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

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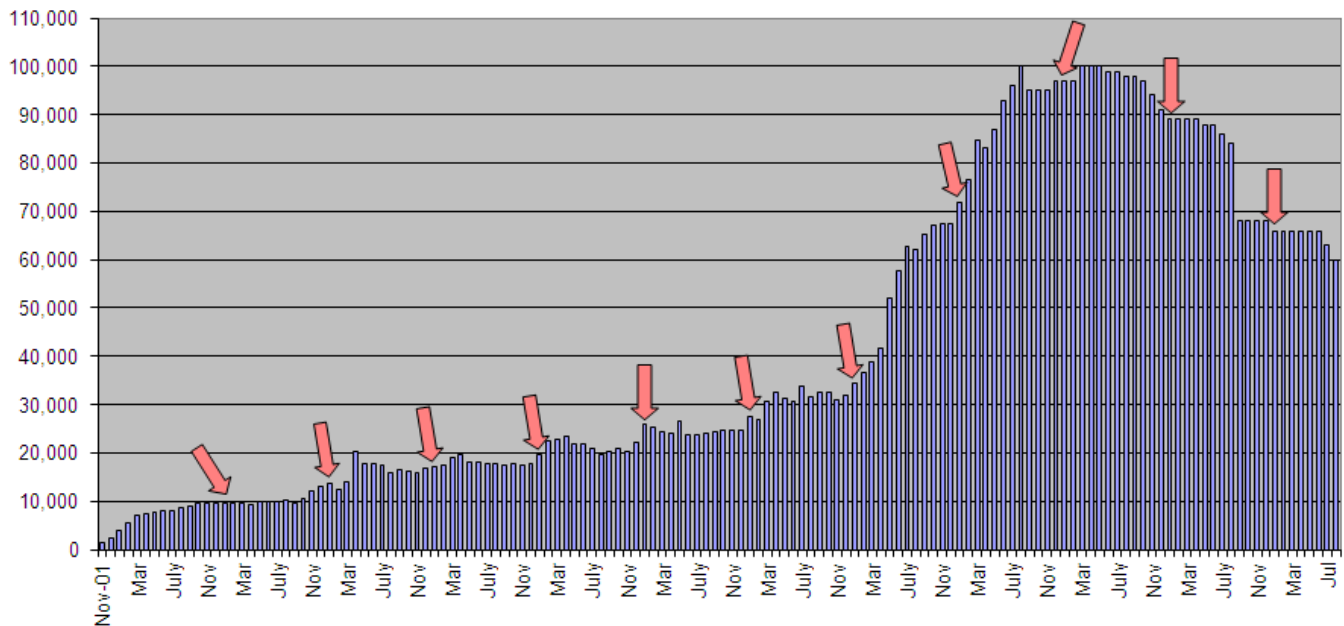
Note on the Methodology of the Afghanistan Index:

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 August 2013 there were roughly 60,000 U.S. troops in Afghanistan. For a full order of battle, please see: <http://www.understandingwar.org/reference/afghanistan-order-battle>. The start of each year is indicated by an arrow.

FIGURE 1.2Other Foreign Troops Deployed To Afghanistan²

Month	Number	Month	Number	Month	Number
February 2002	5,000	November	21,000	February 2010	38,710
March	5,000	December	21,000	March	38,890
April	5,000	January 2007	21,460	April	40,139
May	4,500	March	21,750	June	41,070
June	5,000	April	21,750	July	41,315
September	4,700	May	24,000	August	41,389
April 2003	5,000	July	24,250	October	40,432
September	5,000	September	26,043	November	40,930
April 2004	5,500	October	30,177	December	41,730
June	6,000	December	26,703	February 2011	41,893
August	6,500	February 2008	28,250	March	42,203
September	8,000	April	28,000	May	42,400
October	10,000	June	29,350	June	42,381
November	9,400	September	29,810	August	40,697
December	8,500	October	30,100	September	40,670
January 2005	9,000	November	31,150	October	40,638
February	8,000	December	31,400	December	40,313
June	8,000	January 2009	31,880	January 2012	40,386
August	10,500	February	31,520	April	38,961
December	9,000	March	32,140	May	39,469
May 2006	9,000	April	32,175	September	38,179
June	9,700	June	32,280	October	36,905
August	15,000	July	34,550	December	34,011
September	18,000	October	36,230	February 2013	32,330
October	20,000	December	38,370	August	27,207

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

	Albania	105		Georgia	1,561		Norway	111
	Armenia	131		Germany	4,400		Poland	1,177
	Australia	1,031		Greece	3		Portugal	165
	Austria	3		Hungary	354		Romania	1,077
	Azerbaijan	94		Iceland	3		Slovakia	199
	Bahrain	0		Ireland	7		Slovenia	60
	Belgium	180		Italy	2,825		Spain	856
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	79		Jordan	0		Sweden	259
	Bulgaria	416		Republic of Korea	50		The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ¹	158
	Canada	950		Latvia	141		Tonga	55
	Croatia	181		Lithuania	240		Turkey	1,036
	Czech Republic	182		Luxembourg	10		Ukraine	26
	Denmark	317		Malaysia	2		United Arab Emirates	35
	El Salvador	24		Mongolia	40		United Kingdom	7,700
	Estonia	160		Montenegro	27		United States	60,000
	Finland	100		Netherlands	400		Total	87,207
	France	266		New Zealand	11			

AS OF: August 1, 2013

¹ Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name² Snapshot figure that includes overlapping rotations.

FIGURE 1.4Size of Afghan Security Forces on Duty, 2003-2013⁴

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
October 2012	178,501	148,536	327,037
January 2013	177,579	149,775	327,354
March 2013	177,725	151,766	329,491

The goal for ANSF levels is currently 352,000. As of October 2012 the breakdown was as follows:

ANA, 146,339; ANP, 146,339; Afghan Air Force, 6,172. ANP figures do include border police and civil order police but do not include the Afghan Local Police.

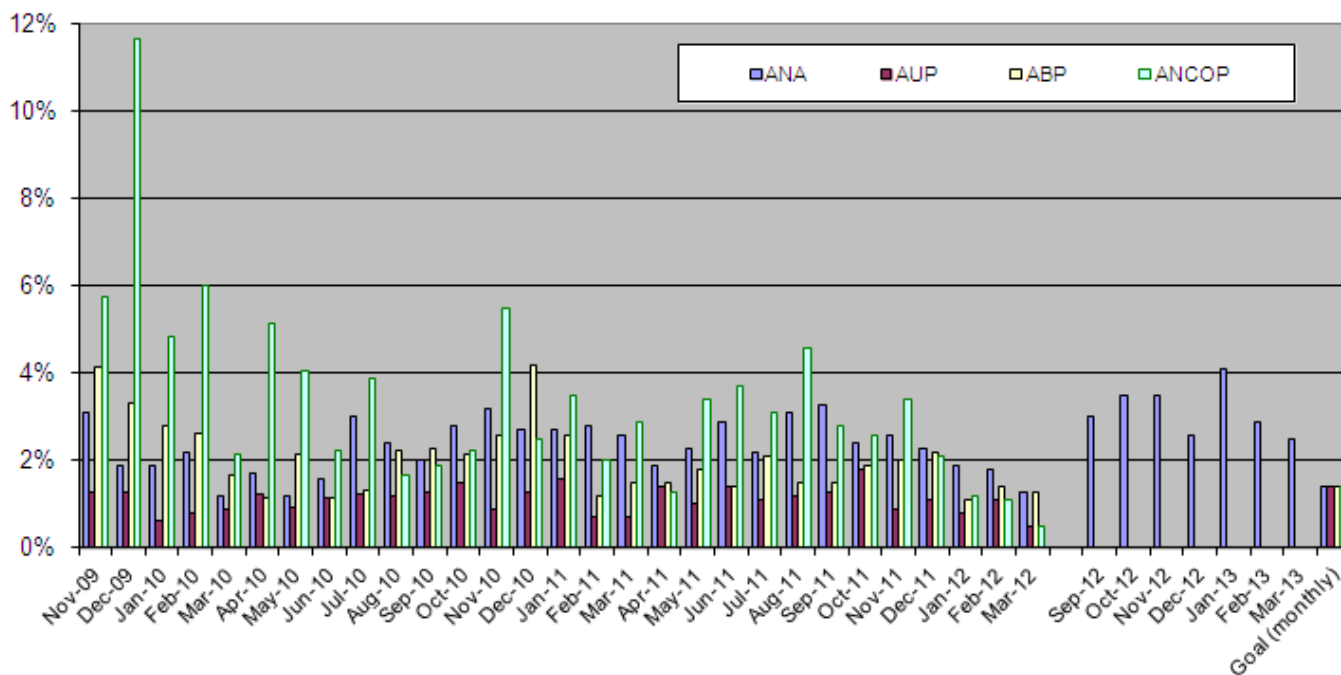
FIGURE 1.5Afghan Local Police Growth⁵

Month	Personnel in program
February 2011	4,343
April 2011	5,360
June 2011	6,696
September 2011	8,137
December 2011	10,551
April 2012	13,139
August 2012	16,380
December 2012	18,496
March 2013	21,958

FIGURE 1.6Afghan Army Units Partnered with NATO Units⁶

2007	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013
0%	0%	10%	70%	89%	25%

NOTE: 2012 number is a “past five months” figure ending March. During the same period, 42 percent of operations were Afghan led. By early 2013, 87% of all operations were Afghan led as the U.S. role quickly transitions to an advisory one with many units autonomous.

FIGURE 1.7Attrition (AWOL) Rates among Selected Afghan National Security Forces⁷

NOTE: The most recent reporting, as of July 2013, grouped ANP figures previously separate. The attrition rates for ANP from September 2012 to March 2013 are as follows: Sep, 1.1%; Oct, 1.5%; Nov, 1.2%; Dec, 1.0%; Jan, 1.4%; Feb, 1.1%; Mar, 1.3%. The goal remains the same at 1.4% and is considerably lower than ANA attrition.

FIGURE 1.8Afghan National Army and Afghan National Police Ethnicity⁸

	Pashtun		Tajik		Hazara		Uzbek		Others	
	ANA	ANP	ANA	ANP	ANA	ANP	ANA	ANP	ANA	ANP
Officer	42.4%	40%	39.1%	49%	7.9%	5%	4.5%	3%	6.1%	3%
NCO	51.8%	32%	38.2%	55%	9.6%	5%	3.2%	4%	1.5%	4%
Soldier / Patrolman	43.0%	47%	29.2%	35%	11.0%	4%	8.5%	7%	8.2%	7%
Total Force	45.7%	42%	33.3%	42%	10.2%	5%	6.3%	6%	5.8%	6%
National Avg	44%		25%		10%		8%		13%	

NOTE: ANA numbers as of March 2013, ANP as of December 2011.

FIGURE 1.9**Assessment Levels of Afghan National Security Forces⁹****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	Oct-12	Mar-13
Unassessed	29	23	27	24	16	21	11	13	13	16	18	9	2	25	4
Newly Established	5	5	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	2
Developing	28	41	40	41	46	32	27	32	28	29	22	16	9	7	10
Effective w/ Assistance	24	37	40	39	35	58	64	55	61	58	56	63	55	22	16
Effective w/ Advisors	27	24	29	32	47	43	52	56	55	56	60	68	74	72	99
Independent w/ Advisors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	7	13	20	35

ANP

<u>Total Force</u>	Apr-11	Aug-11	Jan-12	Oct-12	Mar-13
Unassessed	6	38	62	131	55
Newly Established	3	3	16	6	11
Developing	45	27	36	31	37
Effective w/ Assistance	79	70	102	61	91
Effective w/ Advisors	70	80	180	130	193
Independent	0	0	39	49	141

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 1.10**Number of Private Defense Department Contractors in Afghanistan, 2007 through 2013¹⁰**

Year	Private Contractors
2007	38,000
2008	71,000
2009	107,000
2010	88,000
2011	101,789
2012	109,564
2013 (July)	101,855

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 or the last report of the year, unless noted otherwise.

