

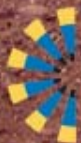
# In The Balance

## Measuring Progress in Afghanistan

**Rick Barton**  
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Research Assistant

Monday, July 18, 2005



POST-CONFLICT  
RECONSTRUCTION  
PROJECT





Overview

Methodology

Findings

Recommendations

Conclusion

Part I:  
Methodology

Part II:  
Findings

Part III:  
Recommendations

Part IV:  
Conclusion





# Part I: Method of Discovery



# The Model

**SECURITY**

**GOVERNANCE & PARTICIPATION**

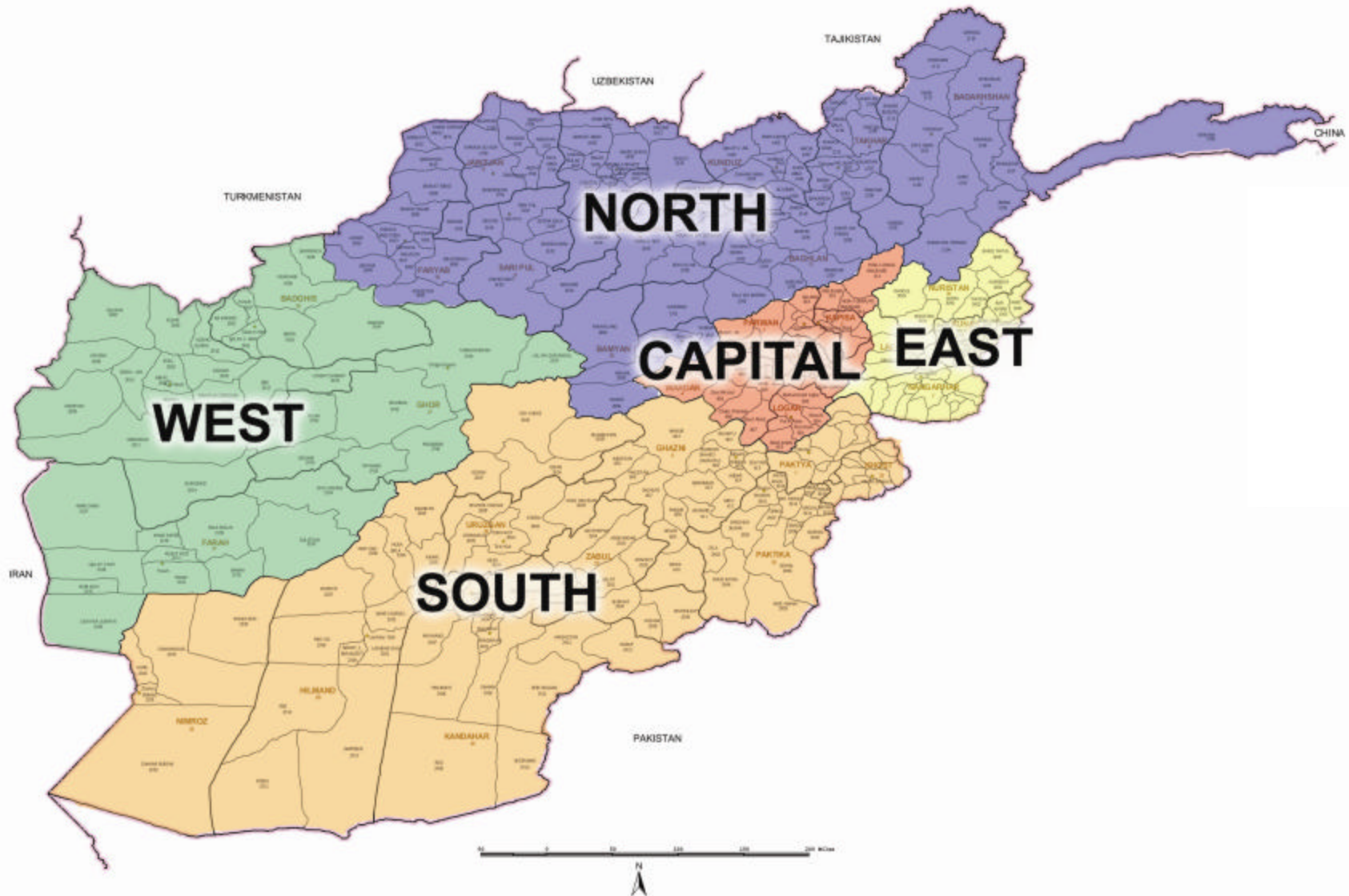
**JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY**

**ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY**

**SOCIAL WELL-BEING**







The coloring and regional divisions were added to a map created by the Afghanistan Information Management Service.

