

BROOKINGS

Afghanistan Index

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

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March 22, 2010



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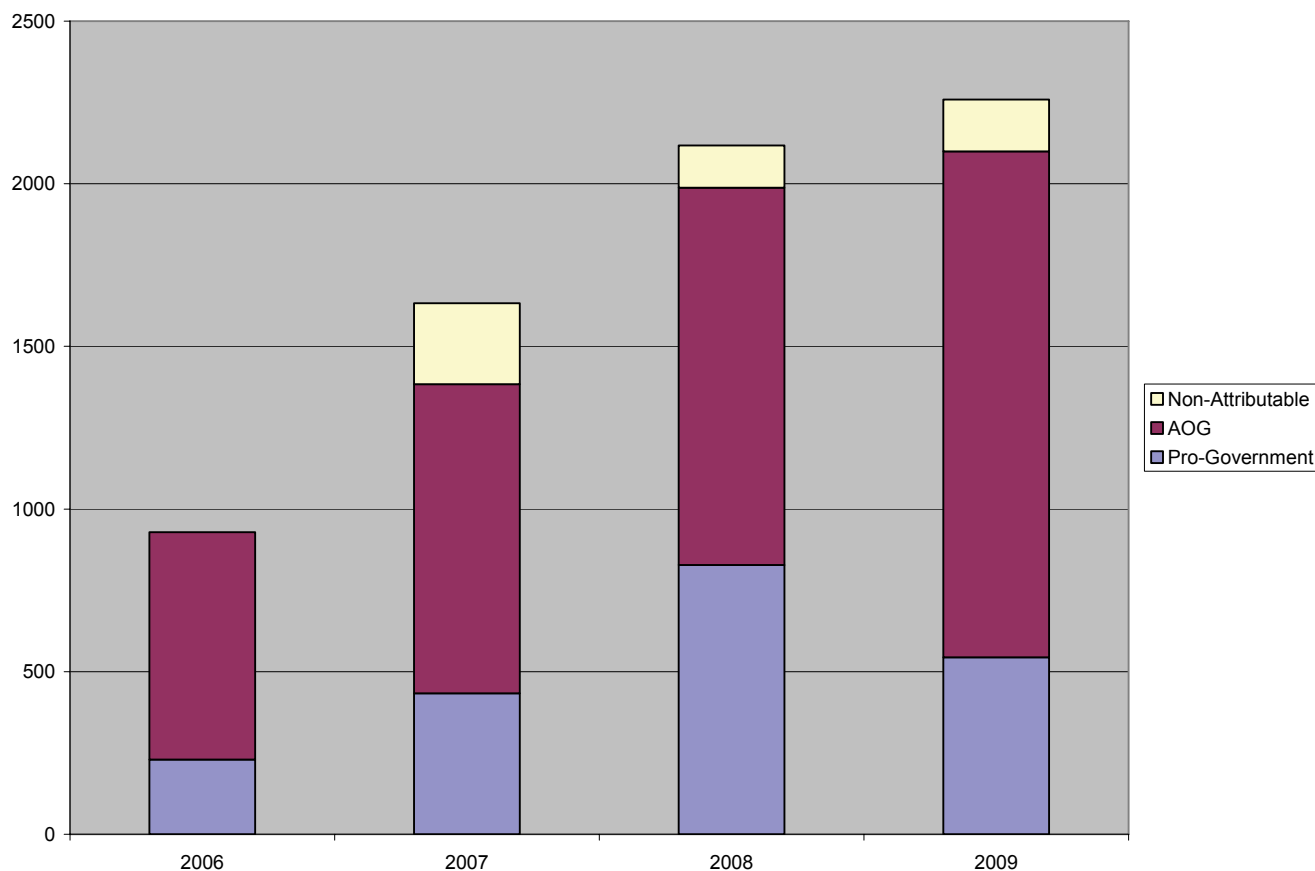
Note on the Methodology of the Afghanistan Index:

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 Armed Opposition Groups (AOG), 2006-2009¹

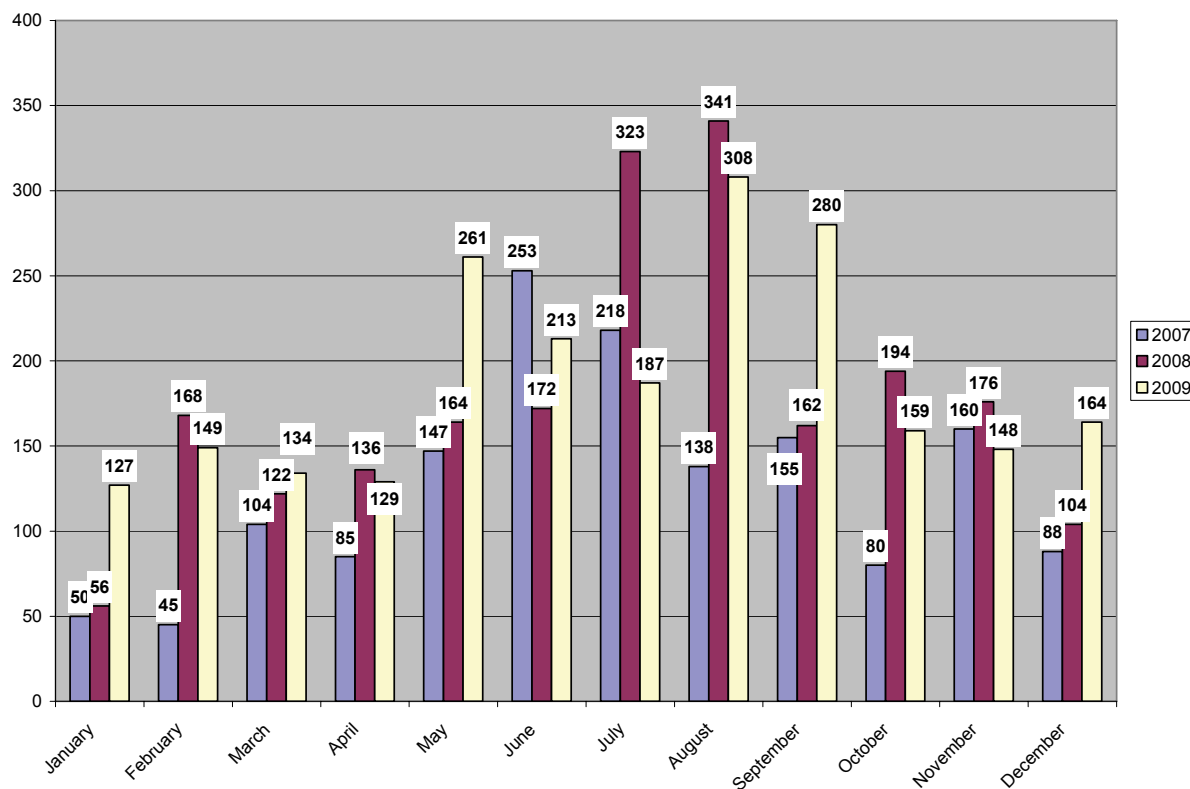
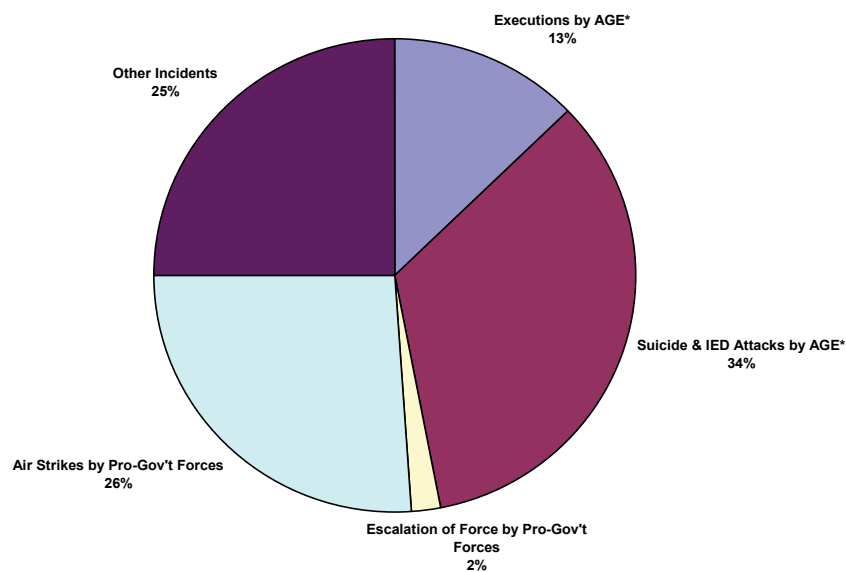


***THRU DECEMBER**

FIGURES IN DETAIL

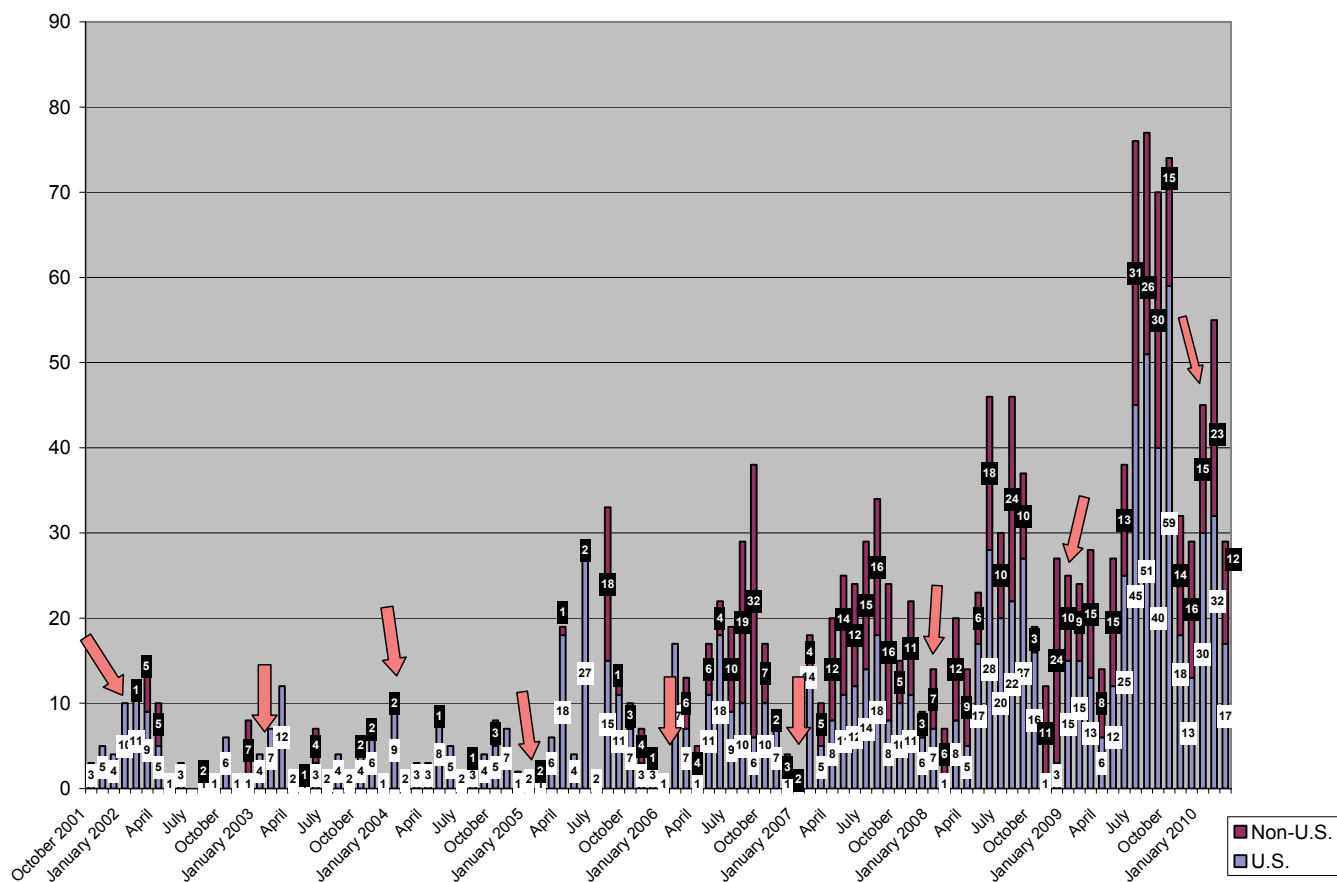
	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	929	1,523	2,118	2,259
Attributed to:				
Pro-Government Forces	230 (25%)	629 (41%)	828 (39%)	544 (24%)
Armed Opposition Groups	699 (75%)	700 (46%)	1,160 (55%)	1,556 (69%)
Could not be attributed	0	194 (13%)	130 (6%)	159 (7%)

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 1.2Estimated Total Afghan Civilian Fatalities by Month, 2007 to Present²**FIGURE 1.3**Detail of Estimated 2008 Afghan Civilian Fatalities, By Incident Type³

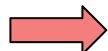
*AGE= Anti-Government Entities (i.e. Taliban and other insurgents)

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

FIGURE 1.4U.S. and Coalition Troop Fatalities since October 7, 2001⁴

Total from October 7, 2001 through March 22, 2010:

	ALL FATALITIES	HOSTILE	NON-HOSTILE
U.S.	1,021	752	269
Non-U.S.	669	554	115
TOTAL	1,690	1,306	384



Indicates the start of a new calendar year

FIGURE 1.5Cause 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	143 (45.8%)	8 (2.6%)	21 (6.7%)	0 (0%)	13 (4.2%)	2 (0.6%)	90 (28.8%)	35 (11.2%)	312*
2010	39 (49.4%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	33 (41.8%)	5 (6.3%)	79
Total	362 (35.5%)	16 (1.6%)	44 (4.3%)	11 (1.1%)	112 (11.0%)	24 (2.4%)	285 (27.9%)	167 (16.4%)	1021

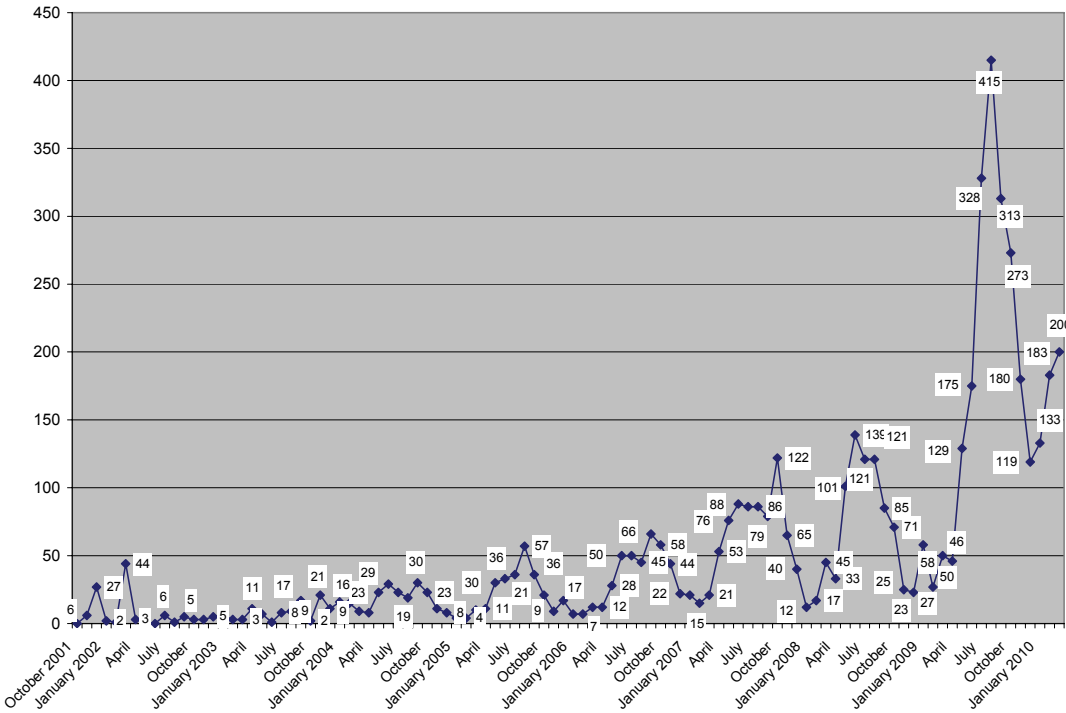
Through March 22, 2010

*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.

