar. Walnuts are particularly produced in Achin, Sher Zad, Pachir Wagam, and Hesarak. Grapes are mostly produced in Behsud, Khugyani, Sher Zad, and Pachir Wagam. Melons and Water melons appear to be highly concentrated in Bati Kot and Muhammad Dara. These two districts house half of the villages producing such fruit in all the province.

In the area of animal products, the same districts as before distinguish themselves, i.e., Behsud, Surkh Rud, Sher Zad, Khugyani, Achin, and Chaparhar. However, not all specialize in all animal products (see annex 6).

Concerning herbal products, they engage the populations of 118 villages only, 23 of which are in Muhammad Dara, 17 in Pachir Wagam, 15 in Khugyani, 14 in Rodat, 12 in Kot, and 11 in Bati Kot. These six districts account for 78 percent of all the villages producing herbs. The three major products, however, are chicory, mainly produced in Muhammad Dara; aniseed, the bulk of which is produced in Pachir Wagam; and hyssop, produced mainly in four districts: Pachir Wagam, Khugyani, Muhammad Dara, and Bati Kot.

Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts

Industrial crops are even more concentrated in space than cereals, fruit, or vegetables. They are produced in 526 villages out of the 1,400, but 68 percent of them are cotton and sugar cane. The former are mainly produced in Behsud, Chaparhar, Bati Kot, Khugyani, and Muhammad Dara; and the latter mainly in Behsud, Kama, Kuzkunar, Bati Kot, and Gosha.

Three other industrial products are concentrated very few villages—Sugar cane in Behsud and Kuzkunar, Tobacco in Achin, and olives in Shinwar and Bati Kot.

Small industries are very scarce in Nangarhar; they exist in only 71 out of the 1400 villages, 45 of which produce dried sugar, and 21 produce honey. The major producer of dried sugar is Kama—26 of the 45 villages producing such commodity are in it. The

major producers of honey are Bati Kot, Rodat, and Pachir Wagam. They house respectively, eight, five, and four of the total 21 villages producing honey.

Handicrafts are produced in 60 villages, 45 of which are specialized in jewelry. Out of these, 11 are in Muhmand Dara, nine in Achin, seven in Pachir Wagam, and another seven in Bati Kot. The second handicraft, produced by only nine villages, is rugs. They are produced in Lalpoor (four villages), Muhmand Dara (three villages), and Khugyani (two villages).

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

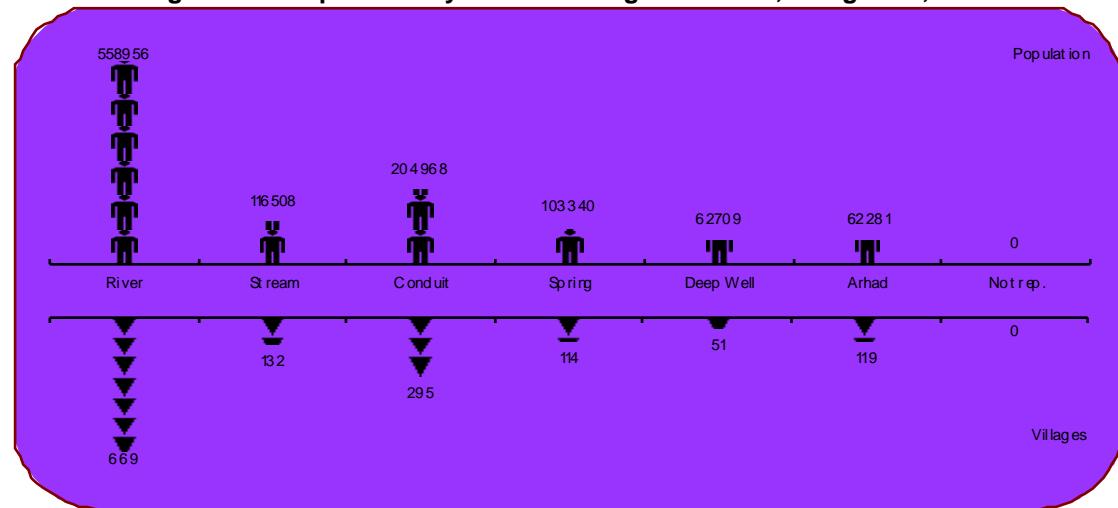
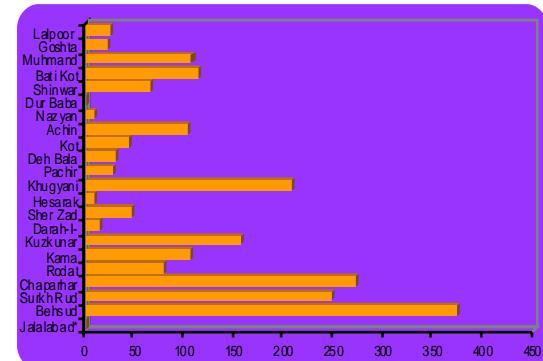
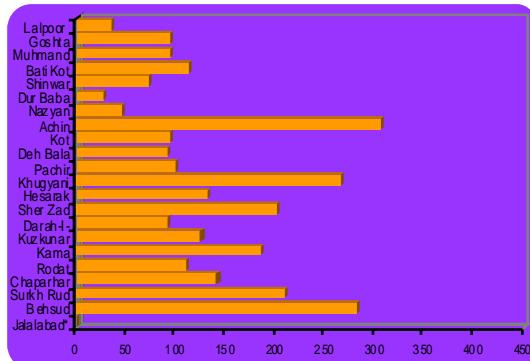
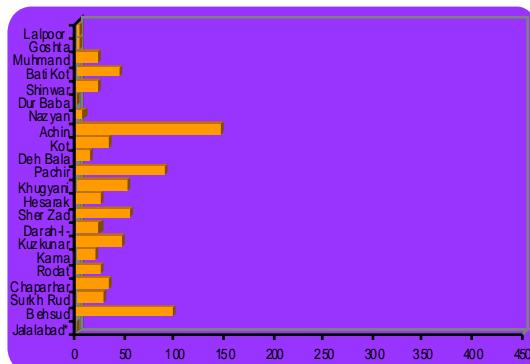


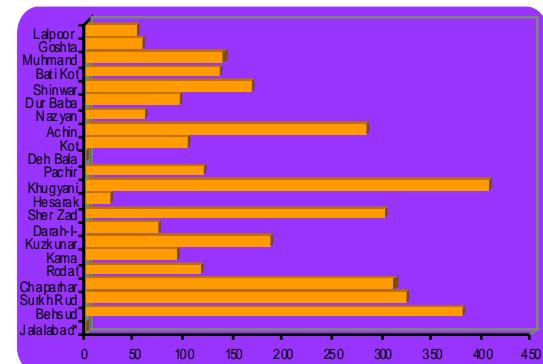
Figure 13—Number of villages engaged in certain economic activities, by district, Nangarhar, 2004
A. Subsistence Crops



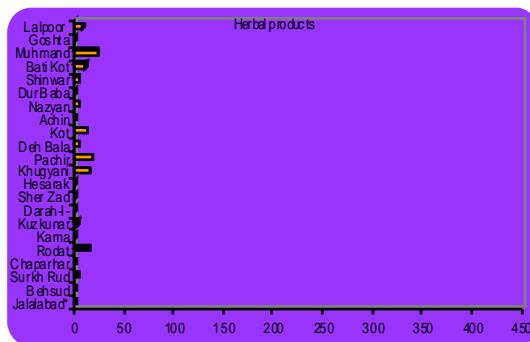
C. Fruits



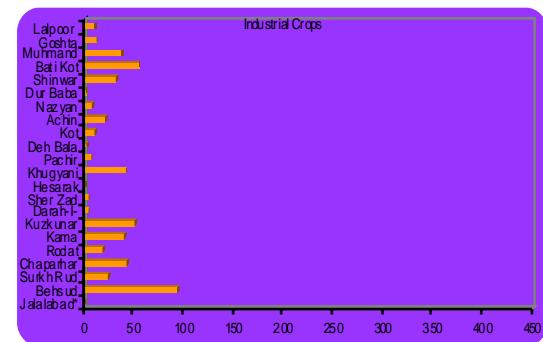
D. Animal Products



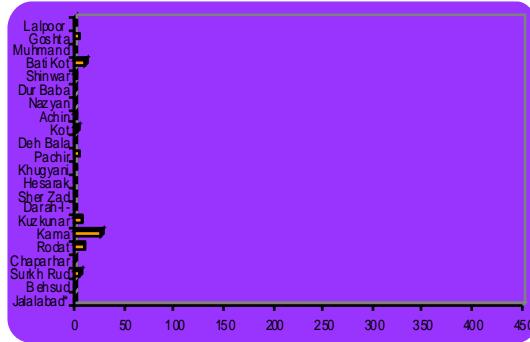
E. Herbal Products



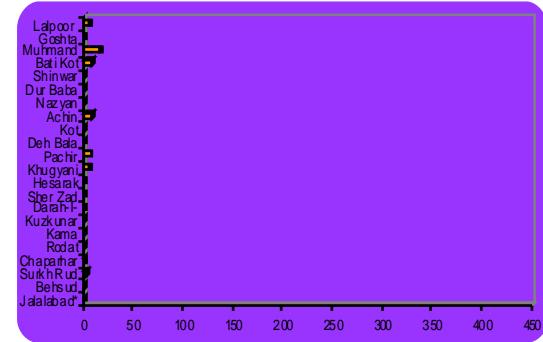
F. Industrial Crops



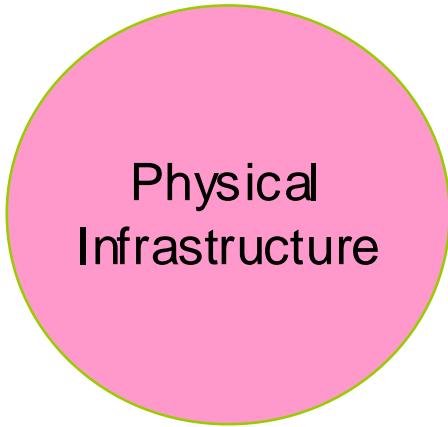
G. Small Industries



H. Handcrafts



* = Provincial Center



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

The household listing operation counted a total 130,450 buildings in the whole province, 76 percent of which (99,188) are housing units. The remaining 24 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 Jalalabad and Behsud. This is to be expected given that these two districts are the most populous among the 13. Interestingly, however, Khugyani, the third most populous district, counts less residential units than its population would suggest.

In terms of persons per housing unit, the average at province level is 14. The lowest density is as high as 11 persons to a housing unit, and the highest as high as 17.

Schools and educational institutions

There are 293 schools in Nangarhar, 77 of which are in Jalalabad, 27 in Behsud, 21 in Surkh Rud, and 20 in Achin. Again, the surprise is that the third most populous district, Khugyani, has only 13 schools, which is fewer than in Achin, the fourth most populous district, Surkh Rud, the fifth, and even Bati Kot, the sixth. To the extent that there is no information on the sizes of the schools, i.e., the numbers of classrooms in every school, it is difficult to draw any definitive conclusions as to class-density.

School density is lowest in Jalalabad, with about 2,700 population per school. It is highest in Sher Zad, with 10,500 population per school. On average, i.e., at province level, the average population per school is about 4,600.

Health infrastructure

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

Hospitals exist in only four of the 22 districts—Jalalabad has five of them, Bati Kot two, and Behsud and Surkh Rud one each, which is a total of nine. Again, Khugyani, the the third most populous district does not have a hospital within its boundaries (see table 6 and figure 14). As a result, its inhabitants, as well those of the other 17 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 229 units of them—more than 25 times the number of hospitals, distributed over all the districts, except Lalpoor and Nazyan. Some districts are much better off than others, in particular the provincial center, Jalalabad (107 clinics), Behsud (23), Surkh (16), and Khugyani (10). Population density per clinic varies from 1,920 in Jalalabad to more than

28,000 Hesarak. The average in the province is about 5,900. The question that begs to be asked, however, is: can clinics replace hospitals?

Doctors' practices are considerably more numerous than clinics—a total of 447 as compared to 229 for clinics. The majority of such practices are in Jalalabad (270 or three out of five). Behsud, the second largest district has only 26 of them. Lalpoor, Goshta, and Nazyan have none. The population per doctor's practice varies from 761 in Jalalabad to more than 28,000 in Hesarak; the average for the province being about 3,000.

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 Nazyan which has no hospital, no clinic, and no Doctor's practice. There are 684 pharmacies in all of Nangarahr, one for each 2,000 population or so. Inter-district variation in the number of potential clients per pharmacy is substantial, but not as large as in other provinces. It goes from one pharmacy per about 775 population in Jalalabad to one per a little more than 5,000 in Behsud and Goshta.

Factories & workshops

The province Nangarhar counts a total of 2,439 factories/workshops¹, 68 percent of which (1,679) are in Jalalabad. The rest are distributed over the rest of the districts, except Nazyan, which has none. Population density per factory/workshop is 550 at province level, but inter-district variation is considerable—122 in Jalalabad, and 333 in Shinwar, but as many as 9,459 in Hesarak. In-between these two extremes, the typical population density is between 1,500 and 3,000 approximately. 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.

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.

Bakeries and Mills

Bakeries do not appear to be as present in Nangarhar as one would expect—a total of 289 unevenly distributed over the 22 districts, 189 in Jalalabad, but none in Hesarak, Pachir Wagam, Deh Bala, Goshta, or Lalpoor. On average, there is one bakery for about 4,600 population; but the variation between districts is quite substantial. It goes from about one bakery for about 1,100 population in Jalalabad to one for about 36,000 in Bati Kot.

Mills, on the other hand are much more present; there are 1,123 of them. The average across the province is one mill for about 1,200 population. Inter-district variation is quite large; it goes from one mill per 510 population in Kama to one per about 13,500 in Dur Baba.

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 545 hotels and restaurants in the whole province, scattered throughout all the districts except Nazyan, Deh Bala, and Lalpoor. The largest numbers are in Jalalabad (402 or about three out of four), then Muhmand Dara (34), Shinwar (21), Surkh Rud (18). Curiously enough, Behsud, the second largest district has only five hotels/restaurants, and Khugyani, the third largest district only 13. The average for the province is one hotel/restaurant for every 2,500 population or so, but in Kama it is as high as 63,000 or so, and 57,000 in Chaparhar. The lowest density is in Jalalabad with one hotel/restaurant for 511 population.

The information available does not give any indication as to the nature of such establishments. It would appear that in such predominantly rural settings as Nangarhar, 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 Nangarhar. On average, there is one grocery store for every 206 population, and if we except Nazyan where the population per store is about 2,300, variation around this mean is not excessive—it goes from 100 in Jalalabad to about 400 in Achin.

Clothes and textile stores are relatively more numerous in Nangarhar than in other predominantly rural provinces. There are 2,119 of them in the whole province, of which more than three out of five quarters are in Jalalabad—1,329. The remainder are distributed among the more populous districts, Shinwar (153), Khugyani (85), and Achin (69). On average, there is one clothes store for 634 population. If Jalalabad is excluded, the average population per clothes store is about 1,400.

There are 687 construction materials shops in Nangarhar, including 474 in Jalalabad, and 54 in Shinwar. Together, these two districts concentrate 77 percent of all the construction materials shops in the province, Nangarhar alone accounting for 69 percent of them. On average there is one for approximately 2,000 population.

Mosques

The province of Nangarhar counts a total of 3,834 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 350, but inter-district variation is quite substantial—it goes from one mosque per 196 population in Pachir Wagam to one per 969 in Jalalabad.

Other places

There is a total of 17 poultry or livestock farm in the whole province of Nangarhar, four in Bati Kot alone, three in Behsud, and two each in Darah-I-Noor, Kot, and Muhmand.

Barbers and beauty salons number 127, distributed among all districts except Darah-I-Noor, Hesarak, Pachir Wagam, Kot, and Nazyan. Jalalabad, however, concentrates three out of five of them.

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, Nangarhar, 2004

Residential Places	Buildings										Population									
	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Clinics	Doctors' Practices	Pharmacies	Factories	Grocery Stores	& Textile Stores	Clothes Stores	Cons- truction Materials	Poultry/ Livestock Farms	Hotels & Restaurants	Res- taurants	& Beauty Saloons	Bakeries	Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population
13,781	77	5	107	270	265	1,679	2,052	1,329	474	1	402	76	189	57	212	8,560	29,536	205,423		
10,036	27	1	23	26	23	25	343	32	18	3	5	5	8	91	324	266	11,256	118,934		
6,618	21	1	16	17	33	54	269	40	22	1	18	6	26	79	375	240	7,836	91,548		
5,013	12	0	9	10	24	59	235	45	13	0	1	2	3	63	230	223	5,942	57,339		
4,943	12	0	9	20	33	40	328	42	7	0	1	4	3	49	161	84	5,736	63,357		
4,125	15	0	3	17	26	28	259	25	2	0	4	2	2	103	337	78	5,026	52,527		
3,742	13	0	6	5	15	23	201	31	8	0	3	2	2	61	155	97	4,364	42,823		
2,730	8	0	4	2	7	9	171	27	3	2	1	0	1	54	138	72	3,229	28,202		
4,369	6	0	4	7	20	27	252	30	8	0	5	1	2	78	238	103	5,150	63,232		
2,359	6	0	1	1	9	3	146	11	1	0	3	0	0	39	114	39	2,732	28,376		
8,233	13	0	10	15	46	60	479	85	17	1	13	4	11	71	274	270	9,602	111,479		
3,102	5	0	4	4	19	28	193	32	10	0	3	0	0	47	205	56	3,708	40,141		
2,339	7	0	3	3	8	8	136	15	5	1	0	3	0	30	148	59	2,765	33,294		
3,009	6	0	4	11	24	23	203	45	6	2	11	0	1	35	129	95	3,604	52,154		
5,990	20	0	4	12	24	49	243	69	16	0	6	6	4	46	178	741	7,408	95,468		
1,187	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	27	1	1,227	16,328		
1,066	2	0	1	1	3	2	53	5	0	0	1	1	5	1	27	47	1,215	13,479		
4,145	10	0	7	12	33	195	244	153	54	0	21	7	20	42	119	616	5,678	64,872		
5,495	16	2	8	12	37	47	296	32	13	4	9	1	2	99	210	81	6,364	71,308		
3,096	8	0	4	2	22	52	191	41	7	2	34	4	10	33	92	124	3,722	42,103		
2,271	4	0	2	0	6	17	116	13	2	0	4	1	0	30	100	28	2,594	31,130		
1,539	2	0	0	0	7	11	94	17	1	0	0	2	0	13	41	29	1,756	18,997		
99,188	293	9	229	447	684	2,439	6,511	2,119	687	17	545	127	289	1,123	3,834	11,909	130,450	1,342,514		

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

B—Ratio (Population per Building)