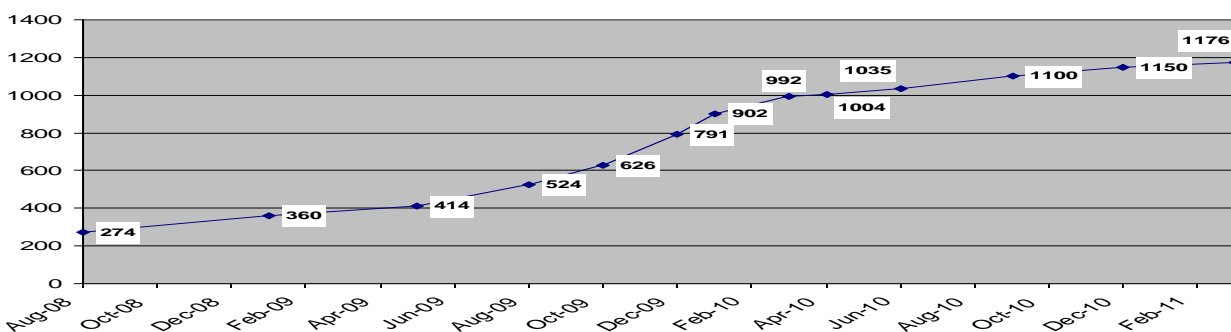
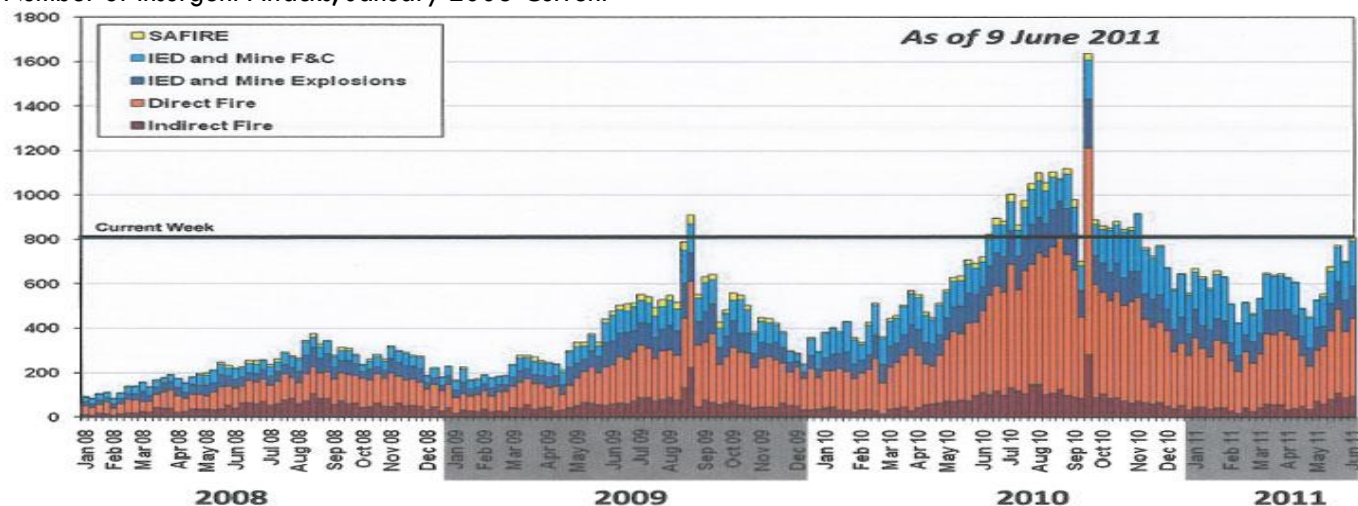
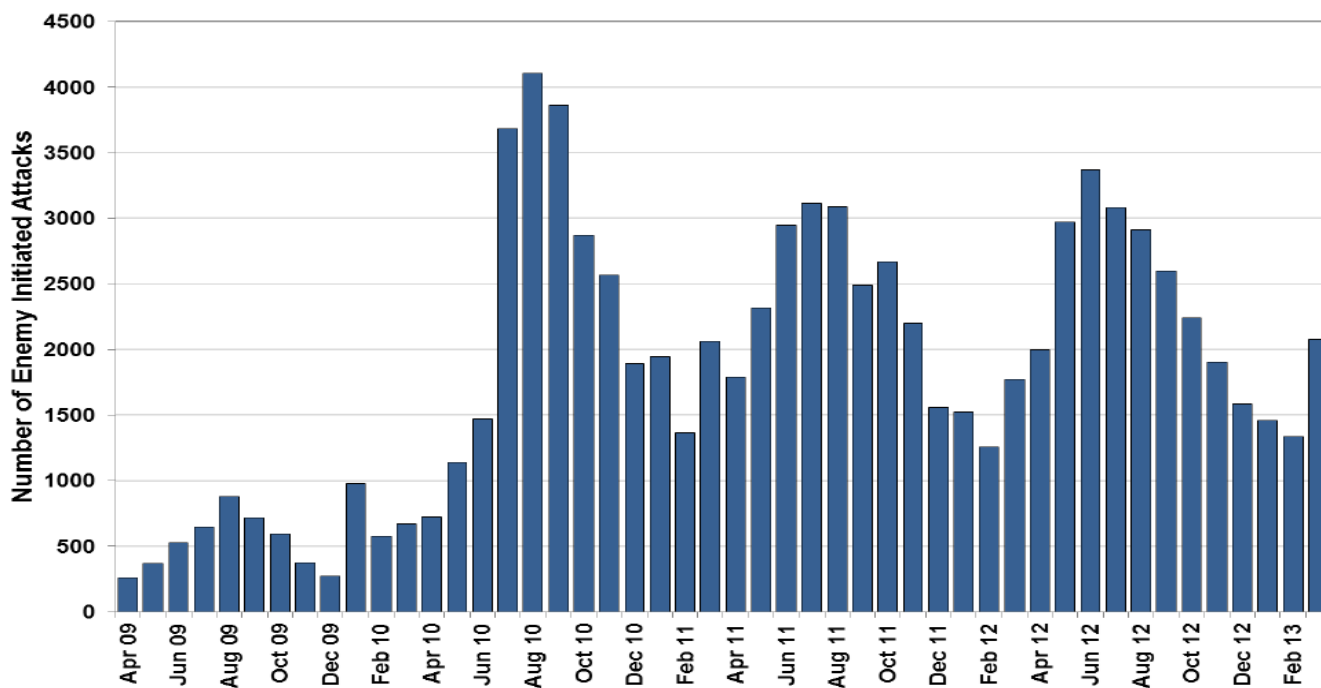
FIGURE 1.11**U.S. Government Civilians in Afghanistan, August 2008-2011¹¹**

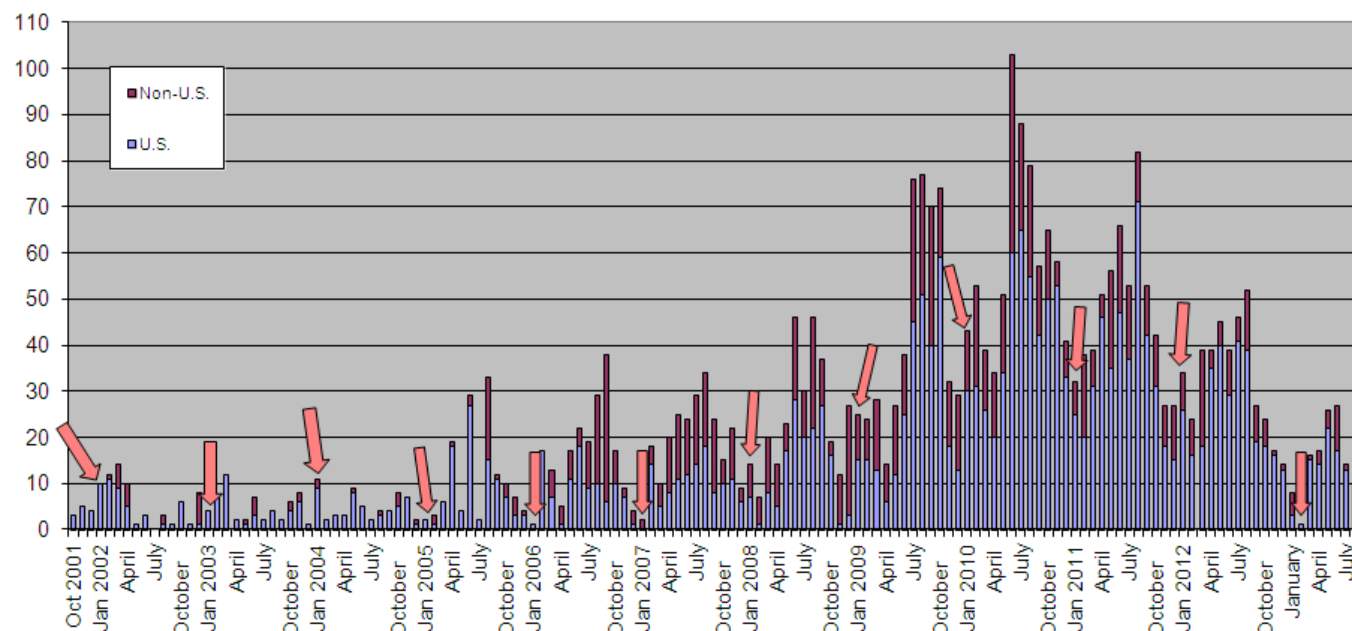
FIGURE 1.12Number of Insurgent Attacks, January 2008-Current¹²

NOTE: The graph above shows attacks by week from 2008 through mid-2011. The graph below is by month from April 2009 through March 2013. For a graph of 2004 through early 2010 please see versions of the Afghanistan Index prior to November 2010.

**FIGURE 1.13**Attacks by Afghan Security Forces against Allied Troops¹³

Year	# killed	# of attacks causing death
2003-2009	12	N/A
2010	20	11
2011	35	21
2012*	57	41
2013**	8	5

NOTE: Attacks from 2007-March 2012 killed 52 American soldiers and wounded 48 more. *An article from the U.S. Army notes that 62 "personnel" were killed, we have left off civilian contractors in the past which may account for the difference. **Through August 26, 2013.

FIGURE 1.14U.S. and Coalition Troop Fatalities since October 7, 2001¹⁴

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 August 26, 2013 there have been at least 2,143 U.S. fatalities attributed directly to fighting in or non hostile deaths in Afghanistan.

Total from October 7, 2001 August 26, 2013:

	ALL FATALITIES	HOSTILE	NON-HOSTILE
U.S.	2,261	1,810	451
Non-U.S.	1,098	921	177
TOTAL	3,359	2,731	628



Indicates the start of a new calendar year

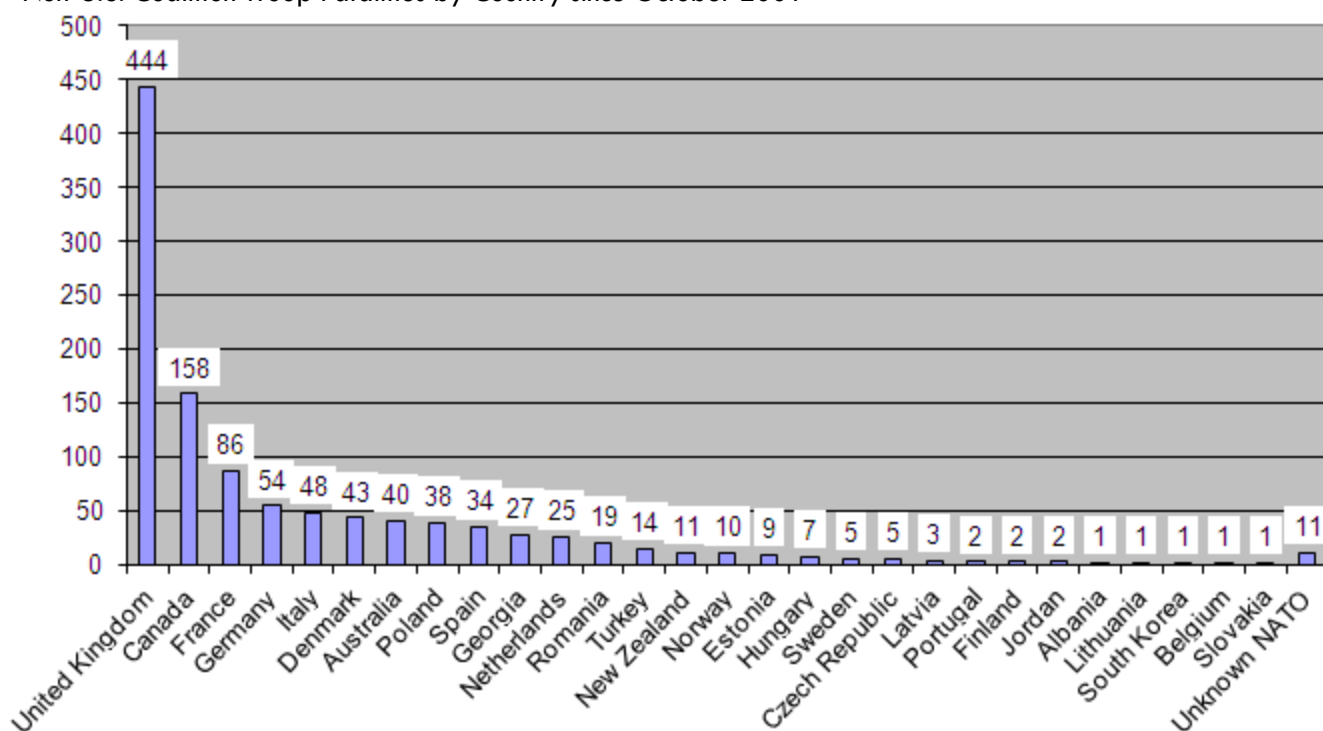
FIGURE 1.15Cause of Death for U.S. Troops, By Year¹⁵

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	104 (33.5%)	12 (3.9%)	5 (1.6%)	0 (0%)	21 (6.8%)	1 (0.3%)	116 (37.4%)	51 (16.5%)	310
2013	30 (32.6%)	5 (5.4%)	12 (13.0%)	0 (0%)	12 (13.0%)	4 (4.3%)	16 (17.1%)	13 (14.1%)	92
Total	896 (39.6%)	50 (2.2%)	87 (3.8%)	11 (0.5%)	200 (8.8%)	29 (1.3%)	681 (30.1%)	307 (13.6%)	2261

