

BROOKINGS

Afghanistan Index

Tracking Variables of
Reconstruction & Security in Post-9/11 Afghanistan

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March 30, 2009



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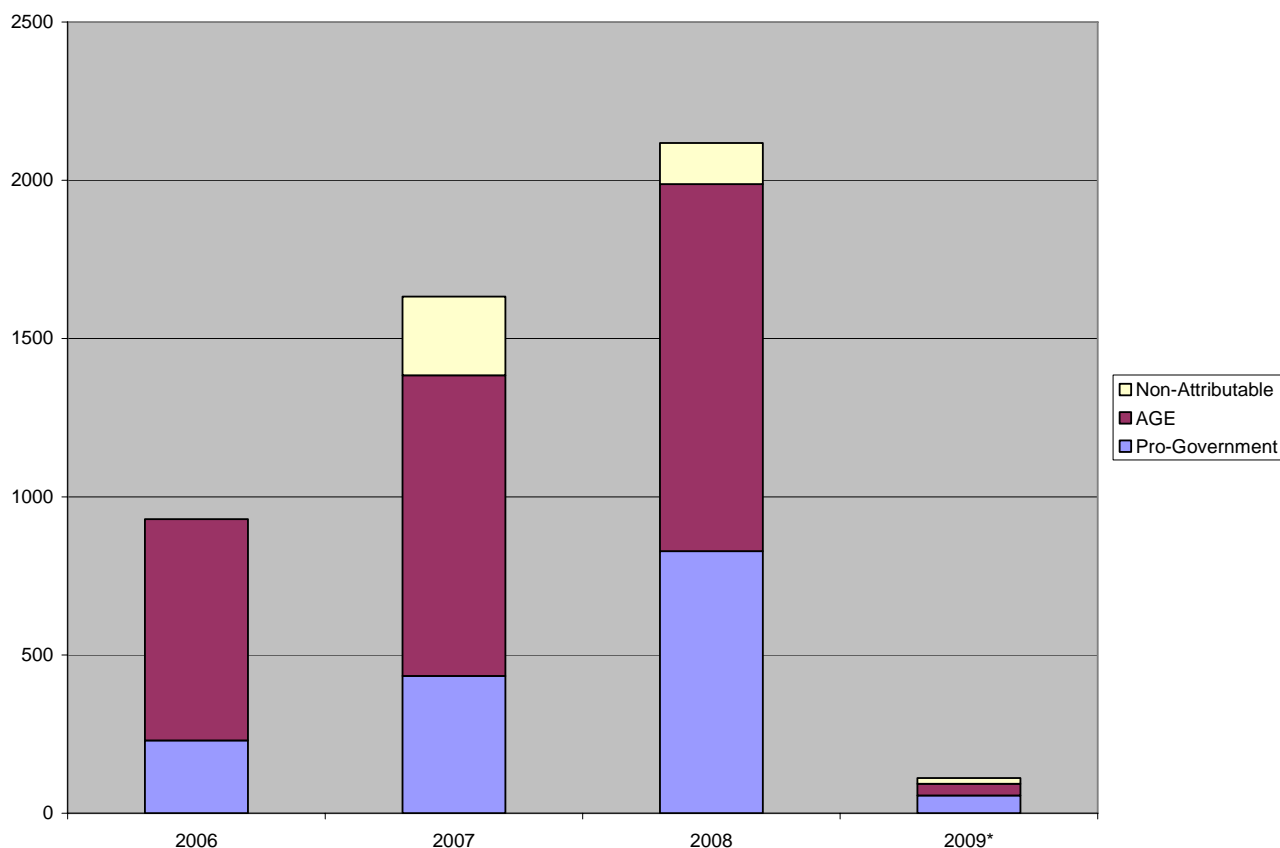
Note on the Methodology of the Afghanistan Index:

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

Estimated Number of Afghan Civilian Fatalities as A Direct Result of Fighting Between Pro-Government Forces and Anti-Government Entities (Age), 2006-2008¹



***THRU JANUARY 2009**

FIGURES IN DETAIL

	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	929	1,523	2,118	111
Attributed to:				
Pro-Government Forces	230 (25%)	629 (41%)	828 (39%)	56 (50%)
Anti-Government Entities	699 (75%)	700 (46%)	1,160 (55%)	37 (33%)
Could not be attributed	0	194 (13%)	130 (6%)	18 (16%)

NOTE: Pro-Government Forces (PGF) include Afghan Government and all international forces. Figures from 2006 are from Human Rights Watch. Subsequent figures provided by UN Assistance Mission for Afghanistan. HRW's estimate for 2007 was 1,633 total such civilian fatalities, with 434 (27%) attributable to PGF and 950 (58%) attributable to AGE. "Non-attributable" deaths refer to those caused by such things as crossfire, mines and any other violence not directly connected to a conflicting party.

FIGURE 1.1.A

Estimated Total Afghan Civilian Fatalities by Month, 2007 to Present²

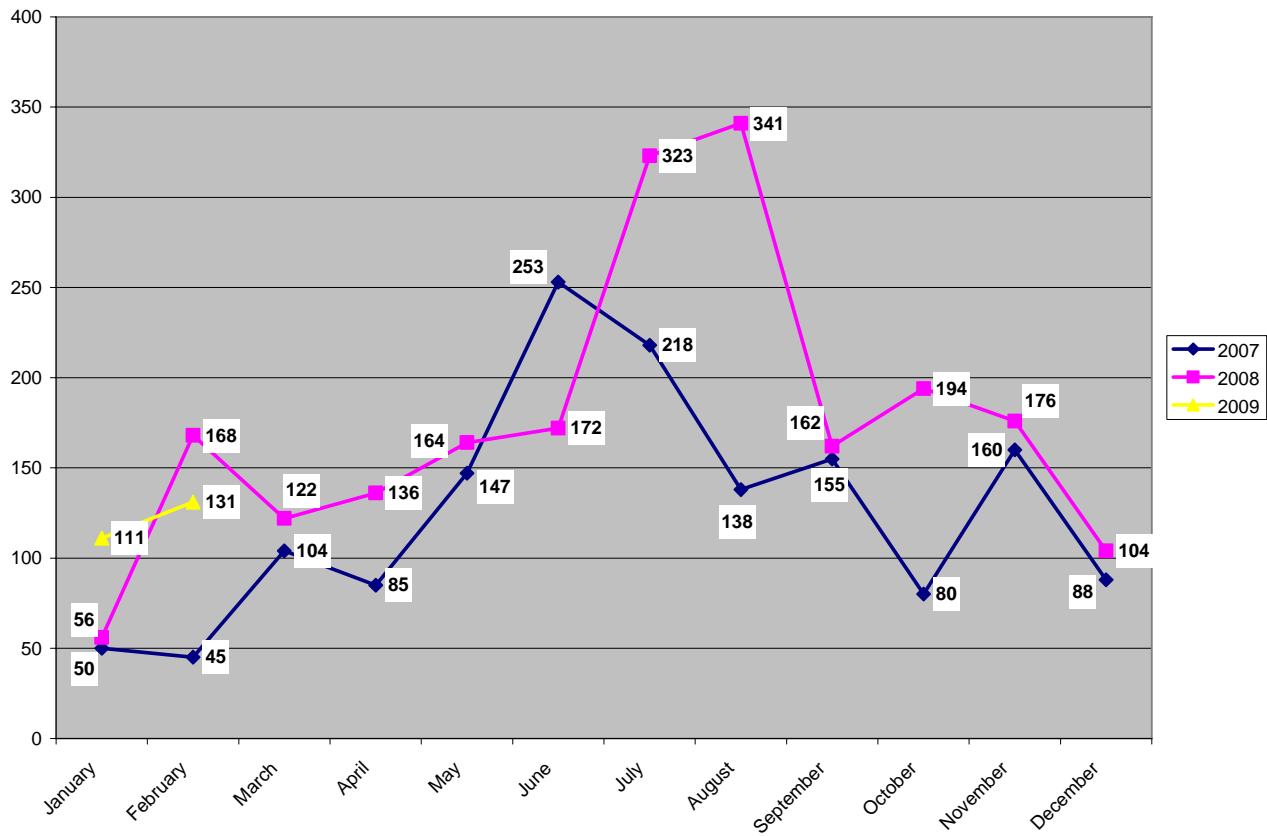
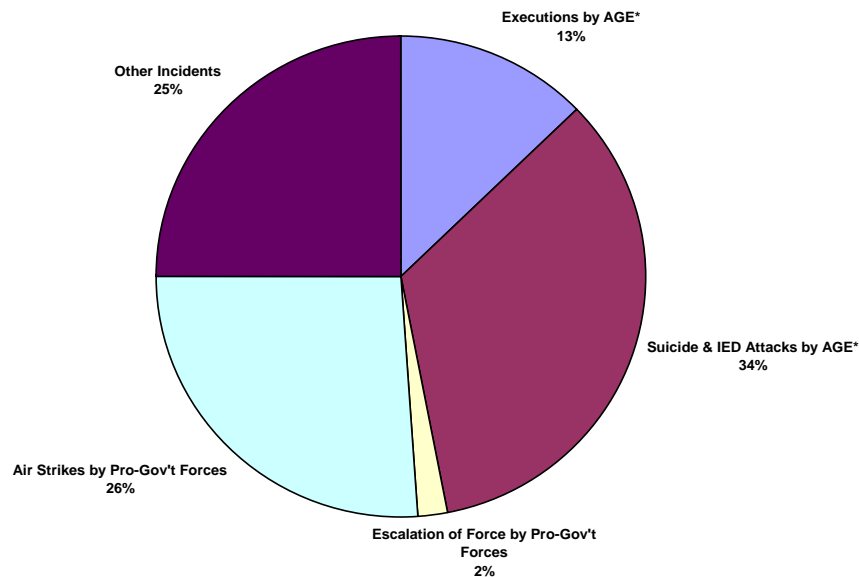


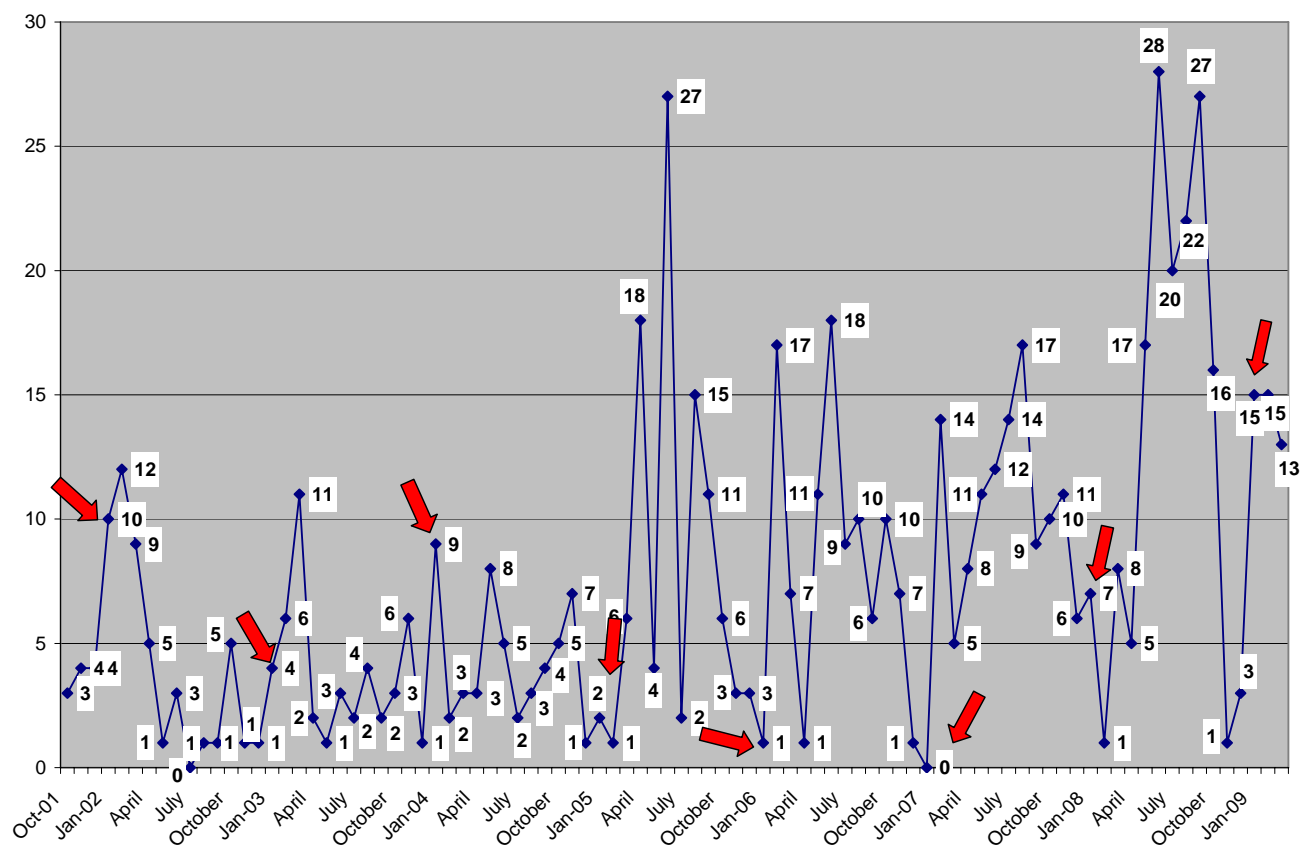
FIGURE 1.1.B

Detail of Estimated 2008 Afghan Civilian Fatalities, By Incident Type³



*AGE= Anti-Government Entities (i.e. Taliban and other insurgents)

NOTE: Percentages based on an estimate of 2,118 total civilian fatalities in 2008.

FIGURE 1.2U.S. Troop Fatalities since October 7, 2001⁴

Total from October 7, 2001 through March 30, 2009:

Fatalities (all kinds): **669**Fatalities in hostile incidents: **448**Fatalities in non-hostile incidents: **221**

* The actual figure for non-hostile fatalities is shown only for months in which there were more than 2 such incidents.



Indicates the start of a new calendar year

FIGURE 1.3Cause of Death for Us Troops, By Year⁵

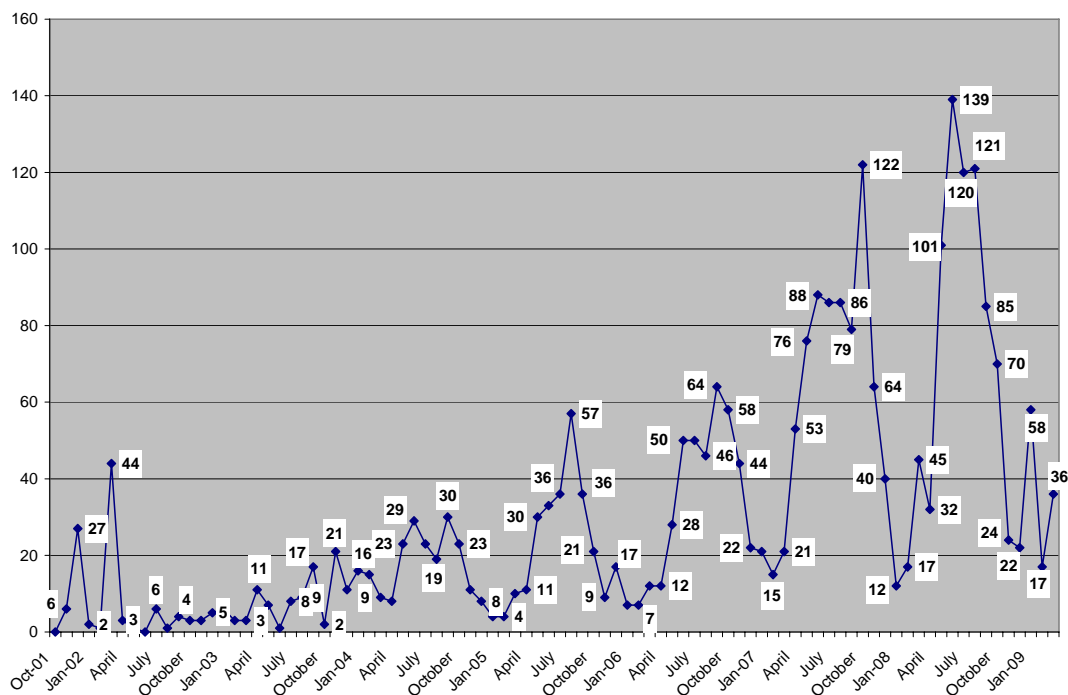
Year	Improvised Explosive Device	Suicide Bombs	Mortars/RPG's/Rockets	Landmine	Helicopter Losses*	Aircraft Losses*	Other Hostile Fire	Non-Hostile Causes*	Total
2001	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (16.7%)	0 (0%)	4 (33.3%)	6 (50.0%)	12
2002	5 (10.2%)	0 (0%)	1 (2.0%)	1 (2.0%)	4 (8.2%)	18 (36.7%)	12 (24.5%)	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 (13.3%)	155
2009	24 (55.8%)	0 (0%)	1 (2.3%)	0 (0%)	1 (2.3%)	0 (0%)	12 (27.9%)	5 (11.6%)	43
Total	204 (30.3%)	8 (1.2%)	22 (3.3%)	11 (1.6%)	100 (14.9%)	22 (3.3%)	174 (25.9%)	132 (19.6%)	673

Through March 30, 2009

*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.

FIGURE 1.4American Military Casualties by Category: October 7, 2001 – February 28, 2009⁶

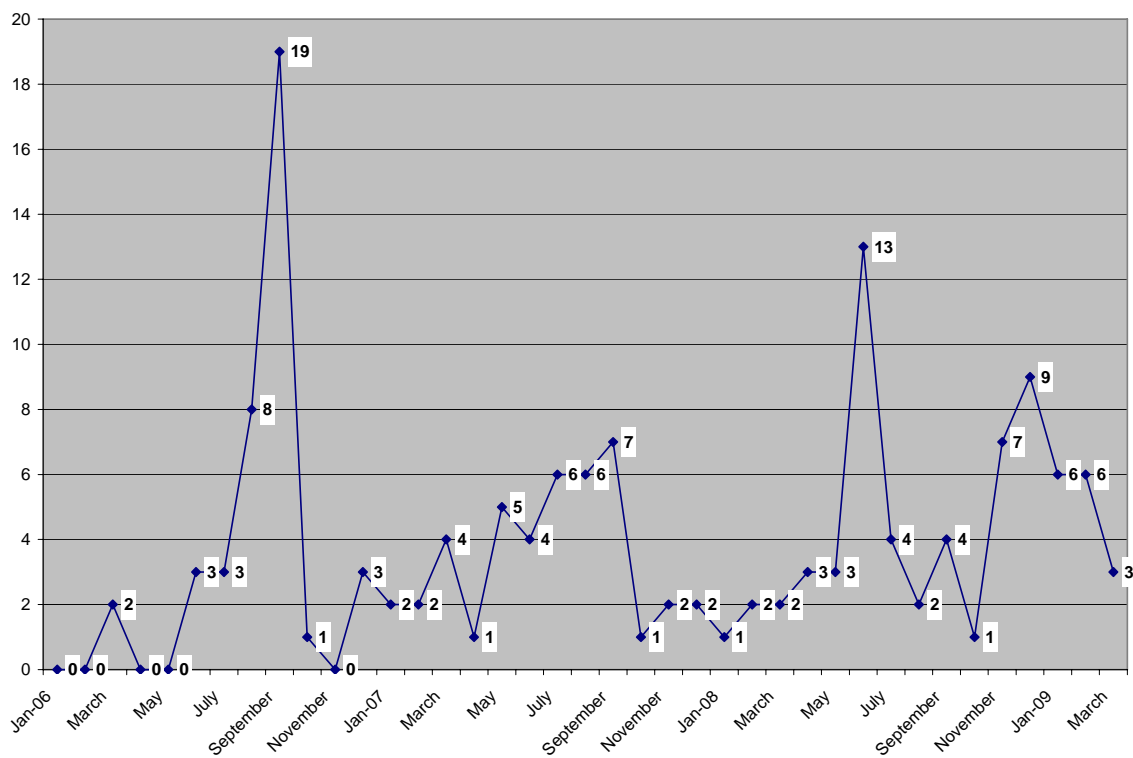
Total fatalities as of February 28, 2009: 655		
Category		
Gender	Male:	641
	Female:	14
Age	Younger than 22:	124
	22-24:	127
	25-30:	181
	31-35:	97
	Older than 35:	126
Component	Active:	528
	Reserve:	33
	National Guard:	94
Military service	Army:	505
	Marines:	74
	Navy:	43
	Air Force:	33
Officers/Enlisted	Officer:	103
	E5-E9:	286
	E1-E4:	266
Race/Ethnicity	American Indian or Alaska Native:	9
	Asian:	8
	Black or African American:	52
	Hispanic or Latino:	52
	Multiple races, pending or unknown:	5
	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander:	9
	White:	520

FIGURE 1.5U.S. Troops Wounded In Action since October 7, 2001⁷**Total from October 7, 2001 through March 30, 2009: 2,737**

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 1.6

British Military Fatalities in Afghanistan since the start of 2006⁸

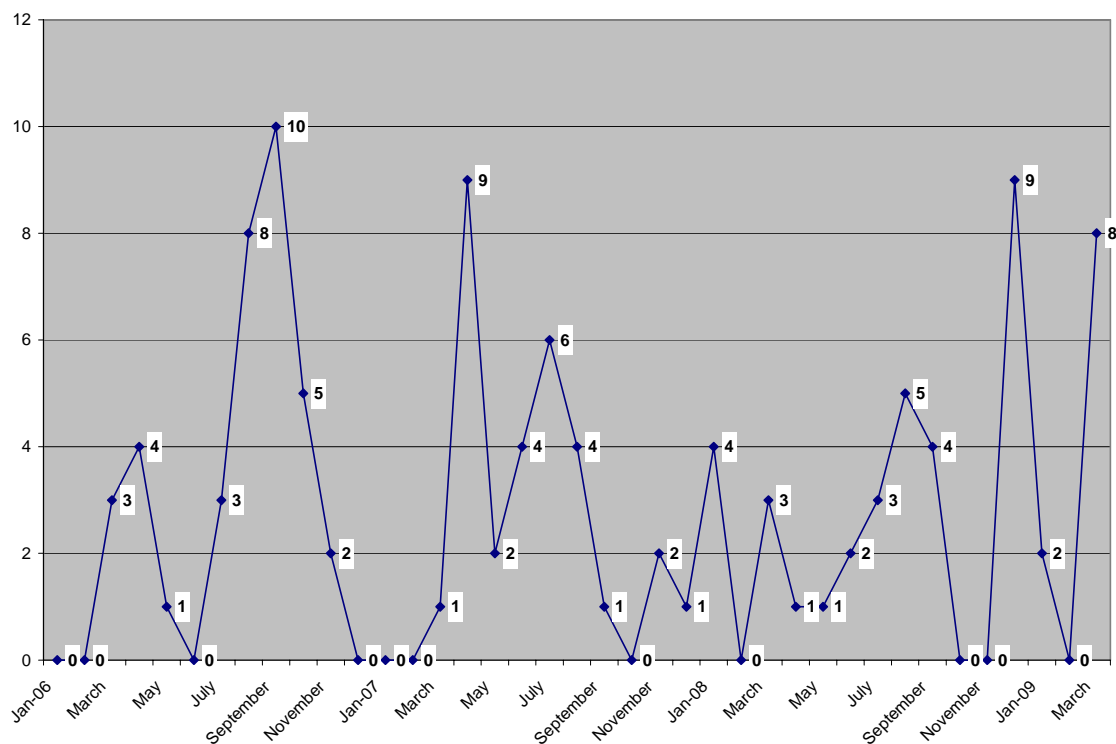


Total through March 30, 2009: 152

NOTE ON THIS GRAPH: From 2002-2005, the British military suffered 5 fatalities that are reflected in the total.