District	Residential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Clinics	Doctor's Practice	Pharmacies	Factories	Food & Grocery & Textile Stores	Clothes Stores	Con-tract Ma-terials	Poultry & Live-stock Farms	Hotels & Restaurants	Barbers Salons	Bakeries Mills	Mosques	Other	Total Population		
Provincial Center—Jalal	15	2,698	41,085	118,934	761	775	62	100	155	433	205,423	511	2,703	1,087	3,604	969	24	—	
Bensud	12	4,405	—	—	5,171	4,574	5,171	2,379	347	3,717	6,607	39,645	23,787	14,867	1,307	367	447	—	
Surkh Rud	14	4,359	91,548	5,722	5,385	2,774	880	340	2,289	4,161	91,548	5,086	15,258	3,521	1,159	244	381	—	
Chaparhar	11	4,778	—	6,371	5,734	2,389	490	244	1,274	4,411	—	57,339	28,670	19,113	910	249	257	—	
Roodst	13	5,280	—	7,040	3,168	1,920	812	193	1,509	9,051	—	63,357	15,839	21,119	1,293	394	754	—	
Kama	13	3,502	—	17,509	3,090	2,020	938	203	2,101	26,264	—	13,132	26,264	510	156	673	—	—	
Kuzkuniar	11	3,294	—	7,137	8,565	2,855	996	213	1,381	5,353	—	14,274	21,412	21,412	702	276	441	—	
Darai-Habur	10	3,525	—	7,051	14,101	4,029	1,587	165	1,045	9,401	14,101	—	28,202	522	204	—	—	—	
Sher Zad	14	10,539	—	15,808	9,033	3,162	1,171	251	2,108	7,904	—	12,846	63,232	31,816	811	266	614	—	
Hesarak	12	4,729	—	28,376	3,153	4,729	194	2,580	28,376	—	9,459	—	—	—	—	728	249	—	
Khugyani	14	8,575	—	11,148	7,432	2,423	929	233	1,312	6,558	111,479	8,575	27,870	10,134	1,570	407	413	—	
Pachir Wagan	13	8,028	—	10,035	10,035	2,113	743	208	1,254	4,014	—	13,380	—	—	—	854	196	717	
Deh Baba	14	4,756	—	11,098	11,098	4,162	2,220	245	2,220	6,659	33,294	—	11,098	—	—	1,110	225	564	
Kot	17	8,692	—	13,039	4,741	2,173	1,242	257	1,159	8,692	26,077	4,741	—	52,154	1,490	404	549	—	
Achin	16	4,773	—	23,867	7,956	3,978	1,027	393	1,384	5,967	—	15,911	23,867	2,075	536	129	—	—	
Nazyan	14	5,443	—	—	—	—	—	2,333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,164	605	16,328	
Dur Baba	13	6,740	—	13,479	4,493	3,370	—	254	2,696	—	—	13,479	13,479	2,696	13,479	499	287	—	
Shinwar	16	6,487	—	9,267	5,406	1,966	178	266	424	1,201	—	3,089	9,267	3,244	1,545	545	105	—	
Bati Kot	13	4,457	35,654	8,914	5,942	1,927	767	241	2,228	5,485	17,827	7,923	71,308	35,654	720	340	880	—	
Muhammad Dara	14	5,263	—	10,526	21,052	1,914	409	220	1,027	6,015	21,052	1,238	10,526	4,210	1,276	458	340	—	
Coshtta	14	7,783	—	15,565	—	5,188	916	268	2,395	15,565	—	7,783	31,130	—	1,038	311	1,112	—	
Lailpoor	12	9,499	—	—	2,714	864	202	1,117	18,997	—	—	9,499	—	1,461	463	655	—	—	
Total province	14	4,582	149,168	5,863	3,003	1,963	281	206	634	1,954	78,971	2,463	10,571	4,645	1,195	350	113	—	—

Provincial Profile—Nangarhar

Physical Infrastructure

Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Nangarhar, 2004



* = Provincial Center

Provincial Profile—Nangarhar

Physical Infrastructure

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



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

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

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

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

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

Step 1. The reported age-distribution was submitted to the Arriaga technique of age-smoothing.

Step 2. Using a stable population model¹, the distribution obtained in step 1 was corrected for the pronounced sex-imbalances in the 0-4 to 10-14 age groups. While this procedure yielded the desired result in terms of sex ratios, it increased the size of the male population and decreased that of the female.

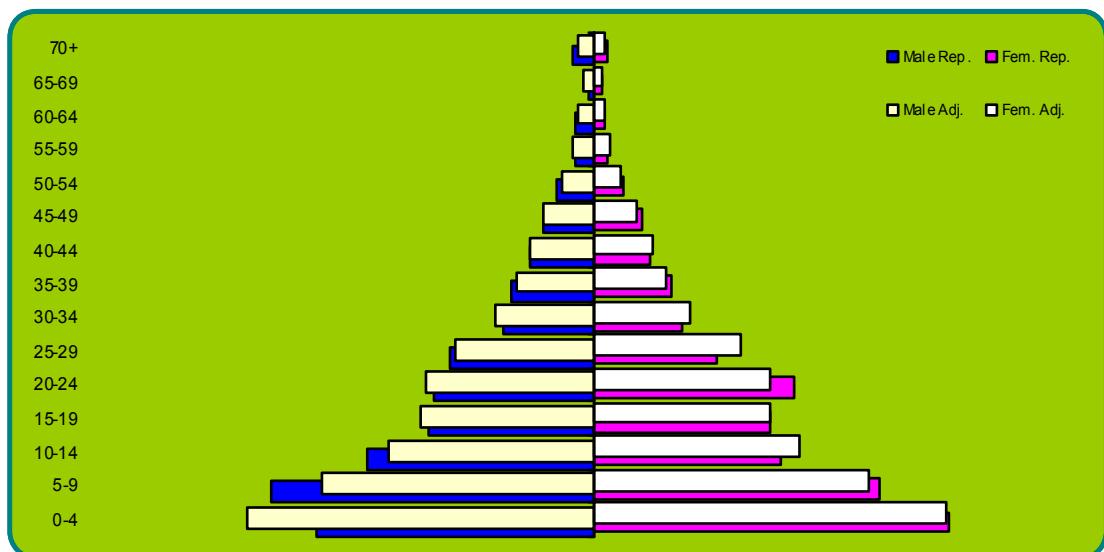
Step 3. In order to maintain the totals by sex as reported in the household listing tables, the distribution for males was multiplied by a negative factor and that for females by a positive one. The factors were obtained by dividing the adjusted population for each sex by the reported one.

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

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

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported / Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	112,527	139,033	251,560	140,894	137,654	278,549	-28,367	1,379	-26,989
5-9	131,936	112,119	244,055	110,440	107,947	218,386	21,496	4,172	25,669
10-14	92,393	73,773	166,166	83,041	81,066	164,107	9,352	-7,293	2,059
15-19	67,529	68,840	136,369	70,498	68,738	139,235	-2,969	102	-2,866
20-24	64,722	78,465	143,187	68,065	69,037	137,102	-3,343	9,428	6,085
25-29	58,475	48,579	107,054	56,161	57,614	113,775	2,314	-9,035	-6,721
30-34	36,862	35,197	72,059	39,910	37,580	77,490	-3,048	-2,383	-5,431
35-39	33,865	30,880	64,745	31,408	28,293	59,701	2,457	2,587	5,044
40-44	25,473	21,894	47,367	26,471	23,266	49,737	-998	-1,372	-2,370
45-49	20,898	18,773	39,671	20,287	17,275	37,562	611	1,498	2,109
50-54	14,650	11,368	26,018	12,995	10,431	23,426	1,655	937	2,592
55-59	7,099	5,951	13,050	8,935	6,834	15,770	-1,836	-883	-2,720
60-64	7,808	4,472	12,280	5,825	4,321	10,146	1,983	151	2,134
65-69	2,095	2,875	4,970	4,161	3,003	7,164	-2,066	-128	-2,194
70-74	4,665	2,930	7,595	3,159	2,268	5,428	1,506	662	2,167
75-79	1,264	1,469	2,733	2,819	2,117	4,936	-1,555	-648	-2,203
80+	2,809	826	3,635	-	-	-	2,809	826	3,635
Total	685,070	657,444	1,342,514	685,070	657,444	1,342,514	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 consists 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

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

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

To summarize the wealth information contained in the various panels of annex 6, we decided to focus on the last one, Panel G, highlighting those among the 22 districts that specialize in one or more of the various products/activities in a remarkable way.

With regards to subsistence crops, a number of cells stand out, associating certain districts with certain crops. The district that is associated with more products than others is Behsud which, everything else being equal, produces more rice, beans, vetch, and peas; the indices being respectively 2.15, 2.39, 2.64, and 3.19. In other words, given the total number of villages producing rice in the whole province, and given the total number of villages in Behsud producing any subsistence crops, a village in Behsud chosen at random is 2.15 more likely than any other village anywhere to produce rice, and 2.39 more likely to produce beans. Other outstanding associations link Kot to beans and vetch (with indices of 2.35, and 2.24 respectively); Chaparhar, Rodat and Muhmand Dara to peas (respective indices of 1.58, 1.46, and 1.9); Kama and Kuzkunar to rice (indices of 2.45, and 1.74); Sher Zad and Shinwar to maize (1.37, and 1.35); Dara-I-Noor to beans (a high index of 3.5).

In the area of fruit, just about the same number of cells stand out as for subsistence crops. The strongest associations however, link Muhmand Dara to melons/water melons (an index of 7.54), Goshta to grapes (an index of 4.85) Surkh Rud to oranges (an index of 3.49).

Vegetables are rather evenly distributed over space. The only cells that stand out are those linking Hesarak and Goshta to potatoes (respective indices of 1.45 and 1.13); and Sher Zad to tomatoes (an index of 1.75).

Animal products too are evenly distributed over space; so much so that no cell stands out linking any district to any product.

With regards to the remaining products and industries, they are so scarce that no compositional analysis is required. Suffice-it to read the raw data tables to know what district produces what and in how many villages.

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

Annex 6
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Nangarhar, 2004

Subsistence Crops									
Panel A—Raw Data									
District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Behsud	75	63	57	32	21	20	13	1	282
3 Surkh Rud	111	20	10	64	2	2	0	1	210
4 Chaparhar	54	46	8	23	4	1	4	1	141
5 Rodat	47	41	2	11	2	4	3	1	111
6 Kama	66	62	41	7	0	0	0	7	185
7 Kuz kurar	51	26	22	16	4	2	2	2	125
8 Darah-I-Noor	45	32	0	4	9	1	0	0	91
9 Sher Zad	106	20	1	72	0	0	0	2	201
10 Hesarak	63	38	4	4	0	0	0	26	132
11 Khug yani	127	72	10	36	4	7	2	8	266
12 Pachir Wagam	37	32	3	7	3	2	0	16	100
13 Deh Baba	57	22	1	6	1	1	1	2	91
14 Kot	32	3	7	12	7	6	0	0	95
15 Achin	153	91	0	59	0	1	1	2	307
16 Nazyan	16	11	0	4	0	0	0	15	46
17 Dur Baba	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	28
18 Shinwar	33	14	0	26	0	0	1	1	73
19 Bati Kot	41	37	5	15	2	5	1	6	112
20 Muhammad Dara	38	24	4	19	3	3	3	0	94
21 Goshta	49	33	5	7	0	0	0	1	95
22 Lalpoor	15	8	1	3	0	0	0	8	35
Total	1,219	720	181	427	62	55	31	125	2,820
Panel B—Specialization									
District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Behsud	26.6	22.1	20.2	11.3	7.4	7.1	4.6	0.4	100.0
3 Surkh Rud	52.9	9.5	4.8	30.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	100.0
4 Chaparhar	38.3	32.6	5.7	16.3	2.8	0.7	2.8	0.7	100.0
5 Rodat	42.3	36.9	1.8	9.9	1.8	3.6	2.7	0.9	100.0
6 Kama	35.7	34.6	22.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	38	100.0
7 Kuz kurar	40.8	20.8	17.6	12.8	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	100.0
8 Darah-I-Noor	49.5	35.2	0.0	4.4	9.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
9 Sher Zad	52.7	10.0	0.5	35.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0
10 Hesarak	47.7	26.1	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	100.0
11 Khug yani	47.7	27.1	3.8	13.5	1.5	2.6	0.8	30	100.0
12 Pachir Wagam	37.0	32.0	3.0	7.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	16.0	100.0
13 Deh Baba	62.6	24.2	1.1	6.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	22	100.0
14 Kot	33.7	32.6	7.4	12.6	7.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
15 Achin	49.8	29.6	0.0	19.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	100.0
16 Nazyan	34.8	23.9	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.6	100.0
17 Dur Baba	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.3	100.0
18 Shinwar	45.2	16.4	0.0	35.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	100.0
19 Bati Kot	36.6	33.0	4.5	13.4	1.8	4.5	0.9	54	100.0
20 Muhammad Dara	40.4	25.6	4.3	20.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	100.0
21 Goshta	51.6	34.7	5.3	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0
22 Lalpoor	42.9	22.6	2.9	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.9	100.0
Total	43.2	25.1	6.4	15.1	2.2	2.0	1.1	44	100.0

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

Subsistence Crops										
Panel C—Concentration										
District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2 Behsud	6.2	8.8	31.5	7.5	33.9	36.4	41.9	0.8	10.0	
3 Surkh Rud	9.1	2.8	5.5	15.0	3.2	3.6	0.0	0.8	7.4	
4 Chaparhar	4.4	6.4	4.4	5.4	6.5	1.8	12.9	0.8	5.0	
5 Rodat	3.9	5.7	1.1	2.6	3.2	7.3	9.7	0.8	3.9	
6 Kama	5.4	8.5	22.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	6.6	
7 Kuzkunar	4.2	3.6	12.2	3.7	6.5	3.6	6.5	1.6	4.4	
8 Darah-I-Noor	3.7	4.4	0.0	0.9	14.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	
9 Sher Zad	8.7	2.8	0.6	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	7.1	
10 Hesarak	5.2	4.6	2.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8	4.7	
11 Khugyani	10.4	10.0	5.5	8.4	6.5	12.7	6.5	6.4	9.4	
12 Pachir Wagam	3.0	4.4	1.7	1.6	4.8	3.6	0.0	12.8	3.5	
13 Deh Baba	4.7	3.1	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	3.2	1.6	3.2	
14 Kot	2.6	4.5	3.5	2.8	11.3	10.9	0.0	0.0	3.4	
15 Achin	12.6	12.6	0.0	13.8	0.0	1.8	3.2	1.6	10.9	
16 Nazyan	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	1.6	
17 Dur Baba	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	1.0	
18 Shinwar	2.7	1.7	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.8	2.6	
19 Bati Kot	3.4	5.1	2.8	3.5	3.2	9.1	3.2	4.8	4.0	
20 Muhamand Dara	3.1	3.1	2.2	4.4	4.8	5.5	9.7	0.0	3.3	
21 Goshta	4.0	4.6	2.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.4	
22 Lalpoor	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	1.2	
Total	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—Jalalabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2 Behsud	-0.38	-0.13	2.15	-0.25	23%	2.64	3.19	-0.92	0.00	
3 Surkh Rud	0.22	-0.63	-0.26	1.01	-0.57	-0.51	-1.00	-0.89	0.00	
4 Chaparhar	-0.11	0.28	-0.12	0.08	0.2%	-0.64	1.58	-0.84	0.00	
5 Rodat	-0.02	0.45	-0.72	-0.35	-0.18	0.85	1.46	-0.80	0.00	
6 Kama	-0.17	0.35	2.45	-0.75	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.15	0.00	
7 Kuzkunar	-0.06	-0.19	1.74	-0.15	0.46	-0.18	0.46	-0.64	0.00	
8 Darah-I-Noor	0.14	0.38	-1.00	-0.71	3.5%	-0.44	-1.00	-1.00	0.00	
9 Sher Zad	0.22	-0.61	-0.92	1.37	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.78	0.00	
10 Hesarak	0.10	0.04	-0.53	-0.80	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	3.44	0.00	
11 Khugyani	0.10	0.06	-0.41	-0.11	-0.32	0.35	-0.32	-0.32	0.00	
12 Pachir Wagam	-0.14	0.25	-0.53	-0.54	0.3%	0.03	-1.00	261	0.00	
13 Deh Baba	0.45	-0.05	-0.83	-0.56	-0.50	-0.44	0.00	-0.50	0.00	
14 Kot	-0.22	0.28	0.15	-0.17	23%	2.24	-1.00	-1.00	0.00	
15 Achin	0.15	0.16	-1.00	0.27	-1.00	-0.83	-0.70	-0.85	0.00	
16 Nazyan	-0.20	-0.06	-1.00	-0.43	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	63%	0.00	
17 Dur Baba	-0.75	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	19.14	0.00	
18 Shinwar	0.05	-0.36	-1.00	1.35	-1.00	-1.00	0.25	-0.66	0.00	
19 Bati Kot	-0.15	0.29	-0.30	-0.12	-0.19	1.29	-0.19	0.21	0.00	
20 Muhamand Dara	-0.06	0.00	-0.34	0.33	0.45	0.64	1.90	-1.00	0.00	
21 Goshta	0.19	0.36	-0.18	-0.51	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.76	0.00	
22 Lalpoor	-0.01	-0.10	-0.55	-0.43	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	41%	0.00	
Total	0.0									

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

Industrial Crops									
Panel A—Raw Data									
District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Behsud	31	10	39	0	8	6	0	0	94
3 Surkh Rud	4	3	9	0	8	0	0	0	24
4 Chapahar	31	1	7	1	4	0	0	0	44
5 Rodat	10	0	1	1	6	1	0	0	19
6 Kama	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	41
7 Kuzkunar	6	10	26	4	4	1	0	0	51
8 Darah-I-Noor	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
9 Sher Zad	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	4
10 Hesarak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Khugyani	24	0	9	1	6	2	0	0	42
12 Pachir Wagam	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
13 Deh Baba	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
14 Kot	7	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	11
15 Achin	1	1	1	2	15	1	0	1	22
16 Nazyan	1	0	5	0	1	1	0	1	9
17 Dur Baba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
18 Shinwar	5	0	9	0	5	12	0	1	32
19 Bati Kot	27	0	13	1	2	10	0	2	55
20 Muhmand Dara	15	4	9	1	7	2	0	0	38
21 Goshta	1	0	10	0	1	1	0	0	13
22 Lalpoor	5	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	11
Total	177	32	182	13	76	38	0	8	526
Panel B—Specialization									
District	Cotton	Sugar Extracts	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Behsud	33.0	10.6	41.5	0.0	8.5	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
3 Surkh Rud	16.7	12.5	37.5	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4 Chapahar	70.5	2.3	15.9	2.3	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5 Rodat	52.6	0.0	5.3	5.3	31.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
6 Kama	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7 Kuzkunar	11.8	19.6	51.0	7.8	7.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
8 Darah-I-Noor	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
9 Sher Zad	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10 Hesarak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Khugyani	57.1	0.0	21.4	2.4	14.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
12 Pachir Wagam	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13 Deh Baba	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
14 Kot	63.6	0.0	0.0	9.1	18.2	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
15 Achin	4.5	4.5	4.5	9.1	68.2	4.5	0.0	4.5	100.0
16 Nazyan	11.1	0.0	55.6	0.0	11.1	11.1	0.0	11.1	100.0
17 Dur Baba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
18 Shinwar	15.6	0.0	28.1	0.0	15.6	37.5	0.0	3.1	100.0
19 Bati Kot	49.1	0.0	23.6	1.8	3.6	18.2	0.0	3.6	100.0
20 Muhmand Dara	39.5	10.5	23.7	2.6	18.4	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
21 Goshta	7.7	0.0	76.9	0.0	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
22 Lalpoor	45.5	18.2	18.2	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	100.0
Total	33.7	6.1	34.6	2.5	14.4	7.2	0.0	1.5	100.0

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

Industrial Crops

Panel C—Concentration

District	Sugar	Sugar	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-	sham	Other	Total
	Cotton	Extracts						
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0
2 Behsud	17.5	31.3	21.4	0.0	10.5	15.8	—	17.9
3 Surkh Rud	2.3	9.4	4.9	0.0	10.5	0.0	—	4.6
4 Chaparhar	17.5	3.1	3.8	7.7	5.3	0.0	—	8.4
5 Rodat	5.6	0.0	0.5	7.7	7.9	2.6	—	3.6
6 Kama	0.0	0.0	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	7.8
7 Kuz kurar	3.4	31.3	14.3	30.8	5.3	2.6	—	9.7
8 Darah-I-Noor	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	—	0.8
9 Sher Zad	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.6	0.0	—	0.8
10 Hesarak	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
11 Khug yani	13.6	0.0	4.9	7.7	7.9	5.3	—	8.0
12 Pachir Wagam	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	1.3
13 Deh Baba	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	—	0.6
14 Kot	4.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	2.6	2.6	—	2.1
15 Achin	0.6	3.1	0.5	15.4	19.7	2.6	—	4.2
16 Nazyan	0.6	0.0	2.7	0.0	1.3	2.6	—	1.7
17 Dur Baba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.4
18 Shinwar	2.8	0.0	4.9	0.0	6.6	31.6	—	6.1
19 Bati Kot	15.3	0.0	7.1	7.7	2.6	26.3	—	10.5
20 Muhammd Dara	8.5	12.5	4.9	7.7	9.2	5.3	—	7.2
21 Goshta	0.6	0.0	5.5	0.0	1.3	2.6	—	2.5
22 Lalpoor	2.8	6.3	1.1	7.7	0.0	0.0	—	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0

