

Poul Martin Linnet

Afghanistan Index

A compilation of quantitative and
qualitative data on Afghanistan

Dansk Institut
for Militære Studier



October 2007

Afghanistan Index Dansk Institut for Militære Studier October 2007

Abstract

The Afghanistan index is a compilation of quantitative and qualitative data on the reconstruction and security effort in Afghanistan. The index aims at providing data for benchmarking of the international performance and thus provides the reader with a quick possibility to retrieve valid information on progress or lack of progress in the reconstruction of the post Taliban Afghanistan.

The index is mainly based on information collected on the internet in order to provide quick access to the original source.

The index is under development and thus new information will be added on a continuous basis.

The data are divided into different indicators such as security, polls, drug, social, economic, refugees etc. This represents a practical division and does not indicate that a picture as to for instance security can be obtained by solely looking at the data under security. In order to obtain a more valid picture on security this must incorporate an integrated look on all data meaning that for instance the economic data provides an element as to the whole picture of security.

Dansk Institut for Militære Studier er en uafhængig forskningsinstitution, hvis formål er at kortlægge, analysere og debattere de valg, som dansk forsvar står overfor i en globaliseret verden.

Denne rapport er baseret på forfatterens egen forskning, og dens konklusioner er således udelukkende udtryk for forfatterens egne holdninger.

Copyright © Dansk Institut for Militære Studier og forfatteren, 2006.

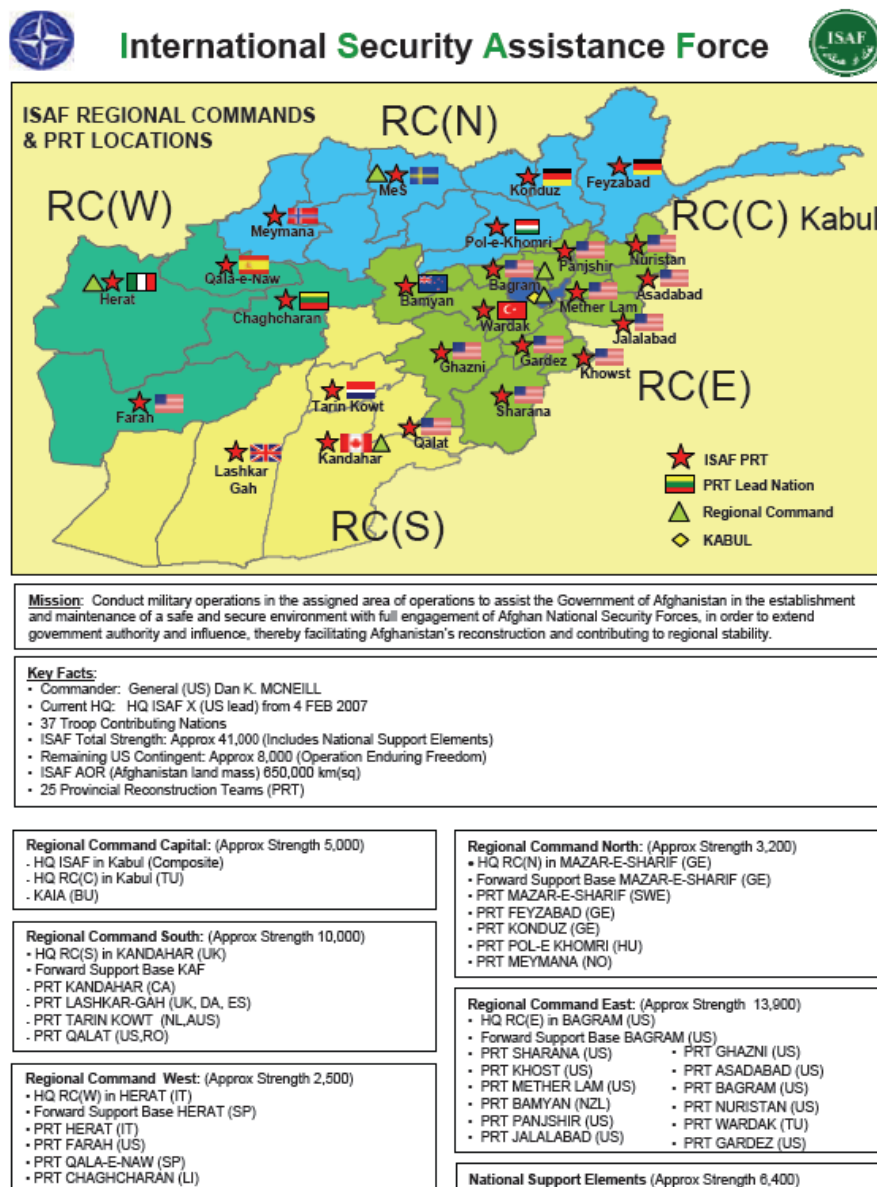
Rapporten kan hentes på www.difms.dk

Content

Abstract	2
01 Security indicators	4
02 Polls	13
03 Opium Poppy	20
04 Economic indicators	29
05 Social indicators	31
06 Refugees and internally displaced persons	34

01 Security indicators

Foreign Troop strength



Troop Contributing Nations (TCN): The ISAF mission consists of the following 37 Nations. (The troop numbers are based on broad contribution and do not reflect the exact numbers on the ground at any one time)

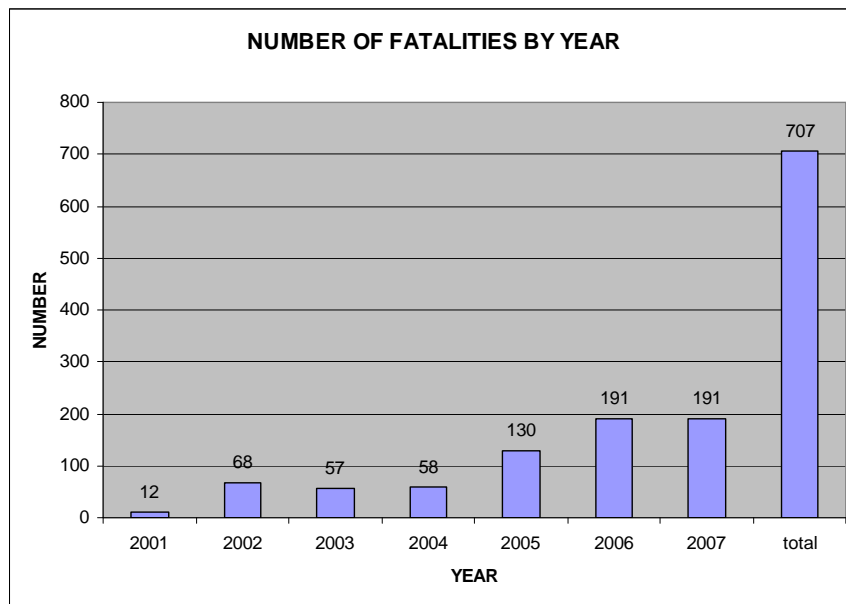
	Albania	142		Estonia	128		Lithuania	198		Slovenia	65
	Australia	883		Finland	101		Luxemburg	9		Spain	705
	Austria	3		France	978		Netherlands	1,341		Sweden	356
	Azerbaijan	22		The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*	133		New Zealand	152		Switzerland	2
	Belgium	305		Germany	2,908		Iceland	9		Turkey	1,215
	Bulgaria	390		Greece	143		Norway	441		United Kingdom	6,678
	Canada	3,079		Hungary	314		Poland	943		United States	15,154
	Croatia	113		Ireland	7		Portugal	182			
	Czech Republic	231		Italy	2,573		Romania	544		ISAF	34,743
	Denmark	516		Latvia	84		Slovakia	72		National Support Elements	6,454

* Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name

Current as of 10 Sep 2007

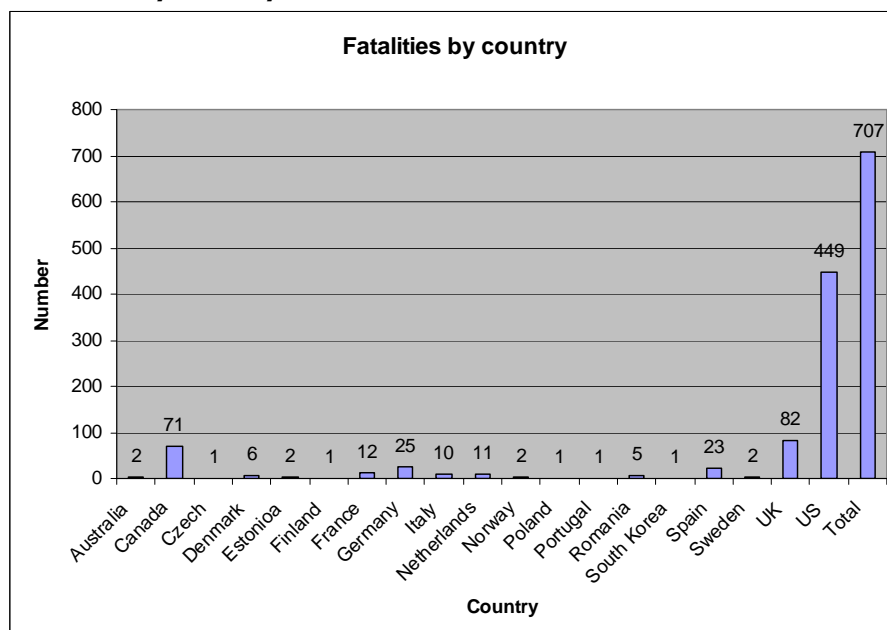
Source: http://www.nato.int/isaf/docu/epub/pdf/isaf_placemat.pdf

Foreign troop fatalities since 2001



Note: Casualties as a result of both hostile and non-hostile incidents are included in the figures.

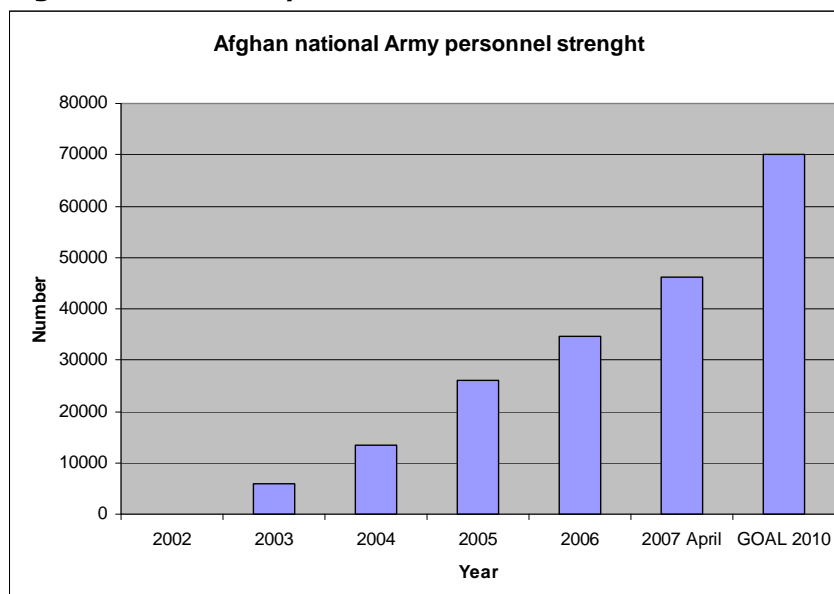
Fatalities by country since 2001



Source: <http://www.icasualties.org/oef/default.aspx>

Afghan National Security Forces

Afghan National Army



Note: The training of the ANA is lead by the US through the Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan (CSTC-A). The basic training period for a recruit is 16 weeks. Monthly pay is 100\$.

Of the approximately 46,000 troops registered 22,000 is constantly available for combat duty.

Source: http://www.mod.gov.af/#Current_status

http://geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/afghanistan/pdf/scond_e.pdf

<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/No7/502/15/PDF/No750215.pdf?OpenElement>

Current Status

The problems of desertion and difficult recruitment are recurring problems. Total manpower is at around 46,000 personnel and 3,000 new personnel are being recruited each month. Facilities and capacity planning efforts are rapidly adjusting to significant increases in national recruiting efforts to meet manpower needs.

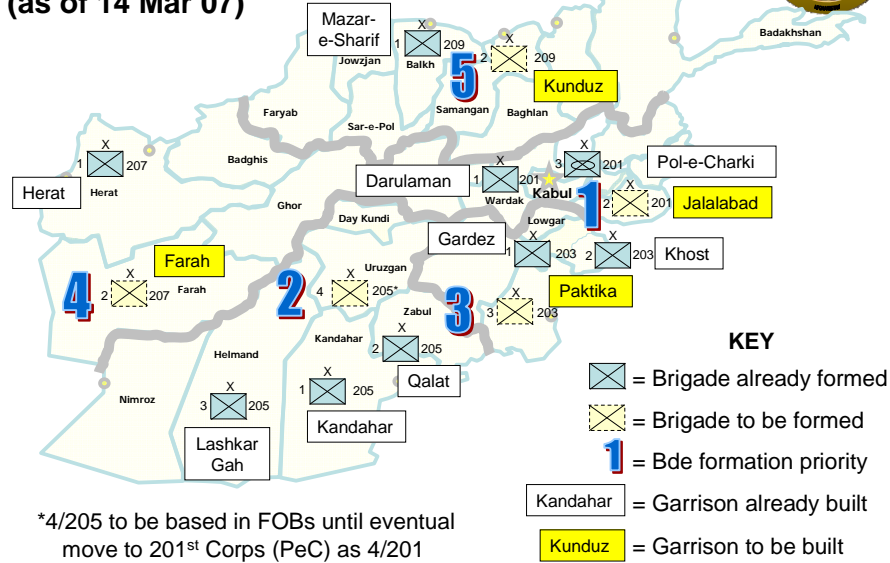
The basic unit in the Afghan National Army is the Battalion or Kandak, consisting of 600 troops. Although the vast majority is infantry, at least one mechanized and one tank Battalion have been formed; more may be planned. An elite Special Forces unit modeled on the U.S Army Rangers is also being formed. Plans are for it to include 3,900 men in six battalions under French and U.S tutelage. Every ANA Corps will be assigned a commando battalion with the sixth designated as a special national unit under the Afghan defense ministry's purview.