## The Model

- Unbiased perspective
- Incorporating local voices
- Measuring what matters
- Breadth of sources

## Sources

- Public
- Media
- Polls/Surveys
- CSIS-conducted interviews
- Afghan-conducted interviews



# Sources

## Public Sources: 44

Afghan Women's Fund	International Crisis Group
Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission	International Monetary Fund
Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU)	International Organization for Migration
American Forces Information Service	International Press Institute
American Forces Press Service	International Republican Institute
Amnesty International	Internews
Asia Foundation	Refugees International
Asian Development Bank	Reporters Without Borders
British Agencies Afghanistan Group	UN Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)
Brookings Institution	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
Clingendael Institute	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Combined Forces Command – Afghanistan Coalition	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Press Information Center	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Center on International Cooperation, New York University	United Nations News Centre
Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) Secretariat	U.S. Institute of Peace (USIP)
Embassy of Afghanistan, Washington, D.C.	U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)
European Commission	U.S. Department of State
Human Rights Research and Advocacy Consortium	U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO)
Human Rights Watch	Women's Rights in Afghanistan Fund
Institute for War and Peace Reporting	World Bank Group
International Committee of the Red Cross	



# Sources

## Media Accounts: 48

Afghan News	Deutsche Press Agentur	Pakistan Daily Times
Afghan Press Monitor (Cheraagh)	Dow Jones Newswires	Pakistan Press International
Agence France Presse	Economist	PakTribune
Alertnet	Financial Times	Press Trust of India
Aljazeera.net	Foreign Affairs	Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty
Anis	Globalist	Reuters
Arman-e-Milli	Globe and Mail	Scripps Howard News Service
Associated Press	Independent	Seattle Times
Australian	International Herald Tribune	Tech Central Station
British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)	Islaah	Voice of America
Bloomberg	Kabul Weekly	Wall Street Journal
Central Asia - Caucasus Analyst	Khaleej Times	Washington Post
Chicago Sun-Times	London Times	Washington Times
Chicago Tribune	Los Angeles Times	World Today
Christian Science Monitor	M2 Presswire	Xinhua News Agency
Cable News Network (CNN)	New York Times	
	Pajhwok Afghan News	

# Sources

## Polls and Surveys from 11 Organizations

Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission

Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit

Altai Consulting for United States Agency for International Development – Office of Transition Initiatives

Amnesty International

Asia Foundation

Human Rights Research and Advocacy Consortium

i to i Research

Institute for War and Peace Reporting

International Crisis Group

International Republican Institute

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Afghanistan Counter Narcotics Directorate



# CSIS Interviews

- 112 interviews
- 662 Afghans
- Kabul, Kapisa, Parwan, Ghazni, Mazar-i-Sharif, Konduz, Panjshir, and Kandahar

