

BROOKINGS

Afghanistan Index

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

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October 19, 2010



**Brookings Tracks Reconstruction and Security
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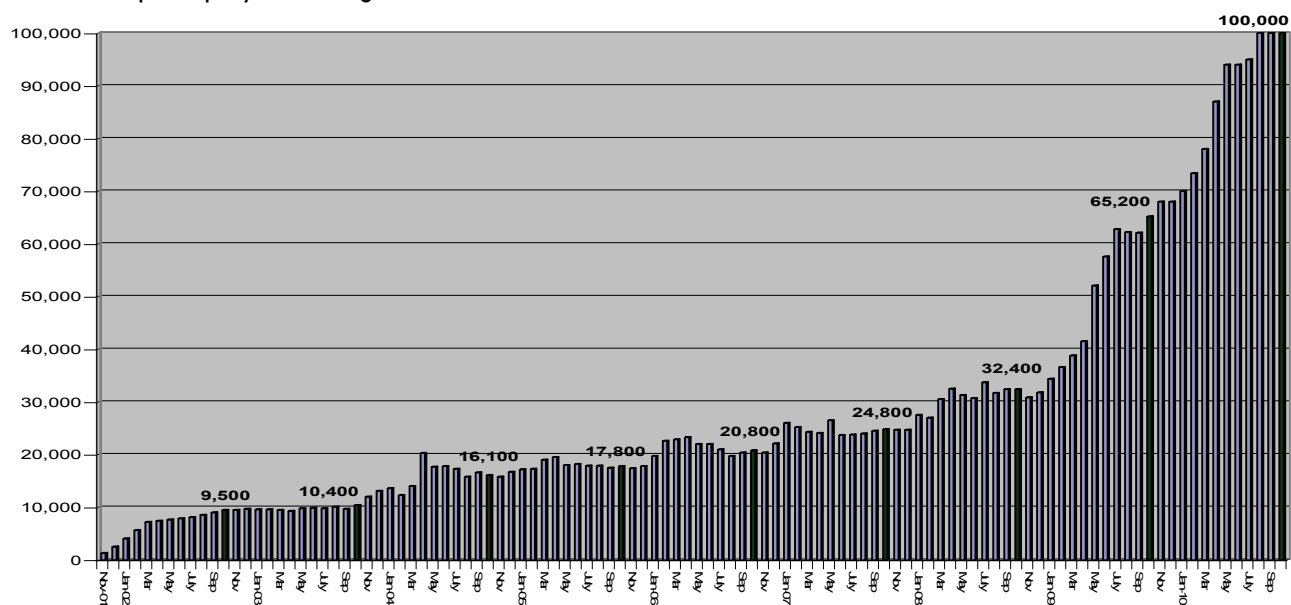
Note on the Methodology of the Afghanistan Index:

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

1. SECURITY INDICATORS

FIGURE 1.1

American Troops Deployed To Afghanistan¹



NOTE: As of October 2010 there were roughly 100,000 U.S. troops in Afghanistan. These figures include troops under ISAF and Operation Enduring Freedom. For a full order of battle, please see: <http://www.understandingwar.org/reference/afghanistan-order-battle>

FIGURE 1.2

Other Foreign Troops Deployed To Afghanistan²

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

NOTE: Approximately 60% of the additionally pledged NATO and partner troops are in place, more will arrive in the coming months.³

FIGURE 1.3Troops Committed to NATO's International Security Assistance Forces (ISAF) By Country⁴

	Albania	295		Germany	4590		Norway	500
	Armenia	40		Greece	75		Poland	2630
	Australia	1455		Hungary	360		Portugal	250
	Austria	3		Iceland	5		Romania	1750
	Azerbaijan	90		Ireland	6		Singapore	30
	Belgium	575		Italy	3400		Slovakia	300
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	10		Jordan	6		Slovenia	70
	Bulgaria	540		Republic of Korea	270		Spain	1555
	Canada	2830		Latvia	170		Sweden	530
	Croatia	295		Lithuania	245		The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ¹	240
	Czech Republic	500		Luxembourg	9		Turkey	1740
	Denmark	730		Malaysia	40		Ukraine	15
	Estonia	160		Mongolia	195		United Arab Emirates	15
	Finland	80		Montenegro	30		United Kingdom	9500
	France	3750		Netherlands	380		United States	78430
	Georgia	925		New Zealand	205		Total	119,819

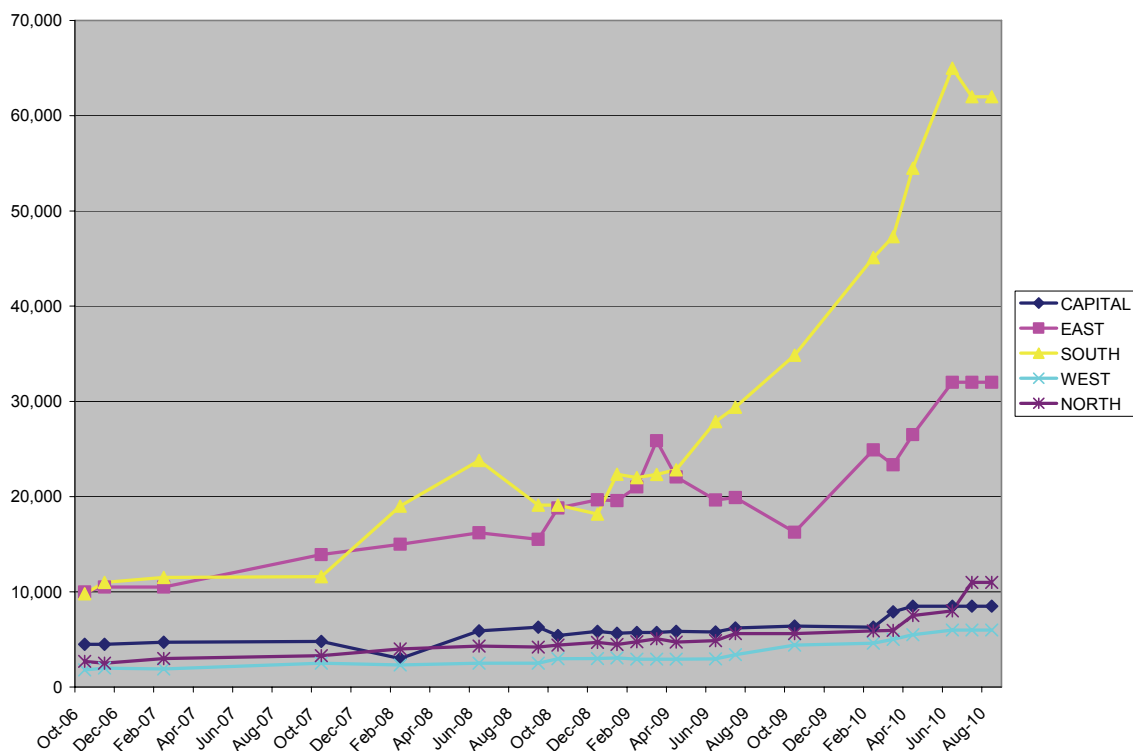
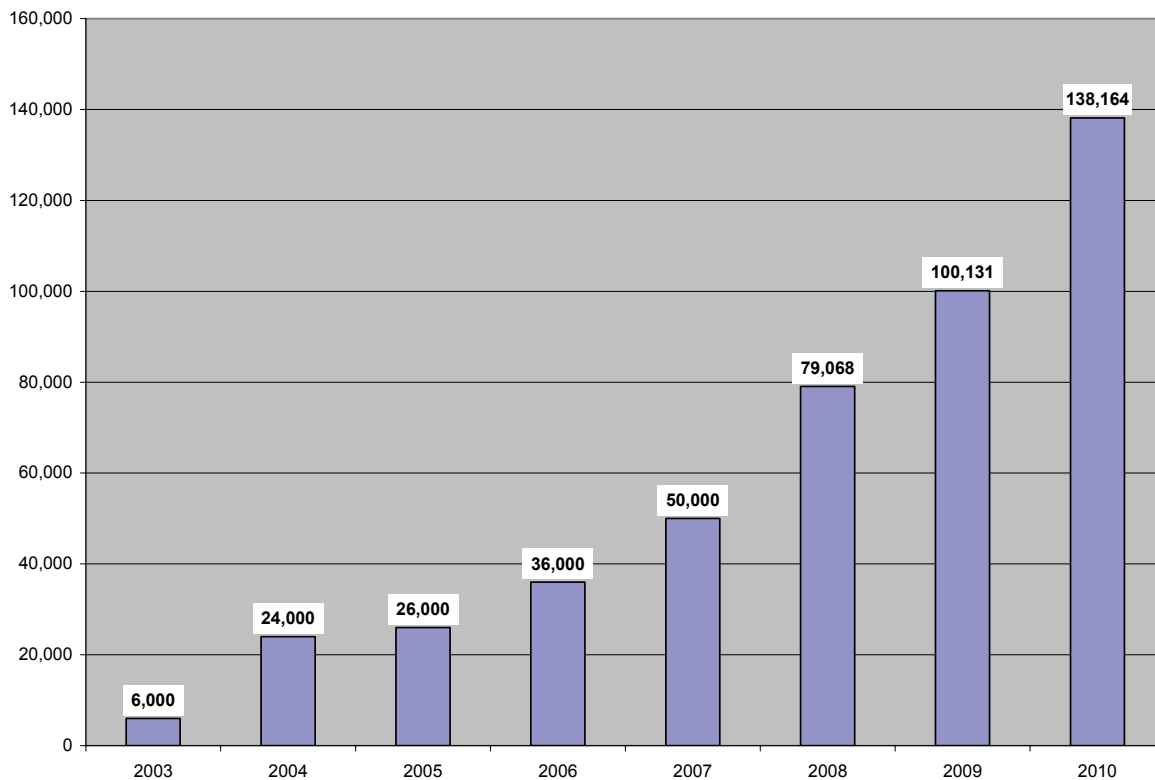
AS OF: August 4, 2010¹ Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name² Snapshot figure that includes overlapping rotations.**NOTE:** The total foreign troop presence also includes about 30,000 (mainly American) troops organized under Operation Enduring Freedom.**FIGURE 1.4**Total NATO-ISAF Manpower by Regional Command (RC), Since October 2006⁵**NOTE:** Data points represent months for which a precise estimate is available. As the figures for a given month provide a snapshot assessment, they should be considered approximations. Figures do not reflect U.S. troops that are part of Operation Enduring Freedom.

FIGURE 1.5Size of Afghan Security Forces on Duty⁶

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
March 2010	113,000	102,000	215,000
April/May 2010	119,388	104,459	223,847
August 2010	134,000	109,000	243,000
October 2010	138,164	120,504	258,668

FIGURE 1.6Annual Growth of Afghan National Army (ANA), By Number of Troops, 2003-Present⁷

NOTE: Figures for 2003-2009 are as of year end. 2010 numbers are as of the end of September. The goal for 2011 is to reach 171,000 ANA soldiers.

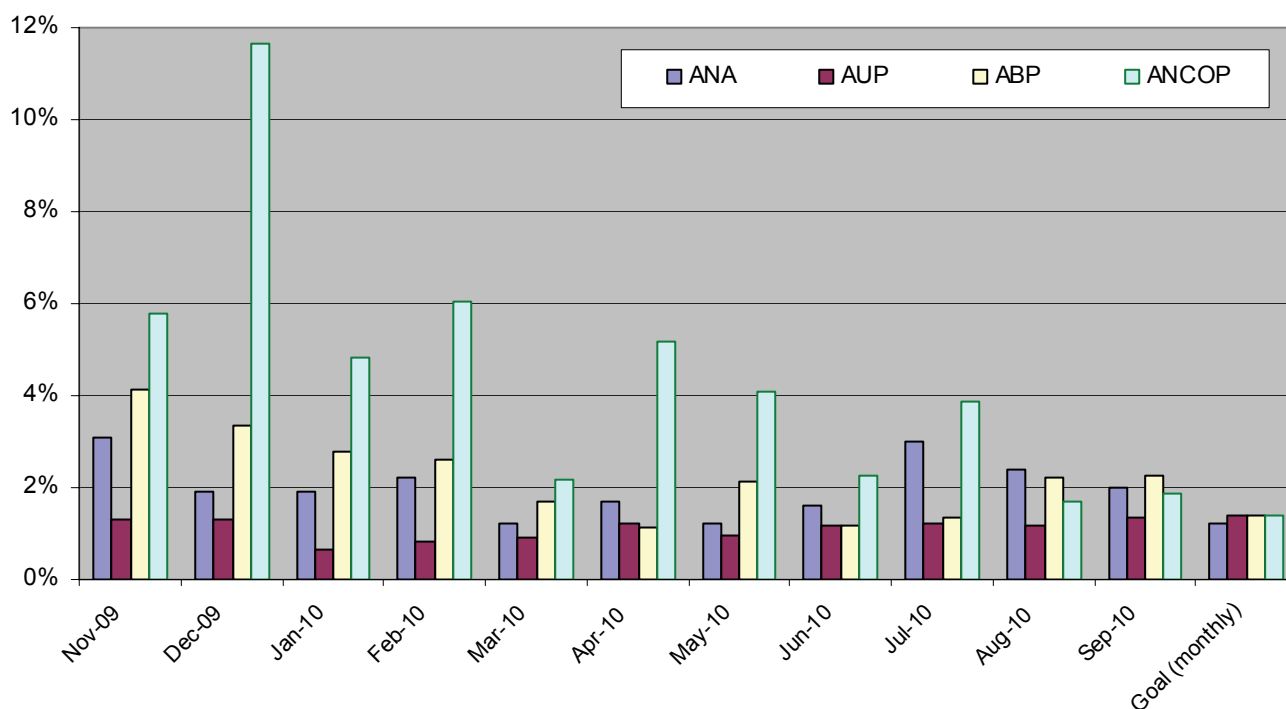
FIGURE 1.7Annual Recruitment Figures for Afghan National Army (ANA)⁸

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 1.8

Attrition Rates among Selected Afghan National Security Forces⁹



NOTE: In a briefing by Lt. Gen. William Caldwell on August 23, 2010, annual attrition rates of 23% for the Afghan National Army (ANA) and 16% for the Afghan National Police (ANP) were announced. In the month prior to the briefing, annual attrition rates of 47% were reported among the civil order police, which now number 5,700 and is expected to grow to 18,500 by Oct. 31, 2011. As of September 2010, less than half of ANA units have been assessed.

FIGURE 1.9

Afghan National Army Basic Rifle Marksmanship Qualification¹⁰

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

FIGURE 1.10

Afghan National Army (ANA) Leader Training¹¹

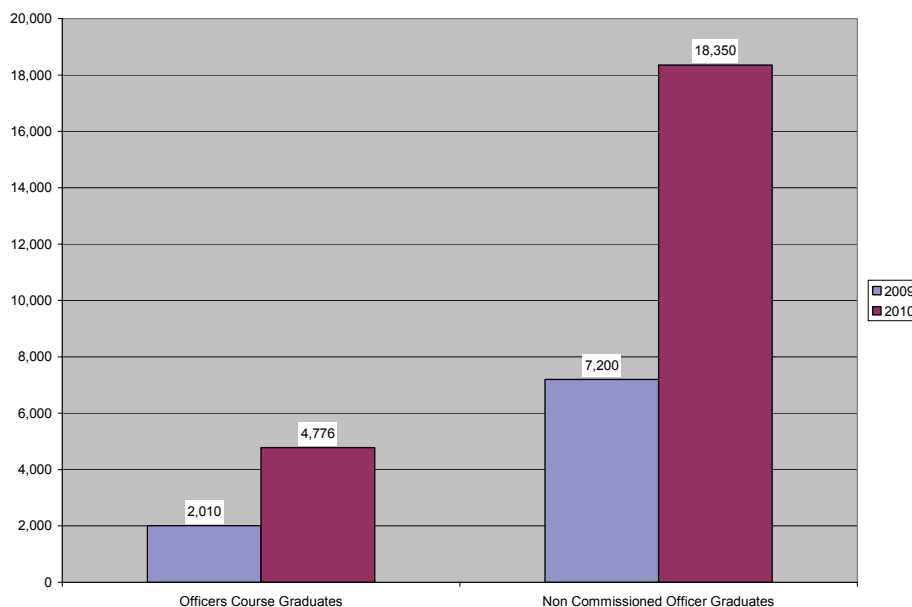


FIGURE 1.11Assessment Levels of Afghan National Security Forces¹²**Afghan National Army (ANA)**

<i>Army Kandaks</i>	May-10	Jun-10	Aug-10
Independent	0%	0%	0%
Effective w/advisors	30%	22%	26%
Effective w/assistance	27%	33%	35%
Dependent*	35%	41%	39%
Ineffective	7%	4%	0%

<i>Commando Kandaks</i>	May-10	Jun-10	Aug-10
Independent	0%	0%	0%
Effective w/advisors	43%	50%	63%
Effective w/assistance	29%	25%	25%
Dependent*	29%	25%	13%
Ineffective	0%	0%	0%

<i>Corps/Division HQ</i>	May-10	Jun-10	Aug-10
Independent	0%	0%	0%
Effective w/advisors	17%	14%	14%
Effective w/assistance	17%	43%	71%
Dependent*	67%	43%	14%
Ineffective	0%	0%	0%

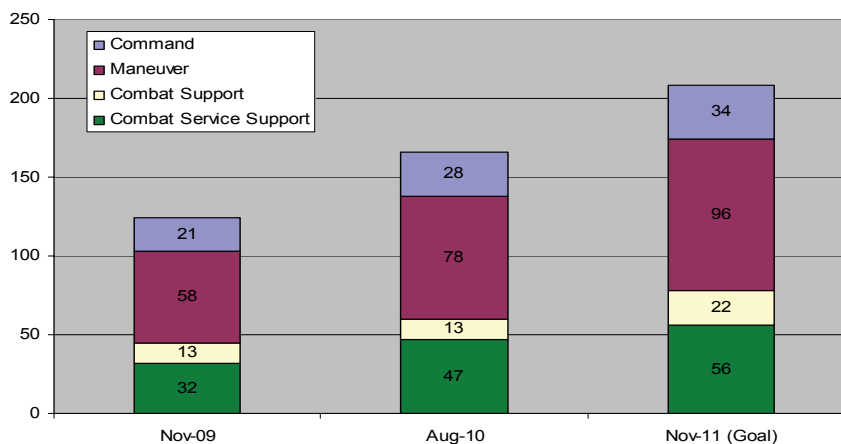
Afghan National Police (ANP)

<i>ANCOP</i>	May-10	Jun-10	Aug-10
Independent	0%	0%	0%
Effective w/advisors	0%	0%	50%
Effective w/assistance	50%	25%	50%
Dependent*	50%	75%	0%
Ineffective	0%	0%	0%

<i>Afghan Uniform Police</i>	May-10	Jun-10	Aug-10
Independent	0%	0%	2%
Effective w/advisors	22%	22%	22%
Effective w/assistance	31%	35%	35%
Dependent*	41%	35%	37%
Ineffective	7%	8%	4%

<i>Afghan Border Police</i>	May-10	Jun-10	Aug-10
Independent	0%	0%	0%
Effective w/advisors	25%	15%	42%
Effective w/assistance	42%	40%	19%
Dependent*	33%	30%	38%
Ineffective	0%	15%	0%

NOTE: These assessments do not currently cover all units. As an example, less than half of all units in the ANA have been assessed. The “effective w/ assistance” category includes units with different levels of readiness. *Units that are totally dependent on coalition forces partnering for missions.

