

BROOKINGS

Afghanistan Index

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

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July 31, 2011



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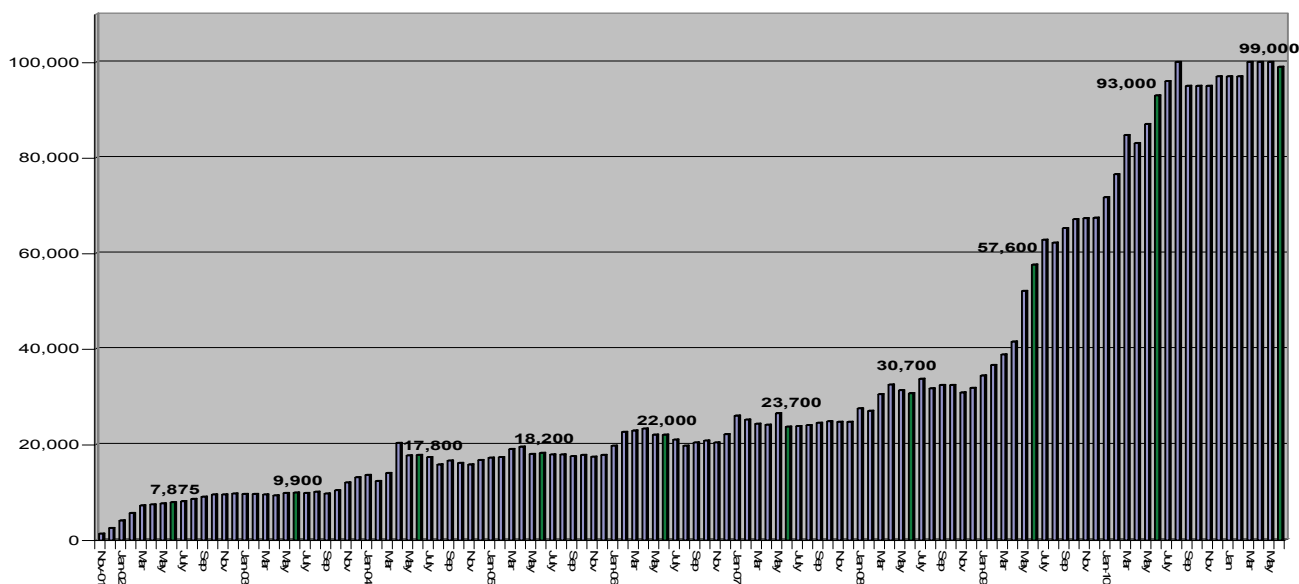
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Note on the Methodology of the Afghanistan Index:

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 Afghanistan¹

































NOTE: As of June 2011 there were roughly 99,000 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	June	9,700	January 2009	31,880
March	5,000	August	15,000	February	31,520
April	5,000	September	18,000	March	32,140
May	4,500	October	20,000	April	32,175
June	5,000	November	21,000	June	32,280
September	4,700	December	21,000	July	34,550
April 2003	5,000	January 2007	21,460	October	36,230
September	5,000	March	21,750	December	38,370
April 2004	5,500	April	21,750	February 2010	38,710
June	6,000	May	24,000	March	38,890
August	6,500	July	24,250	April	40,139
September	8,000	September	26,043	June	41,070
October	10,000	October	30,177	July	41,315
November	9,400	December	26,703	August	41,389
December	8,500	February 2008	28,250	October	40,432
January 2005	9,000	April	28,000	November	40,930
February	8,000	June	29,350	December	41,730
June	8,000	September	29,810	February 2011	41,893
August	10,500	October	30,100	March	42,203
December	9,000	November	31,150	May	42,400
May 2006	9,000	December	31,400	June	42,381

FIGURE 1.3

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

	Albania	260		Greece	162		Portugal	133
	Armenia	40		Hungary	383		Romania	1938
	Australia	1550		Iceland	4		Singapore	21
	Austria	3		Ireland	7		Slovakia	308
	Azerbaijan	94		Italy	3880		Slovenia	80
	Belgium	507		Jordan	0		Spain	1552
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	55		Republic of Korea	350		Sweden	500
	Bulgaria	602		Latvia	139		The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ¹	163
	Canada	2922		Lithuania	237		Tonga	55
	Croatia	320		Luxembourg	11		Turkey	1786
	Czech Republic	519		Malaysia	31		Ukraine	22
	Denmark	750		Mongolia	74		United Arab Emirates	35
	Estonia	163		Montenegro	36		United Kingdom	9500
	Finland	156		Netherlands	192		United States	90000
	France	3935		New Zealand	191			
	Georgia	937		Norway	406			
	Germany	4812		Poland	2560			
							Total	132,381

AS OF: June 26, 2011

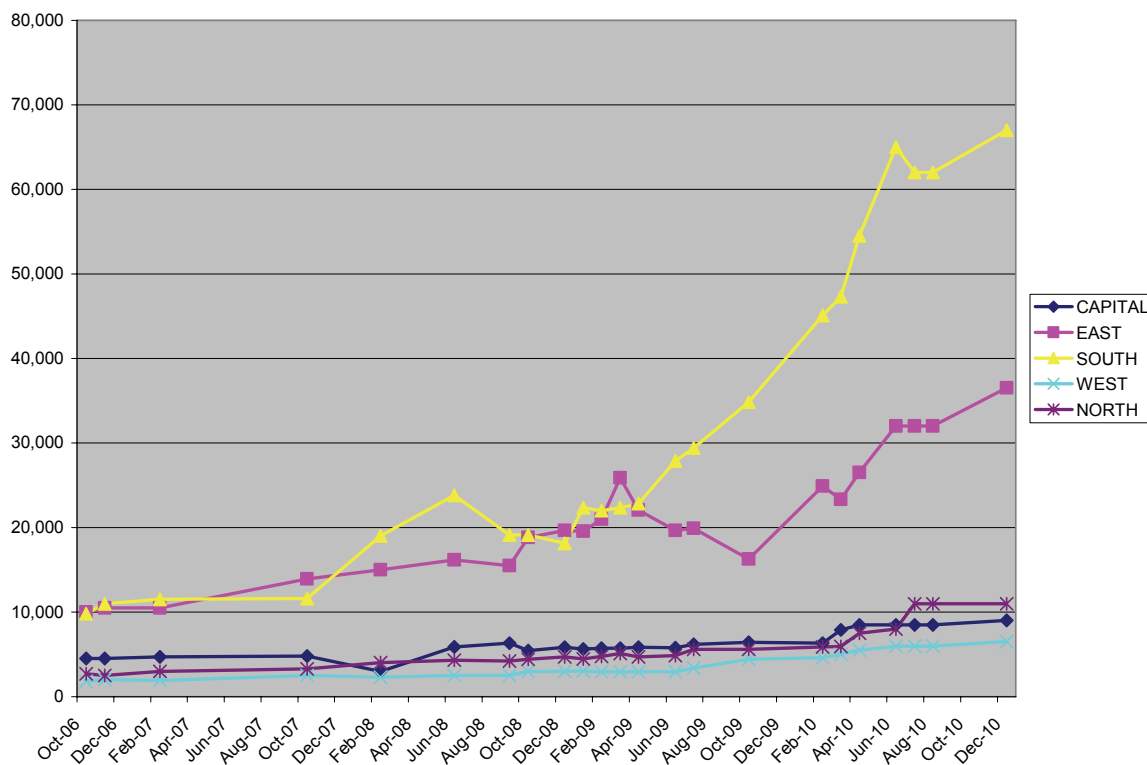
¹Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name

² 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 2006⁴



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.

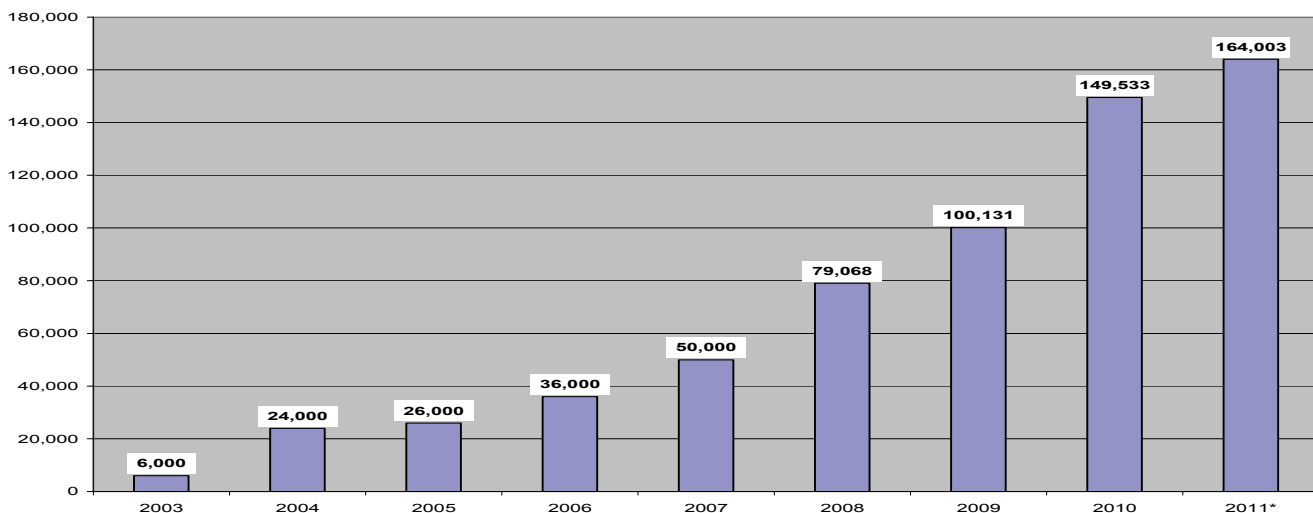
FIGURE 1.5Size of Afghan Security Forces on Duty⁵

Month	Ministry of Defense Forces	Ministry of Interior Forces	Total Afghan Security Forces
End 2003	6,000	0	6,000
End 2004	24,000	33,000	57,000
End 2005	26,000	40,000	66,000
End 2006	36,000	49,700	86,000
End 2007	50,000	75,000	125,000
April 2008	57,800	79,910	137,710
October 2008	68,000	79,910	147,910
March 2009	82,780	79,910	162,690
July 2009	91,900	81,020	172,920
November 2009	95,000	95,000	190,000
December 2009	100,131	94,958	195,089
March 2010	113,000	102,000	215,000
April/May 2010	119,388	104,459	223,847
August 2010	134,000	109,000	243,000
September 2010	138,164	120,504	258,668
October 2010	144,638	116,367*	261,005
December 2010	149,533	116,856	266,389
Jan/Feb 2011	152,000	118,800	270,800
April 2011	164,003	122,000	286,003

*revised reporting

FIGURE 1.6Afghan Local Police Growth⁶

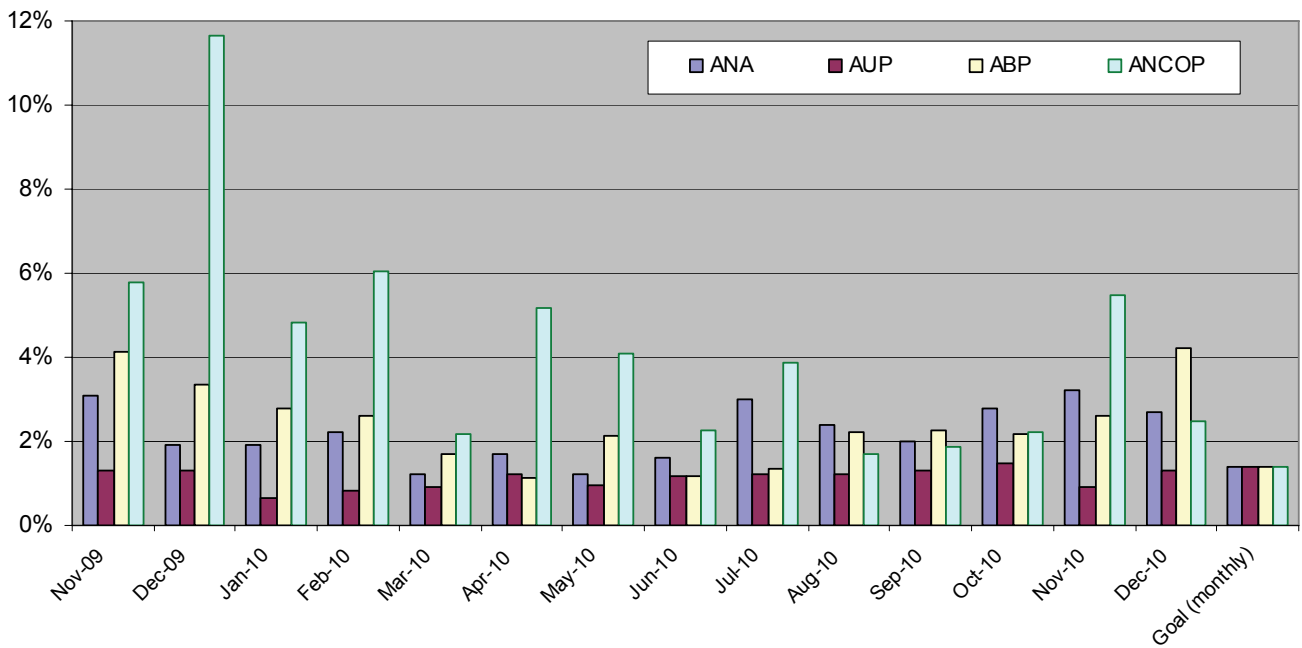
Month	Officers in program
February 2011	4,343
June 2011	6,200

NOTE: The program looks to recruit 30,000 officers in 100 districts and 14 provinces by the end of 2011.**FIGURE 1.7**Annual Growth of Afghan National Army (ANA), By Number of Troops, 2003-Present⁷**NOTE:** Figures for 2003-2010 are as of year end. The goal for 2011 is to reach 171,000 ANA soldiers. *2011 is through April.**FIGURE 1.8**Afghan Army Units Partnered with NATO Units⁸

2007	2008	2009	2010
0%	0%	10%	70%

FIGURE 1.9

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 1.10

Afghan National Army Basic Rifle Marksmanship Qualification¹⁰

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

FIGURE 1.11

Afghan National Security Force Recruits Literacy Rates and Training¹¹

Totally illiterate	Number in training	Number completed training
86%	57,500	95%

NOTE: As of March 2011. There were also 1,848 Afghan instructors for ANSF, the largest teacher employer in the nation.

FIGURE 1.12

Afghan National Army and Afghan National Police Ethnicity¹²

	Pashtun		Tajik		Hazara		Uzbek		Others	
	ANA	ANP	ANA	ANP	ANA	ANP	ANA	ANP	ANA	ANP
Officer	42%	41%	41%	47%	8%	4%	4%	3%	5%	3%
NCO	51%	31%	36%	56%	8%	6%	3%	4%	1%	4%
Soldier	43%	47%	29%	36%	12%	4%	9%	6%	7%	7%
Total Force	45%	43%	32%	42%	10%	5%	7%	5%	5%	6%
National Avg	44%		25%		10%		8%		13%	

NOTE: As of early 2011.

FIGURE 1.13

Assessment Levels of Afghan National Security Forces¹³

ANA

<u>Army Kandaks</u>	May-10	Jun-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Nov-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Apr-11
Unassessed	29	23	27	24	16	21	11	13
Newly Established	5	5	0	0	2	1	3	1
Developing	28	41	40	41	46	32	27	32
Effective w/ Assistance	24	37	40	39	35	58	64	55
Effective w/ Advisors	27	24	29	32	47	43	52	56
Independent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

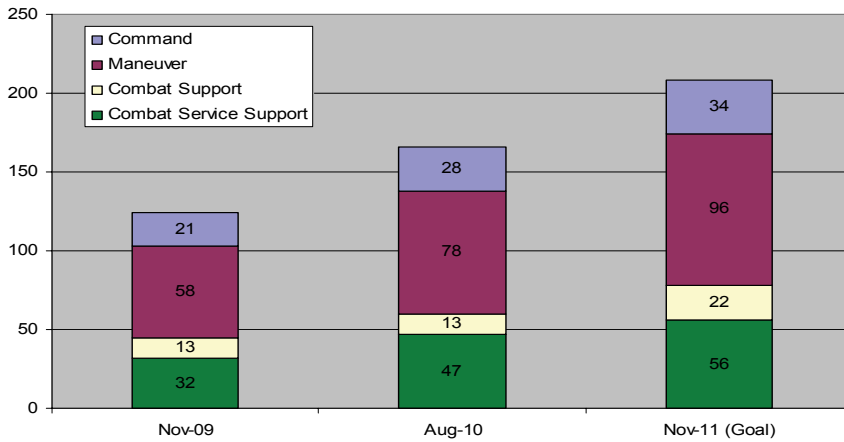
ANP

<u>AUP Districts/Precincts</u>	May-10	Jun-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Nov-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Apr-11
Unassessed	144	105	92	83	25	36	18	12
Newly Established	10	14	10	11	16	16	10	14
Developing	62	67	77	83	85	39	69	63
Effective w/ Assistance	42	66	71	72	103	120	121	126
Effective w/ Advisors	35	41	43	44	64	82	96	120
Independent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE: These assessments do not currently cover all units. The “effective w/ assistance” category includes units with different levels of readiness.