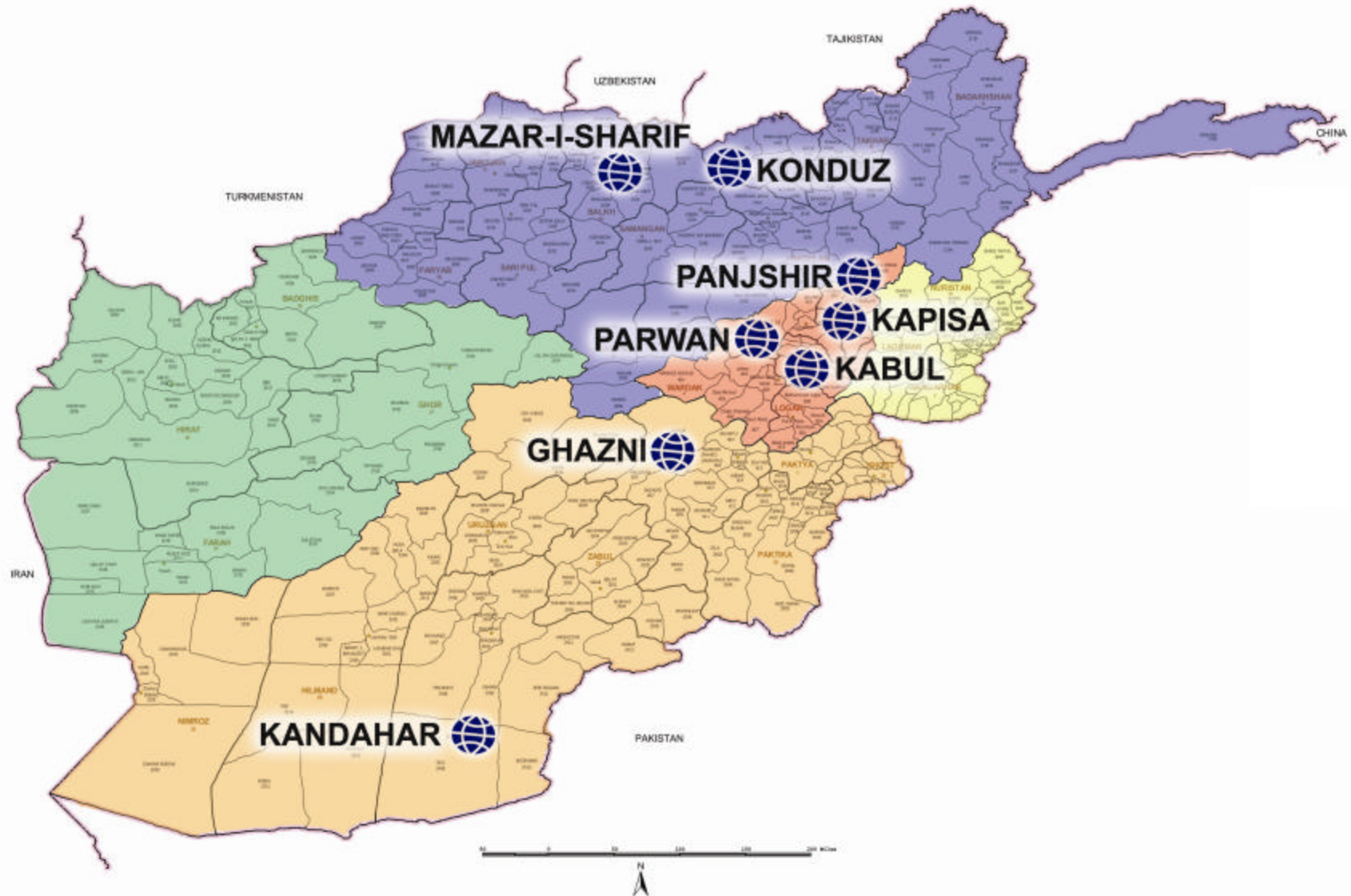


# Afghan Interviews

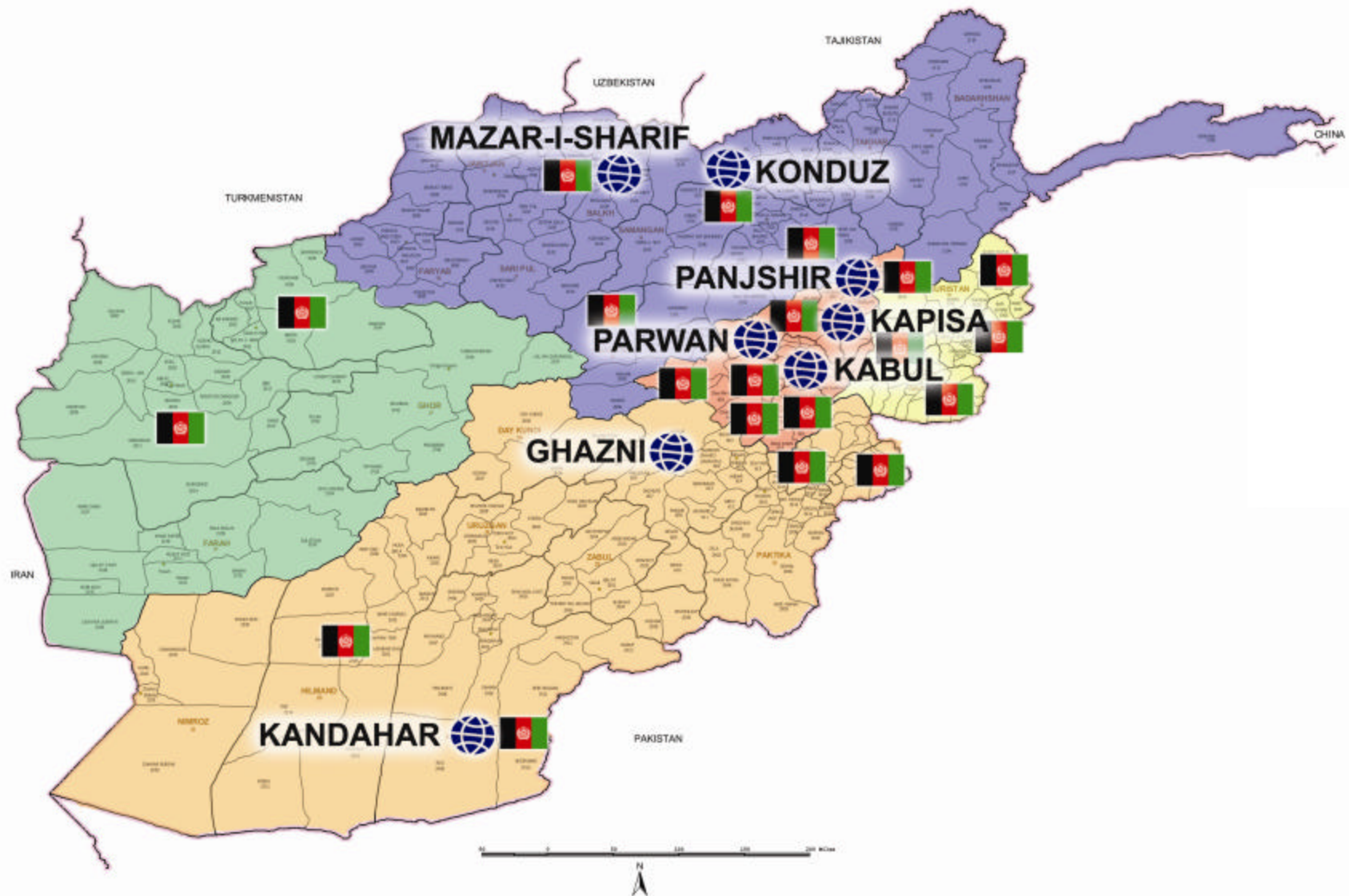
- 1,060 interviews
- 1,609 Afghans
- 20 of 34 provinces
- 1,003 men, 606 women
- 12 Afghans interviewers
  - Pashto and Dari
  - 8 men, 4 women







The coloring and regional divisions were added to a map created by the Afghanistan Information Management Service.