FIGURE 1.12Afghan National Army Force Structure Growth¹³

NOTE: Units are battalion sized.

FIGURE 1.13Number of Private Defense Department Contractors in Afghanistan, 2008 through 2010¹⁴

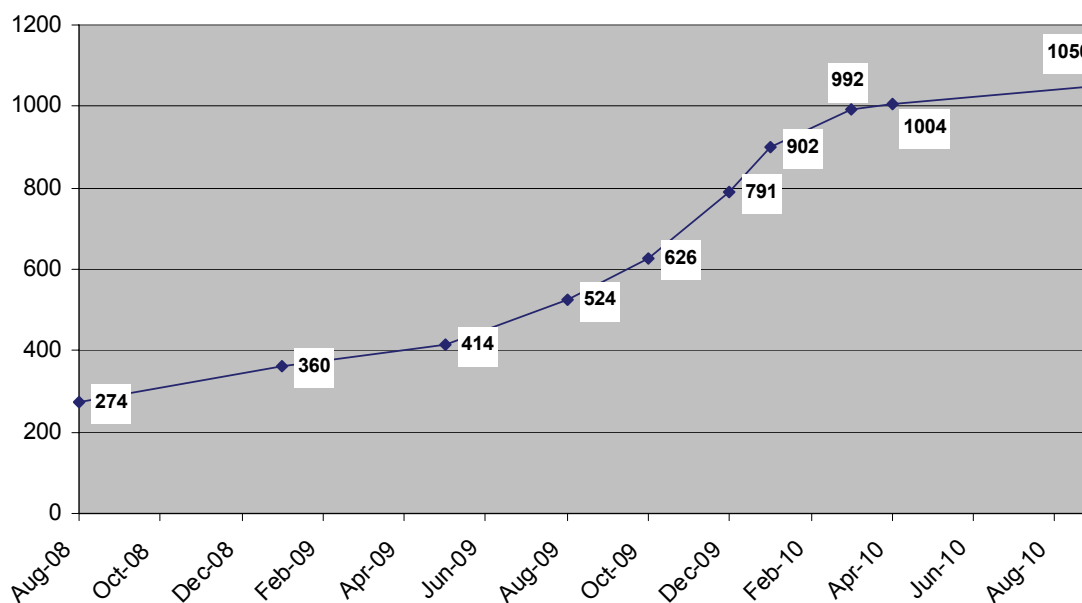
Year	Private Contractors
2008	71,000
2009	107,000
2010	112,092

NOTE: Employed by U.S. companies, but not necessarily Americans. 2010 numbers are as of March, and at that time there was a ratio of 1.42 contractors to every U.S. soldier on the ground. These figures only count those employed by the U.S. Department of Defense.

FIGURE 1.14Private Contractors Training the Afghan Army¹⁵

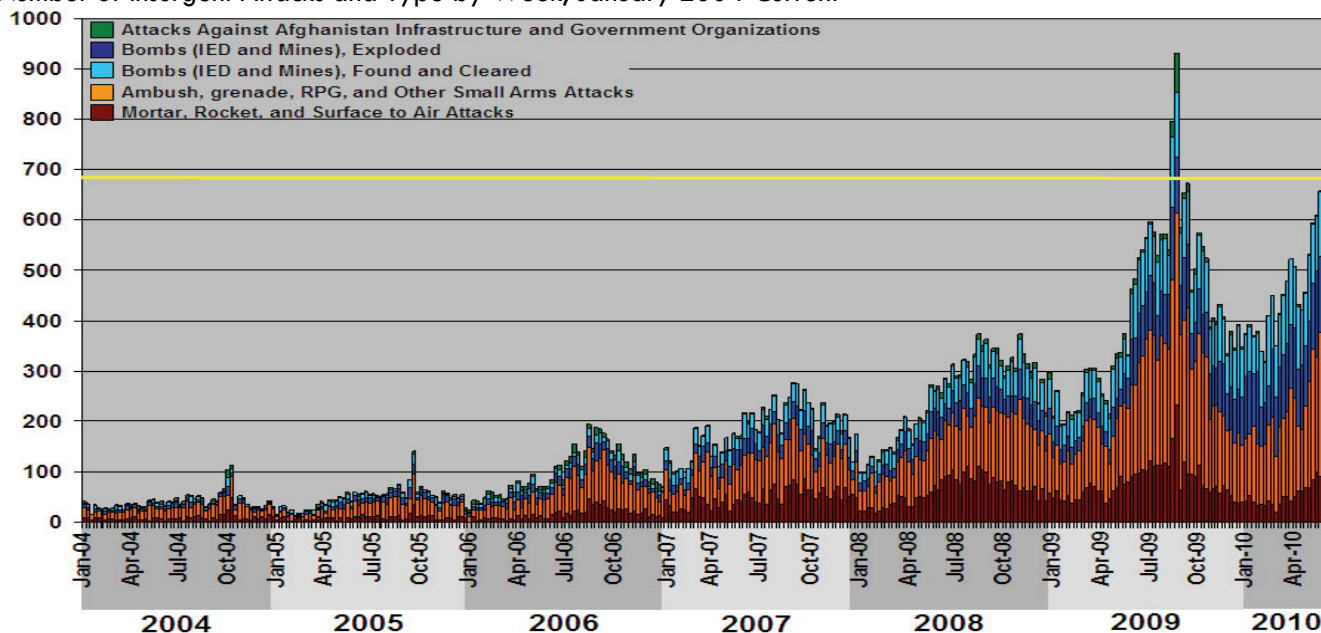
Month	Contractors
March 2010	2,000

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

FIGURE 1.15U.S. Government Civilians in Afghanistan, August 2008-Current¹⁶

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

North	East	South	West
22	195	124	26

FIGURE 1.16Number of Insurgent Attacks and Type by Week, January 2004-Current¹⁷**FIGURE 1.17**Security Forces in and Around Kandahar, May 2010 and July 2010 Projected¹⁸

Security Force	Current (May 2010)	Projected (July 2010)
ISAF	6,900	11,850
ANSF	5,300	8,500
Force Total	12,200	20,350

FIGURE 1.18Number of Violent Events in and Around Kandahar, 2006 and 2009¹⁹

Year	Number of Incidents
2006	957
2009	2,968

NOTE: Incidents include murder, violence and intimidation as well as deployment or detonation of improvised explosive devices, and targeting of officials among other offenses.

FIGURE 1.19U.S. Special Operations against Taliban, Summer 2010²⁰

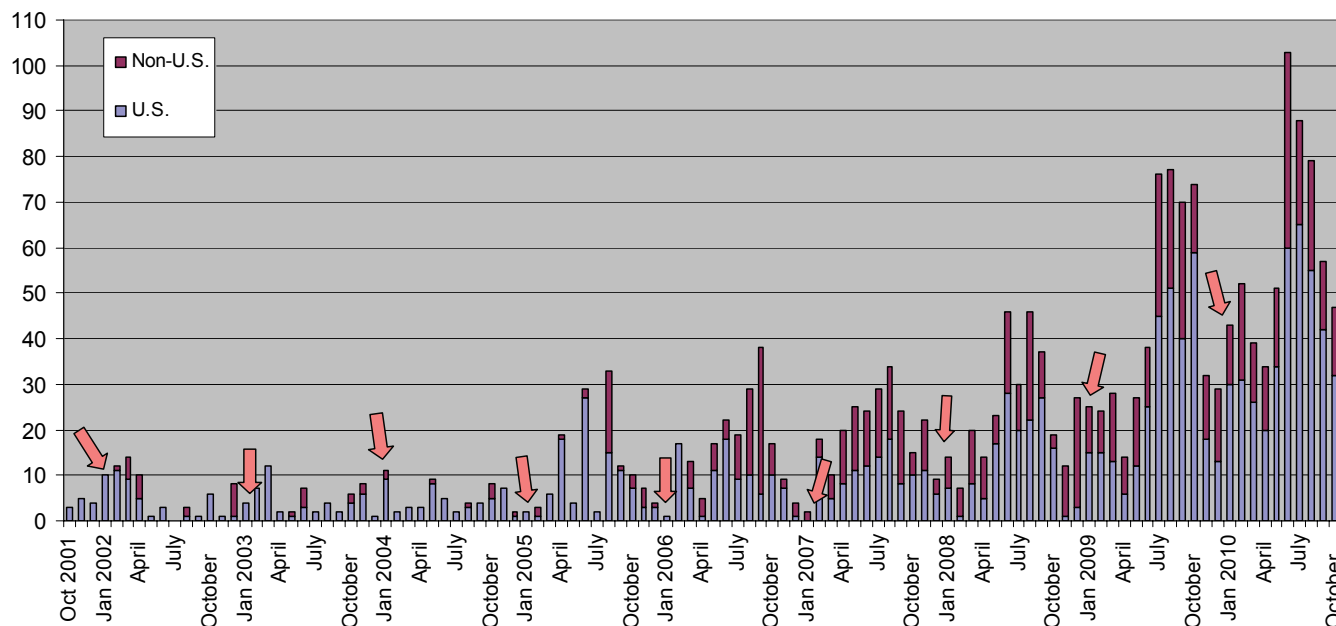
Insurgent leaders killed or captured	235
Rank-and-file insurgents killed	1,066
Rank-and-file insurgents captured	1,673

NOTE: Operations conducted in a 90-day period ending early September 2010. In a previous period ending mid-August, 11,587 Afghan civilians received medical humanitarian (unrelated to operations) treatment during similar operations. Nearly 4,000 missions were conducted between May and August 2010, the highest tempo of the war.

FIGURE 1.20Estimated Number of Assassinations in and Around Kandahar, 2009 and 2010²¹

Year	Number of Incidents
2009	>1 per month
2010	>5 per month

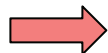
NOTE: In the first four months of 2008, 2009 and 2010 there were 6, 15 and 27 assassinations respectively.

FIGURE 1.21U.S. and Coalition Troop Fatalities since October 7, 2001²²

NOTE: Due to data reporting, this graph and the breakdowns below include some fatalities from outside Afghanistan, mainly in the Philippines, Pakistan, and other countries associated with Operation Enduring Freedom. In most months, there are no fatalities in locations outside Afghanistan. As of October 17, 2010 there have been at least 1,250 U.S. fatalities attributed directly to fighting in Afghanistan.

Total from October 7, 2001 through October 17, 2010:

	ALL FATALITIES	HOSTILE	NON-HOSTILE
U.S.	1,337	1035	302
Non-U.S.	817	688	129
TOTAL	2,118	1,723	431



Indicates the start of a new calendar year

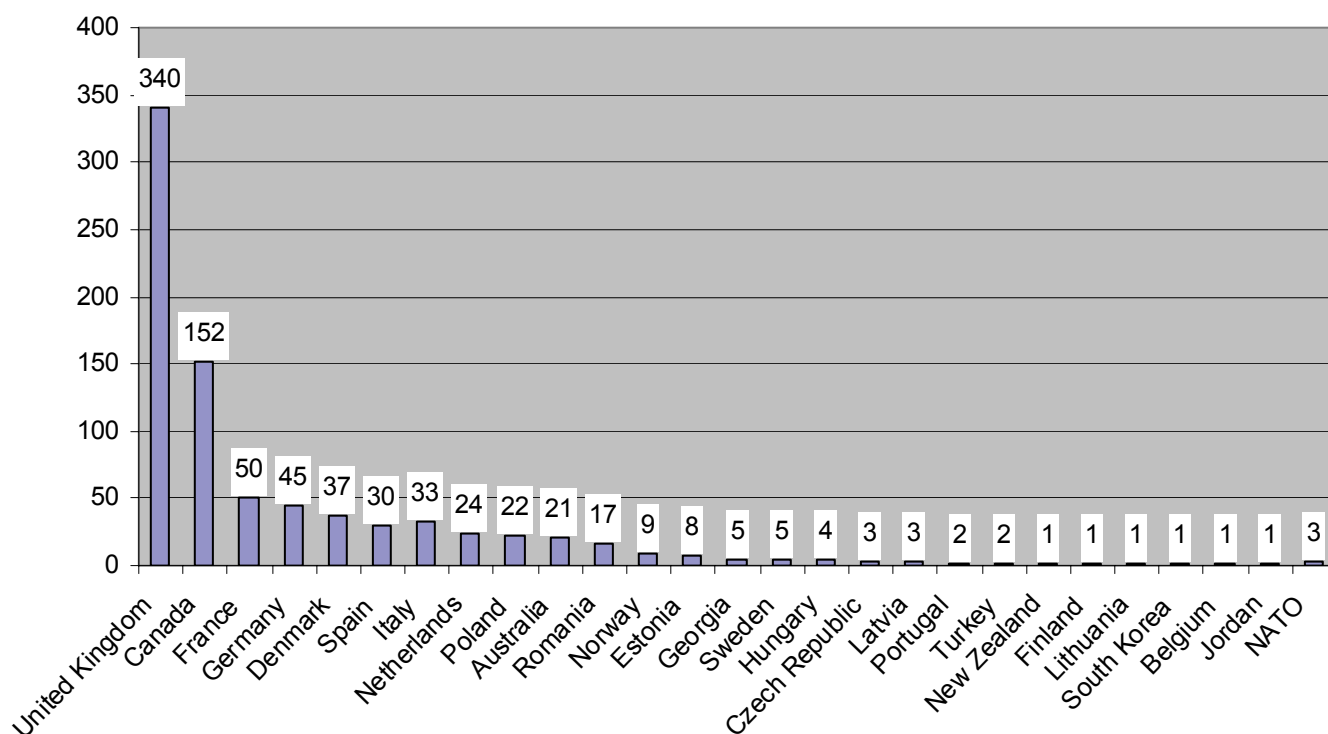
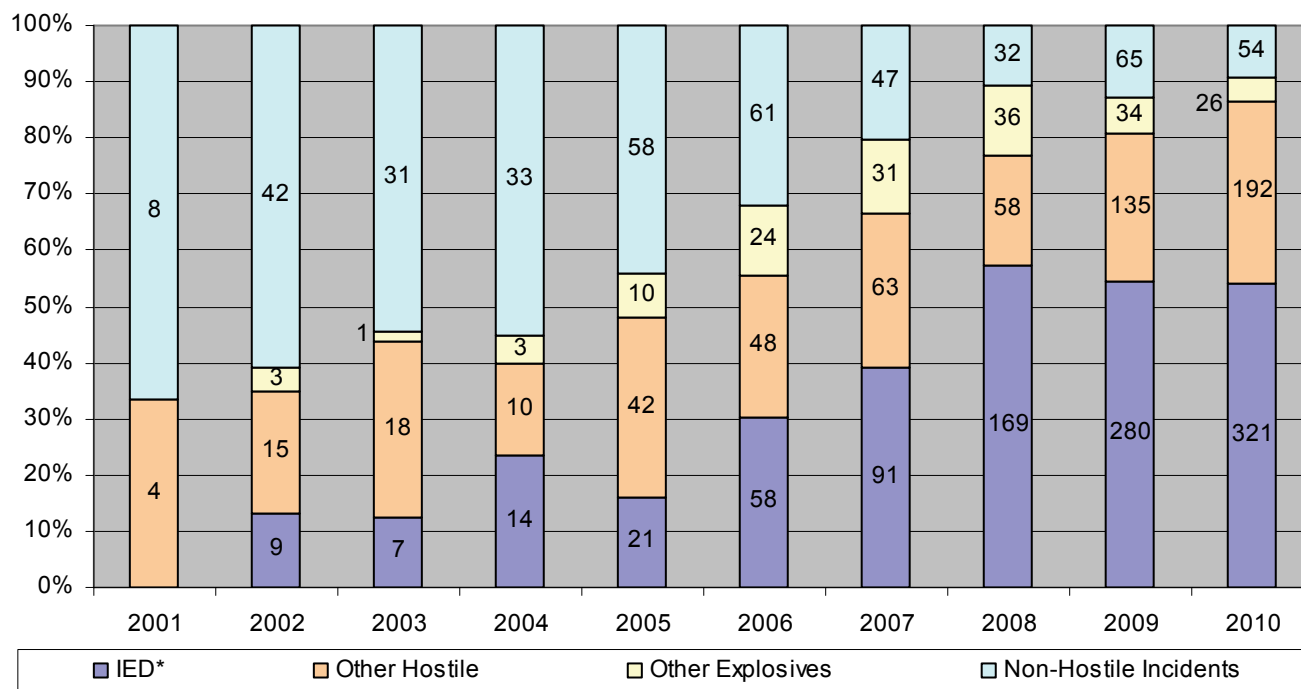
FIGURE 1.22Cause of Death for U.S. Troops, By Year²³