FIGURE 1.14

Afghan National Army Force Structure Growth¹⁴



NOTE: Units are battalion sized.

FIGURE 1.15

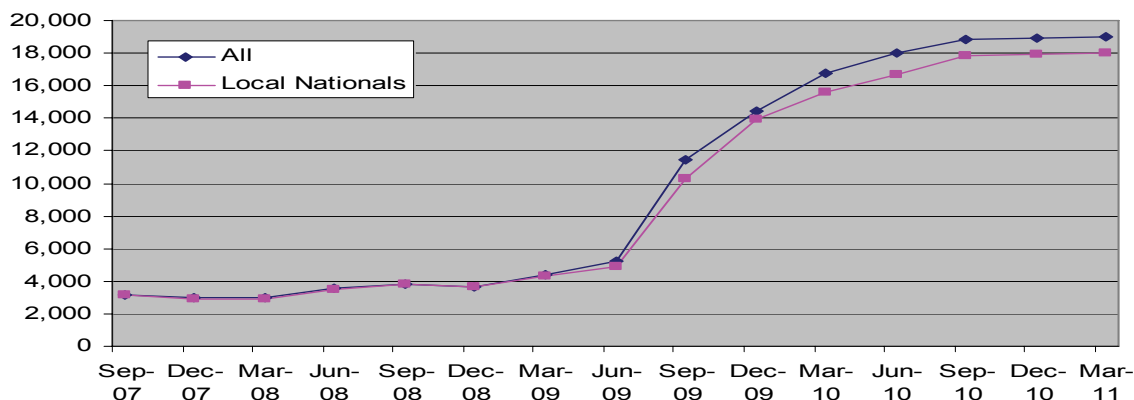
Number of Private Defense Department Contractors in Afghanistan, 2007 through 2011¹⁵

Year	Private Contractors
2007	38,000
2008	71,000
2009	107,000
2010	88,000
2011 (Mar)	90,000

NOTE: Employed by U.S. companies, but not necessarily Americans. These figures only count those employed by the U.S. Department of Defense. All figures are year end unless noted otherwise.

FIGURE 1.16

Number of Private Security Contractors in Afghanistan, 2007 through 2011¹⁶



NOTE: These figures cover just those involved in security assistance whether armed or unarmed.

FIGURE 1.17

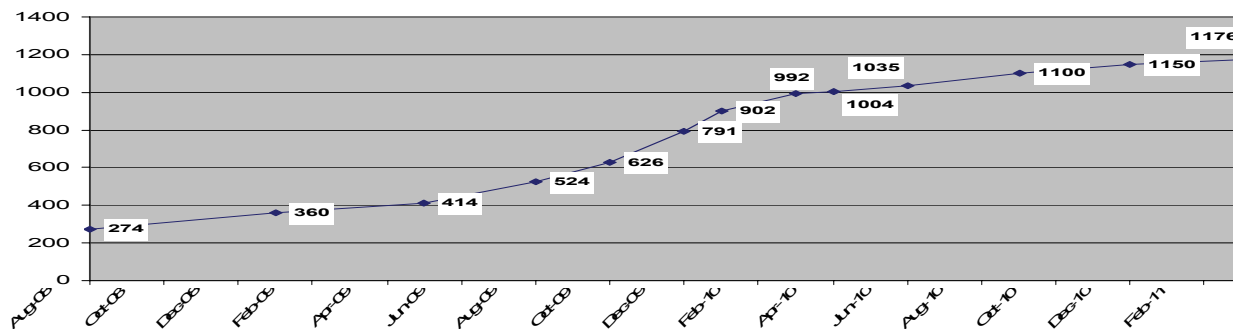
Private Contractors Training the Afghan Army¹⁷

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 1.18

U.S. Government Civilians in Afghanistan, August 2008-Current¹⁸

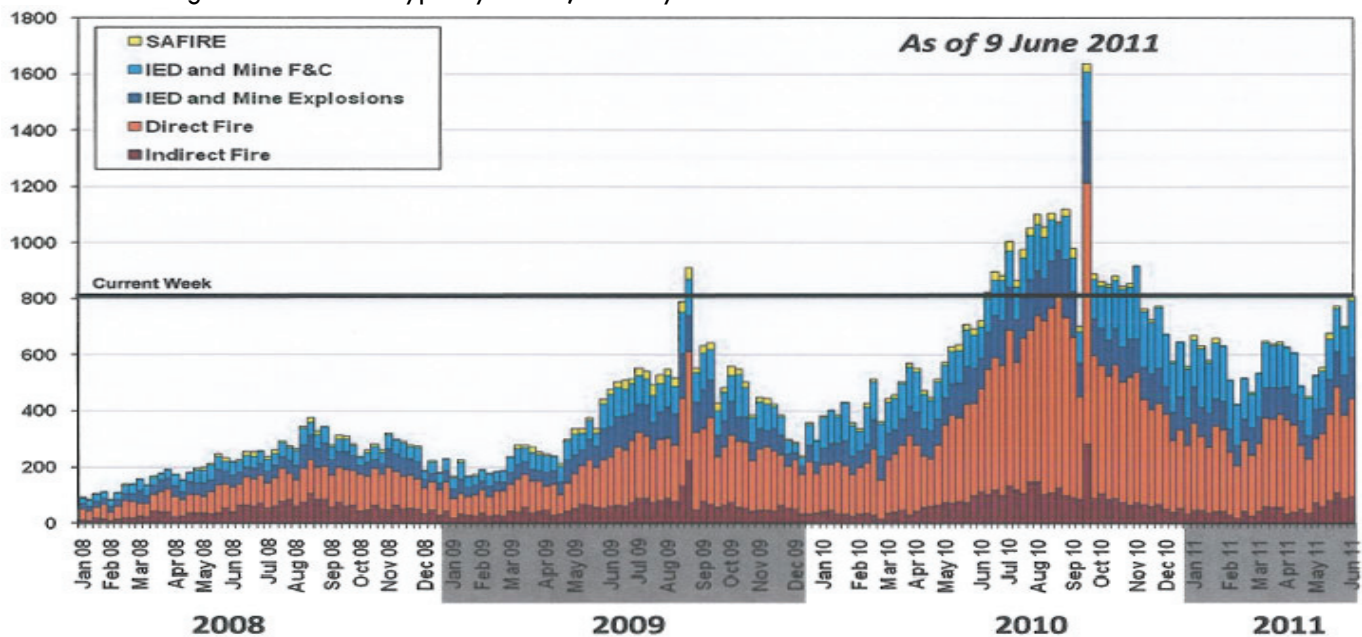


Number of U.S. Civilian Field Personnel by Region as of May 2010

North	East	South	West
22	195	124	26

FIGURE 1.19

Number of Insurgent Attacks and Type by Week, January 2008-Current¹⁹



NOTE: For a graph of 2004 through early 2010 please see versions of the Afghanistan Index prior to November 2010.

FIGURE 1.20

Attacks by Afghan Security Forces against Allied Troops²⁰

Year	# of attacks
2005-2010	13
2011	9

NOTE: These attacks have killed 51 soldiers and wounded 48 more.

FIGURE 1.21

U.S. Special Operations against Taliban²¹

Year ending early 2011

Insurgent leaders killed or captured	~1,500
Insurgents killed	~3,200
Insurgents captured	~8,000

NOTE: Since 2009, the number of special-ops strike teams has grown from four to 20. A strike team consists of 10 to 100 men.

Summer 2010

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.

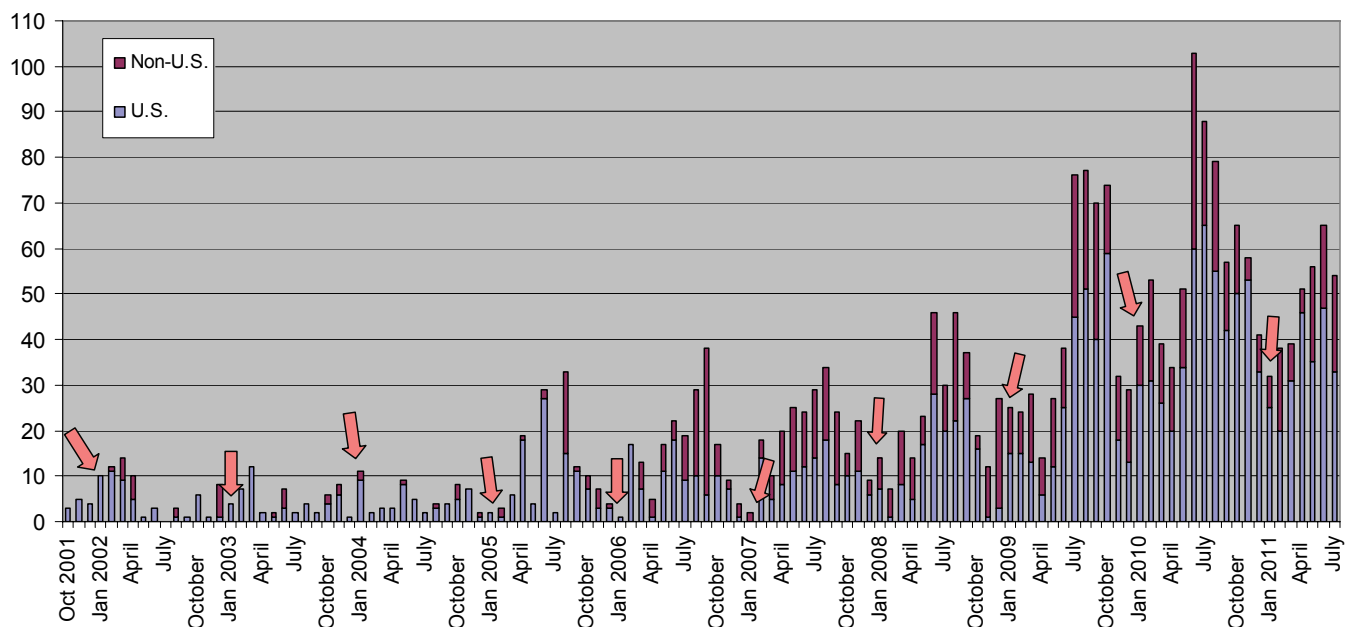
FIGURE 1.22

Estimated Number of Assassinations in and Around Kandahar, 2009-2011²²

Year	Number of Incidents
2009	>1 per month
2010	>5 per month
2011	>10 per month

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

FIGURE 1.23
U.S. and Coalition Troop Fatalities since October 7, 2001²³



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 December 10, 2010 there have been at least 1,333 U.S. fatalities attributed directly to fighting in Afghanistan.

Total from October 7, 2001 through July 31, 2011:

	ALL FATALITIES	HOSTILE	NON-HOSTILE
U.S.	1,678	1,338	340
Non-U.S.	929	777	152
TOTAL	2,607	2,115	492


 Indicates the start of a new calendar year

FIGURE 1.24
Cause of Death for U.S. Troops, By Year²⁴

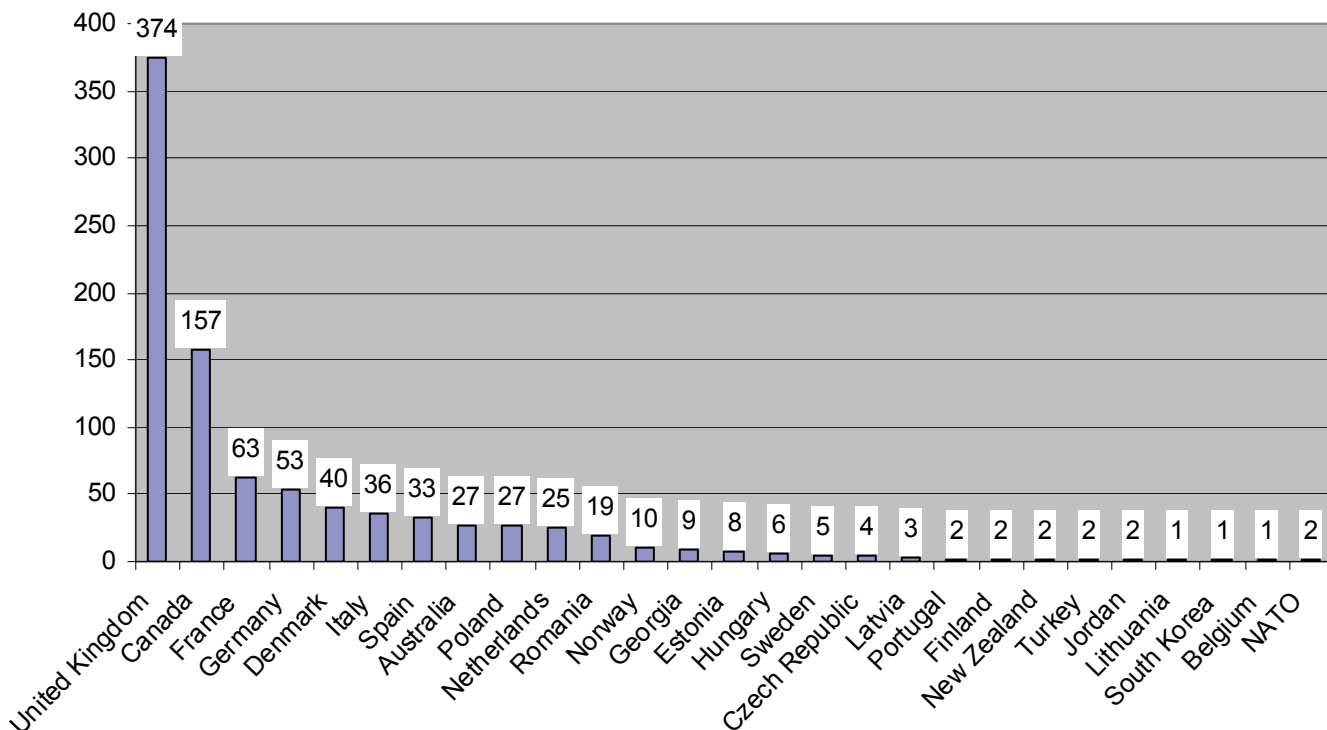
Year	Improvised Explosive Device	Suicide Bombs	Mortars/RPG's/Rockets	Landmine	Helicopter Losses*	Aircraft Losses*	Other Hostile Fire	Non-Hostile Causes*	Total
2001	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (16.7%)	0 (0%)	4 (33.3%)	6 (50.0%)	12
2002	5 (10.2%)	0 (0%)	1 (2.0%)	1 (2.0%)	4 (8.2%)	18 (36.7%)	12 (24.5%)	8 (16.3%)	49
2003	1 (2.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	19 (39.6%)	0 (0%)	12 (25.0%)	16 (33.3%)	48
2004	12 (23.1%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.9%)	1 (1.9%)	2 (3.8%)	3 (5.8%)	10 (19.2%)	23 (44.2%)	52
2005	18 (18.2%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.0%)	5 (5.1%)	36 (36.4%)	1 (1.0%)	20 (20.2%)	17 (17.2%)	99
2006	27 (27.6%)	3 (3.1%)	1 (1.0%)	1 (1.0%)	21 (21.4%)	0 (0%)	33 (33.7%)	12 (12.2%)	98
2007	33 (28.2%)	1 (0.9%)	9 (7.7%)	1 (0.9%)	13 (11.1%)	0 (0%)	35 (29.9%)	25 (21.4%)	117
2008	84 (54.2%)	4 (2.6%)	7 (4.5%)	2 (1.3%)	2 (1.3%)	0 (0%)	36 (23.2%)	20 (12.9%)	155
2009	142 (45.5%)	8 (2.6%)	21 (6.7%)	0 (0%)	13 (4.2%)	2 (0.6%)	91 (29.1%)	35 (11.2%)	312*
2010	257 (51.5%)	8 (1.6%)	16 (3.2%)	0 (0%)	20 (4.0%)	0 (0%)	164 (32.9%)	34 (6.8%)	499
2011	112 (47.3%)	5 (2.1%)	8 (3.4%)	0 (0%)	4 (1.7%)	0 (0%)	81 (34.2%)	27 (11.4%)	237
Total	691 (41.2%)	29 (1.7%)	66 (3.9%)	11 (0.7%)	136 (8.1 %)	24 (1.4%)	489 (29.7%)	223 (13.3%)	1678

