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# Afghanistan Index

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

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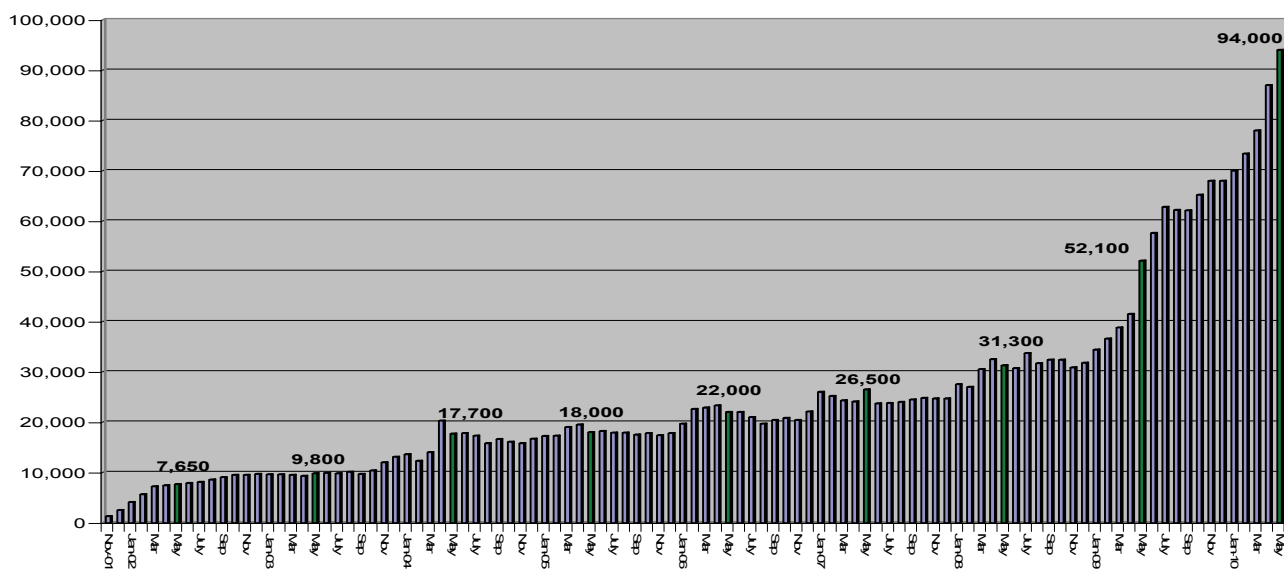
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### Note on the Methodology of the Afghanistan Index:

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 Afghanistan<sup>1</sup>



**NOTE:** As of May 2010 there are roughly 94,000 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 1.2**  
Other NATO Troops Deployed To Afghanistan<sup>2</sup>

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		
December	8,500	December	26,703		
January 2005	9,000	February 2008	28,250		
February	8,000	April	28,000		
June	8,000	June	29,350		
August	10,500	September	29,810		
December	9,000	October	30,100		

**FIGURE 1.3**

Troops Committed to NATO's International Security Assistance Forces (ISAF) By Country<sup>3</sup>

	Albania	250		Germany	4665		Poland	2515
	Armenia	40		Greece	70		Portugal	105
	Australia	1550		Hungary	335		Romania	1010
	Austria	3		Iceland	4		Singapore	40
	Azerbaijan	90		Ireland	7		Slovakia	230
	Belgium	590		Italy	3300		Slovenia	75
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	10		Jordan	6		Spain	1270
	Bulgaria	525		Republic of Korea	0		Sweden	485
	Canada	2830		Latvia	115		The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia <sup>1</sup>	215
	Croatia	280		Lithuania	145		Turkey	1795
	Czech Republic	460		Luxembourg	9		Ukraine	10
	Denmark	750		Mongolia	40		United Arab Emirates	25
	Estonia	155		Montenegro	30		United Kingdom	9500
	Finland	100		Netherlands	1885		United States	62415
	France	3750		New Zealand	225			
	Georgia	175		Norway	470			
							<b>Total</b>	<b>102554</b>

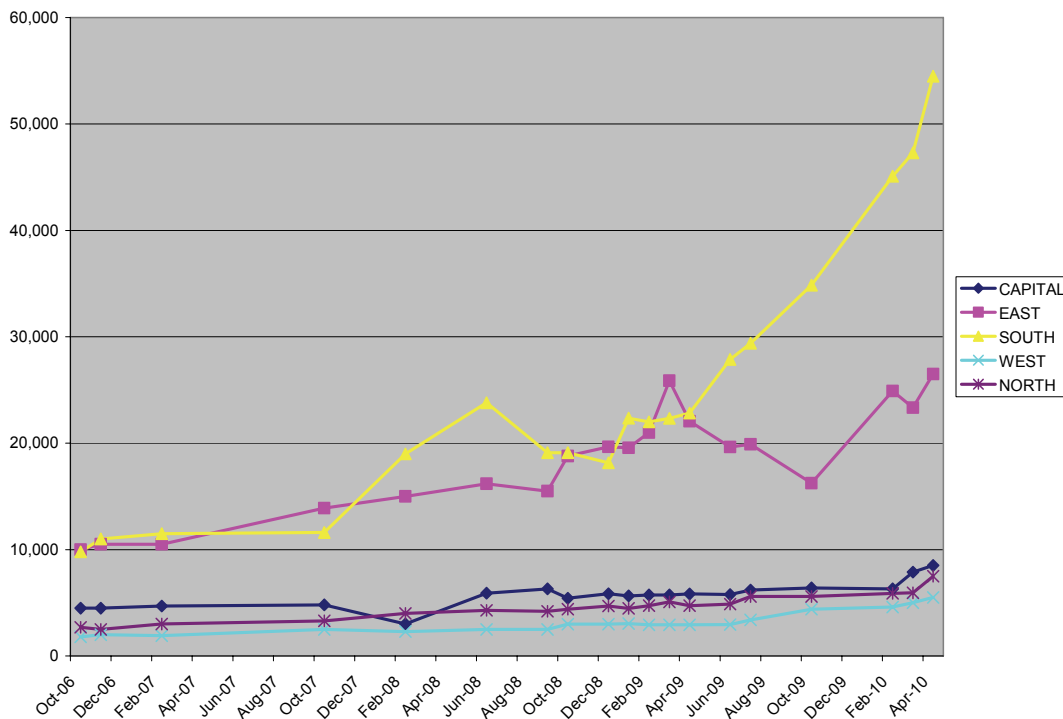
AS OF: April 16, 2010

<sup>1</sup>Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name  
<sup>2</sup> 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**

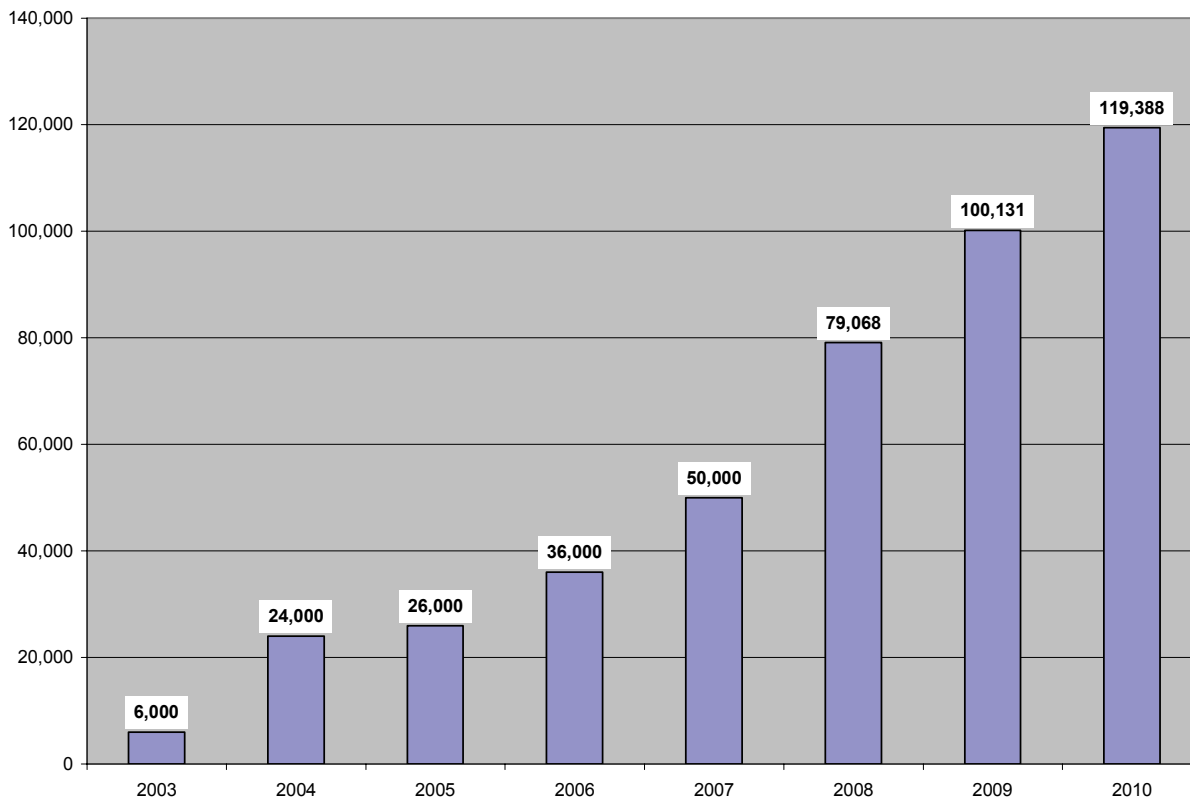
Total NATO-ISAF Manpower by Regional Command (RC), Since October 2006<sup>4</sup>



**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 1.5**Size of Afghan Security Forces on Duty<sup>5</sup>

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 2009	113,000	102,000	215,000
April/May 2010	119,388	104,459	223,847

**FIGURE 1.6**Annual Growth of Afghan National Army (ANA), By Number of Troops, 2003-Present<sup>6</sup>

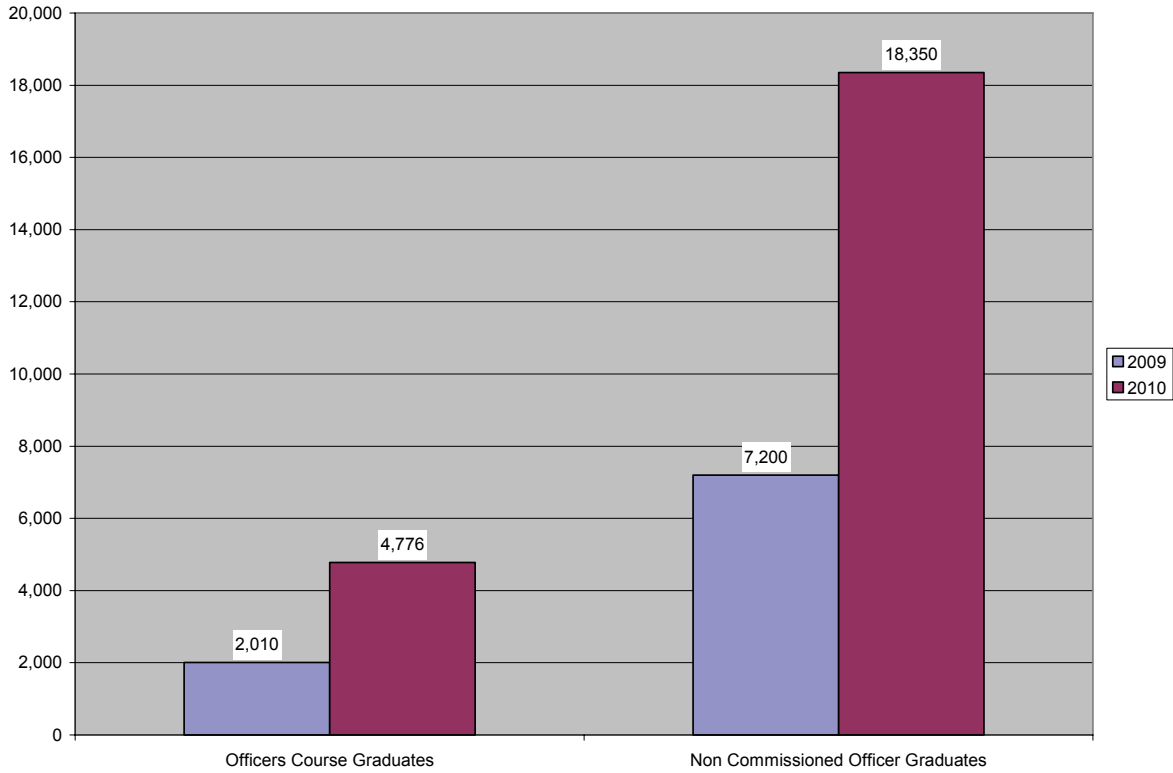
**NOTE:** Figures for 2003-2009 are as of year end. 2010 numbers are as of April. The goal for 2011 is to reach 171,000 ANA soldiers.

**FIGURE 1.7**Annual Recruitment Figures for Afghan National Army (ANA)<sup>7</sup>

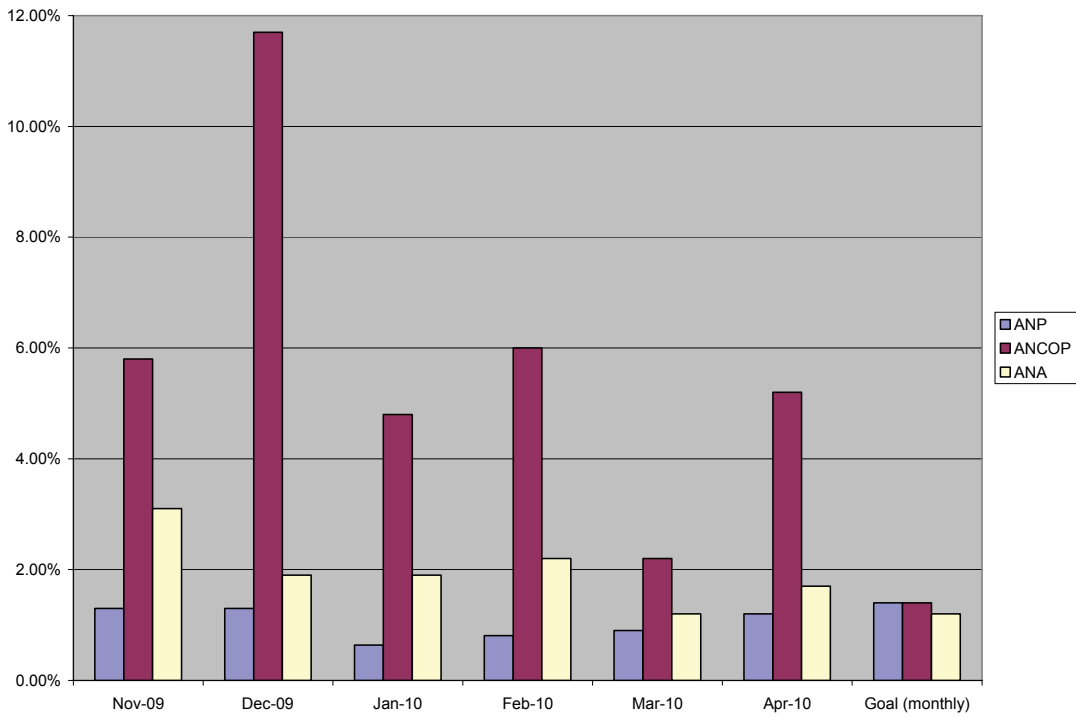
YEAR*	RECRUITS	RE-ENLISTMENT RATE		AWOL RATE
		Soldiers	NCOs	
2003-2004	9,671			
2004-2005	15,790			
2005-2006	11,845			
2006-2007	21,287			
2007-2008	32,135	50%	56%	7%
2008-2009	~34,000	57%	63%	9%

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

**FIGURE 1.8**  
Afghan National Army (ANA) Leader Training<sup>8</sup>



**FIGURE 1.9**  
Monthly Attrition Rates among Selected Afghan National Security Forces<sup>9</sup>





**FIGURE 1.10**

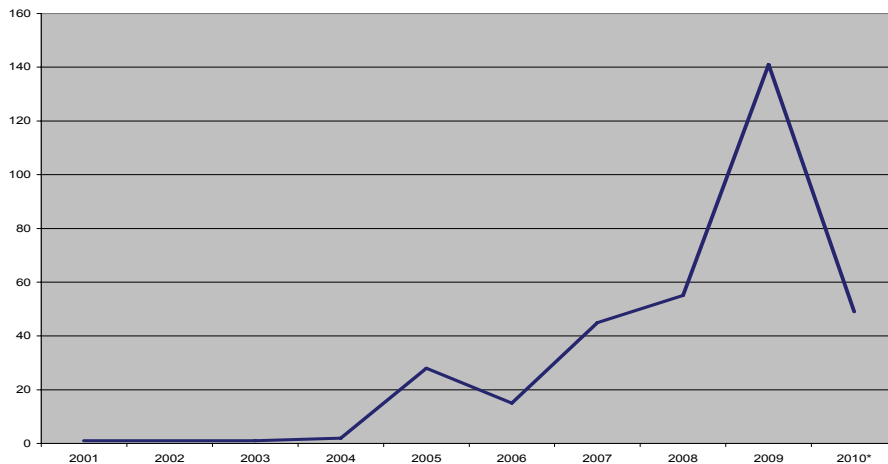
Number of Private Contractors in Afghanistan, 2008 and 2009<sup>10</sup>

Year	Private Contractors
2008	53,500*
2009	107,000

\*Pentagon's Central Command reported a 50% increase from 2008 while announcing the 2009 number.

**FIGURE 1.11**

Private Contractor Deaths in Afghanistan, 2001 through 2009<sup>11</sup>



**NOTE:** Numbers correspond to insurance claims received by the U.S. Labor Department. There have been a total of 338 claims since September 1, 2001 (the beginning of the reporting period). \*2010 numbers are through March 31 and will be updated quarterly.

