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Afghanistan Index

Also including selected data on Pakistan

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**Brookings Tracks Reconstruction and Security
in Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan**

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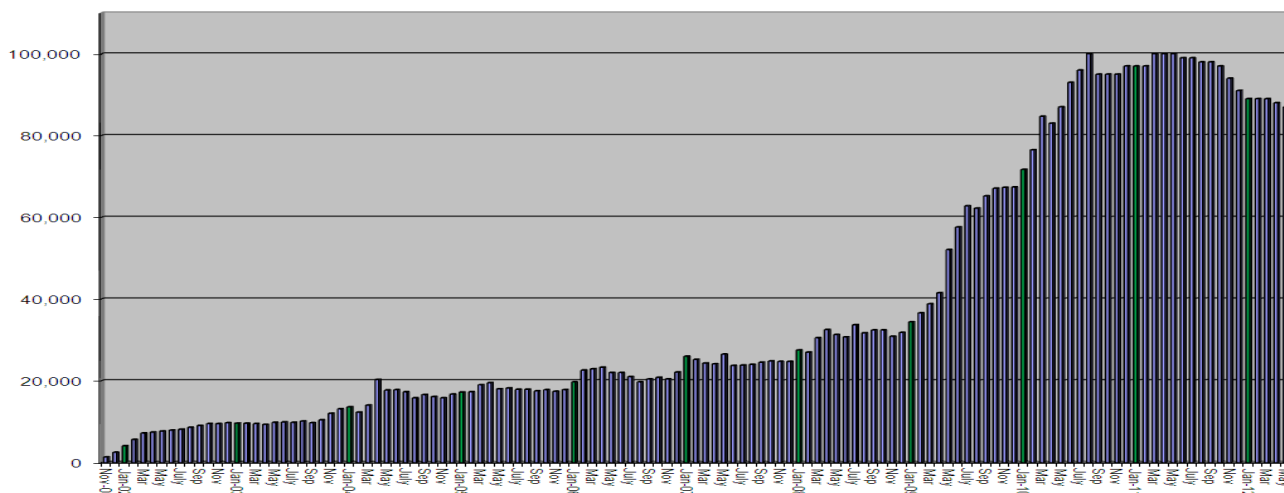
Note on the Methodology of the Afghanistan Index:

Although the footnotes to the Afghanistan Index document our sources in detail, it is worth noting here a few broad points. The majority of our information comes from the U.S. Government, though we must often analyze it and process it further to show trends over the full period since 2001. Some information comes from foreign journalists on the ground and from nongovernmental organizations; a very modest amount to date comes from Afghan sources. Most tables and charts are straightforward representations of data as we obtain it from the above primary sources, with only modest further analysis and processing required. However, a few graphics, such as those on crime and unemployment rates, require more methodological work (and more assumptions) on our part—and are as a result also perhaps somewhat less precise than most of the tables and charts.

1. SECURITY INDICATORS

FIGURE 1.1

American Troops Deployed To Afghanistan¹







































NOTE: As of May 2012 there are roughly 87,000 U.S. troops in Afghanistan. These figures include troops under ISAF and Operation Enduring Freedom. For a full order of battle, please see: <http://www.understandingwar.org/reference/afghanistan-order-battle>. Note: Start of each year is highlighted in green.

FIGURE 1.2

Other Foreign Troops Deployed To Afghanistan²

Month	Number	Month	Number	Month	Number
February 2002	5,000	September	18,000	June	32,280
March	5,000	October	20,000	July	34,550
April	5,000	November	21,000	October	36,230
May	4,500	December	21,000	December	38,370
June	5,000	January 2007	21,460	February 2010	38,710
September	4,700	March	21,750	March	38,890
April 2003	5,000	April	21,750	April	40,139
September	5,000	May	24,000	June	41,070
April 2004	5,500	July	24,250	July	41,315
June	6,000	September	26,043	August	41,389
August	6,500	October	30,177	October	40,432
September	8,000	December	26,703	November	40,930
October	10,000	February 2008	28,250	December	41,730
November	9,400	April	28,000	February 2011	41,893
December	8,500	June	29,350	March	42,203
January 2005	9,000	September	29,810	May	42,400
February	8,000	October	30,100	June	42,381
June	8,000	November	31,150	August	40,697
August	10,500	December	31,400	September	40,670
December	9,000	January 2009	31,880	October	40,638
May 2006	9,000	February	31,520	December	40,313
June	9,700	March	32,140	January 2012	40,386
August	15,000	April	32,175	April	38,961

FIGURE 1.3Troops Committed to NATO's International Security Assistance Forces (ISAF) By Country³

	Albania	290		Georgia	800		Norway	525
	Armenia	126		Germany	4,900		Poland	2,457
	Australia	1,550		Greece	122		Portugal	133
	Austria	3		Hungary	337		Romania	1,843
	Azerbaijan	94		Iceland	6		Singapore	39
	Bahrain	95		Ireland	7		Slovakia	331
	Belgium	522		Italy	3,816		Slovenia	89
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	59		Jordan	0		Spain	1,481
	Bulgaria	605		Republic of Korea	350		Sweden	500
	Canada ¹	508		Latvia	175		The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ²	177
	Croatia	320		Lithuania	245		Tonga	55
	Czech Republic	527		Luxembourg	10		Turkey	1,327
	Denmark	692		Malaysia	46		Ukraine	23
	El Salvador	25		Mongolia	113		United Arab Emirates	35
	Estonia	153		Montenegro	39		United Kingdom	9,500
	Finland	176		Netherlands ²	274		United States	90,000
	France	3,308		New Zealand	153		Total	128,961

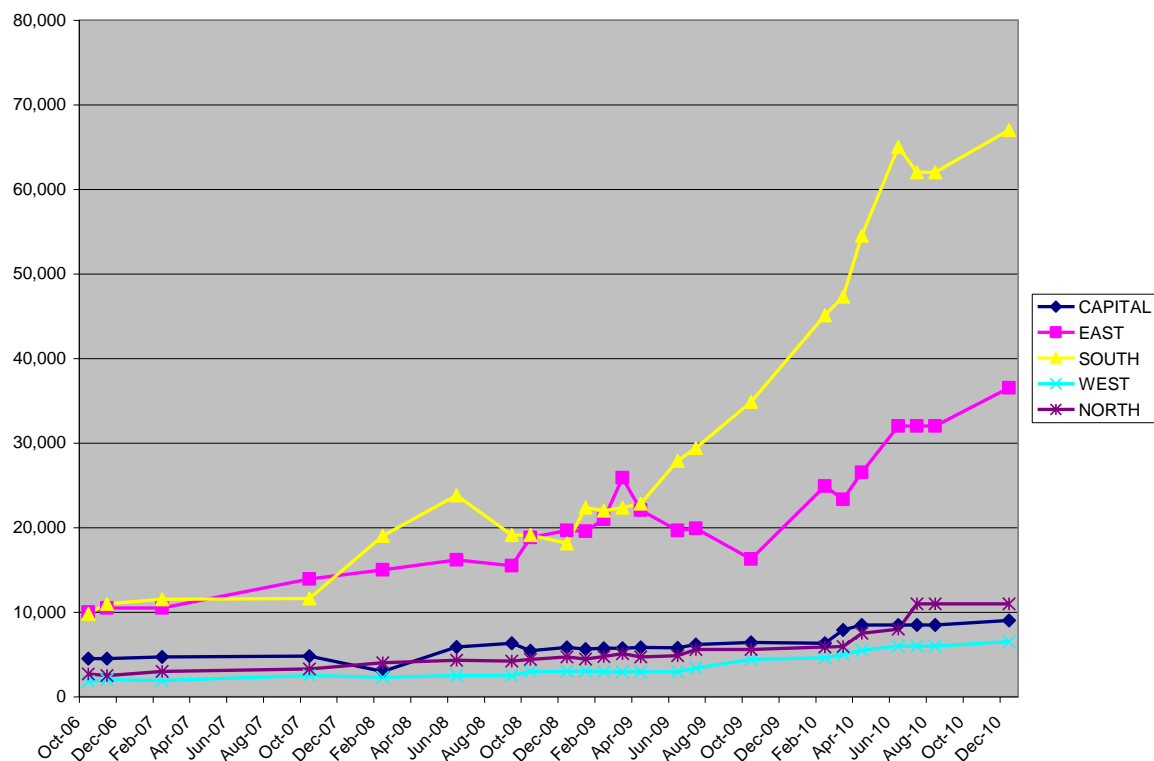
AS OF: April 18, 2012¹ Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name² Snapshot figure that includes overlapping rotations.**NOTE:** The total foreign troop presence also includes about 30,000 (mainly American) troops organized under Operation Enduring Freedom.**FIGURE 1.4**Total NATO-ISAF Manpower by Regional Command (RC), Since October 2006⁴**NOTE:** Data points represent months for which a precise estimate is available. As the figures for a given month provide a snapshot assessment, they should be considered approximations. Figures do not reflect U.S. troops that are part of Operation Enduring Freedom.

FIGURE 1.5Size of Afghan Security Forces on Duty, 2003-2012⁵

Month	Ministry of Defense Forces	Ministry of Interior Forces	Total Afghan Security Forces
End 2003	6,000	0	6,000
End 2004	24,000	33,000	57,000
End 2005	26,000	40,000	66,000
End 2006	36,000	49,700	86,000
End 2007	50,000	75,000	125,000
April 2008	57,800	79,910	137,710
October 2008	68,000	79,910	147,910
March 2009	82,780	79,910	162,690
July 2009	91,900	81,020	172,920
November 2009	95,000	95,000	190,000
December 2009	100,131	94,958	195,089
March 2010	113,000	102,000	215,000
April/May 2010	119,388	104,459	223,847
August 2010	134,000	109,000	243,000
September 2010	138,164	120,504	258,668
October 2010	144,638	116,367*	261,005
December 2010	149,533	116,856	266,389
Jan/Feb 2011	152,000	118,800	270,800
April 2011	164,003	122,000	286,003
May 2011	168,037	128,622	296,659
August 2011	169,076	134,865	303,941
September 2011	170,781	136,122	306,903
October 2011	173,150	139,070	312,220
December 2011	179,610	143,800	323,410
January 2012	184,437	145,577	330,014
February 2012	187,874	148,932	336,806
March 2012	194,466	149,642	344,108

Both ANA and ANP met manning goals set for October 2011. The goal for ANA by November 2012 is 195,000 soldiers and the goal for ANP is 157,000 security forces by the same time. *revised reporting

FIGURE 1.6Afghan Local Police Growth⁶

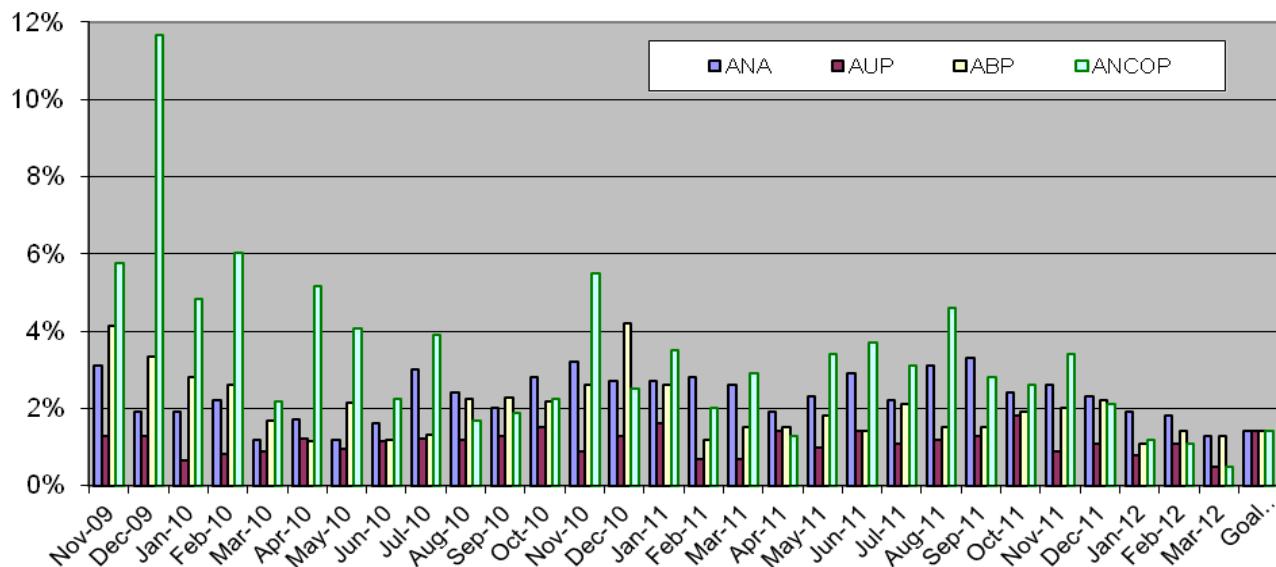
Month	Officers in program
February 2011	4,343
June 2011	6,200
September 2011	7,577
March 2012	12,000+

NOTE: 30,000 personnel is entered in the FY2012 Budget Justification Book.

FIGURE 1.7Afghan Army Units Partnered with NATO Units⁷

2007	2008	2009	2010	2012
0%	0%	10%	70%	89%

NOTE: 2012 number is a “past five months” figure ending March. During the same period, 42 percent of operations were Afghan led.

FIGURE 1.8Attrition Rates among Selected Afghan National Security Forces⁸**FIGURE 1.9**Afghan National Army Basic Rifle Marksmanship Qualification⁹

November 2009	July 2010	November 2010 (Goal)
35%	97%	95%

FIGURE 1.10Afghan National Security Force Recruits Literacy Rates and Training¹⁰

Totally illiterate	Number in training	Number completed training
86%	57,500	95%

NOTE: As of March 2011. There were also 1,848 Afghan instructors for ANSF, the largest teacher employer in the nation.

FIGURE 1.11Afghan National Army and Afghan National Police Ethnicity¹¹

	Pashtun		Tajik		Hazara		Uzbek		Others	
	ANA	ANP	ANA	ANP	ANA	ANP	ANA	ANP	ANA	ANP
Officer	43%	40%	40%	49%	7%	5%	4%	3%	6%	3%
NCO	48%	32%	41%	55%	6%	5%	3%	4%	2%	4%
Soldier / Patrolman	44%	47%	30%	35%	13%	4%	8%	7%	5%	7%
Total Force	45%	42%	35%	42%	10%	5%	6%	6%	4%	6%
National Avg	44%		25%		10%		8%		13%	

NOTE: As of December 2011.**FIGURE 1.12**Assessment Levels of Afghan National Security Forces¹²**ANA**

<u>Army Kandaks</u>	May-10	Jun-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Nov-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Apr-11	Jun-11	Aug-11	Oct-11	Dec-11	Feb-12
Unassessed	29	23	27	24	16	21	11	13	13	16	18	9	2
Newly Established	5	5	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	1	1	1	3
Developing	28	41	40	41	46	32	27	32	28	29	22	16	9
Effective w/ Assistance	24	37	40	39	35	58	64	55	61	58	56	63	55
Effective w/ Advisors	27	24	29	32	47	43	52	56	55	56	60	68	74
Independent w/ Advisors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	7	13

ANP

<u>AUP Districts/Precincts</u>	May-10	Jun-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Nov-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Apr-11
Unassessed	144	105	92	83	25	36	18	12
Newly Established	10	14	10	11	16	16	10	14
Developing	62	67	77	83	85	39	69	63
Effective w/ Assistance	42	66	71	72	103	120	121	126
Effective w/ Advisors	35	41	43	44	64	82	96	120
Independent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

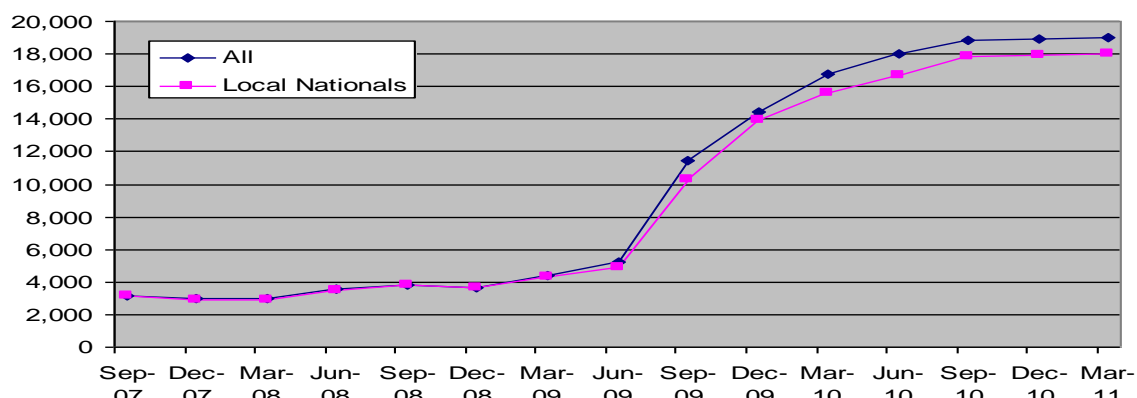
NOTE: In January 2011, there were 155 ratable Army Kandaks, 101 were rated in the top-3 tiers of readiness. By early 2012, there were 168 Army Kandaks with 127 rated in the top-3 tiers and 11 rated independent.

These assessments did cover all units through 2011. The “effective w/ assistance” category includes units with different levels of readiness.

FIGURE 1.13Number of Private Defense Department Contractors in Afghanistan, 2007 through 2011¹³

Year	Private Contractors
2007	38,000
2008	71,000
2009	107,000
2010	88,000
2011 (Mar)	90,000

NOTE: Employed by U.S. companies, but not necessarily Americans. These figures only count those employed by the U.S. Department of Defense. All figures are year end unless noted otherwise.

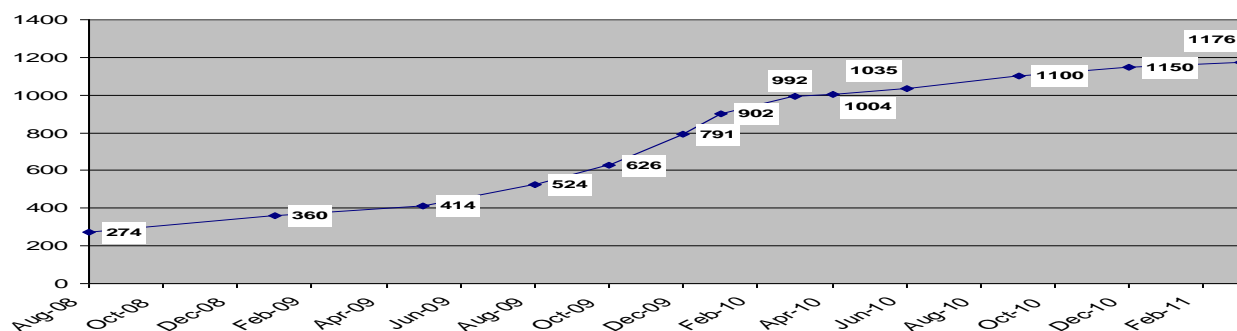
FIGURE 1.14Number of Private Security Contractors in Afghanistan, 2007 through 2011¹⁴

NOTE: These figures cover just those involved in security assistance whether armed or unarmed.

