Value Chain Analysis of Chilgoza Pine Nut at Southeastern Region of Afghanistan

Noorullah Rahmani, Hedayatullah Salari, and Abdulrashid Wiar

ABSTRACT

Chilgoza pine forests offer a significant source of income for owners especially for smallholder farmers in southeastern Afghanistan. In 2019/2020 season, on the basis of kernel, from total global production of the pine nuts (17220 MT), only 9% (1500 MT) was produced in Afghanistan. Southeastern region of the country (Paktia, Paktika and Khost provinces) is a known and rich region of the pine nut where roughly 86% (37,785 hectare) of total forest lands exist and approximately 120600 families take directly advantage from Chilgoza products with 250-360 million US dollars income per year. Therefore, this study was conducted at southeastern region of Afghanistan during 2019-2020 to investigate the entire value chain of chilgoza pine, analyze production capacities and identify main producers and traders. This study was based on interviews, questionnaires, direct observation, and literature reviews. Analysis of community level surveys revealed if the current unsustainable value chain practices not altered will result in continued decline of existing chilgoza forest stands, will lag significantly behind its major global competitors in international market and will lose chilgoza (Black Gold) concept opportunity. The findings of the current study revealed that for better handling of chilgoza pine nut, the forest regeneration and entire value chain program will be effective resolution. Establishing modern chilgoza pine nut processing factories in remote areas needed to be balanced with road conditions, water and electricity are vital requisite and urgent need.

Keywords: chilgoza, marketing, pine nut, tribal ownership.

I. INTRODUCTION

Chilgoza pine is the most valuable, important ecological and economic social forestry species of Afghanistan. It is confined to dry temperate forest of the Hindukush-Himalayan region, which includes eastern and southeastern Afghanistan. In eastern Afghanistan (Kunar, Nuristan, Laghman, Kapisa and Nangarhar), Chilgoza pine is distributed between 2100-3350 masl [1] and in southeastern part (Paktia, Khost and Paktika), it is found between 1800 - 2300 masl [12]. Pine nuts are the main non-timber forest product yielded from these trees. Chilgoza pine plays an important role in socio-economic development of rural communities living nearby chilgoza forests [3], [23]. The pine forest not only provides pine nuts as an economic commodity, but also provides fuel wood, medicinal plants, pasture, and shelter for livestock as well as wildlife habitat and other environmental services.

Three species of pine kernel (P. gerardiana, P. koraensis and P. pinea) are traded internationally and have been part of global trade for many years. Among them, Pinus gerardiana (chilgoza), which is the main species of Afghanistan’s forests, is the important and leading pine nut in international market. In recent years, the market growth for pine nut trading has been observed and particularly in the United States becoming a 100 million US dollars [10]. This trend might be explained by a recent Irish study, which gave evidence that nut consumption can help in decreasing the risk of coronary heart disease (CHD) and sudden cardiac arrest [10]. The edible nuts are highly nutritious; contain healthy amounts of essential minerals, having high antioxidant content, carminative, stimulant, and expectorant properties. Its kernels are rich source of fats, proteins, and carbohydrates with no cholesterol like other edible pine nuts [19].

Data are not available on world production of pine nuts [6]. The species are quite difficult to distinguish morphologically from one another. World pine nut production was estimated at 39,950 MT (kernel basis), this was 86% higher than in 2004. The increase was due to the expansion of China’s production capacity, which had grown 10 times since 2004. Indeed, China was the principal producer in 2014. The crop yielded 25,000 MT (62% of total production share). North Korea came next (5000 MT or 12% share), followed by Afghanistan (3100 MT or 8% share) and Pakistan (3000 MT or 7% share). Russian Federation contributed 2500 MT (6% share) to the world market [7].

Pine nuts exports from Afghanistan are estimated to approximately US$ 70 million yearly, which is predominantly exported in shell. Afghanistan produces 27,000 to 35,000 metric tons of pine nuts and are traded through the porous border illegally and sold at a lower price...
due to lack of processing, packaging, and marketing facilities in Afghanistan [4]. A system needs to be built to facilitate the pine nuts farmers and a platform need to be provides to address their issues. The emerging scenario requires renewed impetus and excellent value chain strategies to overseas market opportunities.