Year	Improvised Explosive Device	Suicide Bombs	Mortars/RPG's/Rockets	Landmine	Helicopter Losses*	Aircraft Losses*	Other Hostile Fire	Non-Hostile Causes*	Total
2001	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (16.7%)	0 (0%)	4 (33.3%)	6 (50.0%)	12
2002	5 (10.2%)	0 (0%)	1 (2.0%)	1 (2.0%)	4 (8.2%)	18 (36.7%)	12 (24.5%)	8 (16.3%)	49
2003	1 (2.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	19 (39.6%)	0 (0%)	12 (25.0%)	16 (33.3%)	48
2004	12 (23.1%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.9%)	1 (1.9%)	2 (3.8%)	3 (5.8%)	10 (19.2%)	23 (44.2%)	52
2005	18 (18.2%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.0%)	5 (5.1%)	36 (36.4%)	1 (1.0%)	20 (20.2%)	17 (17.2%)	99
2006	27 (27.6%)	3 (3.1%)	1 (1.0%)	1 (1.0%)	21 (21.4%)	0 (0%)	33 (33.7%)	12 (12.2%)	98
2007	33 (28.2%)	1 (0.9%)	9 (7.7%)	1 (0.9%)	13 (11.1%)	0 (0%)	35 (29.9%)	25 (21.4%)	117
2008	84 (54.2%)	4 (2.6%)	7 (4.5%)	2 (1.3%)	2 (1.3%)	0 (0%)	36 (23.2%)	20 (12.9%)	155
2009	142 (45.5%)	8 (2.6%)	21 (6.7%)	0 (0%)	13 (4.2%)	2 (0.6%)	91 (29.1%)	35 (11.2%)	312*
2010	210 (53.2%)	5 (1.3%)	14 (3.5%)	0 (0%)	20 (5.1%)	0 (0%)	120 (30.4%)	26 (6.6%)	395
Total	532 (39.8%)	21 (1.6%)	56 (4.2%)	11 (0.8%)	132 (9.9%)	24 (1.8%)	373 (27.9%)	188 (14.1%)	1337

Through October 17, 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. For detailed demographic information including gender, race and military component, please see Operation Enduring Freedom Military Deaths at:

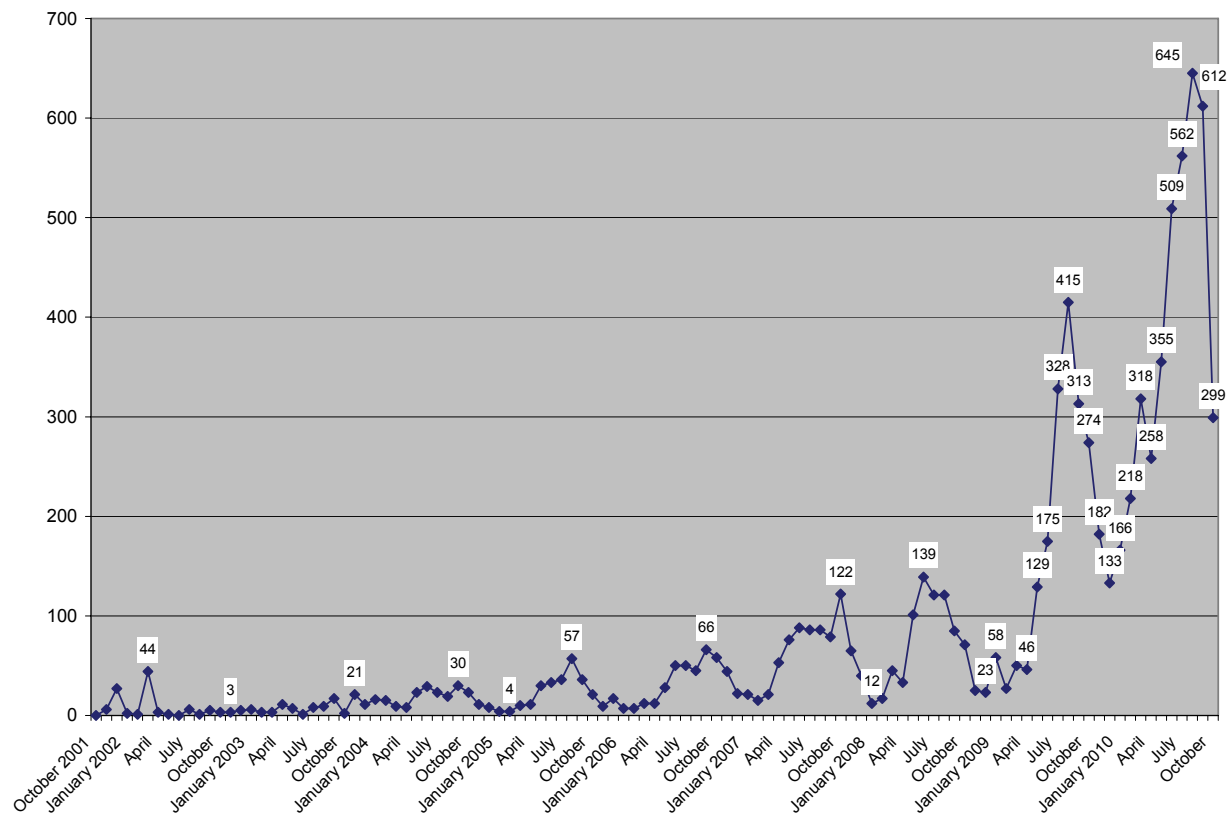
<http://siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/personnel/CASUALTY/oefdeaths.pdf>

FIGURE 1.23Non-U.S. Coalition Troop Fatalities by Country since October 2001²⁴Total through October 17, 2010: **821****FIGURE 1.24**Proportion of Annual U.S. and Coalition Fatalities by Various Causes²⁵

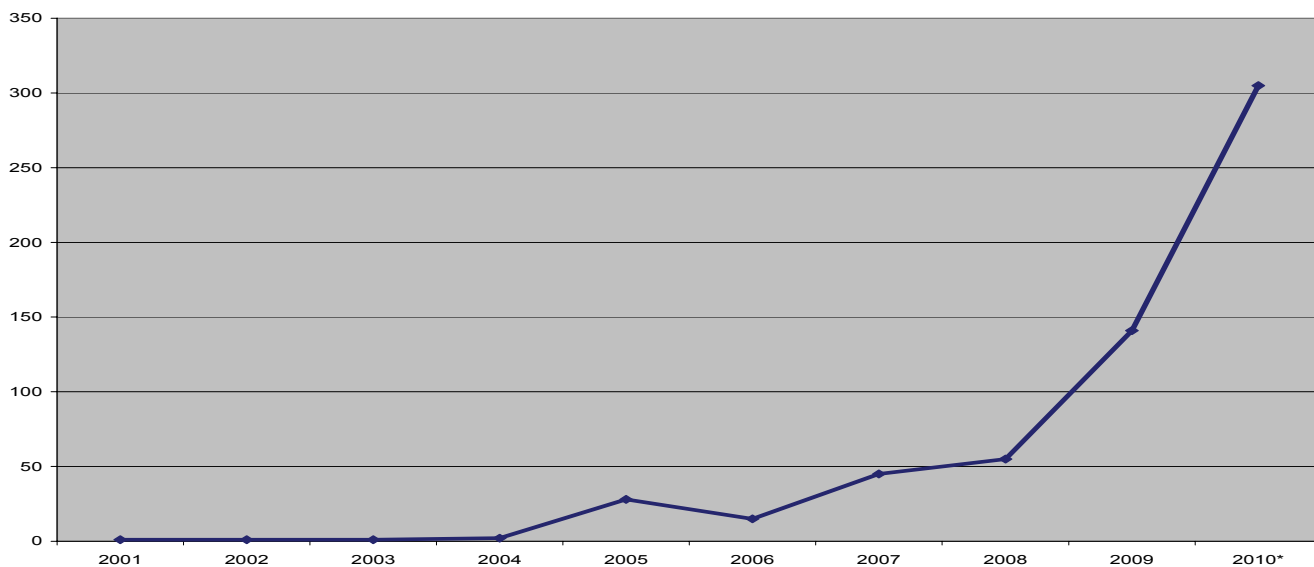
*Improvised Explosive Device

Figures Updated Thru: October 17, 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 1.25U.S. Troops Wounded In Action since October 30, 2001²⁶**Total from October 7, 2001 through October 17, 2010: 8,706**

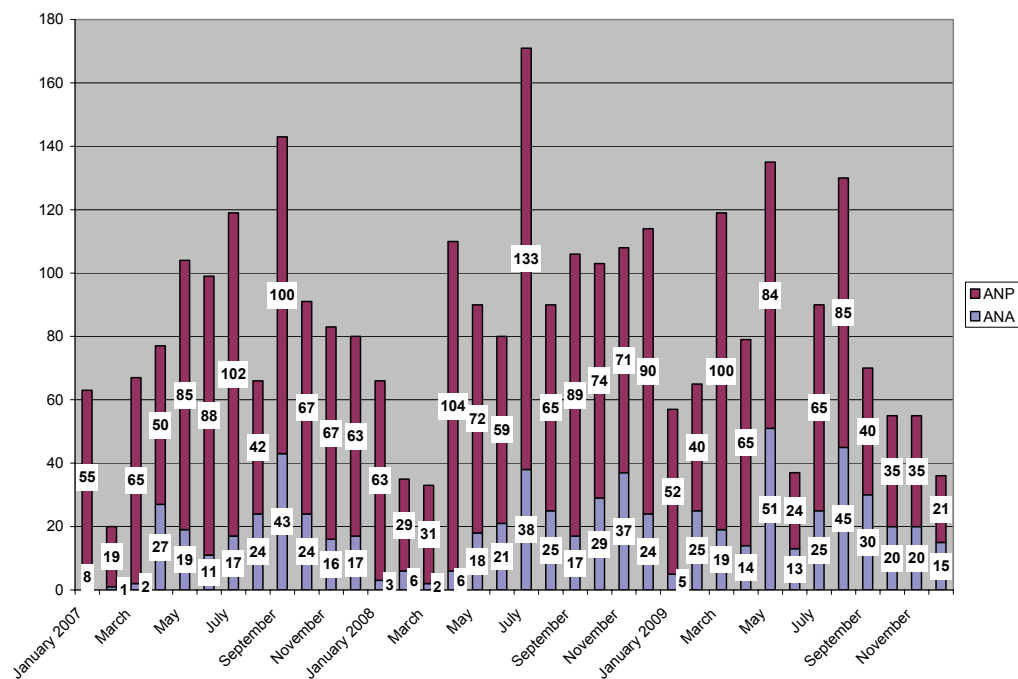
The daily Department of Defense casualty reports that we use for our monthly estimates on U.S. troops wounded does not make it entirely clear when in a 24-hour period casualties were incurred. Since the reports are published at 10AM daily, there is possibility that our numbers for January 2005 and onwards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

FIGURE 1.26Private Contractor Deaths in Afghanistan, 2001 through 2010²⁷

NOTE: Numbers correspond to insurance claims received by the U.S. Labor Department. There have been a total of 594 claims since September 1, 2001 (the beginning of the reporting period). Numbers correspond to new claims during the period, the deaths may have occurred in a prior period. *2010 numbers are through September 30 and will be updated quarterly.

FIGURE 1.27

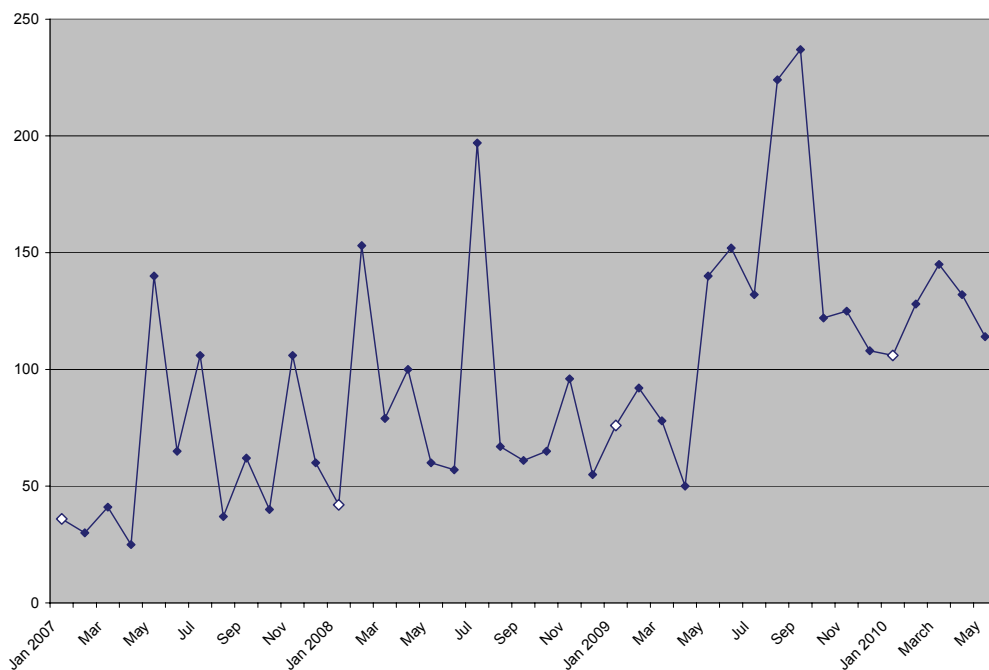
Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan National Police (ANP) Personnel Fatalities, January 2007-2010²⁸



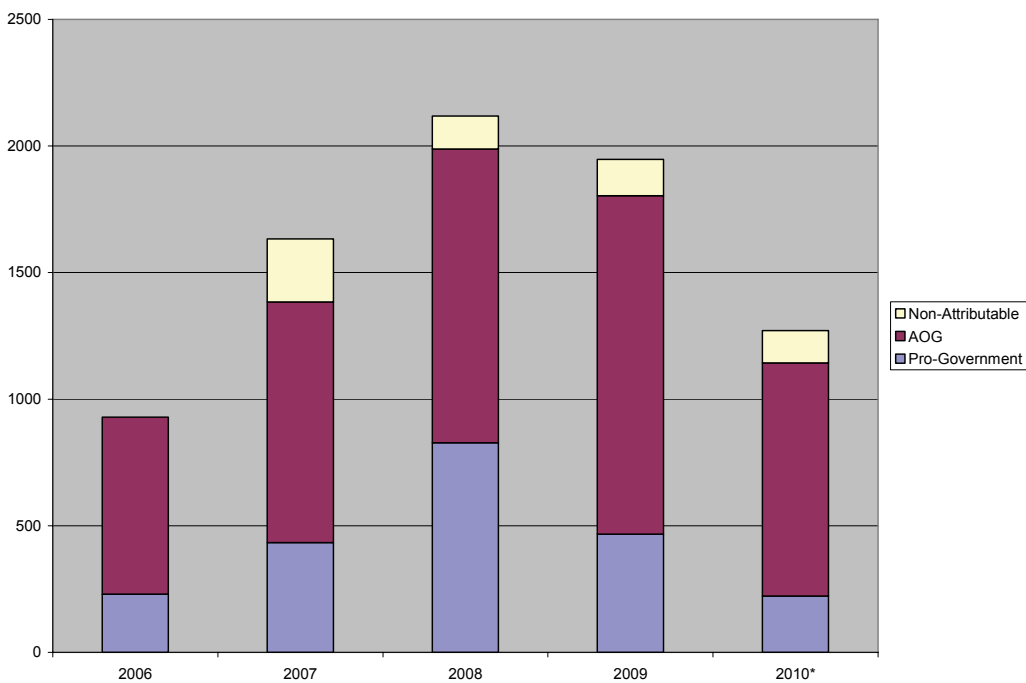
ANNUAL TOTALS

	2007	2008	2009	2010*
ANA	209	226	282	309
ANP	803	880	646	491

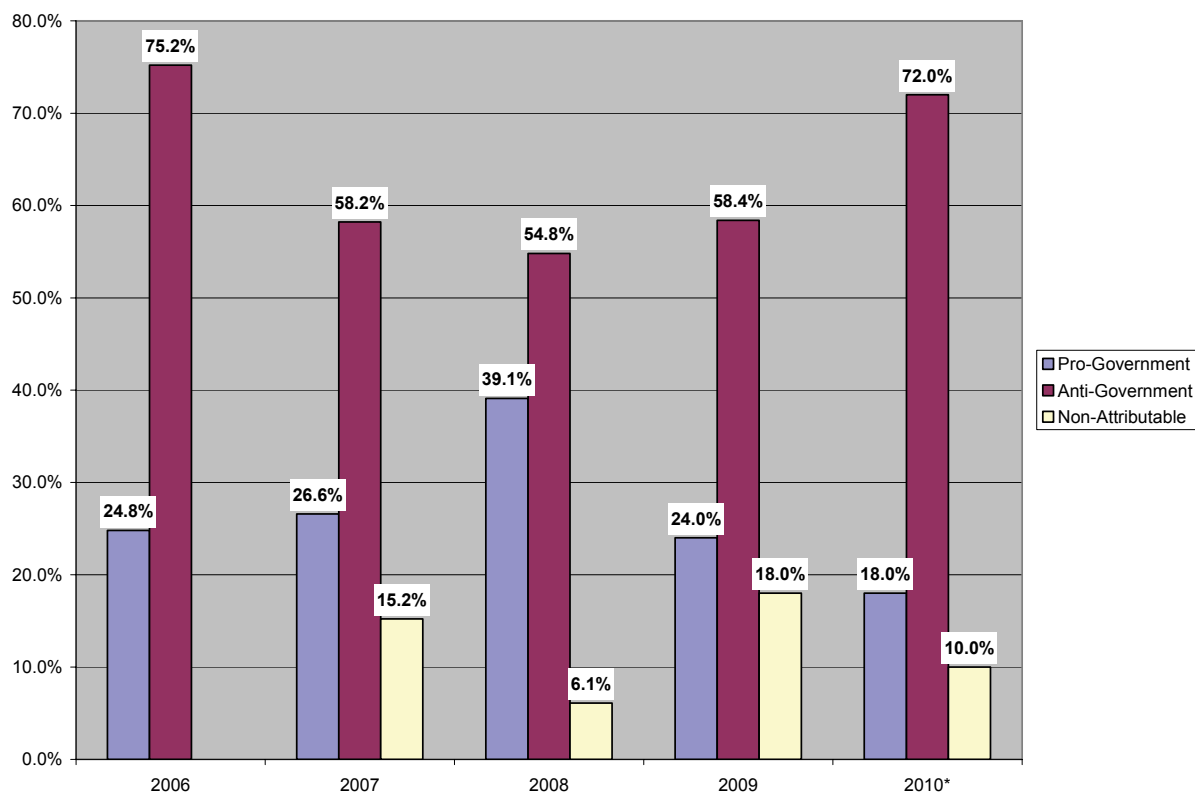
NOTE: Figures from 2007 through mid-2009 provided by NATO-ISAF and differ from those published in a January 2009 report released by the U.S. Department of Defense. This report estimated 332 ANA fatalities and 692 ANP fatalities for 2007, with 2008 figures shown only through October 2008. Graphical numbers for the second half of 2009 are estimated based on information from several sources. *2010 numbers are through August.