Through July 31, 2011

*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 1.25

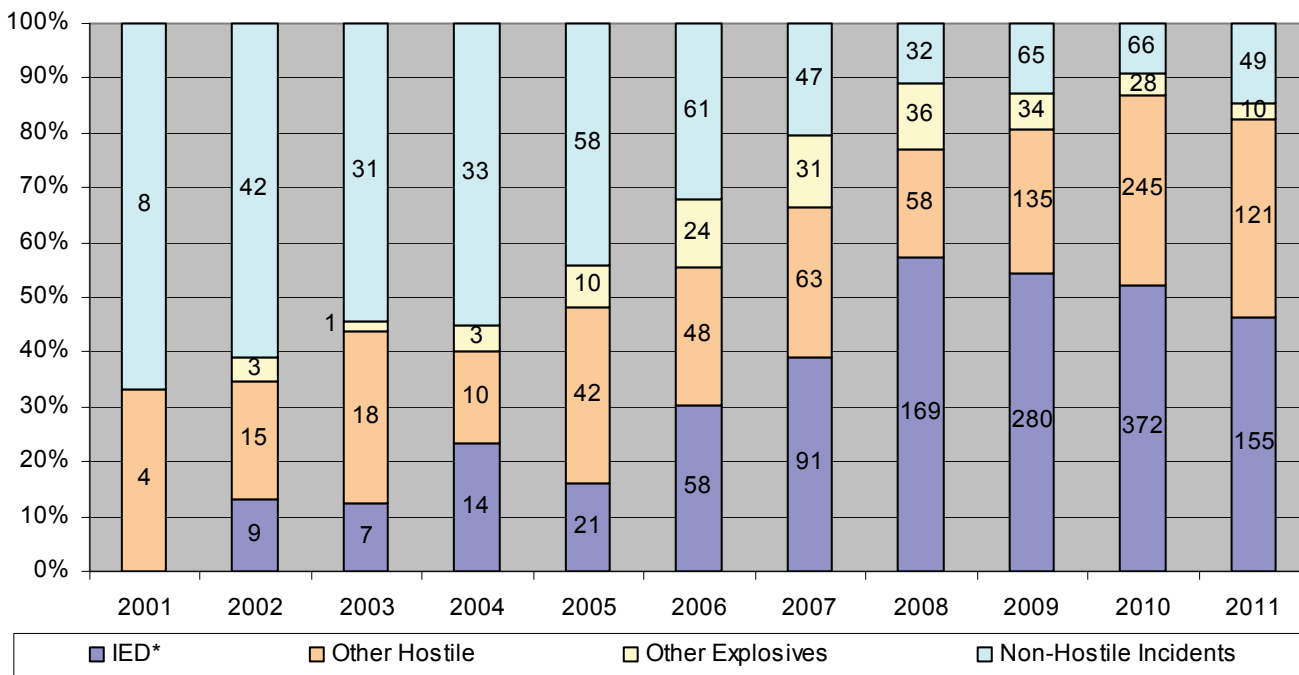
Non-U.S. Coalition Troop Fatalities by Country since October 2001²⁵



Total through June 30, 2011: 914

FIGURE 1.26

Proportion of Annual U.S. and Coalition Fatalities by Various Causes²⁶



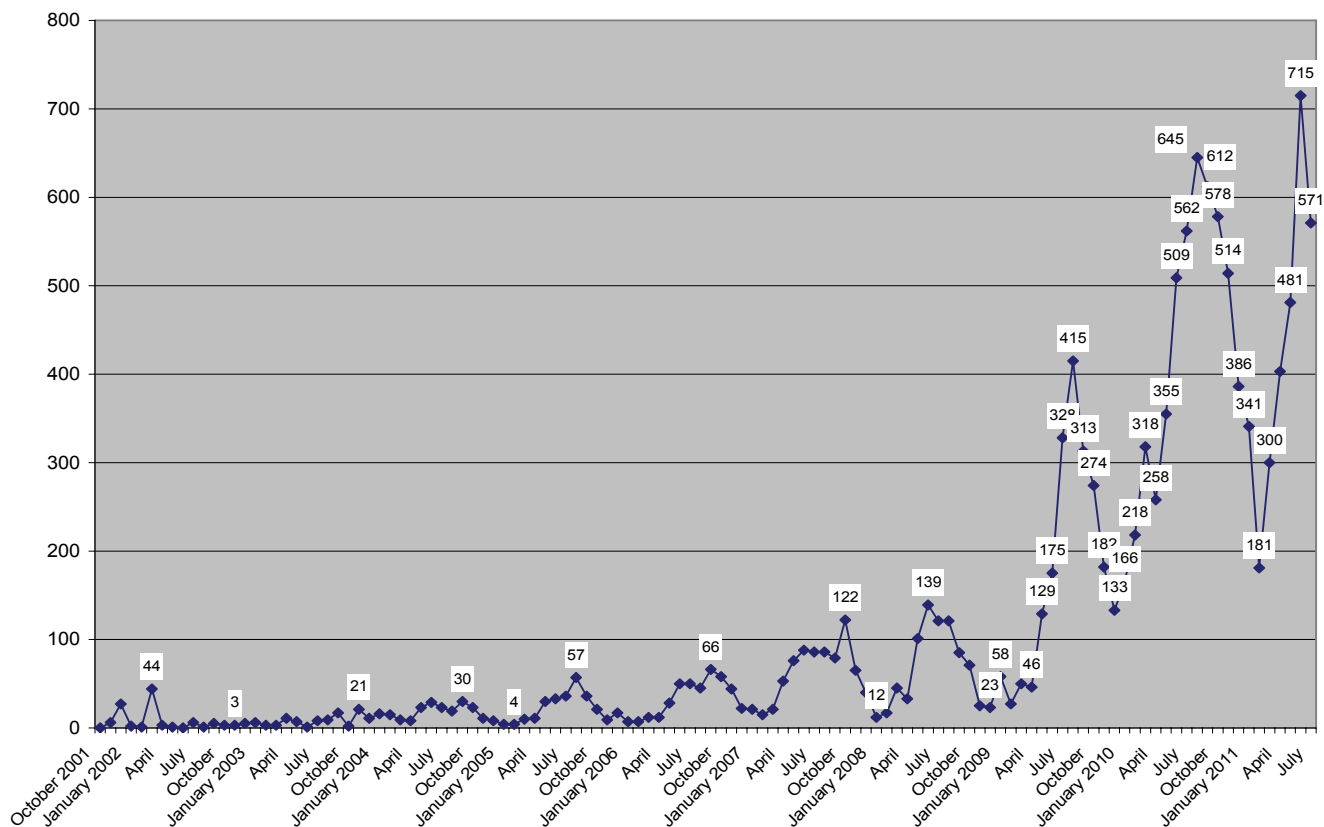
*Improvised Explosive Device

Figures Updated Thru: July 31, 2011

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 1.27

U.S. Troops Wounded In Action since October 30, 2001²⁷

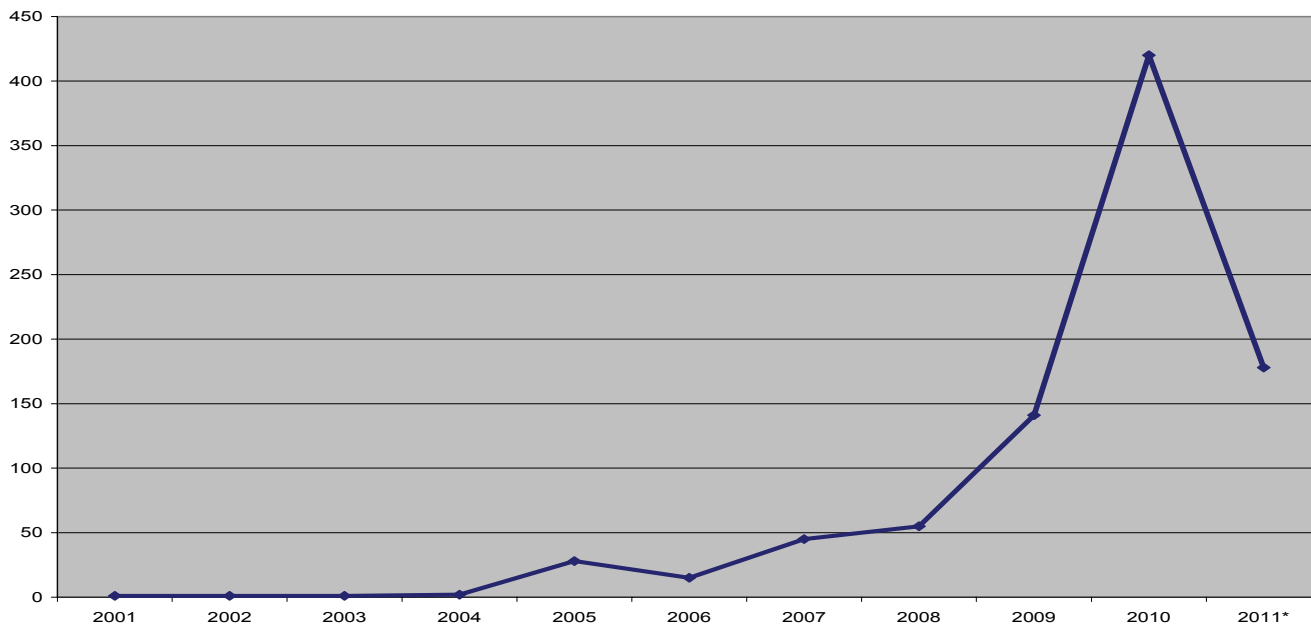


Total from October 7, 2001 through July 31, 2011: 12,877

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 1.28

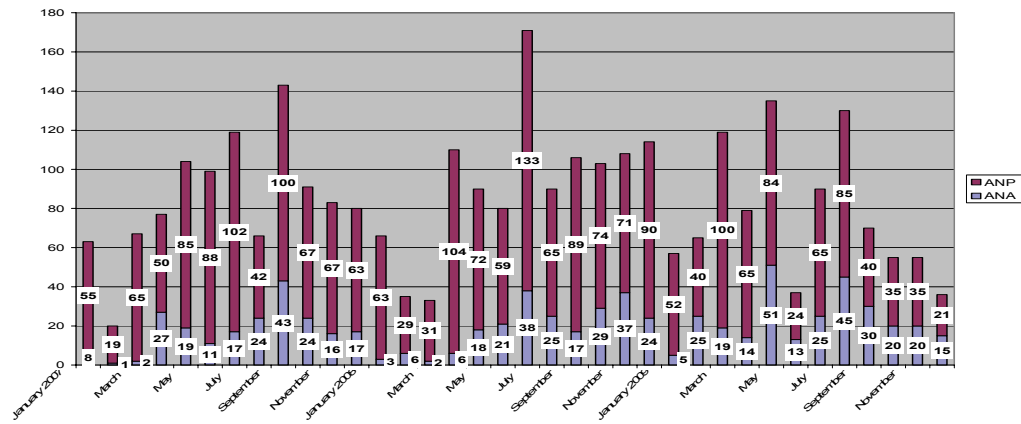
Private Contractor Deaths in Afghanistan, 2001 through 2010²⁸



NOTE: Numbers correspond to insurance claims received by the U.S. Labor Department. There have been a total of 763 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. *2011 figures through June 30.

FIGURE 1.29

Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan National Police (ANP) Personnel Fatalities, January 2007-2011²⁹



Sep. 2010-May 2011 Estimates

Month	Sep. '10	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. '11	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Killed (high)	171	195	174	123	96	114	117	153	168
Killed (low)	114	130	116	82	64	76	78	102	112

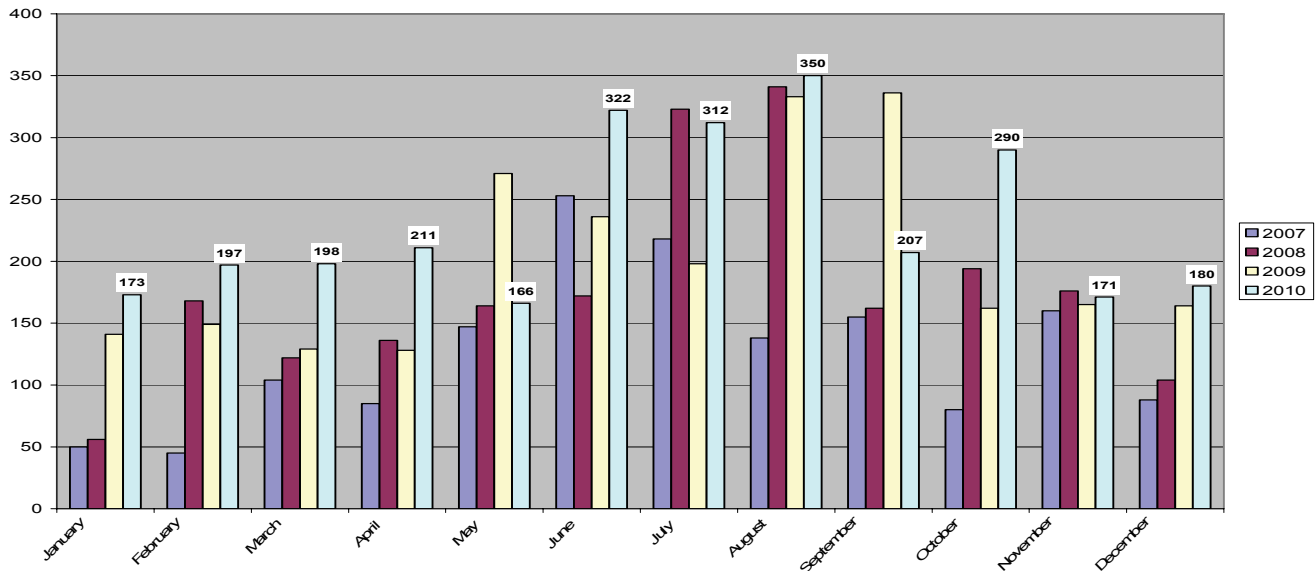
ANNUAL TOTALS

	2007	2008	2009	2010*	2011*
ANA	209	226	282	~1353	~540
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. *2010 numbers through August include 309 ANA soldiers killed and 491 ANP officers killed. From September 2010 through May 2011, fatalities are estimated and based off of historical ratios of ANSF deaths to coalition deaths (~2-4:1) and a known 131 ANSF fatalities in RC-South from November 2010 through April 2011.

