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METHODS REPORT

ANQAR WAVE 28

JULY 23, 2015



Field Dates: May 21 to June 4, 2015

Sample Size: 13,339

Number of Interviewers: 999

Research Provider: ACSOR

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Table of Contents

I. INTRODUCTION	2
Executive Summary	2
Project Schedule.....	4
II. SAMPLE DESIGN.....	4
Sampling Methodology	5
Weighting	10
Margin of Sampling Error and Design Effect	10
Contact Procedures.....	14
Sample Disposition.....	14
Rate Calculations.....	15
Final Disposition Codes	16
Field Outcomes.....	18
IV. QUALITY CONTROL.....	27
Field Team	27
Training	27
Quality Control Methods – Field Level	28
Quality Control – Double Entry.....	29
V. QUESTIONNAIRE	30
VI. OUTLOOK FOR FUTURE STUDIES	30
VII. APPENDIX	31
Appendix A.....	31
Appendix B.....	31

I. INTRODUCTION

The Afghanistan Nationwide Quarterly Research (ANQAR) survey was designed to gain a broader understanding of the attitudes, behaviors, and issues that are important to the people of Afghanistan. This report reviews the methodology of the Wave 28 survey conducted in the summer of 2015.

Fieldwork for Wave 28 was conducted by ACSOR for RS/NATO in Afghanistan from May 21- June 4, 2015. The sample includes a national probability sample of 11,887 Afghan selected at random in all 34 of the country's provinces; and a sample conducted via intercept interviews of 1,452. Respondents were 18 years and older, 62% were men and 38% were female. The survey respondents included both urban (18%) and rural (82%) households. Unless otherwise noted, all figures in this report represent unweighted results.

Executive Summary

The overall sampling methodology, questionnaire design, field team, and overall field experience are summarized in this report.

- Fieldwork was conducted between May 21 and June 4, 2015. The field team consisted of 999 trained interviews and supervisors under the management of D3 Systems and ACSOR.
- ANQAR Wave 28 includes a total sample of 13,339 men and women 18 years of age and older in all 34 provinces of Afghanistan. 11,887 interviews were conducted via random walk with male and female respondents and 1,452 interviews were conducted via intercept interviews with males in areas where security or weather restricted random selection interviewing. A full list of the locations for the intercept interviews can be found in Appendix A.
- The sample was stratified by province and urban/rural status using population data released by the Central Statistics Office (2010-2011 estimates) of Afghanistan. Additional booster sampling points were distributed to smaller provinces to ensure that the minimum sample size per province was at least 110 interviews. Booster sampling points were distributed in Panjshir, Nuristan and Nimroz.
- Replacement draws within the same district originally selected were provided to the field team prior to the launch of fieldwork. In the case when the replacements were exhausted, settlement/nahia level replacements were done in field by supervisors where neighboring accessible settlements were chosen as replacements whenever possible. A

full list of Wave 28 replacements can be found in Appendix B.

- The sample was 62% male and 38% female. The survey was designed to include 50% female and 50% male respondents, but due to violence, transportation conditions, and local norms female interviewers could not travel to some selected districts. Sampling points that were planned for interviews with women and could not be covered by female interviewers were replaced with male interviews in the same village.
- The questionnaire consisted of 31 management questions, 18 demographics questions, and 87 substantive questions. Topics included quality of life, security, perceptions of the government, and reconciliation.
- The mean interview length was 33 minutes with a range of 20 to 60 minutes.
- Various quality control procedures were employed throughout the project. During field, interviewers were observed by supervisors. Field supervisors also conducted back-checks of interviews. During the data processing phase, a proprietary program, Hunter, was used to search for patterns or anomalies in the data that may indicate an interview was not properly conducted by an interviewer. For the Wave 28 survey, a total of 440 cases were removed from the data set; 40 cases were removed due to over 90% similarity across respondents in a sampling point, 3 cases were removed due to having over 25% non-response, and 397 cases were removed for being over 95% similar in substantive responses. An additional 5 cases were not included in the data due to misprinted questionnaires.
- The data were also screened for keypunching errors. ACSOR randomly selected 15% of the survey's questionnaires for double entry. The double punched questionnaires were compared to the originally punched questionnaires. Discrepancies between the two were rectified and the final data files were based strictly on a review of the original questionnaires. The overall error rate for the Wave 28 survey was .19%. The error rate was very low overall and we have confidence in the fidelity of the keypunched data.
- The Wave 28 survey has a margin of sampling error of ± 0.85 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level. The overall design effect is 2.21.
- For the overall sample, the response rate is 87.16%, the cooperation rate is 94.99%, the refusal rate is 3.28%, and the contact rate is 91.75%.

Project Schedule

Table 1 lists the schedule of major project milestones.

TABLE 1: PROJECT TIMELINE

Project Phases	Start Date	End Date
Translation	May 9, 2015	May 14, 2015
Briefings	May 19, 2015	May 20, 2015
Field	May 21, 2015	January 4, 2015
Quality Control during field-work	May 21, 2015	January 4, 2015
Data Processing	June 1, 2015	June 12, 2015

II. SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample was drawn using a stratified multi-stage cluster design. ACSOR used the 2010-2011¹ updated figures provided by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) of the Afghan government. ACSOR chooses to use this because, similar to the 2006 update, much of the 2010-2011 update is based on data drawn from the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction and Development relying on results from the National Reconstruction Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) based on a detailed cataloging of households to help inform the updates in a systematic, replicable way. While the proportions by provinces have changed in mostly a uniform, formulaic manner, the additional use of NRVA data adds to the detail of the estimates.