FIGURE 1.6
 American Military Fatalities by Category: October 7, 2001–March 6, 2010⁶

Total fatalities as of March 6, 2010: 973		
Category		
Gender	Male:	985
	Female:	20
Age	Younger than 22:	215
	22-24:	216
	25-30:	289
	31-35:	127
	Older than 35:	158
Component	Active:	833
	Reserve:	47
	National Guard:	125
Military service	Army:	739
	Marines:	166
	Navy:	54
	Air Force:	46
Officers/Enlisted	Officer:	136
	E5-E9:	413
	E1-E4:	456
Race/Ethnicity	American Indian or Alaska Native:	15
	Asian:	13
	Black or African American:	81
	Hispanic or Latino:	77
	Multiple races, pending or unknown:	10
	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander:	12
	White:	797

FIGURE 1.7
 U.S. Troops Wounded In Action since October 30, 2001⁷

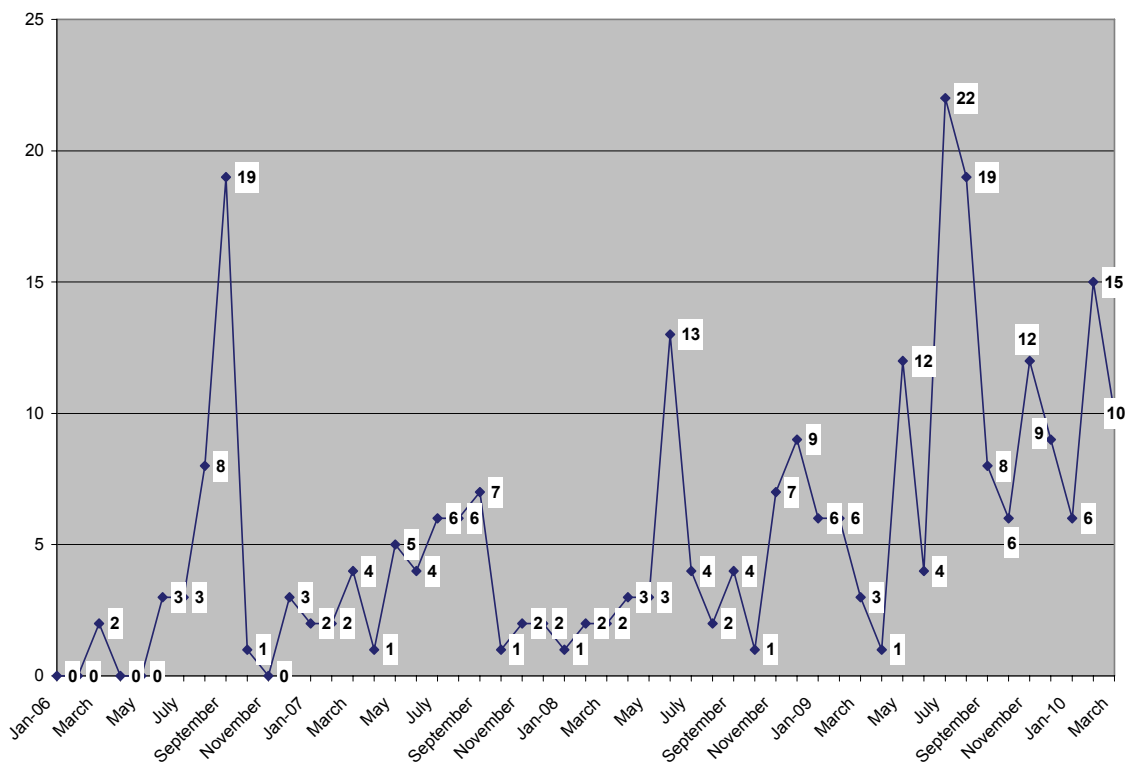


Total from October 7, 2001 through March 22, 2010: 5,263

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 1.8

British Military Fatalities in Afghanistan since the start of 2006⁸

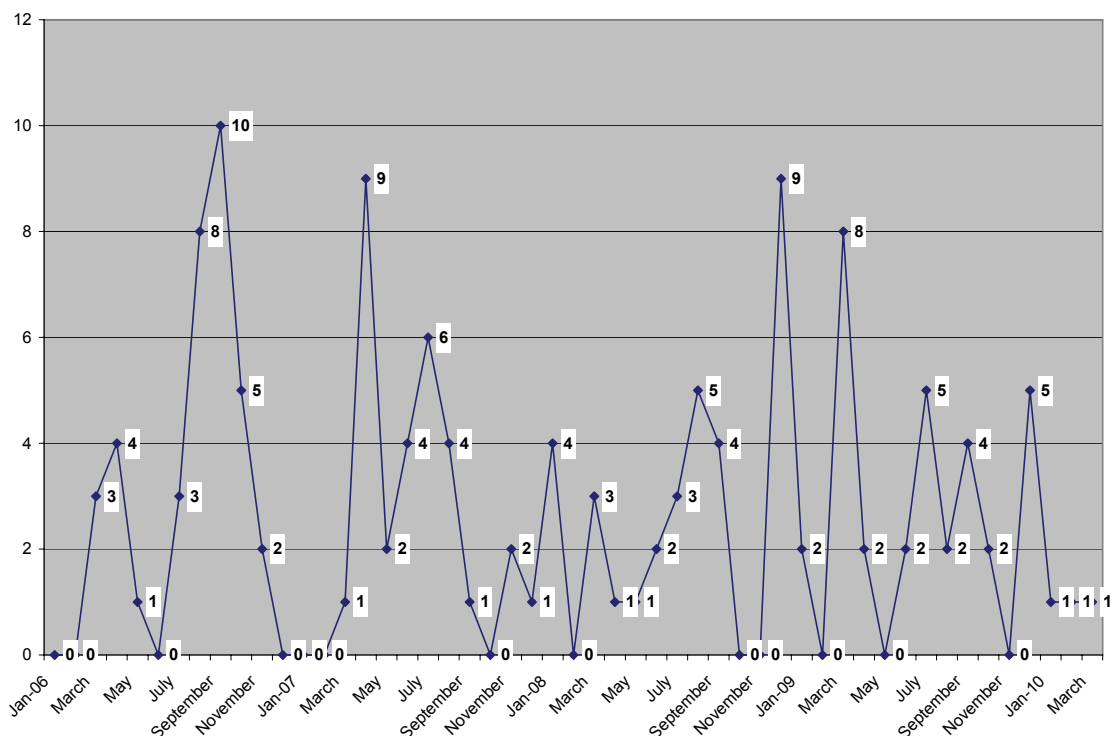


Total through March 22, 2010: 276

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

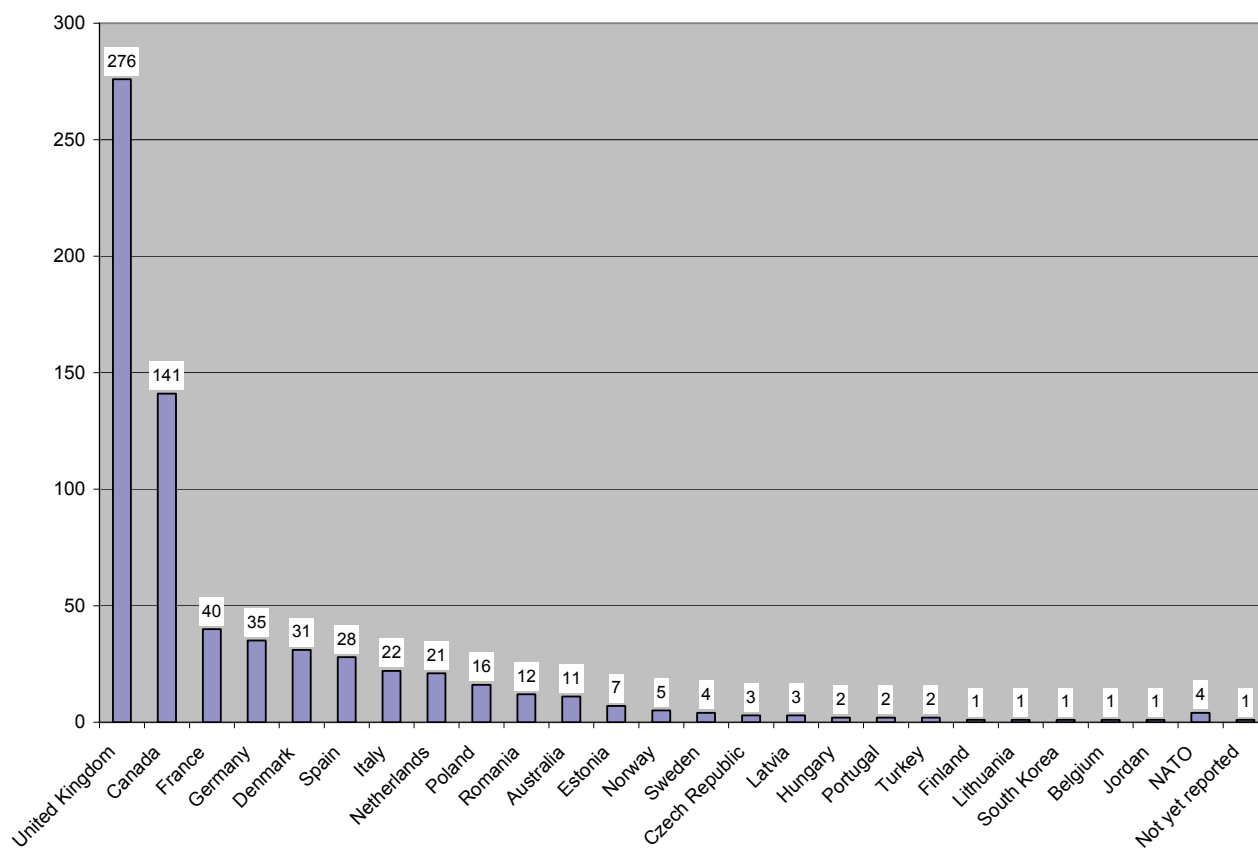
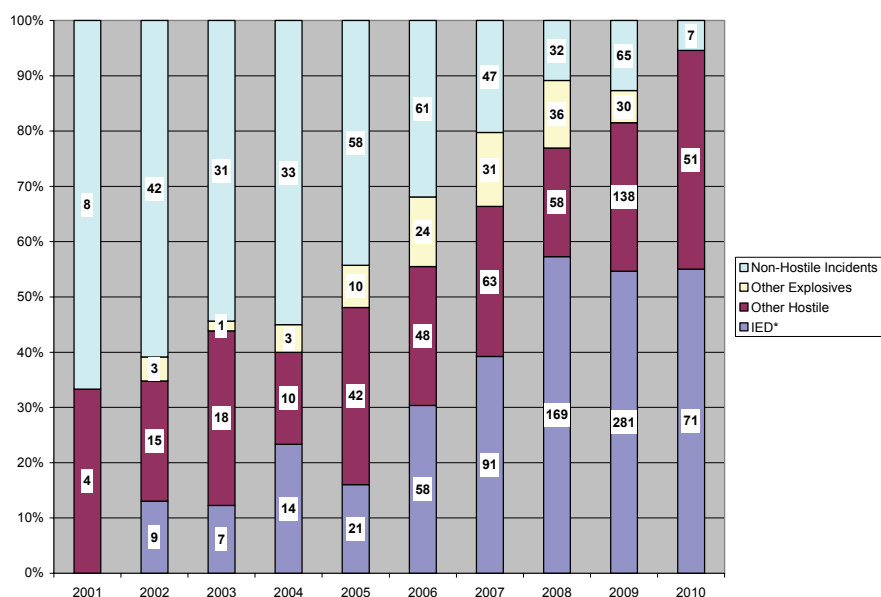
FIGURE 1.9

Canadian Military Fatalities in Afghanistan since the start of 2006⁹



Total through March 22, 2010: 141

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

FIGURE 1.10Non-U.S. Coalition Troop Fatalities by Country since October 2001¹⁰Total through March 22, 2010: **671****FIGURE 1.11**Proportion of Annual U.S. and Coalition Fatalities by Various Causes¹¹

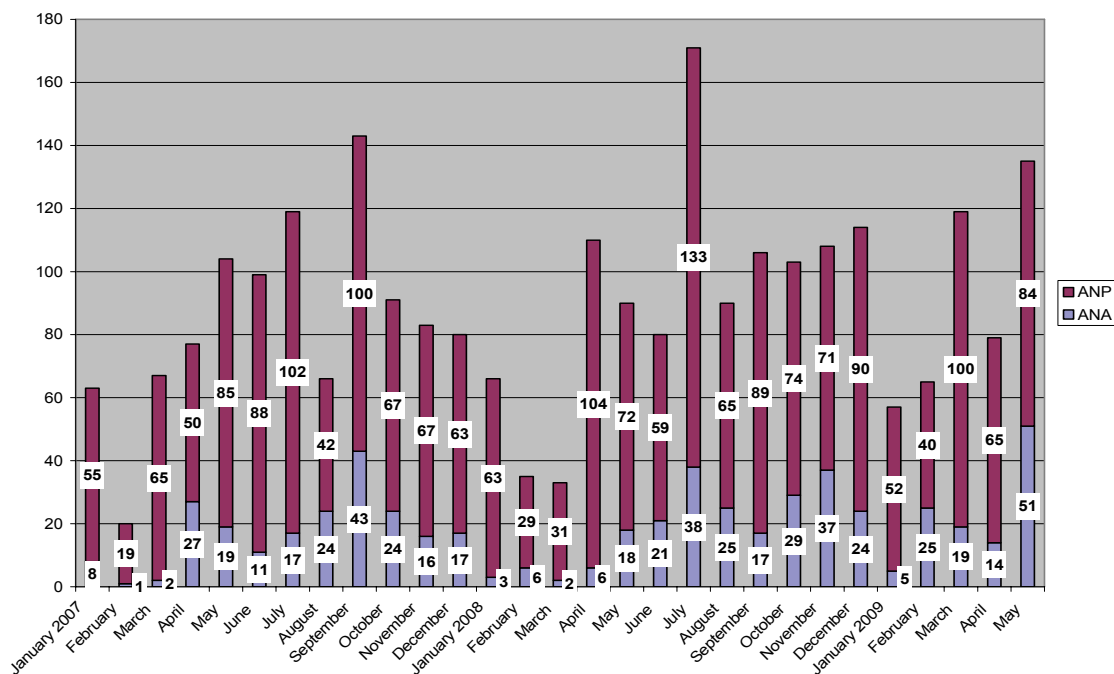
*Improvised Explosive Device

Figures Updated Thru: March 22, 2010

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 1.12

Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan National Police (ANP) Personnel Fatalities, January 2007-Present¹²



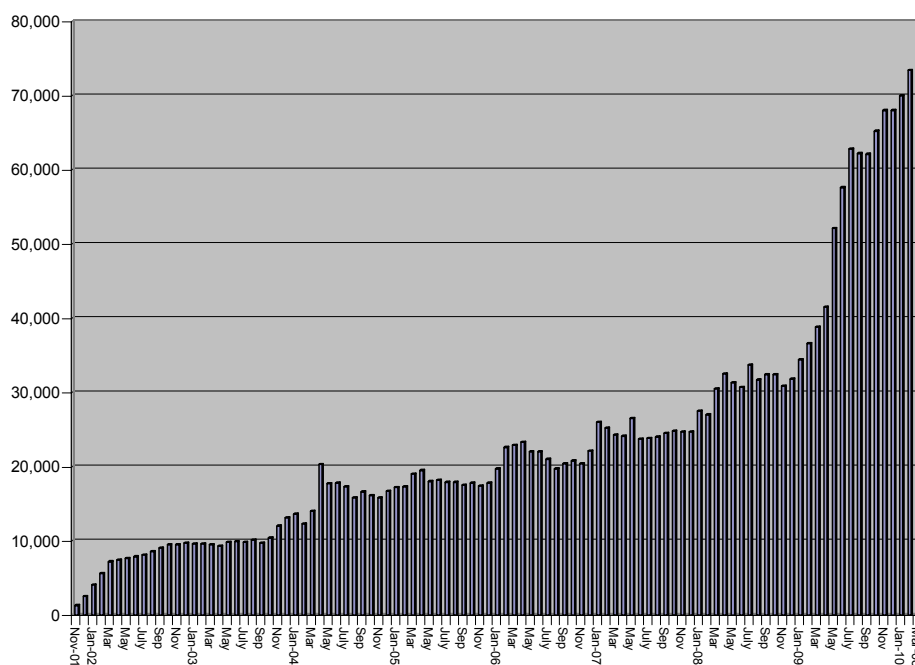
ANNUAL TOTALS

	2007	2008	2009
ANA	209	226	282
ANP	803	880	646

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 1.13

American Troops Deployed To Afghanistan¹³



NOTE: As of March 2010 there are roughly 78,000 U.S. troops in Afghanistan. On December 1, 2009, U.S. President Barack Obama announced that total U.S. forces in Afghanistan will near 100,000 by summer 2010. Please see endnote for a full order of battle.

FIGURE 1.14Troops Committed to NATO's International Security Assistance Forces (ISAF) By Country¹⁴

	Albania	250		Georgia	175		Poland	2140
	Armenia	40		Germany	4335		Portugal	110
	Australia	1550		Greece	15		Romania	970
	Austria	3		Hungary	310		Singapore	40
	Azerbaijan	90		Iceland	4		Slovakia	230
	Belgium	560		Ireland	7		Slovenia	70
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	10		Italy	3160		Spain	1075
	Bulgaria	525		Jordan	6		Sweden	410
	Canada	2830		Latvia	170		The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ¹	165
	Croatia	270		Lithuania	220		Turkey	1835
	Czech Republic	455		Luxembourg	9		Ukraine	8
	Denmark	750		Montenegro	4		United Arab Emirates	25
	Estonia	145		Netherlands	1880		United Kingdom	9500
	Finland	95		New Zealand	220		United States	50590
	France	3750		Norway	470		Total (rounded)	89480

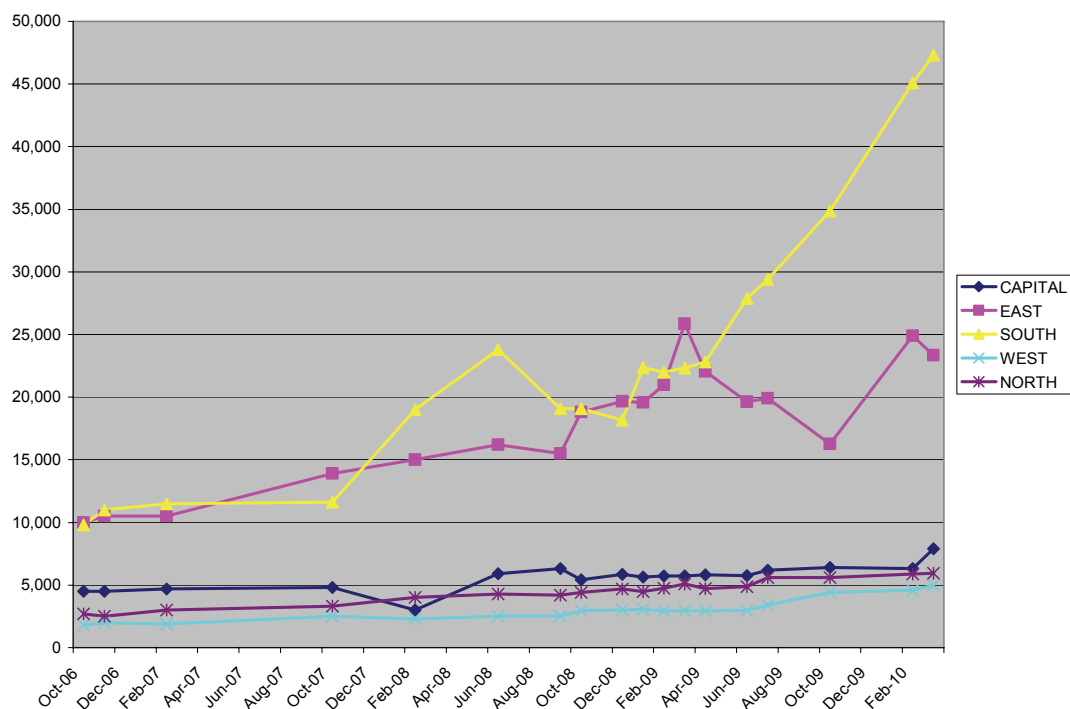
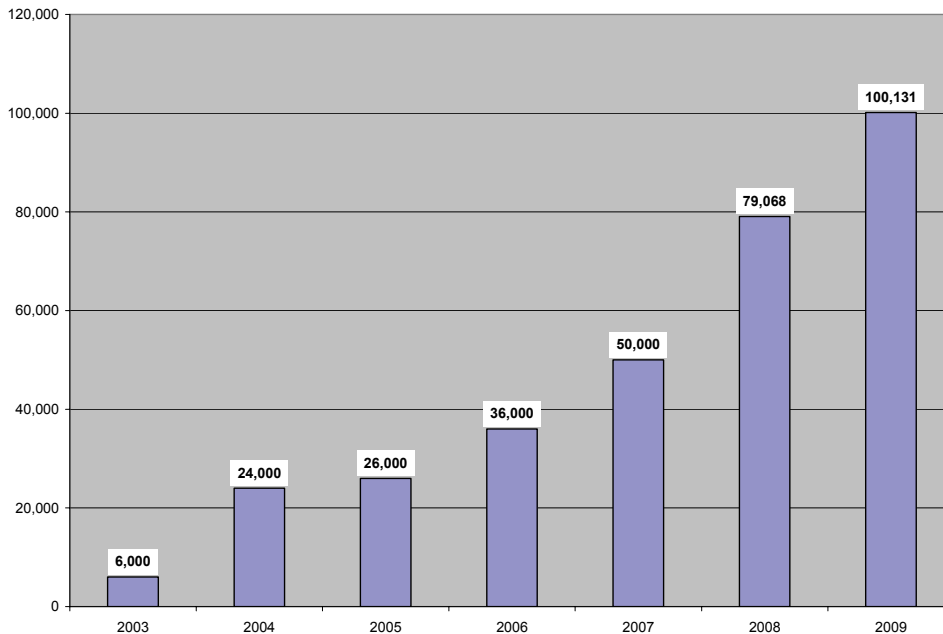
AS OF: March 5, 2010¹Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name² Snapshot figure that includes overlapping rotations.**NOTE:** The total foreign troop presence also includes about 30,000 (mainly American) troops organized under Operation Enduring Freedom.**FIGURE 1.15**Total NATO-ISAF Manpower by Regional Command (RC), Since October 2006¹⁵**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 1.16Size of Afghan Security Forces on Duty¹⁶