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

District	Sugar	Sugar	Tobacco	Olives	Shar-	sham	Other	Total
	Cotton	Extracts	Cane	Sesame				
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Behsud	-0.02	0.75	0.20	-1.00	-0.41	-0.12	—	-1.00 0.00
3 Surkh Rud	-0.50	1.05	0.08	-1.00	1.31	-1.00	—	-1.00 0.00
4 Chaparhar	1.09	-0.63	-0.54	-0.08	-0.37	-1.00	—	-1.00 0.00
5 Rodat	0.56	-1.00	-0.85	1.13	1.19	-0.27	—	-1.00 0.00
6 Kama	-1.00	-1.00	1.89	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00 0.00
7 Kuz kurar	-0.65	2.22	0.47	2.17	-0.46	-0.73	—	-1.00 0.00
8 Darah-I-Noor	-0.26	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	4.19	-1.00	—	-1.00 0.00
9 Sher Zad	-0.26	-1.00	-0.28	-1.00	2.46	-1.00	—	-1.00 0.00
10 Hesarak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Khug yani	0.70	-1.00	-0.38	-0.04	-0.01	-0.34	—	-1.00 0.00
12 Pachir Wagam	1.97	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00 0.00
13 Deh Baba	-1.00	4.48	-1.00	-1.00	3.61	-1.00	—	-1.00 0.00
14 Kot	0.89	-1.00	-1.00	2.68	0.26	0.26	—	-1.00 0.00
15 Achin	-0.86	-0.25	-0.87	2.68	3.72	-0.37	—	1.99 0.00
16 Nazyan	-0.67	-1.00	0.61	-1.00	-0.23	0.54	—	6.31 0.00
17 Dur Baba	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	64.75 0.00
18 Shinwar	-0.54	-1.00	-0.19	-1.00	0.08	4.19	—	1.05 0.00
19 Bati Kot	0.46	-1.00	-0.32	-0.26	-0.75	1.52	—	1.39 0.00
20 Muhammd Dara	0.17	0.73	-0.32	0.06	0.27	-0.27	—	-1.00 0.00
21 Goshta	-0.77	-1.00	1.22	-1.00	-0.47	0.06	—	-1.00 0.00
22 Lalpoor	0.35	1.99	-0.47	2.68	-1.00	-1.00	—	4.98 0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0

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

Fruit										
Panel A—Raw Data	District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melons/W.						
				Melons	W.	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mul-berry	
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Behsud		18	6	C	50	0	0	0	22	1
3 Surkh Rud		0	0	0	25	0	0	0	1	0
4 Chaparhar		3	0	7	11	0	0	0	11	1
5 Rodat		3	3	2	9	0	2	2	4	1
6 Kama		1	0	C	1	0	8	10	C	20
7 Kuzkunar		6	5	2	26	2	1	1	4	0
8 Darah-I-Noor		3	3	C	1	0	6	10	C	23
9 Sher Zad		12	4	0	1	3	22	9	2	53
10 Hesarak		0	0	C	0	0	14	10	C	24
11 Khug yani		18	14	5	3	2	4	3	3	52
12 Pachir Wagam		15	14	3	3	8	19	21	5	88
13 Deh Baba		0	4	0	0	0	5	5	0	14
14 Kot		7	5	4	7	1	0	5	C	33
15 Achin		7	6	1	0	1	44	43	42	144
16 Nazyan		1	0	C	3	0	0	3	C	7
17 Dur Baba		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
18 Shinwar		0	0	2	12	0	0	6	1	21
19 Bati Kot		2	3	14	10	0	0	14	1	44
20 Muhamand Dara		0	2	13	3	1	0	0	3	22
21 Goshta		3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
22 Lalpoor		1	0	1	2	0	0	0	C	4
Total		100	69	54	167	18	125	186	61	780

Panel B—Specialization										
District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melons/W.							Total
			Melons	W.	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mulberries	Other	
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Behsud	18.6	6.2	0.0	51.5	0.0	0.0	22.7	1.0	100.0	
3 Surkh Rud	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	
4 Chaparhar	9.1	0.0	21.2	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	3.0	100.0	
5 Rodat	12.5	12.5	8.3	37.5	0.0	8.3	16.7	4.2	100.0	
6 Kama	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	40.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	
7 Kuzkunar	13.0	10.9	4.3	56.5	4.3	2.2	8.7	0.0	100.0	
8 Darah-I-Noor	13.0	13.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	26.1	43.5	0.0	100.0	
9 Sher Zad	22.6	7.5	0.0	1.9	5.7	41.5	17.0	3.8	100.0	
10 Hesarak	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.3	41.7	0.0	100.0	
11 Khug yani	34.6	26.9	9.6	5.8	3.8	7.7	5.8	5.8	100.0	
12 Pachir Wagam	17.0	15.9	3.4	3.4	9.1	21.6	23.9	5.7	100.0	
13 Deh Baba	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.7	35.7	0.0	100.0	
14 Kot	21.2	15.2	12.1	21.2	3.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	100.0	
15 Achin	4.9	4.2	0.7	0.0	0.7	30.6	29.9	29.2	100.0	
16 Nazyan	14.3	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	100.0	
17 Dur Baba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	
18 Shinwar	0.0	0.0	9.5	57.1	0.0	0.0	28.6	4.8	100.0	
19 Bati Kot	4.5	6.8	31.8	22.7	0.0	0.0	31.8	2.3	100.0	
20 Muhamand Dara	0.0	9.1	59.1	13.6	4.5	0.0	0.0	13.6	100.0	
21 Goshta	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	100.0	
22 Lalpoor	25.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Total	12.8	8.8	6.9	21.4	2.3	16.0	23.8	7.8	100.0	

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

Fruit

Panel C—Concentration

District	Mdons/ W.									Total
	Grapes	Pome- grenades	Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mulberries	Other		
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2 Behsud	18.0	8.7	0.0	29.9	0.0	0.0	11.8	1.6	12.4	
3 Surkh Rud	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.3	
4 Chaparhar	3.0	0.0	13.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	5.0	1.6	4.2	
5 Rodat	3.0	4.3	3.7	5.4	0.0	1.6	2.2	1.6	3.1	
6 Kama	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	6.4	5.4	0.0	2.6	
7 Kuz kurar	6.0	7.2	3.7	15.6	11.1	0.8	2.2	0.0	5.9	
8 Darah-I-Noor	3.0	4.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.8	5.4	0.0	2.9	
9 Sher Zad	12.0	5.8	0.0	0.6	16.7	17.6	4.8	3.3	6.8	
10 Hesarak	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	5.4	0.0	3.1	
11 Khug yani	18.0	20.3	9.3	1.8	11.1	3.2	1.6	4.9	6.7	
12 Pachir Wagam	15.0	20.3	5.6	1.8	44.4	15.2	11.3	8.2	11.3	
13 Deh Baba	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.7	0.0	1.8	
14 Kot	7.0	7.2	7.4	4.2	5.6	0.0	4.8	0.0	4.2	
15 Achin	7.0	8.7	1.9	0.0	5.6	35.2	23.1	68.9	18.5	
16 Nazyan	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.9	
17 Dur Baba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	
18 Shin war	0.0	0.0	3.7	7.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.6	2.7	
19 Bati Kot	2.0	4.3	25.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	1.6	5.6	
20 Muhamand Dara	0.0	2.9	24.1	1.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	4.9	2.8	
21 Goshta	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	
22 Lalpoor	1.0	0.0	1.9	1.2	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	Melons/									Total
	Grapes	Pome- grenades	W. Melons	Oranges	Almonds	Walnuts	Mulberries	Other		
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Behsud	0.45	-0.30	-1.00	1.41	-1.00	-1.00	-0.05	-0.87	0.00	
3 Surkh Rud	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	3.49	-1.00	-1.00	-0.84	-1.00	0.00	
4 Chaparhar	-0.29	-1.00	2.06	0.56	-1.00	-1.00	0.40	-0.61	0.00	
5 Rodat	-0.02	0.41	0.20	0.75	-1.00	-0.48	-0.30	-0.47	0.00	
6 Kama	-0.61	-1.00	-1.00	-0.77	-1.00	1.50	1.10	-1.00	0.00	
7 Kuz kurar	0.02	0.23	-0.37	1.64	0.88	-0.86	-0.64	-1.00	0.00	
8 Darah-I-Noor	0.02	0.47	-1.00	-0.80	-1.00	0.63	0.82	-1.00	0.00	
9 Sher Zad	0.77	-0.15	-1.00	-0.91	1.45	1.59	-0.29	-0.52	0.00	
10 Hesarak	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	2.64	0.75	-1.00	0.00	
11 Khug yani	1.70	2.04	0.39	-0.73	0.67	-0.52	-0.76	-0.26	0.00	
12 Pachir Wagam	0.33	0.80	-0.51	-0.84	2.94	0.35	0.00	-0.27	0.00	
13 Deh Baba	-1.00	2.23	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.23	0.50	-1.00	0.00	
14 Kot	0.65	0.71	0.75	-0.01	0.31	-1.00	0.14	-1.00	0.00	
15 Achin	-0.62	-0.53	-0.90	-1.00	-0.70	0.91	0.25	273.00	0.00	
16 Nazyan	0.11	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.00	-1.00	0.80	-1.00	0.00	
17 Dur Baba	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	11.79	0.00	
18 Shin war	-1.00	-1.00	0.38	1.67	-1.00	-1.00	0.20	-0.39	0.00	
19 Bati Kot	-0.65	-0.23	3.60	0.06	-1.00	-1.00	0.33	-0.71	0.00	
20 Muhamand Dara	-1.00	0.03	7.54	-0.36	0.97	-1.00	-1.00	0.74	0.00	
21 Goshta	4.85	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.05	-1.00	0.00	
22 Lalpoor	0.95	-1.00	2.61	1.34	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00	
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

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

Vegetables

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Léek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Behsud	54	57	58	53	57	52	43	0	374
3 Surkh Rud	22	32	28	31	72	44	17	1	247
4 Chaparhar	39	42	42	38	40	38	34	0	273
5 Rodat	9	15	13	10	12	13	6	1	79
6 Kama	26	28	23	2	19	5	1	1	105
7 Kuzkunar	23	25	26	22	29	18	14	0	157
8 Darah-I-Noor	3	5	2	0	1	2	1	0	14
9 Sher Zad	6	16	21	0	4	0	0	0	47
10 Hesarak	4	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	10
11 Khug yani	54	48	36	20	26	15	9	0	208
12 Pachir Wagam	5	8	5	2	2	3	3	0	28
13 Deh Baba	8	8	4	3	1	4	3	0	31
14 Kot	5	10	9	6	5	5	4	0	44
15 Achin	15	29	22	21	12	3	2	0	104
16 Nazyan	1	2	0	1	2	1	2	0	9
17 Dur Baba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 Shinwar	7	9	7	9	19	8	7	0	66
19 Bati Kot	18	25	17	10	17	16	11	0	114
20 Muhamd Dara	23	20	14	4	22	11	12	1	107
21 Goshta	8	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	23
22 Lalpoor	7	8	2	0	7	2	0	0	26
Total	337	400	336	232	347	241	169	4	2,066

Panel B—Specialization

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Léek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Behsud	14.4	15.2	15.5	14.2	15.2	13.9	11.5	0.0	100.0
3 Surkh Rud	8.9	13.0	11.3	12.6	29.1	17.8	6.9	0.4	100.0
4 Chaparhar	14.3	15.4	15.4	13.9	14.7	13.9	12.5	0.0	100.0
5 Rodat	11.4	19.0	16.5	12.7	15.2	16.5	7.6	1.3	100.0
6 Kama	24.8	26.7	21.9	1.9	18.1	4.8	1.0	1.0	100.0
7 Kuzkunar	14.6	15.9	16.6	14.0	18.5	11.5	8.9	0.0	100.0
8 Darah-I-Noor	21.4	35.7	14.3	0.0	7.1	14.3	7.1	0.0	100.0
9 Sher Zad	12.8	34.0	44.7	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10 Hesarak	40.0	40.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
11 Khug yani	26.0	23.1	17.3	9.6	12.5	7.2	4.3	0.0	100.0
12 Pachir Wagam	17.9	28.6	17.9	7.1	7.1	10.7	10.7	0.0	100.0
13 Deh Baba	25.8	25.8	12.9	9.7	3.2	12.9	9.7	0.0	100.0
14 Kot	11.4	22.7	20.5	13.6	11.4	11.4	9.1	0.0	100.0
15 Achin	14.4	27.9	21.2	20.2	11.5	2.9	1.9	0.0	100.0
16 Nazyan	11.1	22.2	0.0	11.1	22.2	11.1	22.2	0.0	100.0
17 Dur Baba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Shinwar	10.6	13.6	10.6	13.6	28.8	12.1	10.6	0.0	100.0
19 Bati Kot	15.8	21.9	14.9	8.8	14.9	14.0	9.6	0.0	100.0
20 Muhamd Dara	21.5	18.7	13.1	3.7	20.6	10.3	11.2	0.9	100.0
21 Goshta	34.8	39.1	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
22 Lalpoor	26.9	30.8	7.7	0.0	26.9	7.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	16.3	19.4	16.3	11.2	16.8	11.7	8.2	0.2	100.0

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

Vegetables

Panel C—Concentration

District	Potatoes	Onion	Tomatoes	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2 Behsud	16.0	14.3	17.3	22.8	16.4	21.6	25.4	0.0	18.1
3 Surkh Rud	6.5	8.0	8.3	13.4	20.7	18.3	10.1	25.0	12.0
4 Chaparhar	11.6	10.5	12.5	16.4	11.5	15.8	20.1	0.0	13.2
5 Rodat	2.7	3.8	3.9	4.3	3.5	5.4	3.6	25.0	3.8
6 Kama	7.7	7.0	6.8	0.9	5.5	2.1	0.6	25.0	5.1
7 Kuzkunar	6.8	6.3	7.7	9.5	8.4	7.5	8.3	0.0	7.6
8 Darah-I-Noor	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.7
9 Sher Zad	1.8	4.0	6.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
10 Hesarak	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
11 Khug yani	16.0	12.0	10.7	8.6	7.5	6.2	5.3	0.0	10.1
12 Pachir Wagam	1.5	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.8	0.0	1.4
13 Deh Baba	2.4	2.0	1.2	1.3	0.3	1.7	1.8	0.0	1.5
14 Kot	1.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	1.4	2.1	2.4	0.0	2.1
15 Achin	4.5	7.3	6.5	9.1	3.5	1.2	1.2	0.0	5.0
16 Nazyan	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.4
17 Dur Baba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18 Shinwar	2.1	2.3	2.1	3.9	5.5	3.3	4.1	0.0	3.2
19 Bati Kot	5.3	6.3	5.1	4.3	4.9	6.6	6.5	0.0	5.5
20 Muhammand Dara	6.8	5.0	4.2	1.7	6.3	4.6	7.1	25.0	5.2
21 Goshta	2.4	2.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
22 Lalpoor	2.1	2.0	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.3
Total	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—Jalalabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Behsud	-0.11	-0.21	-0.05	0.26	-0.09	0.19	0.41	-1.00	0.00
3 Surkh Rud	-0.45	-0.33	-0.30	0.12	0.74	0.53	-0.16	1.09	0.00
4 Chaparhar	-0.12	-0.21	-0.05	0.24	-0.13	0.19	0.52	-1.00	0.00
5 Rodat	-0.30	-0.02	0.01	0.13	-0.10	0.41	-0.07	5.54	0.00
6 Kama	0.52	0.38	0.35	-0.83	0.08	-0.59	-0.88	3.92	0.00
7 Kuzkunar	-0.10	-0.18	0.02	0.25	0.10	-0.02	0.09	-1.00	0.00
8 Darah-I-Noor	0.31	0.84	-0.12	-1.00	-0.57	0.22	-0.13	-1.00	0.00
9 Sher Zad	-0.22	0.76	1.75	-1.00	-0.49	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
10 Hesarak	1.45	1.07	-0.39	-1.00	-1.00	-0.14	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
11 Khug yani	0.59	0.19	0.06	-0.14	-0.26	-0.38	-0.47	-1.00	0.00
12 Pachir Wagam	0.09	0.48	0.10	-0.36	-0.57	-0.08	0.31	-1.00	0.00
13 Deh Baba	0.58	0.33	-0.21	-0.14	-0.81	0.11	0.18	-1.00	0.00
14 Kot	-0.30	0.17	0.26	0.21	-0.32	-0.03	0.11	-1.00	0.00
15 Achin	-0.12	0.44	0.30	0.80	-0.31	-0.75	-0.76	-1.00	0.00
16 Nazyan	-0.32	0.15	-1.00	-0.01	0.32	-0.05	1.72	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Herbal Products									
Panel A—Raw Data									
District	Licorice	Caray	Asftida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Behs ud	C	0	0	C	1	C	0	0	1
3 Surkh Rud	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
4 Chaparhar	C	0	0	C	0	C	0	0	0
5 Rodat	0	1	0	1	1	1	5	5	14
6 Kama	C	0	0	C	0	C	0	0	0
7 Kuz kurar	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
8 Darah-I-Noor	C	0	0	C	0	C	0	0	0
9 Sher Zad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Hesarak	C	0	0	C	0	C	0	0	0
11 Khug yani	1	1	1	1	4	4	3	0	15
12 Pachir Wagam	C	0	0	C	6	5	6	0	17
13 Deh Baba	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4
14 Kot	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	4	12
15 Achin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Nazyan	3	1	0	C	0	C	0	0	4
17 Dur Baba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 Shinwar	C	0	0	C	0	1	2	1	4
19 Bati Kot	0	1	0	0	3	3	4	0	11
20 Muhamand Dara	3	1	2	1	4	4	8	0	23
21 Goshta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 Lalpoor	C	1	0	C	0	3	3	0	7
Total	8	7	4	5	25	23	36	10	118
Panel B—Specialization									
District	Licorice	Caray	Asftida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Behs ud	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3 Surkh Rud	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4 Chaparhar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Rodat	0.0	7.1	0.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	35.7	35.7	100.0
6 Kama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Kuz kurar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	100.0
8 Darah-I-Noor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Sher Zad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Hesarak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Khug yani	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	26.7	26.7	20.0	0.0	100.0
12 Pachir Wagam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.3	29.4	35.3	0.0	100.0
13 Deh Baba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
14 Kot	8.3	8.3	0.0	8.3	16.7	8.3	16.7	33.3	100.0
15 Achin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 Nazyan	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
17 Dur Baba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Shinwar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	100.0
19 Bati Kot	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	27.3	27.3	36.4	0.0	100.0
20 Muhamand Dara	13.0	4.3	8.7	4.3	17.4	17.4	34.8	0.0	100.0
21 Goshta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22 Lalpoor	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	42.9	0.0	100.0
Total	6.8	5.9	3.4	4.2	21.2	19.5	30.5	85	100.0