¹ There is no official census of Afghanistan. The Central Statistics Office (CSO) of the Afghan government has attempted to provide updates since 2003, but their base is influenced by figures from the 1979 census. The CSO has received support from the UN, the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction and Development, and the World Food Programme to issue updates. ACSOR completed its review of 2010-2011 updates from the CSO and feels they are acceptable as replacements for the 2006 estimates.

Sampling Methodology

The target population for this survey was a nation-wide poll of Afghans age 18+.

1. Step 1: Primary sampling units (PSU) were allocated across all of Afghanistan's 34 provinces using proportional stratification. Urban/rural status and province serve as the strata. In field, villages were considered rural while towns, cities and metros were considered urban. Settlements or neighborhoods within randomly selected districts were chosen by simple random sampling.
 - a. Booster interviews (n=88) were added to small provinces to ensure that the minimum sample size per province was at least 110 interviews. Booster interviews were added in Panjshir (n= 32), Nuristan (n=32) and Nimroz (n=24).
2. Step 2: **Districts** were selected via *probability proportional to size (PPS) systematic sampling*. Districts serve as the primary sampling unit (PSU).

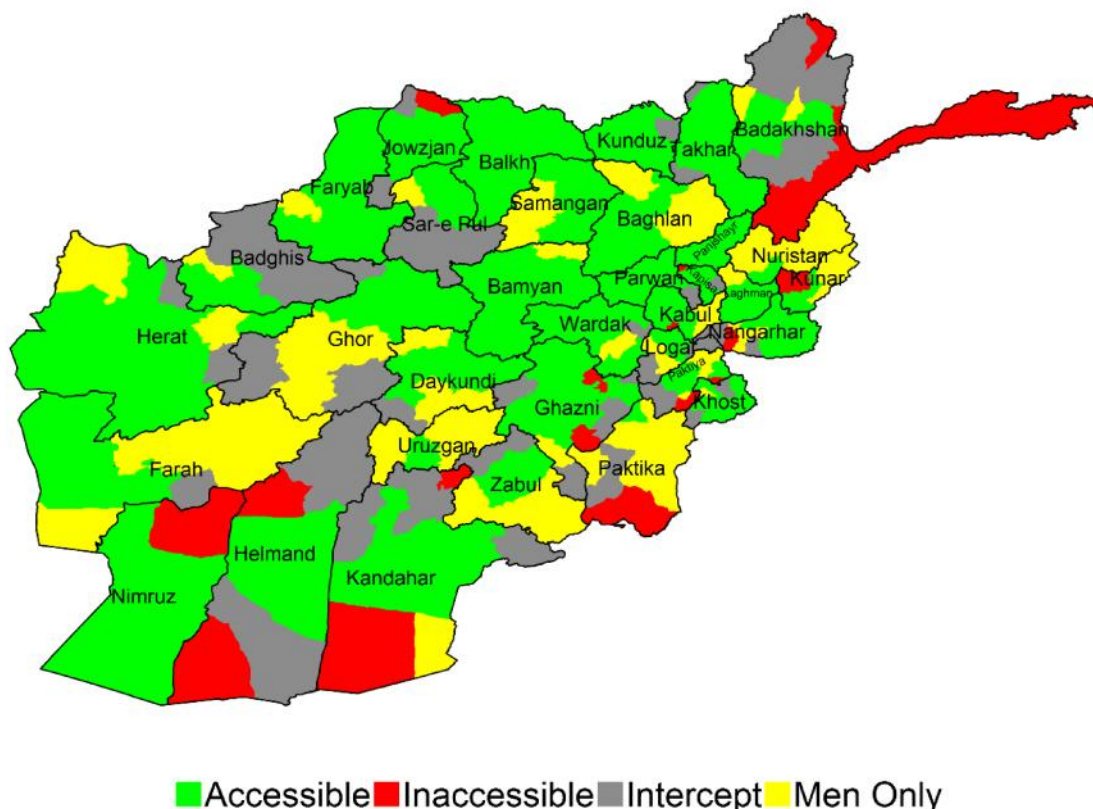
In situations where the selected district was inaccessible due to security, transportation, weather, or other reasons, another district within the province was randomly selected:

- a. In situations where the selected district was inaccessible due to security, transportation or weather, intercept interviews were conducted with residents of those districts who were traveling in neighboring districts. Intercept interviews were used in 187 sampling points. These were conducted with male respondents only². A list of the intercept interviews can be found in Appendix A.

The following figure illustrates the accessibility assessment during the month of May, when field work launched. Red districts are completely inaccessible, yellow are accessible to males only, green are completely accessible (to both male and female interviewers), and gray are intercept interviews.

² Andar district in Ghazni is a unique PSU, where half of the sample originally allocated was converted to intercept interviews. This was done because only settlements near the city center of Andar were accessible at the time of the survey.

FIGURE 1: AFGHANISTAN ACCESSIBILITY WITH INTERCEPT INTERVIEWS



Of the 420³ potential primary sampling units in the country, 86 were inaccessible to male interviewers, 170 were inaccessible for female interviewers. Overall, 63 completely inaccessible districts were sampled. These were made accessible to male interviewers by intercept interviews. Including design effects, results have a margin of sampling error of +/- .85 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level for the full sample.