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
July 2009	91,900	81,020	172,920
November 2009	95,000	95,000	190,000
December 2009	100,131	94,958	195,089

FIGURE 1.17Annual Growth of Afghan National Army (ANA), By Number of Troops, 2003-Present¹⁷**NOTE:** Figures for 2003-2010 are as of year end.**FIGURE 1.18**Annual Recruitment Figures for Afghan National Army (ANA)¹⁸

YEAR*	RECRUITS	RE-ENLISTMENT RATE		AWOL RATE
		Soldiers	NCOs	
2003-2004	9,671			
2004-2005	15,790			
2005-2006	11,845			
2006-2007	21,287			
2007-2008	32,135	50%	56%	7%
2008-2009	~34,000	57%	63%	9%

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

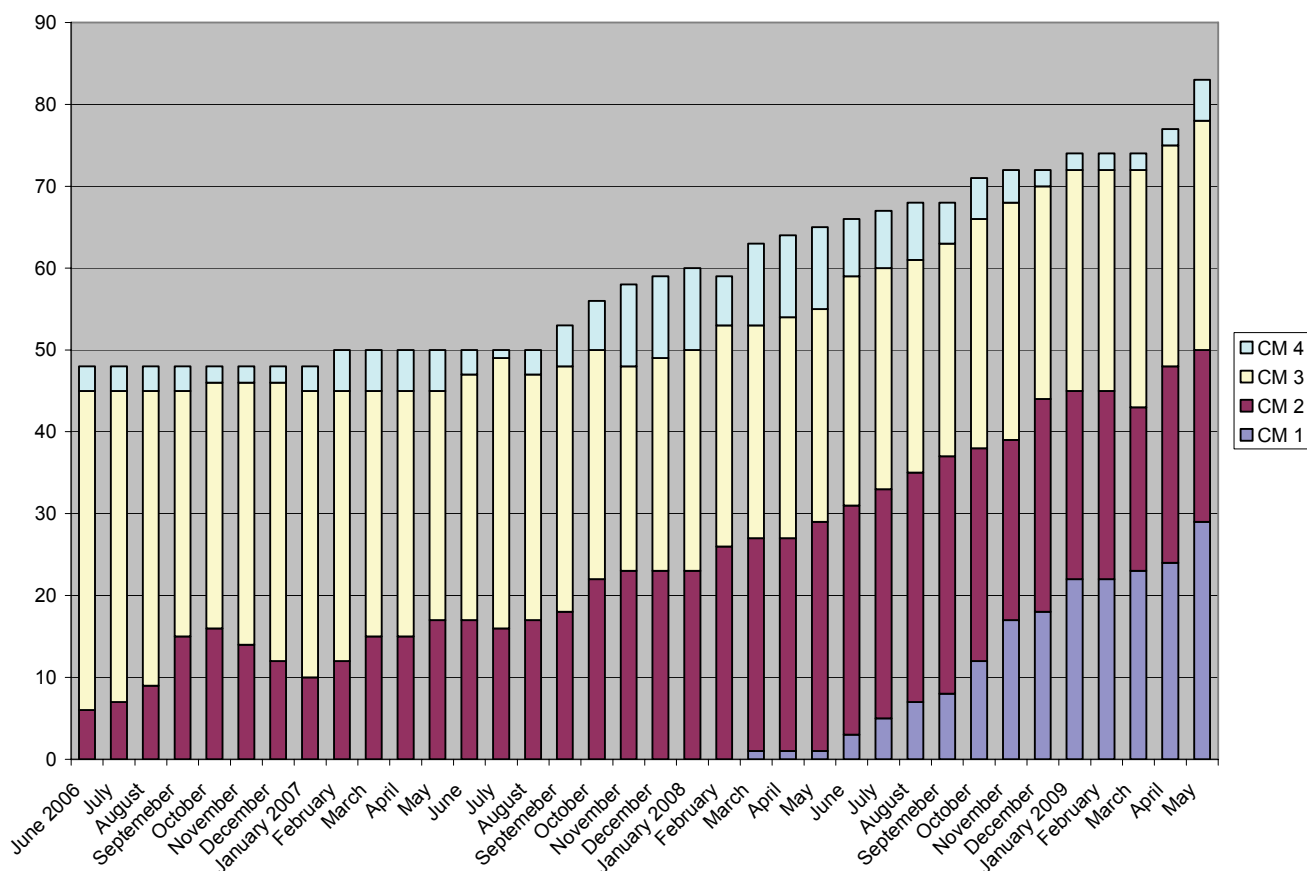
FIGURE 1.19Private Contractors Training the Afghan Army¹⁹

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 1.20

Capability Milestone (CM) Assessment of Afghan National Army (ANA) Units, By Month since June 2006²⁰



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

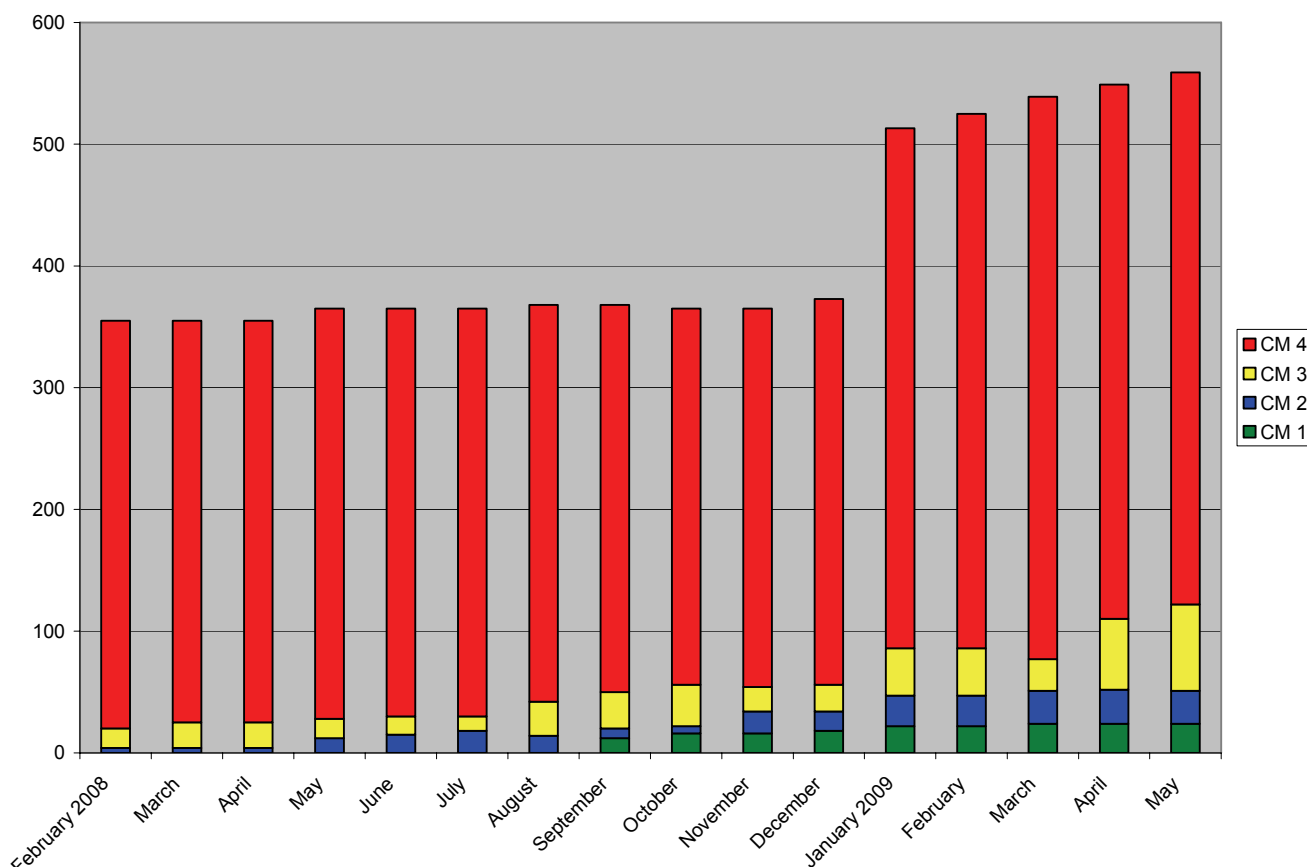
N/A: Not yet formed or not reporting

FIGURE 1.21

Detailed Breakdown of Afghan Ministry of Interior Forces²¹

	Number Authorized	Number Assigned	Percent Assigned
Ministry of Interior Headquarters	5,059	4,273	84%
Uniformed Police	47,384	51,406	108%
Border Police	17,621	12,792	73%
Civil Order Police	5,365	2,462	46%
Anti-Crime	5,103	4,013	79%
Counternarcotics	2,519	3,572	142%
Fire/Medical/Training	3,149	2,388	76%
Customs Police	600	603	101%
TOTAL	81,956	81,020	99%

AS OF: May 2009

FIGURE 1.22Defense Assessment of Afghan National Police (ANP) Capabilities²²**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 1.23**Recruitment Figures for the Various Programs of the Afghan National Police (ANP), March 2007-February 2008 and March 2008-February 2009²³

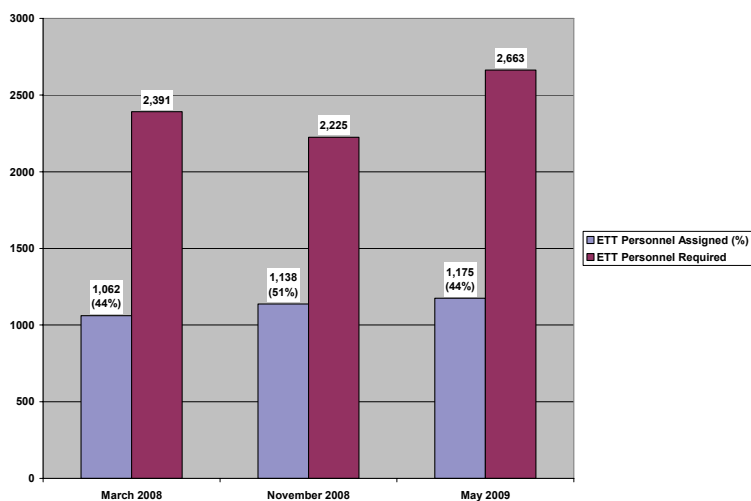
	March 2007-February 2008	March 2008-February 2009
Afghan Border Patrol (ABP)	4,795	2,737
Afghan Civil Order Police (ANCOP)	1,414	3,562
Afghan Uniform Police (AUP)	11,265	9,468
ALL ANP RECRUITS	17,474	17,191

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.

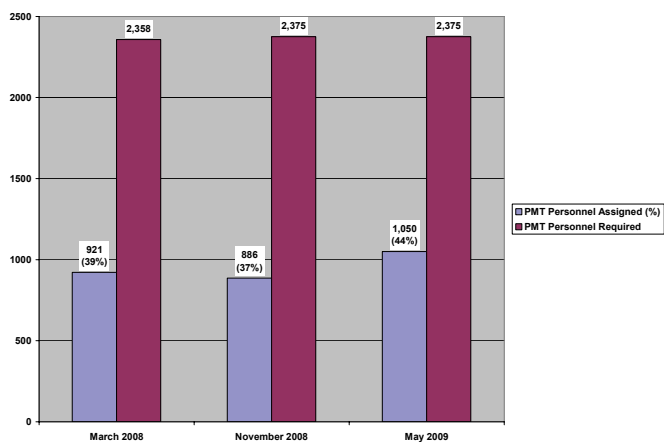
FIGURE 1.24

Number of U.S. and NATO Teams/Personnel Required and Assigned to Train and Mentor Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF)²⁴

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

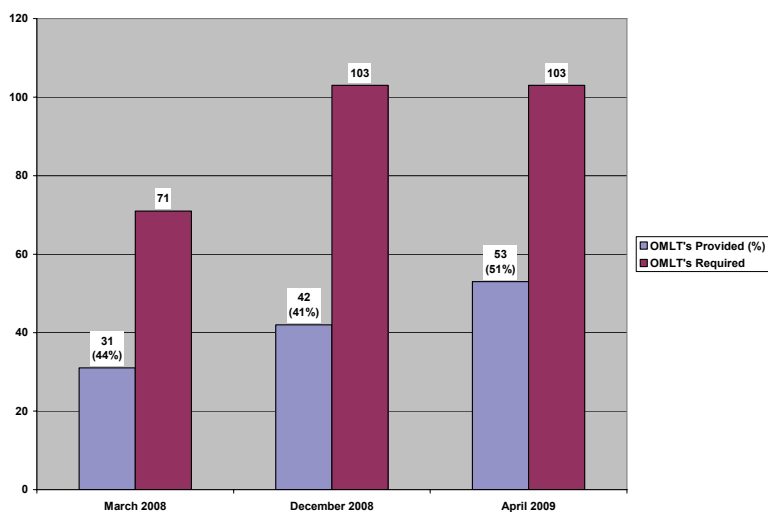


U.S. Police Mentor Team (PMT) Personnel for Afghan National Police (ANP)



NOTE: Each PMT is comprised of approximately 16 U.S. personnel.²⁵ 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.

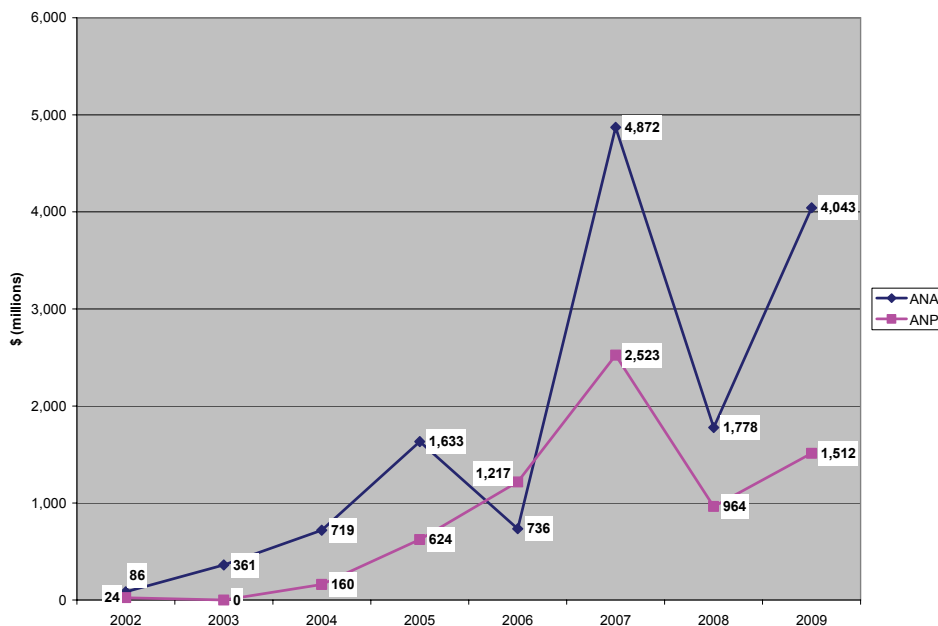
NATO Operating Mentoring and Liaison Teams (OMLT's) for Afghan National Army (ANA)



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

FIGURE 1.25

U.S. Departments of Defense and State Support to Train and Equip the Afghan Army and Police, Fiscal Years 2002-2009 (Dollars In Millions)²⁶

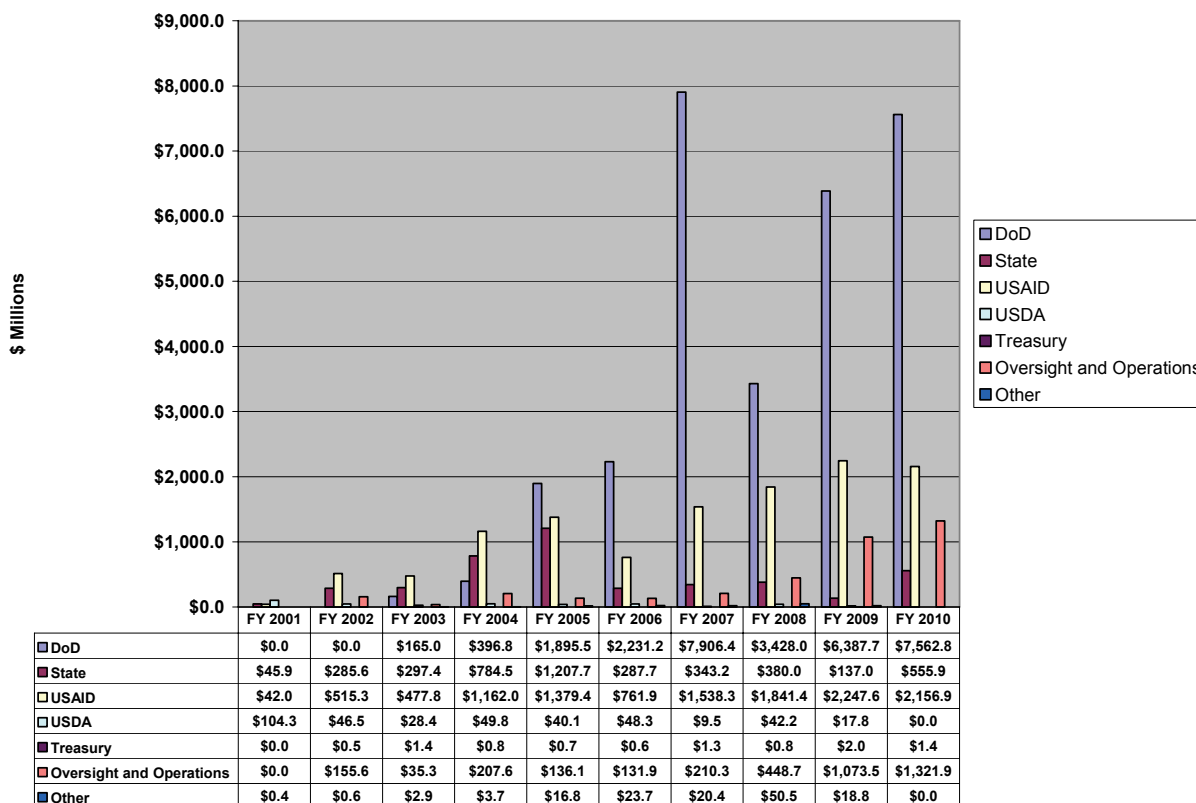


NOTE: FY 2008 figures reflect requested funds. Annual totals rounded to the nearest million.