**FIGURE 1.12**

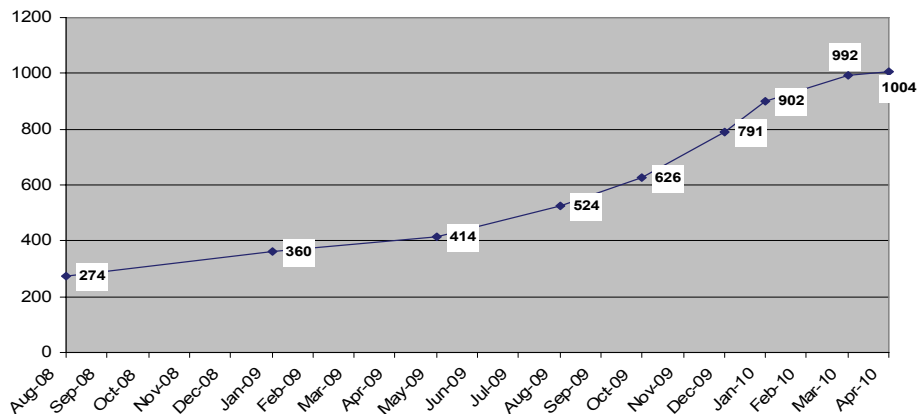
Private Contractors Training the Afghan Army<sup>12</sup>

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 1.13**

U.S. Government Civilians in Afghanistan, August 2008-Current<sup>13</sup>

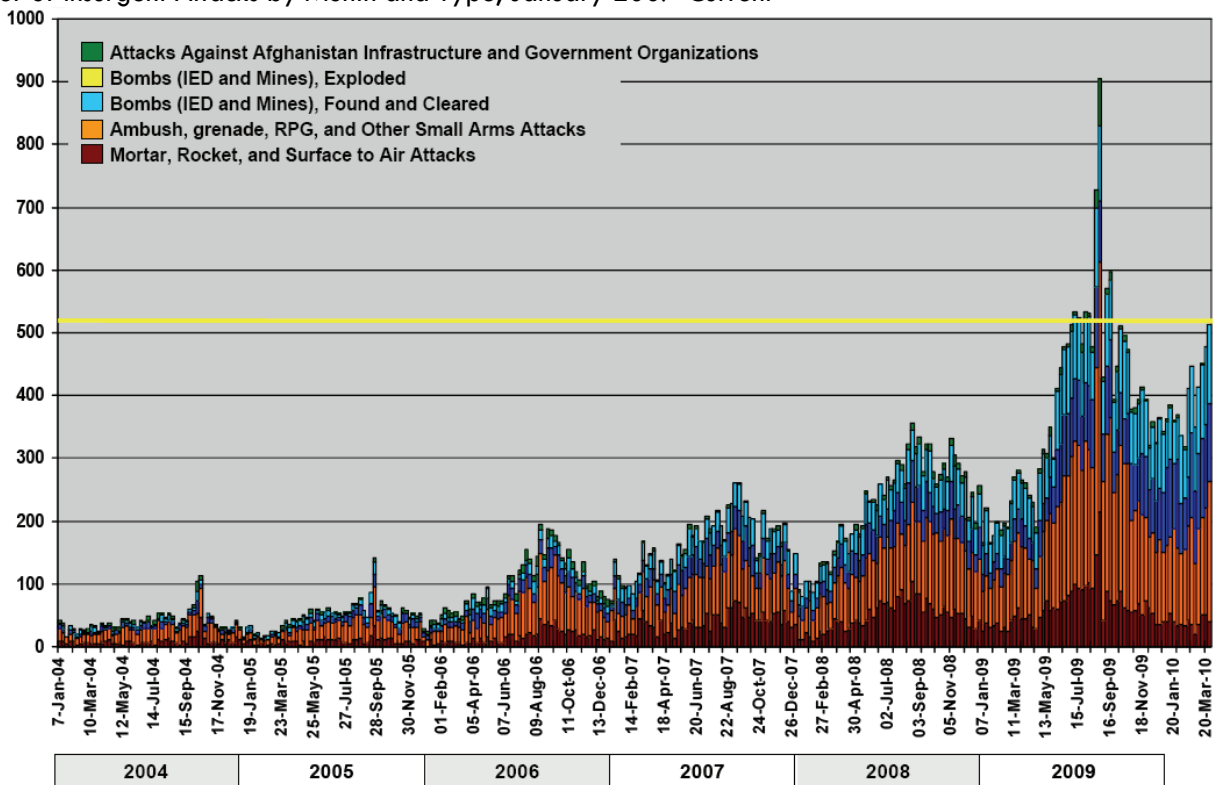


Number of U.S. Civilian Field Personnel by Region as of May 2010

North	East	South	West
22	195	124	26

**FIGURE 1.14**

Number of Insurgent Attacks by Month and Type, January 2007-Current<sup>14</sup>



**FIGURE 1.15**

Number of Violent Events in and Around Kandahar, 2006 and 2009<sup>15</sup>

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 1.16**

Estimated Number of Assassinations in and Around Kandahar, 2009 and 2010<sup>16</sup>

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

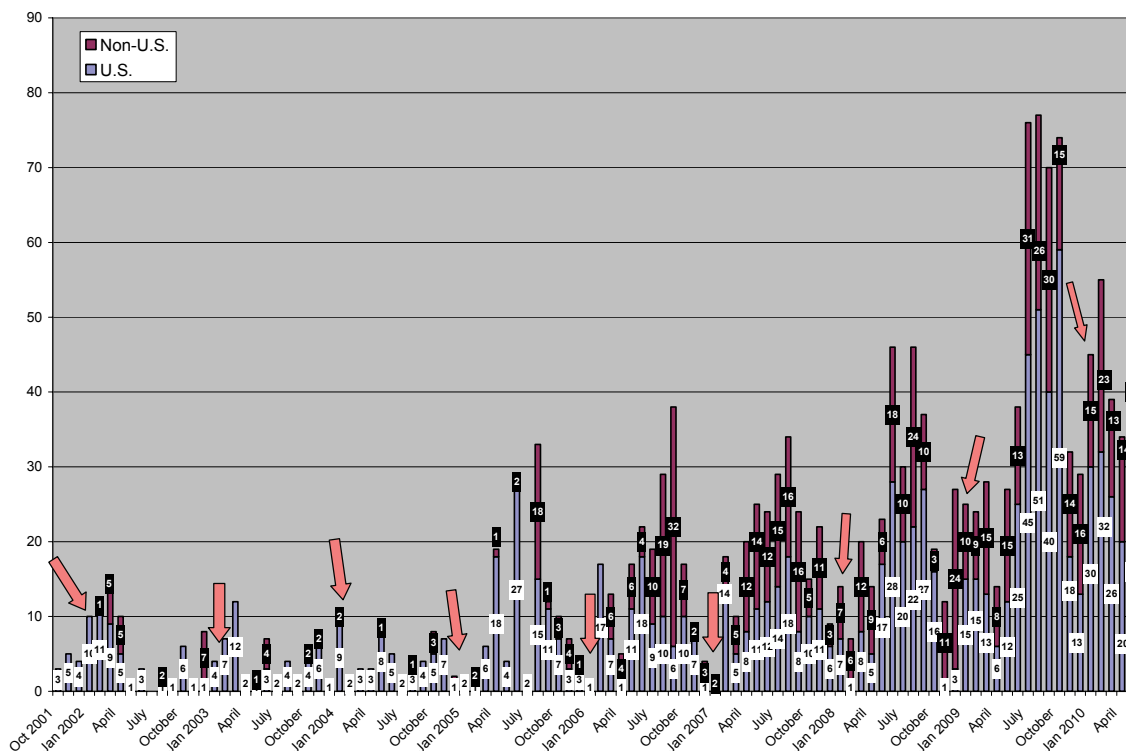
**NOTE:** In the first four months of 2008, 2009 and 2010 there were 6, 15 and 27 assassinations respectively.

**FIGURE 1.17**

Security Forces in and Around Kandahar, May 2010 and July 2010 Projected<sup>17</sup>

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 1.18**  
U.S. and Coalition Troop Fatalities since October 7, 2001<sup>18</sup>



**NOTE:** Due to data reporting, this graph and the breakdowns below include some fatalities from outside Afghanistan, mainly in the Philippines, Pakistan, and other countries associated with Operation Enduring Freedom. In most months, there are no fatalities in locations outside Afghanistan. As of May 27, 2010 there have been at least 991 U.S. fatalities attributed to fighting in Afghanistan.

Total from October 7, 2001 through May 27, 2010:

	ALL FATALITIES	HOSTILE	NON-HOSTILE
U.S.	1,082	804	278
Non-U.S.	700	584	116
TOTAL	1,782	1,388	394

Indicates the start of a new calendar year

**FIGURE 1.19**  
Cause of Death for U.S. Troops, By Year<sup>19</sup>

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	66 (47.1%)	5 (3.6%)	4 (2.9%)	0 (0%)	3 (2.1%)	0 (0%)	48 (36.4%)	11 (7.9%)	140
<b>Total</b>	<b>385 (36.0%)</b>	<b>21 (1.9%)</b>	<b>46 (4.3%)</b>	<b>11 (1.0%)</b>	<b>115 (10.6%)</b>	<b>24 (2.2%)</b>	<b>303 (28.0%)</b>	<b>173 (16.0%)</b>	<b>1082</b>

Through May 27, 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.

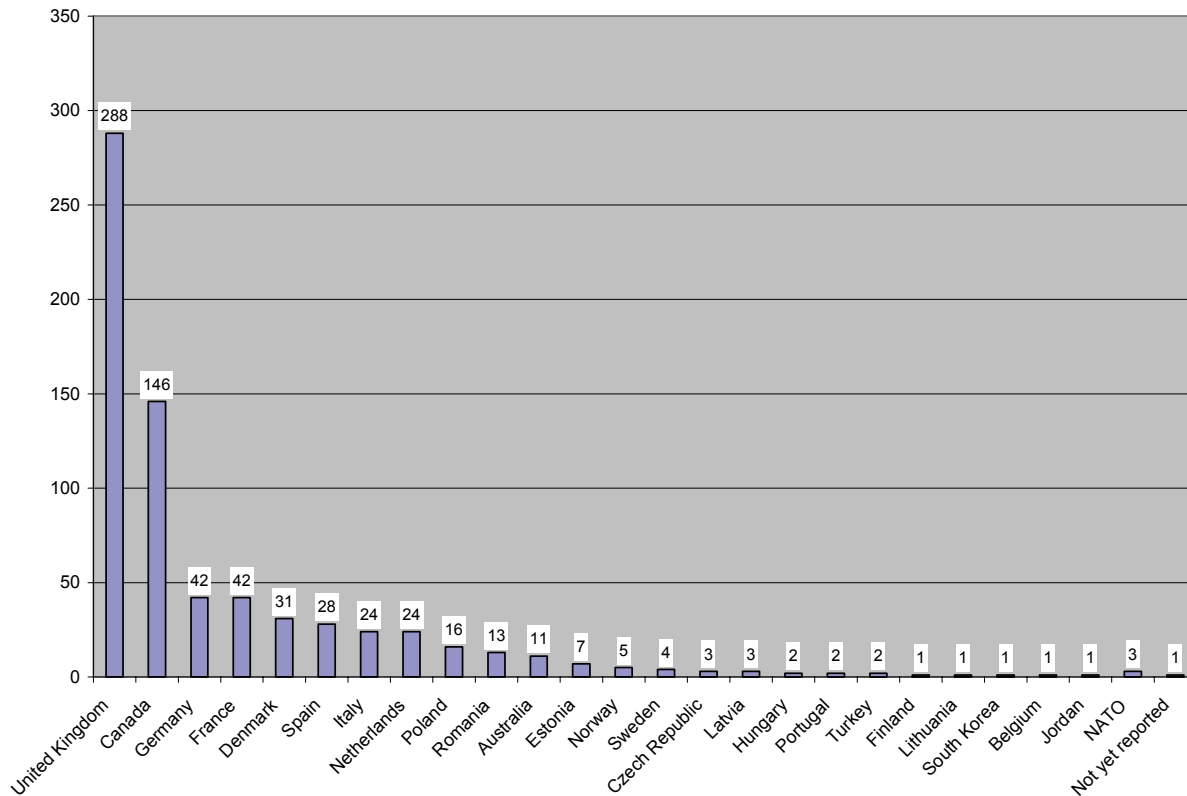
**FIGURE 1.20**

American Military Fatalities by Category: October 7, 2001–May 1, 2010<sup>20</sup>

Total fatalities as of May 1, 2010: <b>1,044</b>		
Category		
Gender	Male:	1,024
	Female:	20
Age	Younger than 22:	226
	22-24:	225
	25-30:	299
	31-35:	130
	Older than 35:	164
Component	Active:	867
	Reserve:	49
	National Guard:	128
Military service	Army:	762
	Marines:	178
	Navy:	56
	Air Force:	48
Officers/Enlisted	Officer:	139
	E5-E9:	432
	E1-E4:	473
Race/Ethnicity	American Indian or Alaska Native:	15
	Asian:	15
	Black or African American:	81
	Hispanic or Latino:	79
	Multiple races, pending or unknown:	10
	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander:	13
	White:	831

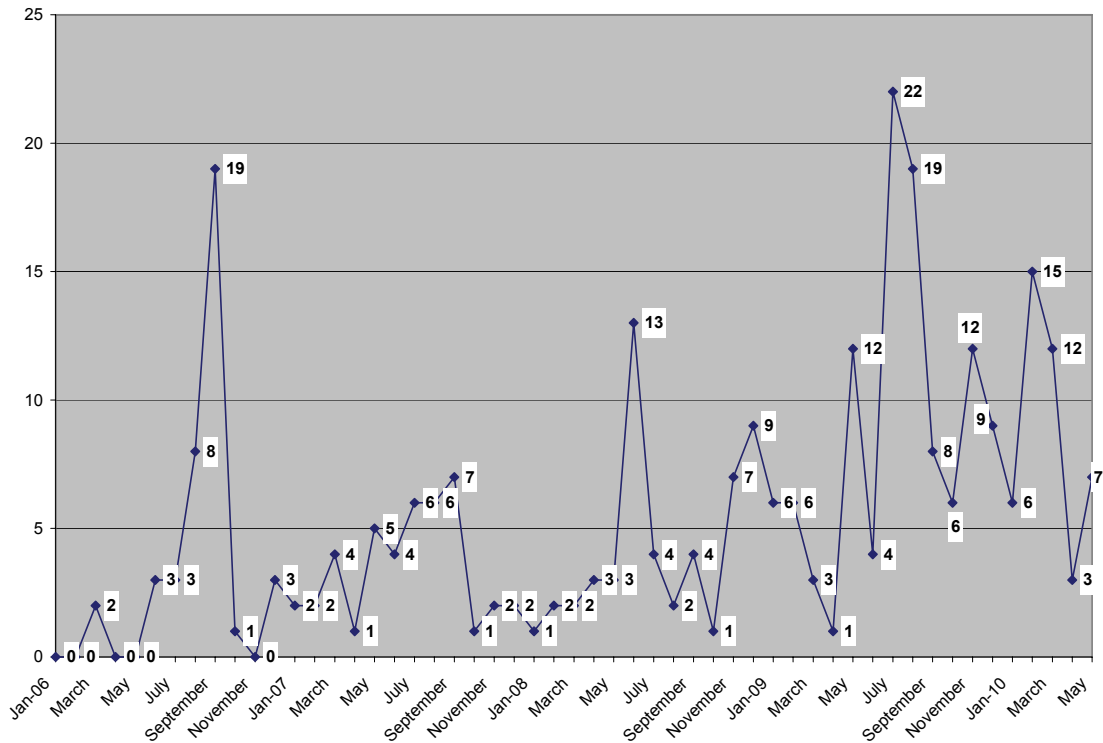
**FIGURE 1.21**

Non-U.S. Coalition Troop Fatalities by Country since October 2001<sup>21</sup>



**Total through May 27, 2010: 702**

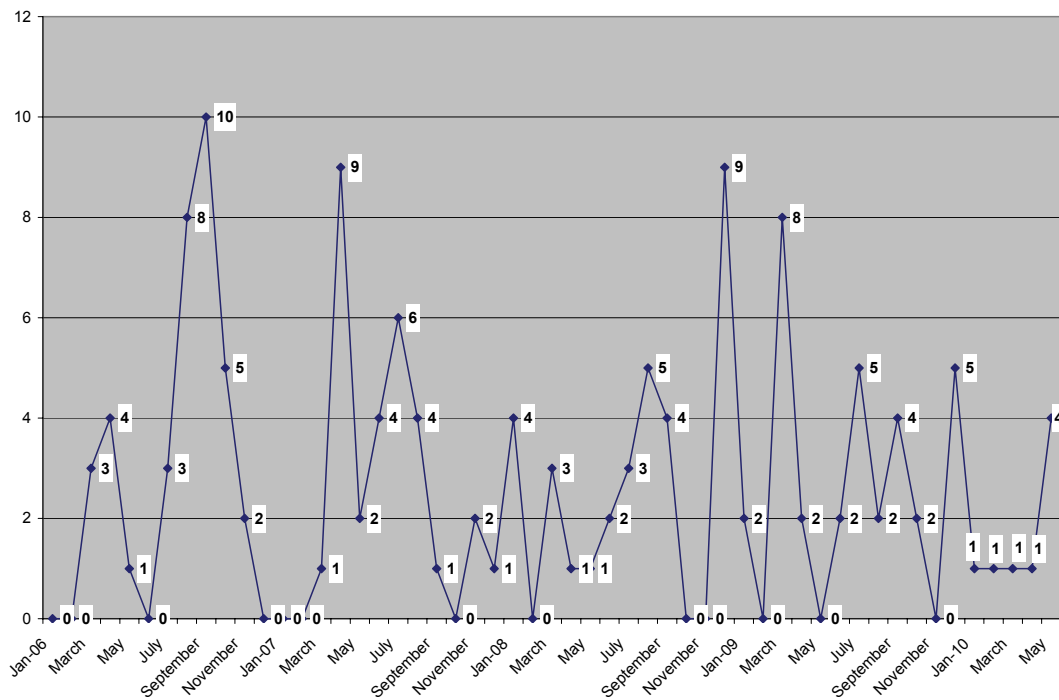
**FIGURE 1.22**  
British Military Fatalities in Afghanistan since the start of 2006<sup>22</sup>



Total through May 27, 2010: 288

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

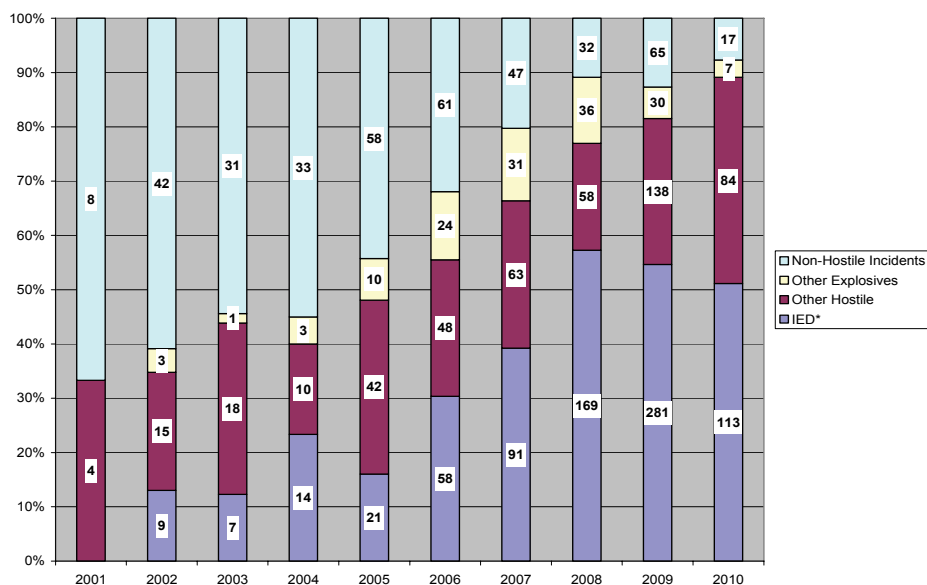
**FIGURE 1.23**  
Canadian Military Fatalities in Afghanistan since the start of 2006<sup>23</sup>