³ There are 405 districts in Afghanistan; however Kabul City is composed of 16 nahias leading to 420 primary sampling units used in the survey's sampling frame.

3. Step 3: Selected PSU that were completely accessible were divided into two sampling points of 8: one female and one male. This was done to allow for gender matched interviewing due to cultural constraints and to also obtain a greater geographical coverage within district, and therefore overall.

The **settlements**, within districts, were selected by simple random sampling for each of the two points. Within urban strata, we used neighborhoods (called “nahias” from cities and metros) and towns while in rural strata we used villages. As population data for settlement sizes does not exist, a simple random selection amongst all known settlements was used to select locations. The settlement/nahia served as the secondary sampling unit (SSU).

- a. Transportation constraints due to bad weather, and instability and frequent fighting in some provinces can cause a sampling point to be adjusted or replaced to keep interviewers out of areas that may be unsafe.
 - b. Replicate draws were provided to the field team prior to the launch of fieldwork. In the case when the replacements were exhausted, settlement/nahia level replacements were done in field by supervisors where neighboring accessible settlements were chosen as replacements whenever possible.
 - c. At the settlement level, 64 of the 1723 sampling points were randomly replaced within the same districts because of transportation difficulties, 88 for security reasons, 18 because they could not be located, and four because of the weather. A complete list of replaced sampling points can be found in Appendix B.
4. Step 4: Field managers then used maps generated from several sources to select starting points within each SSU.
 - a. In rural areas, we used a system that requires interviewers to start in one of five randomly selected locations (Northern, Southern, Eastern, or Western edges of the rural settlement and Center).
 - b. In urban areas, because it is more difficult to differentiate neighborhood borders, a random location (Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western or Center) was provided to the interviewer, and they started from an identifiable landmark in the vicinity (ex: school, Mosque, etc.)
5. Step 5 - A **random walk method** with a fixed sampling interval was performed from the starting point. For example, selecting every third house on the right in rural areas and every fifth house on the right in urban areas.

6. Step 6: After selecting a household, interviewers were instructed to utilize a **Kish grid** for randomizing the target respondent⁴ within the household. Members of the household were listed with their names and their age in descending order and then the respondent was selected according to the rules of the Kish grid.

TABLE 2: PROVINCIAL POPULATION PERCENTAGE, UNWEIGHTED AND WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE

District	CSO Percentage in Population (Total)	Percentage in Unweighted Sample (Total)	Percentage in Weighted Sample (wgt1) ⁵
Kabul (KAB)	15.1%	15.1%	15.7%
Kapisa (KAP)	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%
Parwan (PAR)	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%
Wardak (WAR)	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%
Logar (LOW)	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%
Ghazni (GHA)	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%
Paktiya (PIA)	2.1%	2.2%	2%
Paktika (PKA)	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Khost (KHO)	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%
Nangarhar (NAN)	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%
Laghman (LAG)	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Kunar (KNR)	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Nuristan (NUR)	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%
Badakhshan (BDS)	3.6%	3.7%	3.5%
Takhar (TAK)	3.7%	3.7%	3.6%
Baghlan (BGL)	3.4%	3.2%	3.4%
Kunduz (KDZ)	3.8%	3.7%	3.7%

⁴ Interviewers are not allowed to substitute an alternate member of a household for the respondent selected by the Kish grid. If the respondent refused to participate or was not available after callbacks, then the interviewer must move on to the next household according to the random route.

⁵ 'wgt1' variable in the data set.

District	CSO Percentage in Population (Total)	Percentage in Unweighted Sample (Total)	Percentage in Weighted Sample (wgt1) ⁵
Balkh (BAL)	4.9%	5%	4.9%
Samangan (SAM)	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%
Jowzjan (JOW)	2.0%	2.1%	2%
Sar-e Pul (SAR)	2.1%	1.9%	2.1%
Faryab (FYB)	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%
Badghis (BDG)	1.9%	1.6%	1.8%
Herat (HER)	7.0%	6.8%	7%
Farah (FRA)	1.9%	2%	1.9%
Nimroz (NIM)	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
Helmand (HEL)	3.5%	3.5%	3.4%
Kandahar (KAN)	4.5%	4.6%	4.5%
Zabul (ZAB)	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%
Uruzgan (ORU)	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%
Ghor (GHO)	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
Bamyan (BAM)	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Panjshir (PAN)	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%
Daykundi (DAY)	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Weighting

The dataset includes three weights.

1. "wgt 1" A post-stratification adjustment was performed to match the population's geographic distribution of Afghanistan. The only target used for this post stratification was Province by Urban/Rural status.
2. "wgt 2" is the same as wgt1 except intercept interviews are not included in the calculations. The use of this weight effectively removes intercepts from the sample allowing for analysis of all interviews collected using random probability sampling methods.

Margin of Sampling Error and Design Effect

Given that the methodology for this survey is assumed to be a full probability-based sample, weighted data can be used to estimate variance for each statistic. These, in turn, can be used to estimate a design effect for the survey to estimate the complex margin of sampling error. Design effect estimates provided in this section account for both the complex sample design as well as the weights.

- The design was stratified by urbanity and province and then clustered by district and settlement.
- The design effect is estimated for five variables Q1, Q2, Q3, Q22 and Q24A. In the following tables, we provide design effect estimates for each response category of the key variable through the *survey* package in R.
- In an effort to provide a survey-wide design effect, a "weighted mean" design effect is calculated as average across each response category of the variable when weighted by frequency of response which is then in turn averaged across all five variables.