FIGURE 1.30

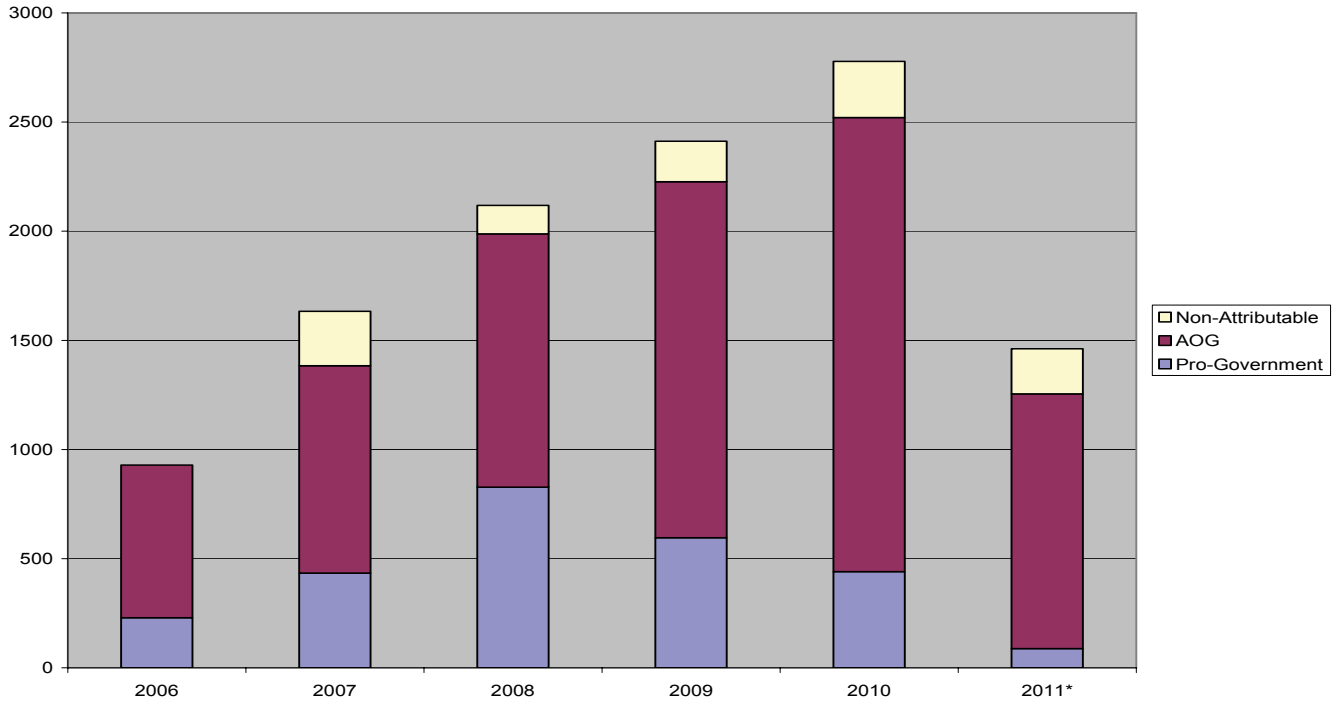
Estimated Monthly Violent Civilian Deaths in Afghanistan, 2007-2010³⁰



NOTE: The United Nations documented 368 conflict-related civilian fatalities in May 2011, making it the deadliest month since they have been tracking. Estimates of civilian fatalities in Afghanistan vary widely.

FIGURE 1.31

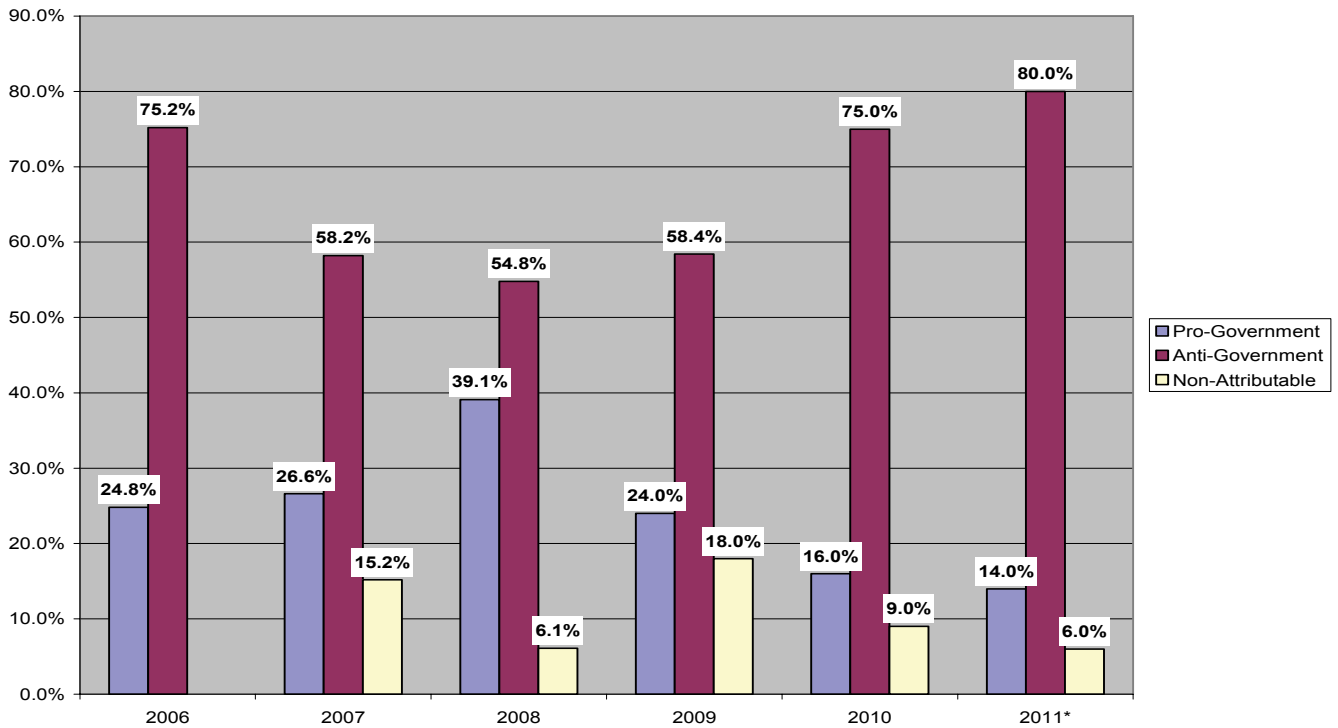
Estimated Yearly Civilian Fatalities as Result of Fighting Between Pro-Government Forces and Armed Opposition Groups (AOG), 2006-2011³¹



NOTE: *2011 numbers cover the first half of the year.

FIGURE 1.32

Estimated Percentage of Afghan Civilian Fatalities by Group Which Caused, 2006-2011³²



NOTE: *2011 percentages cover the first half of the year.

FIGURE 1.33
Journalists Killed in Afghanistan Since 1992³³

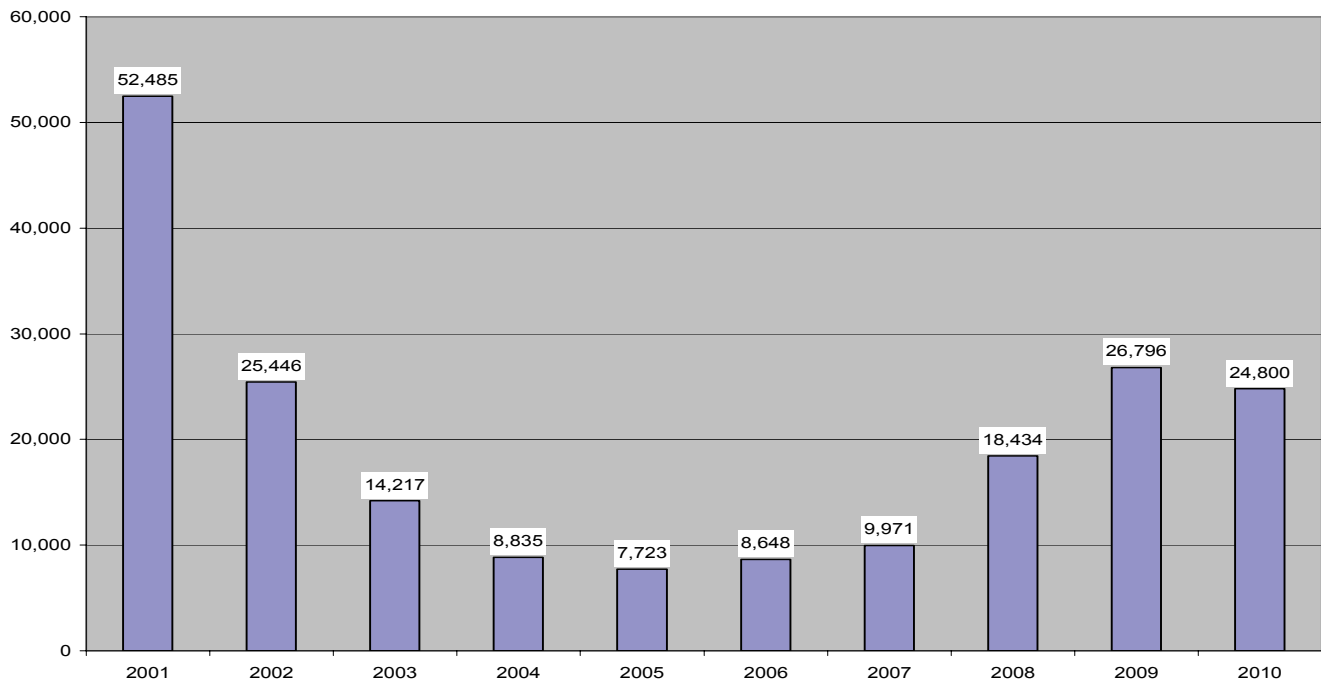
Year	Killed	Year	Killed
1992	0	2002	0
1993	0	2003	0
1994	1	2004	0
1995	0	2005	0
1996	0	2006	3
1997	0	2007*	2
1998	1	2008	2
1999	0	2009	2
2000	0	2010	2
2001	9	2011	0

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 1.34
Estimated Number of Internally Displaced Persons in Afghanistan (IDPs)³⁴

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

FIGURE 1.35
Number of Afghan Asylum Applications, 2001 through 2010³⁵



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

Comparison of Security and Overall Assessments of Key Districts³⁶

Security Assessment Categories	December 2009	March 2010	July 2010	September 2010
Secure environment	5	6	6	6
Occasional threats	29	36	39	39
Frequent threats	22	29	29	36
Dangerous environment	26	34	38	34
Unsecured environment	10	9	6	8
Not assessed	29	7	6	1

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 1.37

Number of U.S. Forward Operating Bases (FOBs) in Afghanistan³⁷

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

FIGURE 1.38

Breakdown of the Insurgency in Afghanistan³⁸

Year	Number
2004	1,700-3,200
2010	~30,000

NOTE: As of summer 2010, the estimated number of Al Qaeda leaders and fighters in Afghanistan was 50-100, with ~300 in Pakistan. By summer 2011, the estimates of Al Qaeda in Pakistan had dropped to 50-80. As of early 2011, the average age of an insurgent leader in Helmand Province has fallen from 35 to 23 since counterinsurgency operations began in the area.

FIGURE 1.39

Percentage of Close Air Support Sorties with Weapons Releases³⁹

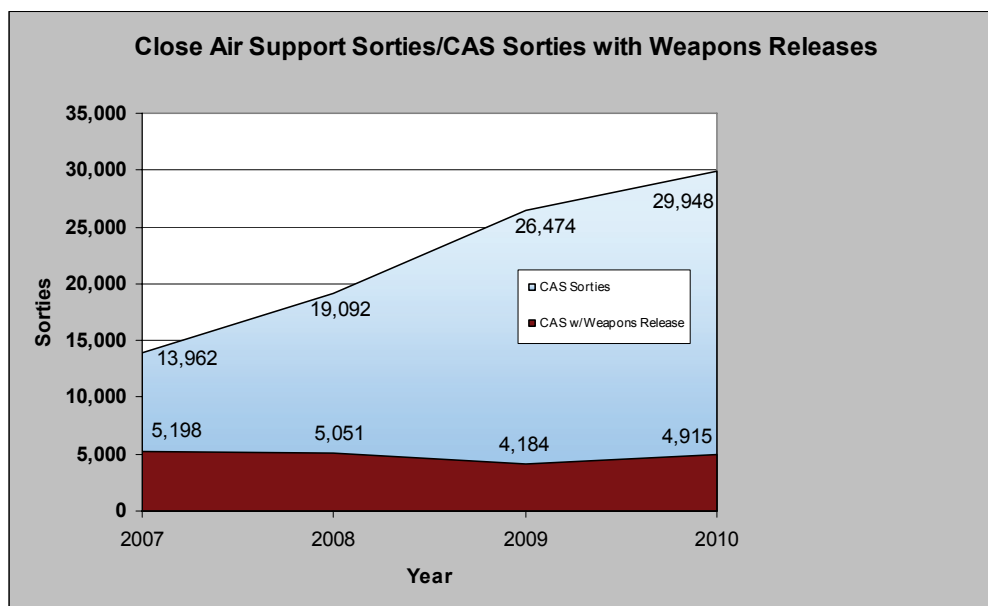


FIGURE 1.40

Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Missions in Afghanistan during 2009-2010⁴⁰

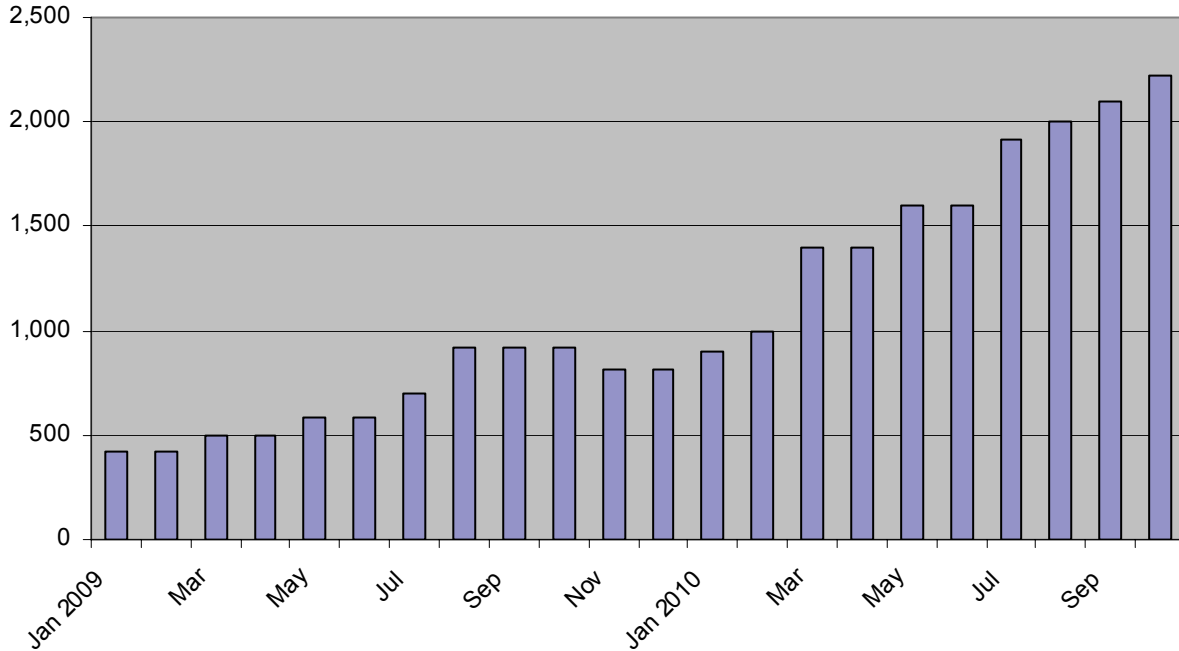


FIGURE 1.41

Number of Detainees in Afghanistan⁴¹

	No. of Detainees
2011	2,000

FIGURE 1.42

Suicide Bombings in Afghanistan, 2007 & 2009⁴²

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

FIGURE 1.43

Number of Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) Vehicles in Afghanistan⁴³

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

FIGURE 1.44

Number of Up Armored HMMWV's Issued to Afghan Army and Police

UAH's to ANA	1,658
UAH's to ANP	1,073

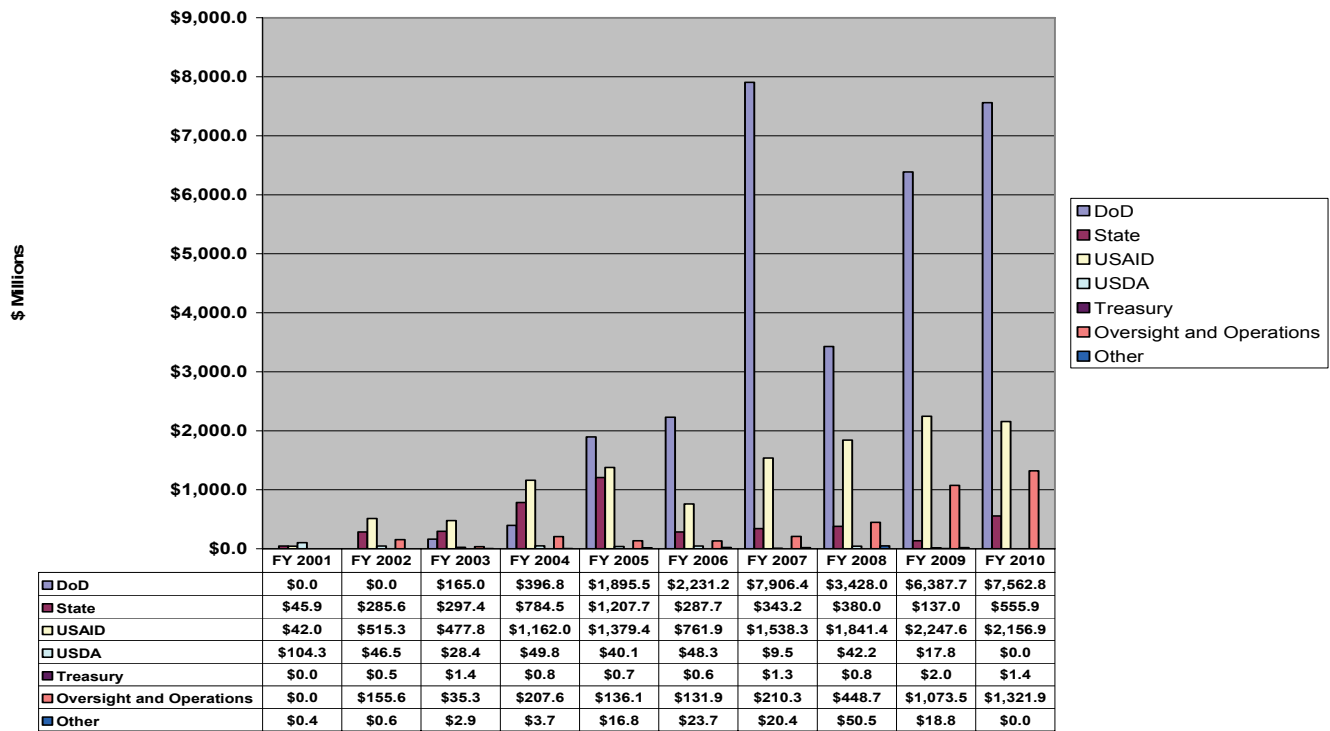
FIGURE 1.45

USAID Funding by Sector, 2009-2010⁴⁴

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 09-10
	Est. Disbursements	Est. Disbursement	Est. Disbursement
RC-E	480,720,702	758,467,495	1,239,188,197
RC-N	110,748,707	234,375,583	345,124,290
RC-S	56,289,588	163,930,014	220,219,602
RC-SW	35,527,942	154,517,129	190,045,071
RC-W	43,153,367	91,143,516	134,296,883
Grand Total	\$ 726,440,306	\$ 1,402,433,737	\$ 2,128,874,043

FIGURE 1.46

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 1.47

U.S. Troop Morale, Confidence and Stress Indicators in Afghanistan ⁴⁶

Year	U.S. Army soldiers reporting feeling acute stress
2005	6%
2009	13.2%
2010	17.4%

NOTE: In addition, morale dropped from 65.7% in 2005 to 46.5% in 2010. Confidence in the skill of the command has grown from 38.6% in 2005 to near 50% in 2010.