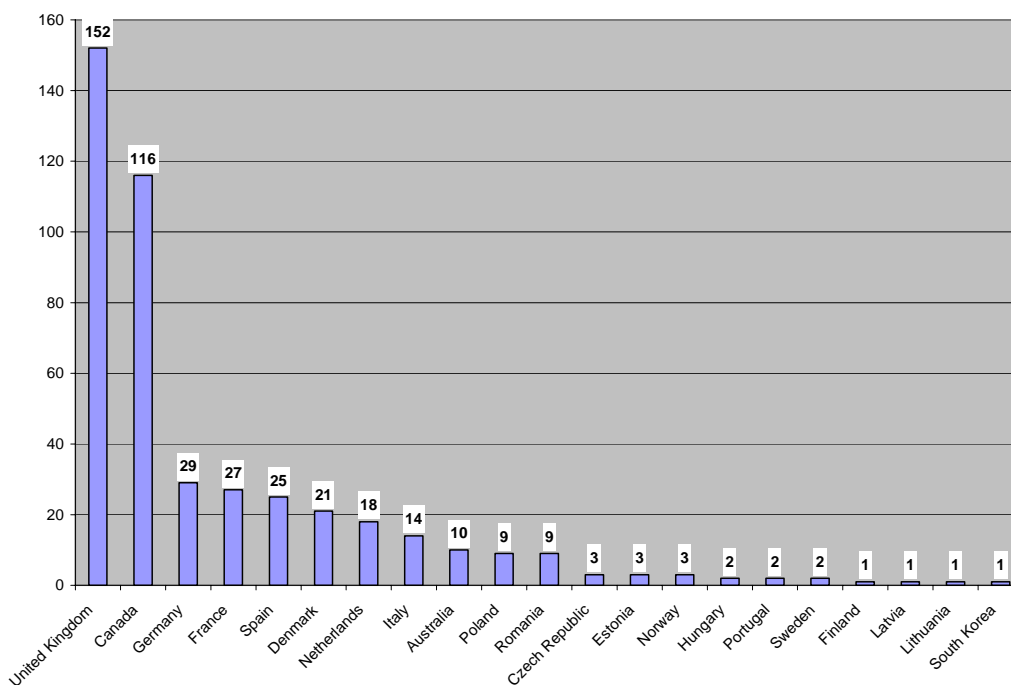
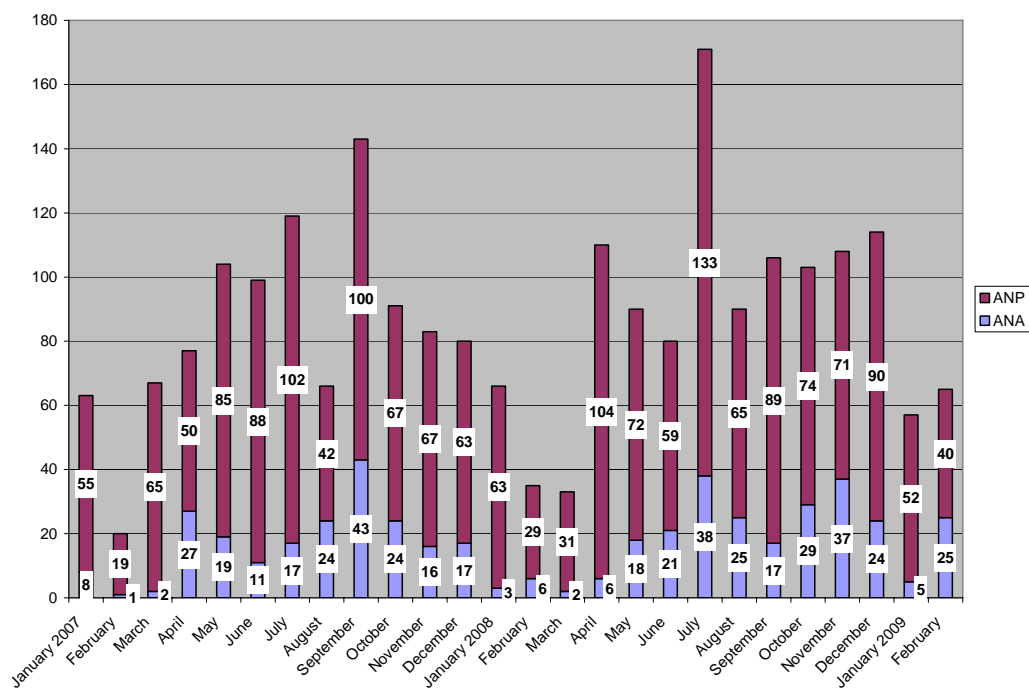
FIGURE 1.7

Canadian Military Fatalities in Afghanistan since the start of 2006⁹



Total through March 30, 2009: 116

NOTE ON THIS GRAPH: From 2002-2005, the Canadian military suffered 8 fatalities that are reflected in the total.

FIGURE 1.8Non-U.S. Coalition Troop Fatalities by Country since October 2001¹⁰Total through March 30, 2009: **449****FIGURE 1.9**Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan National Police (ANP) Personnel Fatalities, January 2007-October 2008¹¹**ANNUAL TOTALS**

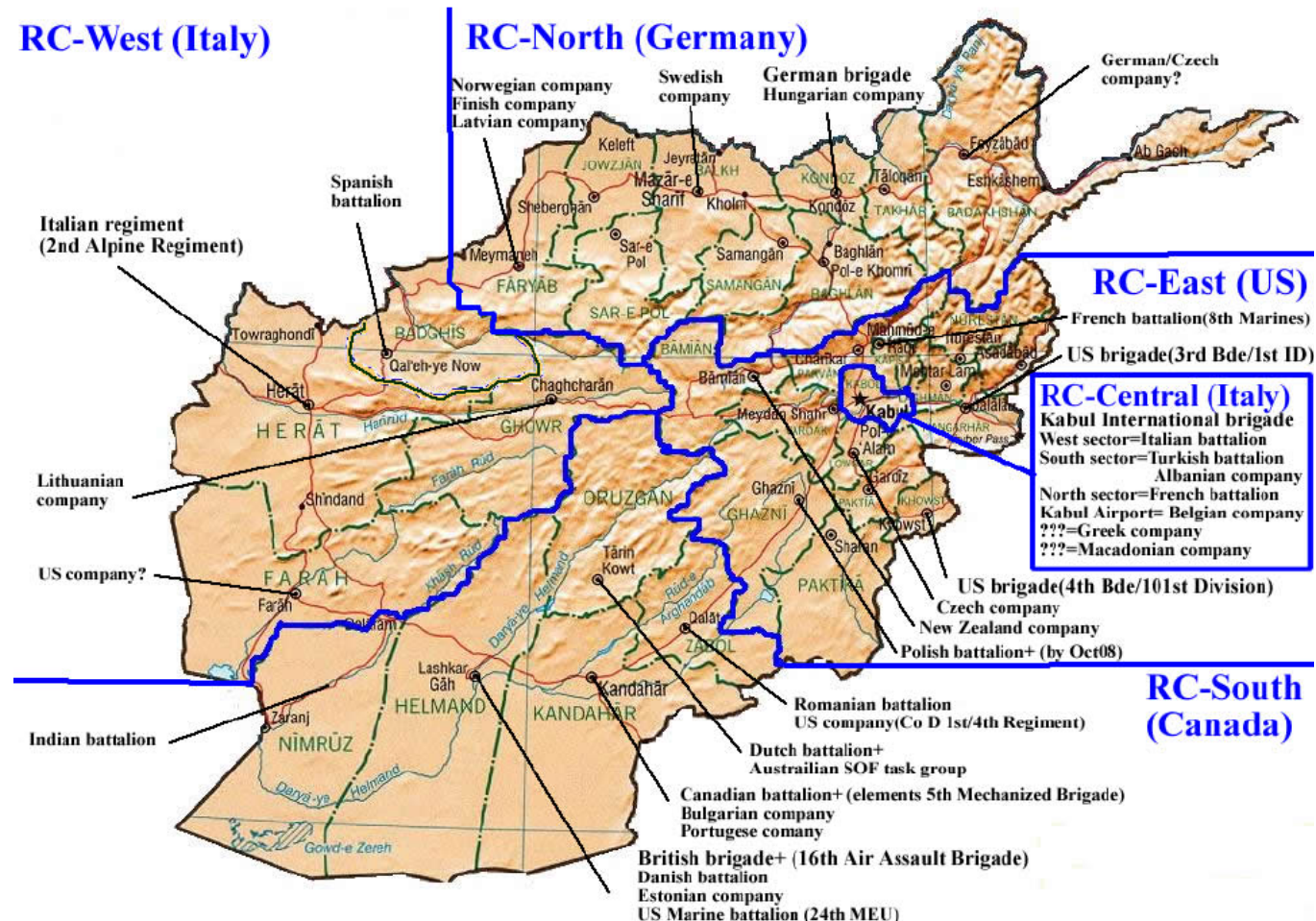
	2007	2008	2009*
ANA	209	226	30
ANP	803	880	92

*Thru FEBRUARY 2009

NOTE: Figures 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.

FIGURE 1.10

Estimated Order of Battle Map for U.S. and NATO-ISAF Troops



AS OF: JULY 2008

NOTE: Map produced and provided by Christopher Radin of *The Long War Journal* (www.longwarjournal.org) Estimates based on open source data.

FIGURE 1.11









































American Troops Deployed To Afghanistan by Mission¹²

Month	Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF)	NATO International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)	TOTAL U.S. Troops in Afghanistan
September 2008	19,000	15,000	34,000
January 2009	19,000	18,000	37,000

NOTE: U.S. troop levels depicted for ISAF mission differ from those given on the following page. This is primarily due to discrepancies in figures commonly reported by Western media outlets and those provided on the NATO-ISAF website. One explanation for this may be that the data in the NATO-ISAF website is a snapshot depiction and may count overlapping rotations.

FIGURE 1.12

Troops Committed to NATO's International Security Assistance Forces (ISAF) By Country¹³

	Albania	140		Finland	110		Lithuania	200		Spain	780
	Australia	1090		France	2780		Luxembourg	9		Sweden	265
	Austria	1		Georgia	1		Netherlands	1770		The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ¹	170
	Azerbaijan	90		Germany	3640		New Zealand	150		Turkey	690
	Belgium	405		Greece	140		Norway	490		Ukraine	10
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2		Hungary	370		Poland	1590		United Arab Emirates	25
	Bulgaria	470		Iceland	8		Portugal	30		United Kingdom	8300
	Canada	2830		Ireland	7		Romania	900		United States	29820
	Croatia	530		Italy	2350		Singapore	20			
	Czech Republic	580		Jordan	4		Slovakia	120			
	Denmark	700		Latvia	160		Slovenia	70			
	Estonia	140								Total (rounded)	61960

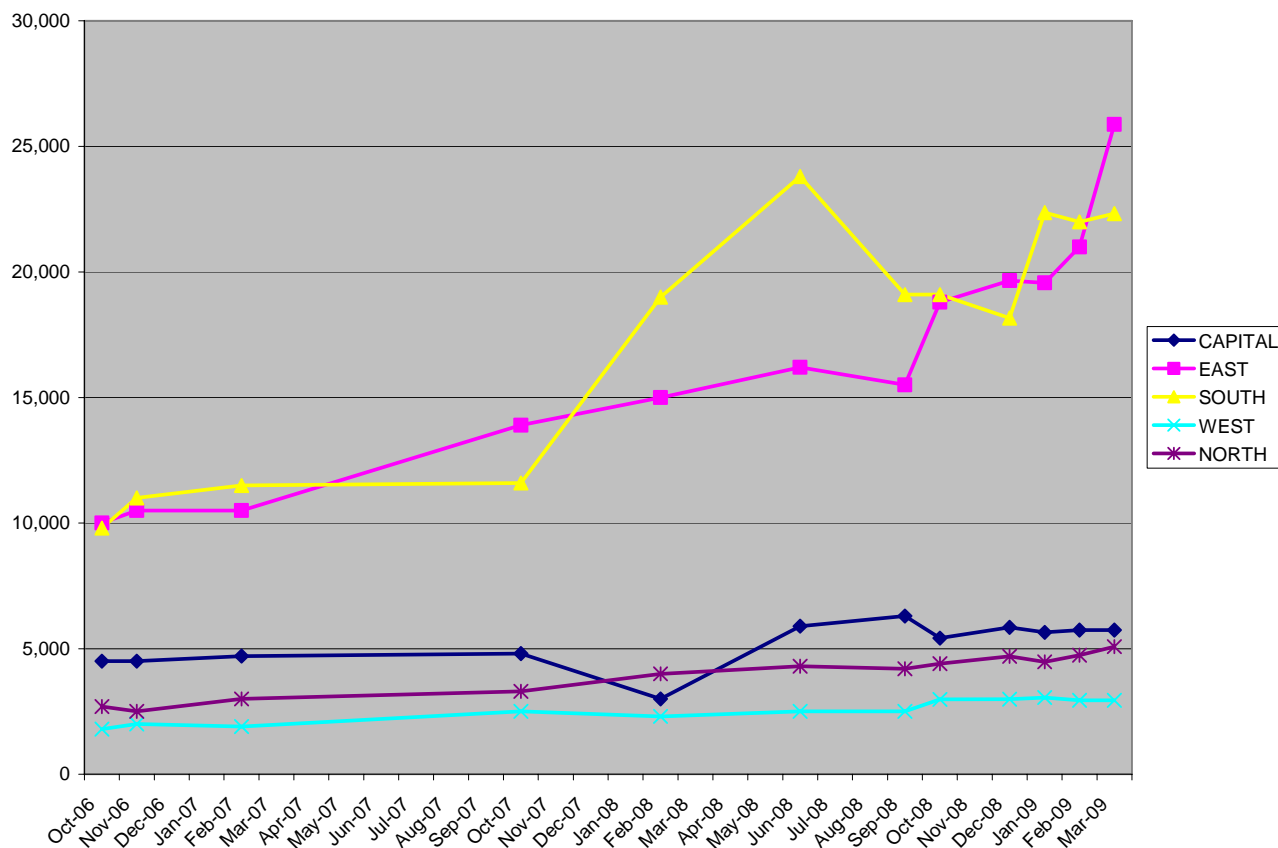
AS OF: March 13, 2009

¹ Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name

² Snapshot figure that includes overlapping rotations.

FIGURE 1.13

Total NATO-ISAF Manpower by Regional Command (RC), Since October 2006¹⁴



NOTE ON THIS GRAPH: 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.

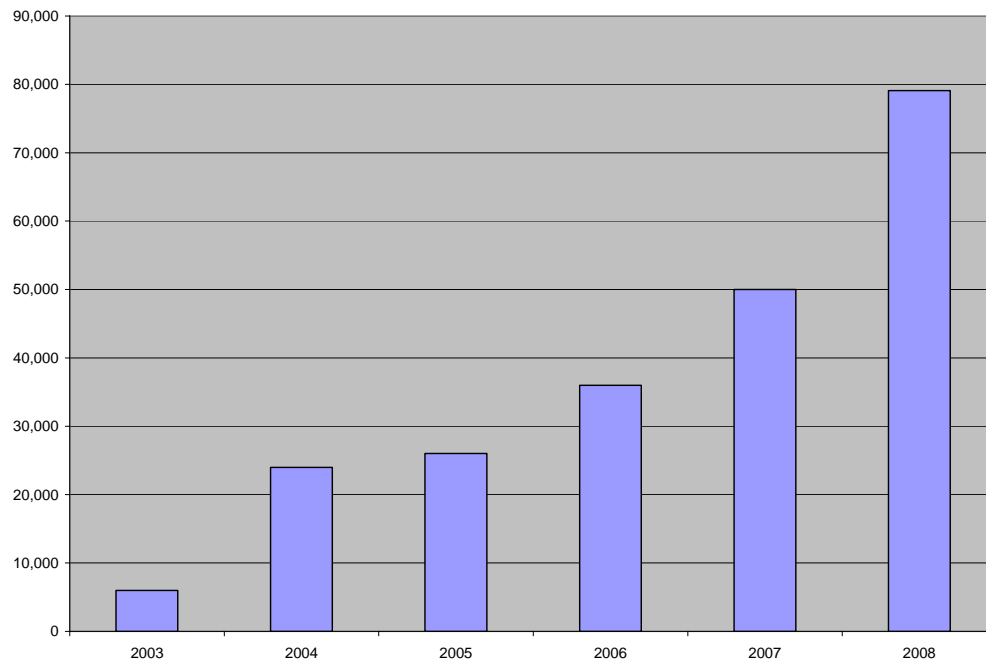
FIGURE 1.14

Size of Afghan Security Forces on Duty¹⁵

Month	Ministry of Defense Forces	Ministry of Interior Forces	Total Afghan Security Forces
April 2008	57,800	79,910	137,710
October 2008	68,000	79,910	147,910
March 2009	82,780	79,910	162,690

FIGURE 1.15

Annual Growth of Afghan National Army (ANA), By Number of Troops, 2003-Present¹⁶



NOTE: Figures are as of year end.

FIGURE 1.16

Annual Recruitment Figures for Afghan National Army (ANA)¹⁷

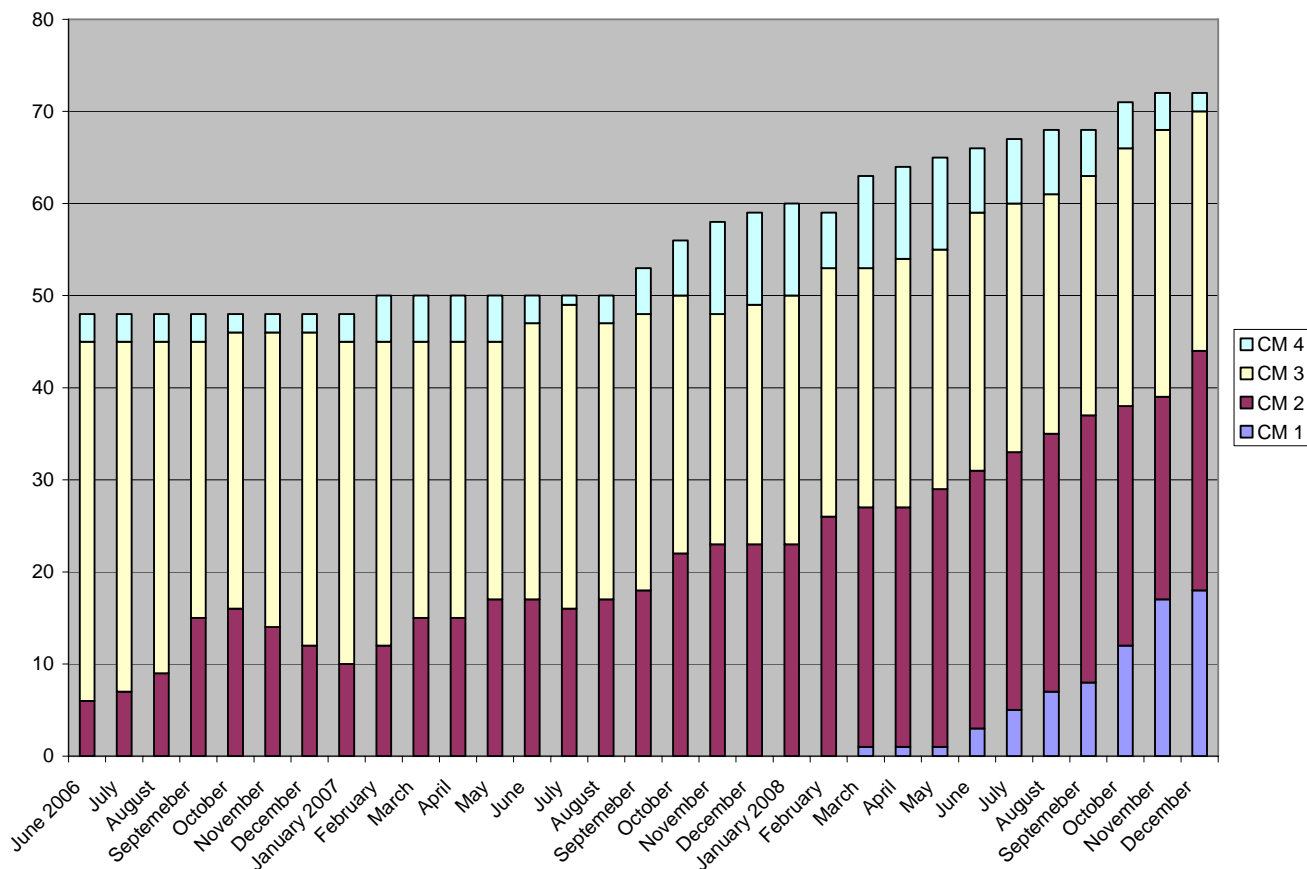
YEAR*	RECRUITS
2003-2004	9,671
2004-2005	15,790
2005-2006	11,845
2006-2007	21,287
2007-2008	32,135
March-August 2008	18,153

*Years run from March through the following February of respective periods.