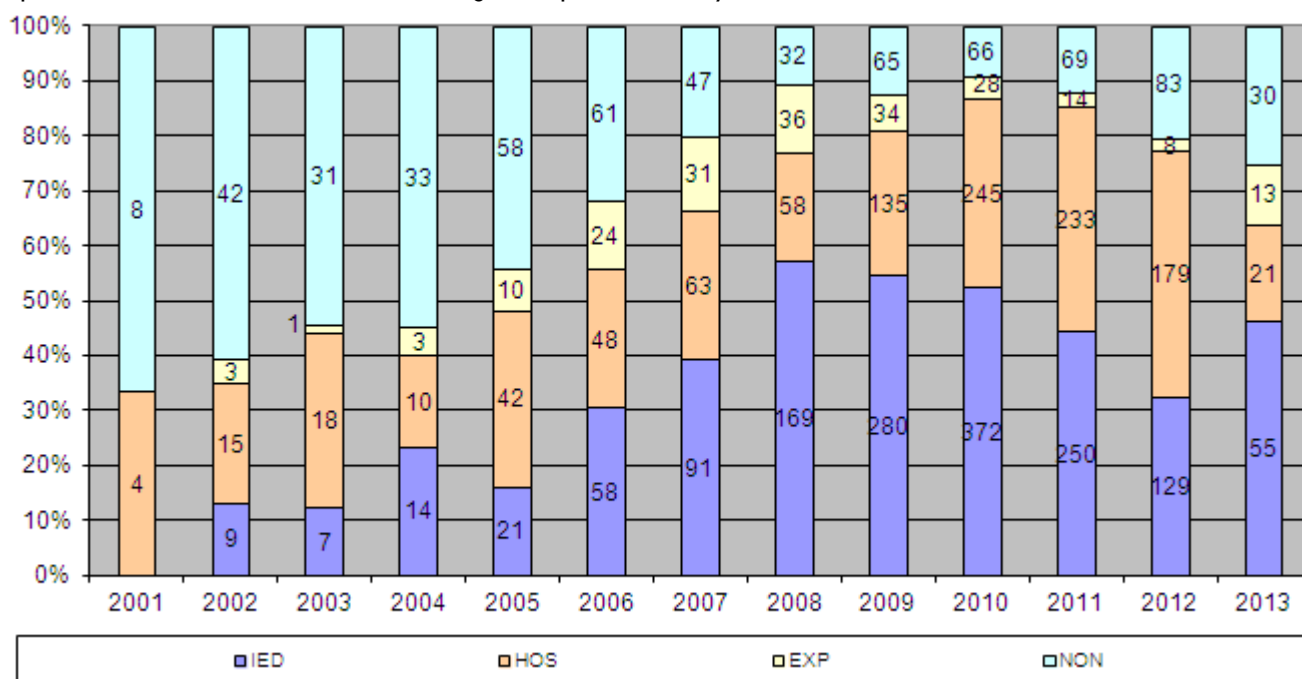
Through August 26, 2013

*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 1.16Non-U.S. Coalition Troop Fatalities by Country since October 2001¹⁶

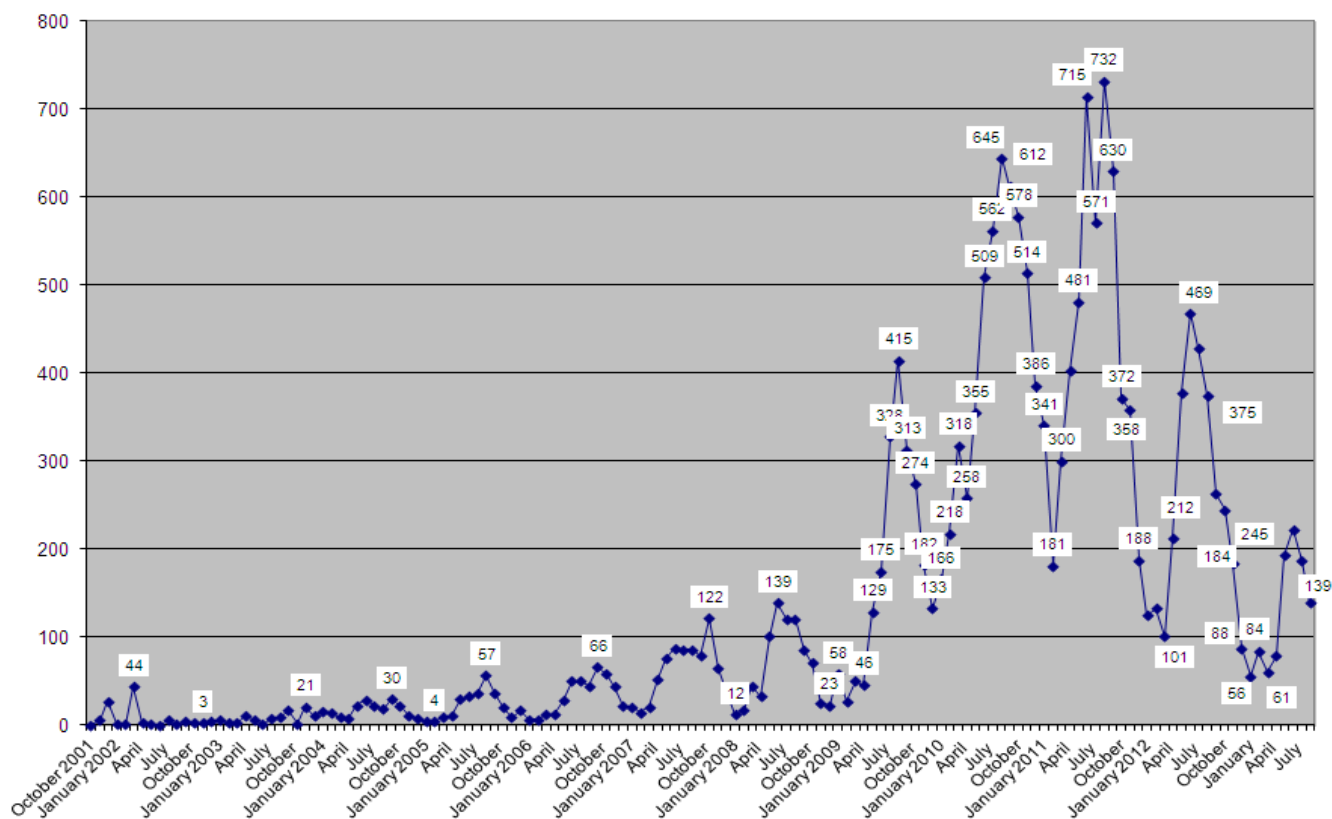
Total through August 26, 2013: 1,102

FIGURE 1.17Proportion of Annual U.S. and Other Foreign Troop Fatalities by Various Causes¹⁷

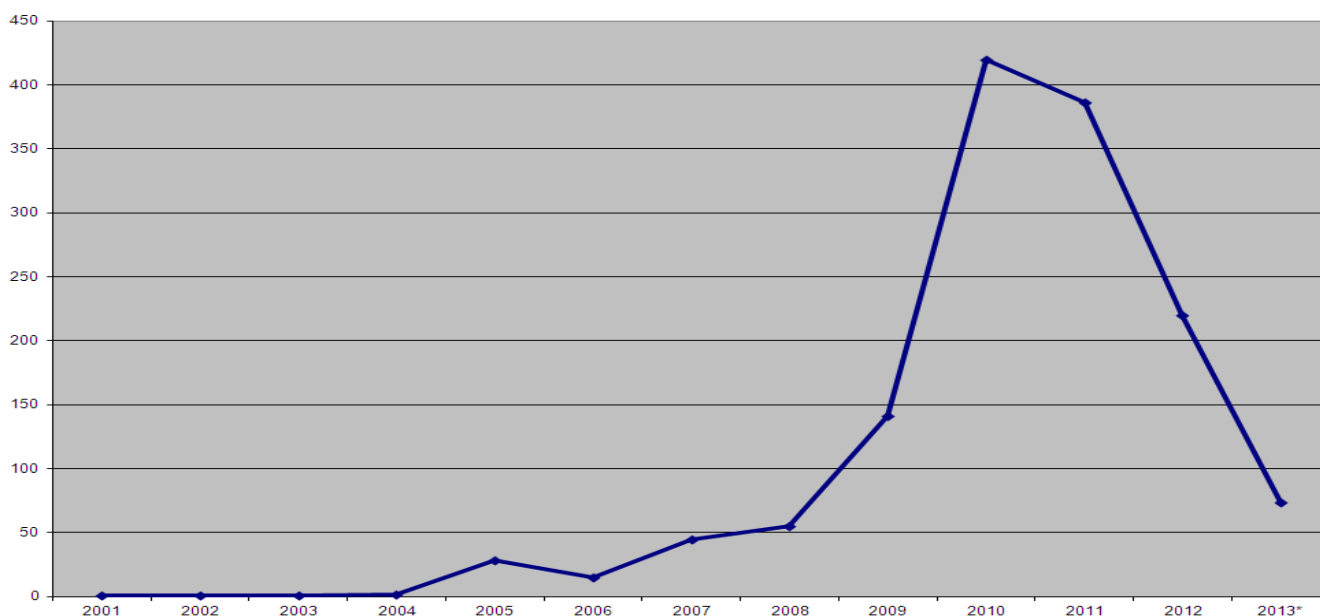
*Improvised Explosive Device

Figures Updated Thru: August 26, 2013

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 1.18U.S. Troops Wounded In Action since October 30, 2001¹⁸**Total from October 7, 2001 through August 27, 2013: 19,181**

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.

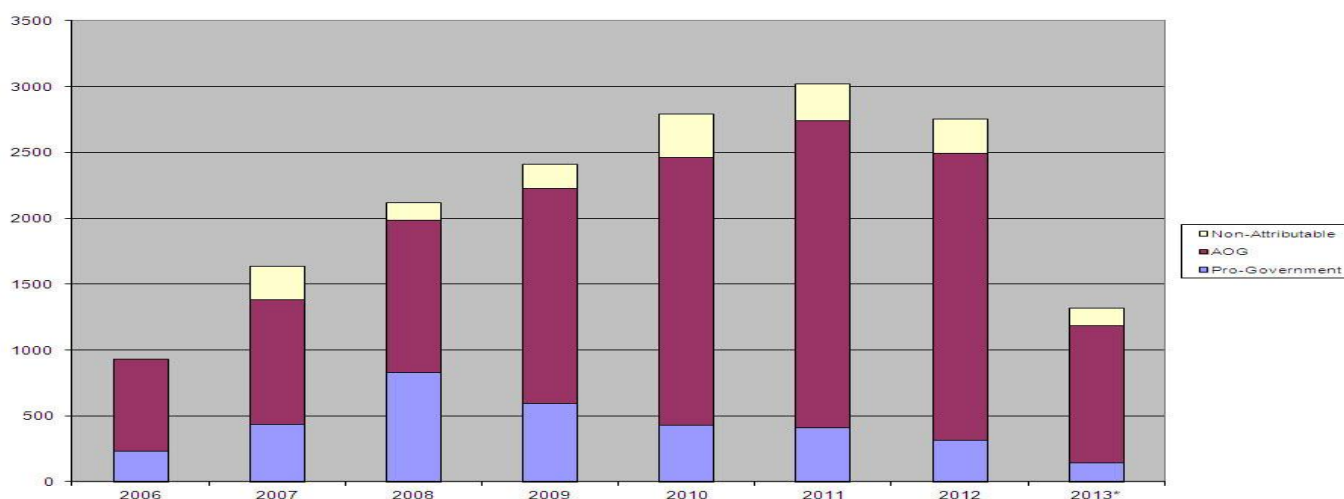
FIGURE 1.19Private Contractor Deaths in Afghanistan, 2001 through 2013¹⁹

NOTE: Numbers correspond to insurance claims received by the U.S. Labor Department, under the Defense Base Act. There have been a total of 1,389 claims since December 31, 2001 (the beginning of the reporting period). Numbers correspond to new claims during the period, meaning the deaths may have occurred in a prior period. *2013 figures through June 30.

FIGURE 1.20Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan National Police (ANP) Personnel Fatalities, January 2007-2013²⁰

ANNUAL TOTALS							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011**	2012**	2013***
ANA	209	226	282	519	550	1,200	560
ANP	803	880	646	961	1,400	2,200	--

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. Numbers for the second half of 2009 are estimated based on information from several sources. **2011 and 2012 (through end November) numbers are estimates based off of shorter reporting periods in each year. 2012 numbers are based off reports of monthly averages through November. An article by Rod Nordland in the New York Times on April 20, 2013 quoted an Afghan Ministry of Defense official noted that 1,183 ANA soldiers were killed in the year ending March 20, 2013 compared to 841 in the year ending the same date prior. ***According to the Afghan Defense Ministry, 276 soldiers were killed March 21 to June 11. We have used the average per day during that period to come up with a yearly estimate through June 20, 2013.

FIGURE 1.21Estimated Yearly Civilian Fatalities as Result of Fighting Between Pro-Government Forces and Armed Opposition Groups (AOG), 2006-2013²¹

NOTE: Jan Kubis, the United Nations Secretary General's Special Representative, noted in early June 2013 that civilian casualties in 2013 are markedly up from 2012. He said that IED caused deaths were up 41 percent and targeted killings were up 42 percent compared to 2012.