Total through May 27, 2010: 146

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

**FIGURE 1.24**  
Proportion of Annual U.S. and Coalition Fatalities by Various Causes<sup>24</sup>

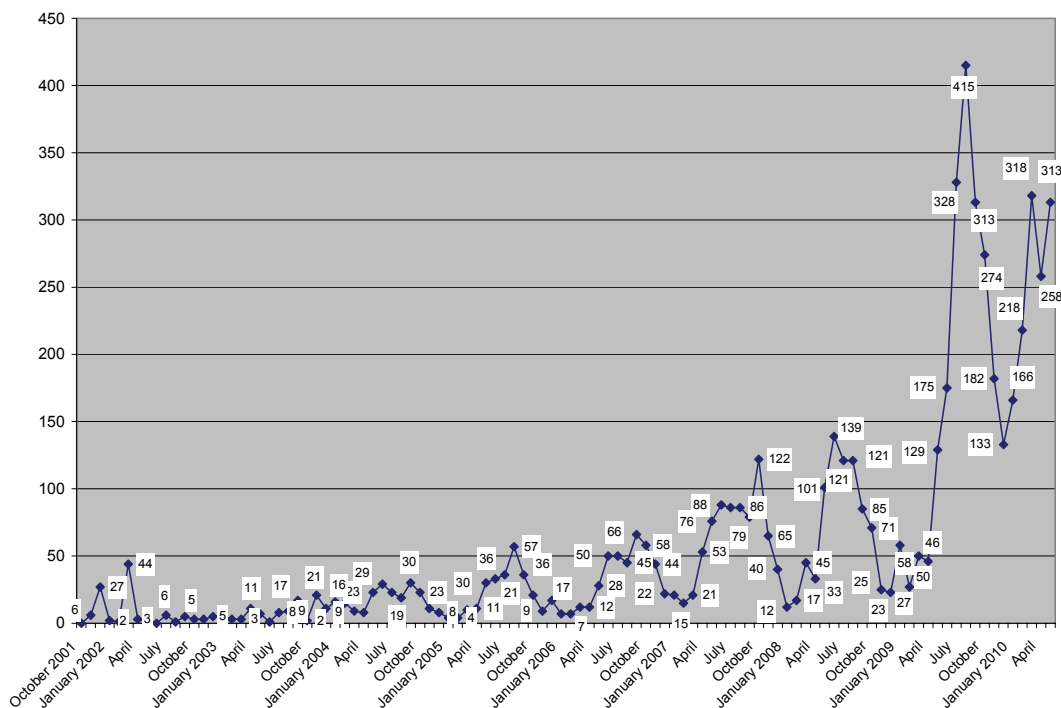


\*Improvised Explosive Device

**Figures Updated Thru: May 27, 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 1.25**  
U.S. Troops Wounded In Action since October 30, 2001<sup>25</sup>

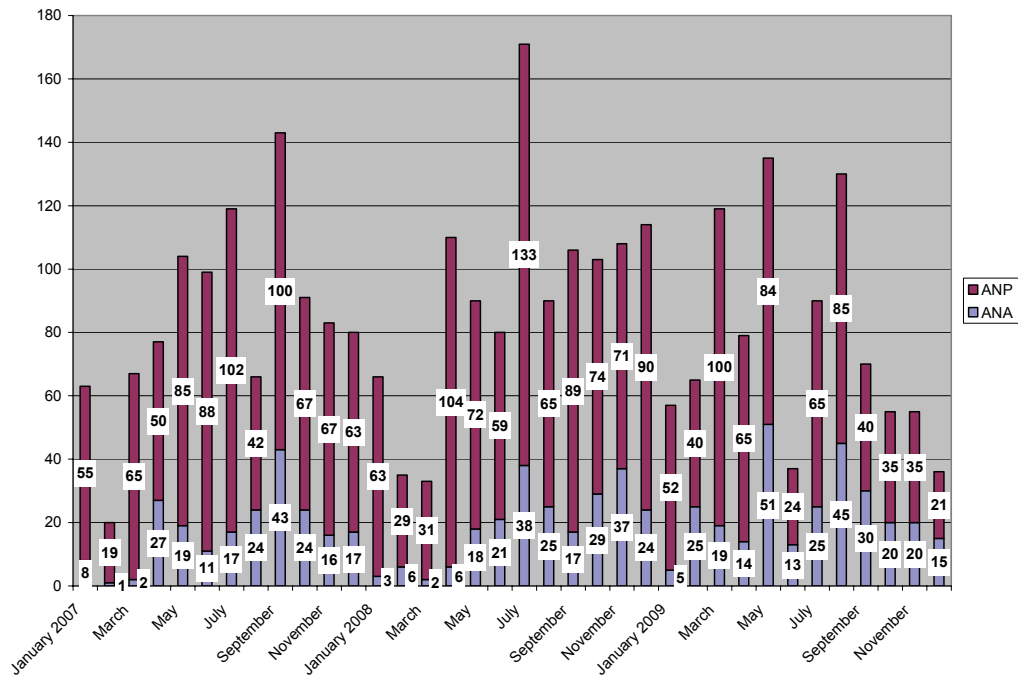


**Total from October 7, 2001 through May 27, 2010: 6,037**

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 1.26**

Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan National Police (ANP) Personnel Fatalities, January 2007-Present<sup>26</sup>



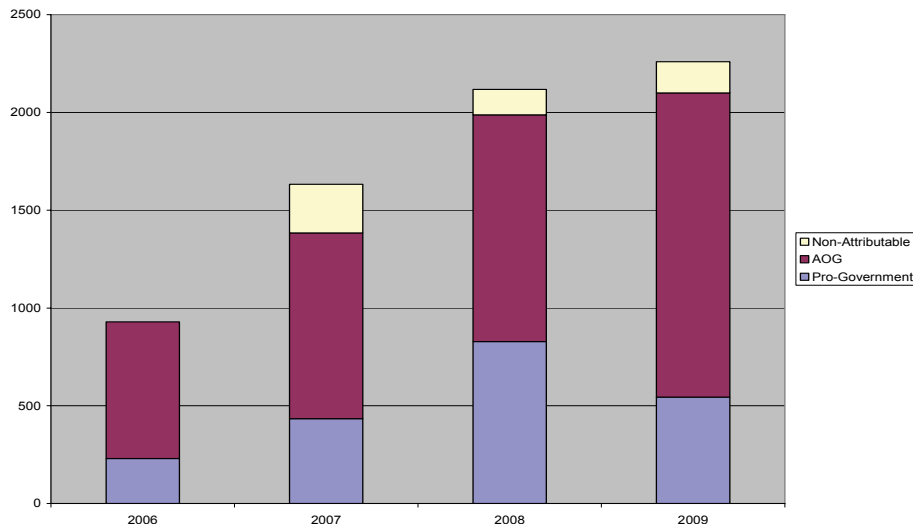
**ANNUAL TOTALS**

	2007	2008	2009
ANA	209	226	282
ANP	803	880	646

**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.

**FIGURE 1.27**

Estimated Number of Afghan Civilian Fatalities as a Direct Result of Fighting Between Pro-Government Forces and Armed Opposition Groups (AOG), 2006-2009<sup>27</sup>



**\*THRU DECEMBER**

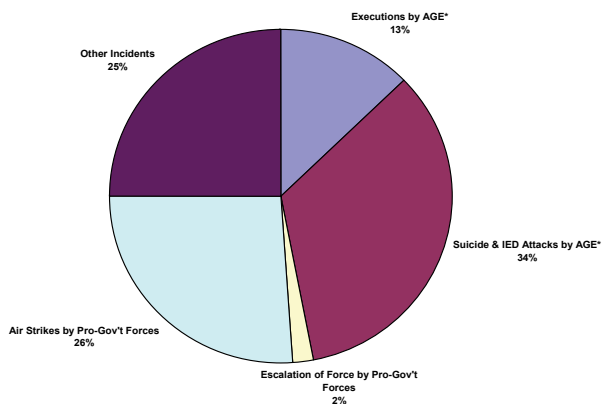
FIGURES IN DETAIL

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>TOTAL</b>	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 1.28**

Detail of Estimated 2008 Afghan Civilian Fatalities, By Incident Type<sup>28</sup>



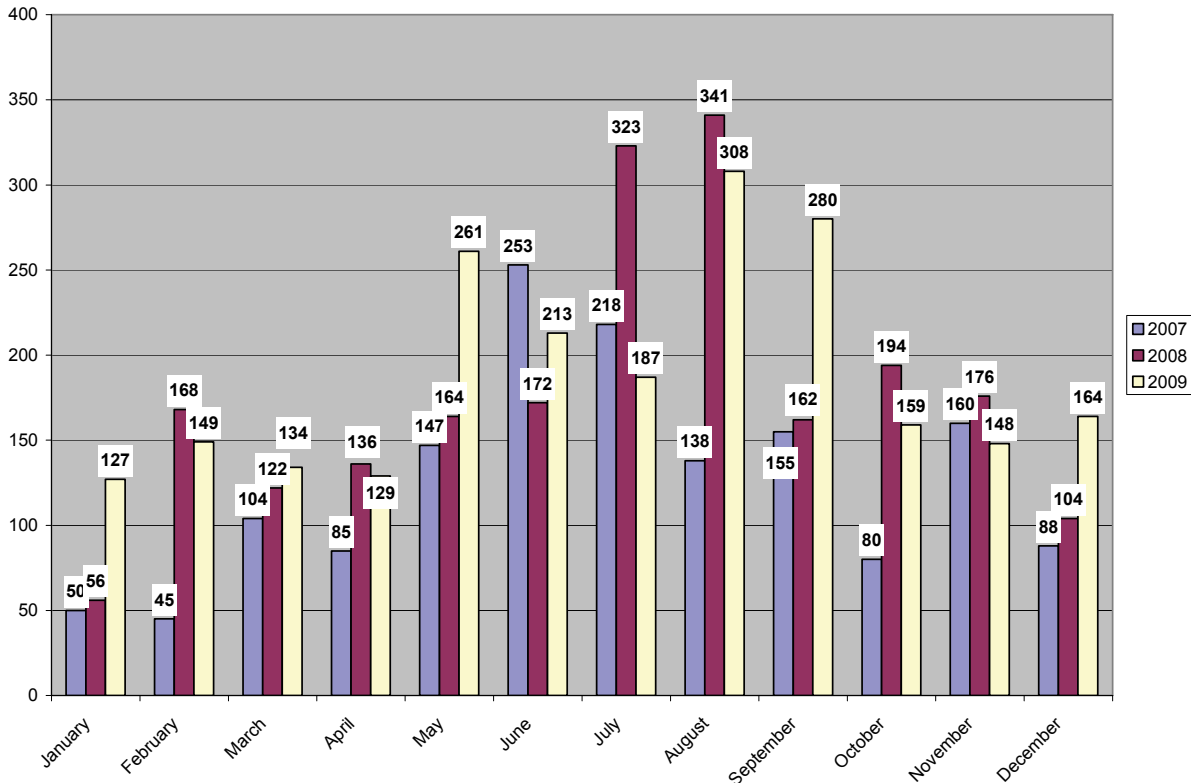
\*AGE= Anti-Government Entities (i.e. Taliban and other insurgents)

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



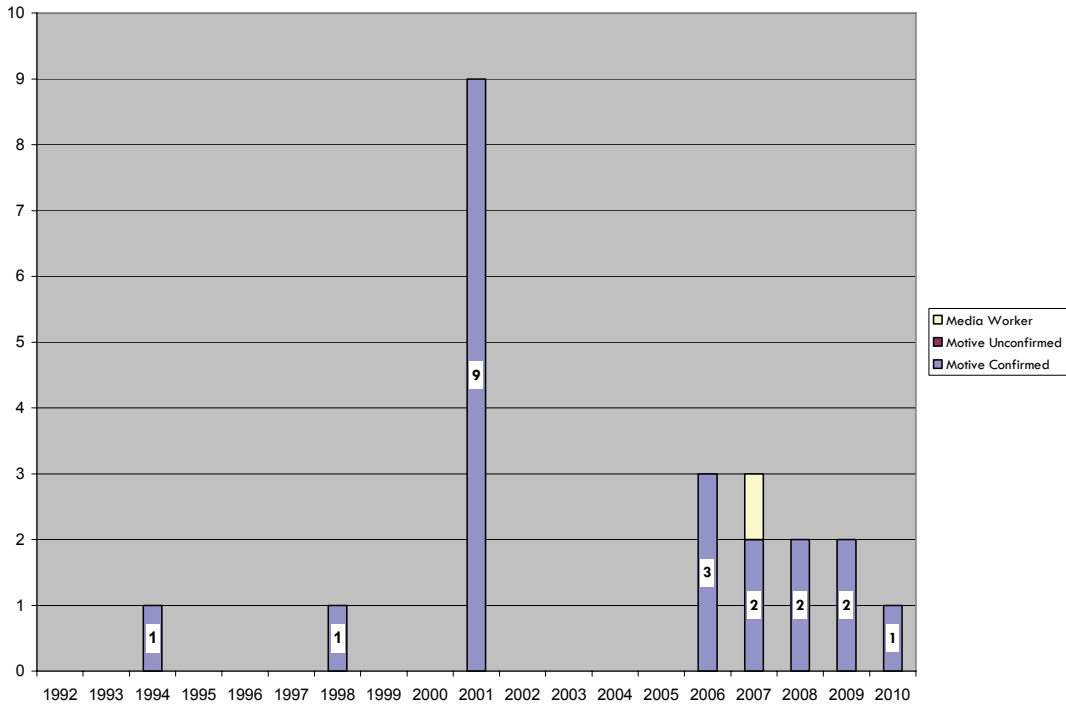
**FIGURE 1.29**

Estimated Total Afghan Civilian Fatalities by Month, 2007 to Present<sup>29</sup>



**FIGURE 2.30**

Journalists Killed in Afghanistan Since 1992<sup>30</sup>



**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 1.31**

Estimated Number of Internally Displaced Persons in Afghanistan (IDPs)<sup>31</sup>

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

**FIGURE 1.32**

Afghan Families Displaced by Operation Moshtarak in Helmand Province<sup>32</sup>

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 1.33**

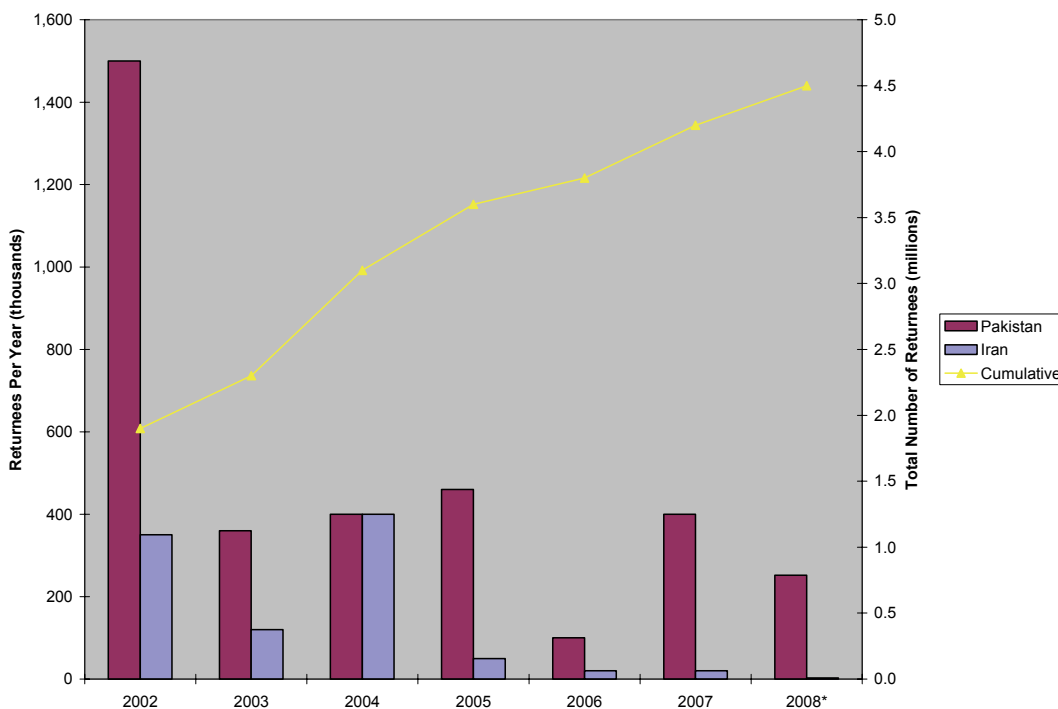
Estimated Number of Afghan Refugees in the Region By Location<sup>33</sup>

COUNTRY	NUMBER OF REFUGEES
Pakistan	2,000,000
Iran	910,000
Other	90,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>

AS OF: March 2008

**FIGURE 1.34**

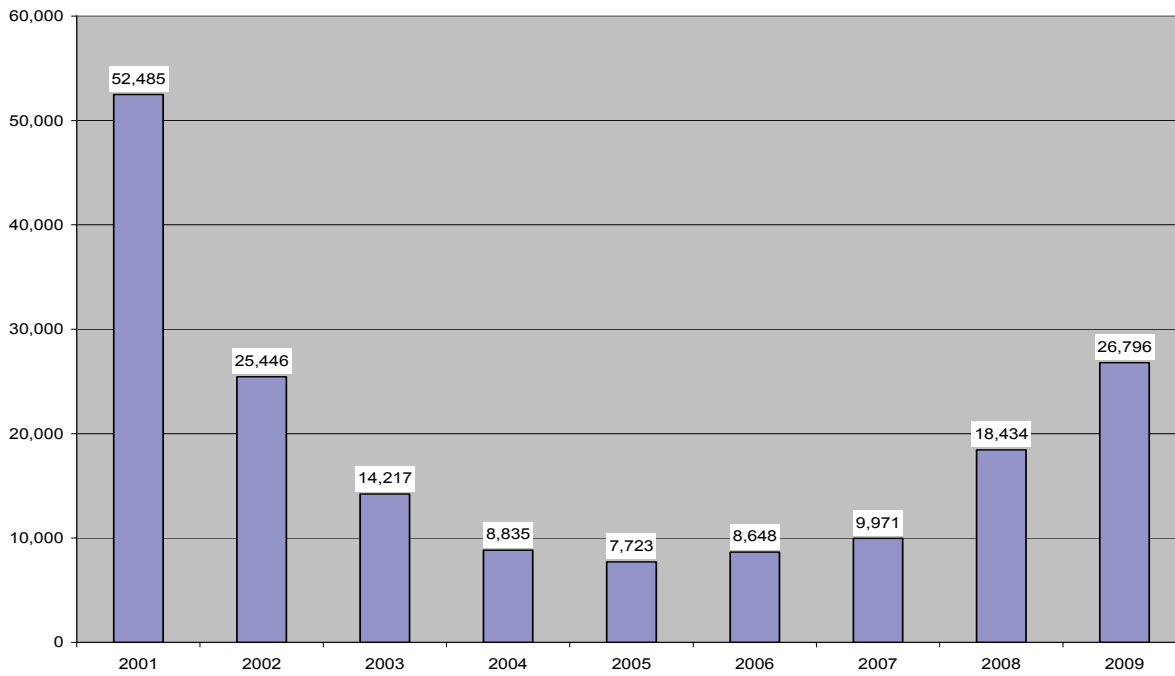
Afghan Refugees Voluntarily Repatriated by Country, 2002-2008<sup>34</sup>



\*Through September 2008

**FIGURE 1.35**

Number of Afghan Asylum Applications, 2001 through 2009<sup>35</sup>

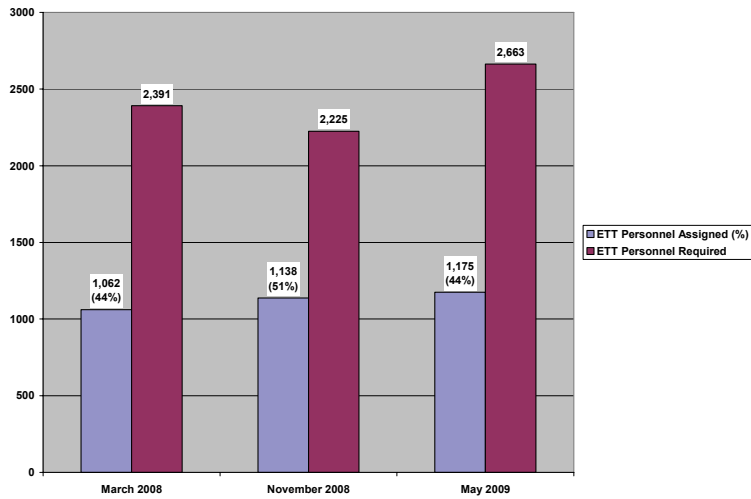


**NOTE:** In each year, several countries reported a range of 1-4 individual rather than an actual number. These countries were not included in the totals above, but are insignificant as far as trends go.