NOTE: As of March 2008, Year-to-Date re-enlistment is 50% for soldiers and 56% for non-commissioned officers.

FIGURE 1.16.A

Capability Milestone (CM) Assessment of Afghan National Army (ANA) Units, By Month since June 2006¹⁸



NOTE ON THIS GRAPH: Number of units and headquarters based on an end goal of 80,000 personnel, 70,000 of whom are projected to be operational by the end of 2008 with the remainder operational by the end of 2009. CM levels are rated on a scale from 1-4 (definitions below).

CM 1: capable of operating independently

CM 2: capable of planning, executing, and sustaining counterinsurgency operations at the battalion level with international support

CM 3: partially capable of conducting counterinsurgency operations at the company level with support from international forces

CM 4: formed but not yet capable of conducting primary operational missions

N/A: Not yet formed or not reporting

FIGURE 1.17

Detailed Breakdown of Afghan Ministry of Interior Forces¹⁹

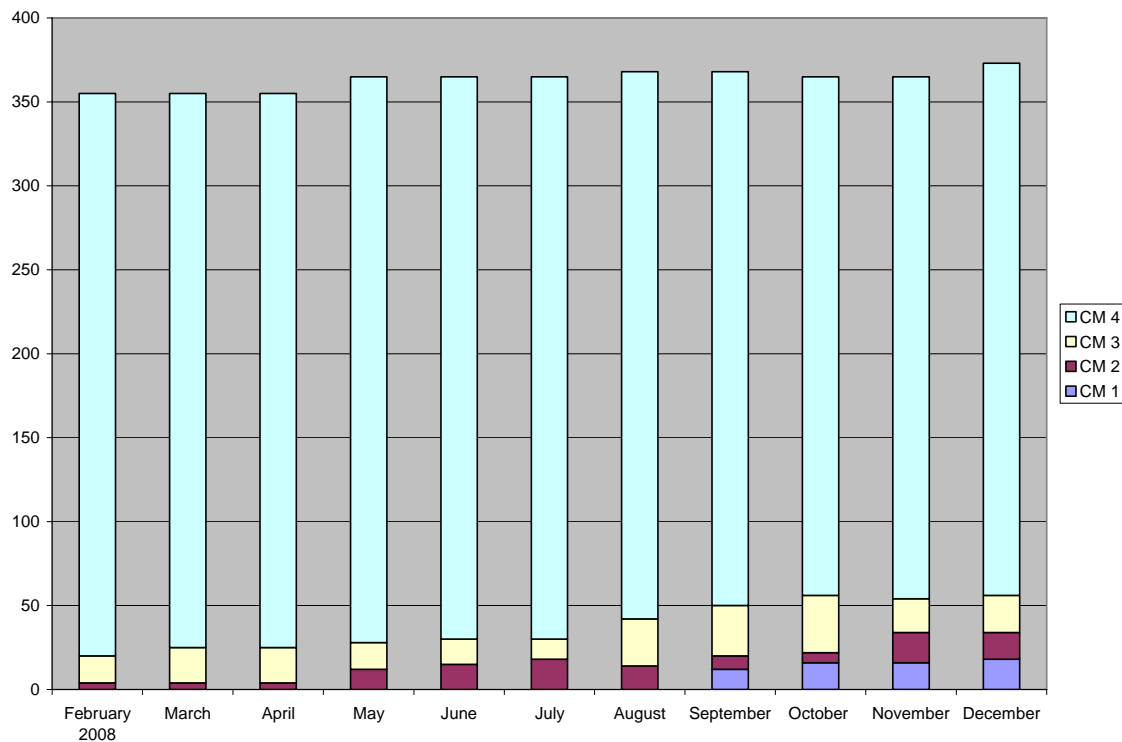
	Number Authorized	Number Assigned	Percent Assigned
Ministry of Interior Headquarters	6,015	5,237	87
Uniformed Police	44,319	42,969	97
Border Police	17,970	12,213	68
Auxiliary Police	0	9,318	N/A*
Civil Order Police	5,365	1,523	28
Criminal Investigation Division	4,148	2,815	68
Counter Narcotics Police	3,777	2,265	60
Customs Police	0	623	N/A*
Counter Terrorism Police	406	411	101
Standby/Highway Police	0	2,536	N/A*
TOTAL	82,000	79,910	97

AS OF: April 2008

*The auxiliary police, customs police, standby police and highway police are no longer authorized.

FIGURE 1.18

Defense Assessment of Afghan National Police (ANP) Capabilities²⁰



AS OF: December 2008

CM 1: capable of operating independently

CM 2: capable of planning, executing, and sustaining counterinsurgency operations at the battalion level with international support

CM 3: partially capable of conducting counterinsurgency operations at the company level with support from international forces

CM 4: formed but not yet capable of conducting primary operational missions

N/A: Not yet formed or not reporting

FIGURE 1.19

Recruitment Figures for the Various Programs of the Afghan National Police (ANP), March 2007-March 2008²¹

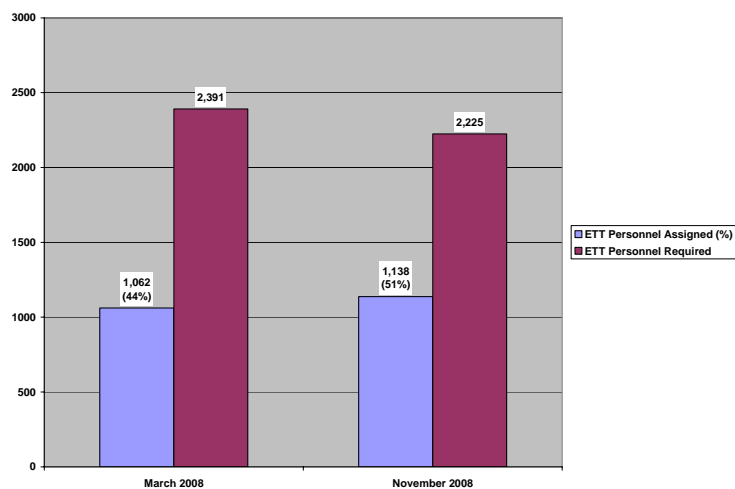
Afghan Border Patrol (ABP)	4,795
Afghan Civil Order Police (ANCOP)	1,414
Afghan Uniform Police (AUP)	11,265
ALL ANP RECRUITS	17,474

NOTE: The AUP serve at the regional, provincial and district levels and carry out local day-to-day policing activities. The ABP provide law enforcement at borders and entry points. The ANCOP is a highly skilled, specialized police force that is split into urban and rural units and conducts operations in areas where government control may be weak or where added support is needed for counterinsurgency operations.

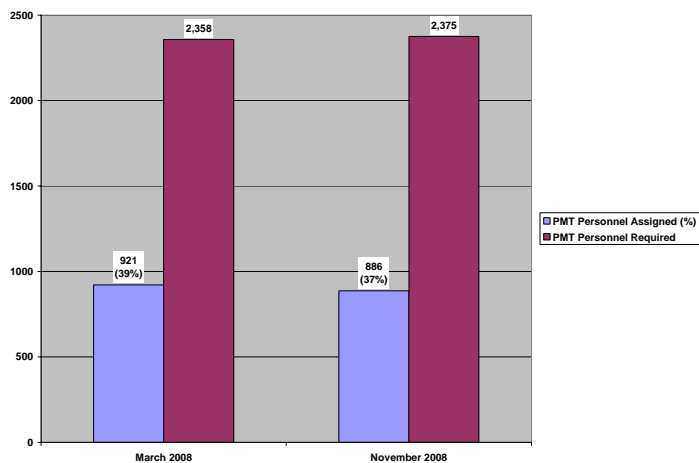
FIGURE 1.20

Number of U.S. and NATO Teams/Personnel Required and Assigned to Train and Mentor Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF)²²

U.S. Embedded Training Team (ETT) Personnel for Afghan National Army (ANA)

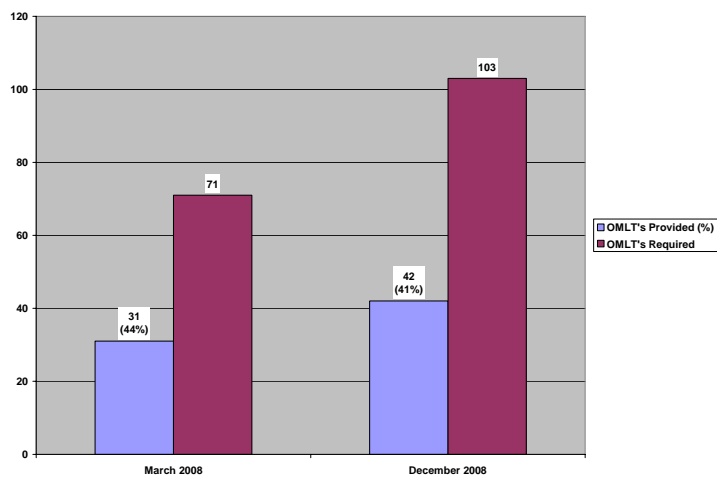


U.S. Police Mentor Team (PMT) Personnel for Afghan National Police (ANP)



NOTE: Each PMT is comprised of approximately 16 U.S. personnel.²³ 1,200 of the 3,400 U.S. Marines deployed to southern Afghanistan during the spring of 2008 are assigned to conduct ANP training missions, but only for approximately 7 months, thus they are not included in the "Number Assigned" column.

NATO Operating Mentoring and Liaison Teams (OMLT's) for Afghan National Army (ANA)



NOTE: NATO OMLT teams number between 12-19 personnel each, depending on the size of the unit with which they are embedded.

Nations That Have Contributed Full ETT's/OMLT's:²⁴

Canada	Germany	Poland	United States
Croatia	Italy	Spain	
France	Netherlands	United Kingdom	

AS OF: September 2007

Nations that have Contributed Personnel for Multinational ETT's/OMLT's:

Canada	France	Norway	United Kingdom
Croatia	Germany	Slovenia	
Czech Republic	Netherlands	Sweden	

AS OF: September 2007

FIGURE 1.21

Number and Nationality of Personnel Devoted To the European Union Police (EUPOL) Mission to Afghanistan²⁵

POLICE STRENGTH

EU CONTRIBUTORS			
Czech Republic (2)	France (1)	Lithuania (2)	Spain (9)
Denmark (12)	Germany (31)	Netherlands (3)	Sweden (4)
Estonia (1)	Hungary (3)	Poland (3)	United Kingdom (14)
Finland (3)	Italy (12)	Romania (5)	
TOTAL EU CONTRIBUTION: 105			

NON-EU CONTRIBUTORS			
Canada (8)	Croatia (2)	Norway (6)	
TOTAL NON-EU CONTRIBUTION: 16			

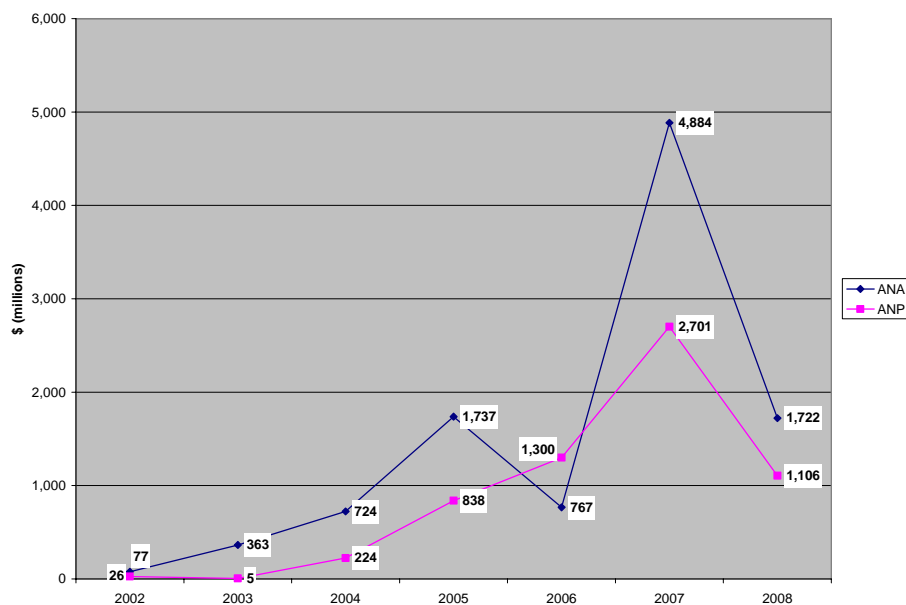
TOTALS

TOTAL POLICE CONTRIBUTION	121
OTHER INTERNATIONAL CIVILIAN EXPERTS	56
LOCAL STAFF	91
TOTAL STAFFING FOR EUPOL MISSION	268

AS OF: DECEMBER 16, 2008

FIGURE 1.22

U.S. Departments of Defense and State Support to Train And Equip The Afghan Army And Police, Fiscal Years 2002-2008 (Dollars In Millions)²⁶



NOTE: FY 2008 figures reflect requested funds. Annual totals rounded to the nearest million.

TOTAL AID (FY 2002-2008 request): ANA \$10,273,000,000; ANP: \$6,199,000,000

*Fiscal year 2008 includes approximately \$1,450 million that has been *appropriated* (approximately \$1,108 million for the ANA and \$342 million for the ANP) and approximately \$1,378 million that has been *requested* (approximately \$614 million for the ANA and approximately \$764 million for the ANP).

FIGURE 1.22.A

Appropriated U.S. Funding For Afghanistan by Agency, FY 2001-FY 2009 Bridge²⁷

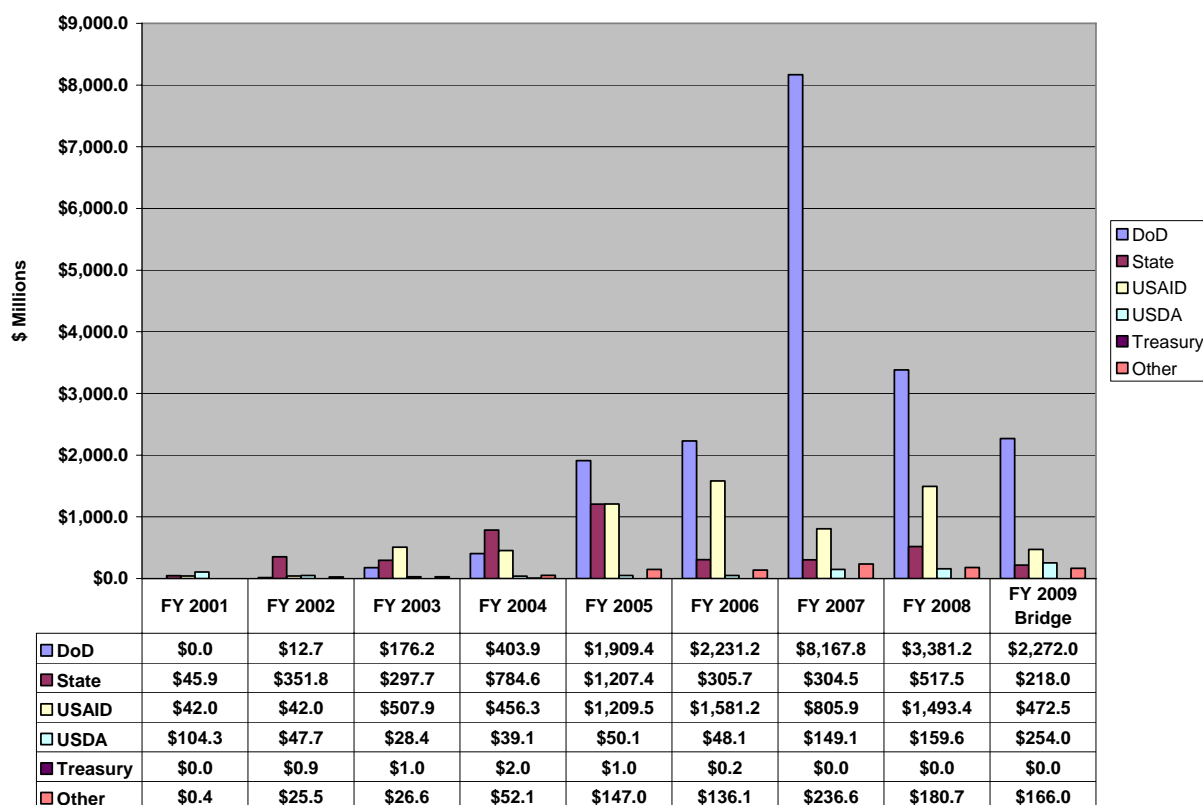


FIGURE 1.23

Comparison of Insurgent Attacks Carried Out By Taliban/Anti-Government Entities (Tb/Age), Weeks 1-39 (January thru Late September), 2007 And 2008 ²⁸

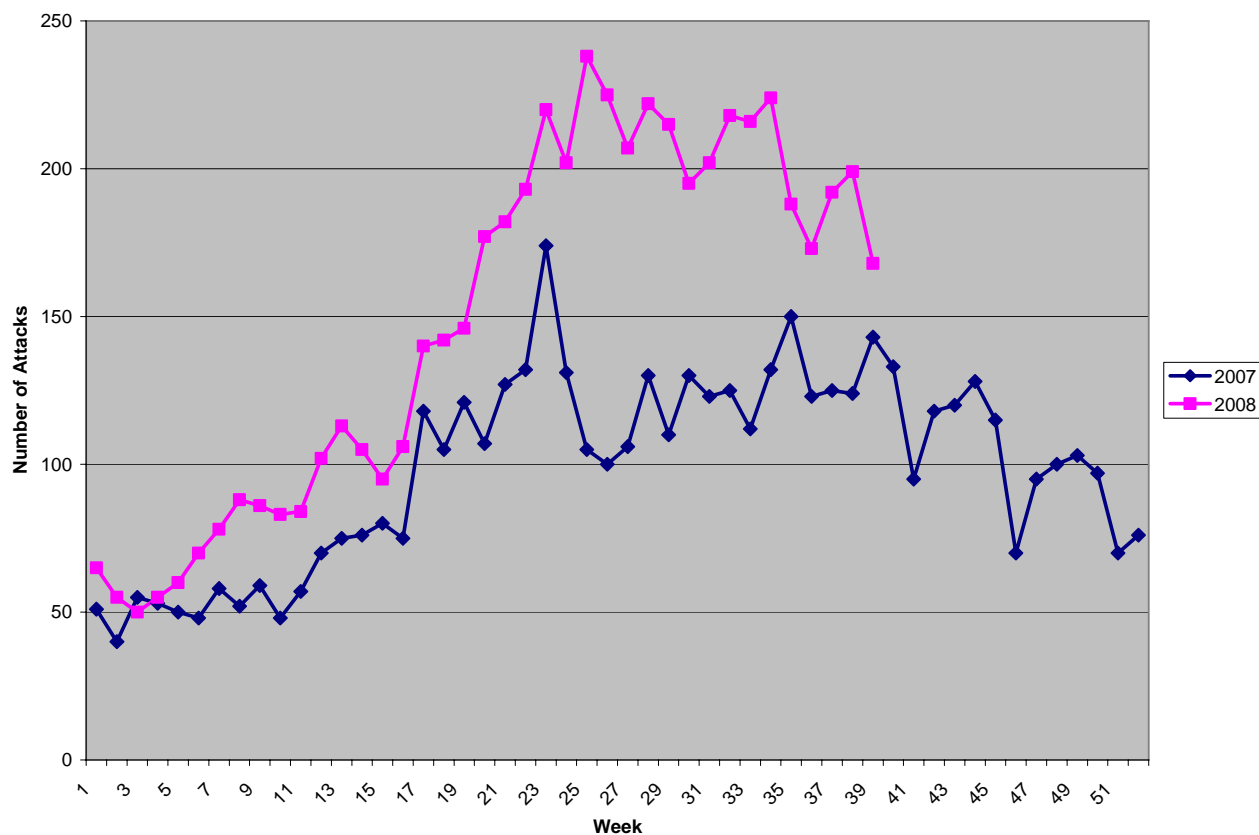


FIGURE 1.23.A

Annual Number of Roadside Improvised Explosive (IED) Attacks, 2004-2008 ²⁹

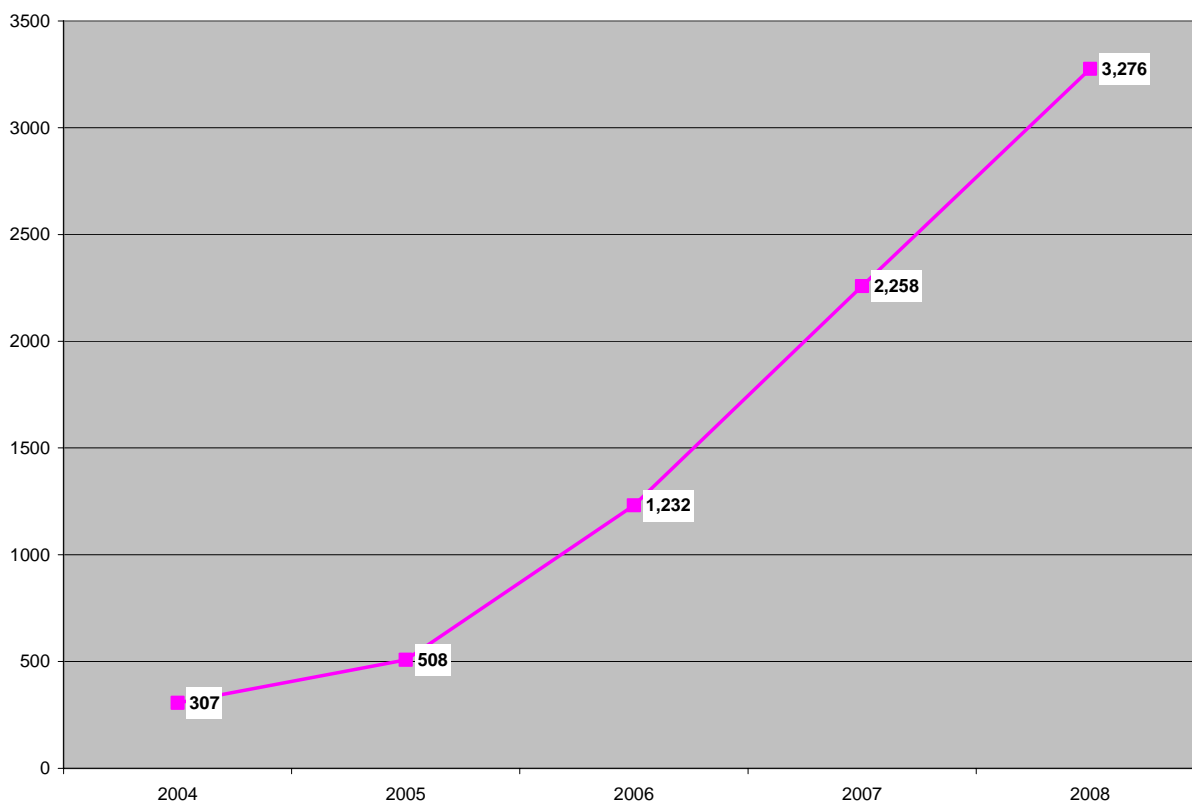


FIGURE 1.24

Comparison of Incidents Carried Out By Taliban/Anti-Government Elements (TB/AGE) By Province, Weeks 1-39 (January thru Late September), 2007 And 2008³⁰