TABLE 3: DESIGN EFFECT ESTIMATION USING Q1, Q2, Q3, Q22, Q24A

q1: Generally speaking, do you believe the Government of Afghanistan is going in the right direction, the wrong direction, or is in the same place, not going anywhere?

	Frequency	Proportion	Complex SE	Design Effect
Right Direction	4876	36.56%	0.64%	2.36
Wrong Direction	5547	41.58%	0.65%	2.29
Same Place, Not Going Anywhere	2785	20.88%	0.45%	1.67
Refused (vol.)	4	0.03%	0.02%	1.05
Don't Know (vol.)	126	0.95%	0.11%	1.59
Weighted Mean			0.60%	2.18
Total	13338	100.00%		

q2: How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the current quality of your life? Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

	Frequency	Proportion	Complex SE	Design Effect
Not Satisfied At All	1364	10.23%	0.34%	1.73
Somewhat Dissatisfied	3266	24.49%	0.49%	1.76
Somewhat Satisfied	6194	46.43%	0.58%	1.82
Very Satisfied	2495	18.70%	0.52%	2.41
Refused (vol.)	2	0.02%	0.01%	1.02
Don't Know (vol.)	18	0.13%	0.04%	1.76
Weighted Mean			0.52%	1.91
Total	13339	100.00%		

q3: Please tell me, in the future, do you think the conditions of your life will improve, worsen or stay the same?

	Frequency	Proportion	Complex SE	Design Effect
Worsen	4054	30.39%	0.57%	2.02
Stay The Same	3846	28.83%	0.54%	1.89
Improve	5042	37.80%	0.62%	2.15
Refused (vol.)	5	0.04%	0.02%	1.44
Don't Know (vol.)	392	2.94%	0.20%	1.88
Weighted Mean			0.57%	2.03
Total	13339	100.00%		

q22: How would you rate your opinion of the Afghan National Police (ANP)? Is it very high, good, fair, bad, or very low?

	Frequency	Proportion	Complex SE	Design Effect
Very High/very Good	2425	18.18%	0.55%	2.70
Good	5517	41.36%	0.64%	2.27
Fair	3807	28.54%	0.55%	2.01
Bad	1196	8.96%	0.36%	2.14
Very Low/very Bad	355	2.66%	0.20%	2.10
Refused (vol.)	4	0.03%	0.02%	1.01
Don't Know (vol.)	34	0.26%	0.05%	1.49
Weighted Mean			0.56%	2.25
Total	13338	100.00%		

q24a: Please tell me by saying 'definitely', 'maybe', or 'never' as to whether you would approve of the following people becoming members of the ANP: Neighbor

	Frequency	Proportion	Complex SE	Design Effect
Definitely	7535	56.49%	0.72%	2.81
Maybe	4743	35.56%	0.68%	2.70
Never	969	7.26%	0.32%	1.97
Refused (vol.)	5	0.04%	0.02%	1.47
Don't Know (vol.)	87	0.65%	0.09%	1.53
Weighted Mean			0.67%	2.70
Total	13339	100.00%		

A survey wide design effect and margin of error is calculated as the average design effect across these five variables. The survey wide design effect is 2.21.

Assuming simple random sample with $n=13,339$, $p=.5$, at the 95% CI level, a conservative estimate of the margin of error for the survey is 0.85%.

Accounting for the complex design through the design effect estimate of 2.21, $p=.5$ at the 95% CI level, the complex margin of error (CMOE) is 1.26%.

Design effect estimates were also calculated at the provincial level. Those calculations can be located in the document titled 'ANQAR W28 Provincial V2 7_7_2015.xls.'

III. FIELD IMPLEMENTATION

The following section reviews the contact procedures, the sample disposition and field outcomes.

Contact Procedures

After selecting a household, interviewers were instructed to utilize a Kish grid for randomizing the target respondent within the household. Members of the household were listed with their names and age in descending order. The Kish grid provides a random selection criteria based on which visit the household represents in his or her random walk and the number of inhabitants living in the household.

Under no circumstances were interviewers allowed to substitute an alternate member of a household for the selected respondent. If the respondent refused to participate or was not available after three call-backs, the interviewer then moved on to the next household according to the random walk.

Typically interviewers were required to make two call-backs before replacing the household. These call-backs are made at different times of the same day or on different days of the field period, in order to provide a broader schedule in which to engage the respondent. Due to security-related concerns, the field force has had difficulty meeting the requirement of two call-backs prior to substitution in many rural areas.

In this survey, while interviewers were able to complete some call-backs, the majority of the interviews were completed on the first attempt:

- First contact: 98.4%
- Second contact: 1.2%
- Third contact: .3%

Sample Disposition

This section describes the sample disposition which is another diagnostic tool to understand the validity of the sample. Final disposition codes, call outcome rates, and response rates contribute to an understanding of the presence of potential survey error.

This section contains:

- A detailed and comprehensive set of survey dispositions recoded into the six major types of American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) survey case dispositions.
- The formulas for calculating response rates, cooperation rates, and contact rates.

- A report of the final outcome rates for the evaluation of this survey according to the AAPOR Standards for Minimal Disclosure requirements (Part III of the Code of Professional Ethics and Practices).