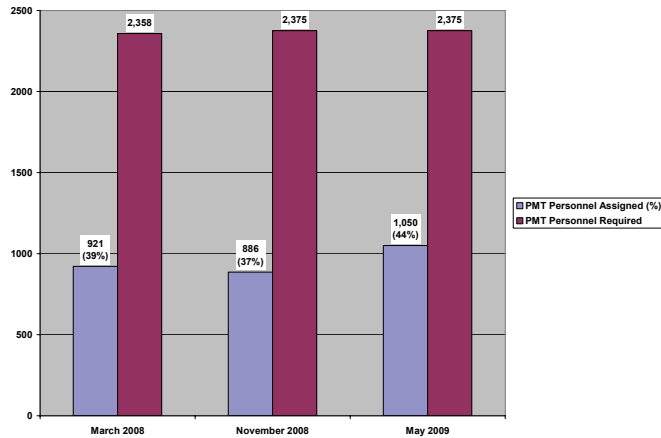
**FIGURE 1.36**

Number of U.S. and NATO Teams/Personnel Required and Assigned to Train and Mentor Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF)<sup>36</sup>

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

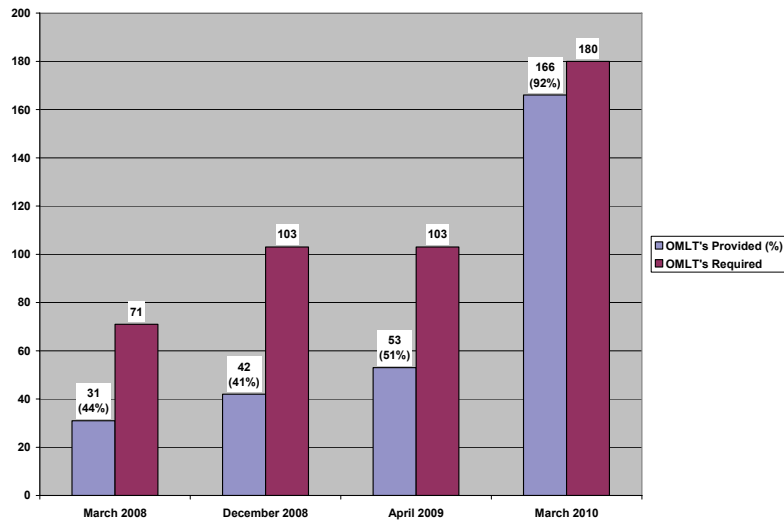


U.S. Police Mentor Team (PMT) Personnel for Afghan National Police (ANP)



**NOTE:** Each PMT is comprised of approximately 16 U.S. personnel.<sup>37</sup> 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.

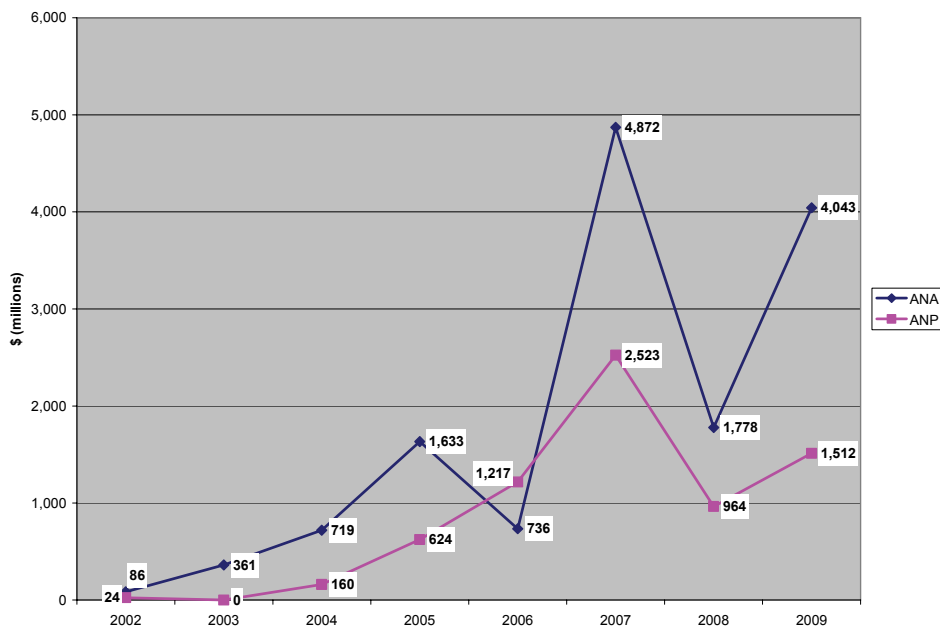
NATO Operating Mentoring and Liaison Teams (OMLT's) for Afghan National Army (ANA)



**NOTE:** NATO OMLT teams number around 40 personnel each, depending on the size of the unit with which they are embedded.

**FIGURE 1.37**

U.S. Departments of Defense and State Support to Train and Equip the Afghan Army and Police, Fiscal Years 2002-2009 (Dollars In Millions)<sup>38</sup>

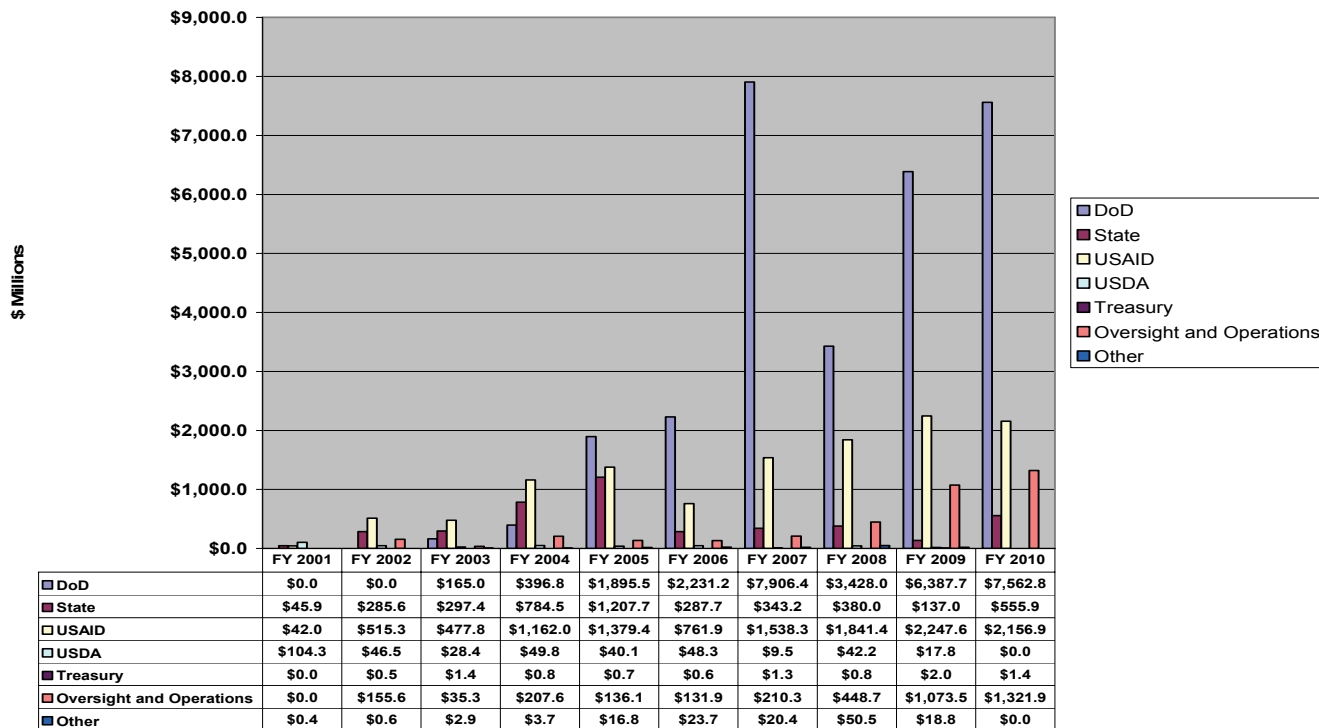


**NOTE:** FY 2008 figures reflect requested funds. Annual totals rounded to the nearest million.

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

**FIGURE 1.38**

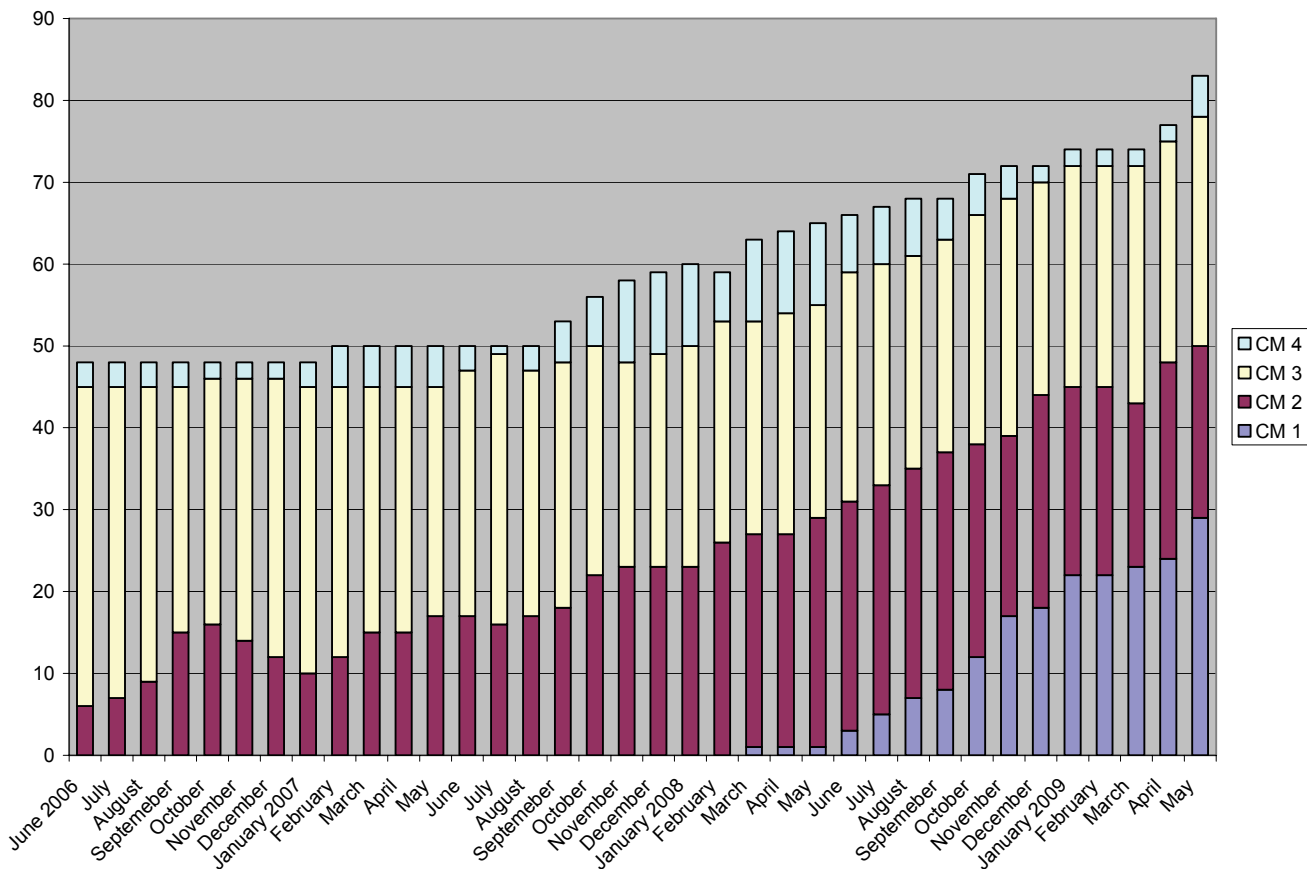
Appropriated U.S. Funding For Afghanistan Government and Development by Agency, FY 2001-FY 2010<sup>39</sup>



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

**FIGURE 1.39**

Capability Milestone (CM) Assessment of Afghan National Army (ANA) Units, By Month since June 2006<sup>40</sup>



**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

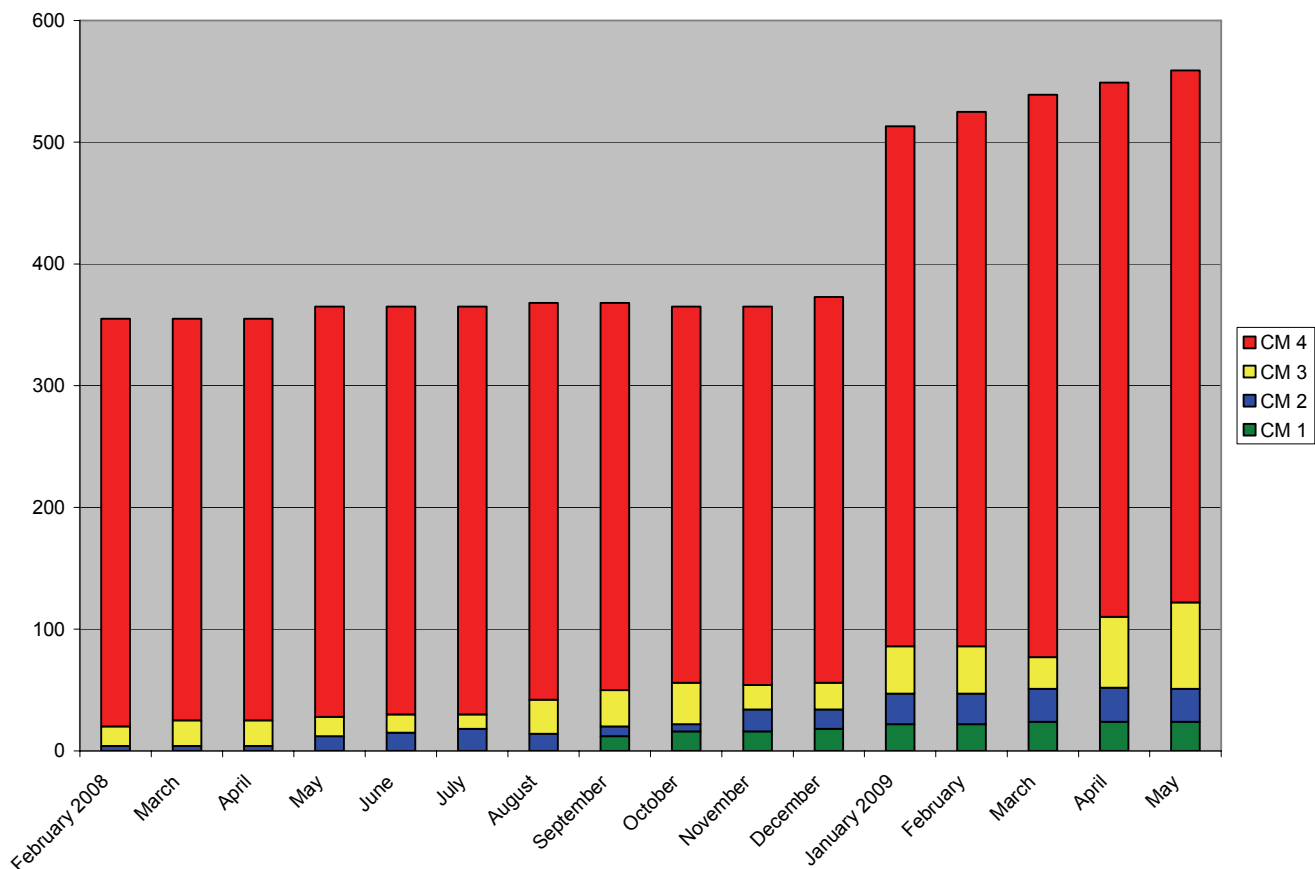
**FIGURE 1.40**

Detailed Breakdown of Afghan Ministry of Interior Forces<sup>41</sup>

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

AS OF: May 2009

**FIGURE 1.41**  
 Defense Assessment of Afghan National Police (ANP) Capabilities<sup>42</sup>



**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 1.42**  
 Recruitment Figures for the Various Programs of the Afghan National Police (ANP), March 2007-February 2008 and March 2008-February 2009<sup>43</sup>

	<b>March 2007-February 2008</b>	<b>March 2008-February 2009</b>
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
<b>ALL ANP RECRUITS</b>	<b>17,474</b>	<b>17,191</b>

**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 1.43**

Number of U.S. Forward Operating Bases (FOBs) in Afghanistan<sup>44</sup>

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

**FIGURE 1.44**

Percentage of Close Air Support (CAS) Missions in Afghanistan That Used Munitions<sup>45</sup>