REGIONAL COMMAND/ PROVINCE	2007	2008	% CHANGE
RC CAPITAL			
KABUL	106	157	48%
RC EAST			
PARWAN	22	51	132%
WARDAK	164	241	47%
PANJSHER	0	1	N/A
LOGAR	128	170	33%
KAPISA	47	123	162%
KHOST	321	446	39%
PAKTYA	223	305	37%
GHAZNI	170	398	134%
PAKTIKA	180	229	27%
NANGARHAR	244	292	20%
LAGHMAN	93	162	74%
NURISTAN	57	66	16%
KUNAR	534	536	0%
BAMYAN	3	8	167%
RC EAST TOTAL	2,186	3,028	39%
RC SOUTH			
KANDAHAR	534	820	54%
HELMAND	170	490	188%
NIMROZ	33	79	139%
URUZGAN	49	130	165%
ZABUL	209	251	20%
DAI KUNDI	15	15	0%
RC SOUTH TOTAL	1,010	1,785	77%
RC WEST			
BADGHIS	46	121	163%
HERAT	83	100	20%
GHOR	22	36	64%
FARAH	103	136	32%
RC WEST TOTAL	254	393	55%
RC NORTH			
FARYAB	37	49	32%
JAWZJAN	10	21	110%
SARI PUL	15	2	-87%
BALKH	44	41	-7%
SAMANGAN	9	4	-56%
KUNDUZ	32	125	291%
BAGHLAN	55	80	45%
TAKHAR	22	23	5%
BADAKSHAN	30	50	67%
RC NORTH TOTAL	254	395	56%
TOTAL, ALL REGIONS	3,704	5,601	51%

FIGURE 1.25U.S. Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) Authorized/On Hand Staffing by Location³¹

PRT	PROVINCE	DATE CREATED	MILITARY		CIVILIAN					
			Authorized	On Hand	Department of State		USAID		U.S. Department of Agriculture	
					Authorized	On Hand	Authorized	On Hand	Authorized	On Hand
RC EAST										
Asadabad	Konar	Feb. 2004	89	89	1	1	1	1	1	0
Bagram	Parwan/Kapisa	Nov. 2003	63	63	0	0	2	1	0	0
Gardez	Paktia	Feb. 2003	88	88	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ghazni	Ghazni	March 2004	88	88	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jalalabad	Nangrahar	Jan. 2004	88	88	1	1	1	1	1	0
Khowst	Khowst	March 2004	88	88	1	1	1	1	1	0
Mehtar Lam	Laghman	April 2005	88	88	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kalagush	Nuristan	Nov. 2006	88	88	1	1	1	1	1	0
Panjshir	Panjshir	Nov. 2005	55	55	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sharana	Paktika	Oct. 2004	88	88	1	1	1	1	1	0
RC SOUTH										
Qalat	Zabul	April 2004	99	99	1	1	1	1	1	0
RC WEST										
Farah	Farah	Sept.2004	99	99	1	1	1	1	1	0
TOTAL			1,021	1,021	11	11	13	12	11	4

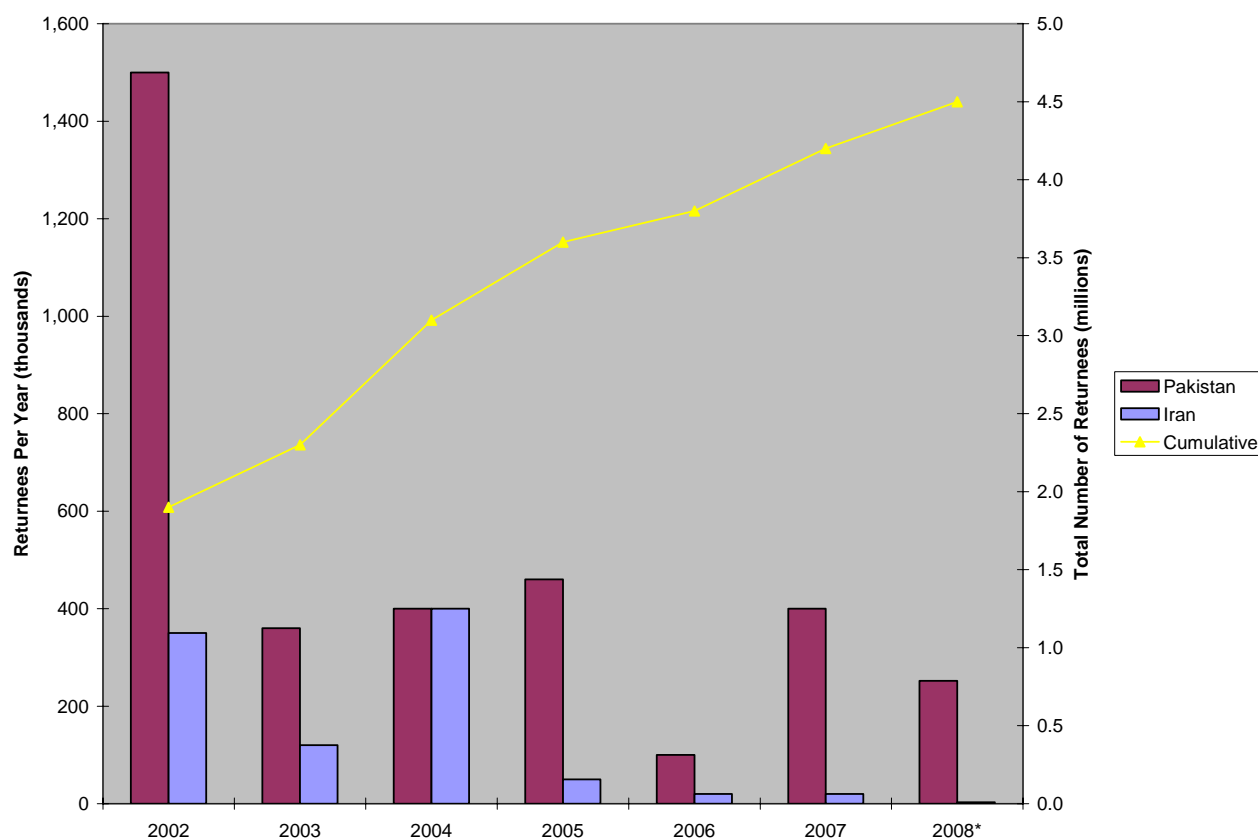
NOTE ON THIS TABLE: The United States operates 12 out of the 26 PRT's in Afghanistan. All American PRT's are under military command and led by a military officer.

FIGURE 1.26Country Leadership and Location of Non-U.S. PRT's³²

PRT	LEAD NATION	DATE OF COMMAND	DATE CREATED AND PREVIOUS COMMAND NATION (IF DIFFERENT)
RC NORTH			
Konduz	Germany	November 2003	March 2003 (USA)
Mazar-e-Sharif	Sweden	March 2006	February 2003 (United Kingdom)
Feyzabad	Germany	July 2004	
Pol-e-Khomri	Hungary	October 2006	October 2004 (Netherlands)
Meymaneh	Norway	September 2005	July 2004 (United Kingdom)
RC WEST			
Herat	Italy	June 2005	December 2003 (USA)
Qala-e-Naw	Spain	August 2005	
Chaghcharan	Lithuania	August 2005	
RC SOUTH			
Kandahar	Canada	August 2005	December 2003 (USA)
Lashkar-Gah	United Kingdom	May 2006	September 2004 (USA)
Tarin Kowt	Netherlands	August 2006	September 2004 (USA)
RC EAST			
Bamyan	New Zealand	August 2003	
Wardak	Turkey	November 2006	
Logar	Czech Republic	March 2008	

FIGURE 1.27Estimated Number of Afghan Refugees in the Region By Location³³

COUNTRY	NUMBER OF REFUGEES
Pakistan	2,000,000
Iran	910,000
Other	90,000
TOTAL	3,000,000

AS OF: March 2008**FIGURE 1.28**Afghan Refugees Voluntarily Repatriated by Country, 2002-2007³⁴

*Through September 2008

FIGURE 1.29Estimate Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP's)³⁵

TOTAL	150,000
Southern Provinces	110,000

AS OF: May 2008

2. GOVERNANCE & RULE OF LAW INDICATORS

FIGURE 2.1

Afghanistan Population and Demographic Information³⁶

	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 Bodies³⁷

Wolesi Jirga (House of the People)

	TOTAL SEATS	MEN	WOMEN
GENDER	249	184 (74%)	65 (26%)
ETHNICITY			
Pashtun	118 (47%)		
Tajik	53 (21%)		
Hazara	30 (12%)		
Uzbek/Turkmen	25 (10%)		
Non-Hazara Shi'a	11 (4%)		
Arab	5 (2%)		
Ismaili	3 (1%)		
Pashai	2 (<1%)		
Baluchi	1 (<1%)		
Nuristani	1 (<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)

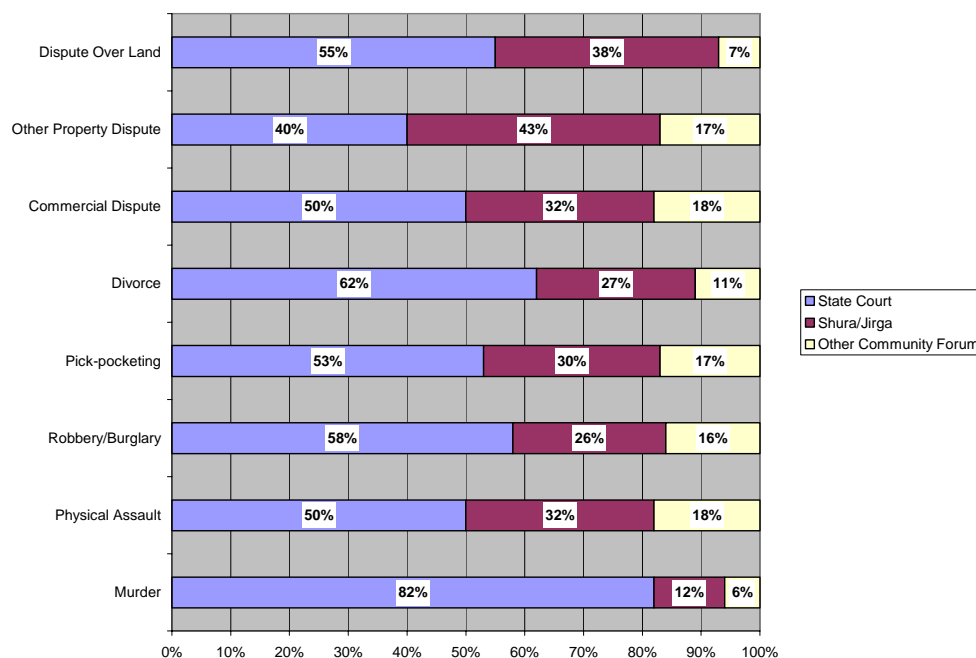
	TOTAL SEATS	MEN	WOMEN
GENDER	102	76 (75%)	26 (25%)
ETHNICITY			
Pashtun	36 (35%)		
Tajik	32 (31%)		
Hazara	16 (16%)		
Uzbek/Turkmen	8 (8%)		
Baluchi	3 (3%)		
Nuristani	3 (3%)		
Others	4 (3%)		

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.

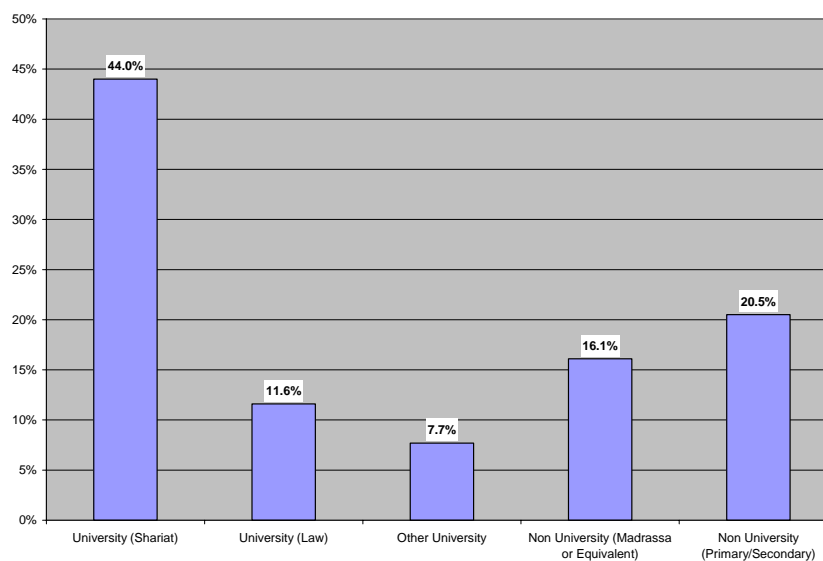
Provincial Councils (34 total, one for each Province)

	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 2.3Where Afghans Choose To Take Different Types of Legal Cases³⁸

NOTE: Results based on survey of approximately 6,200 Afghans polled in February 2007. Answers refer to a hypothetical situation and not actual events.

FIGURE 2.4Highest Level Degree Acquired By Judges Responding To a Random Survey³⁹

NOTE: Results based on a May 2006 random survey of 157 judges, of whom 17 work with the Supreme Court, 48 on Provincial Appeals Courts and 92 on Urban or District Primary Courts. "Shariat" refers to a degree received from an Islamic Law faculty. "Madrassas" are schools below the university level whose curriculum focuses mostly on traditional Islamic scholarship.

FIGURE 2.5Access to Legal Resources for Judges Responding To a Random Survey⁴⁰

ACCESS	YES	NO
Statutes or other governmental regulations	63.7%	36.3%
Textbooks on the law	45.2%	54.8%
Written decisions of the Supreme Court	17.2%	82.8%
Professional support from an experienced mentor	19.1%	80.9%

NOTE: Results based on a May 2006 random survey of 157 judges, of whom 17 work with the Supreme Court, 48 on Provincial Appeals Courts and 92 on Urban or District Primary Courts

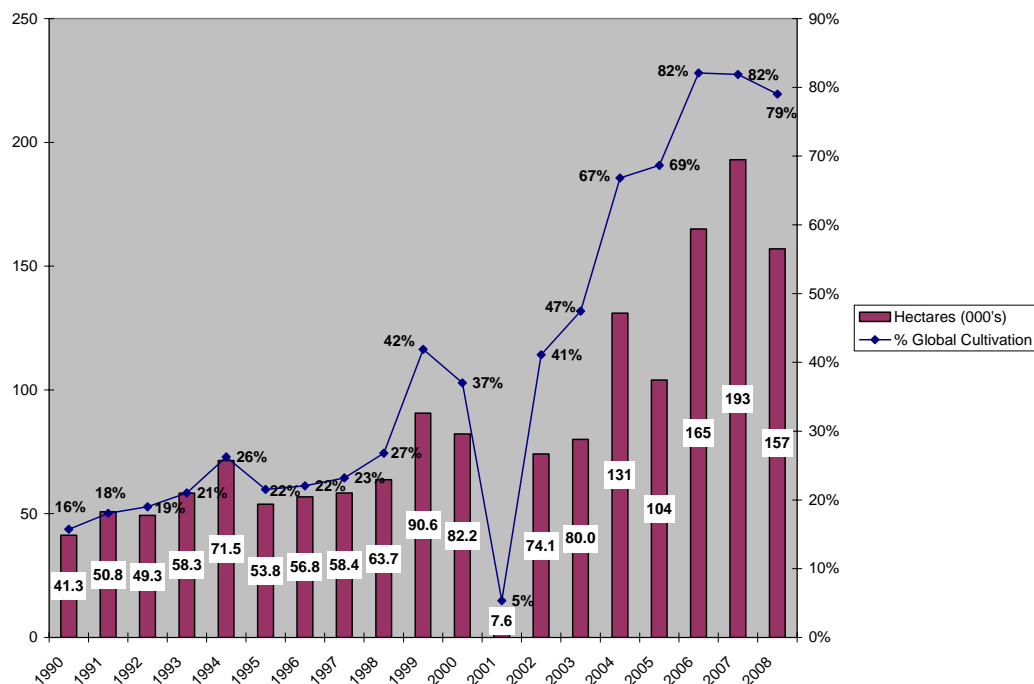
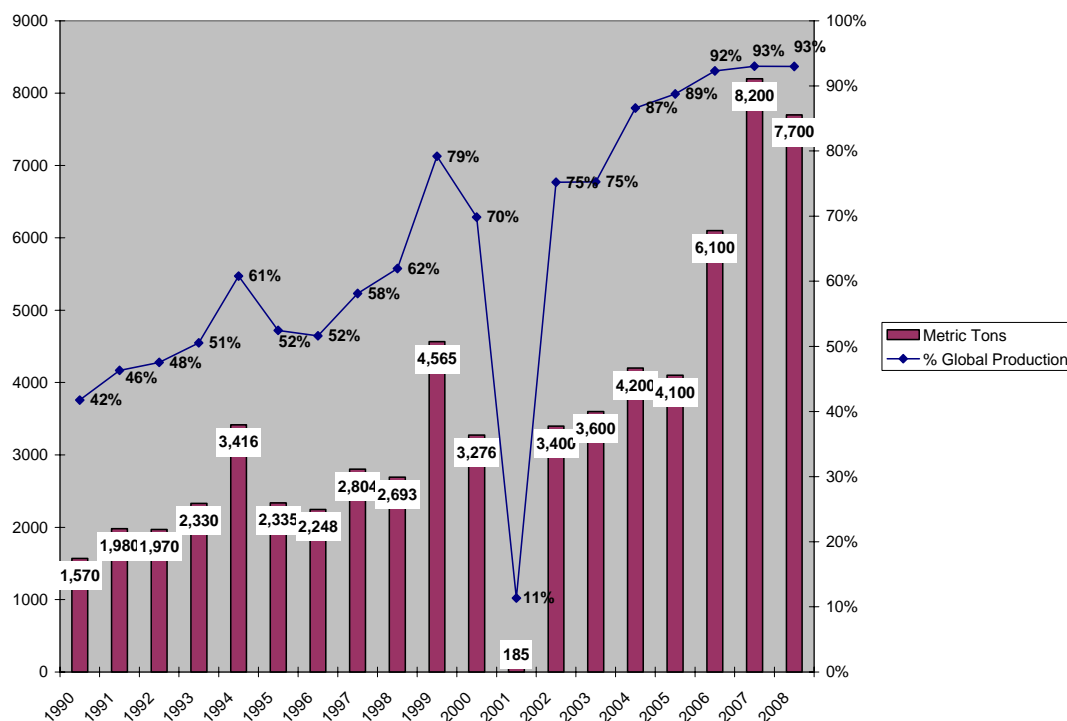
FIGURE 2.6Annual Poppy Cultivation in Afghanistan (Hectares) and Percentage of Global Cultivation, 1990-2008⁴¹**FIGURE 2.7**Annual Opium Production in Afghanistan (Metric Tons) and Percentage of Global Production, 1990-2008⁴²

FIGURE 2.8

Opium Poppy Cultivation Levels in Afghanistan (With Top-Producing Provinces), 2004-2008 (Hectares)⁴³