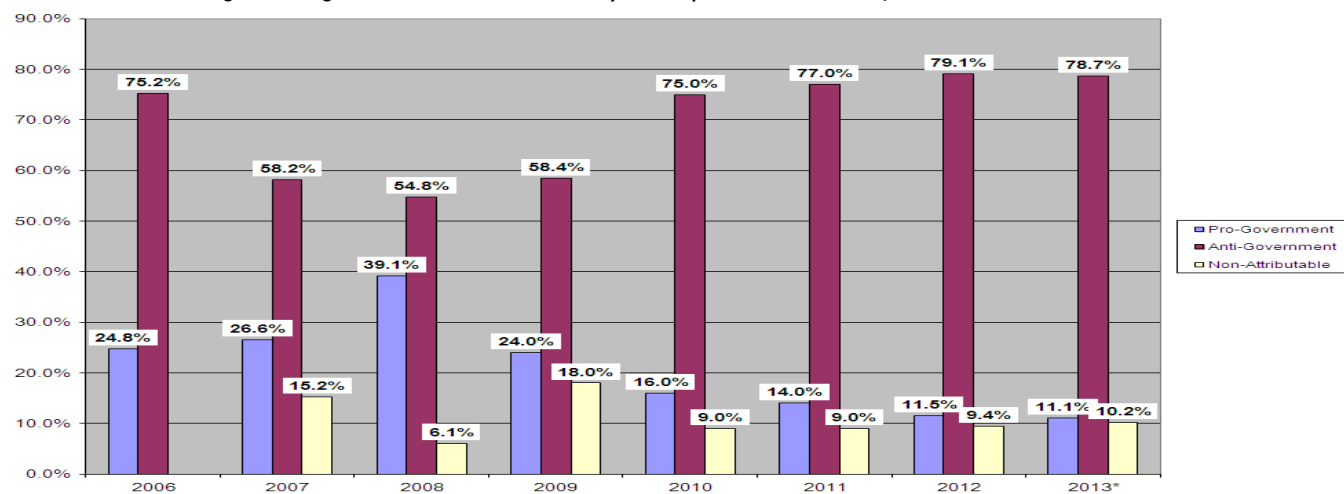
FIGURE 1.22Estimated Percentage of Afghan Civilian Fatalities by Group Which Caused, 2006-2013²²

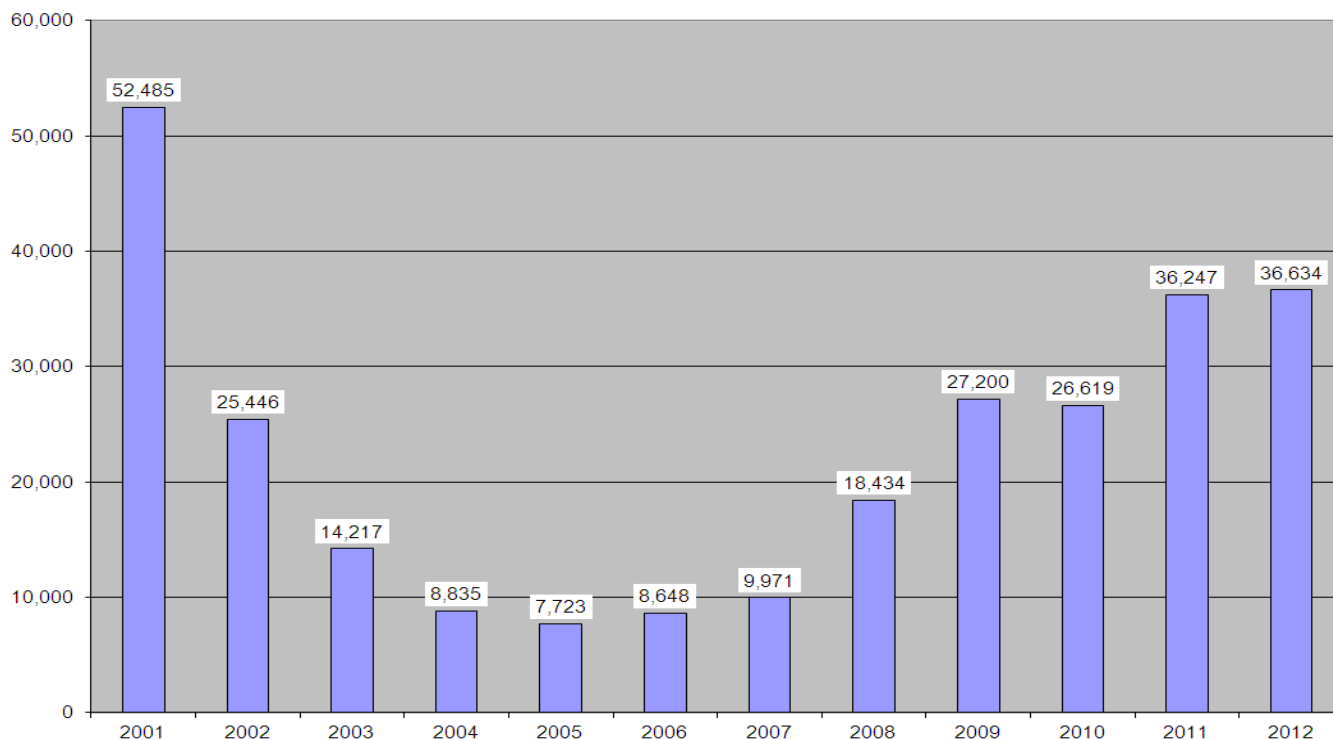
FIGURE 1.23Journalists Killed in Afghanistan Since 1992²³

Year	Killed	Year	Killed
1992	0	2003	0
1993	0	2004	0
1994	1	2005	0
1995	0	2006	3
1996	0	2007*	2
1997	0	2008	2
1998	1	2009	2
1999	0	2010	2
2000	0	2011	2
2001	9	2012	0
2002	0	2013	0

NOTE: 24 journalists have been killed in Afghanistan "motive confirmed" since the Committee to Protect Journalists began tracking. *One media worker was also killed in 2007, not included in the number above.

FIGURE 1.24Estimated Number of Internally Displaced Persons in Afghanistan (IDPs)²⁴

May 2008	150,000
October 2009	275,945
March 2010	329,000
December 2010	352,000
January 2013	493,000

FIGURE 1.25Number of Afghan Asylum Applications, 2001 through 2012²⁵

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 1.26U.S. Drawdown from Afghanistan Figures²⁶U.S. Bases in Afghanistan

	Peak	Start 2013	July 2013
Bases	800	~180	~100

NOTE: Plans call for around 50 bases at the start of 2014.Vehicles Removed

	Thru end '12	Remaining
Vehicles	25,000	25,000

FIGURE 1.27Estimated War Funding for DoD and State: FY2011-FY2014 request²⁷

	FY01&FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14 Req*	Total
DOD	20	14	12.4	17.2	17.9	37.2	40.6	56.1	87.7	113.3	115.1	87.2	88.5	707.2
State/USAID	0.8	0.7	2.2	2.8	1.1	1.9	2.7	3.1	5.7	4.1	4.3	4.6	3.4	37.4
Total	20.8	14.7	14.6	20	19	39.1	43.3	59.2	93.4	117.4	119.4	91.8	91.9	744.6

NOTE: Billions of dollars of budget authority. *The FY14 DOD request will be revised, likely upward, by around \$10 billion according to reports.

2. GOVERNANCE & RULE OF LAW INDICATORS

FIGURE 2.1

Afghanistan Population and Demographic Information²⁸

	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 Bodies²⁹

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.

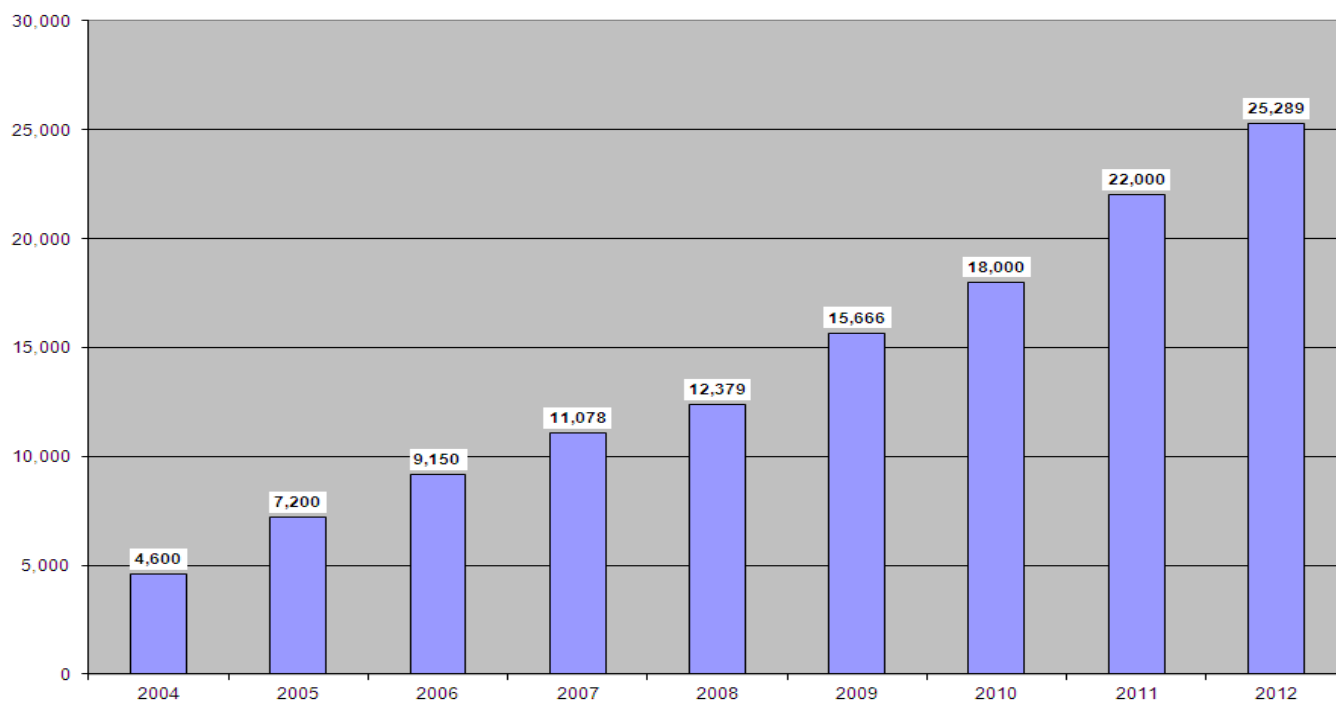
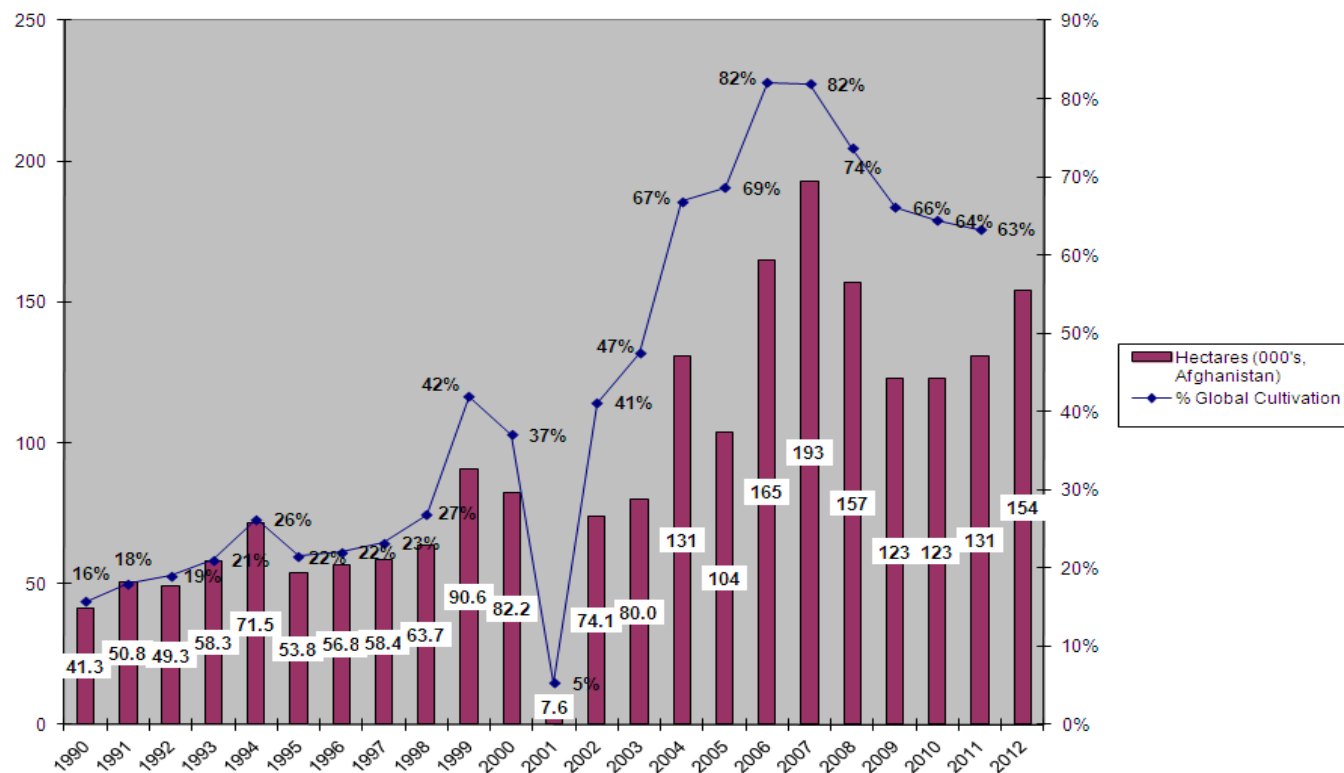
FIGURE 2.3Prison Population in Afghanistan, 2004-2012³⁰**FIGURE 2.4**Annual Poppy Cultivation in Afghanistan (Hectares) and Percentage of Global Cultivation, 1990-2012³¹

FIGURE 2.5

Annual Opium Production in Afghanistan (Metric Tons) and Percentage of Global Production, 1990-2012³²