FIGURE 1.48

Indicators for Measuring Progress in Afghanistan, Developed by David Kilcullen⁴⁷

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 Information⁴⁸

	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 Bodies⁴⁹

Wolesi Jirga (House of the People)

Ethnicity	2005	2010
Pashtun	114	98
Tajik	64	70
Hazara	35	50
Uzbek	19	17
Aimaq	2	4
Turkman	4	3
Arab	3	2
Pashayee	4	2
Nuristani	2	2
Baloch	2	1

NOTE: The **Wolesi Jirga** consists of directly elected provincial representatives. The number of representatives each of Afghanistan's 34 provinces receives is calculated according to population. The Wolesi Jirga constitutes the first step in passing legislation, with all bills passing with two-thirds majority being forwarded to the Meshrano Jirga (House of Elders) and then the President. The Wolesi Jirga also has final say on the appointment of government ministers and other high-ranking officials.

Meshrano Jirga (House of Elders)

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

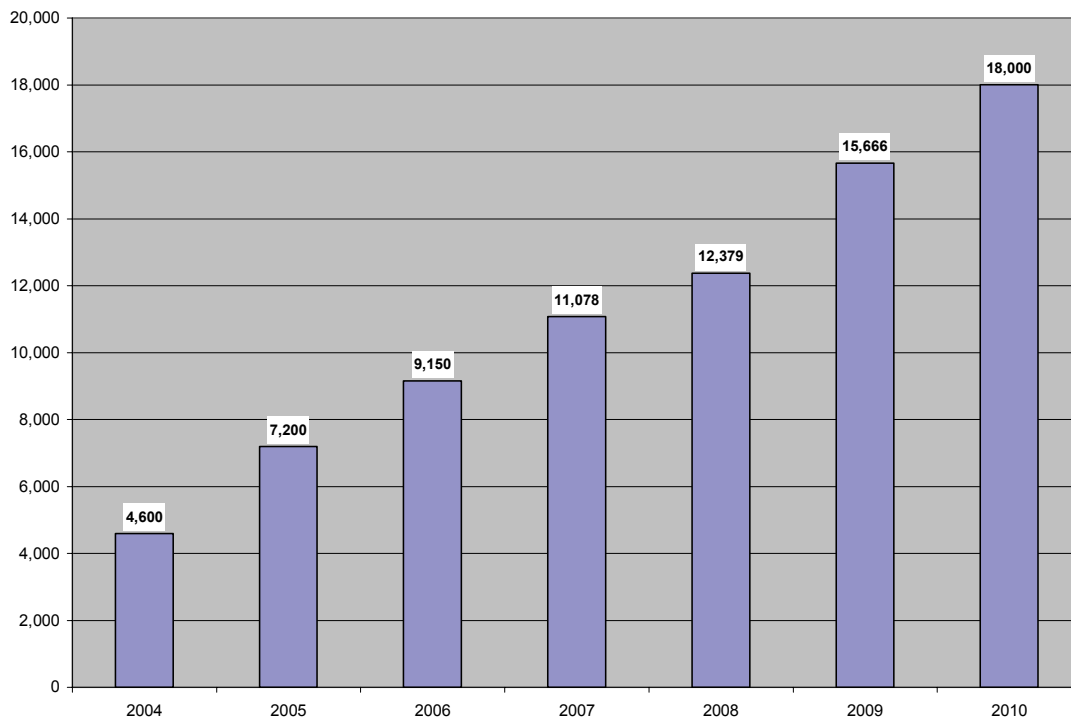
NOTE: Two-thirds of the **Meshrano Jirga** is indirectly elected by the Provincial and District Councils while the remaining third is appointed directly by the President.

Provincial Councils (34 total, one for each Province)

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

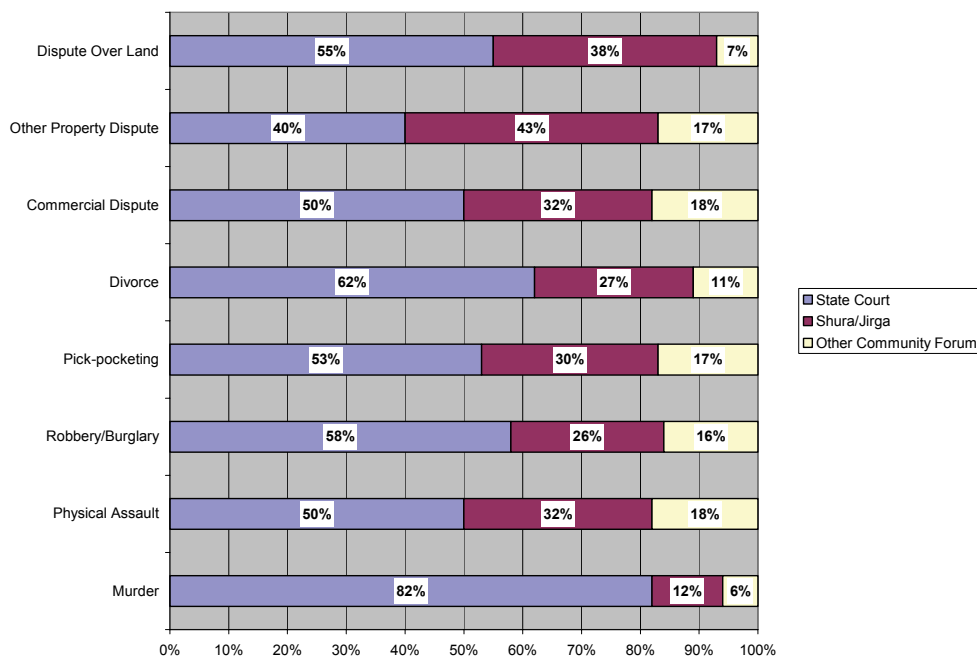
NOTE: Provincial Councils consist of between 9 and 29 directly elected representatives, based on the population of the Province.

FIGURE 2.3
Prison Population in Afghanistan, 2004-2010⁵⁰



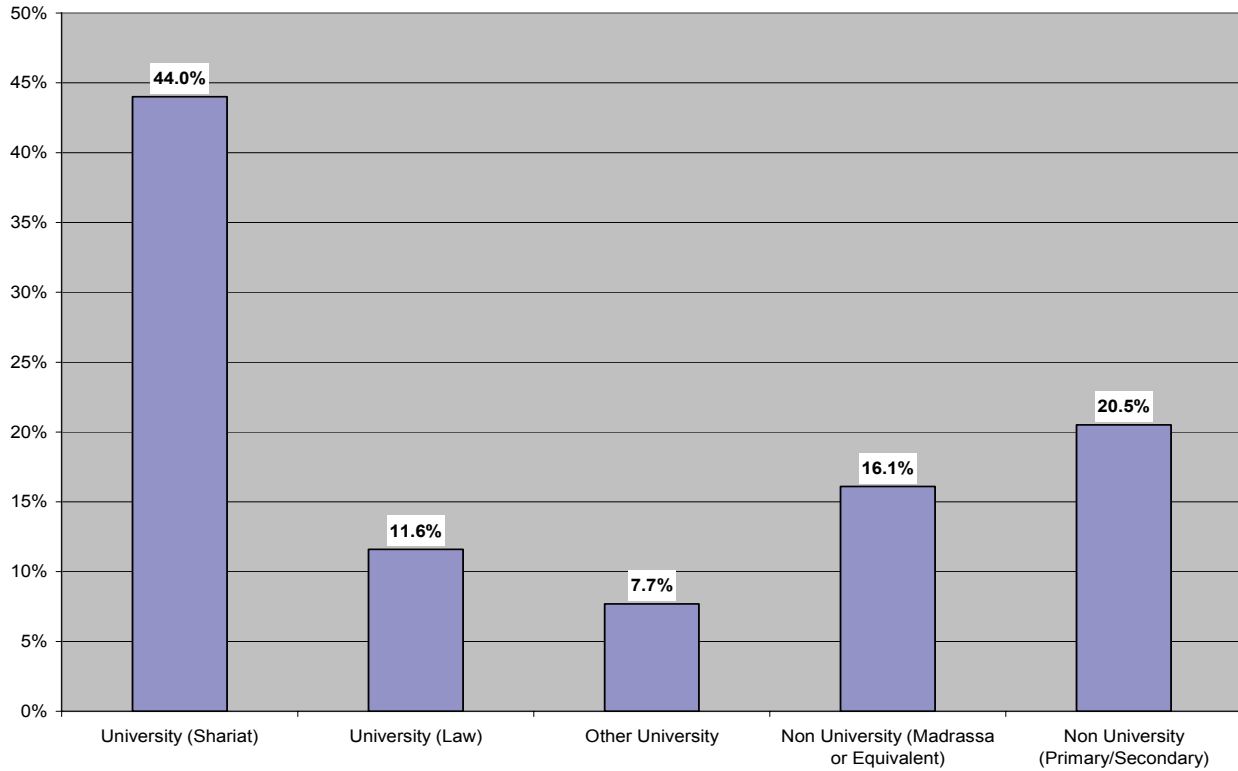
NOTE: Numbers are through September in all years except for 2009 where numbers are through December. 2010 is as of May. In addition to the detainees in Afghan custody noted above, there were 1,000 detainees under U.S. custody as of May 2010.

FIGURE 2.4
Where Afghans Choose To Take Different Types of Legal Cases⁵¹



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 Survey⁵²



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 Survey⁵³

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
Judges in Kandahar Province ⁵⁴

Year	Judges
2008	5
2009	7
2010	10
2011	18

NOTE: These numbers are estimates based on ISAF data as of March 2011. Estimated total need is at least 50 judges.

FIGURE 2.8

Annual Poppy Cultivation in Afghanistan (Hectares) and Percentage of Global Cultivation, 1990-2010⁵⁵

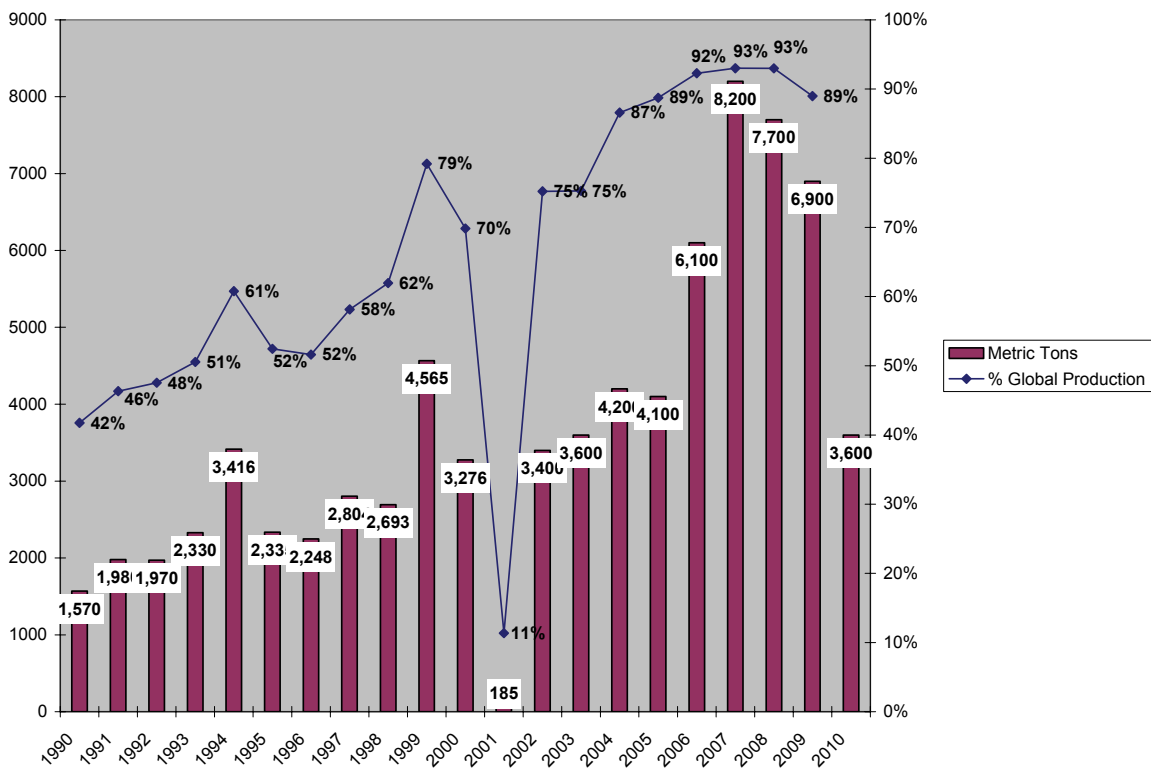


FIGURE 2.9

Annual Opium Production in Afghanistan (Metric Tons) and Percentage of Global Production, 1990-2010⁵⁶