As of September 2005, 28 of the 31 Afghan National Army Battalions were ready for combat operations and many had already participated in them. At least nine brigades are planned at this time, each consisting of six battalions. By March 1, 2007 half of the planned army of 70,000 ANA soldiers has been achieved with 46 Afghan battalions operating in the fore or in concert with NATO forces. A total of 14 brigades that will primarily be regionally oriented are planned for 2008.

Five Corps exist, serving as regional commands for the ANA: the 201st Corps based in Kabul, the 203rd Corps based in Gardez, the 205th Corps based in Kandahar, the 207th Corps in Herat, and the 209th Corps in Mazar-e-Sharif. Each of the four outlying Corps will be assigned one brigade with the majority of the manpower of the army based in Kabul's 201st Corps.

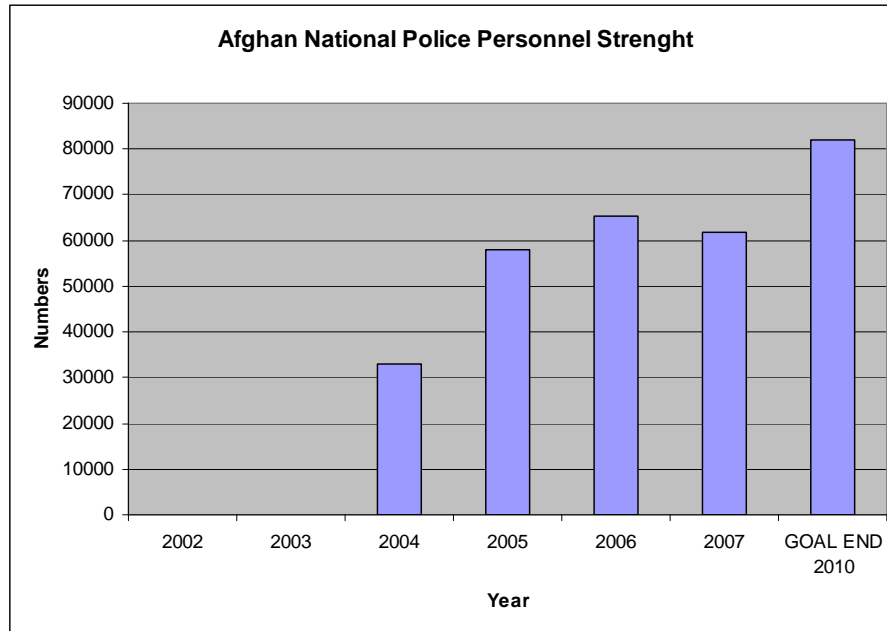


**Brigade Formation + Garrison Construction Priorities
(as of 14 Mar 07)**



Note: The map illustrates the envisioned structure of the ANA.
Source: CSTC-A

Afghan National Police



Note: Until mid 2007 Germany was the lead nation for training the ANP. The lead is now an EU effort under the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL). The basic training for an ANP recruit is 8 weeks. Monthly pay is 70\$. The above end goal of 82,000 includes 18,000 Afghan Border Police, 4,995 Afghanistan Civil order Police and 11,271 Afghan National Auxiliary Police.

Source: http://www.unama-afg.org/docs/_UN-Docs/_repts-SG/2007/07march15-report.pdf
<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/No7/502/15/PDF/No750215.pdf?OpenElement>

Currently the entire program with regards to the ANP is being revised due to problems with rampant corruption, absence and loyalty.

The size of the ANP and the present security problems have led to ideas of creating the Afghan National Auxiliary Police (ANAP) which might be as large as 20,000 personnel. This has been done and at present the force may consist of up to 11,279 persons who are to be recruited locally and given 10 days of training. In mid 2007 the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board decided to temporarily increase the allowed personnel strength of the ANP to 82,000. This number will be reviewed every 6 months.

For further information on this see

Andrew Wilder July 2007, Cops or Robbers? The Struggle to Reform the Afghan National Police, available at:

http://www.areu.org.af/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=28&Itemid=33

and

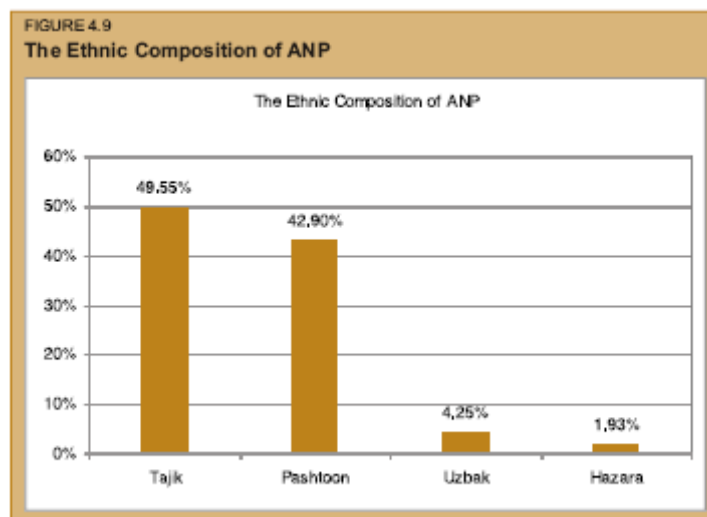
Report of the Canadian House of Commons

http://geo.international.gc.ca/cip-pic/afghanistan/pdf/scond_e.pdf

and

Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board decision of October 2007, available at

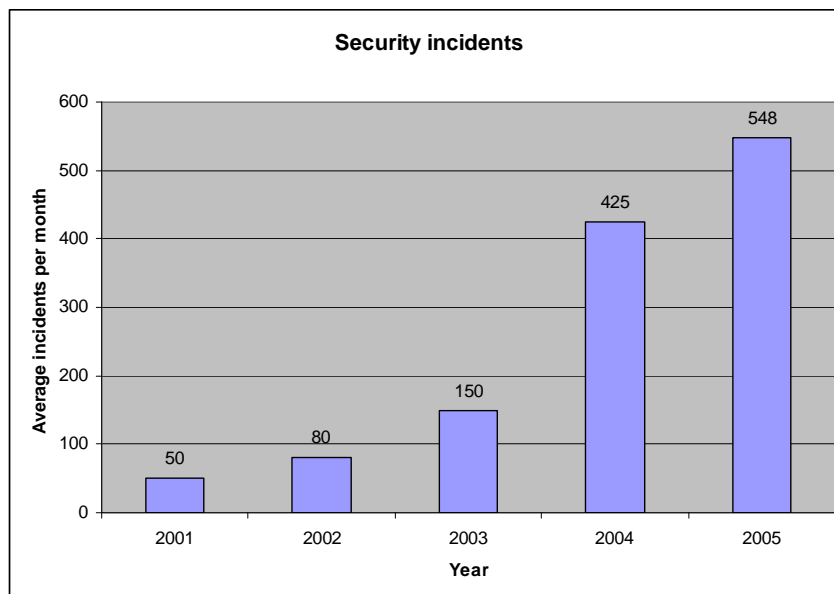
<http://www.ands.gov.af/ands/jcmb/site/src/Meeting%20and%20Documents/Sixth%20%20JCMB/pdfs/Eng/03-Annex%202%20-%20Follow-Up%20to%20Previous%20JCMB%20ADs-English-02%20Oct.pdf>



Source: Afghanistan Human Development report 2007. Available at

http://www.undp.dk/article.asp?Article_id=2683&Category_Id=REP_NHDR

Security incidents

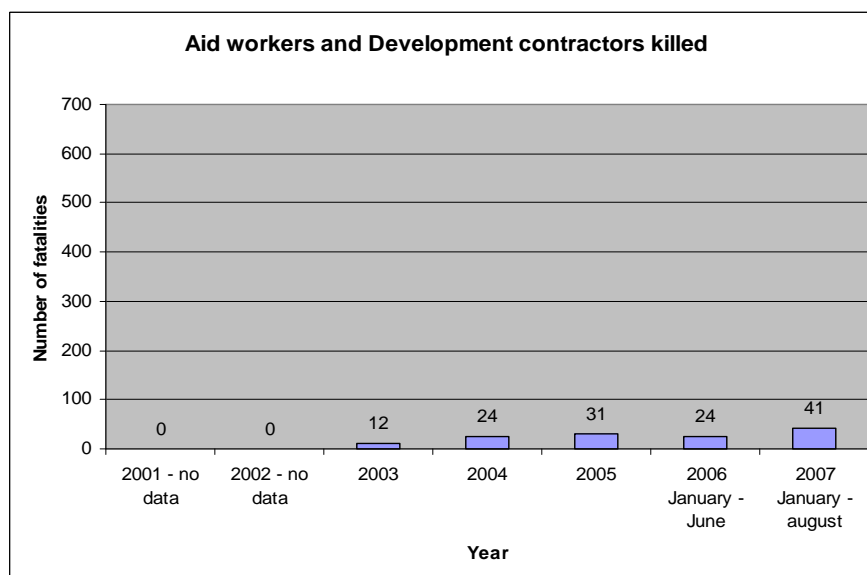


The difference between 2007 and previous years is probably higher as methodologies in 2007 more accurately separate out real security incidents from basic domestic crime, non-security related incidents etc.

Source:

<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/No7/502/15/PDF/No750215.pdf?OpenElement>

http://media.mcclatchydc.com/smedia/2007/10/01/16/UNAMA_2007_Afghanistan_source.prod.affiliate.01.pdf

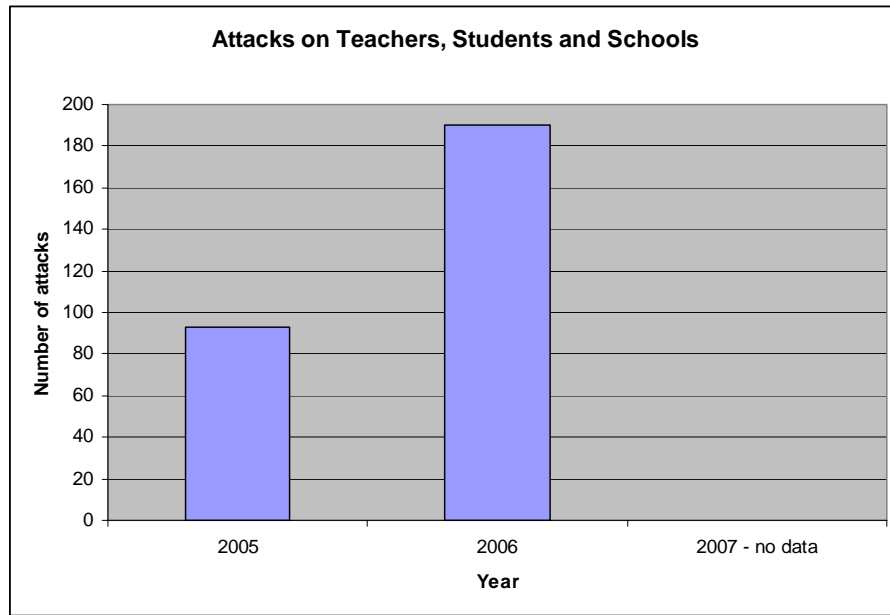


Note: Non Governmental organisations are not present in the southern part of Afghanistan due to the security situation.

Source:

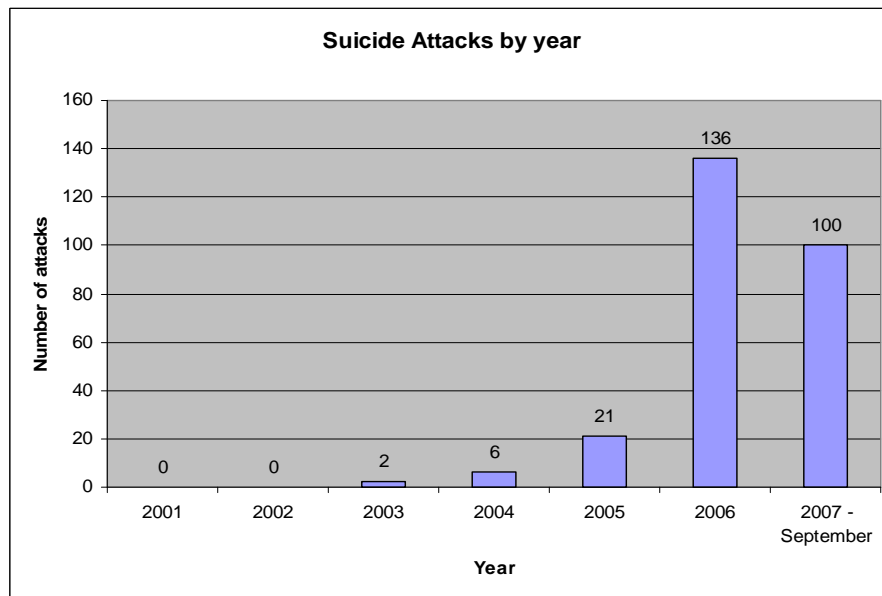
http://media.mcclatchydc.com/smedia/2007/10/01/16/UNAMA_2007_Afghanistan_source.prod.affiliate.01.pdf

<http://www.hrw.org/reports/2006/afghanistano706/afghanistano706web.pdf>



Source:

<http://www.hrw.org/reports/2006/afghanistano706/afghanistano706web.pdf>



Note: The data covering 2007 has been taken from the report of the UN Secretary General 21. September 2007. In this report the number mentioned is over 100 suicide attacks.