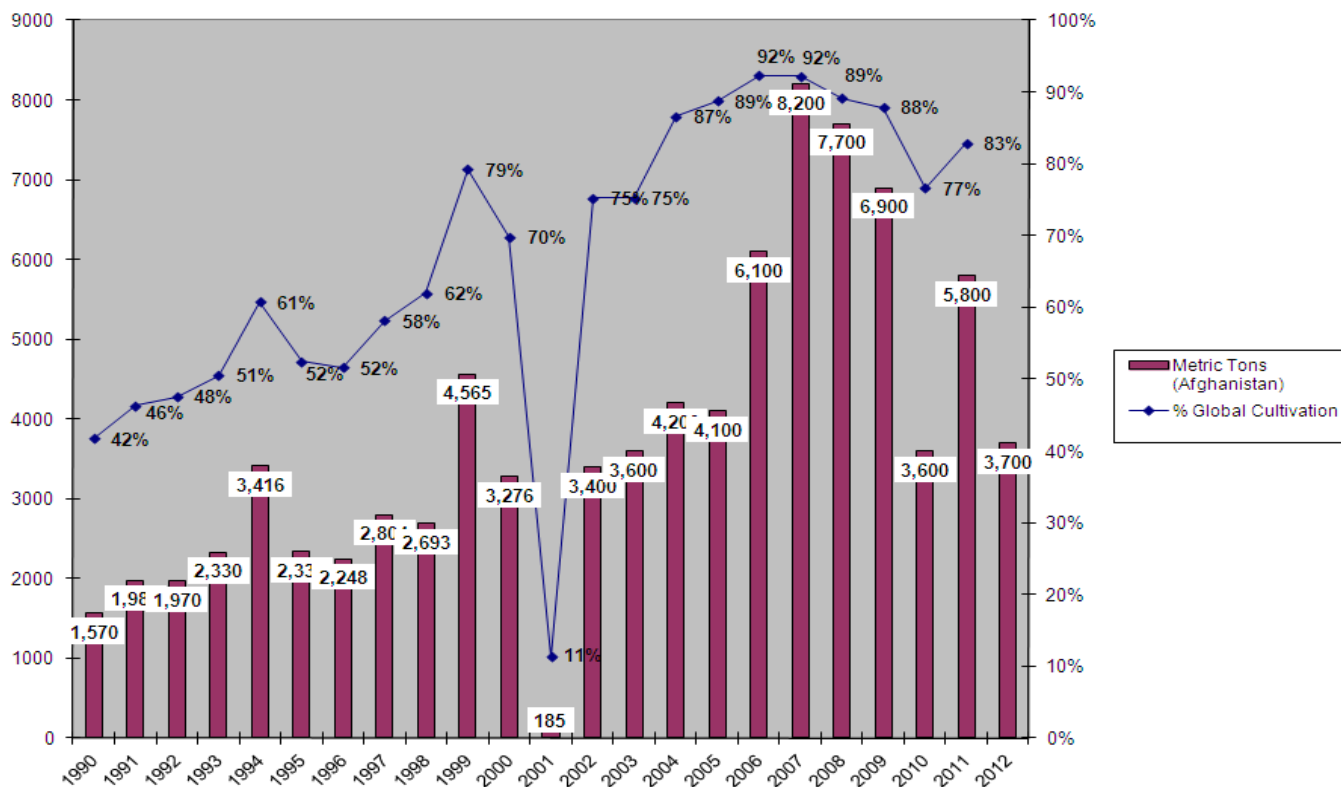
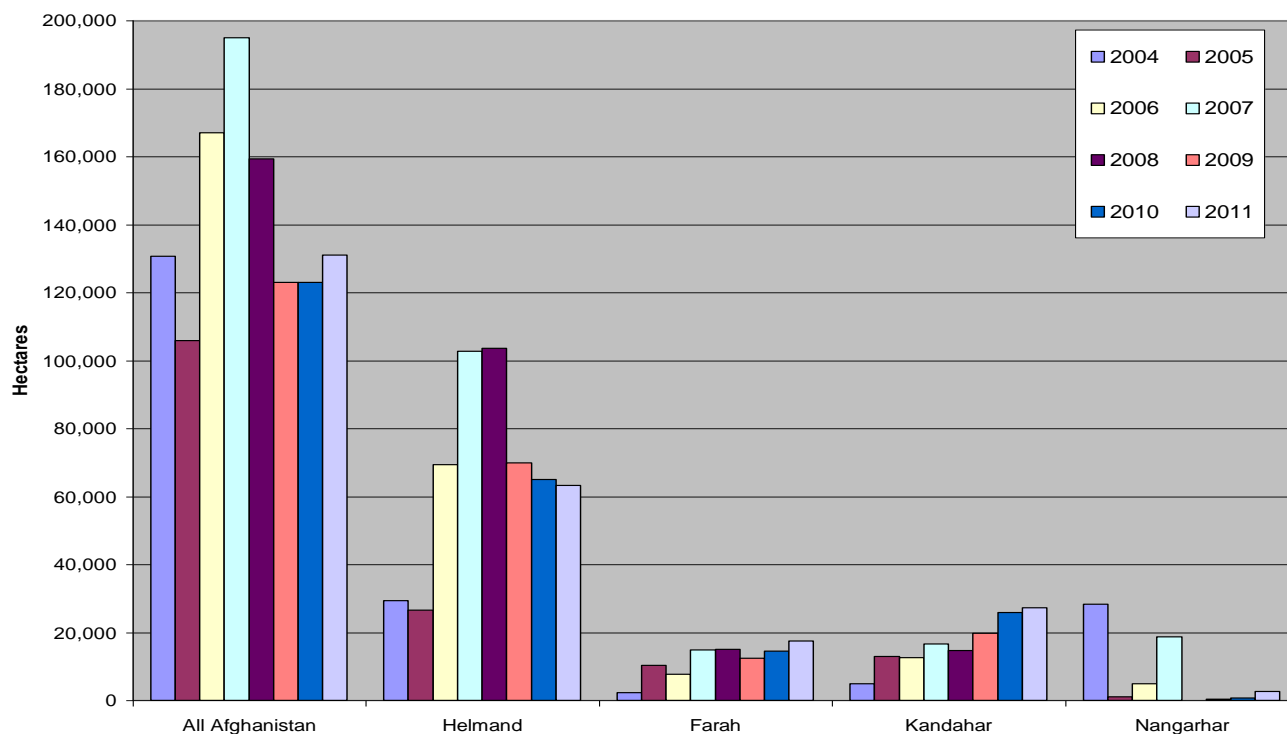


FIGURE 2.6

Opium Poppy Cultivation Levels in Afghanistan (Select Top-Producing Provinces), 2004-2011 (Hectares)³³



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 2.7Afghanistan's Rank in Reporters without Borders' Index of Press Freedom, 2002-2013³⁴

YEAR	SCORE	RANK	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES SURVEYED
2013	37.4	128	179
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 2.8Afghanistan's Rank in Transparency International's Annual Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)³⁵

YEAR	RANK	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES SURVEYED
2012	174 (T)	176
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

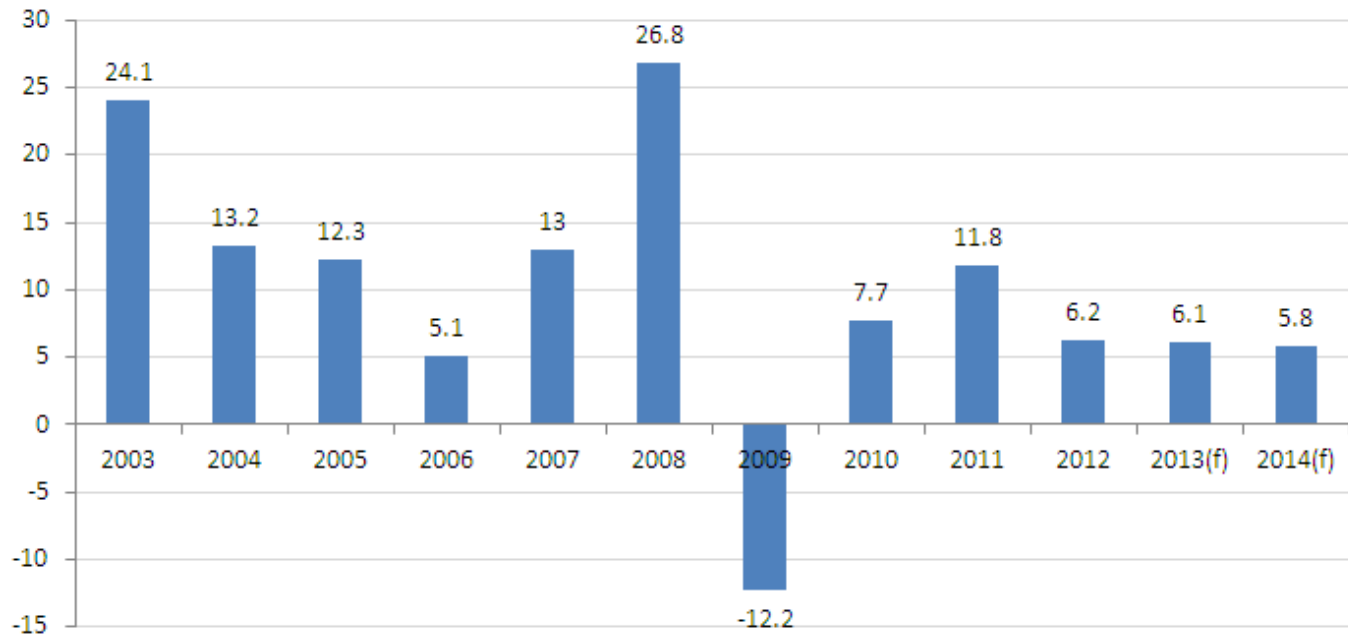
(T): Indicates years Afghanistan's score tied with one or more other country.

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

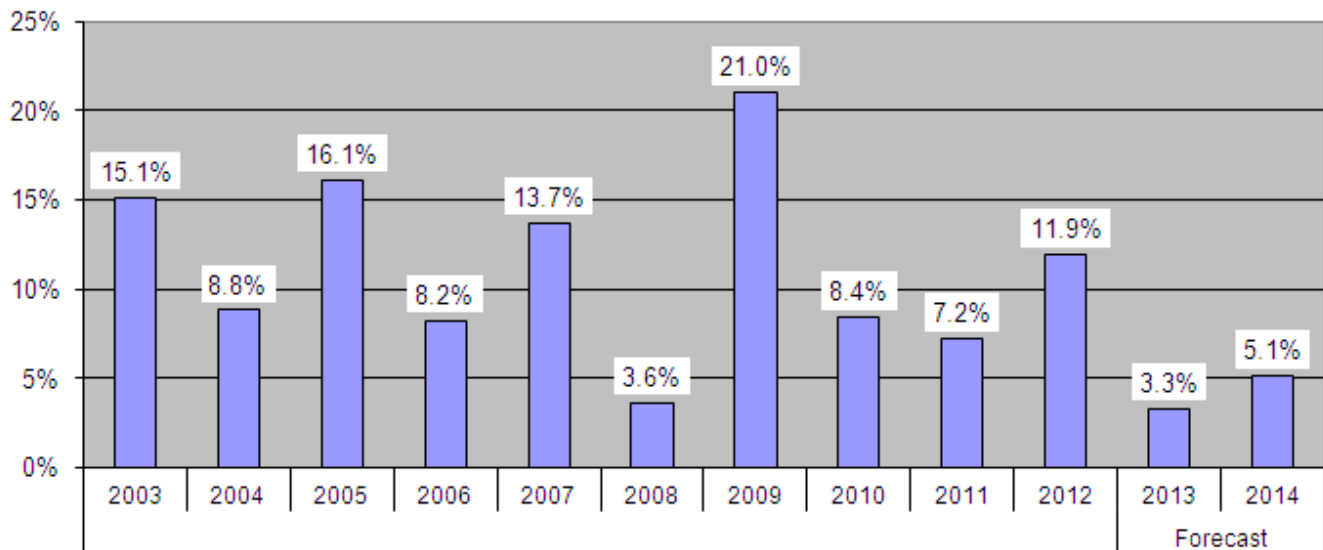
Annual Inflation (percent change) ³⁶



*(f) = forecast.

FIGURE 3.2

Real GDP Growth and Nominal GDP, 2002-2014³⁷



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*	2013*
NOMINAL TOTAL (\$US billions)	4.1	4.6	5.3	6.3	7.1	8.7	10.5	12.5	15.9	18.1	19.9	21.0

*Data based at least partly on estimates.

FIGURE 3.3**Pay Charts for Afghan National Security Forces³⁸****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 System³⁹

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

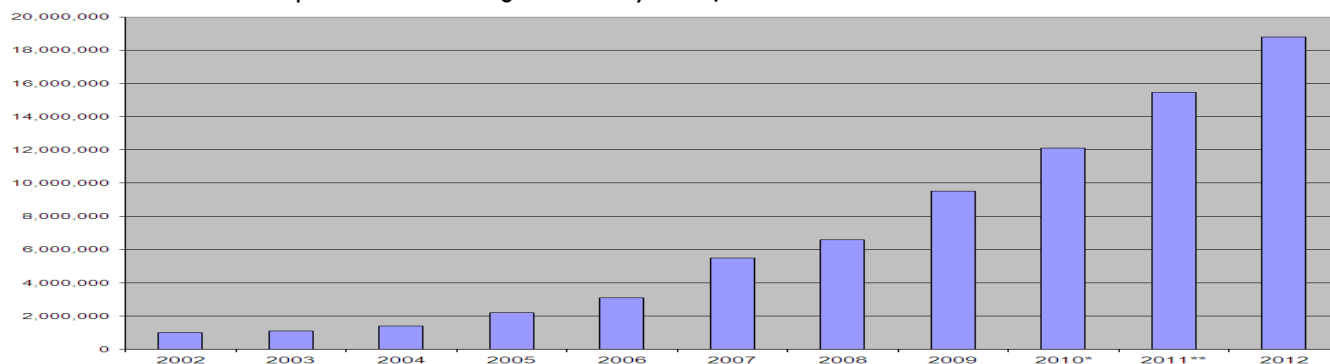
NOTE: All salary numbers above are in U.S. \$ per month. Figures as of May 2010.

FIGURE 3.5Comparison of Electricity Supply Sources and Capacity⁴⁰

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
2012	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1100

*Includes diesel, micro-hydro and renewable

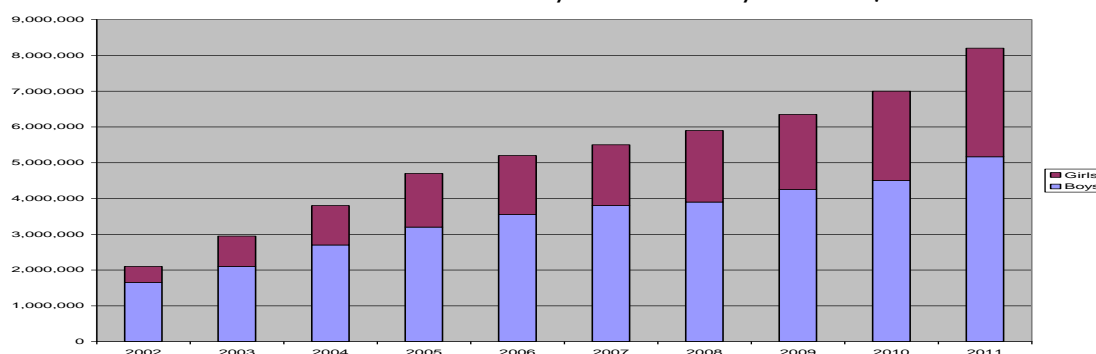
NOTE: As of September 2009, it is estimated that 15 percent of households in urban centers have access to electricity and 6 percent in rural locations have access. Operational capacity was 60 percent of installed total capacity at last report. According to USAID, in 2012 only 6% of Afghans had access to reliable electricity. In early 2013 that number was around 20%.