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

Herbal Products									
Panel C—Concentration									
District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2 Behs ud	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
3 Surkh Rud	0.0	0.0	25.0	20.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
4 Chaparhar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 Rodat	0.0	14.3	0.0	20.0	4.0	4.3	13.9	50.0	11.9
6 Kama	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7 Kuz kurar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.5
8 Darah-i-Noor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9 Sher Zad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 Hesarak	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11 Khug yani	12.5	14.3	25.0	20.0	16.0	17.4	8.3	0.0	12.7
12 Pachir Wagam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	21.7	16.7	0.0	14.4
13 Deh Baba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.3	5.6	0.0	3.4
14 Kot	12.5	14.3	0.0	20.0	8.0	4.3	5.6	40.0	10.2
15 Achin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16 Nazyan	37.5	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
17 Dur Baba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18 Shinwar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	5.6	10.0	3.4
19 Bati Kot	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	12.0	13.0	11.1	0.0	9.3
20 Muhamand Dara	37.5	14.3	50.0	20.0	16.0	17.4	22.2	0.0	19.5
21 Goshta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22 Lalpoor	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	8.3	0.0	5.9
Total	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—Jalalabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Behs ud	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	3.72	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
3 Surkh Rud	-1.00	-1.00	8.83	6.87	0.57	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
4 Chaparhar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Rodat	-1.00	0.20	-1.00	0.69	-0.66	-0.63	0.17	321.00	0.00
6 Kama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Kuz kurar	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	2.15	-1.00	0.09	-1.00	0.00
8 Darah-i-Noor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Sher Zad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Hesarak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Khug yani	-0.02	0.12	0.97	0.57	0.26	0.37	-0.34	-1.00	0.00
12 Pachir Wagam	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.67	0.51	0.16	-1.00	0.00
13 Deh Baba	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.18	0.28	0.64	-1.00	0.00
14 Kot	0.23	0.40	-1.00	0.97	-0.21	-0.57	-0.45	293.00	0.00
15 Achin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 Nazyan	10.06	3.21	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
17 Dur Baba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Shinwar	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.28	0.64	1.95	0.00
19 Bati Kot	-1.00	0.53	-1.00	-1.00	0.29	0.40	0.19	-1.00	0.00
20 Muhamand Dara	0.92	-0.27	1.57	0.03	-0.18	-0.11	0.14	-1.00	0.00
21 Goshta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22 Lalpoor	-1.00	1.41	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.20	0.40	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0								

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

Handicrafts

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Behsud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Surkh Rud	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
4 Chaparhar	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
5 Rodat	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
6 Kama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Kuz kurar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Darah-I-Noor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Sher Zad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Hesarak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Khug yani	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	5
12 Pachir Wagam	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
13 Deh Baba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 Kot	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
15 Achin	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9
16 Nazyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Dur Baba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 Shinwar	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
19 Bati Kot	0	0	0	1	1	7	0	0	9
20 Muhamand Dara	2	3	0	0	0	11	1	0	17
21 Goshta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 Lalpoor	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Total	2	9	0	2	1	45	1	0	60

Panel B—Specialization

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1 District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Behsud	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Surkh Rud	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
4 Chaparhar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5 Rodat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6 Kama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Kuz kurar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Darah-I-Noor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Sher Zad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Hesarak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Khug yani	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
12 Pachir Wagam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13 Deh Baba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Kot	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15 Achin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
16 Nazyan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 Dur Baba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Shinwar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
19 Bati Kot	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	11.1	77.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
20 Muhamand Dara	11.8	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.7	5.9	0.0	100.0
21 Goshta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22 Lalpoor	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	3.3	15.0	0.0	3.3	1.7	75.0	1.7	0.0	100.0

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

Handicrafts

Panel C—Concentration

District	Carpets	Rugs	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
2 Behs ud	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
3 Surkh Rud	0.0	0.0	—	50.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	—	5.0
4 Chaparhar	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	—	3.3
5 Rodat	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	—	1.7
6 Kama	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
7 Kuz kurar	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
8 Darah-I-Noor	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
9 Sher Zad	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
10 Hesarak	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
11 Khug yani	0.0	22.2	—	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	—	8.3
12 Pachir Wagam	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	—	11.7
13 Deh Baba	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
14 Kot	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	—	1.7
15 Achin	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	—	15.0
16 Nazyan	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
17 Dur Baba	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
18 Shin war	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	—	1.7
19 Bati Kot	0.0	0.0	—	50.0	100.0	15.6	0.0	—	15.0
20 Muhamand Dara	100.0	33.3	—	0.0	0.0	24.4	100.0	—	28.3
21 Goshta	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
22 Lalpoor	0.0	44.4	—	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	—	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0

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

District	Licorice	Caray	Asitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Behs ud	17.41	19.89	34.81	27.85	5.57	6.05	3.87	13.92	—
3 Surkh Rud	5.80	6.63	11.60	9.28	1.86	2.02	1.29	4.64	—
4 Chaparhar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Rodat	1.24	1.42	2.49	1.99	0.40	0.43	0.28	0.99	—
6 Kama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Kuz kurar	5.80	6.63	11.60	9.28	1.86	2.02	1.29	4.64	—
8 Darah-I-Noor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Sher Zad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Hesarak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Khug yani	1.16	1.33	2.32	1.86	0.37	0.40	0.26	0.93	—
12 Pachir Wagam	1.02	1.17	2.05	1.64	0.33	0.36	0.23	0.82	—
13 Deh Baba	4.35	4.97	8.70	6.96	1.39	1.51	0.97	3.48	—
14 Kot	1.45	1.66	2.90	2.32	0.46	0.50	0.32	1.16	—
15 Achin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 Nazyan	4.35	4.97	8.70	6.96	1.39	1.51	0.97	3.48	—
17 Dur Baba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Shin war	4.35	4.97	8.70	6.96	1.39	1.51	0.97	3.48	—
19 Bati Kot	1.58	1.81	3.16	2.53	0.51	0.55	0.35	1.27	—
20 Muhamand Dara	0.76	0.86	1.51	1.21	0.24	0.26	0.17	0.61	—
21 Goshta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22 Lalpoor	2.49	2.84	4.97	3.96	0.80	0.86	0.55	1.99	—
Total	—								

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

Small Industries

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Behsud	0	C	0	C	C	C	0	0	0
3 Surkh Rud	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	5
4 Chaparhar	0	C	0	C	C	C	0	0	0
5 Rodat	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	9
6 Kama	0	C	0	26	C	C	0	0	26
7 Kuz kurar	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
8 Darah-I-Noor	0	C	0	C	C	C	0	0	0
9 Sher Zad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Hesarak	0	C	0	C	C	C	0	0	0
11 Khug yani	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
12 Pachir Wagam	4	C	0	C	C	C	0	0	4
13 Deh Baba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 Kot	3	C	0	C	C	C	0	0	3
15 Achin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
16 Nazyan	0	C	0	C	C	C	0	0	0
17 Dur Baba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 Shinwar	1	C	0	C	C	C	0	0	1
19 Bati Kot	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10
20 Muhammand Dara	0	C	0	C	C	C	0	0	0
21 Goshta	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
22 Lalpoor	0	C	0	1	C	C	0	0	1
Total	21	0	1	45	1	0	1	2	71

Panel B—Specialization

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Behsud	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Surkh Rud	0.0	0.0	20.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4 Chaparhar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Rodat	55.6	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	100.0
6 Kama	0.0	0.C	0.0	100.C	0.C	0.C	0.0	0.0	100.0
7 Kuz kurar	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
8 Darah-I-Noor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Sher Zad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Hesarak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Khug yani	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
12 Pachir Wagam	100.0	0.C	0.0	0.C	0.C	0.C	0.0	0.0	100.0
13 Deh Baba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Kot	100.0	0.C	0.0	0.C	0.C	0.C	0.0	0.0	100.0
15 Achin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
16 Nazyan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 Dur Baba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Shinwar	100.0	0.C	0.0	0.C	0.C	0.C	0.0	0.0	100.0
19 Bati Kot	80.0	0.C	0.0	20.C	0.C	0.C	0.0	0.0	100.0
20 Muhammand Dara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21 Goshta	0.0	0.C	0.0	100.C	0.C	0.C	0.0	0.0	100.0
22 Lalpoor	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	29.6	0.0	1.4	63.4	1.4	0.0	1.4	28	100.0

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

Small Industries

Panel C—Concentration

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0
2 Behsud	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0
3 Surkh Rud	0.0	—	100.0	6.7	100.0	—	0.0	0.0	7.0
4 Chaparhar	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 Rodat	23.8	—	0.0	4.4	0.0	—	0.0	100.0	12.7
6 Kama	0.0	—	0.0	57.8	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	36.6
7 Kuz kurar	0.0	—	0.0	13.3	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	8.5
8 Darah-I-Noor	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0
9 Sher Zad	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 Hesarak	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0
11 Khug yani	0.0	—	0.0	2.2	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	1.4
12 Pachir Wagam	19.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	5.6
13 Deh Baba	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0
14 Kot	14.3	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	4.2
15 Achin	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	100.0	0.0	1.4
16 Nazyan	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0
17 Dur Baba	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0
18 Shinwar	4.8	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	1.4
19 Bati Kot	38.1	—	0.0	4.4	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	14.1
20 Muhamand Dara	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0
21 Goshta	0.0	—	0.0	8.9	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	5.6
22 Lalpoor	0.0	—	0.0	2.2	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	1.4
Total	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweets	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Behsud	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Surkh Rud	-1.00	—	13.20	-0.05	13.20	—	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
4 Chaparhar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Rodat	0.88	—	-1.00	-0.65	-1.00	—	-1.00	689.00	0.00
6 Kama	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.58	-1.00	—	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
7 Kuz kurar	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.58	-1.00	—	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
8 Darah-I-Noor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Sher Zad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Hesarak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Khug yani	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.58	-1.00	—	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
12 Pachir Wagam	2.38	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
13 Deh Baba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Kot	2.38	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
15 Achin	-1.00	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	70.00	-1.00	0.00
16 Nazyan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 Dur Baba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Shinwar	2.38	—	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
19 Bati Kot	1.70	—	-1.00	-0.68	-1.00	—	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
20 Muhamand Dara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21 Goshta	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.58	-1.00	—	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
22 Lalpoor	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.58	-1.00	—	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Animal Products

Panel A—Raw Data

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried				Total
					Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Behsud	57	59	60	60	57	57	28	1	379
3 Surkh Rud	90	87	77	49	17	2	2	0	324
4 Chapahar	50	49	50	49	49	49	15	0	311
5 Rodat	19	18	18	18	16	14	11	2	116
6 Kama	25	27	23	5	1	9	0	1	91
7 Kuzkunar	30	28	28	28	28	28	15	0	185
8 Darah-I-Noor	18	21	17	5	6	5	1	0	73
9 Sher Zad	86	81	71	59	3	0	0	1	301
10 Hesarak	5	5	5	4	2	2	1	1	25
11 Khug yani	76	64	64	61	53	53	35	1	407
12 Pachir Wagam	17	18	18	18	17	16	16	0	120
13 Deh Baba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 Kot	17	17	17	16	14	14	7	0	102
15 Achin	18	49	47	45	42	45	36	0	282
16 Nazyan	5	5	5	9	9	5	7	0	61
17 Dur Baba	14	14	14	14	14	14	11	0	95
18 Shinwar	8	27	28	26	26	26	24	2	167
19 Bati Kot	19	24	24	16	20	17	15	0	135
20 Muhamand Dara	23	19	20	20	19	19	19	0	139
21 Goshta	10	34	8	2	1	2	0	0	57
22 Lalpoor	7	8	8	8	8	8	6	0	53
Total	598	658	606	512	402	389	249	9	3,423

Panel B—Specialization

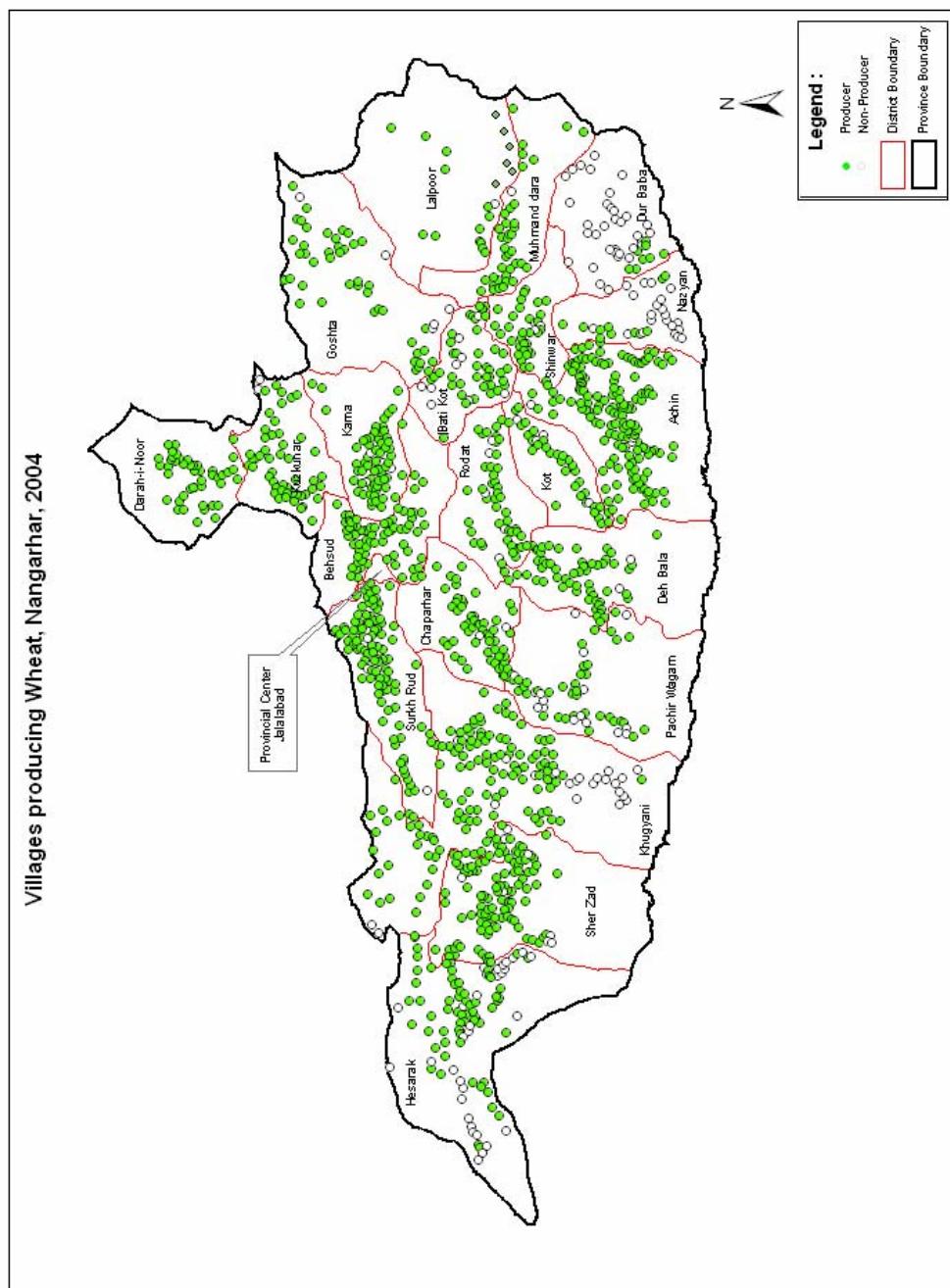
District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried				Total
					Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Behsud	15.0	15.6	15.8	15.8	15.0	15.0	7.4	0.3	100.0
3 Surkh Rud	27.8	26.9	23.8	15.1	5.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	100.0
4 Chapahar	16.1	15.8	16.1	15.8	15.8	15.8	4.8	0.0	100.0
5 Rodat	16.4	15.5	15.5	15.5	13.8	12.1	9.5	1.7	100.0
6 Kama	27.5	29.7	25.3	5.5	1.1	9.9	0.0	1.1	100.0
7 Kuzkunar	16.2	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	8.1	0.0	100.0
8 Darah-I-Noor	24.7	28.8	23.3	6.8	8.2	6.8	1.4	0.0	100.0
9 Sher Zad	28.6	26.9	23.6	19.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
10 Hesarak	20.0	20.0	20.0	16.0	8.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	100.0
11 Khug yani	18.7	15.7	15.7	15.0	13.0	13.0	8.6	0.2	100.0
12 Pachir Wagam	14.2	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.2	13.3	13.3	0.0	100.0
13 Deh Baba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Kot	16.7	16.7	16.7	15.7	13.7	13.7	6.9	0.0	100.0
15 Achin	6.4	17.4	16.7	16.0	14.9	16.0	12.8	0.0	100.0
16 Nazyan	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	11.5	0.0	100.0
17 Dur Baba	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	11.6	0.0	100.0
18 Shinwar	4.8	16.2	16.8	15.6	15.6	15.6	14.4	1.2	100.0
19 Bati Kot	14.1	17.8	17.8	11.9	14.8	12.6	11.1	0.0	100.0
20 Muhamand Dara	16.5	13.7	14.4	14.4	13.7	13.7	13.7	0.0	100.0
21 Goshta	17.5	59.6	14.0	3.5	1.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
22 Lalpoor	13.2	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	11.3	0.0	100.0
Total	17.5	19.2	17.7	15.0	11.7	11.4	7.3	0.3	100.0