Rate Calculations

The American Association of Public Opinion Researchers (AAPOR) publishes four different types of rate calculations used in AAPOR reporting (response rates, contact rates, cooperation rates, and refusal rates). D3 and ACSOR use AAPOR's Response Rate 3, Cooperation Rate 1, Refusal Rate 2, and Contact Rate 2 as their standards. Intercept interviews are treated the same as standard interviews for the purposes of calculating response rates.

Acronyms used in the formulas are below:

I	=	Complete Interview
P	=	Partial Interview
R	=	Refusal and break-off
NC	=	Non-contact
O	=	Other
UH	=	Unknown if household/occupied household unit
UO	=	Unknown, other
e	=	Estimated proportion of cases of unknown eligibility that are eligible

$$\text{Response Rate 3} = \frac{I}{(I + P) + (R + NC + O) + e(UH + UO)}$$

$$\text{Cooperation Rate 1} = \frac{I}{(I + P) + R}$$

$$\text{Refusal Rate 2} = \frac{R}{(I + P) + (R + NC + O) + e(UH + UO)}$$

$$\text{Contact Rate 2} = \frac{(I + P) + R + O}{(I + P) + R + O + NC + e(UH + UO)}$$

$$\text{Refusal Rate 2} = \frac{R}{(I + P) + (R + NC + O) + e(UH + UO)}$$

$$\text{Contact Rate 2} = \frac{(I + P) + R + O}{(I + P) + R + O + NC + e(UH + UO)}$$

$$\text{Contact Rate 2} = \frac{(I + P) + R + O}{(I + P) + R + O + NC + e(UH + UO)}$$

$$(I + P) + R + O + NC + e(UH + UO)$$

Final Disposition Codes

The survey cases are divided into six main types of AAPOR disposition groups: completed interviews, partial interviews, cases of unknown eligibility, non-contacts, refusals, and cases of ineligible interviews. Table 4 provides the final disposition classifications.

TABLE 4: INTERVIEW STATUS: FINAL DISPOSITION CODES AND DEFINITIONS⁶

ACSOR Code	AAPOR Code	Description	Totals
Completed Interviews			
1	1.0/1.10	Interview was successfully completed	13784
Partial Interviews			
10	1.200	During interview, selected respondent refused (General)	60
11	1.200	During interview, selected respondent was not feeling informed to answer the questions	26
12	1.200	During interview, selected respondent got angry because of a question	8
13	1.200	During interview, selected respondent preferred head of household be interviewed	18
14	1.2	During interview, selected respondent was in a hurry/no time	30
Total Partial			142
Unknown Eligibility			
20	3.130	No answer at door	250
21	3.200	No adults (18+) after three visits	276
22	3.170	Unable to access building or house	61
23	3.210	Outright refusal at the door	408
Total Unknown Household			995
Non-contacts			
24	2.210	Selected respondent never available for interview	134
25	2.250	Selected respondent long-term absence for the fieldwork period	187
Total Non-contacts			321

⁶ I = Interviews, E = Eligible (temporary code, not part of final calculation), R = Refusal, NC = Non-Contact, NE = Not Eligible, UH= Unknown Eligibility, O=other

ACSOR Code	AAPOR Code	Description	Totals
Others			
26	2.300	Selected respondent not allowed to participate in the survey	49
35	2.310	Selected respondent deceased	5
36	2.320	Selected respondent physically or mentally unable to complete the interview	9
37	2.332	Selected respondent unable to complete interview in languages available	3
Total Others			66
Refusals			
30	2.11	Selected respondent refuses (General)	219
31	2.11	Selected respondent not feeling informed to answer the questions	74
32	2.11	Selected respondent got angry because of the subject matter	20
33	2.11	Selected respondent prefers head of household to be interviewed	91
34	2.11	Selected respondent in a hurry/no time	115
Total Refusals			519
Not Eligible			
40	4.7	Does not meet screening criteria/not eligible for interview	27
41	4.500	Non-residential (business)/abandoned home	147
Total Not Eligible			174
Total	Total Sampled Households		16001

The response rate is the number of complete interviews divided by the number of interviews plus the number of non-interviews plus all cases of unknown eligibility. The cooperation rate is the proportion of all cases interviewed of all eligible participants ever contacted. The refusal rate is the proportion of all cases in which a participant refuses to do an interview, or breaks-off an interview of all potentially eligible cases. The contact rate measures the proportion of all cases in which the participant responsible and associated with the provided phone number was reached by the survey. Table 5 provides the following outcome rates for the survey: the response rate, cooperation rate, refusal rate, and contact rate.⁷

⁷ D3 uses the rates published by AAPOR; citation is: The American Association for Public Opinion Research. 2009. *Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Survey*. 6th edition.

TABLE 5: FORMULAS AND RATES

Disposition Rate Formulas	Percent
Response Rate 3 (RR): $I / ((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + e*(UH+UO))$	87.16%
Cooperation Rate 1 (COOP): $I / ((I+P)+R+O)$	94.99%
Refusal Rate 2 (REF): $R / ((I+P)+(R+NC+O) + e(UH + UO))$	3.28%
Contact Rate 2 (CON): $(I+P)+R+O / ((I+P)+R+O+NC + e(UH+UO))$	91.75%

Field Outcomes

It is protocol for supervisors to note political, social, or other newsworthy events that occurred during the field period that may have affected the survey. The reports from field are listed below by date and location of the event.