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# Part II: The Ground Truth

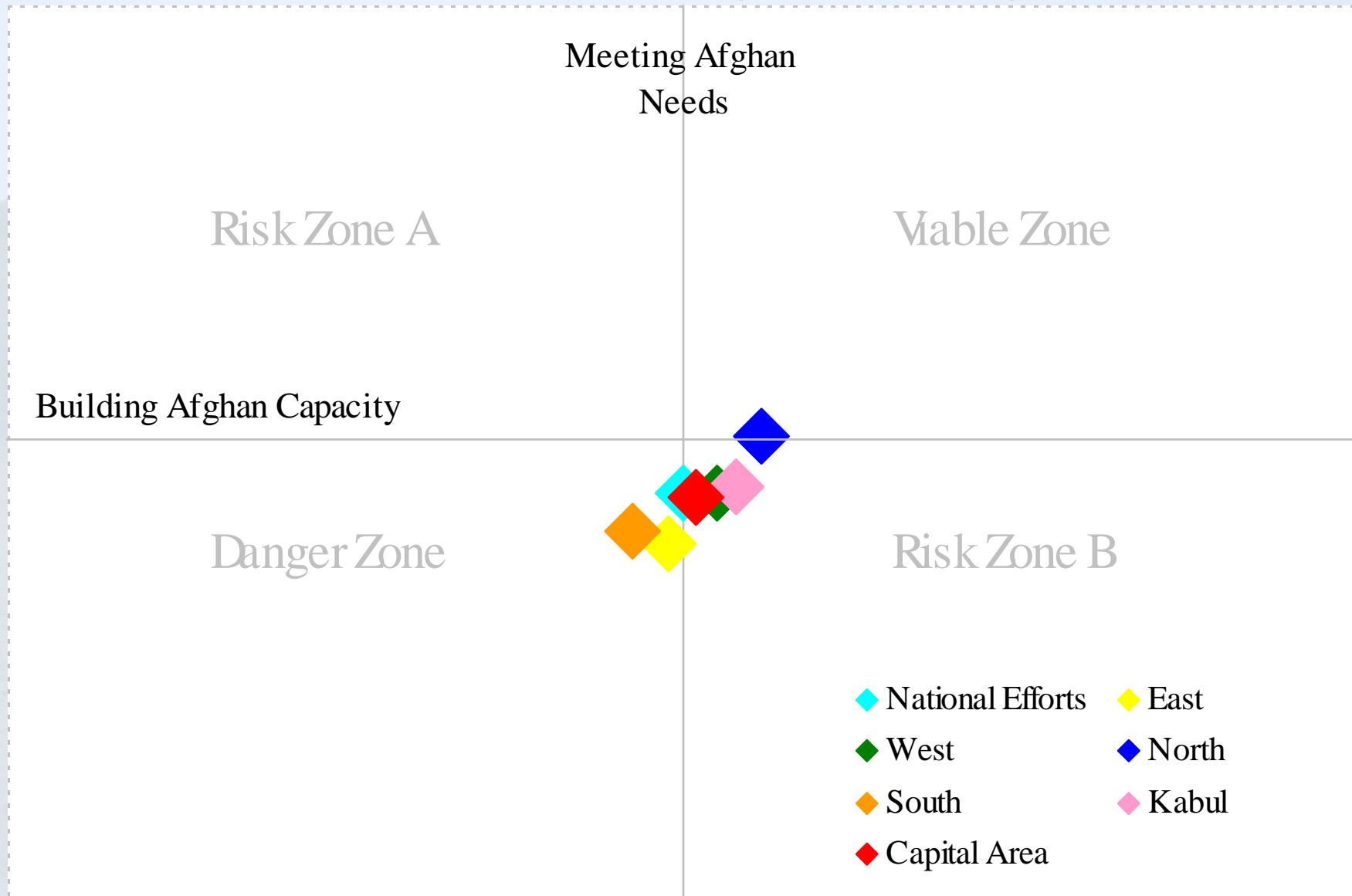


## Reconstruction Progress: By Pillar



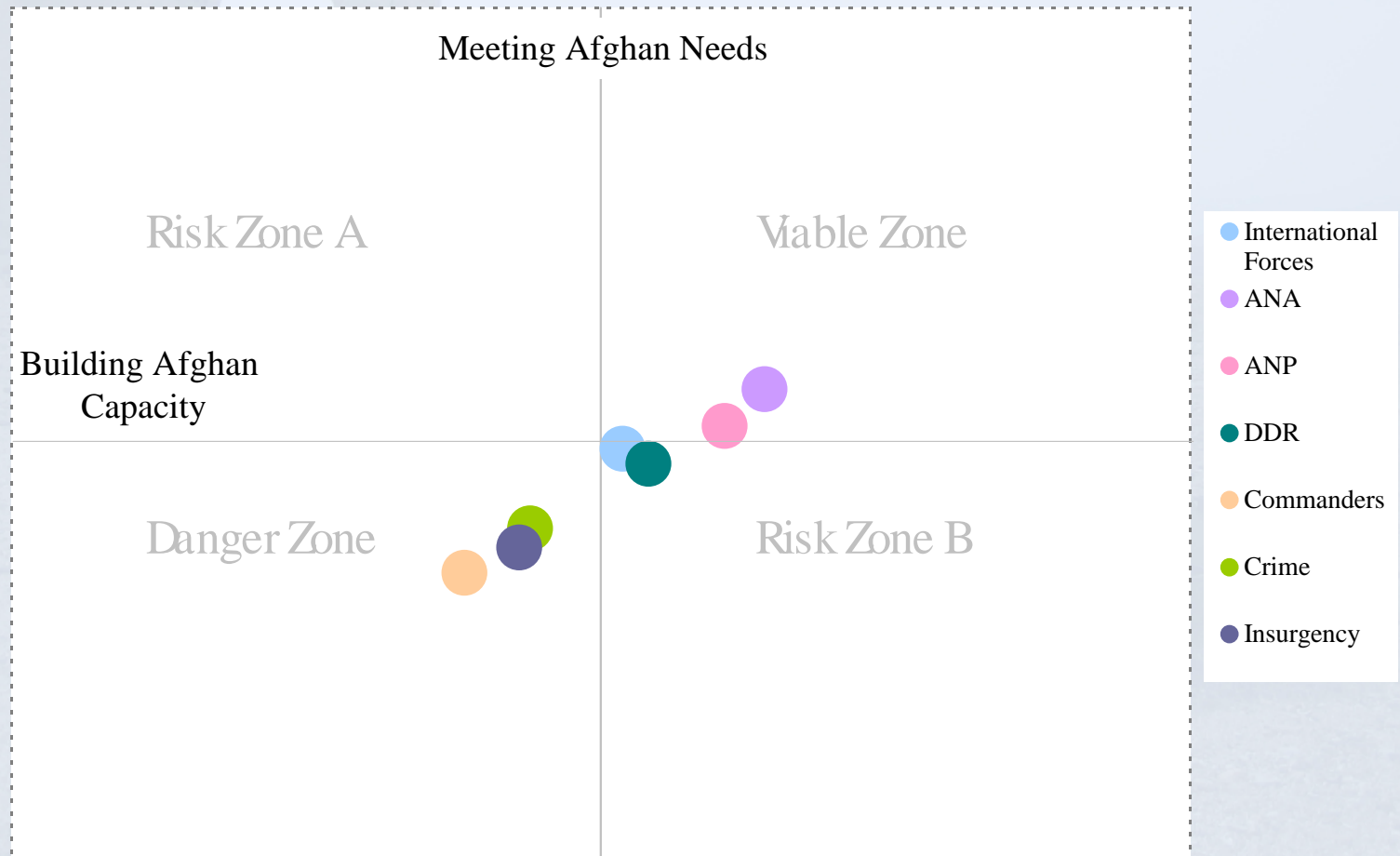


## Reconstruction Progress: By Region



The security situation has improved because of the international military presence, but crime remains a serious concern, and commanders continue to wield significant influence.