FIGURE 1.15Private Contractors Training the Afghan Army¹⁵

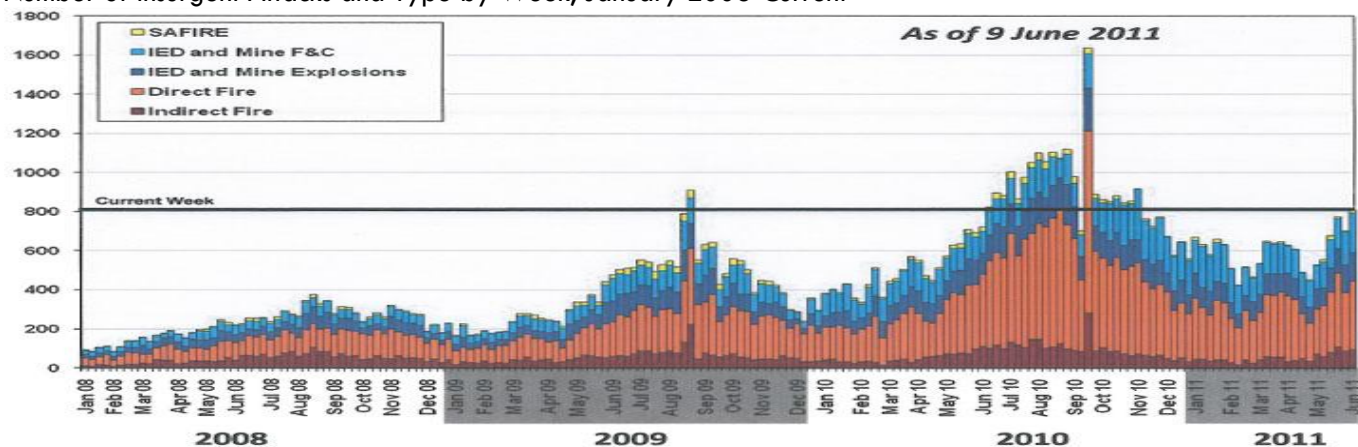
Month	Contractors
March 2010	2,000

NOTE: When contractors training the Afghan Defense and Interior ministries are counted, the total number is 2,765.

FIGURE 1.16U.S. Government Civilians in Afghanistan, August 2008-2011¹⁶

Number of U.S. Civilian Field Personnel by Region as of May 2010

North	East	South	West
22	195	124	26

FIGURE 1.17Number of Insurgent Attacks and Type by Week, January 2008-Current¹⁷**NOTE:** For a graph of 2004 through early 2010 please see versions of the Afghanistan Index prior to November 2010.**FIGURE 1.18**Year-to-Year change in attack frequency by the Haqqani Network¹⁸

Year	Cross-border attacks	Roadside bombs (IEDs)
2011	+500%	+20%

FIGURE 1.19Attacks by Afghan Security Forces against Allied Troops¹⁹

Year	# of attacks
2005-2010	13
2011*	9
2012**	10

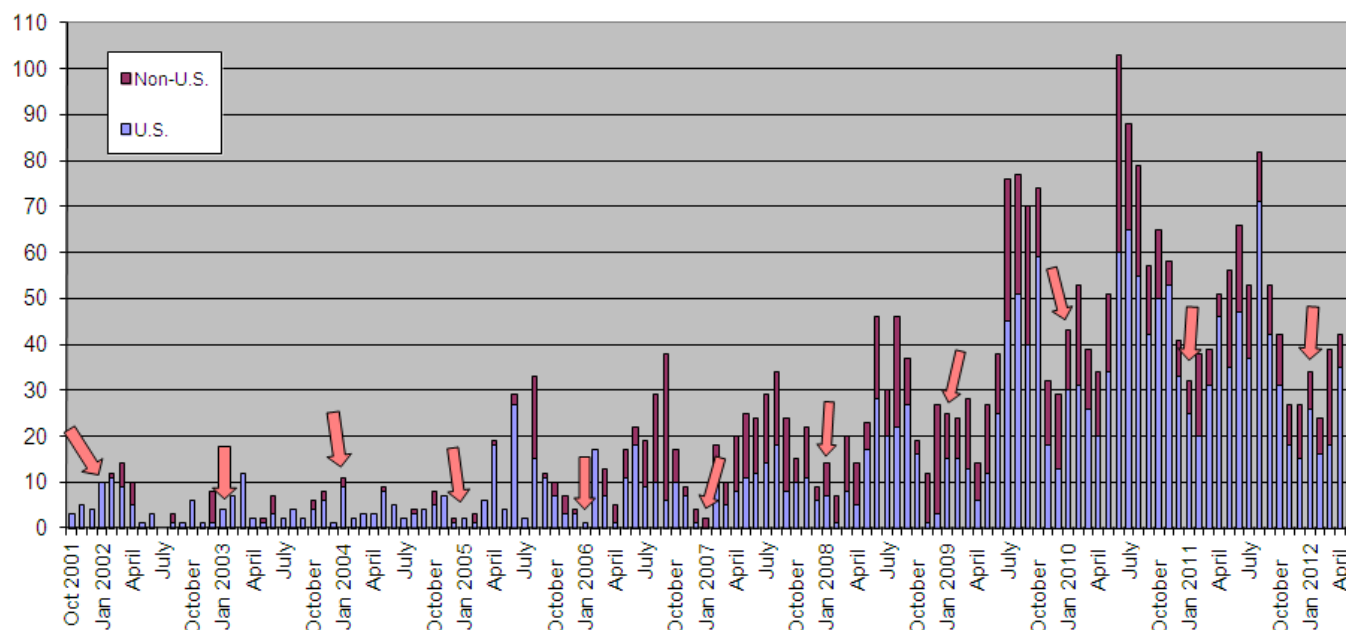
NOTE: These attacks killed 51 soldiers and wounded 48 more. *Through the beginning of June. **Through end March.

Year	# of U.S. soldiers killed	# of ISAF soldiers killed
2007-2011	46	N/A
2012	9	7

NOTE: 2012 numbers are through the end of March.**FIGURE 1.20**Assassinations Trends in and Around Kandahar, and Nationwide, 2009-2012²⁰

Year	Number of Incidents
2009	>1 per month
2010	>5 per month
2011	>10 per month
2012	>5 per month

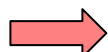
NOTE: In the first four months of 2008, 2009 and 2010 there were 6, 15 and 27 assassinations respectively. According to NATO, 131 assassinations were reported in the first nine months of 2011 across all of Afghanistan, an increase of 61% year to year. The United Nations reported 462 assassinations nationwide in 2010, double the prior year.

FIGURE 1.21U.S. and Coalition Troop Fatalities since October 7, 2001²¹

NOTE: Due to data reporting, this graph and the breakdowns below include some fatalities from outside Afghanistan, mainly in the Philippines, Pakistan, and other countries associated with Operation Enduring Freedom. In most months, there are no fatalities in locations outside Afghanistan. As of May 14, 2012 there have been at least 1,860 U.S. fatalities attributed directly to fighting in or non hostile deaths in Afghanistan.

Total from October 7, 2001 through May 14, 2012:

	ALL FATALITIES	HOSTILE	NON-HOSTILE
U.S.	1,966	1,575	391
Non-U.S.	1,030	858	172
TOTAL	2,996	2,433	563



Indicates the start of a new calendar year

FIGURE 1.22Cause of Death for U.S. Troops, By Year²²

Year	Improvised Explosive Device	Suicide Bombs	Mortars/RPG's/Rockets	Landmine	Helicopter Losses*	Aircraft Losses*	Other Hostile Fire	Non-Hostile Causes*	Total
2001	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (16.7%)	0 (0%)	4 (33.3%)	6 (50.0%)	12
2002	5 (10.2%)	0 (0%)	1 (2.0%)	1 (2.0%)	4 (8.2%)	18 (36.7%)	12 (24.5%)	8 (16.3%)	49
2003	1 (2.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	19 (39.6%)	0 (0%)	12 (25.0%)	16 (33.3%)	48
2004	12 (23.1%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.9%)	1 (1.9%)	2 (3.8%)	3 (5.8%)	10 (19.2%)	23 (44.2%)	52
2005	18 (18.2%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.0%)	5 (5.1%)	36 (36.4%)	1 (1.0%)	20 (20.2%)	17 (17.2%)	99
2006	27 (27.6%)	3 (3.1%)	1 (1.0%)	1 (1.0%)	21 (21.4%)	0 (0%)	33 (33.7%)	12 (12.2%)	98
2007	33 (28.2%)	1 (0.9%)	9 (7.7%)	1 (0.9%)	13 (11.1%)	0 (0%)	35 (29.9%)	25 (21.4%)	117
2008	84 (54.2%)	4 (2.6%)	7 (4.5%)	2 (1.3%)	2 (1.3%)	0 (0%)	36 (23.2%)	20 (12.9%)	155
2009	142 (45.5%)	8 (2.6%)	21 (6.7%)	0 (0%)	13 (4.2%)	2 (0.6%)	91 (29.1%)	35 (11.2%)	312*
2010	257 (51.5%)	8 (1.6%)	16 (3.2%)	0 (0%)	20 (4.0%)	0 (0%)	164 (32.9%)	34 (6.8%)	499
2011	183 (43.8%)	9 (2.2%)	12 (2.9%)	0 (0%)	35 (8.4%)	0 (0%)	132 (31.6%)	47 (11.2%)	418
2012	35 (32.7%)	3 (2.8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	10 (9.3%)	1 (0.9%)	34 (31.8%)	24 (22.4%)	107
Total	782 (40.5%)	36 (1.8%)	70 (3.6%)	11 (0.6%)	177 (9.0%)	25 (1.3%)	583 (29.7%)	267 (13.6%)	1966

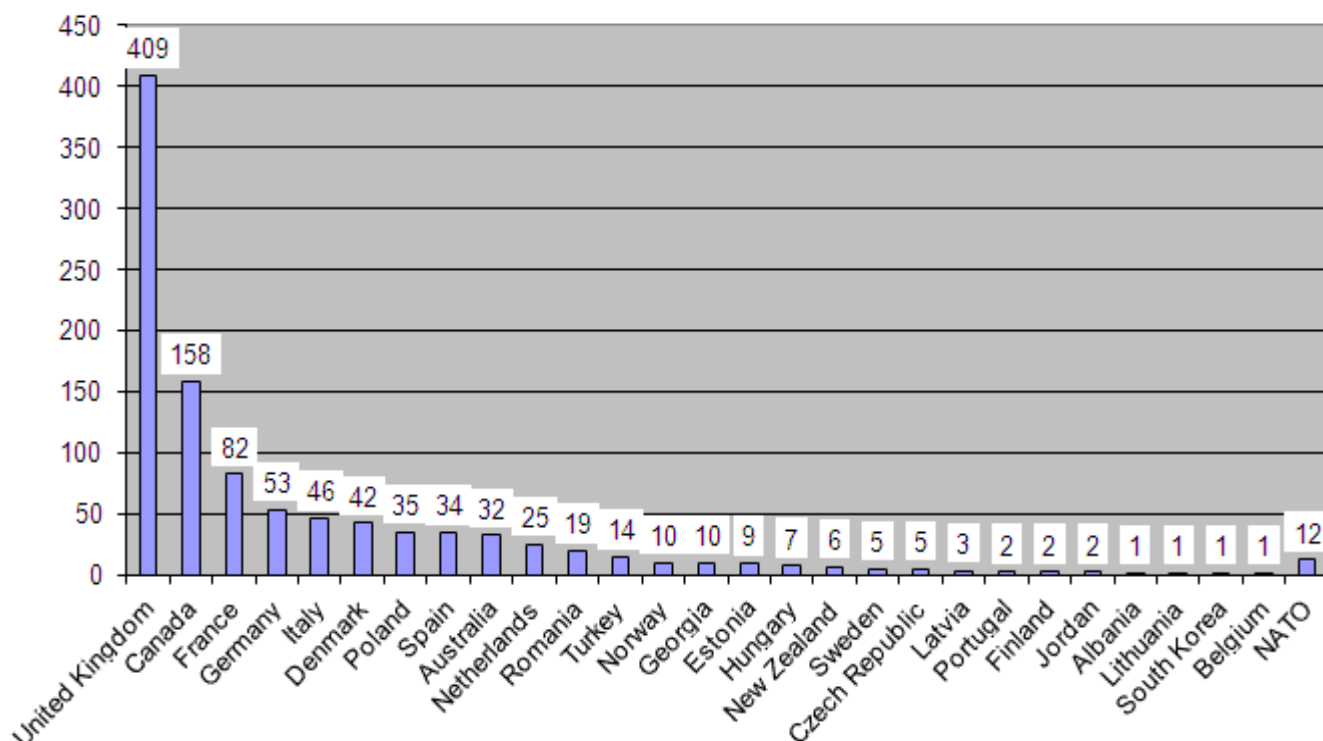
Through May 14, 2012

*Helicopter and aircraft losses include deaths caused by both non-hostile accidents and those downed by hostile fire. The "Non-Hostile Causes" data then does not include non-hostile helicopter or aircraft losses. 2009 numbers do not include U.S. intelligence officials killed in a suicide bombing in December. For detailed demographic information including gender, race and military component, please see Operation Enduring Freedom Military Deaths at:

<http://siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/personnel/CASUALTY/oefdeaths.pdf>

FIGURE 1.23

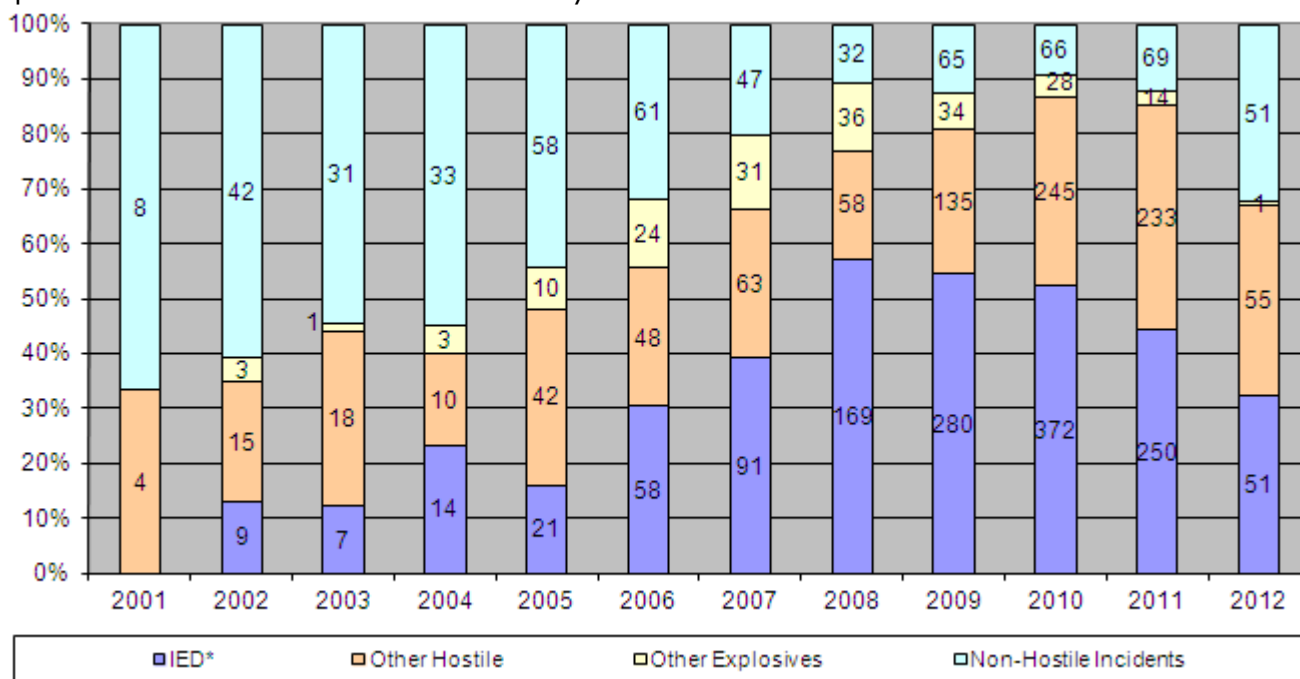
Non-U.S. Coalition Troop Fatalities by Country since October 2001²³



Total through April 24, 2012: **1,026**

FIGURE 1.24

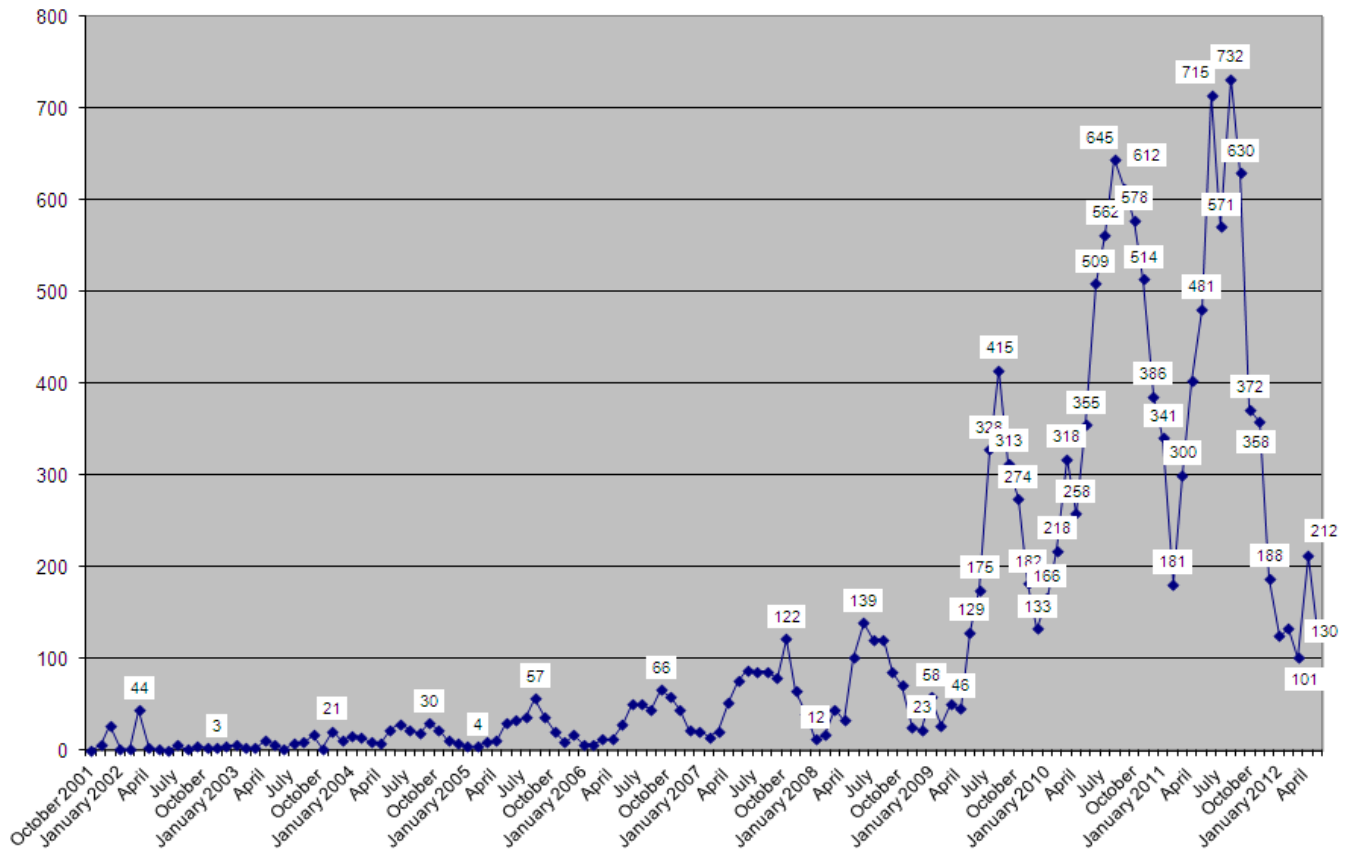
Proportion of Annual U.S. and Coalition Fatalities by Various Causes²⁴