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 1.45**

Suicide Bombings in Afghanistan, 2007 & 2009<sup>46</sup>

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

**FIGURE 1.46**

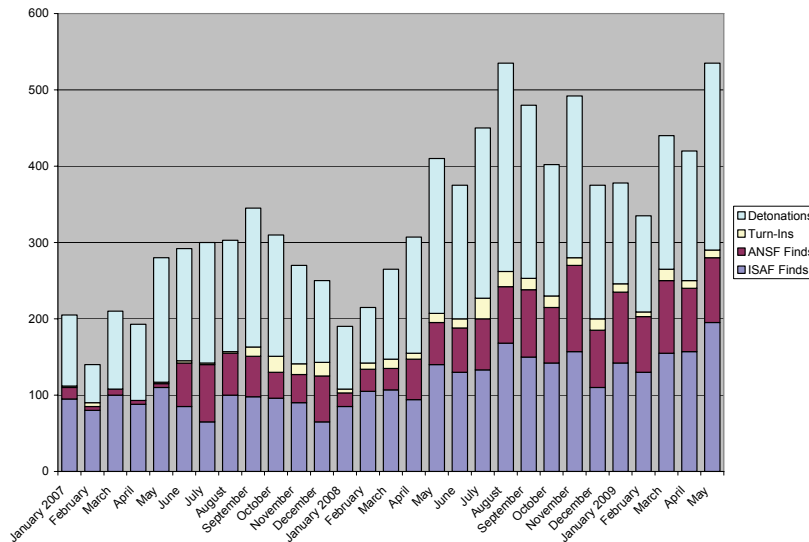
Attacks against Schools in Afghanistan, 2006-2008<sup>47</sup>

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 1.47**

Number of Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Events by Month, 2007-May 2009<sup>48</sup>



**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 1.48**

Comparison of Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Events by Province and Regional Command (RC), Weeks 1-22 (January thru Late May), 2008 and 2009<sup>49</sup>

REGIONAL COMMAND/ PROVINCE	2008			2009			% CHANGE (Successful IEDs)	% CHANGE (Total IEDs)
	Successful IEDs	Failed IEDs	Total IEDs	Successful IEDs	Failed IEDs	Total IEDs		
<b>RC CAPITAL</b>								
KABUL	6	9	15	13	13	26	117%	73%
<b>RC EAST</b>								
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%
PAKYA	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%
<b>RC EAST TOTAL</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>85%</b>
<b>RC SOUTH</b>								
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
<b>RC SOUTH TOTAL</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>84%</b>
<b>RC WEST</b>								
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%
<b>RC WEST TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>89%</b>
<b>RC NORTH</b>								
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%
<b>RC NORTH TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>TOTAL, ALL REGIONS</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>81%</b>

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

**FIGURE 1.49**

Indicators for Measuring Progress in Afghanistan, Developed by David Kilcullen<sup>50</sup>

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

## 2. GOVERNANCE & RULE OF LAW INDICATORS

**FIGURE 2.1**

Afghanistan Population and Demographic Information<sup>51</sup>

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
<b>POPULATION</b> (millions)	<b>32.7</b>	<b>16.8</b> (51%)	<b>15.9</b> (49%)
<b>ETHNICITY</b>			
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 Bodies<sup>52</sup>

### Wolesi Jirga (House of the People)

	TOTAL SEATS	MEN	WOMEN
GENDER	249	181 (73%)	68 (27%)
<b>ETHNICITY</b>			
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%)
<b>ETHNICITY</b>			
Pashtun	36 (35%)		
Tajik	32 (31%)		
Hazara	16 (16%)		
Uzbek/Turkmen	8 (8%)		
Baluchi	3 (3%)		
Nuristani	3 (3%)		
Others	4 (3%)		

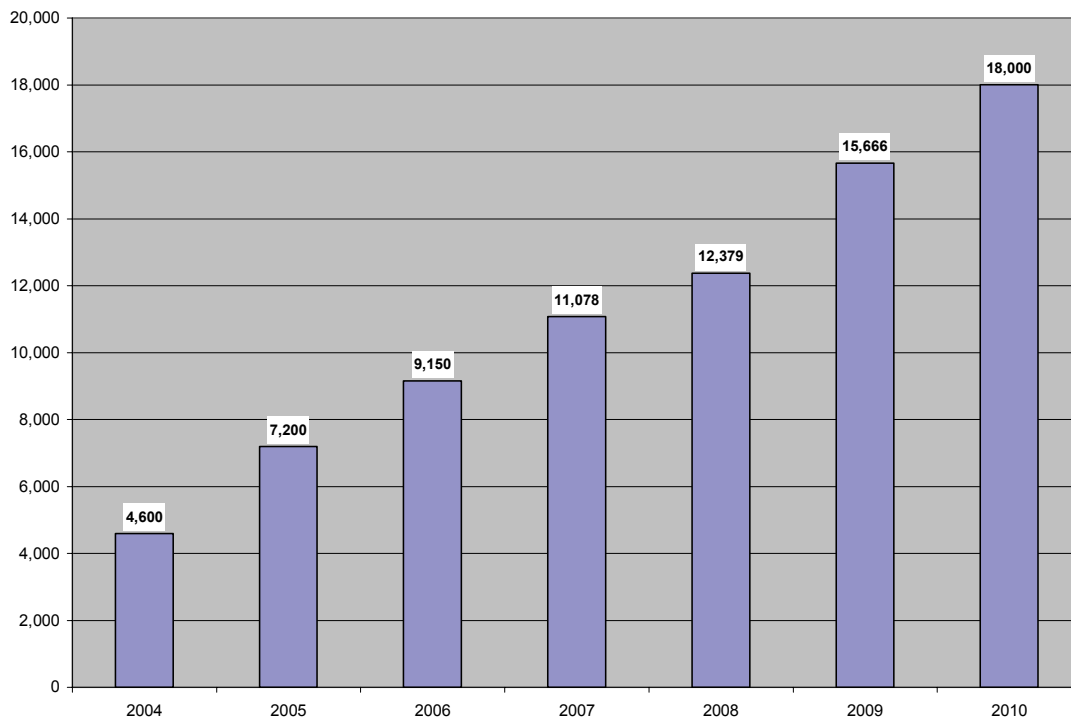
**NOTE:** Two-thirds of the **Meshrano Jirga** is indirectly elected by the Provincial and District Councils while the remaining third is appointed directly by the President.

### Provincial Councils (34 total, one for each Province)

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

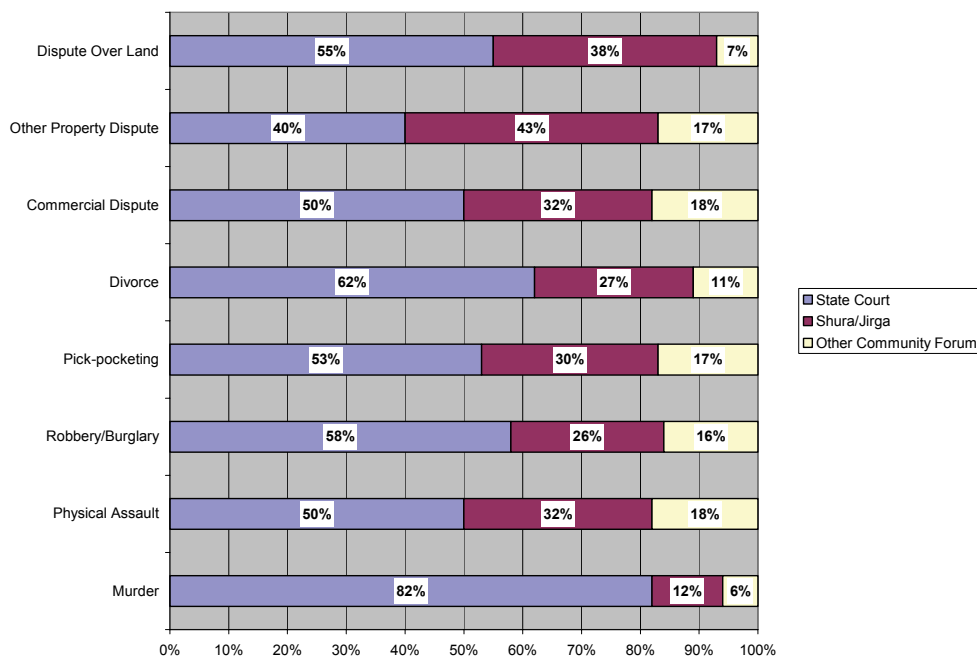
**NOTE:** Provincial Councils consist of between 9 and 29 directly elected representatives, based on the population of the Province.

**FIGURE 2.3**  
Prison Population in Afghanistan, 2004-2010<sup>53</sup>



**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.

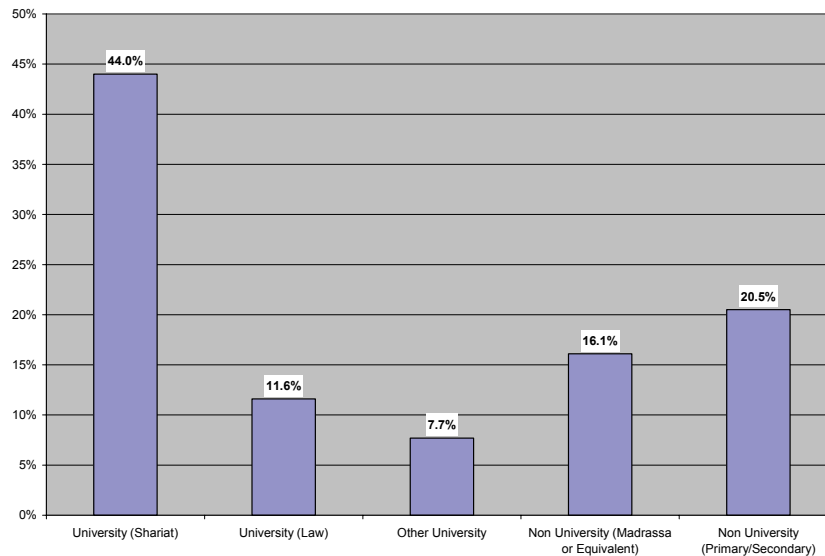
**FIGURE 2.4**  
Where Afghans Choose To Take Different Types of Legal Cases<sup>54</sup>



**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 2.5**

Highest Level Degree Acquired By Judges Responding To a Random Survey<sup>55</sup>



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

**FIGURE 2.6**

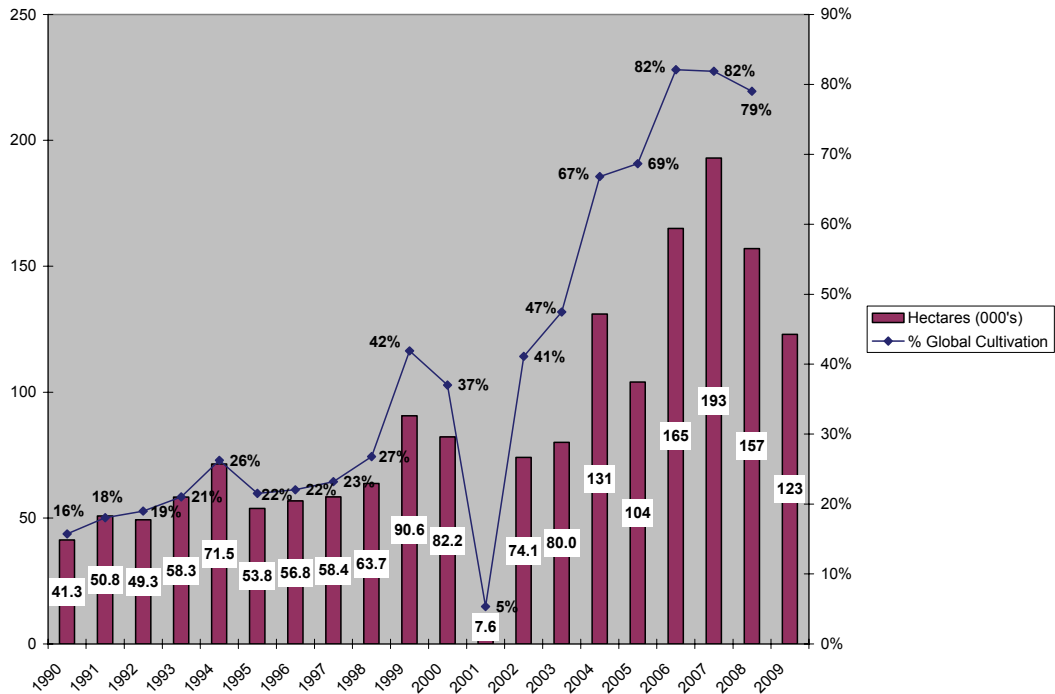
Access to Legal Resources for Judges Responding To a Random Survey<sup>56</sup>

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

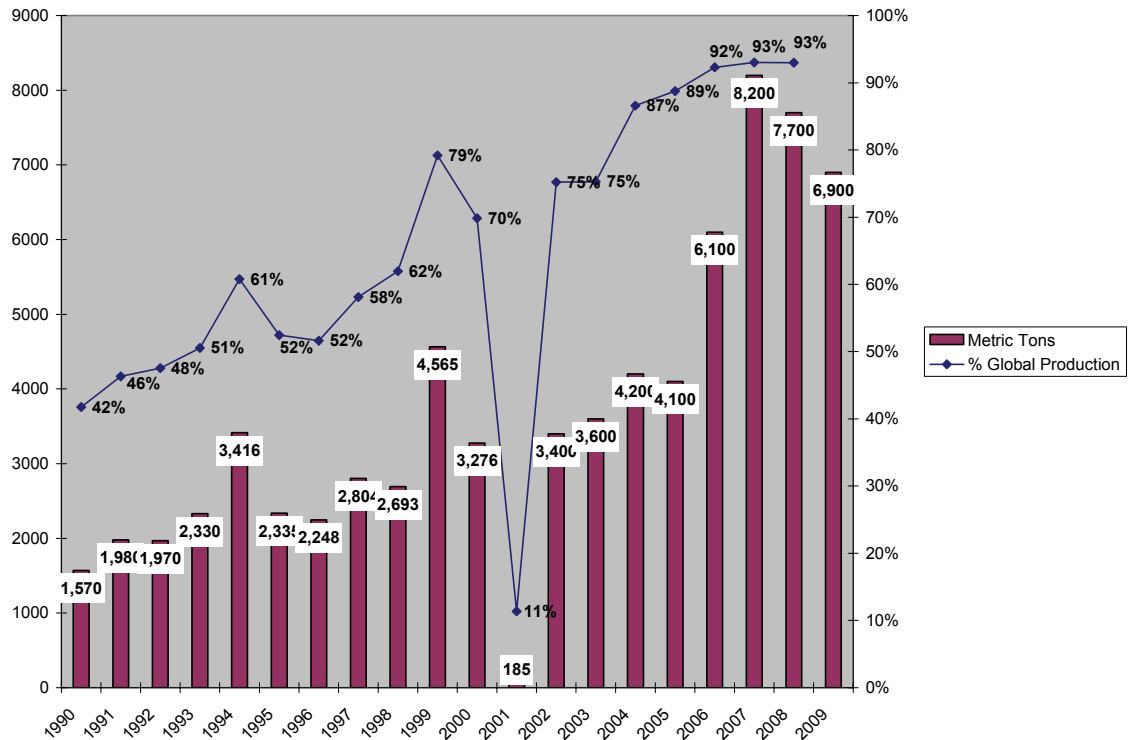
**FIGURE 2.7**

Annual Poppy Cultivation in Afghanistan (Hectares) and Percentage of Global Cultivation, 1990-2009<sup>57</sup>

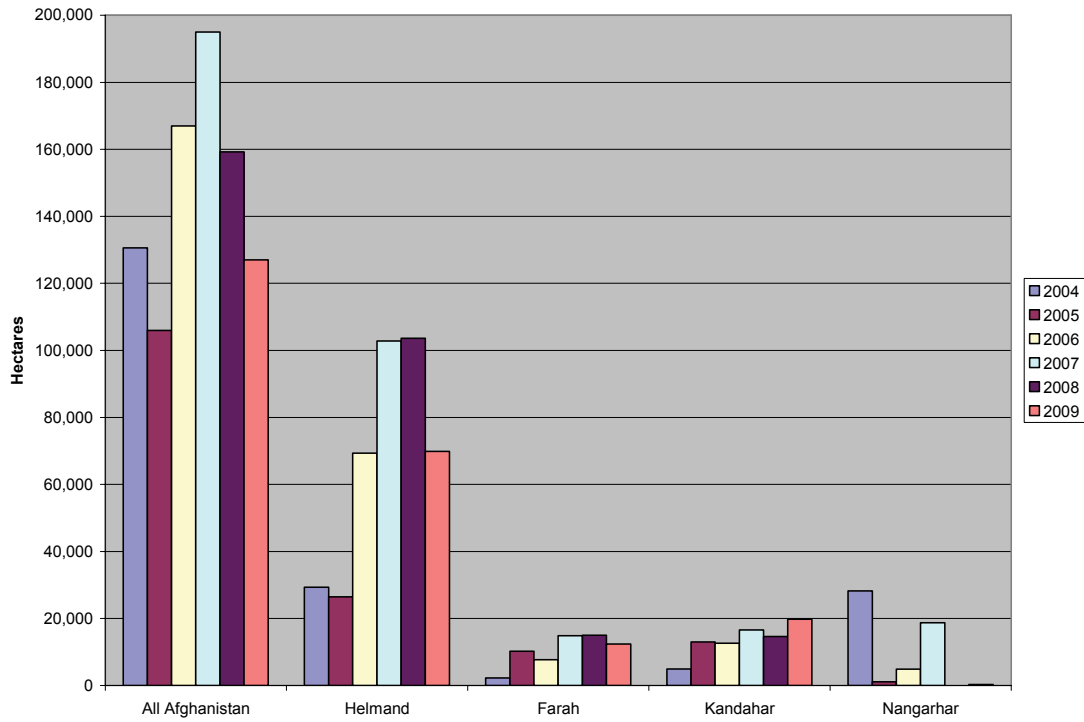


**FIGURE 2.8**

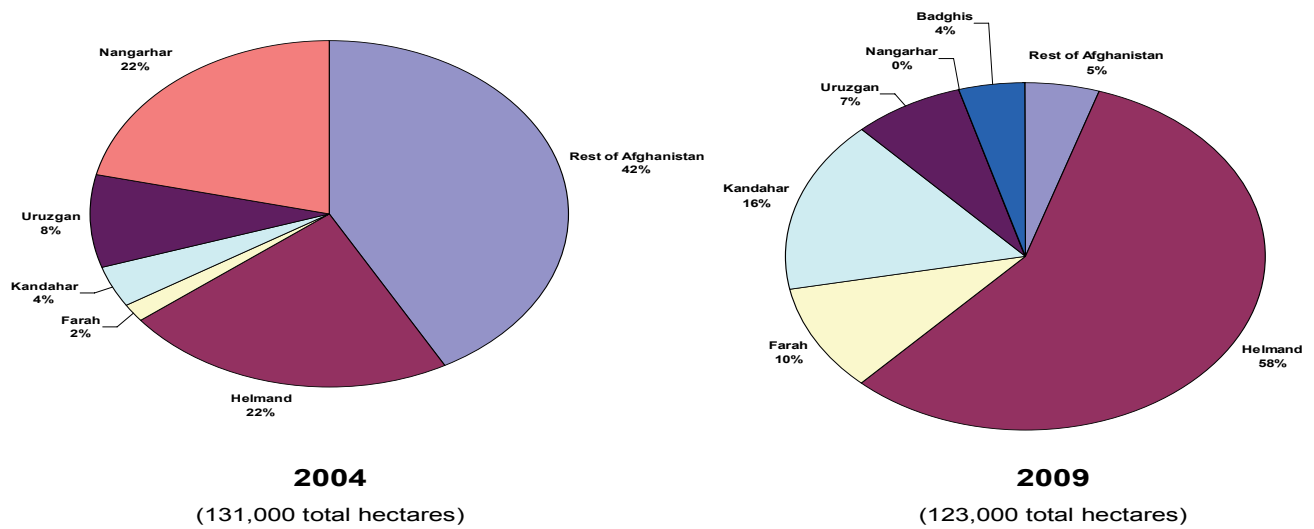
Annual Opium Production in Afghanistan (Metric Tons) and Percentage of Global Production, 1990-2009<sup>58</sup>