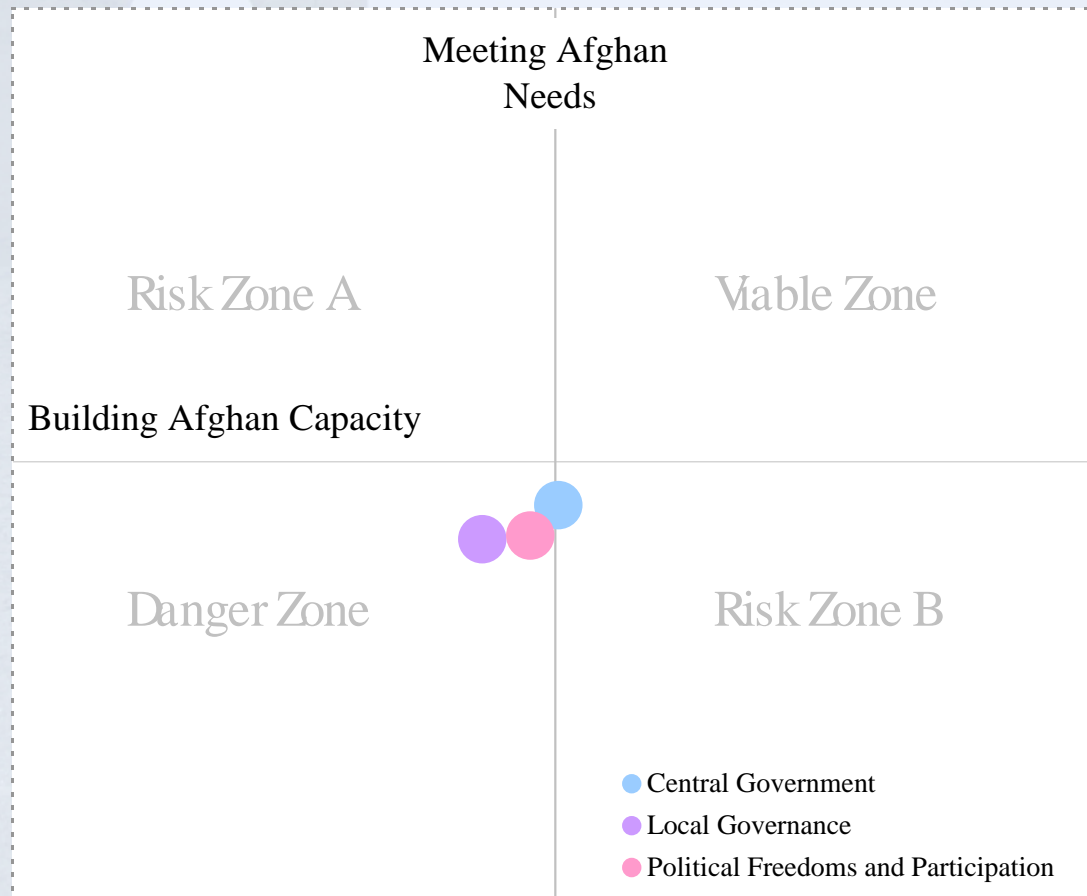
### Security: By Indicator





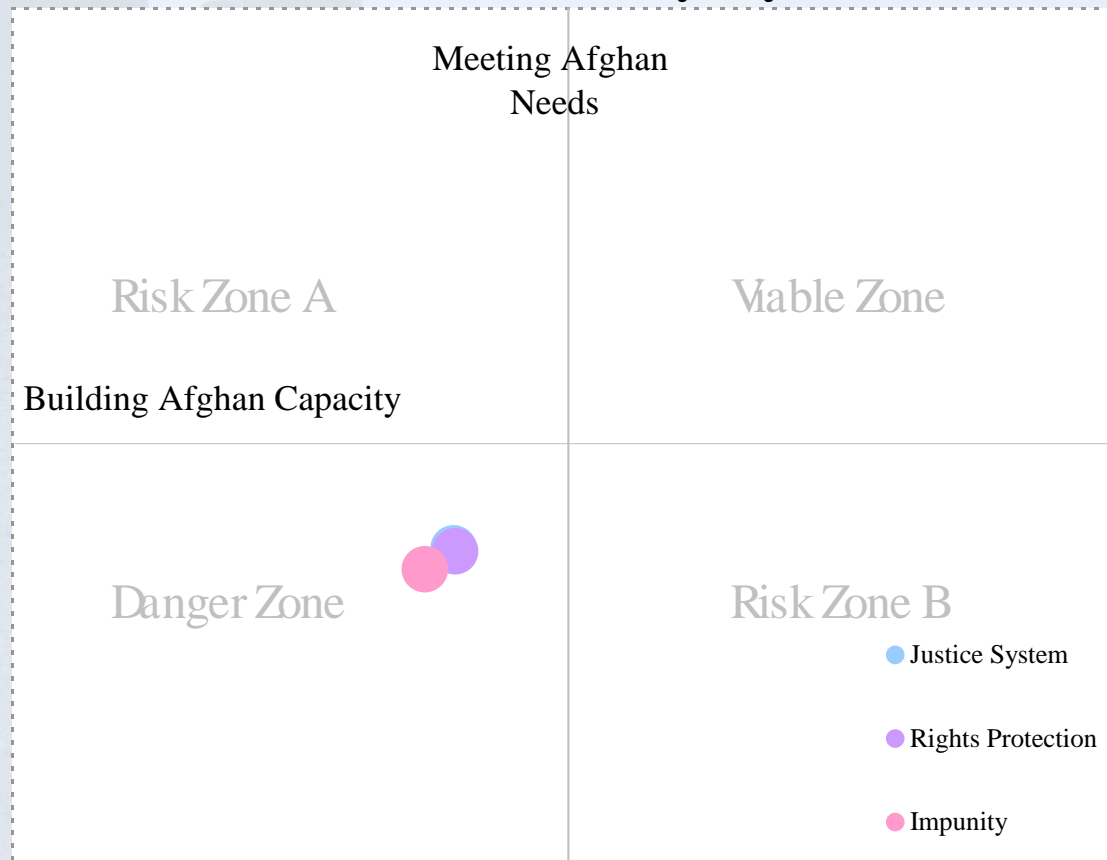
President Karzai is a positive symbol of national unity and hope, but the Afghan government remains weak. Commanders and corruption continue to obstruct the delivery of services and Afghans' democratic rights.