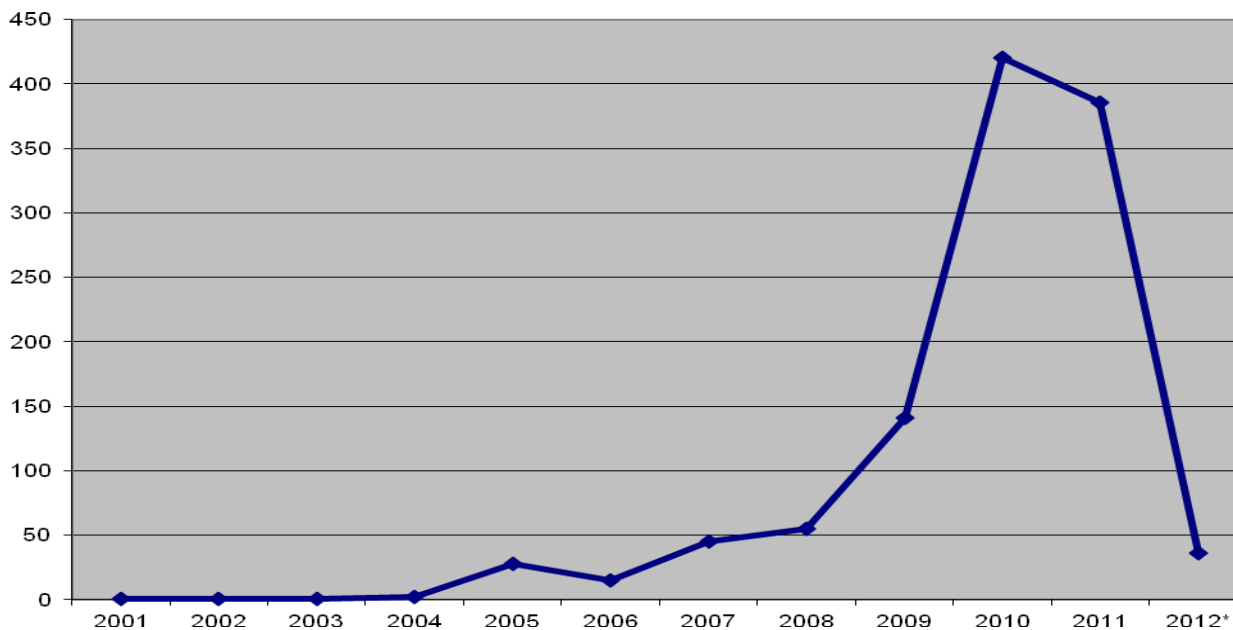
*Improvised Explosive Device

Figures Updated Thru: May 14, 2012

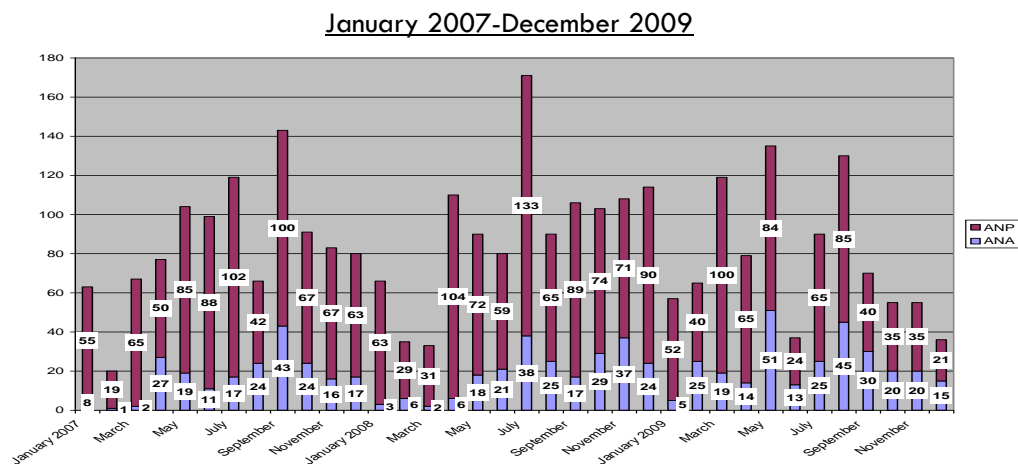
NOTE: Figures depicted on the graph illustrate the raw number of such fatalities in a given year. Percentages are calculated based on overall totals for each respective year. "Other Explosives" includes hostile attacks carried out with rockets, grenades and/or mortars. Fatalities from downed aircraft and helicopters are classified under either "Other Hostile" or "Non-Hostile Incidents" depending on whether they were shot down or crashed due to mechanical failure.

FIGURE 1.25U.S. Troops Wounded In Action since October 30, 2001²⁵**Total from October 7, 2001 through May 13, 2012: 15,858**

The daily Department of Defense casualty reports that we use for our monthly estimates on U.S. troops wounded does not make it entirely clear when in a 24-hour period casualties were incurred. Since the reports are published at 10AM daily, there is possibility that our numbers for January 2005 and onwards are slightly off due to uncertainties about whether casualties occurred on the first or the last of each month.

FIGURE 1.26Private Contractor Deaths in Afghanistan, 2001 through 2012²⁶

NOTE: Numbers correspond to insurance claims received by the U.S. Labor Department. There have been a total of 1,131 claims since December 31, 2001 (the beginning of the reporting period). Numbers correspond to new claims during the period, the deaths may have occurred in a prior period. *2012 figures through March 31.

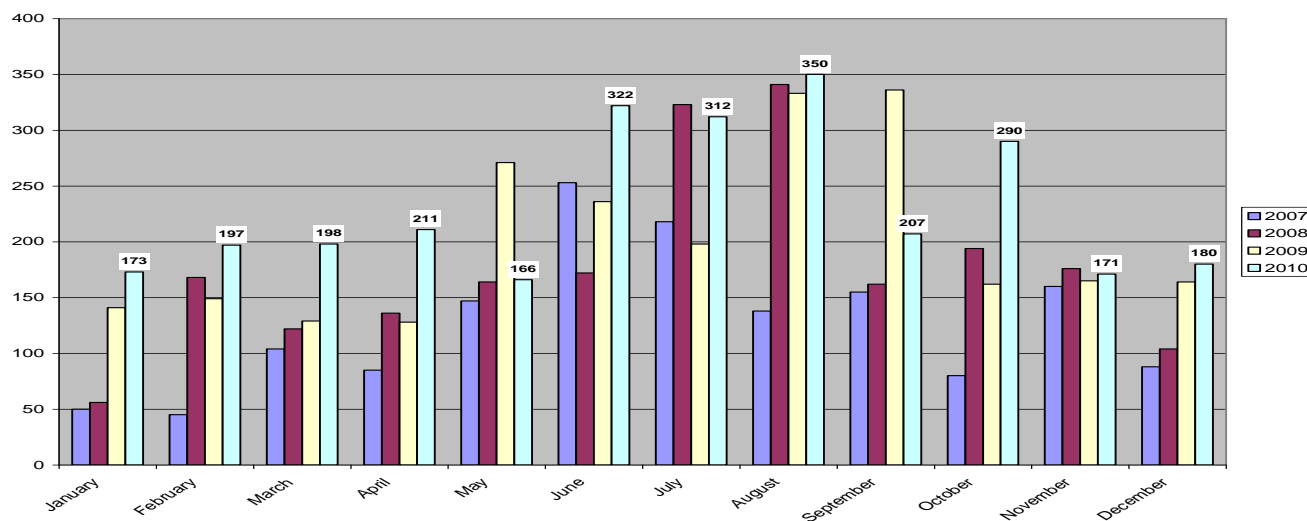
FIGURE 1.27Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan National Police (ANP) Personnel Fatalities, January 2007-2011²⁷July 2010-July 2011

Month	Jul. '10	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. '11	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.
ANA	90	85	90	60	20	40	45	25	45	40	40	65	65
ANP	120	165	140	110	110	110	85	110	75	110	115	245	175
TOT	210	250	230	170	130	150	130	135	120	150	155	310	240

ANNUAL TOTALS

	2007	2008	2009	2010*	2011**
ANA	209	226	282	519	325
ANP	803	880	646	961	830

NOTE: Figures from 2007 through mid-2009 provided by NATO-ISAF and differ from those published in a January 2009 report released by the U.S. Department of Defense. This report estimated 332 ANA fatalities and 692 ANP fatalities for 2007, with 2008 figures shown only through October 2008. Graphical numbers for the second half of 2009 are estimated based on information from several sources. *2010 numbers through August include 309 ANA soldiers killed and 491 ANP officers killed, and only the September through December numbers above are included in the total as not to double count. From The July 2010 through July 2011 are rounded to the nearest 5 based off a graph of the data. **2011 figures are through July.

FIGURE 1.28Estimated Monthly Violent Civilian Deaths in Afghanistan, 2007-2010²⁸

NOTE: The United Nations documented 368 conflict-related civilian fatalities in May 2011, making it the deadliest month since they have been tracking. Estimates of civilian fatalities in Afghanistan vary widely.

FIGURE 1.29

Estimated Yearly Civilian Fatalities as Result of Fighting Between Pro-Government Forces and Armed Opposition Groups (AOG), 2006-2011²⁹

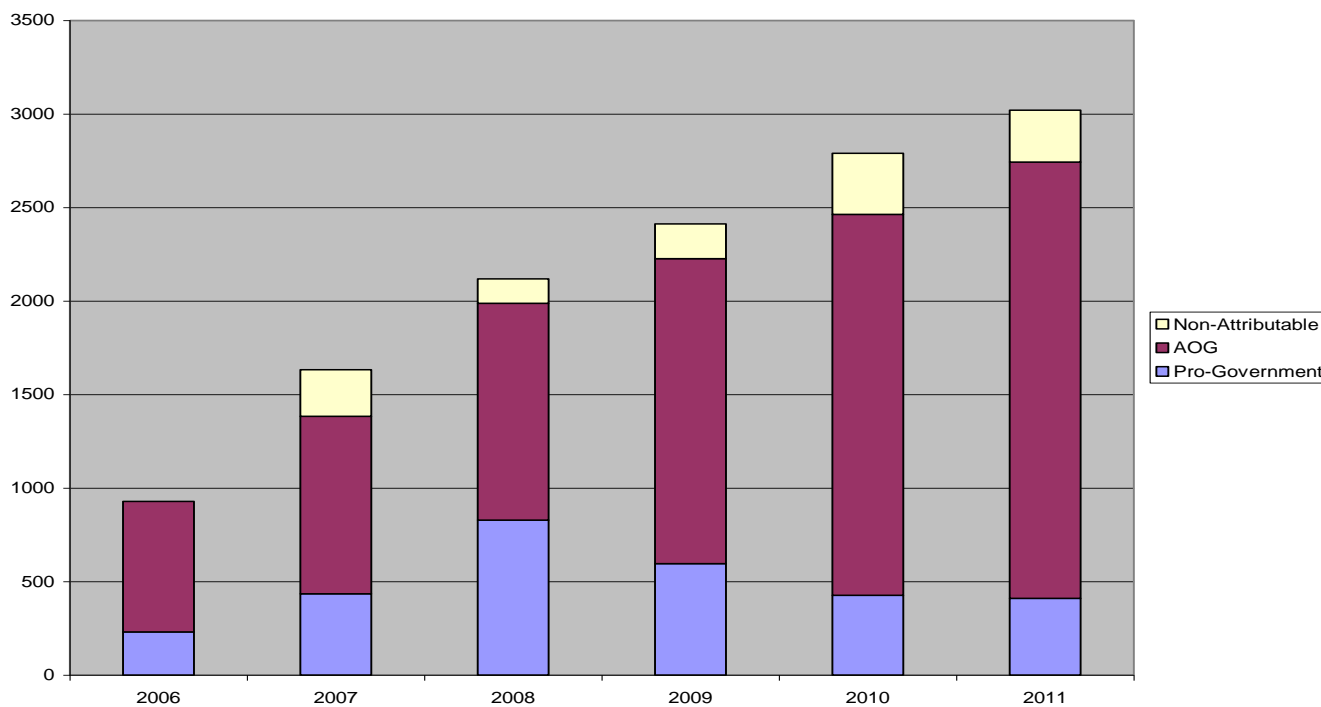


FIGURE 1.30

Estimated Percentage of Afghan Civilian Fatalities by Group Which Caused, 2006-2011³⁰

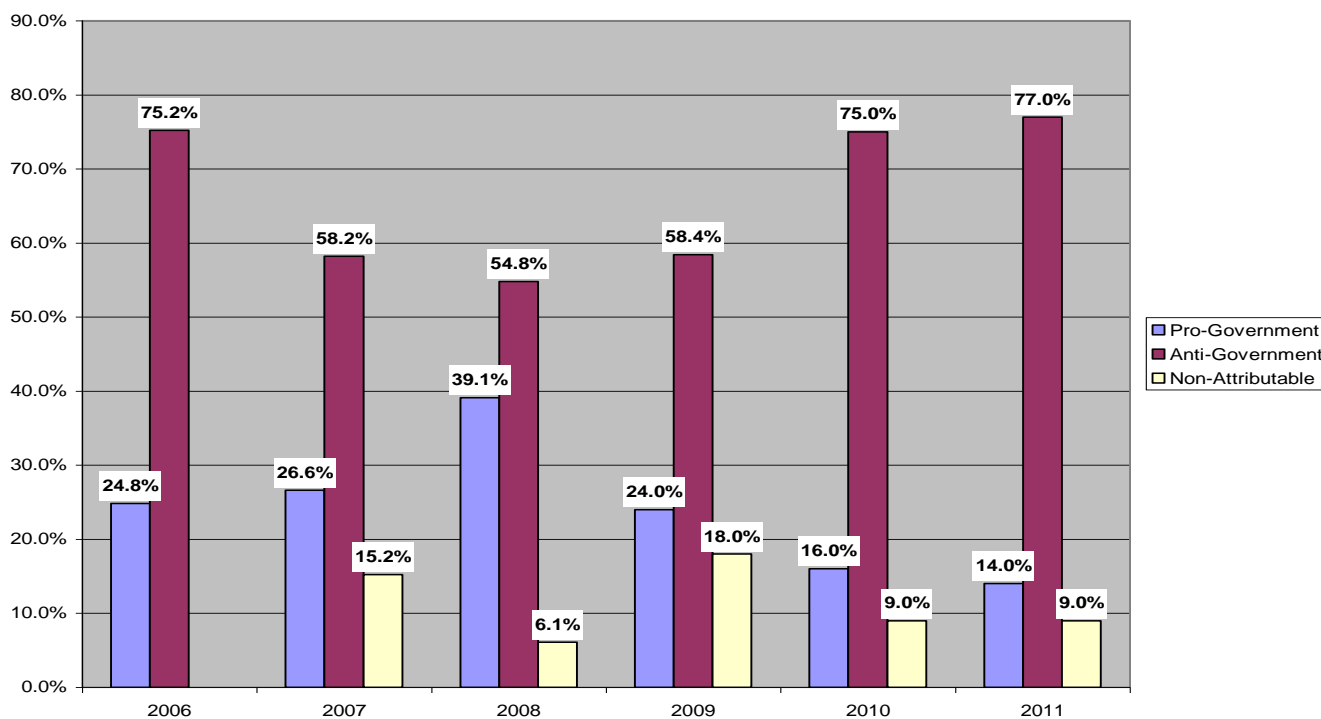


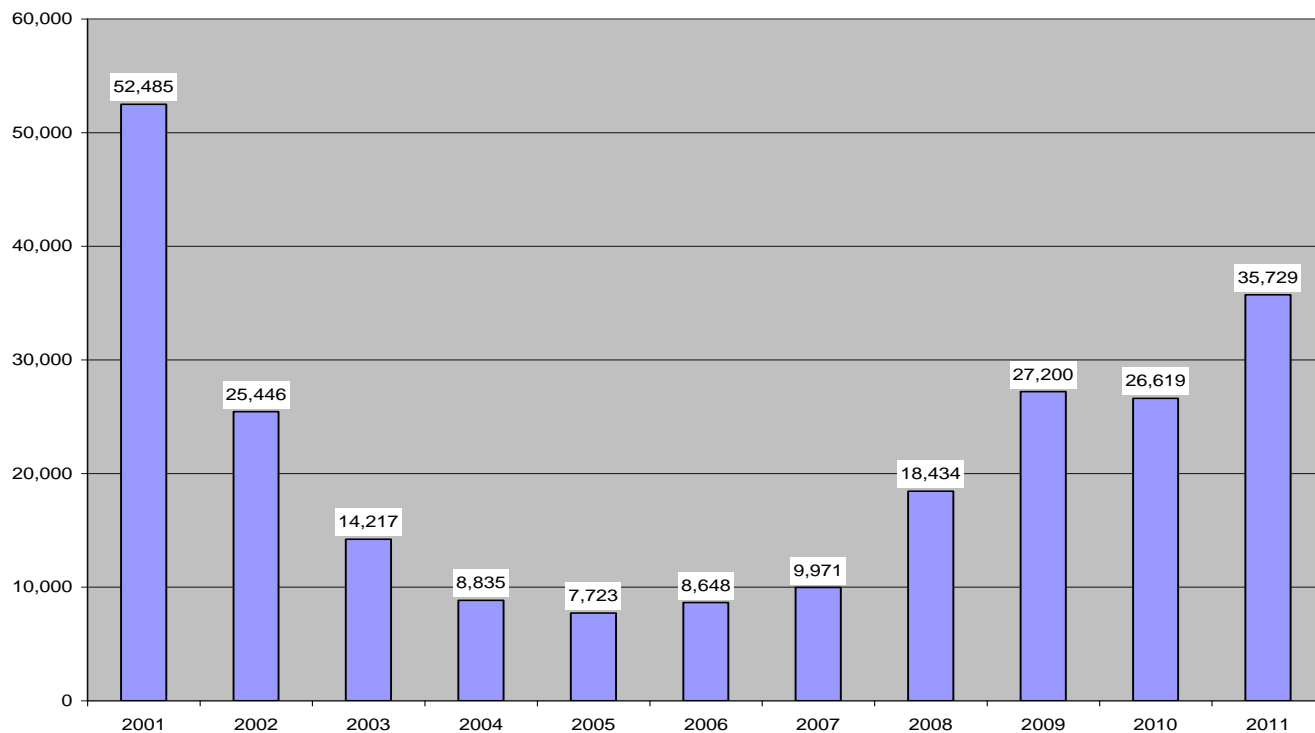
FIGURE 1.31Journalists Killed in Afghanistan Since 1992³¹

Year	Killed	Year	Killed
1992	0	2002	0
1993	0	2003	0
1994	1	2004	0
1995	0	2005	0
1996	0	2006	3
1997	0	2007*	2
1998	1	2008	2
1999	0	2009	2
2000	0	2010	2
2001	9	2011	2

NOTE: 24 journalists have been killed in Afghanistan "motive confirmed" since the Committee to Protect Journalists began tracking. For comparable information on Pakistan, see the [Pakistan Index](#). *One media worker was also killed in 2007, not included in the number above.