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

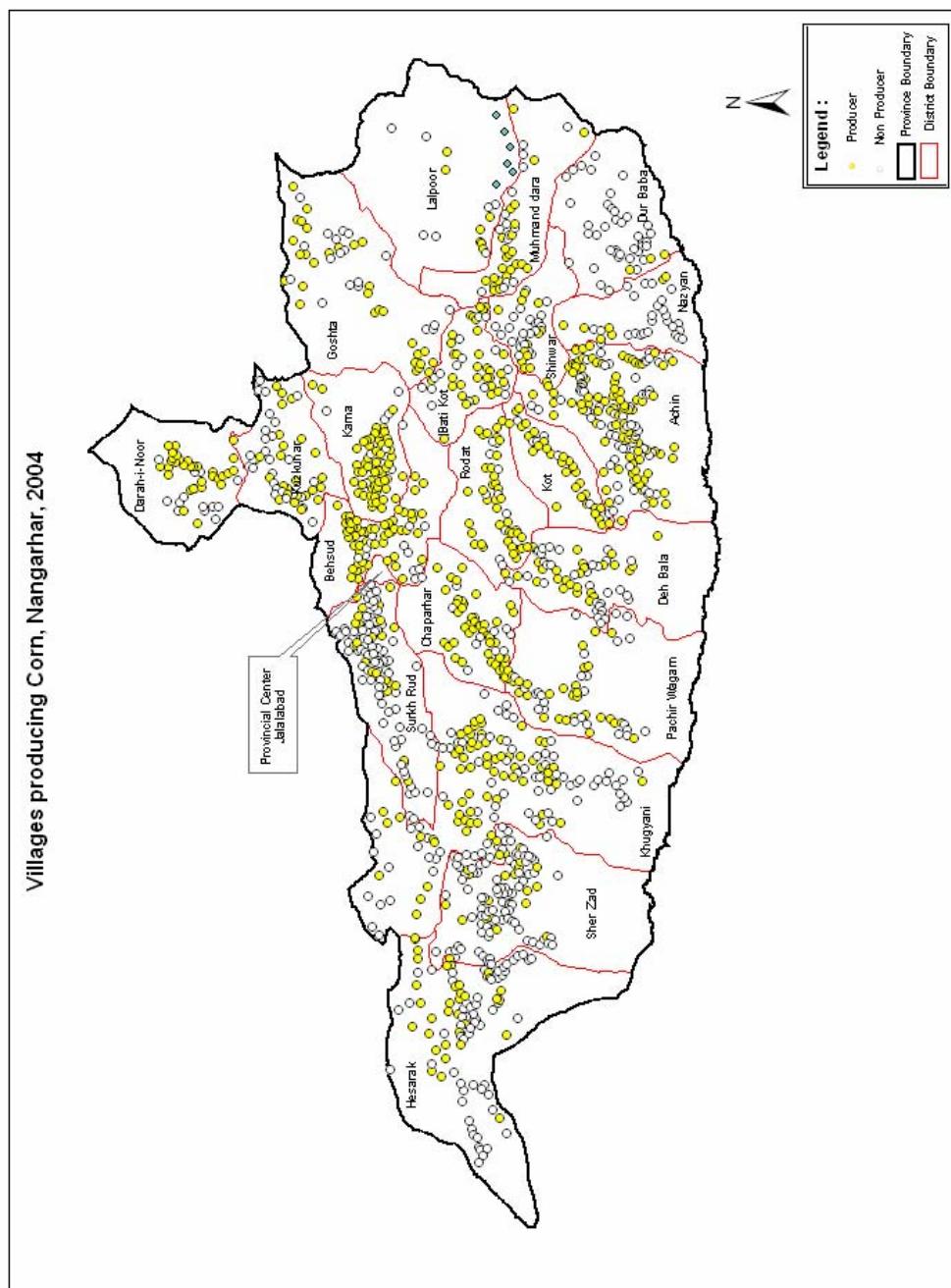
Animal Products										
District					Dried					
	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2 Behsud	9.5	9.0	9.9	11.7	14.2	14.7	11.2	11.1	11.1	
3 Surkh Rud	15.1	13.2	12.7	9.6	4.2	0.5	0.8	0.0	9.5	
4 Chapahar	8.4	7.4	8.3	9.6	12.2	12.6	6.0	0.0	9.1	
5 Rodat	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.6	4.4	22.2	3.4	
6 Kama	4.2	4.1	3.8	1.0	0.2	2.3	0.0	11.1	2.7	
7 Kuzkunar	5.0	4.3	4.6	5.5	7.0	7.2	6.0	0.0	5.4	
8 Darah-I-Noor	3.0	3.2	2.8	1.0	1.5	1.3	0.4	0.0	2.1	
9 Sher Zad	14.4	12.3	11.7	11.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	11.1	8.8	
10 Hesarak	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	11.1	0.7	
11 Khug yani	12.7	9.7	10.6	11.9	13.2	13.6	14.1	11.1	11.9	
12 Pachir Wagam	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.5	4.2	4.1	6.4	0.0	3.5	
13 Deh Baba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
14 Kot	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.6	2.8	0.0	3.0	
15 Achin	3.0	7.4	7.8	8.8	10.4	11.6	14.5	0.0	8.2	
16 Nazyan	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.8	0.0	1.8	
17 Dur Baba	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.5	3.6	4.4	0.0	2.8	
18 Shinwar	1.3	4.1	4.6	5.1	6.5	6.7	9.6	22.2	4.9	
19 Bati Kot	3.2	3.6	4.0	3.1	5.0	4.4	6.0	0.0	3.9	
20 Muhamand Dara	3.8	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.7	4.9	7.6	0.0	4.1	
21 Goshta	1.7	5.2	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	
22 Lalpoor	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.4	0.0	1.5	
Total	100.0									

Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected										
District					Dried					
	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Jalalabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Behsud	-0.14	-0.19	-0.11	0.06	0.28	0.32	0.02	0.00	0.00	
3 Surkh Rud	0.59	0.40	0.34	0.01	-0.55	-0.95	-0.92	-1.00	0.00	
4 Chapahar	-0.08	-0.18	-0.09	0.05	0.34	0.39	-0.34	-1.00	0.00	
5 Rodat	-0.06	-0.19	-0.12	0.04	0.17	0.06	0.30	5.56	0.00	
6 Kama	0.57	0.54	0.43	-0.63	-0.91	-0.13	-1.00	3.18	0.00	
7 Kuzkunar	-0.07	-0.21	-0.15	0.01	0.29	0.33	0.11	-1.00	0.00	
8 Darah-I-Noor	0.41	0.50	0.32	-0.54	-0.30	-0.40	-0.81	-1.00	0.00	
9 Sher Zad	0.64	0.40	0.33	0.31	-0.92	-1.00	-1.00	0.26	0.00	
10 Hesarak	0.14	0.04	0.13	0.07	-0.32	-0.30	-0.45	14.21	0.00	
11 Khug yani	0.07	-0.18	-0.11	0.00	0.11	0.15	0.18	-0.07	0.00	
12 Pachir Wagam	-0.19	-0.22	-0.15	0.00	0.21	0.17	0.83	-1.00	0.00	
13 Deh Baba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14 Kot	-0.05	-0.13	-0.06	0.05	0.17	0.21	-0.06	-1.00	0.00	
15 Achin	-0.63	-0.10	-0.06	0.07	0.27	0.40	0.75	-1.00	0.00	
16 Nazyan	-0.16	-0.23	-0.17	-0.01	0.26	0.30	0.58	-1.00	0.00	
17 Dur Baba	-0.16	-0.23	-0.17	-0.01	0.25	0.30	0.59	-1.00	0.00	
18 Shinwar	-0.73	-0.16	-0.05	0.04	0.33	0.37	0.98	3.55	0.00	
19 Bati Kot	-0.19	-0.08	0.00	-0.21	0.26	0.11	0.53	-1.00	0.00	
20 Muhamand Dara	-0.05	-0.29	-0.19	-0.04	0.16	0.20	0.88	-1.00	0.00	
21 Goshta	0.00	2.10	-0.21	-0.77	-0.85	-0.69	-1.00	-1.00	0.00	
22 Lalpoor	-0.24	-0.21	-0.15	0.01	0.29	0.33	0.56	-1.00	0.00	
Total	0.0									