FIGURE 3.6Estimated Number of Telephone Users in Afghanistan by Year, 2002-2012⁴¹

*2010 figures as of March 31, 2010. **2011 figures are estimates using an average of 2010 and 2012 figures.

FIGURE 3.7Education Metrics⁴²

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.

Note: in 2001, university enrollment was 8,000 and in 2011 it was 77,000

FIGURE 3.8

Healthcare Metrics

Life Expectancy⁴³

	2004	2006	2010
Men	42	44	62
Women	42	43	64

Maternal Mortality per 100,000 Births⁴⁴

	2002	2012
Mortality rate	1,600	327

Infant and Children Under-Five Mortality Rates (Per 1,000 Live Births)⁴⁵

	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.

4. POLLING & PUBLIC OPINION

AFGHANISTAN IN 2012: A SURVEY OF THE AFGHAN PEOPLE⁴⁶

Asia Foundation, November 2012

(6,290 Afghan adults from throughout the country were interviewed)

FIGURE 4.1

Present Condition of Various Infrastructure in Localities, 2007-2012

INFRASTRUCTURE	VERY/QUITE GOOD (%)						QUITE/VERY BAD (%)					
	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12
Availability of clean drinking water	63	62	63	63	70	76	36	38	37	37	29	24
Availability of water for irrigation	59	47	53	49	45	52	40	49	45	47	49	44
Availability of jobs	30	21	24	27	31	29	69	78	76	72	70	70
Supply of electricity	31	25	34	34	34	36	68	74	65	66	65	62
Availability of medical care	56	49	49	46	57	58	44	50	51	53	42	42
Availability of education for children	72	70	67	68	73	77	28	29	33	32	27	22

Survey Released: September 2007, October 2008, October 2009, November 2010, November 2011, and November 2012.

FIGURE 4.2

Question: Which Is The Main Source From Where You Normally Get Information About What Is Happening In The Country? (2007-2012)

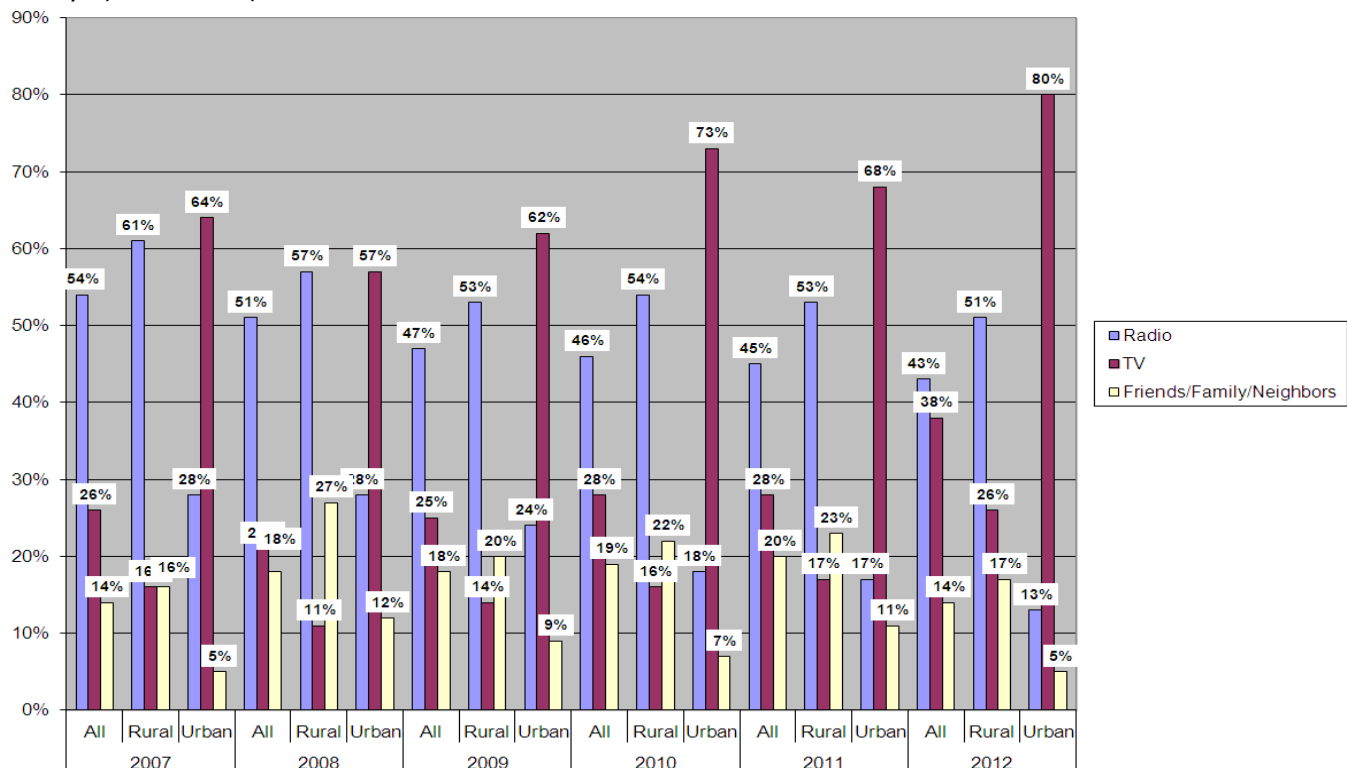
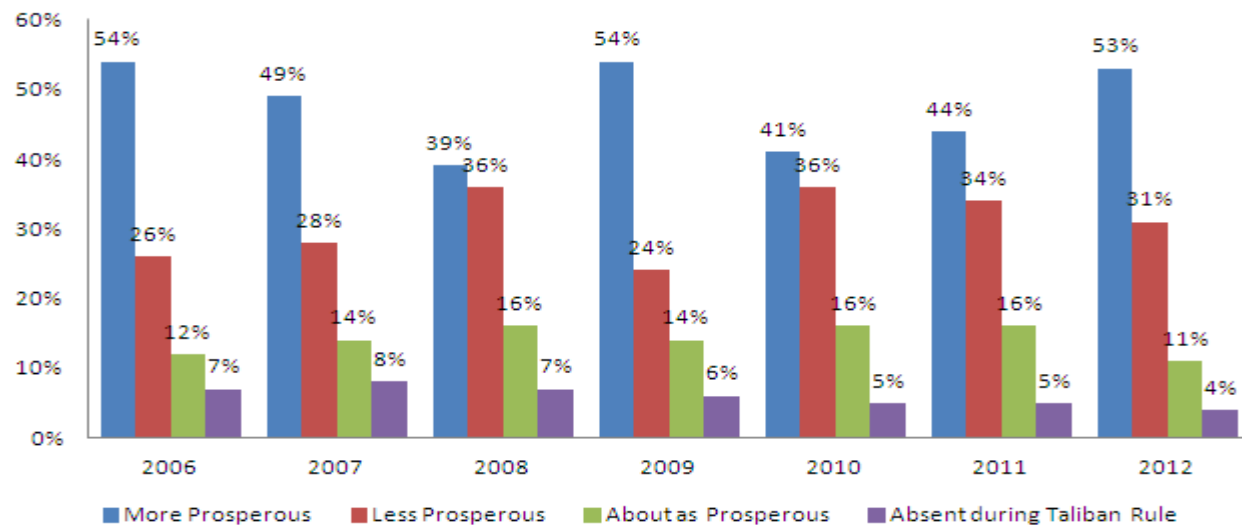
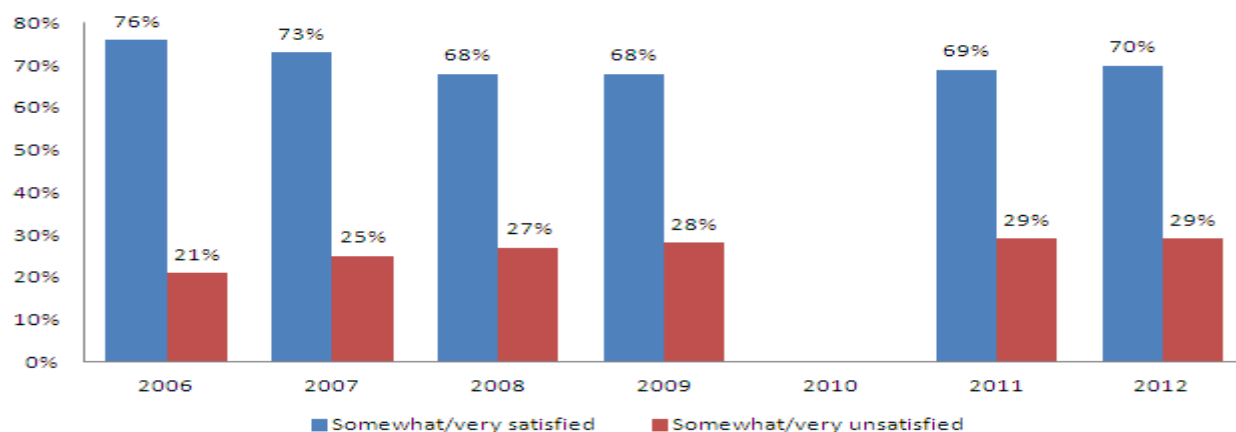


FIGURE 4.3

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? (2006-2012)

**FIGURE 4.4**

Question: On the whole how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with how the way democracy works in Afghanistan? (2006-2012)

**FIGURE 4.5**

Question: Generally speaking, do you think things are going the right direction or the wrong direction in Afghanistan? (2006-2012)

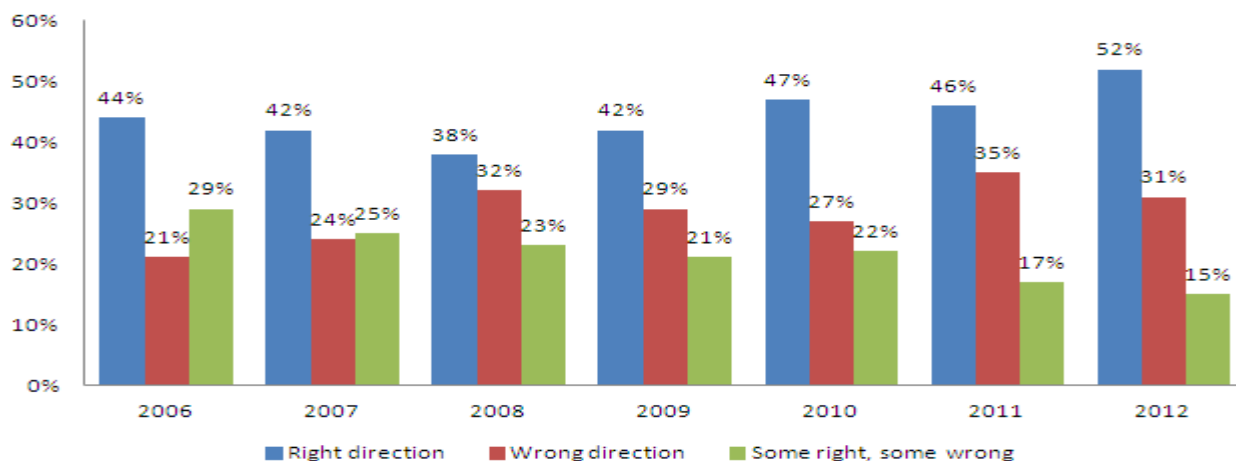
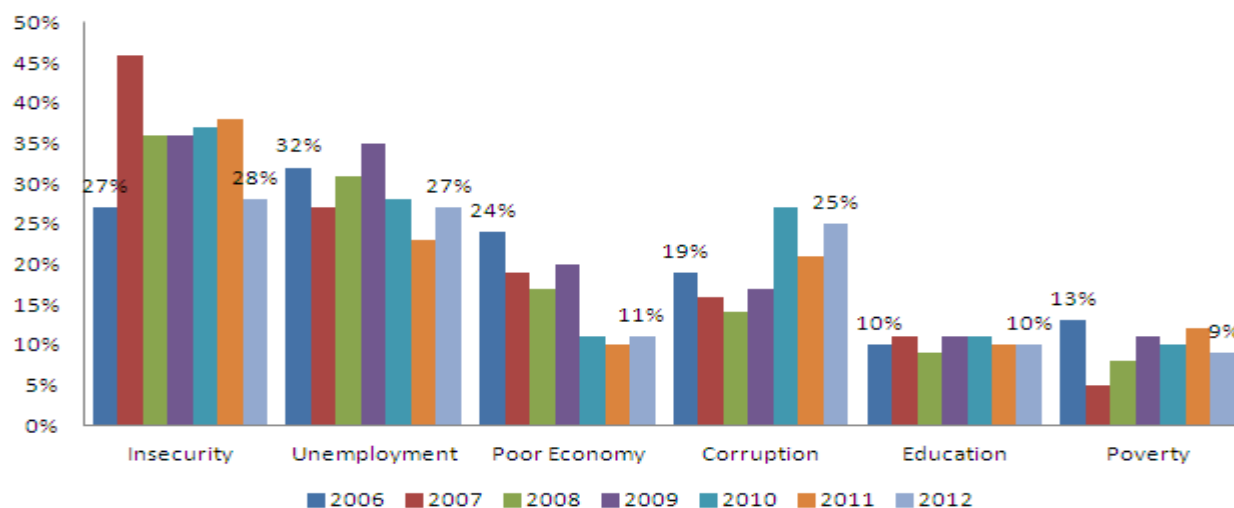
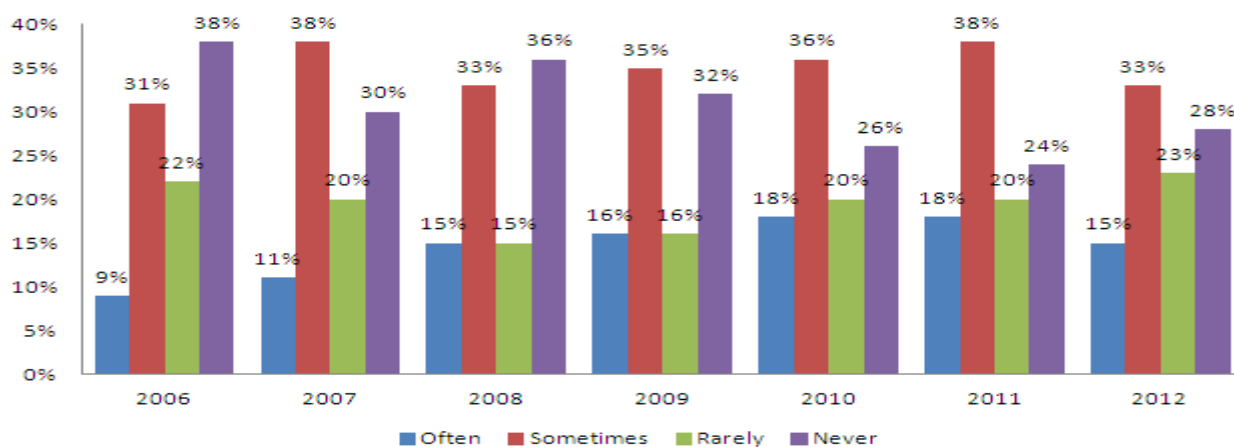