Source:

<http://www.hrw.org/reports/2007/afghanistano407/afghanistano407webwcover.pdf>

<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/No7/502/15/PDF/No750215.pdf?OpenElement>

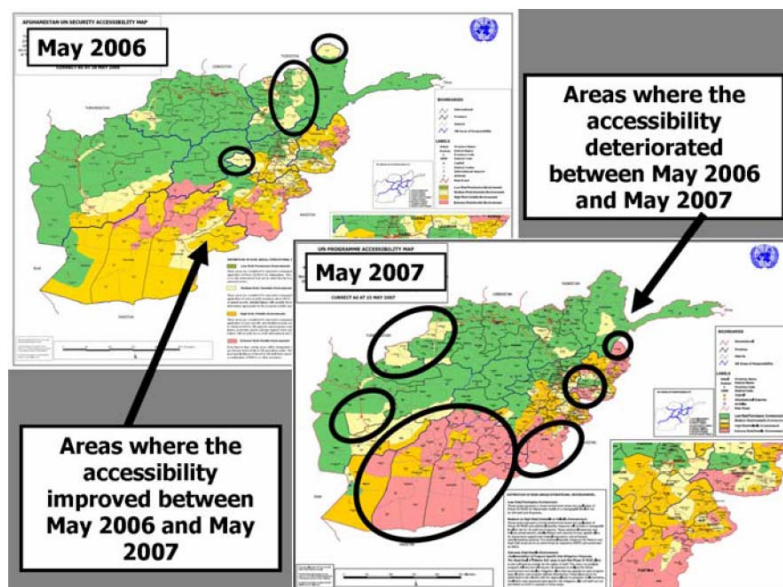


Figure 2: Changes in Accessibility from May 2006 to May 2007

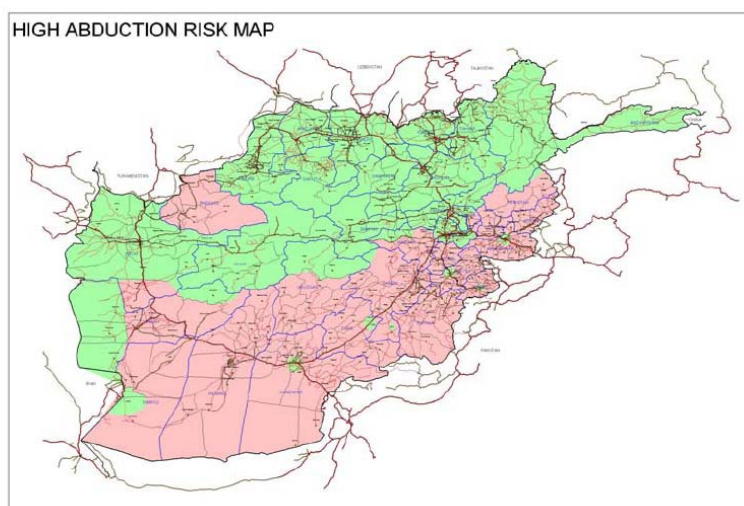


Figure 3 : HARA Map¹⁰ - August 2007

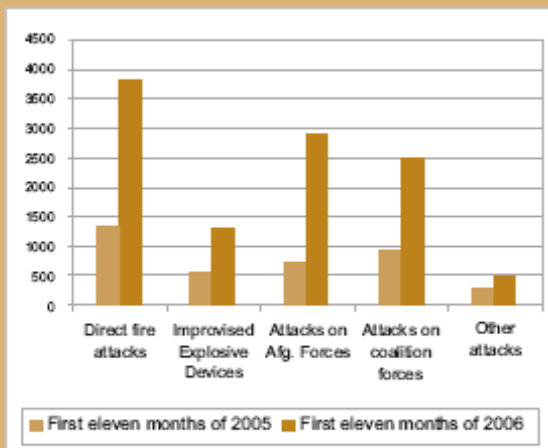
United Nations Department of Safety and Security, half year review August 2007.

Source:

http://media.mcclatchydc.com/smedia/2007/10/01/16/UNAMA_2007_Afghanistan_source.prod.affiliate.01.pdf

FIGURE 3.2

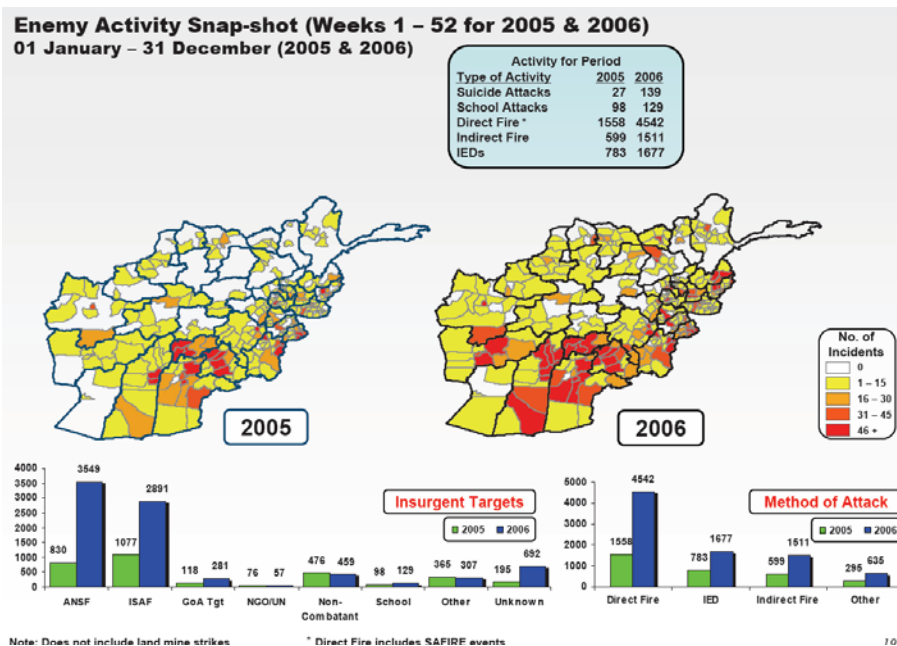
Attacks in 2005 and 2006 by type



*Numbers for both years exclude December.

Source: *New York Times*, *One War We Can Still Win*, December 13, 2006

Source: Afghanistan Human Development report 2007. Available at http://www.undp.dk/article.asp?Article_id=2683&Category_Id=REP_NHDR



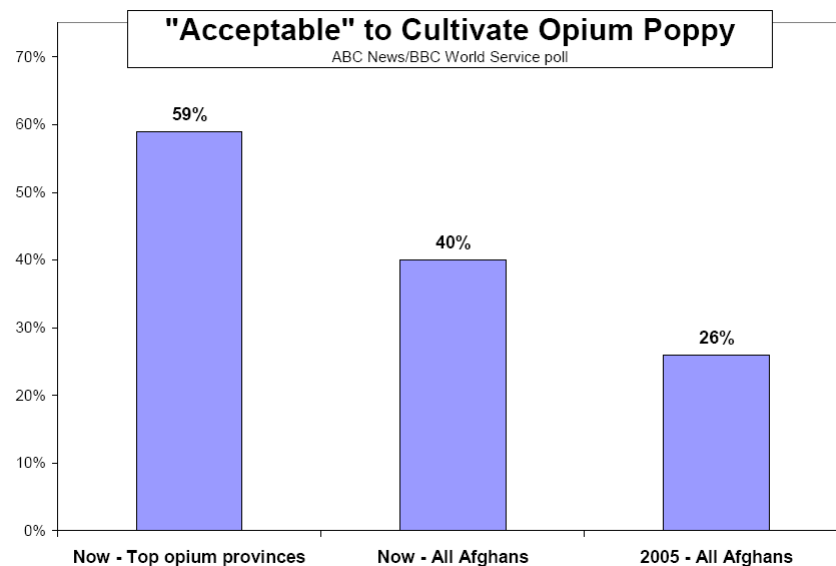
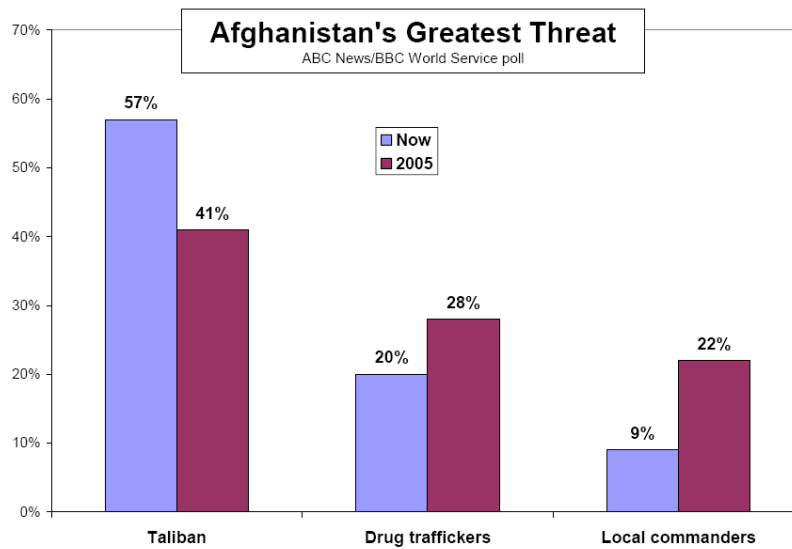
Source: Anthony H. Cordesman (2007), "Winning in Afghanistan" http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/o7o215_afghanbrief.pdf

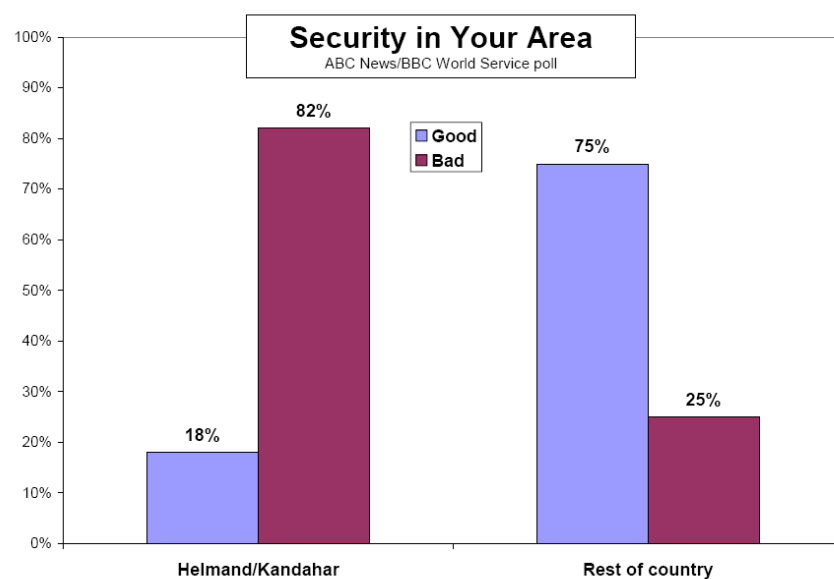
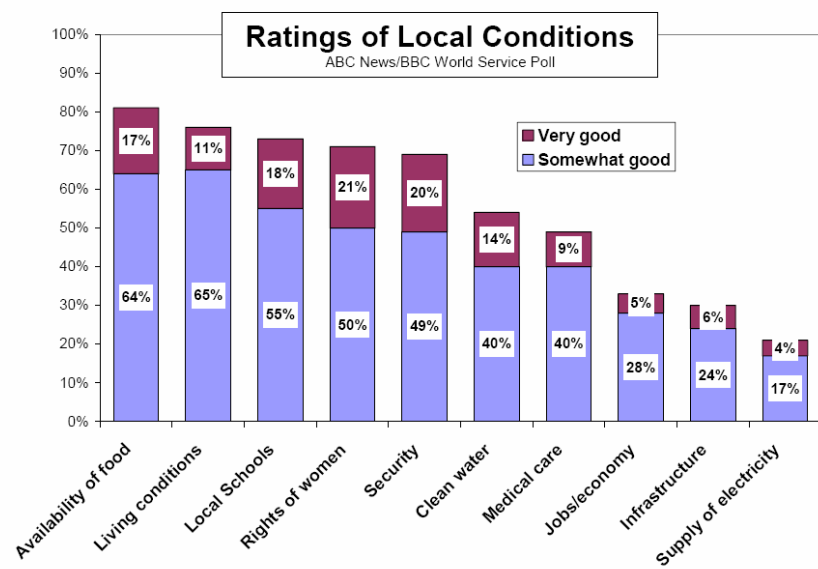
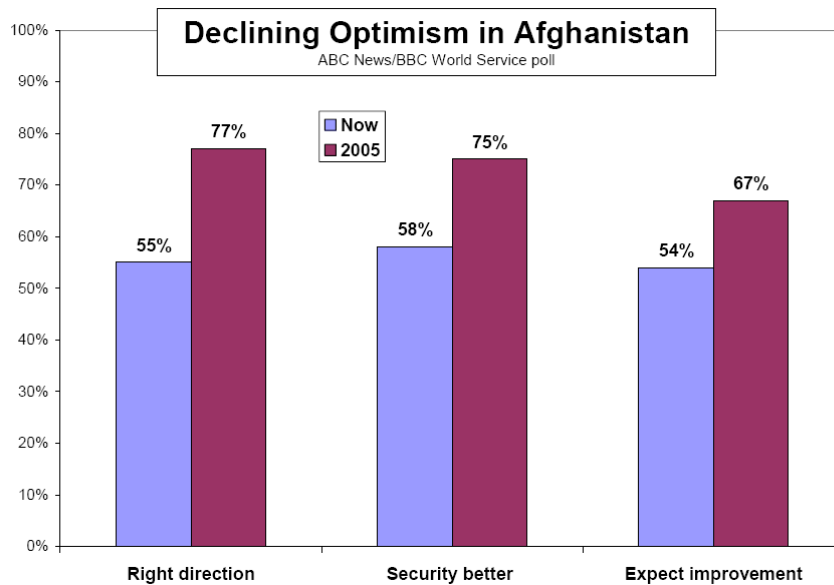
02 Polls