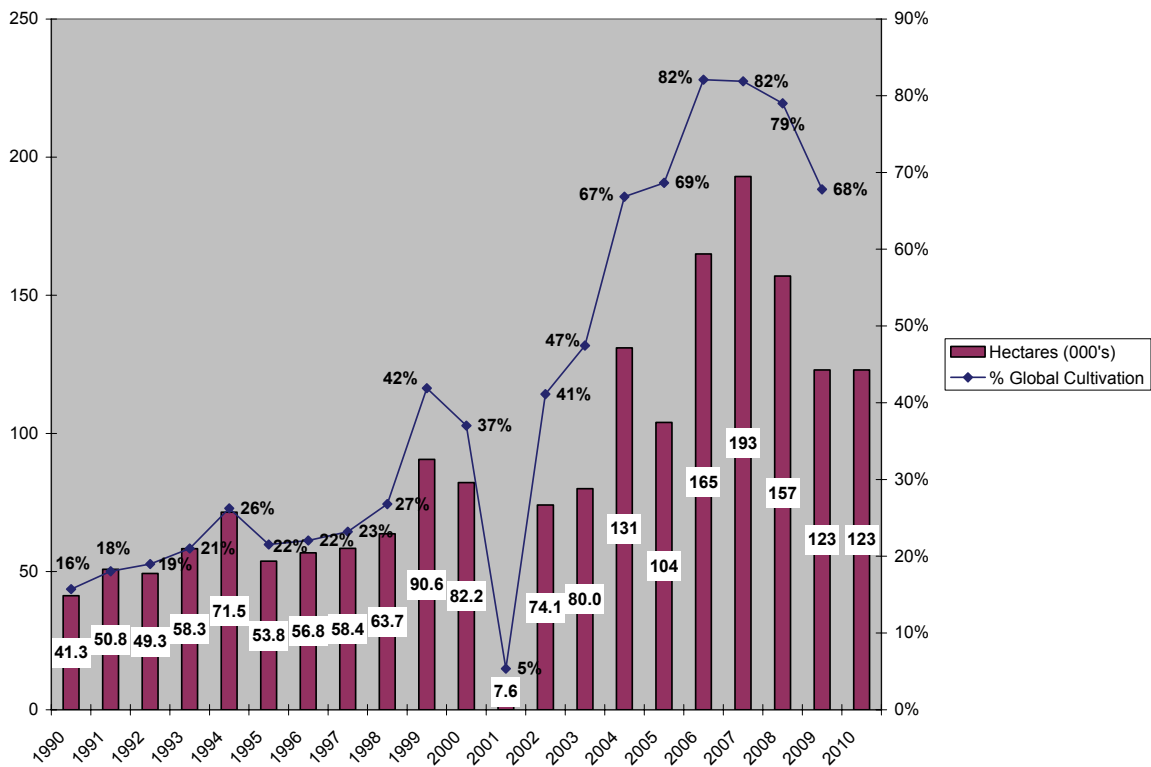


FIGURE 2.10

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

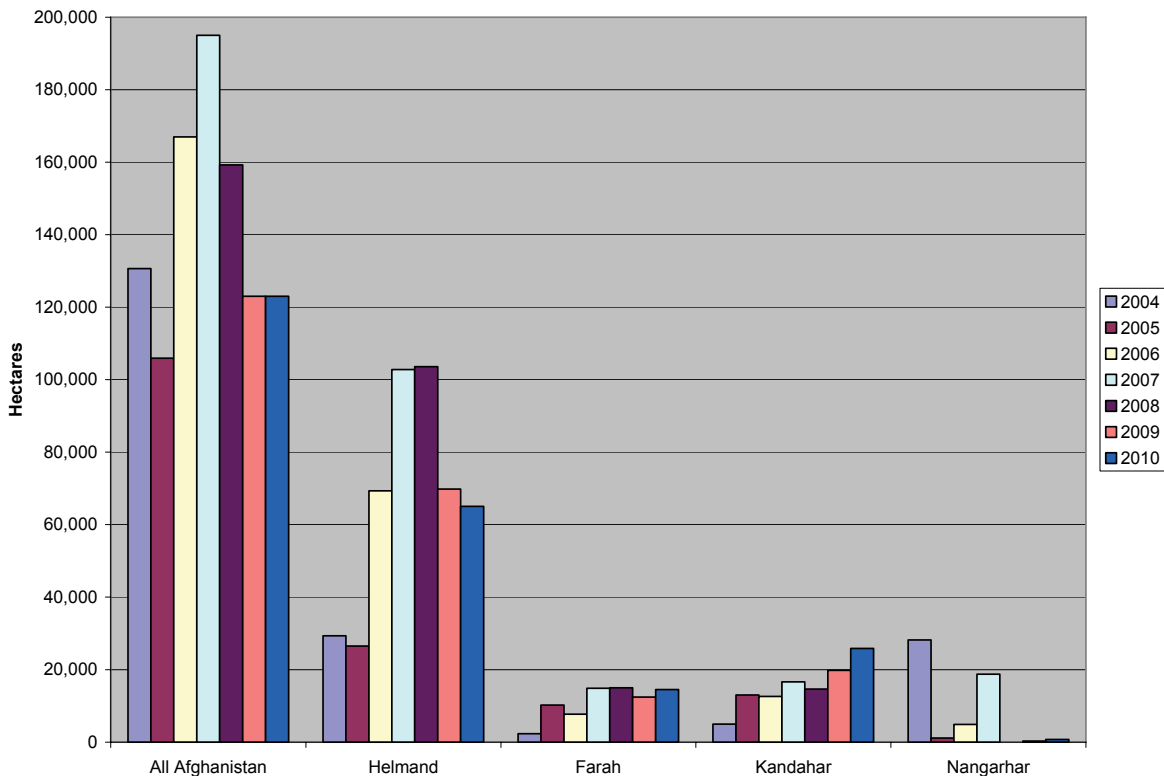
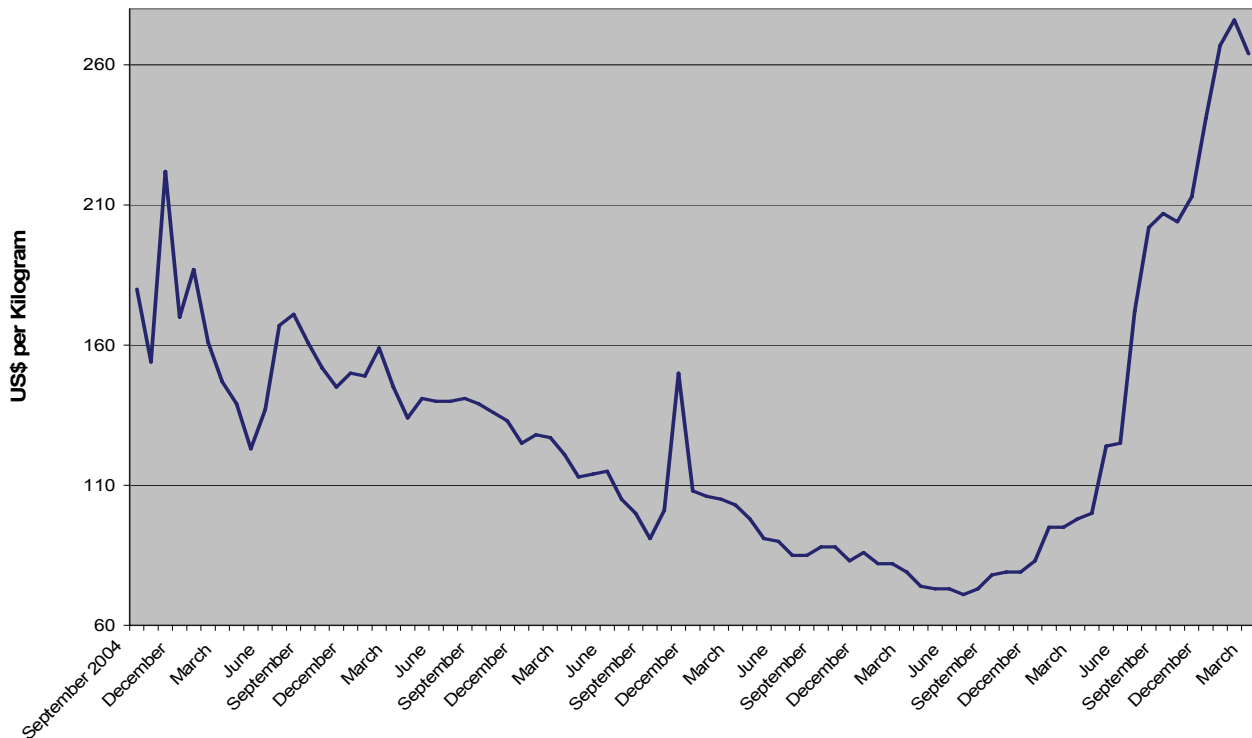


FIGURE 2.11

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



Through: MARCH 2011

FIGURE 2.12Afghanistan'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 2.13Afghanistan's Rank in Transparency International's Annual Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)⁶⁰

YEAR	RANK	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES SURVEYED
2010	176 (T)	178
2009	179	180
2008	176	180
2007	172 (T)	180
2006	NO DATA	163
2005	117 (T)	159

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

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

3. ECONOMIC & QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS

FIGURE 3.1
Annual Inflation⁶¹

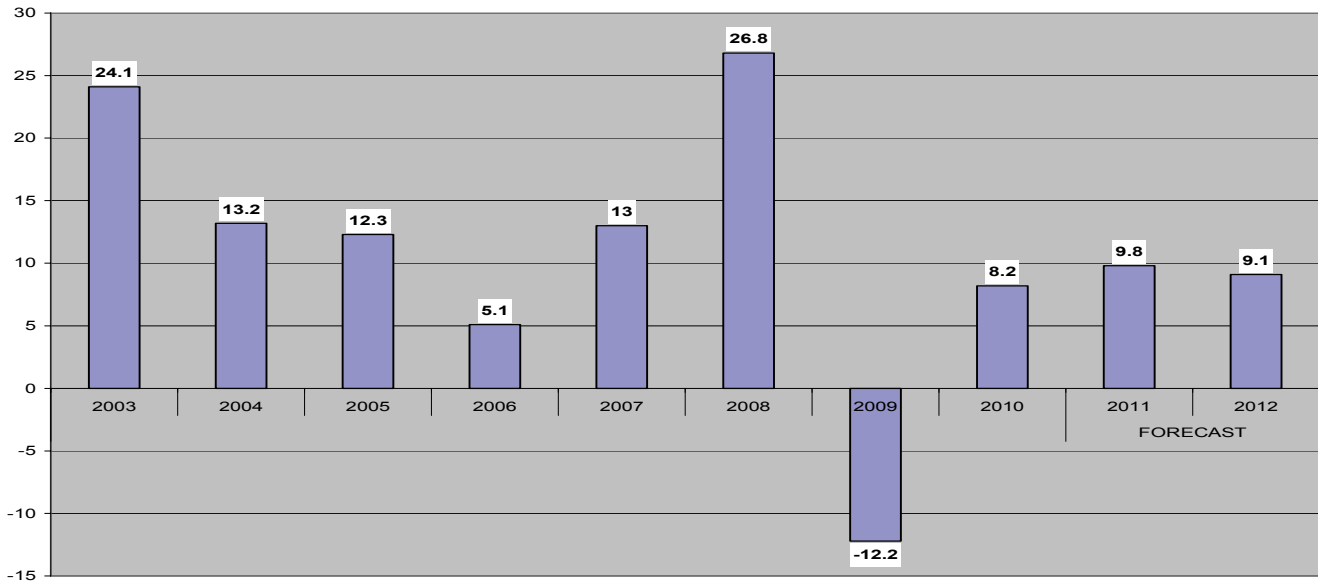
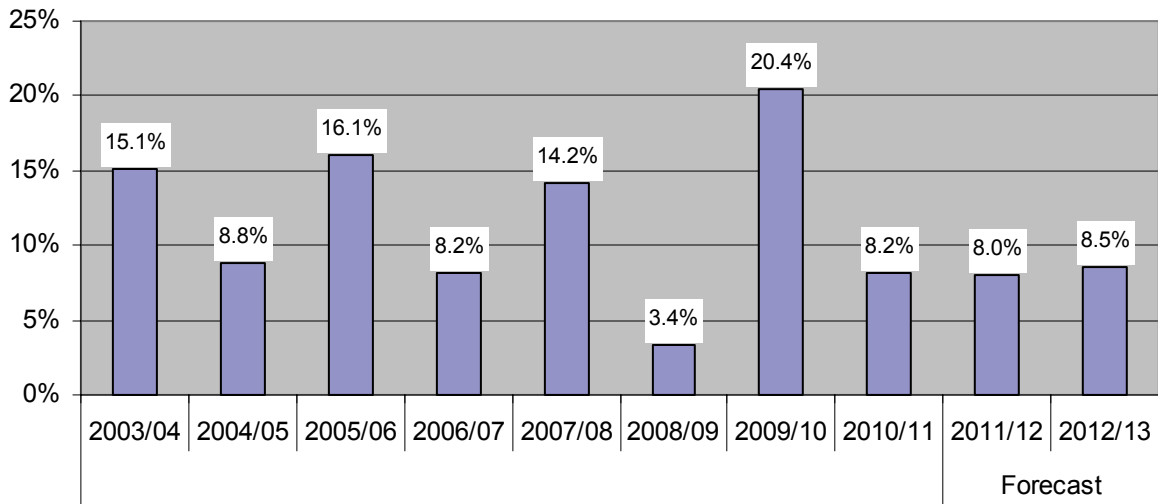


FIGURE 3.2
Nominal GDP (Growth and Total), 2002/2003-2012/2013⁶²



	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10*	2010/11*
TOTAL (\$US billions)	4.0	4.4	5.4	6.5	7.7	9.7	11.8	14.5	17.0

*Data based partly on estimates.

FIGURE 3.3Pay Charts for Afghan National Security Forces⁶³

Afghan National Security Forces

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

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

Combat Plans Division (CPD) Forces

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

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

FIGURE 3.4Pay Charts for Individuals in the Afghan Legal System⁶⁴

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 3.5Deposits in Commercial Banks in Afghanistan, 2008 and 2009⁶⁵

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

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

FIGURE 3.6

Comparison of Electricity Supply Sources and Capacity: 1979, 2002, 2007 and 2009⁶⁶

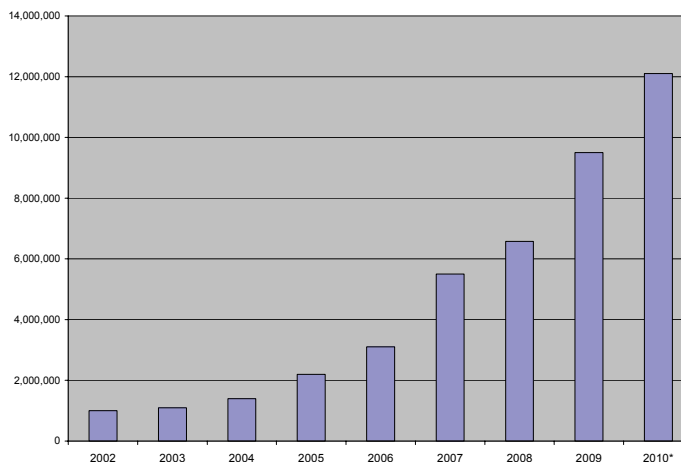
YEAR	HYDRO (MW)	THERMAL (MW)	IMPORTED (MW)	OTHER* (MW)	TOTAL CAPACITY (MW)
1979	259	137	0	0	396
2002	16	16	87	0	243
2007	90	90	167	133	652
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1028.5

*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 3.7

Estimated Number of Telephone Users in Afghanistan by Year, 2002-2010⁶⁷



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

FIGURE 3.8

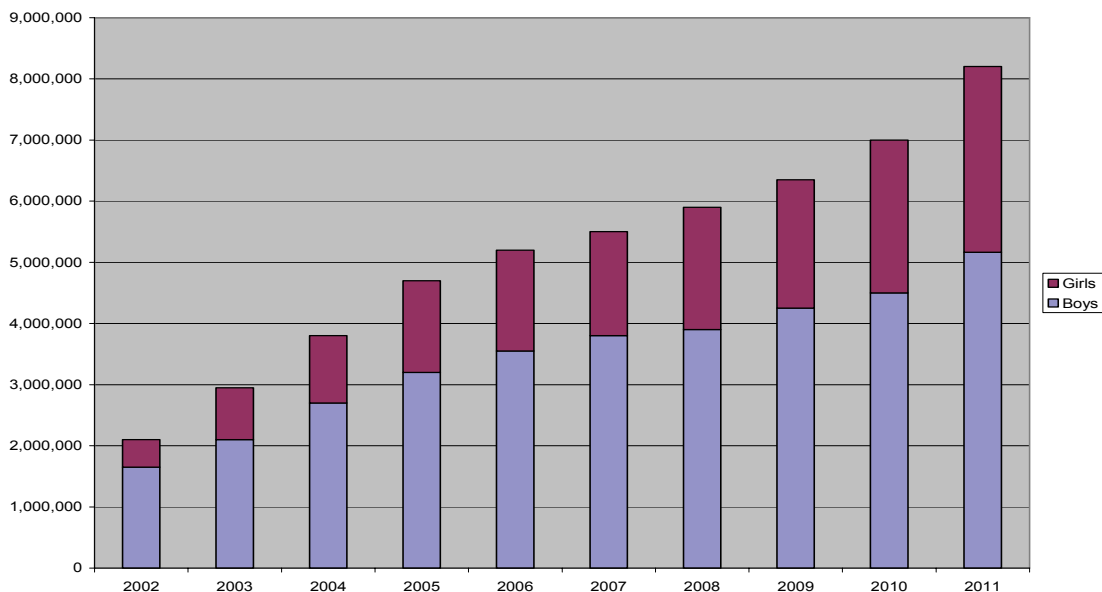
Estimated Percentage of Afghans with Access to Water/Sanitation Facilities⁶⁸

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

AS OF: June 2008

FIGURE 3.9
Education Metrics⁶⁹

Estimated Annual Enrollment in Elementary and Secondary Education, 2002-2011



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

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 3.10
Poverty Levels, 2007⁷⁰

% 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 3.11

Foreign Aid Pledged and Disbursed, 2002-2011 (\$ Billion)⁷¹

DONOR	Total Pledged 2002-2013	AID Disbursed	% of Pledges Disbursed by end of 2009
US	38.0	10.9	28.8%
EU Institutions	2.0	2.1	102.8%
United Kingdom	2.9	1.8	63.3%
Germany	1.2	1.3	108.0%
Canada	1.7	1.2	70.3%
Japan	1.9	1.0	52.5%
Netherlands	0.8	0.8	102.4%
Norway	0.9	0.7	71.0%
India	1.2	0.4	36.1%
Sweden	1.3	0.4	147.3%
Italy	0.5	0.4	79.6%
Turkey	0.2	0.4	213.7%
Australia	0.4	0.4	98.8%
Iran	0.9	0.3	39.5%
Spain	0.5	0.3	59.8%
Denmark	0.7	0.3	40.2%
France	0.2	0.2	105.9%
Finland	0.2	0.1	97.0%
Russia	0.1	0.1	104.1%
Switzerland	0.1	0.1	102.9%
Multilateral Agencies	5.3	2.7	50.6%
Others	5.9	0.7	12.3%
TOTAL	62.0	26.7	43.1%

NOTE: PLEDGED aid is promised but yet to be devoted for a specific purpose and DISBURSED aid has been earmarked and delivered.