A value chain perception involves the addition of value as the products develop from input suppliers to farmers and consumers. Value adding results from various activities comprises of bulking and cleaning, grading, packaging, and fetching, storing as well as processing [17]. Moreover, value chain analysis focuses on demand of market, quality standards, domestic, regional, and national, dynamics of markets and define constrains and opportunities for the performers of the chain (Kaplinsky and Morris 2001).

Chilgoza value chain has not been comprehensively studied in Afghanistan. There is insufficient of information in several aspects of entire value chain. Thus, realizing the importance of Chilgoza value chain, it was deemed necessary to study entire value chain practices at Southeastern Afghanistan in order to sustainably manage this valuable natural resource.

Initial aim was fixed to interview at least 2-6 subjects in each district. In practice, a total of 69 subjects living around chilgoza pine forests within 17 districts were interviewed (Fig.1). A total of 11 participants from government and non-government organizations included representatives from provincial Industry and Commerce office, ACCI, PAIL and DAIL offices involve in Chilgoza pine management, and 13 traders involve in trading of Chilgoza pine nut were also interviewed. Data were analyzed through descriptive and inferential statistics.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results deduced from the present investigation as well as relevant discussion have been summarized under the following heads:

A. Distribution of Chilgoza at District Scale

Nearly, all districts of Paktia and Paktika provinces have Chilgoza forest, while in Khost, it’s found in some specific districts of Musakhil, Spera, Qalander, Dwa Mande and Nadershia Koat. The major production province is Paktia (Jaji-Aryoub, Zadran, Ahmadkhil, Chamkani, Janikhil, Sayedkaram and Gardiz districts) and Paktika (Wormamay, Gomal, Bermel, Zerok, Sarobi, Gayan, Omna and Naka districts).

B. Chilgoza Forest Ownership

Based on Afghanistan’s Forest Law, natural forests are government property and communities are allowed to use this resource under a community based natural resource management approach. However, according to our findings, local villagers believe that the forest are their own property and is divided among tribes, communities or villages living near to forest zone. Based on the surveyed results, the majority (83%) of chilgoza forests are owned and handled by tribe/village living near to forest area, while a small percentage (17%) are owned by individual families (Fig. 2). Individual family ownership is more common only in some area in the districts of Omna and Gomal of Paktika and Musakhil and Qalander of Khost provinces. The results are in accordance with [11], [16].

C. Mapping the Chilgoza Pine Nut Value Chain

The chilgoza pine nut market composed of domestic consumption and exportation of the raw in-shell chilgoza pine nuts. Based on the data, about 15-30% of produced

II. METHODOLOGY

The study covered southeastern region (Paktia, Paktika and Khost provinces) of Afghanistan, which covers roughly 86% of total pine nuts forests. This study was based on interviews, questionnaires, and direct observations. For interviews, face to face and telephone interviews methods applied. The questionnaire was created and developed separately for three categories i.e., (Community members/villagers inside the Chilgoza forest range, Governmental and non-governmental organization involve in Chilgoza pine management and traders involve in trading of Chilgoza pine nut). A cross-sectional design of the study was adopted for the value chain analysis of chilgoza pine nut to achieve the required data from the selected respondents at a time. The data collected in three stages. In first phase, Paktia and selected districts and accordingly Paktika and Khost covered in second and third phases. Districts were selected based on the majority forest area.

Fig 1. Study area location map.

Fig 2. Chilgoza Forest Ownership in Paktia, Paktika and Khost.

[Map showing distribution of Chilgoza forests in Paktia, Paktika, and Khost districts.]

[Graph showing ownership distribution: 83% Tribe/Village, 17% Individual family.]
pine nuts have domestic consumption and the rest portion (70-85%) is exported to foreign countries. Also, some amount of the pine nut kept by growers for either their own household consumption or other market channels. The higher percentage of the exportation shows higher international market needs. Hence growers and governmental agencies should take strategies to organize the informal sector and diagnose other chilgoza pine nut destinations.