FIGURE 1.32Estimated Number of Internally Displaced Persons in Afghanistan (IDPs)³²

May 2008	150,000
October 2009	275,945
March 2010	329,000
December 2010	352,000

FIGURE 1.33Number of Afghan Asylum Applications, 2001 through 2011³³

NOTE: In each year through 2008, several countries reported a range of 1-4 individual rather than an actual number. These countries were not included in the totals above, but are insignificant as far as trends go.

FIGURE 1.34

Percentage of Close Air Support Sorties with Weapons Releases³⁴

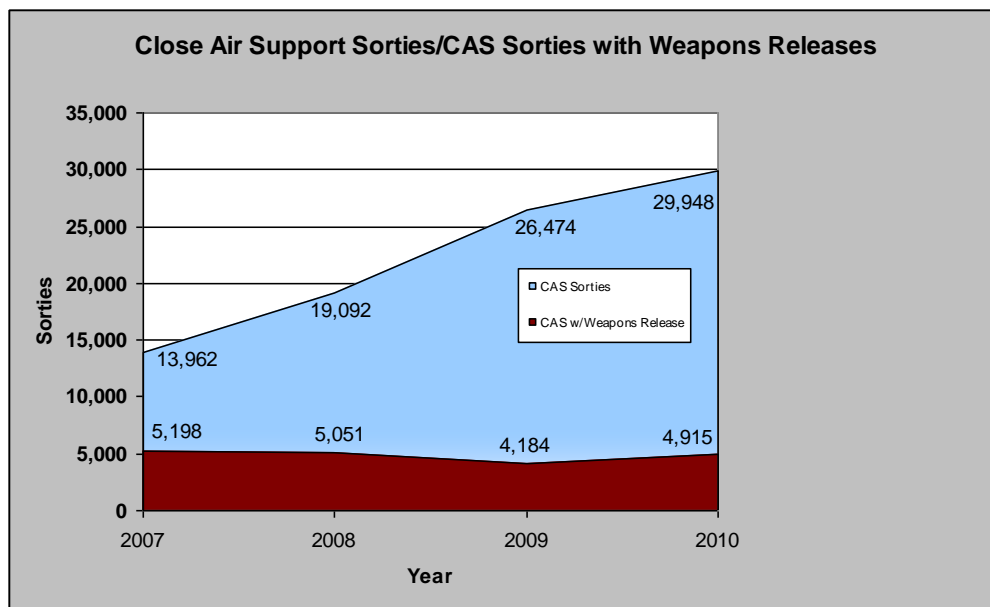


FIGURE 1.35

Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Missions in Afghanistan during 2009-2010³⁵

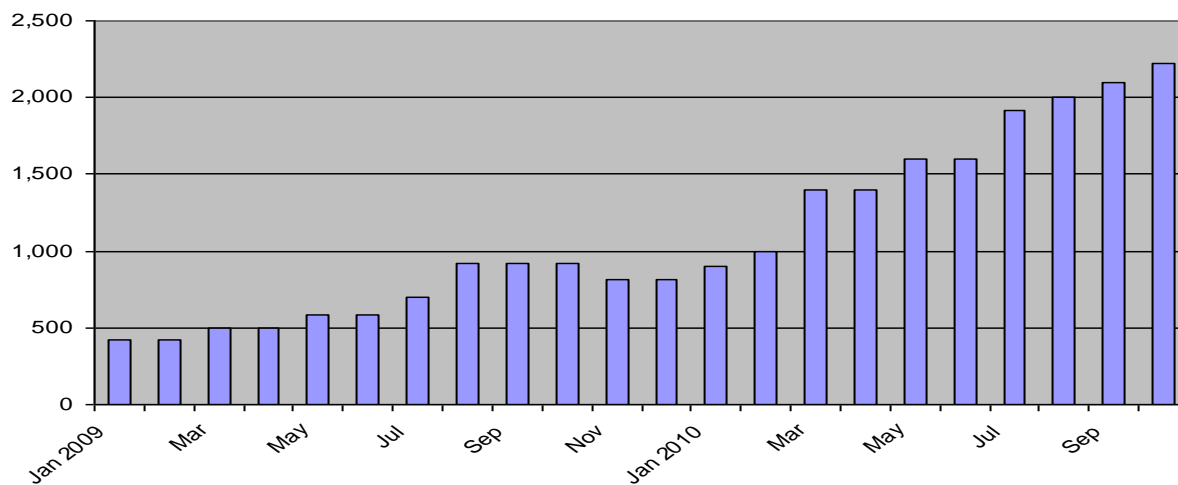


FIGURE 1.36

Number of Detainees in Afghanistan³⁶

	No. of Detainees
2011	2,000

FIGURE 1.37Number of Up Armored HMMWV's Issued to Afghan Army and Police³⁷

	Through October 2009	Since October 2009*
UAH's to ANA	2,871	1,654
UAH's to ANP	-	2,249

*Thru sept 2011.

FIGURE 1.38USAID Funding by Sector, 2009-2010³⁸

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 09-10
	Est. Disbursements	Est. Disbursement	Est. Disbursement
RC-E	480,720,702	758,467,495	1,239,188,197
RC-N	110,748,707	234,375,583	345,124,290
RC-S	56,289,588	163,930,014	220,219,602
RC-SW	35,527,942	154,517,129	190,045,071
RC-W	43,153,367	91,143,516	134,296,883
Grand Total	\$ 726,440,306	\$ 1,402,433,737	\$ 2,128,874,043

FIGURE 1.39Estimated War Funding by Agency and Fiscal Year: FY2001-FY2012 Request³⁹

Operation and Funding Source	FY01 & FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY2011 CRA P.L. 112-6	FY2012 Request	Cum. Enacted FY2001-FY2011	Cum. Total w/ FY2011 CRA & FY2012 Request
DOD	20.0	14.0	12.4	17.2	17.9	37.2	40.6	56.1	87.7	113.3	107.3	416.2	523.5
State/USAID	0.8	0.7	2.2	2.8	1.1	1.9	2.7	3.1	5.7	4.1	4.3	25.1	29.4
VA Medical	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.1	2.1	2.1	4.2
Total: Afghanistan	20.8	14.7	14.6	20.0	19.0	39.2	43.4	59.5	93.8	118.6	113.7	443.5	557.1

NOTE: Billions of dollars of budget authority.**FIGURE 1.40**U.S. Troop Morale, Confidence and Stress Indicators in Afghanistan ⁴⁰

Year	U.S. Army soldiers reporting feeling acute stress
2005	6%
2009	13.2%
2010	17.4%

NOTE: In addition, morale dropped from 65.7% in 2005 to 46.5% in 2010. Confidence in the skill of the command has grown from 38.6% in 2005 to near 50% in 2010.

2. GOVERNANCE & RULE OF LAW INDICATORS

FIGURE 2.1

Afghanistan Population and Demographic Information⁴¹

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
POPULATION (millions)	32.7	16.8 (51%)	15.9 (49%)
ETHNICITY			
Pashtun	13.7 (42%)		
Tajik	8.8 (27%)		
Hazara	2.9 (9%)		
Uzbek	2.9 (9%)		
Aimak	1.3 (4%)		
Turkmen	1.0 (3%)		
Baloch	0.7 (2%)		
Other	1.3 (4%)		

FIGURE 2.2

Size, Gender, And Ethnic Makeup of Afghanistan's Main Legislative Bodies⁴²

Wolesi Jirga (House of the People)		
Ethnicity	2005	2010
Pashtun	114	98
Tajik	64	70
Hazara	35	50
Uzbek	19	17
Aimaq	2	4
Turkman	4	3
Arab	3	2
Pashayee	4	2
Nuristani	2	2
Baloch	2	1

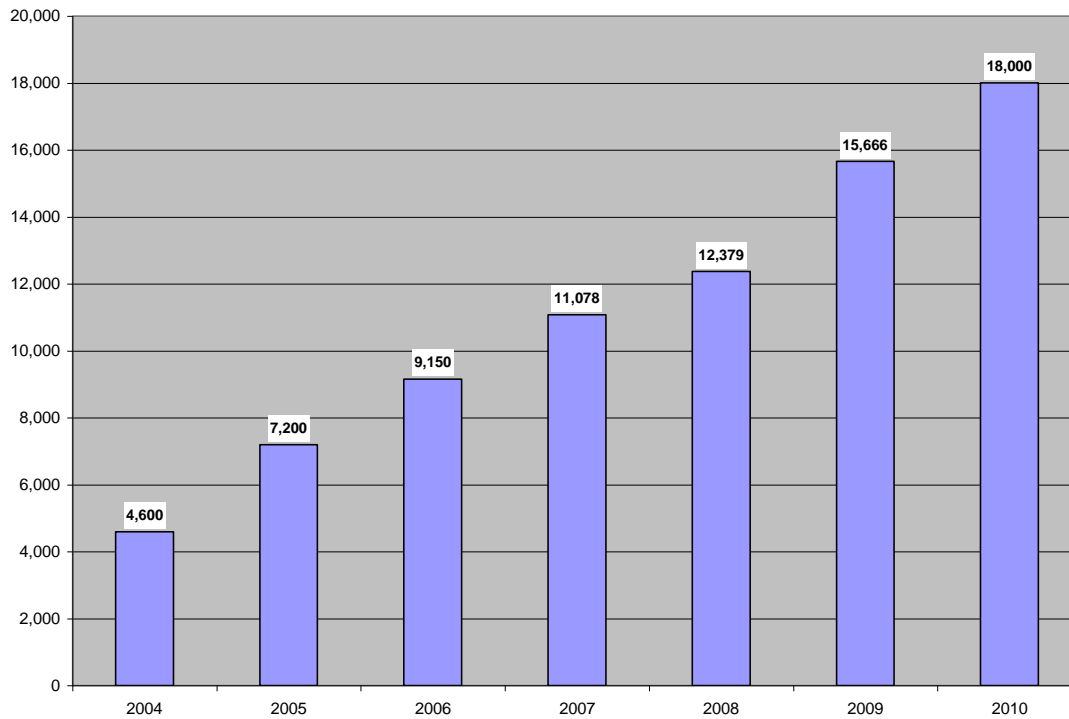
NOTE: The **Wolesi Jirga** consists of directly elected provincial representatives. The number of representatives each of Afghanistan's 34 provinces receives is calculated according to population. The Wolesi Jirga constitutes the first step in passing legislation, with all bills passing with two-thirds majority being forwarded to the Meshrano Jirga (House of Elders) and then the President. The Wolesi Jirga also has final say on the appointment of government ministers and other high-ranking officials.

Meshrano Jirga (House of Elders)			
	TOTAL SEATS	MEN	WOMEN
GENDER	102	76 (75%)	26 (25%)
ETHNICITY			
Pashtun	36 (35%)		
Tajik	32 (31%)		
Hazara	16 (16%)		
Uzbek/Turkmen	8 (8%)		
Baluchi	3 (3%)		
Nuristani	3 (3%)		
Others	4 (3%)		

NOTE: Two-thirds of the **Meshrano Jirga** is indirectly elected by the Provincial and District Councils while the remaining third is appointed directly by the President.

Provincial Councils (34 total, one for each Province)			
	TOTAL SEATS	MEN	WOMEN
GENDER	420	296 (70%)	124 (30%)

NOTE: Provincial Councils consist of between 9 and 29 directly elected representatives, based on the population of the Province.

FIGURE 2.3Prison Population in Afghanistan, 2004-2010⁴³

NOTE: Numbers are through September in all years except for 2009 where numbers are through December. 2010 is as of May. In addition to the detainees in Afghan custody noted above, there were 1,000 detainees under U.S. custody as of May 2010.

FIGURE 2.4Judges in Kandahar Province ⁴⁴

Year	Judges
2008	5
2009	7
2010	10
2011	18

NOTE: These numbers are estimates based on ISAF data as of March 2011. Estimated total need is at least 50 judges.

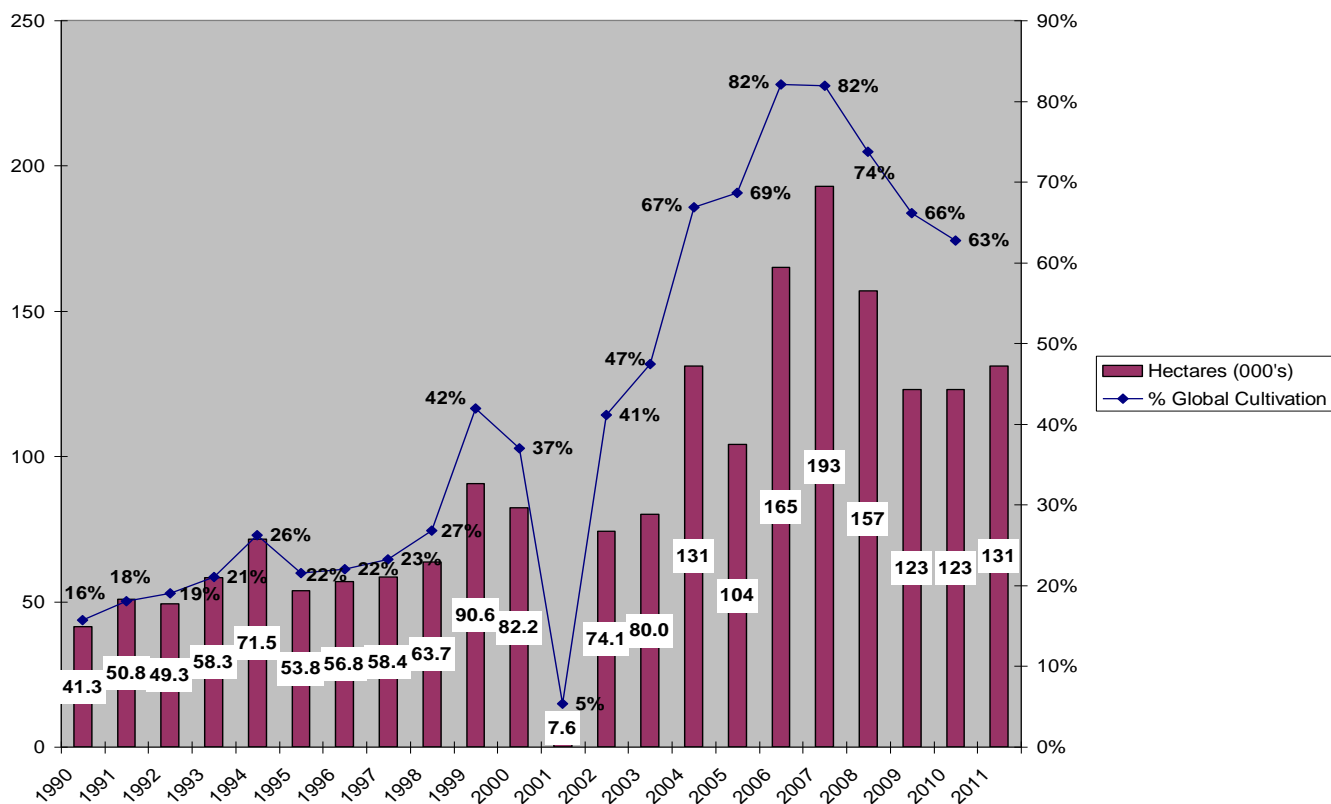
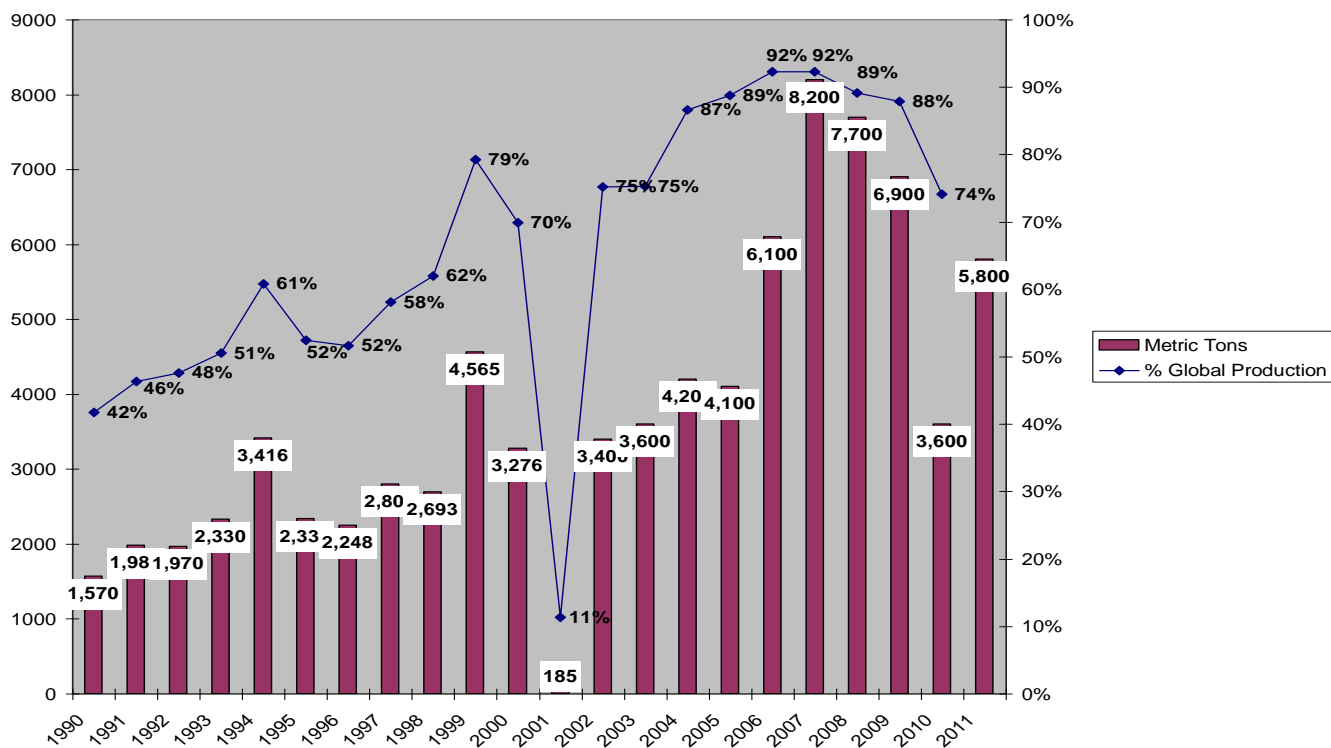
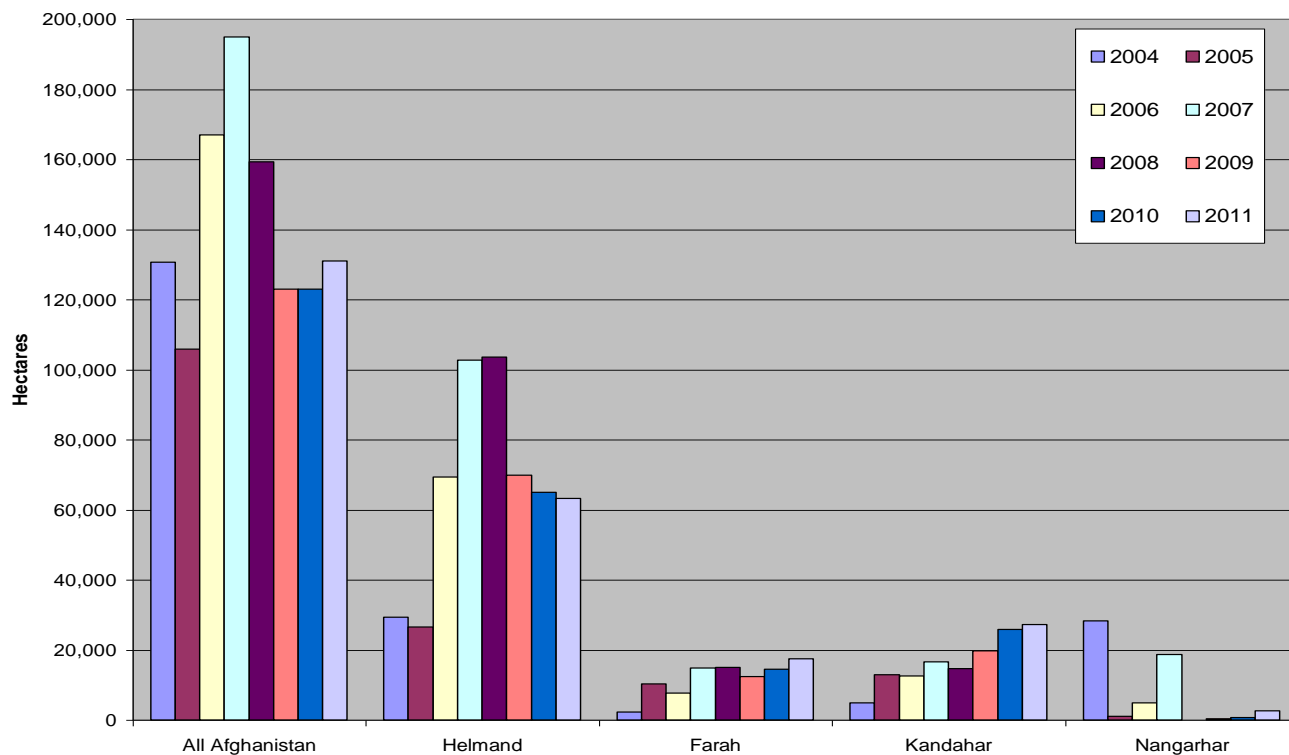
FIGURE 2.5Annual Poppy Cultivation in Afghanistan (Hectares) and Percentage of Global Cultivation, 1990-2011⁴⁵**FIGURE 2.6**Annual Opium Production in Afghanistan (Metric Tons) and Percentage of Global Production, 1990-2011⁴⁶