TOTAL AID (FY 2002-2009): ANA \$14,228,000,000; ANP: \$7,024,000,000

FIGURE 1.26

Appropriated U.S. Funding For Afghanistan Government and Development by Agency, FY 2001-FY 2010²⁷



NOTE: Numbers affected by rounding. As of December 31, 2009 approximately \$51.01 billion had been appropriated since FY 2002.

FIGURE 1.27Percentage of Close Air Support (CAS) Missions in Afghanistan Going Kinetic²⁸

June 2009	5.6%
August 2009	11%
October 2009	<1%

NOTE: Kinetic CAS missions are defined as those in which bombs, rockets, or other munitions are dropped. During this same time period the number of munitions released rose from 437 in June to 660 in October.

FIGURE 1.28Number of U.S. Forward Operating Bases (FOBs) in Afghanistan²⁹

January 2010	>180
---------------------	------

FIGURE 1.29Indicators for Measuring Progress in Afghanistan, Developed by David Kilcullen³⁰

Population-related	Host Nation	Security Force	Enemy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary reporting • IEDs reported versus IEDs found • Price of exotic vegetables • Transportation prices • Progress of NGO construction projects • Influence of Taliban versus government courts • Participation rate in programs • Taxation collection • Afghan-on-Afghan violence • Rate of new business formation and loan repayment • Urban construction new-start rate • Percentage of local people with secure title to their house and land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assassination and kidnapping rate • Civilian accessibility • Where local officials sleep • Officials' business interests • Percentage of officials purchasing their positions • Budget executions • Capital Flight • Rate of anti-insurgent <i>lashkar</i> formation • Public safety function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kill ratio • Win/loss ratio • Kill versus wound/capture ratio • Detainee guilt ratio • Recruitment versus desertion rates • Proportion of ghost employees • Location at start of firefight • EOF incidents and CIVCAS • Duration of operations • Small-unit operations • Combined action operations • Dismounted operations • Driving technique • Reliance on air and artillery support • Pattern-setting and telegraphing moves to the enemy • Possession of high ground at dawn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-technology inserts • Insurgent medical health • Presence of specialist teams and foreign advisors • Insurgent village-of-origin • First-to-fire ratio • Price of black-market weapons and ammunition • Insurgent kill/capture versus surrender ratio • Mid-level insurgent casualties

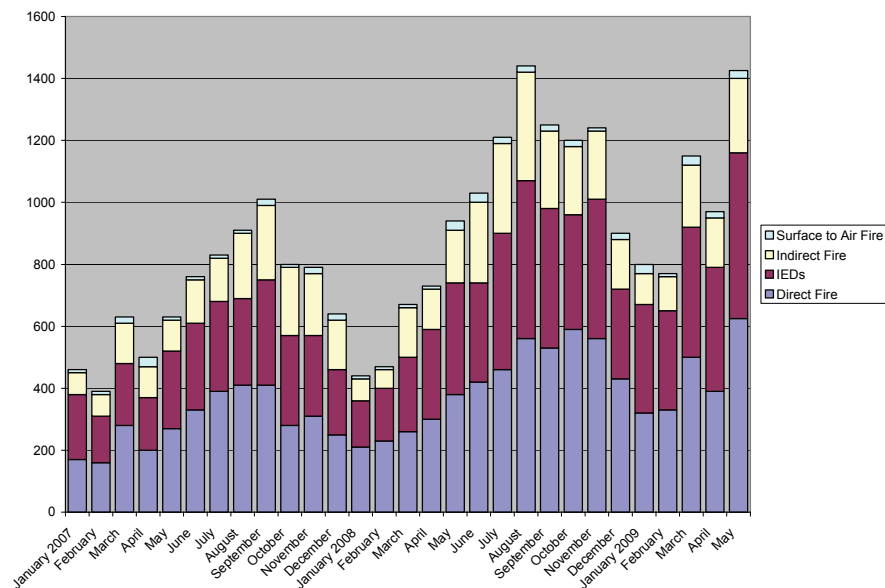
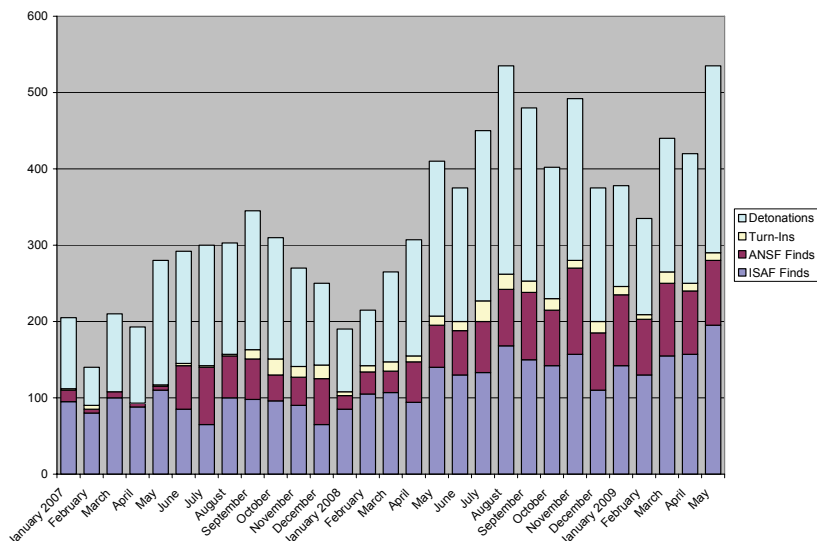
FIGURE 1.30Suicide Bombings in Afghanistan, 2007 & 2009³¹

	No. of Attacks	Killed
2007	129	480
2009	~180	275

FIGURE 1.31Attacks against Schools in Afghanistan, 2006-2008³²

Year	Number of attacks
2006	241
2007	242
2008	670

NOTE: According to the UN, 40 percent of schools attacked in Afghanistan are girls' schools, 32 percent are mixed and 28 percent are boys' schools.

FIGURE 1.32Number of Insurgent Attacks by Month and Type, January 2007-May 2009³³**FIGURE 1.33**Number of Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Events by Month, 2007-Present³⁴

NOTE: "IED Events" are inclusive of those that detonate as well as those found or turned in. "ISAF" refers to the NATO-sponsored International Security Assistance Forces and "ANSF" refers to Afghan National Security Forces.

FIGURE 1.34

Comparison of Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Events by Province and Regional Command (RC), Weeks 1-22 (January thru Late May), 2008 and 2009³⁵

REGIONAL COMMAND/ PROVINCE	2008			2009			% CHANGE (Successful IEDs)	% CHANGE (Total IEDs)
	Successful IEDs	Failed IEDs	Total IEDs	Successful IEDs	Failed IEDs	Total IEDs		
RC CAPITAL								
KABUL	6	9	15	13	13	26	117%	73%
RC EAST								
PARWAN	3	1	4	3	2	5	0%	25%
WARDAK	9	5	14	18	20	38	100%	171%
PANJSHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
LOGAR	5	11	16	10	32	42	100%	163%
KAPISA	2	6	8	1	7	8	-50%	0%
KHOST	50	47	97	85	103	188	70%	94%
PAKTYA	8	19	27	20	21	41	150%	52%
GHAZNI	13	5	18	34	21	55	162%	206%
PAKTIKA	18	16	34	25	55	80	39%	135%
NANGARHAR	16	36	52	42	47	89	163%	71%
LAGHMAN	9	36	45	10	24	34	11%	-24%
NURISTAN	0	0	0	0	2	2	N/A	N/A
KUNAR	22	5	27	23	28	51	5%	89%
BAMYAN	1	0	1	0	3	3	-100%	200%
RC EAST TOTAL	156	187	343	271	365	636	74%	85%
RC SOUTH								
KANDAHAR	70	58	128	108	147	255	54%	99%
HELMAND	49	20	69	47	50	97	-4%	41%
NIMROZ	6	2	8	1	10	11	-83%	38%
URUZGAN	10	13	23	27	29	56	170%	143%
ZABUL	20	13	33	41	19	60	105%	82%
DAI KUNDI	0	0	0	0	1	1	N/A	N/A
RC SOUTH TOTAL	155	106	261	224	256	480	45%	84%
RC WEST								
BADGHIS	1	5	6	0	1	1	-100%	-83%
HERAT	3	3	6	5	8	13	67%	117%
GHOR	0	0	0	1	5	6	N/A	N/A
FARAH	4	2	6	8	6	14	100%	133%
RC WEST TOTAL	8	10	18	14	20	34	75%	89%
RC NORTH								
FARYAB	7	8	15	3	5	8	-57%	-47%
JAWZJAN	1	1	2	2	1	3	100%	50%
SARI PUL	0	0	0	0	1	1	N/A	N/A
BALKH	1	2	3	1	2	3	0%	0%
SAMANGAN	0	0	0	0	1	1	N/A	N/A
KUNDUZ	6	5	11	9	23	32	50%	191%
BAGHLAN	7	6	13	3	4	7	-57%	-46%
TAKHAR	1	2	3	2	4	6	100%	100%
BADAKSHAN	0	5	5	3	5	8	N/A	60%
RC NORTH TOTAL	23	29	52	23	46	69	0%	33%
TOTAL, ALL REGIONS	348	341	689	545	700	1,245	57%	81%

NOTE: Successful IEDs are those that detonate. Failed IEDs are those that are either detected or turned in prior to detonation.

FIGURE 1.35U.S. Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) Authorized/On Hand Staffing by Location³⁶

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	85	82	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bagram	Parwan/Kapisa	Nov. 2003	63	63	1	0	1	1	1	1
Gardez	Paktia	Feb. 2003	88	81	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ghazni	Ghazni	March 2004	84	81	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jalalabad	Nangrahar	Jan. 2004	88	81	1	1	1	1	1	1
Khowst	Khowst	March 2004	88	86	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mehtar Lam	Laghman	April 2005	85	81	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kalagush	Nuristan	Nov. 2006	88	84	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bazarak	Panjshir	Nov. 2005	55	55	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sharana	Paktika	Oct. 2004	88	83	1	1	1	1	1	1
RC SOUTH										
Qalat	Zabul	April 2004	99	92	1	1	1	1	1	1
RC WEST										
Farah	Farah	Sept.2004	99	96	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL			1,010	965	12	11	12	12	12	12

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.

AS OF: APRIL 2009

FIGURE 1.36Country Leadership and Location of Non-U.S. PRT's³⁷

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 1.37Estimated Number of Internally Displaced Persons in Afghanistan (IDPs)³⁸

May 2008	150,000
October 2009	275,945

FIGURE 1.38Afghan Families Displaced by Operation Moshtarak in Helmand Province³⁹

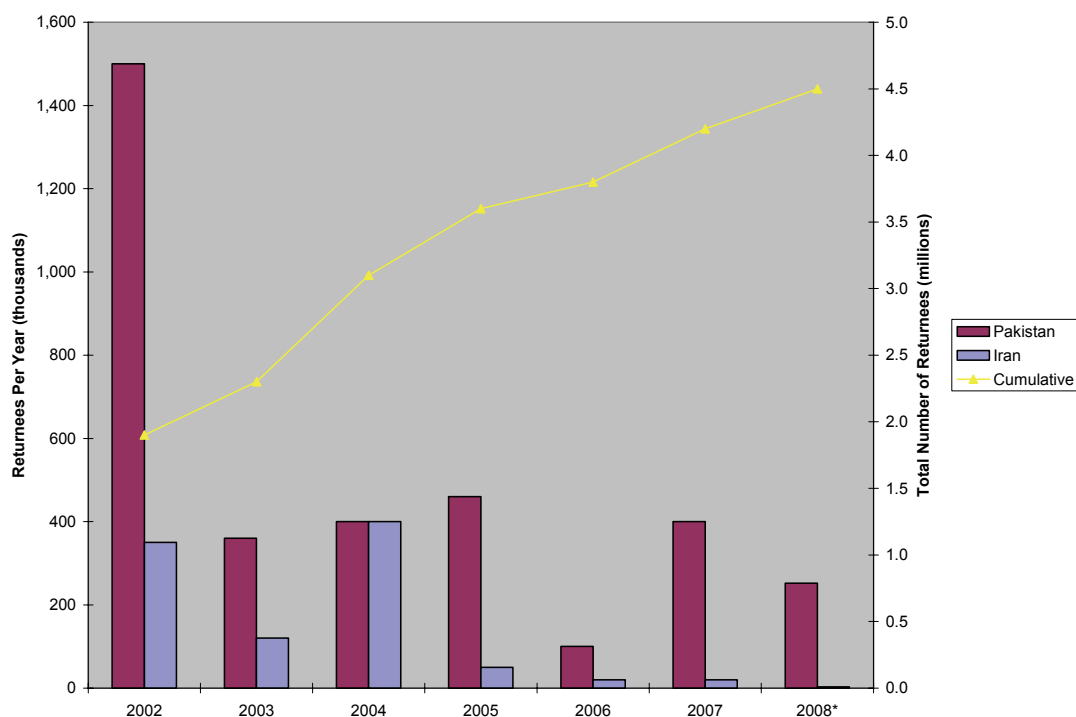
Month	Families Registered
February 2010	4,275

NOTE: The number above corresponds to about 27,700 individuals and reflects displaced families from Marja and Nad Ali who have registered in Lashkar Gha, Khashrod, Nawa and Kandahar city through February 24. From February 25 to March 2, a total of 645 families have returned, mainly to Marja.

FIGURE 1.39Estimated Number of Afghan Refugees in the Region By Location⁴⁰

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

AS OF: March 2008

FIGURE 1.40Afghan Refugees Voluntarily Repatriated by Country, 2002-2008⁴¹

*Through September 2008

2. GOVERNANCE & RULE OF LAW INDICATORS

FIGURE 2.1

Afghanistan Population and Demographic Information⁴²

	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 Bodies⁴³

Wolesi Jirga (House of the People)

	TOTAL SEATS	MEN	WOMEN
GENDER	249	181 (73%)	68 (27%)
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)

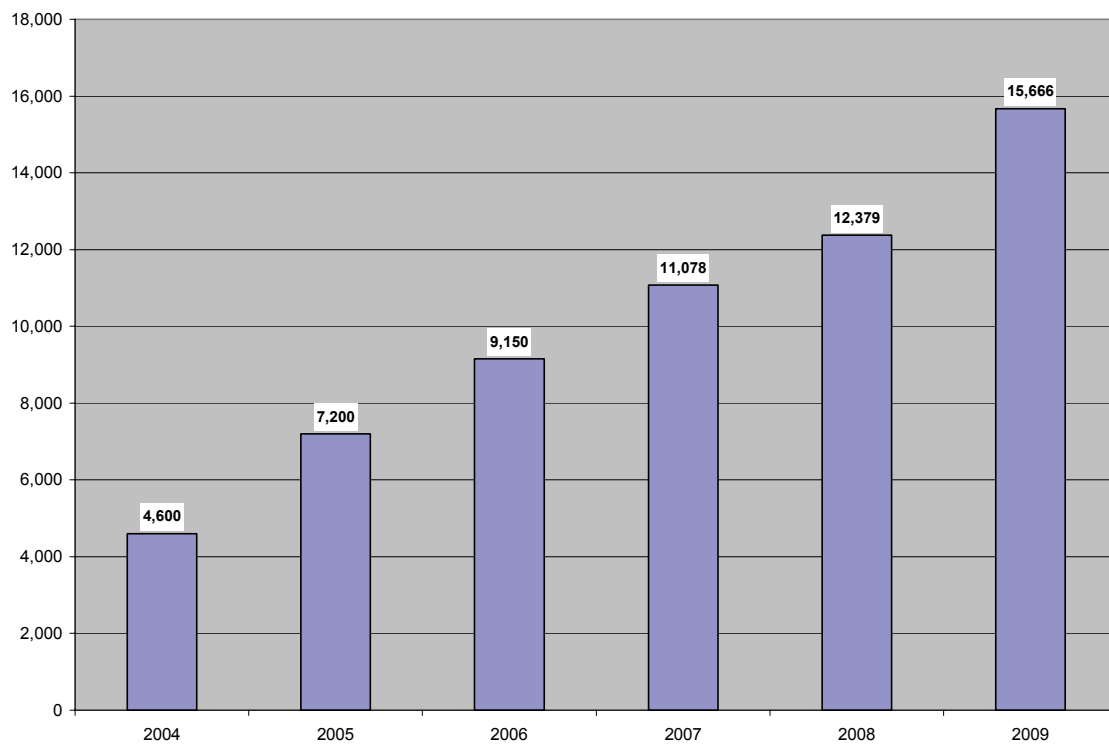
	TOTAL SEATS	MEN	WOMEN
GENDER	102	76 (75%)	26 (25%)
ETHNICITY			
Pashtun	36 (35%)		
Tajik	32 (31%)		
Hazara	16 (16%)		
Uzbek/Turkmen	8 (8%)		
Baluchi	3 (3%)		
Nuristani	3 (3%)		
Others	4 (3%)		

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.