Fig 3. Chilgoza pine nut value chain in Afghanistan.

As displayed in Fig. 3, different stakeholders are involved in the chilgoza pine nut value chain. At a national level the structure of the market is characterized by a large number of chilgoza forest owners. From the buyer’s side the structure involves numerous retailers, traders, agents, and processors. There are few barriers to entry or exit into this market.

The initial stage of the barter begins when producers/growers sell raw pine nuts locally to traders, processors, retailers, brokers, and the informal sector. In this case, most of the chilgoza farmers, located in remote areas, are not organized in organized groups, and very often do not have access to market prices. So asymmetric information is observed, because buyers are better informed and have more power in terms of negotiation than growers. Additionally, the lack of price differentiation between the size of the raw material (cones/seeds) and quality during the barter is another main constraint.

In the second stage, chilgoza pine nuts are collected to be exported or processed by local industry or the informal sector. In this case, most of the chilgoza farmers, located in remote areas, are not organized in organized groups, and very often do not have access to market prices. So asymmetric information is observed, because buyers are better informed and have more power in terms of negotiation than growers. Additionally, the lack of price differentiation between the size of the raw material (cones/seeds) and quality during the barter is another main constraint.

4. Cone harvesting and collection:

Trees are usually grown on mountain (steep rocky slope) areas. They commence their initial yield at least 20-years to be elapsed from planting. At this time the trees are adequately taller with abundant fragile limbs. Cone collection is done either by forest owners or by contractors. So, the steep slopes and careless collection by contractors from one hand and the taller trees and fragile limbs on the other hand, made cone collection as a difficult practice. Harvesters use metal hook like tools attached to long spindle-wooden sticks for cone collection (Fig. 4 a & b). Such tools though can harvest the cones, but they may damage the meristematic tissues or break the limbs subsequently affects seasonal growth and inherent growth habit. As the tree age increases, harvesting process become more troublesome. Chilgoza pine collection starts at the end of August and early September and continues for two months. Similarly, findings were also observed by [11], [15], [16].

Fig. 4. a) Sharp iron metal hook; and b) Hook attached with long stick.

At a global scale, 9% of chilgoza pine kernels (15000 MT) exported to China and Central Asian Markets while partial processed nuts are shipped mainly to Pakistan and India (International Nuts and Dried Fruits Council, 2019/2020). Therefore, in addition to partial processing in the country, it substantially appears that some value addition takes place in foreign courtiers, which include roasting, packaging, and labeling. This issue reveals that the minor portion of the consumer price is generated in Afghanistan, while the major price and income is generated in the foreign countries. Thus, Afghan chilgoza growers receive much lower revenues from this produce.

Fig. 5. Chilgoza Pine cones harvesters.
The data presented in Fig. 5 indicate that majority of the communities (66%) contract their chilgoza forests to local and outside contractors. The contract system is common in larger size forests, while in small size forests; local villagers directly harvest chilgoza pine cones. Generally, harvested cones sell by contractors/traders while sometimes; villagers process the cones (drying and nut extraction) and sell the cleaned pine nut to the domestic market. In the contract system, chilgoza forest stands are given to the contractors for a short period of time during the harvest season. These contractors bring their own workers and equipment and harvest the cones while in majority area, villager use to work as workers to minimize damage to the tree. Larger forest area, lack of proper harvesting and processing tools, insufficient processing places and technical workers are the main hindrances that communities obliged to lease out their forests to contractors. Tribal Council (Shura), which is leading by tribal leaders, are responsible for deciding and contracting out chilgoza forests to contractors. Local harvester service is limited to the domestic or regional market while the contractor role in the market linkage is to the national and international market level, hence is the major difference between contractors and local harvesters in the market linkage. These findings are in agreement with the findings of [11], [15], [16], [21], [22].