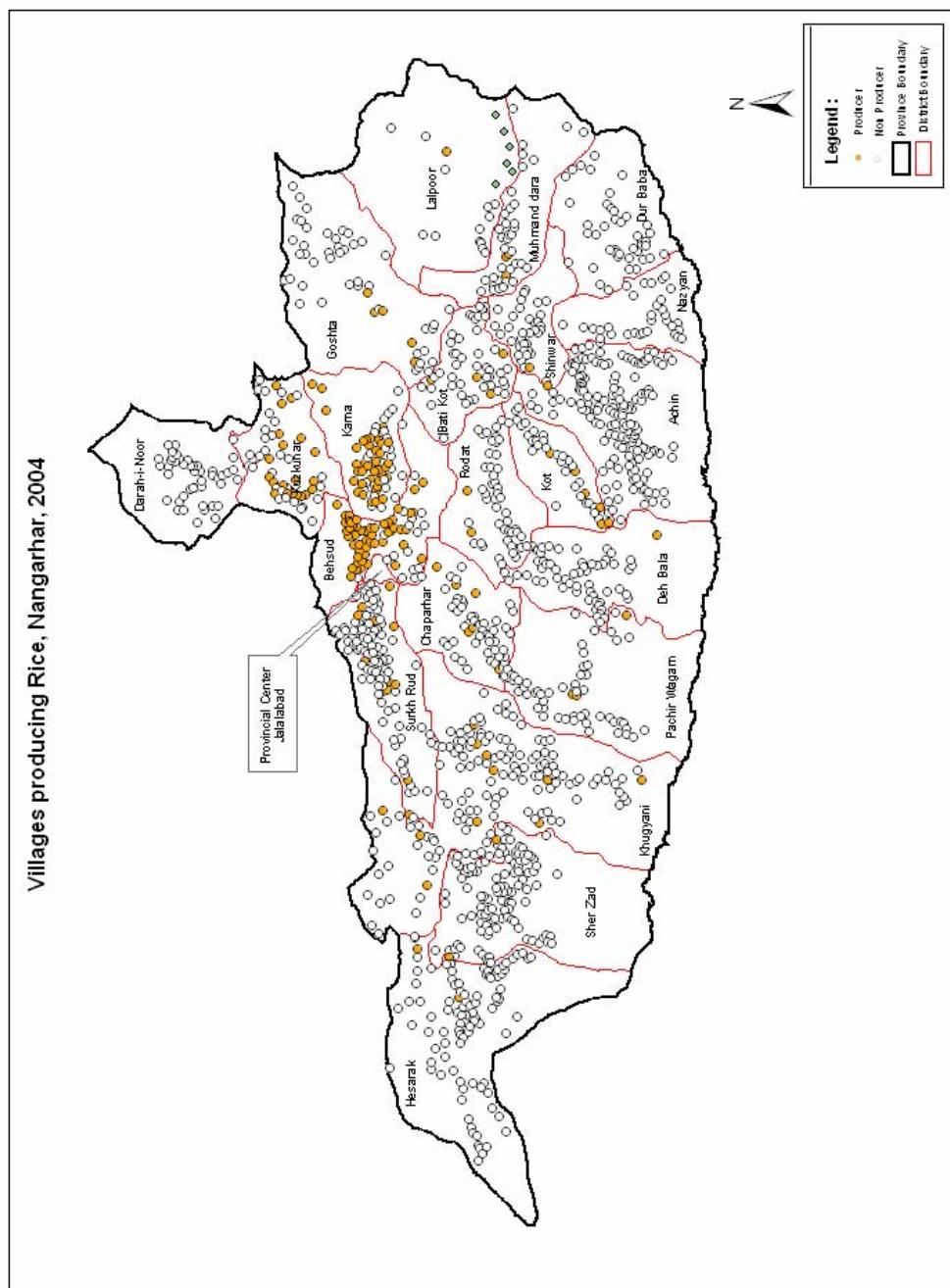
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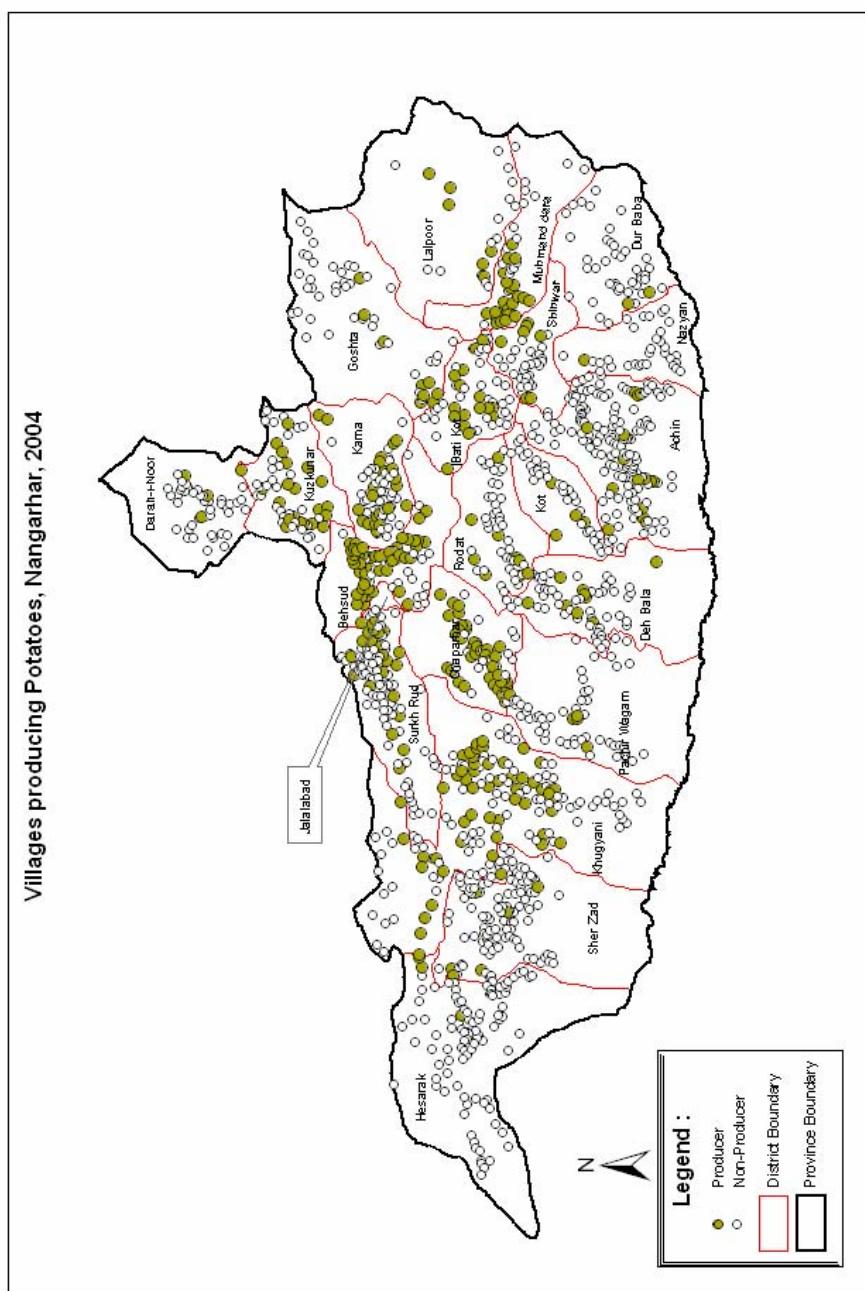
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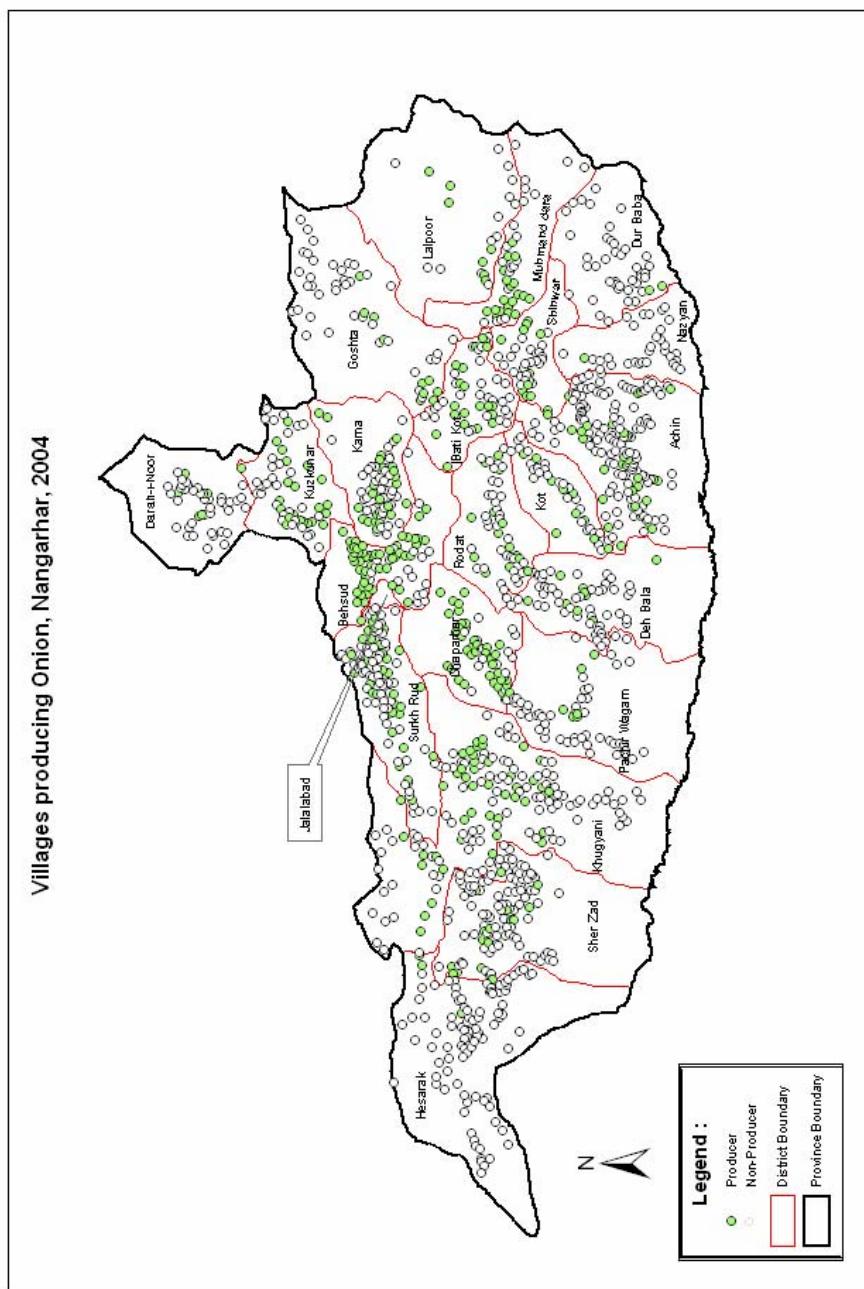
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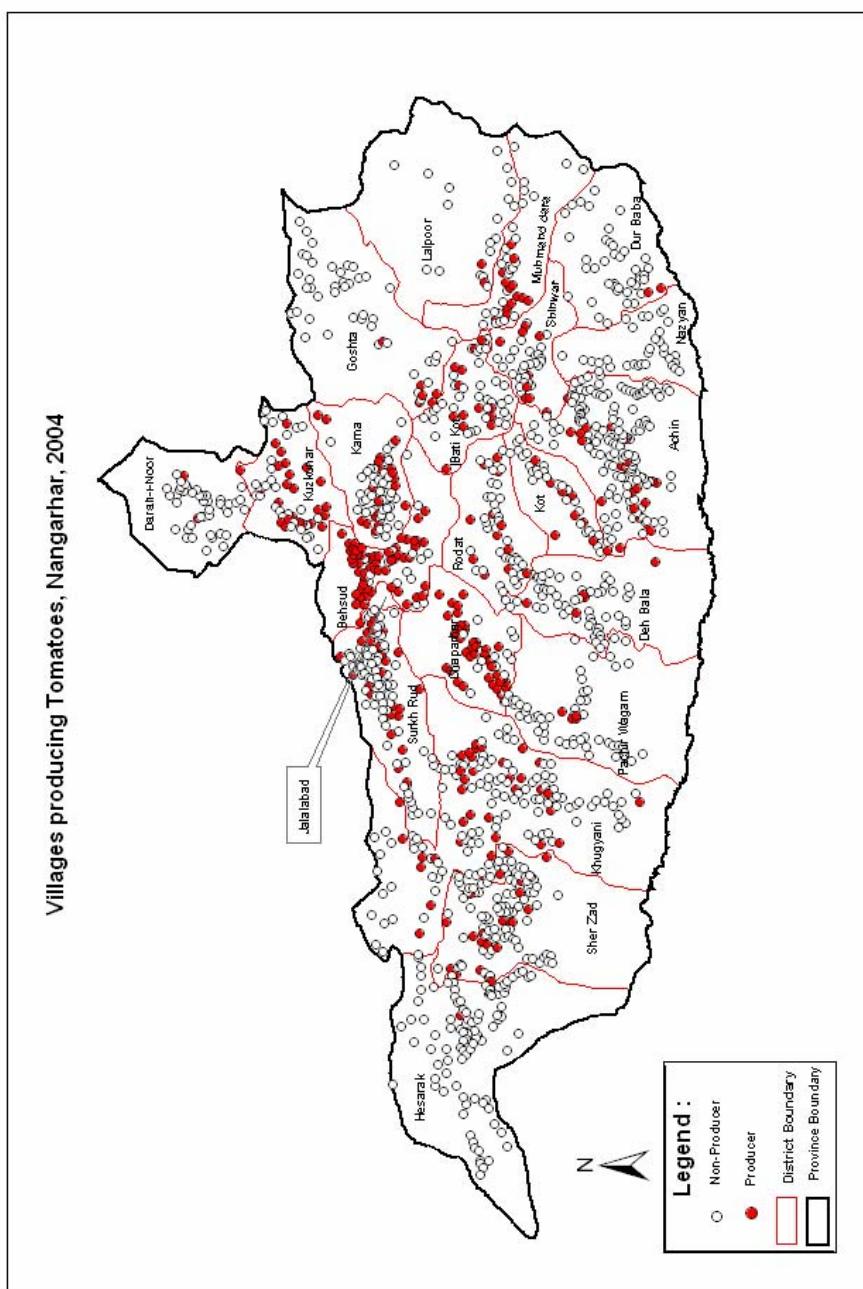
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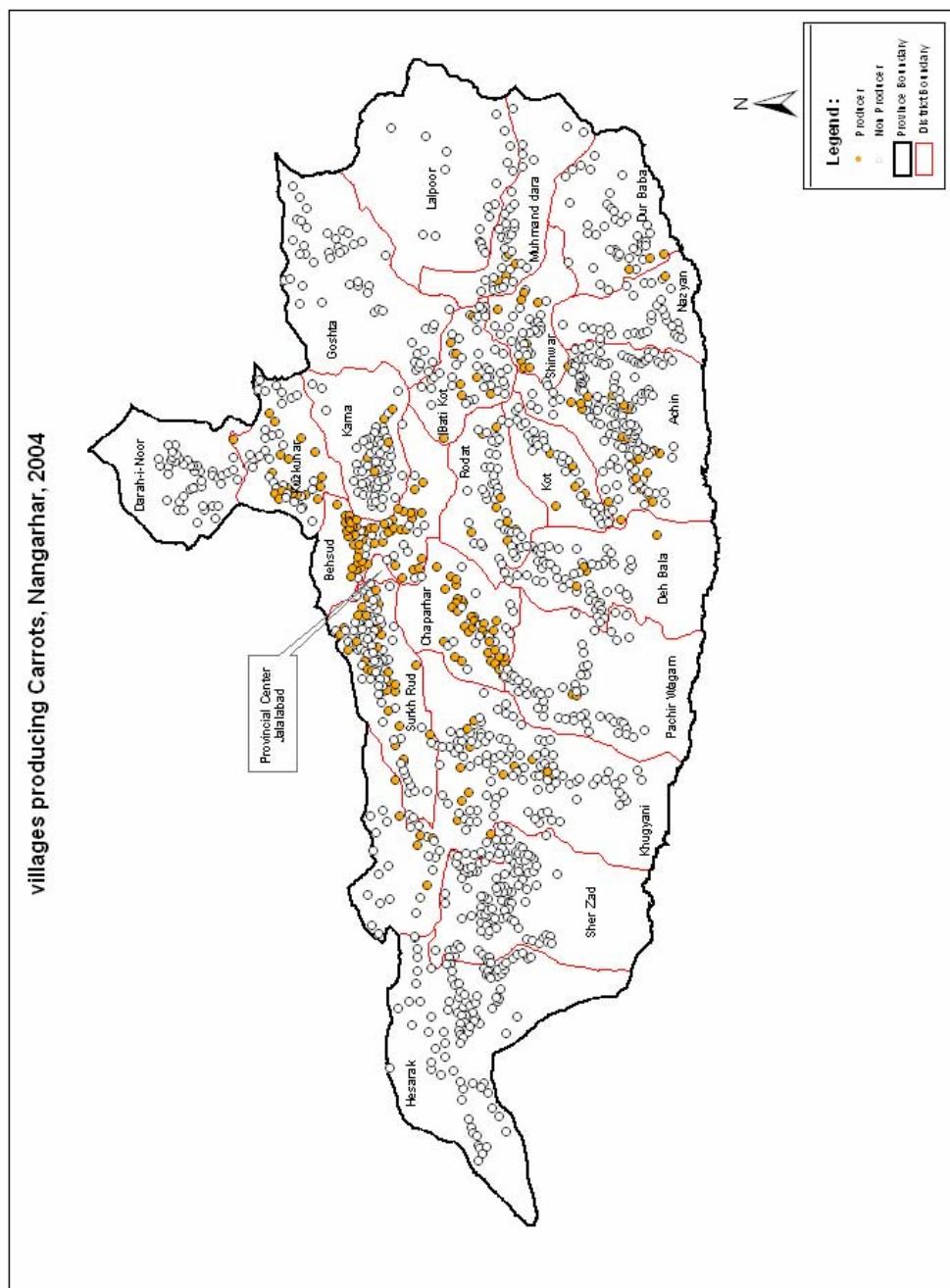
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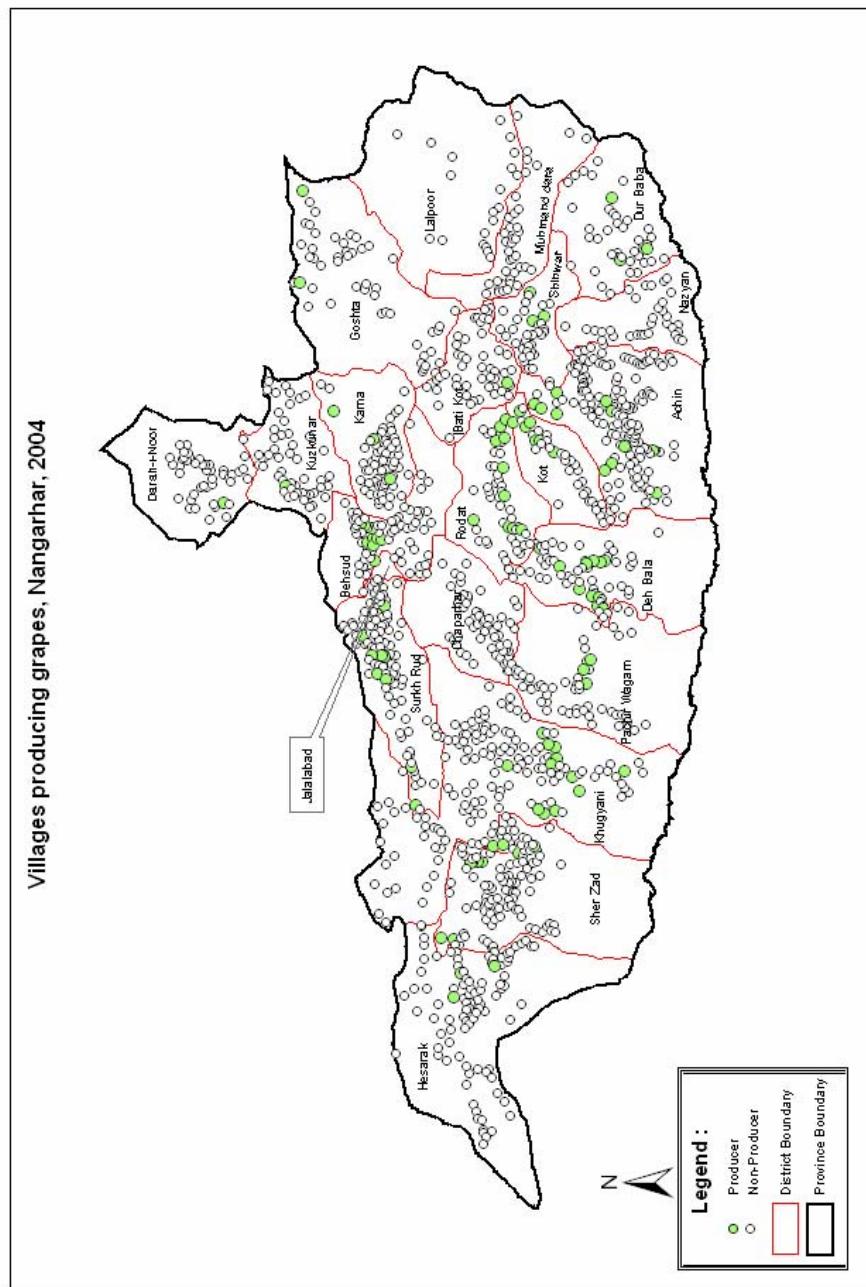
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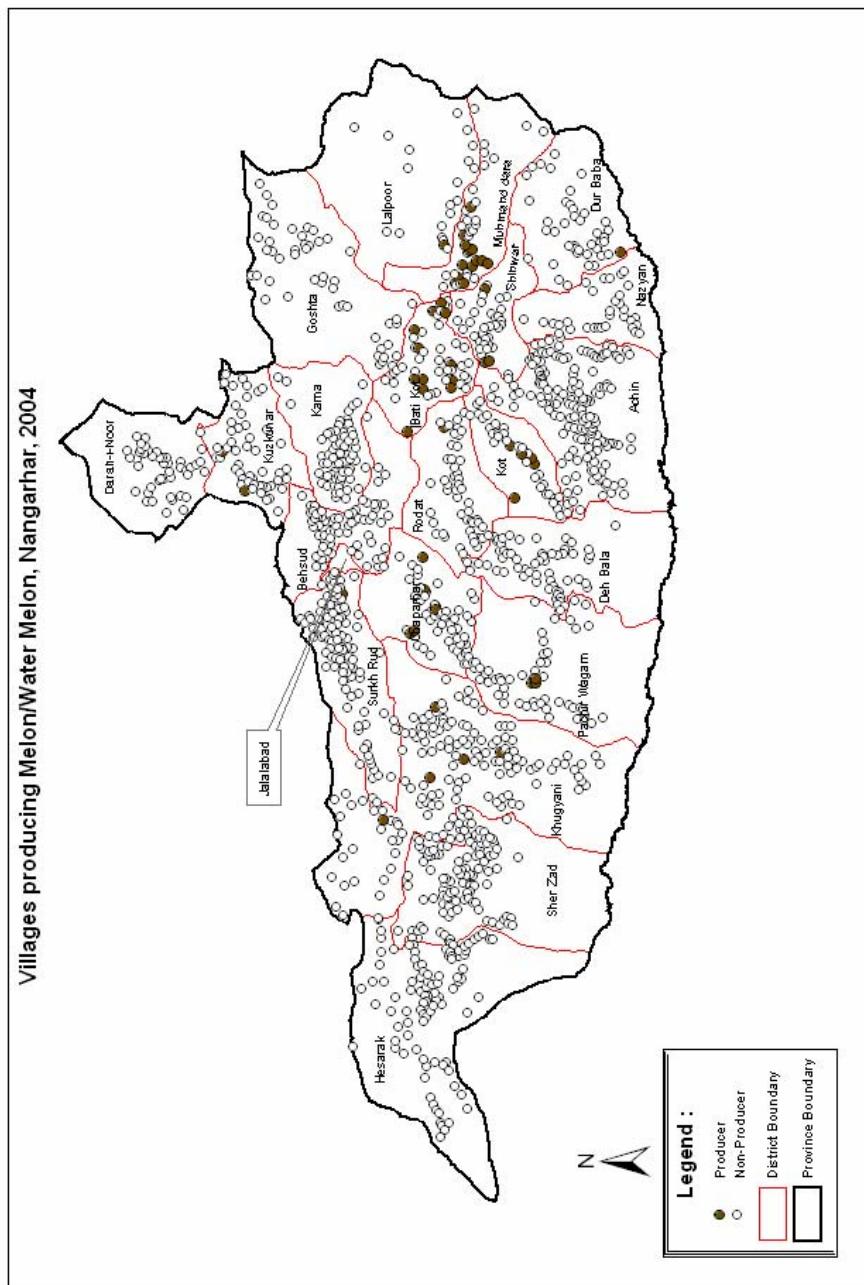