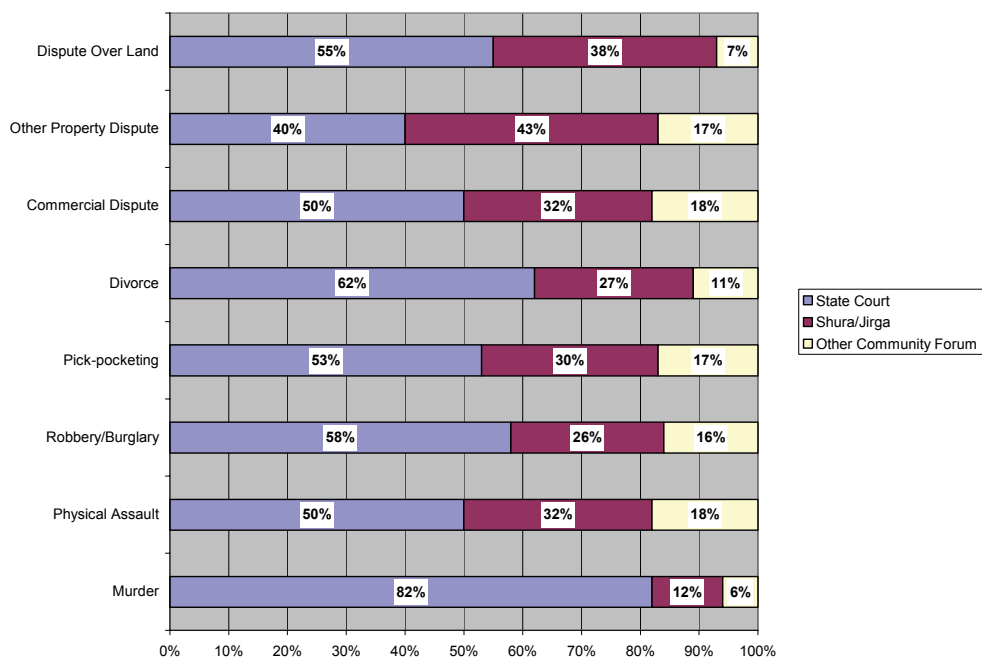
Provincial Councils (34 total, one for each Province)

	TOTAL SEATS	MEN	WOMEN
GENDER	420	296 (70%)	124 (30%)

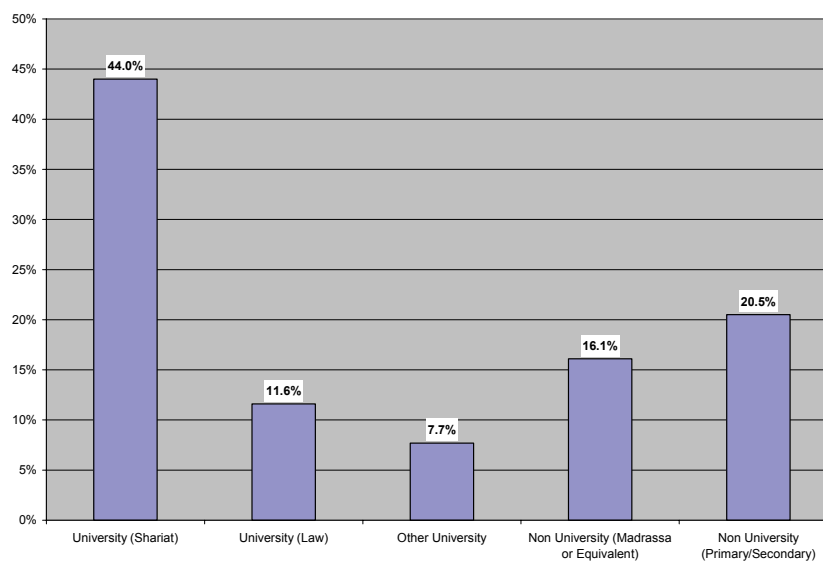
NOTE: Provincial Councils consist of between 9 and 29 directly elected representatives, based on the population of the Province.

FIGURE 2.3Prison Population in Afghanistan, 2004-2009⁴⁴

NOTE: Numbers are through September in all years except for 2009. 2009 numbers through December.

FIGURE 2.4Where Afghans Choose To Take Different Types of Legal Cases⁴⁵

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 2.5Highest Level Degree Acquired By Judges Responding To a Random Survey⁴⁶

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. "Madrasahs" are schools below the university level whose curriculum focuses mostly on traditional Islamic scholarship.

FIGURE 2.6Access to Legal Resources for Judges Responding To a Random Survey⁴⁷

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

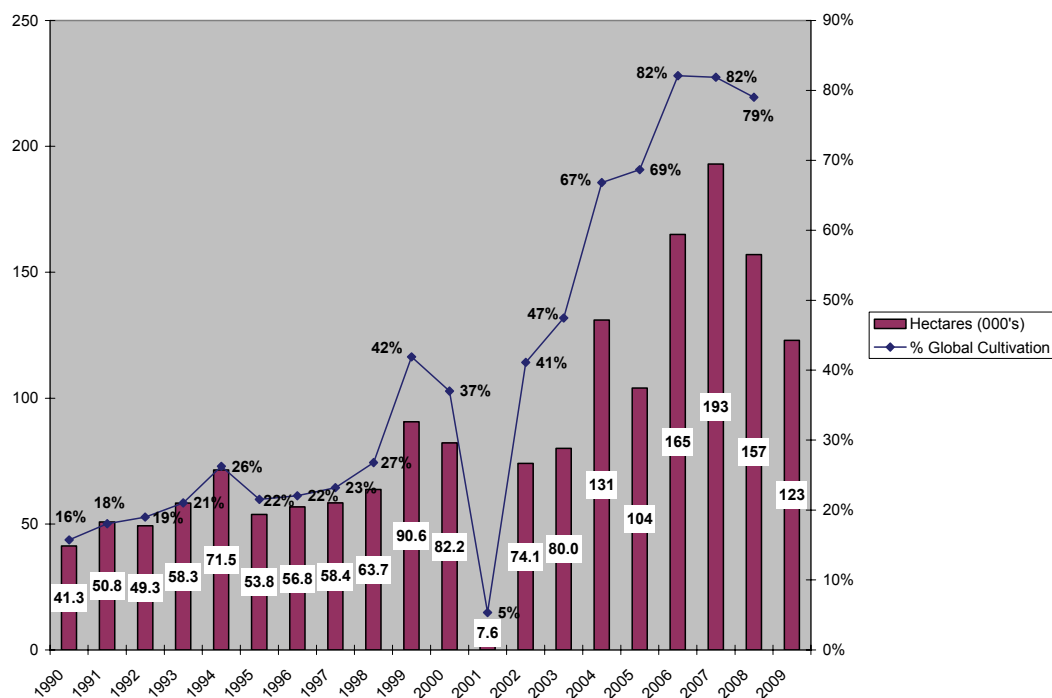
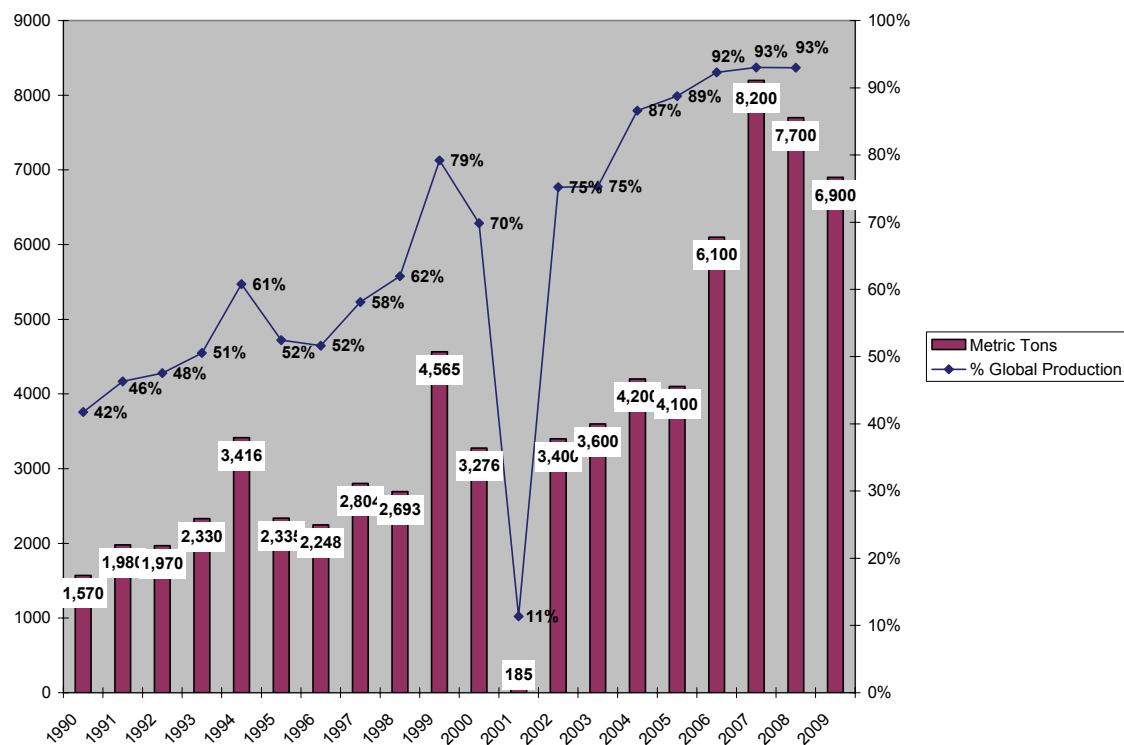
FIGURE 2.7Annual Poppy Cultivation in Afghanistan (Hectares) and Percentage of Global Cultivation, 1990-2009⁴⁸**FIGURE 2.8**Annual Opium Production in Afghanistan (Metric Tons) and Percentage of Global Production, 1990-2009⁴⁹

FIGURE 2.9

Opium Poppy Cultivation Levels in Afghanistan (With Top-Producing Provinces), 2004-2009 (Hectares)⁵⁰

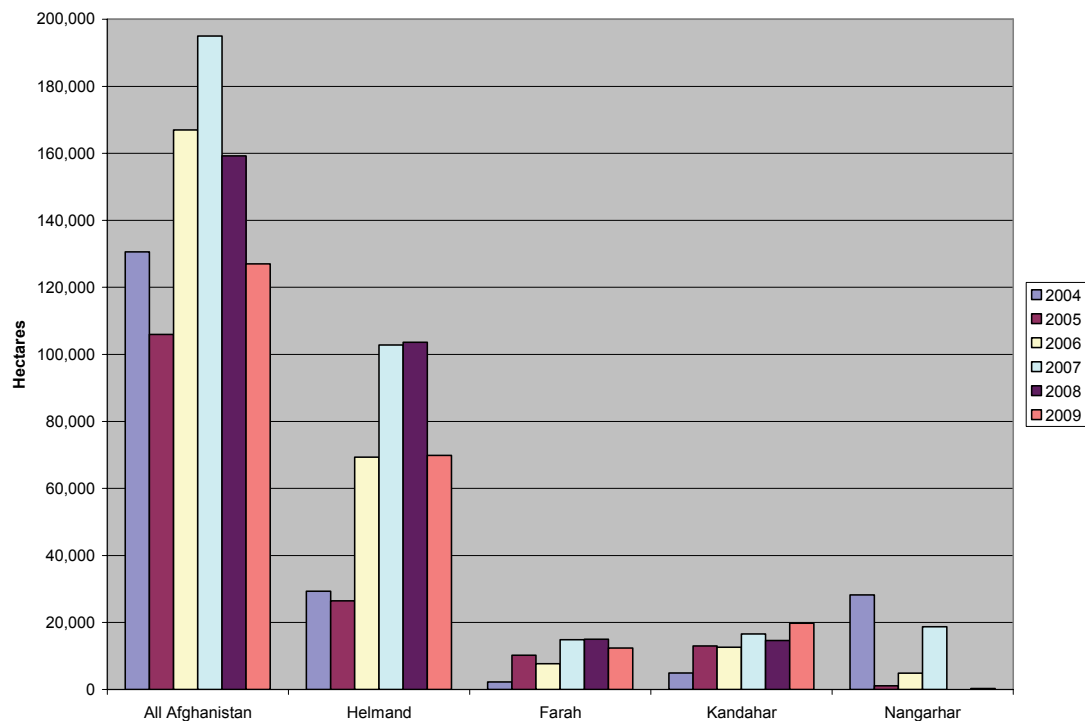


FIGURE 2.10

Snapshot Comparison of Afghanistan's Top Opium-Producing Provinces, Based on Amount of Land Devoted to Cultivation, 2004 & 2009

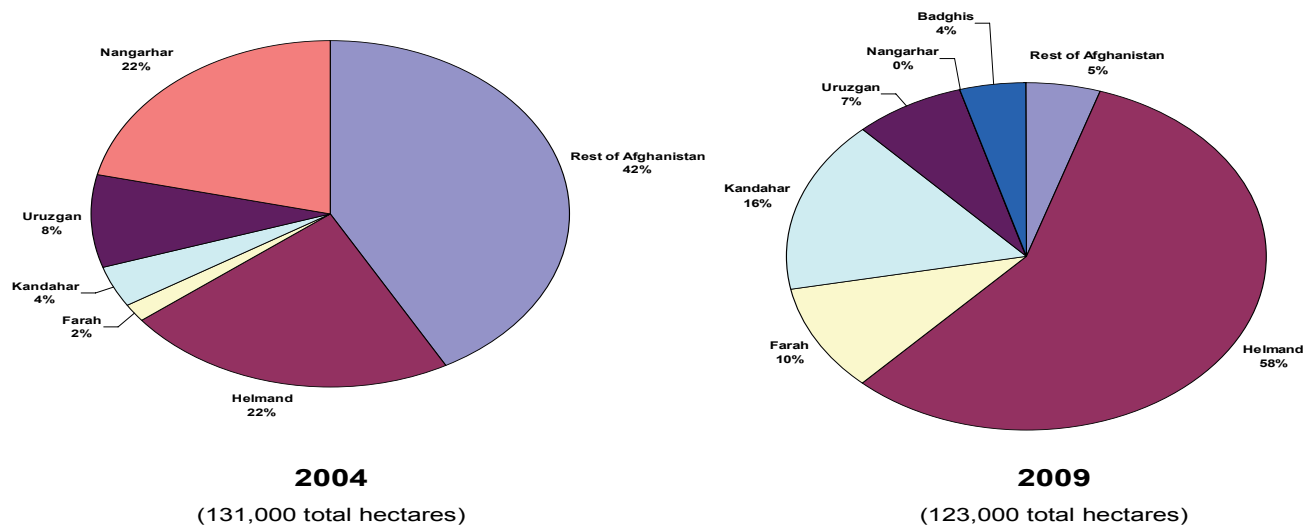
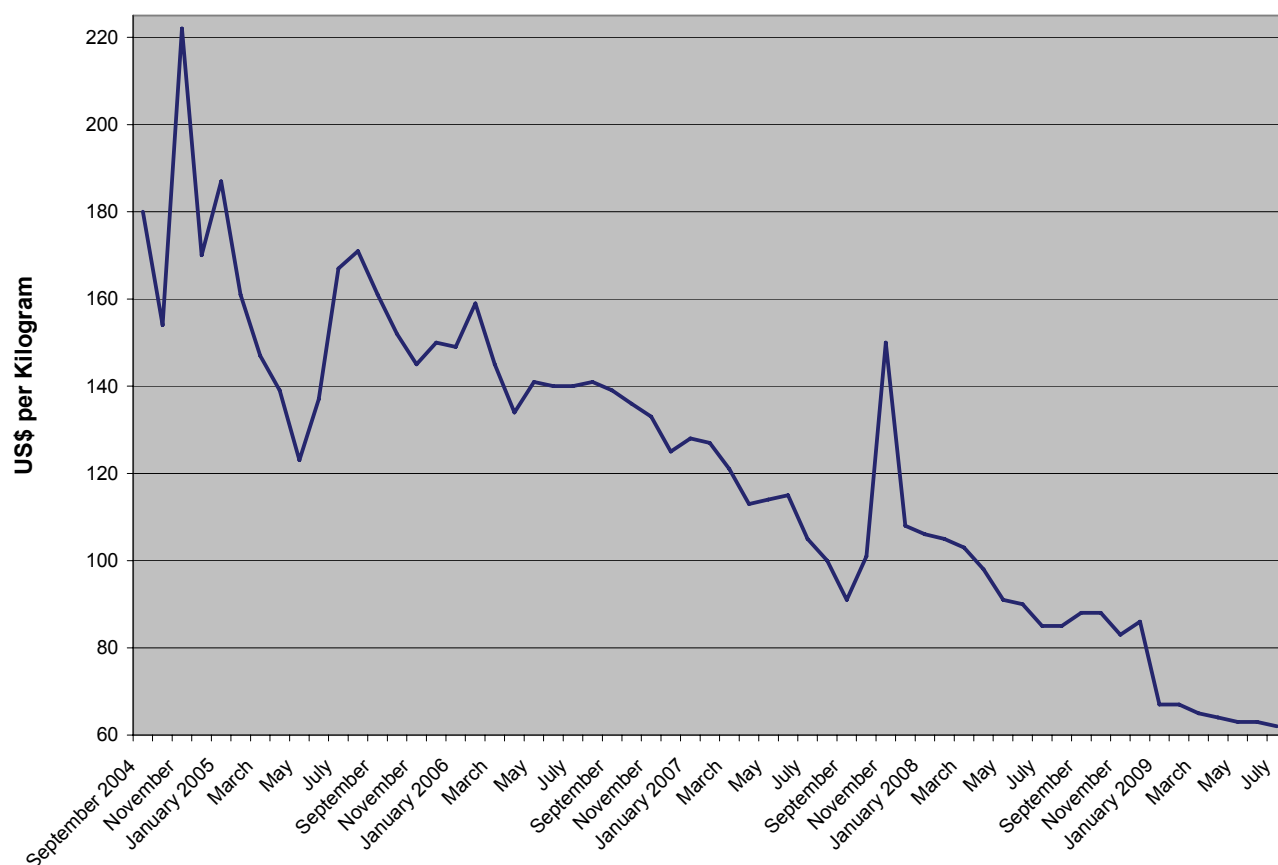