FIGURE 4.6

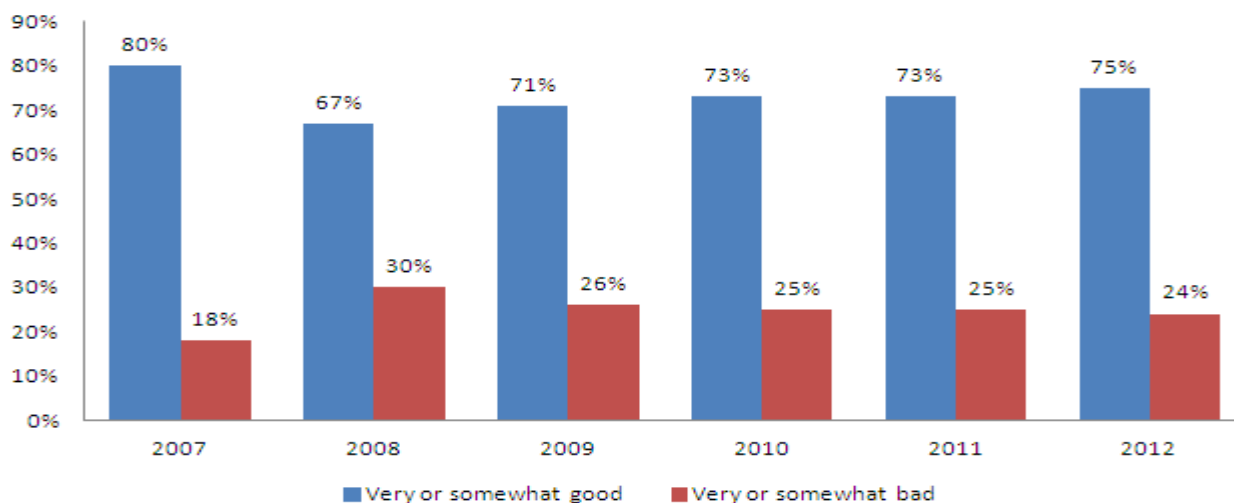
Question: What is the biggest problem facing Afghanistan as a whole? (2006-2012)

**FIGURE 4.7**

Question: How often do you fear for your own personal safety or that of your family these days? (2006-2012)

**FIGURE 4.8**

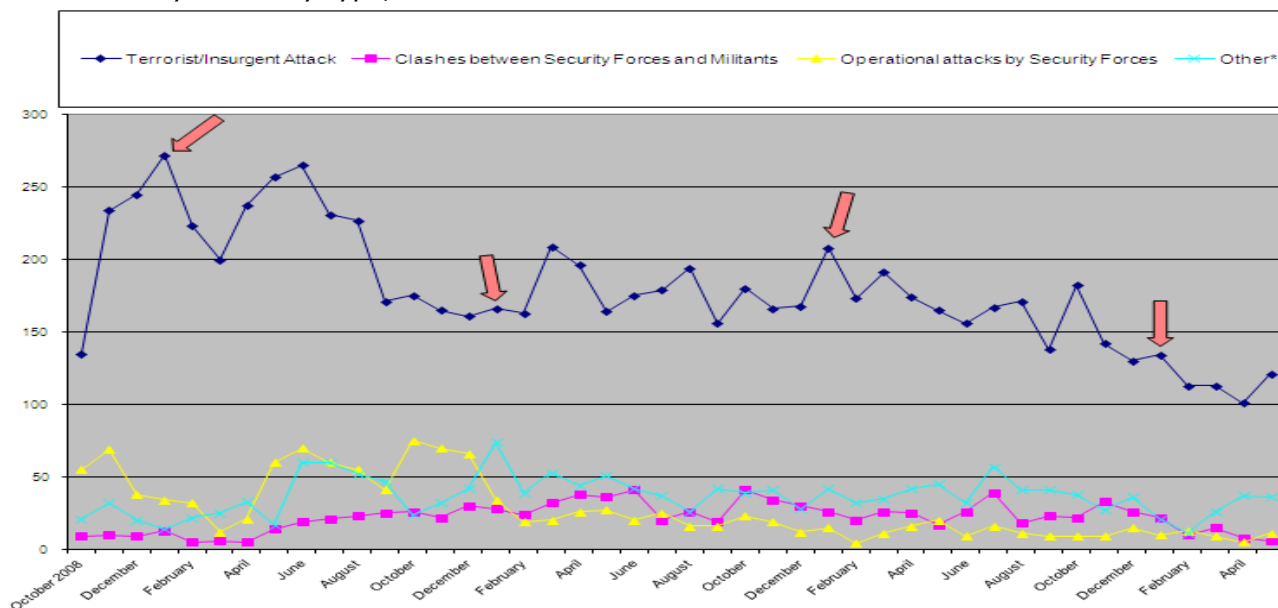
Question: Thinking of the national government, how do you feel about the way it is carrying out its responsibilities? (2006-2012)



5. PAKISTAN INDICATORS

FIGURE 5.1

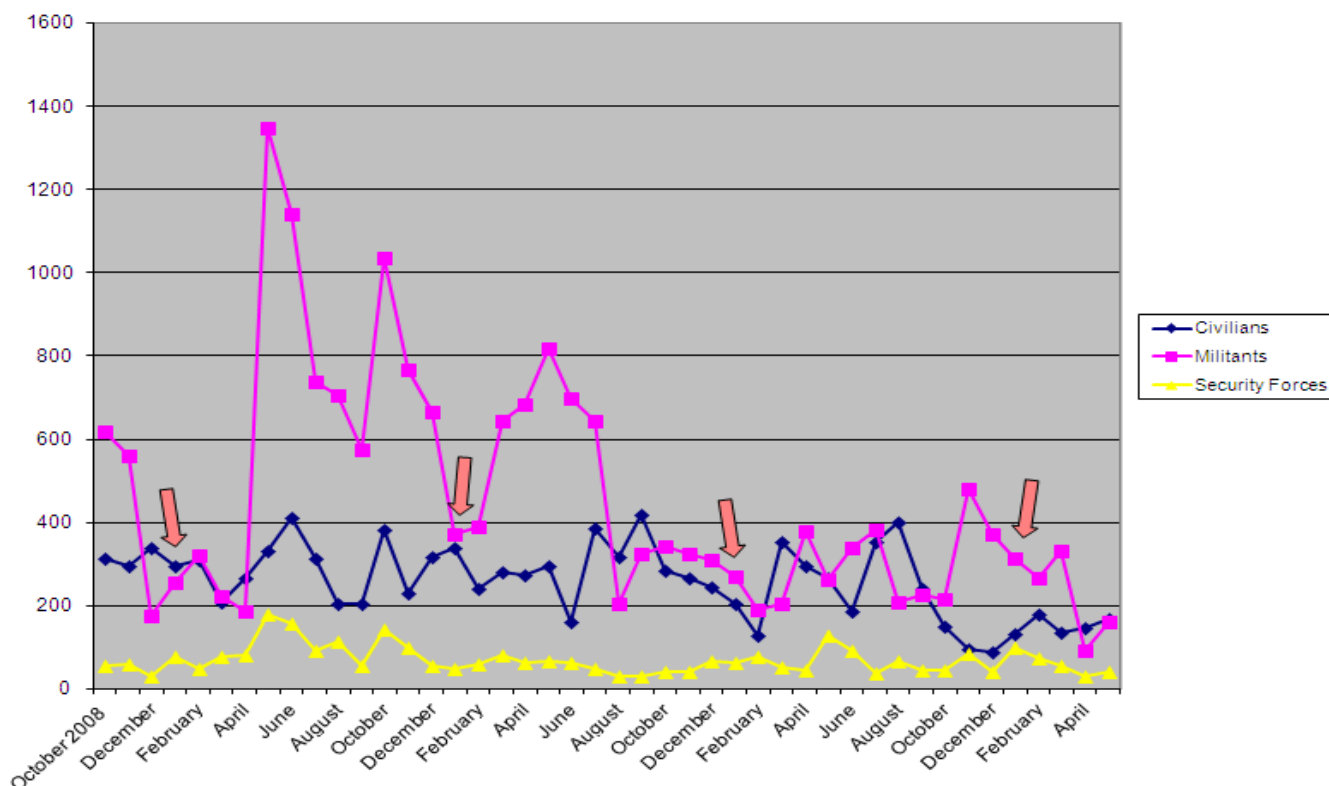
Number of Monthly Attacks by Type, October 2008-2012⁴⁷



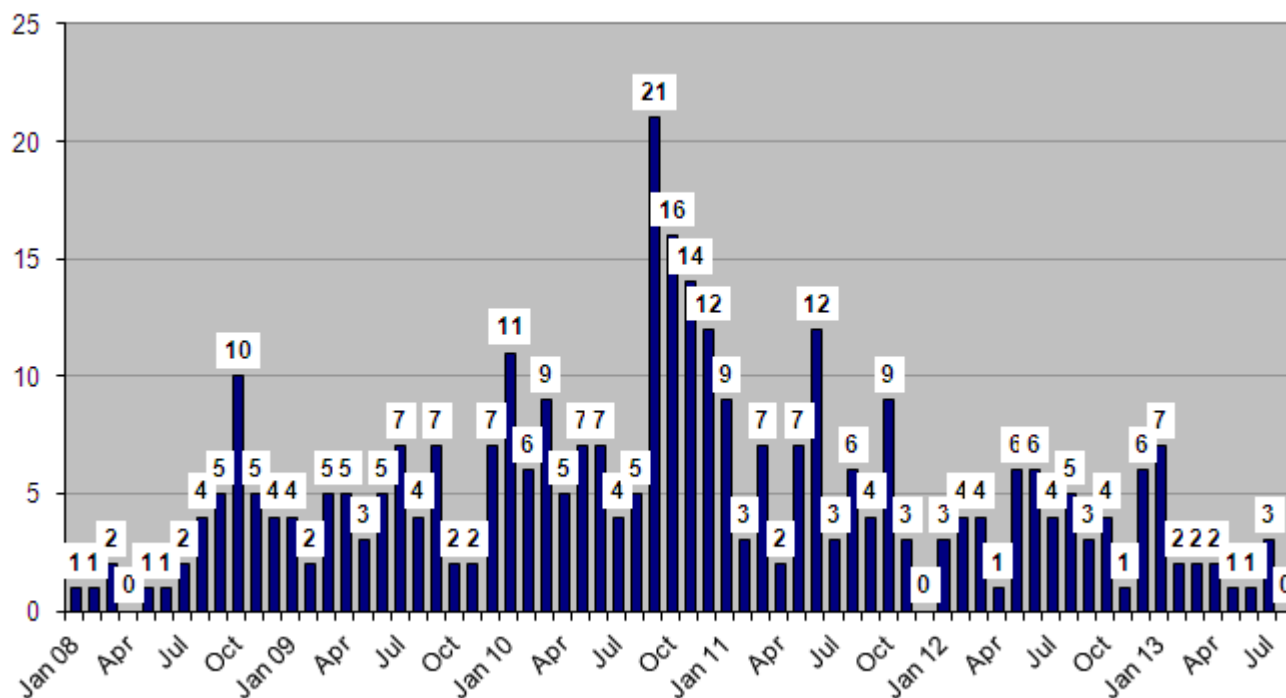
*"Other" includes ethnic & political violence, inter-tribal clashes and cross-border attacks. We have excluded drone attacks from the "other" category as it is covered later in the Index. Arrows indicate the beginning of a new year, starting with 2009.

FIGURE 5.2

Monthly Fatalities as a Result of Attacks by Group, October 2008-2012⁴⁸



Arrows indicate the beginning of a new year, starting with 2009.