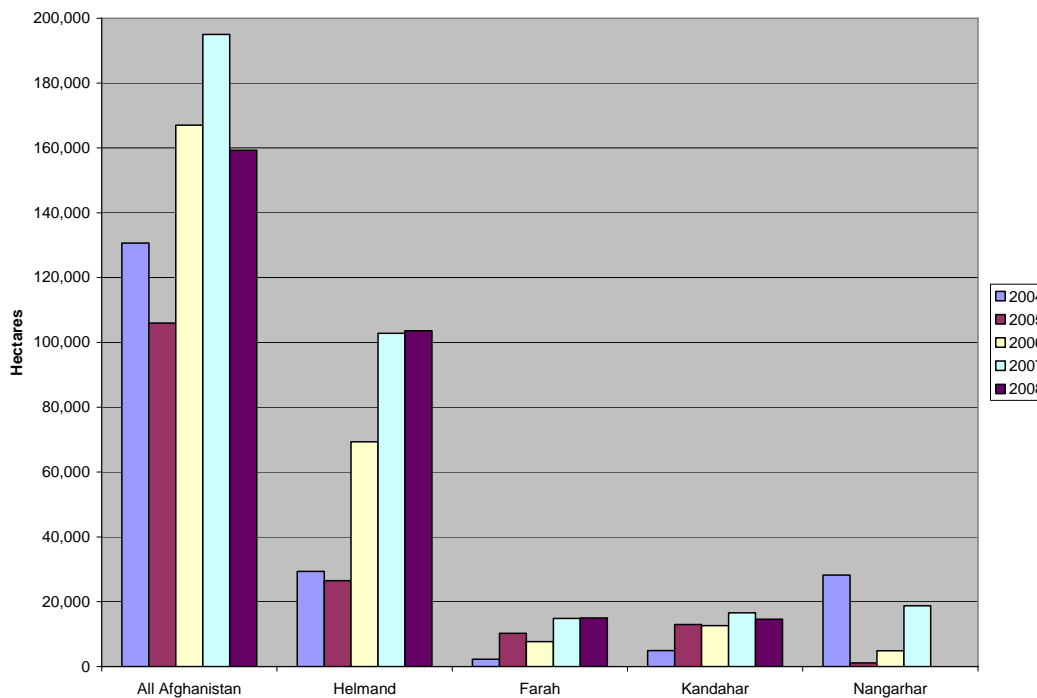


FIGURE 2.9

Snapshot Comparison of Afghanistan's Top Opium-Producing Provinces, Based on Amount of Land Devoted to Cultivation, 2004 & 2008

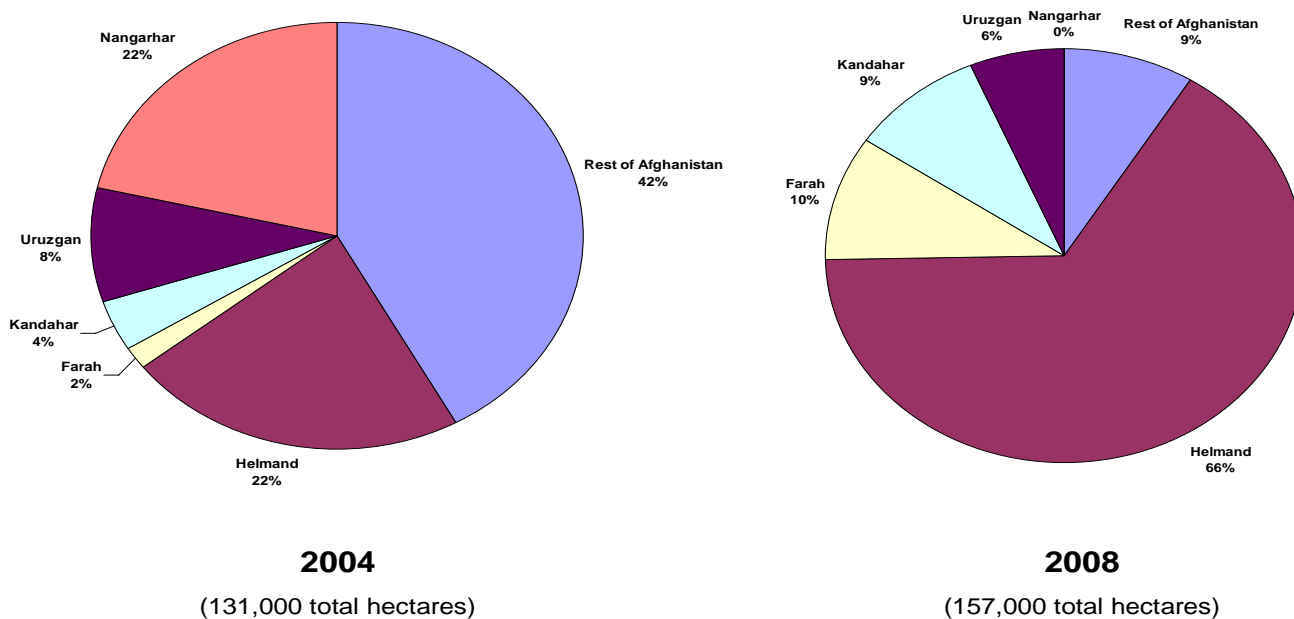
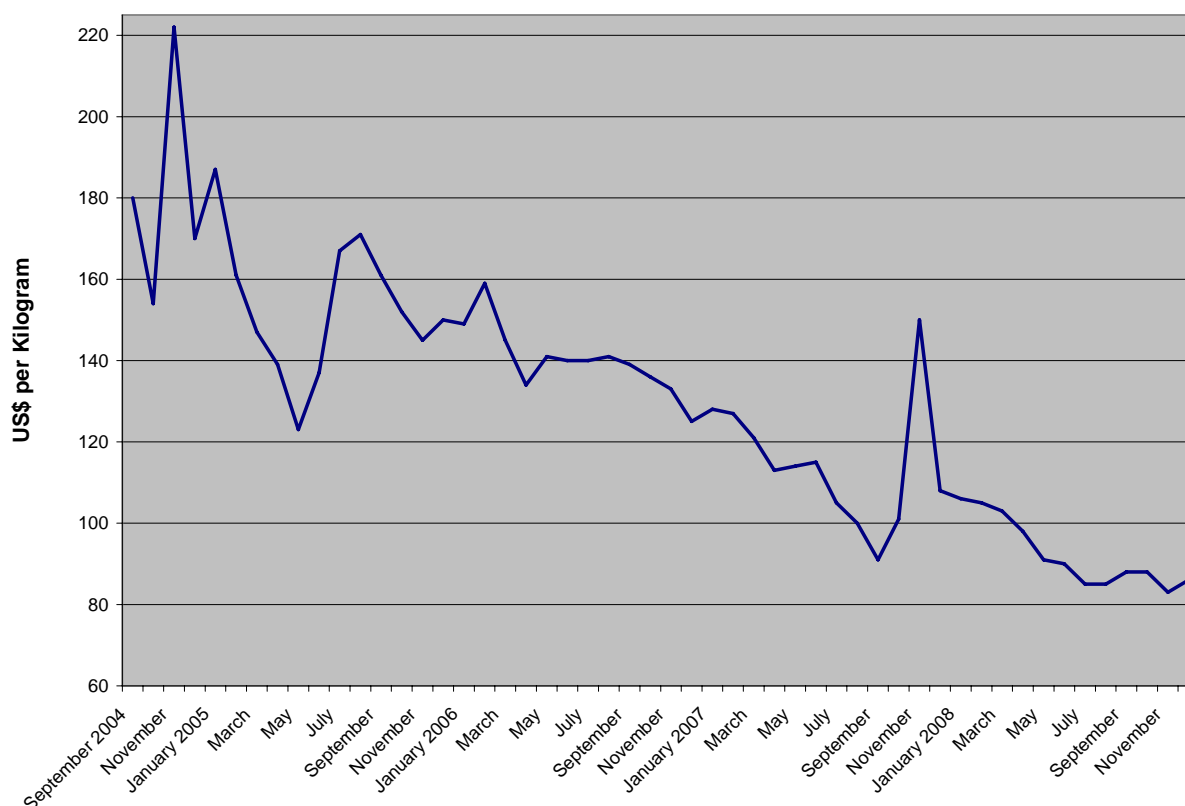


FIGURE 2.10

Monthly Farm-Gate Price for Dry Opium since September 2004 (Us\$/Kg)⁴⁴



Through DECEMBER 2008

FIGURE 2.11

Afghanistan's Rank in Reporters without Borders' Index of Press Freedom, 2002-2007⁴⁵

YEAR	SCORE	RANK	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES SURVEYED
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 2.12

Afghanistan's Rank in Transparency International's Annual Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)⁴⁶

YEAR	RANK	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES SURVEYED
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.

FIGURE 2.13

Afghanistan's Rank in the Brookings Institution's Index of State Weakness in the Developing World, 2008⁴⁷

RANK	COUNTRY	OVERALL SCORE
1	Somalia	0.52
2	Afghanistan	1.65
3	Democratic Republic of Congo	1.67
4	Iraq	3.11
5	Burundi	3.21

NOTE: 141 nations were surveyed. Each nation was allocated a score of 0-10 points for each of 4 broad categories (Economic, Political, Security, and Social Welfare). Overall scores were calculated by taking the average of the 4 scores. The median score (Benin, #71) received a score of 6.36 while the highest score (Slovak Republic, #141) received a score of 9.41.

3. ECONOMIC & QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS

FIGURE 3.1
Annual Inflation⁴⁸

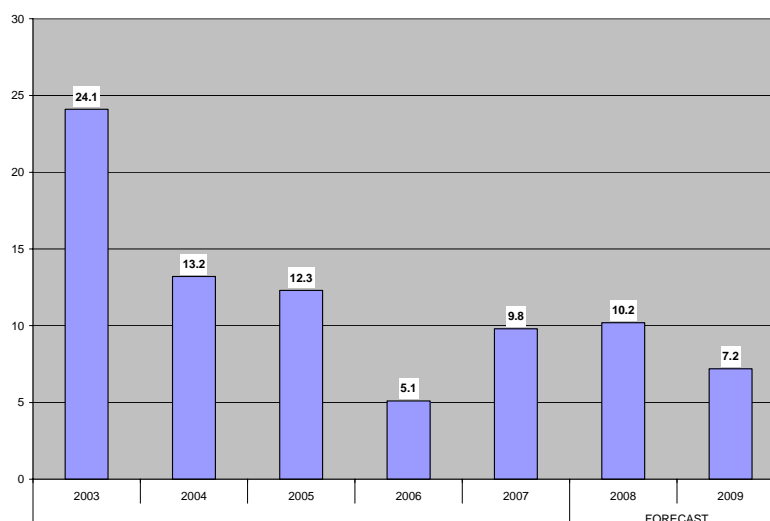
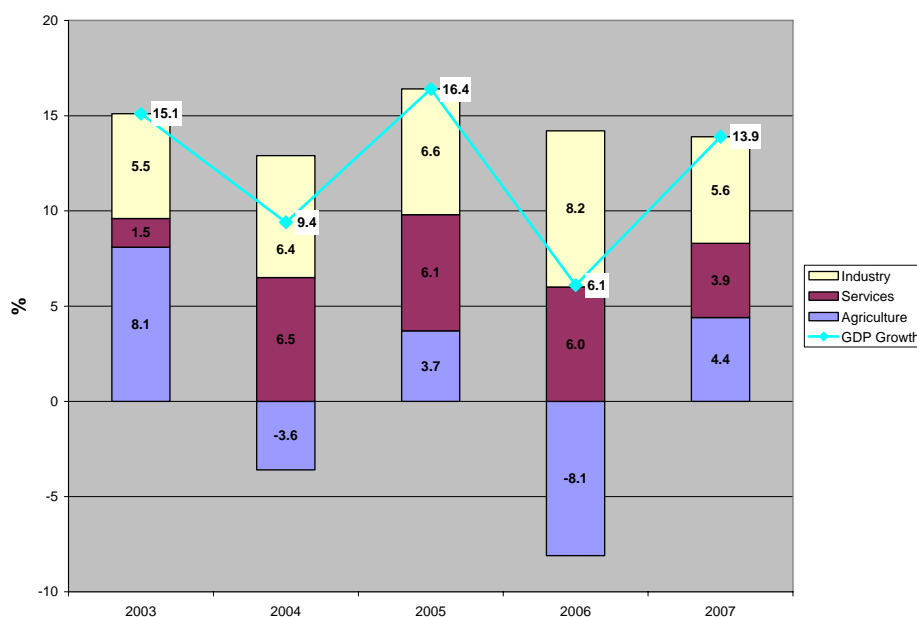


FIGURE 3.2
Real GDP (Total, Per Capita and Growth), 2003-2008⁴⁹

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2008^
TOTAL (\$US billions)	4.4	5.4	6.5	7.0	8.8	11.2
PER CAPITA (\$US)	186	218	252	264	323	399
GROWTH (% change YOY)	15.1%	9.4%	16.4%	6.1%	13.9%	8.6%

*Data based partly on estimates.
^IMF forecast

FIGURE 3.3
GDP Growth and Sector Contributions to Growth, 2003-2007⁵⁰



NOTE: Data for 2007 are estimated.

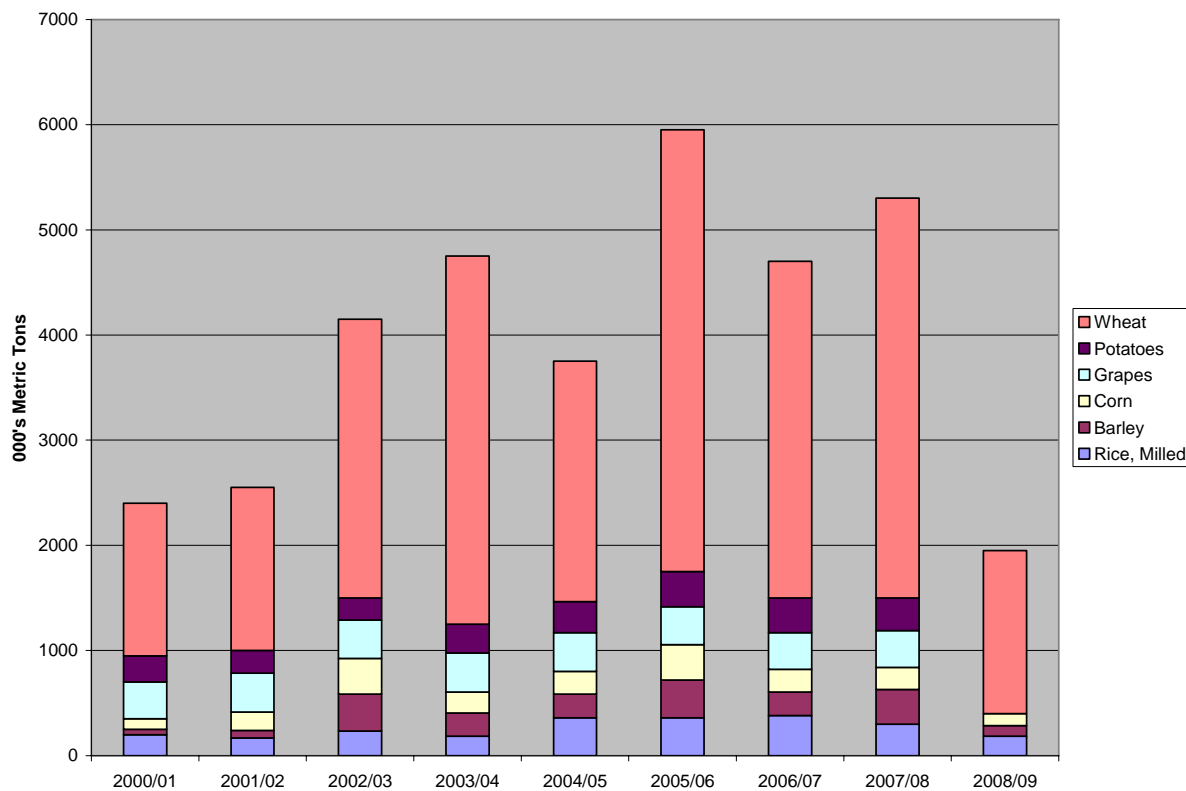
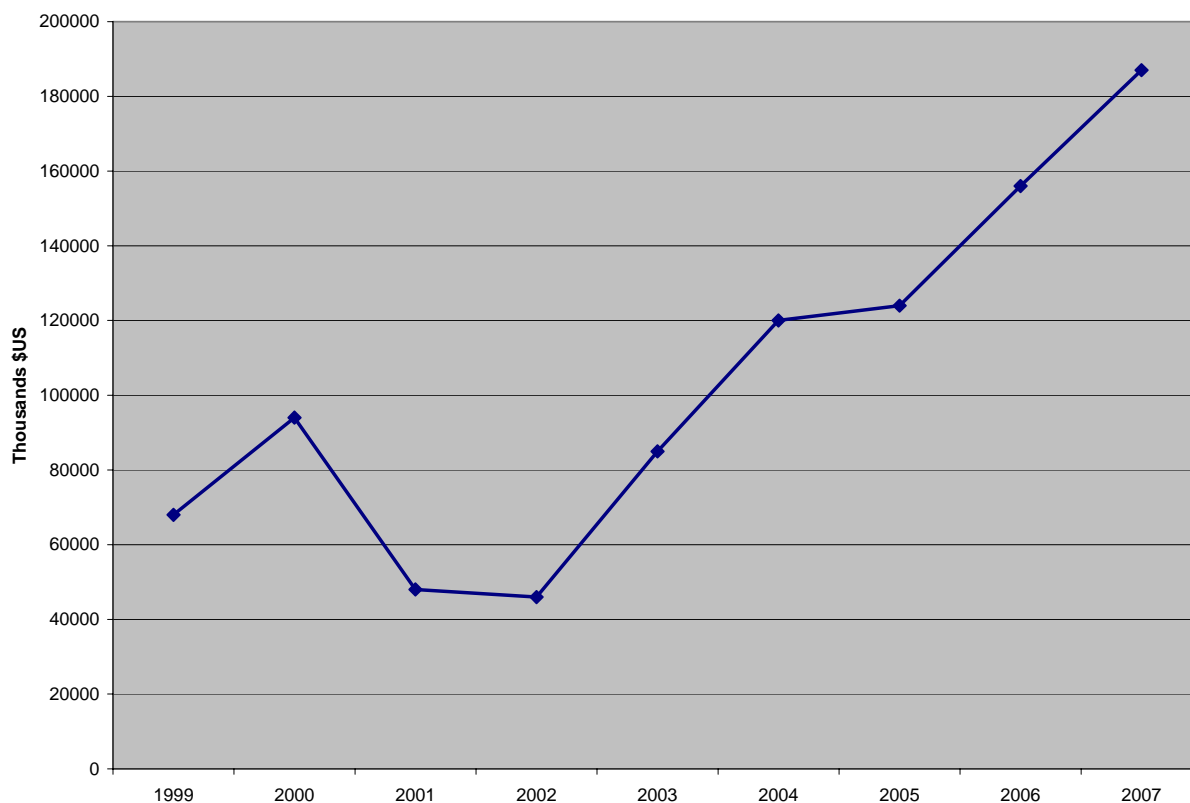
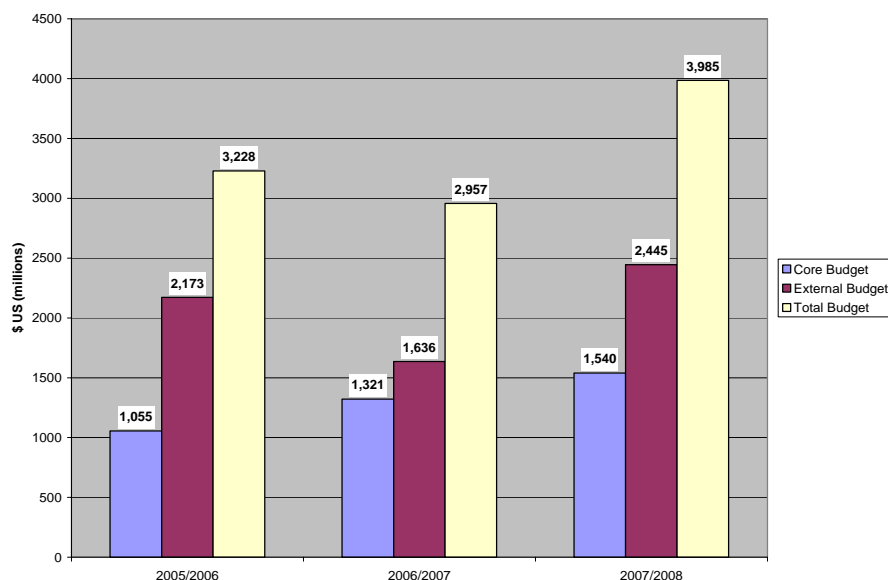
FIGURE 3.3.AAnnual Production of Major Agricultural Produce, by Planting Season⁵¹**FIGURE 3.3.B**Value of Exported Afghan Agricultural Produce, 1999-2007⁵²

FIGURE 3.4Breakdown of Afghan Annual Budget (Core vs. External), FY 2005/2006 thru FY 2007/2008⁵³

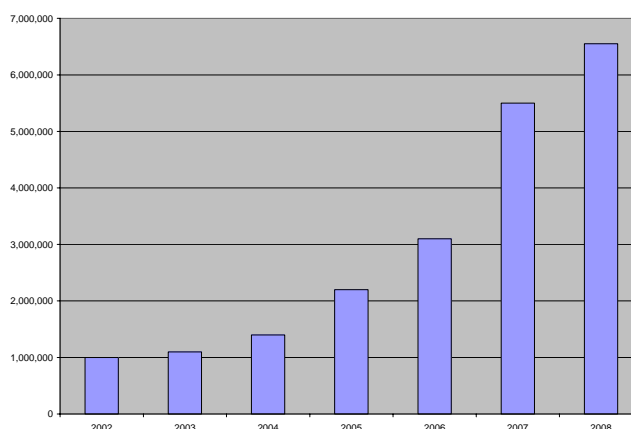
NOTE: The Afghan government has direct control of the Core Budget, while having only limited or no control over the External Budget.