FIGURE 2.11Monthly Farm-Gate Price for Dry Opium since September 2004 (US\$/Kg)⁵¹

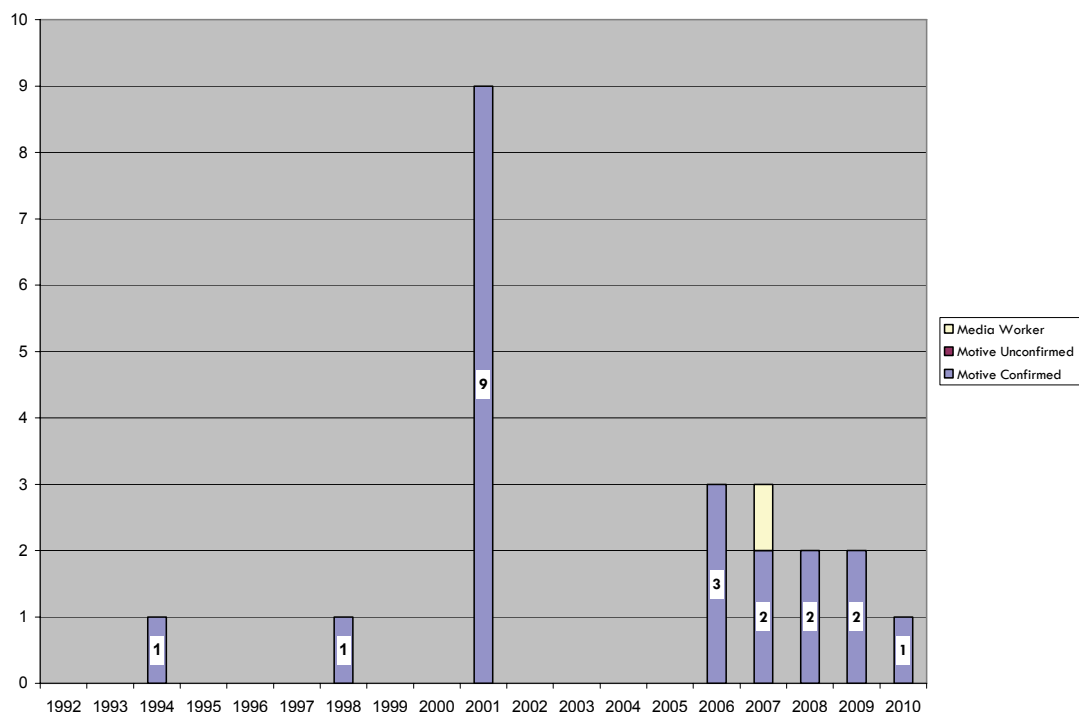
Through: JULY 2009

FIGURE 2.12Afghanistan's Rank in Reporters without Borders' Index of Press Freedom, 2002-2009⁵²

YEAR	SCORE	RANK	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES SURVEYED
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 2.13Journalists Killed in Afghanistan Since 1992⁵³

NOTE: A total of 21 journalists have been killed in Afghanistan "motive confirmed" since the Committee to Protect Journalists began tracking in 1992. For comparable information on Pakistan, please see the [Pakistan Index](#), p. 9.

FIGURE 2.14Afghanistan's Rank in Transparency International's Annual Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)⁵⁴

YEAR	RANK	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES SURVEYED
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 Inflation⁵⁵

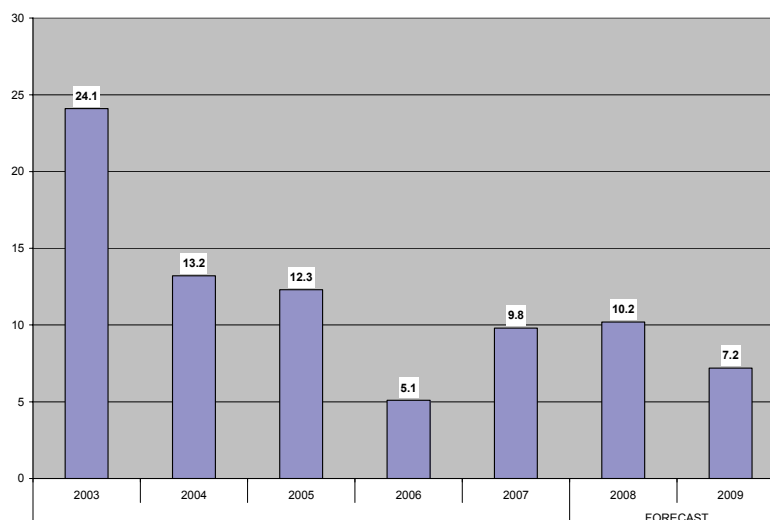
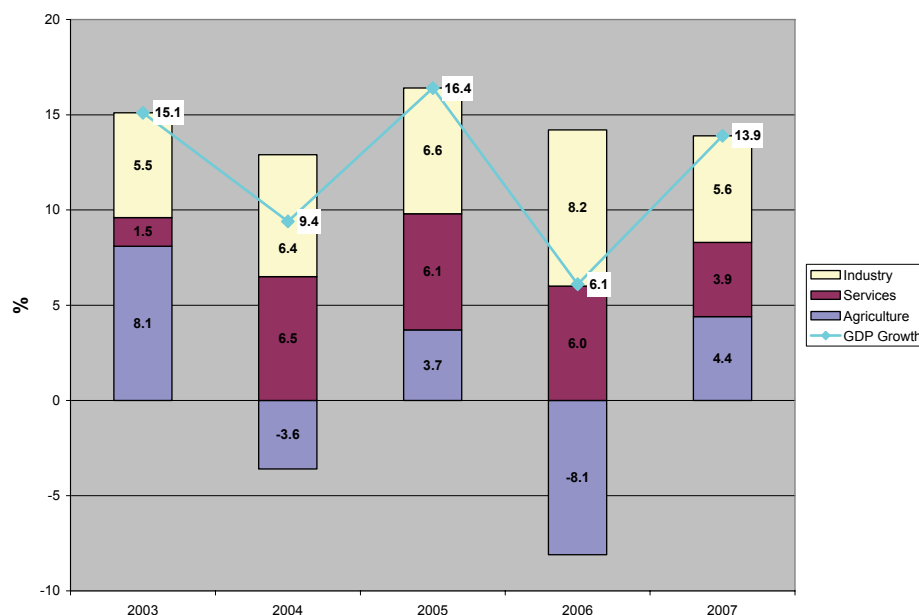


FIGURE 3.2
Nominal GDP (Total and Growth), 2002/2003-2009/2010⁵⁶

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009*	2009-2010*
TOTAL (\$US billions)	4.0	4.4	5.4	6.5	7.7	9.7	11.7	13.4
GROWTH (% change YOY)	-	15.1%	8.8%	16.1%	8.2%	12.1%	3.4%	9.0%

*Data based partly on estimates.

FIGURE 3.3
GDP Growth and Sector Contributions to Growth, 2003-2007⁵⁷



NOTE: Data for 2007 are estimated.

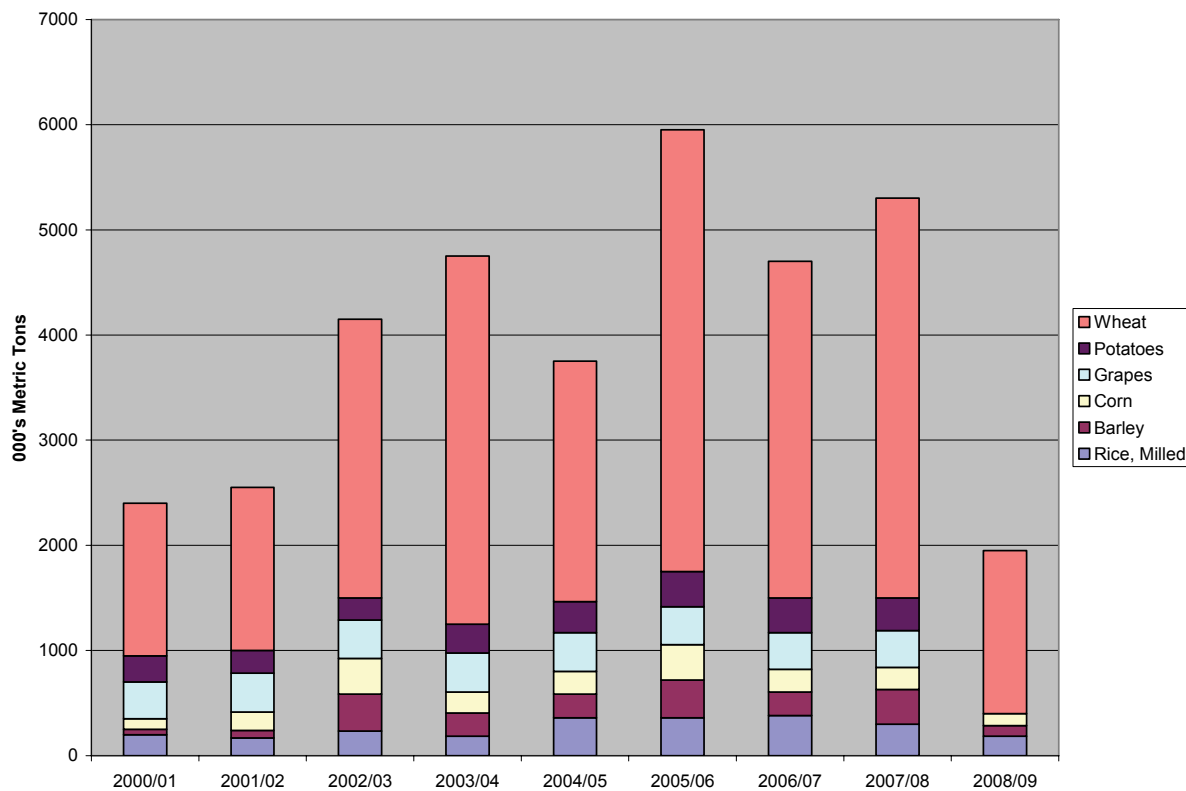
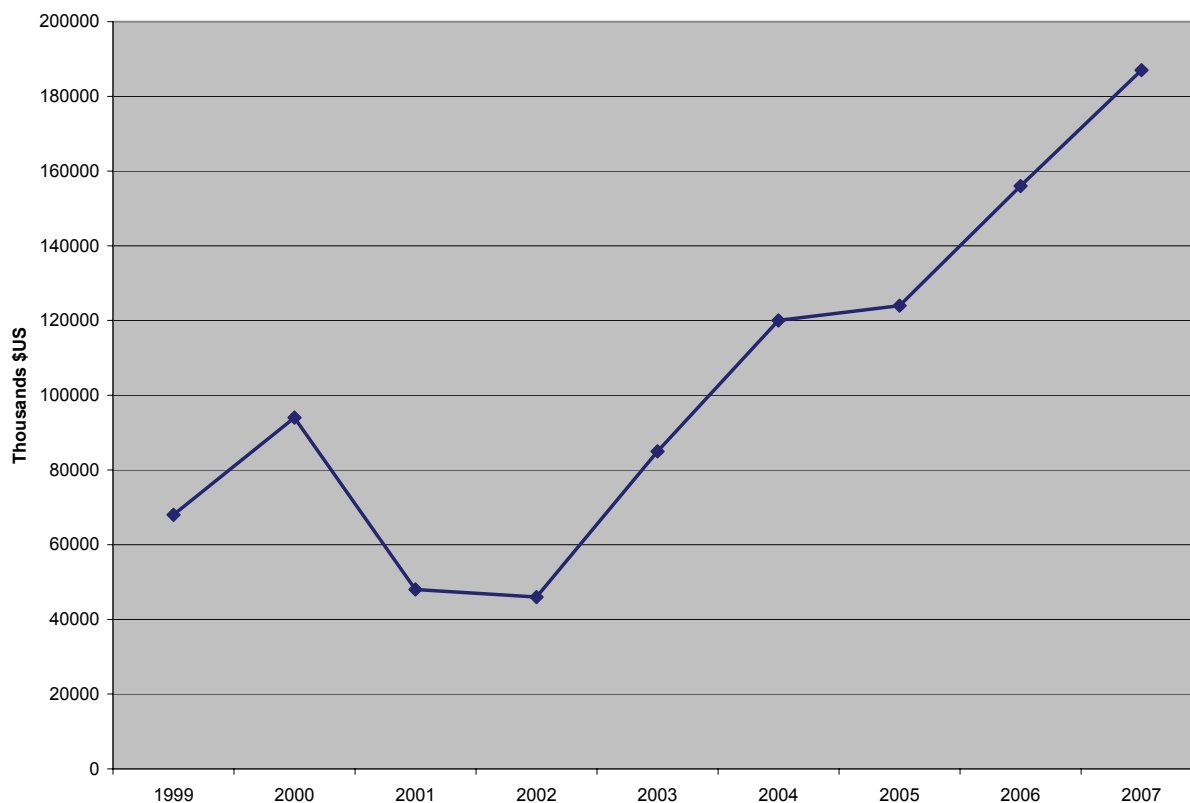
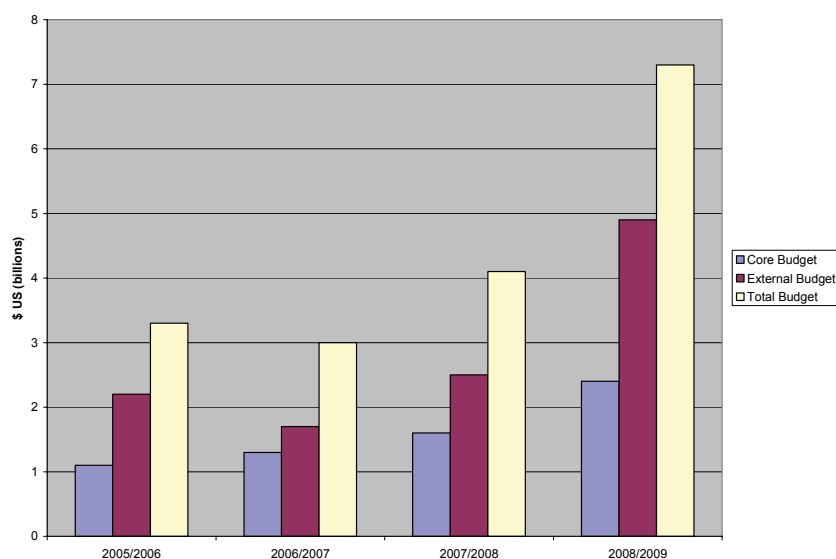
FIGURE 3.4Annual Production of Major Agricultural Produce, by Planting Season⁵⁸**FIGURE 3.5**Value of Exported Afghan Agricultural Produce, 1999-2007⁵⁹

FIGURE 3.6Breakdown of Afghan Annual Budget (Core vs. External), FY 2005/2006 thru FY 2008/2009⁶⁰

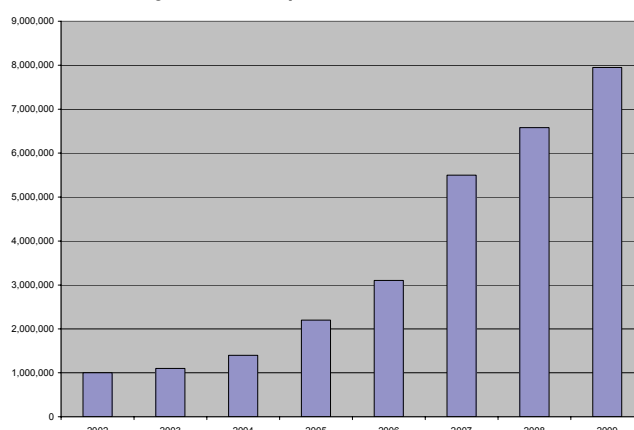
NOTE: The Afghan government has direct control of the Core Budget, while having only limited or no control over the External Budget.

FIGURE 3.7Comparison of Electricity Supply Sources and Capacity: 1979, 2002, 2007 and 2009⁶¹

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

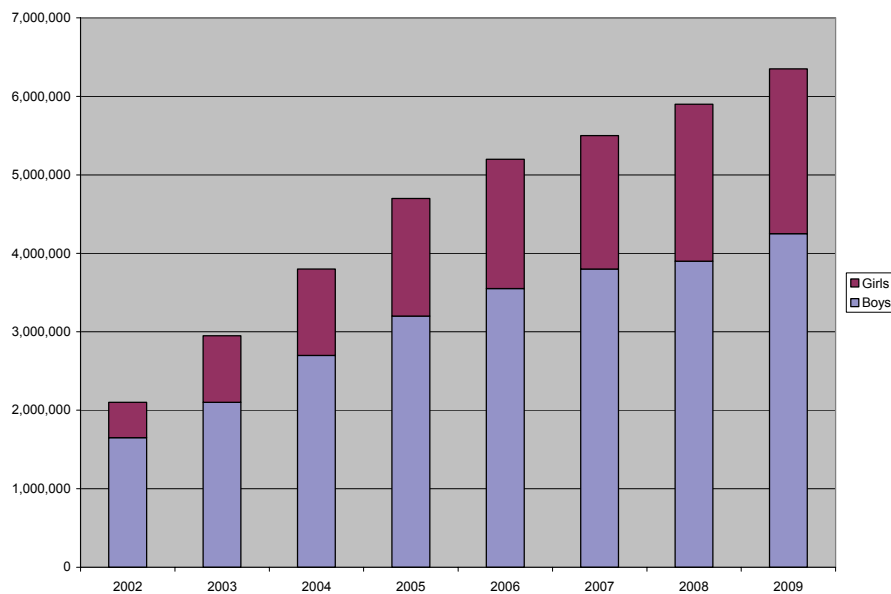
*Includes diesel, micro-hydro and renewable

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 3.8Estimated Number of Telephone Users in Afghanistan by Year, 2002-2009⁶²**FIGURE 3.9**Estimated Percentage of Afghans with Access to Water/Sanitation Facilities⁶³

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

AS OF: June 2008

FIGURE 3.10Education Metrics⁶⁴**Estimated Annual Enrollment in Elementary and Secondary Education, 2002-2009**

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

Primary/Secondary Education

	2007	2008
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	9,062	10,998
All Girls	1,337	
Co-ed	4,325	
NUMBER OF TEACHERS	147,641	157,244
Women	~40,000	
SINCE APRIL 2006*:		
Schools Razed/Burned Down	238	
Schools closed due to severe threats	650+	
Students and Teachers killed by violence	290	

*Thru March 2009

NOTE: APRIL 2009 It is estimated that approximately 500,000 children in four southern provinces are currently prevented from attending school due to the threat of violence.