### Governance: By Indicator



The formal justice system in Afghanistan remains unable to confront criminal networks, eliminate impunity, adjudicate land disputes, or protect citizens' rights. Afghans continue to rely on traditional methods that tend to be applied unevenly.

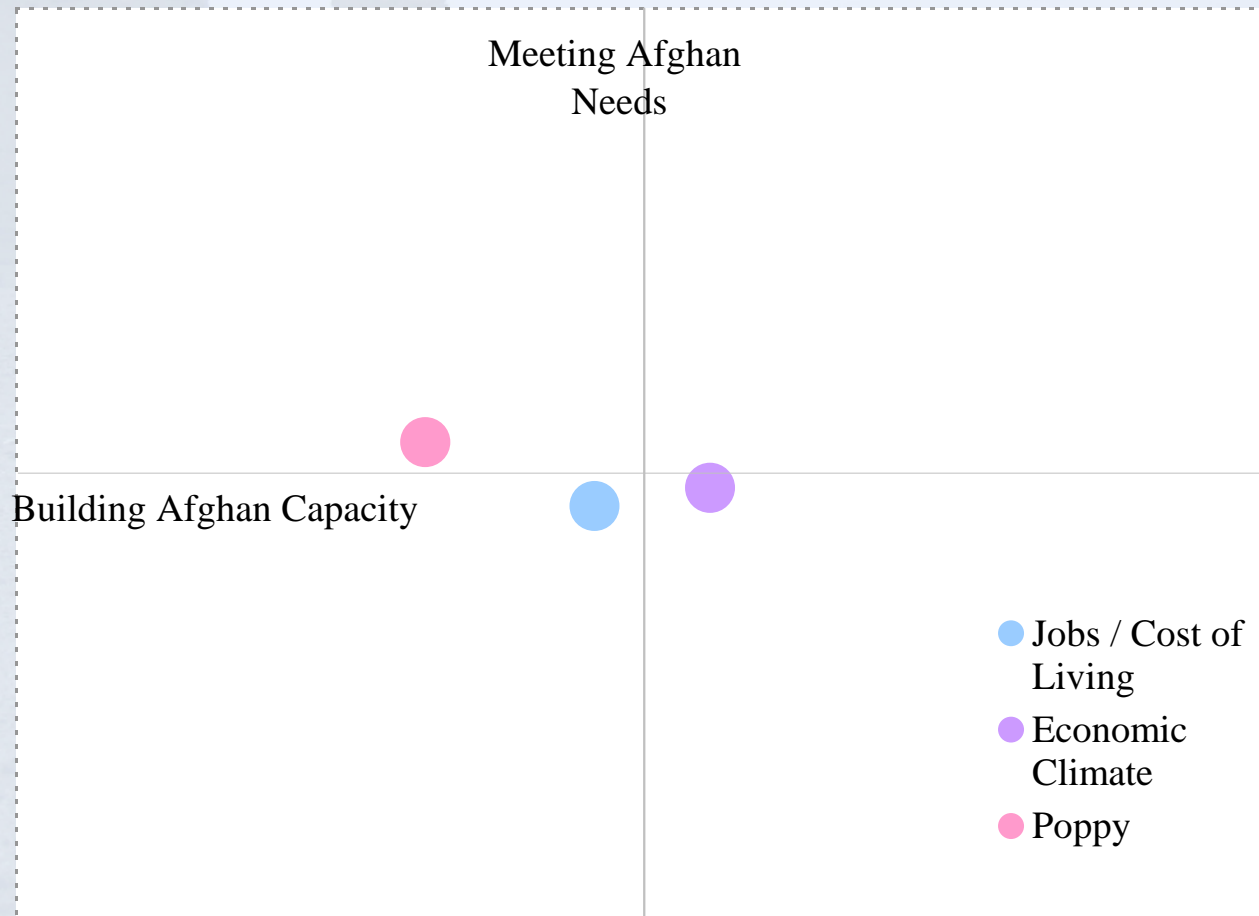
### Justice and Accountability: By Indicator