FIGURE 2.7Opium Poppy Cultivation Levels in Afghanistan (Select Top-Producing Provinces), 2004-2011 (Hectares)⁴⁷

NOTE: In 2011, Nangarhar Province ranked #5 in cultivation across the country. Uruzgan (not shown above) is the current #4 with 10,620 (ha).

FIGURE 2.8Afghanistan's Rank in Reporters without Borders' Index of Press Freedom, 2002-2012⁴⁸

YEAR	SCORE	RANK	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES SURVEYED
2011-12	74.0	150	179
2010	51.7	147	178
2009	54.2	149	175
2008	59.3	156	173
2007	56.5	142	169
2006	44.3	130	168
2005	39.2	125	167
2004	28.3	97	167
2003	40.2	134	166
2002	35.5	104	139

NOTE ON INDEX OF PRESS FREEDOM TABLE: The Index is based on a questionnaire with 50 criteria for assessing the state of press freedom in each country. It includes every kind of violation directly affecting journalists (such as murders, imprisonment, physical attacks and threats) and news media (censorship, confiscation issues, searches and harassment). In addition to taking into account abuses attributable to the state, those carried out by armed militias, clandestine organizations or pressure groups are also considered.

The lower the score attained, the higher the degree of press freedom in that respective country. Although there is no specific information given regarding how the overall score was compiled, the top-rated countries for 2007 received an overall score of 0.75, with the median receiving a score of 25.3. The overall average score for the 2007 Index was 31.5.

FIGURE 2.9Afghanistan's Rank in Transparency International's Annual Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)⁴⁹

YEAR	RANK	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES SURVEYED
2011	180 (T)	182
2010	176 (T)	178
2009	179	180
2008	176	180
2007	172 (T)	180
2006	NO DATA	163
2005	117 (T)	159

(T): Indicates years Afghanistan's score tied with one or more other country.

NOTE: The CPI is a composite index that draws on 14 expert opinion surveys. It scores countries on a scale from zero to ten, with zero indicating high levels of perceived corruption and ten indicating low levels of perceived corruption. Due to a lack of reliable data, Afghanistan was not included in the CPI survey for the years 2006.

3. ECONOMIC & QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS

FIGURE 3.1

Annual Inflation⁵⁰

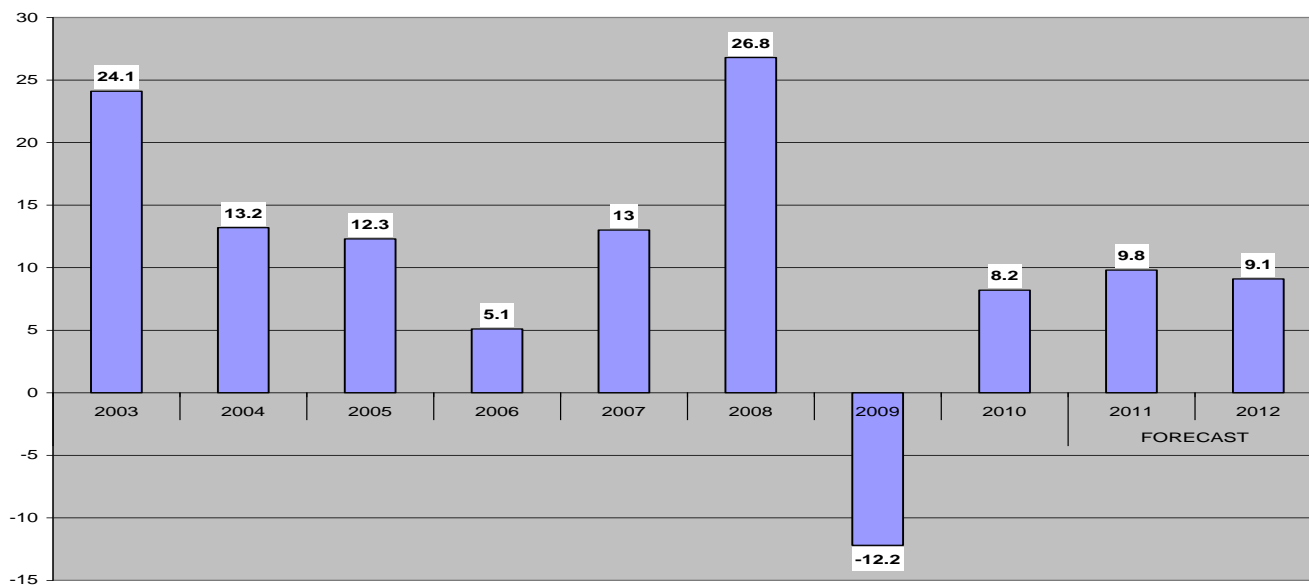
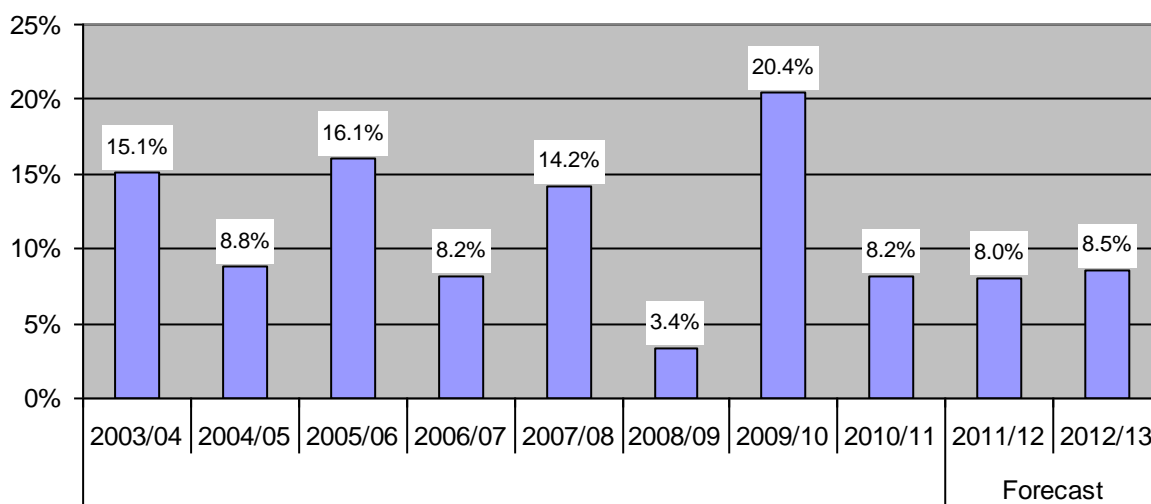


FIGURE 3.2

Real GDP Growth and Nominal GDP, 2002/2003-2012/2013⁵¹



	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10*	2010/11*
NOMINAL TOTAL (\$US billions)	4.0	4.4	5.4	6.5	7.7	9.7	11.8	14.5	17.0

*Data based partly on estimates.

FIGURE 3.3**Pay Charts for Afghan National Security Forces⁵²****Afghan National Security Forces**

ANA Rank	ANP Rank	Grade	<1 to 3	>3	>6	>9	>12	>15	>18	>21	>24
GEN	GEN	O-10	945	990	1,005	1,020	1,035	1,050	1,065	1,080	1,095
LTG	LTG	O-9	845	890	905	920	935	950	965	980	995
MG	MG	O-8	745	800	815	830	845	860	875	890	905
BG	BG	O-7	645	700	715	730	745	760	775	790	805
COL	COL	O-6	495	530	545	560	575	590	605	620	635
LTC	LTC	O-5	445	480	495	510	525	540	555	570	585
MAJ	MAJ	O-4	395	430	445	460	475	490	505	520	535
CPT	CPT	O-3	345	350	365	380	395	410	425		
1LT	1LT	O-2	295	310	325	340	355	370			
2LT	2LT	O-1	275	290	305	320	335				
Sergeant Major	Chief NCO	E-9	275	310	325	340	355	370	385	400	415
Master Sgt	1st Sergeant	E-8	255	270	285	300	315	330	345	360	375
Sgt First Class	2nd Sergeant	E-7	235	245	260	275	290	305	320	335	350
Staff Sergeant	3rd Sergeant	E-6	210	230	245	260	275	290	305		
Sergeant	1st Patrolman	E-5	180	215	230	245	260	275			
Soldier	2nd Patrolman	E-4	165	200	215	230	245				

NOTE: All salary numbers above are in U.S. \$ per month. Figures as of May 2010.

Combat Plans Division (CPD) Forces

Rank	Current Salary	Number of Soldiers
Lieutenant General	800	1
Major General	700	3
Brigadier General	600	6
Colonel	450	60
Lieutenant Colonel	400	193
Major	350	509
Captain	300	693
1st Lieutenant	250	169
2nd Lieutenant	230	20
Senior Sergeant/1st Sergeant	210	1237
2nd Sergeant	190	Not Available
3rd Sergeant	165	Not Available
Soldier	120	2164

NOTE: All salary numbers above are in U.S. \$ per month. Figures as of May 2010.

FIGURE 3.4Pay Charts for Individuals in the Afghan Legal System⁵³

Supreme Court

Title	Current Salary	Number of Judges
Chief Justice	1,625	1
High Council Members	1,463	8
General Administrator Director of the Judiciary	1,138	1
Supreme Court Advisors	1,300	36
Appeals Court Directors	1,138	34
Supreme Court Department Directors	1,138	11
Appeals Court Dewans Directors	950	102
Appeals Court Members	650	192
Primary Court Dewans Directors	585	56
Urban Court Directors	520	28
District Primary Court Directors	455	230
Supreme Court Department Professional Members	390	57
Primary Court Judicial Members	325	625

NOTE: All salary numbers above are in U.S. \$ per month. Figures as of May 2010.

Ministry of Justice Legal Aid Department

Title	Current Salary
Directors of Legal Aid	260
Legal Aid Providers	200
Legal Aid Providers hired by World Bank	520
Advocates	N/A

NOTE: All salary numbers above are in U.S. \$ per month. Figures as of May 2010.

Attorney General Prosecutor

Title	Current Salary
Average Prosecutor	86

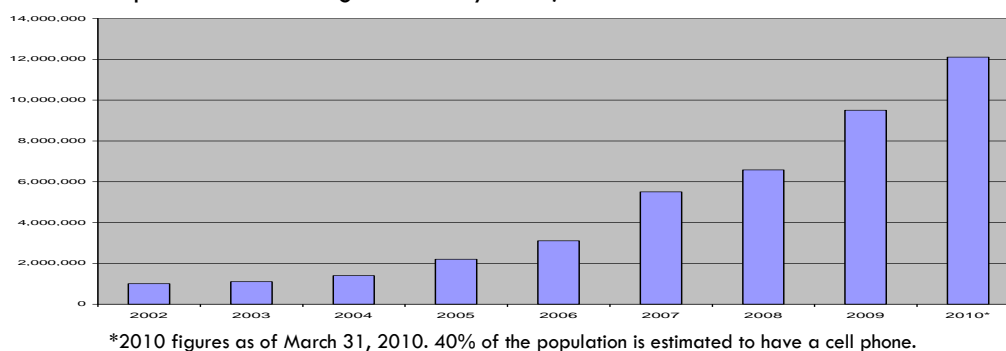
NOTE: All salary numbers above are in U.S. \$ per month. Figures as of May 2010.

FIGURE 3.5Comparison of Electricity Supply Sources and Capacity: 1979, 2002, 2007 and 2009⁵⁴

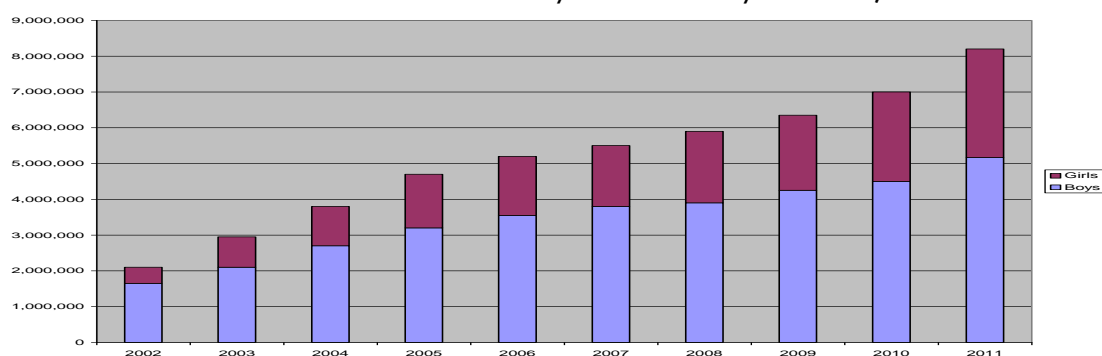
YEAR	HYDRO (MW)	THERMAL (MW)	IMPORTED (MW)	OTHER* (MW)	TOTAL CAPACITY (MW)
1979	259	137	0	0	396
2002	16	16	87	0	243
2007	90	90	167	133	652
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1028.5

*Includes diesel, micro-hydro and renewable

NOTE: As of September 2009, it is estimated that 15 percent of households in urban centers have access to electricity and 6 percent in rural locations have access. Operational capacity was 60 percent of installed total capacity at last report.

FIGURE 3.6Estimated Number of Telephone Users in Afghanistan by Year, 2002-2010⁵⁵**FIGURE 3.7**Education Metrics⁵⁶

Estimated Annual Enrollment in Elementary and Secondary Education, 2002-2011



NOTE: It is estimated that in 2001 less than 1 million students were enrolled in primary/secondary education, virtually none of them girls.

FIGURE 3.8

Healthcare Metrics

% People Living In Districts Where Basic Package of Health Care Program (BPHC) Is Being Implemented⁵⁷

2003	9%
2005	77%
2006	82%

NOTE: The BPHC is a program started in 2002 by the Ministry of Public Health to provide essential basic healthcare throughout Afghanistan's districts.

Life Expectancy⁵⁸

	2004	2006	2010
Men	42	44	62
Women	42	43	64

Infant and Children Under-Five Mortality Rates (Per 1,000 Live Births)⁵⁹

	2003	2006	2008	2010
Infant	165	129	111	77
Children Under Five	257	191	161	97

NOTE: 2010 numbers do not include the "South Zone" of Afghanistan which was too violent to get accurate reporting on. It is believed that mortality rates there are about 15-25% higher.

% OF AFGHAN CHILDREN RECEIVING VARIOUS VACCINATIONS⁶⁰

	2003	2006
BCG Vaccine	57%	70%
Polio Vaccine	30%	70%

NOTE: The BCG is a vaccination to prevent tuberculosis.

4. POLLING & PUBLIC OPINION

AFGHANISTAN IN 2011: A SURVEY OF THE AFGHAN PEOPLE⁶¹

Asia Foundation, November 2011

(6,348 Afghan adults from throughout the country were interviewed)

FIGURE 4.1

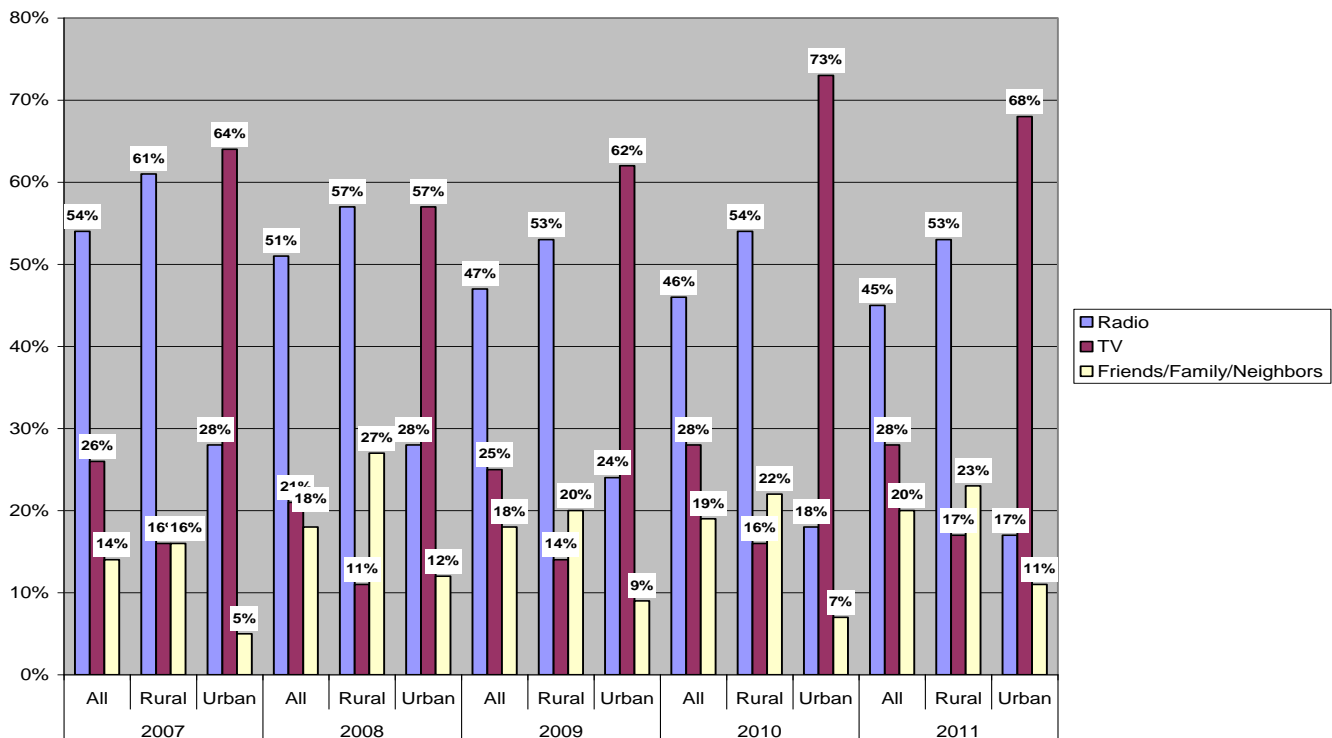
Present Condition of Various Infrastructure in Localities, 2007-2011

INFRASTRUCTURE	VERY/QUITE GOOD (%)					QUITE/VERY BAD (%)				
	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11
Availability of clean drinking water	63	62	63	63	70	36	38	37	37	29
Availability of water for irrigation	59	47	53	49	49	40	49	45	47	49
Availability of jobs	30	21	24	27	31	69	78	76	72	70
Supply of electricity	31	25	34	34	34	68	74	65	66	65
Availability of medical care	56	49	49	46	57	44	50	51	53	42
Availability of education for children	72	70	67	68	73	28	29	33	32	27

Survey Released: September 2007, October 2008, October 2009, November 2010, and November 2011.