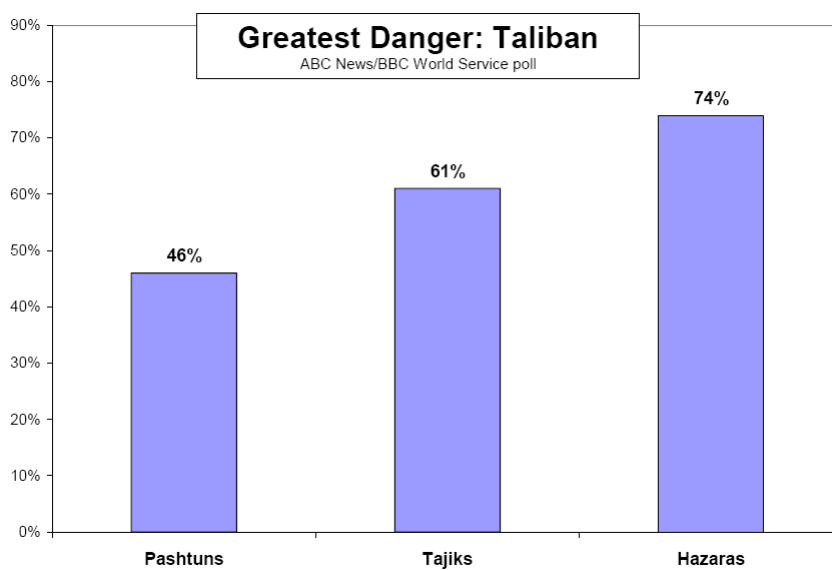
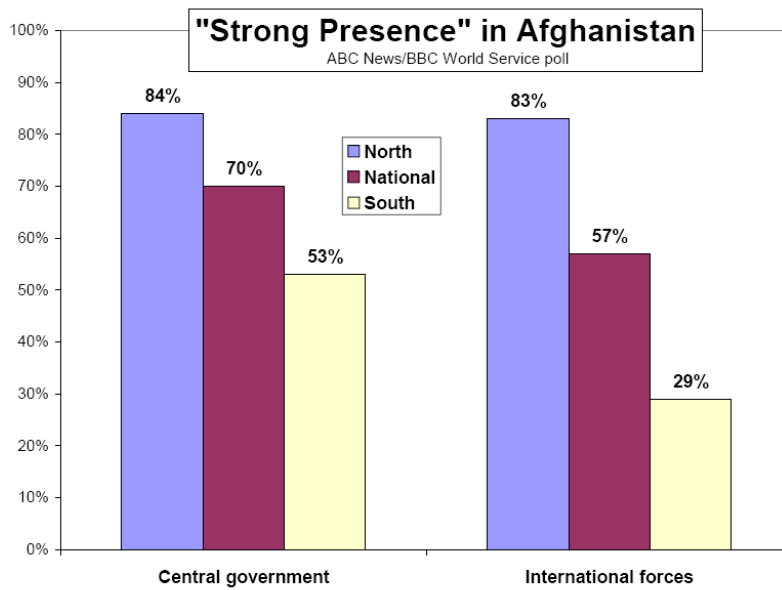
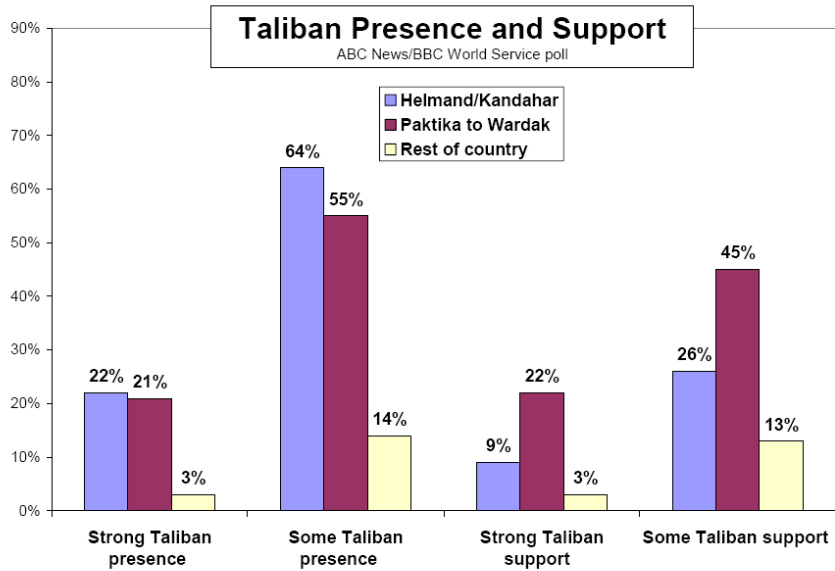
ABC News/BBC World Service Poll

Strife Erodes Afghan Optimism Five Years After The Taliban's Fall December 2006

1036 Afghan adults interviewed.







Source: http://abcnews.go.com/images/politics/afghanistan_poll_061205.pdf

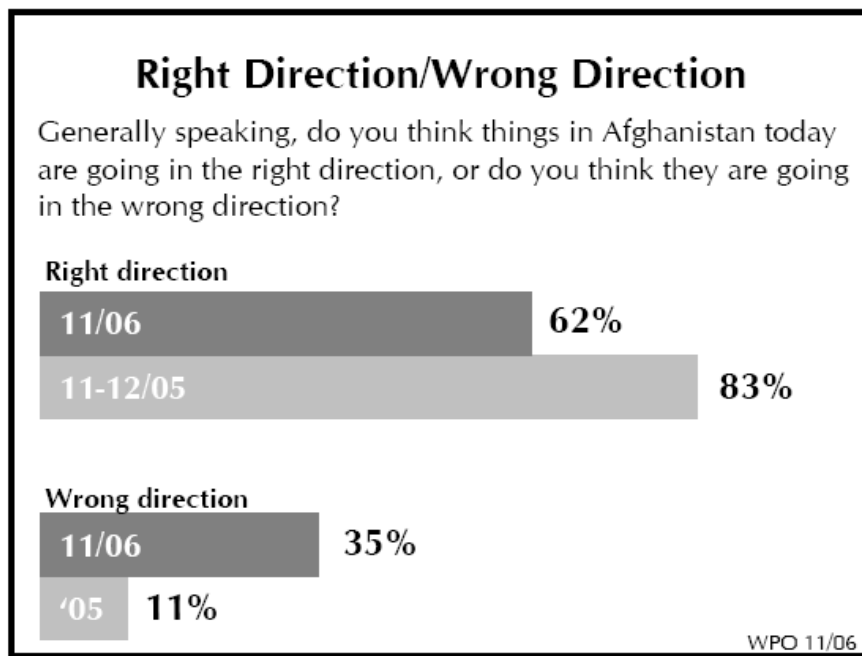
World Public Opinion

Afghan Public Opinion Amidst Rising Violence December 2006.

2089 Afghan adults interviewed. Interviews were conducted in 32 of 34 provinces.

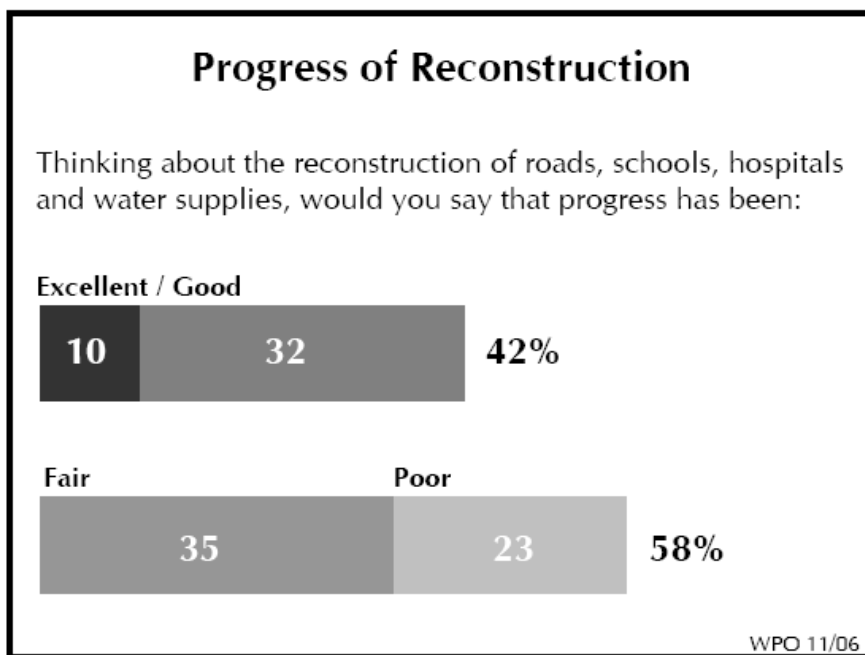
1. Country's Direction, Afghan Government and Foreign Military Presence

Majorities of Afghans see their country as going in the right direction and are positive toward the central government, President Karzai, NATO forces, and the United States. But all of these majorities are declining.



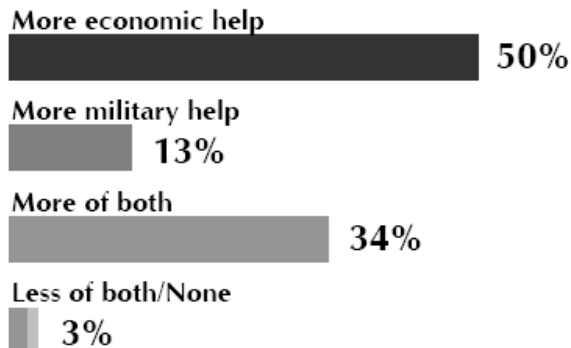
2. Dissatisfaction with Reconstruction

A majority of Afghans are critical of the progress made in reconstructing roads, schools, hospitals and water supplies and they put a higher priority on economic over military assistance. The more frustrated Afghans feel about the pace of reconstruction, the more likely they are to feel that their country is headed in the wrong direction and to express unfavorable opinions about the foreign military presence and the United States. Perceptions of corruption are also related to lower support for the central government. International aid agencies, however, get good marks for their work.



Economic vs. Military Aid

Please think about the amount of economic help for reconstruction and the amount of military help for security that other countries are currently giving to Afghanistan. If you could increase only one of these, do you think it would be better to have more economic help or more military help?



WPO 11/06

3. The Taliban

The vast majority of Afghans—now nine in ten—view the Taliban negatively. They also think that overthrowing the Taliban was good for their country. Both the central government and local leaders are much more widely seen as having power and respect than the Taliban. While opinions are mixed on whether the Taliban has recently gained or lost ground, four out of five Afghans think it unlikely that the Taliban will actually return to power. Despite increased Taliban activity, most Afghans continue to express fairly positive views of security in their area. This may be due to the confidence that Taliban forces will not prevail. Afghans may also have a high tolerance for insecurity given the instability that they have faced in recent decades.

Overthrowing the Taliban

Overall, do you think that overthrowing the Taliban government was a good thing or a bad thing for Afghanistan?



WPO 11/06

Most Powerful Local Authority

Thinking about the area where you live, which of the following is the most powerful authority?

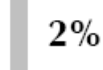
Central government



Local leaders



Taliban



WPO 11/06

Likelihood of Taliban Return to Power

How likely do you think it is that the Taliban will return and take over governing Afghanistan?

Very/Somewhat likely



Not at all likely

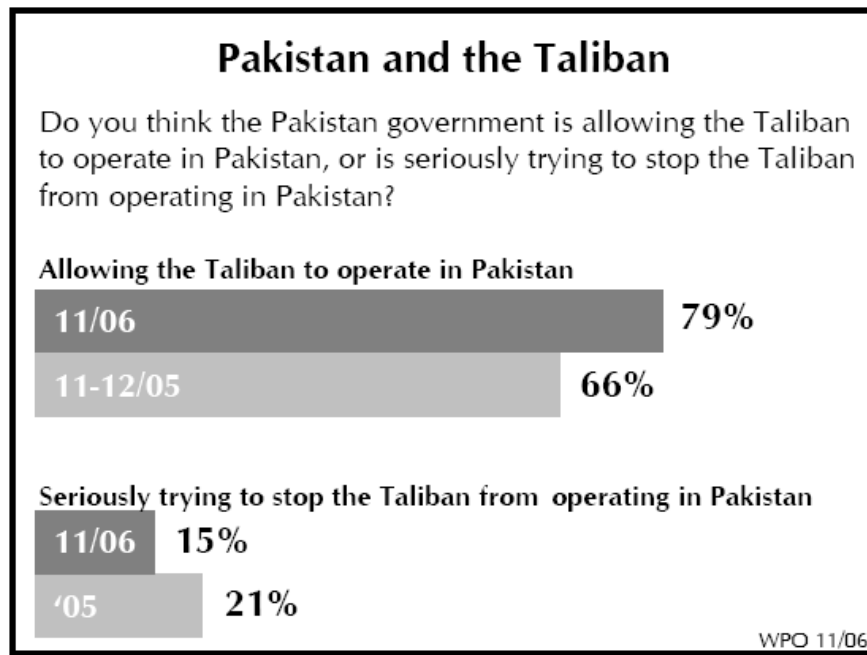
Not very likely



WPO 11/06

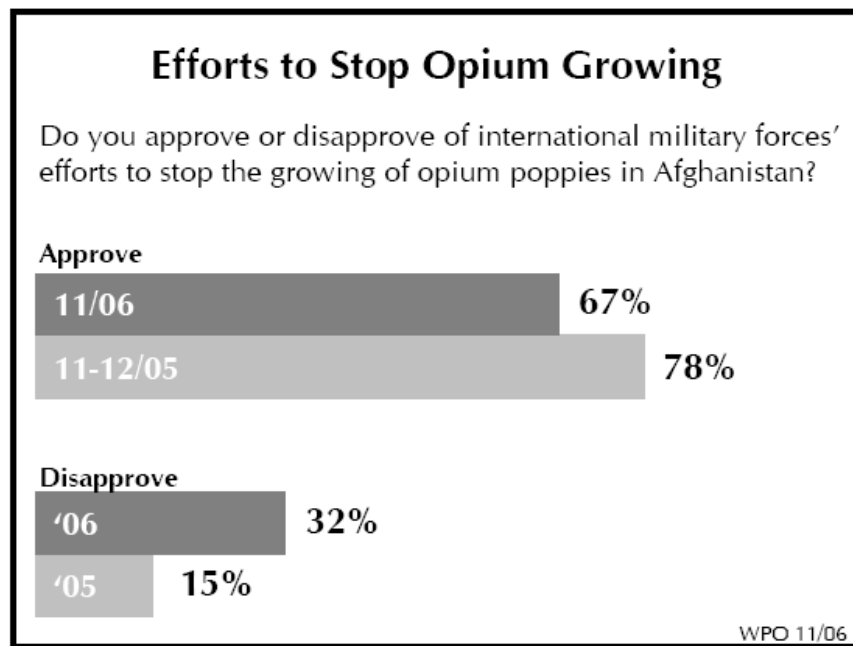
4. Role of Pakistan

A large and growing majority views Pakistan negatively and thinks Pakistan's government is permitting Taliban operations on its soil.