FIGURE 3.12

Aid Disbursements from Government Donors and Multilateral Agencies and General Government Revenue⁷²

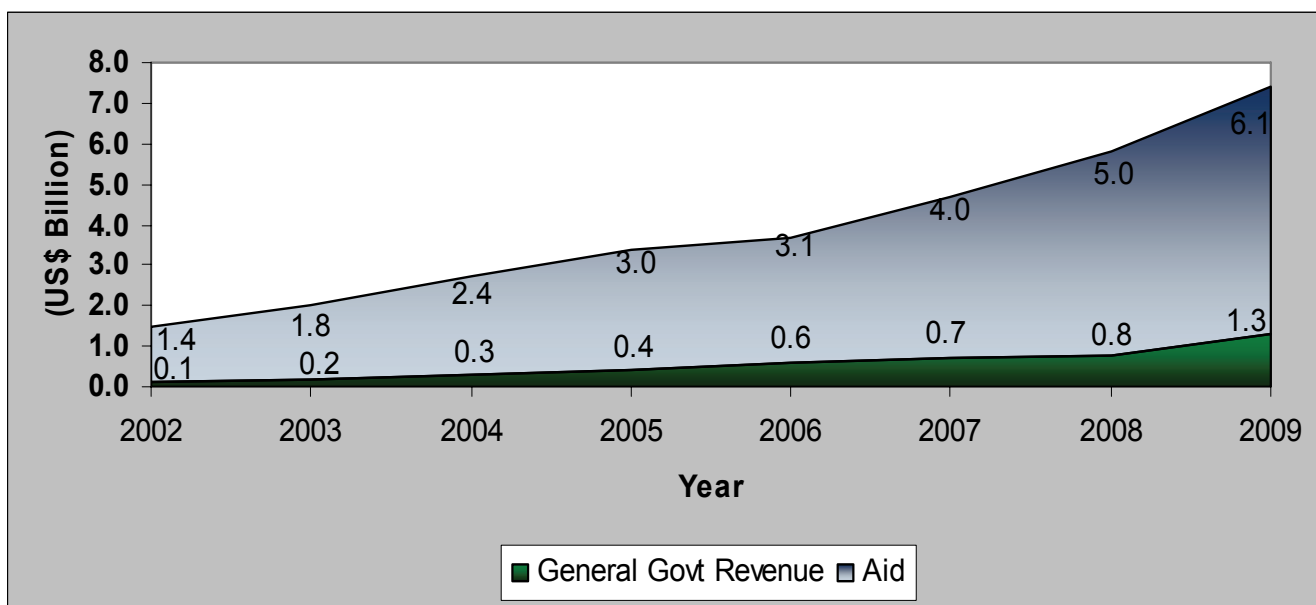
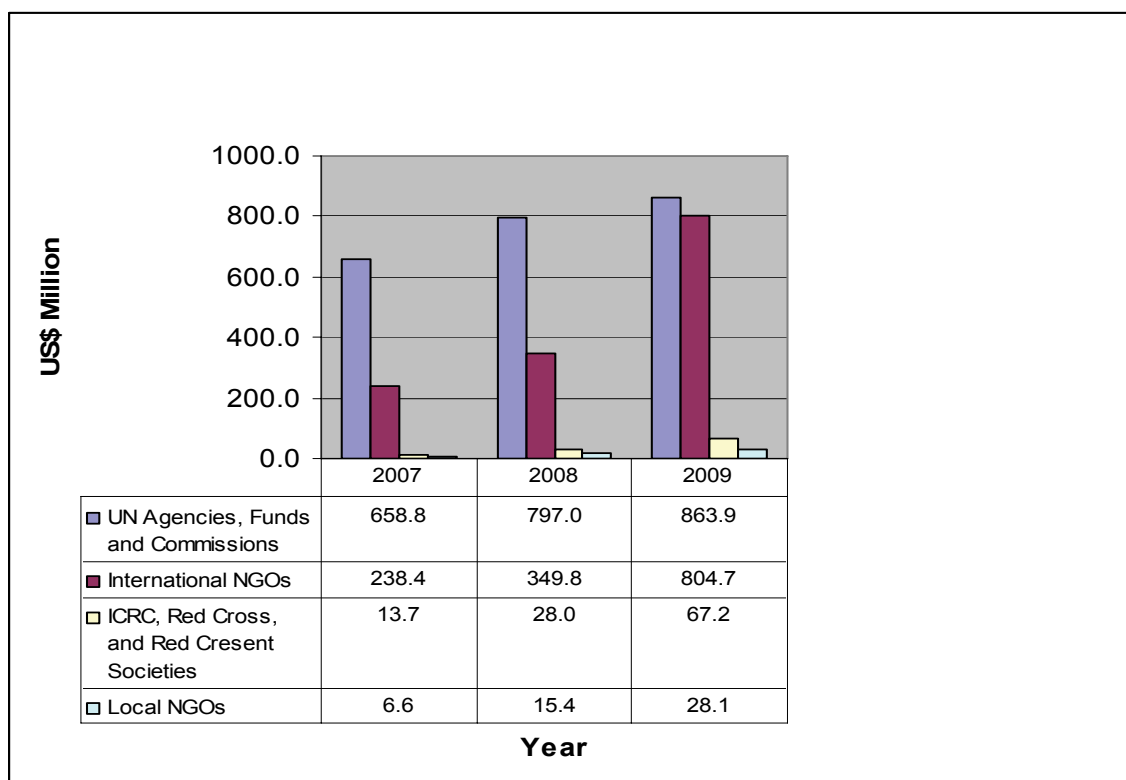


FIGURE 3.13

Aid Channeled Through UN Agencies, International and Local NGOs, ICRC, and the Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies, 2007-2009⁷³

**FIGURE 3.14**

Annual Value of Imports and Exports, With Top Trade Partners, 2002-2006 (\$ Millions)⁷⁴

	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 3.15

Microfinance Clients, Borrowers and Loan Amounts⁷⁵

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

AS OF: May 2008

FIGURE 3.16
Healthcare Metrics

% People Living In Districts Where Basic Package of Health Care Program (BPHC) Is Being Implemented⁷⁶

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 Expectancy⁷⁷

	2004	2006
Men	42	44
Women	42	43

Infant and Children Under-Five Mortality Rates (Per 1,000 Live Births)⁷⁸

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

% OF AFGHAN CHILDREN RECEIVING VARIOUS VACCINATIONS⁷⁹

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

NOTE: The BCG is a vaccination to prevent tuberculosis.

4. POLLING & PUBLIC OPINION

AFGHANISTAN: WHERE THINGS STAND⁸⁰

ABC News/BBC/ARD Poll, November 2010

(1,691 Afghan adults from throughout the country were interviewed)

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

FIGURE 4.1

Question: Generally Speaking, Do You Think Things in Afghanistan Today Are Going In the Right Direction, or Do You Think Things Are Going In The Wrong Direction? (2004-2010)

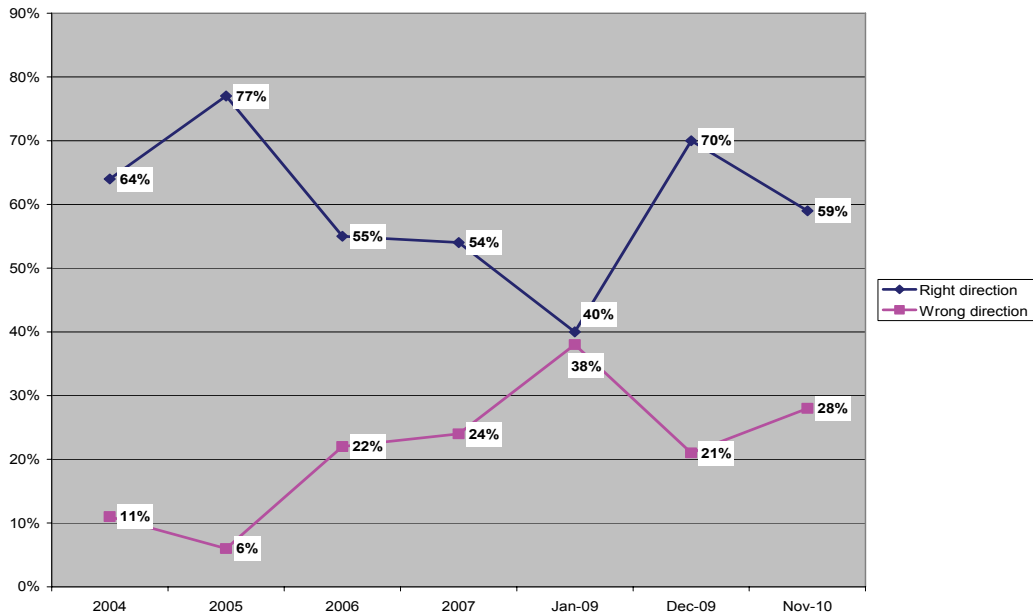
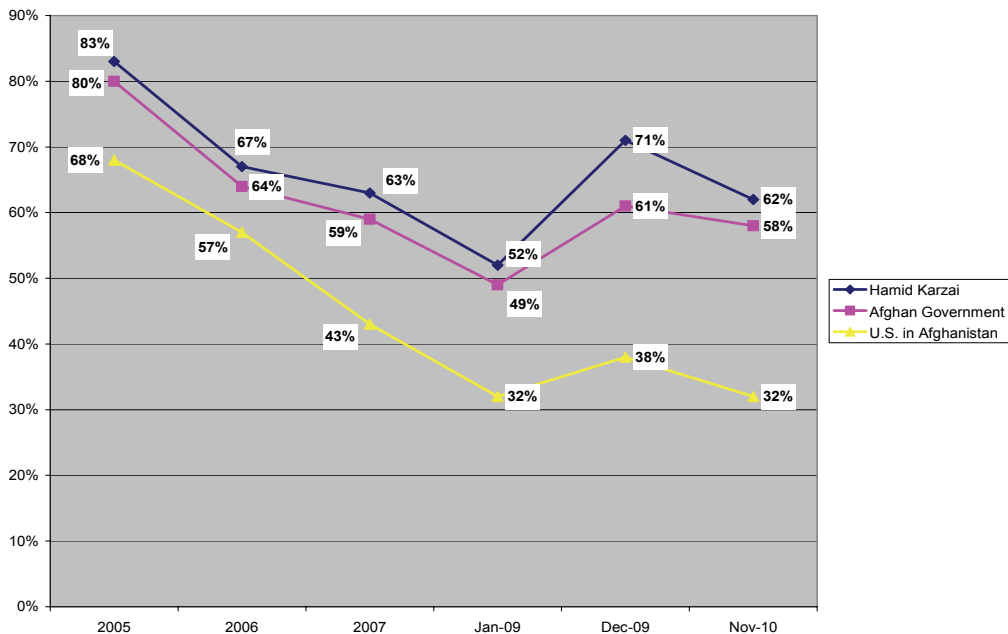


FIGURE 4.2

Performance Ratings for Various Entities*



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

FIGURE 4.3

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

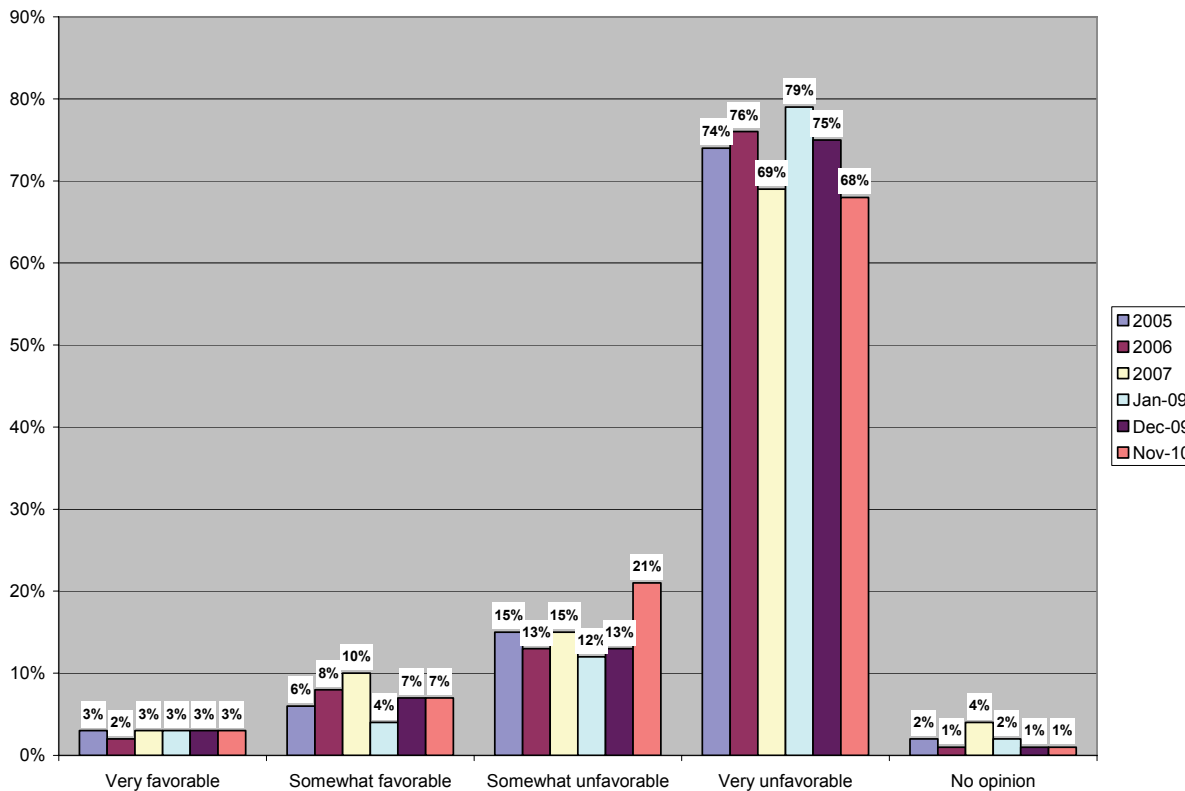


FIGURE 4.4

Question: Who Would You Rather Have Ruling Afghanistan Today?