FIGURE 1.28Estimated Monthly Violent Civilian Deaths in Afghanistan, 2007 to Present²⁹

NOTE: Estimates of civilian fatalities in Afghanistan vary widely. Monthly data from the U.S. Department of Defense does not necessarily match that provided by the United Nations below.

FIGURE 1.29Estimated Yearly Civilian Fatalities as Result of Fighting Between Pro-Government Forces and Armed Opposition Groups (AOG), 2006-2009³⁰

*2010 figures are through June and cover only half a year.

FIGURE 1.30Estimated Percentage of Afghan Civilian Fatalities by Group Which Caused, 2006-2010³¹**NOTE:** 2010 numbers are through June.**FIGURE 1.31**Journalists Killed in Afghanistan Since 1992³²

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

NOTE: 22 journalists have been killed in Afghanistan "motive confirmed" since the Committee to Protect Journalists began tracking. For comparable information on Pakistan, see the [Pakistan Index](#). *One media worker was also killed in 2007, not included in the number above.

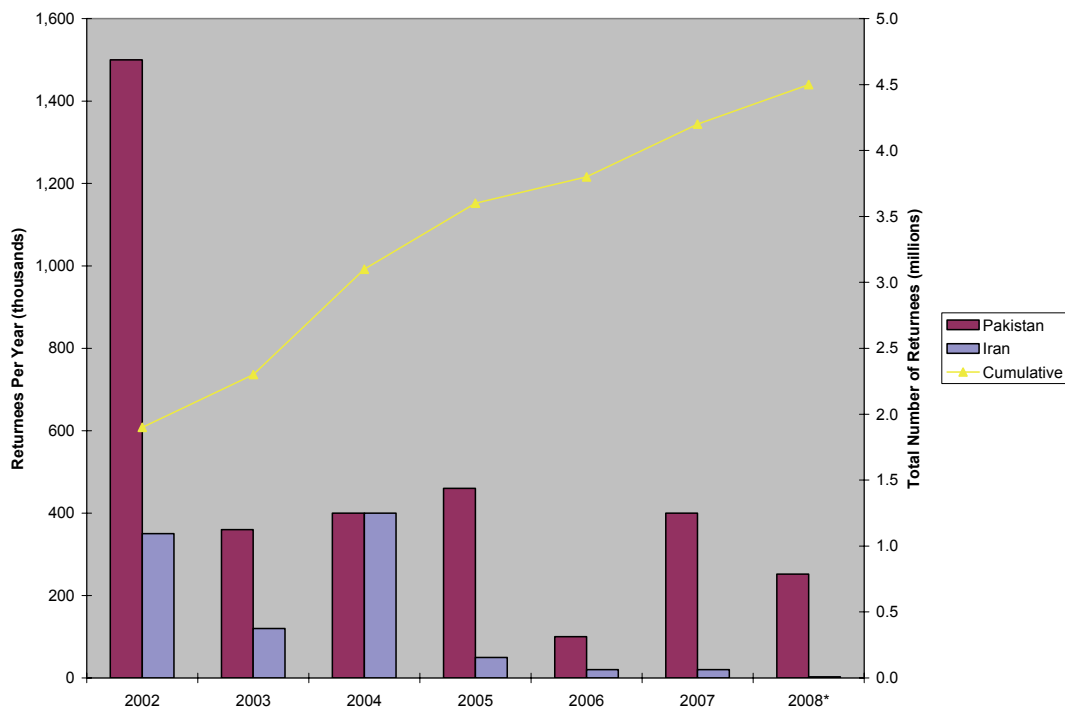
FIGURE 1.32Estimated Number of Internally Displaced Persons in Afghanistan (IDPs)³³

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

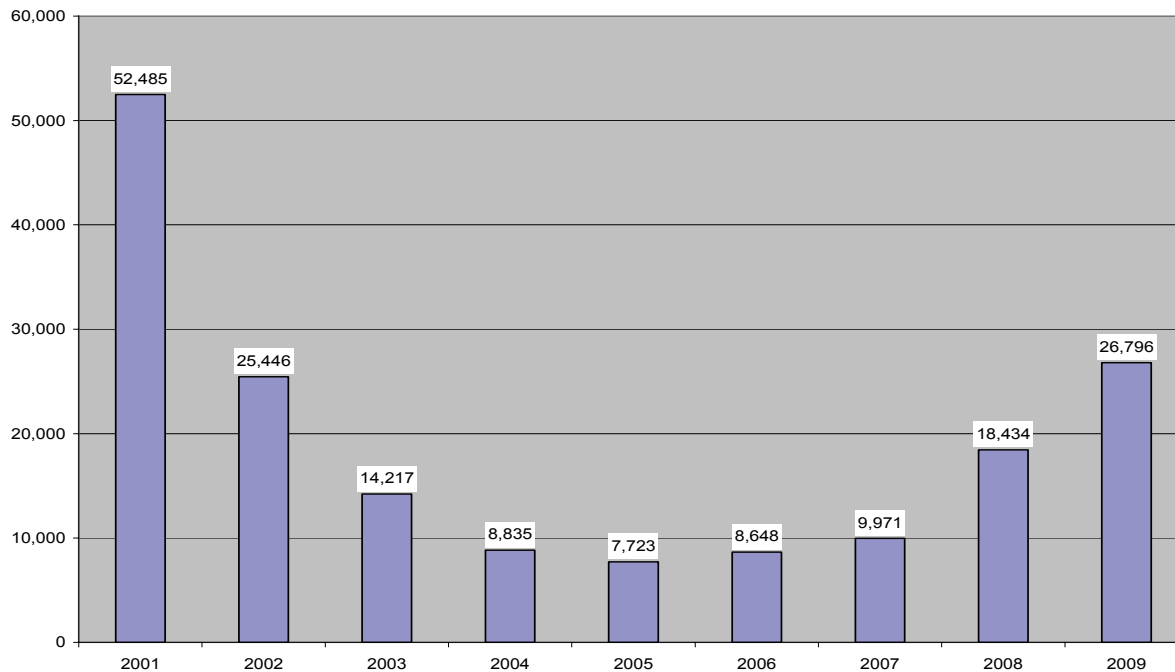
FIGURE 1.33Estimated Number of Afghan Refugees in the Region, by Location³⁴

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

AS OF: March 2008

FIGURE 1.34Afghan Refugees Voluntarily Repatriated by Country, 2002-2008³⁵

*Through September 2008

FIGURE 1.35Number of Afghan Asylum Applications, 2001 through 2009³⁶

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

FIGURE 1.36Comparison of Security and Overall Assessments of Key Districts³⁷

Security Assessment Categories	December 2009	March 2010	July 2010
Secure environment	5	6	6
Occasional threats	29	36	39
Frequent threats	22	29	29
Dangerous environment	26	34	38
Unsecured environment	10	9	6
Not assessed	29	7	6

Overall Assessment Categories	December 2009	March 2010
Population supports government	0	0
Population sympathetic to government	19	29
Population neutral	41	44
Population sympathetic to insurgents	26	40
Population supports insurgents	7	8
Not assessed	28	0

NOTE: In December 2009 and March 2010 there were 80 Key Districts and 41 Areas of Interest Districts. As of end July 2010, there were 124 key districts. Districts added after the original Operation OMID base order were Marjah, Dand and Taghab.

FIGURE 1.37Number of U.S. Forward Operating Bases (FOBs) in Afghanistan³⁸

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

FIGURE 1.38Estimated Number of Al Qaeda Leaders and Fighters in Afghanistan and Pakistan³⁹

Afghanistan	50-100
Pakistan	~300

NOTE: As of summer 2010.**FIGURE 1.39**Percentage of Close Air Support (CAS) Missions in Afghanistan That Used Munitions⁴⁰

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

NOTE: During this same time period the number of munitions released rose from 437 in June to 660 in October.**FIGURE 1.40**Suicide Bombings in Afghanistan, 2007 & 2009⁴¹

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

FIGURE 1.41Ethnic Composition of the Afghan National Army (ANA)⁴²

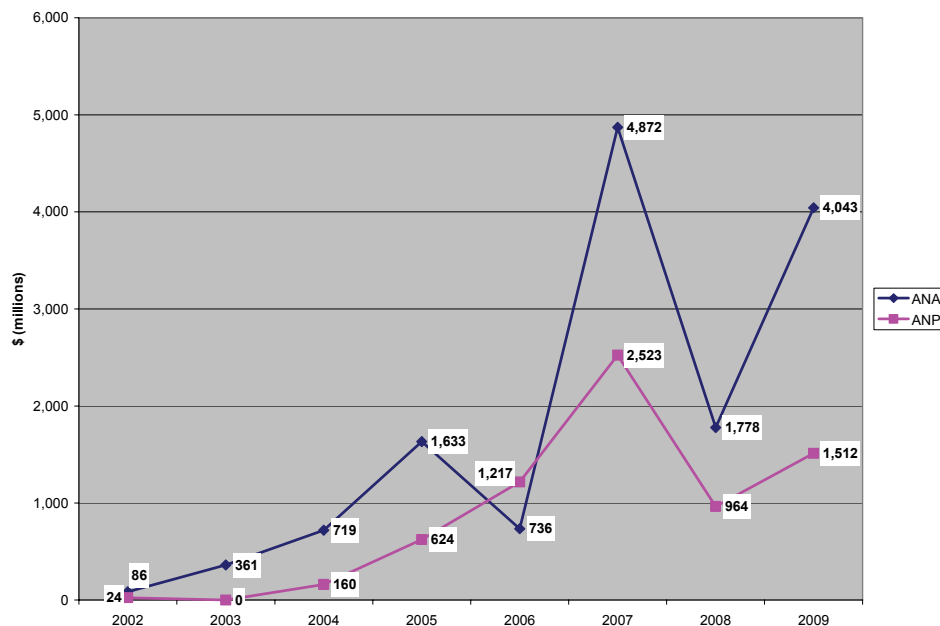
	Pashtun	Tajik	Hazara	Uzbek	Others
Officer	42%	41%	8%	4%	5%
Non commissioned officer	46%	36%	10%	4%	3%
Soldier	38%	31%	14%	10%	7%
Total Force	41%	34%	12%	8%	5%

NOTE: The Afghan Ministry of Defense ensures that the ANA is ethnically balanced at the *kandak* (battalion) level so that the force represents the nation. Numbers as of April 2010**FIGURE 1.42**Number of Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) Vehicles in Afghanistan⁴³

July 2009	< 3,000
July 2010	~ 9,400

FIGURE 1.43

U.S. Departments of Defense and State Support to Train and Equip the Afghan Army and Police, Fiscal Years 2002-2009 (Dollars In Millions)⁴⁴

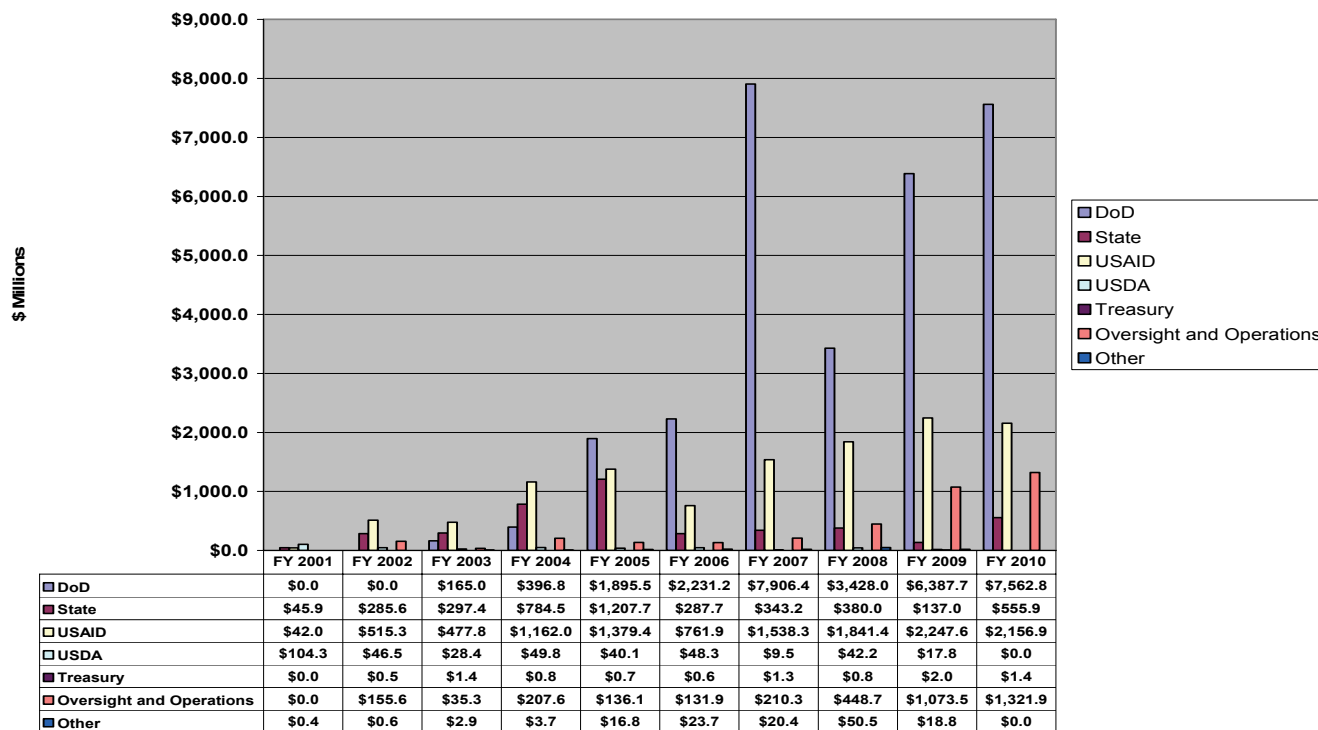


NOTE: FY 2008 figures reflect requested funds. Annual totals rounded to the nearest million.

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

FIGURE 1.44

Appropriated U.S. Funding For Afghanistan Government and Development by Agency, FY 2001-FY 2010⁴⁵



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

FIGURE 1.45Indicators for Measuring Progress in Afghanistan, Developed by David Kilcullen⁴⁶

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

2. GOVERNANCE & RULE OF LAW INDICATORS

FIGURE 2.1

Afghanistan Population and Demographic Information⁴⁷

	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 Bodies⁴⁸

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)

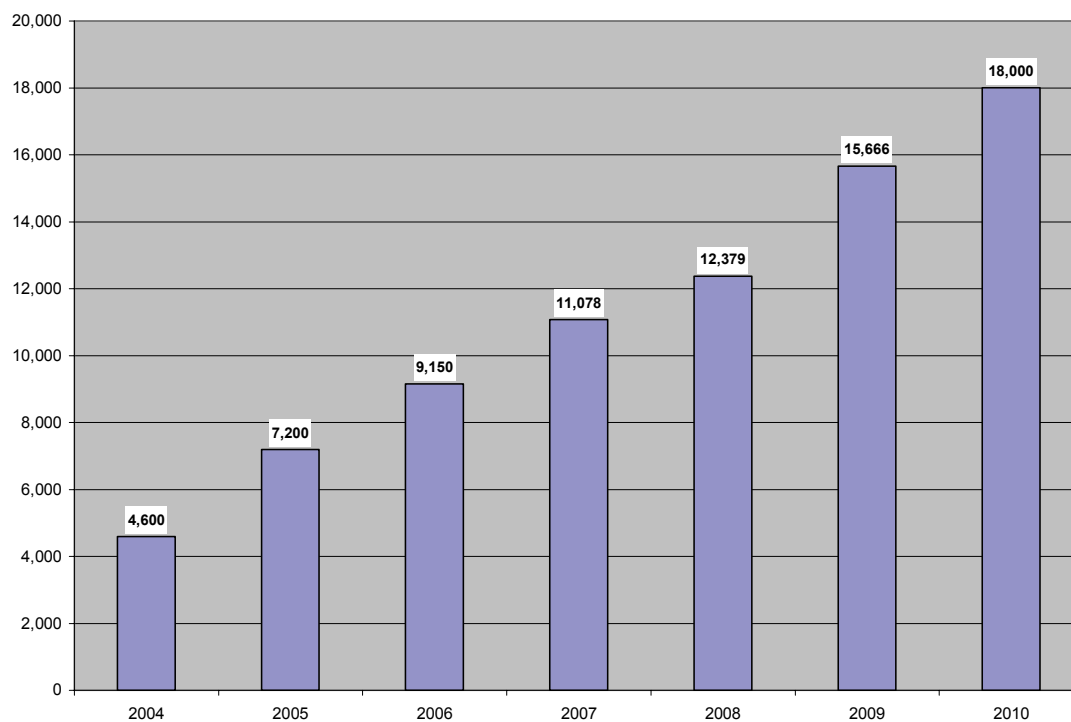
	TOTAL SEATS	MEN	WOMEN
GENDER	102	76 (75%)	26 (25%)
ETHNICITY			
Pashtun	36 (35%)		
Tajik	32 (31%)		
Hazara	16 (16%)		
Uzbek/Turkmen	8 (8%)		
Baluchi	3 (3%)		
Nuristani	3 (3%)		
Others	4 (3%)		

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.