**FIGURE 2.9**  
Opium Poppy Cultivation Levels in Afghanistan (With Top-Producing Provinces), 2004-2009 (Hectares)<sup>59</sup>

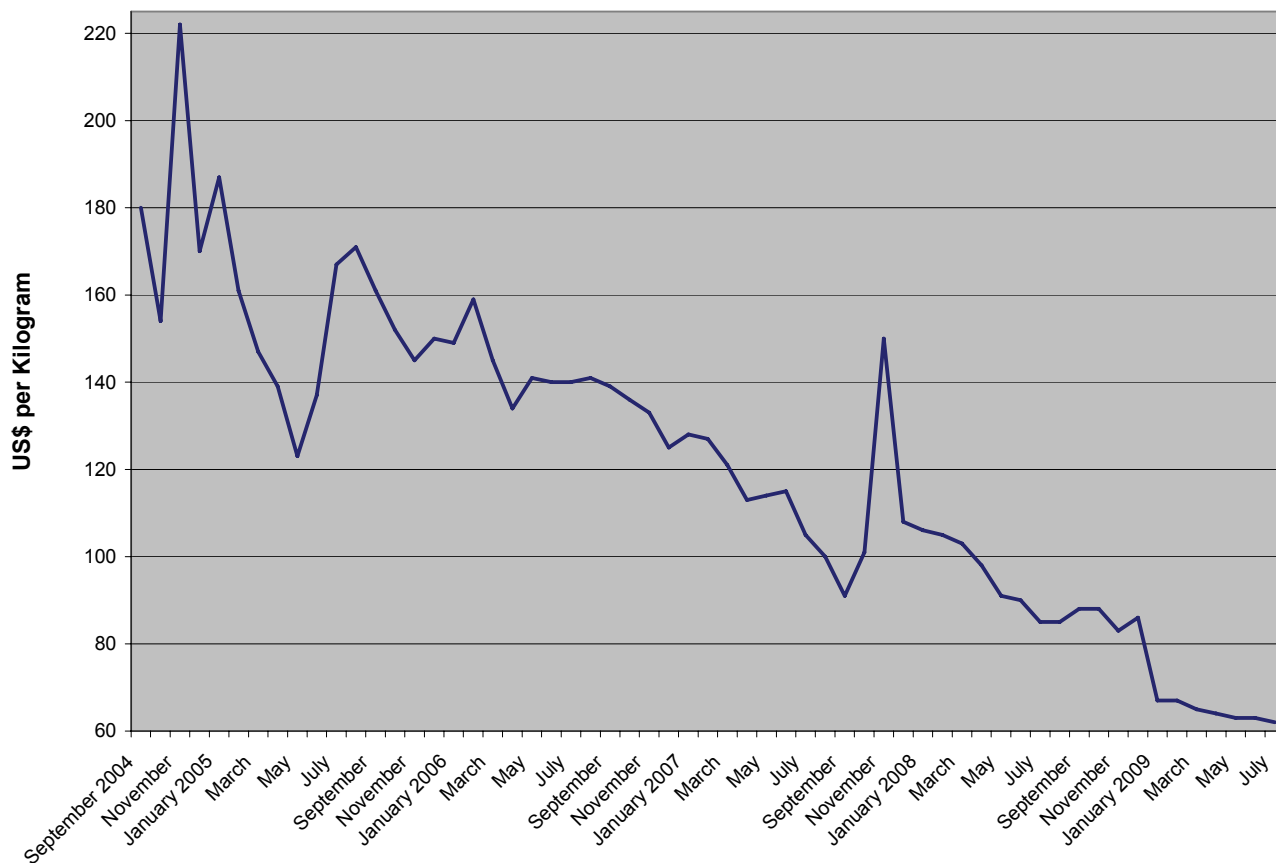


**FIGURE 2.10**  
Snapshot Comparison of Afghanistan’s Top Opium-Producing Provinces, Based on Amount of Land Devoted to Cultivation, 2004 & 2009



**FIGURE 2.11**

Monthly Farm-Gate Price for Dry Opium since September 2004 (US\$/Kg)<sup>60</sup>



Through: JULY 2009

**FIGURE 2.12**

Afghanistan's Rank in Reporters without Borders' Index of Press Freedom, 2002-2009<sup>61</sup>

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 2.13**Afghanistan's Rank in Transparency International's Annual Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)<sup>62</sup>

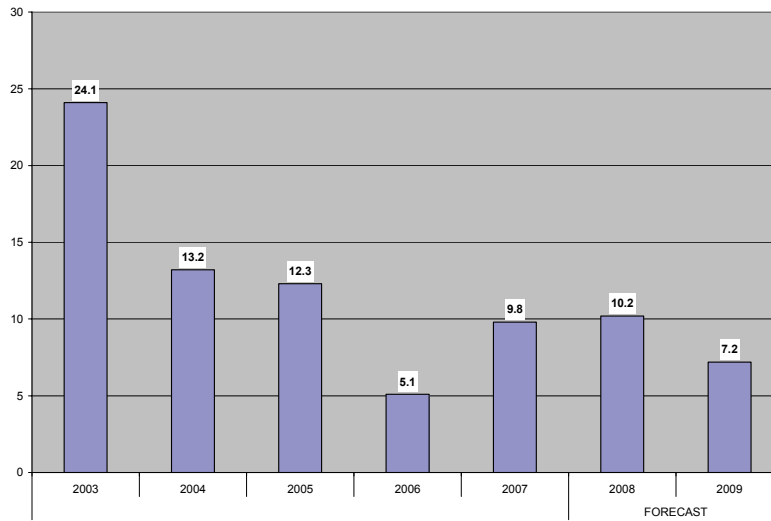
<b>YEAR</b>	<b>RANK</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COUNTRIES SURVEYED</b>
2009	179	180
2008	176	180
2007	172 (T)	180
2006	NO DATA	163
2005	117 (T)	159

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

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

# 3. ECONOMIC & QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS

**FIGURE 3.1**  
Annual Inflation<sup>63</sup>

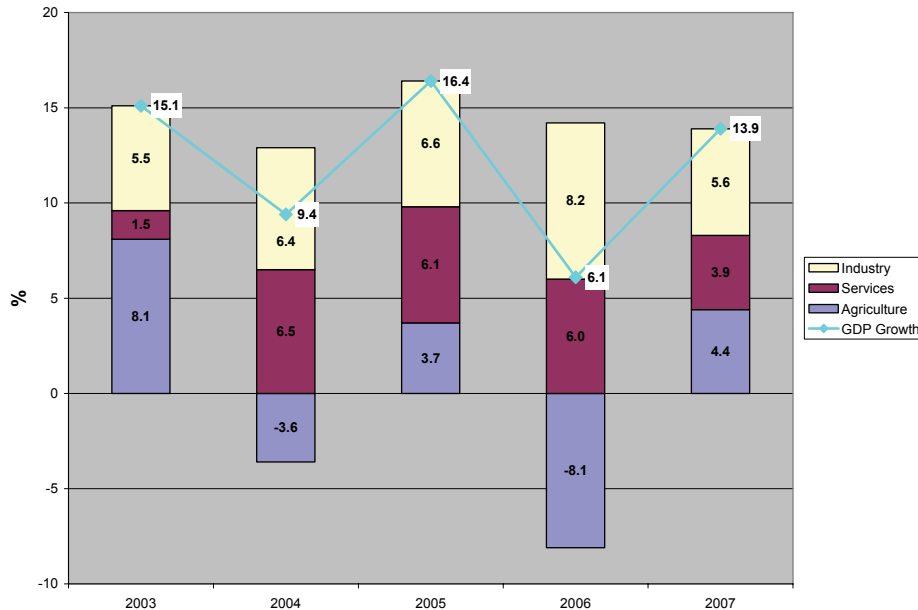


**FIGURE 3.2**  
Nominal GDP (Total and Growth), 2002/2003-2009/2010<sup>64</sup>

	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.

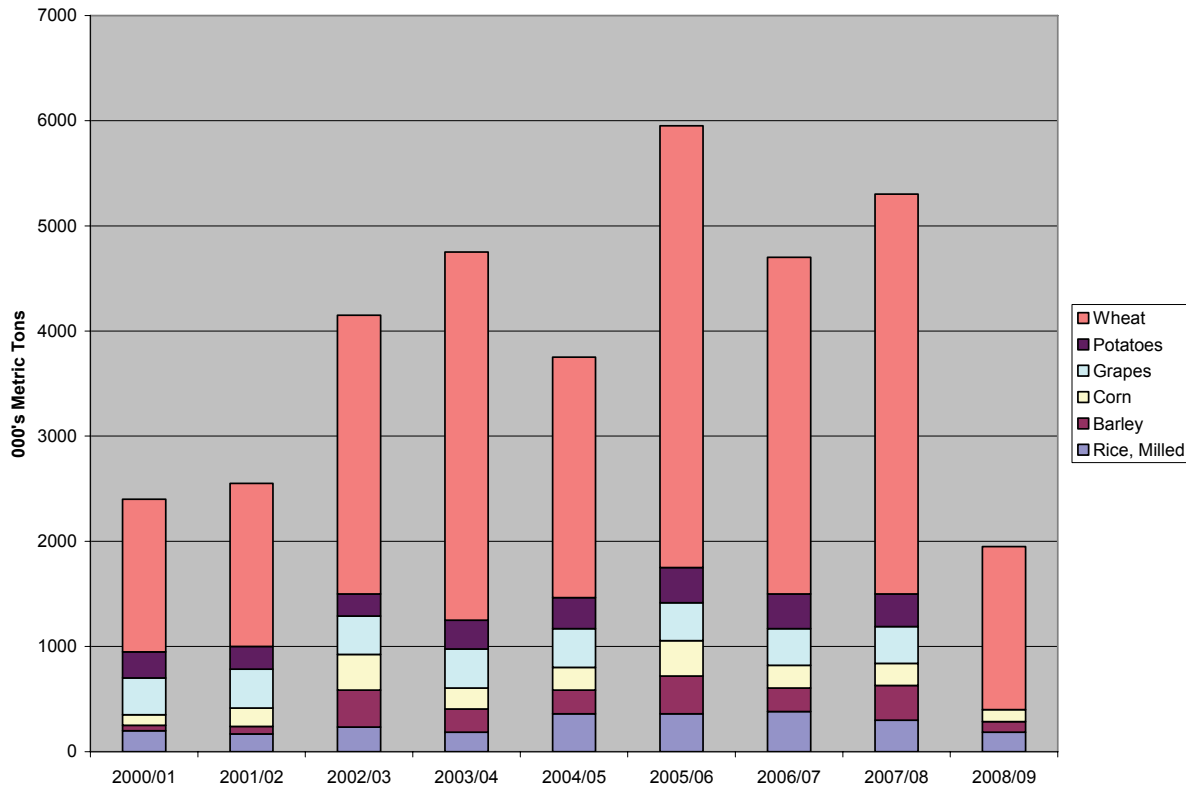
**FIGURE 3.3**  
GDP Growth and Sector Contributions to Growth, 2003-2007<sup>65</sup>



**NOTE:** Data for 2007 are estimated.

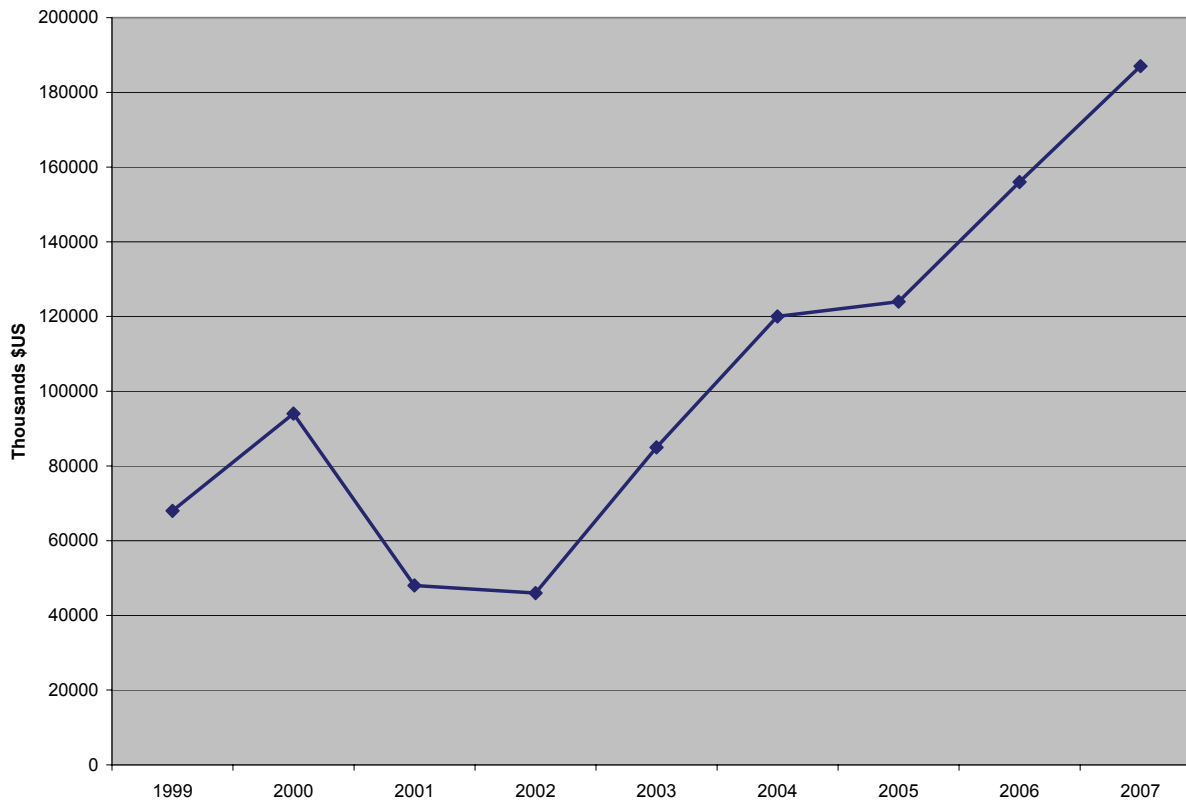
**FIGURE 3.4**

Annual Production of Major Agricultural Produce, by Planting Season<sup>66</sup>



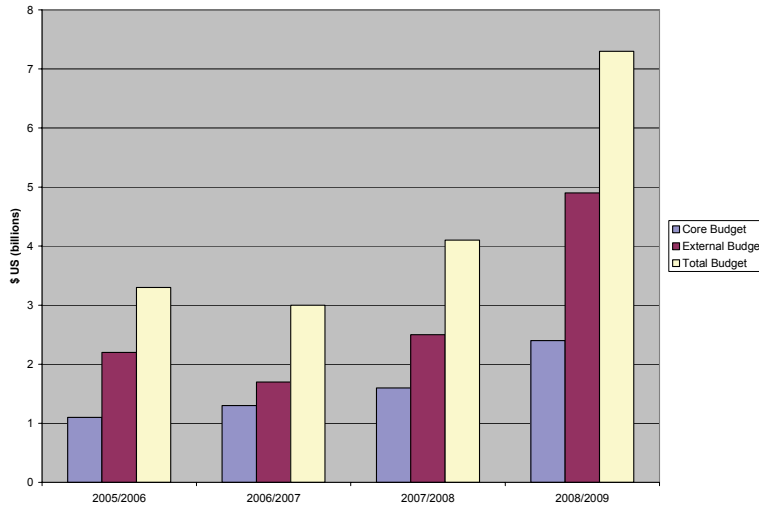
**FIGURE 3.5**

Value of Exported Afghan Agricultural Produce, 1999-2007<sup>67</sup>



**FIGURE 3.6**

Breakdown of Afghan Annual Budget (Core vs. External), FY 2005/2006 thru FY 2008/2009<sup>68</sup>



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

**FIGURE 3.7**

Pay Charts for Afghan National Security Forces<sup>69</sup>

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 3.8**Pay Charts for Individuals in the Afghan Legal System<sup>70</sup>

## 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 3.9**Deposits in Commercial Banks in Afghanistan, 2008 and 2009<sup>71</sup>

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

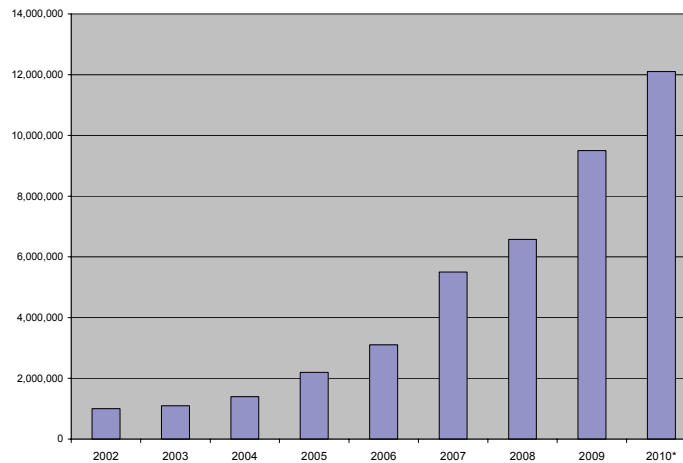
**NOTE:** Deposit value listed in U.S. dollars.