May 21, 2015

Baghlan - At least 21 militants have been killed and 26 villages cleared of insurgents in an operation conducted by the Afghan security forces in the Baghlan-i-Markazi district of northern Baghlan province, an official said Thursday. Provincial police chief Col. Abdul Bashir Rashid said militants suffered heavy setback during the ongoing offensive launched on Wednesday. However, he had no exact information about casualties but said that some weapons and ammunition remained on the fight scene were also seized by security forces. The rebels fled to Chahar Dara district of Kunduz province followed by heavy fights of Afghan forces, Rashid added. However, Deputy Governor Abdul Qadim Niazi claimed that 21 militants were killed and 23 others wounded during the offensive. Two Taliban commanders including a bomb maker were also killed in the firefight, he said, adding that 26 villages in Baghlan-i-Markazi district were also cleared of militants.

Only two policemen suffered injuries during the clashes, he said. Haji Mohammad, a resident of Hematkhel village, said they were satisfied with anti-Taliban offensive by the security forces. That their area was now under Afghan forces' control and he hoped the government should extend the operations. "Taliban would stage comeback if security forces leave, they would start harassing people," he feared.

May 22, 2015

Uruzgan - At least 130 militants, seven Afghan security forces and three civilians have been killed in four-day anti-insurgents offensive in parts of central Uruzgan province, the governor's spokesman said on Friday. Dost Mohammad Nayab said that anti-militants operation was launched in Tarinkot, the provincial capital, Khas Uruzgan, Charchino, Dehrawud and Chinarto

districts. He said eight militants were killed and 12 others wounded in Tarinkot, 93 insurgents were killed and 18 injured in Khas Uruzgan district and nine rebels, including a notorious commander Mullah Shakib, were killed and nine wounded in Charchino district. Similarly, he went on to say that 11 rebels were killed in Dehrawud district while nine others killed and as many wounded in Chinarto district. Seven Afghan security forces personnel were also killed and as many wounded in the firefight. Three civilians were killed and four injured in the clashes. But Taliban claimed capturing three security check posts in Dehrawud district and detaining 12 Afghan security men.

May 22, 2015

Helmand - Two insurgents were killed and four others, including an Afghan National Army (ANA) soldier, wounded in a face-off in the Sangin district of southern Helmand province, the 215th Maiwand Military Corps said in a statement on Friday. The statement said a large number of rebels were gathered at a house in the Shin Ghazyar area when they came under attack by ANA soldiers who were carrying out clearing operation in the locality. It said that the restive district was almost purged of militants but a landmine blast left one ANA soldier injured. However, Taliban have yet to comment on the clash.

May 23, 2015

Uruzgan- The district chief for Charchino district of central Uruzgan province was killed in a bomb blast on Saturday morning, an official said. The governor's spokesman Dost Mohammad Nayab said that the district chief Mohammad Ismail Haqyar was heading toward his home when his car hit a roadside bomb at around 8: 00 am this morning. He said died on the spot while another of his colleague was wounded in the incident. No one was so far detained in connection of the blast but police had launched investigations, he said. Taliban did not comment on the incident.

May 25, 2015

Kandahar- Six members of a family were killed on Monday night when the vehicle they were travelling in struck a roadside bomb in southern Kandahar province, an official said. The civilians were travelling in Nekah Shela area of the Shah Walikot district when the blast occurred around 8pm, killing six people, the governor's spokesman, Samim Khpalwak, said. Accusing the Taliban of emplacing the landmine, he said the victims belonged to the same family and their vehicle was completely destroyed by the blast. Governor Dr. Humayun Azizi condemned the incident as "inhuman and anti-Islam act" in a statement issued from his office. The statement quoted Azizi as saying the enemies of Afghanistan had waged their war against all Afghans, killing civilians on a daily basis. The governor called on the Afghans to upraise against those out to destabilise the country.

Zabul - At least 68 people were wounded when a suicide bomber ploughed his car into the provincial council office of southern Zabul province on Monday morning, an official said. The incident took place in front of the provincial council office in Qalat City, the provincial capital around 11:15 am. Zabul acting Governor Massoud Bakhtawar confirmed the incident and said it was a truck suicide attack. According to his information, a number of people, mostly civilians, were wounded in the incident. Zabul police chief Ghulam Jailani Farahi said 30 people including civilians, government officers and police personnel were wounded in the attack. However, Qalat civil hospital director Zalmai Rishtin said that 44 wounded people were brought in to the hospital. Provincial council head Atta Jan Haqbayar said the bomber smashed his explosive-laden vehicle into the wall of the council's building. No council member suffered injuries or casualties in the incident but only some officers and other officials were wounded, he said. The Ministry of Education (MoE) in a statement said 20 employees of the ministry were among those wounded in the blast. The powerful bombing damaged education department building partially. As usual, Taliban spokesman Qari Yousuf Ahmadi claimed responsibility for the attack. Meanwhile, President Mohammad Ashraf Ghani condemned the attack, calling it unislamic and inhumane.