Literacy

Overall	28%
Male	36%
Female	18%

FIGURE 3.11Deposits in Commercial Banks in Afghanistan, 2008 and 2009⁶⁵

Year (Ending March)	Total Deposited
2008	\$1.18 billion
2009	\$2.28 billion

NOTE: Deposit value listed in U.S. dollars.

FIGURE 3.12Poverty Levels, 2007⁶⁶

% 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 3.13Foreign Aid Pledged, Committed and Disbursed, 2002-2011 (\$ Millions)⁶⁷

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 3.14Annual Value of Imports and Exports, With Top Trade Partners, 2002-2006 (\$ Millions)⁶⁸

	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 3.15Microfinance Clients, Borrowers and Loan Amounts⁶⁹

	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

FIGURE 3.16

Healthcare Metrics

% People Living In Districts Where Basic Package of Health Care Program (BPHC) Is Being Implemented⁷⁰

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 Expectancy⁷¹

	2004	2006
Men	42	44
Women	42	43

Infant and Children Under-Five Mortality Rates (Per 1,000 Live Births)⁷²

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

% OF AFGHAN CHILDREN RECEIVING VARIOUS VACCINATIONS⁷³

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

NOTE: The BCG is a vaccination to prevent tuberculosis.

4. POLLING & PUBLIC OPINION

AFGHANISTAN PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY⁷⁴

The International Republican Institute, November 2009
(2,400 Afghan adults from throughout the country were interviewed)
Previous surveys depicted took place May and July 2009
Released: January 19, 2010

FIGURE 4.1

Question: Do you think Afghanistan is moving in the right direction or the wrong direction?

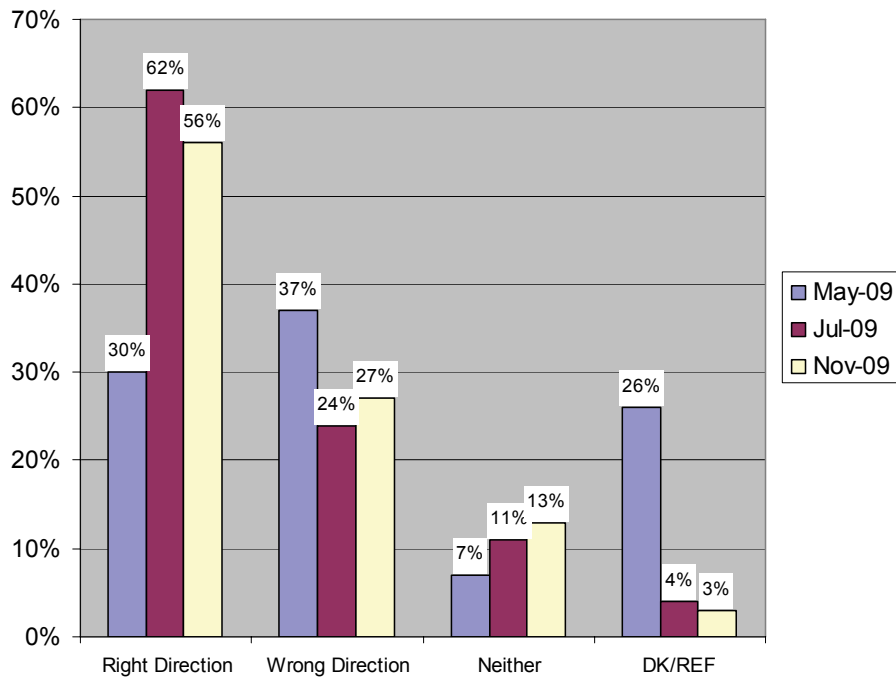


FIGURE 4.2

Question: Is Afghanistan more stable today than it was one year ago?

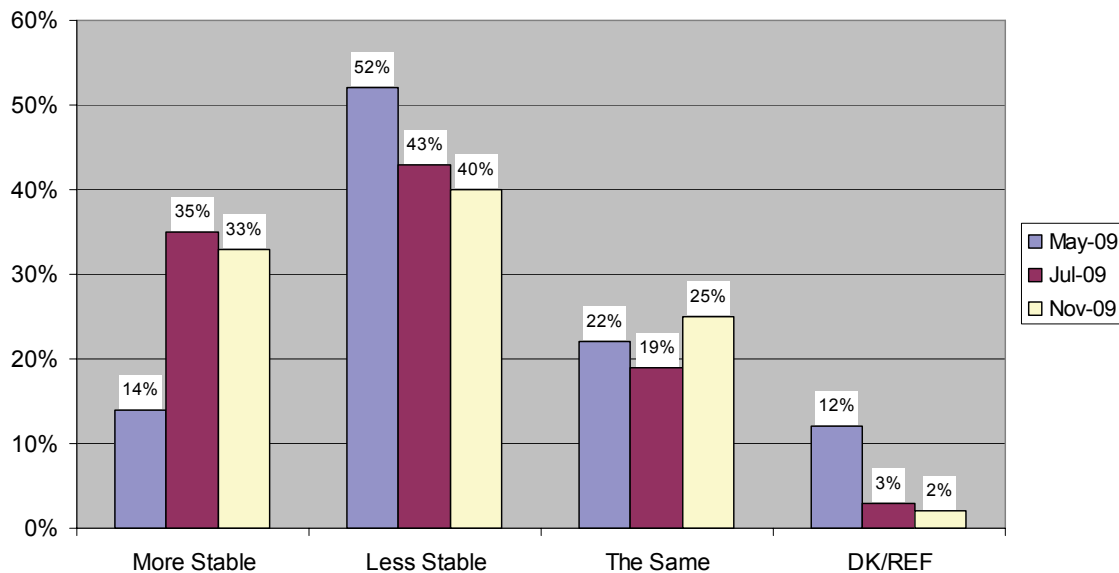


FIGURE 4.3

Question: Did you have more personal freedom during or after Taliban rule?

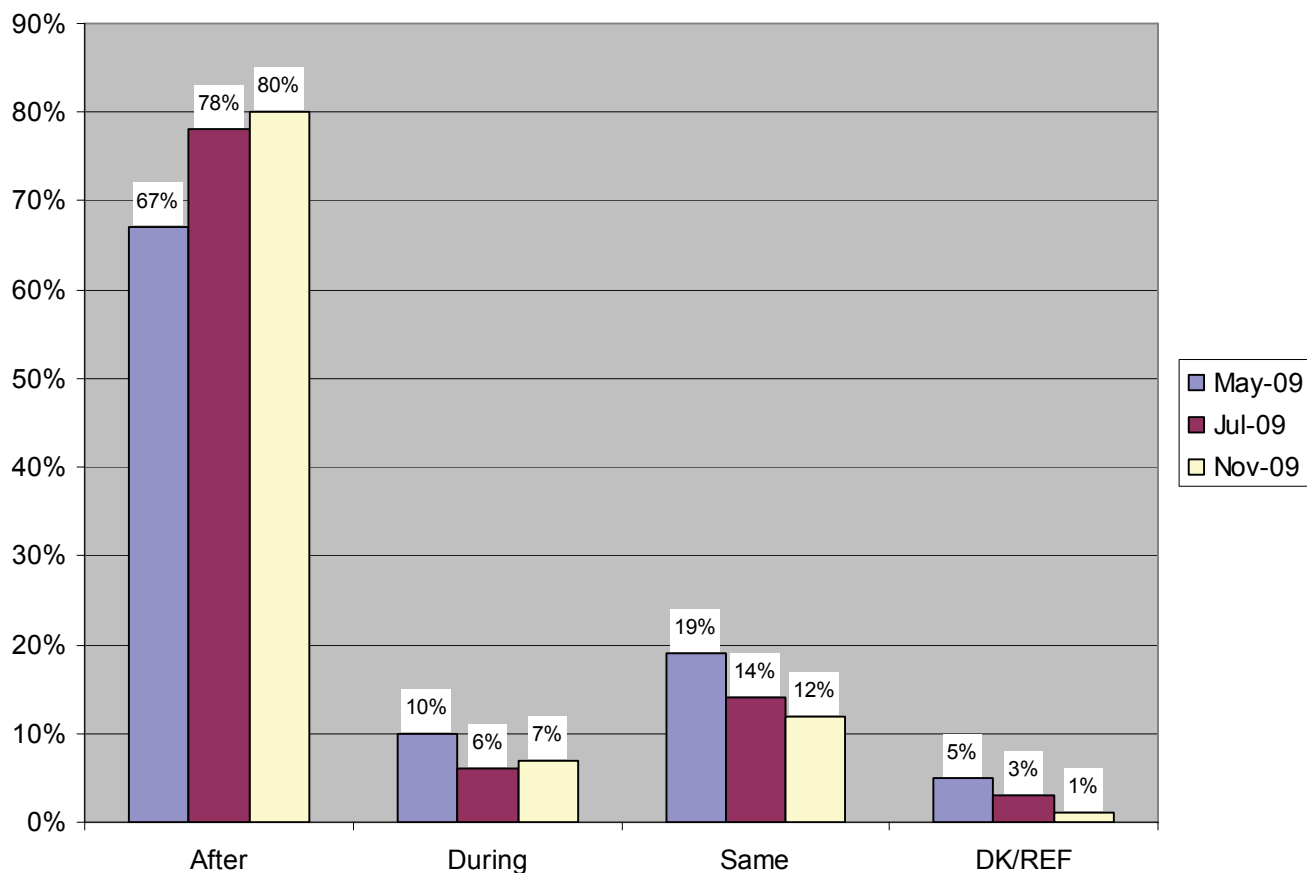


FIGURE 4.4

Question: How is your family's economic situation compared to five years ago?

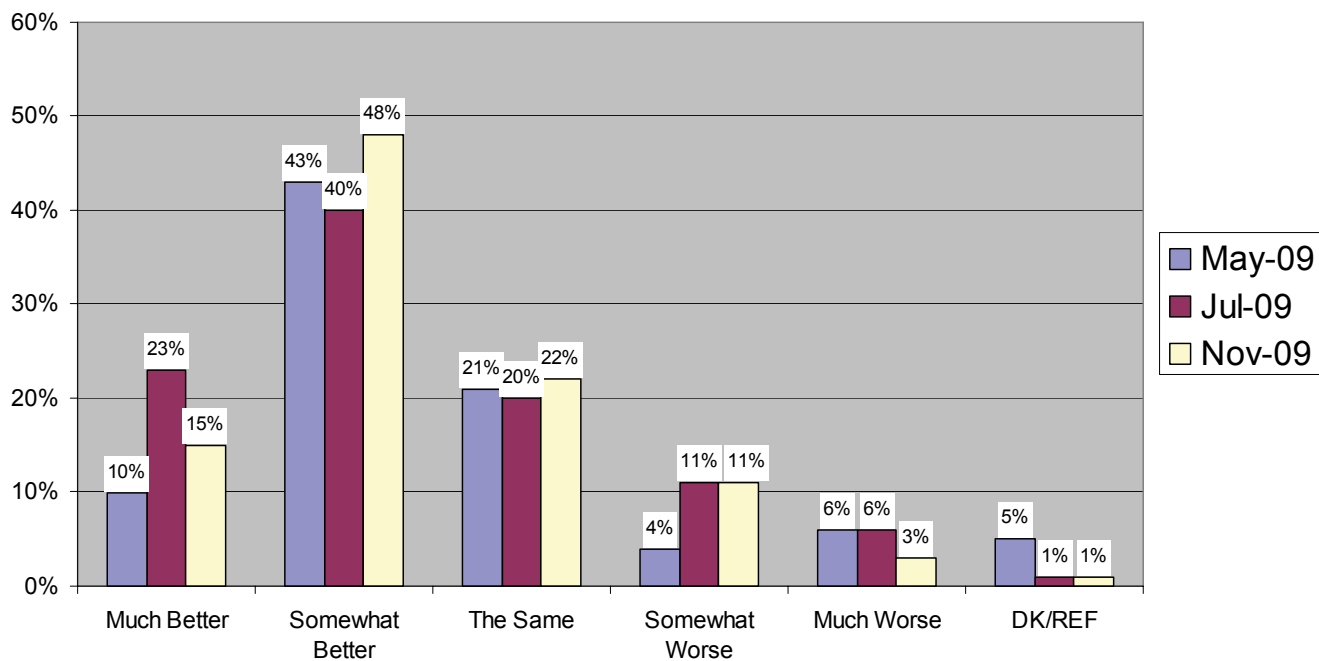


FIGURE 4.5

Question: Did you vote in the August 20, 2009 presidential election?

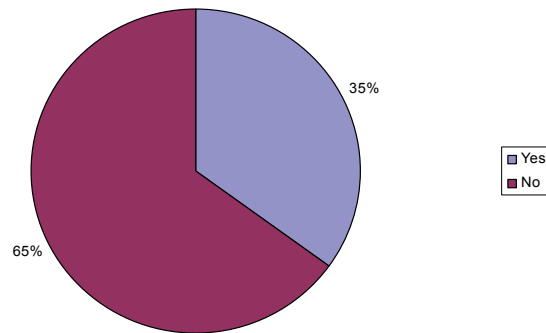


FIGURE 4.6

Question: Do you think the presidential election held on August 20, 2009 was free and fair?

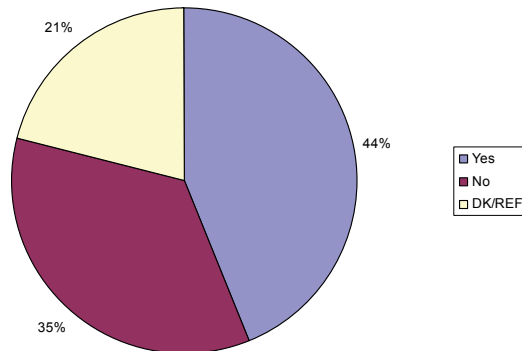
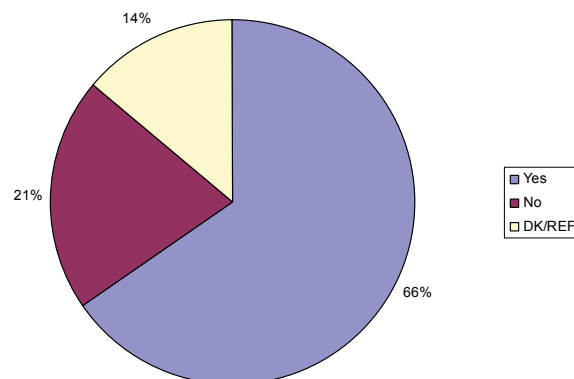


FIGURE 4.7

Question: Do you think Hamid Karzai is the legitimate President of Afghanistan?



AFGHANISTAN: WHERE THINGS STAND⁷⁵

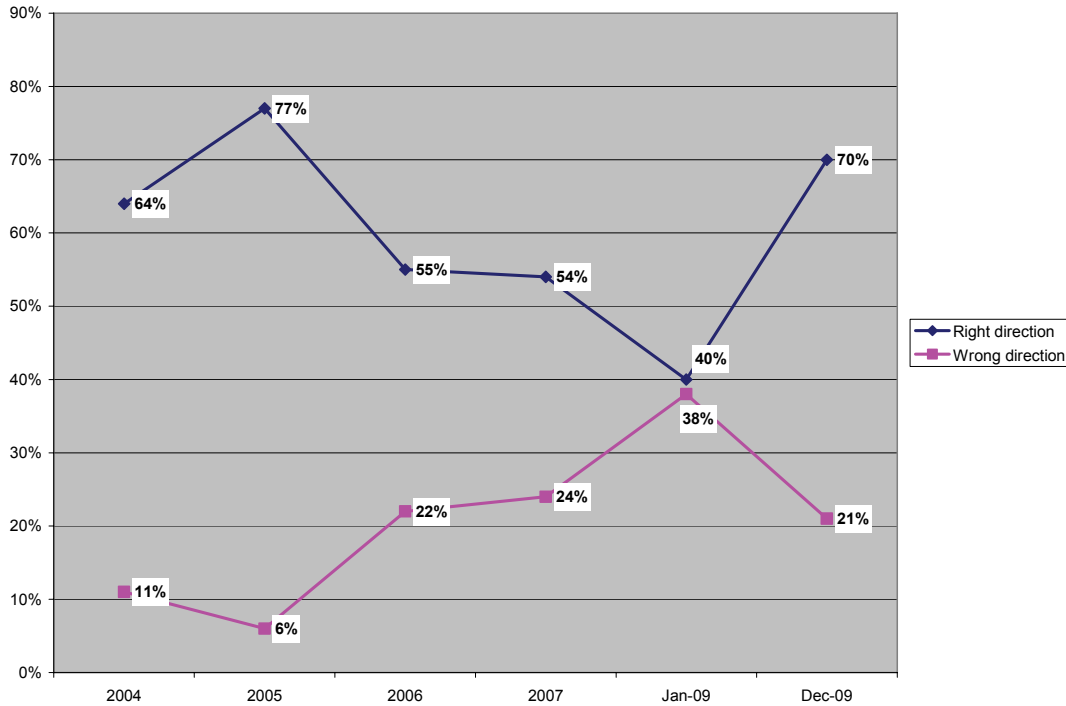
ABC News/BBC/ARD Poll, December 2009

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

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

FIGURE 4.8

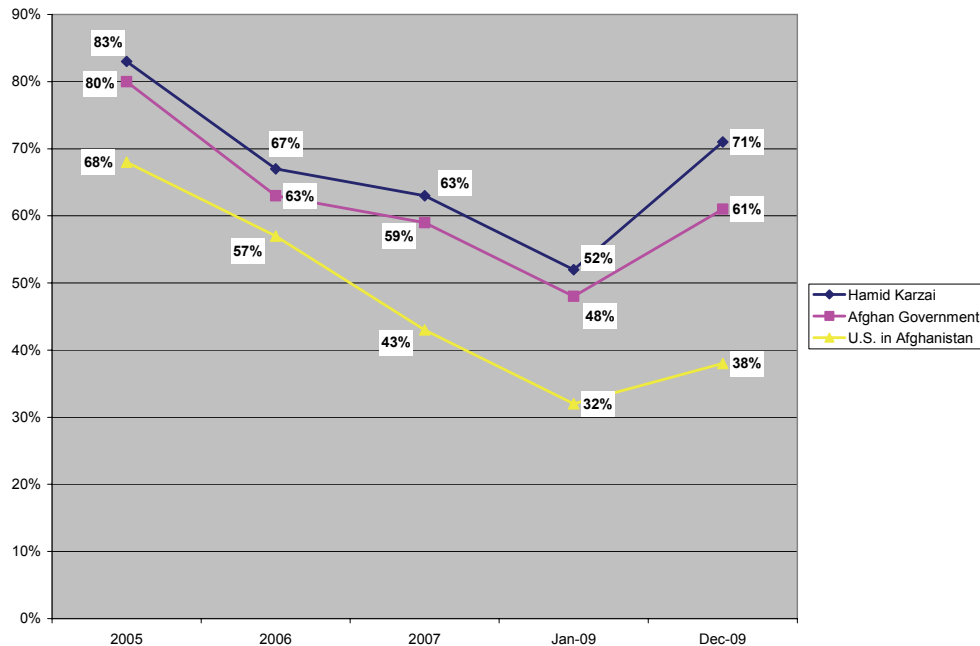
Question: Generally Speaking, Do You Think Things in Afghanistan Today Are Going In the Right Direction, or Do You Think Things Are Going In The Wrong Direction? (2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 & 2009)