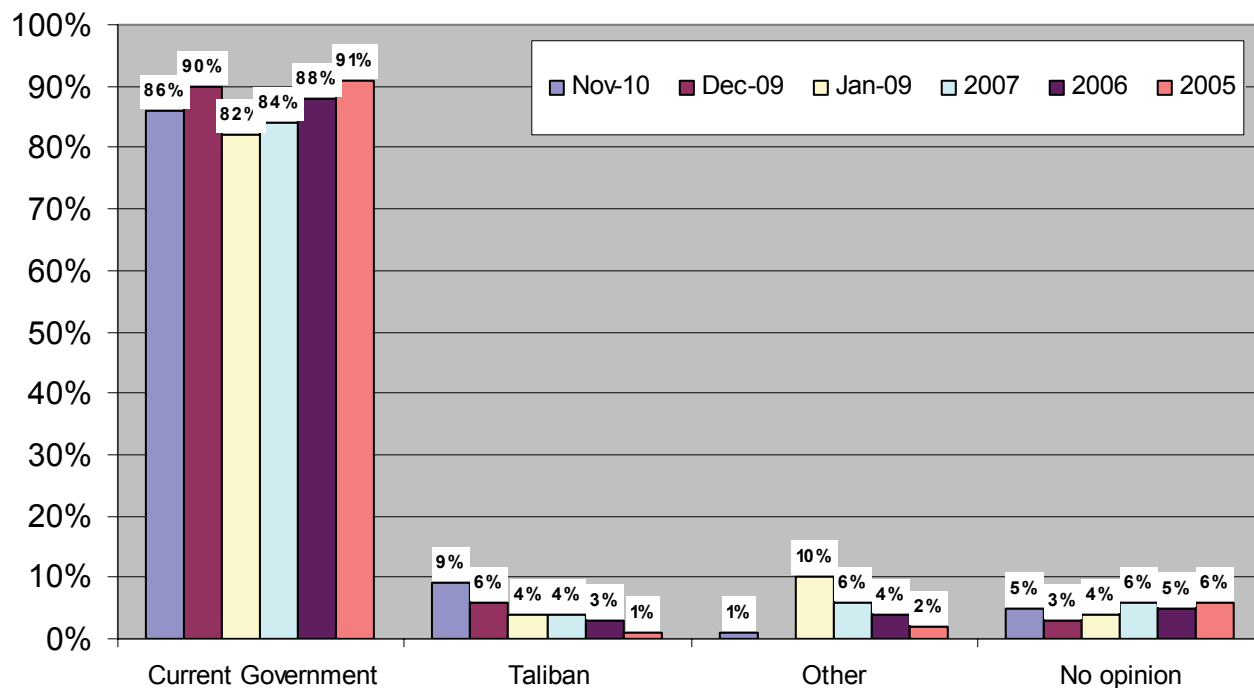


FIGURE 4.5

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

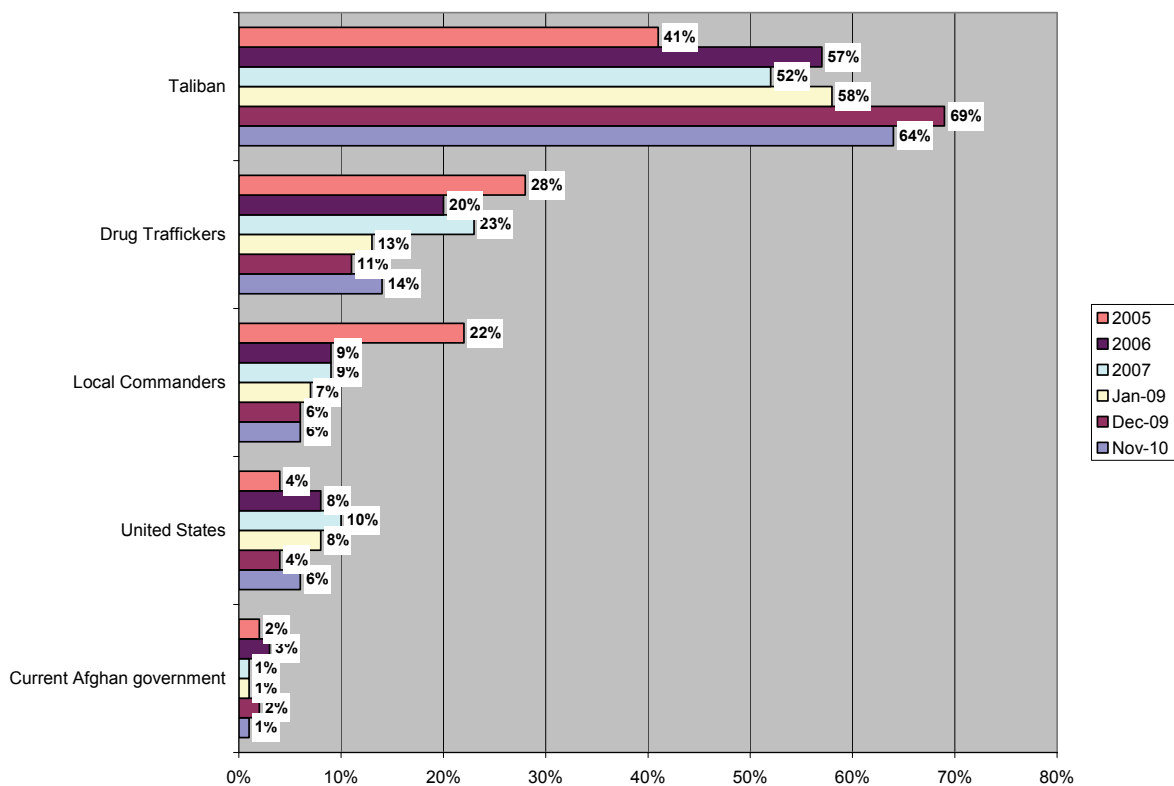
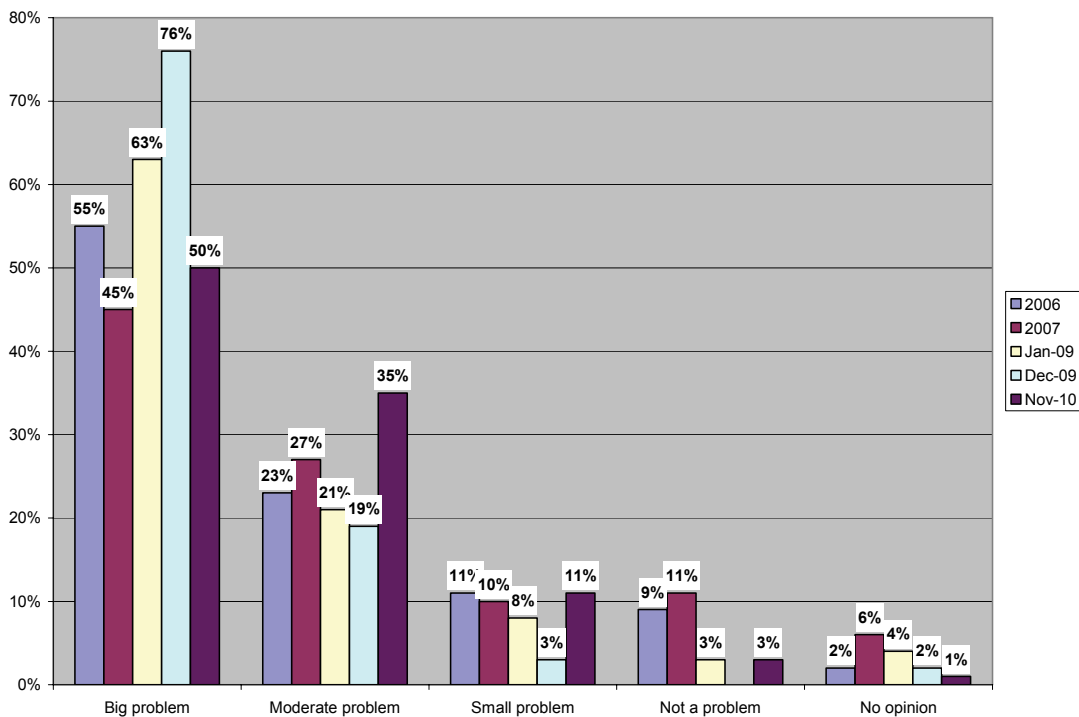


FIGURE 4.6

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



AFGHANISTAN IN 2010: A SURVEY OF THE AFGHAN PEOPLE⁸¹

Asia Foundation, November 2010

(6,467 Afghan adults from throughout the country were interviewed)

FIGURE 4.7

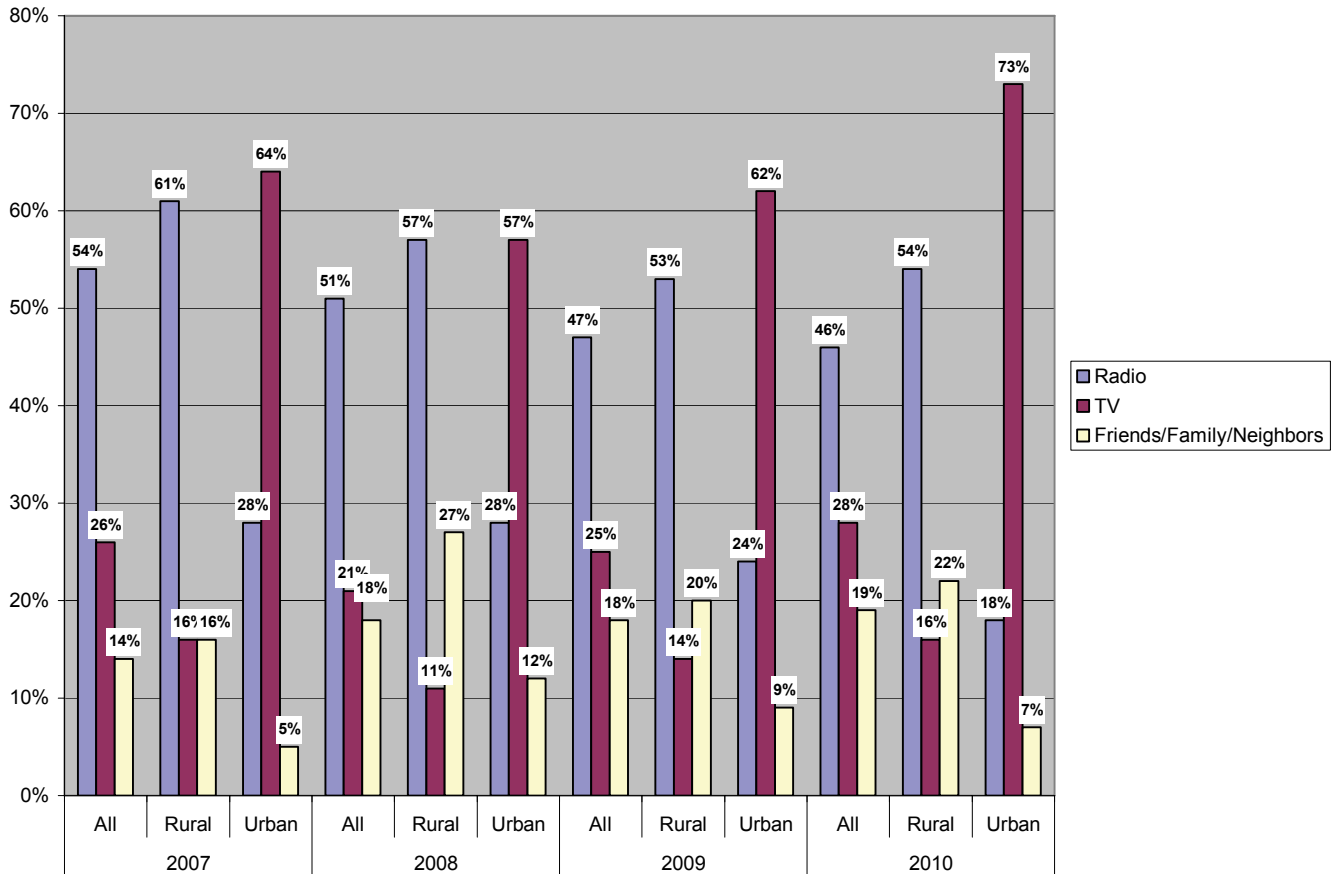
Present Condition of Various Infrastructure in Localities, 2007-2010

INFRASTRUCTURE	VERY/QUITE GOOD (%)				QUITE/VERY BAD (%)			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
Availability of clean drinking water	63	62	63	63	36	38	37	37
Availability of water for irrigation	59	47	53	49	40	49	45	47
Availability of jobs	30	21	24	27	69	78	76	72
Supply of electricity	31	25	34	34	68	74	65	66
Availability of medical care	56	49	49	46	44	50	51	53
Availability of education for children	72	70	67	68	28	29	33	32

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

FIGURE 4.8

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, October 2009, and November 2010.

AFGHANISTAN PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY⁸²
 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 4.9

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

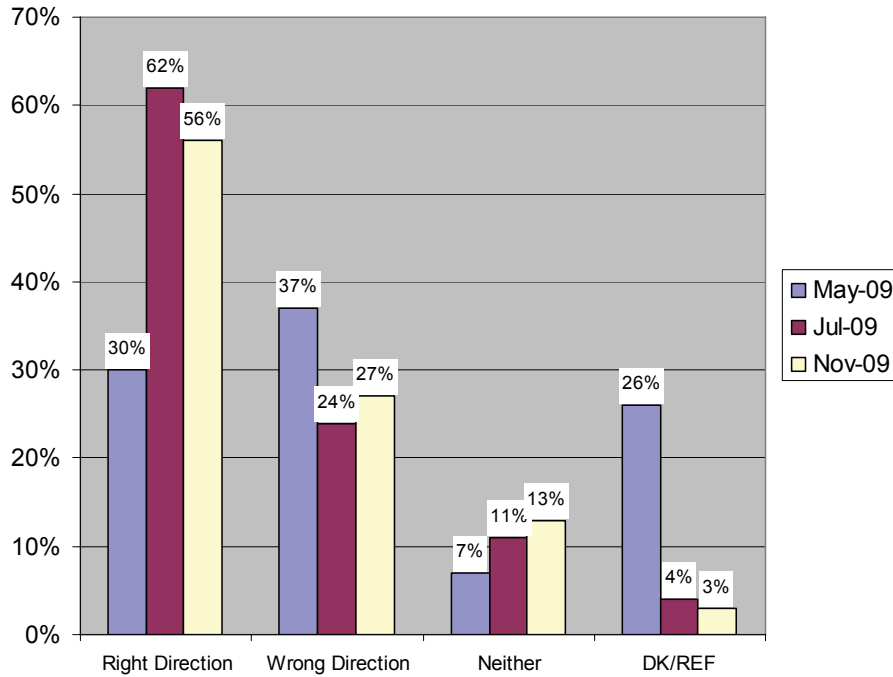


FIGURE 4.10

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

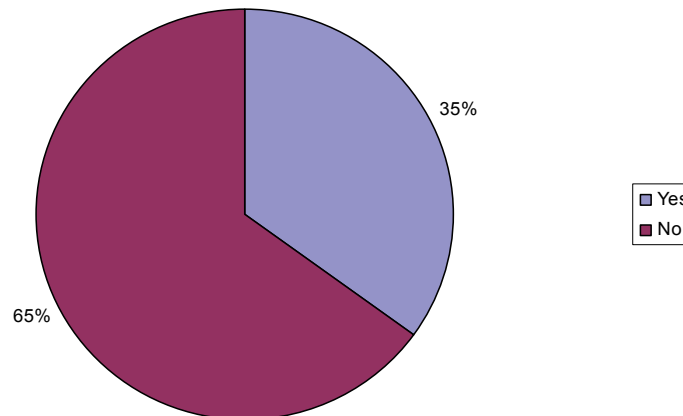


FIGURE 4.11

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

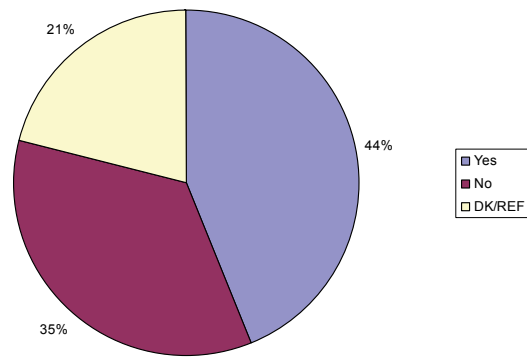
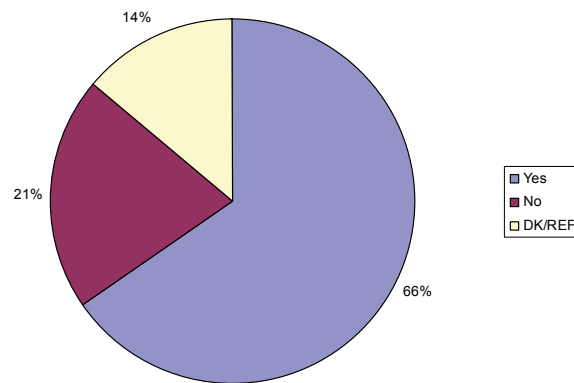


FIGURE 4.12

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



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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