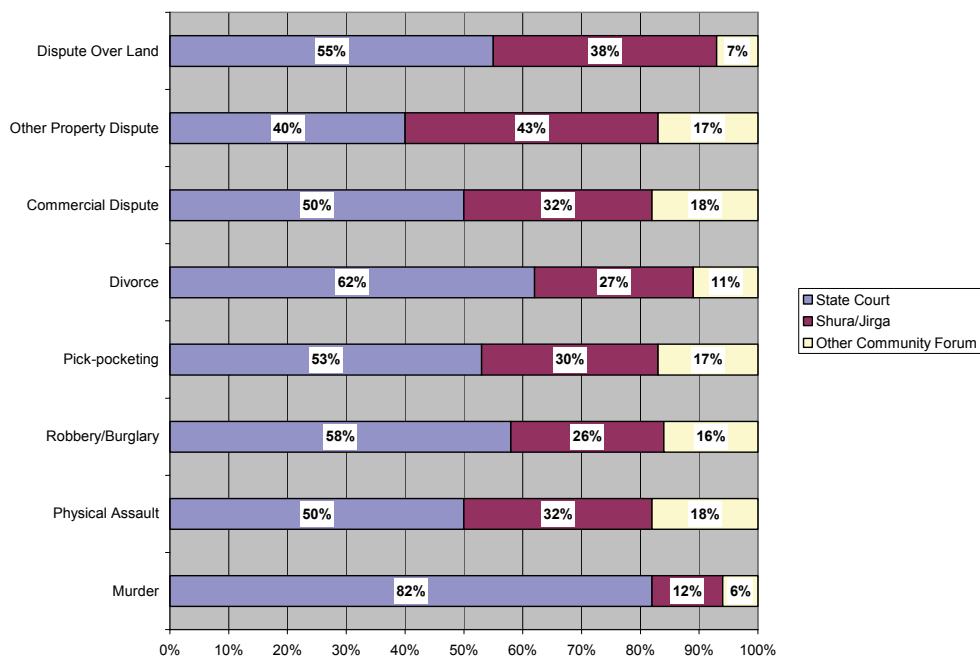
Provincial Councils (34 total, one for each Province)

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

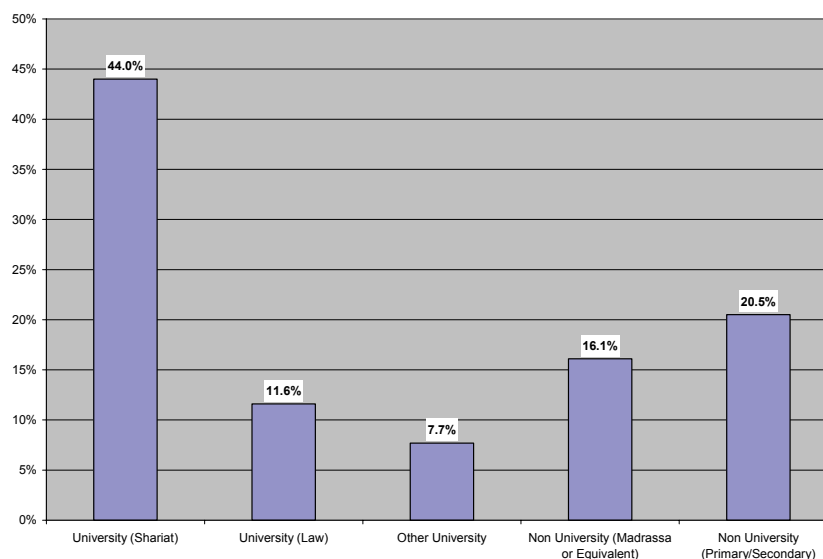
NOTE: Provincial Councils consist of between 9 and 29 directly elected representatives, based on the population of the Province.

FIGURE 2.3Prison Population in Afghanistan, 2004-2010⁴⁹

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

FIGURE 2.4Where Afghans Choose To Take Different Types of Legal Cases⁵⁰

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 Survey⁵¹

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 Survey⁵²

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 2.7Number of District Councils in Afghanistan⁵³

Date	Number of Councils
June 2010	35

NOTE: District councils are meant to provide representative government in places where government has been absent in the past. The goal is to establish 100 district councils nationwide by July 2011.

FIGURE 2.8Judges in Kandahar Province⁵⁴

Year	Judges
2008	5
2009	7
2010	8

NOTE: These numbers are estimates based on ISAF data as of May 2010. Estimated total need is at least 50 judges.

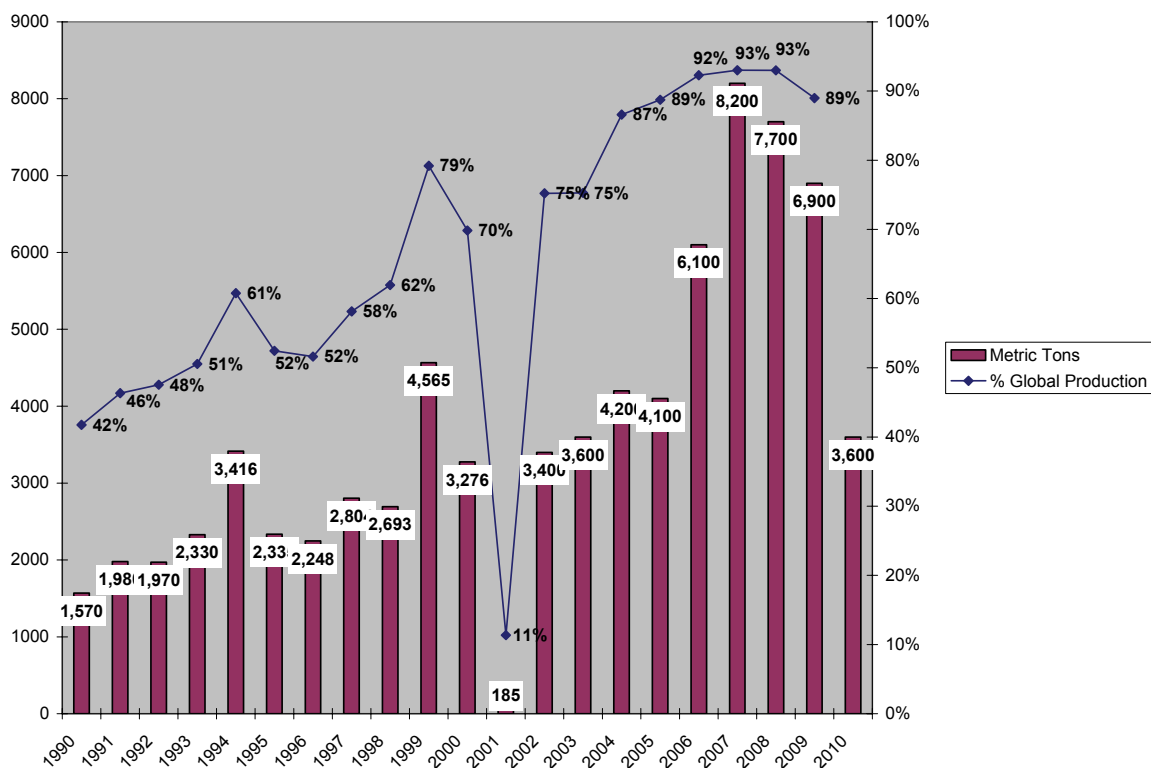
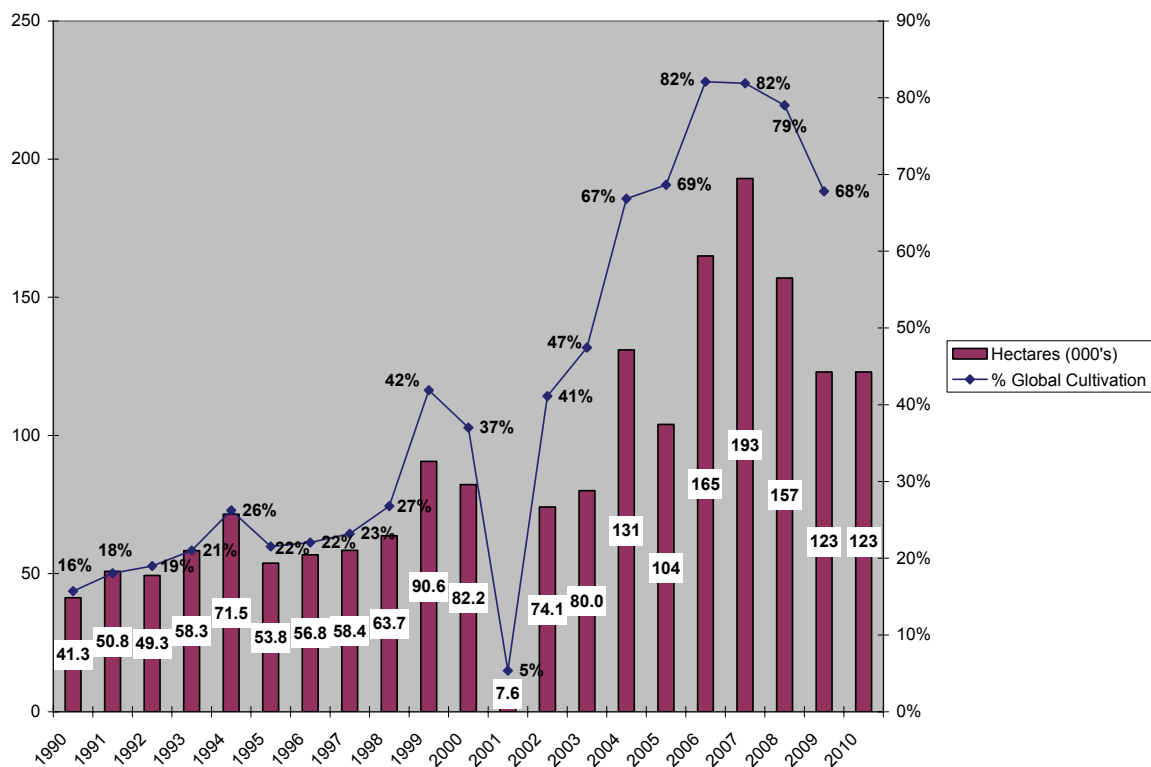
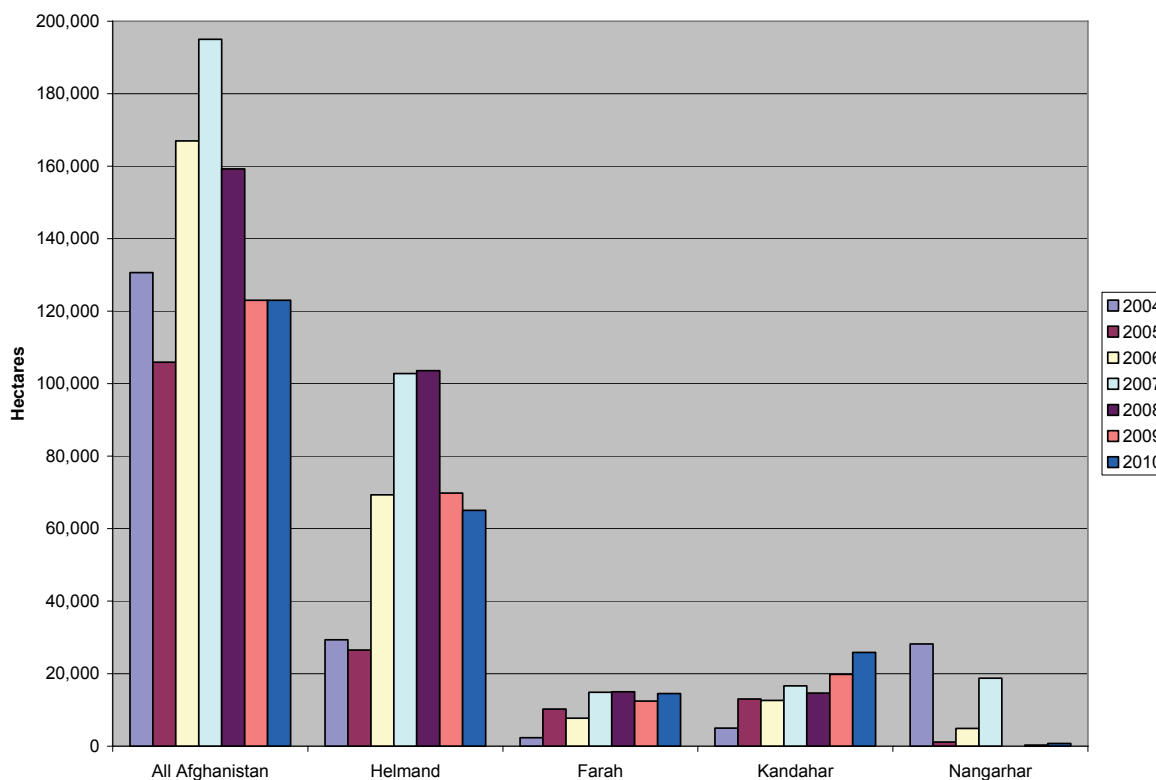
FIGURE 2.9Annual Poppy Cultivation in Afghanistan (Hectares) and Percentage of Global Cultivation, 1990-2010⁵⁵**FIGURE 2.10**Annual Opium Production in Afghanistan (Metric Tons) and Percentage of Global Production, 1990-2010⁵⁶

FIGURE 2.11Opium Poppy Cultivation Levels in Afghanistan (With Top-Producing Provinces), 2004-2010 (Hectares)⁵⁷**FIGURE 2.12**

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

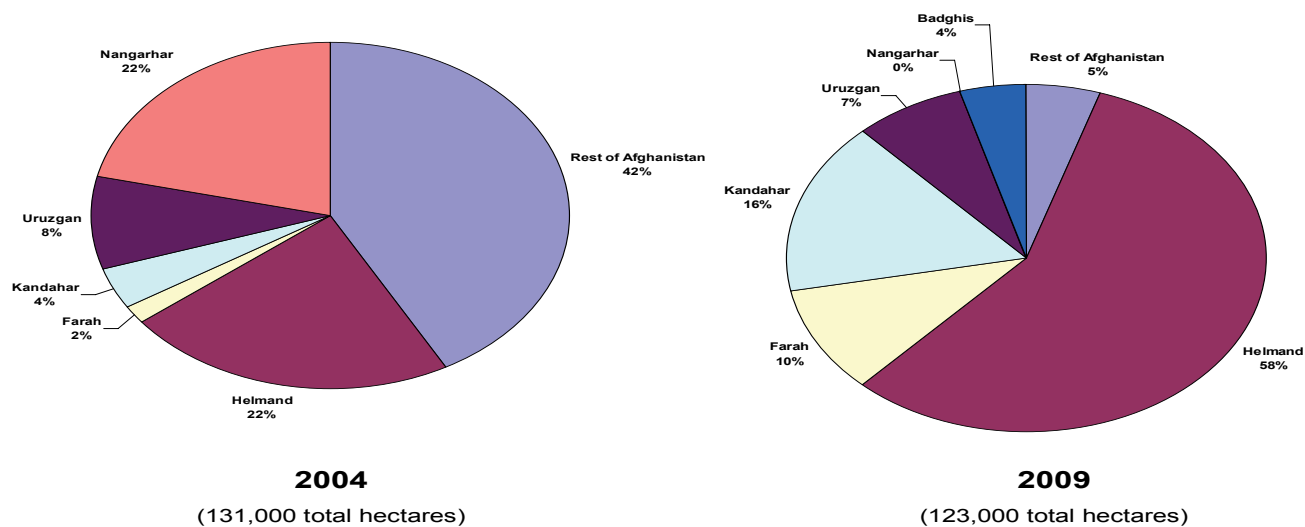
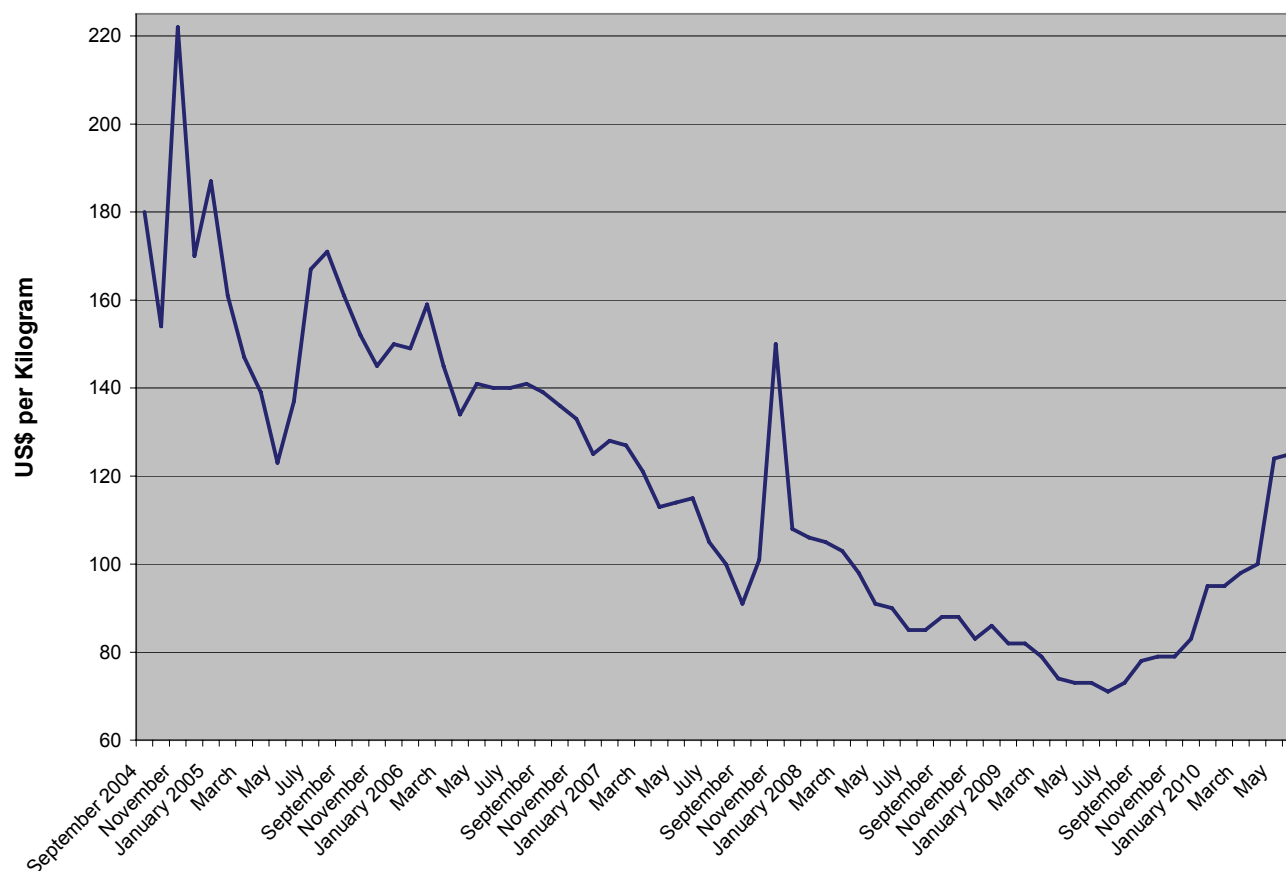