5. Efforts to Control Opium Production

A majority of Afghans approve of international forces' efforts to control opium poppy production. However, this majority is declining. In some regions, half now disapprove of such efforts.



Source:

http://www.worldpublicopinion.org/pipa/pdf/deco6/Afghanistan_Deco6_rpt.pdf

03 Opium Poppy

2007 Annual Opium Poppy Survey in Afghanistan

Fact Sheet

	2006	Difference on 2006	2007
Net opium poppy cultivation	165,000 ha	+17%	193,000 ha
In per cent of agricultural land	3.65%		4.27%
In per cent of global cultivation	82%		82%
Number of provinces affected	28		21
Number of poppy free provinces	6		13
Eradication	15,300 ha	+24%	19,047 ha
Weighted average opium yield	37.0 kg/ha	+15%	42.5 kg/ha
Potential production of opium	6,100 mt	+34%	8,200 mt
In percent of global production	92%		93%
Number of households involved in opium cultivation	448,000	+14%	509,000
Number of persons involved in opium cultivation	2.9 million	+14%	3.3 million
In per cent of total population (23 million)	12.6%		14.3%
Average farm-gate price (weighted by production) of fresh opium at harvest time	US\$ 94/kg	-9%	US\$ 86/kg
Average farm-gate price (weighted by production) of dry opium at harvest time	US\$ 125/kg	-2%	US\$ 122/kg
Afghanistan GDP ¹	US\$ 6.7 billion	+12%	US\$ 7.5 billion
Total farm-gate value of opium production	US\$ 0.76 billion	+32%	US\$ 1 billion
Total farm-gate value of opium in per cent of GDP	11%		13%
Household average yearly gross income from opium of opium poppy growing families	US\$ 1,700	+16%	US\$ 1,965
Per capita gross income of opium poppy growing farmers	US\$ 260	+17%	US\$ 303
Afghanistan GDP per capita	US\$ 290	+7%	US\$ 310
Indicative gross income from opium per ha	US\$ 4,600	+13%	US\$ 5,200
Indicative gross income from wheat per ha	US\$ 530	+3%	US\$ 546

¹ Source: Afghan Government, Central Statistical Office, preliminary estimate.

Figure 1: Opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan (ha), 1994-2007

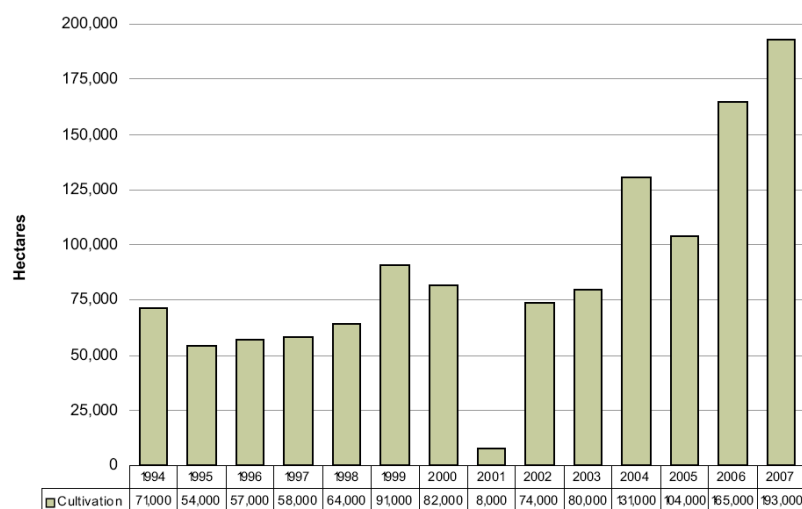


Figure 2: Global opium poppy cultivation (ha), 1990-2007

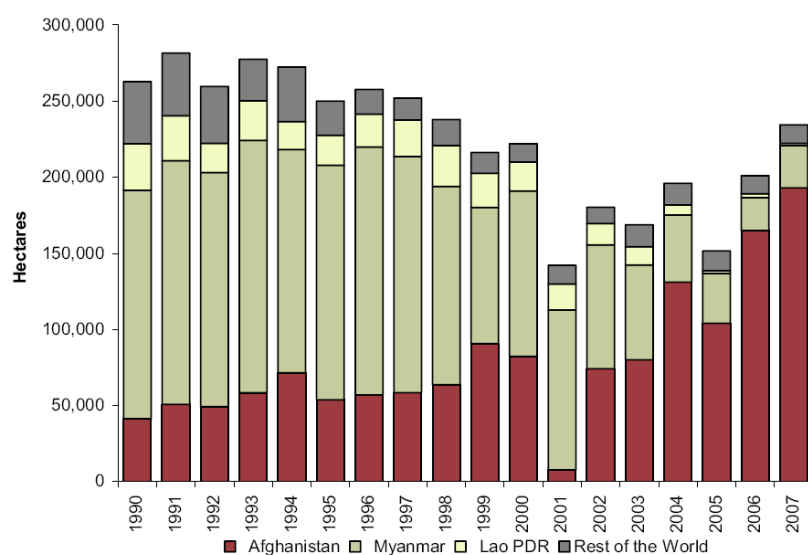


Table 1: Regional distribution of opium poppy cultivation, 2006-2007

Region	2006 (ha)	2007 (ha)	Change 2006-2007	2006 as % of total	2007 as % of total
Southern Region	101,900	133,546	+31%	62%	69%
Northern Region	22,574	4,882	-78%	14%	3%
Western Region	16,615	28,619	+72%	10%	15%
North-East Region	15,234	4,853	-68%	9%	3%
Eastern Region	8,312	20,581	+148%	5%	11%
Central Region	337	500	+48%	0%	0%
Rounded Total	165,000	193,000	+17%	100%	100%

Table 2: Main opium poppy cultivation provinces in Afghanistan (ha), 2007

Province	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change 2006-2007	% Total in 2007	Cumulative %
Hilmand	15,371	29,353	26,500	69,324	102,770	+48%	53%	53%
Nangarhar	18,904	28,213	1,093	4,872	18,739	+285%	10%	63%
Kandahar	3,055	4,959	12,989	12,619	16,615	+32%	9%	72%
Farah	1,700	2,288	10,240	7,694	14,865	+93%	8%	79%
Uruzgan	4,698	N/A	2,024	9,773	9,204	-6%	5%	84%
Nimroz	26	115	1,690	1,955	6,507	+233%	3%	87%
Rest of the country	36,246	66,072	49,464	58,763	24,281	-59%	13%	100%
Rounded Total	80,000	131,000	104,000	165,000	193,000	17%		

Opium poppy cultivation in Hilmand province increased by almost 50% and reached 102,770 ha, compared to 69,324 ha in 2006. Fifty-three per cent of total opium poppy cultivation of Afghanistan was located in Hilmand. Cultivation in Hilmand province more than tripled between 2002 and 2007, bringing the area under opium poppy cultivation in 2007 nearly equal to total cultivation in Afghanistan in 2005 (104,000 ha).

In Kandahar province, opium poppy cultivation increased by one third to 16,615 ha in 2007 compared to 2006, despite the eradication of 7,905 ha of opium poppy. The sharp increase in opium poppy cultivation had started already in 2004 when only 4,959 ha were cultivated. Since then, the area under opium poppy has more than tripled.

Opium poppy cultivation in Nimroz province tripled compared to 2006 and reached 6,507 ha in 2007. The majority of the cultivation was located in Khash Rod district. Many new agricultural areas were identified in the northern part of this district in 2006 and 2007, a vast majority of which were used for opium poppy cultivation. Only 43 ha of opium poppy were eradicated in 2007 in Nimroz. In 2004, total opium poppy cultivation in this province was only 115 ha.

The total area under opium poppy in Farah province almost doubled to 14,865 ha in 2007. Eradication was very limited (179 ha). As in Kandahar, cultivation started to increase after 2004. In 2002, the total cultivation in this province amounted to only 500 ha.

Nangarhar slips back to high level of opium poppy cultivation

In 2007, opium poppy cultivation in Nangarhar increased by 285% to 18,739 ha. In 2005, the province had become almost opium poppy free as a result of self restriction on the part of farmers, which led to a 96% decrease on 2004. In 2006, opium poppy cultivation began to increase but could only in very remote parts of the province. By 2007, opium poppy cultivation was observed even in close proximity to the provincial capital. Significantly, two important tribes in Nangarhar did not follow the Government's opium ban, and this

led to a sharp increase in cultivation in the southern part of the province. Opium poppy cultivation in the northern part of the province is still very limited.

In Laghman province, opium poppy cultivation decreased by 21% and reached only 561 ha in 2007. In Kunar province, opium poppy cultivation declined to 446 ha in 2007, a 52% reduction compared to 2006. In both provinces, opium poppy cultivation was restricted to remote areas with difficult access.

Number of opium poppy free provinces increases to 13 in 2007

The number of opium poppy free provinces increased to 13 in 2007 compared to 6 in 2006³. These poppy free⁴ provinces are: Balkh, Bamyán, Ghazni, Khost, Kunduz, Logar, Nuristan, Paktika, Paktya, Panjshir, Parwan, Samangan and Wardak.

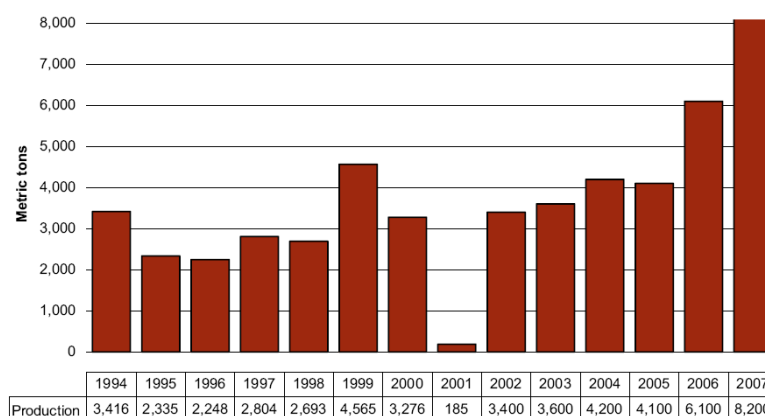
Unless serious action is taken in terms of external assistance to Balkh and other opium poppy free provinces, there is a high risk that they will resume opium poppy cultivation in the coming growing season.

Increased opium income for Hilmand farmers

In 2007, the total opium income for farmers in Hilmand province amounted to US\$ 528 million compared to US\$ 347 million in 2006. This is much higher than the opium farm-gate income of the two previous years, 2005 and 2006, combined (US\$ 486 million).

The Opium Winter Assessment Survey 2007 indicated that more than 80% of farming families in this province were involved in opium poppy cultivation. According to the 2006 survey results, at least 35% of a farmer's annual cash income in Hilmand came from opium. These figures indicate the strong and growing dependence of the province's economy on opium.