**E. Packaging, Marketing, and Trading**

According to the study findings, communities sell their produce to the local traders/contractors and also directly to the domestic market without nut drying and roasting. Some proportion of the nuts is stored for social obligations. Pine nuts are generally sold to different buyers/traders every year. The produce is packing in large jute or burlap sacks and transported to the market or main collection point. The findings are in agreement with the findings of Kuhn et al. [11] and Shalizi and Khuram, [16]. Surveyed results revealed that the contractors/traders collect chilgoza with cones from forest, cleaned the nuts and transfer them in shelled form to Khost (Chilgoza Market) which is known as the main collection point. After, they transported them to the Kabul wholesales market and Chilgoza processing factory where chilgoza nut is processed and packaged with international standard level and then export abroad mainly to China. In retail and domestic market, pine nuts are roasting and selling to consumers. Roasting is done manually using gas or wood as heating source. One kilogram of chilgoza pine can be roasted by (0.75 $) and an average (200 g) is reduced after roasting.

Chilgoza pine nuts were traded illegally and sold at a lower price as there were no processing, packaging, and marketing facilities in Afghanistan. Fortunately, effort made in processing and marketing by Afghan government to process chilgoza pine in Afghanistan and export through proper legal channels. Air corridor facility made by Afghan government to export chilgoza pine nut to China. According to the agreement, twenty tons of chilgoza nuts will be exported to China through Kabul-Shanghai air corridor daily [8]. Amid the rapid increase of pine nuts exports through the air corridor to China, an Afghan investor has invested $5 million in a pine nuts processing factory in Kabul. The factory has the ability to process and package at least 8-12 tons of pine nuts a day in line with international norms [9]. Still, the factory processing capacity (3600 tons/year) is at lower level as compare to the chilgoza production (27000-35000 tons/year) level, thus the capacity should be expanded, and the numbers of processing units need to be increased. This attempt has altered the illegally traded rout and in majority, the Afghan Chilgoza is exporting by Afghan brand name to the world. Earlier, due to the substandard processing, Chilgoza pine nut was traded through the porous border illegally to Pakistan, where the
nuts were cleaned and/or de-shelled with machinery and then sold at higher prices by their name.

Price per kilogram of unshelled pine nuts as revealed by this study varies among provinces ranging from a low of 10 USD reported in Paktika to a high of 23.75 USD in Khost province (Table I). Total mean price paid per kilogram of unshelled pine nuts across the provinces was 17.5 USD. The quality (size, taste, level of damage incurred during processing) of pine nuts differs among provinces and high quality pine nuts are sold for better prices than low quality ones. The price also influenced by easy availability and accessibility of the products. The average price per kilogram of pine nuts in 2006 was reported as $2.87 USD by Kuhn et al. [11], $ 8.51 USD by Shalizi and Khuram [16] and compared with the higher average price ($ 40 USD) roasting pine nut in 2019 revealed by this study. Since price per kilogram of unshelled pine nuts is known to vary from year to year and is also dependent on supply and demand factors, thus this should not be construed as evidence of trending. In Kabul markets, one kilogram of roasting unshelled pine nuts was priced at $15 USD in 2015 and 2016, $ 18 in 2017 and $ 40 USD in 2019.

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Based on the surveyed findings, families receive an average 965.49 USD per year from sale of pine nuts (Table II). The yearly income from chilgoza pine nuts varies between provinces and from year to year. The Lower family annual income 225 USD was reported in Paktia Province, while the higher 2862.5 USD was reported in Paktika province (Table II). This data was not analyzed in relation to the total weight or number of pine nuts sold; as such, the reported differences in annual income generation per family are at least partially related to the size of the community’s forest (number of pine trees), forestry share or distribution part, biennial bearing habit, as well as many other factors. For instance, in Paktika chilgoza forests distribution, the individual family ownership is more apparent, for the reason their annual income is greater than other provinces. The revenue generated from pine nuts divide among village or community members based on the forest distribution. Communities or villages divide the revenue based on the old system of distribution (tribal forms system). According to the surveyed reports, there are conflicts amongst tribes/communities on forest access and ownership issue and between community members on pine nut revenue distribution. In the case of conflict, tribal shuras or tribal leaders are most commonly responsible to resolve the conflict. In most of the chilgoza pine region, conflicts are resolved in association of tribal shuras and government authorities. Similar findings were also observed by Kuhn et al. [11] and Shalizi and Khuram [16].