FIGURE 2.13Monthly Farm-Gate Price for Dry Opium since September 2004 (US\$/Kg)⁵⁸

Through: JUNE 2010

FIGURE 2.14Afghanistan's Rank in Reporters without Borders' Index of Press Freedom, 2002-2010⁵⁹

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

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

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

FIGURE 2.15Afghanistan's Rank in Transparency International's Annual Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)⁶⁰

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 Inflation⁶¹

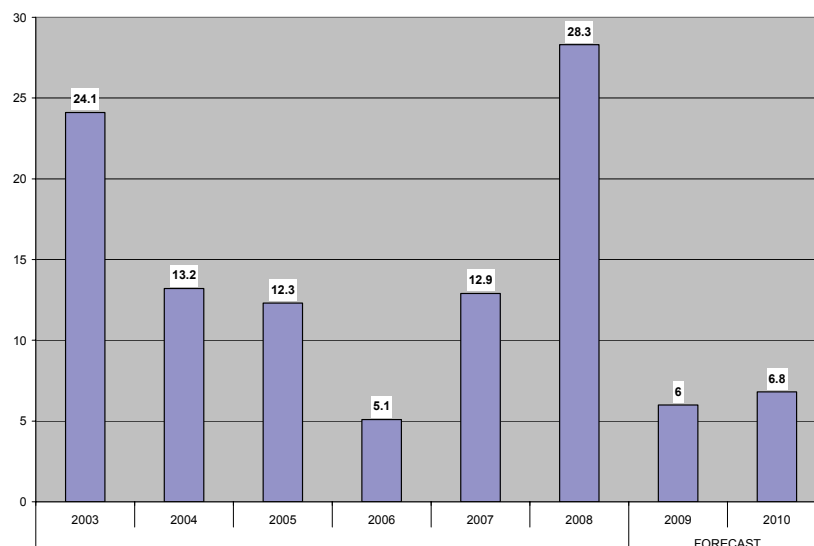
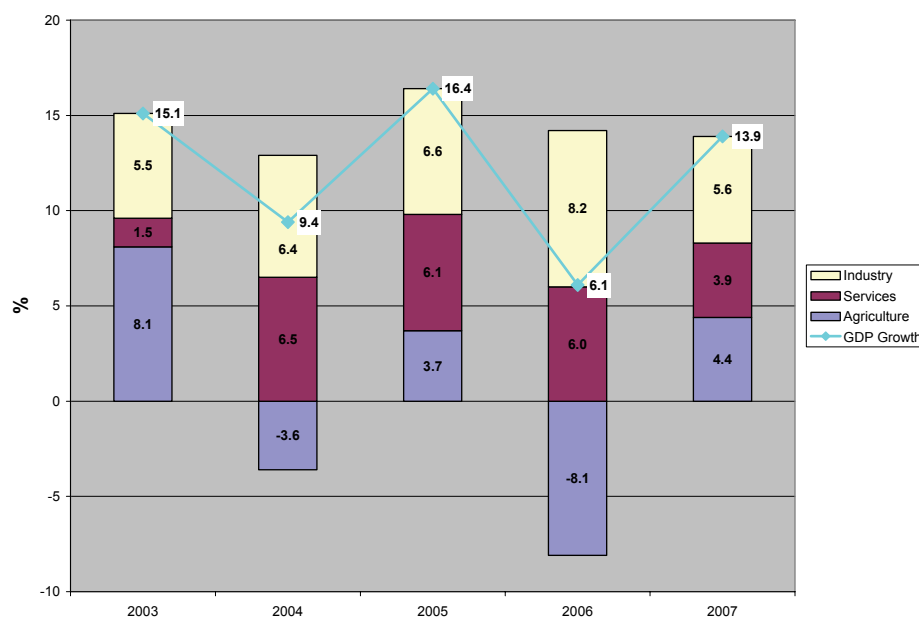


FIGURE 3.2
Nominal GDP (Total and Growth), 2002/2003-2009/2010⁶²

	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, 2003-2007⁶³



NOTE: Data for 2007 are estimated.

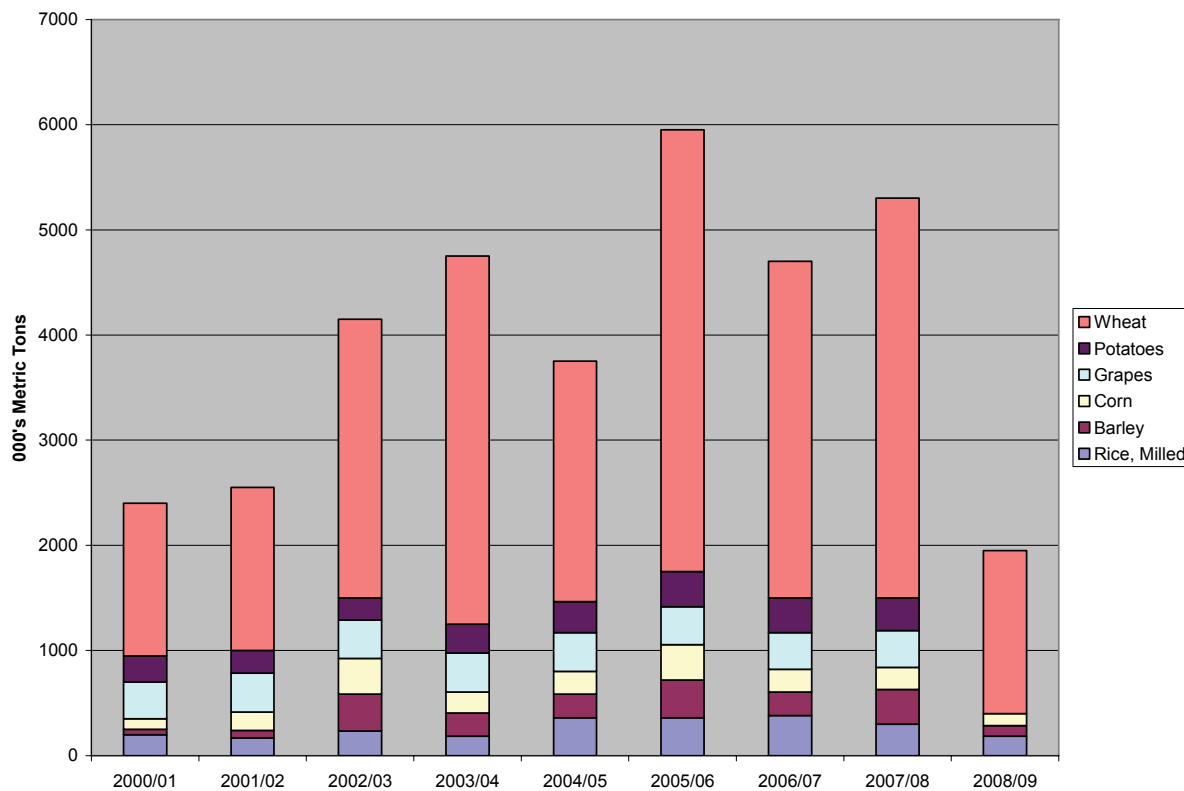
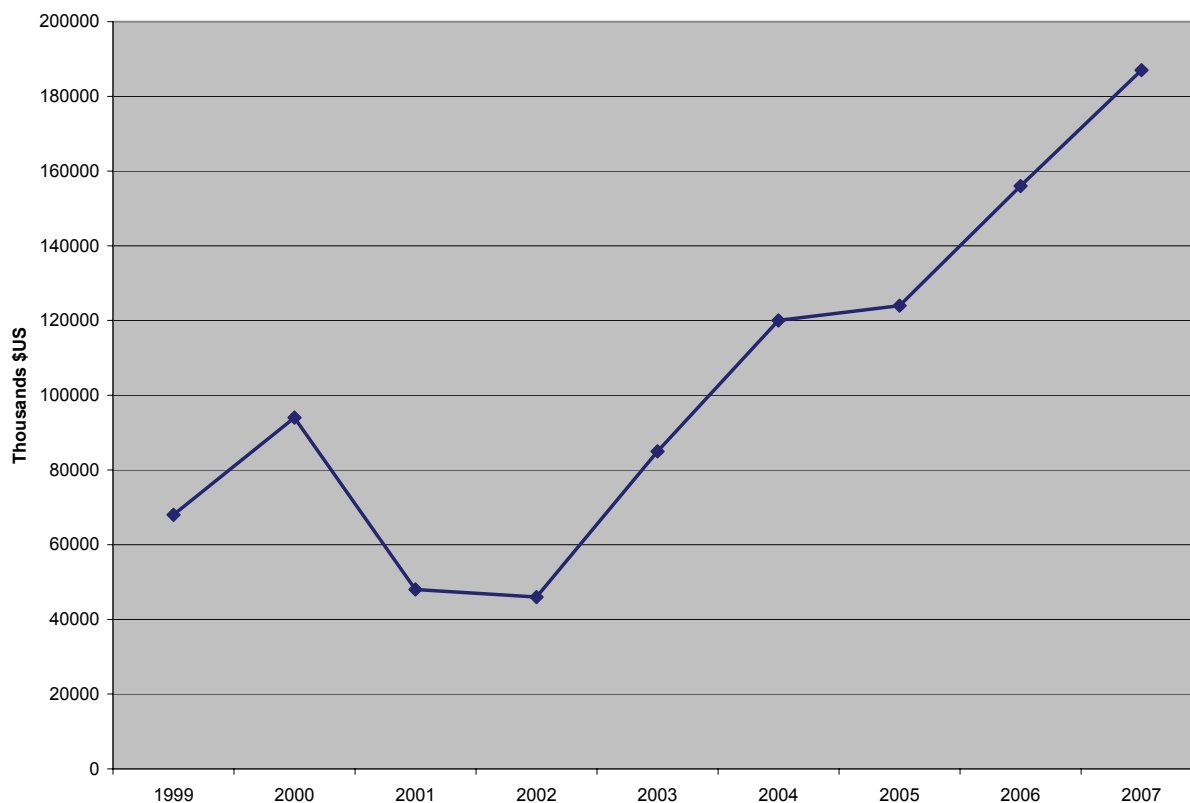
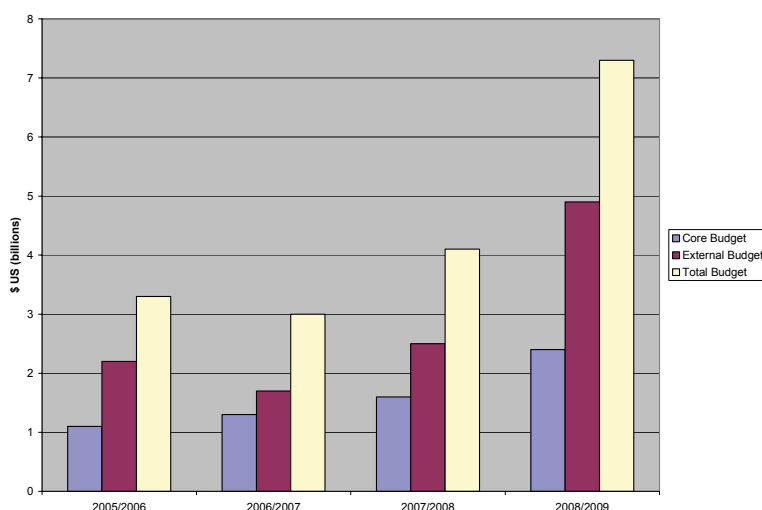
FIGURE 3.4Annual Production of Major Agricultural Produce, by Planting Season⁶⁴**FIGURE 3.5**Value of Exported Afghan Agricultural Produce, 1999-2007⁶⁵

FIGURE 3.6Breakdown of Afghan Annual Budget (Core vs. External), FY 2005/2006 thru FY 2008/2009⁶⁶

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

FIGURE 3.7Pay Charts for Afghan National Security Forces⁶⁷

Afghan National Security Forces

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

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

Combat Plans Division (CPD) Forces

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

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

FIGURE 3.8Pay Charts for Individuals in the Afghan Legal System⁶⁸

Supreme Court

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

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

Ministry of Justice Legal Aid Department

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

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

Attorney General Prosecutor

Title	Current Salary
Average Prosecutor	86

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

FIGURE 3.9Deposits in Commercial Banks in Afghanistan, 2008 and 2009⁶⁹

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

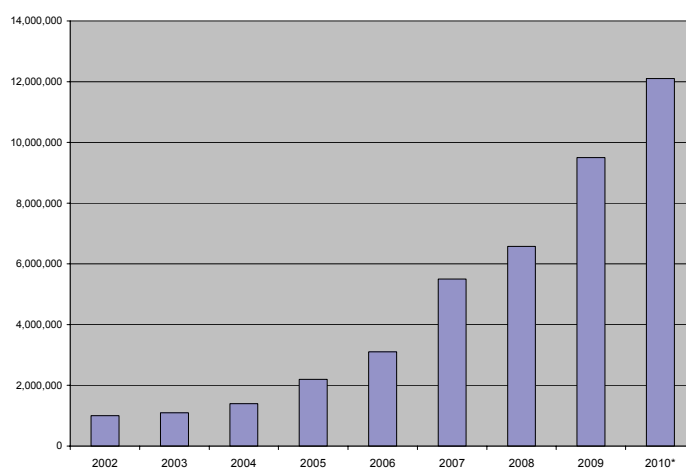
NOTE: Deposit value listed in U.S. dollars.

FIGURE 3.10Comparison of Electricity Supply Sources and Capacity: 1979, 2002, 2007 and 2009⁷⁰

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.

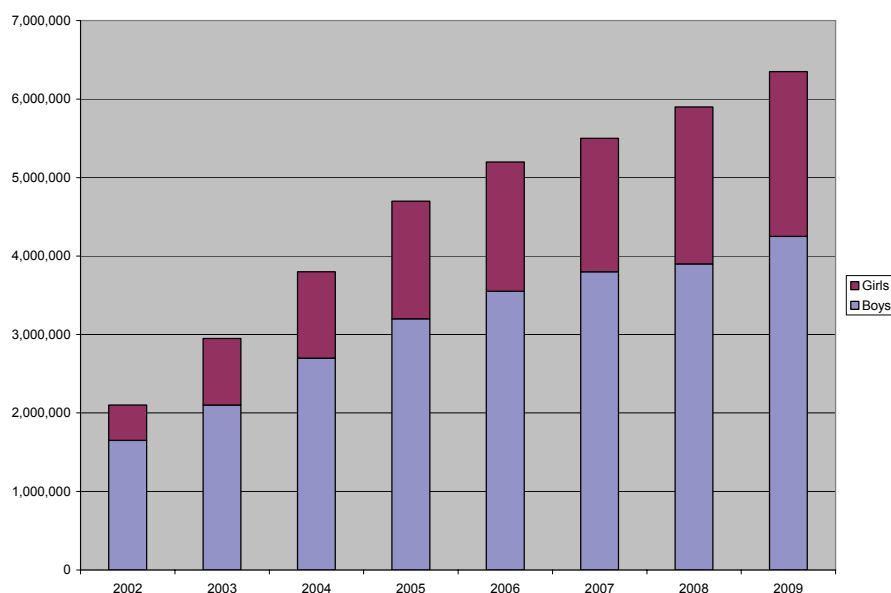
FIGURE 3.11Estimated Number of Telephone Users in Afghanistan by Year, 2002-2010⁷¹

*2010 figures as of March 31, 2010. 40% of the population is estimated to have a cell phone.

FIGURE 3.12Estimated Percentage of Afghans with Access to Water/Sanitation Facilities⁷²

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

AS OF: June 2008

FIGURE 3.13Education Metrics⁷³**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 3.14Poverty Levels, 2007⁷⁴

% 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 3.15Foreign Aid Pledged, Committed and Disbursed, 2002-2011 (\$ Millions)⁷⁵

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 3.16Annual Value of Imports and Exports, With Top Trade Partners, 2002-2006 (\$ Millions)⁷⁶

	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 3.17Microfinance Clients, Borrowers and Loan Amounts⁷⁷

	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 3.18
Healthcare Metrics

% People Living In Districts Where Basic Package of Health Care Program (BPHC) Is Being Implemented⁷⁸

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 Expectancy⁷⁹

	2004	2006
Men	42	44
Women	42	43

Infant and Children Under-Five Mortality Rates (Per 1,000 Live Births)⁸⁰

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

% OF AFGHAN CHILDREN RECEIVING VARIOUS VACCINATIONS⁸¹

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

NOTE: The BCG is a vaccination to prevent tuberculosis.