Figure 3: Potential opium production in Afghanistan (metric tons), 1994-2007



14.3% of the total population is involved in opium poppy cultivation

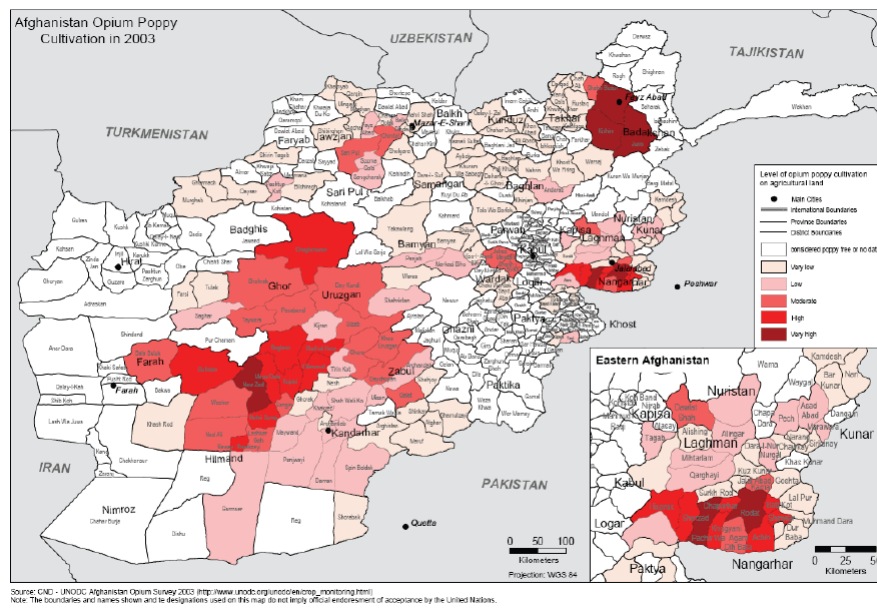
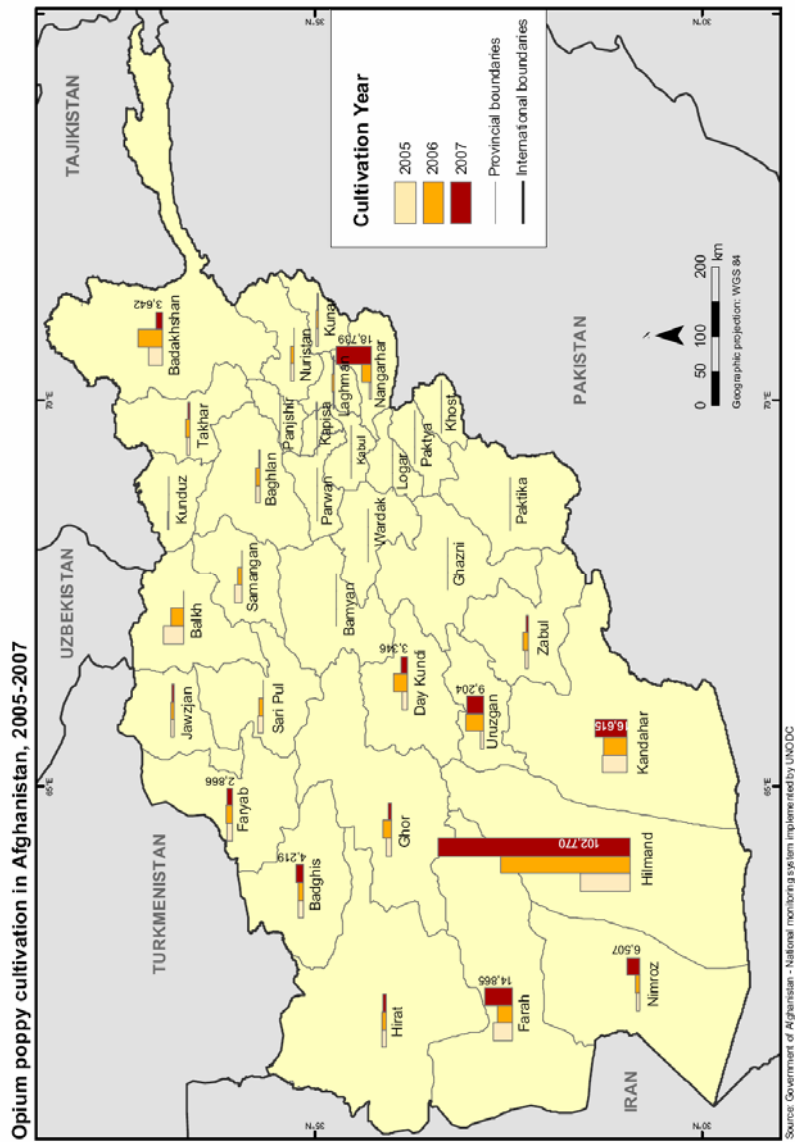
In 2007, the survey estimated that 509,000 families were involved in opium poppy cultivation compared to 448,000 families in 2006 (a 14% increase). Given an average of 6-7 members per family, this represents an estimated total of about 3.3 million persons, or 14.3 % of Afghanistan's 23 million population.

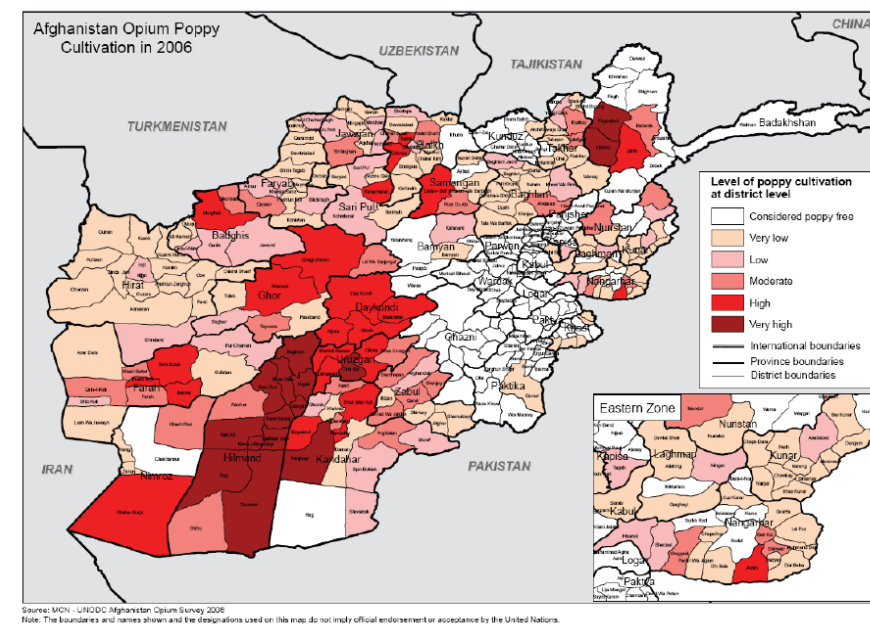
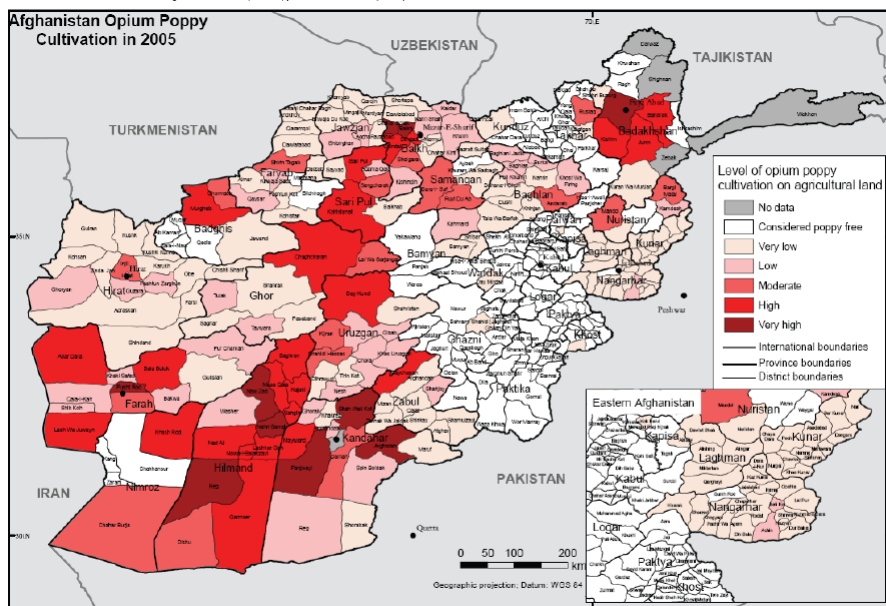
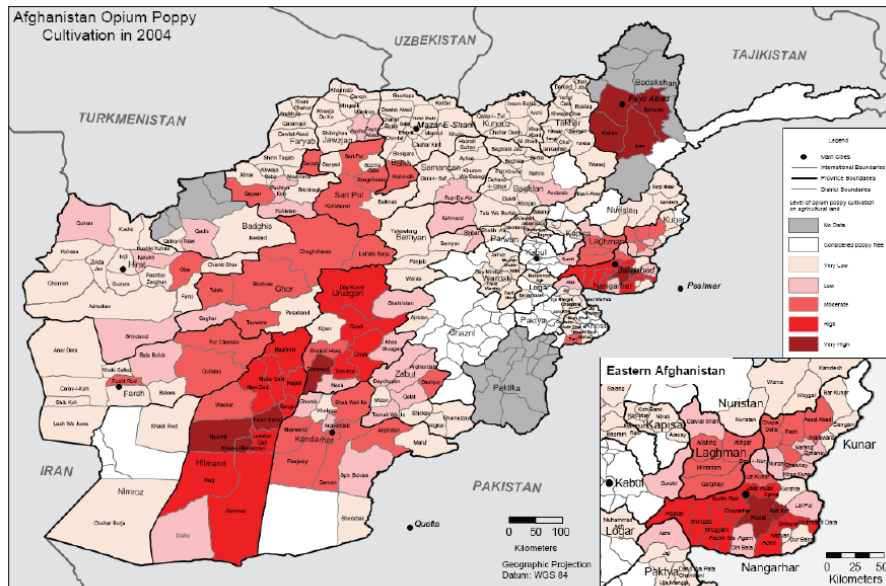
The 14% increase in opium cultivating households in 2007 does not correspond directly to 'new' opium poppy growing farmers. About 46% of the opium poppy growing farmers in Afghanistan started to cultivate poppy before the year 2001, and about 54% after the year 2001. Only a small proportion of farmers started opium poppy cultivation in 2006 (3%) and in 2007 (4%). In the Southern and Eastern Regions, where opium poppy cultivation increased by 31% and 44% respectively, very few farmers had cultivated for the first time. Both in the Southern and Eastern Region, around 43% of the farmers who grew opium poppy in 2007 started opium poppy cultivation before 2001. These farmers did not necessarily cultivate every year.

Security and opium poppy cultivation show strong correlation

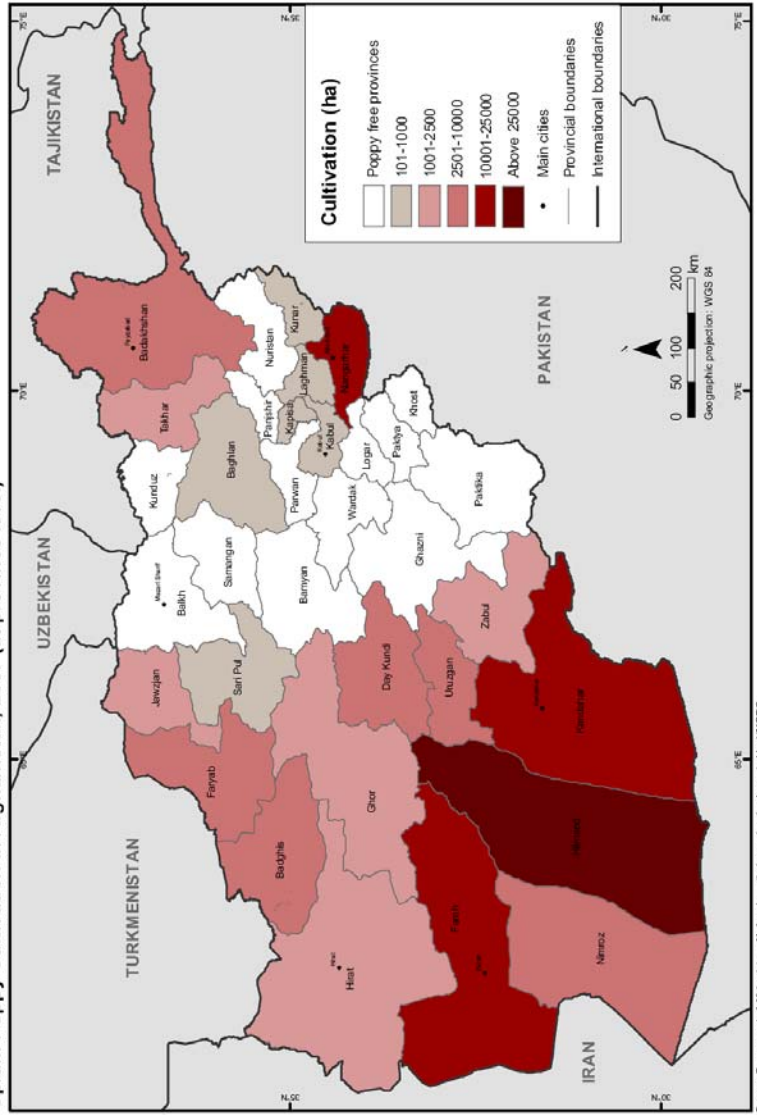
Security incidents in Afghanistan increased every year since 2003. Figure 12 shows security incidents from January 2003 to May 2007 as recorded by UNDSS. In parallel with opium poppy cultivation, the number of security incidents increased sharply after 2004, particularly in the south and south-west. The majority of opium poppy cultivated in 2007 was concentrated in Hilmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Day Kundi, Farah and Nimroz provinces where security is very poor. Most of the districts in this region are not accessible to the UN and NGOs. Anti-government elements as well as drug traders are very active in this region. The security map shows the difference between southern and northern provinces in terms of security.

In Nangarhar province, opium poppy cultivation increased in the southern part of the province where security conditions are precarious. Moreover, some influential tribes decided to grow opium poppy in 2007. The resistance to opium poppy eradication was very strong in the area controlled by these powerful tribes.