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

FIGURE 4.9

Performance Ratings for Various Entities*



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

FIGURE 4.10

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

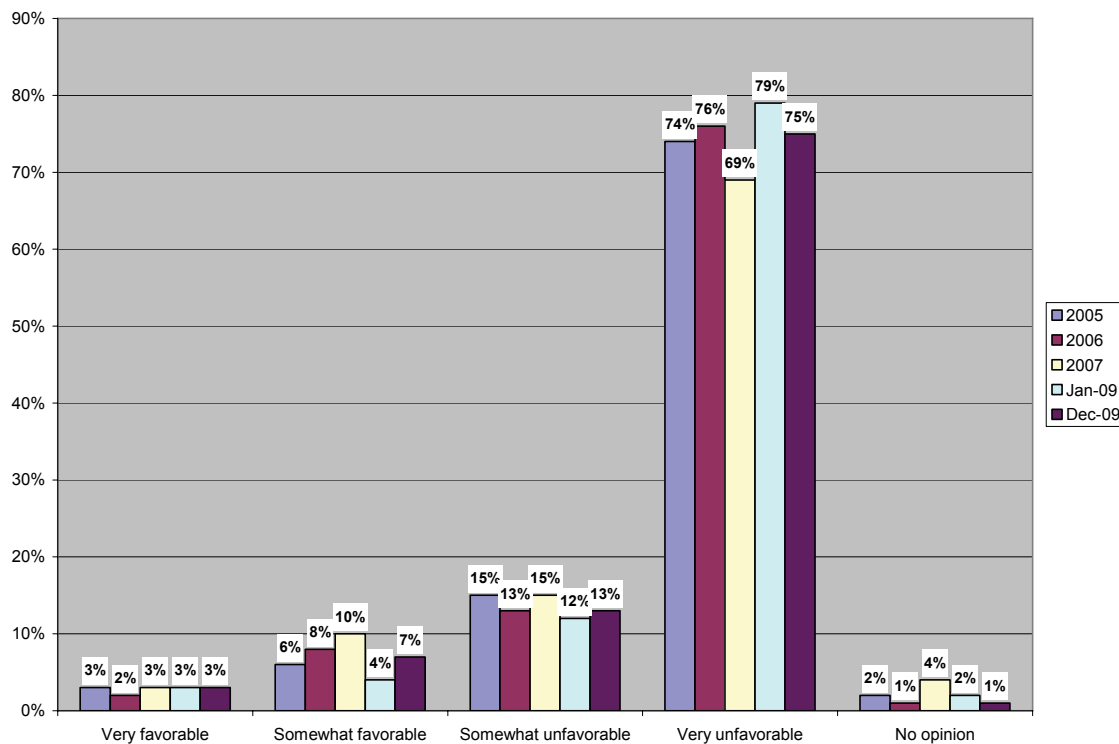


FIGURE 4.11

Question: Who Would You Rather Have Ruling Afghanistan Today?

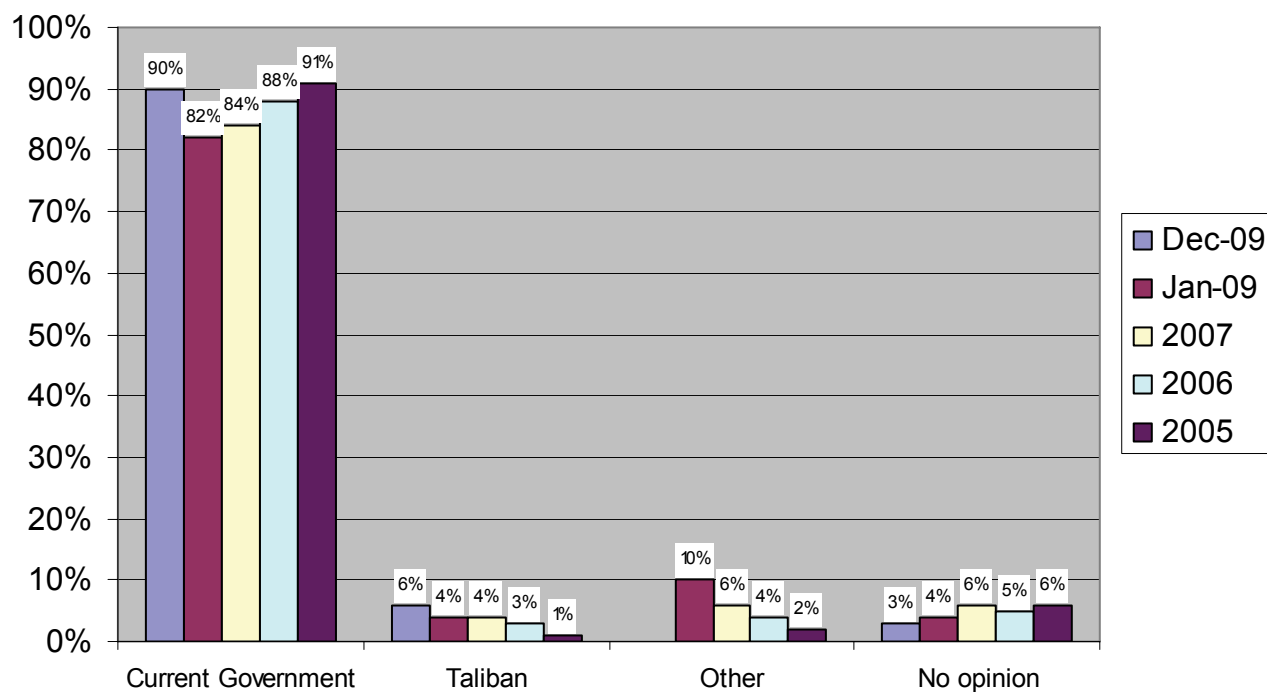


FIGURE 4.11

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

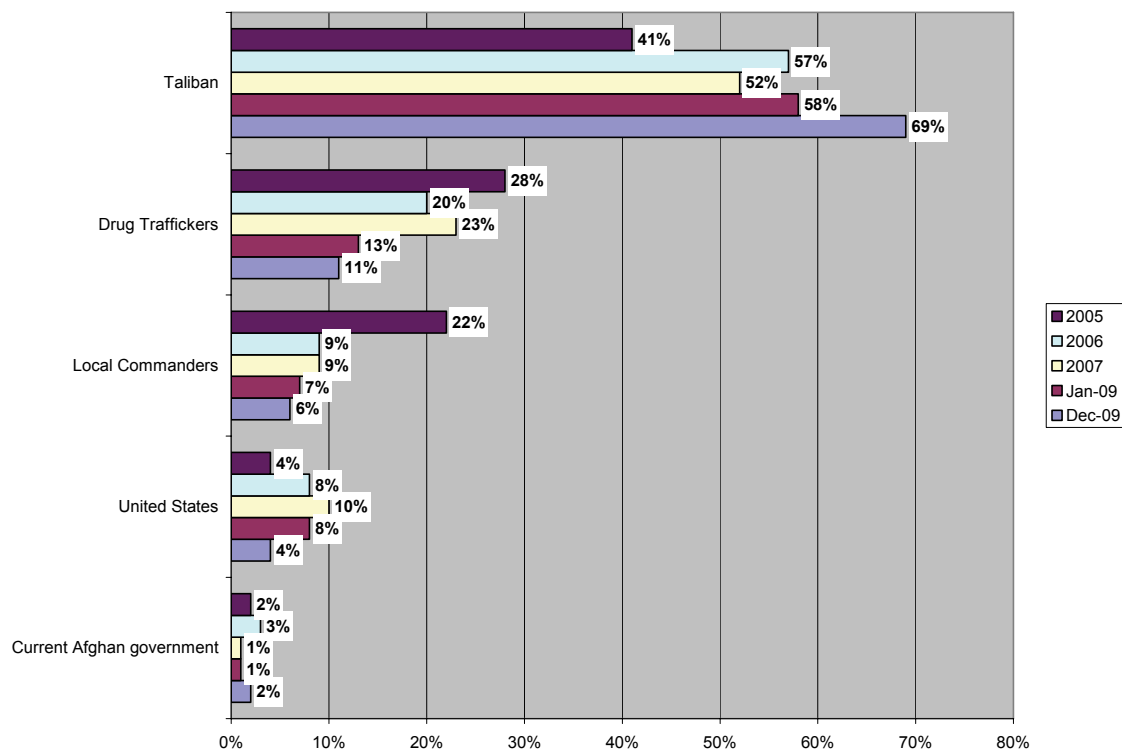
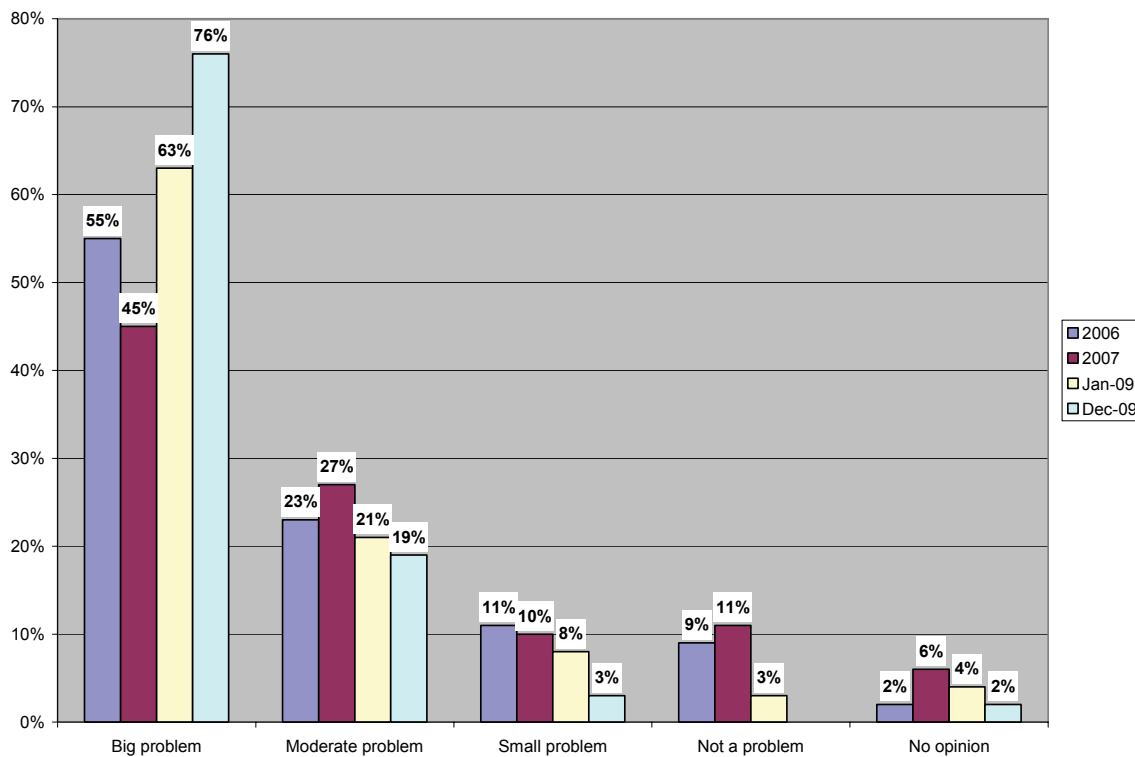


FIGURE 4.12

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



AFGHANISTAN IN 2009: A SURVEY OF THE AFGHAN PEOPLE⁷⁶

Asia Foundation, October 2009

(6,406 Afghan adults from throughout the country were interviewed)

FIGURE 4.13

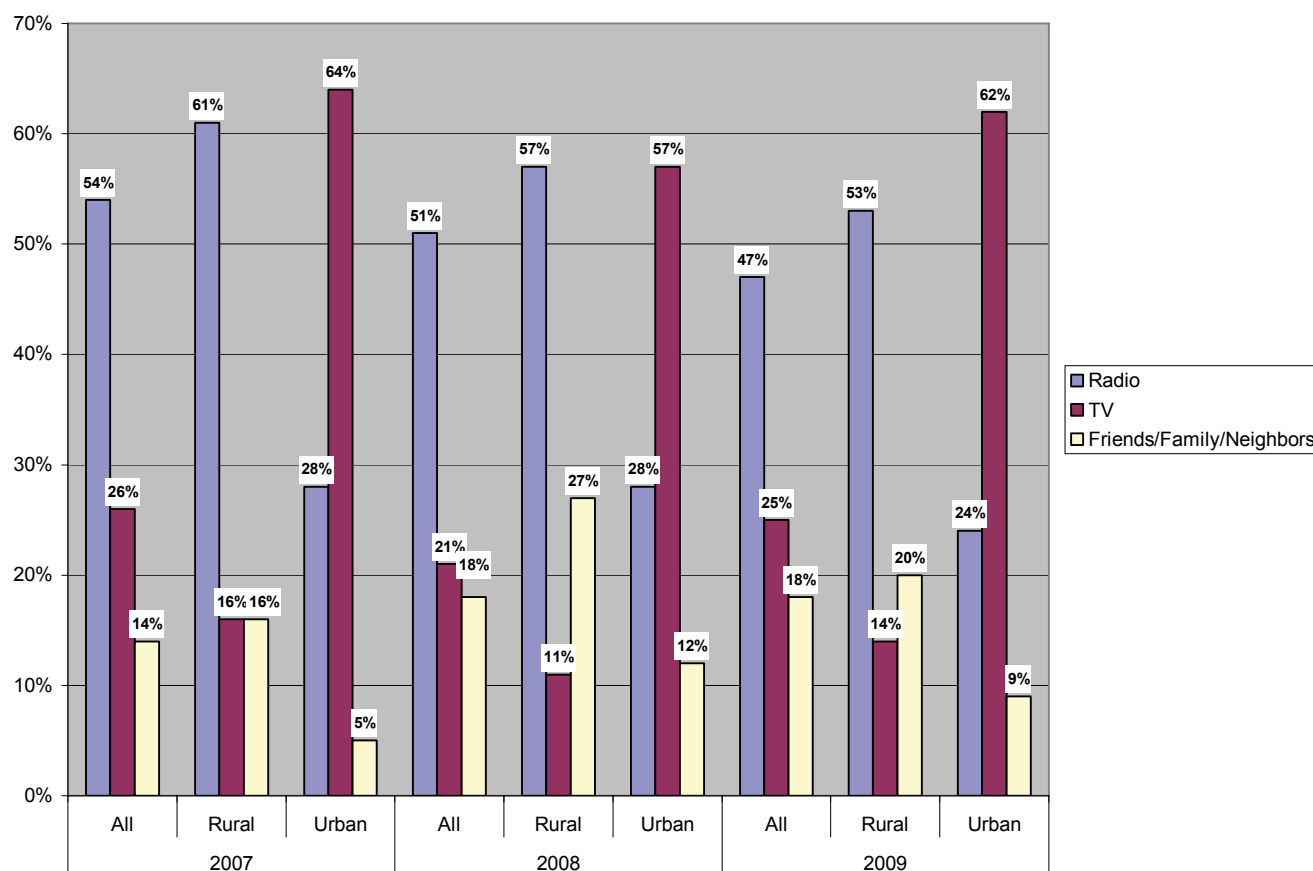
Present Condition of Various Infrastructure in Localities, 2007, 2008 & 2009

INFRASTRUCTURE	VERY/QUITE GOOD (%)			QUITE/VERY BAD (%)		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Availability of clean drinking water	63	62	63	36	38	37
Availability of water for irrigation	59	47	53	40	49	45
Availability of jobs	30	21	24	69	78	76
Supply of electricity	31	25	34	68	74	65
Availability of medical care	56	49	49	44	50	51
Availability of education for children	72	70	67	28	29	33

Survey Released: September 2007, October 2008 and October 2009, Respectively

FIGURE 4.14

Question: Which Is The Main Source From Where You Normally Get Information About What Is Happening In The Country? (2007, 2008 & 2009)



Survey Released: September 2007, October 2008 and October 2009, Respectively

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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- ⁴ U.S. Department of Defense Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom Casualty page. Accessed at: <http://www.defenselink.mil/news/casualty.pdf> Historical data accessed at: <http://siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/personnel/CASUALTY/castop.htm> Icasualties.org Operation Enduring Freedom Casualty Count website. Accessed at: <http://icasualties.org/oef/byNationality.aspx?hndQry=US>
- ⁵ Icasualties.org Operation Enduring Freedom Casualty Count website. Accessed at: <http://icasualties.org/oef/byNationality.aspx?hndQry=US>
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