**FIGURE 3.10**Comparison of Electricity Supply Sources and Capacity: 1979, 2002, 2007 and 2009<sup>72</sup>

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 3.11**Estimated Number of Telephone Users in Afghanistan by Year, 2002-2010<sup>73</sup>

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

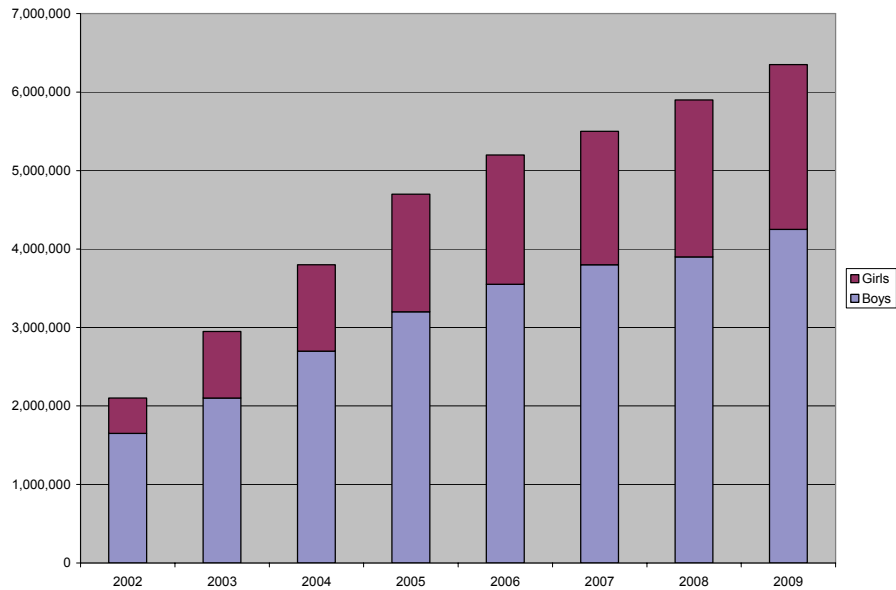
**FIGURE 3.12**Estimated Percentage of Afghans with Access to Water/Sanitation Facilities<sup>74</sup>

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

AS OF: June 2008

**FIGURE 3.13**  
Education Metrics<sup>75</sup>

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	
<b>SINCE APRIL 2006*:</b>		
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 3.14**  
Poverty Levels, 2007<sup>76</sup>

% Population Living Below the Poverty Line*	% Population Living Slightly Above the Poverty Line	% Population Experiencing Food Poverty <sup>^</sup>
42%	20%	45%

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

<sup>^</sup>Those unable to purchase sufficient food to guarantee world standard minimum food intake of 2,100 calories/day

**FIGURE 3.15**Foreign Aid Pledged, Committed and Disbursed, 2002-2011 (\$ Millions)<sup>77</sup>

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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,726.3</b>	<b>9,685.9</b>	<b>14,775.6</b>

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 3.16**Annual Value of Imports and Exports, With Top Trade Partners, 2002-2006 (\$ Millions)<sup>78</sup>

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Exports (TOTAL)</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>274</b>
Pakistan	28	28	45	48	57
India	17	32	39	51	59
United States	4	57	23	62	42
<b>Imports (TOTAL)</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>3,633</b>
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 3.17**Microfinance Clients, Borrowers and Loan Amounts<sup>79</sup>

	Active Clients	Active Borrowers	Number of Loans Disbursed	Amount of Loans Disbursed (\$ millions)	Loans Outstanding (\$ millions)
<b>TOTAL</b>	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 Implemented<sup>80</sup>**

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 Expectancy<sup>81</sup>**

	2004	2006
<b>Men</b>	42	44
<b>Women</b>	42	43

**Infant and Children Under-Five Mortality Rates (Per 1,000 Live Births)<sup>82</sup>**

	2003	2006	2008
<b>Infant</b>	165	129	111
<b>Children Under Five</b>	257	191	161

**% OF AFGHAN CHILDREN RECEIVING VARIOUS VACCINATIONS<sup>83</sup>**

	2003	2006
<b>BCG Vaccine</b>	57%	70%
<b>Polio Vaccine</b>	30%	70%

**NOTE:** The BCG is a vaccination to prevent tuberculosis.

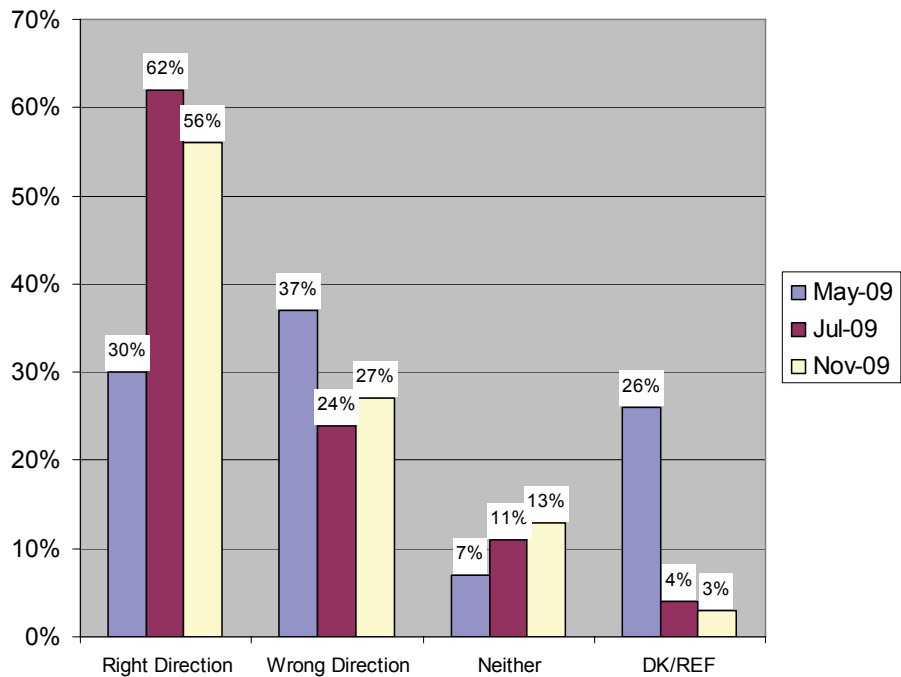
## 4. POLLING & PUBLIC OPINION

### AFGHANISTAN PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY<sup>84</sup>

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

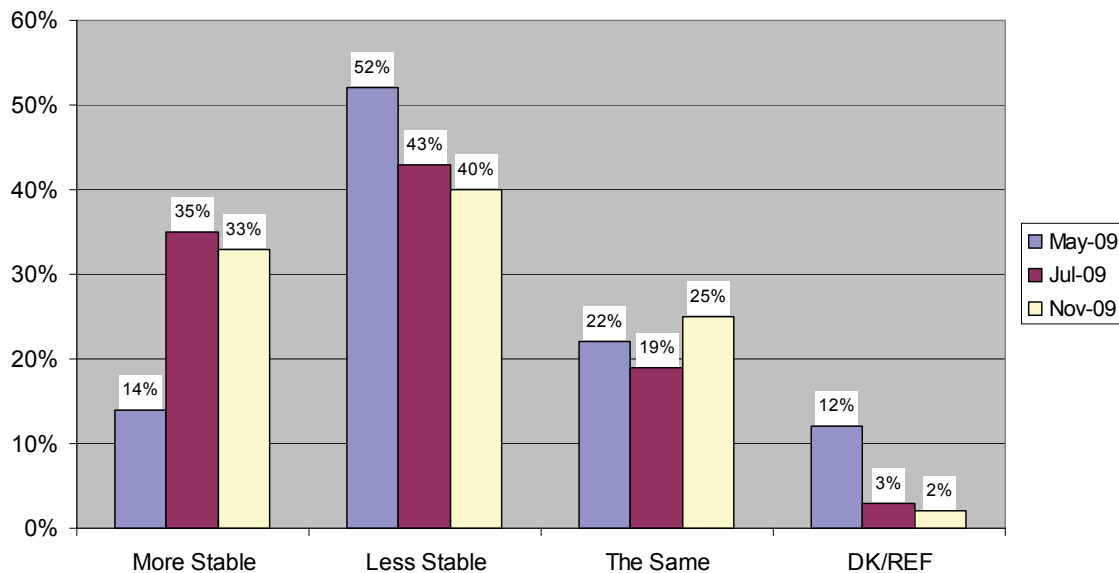
**FIGURE 4.1**

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



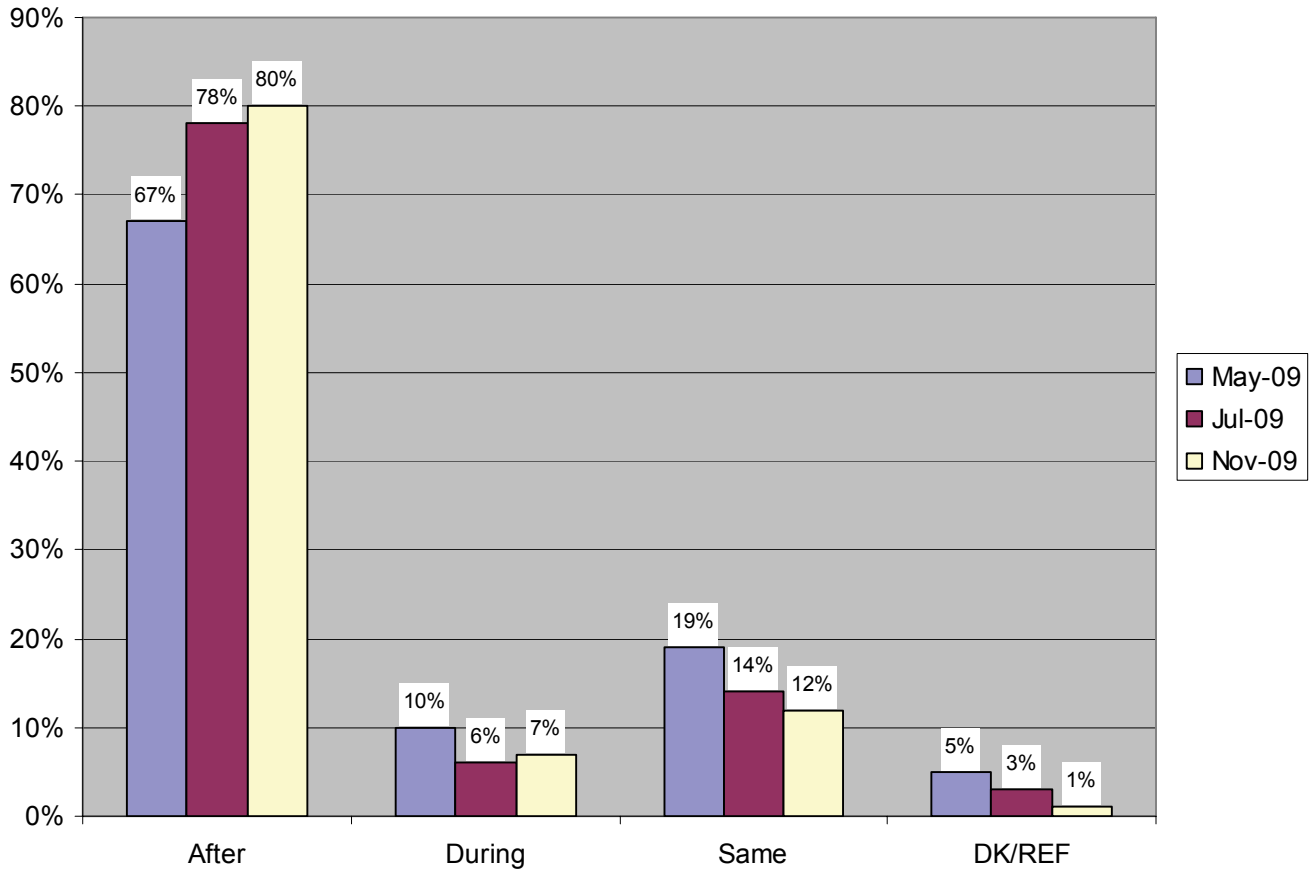
**FIGURE 4.2**

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



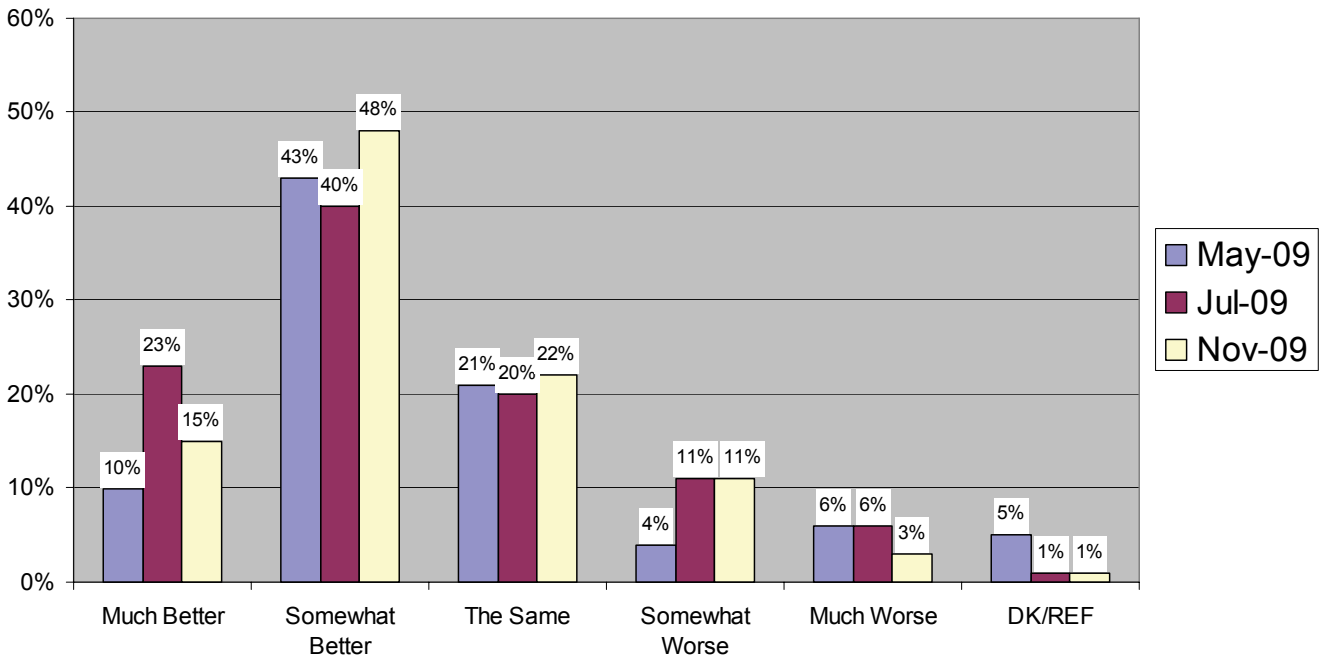
**FIGURE 4.3**

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



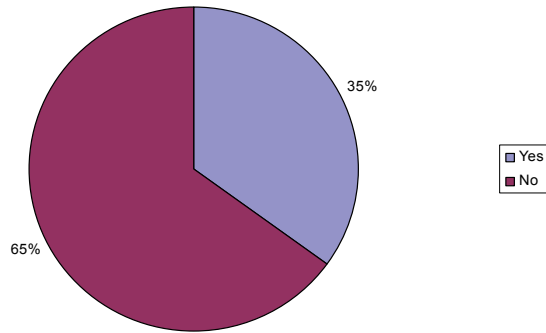
**FIGURE 4.4**

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



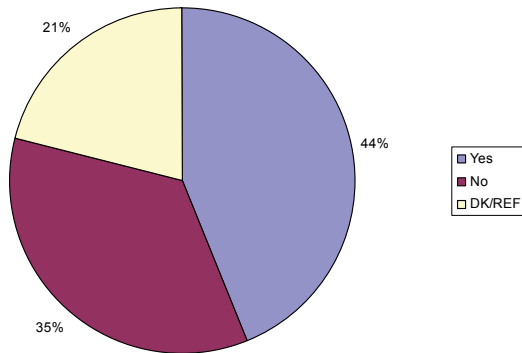
**FIGURE 4.5**

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



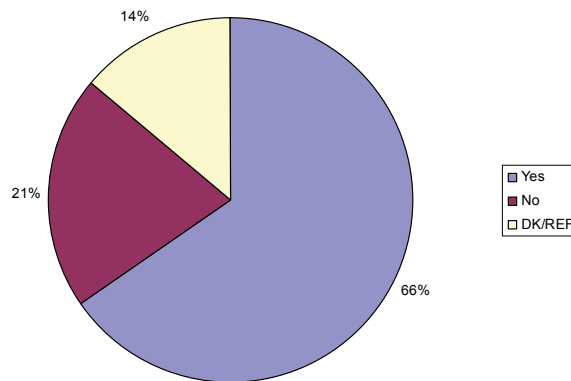
**FIGURE 4.6**

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 STAND<sup>85</sup>

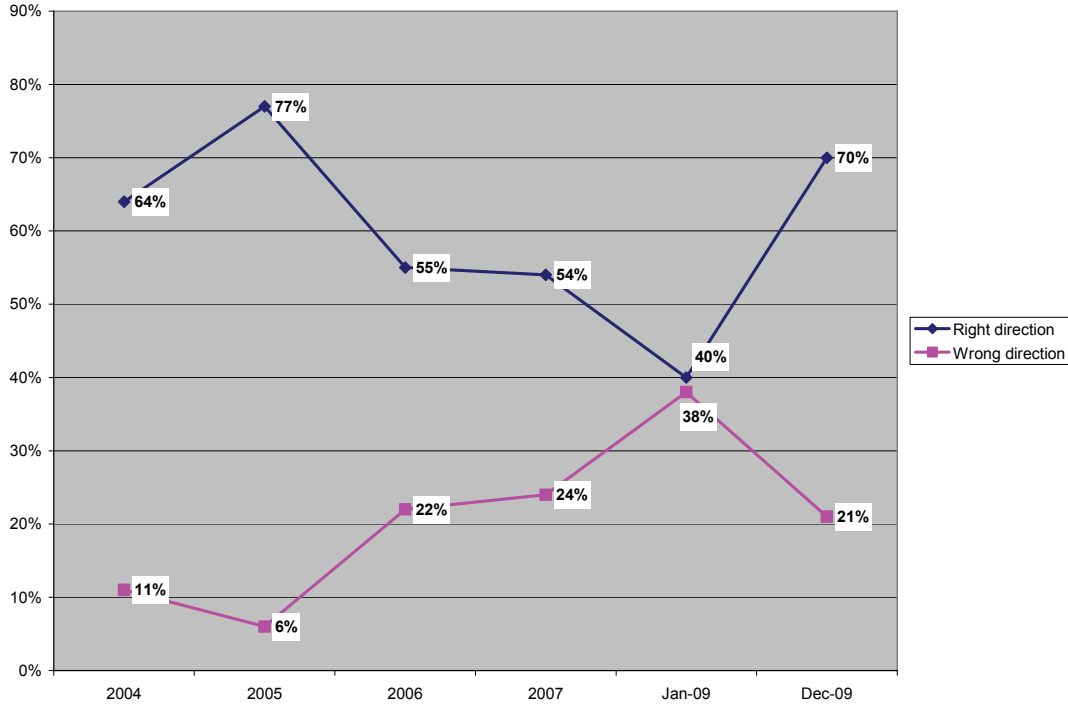
ABC News/BBC/ARD Poll, December 2009

(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**

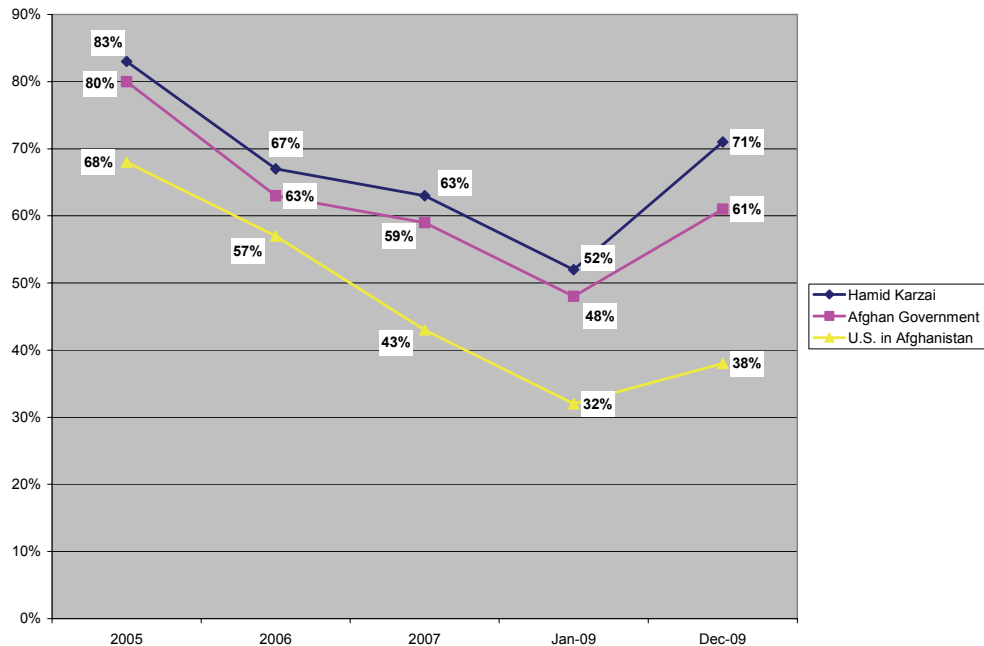
Question: Generally Speaking, Do You Think Things in Afghanistan Today Are Going In the Right Direction, or Do You Think Things Are Going In The Wrong Direction? (2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 & 2009)