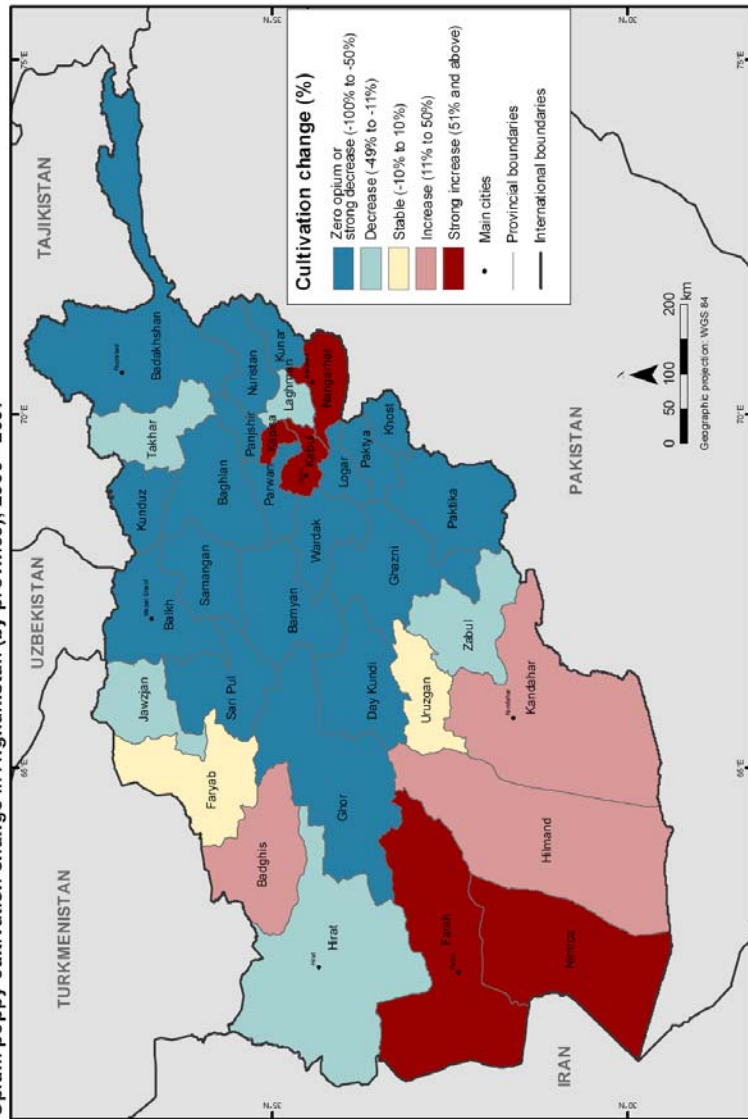


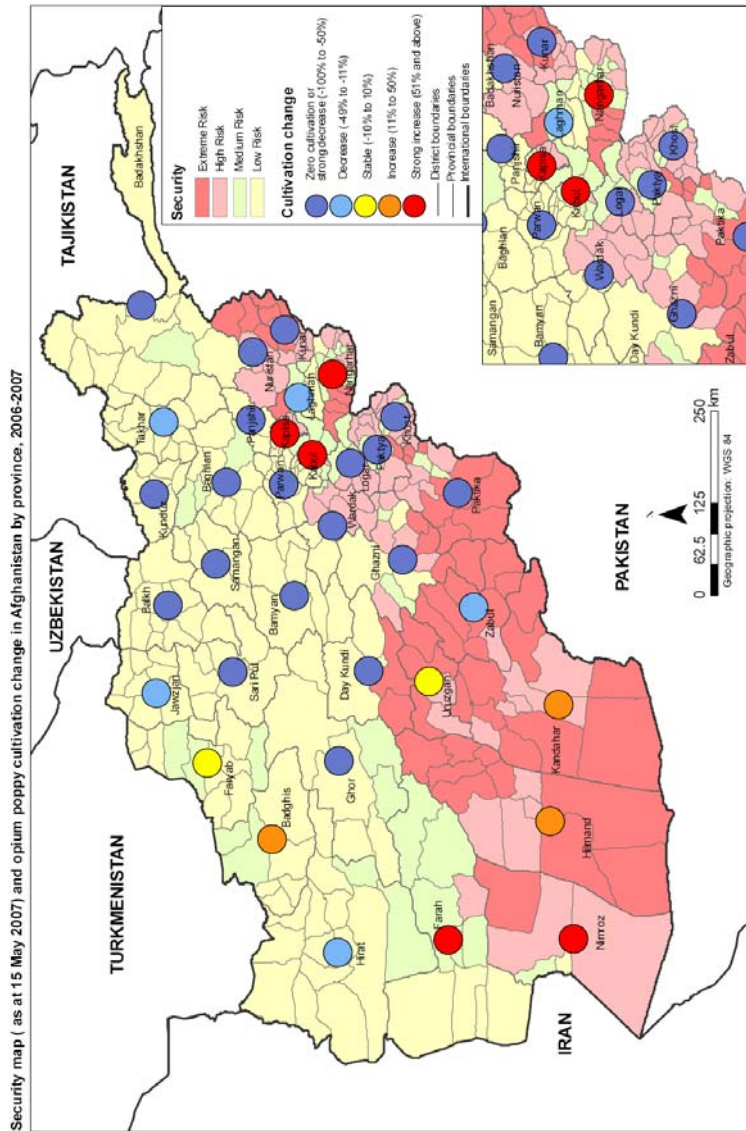


Opium Poppy Cultivation in Afghanistan, 2007 (at province level)



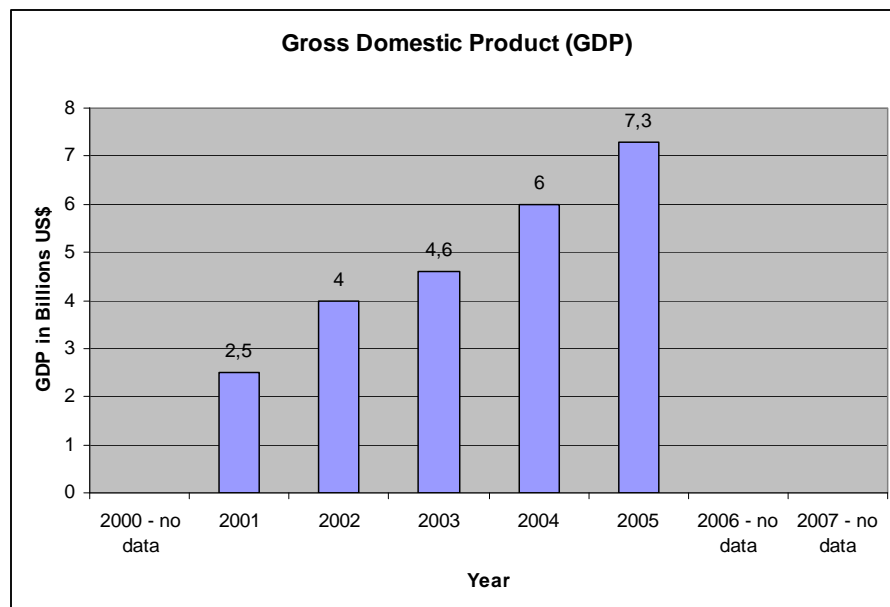
Opium poppy cultivation change in Afghanistan (by province), 2006 - 2007



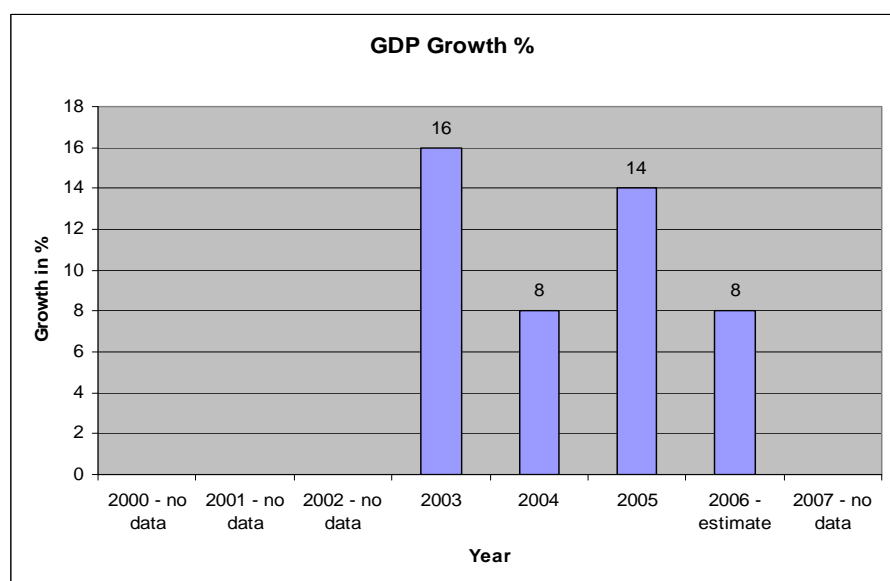


Source: http://www.unodc.org/pdf/research/AFGo5%20_full_web_2006.pdf
http://www.unodc.org/pdf/research/AFGo7_ExSum_web.pdf

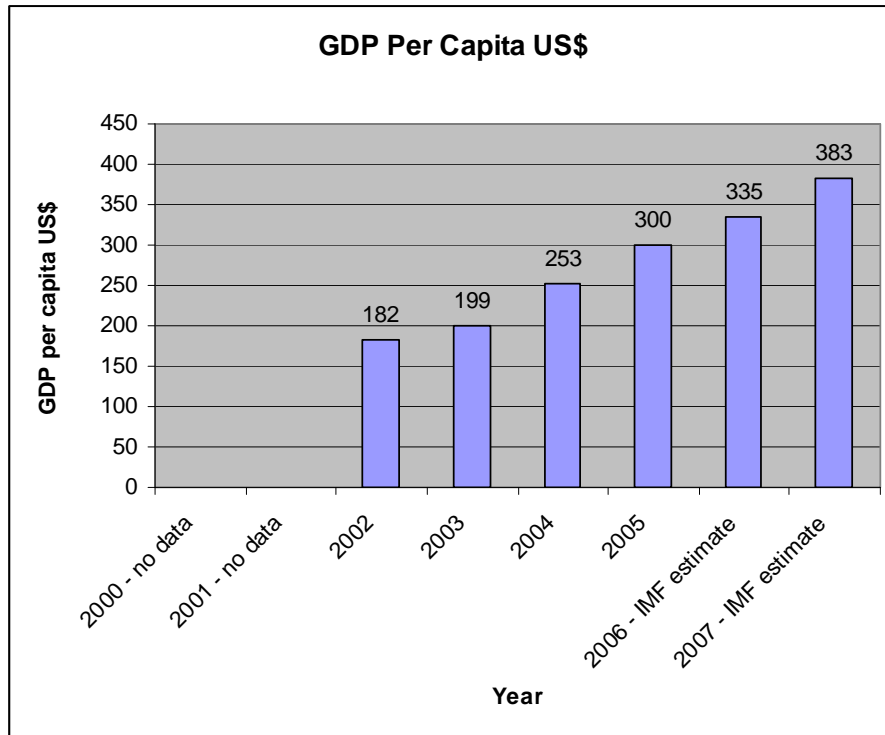
04 Economic indicators



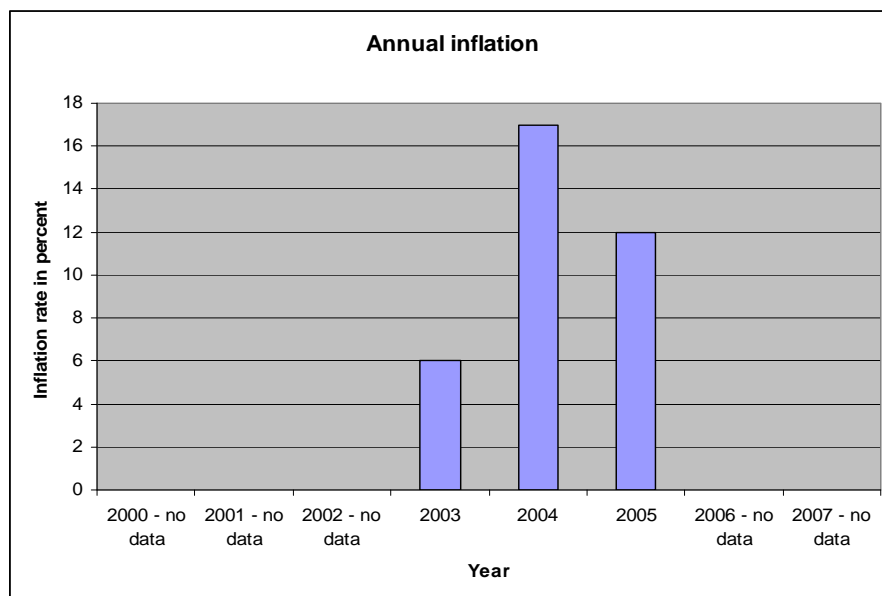
Source: <http://devdata.worldbank.org/data-query/>



Source: <http://devdata.worldbank.org/data-query/>

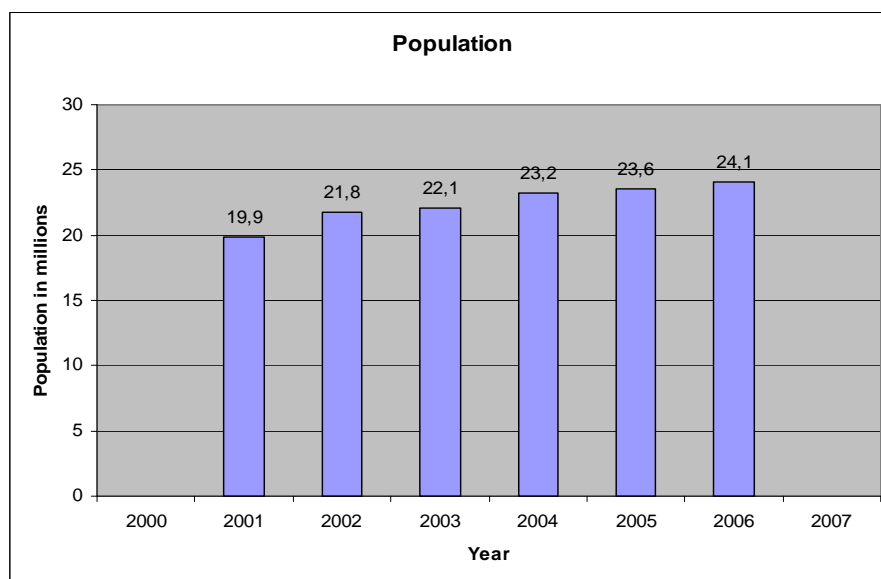


Source: <http://www.imf.org>



Source: <http://devdata.worldbank.org/data-query/>

05 Social indicators



Note: The actual number of the population is somewhat unsure. The present number ranges from 24.1 millions to approximately 30 millions, depending on source used.