FIGURE 3.5Comparison of Electricity Supply Sources and Capacity: 1979, 2002 And 2007⁵⁴

YEAR	HYDRO (MW)	THERMAL (MW)	IMPORTED (MW)	OTHER* (MW)	TOTAL SUPPLY (MW)
1979	259	137	0	0	396
2002	16	16	87	0	243
2007	90	90	167	133	652

*Includes diesel, micro-hydro and renewable

NOTE: As of 2007, it is estimated that only 20% of the population (13% in rural areas) have access to public power on certain days for a limited number of hours.

FIGURE 3.6Estimated Number of Telephone Users in Afghanistan by Year, 2002-2008⁵⁵**FIGURE 3.7**Estimated Percentage of Afghans with Access to Water/Sanitation Facilities⁵⁶

Access to safe drinking water	23%
Access to adequate sanitation	12%

AS OF: June 2008

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
Men	42	44
Women	42	43

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

	2003	2006
Infant	165	129
Children Under Five	257	191

% 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.

FIGURE 3.9
Education Metrics⁶¹

Literacy (2007 Estimate)

Overall	28%
Male	36%
Female	18%

Primary/Secondary Education (2007 Statistics)

TOTAL ENROLLMENT (millions)	6+ million
Girls	2 million
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	9,062
All Girls	1,337
Co-ed	4,325
NUMBER OF TEACHERS	142,500
Women	40,000
Schools Burned Down	117
Schools closed due to severe threats	207
Students and Teachers killed by violence	157

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

FIGURE 3.10
Poverty Levels, 2007⁶²

% Population Living Below the Poverty Line*	% Population Living Slightly Above the Poverty Line	% Population Experiencing Food Poverty[^]
42%	20%	45%

*Defined as living on a monthly income of US \$14/month or less

[^]Those unable to purchase sufficient food to guarantee world standard minimum food intake of 2,100 calories/day

FIGURE 3.11Foreign Aid Pledged, Committed and Disbursed, 2002-2011 (\$ Millions)⁶³

DONOR	AID DISBURSED 2002-2008	AID COMMITTED BUT NOT DISBURSED 2002-2008	AID PLEDGED 2002-2011 (NOT COMMITTED/DISBURSED)
US/USAID	5,022.9	5,377.0	12,389.1
Japan/JICA	1,393.5	16.9	0
United Kingdom	1,266.3	188.9	0
European Commission	1,074.1	646.7	19.2
World Bank	852.7	750.7	1,023.8
Germany	767.8	458.2	0
Canada	730.7	48.1	338.9
Asian Development Bank	547.8	1,009.7	183.1
Italy	424.4	0	0
Netherlands	407.1	85.5	0
Norway	277.0	122.3	0
Sweden	217.3	41.2	11.3
Iran	213.9	13.9	126.2
ECHO*	207.7	2.2	58.3
India	204.3	650.9	86.9
Australia	194.8	0	27.6
UN Agencies	171.0	0	0
Denmark	152.8	59.9	63.0
Russian Federation	139.0	0	0
Aga Khan	119.3	0	0
France	79.9	29.5	0
Saudi Arabia	76.9	30.0	113.1
Finland	46.1	29.9	14.0
Switzerland	51.6	44.0	0
China	41.0	20.4	84.2
Spain	25.6	37.2	190.5
Turkey	20.8	22.8	46.4
TOTAL	14,726.3	9,685.9	14,775.6

AS OF: February 2008

*ECHO: European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office

NOTE: PLEDGED aid is promised but yet to be devoted for a specific purpose, COMMITTED aid has been earmarked for a specific purpose but not yet changed hands and DISBURSED aid has been earmarked and delivered.

FIGURE 3.12Annual Value of Imports and Exports, With Top Trade Partners, 2002-2006 (\$ Millions)⁶⁴

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Exports (TOTAL)	87	210	185	239	274
Pakistan	28	28	45	48	57
India	17	32	39	51	59
United States	4	57	23	62	42
Imports (TOTAL)	1,034	1,608	1,971	3,002	3,633
Pakistan	245	449	511	1,172	1,375
United States	88	67	173	288	459
Germany	57	103	130	167	275
India	57	137	170	158	186
Republic of Korea	141	137	85	66	77
Turkmenistan	31	81	107	122	143
Japan	92	114	73	84	74

FIGURE 3.13Microfinance Clients, Borrowers and Loan Amounts⁶⁵

	Active Clients	Active Borrowers	Number of Loans Disbursed	Amount of Loans Disbursed (\$ millions)	Loans Outstanding (\$ millions)
TOTAL	443,740	375,114	1,155,562	\$453.3	\$111.3
URBAN	308,882	262,042	801,472	\$327.1	\$81.2
RURAL	134,858	113,072	354,090	\$126.2	\$30.2

AS OF: May 2008

4. PAKISTAN

FIGURE 4.1

Comparison of Various Metrics from Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) vs. The Rest of Pakistan⁶⁶

	FATA	REST OF PAKISTAN
PER CAPITA INCOME (ANNUAL, \$ US)	\$250	\$500
% POPULATION LIVING BELOW POVERTY LINE	~66%	24%^
OVERALL LITERACY RATE	17%	56%
Women	3%	32%

^FY 2005/2006 estimate⁶⁷

FIGURE 4.2

Health Metrics for FATA⁶⁸

Hospitals to serve population of 3.1 million	41
Doctor-to-Population Ratio	1-to-6,762

FIGURE 4.3

Force Strength of Pakistani Security Forces Who Regularly Operate in FATA⁶⁹

Constabulary Forces	23,000+
Frontier Corps (FC)	~8,000

NOTE: The Constabulary Forces operate under the local political agent and are trained to do light policing, guard government facilities and secure public figures. The FC is the primary paramilitary force in FATA, traditionally serving as a border control and counter-smuggling force that is on call for law enforcement duties. It is locally trained and administered, yet reports to Pakistan's Ministry of Interior and has historically been greatly under-resourced.

FIGURE 4.3.A

U.S. Special Forces (USSAF) Personnel Conducting Counterinsurgency Training To Frontier Corps (FC) Officers⁷⁰

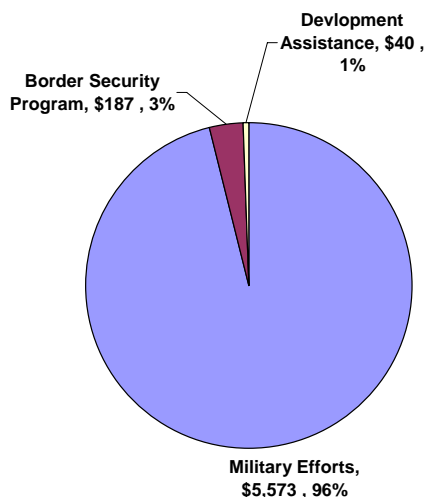
Number of USSOF Trainers	32
Number of senior FC Trainees	116

AS OF: November 2008

NOTE: As of November 2008 the training is limited in scope and focused on training a select number of senior Frontier Corpsmen who will then become the principal counterinsurgency trainers for the remainder of the force. This training is being conducted at an undisclosed location in northwest Pakistan.

FIGURE 4.4

Percentage of U.S. Funding Directed towards Various Programs in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) And Border Region, FY 2002-2007⁷¹



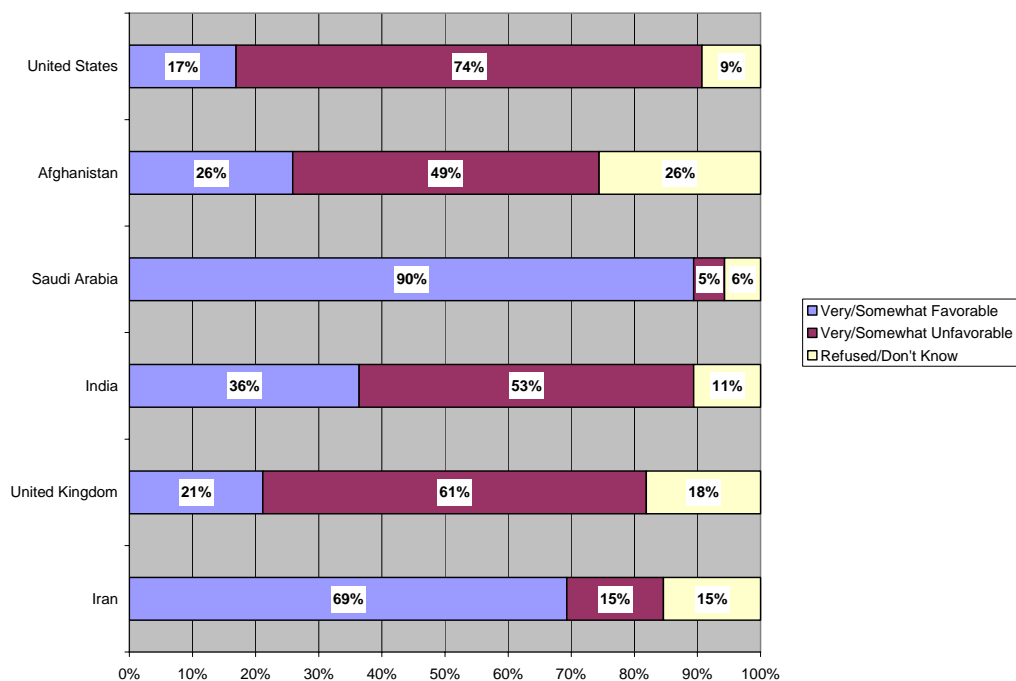
NOTE: Total \$ shown in \$US millions. Percentages based on an approximate expenditure of \$5.8 billion. Total aid to Pakistan for this period was approximately \$10.5 billion.

PAKISTANI PUBLIC OPINION

TERROR FREE TOMORROW/NEW AMERICA FOUNDATION SURVEY, July 2008⁷²
(1,306 Pakistanis were surveyed throughout the country from May 25-June 1, 2008)

FIGURE 4.5

Question: What Is Your Opinion Of Each Country?



NOTE: Not all line items add up to 100% due to rounding

5. POLLING & PUBLIC OPINION

AFGHANISTAN: WHERE THINGS STAND⁷³

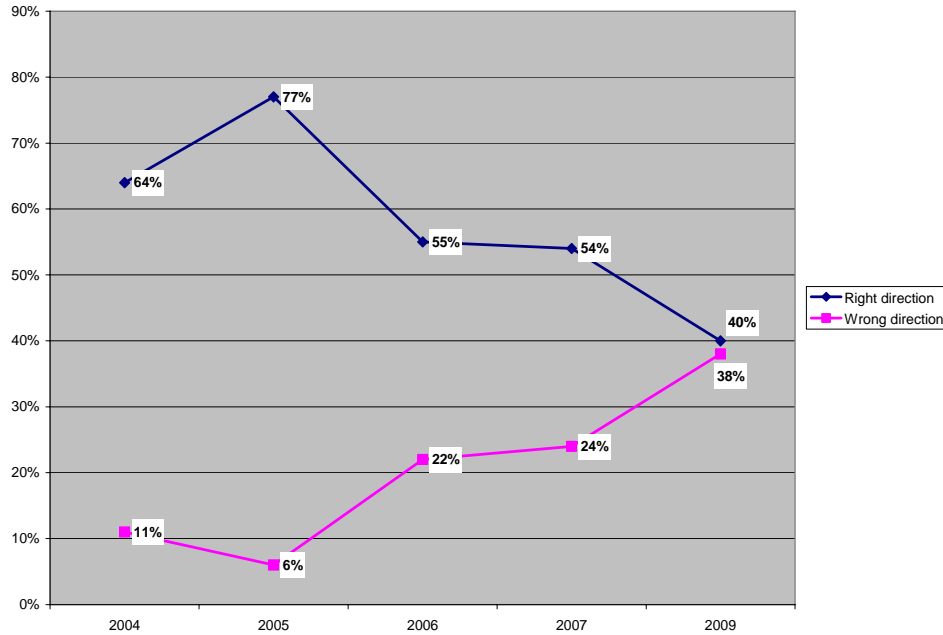
ABC News/BBC/ARD Poll, February 2009

(1,534 Afghan adults from throughout the country were interviewed)

Previous surveys depicted took place March 2004, September 2005, September 2006 and November 2007

FIGURE 5.1

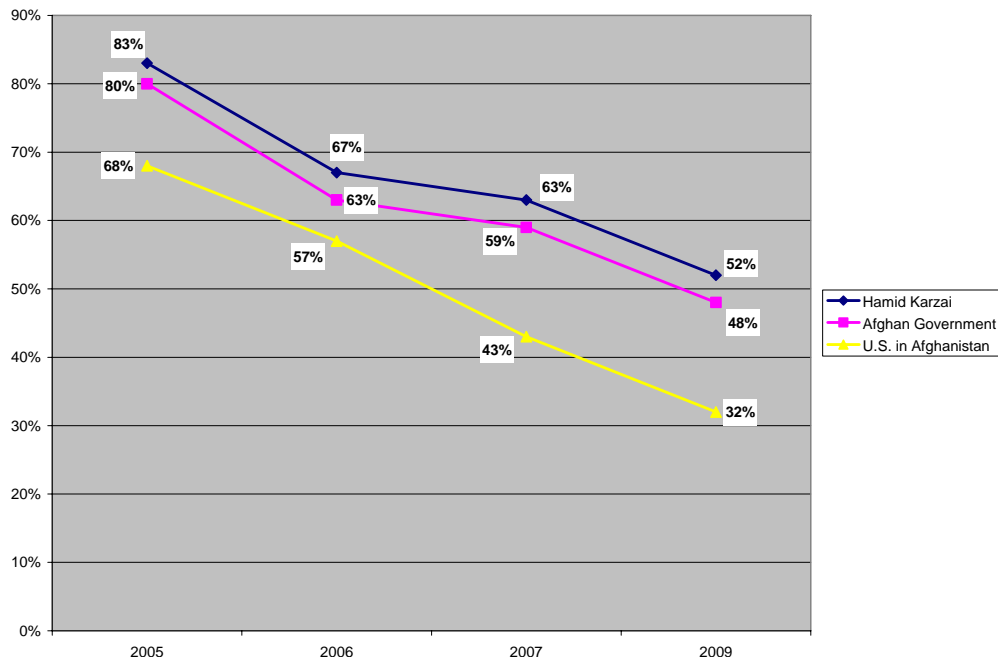
Question: Generally Speaking, Do You Think Things in Afghanistan Today Are Going In the Right Direction, or Do You Think Things Are Going In The Wrong Direction? (2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 & 2009)



Surveys Released: March 2004, September 2005, September 2006, November 2007 and February 2009, Respectively

FIGURE 5.2

Performance Ratings for Various Entities*



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

FIGURE 5.3

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

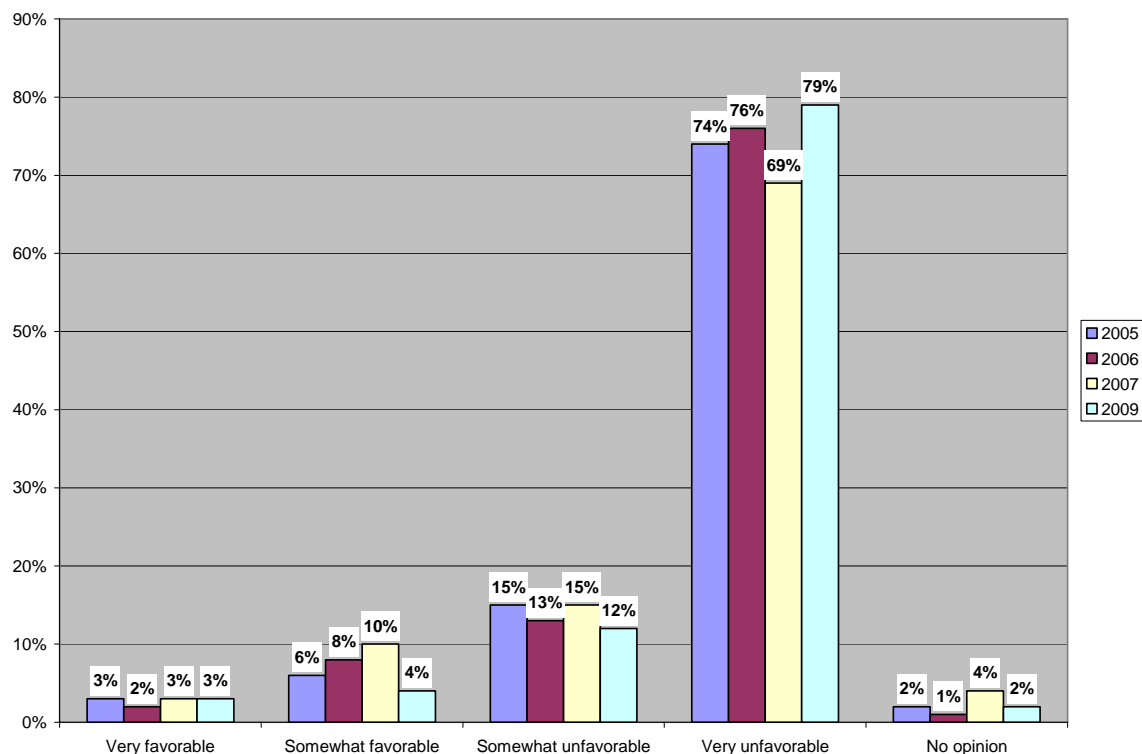


FIGURE 5.4

Question: Who Would You Rather Have Ruling Afghanistan Today?