FIGURE 4.2

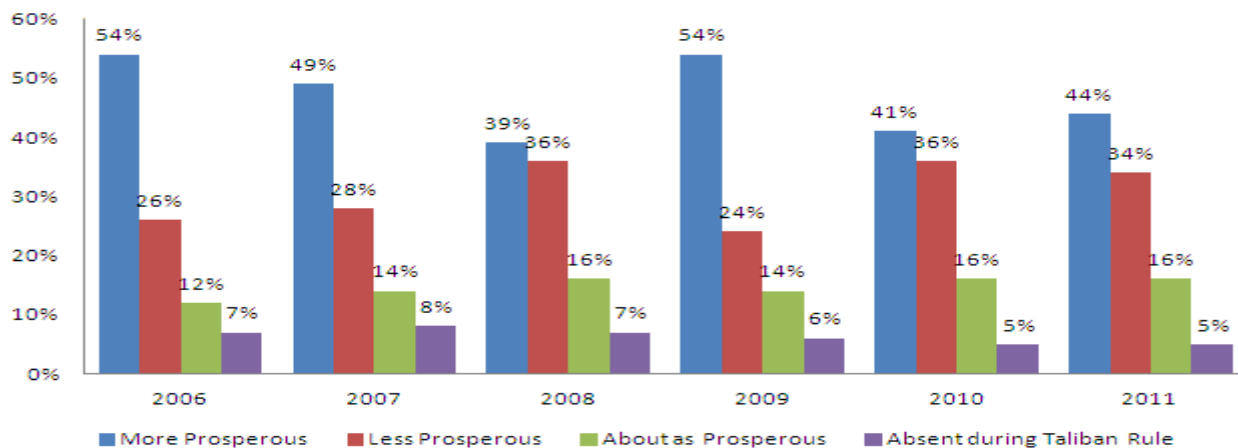
Question: Which Is The Main Source From Where You Normally Get Information About What Is Happening In The Country? (2007-2011)



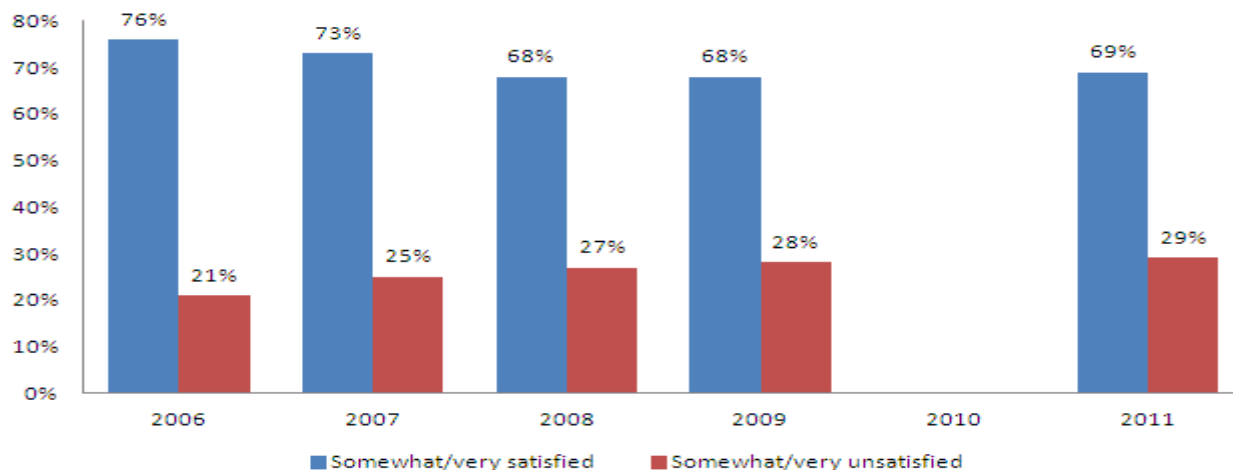
Survey Released: September 2007, October 2008, October 2009, November 2010, and November 2011.

FIGURE 4.3

Question: If you think about your family, would you say that today your family is more prosperous, less prosperous, or about as prosperous as under the Taliban government? (2006-2011)

**FIGURE 4.4**

Question: On the whole how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with how the way democracy works in Afghanistan? (2006-2011)

**FIGURE 4.5**

Question: Generally speaking, do you think things are going the right direction or the wrong direction in Afghanistan? (2006-2011)

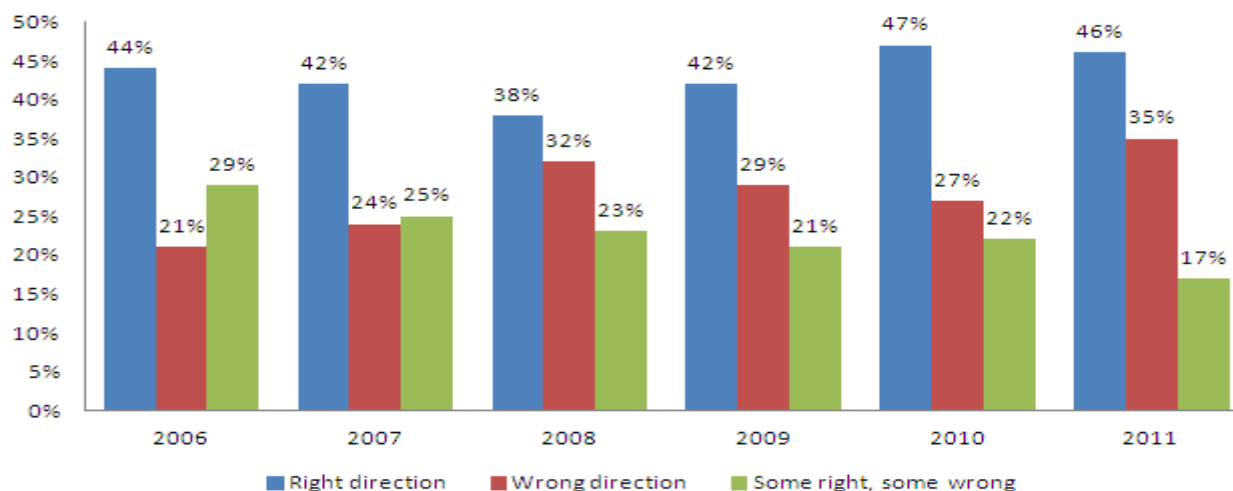
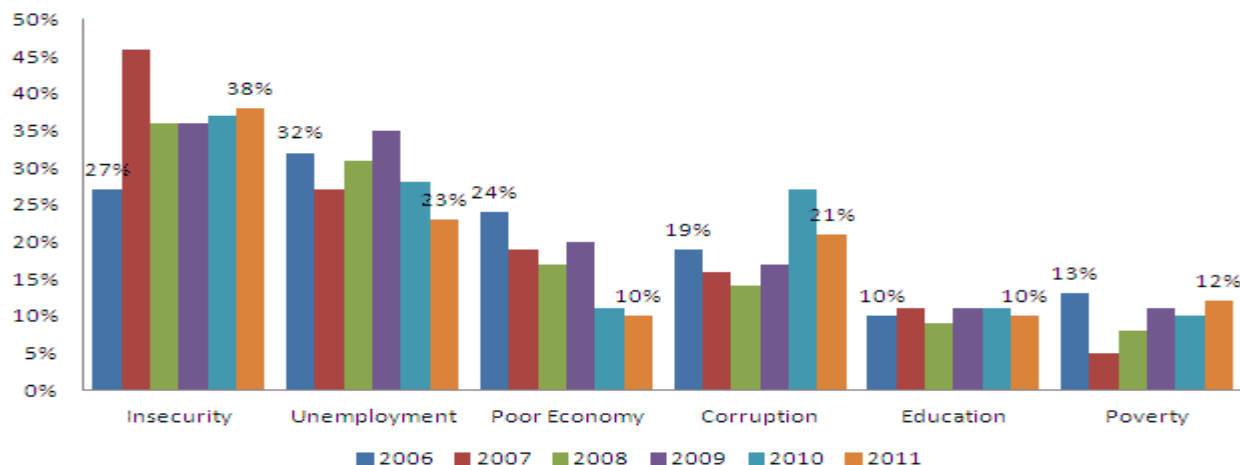
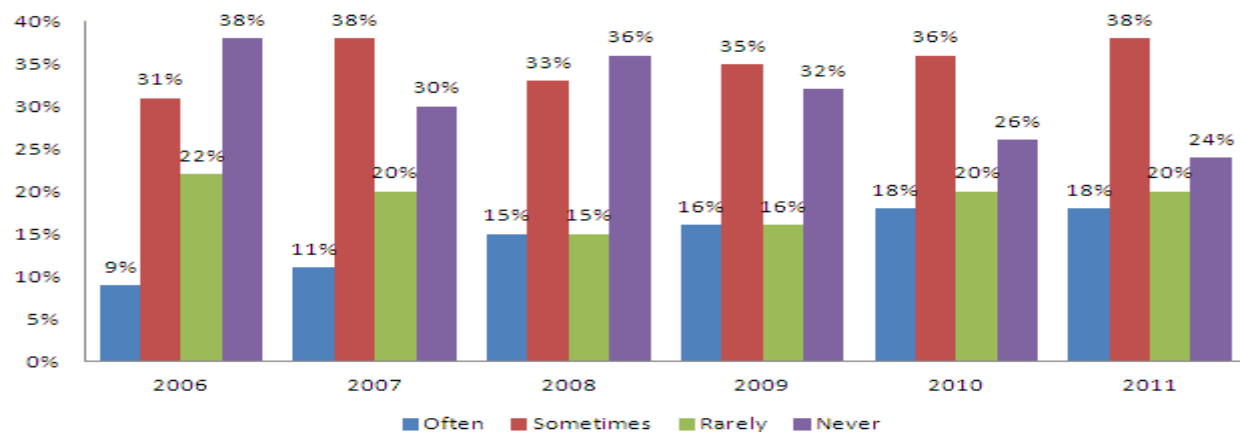


FIGURE 4.6

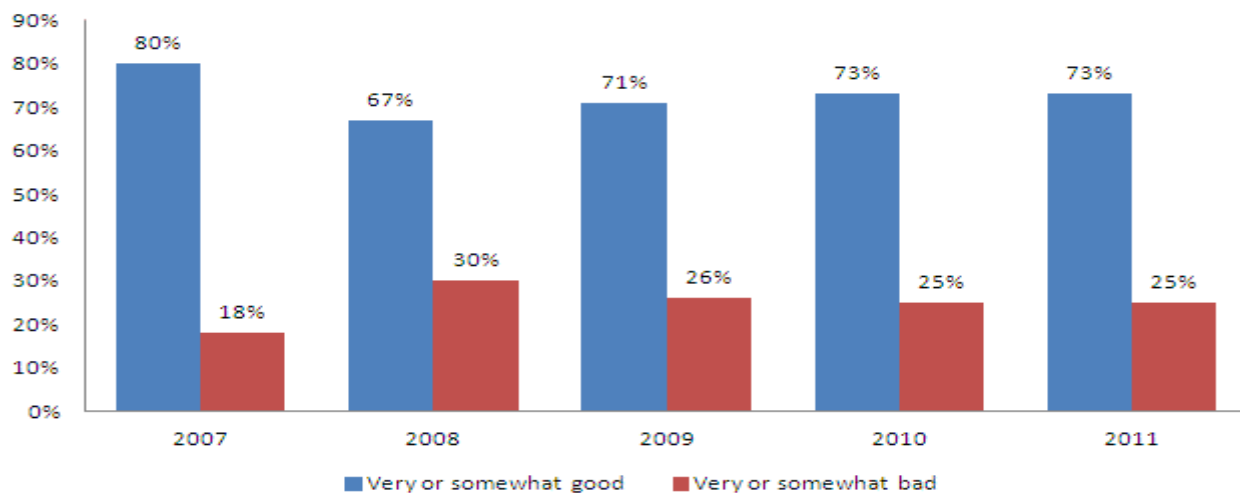
Question: What is the biggest problem facing Afghanistan as a whole? (2006-2011)

**FIGURE 4.7**

Question: How often do you fear for your own personal safety or that of your family these days? (2006-2011)

**FIGURE 4.8**

Question: Thinking of the national government, how do you feel about the way it is carrying out its responsibilities? (2006-2011)



AFGHANISTAN: WHERE THINGS STAND⁶²

ABC News/BBC/ARD Poll, November 2010

(1,691 Afghan adults from throughout the country were interviewed)

Previous surveys depicted took place March 2004, September 2005, September 2006, November 2007, January 2009, December 2009, and November 2010.

FIGURE 4.9

Question: Generally Speaking, Do You Think Things in Afghanistan Today Are Going In the Right Direction, or Do You Think Things Are Going In The Wrong Direction? (2004-2010)

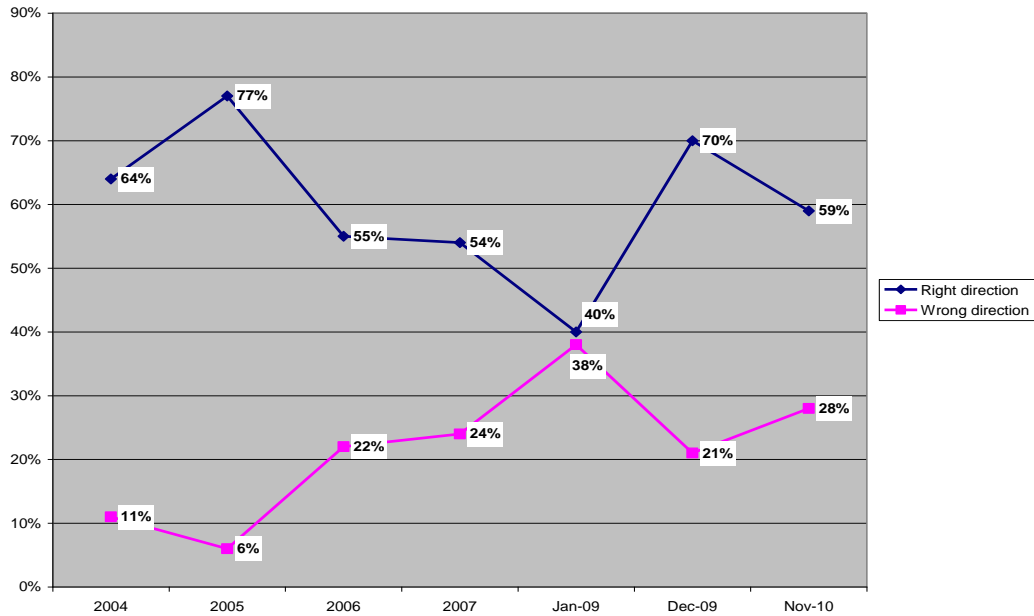
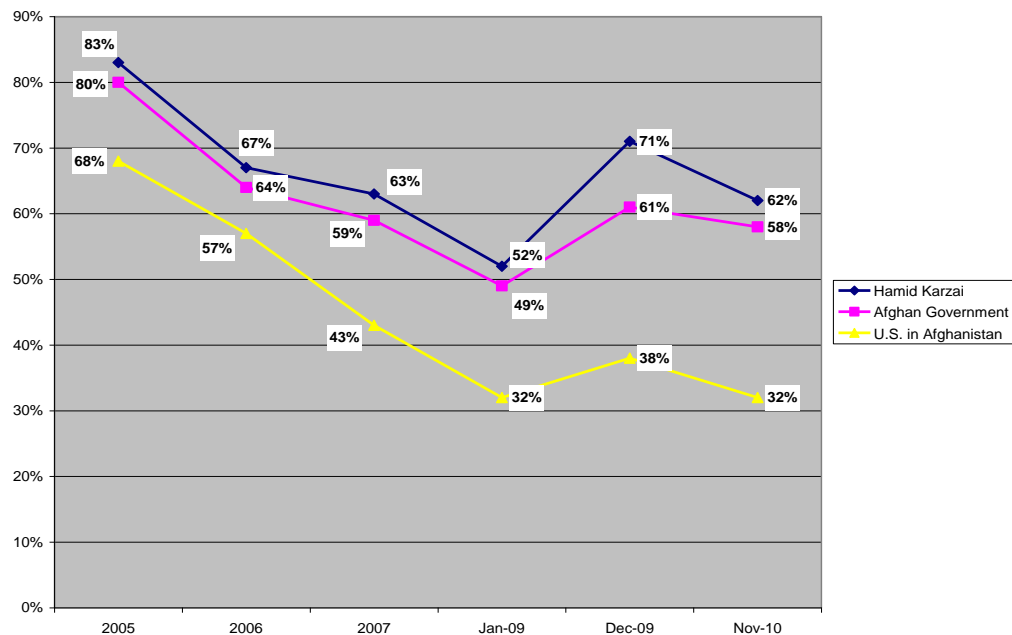


FIGURE 4.10

Performance Ratings for Various Entities*



*% of respondents who answered "Excellent" or "Good" to the Question: How would you rate the work of...?

FIGURE 4.11

Question: Is Your Opinion of the Taliban Very Favorable, Somewhat Favorable, Somewhat Unfavorable Or Very Unfavorable?