Source: Afghanistan Human Development report 2007. Available at http://www.undp.dk/article.asp?Article_id=2683&Category_Id=REP_NHDR

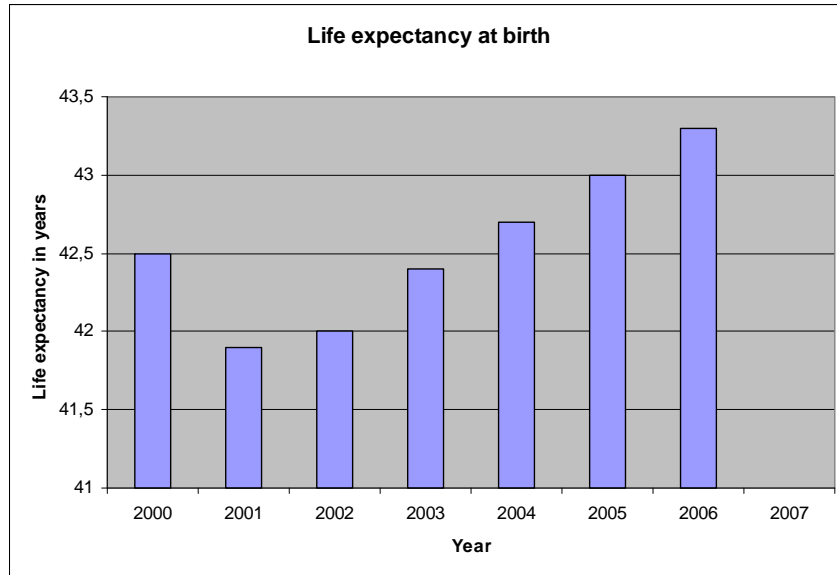
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organisation UNESCO estimates the number of population to 29,8 millions in 2005. The number has now been adjusted to 27,1 millions.

http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=121&IF_Language=eng&BR_Country=40&BR_Region=40535

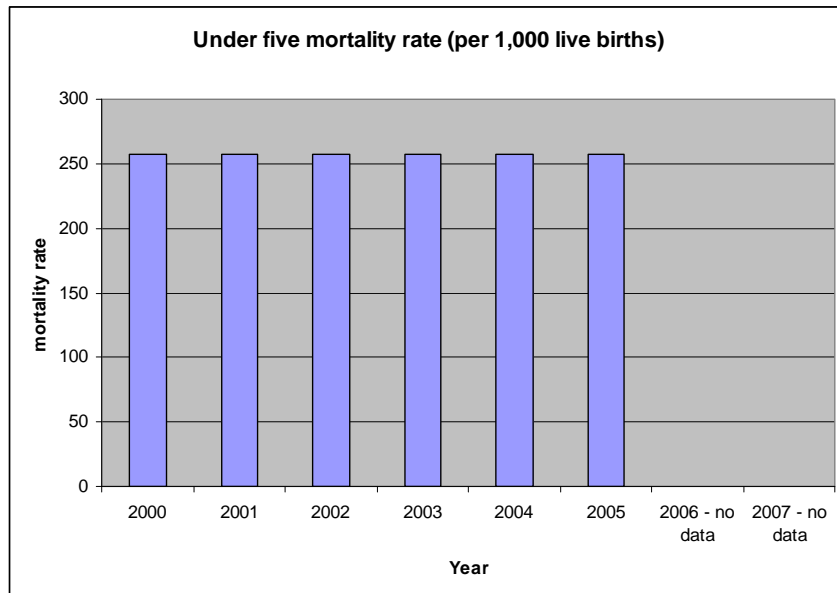
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/socind/population.htm>

The last census took place in 1979. A new census is planned in 2008.

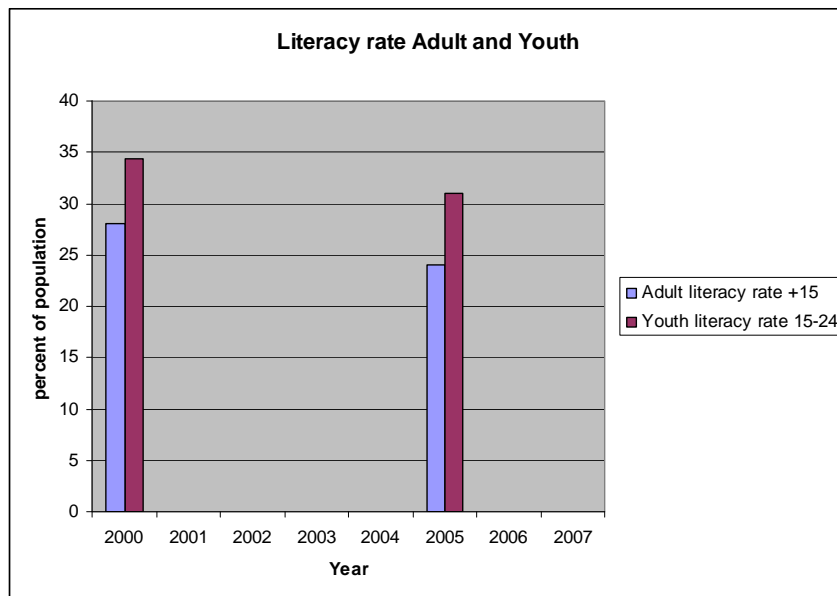
Source: Afghanistan Human Development report 2007. Available at http://www.undp.dk/article.asp?Article_id=2683&Category_Id=REP_NHDR



Source: Afghanistan Human Development report 2007. Available at http://www.undp.dk/article.asp?Article_id=2683&Category_Id=REP_NHDR



Source: UNDP Human Development reports 2001-2006
<http://hdr.undp.org/reports/>

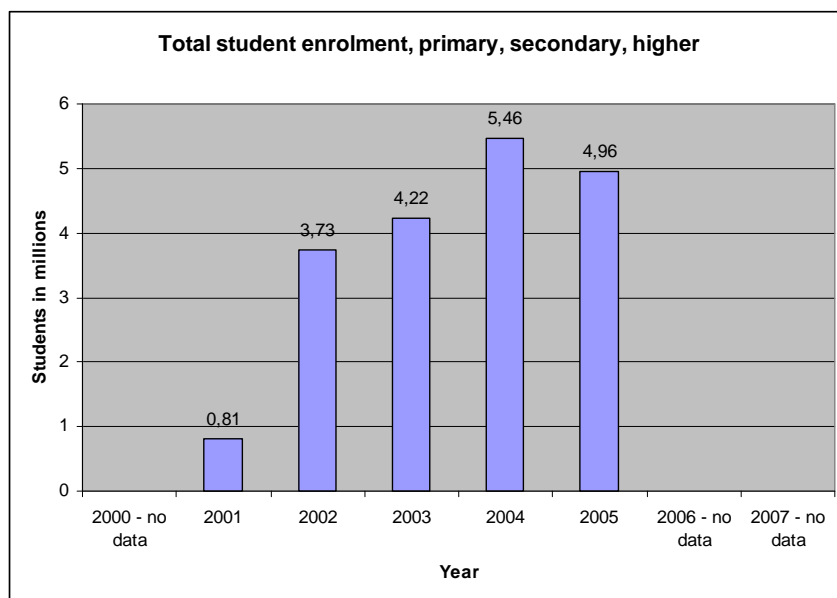


Source:

http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=136&IF_Language=eng&BR_Topic=0

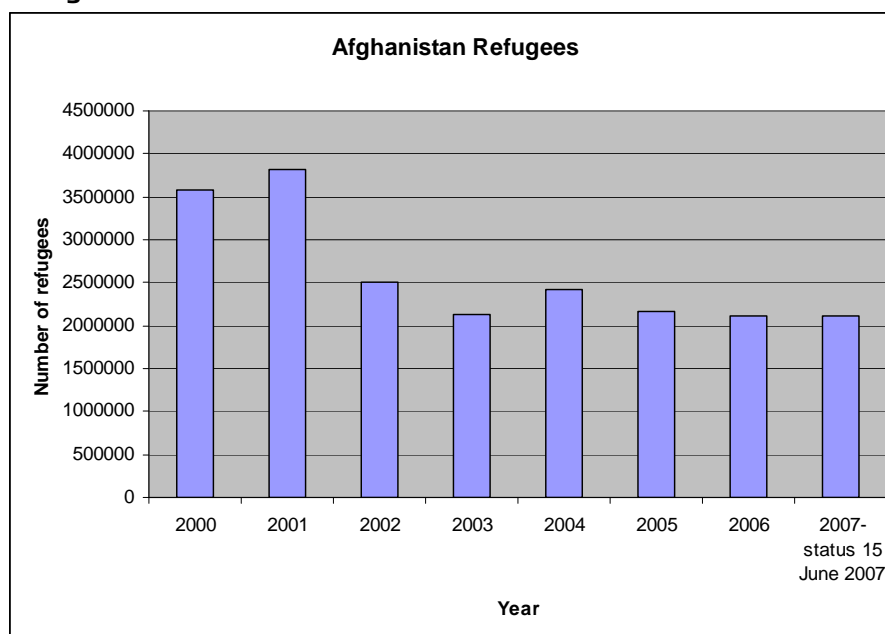
Source: Afghanistan Human Development report 2007. Available at

http://www.undp.dk/article.asp?Article_id=2683&Category_Id=REP_NHDR

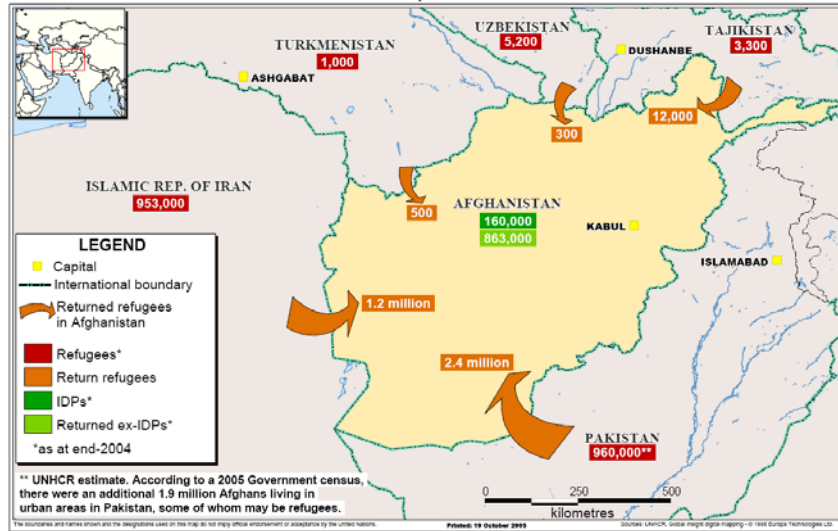


06 Refugees and internally displaced persons

Refugees

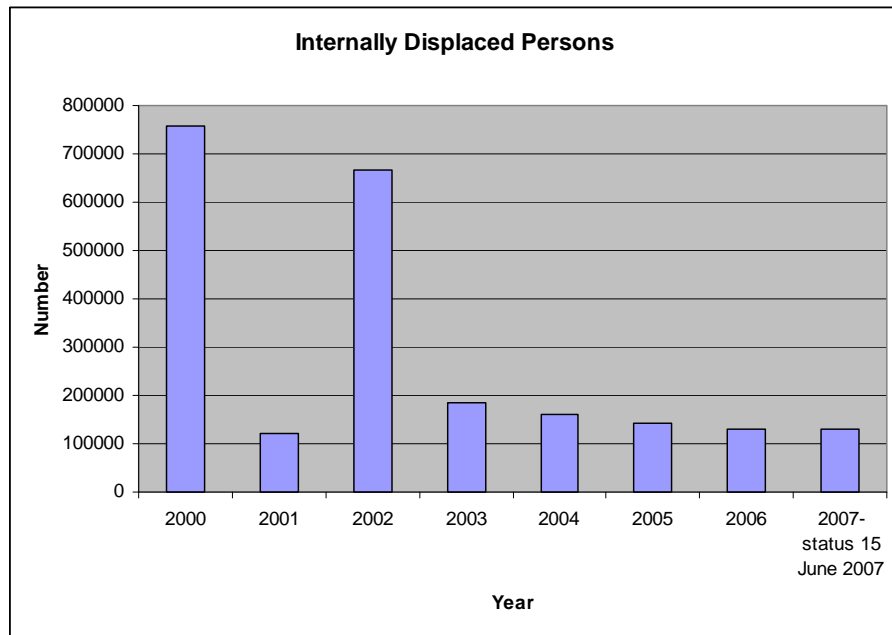


Source: UNHCR statistical yearbooks 2000-2006, available at <http://www.unhcr.org/statistics.html>



Note: There seems to be some discrepancy between the actual number of refugees as listed in the UNHCR statistical yearbooks and the numbers illustrated on the map above. The major return of refugees seems to have stopped in 2004 with the number of refugees being around 2 millions since.

Internally Displaced Persons



The actual number of IDP's is very uncertain and the number in the above graph represents only those that are either protected or assisted by UNHCR. According to the Internal Displacement monitoring centre some 80.000 to 90.000 have fled as of October 2006 due to the fighting in the South.

Source: <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/statistics/opendoc.pdf>
<http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/STATISTICS/4676a71d4.pdf>
[http://www.internal-displacement.org/idmc/website/countries.nsf/\(httpEnvelopes\)/CD02D8752990FAF3802570B8005A6F58?OpenDocument](http://www.internal-displacement.org/idmc/website/countries.nsf/(httpEnvelopes)/CD02D8752990FAF3802570B8005A6F58?OpenDocument)