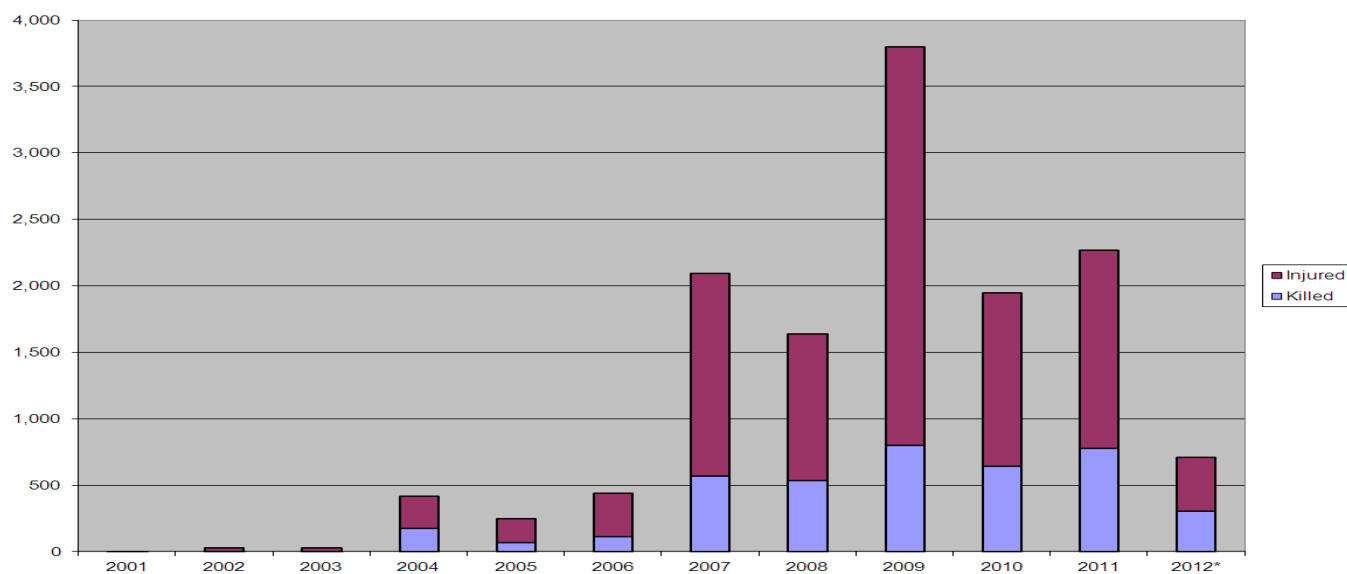
FIGURE 5.3Monthly Unmanned Drone Strikes in Pakistan, 2008-2013⁴⁹**NOTE:** Figures are through publication date.

Cumulative totals by year since 2004: 2004 (1); 2005 (1); 2006 (3); 2007 (5); 2008 (36); 2009 (53); 2010 (117); 2011 (65); 2012 (47); 2013 (18).

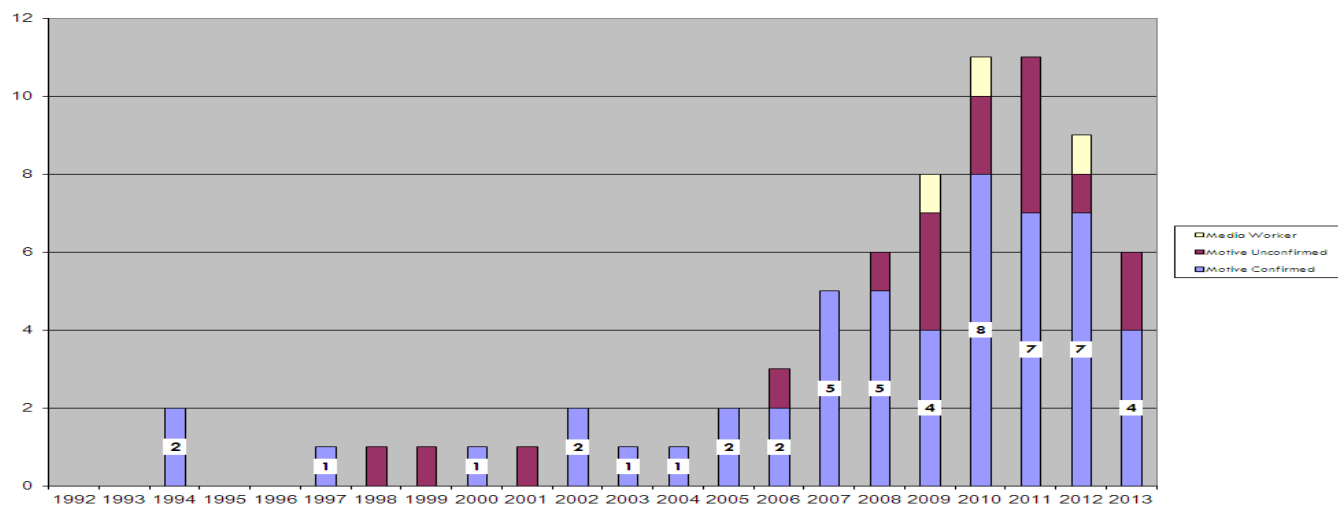
FIGURE 5.4New America Foundation's Estimated Total Deaths from U.S. Drone Strikes in Pakistan, 2006-2013⁵⁰

		DEATHS (low)	DEATHS (high)
2013*	All	62	73
	Militant	59	68
2012	All	221	349
	Militant	197	317
2011	All	385	601
	Militant	303	502
2010	All	606	1,028
	Militant	579	991
2009	All	354	721
	Militant	241	508
2008	All	229	347
	Militant	157	265
2004-07	All	155	200
	Militant	43	76
Total	All	2,012	3,319
	Militant	1,579	2,727

*Through April 19, 2013

FIGURE 5.5Pakistani Army Casualties, 2001-2012⁵¹

Numbers from 2001-2009 are from the Pakistani military. 2010-12 numbers are via The Pak Institute for Peace Studies and are through May 2012.

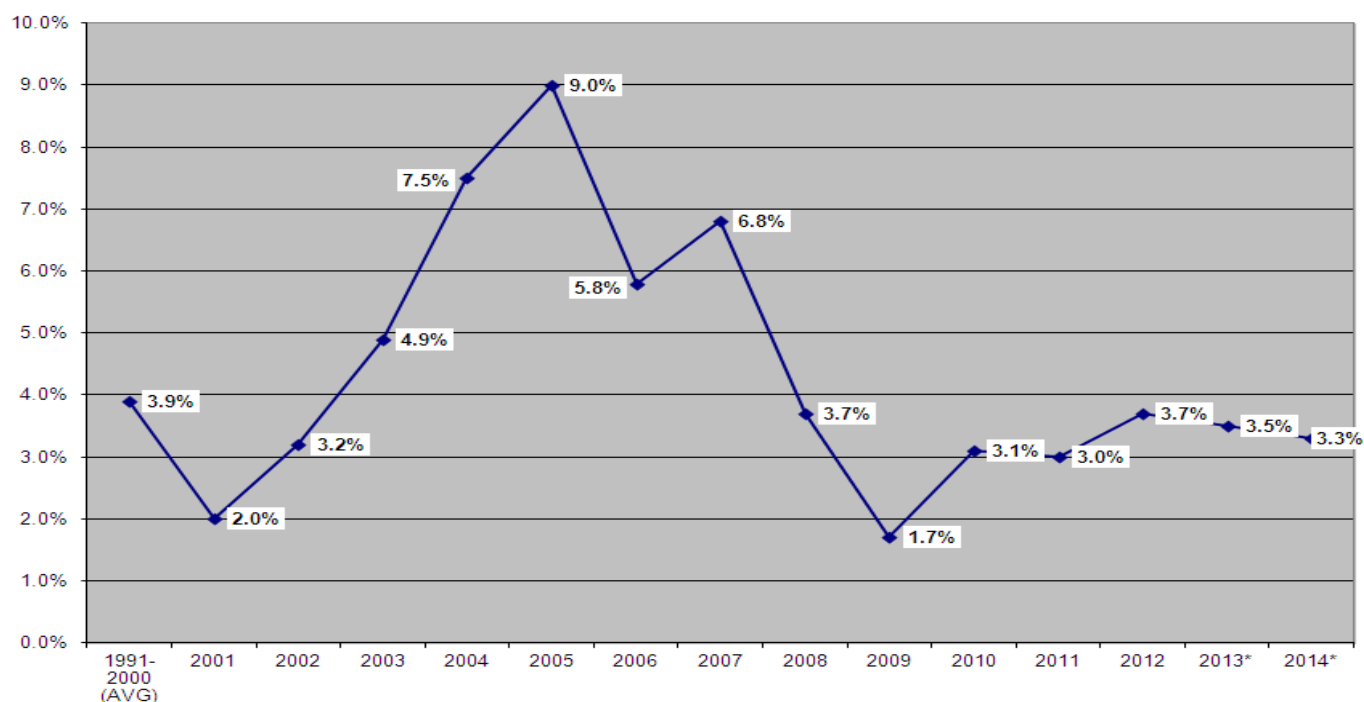
FIGURE 5.6Journalists Killed in Pakistan Since 1992⁵²

NOTE: A total of 52 journalists have been killed "motive confirmed" since the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) began tracking in 1992. Through June 2013, Pakistan ranked in the top-5 deadliest countries for journalists each year since 2005, according to CPJ.

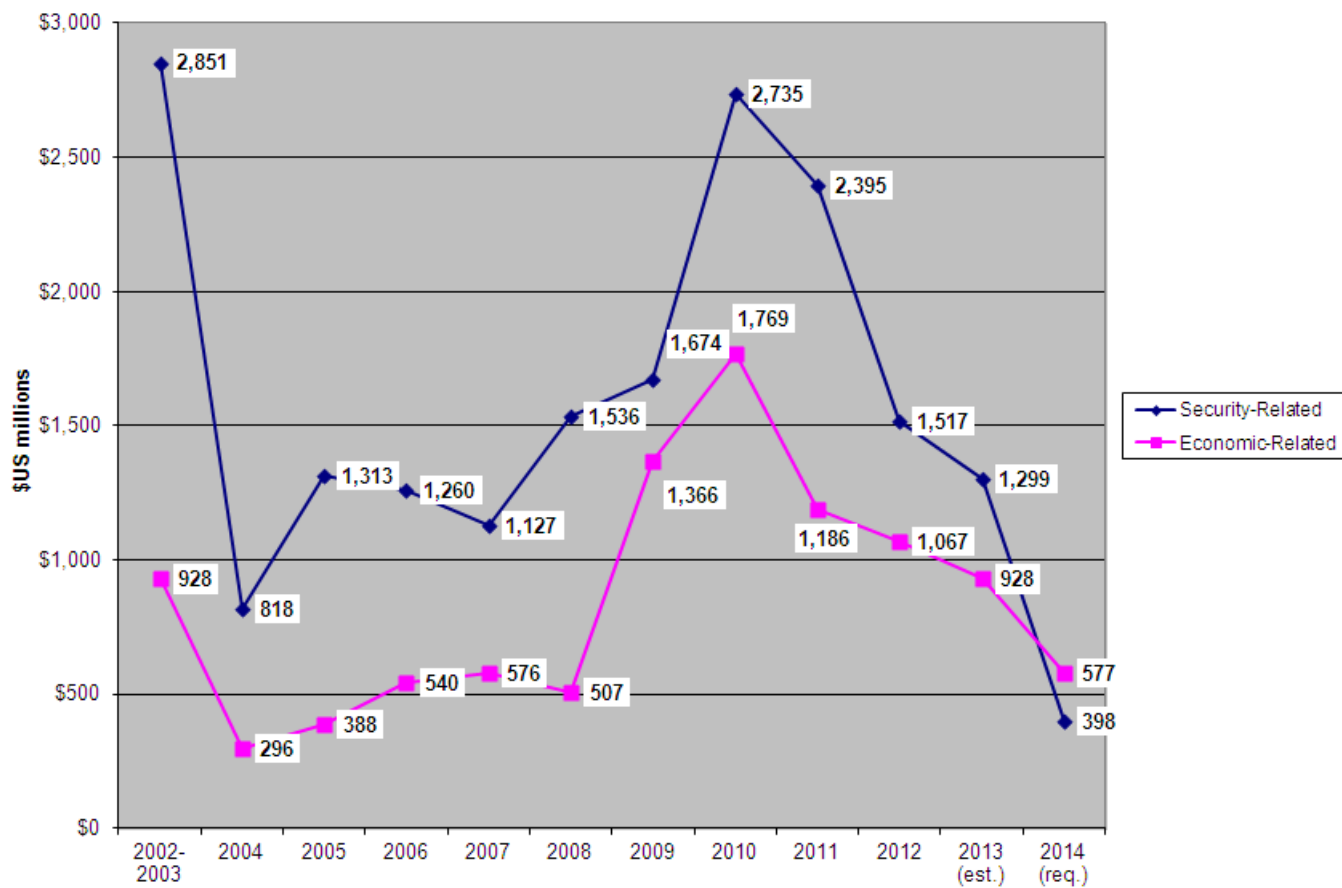
FIGURE 5.7Number of Pakistani Asylum Applications, 2001 through 2012⁵³

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	19,139
2006	7,590	2012	23,229

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 5.8Annual Real GDP Growth Rate⁵⁴

*Figures based at least in part on estimates

FIGURE 5.9Direct Overt U.S. Aid and Military Reimbursements to Pakistan, FY 2002-FY 2014⁵⁵

6. AFGHANISTAN RESEARCH TOOLS

FIGURE 6.1

Additional Sources of Information on Afghanistan and Pakistan

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 organizations and professional users who want to monitor Afghanistan's national media outlets.</i>	http://www.afghanwire.com/
The Afghanistan Analysts Network <i>The Afghanistan Analysts Network (AAN) is a non-profit, independent policy research organization. It aims to bring together the knowledge, experience and drive of a large number of experts to better inform policy and to increase the understanding of Afghan realities. It is driven by engagement and curiosity and is committed to producing independent, high quality and research-based analysis on developments in Afghanistan.</i>	http://aan-afghanistan.com/
Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit <i>The Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU) is an independent research institute based in Kabul. AREU's mission is to inform and influence policy and practice through conducting high-quality, policy-relevant research and actively disseminating the results, and to promote a culture of research and learning.</i>	http://www.areu.org.af/?Lang=en-US
International Crisis Group <i>The International Crisis Group is an independent, non-profit, non-governmental organization committed to preventing and resolving deadly conflict.</i>	http://www.crisisgroup.org/

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