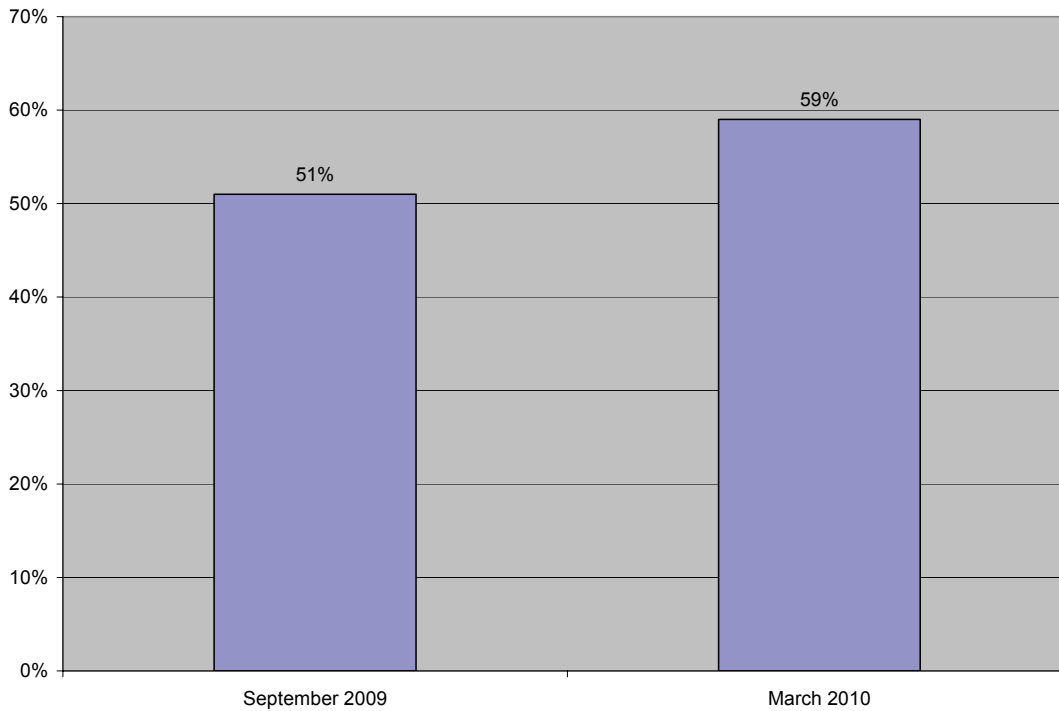
4. POLLING & PUBLIC OPINION

PUBLIC ATTITUDES IN AFGHANISTAN⁸²

“Developments in Afghanistan” Congressional Testimony
Michèle A. Flournoy, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy of the United States
June 2010

FIGURE 4.1

Afghans who Believe Government is Headed in the Right Direction



DISTRICT ATTITUDES IN AFGHANISTAN⁸³

ISAF Briefing in Afghanistan, May 2010

FIGURE 4.2

Government Support and Security Situation in Key Districts

Population Generally Supportive of the Government

December 2009 20%

March 2010 24%

The Security Situation is Good or Better

December 2009 37%

March 2010 35%

AFGHANISTAN PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY⁸⁴

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 4.3

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

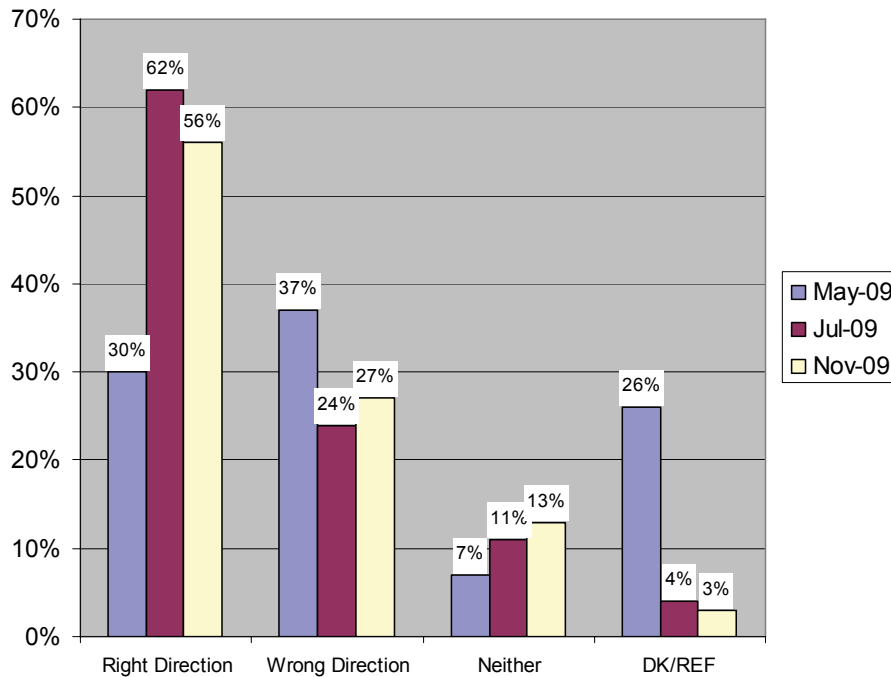


FIGURE 4.4

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

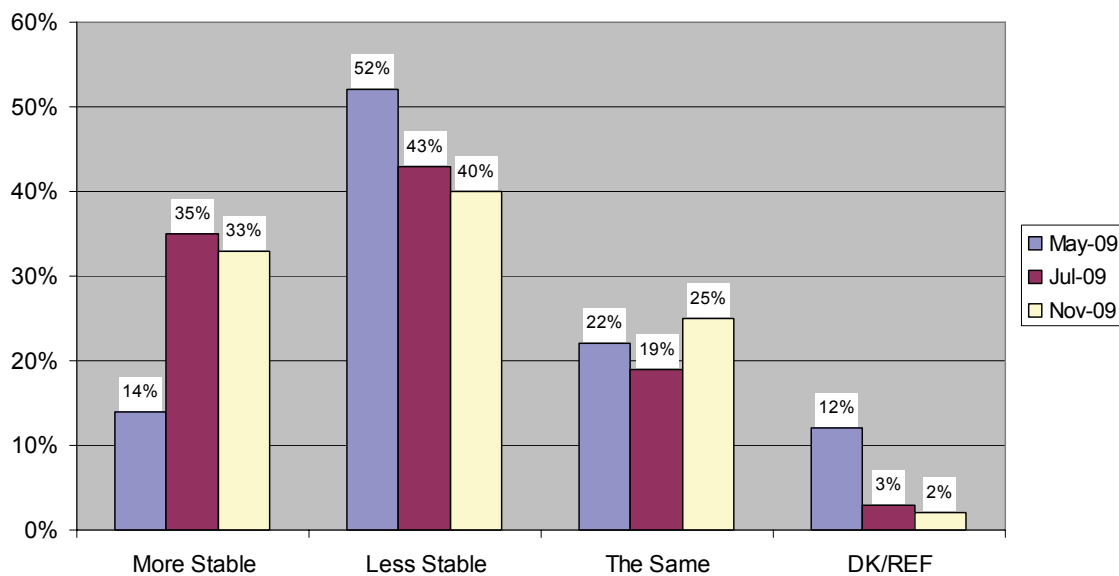


FIGURE 4.5

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

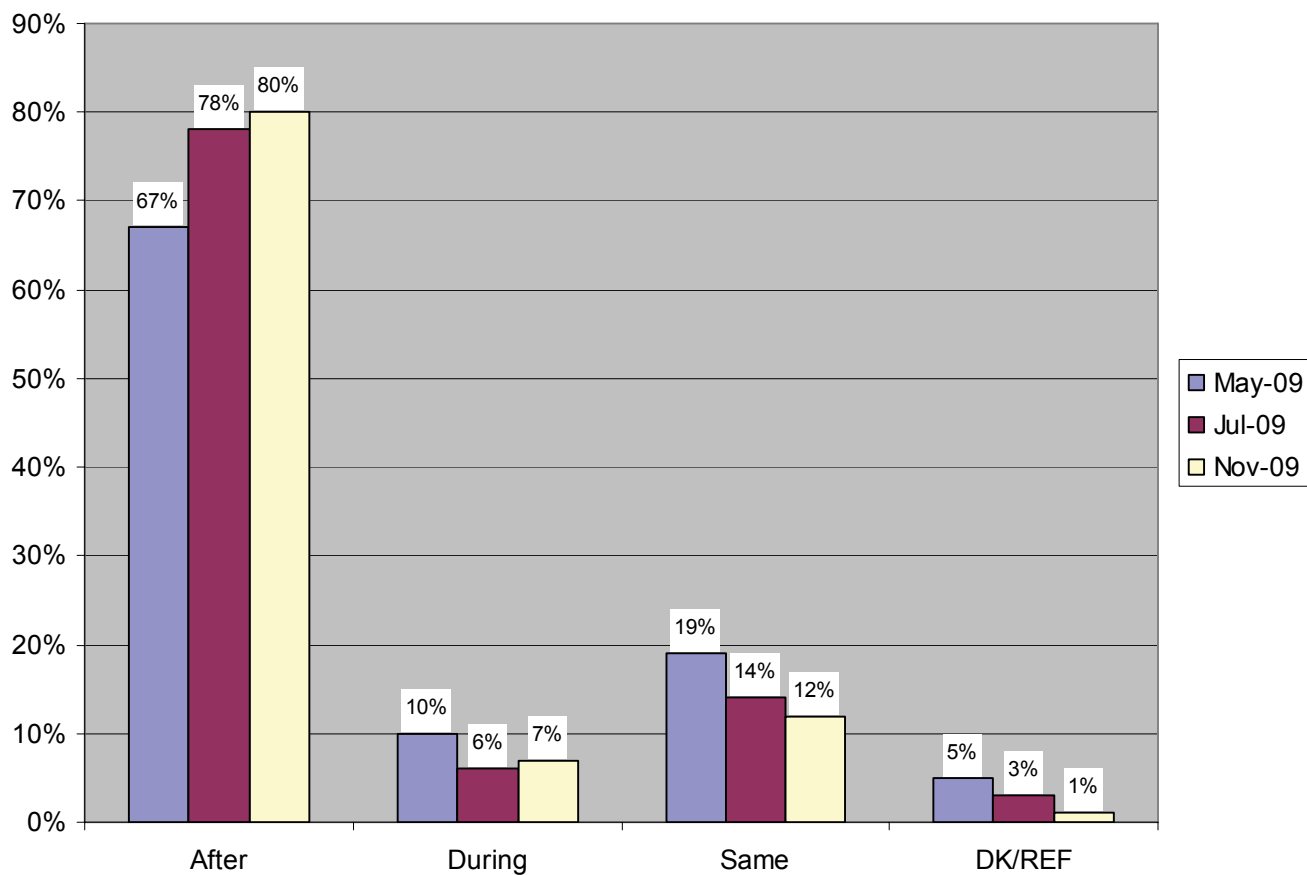


FIGURE 4.6

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

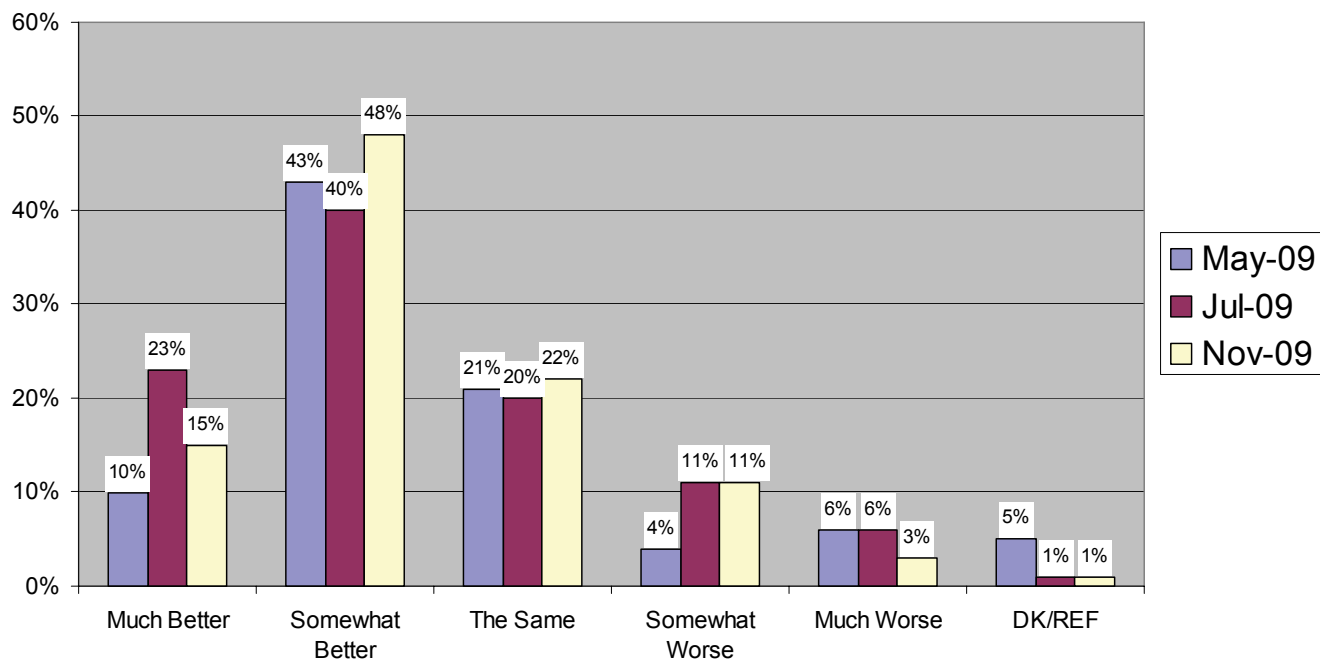


FIGURE 4.7

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

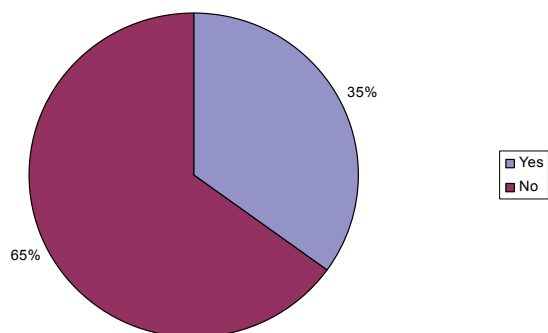


FIGURE 4.8

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

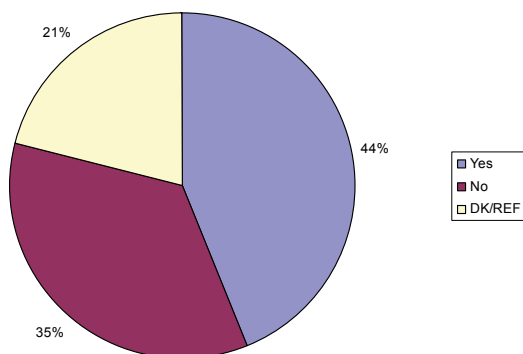
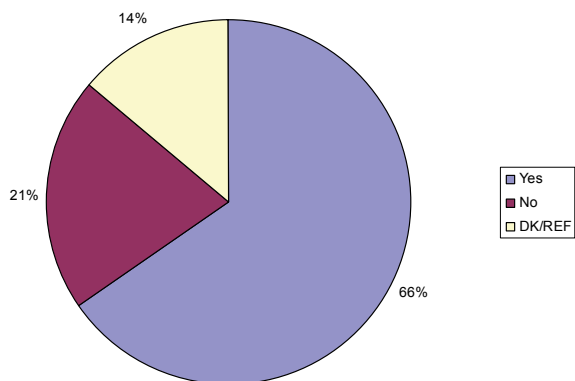