May 26, 2015

Helmand- At least 14 policemen and seven Afghan National Army (ANA) soldiers have been killed in a fierce firefight with Taliban in the Nawzad district of southern Helmand province, an official said Tuesday. A provincial council member Attaullah Afghan said a group of militants stormed a number of security posts in Nawzad district on Monday night. Fourteen policemen including district crime branch chief and seven ANA soldiers were killed during the fight, he said, adding that six other police personnel suffered injuries. A tank and some weapons and ammunition were also seized by rebels. The security committee head of the provincial council Bashir Ahmad Shakir expressed concern about the increasing insecurity in the province. He said that security forces have suffered heavy casualties in Sangin and Musa Kala districts during several rebels' attacks in the past two days. He linked the deteriorated situation to the negligence of the central government and said security of northern districts and central areas of the province would also get worse if focus was not shifted to ameliorate the situation. A security official wishing anonymity confirmed the death of 14 policemen in the battle. Deputy Helmand Governor Mohammad Jan Rassoolyar confirmed casualties suffered by security forces in Nawzad but he did not provide exact figure into casualties. He said that rebels also suffered casualties in the firefight. Other security officials including provincial police chief, intelligence chief and ANA officials refused to provide details about the Nawzad attack.

Herat- Unidentified gunmen shot dead a leading tribal elder in the Guzra district of western Herat province, said an official Tuesday. Abdul Rauf Ahmadi, police spokesman, said that Haji Hafizulla, the slain elder was the resident of Ziaratja village. Two armed motorcyclists gunned down the elder on Monday night and then fled the scene after committing the crime, he added. He said police had launched investigations to nab the killers. Mohammad Rafiq Sherzai, spokesman for Herat Civil Hospital, confirmed receiving dead body of the elder. He said postmortem revealed the elder had many gun shots on his body.

Kandahar- A gun battle that erupted on Monday night between police and militants ended after 18-hour with the killing of two suicide bombers, director National Directorate of Security (NDS) said on Tuesday. Brig. Gen. Rahmatullah Atrafi said that two suicide attackers forced their way inside a building of teacher training centre and then locked in gunfire with police in the 4th police district last night. The attackers after securing their positions inside the facility started gunfire at police check post, he said, adding both the bombers were killed in fighting with police. He confirmed one policeman killed and three others wounded in the firefight while a woman succumbed to her injuries in the hospital. He said that building of the center had been damaged partially while two vehicles parked inside the facility were also damaged. There were a number of students in the training center but they were evacuated very carefully to a safe place, he added. Governor's spokesman Samim Khpalwak said two attackers started gunfire with police after entering a teachers training center in the 4th police district last night. A woman was killed and a policeman wounded during the firefight, he said, adding security forces had cordoned off the area and the clash was still underway, he added. Kandahar police spokesman Zia Durani confirmed the incident and said that a woman was killed and two policemen wounded. A large number of students of the training center were rescued during security forces operation, he said. A health official at the civil hospital confirmed receiving a woman dead body and a wounded policeman. Izatullah, a resident of the locality, said he was on his way home when he heard series of gunfire at around 8: 00 pm last night. Taliban credit claim for the attack and said that heavy casualties inflicted on police in the hours long gun fire.

May 27, 2015

Kabul - A number of angry protesters in Pul-I-Khumri, the capital of northern Baghlan province, on Wednesday blocked Kabul-Shamal Highway, against what they complained growing insecurity. Over 200 people gathered in Pul-I-Khumri City and said there was extraordinary peace and tranquility in the area but now the city was under rocket attacks that disrupted people's life. Some of them said that families stopped sending their children to schools due to insecurity. Nadera Nahrainwal, a civil society activist who participated in the rally, said that children and women were facing problems because of deteriorating law and order. She blamed local officials for paying no attention to ameliorate the situation. A day earlier, two women, three children and a man were wounded when two rockets landed in Pul-I-Khumri City. Two other rockets were also fired into the city last night but caused no casualties. A local elder Naeem Ghafari said insecurity had been increased because of differences among local officials. The militants have reached to the outskirts of the city and the acting governor was unable to improve law and order. He demanded the government to focus on security.

May 28, 2015

Kabul- Unknown gunmen shot dead an influential former jihadi commander in the Deh Sabz district of central Kabul province on Thursday night, police said. Brig. Gen. Mohammad Humayun Aini, the 119 police helpline commander, said the former jihadi leader, Maulvi Syed Maqbool, was on his way home after offering prayers at a mosque in Alikhel village when gunmen attacked him

at about 8pm. He said the attackers, who were riding in a white-colored Corolla car, had escaped, but police had launched a manhunt for them. Maqbool was a member of the Harkat-i-Islami party led by Maulvi Mohammad Nabi during the jihad era. He was a prominent commander in Pul-i-Charkhi area of Kabul. When the Taliban were capturing Kabul, former Northern Alliance leader Ahmad Shah Massoud detained him on the charge of cooperation with the Taliban. Maqbool remained in detention in central Panjsher province until the overthrow of the Taliban regime in 2001. Maqbool was a member of the leadership council of the Karkat-i-Inqilab-i-Mardum Afghanistan party and an influential figure and tribal elder in the Deh Sabz district.

May 29, 2015

Nangarhar- Officials in eastern Nangarhar said on Friday Afghan security forces arrested six Taliban, including a dreaded commander, in Ghanikhel district of the province, the governor's spokesman said. Ahmad Zia Abdulzai said that security forces detained the insurgents, including a notorious commander Mirdad, in a raid. He said that weapons and ammunitions had been also recovered from the arrested men. Separately, Afghan security forces nabbed another insurgent in Jalalabad City, the provincial capital. The detained insurgents confessed to committing crimes. However, Taliban have not yet commented on the incident.