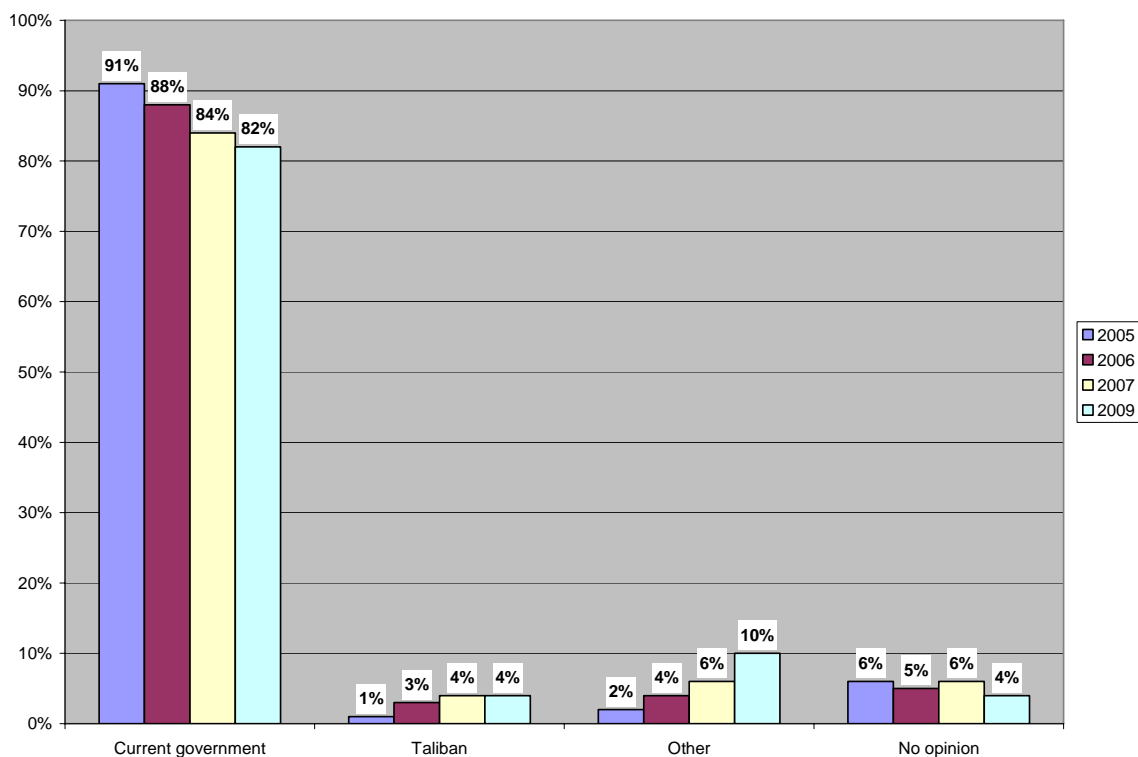


FIGURE 5.5

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

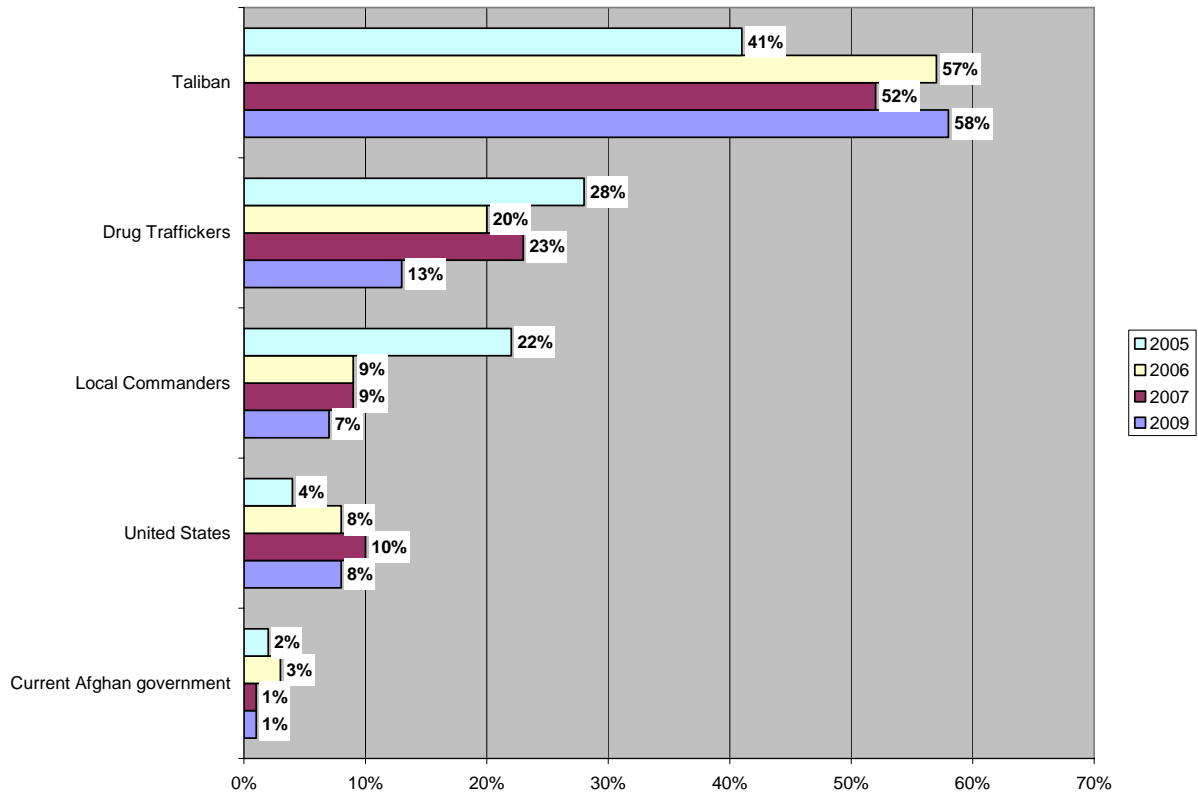
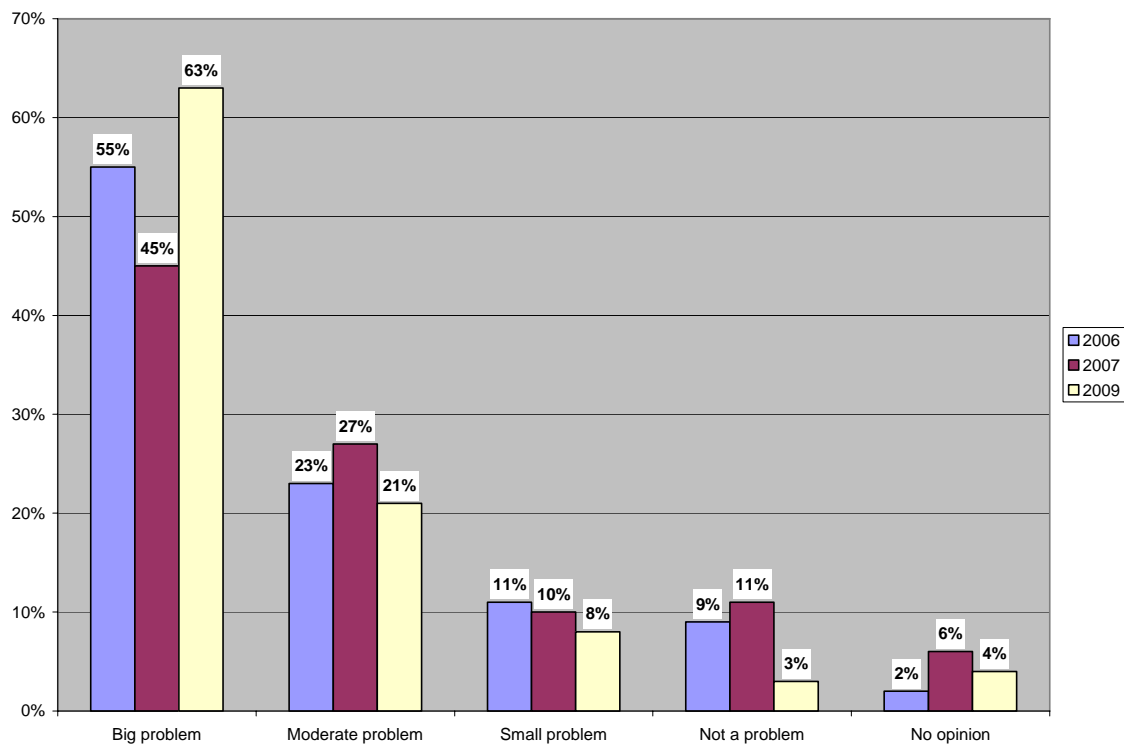


FIGURE 5.6

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



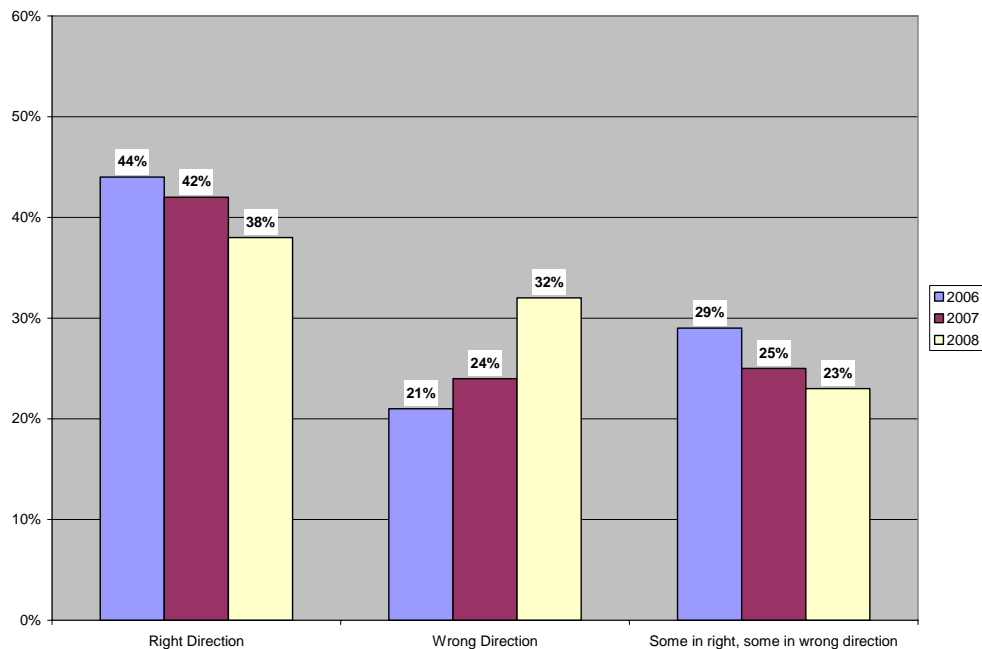
AFGHANISTAN IN 2008: A SURVEY OF THE AFGHAN PEOPLE⁷⁴

Asia Foundation, October 2008

(6,593 Afghan adults from throughout the country were interviewed)

FIGURE 5.6

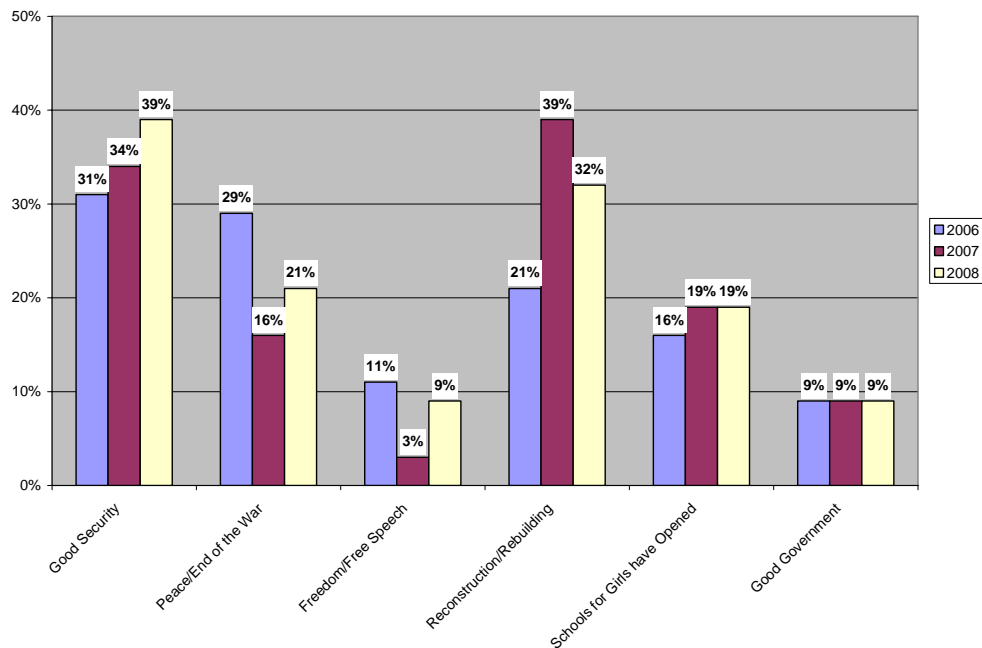
Question: Generally Speaking, Do You Think Things in Afghanistan Today Are Going In the Right Direction, or Do You Think Things Are Going In The Wrong Direction? (2006, 2007 & 2008)



Surveys Released: September 2006, September 2007, And October 2008, Respectively

FIGURE 5.7

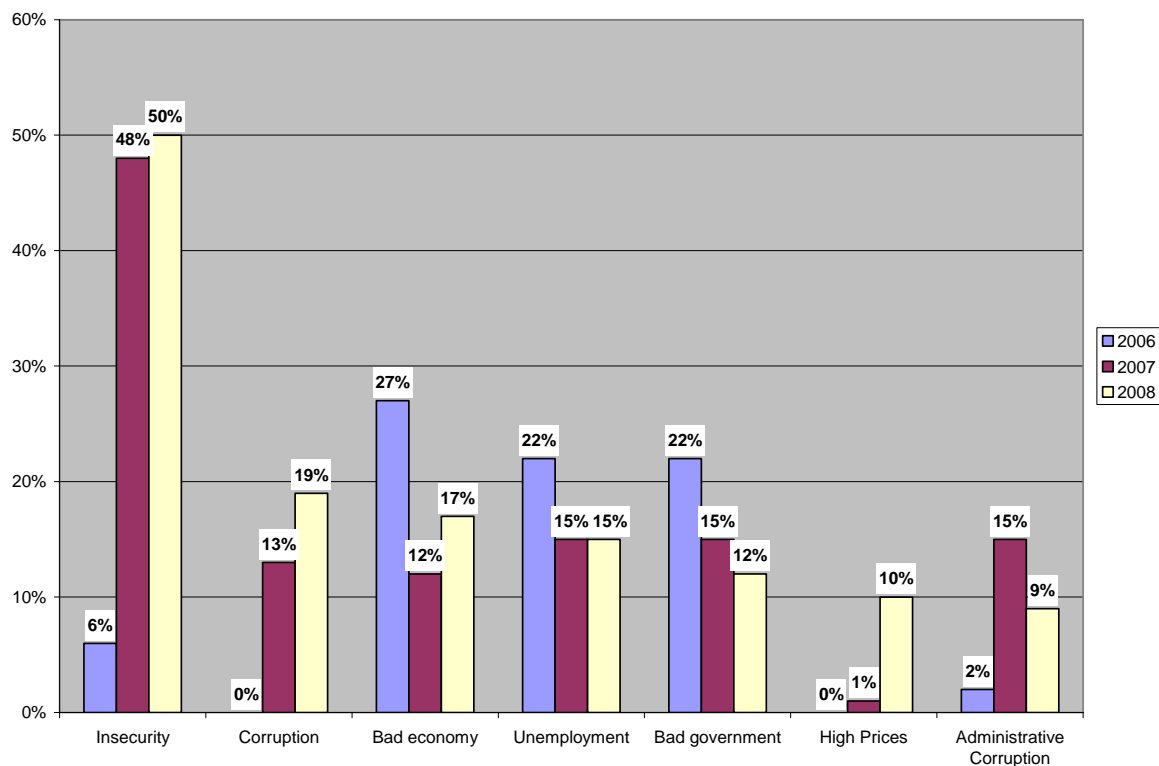
Question: Why Do You Say Things Are Moving In The Right Direction? (Comparison with 2006 & 2007)



Surveys Released: September 2006 And September 2007, And October 2008, Respectively

FIGURE 5.8

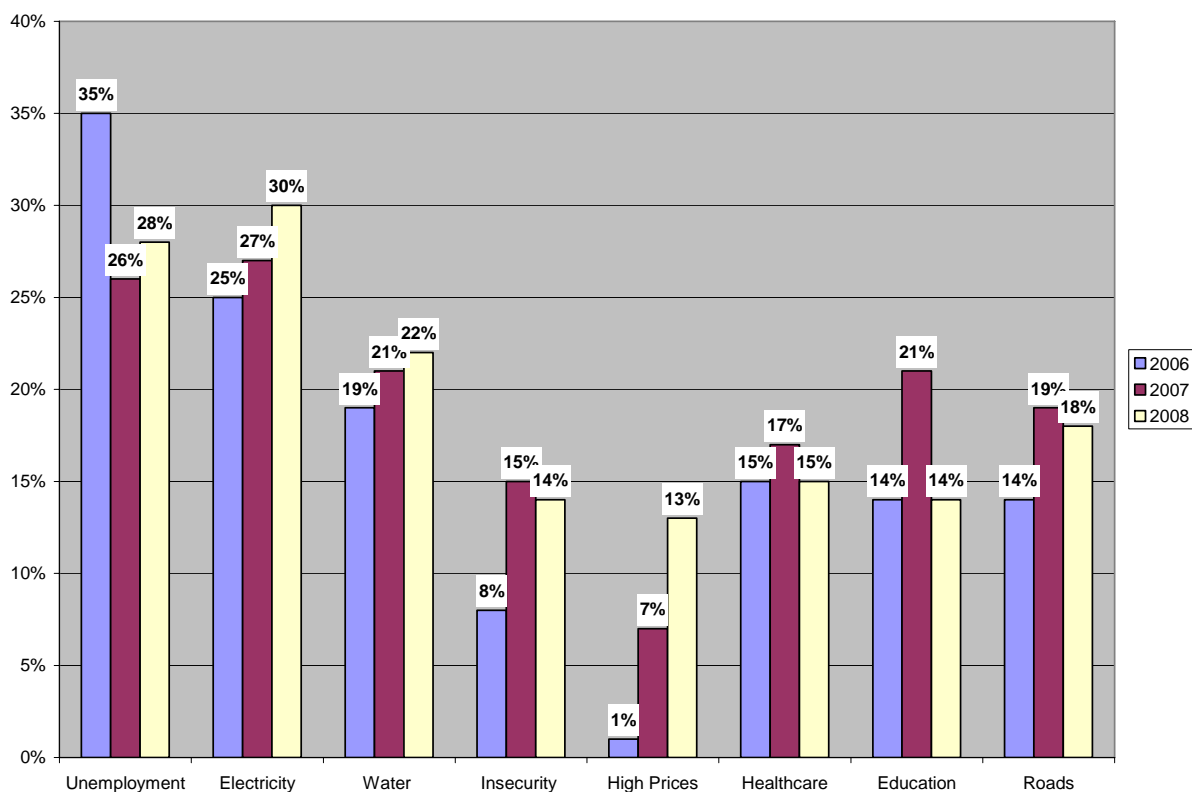
Question: Why Do You Say Things Are Moving In The Wrong Direction? (Comparison with 2006 & 2007)



Surveys Released: September 2006 and September 2007, and October 2008, Respectively

FIGURE 5.9

Question: What Is The Biggest Problem In Your Local Area? (Comparison with 2006 & 2007)



Surveys Released: September 2006 and September 2007, and October 2008, Respectively

FIGURE 5.10

Present Condition of Various Infrastructure in Localities, 2007 & 2008

INFRASTRUCTURE	VERY/QUITE GOOD (%)			QUITE/VERY BAD (%)	
	2007	2008		2007	2008
Availability of clean drinking water	63	62		36	38
Availability of water for irrigation	59	47		40	49
Availability of jobs	30	21		69	78
Supply of electricity	31	25		68	74
Security situation	66			33	
Availability of medical care	56	49		44	50
Availability of education for children	72	70		28	29
Freedom of movement	72			28	

Survey Released: September 2007 and October 2008, Respectively

FIGURE 5.11

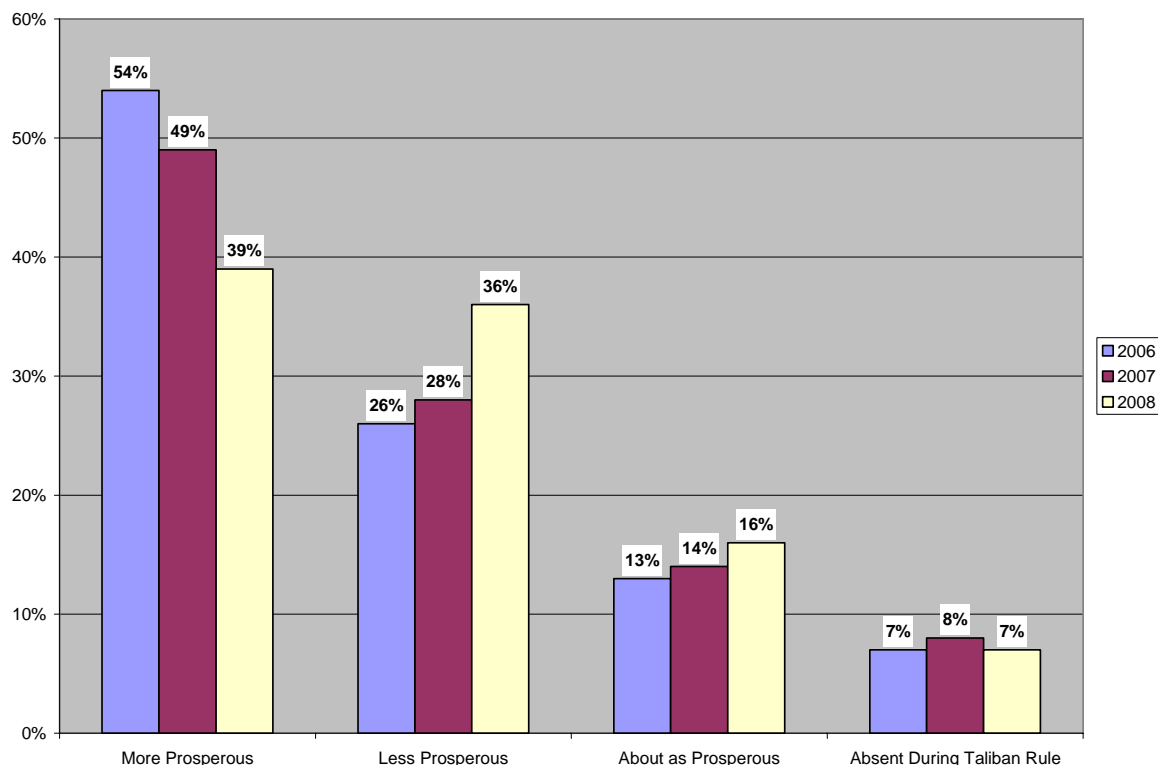
Public Feelings towards the Performance of Central Government in Specific Aspects of Its Work, 2007 & 2008

ASPECT OF WORK	VERY/QUITE GOOD JOB (%)		SOMEWHAT/VERY BAD JOB (%)	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Education	88	84	11	15
Healthcare system	72	66	28	33
Creating job opportunities	35	24	64	75
Maintaining relations with neighboring countries	68	62	29	34
Reviving/developing the economy	46	33	53	64
Fighting corruption	36	31	64	66

Survey Released: September 2007 and October 2008, Respectively

FIGURE 5.12

Question: Would You Say That Today Your Family Is More Prosperous, Less Prosperous or About as Prosperous as Under The Taliban Government? (2006, 2007 & 2008)



Survey Released: September 2006 and September 2007, and October 2008, Respectively

FIGURE 5.13

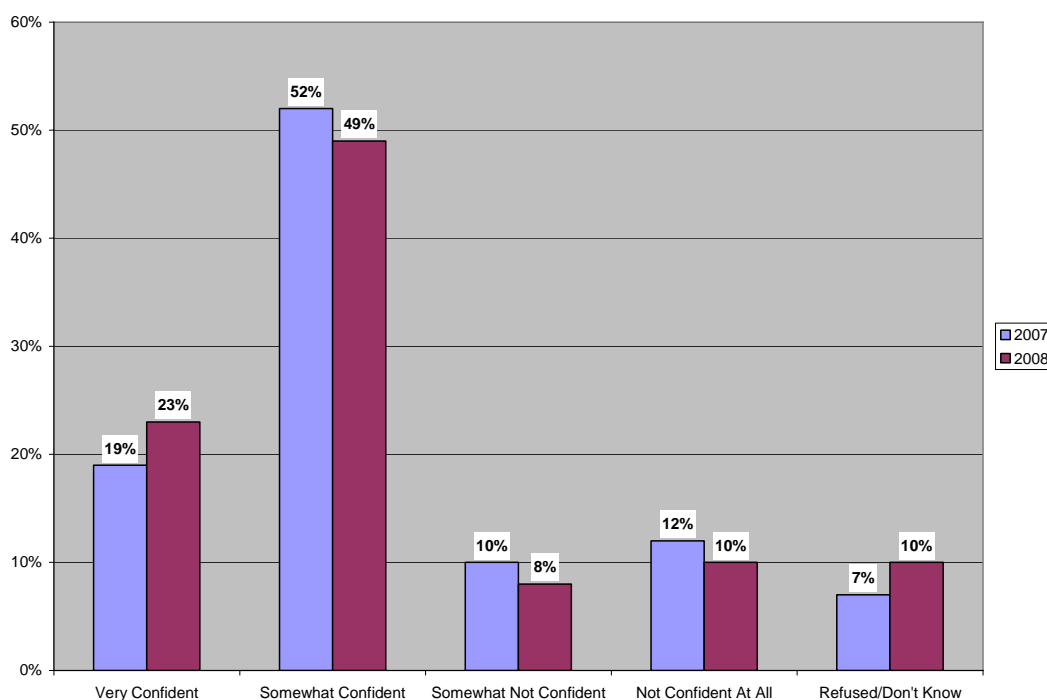
Public's Agreement and Disagreement towards Various Statements about the Afghan National Army (ANA) And Afghan National Police (ANP), 2007 & 2008