FIGURE 4.9

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



AFGHANISTAN: WHERE THINGS STAND⁸⁵

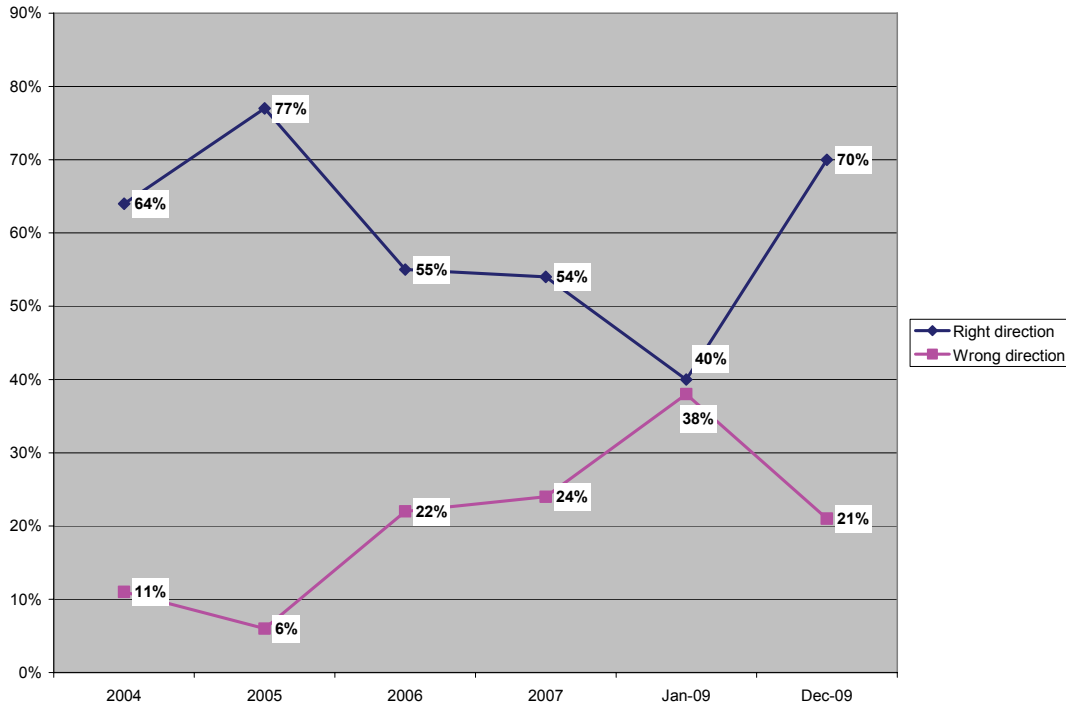
ABC News/BBC/ARD Poll, December 2009

(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 4.10

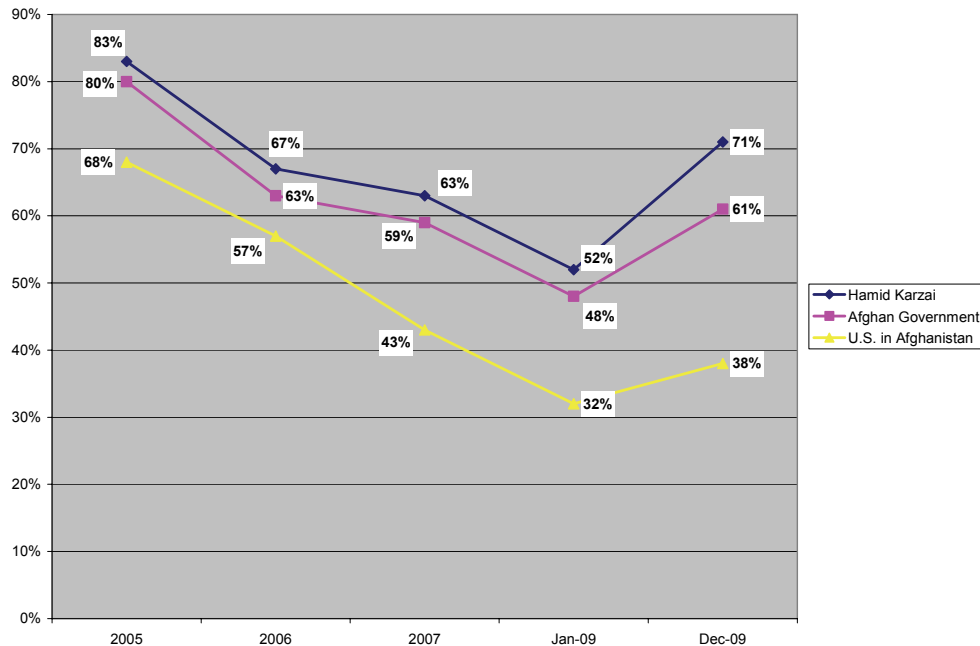
Question: Generally Speaking, Do You Think Things in Afghanistan Today Are Going In the Right Direction, or Do You Think Things Are Going In The Wrong Direction? (2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 & 2009)



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

FIGURE 4.11

Performance Ratings for Various Entities*



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

FIGURE 4.12

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

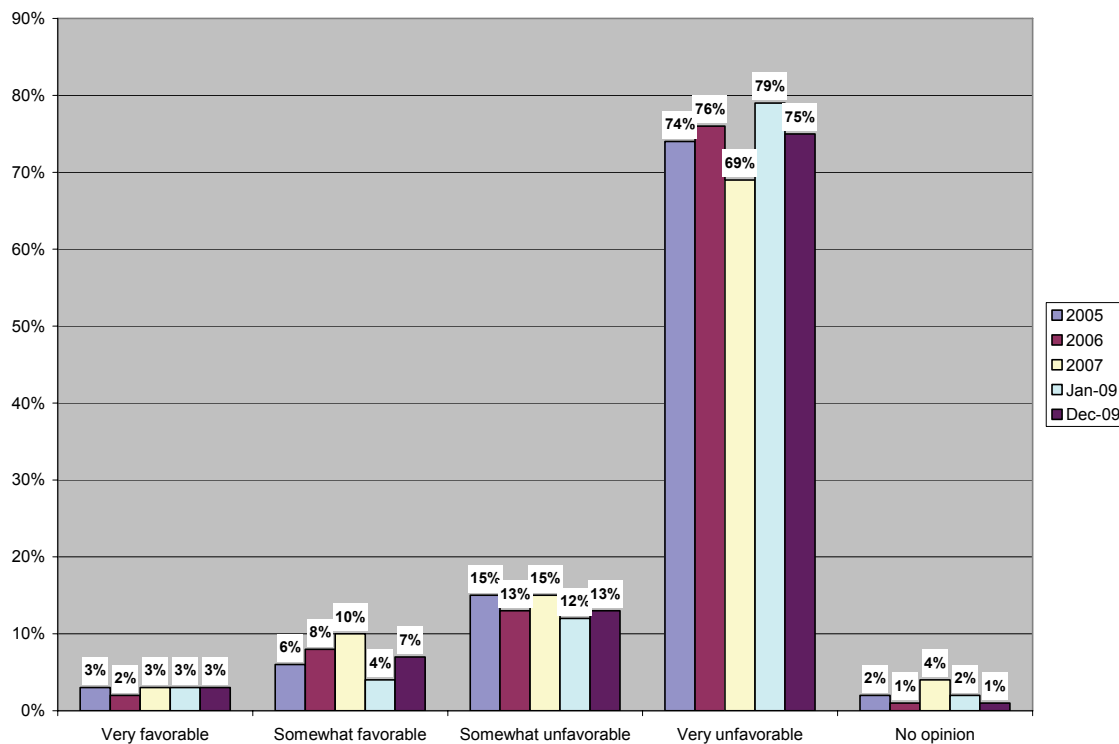


FIGURE 4.13

Question: Who Would You Rather Have Ruling Afghanistan Today?

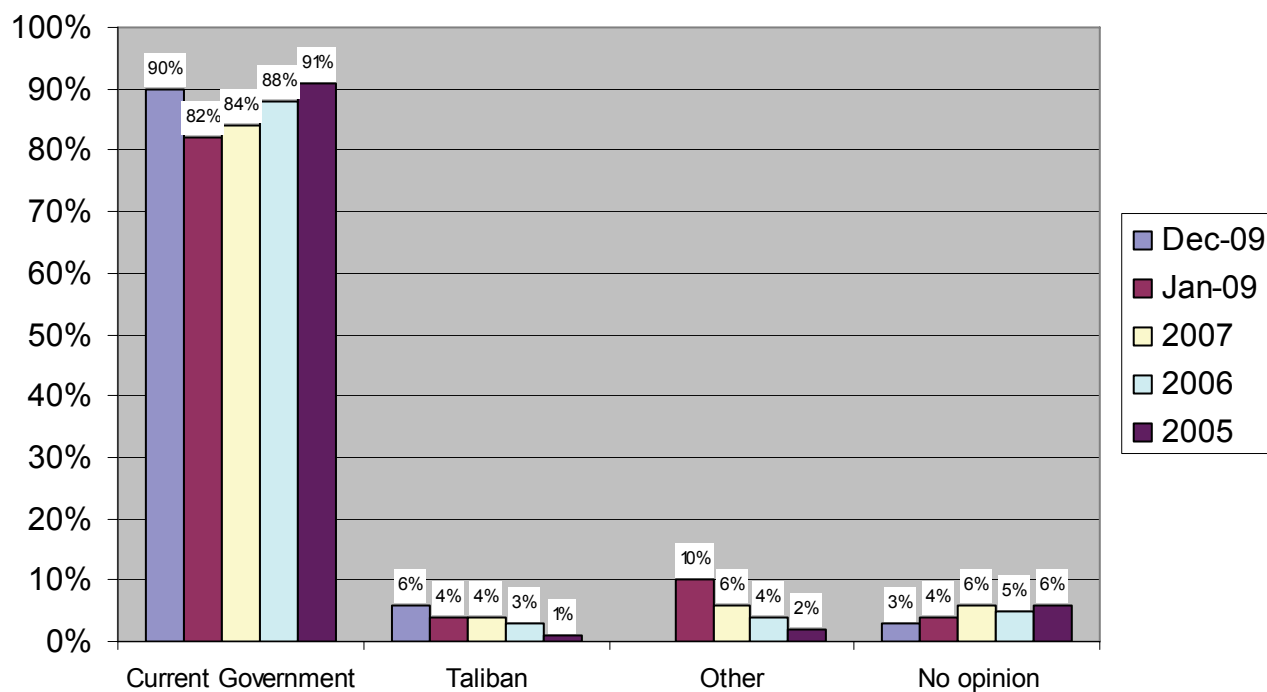


FIGURE 4.14

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

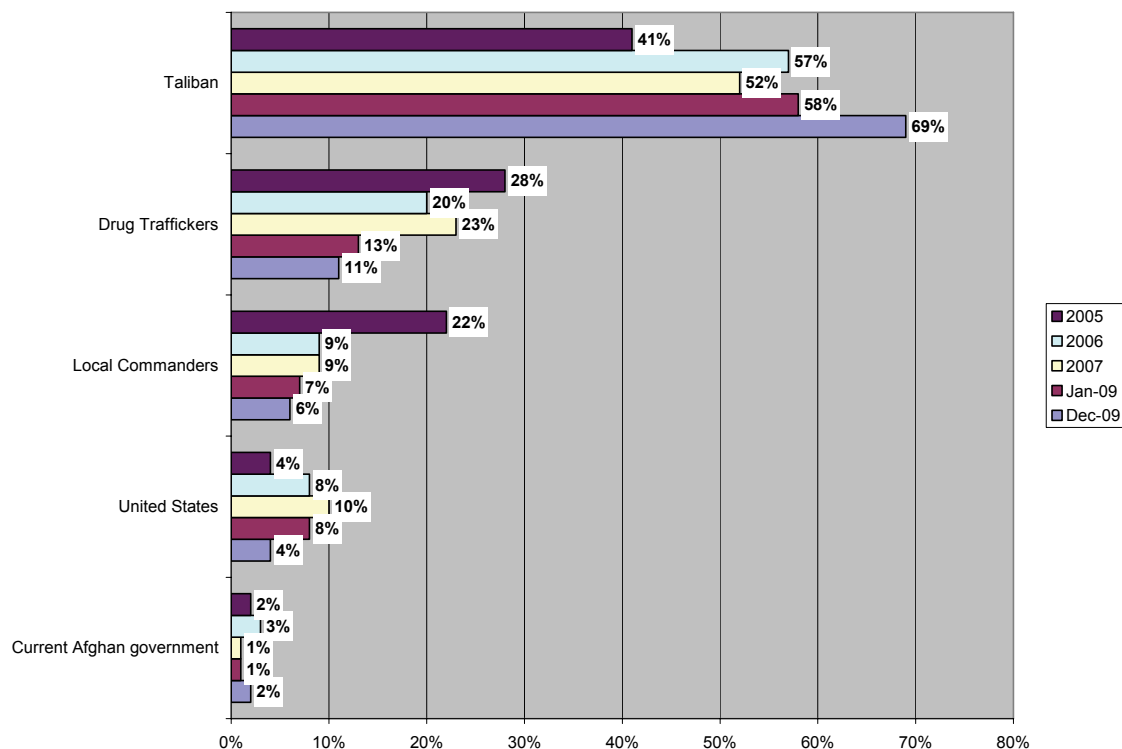
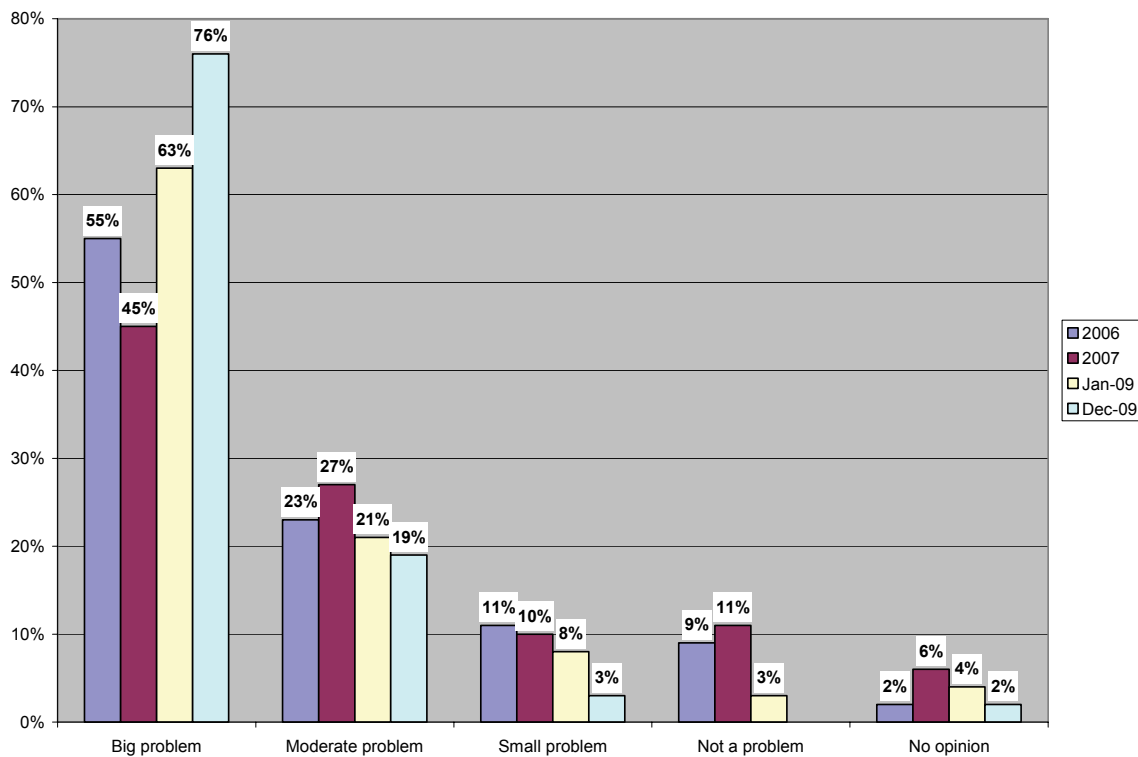


FIGURE 4.15

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 PEOPLE⁸⁶

Asia Foundation, October 2009

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

FIGURE 4.16

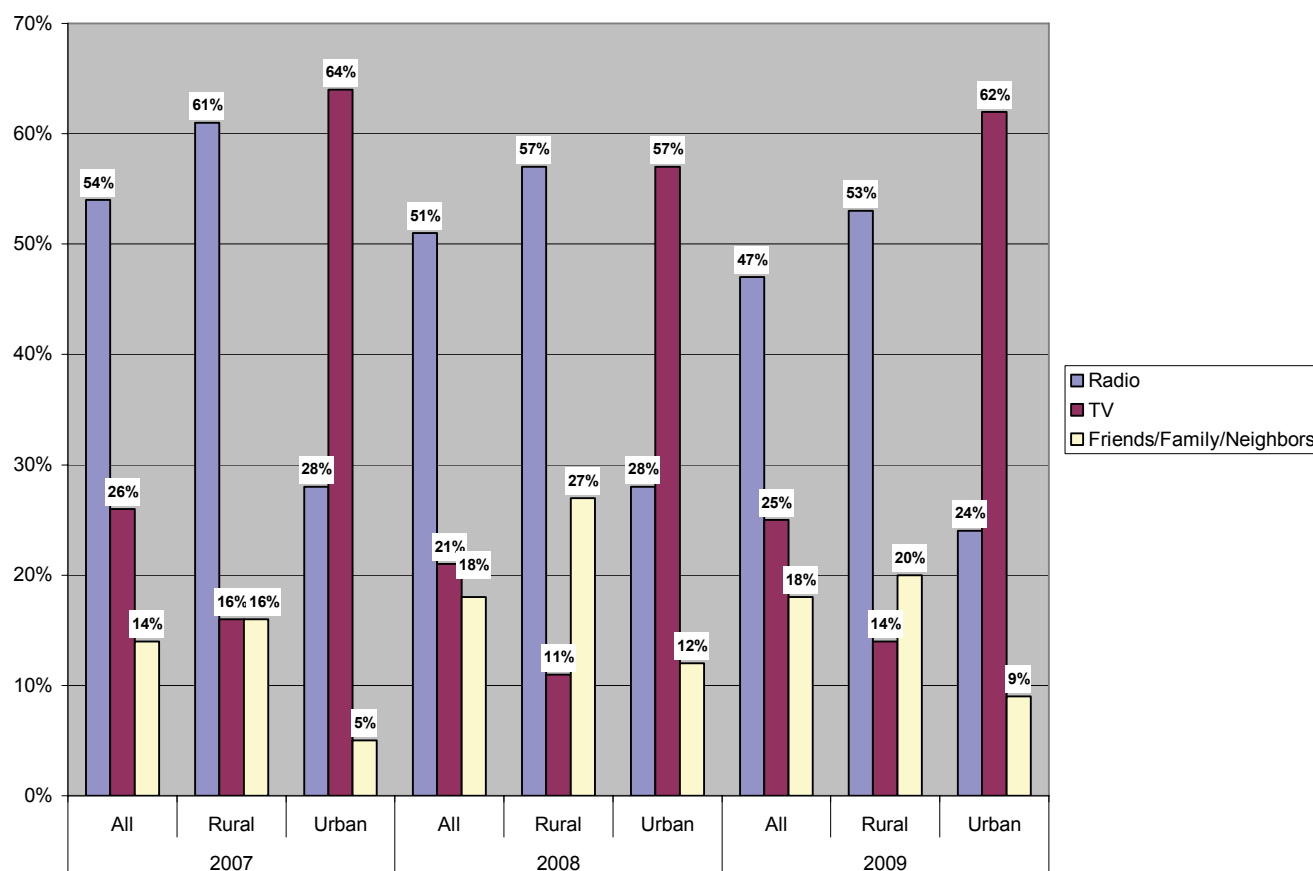
Present Condition of Various Infrastructure in Localities, 2007, 2008 & 2009

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 4.17

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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