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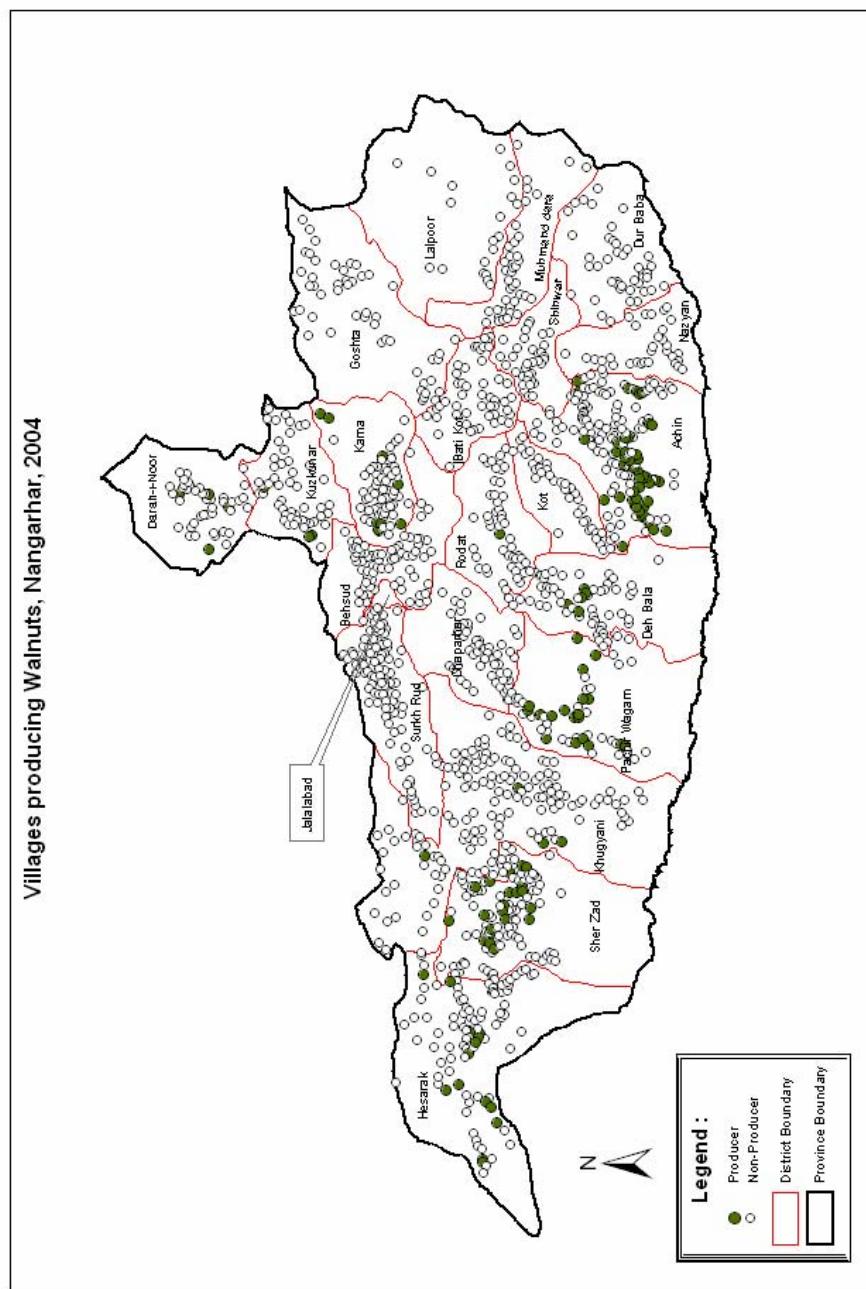
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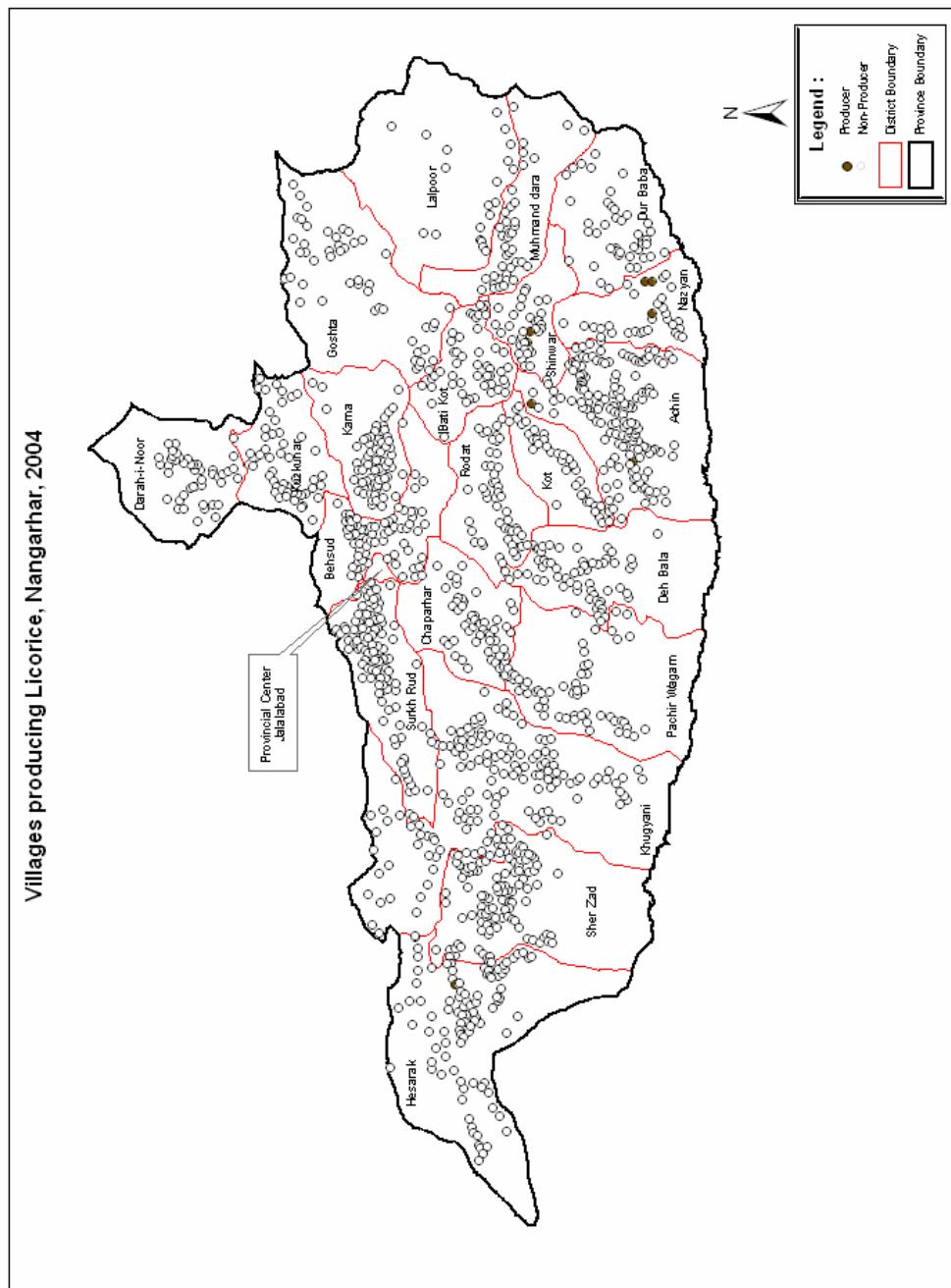
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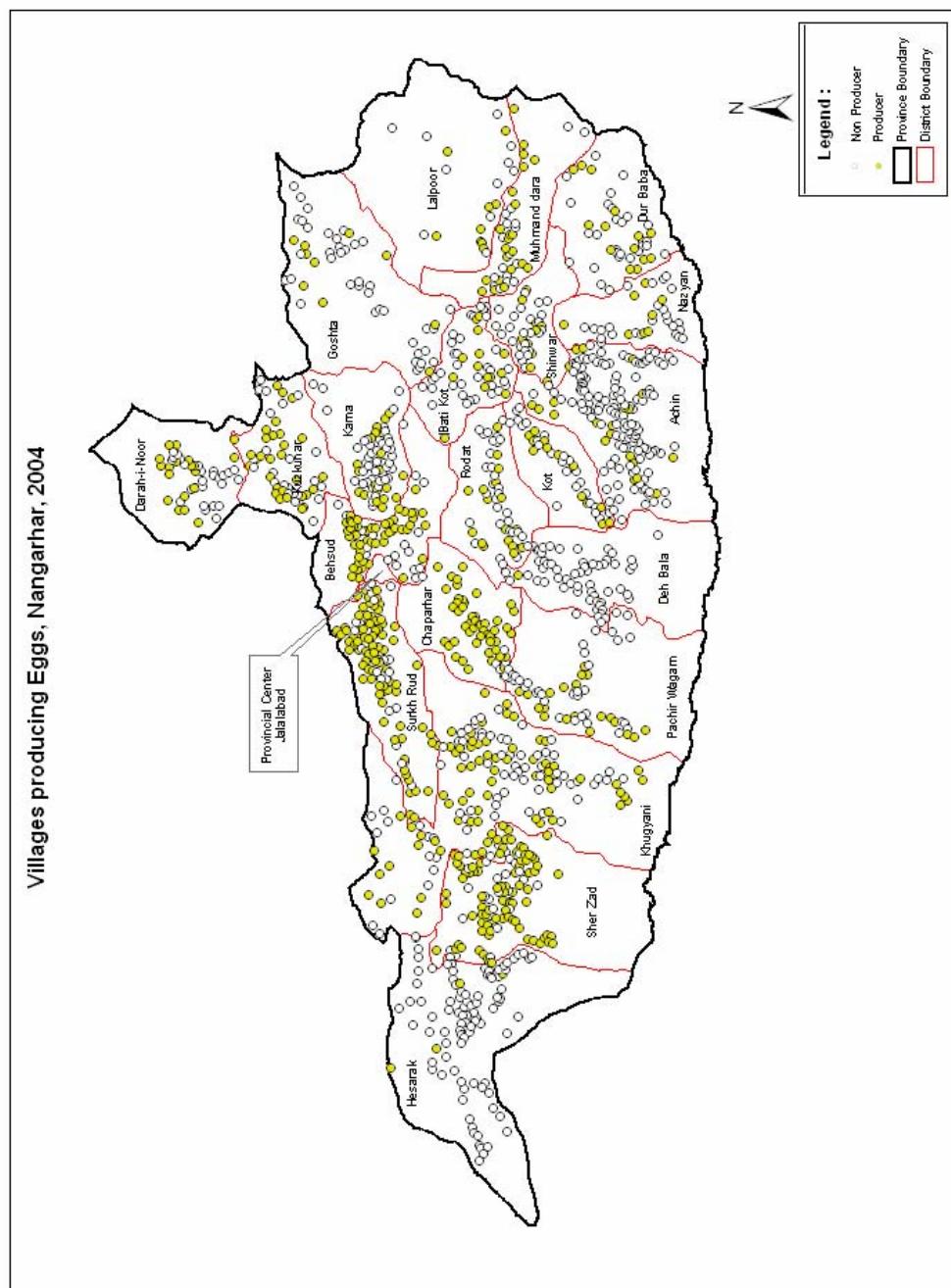
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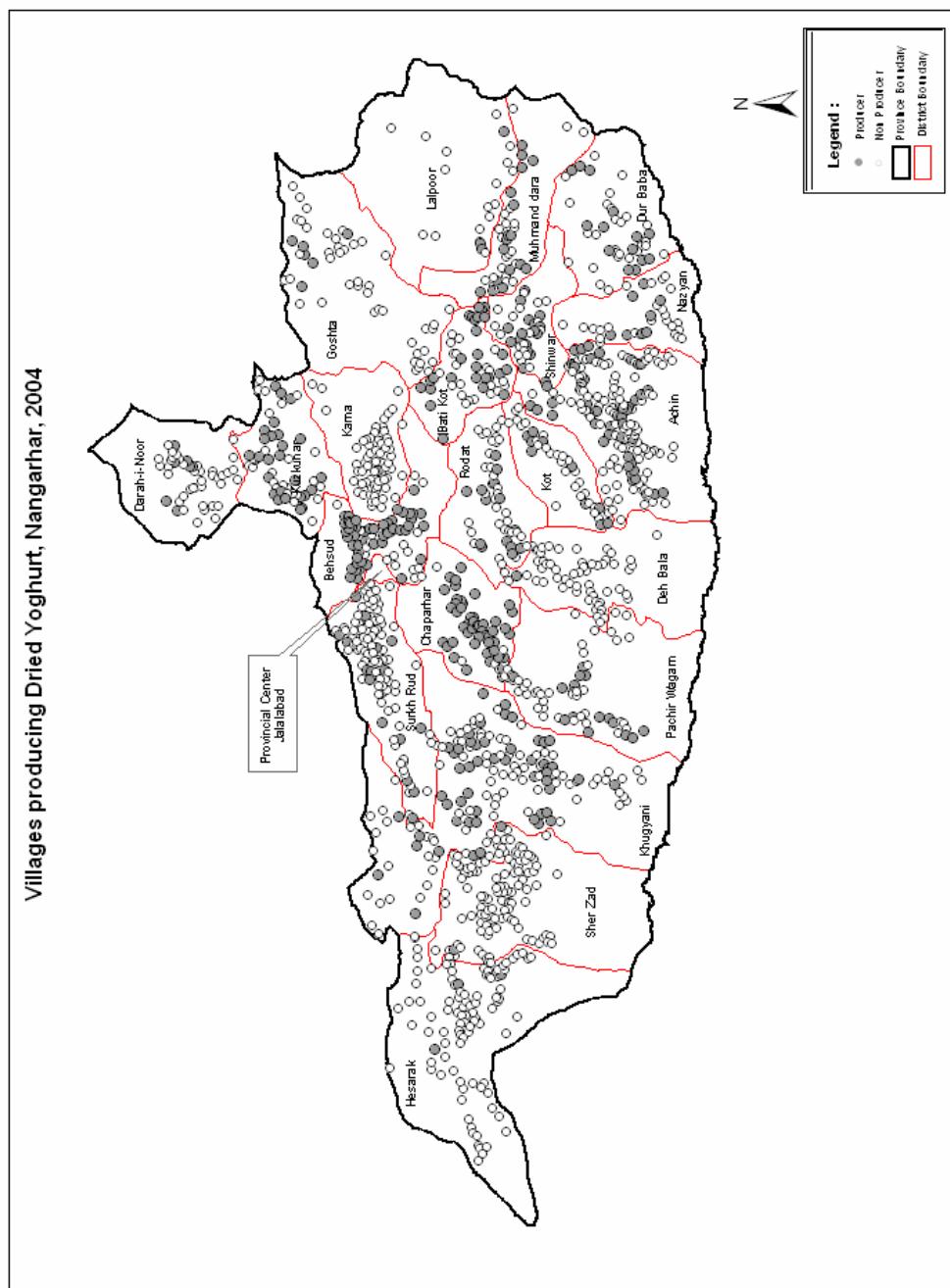
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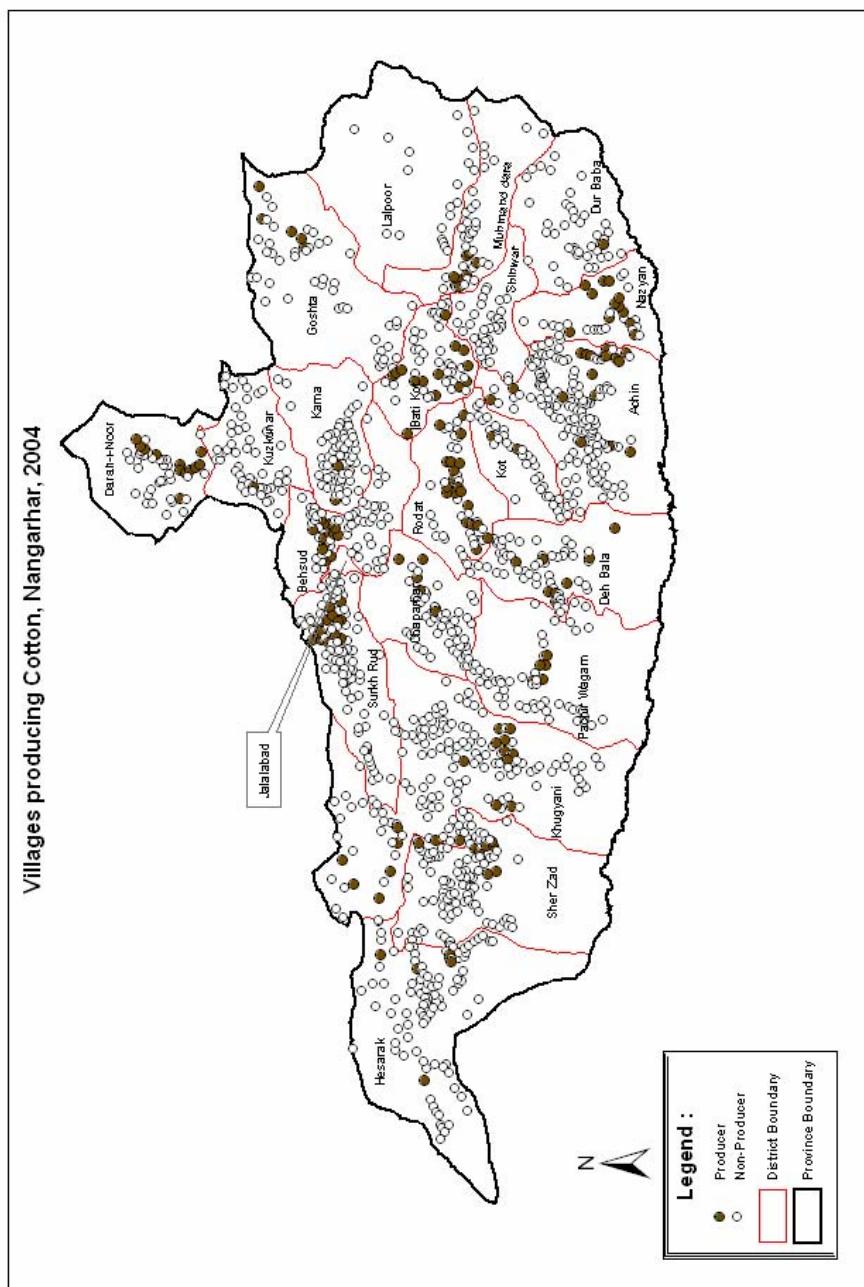
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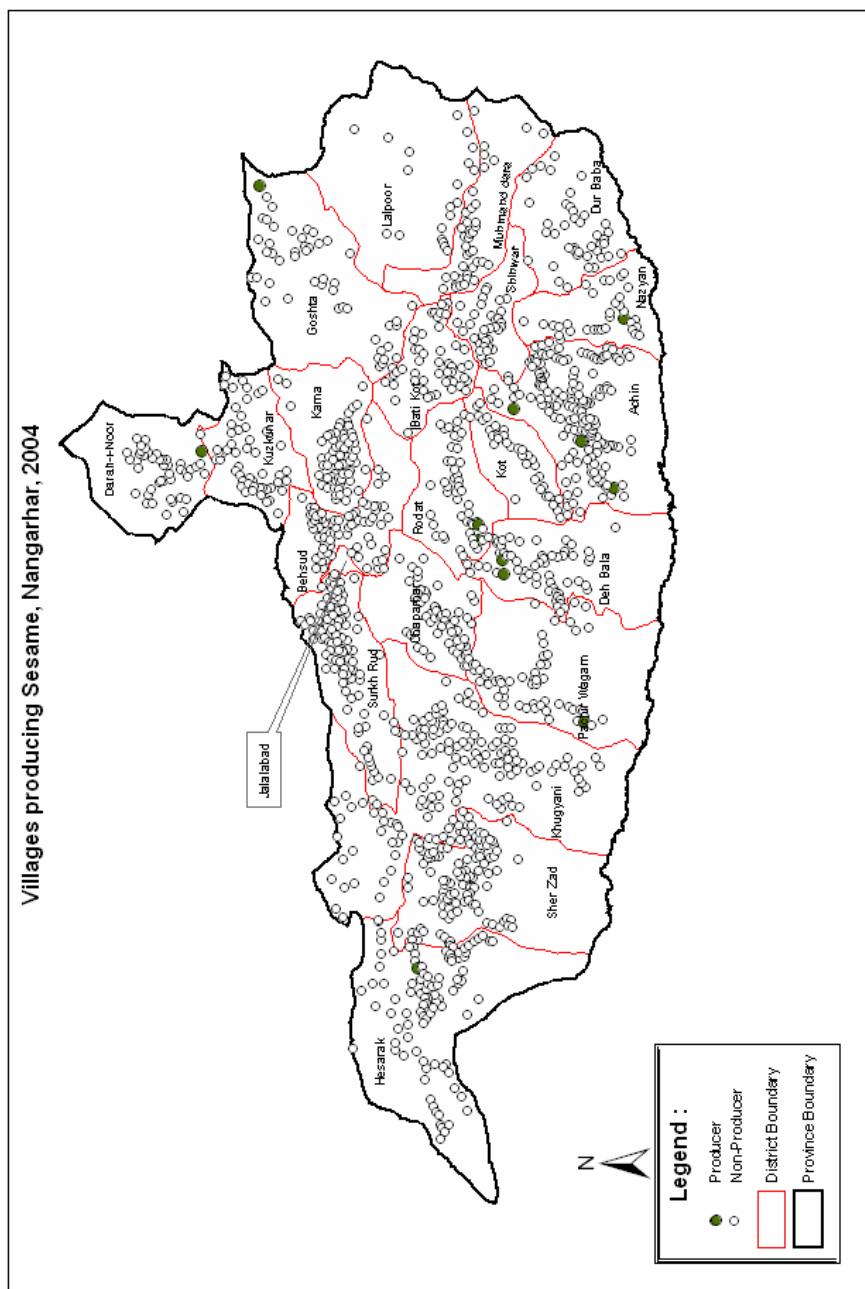
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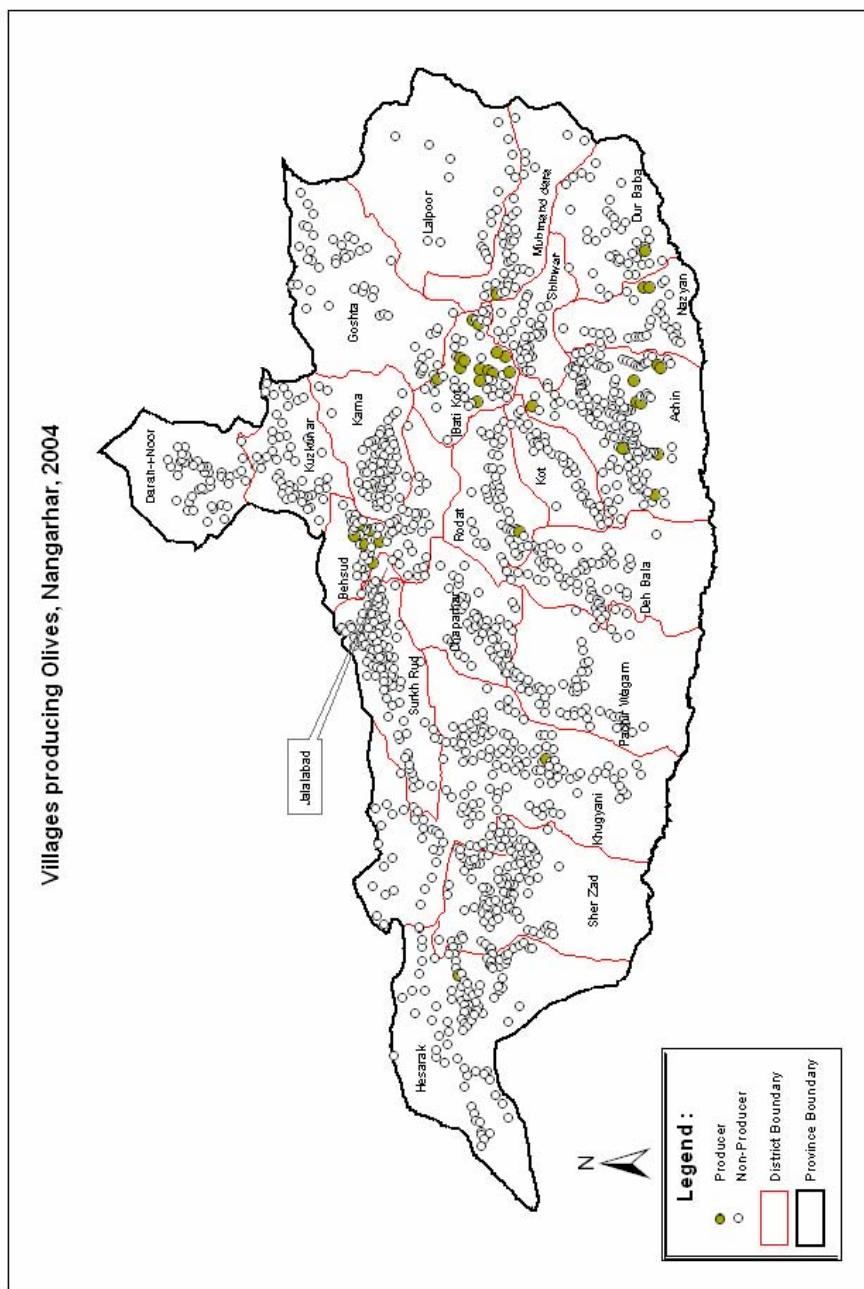