STATEMENT	Strongly/Somewhat Agree (%)		Strongly/Somewhat Disagree (%)	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Is honest and fair with the Afghan people:				
ANA	90	89	8	10
ANP	86	80	14	18
Is unprofessional and poorly trained:				
ANA	62	55	36	41
ANP	65	60	33	37
Needs the support of foreign troops and cannot operate by itself:				
ANA	77	69	21	27
ANP	77	69	21	27
Helps improve the security:				
ANA	89	86	10	12
ANP	86	80	13	17

Survey Released: September 2007 and October 2008, Respectively

FIGURE 5.14

Question: How Confident Are You That The Afghan Government On Its Own Will Be Able To Conduct Free And Fair Elections? (2007 & 2008)



Survey Released: September 2007 and October 2008, Respectively

FIGURE 5.15

Public's Agreement or Disagreement with Various Statements about Democracy and Governance

STATEMENT	Strongly/Somewhat Agree (%)	Strongly/Somewhat Disagree (%)
Democracy may have its problems, but it is better than any other form of government.	85	10
Despite our differences, as Afghans we have many values that unite us.	88	11
Politicians seek power for their own benefit and don't worry about helping people.	79	19

Survey Released: September 2007

FIGURE 5.16

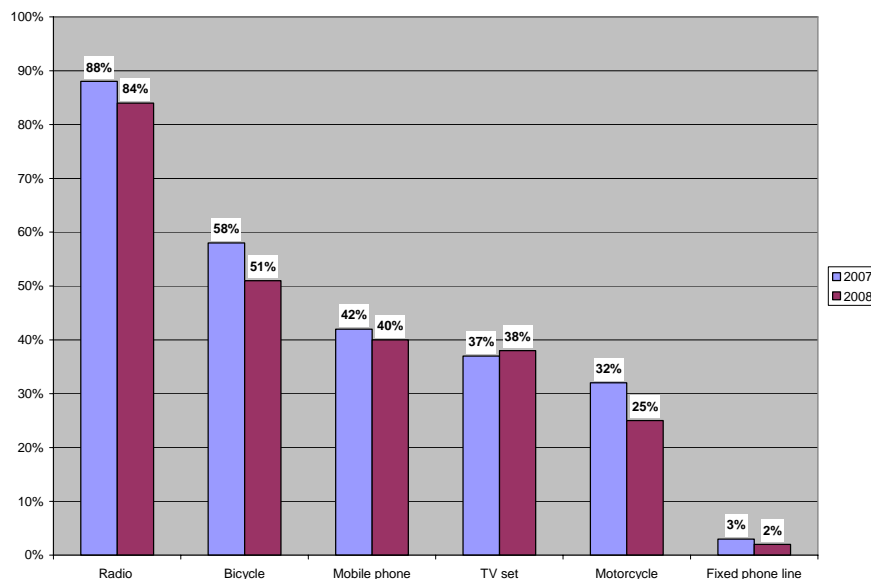
Percentage of People Who Strongly/Somewhat Agree With Respect To Various Statements Related to the State Court and Jirgas/Shuras, 2007 & 2008

STATEMENT	State Court (%)		Jirgas/Shuras (%)	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
They are accessible to me	78	68	83	76
They are fair and trusted	58	50	78	70
They follow local norms and values of our people	57	50	76	69
They are effective at delivering justice	58	52	76	69
They resolve cases timely and properly	51	38	72	59

Survey Released: September 2007 and October 2008, Respectively

FIGURE 5.17

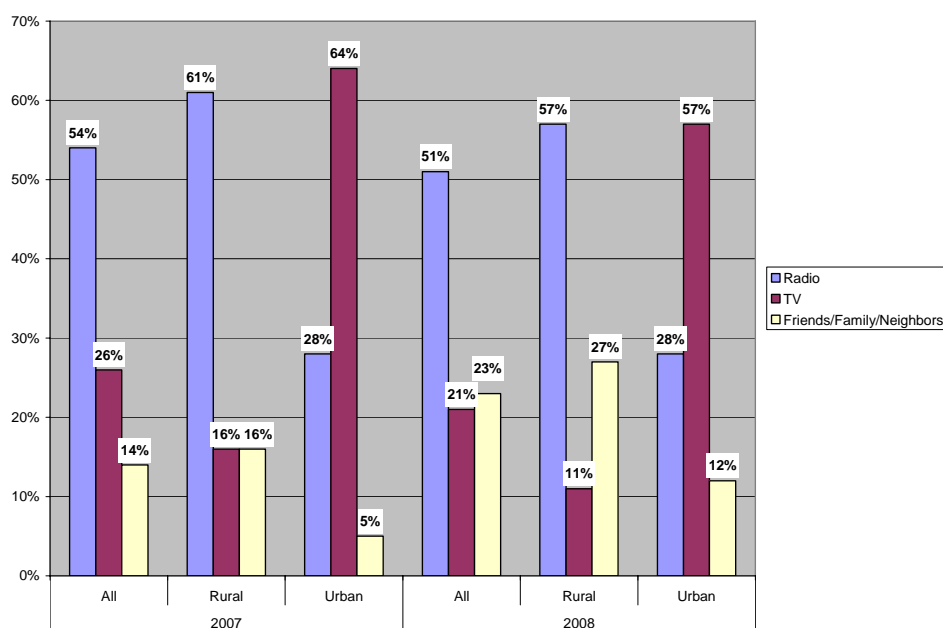
Question: Do You Own Any of the Following Here in Your Household in Functioning Order? (2007 & 2008)



Survey Released: September 2007 and October 2008, Respectively

FIGURE 5.18

Question: Which Is The Main Source From Where You Normally Get Information About What Is Happening In The Country? (2007 & 2008)



Survey Released: September 2007 and October 2008, Respectively

AFGHANISTAN: PUBLIC OPINION TRENDS AND STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS⁷⁵

Charney Research

(Multiple Surveys Conducted from March 2004- November 2007, each with 800-2,400 Afghan respondents)

FIGURE 5.19

Opinion on the Direction of the Country

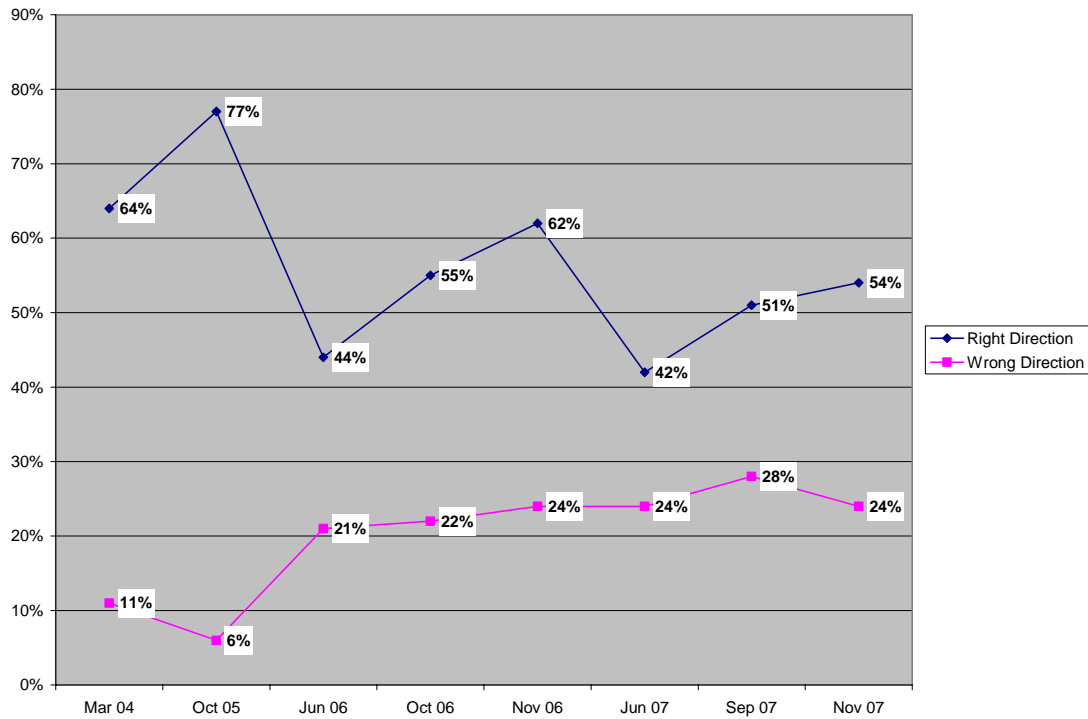


FIGURE 5.20

Question: How Would You Rate The Work Of The United States In Afghanistan?

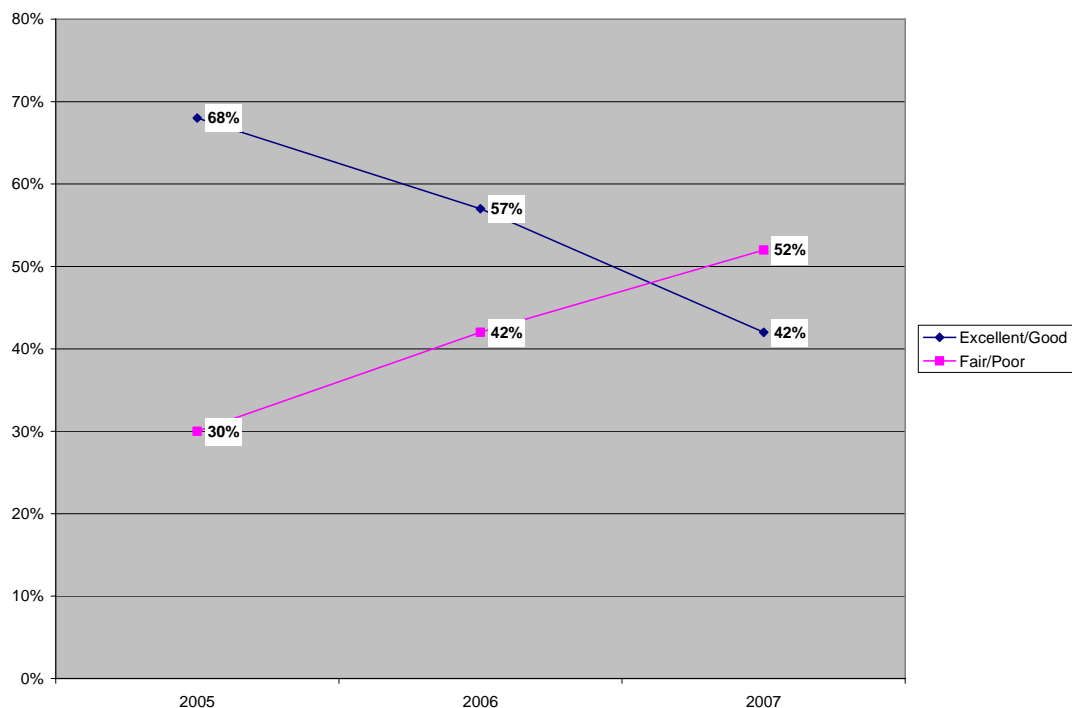


FIGURE 5.21

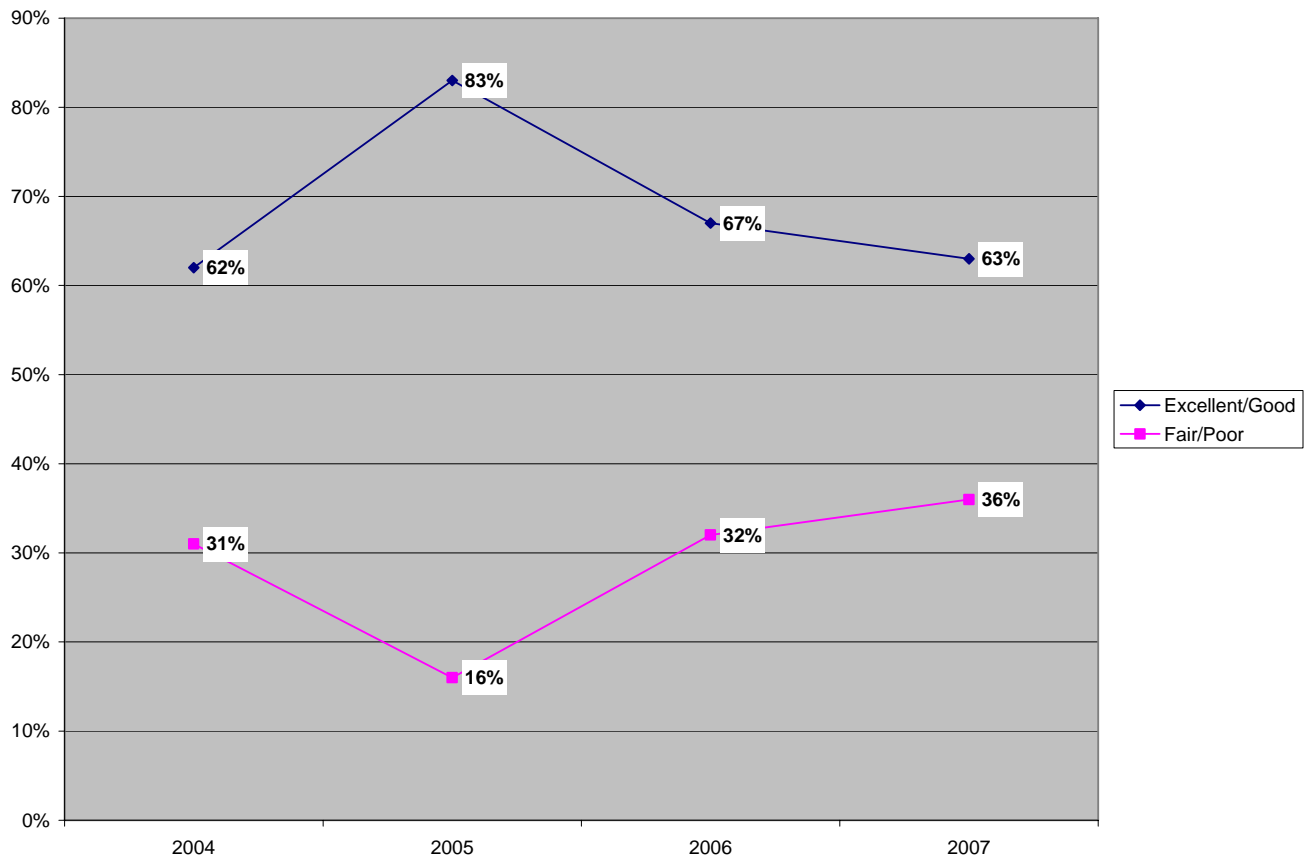
Question: Do You Think The Following Things Can Be Justified Or Not?

TACTICS	JUSTIFIED (%)	UNJUSTIFIED (%)
Attacks against government officials	2	94
Attacks against the police	6	91
Attacks against teachers or schools*	4	95
Attacks against civilians*	5	94
Suicide bombings	8	89
Attacks against US military forces	17	75

*2006 data. All other data reflects 2007 survey.

FIGURE 5.22

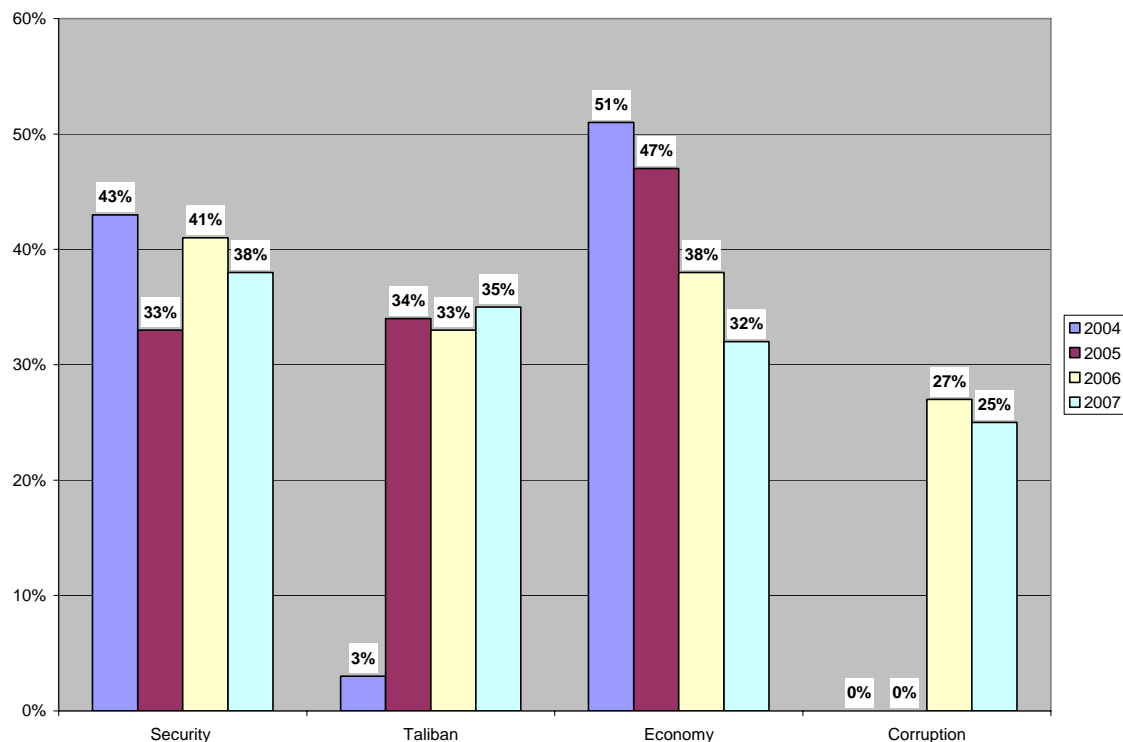
Question: How Would You Rate The Work Of Hamid Karzai As President Of Afghanistan?



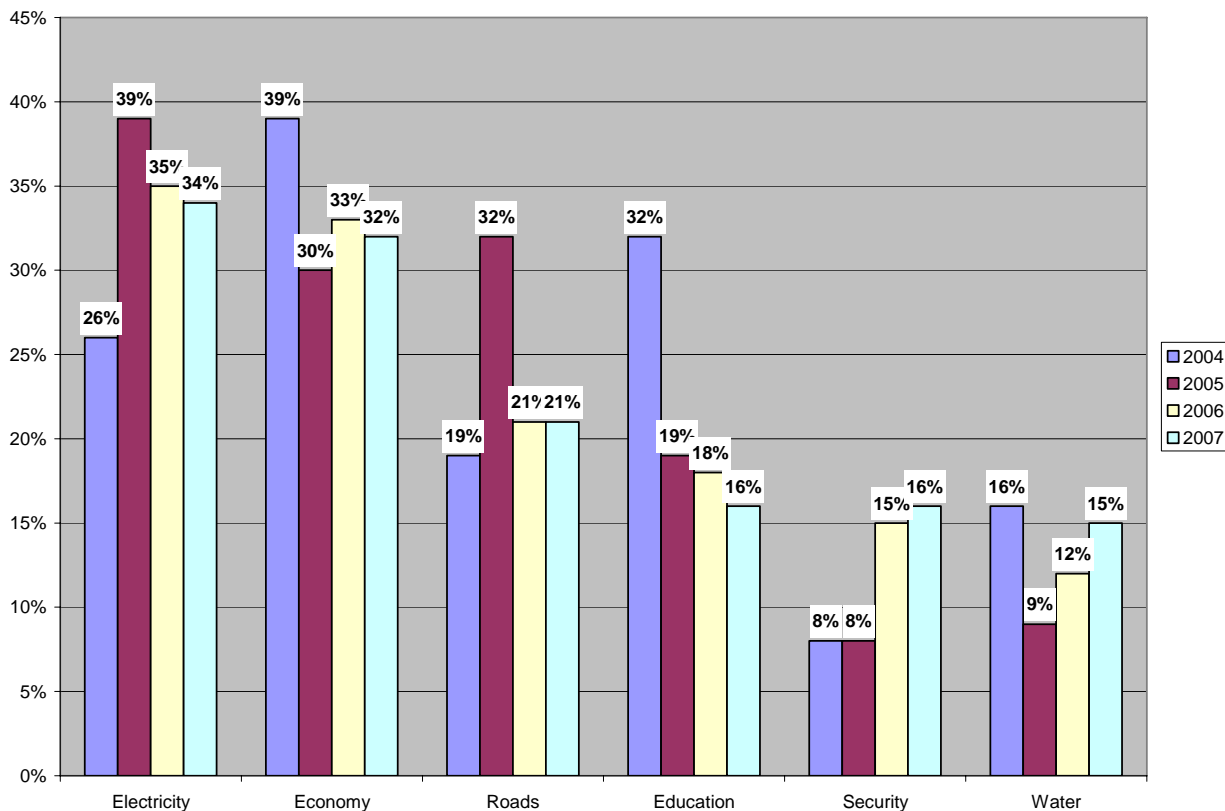
Survey Released: November 2007

FIGURE 5.23

Question: In Your View, What Is The Biggest Problem Facing Afghanistan As A Whole? What Is The Next Biggest Problem? (Problems Mentioned By 15% Or More In 2007)

**FIGURE 5.24**

Question: What Is The Biggest Problem In Your Local Area? What Is The Next Biggest Problem? (Problems Mentioned By 15% or More In 2007)



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