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

**FIGURE 4.9**

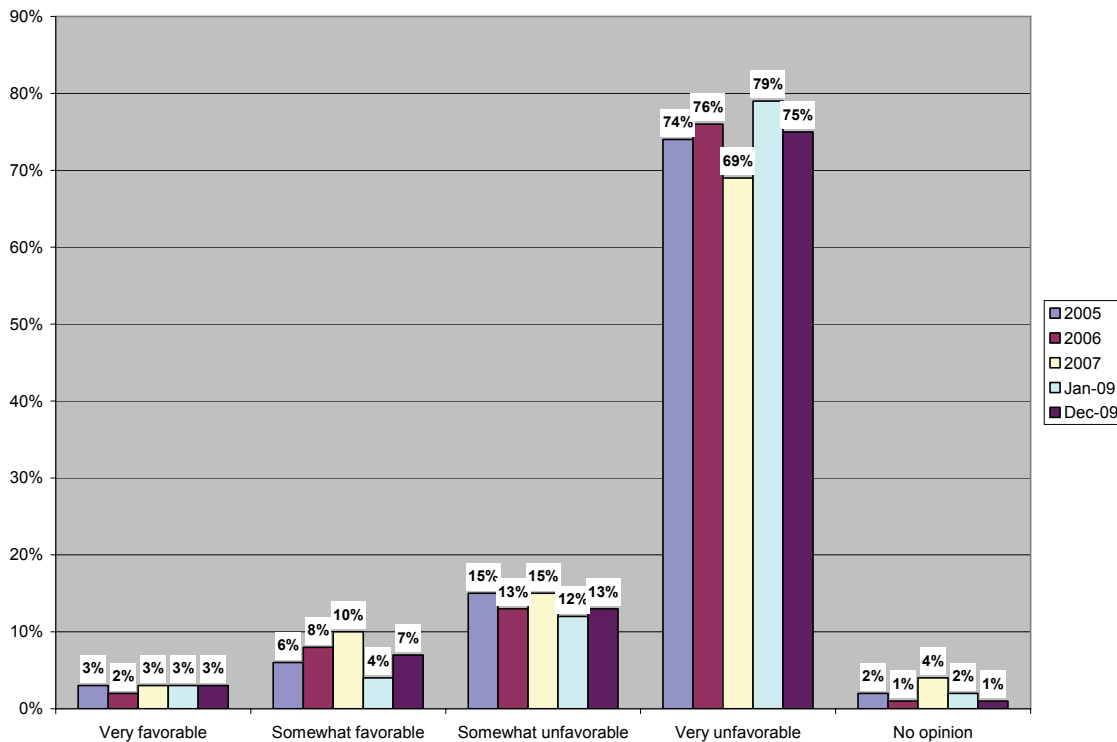
Performance Ratings for Various Entities\*



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

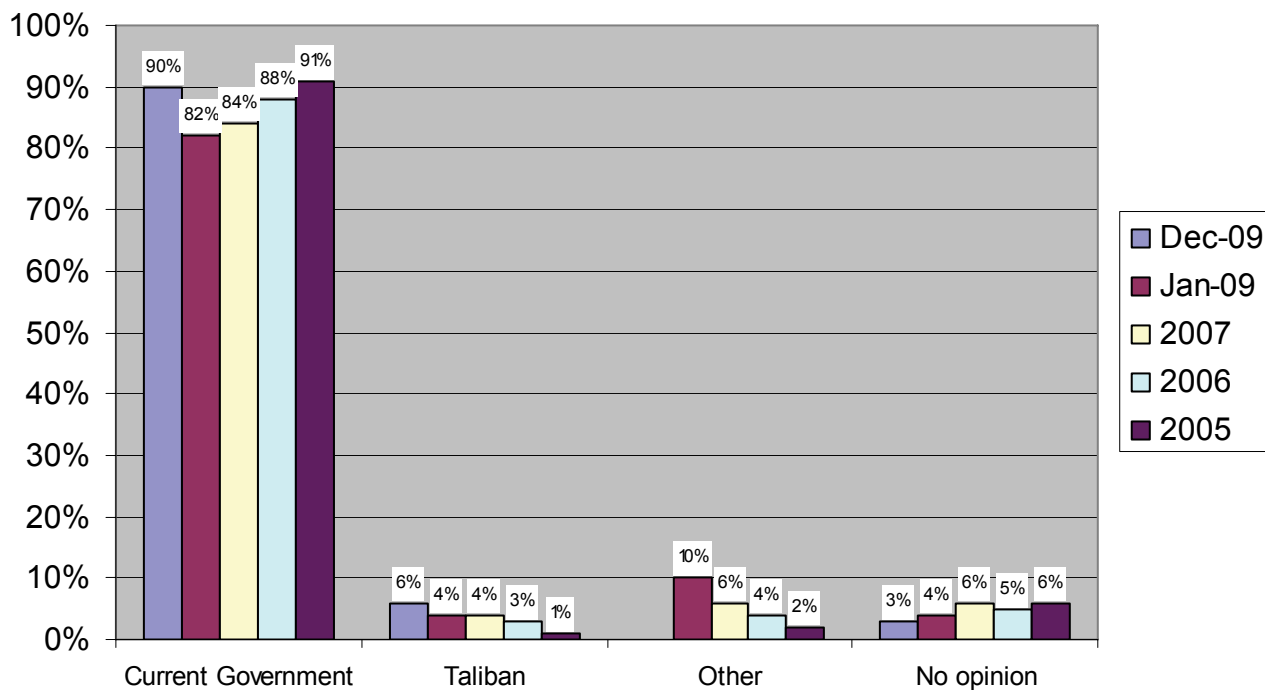
**FIGURE 4.10**

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



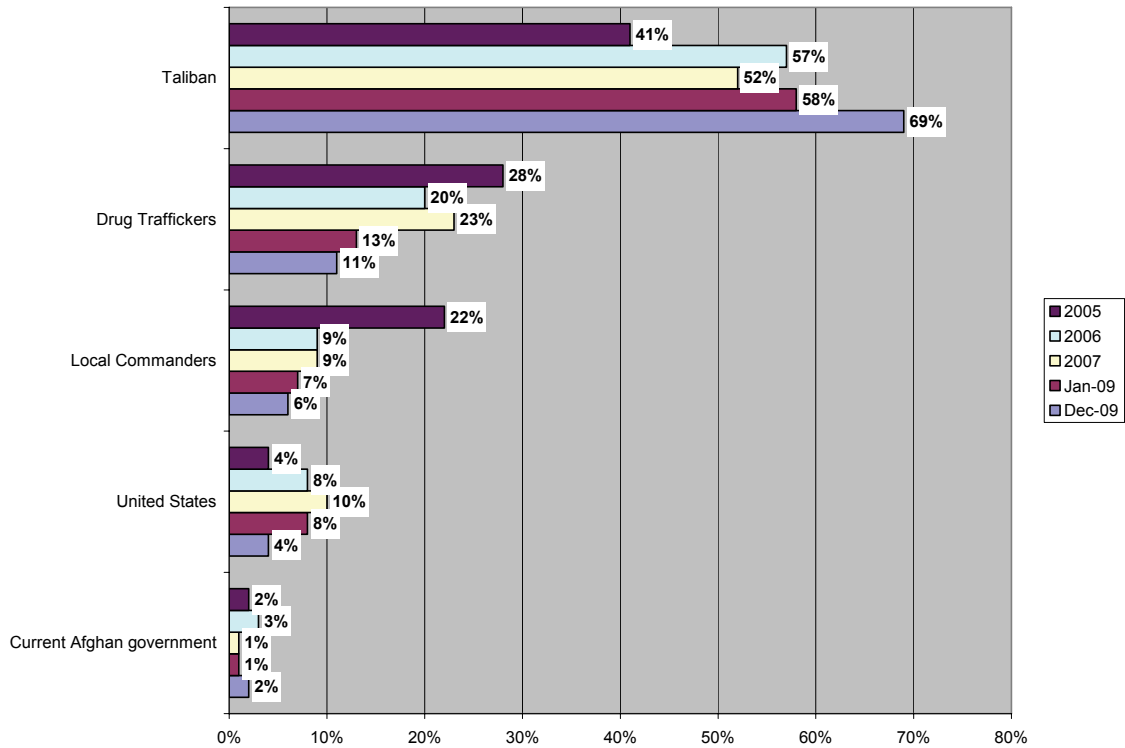
**FIGURE 4.11**

Question: Who Would You Rather Have Ruling Afghanistan Today?



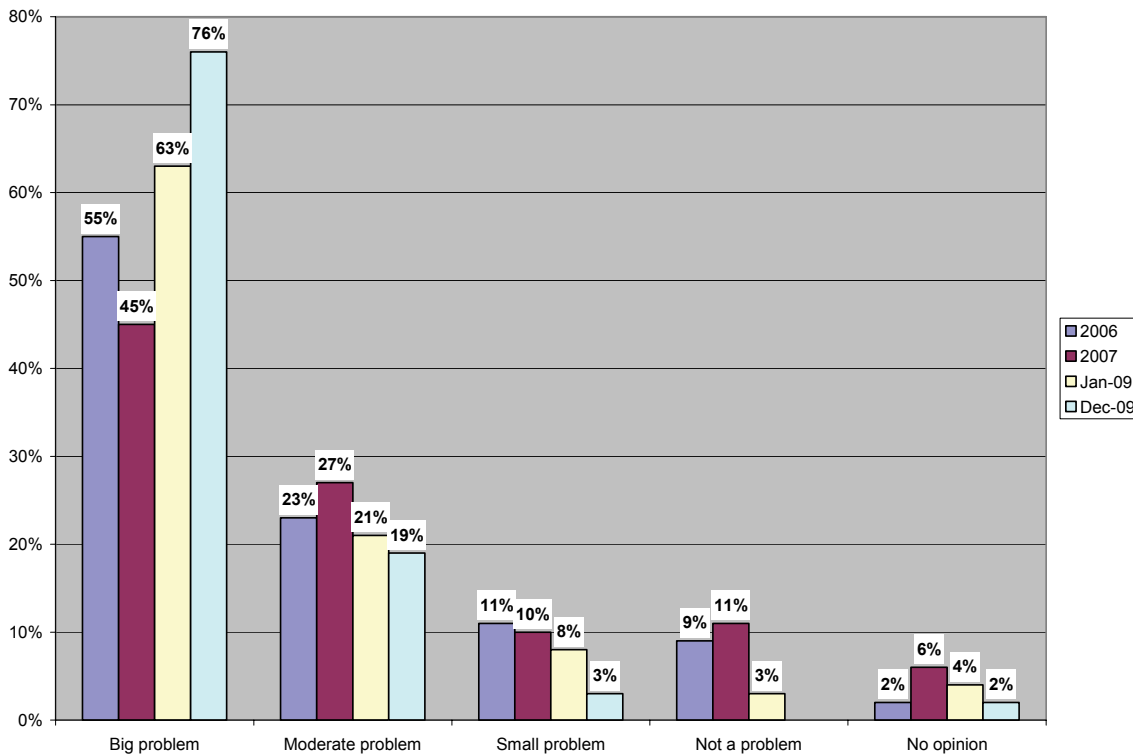
**FIGURE 4.11**

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 PEOPLE<sup>86</sup>

Asia Foundation, October 2009

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

**FIGURE 4.13**

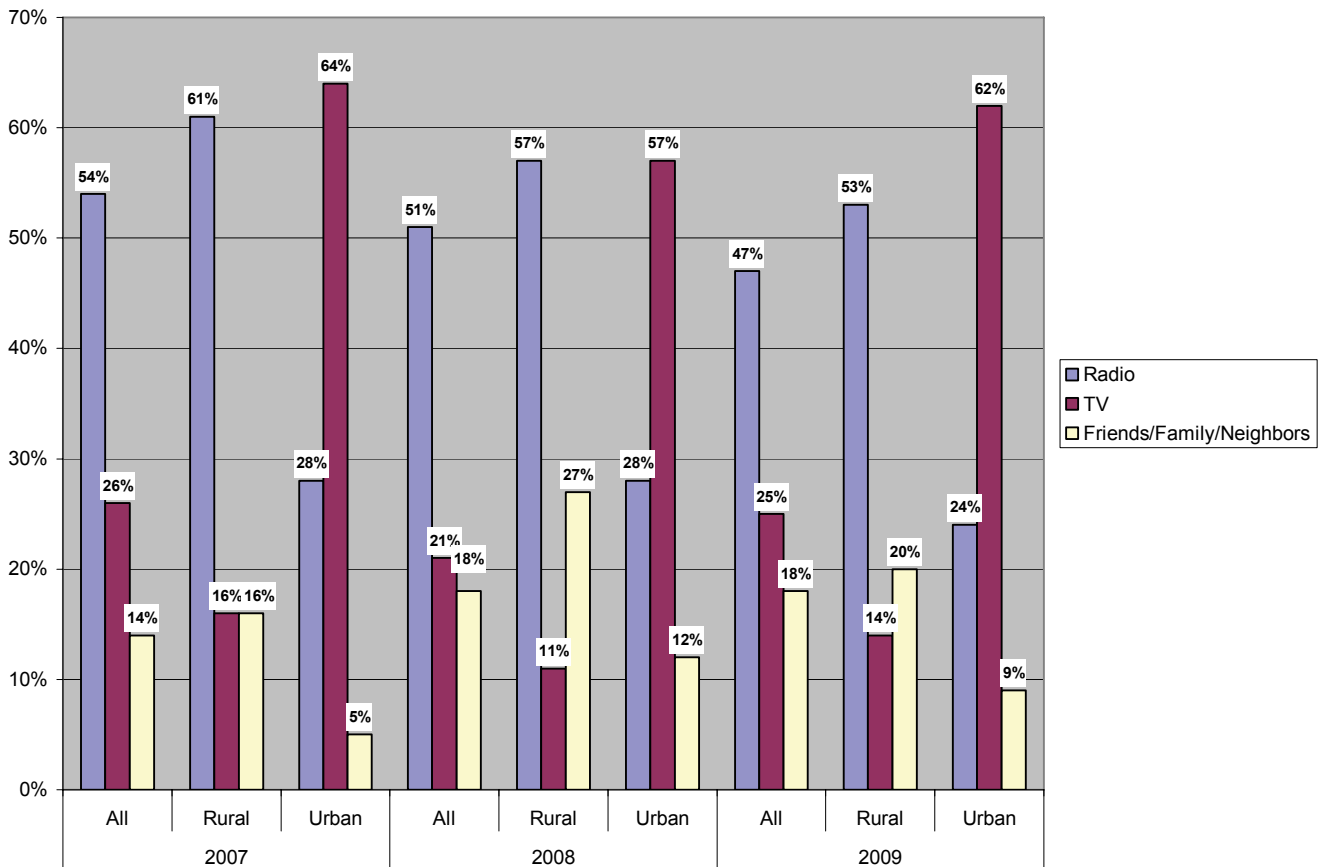
Present Condition of Various Infrastructure in Localities, 2007, 2008 & 2009

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**

<b>Source</b>	<b>Web Site Address</b>
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>	<a href="http://www.isaf.nato.int/">http://www.isaf.nato.int/</a>
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>	<a href="http://www.afghanconflictmonitor.org/">http://www.afghanconflictmonitor.org/</a>
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>	<a href="http://www.afghanwire.com/">http://www.afghanwire.com/</a>

- <sup>1</sup> Hannah Fairfield and Kevin Quealy, "Troop Levels in Afghanistan Since 2001," *New York Times*, October 1, 2009. Accessed at: <http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2009/10/01/world/middleeast/afghanistan-policy.html>. Institute for the Study of War, "Afghanistan Order of Battle", November 2009. Accessed at: <http://www.understandingwar.org/files/AfghanistanORBAT.pdf>. February 2010 figures: David Petraeus, *Meet the Press*, February 21, 2010, accessed at [www.msnbc.com](http://www.msnbc.com). "US weighs more troops for north Afghanistan: official", *Agence France Presse*, March 19, 2010. John J. Kruzal, "Special Forces in Iraq to Remain through Drawdown", *American Forces Press Service*, April 1, 2010. Anne Gearan, "More US troops in Afghanistan than Iraq, a first", Associated Press, May 24, 2010.
- <sup>2</sup> Michael O'Hanlon and Adriana Lins de Albuquerque, "Afghanistan Index", February 23, 2005. Accessed at: <http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/Programs/FP/afghanistan%20index/index20050223.pdf>. "ISAF Troop Placemat", NATO-ISAF Web site. Accessed at: <http://www.isaf.nato.int/en/isaf-placemat-archives.html>
- <sup>3</sup> "ISAF Troops Placemat", NATO-ISAF website. Accessed at: <http://www.isaf.nato.int/en/isaf-placemat-archives.html>
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