### Production Analysis

Due to the illegal trading and procuring in forest area, there is no record of exact known volumes of pine nuts produced in Paktia, Paktika and Khost provinces. Based on our study findings and reports from traders, ACCI and DAIL offices of each province, roughly 20,000-27,000 metric tons of chilgoza produce annually in the mentioned provinces (Table III). We did not perform a comprehensive survey as the access to all areas was restricted due to security concerns.

Afghanistan’s total pine nut production is 27,000-35,000 metric tons a year. Of the total production area covered by chilgoza pine nuts in the country, Paktia, Paktika and Khost cover 86% (37,685 hectare), known as a rich region of Chilgoza pine nut. It’s estimated by studies that roughly (120600) families in the mentioned provinces take directly benefits from chilgoza products and the estimated annual revenue in these provinces are 250-360 million dollars [5]. Based on study report of Shalizi and Khuram [16], there were minimum of 320 and maximum of 640 trees/ha in southeast region and according to the finding of [20], an average an adult chilgoza pine tree can yield 7.4 kg unshelled pine nuts. If we take an average of 260 trees/ha and an average yield of (7 kg unshelled pine nuts/tree), one hectare forest will produce (1.82 MT of unshelled pine nuts), and (37685×1.82=65948 MT). Considering of chilgoza biennial bearing habit, south east region (Paktia, Paktika and Khost) have the ability to produce 34500 MT of unshelled pine nuts annually.

### Conservation and Other Activities

Chilgoza Pine forests are governed and handled by tribes/communities living near to the forestry area. Based on the study findings, a treaty has been taken from villagers in this regard which explain:

1) Green tree of any forest species is not allowed to cut or damage, if such crime happened, 15000-30000 Afghani has to be paid as a punishment.

2) No transporting vehicle is allowed to inter to the forest area.

3) Each community hired 3-5 forests protective guard (Arbaki) to protect forest from cutting, grazing etc. They are actually member of forestry area/villagers and pay a specific amount as a salary, they have the privilege to collect or cut dry wood only for their family expenditure.