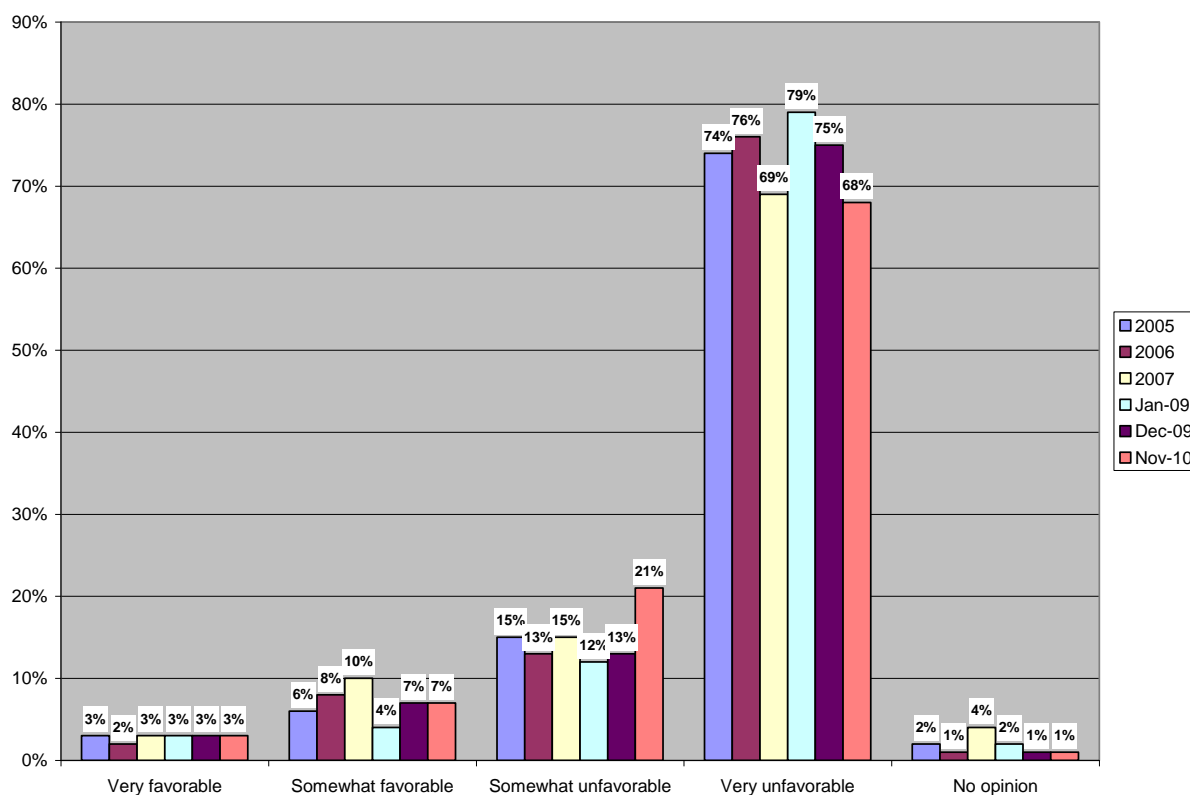


FIGURE 4.12

Question: Who Would You Rather Have Ruling Afghanistan Today?

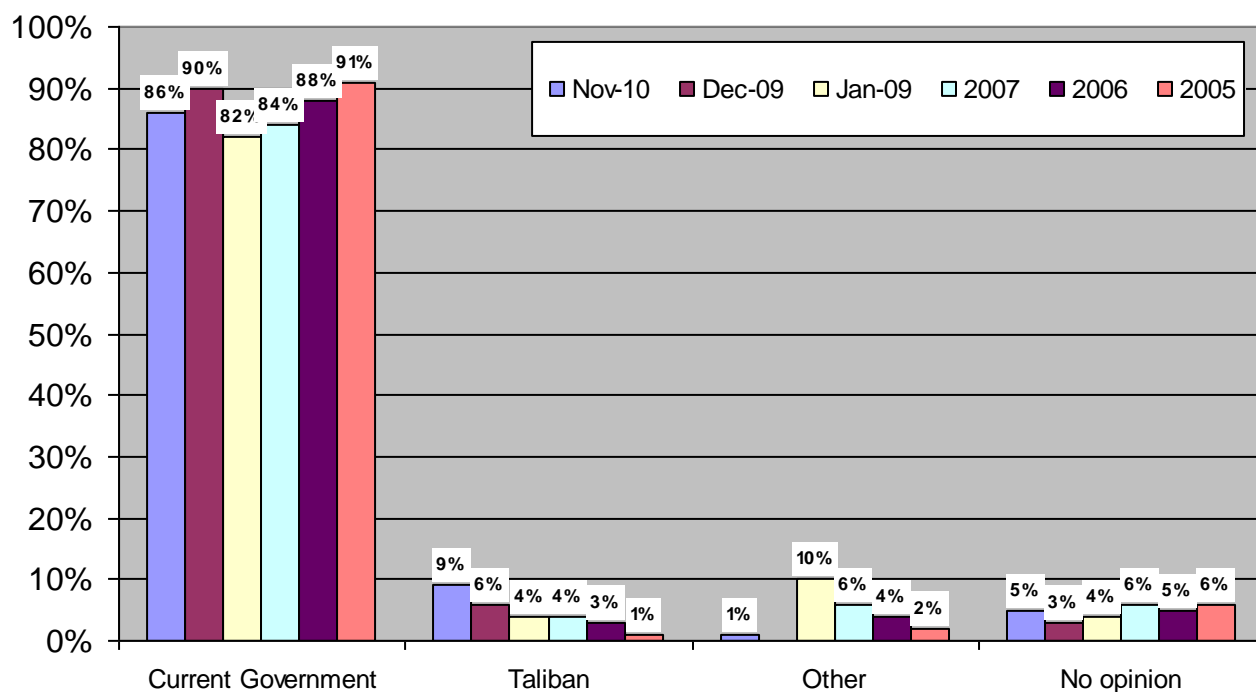


FIGURE 4.13

Question: Which Of The Following Do You Think Poses The Biggest Danger In Our Country?

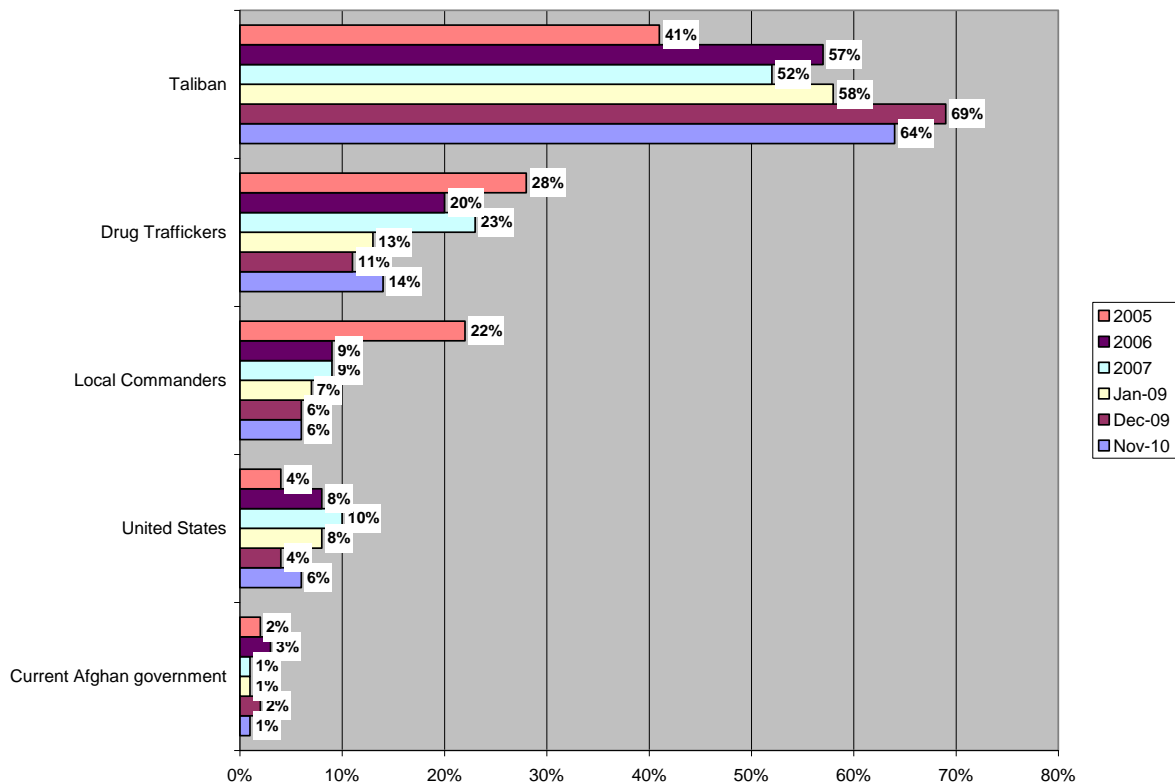
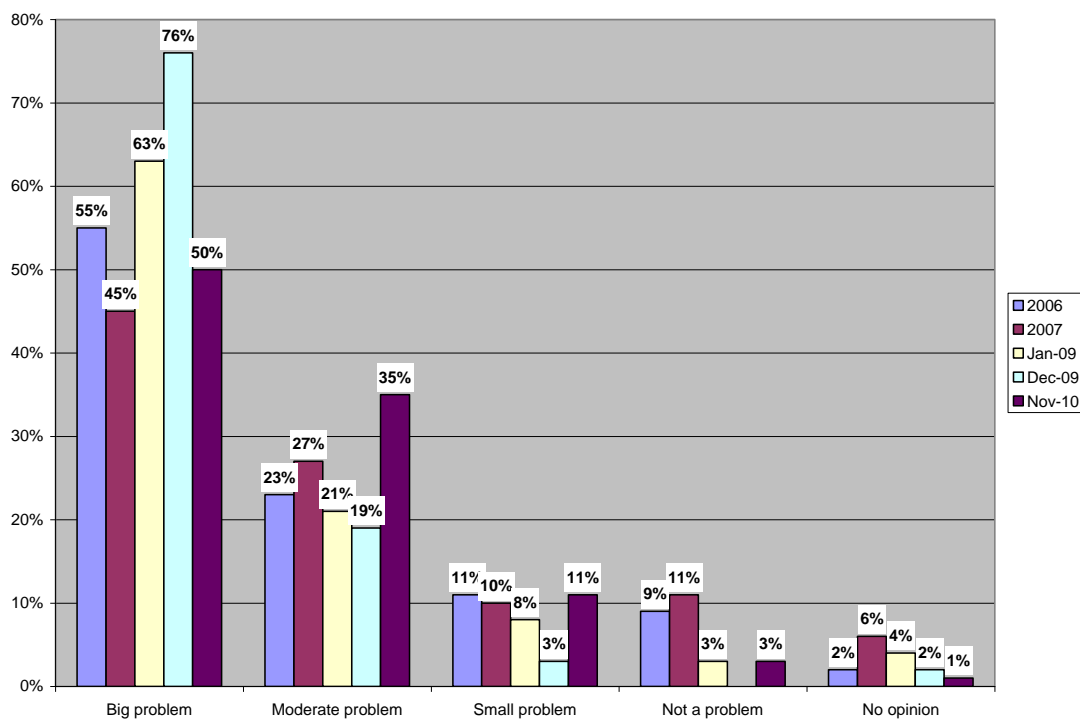


FIGURE 4.14

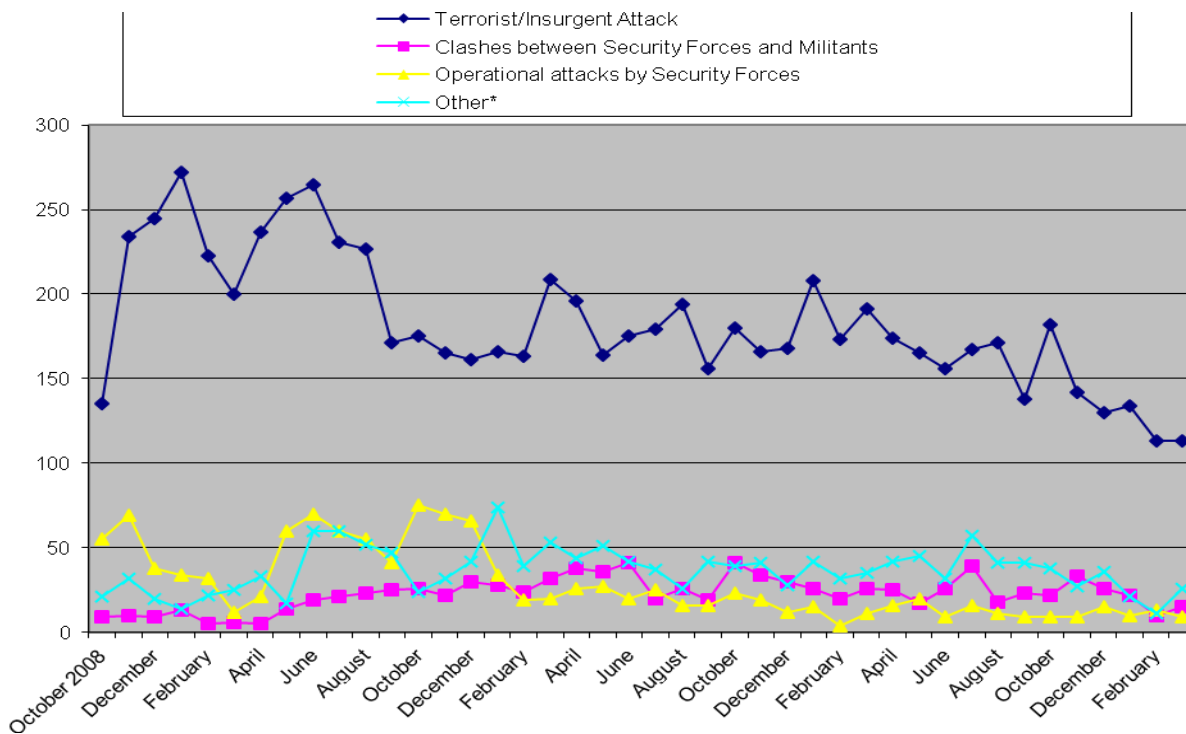
Question: How Much of A Problem Is the Issue of Corruption among Government Officials or the Police in this Area?



5. PAKISTAN INDICATORS

FIGURE 5.1

Number of Monthly Attacks by Type, October 2008-Present⁶³



*"Other" includes ethnic & political violence, inter-tribal clashes and cross-border attacks. We have excluded drone attacks from the "other" category as it is covered later in the Index.