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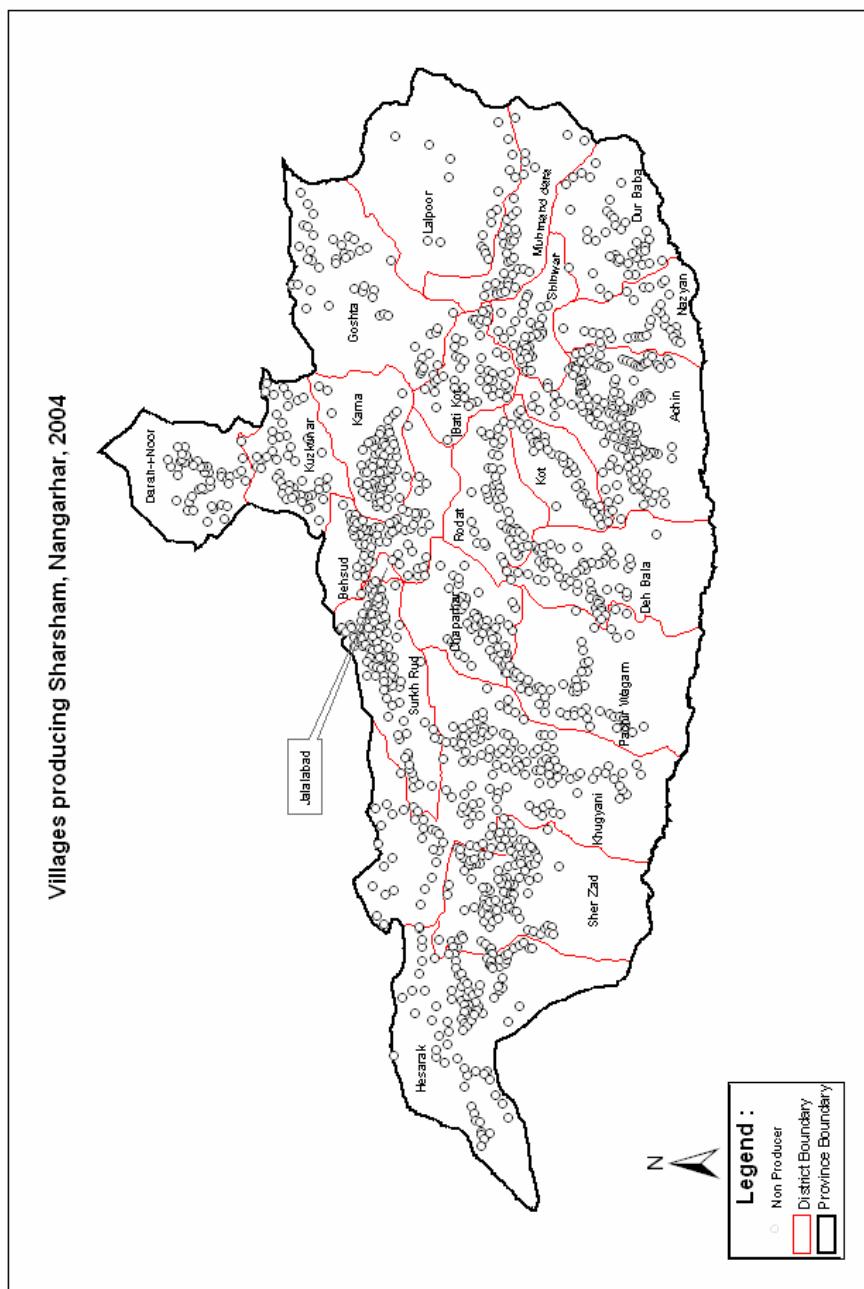
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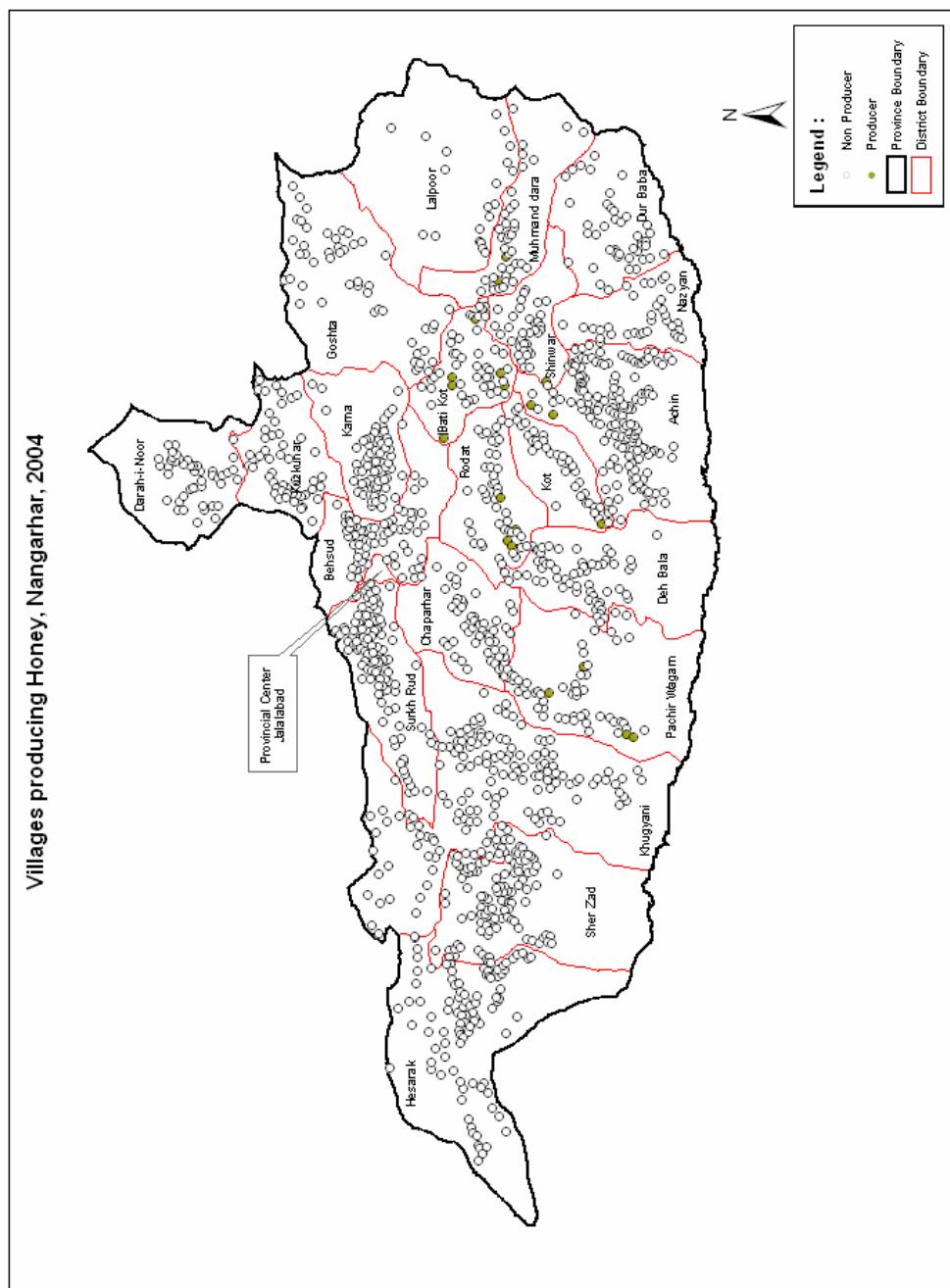
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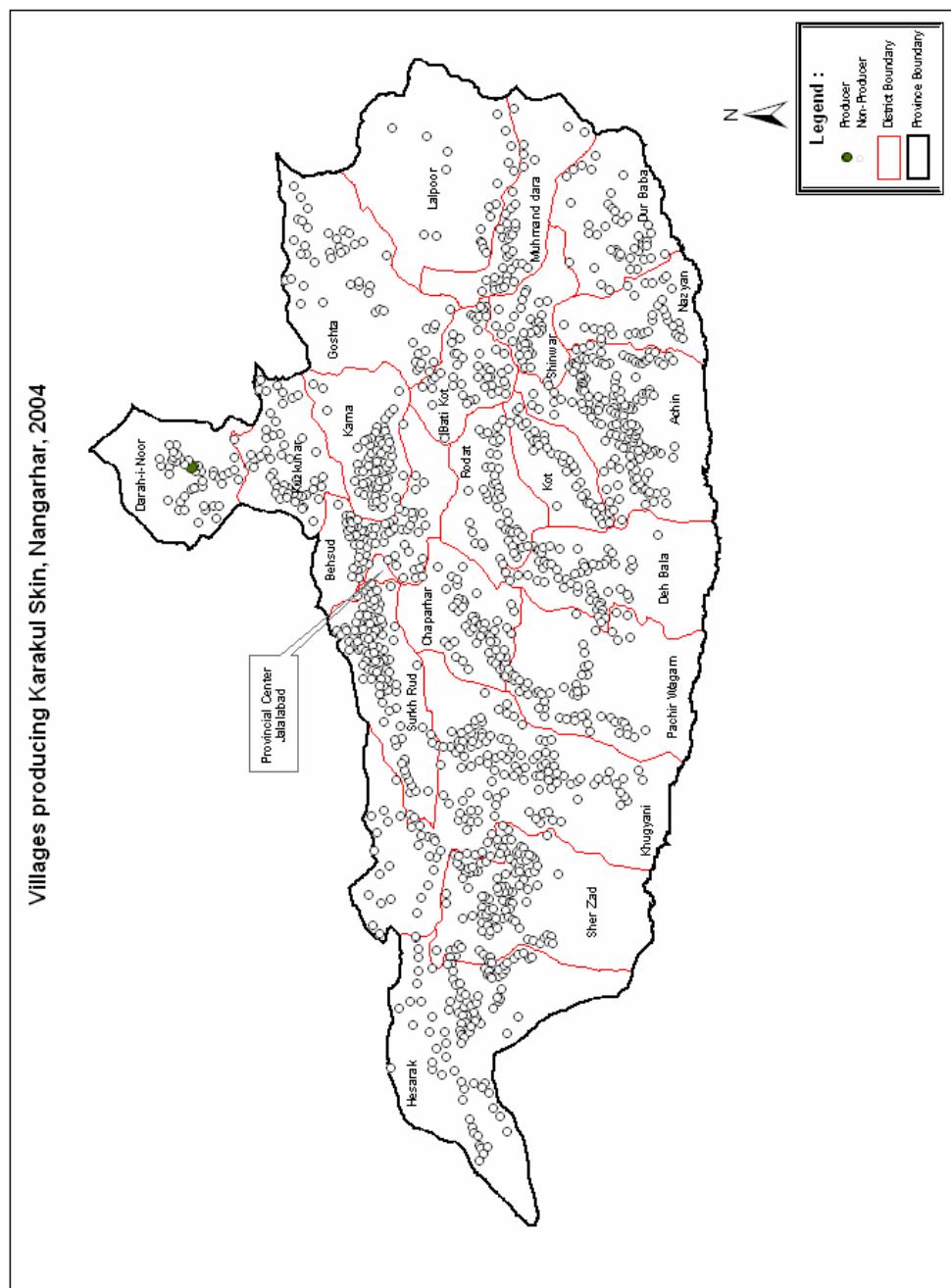
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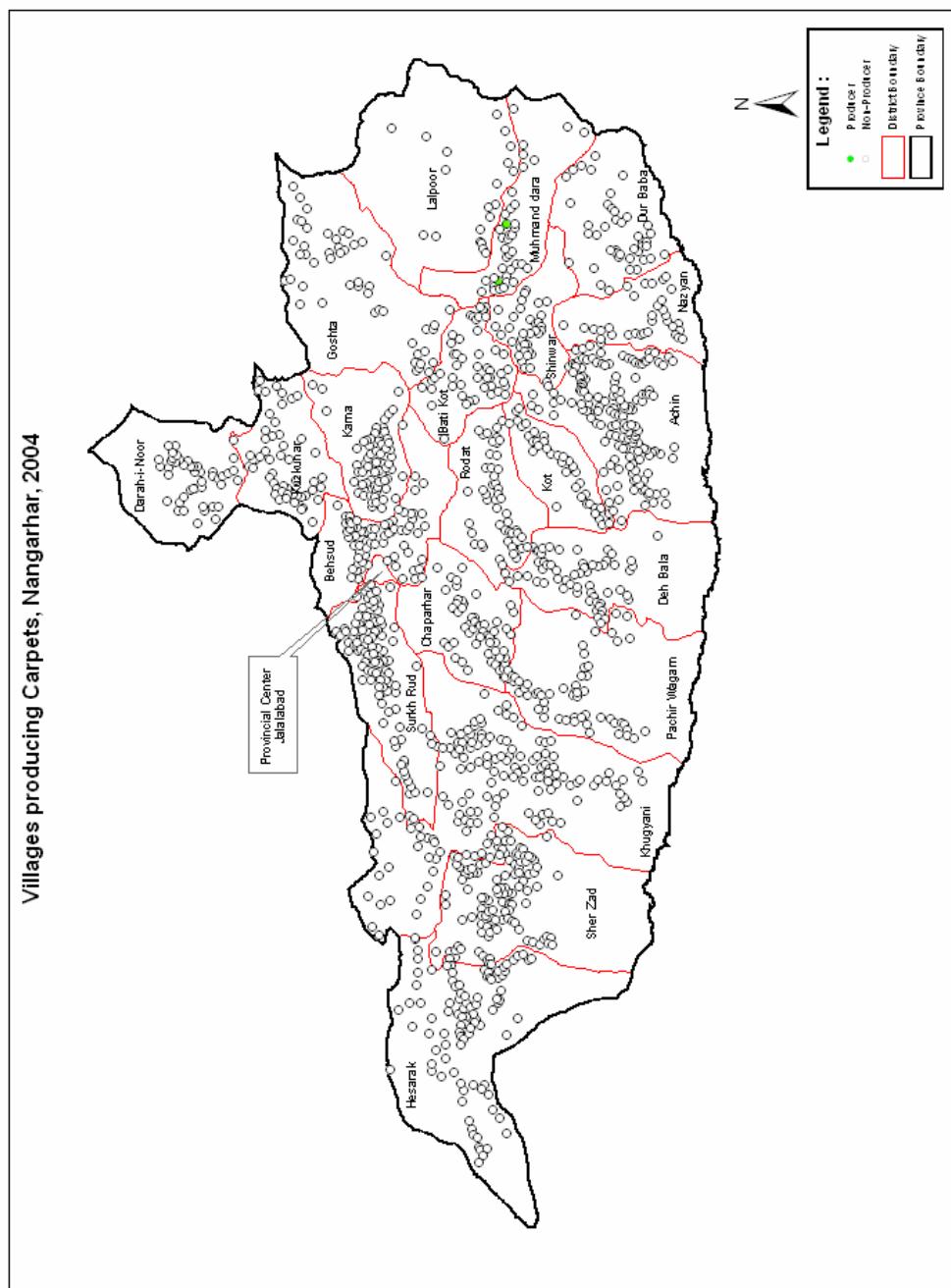
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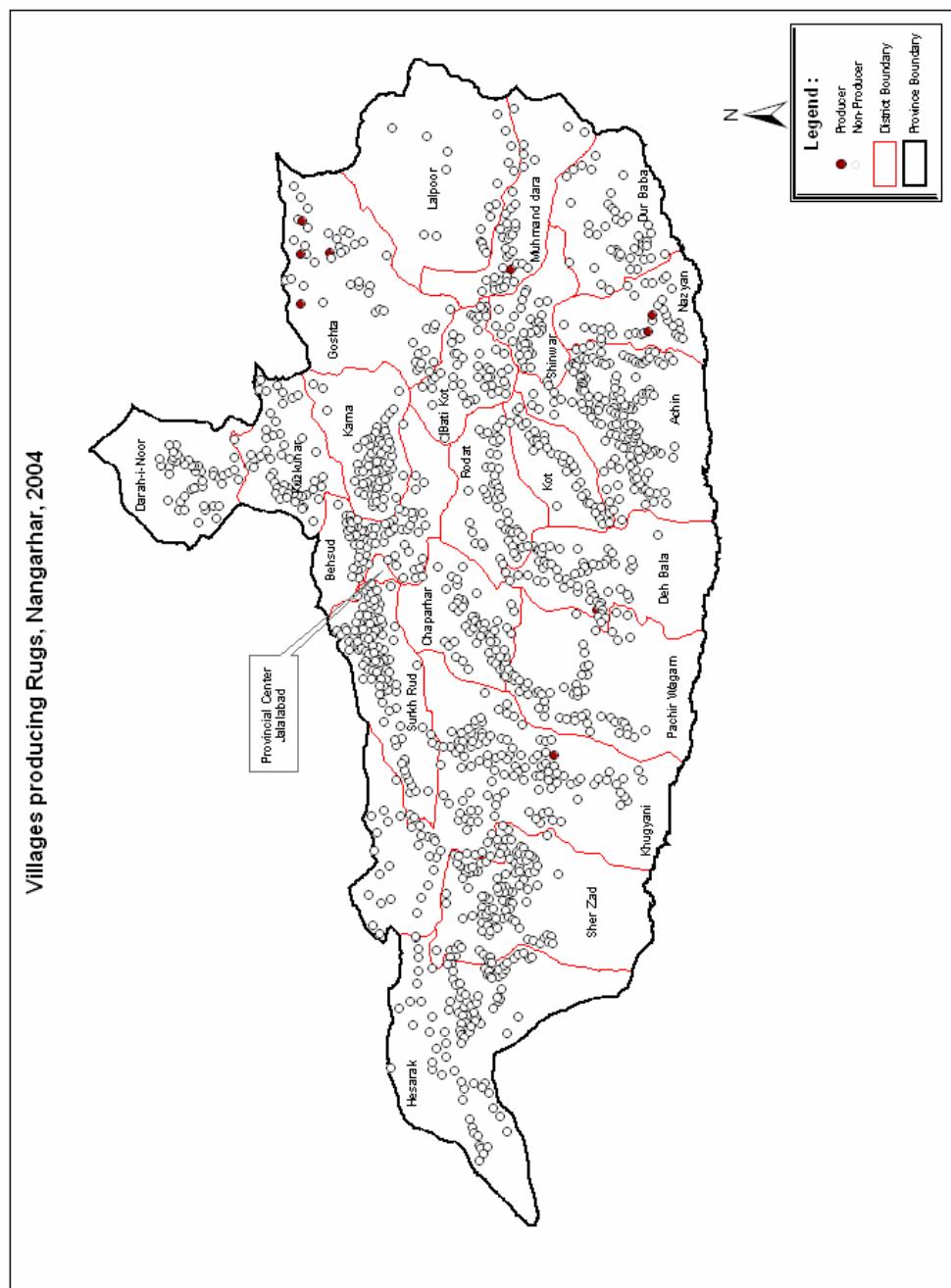
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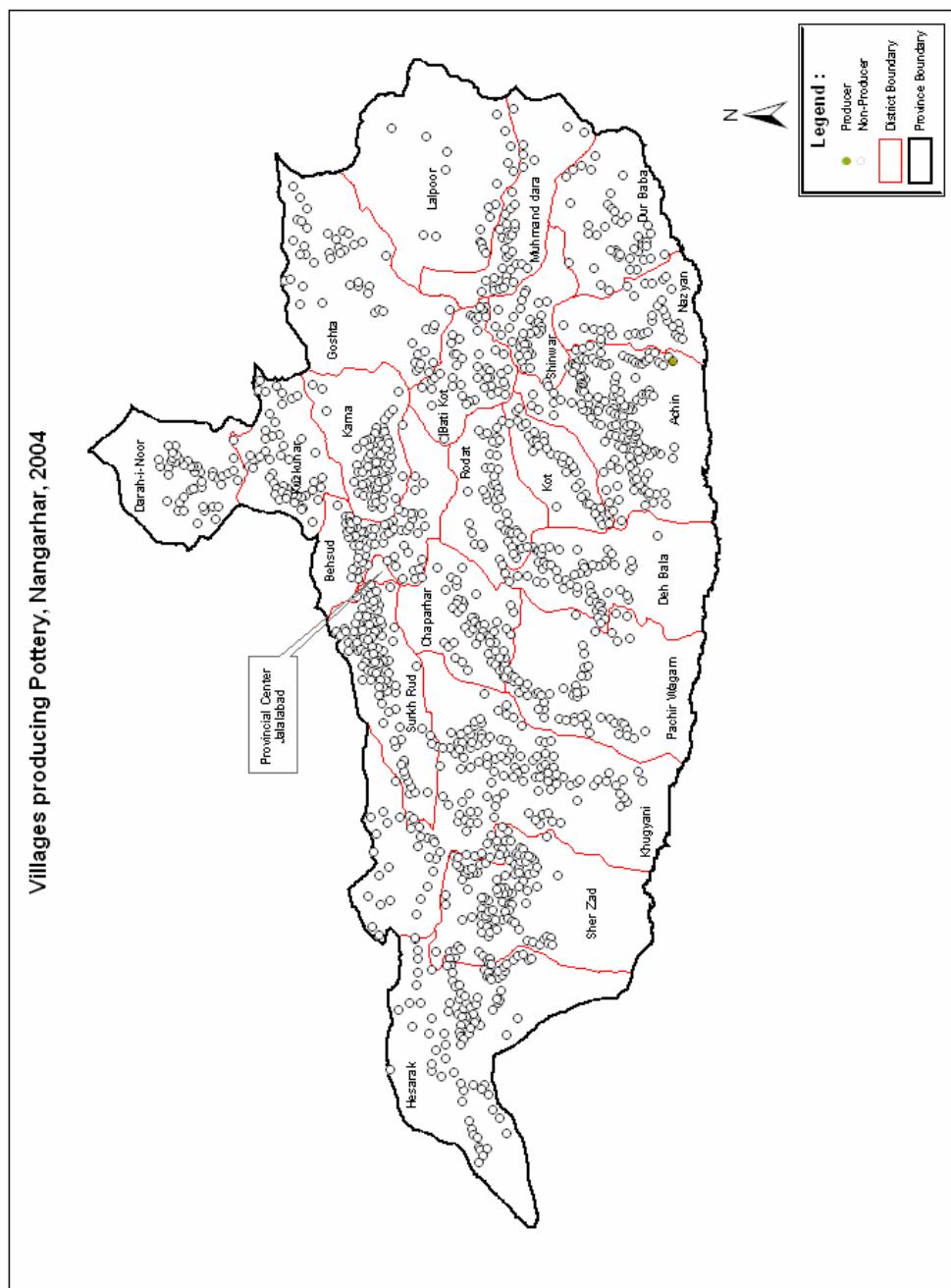
Annex 26



Annex 27



Annex 28



Annex 29