**TABLE I: MEAN, MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM PRICE (USD) AND STANDARD ERROR (S.E.) OF ONE KILOGRAM UNSHELLED PINE NUTS SOLD BY LOCAL VILLAGERS TO LOCAL TRADERS AND TO LOCAL MARKET**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provinces</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>S.E.</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paktia</td>
<td>18.38</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>23.13</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paktika</td>
<td>16.49</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>21.25</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khost</td>
<td>17.65</td>
<td>12.50</td>
<td>23.75</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>10.83</td>
<td>22.71</td>
<td>0.713</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE II: MEAN, MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM FAMILY ANNUAL INCOME (AFGHANI), STANDARD ERROR (S.E.), RECEIVED PER FAMILY FROM SELLING CHILGOZA PINE NUTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provinces</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>S.E.</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paktia</td>
<td>483.49</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td>46.04</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paktika</td>
<td>1119.64</td>
<td>243.75</td>
<td>2862.5</td>
<td>175.86</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khost</td>
<td>1293.39</td>
<td>268.75</td>
<td>2812.5</td>
<td>202.05</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>965.49</td>
<td>245.83</td>
<td>2475</td>
<td>141.32</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE III: CHILGOZA PINE NUTS PRODUCTION AND YIELD (MT/YEAR)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Production (MT/Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paktia</td>
<td>2018 10600 2017 11200 2016 10300 2015 9700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paktika</td>
<td>2018 10200 2017 10500 2016 7800 2015 9100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khost</td>
<td>2018 4500 2017 5100 2016 3100 2015 2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>25300 26800 21200 21300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This treaty has also been confirmed by local government authority. There are no performance activities of the provincial DAIL in the mentioned provinces in regarding of safeguarding the pine nut forests and surveillance of quality standards in production, harvest, and storage of pine nuts at community and district levels. Moreover, no government and non-government organizations had so far come to work on Chilgoza entire value chain (Production, Harvest, Processing, Storage, Marketing) as there are countless constrains in several aspects such as cone harvesting and collection techniques, cone drying, seed extraction, processing, packaging facilities, trading, storage, marketing and market value chain in Paktia, Paktika and Khost provinces, thus, long and short term program in regarding of capacity buildings, providing technical tools and equipment’s, providing technical staffs etc. in entire value chain aspects are an urgent need in order to sustainably manage this valuable natural resource.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE IV: STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, THREATS, AND OPPORTUNITIES EXIST IN THE CURRENT CHILGOZA PINE VALUE CHAIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strengths</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Availability of huge amount of chilgoza pine forests in the study areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Chilgoza pine trees are easily grown spontaneously in the areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Chilgoza pine trees produce high quality kernels in addition to wood and other by-products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Chilgoza pine nuts consumed and marketed nationally and internationally (China)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Convenience in postharvest operations except cone collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Long term storability and shelf life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Presence of high market demand for chilgoza pine nuts even contracting while they are on the tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Availability of tribal support to protect forestry areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Implementation of tribal prevention on utilizing chilgoza forests</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Export to Pakistan, India, China and Central Asian markets</td>
<td>• Seasonal competition with other nut crops like almond, pistachio and walnuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Day-to-day increasing demand in national in international markets</td>
<td>• Impact of Pakistani and Indian Chilgoza pine nuts on price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Boost of the country traders</td>
<td>• Invasion of Foreign Traders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Employment opportunities</td>
<td>• Insecurity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cooperative marketing and price stability</td>
<td>• Instability of political situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Relative governmental support</td>
<td>• Price fluctuations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the surveyed results, it can be summarized that chilgoza pine cover in Paktia, Paktika and Khost provinces has significantly reduced due to unsustainable activities. This has resulted in loss of biodiversity and severe land degradation. Chilgoza production is constrained by the over-harvesting of pine cones, unsuitable reforestation practices, lack of information about proper harvesting methods, limited knowledge and skills in modern technologies, improper post-harvest handling and quality control and ineffective marketing skills.

According to the SWOT analysis, the massive population of chilgoza pine trees and presence of tribal support mainly in the study area are the strengths. Likewise, low natural regeneration status, forest unsustainable use, lack of modern harvesting and processing technologies and lower bargaining and marketing skills of the growers comprise the main weakness. A higher marketing demand is a considerable opportunity on the other hand; unstable political situations and monetary exchange rate, invasion of foreign traders and seasonal synchrony with other nut crop are the main threats which should be consider in the future strategic planning process. For better handling of chilgoza pine nut forest; standardizing of entire value chain practices and forest regeneration program will be effective. Appropriate training and capacity buildings in the aspects of sustainable forest use, proper time of harvesting, mature cones identification, proper methods of harvesting, nut processing, raising awareness of international quality and food safety standards may be effective and vital to be conducted. Raising awareness through different sources (media, newspaper, radio etc.) and capacity building in regarding of sustainable forest use may be productive. Establishing modern processing centers and upgrading existing one is an urgent need.

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Noorullah Rahmani presently serves as an assistant professor and head of Horticulure department, Agriculture faculty, Pakia University. He completed his B.Sc (Horticulture) from Kabul University with distinction in 2011. He started his career as Assistant Professor at Pakia University during 2012. In 2013 he qualified to a six months research and training program to IARI, New Delhi, India. Thereafter, he passed a competitive exam and got scholarship to India and successfully completed his Master degree in (Pomology) with first class (A-grade) during 2015-2017. Mr. Rahmani has worked with different national and international organization. He was employed as a national consultant with GIZ, SEDEP and as a Master trainer and national consultant with DA/AVC-HVC. Mr. Rahmani has been working on reviving Afghani Chilgoza Pine nut, value chain analysis of chilgoza pine nut and major horticultural crops. He published (9) research articles in national and international journals, (8) subjects chapters and have some un-publicized publications.

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