FIGURE 5.2

Monthly Fatalities as a Result of Attacks by Group, October 2008-Present⁶⁴

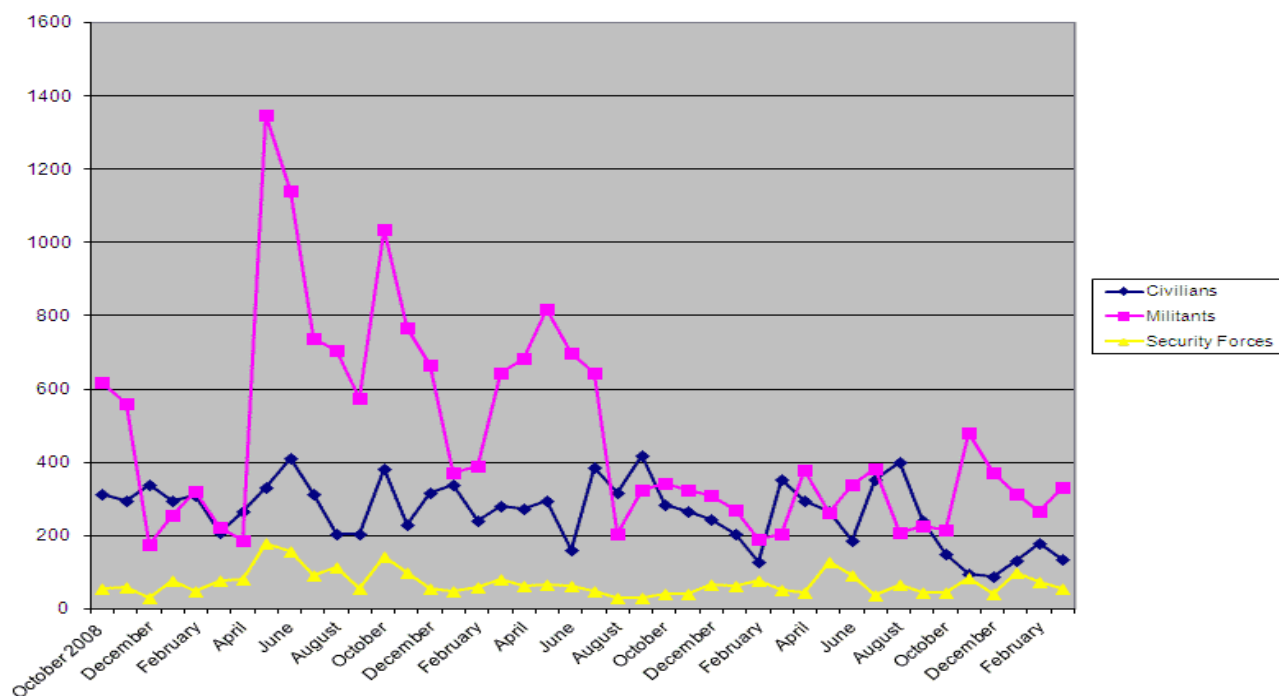
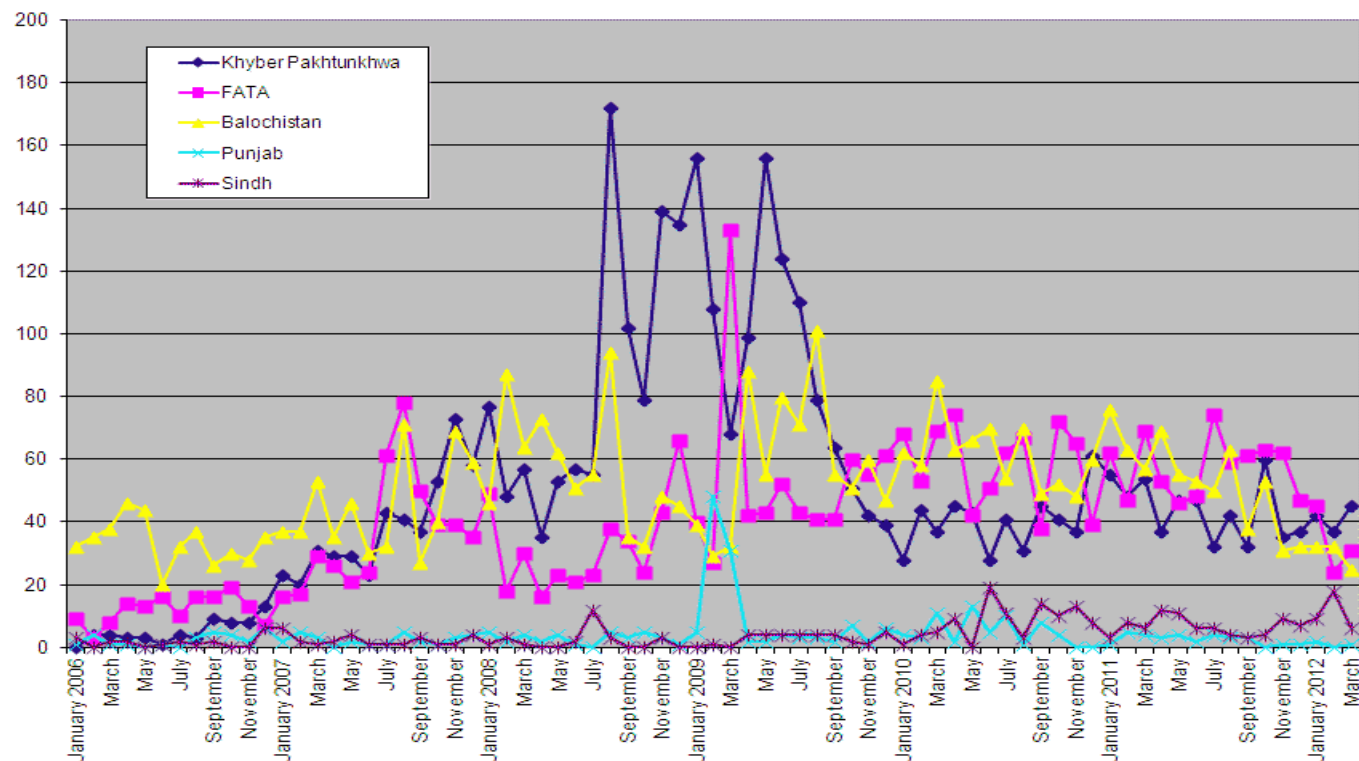
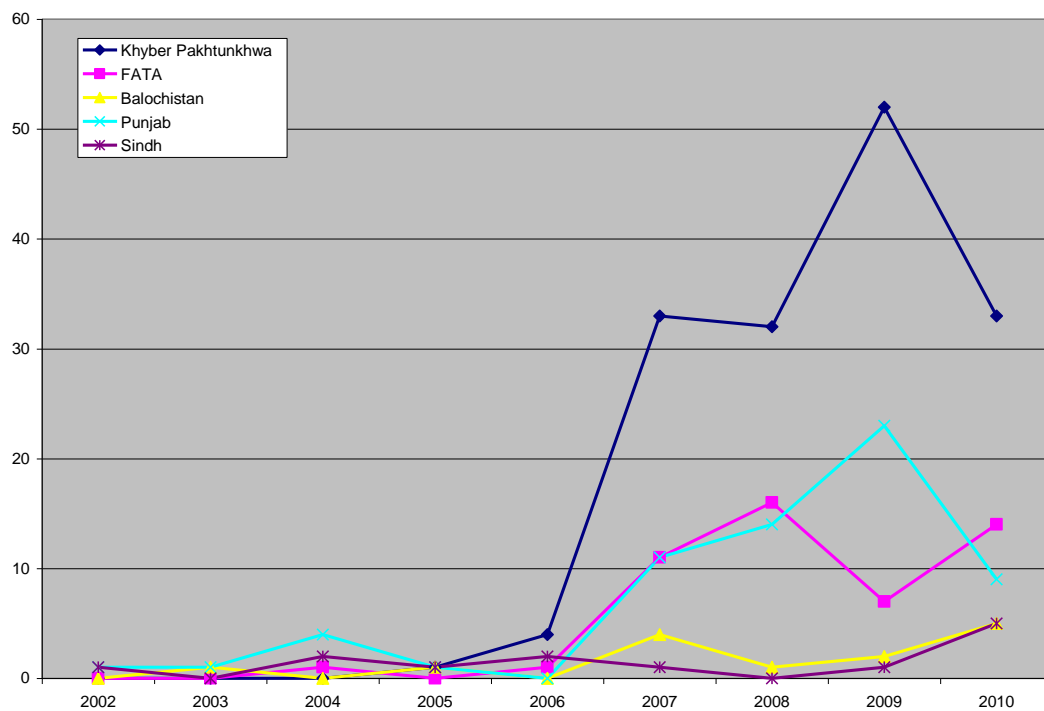
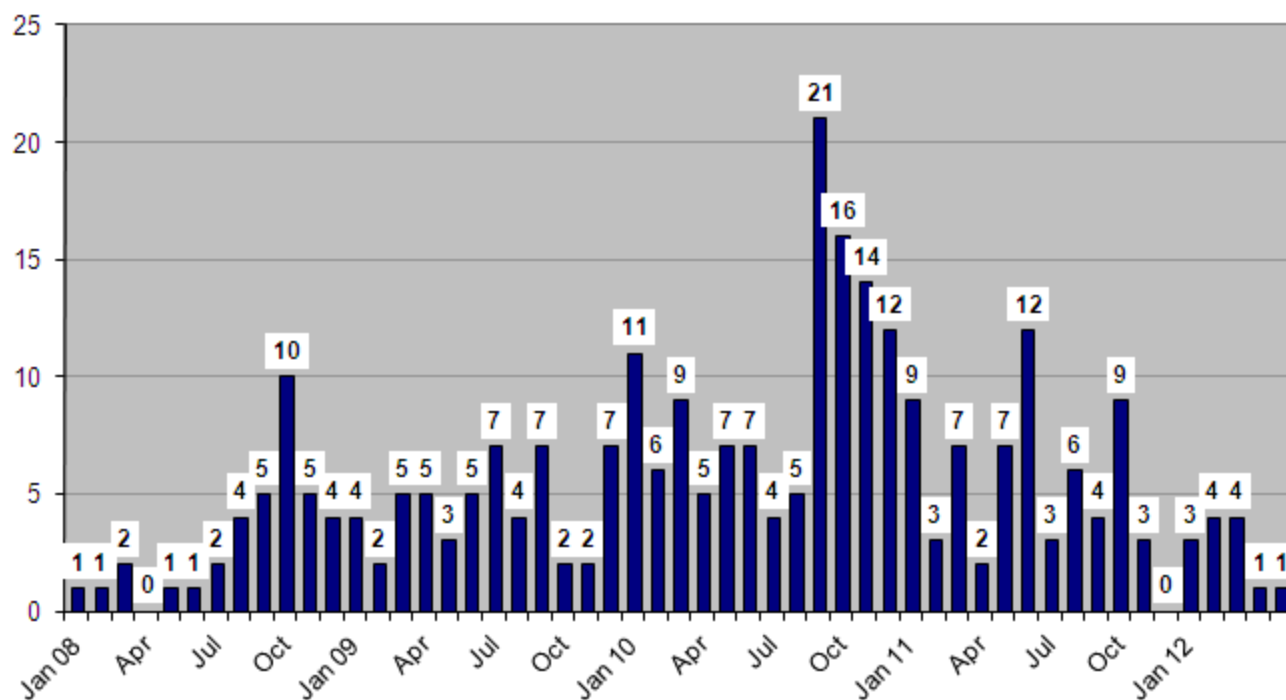


FIGURE 5.3Monthly Attacks by Province, January 2006-Present⁶⁵**FIGURE 5.4**Annual Number of Suicide Attacks by Province, 2002-2010⁶⁶

NOTE: In addition to the attacks noted above, two additional suicide attacks occurred in Azad Kashmir during 2009, bringing the yearly total to 87.

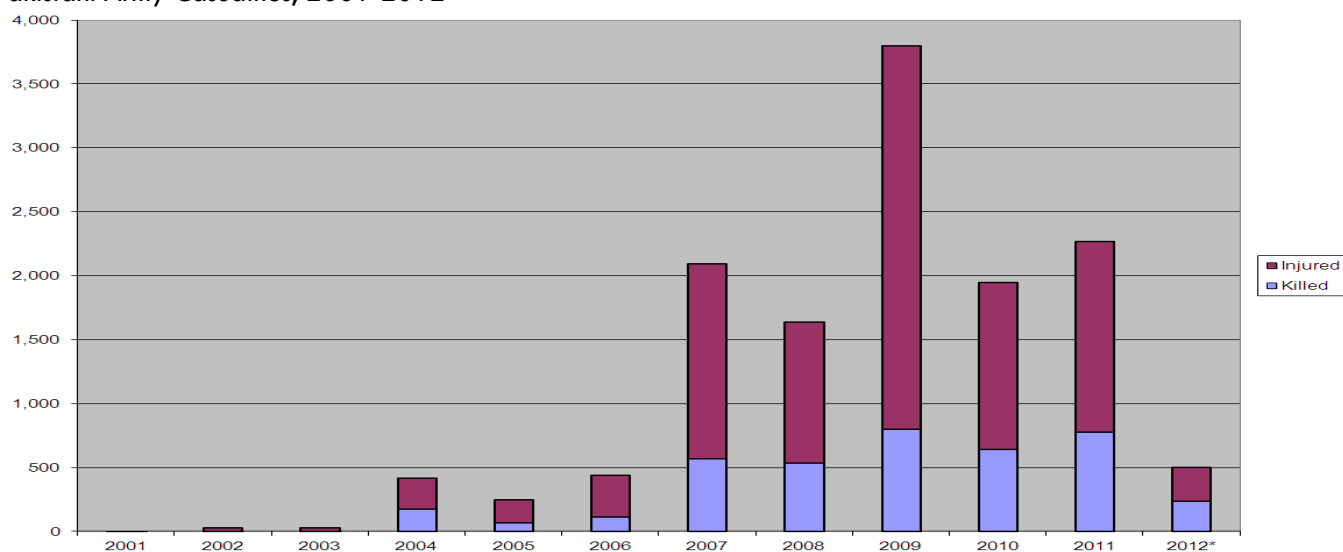
FIGURE 5.5Monthly Unmanned Drone Strikes in Pakistan, 2008-2012⁶⁷

NOTE: Figures are cumulative from 2004-2012 (through publication date). All districts with the exception of Bannu (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) are located in FATA.

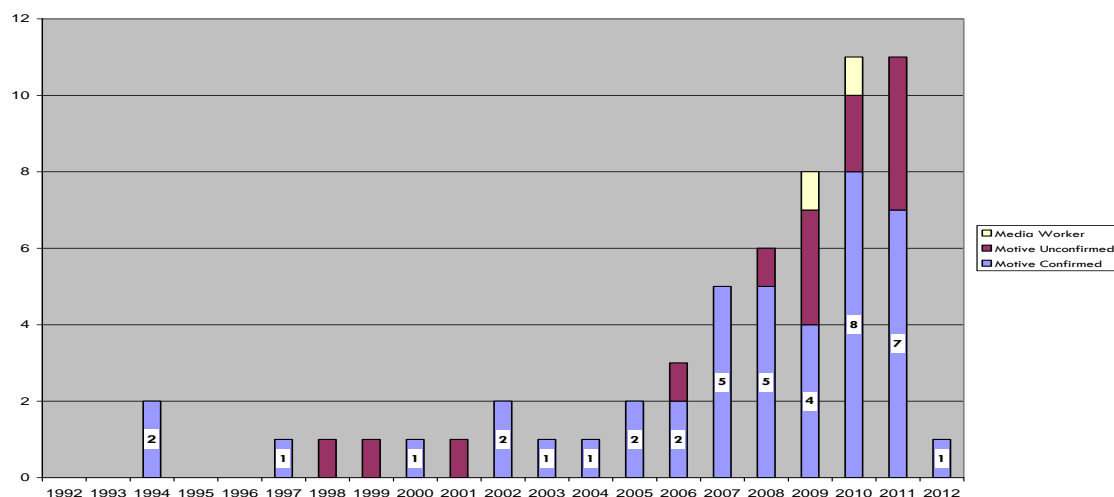
FIGURE 5.6Estimated Total Deaths from U.S. Drone Strikes in Pakistan, 2006-2012⁶⁸

		DEATHS (low)	DEATHS (high)
2012*	All	76	101
	Militant	76	101
2011	All	378	536
	Militant	362	500
2010	All	607	993
	Militant	581	939
2009	All	368	724
	Militant	265	501
2008	All	273	313
	Militant	133	164
2004-07	All	89	112
	Militant	81	103
Total	All	1,792	2,781
	Militant	1,500	2,310

*Through May 9, 2012

FIGURE 5.7Pakistani Army Casualties, 2001-2012⁶⁹

Numbers from 2001-2009 are from the Pakistani military. 2010-12 numbers are via The Pak Institute for Peace Studies and are through the month prior to current index.

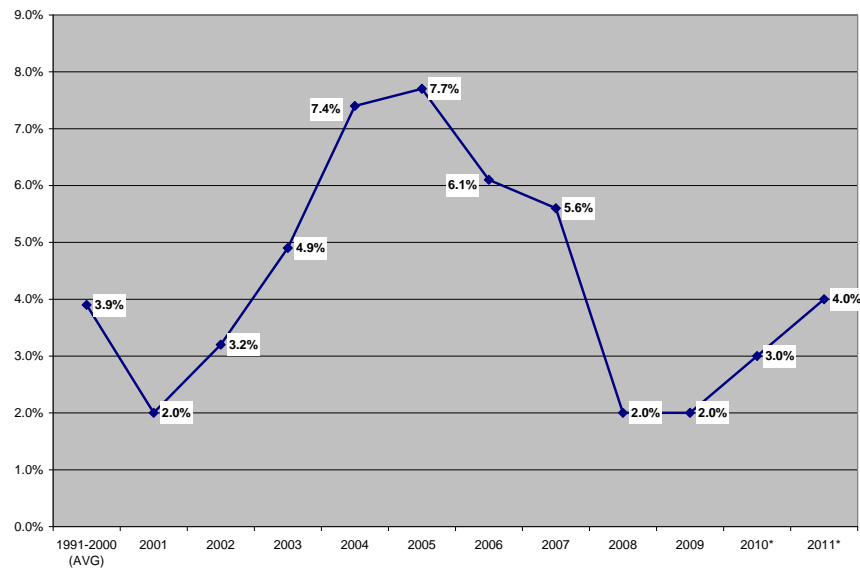
FIGURE 5.8Journalists Killed in Pakistan Since 1992⁷⁰

NOTE: A total of 42 journalists have been killed "motive confirmed" since the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) began tracking in 1992. Through December 2011, Pakistan has ranked in the top-5 deadliest countries for journalists each year since 2005, according to CPJ. Pakistan ranked #1 in 2011.

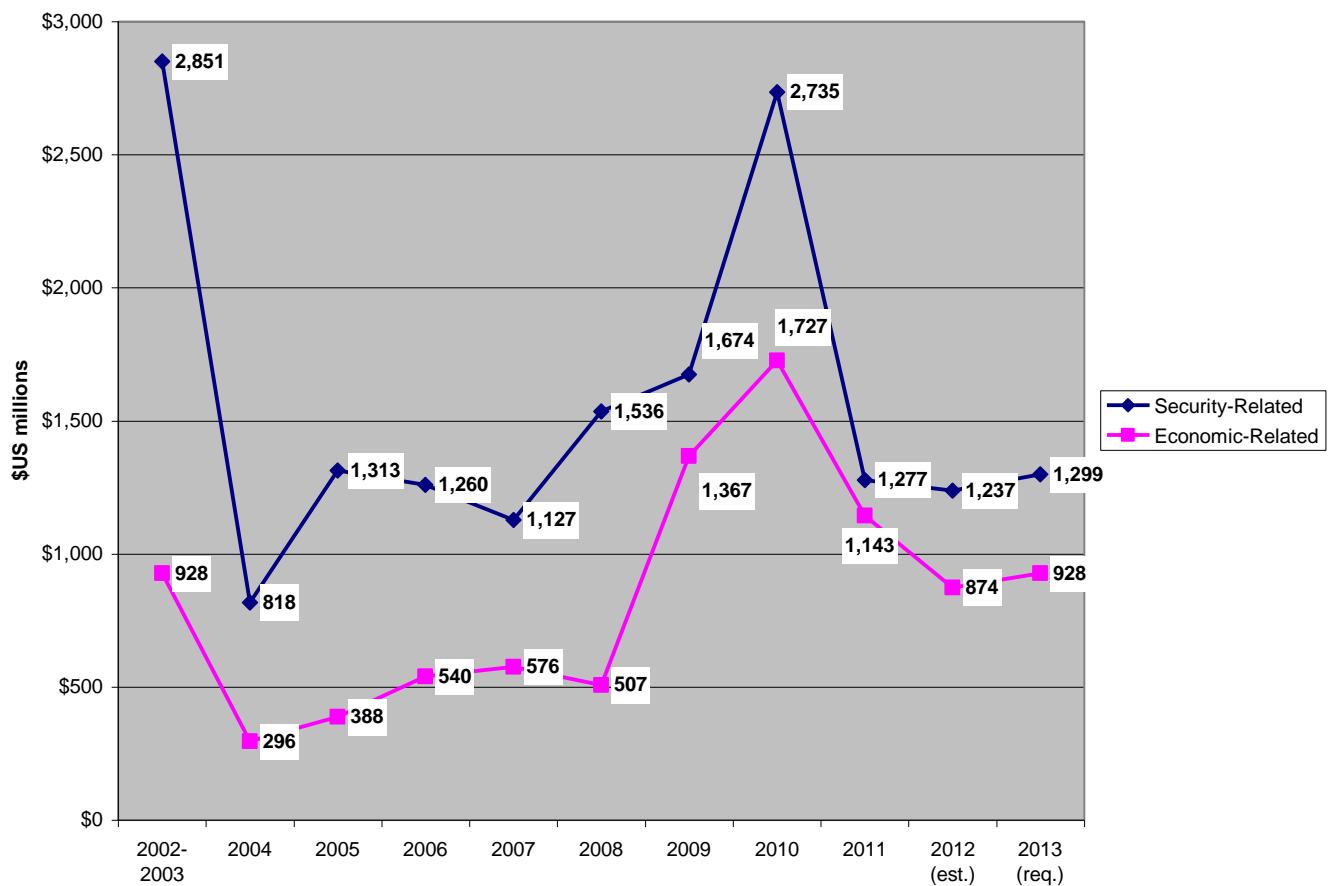
FIGURE 5.9Number of Pakistani Asylum Applications, 2001 through 2011⁷¹

Year	Applications	Year	Applications
2001	10,728	2007	14,434
2002	10,070	2008	13,247
2003	13,371	2009	11,175
2004	10,880	2010	10,959
2005	7,802	2011	18,141
2006	7,590		

NOTE: In each year from 2007-2009, several countries reported a range of 1-4 individuals as an asterisk rather than an actual number. These individuals were not included in the totals above and make up a very small additional number.

FIGURE 5.10Annual Real GDP Growth Rate⁷²

*Figures based at least in part on estimates

FIGURE 5.11Direct Overt U.S. Aid and Military Reimbursements to Pakistan, FY 2002-FY 2012⁷³

NOTE: As of August 2011. Total continuing resolution funds have not been released on country-specific levels for 2011, so the request is included here.

5. AFGHANISTAN RESEARCH TOOLS

FIGURE 5.1

Additional Sources of Information on Afghanistan

Source	Web Site Address
International Security Assistance Force <i>ISAF, in support of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, conducts operations in Afghanistan to reduce the capability and will of the insurgency, support the growth in capacity and capability of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF), and facilitate improvements in governance and socio-economic development, in order to provide a secure environment for sustainable stability that is observable to the population.</i>	http://www.isaf.nato.int/
Afghanistan Conflict Monitor <i>An Initiative of the Human Security Report Project at the School for International Studies at Simon Fraser University. Provides summaries of academic articles and reports, links to documents, publications and data.</i>	http://www.afghanconflictmonitor.org/
AfghanWire <i>Afghanwire.com provides an internet-based news and information service to organisations and professional users who want to monitor Afghanistan's national media outlets.</i>	http://www.afghanwire.com/

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