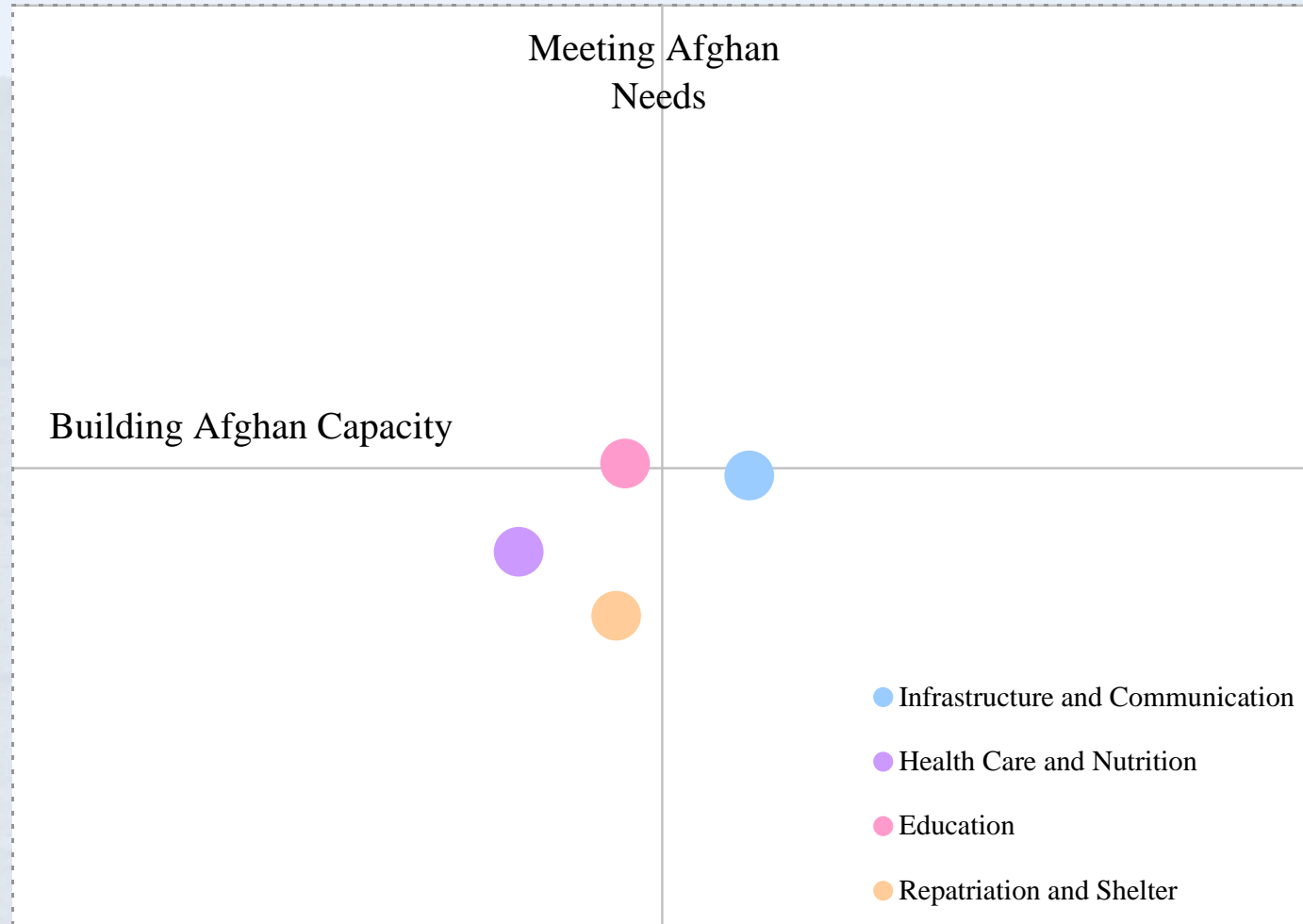
Economic growth has been significant, but uneven. Commanders still maintain illicit sources of revenue, and job opportunities are lacking for most Afghans—including ex-combatants.

### Economic Opportunity: By Indicator



Services have improved significantly, but they are difficult to access and quality remains mediocre.

### Social Well-Being: By Indicator





# Part III: Call to Action



## Guiding Principles

- 1) International forces must guarantee Afghan security for the next decade.

## Guiding Principles

- 2) International financial assistance must move more quickly into the hands of ordinary Afghans, such as through the payment of salaries.



## Guiding Principles

- 3) The Afghan government and international donors must look beyond Kabul for reliable partners in local government and civil society.

## Guiding Principles

- 4) International assistance must focus on freeing Afghans from the burden of time-consuming survival strategies by providing economic efficiencies that will improve productivity.

## Guiding Principles

- 5) Afghan leaders must convince fellow Afghans that working together as citizens of a shared community is the only viable path to safety and prosperity.



## Recommendations

1) Target attention, resources, and military forces on key border crossings and adjacent regions in an effort to confront criminal networks, make regional and local governors more effective and accountable, and reduce the illicit trafficking in poppy.

## Recommendations

- 2) Forge connections between Afghans by investing in communications, roads, and irrigation; eliminate barriers between Afghans by securing roads and investing in alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

## Recommendations

3) Improve the health, literacy, and education of Afghans—particularly women and youth. Success will depend on strengthening the prospective Afghan middle class by identifying, training, and paying key agents of change.



# Part IV: Making Sense of it All



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Methodology

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Progress  
Over Time

Big Picture

Pivotal Moment





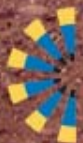
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