May 31, 2015

Logar- A primary school was bombed from the air during an operation against militants in the Barak-i-Barak district of central Logar province, killing two students and injuring four others, including a teacher. Logar education director Mohammad Akbar Stanikzai said the school was hit about 9am in the Jaloza area. He said two students identified as Nazar Mohammad and Abdul Wahid were killed and three students and their teacher, Fazl Bari, were injured in the airstrike. Stanikzai added: "An operation was underway in the morning against militants, but it could not be known if the airstrike was carried out by foreign forces or local forces." Barak-i-Barak district chief Mohammad Rahim confirmed the airstrike and the casualties, saying insurgents had been spotted near the school. A resident of the area, Ajmal, said the airstrike killed two students and injured four others. He said the injured were in critical condition. The provincial police headquarters have said nothing about the airstrike. The Ministry of Education in a statement said a rocket hit the primary school in the Barak-i-Barak district, killing a teacher and two students and injuring four others. The ministry's statement did not say who fired the rocket.

Kapisa- Some 600 people on Sunday staged a protest rally in the capital of central Kapisa province, asking the government to cancel a deal with Pakistan on intelligence cooperation. Organized by a civil society group, Rond Sabz, the rally that started from Da Baba Ali area culminated at the Guldun square in Mahmood Razi. They chanted slogans like "Death to Pakistan," "scarp deal with Pakistan," "death to corrupt officials," "No to Taliban return," and "our message is national unity." Speaking on behalf of the protestors, Rond Sabz official Taimor Shah Bashar said the intelligence deal between Afghanistan and Pakistan should be cancelled. He said the deal was not in the interest of Afghanistan and Pakistan wanted to deceive Afghanistan. The

memorandum of understanding between the National Directorate of Security or NDS and the Pakistani spy agency, Inter-Services Intelligence or ISI, has been widely criticized by lawmakers, civil society groups and politicians, including former president Hamid Karzai. But the NDS had said the agreement had been drafted, but not signed. The deal would pass through five phases, according to the Afghan spy agency. Bashar also said poverty, joblessness and insecurity were increasing each passing day in Afghanistan, particularly in the north, and asked the government to pay attention to these problems. He warned they would continue their protest until their demands were met. The protestors issued a statement that accused the unity government of failing to sustain economic growth, alleviate unemployment, prevent bank run and increase trade activity in the country. They called for reforms in all government departments and positive change to get rid of the current uncertain circumstances. The statement called for the intelligence agreement between Afghanistan and Pakistan to be declared null and void and said secret deals and meetings would not bring stability and peace.

June 01, 2015

Nangarhar- At least five fighters were killed and nine policemen, six civilians were wounded and the sixth fighter was arrested when militants launched coordinated attack on police headquarters in eastern Nangarhar province, an official said. The militants smashed their two cars into the gate of the police headquarters on Sunday night at around 11:00 pm. The gun battle lasted till 3:30am on Monday morning. Provincial police chief Col. Fazl Ahmad Sherzad said that six fighters, with five of them Pakistanis, targeted the vehicle repairing center of the headquarters. He said nine policemen, six civilians were wounded, five fighters killed and another wounded militant was apprehended by police after the firefight was over. The health condition of one of the policemen was critical. He identified the arrested fighter as Dost Mohammad son of Hayat Shah, resident of Tera area of Pakistan. "The attack was planned in a foreign country. The attackers were not ordinary fighters but they were well-trained by intelligence agency of a foreign country," Sherzad said without naming any country's intelligence. However, when asked about the possible involvement of foreign intelligence, Sherzad responded that intelligence circles were hatching attack in Afghanistan from the Durand Line. He said that two suicide bombers smashed their explosive-laden cars into the gate of police vehicles repairing workshop. Other militants forced their way inside the police headquarters and then locked in firefight with police force for four hours. Public health officials did not provide details about the people wounded in the incident. But provincial civil hospital director Dr. Hamayun Zaheer last night said that five wounded children were shifted to the hospital for treatment. The children were wounded when windowpanes of their houses smashed as a result of explosions, he said. Asif Bahadari, an eyewitness and resident of the area, said the headquarters was first targeted with two suicide bombers while other fighters entered into the compound. "We could not sleep last night. Me and my two brother-in-laws and three children in my neighborhood are injured," he said. He added that heavy, small weapons and hand grenades were used during the attack. Ehsanullah a police officer who was wounded in the incident said: "We did not let the fighters to come out of vehicles' repairing center to the police headquarters. They were hiding behind parts of destroyed cars but police shot them dead

one by one.” He added that nine policemen were also wounded in the fight. A police ranger was completely destroyed as a result of gunfire while some other vehicles were partially damaged. As usual, Taliban claimed responsibility for the attack, saying several policemen suffered casualties in the firefight.

June 02, 2015

Balkh- At least nine employees of a non-governmental organization (NGO) were killed in insurgents’ attack in the Zare district of northern Balkh province, an official said on Tuesday. Munir Farhad, provincial governor spokesperson, said the incident took place around 2:00am midnight in the district. He added the armed men forced their way inside the offices of 'People In Need' NGO-- working in agriculture sector. According to Farhad, two guards of the NGO and seven employees have been killed in the attack. A woman is also included among the dead, he added. Basit Aini, rural rehabilitation and development director in Balkh, confirmed the incident, saying a delegation has been sent to the district to shift the bodies. No group has claimed responsibility so far. Earlier, acting governor had visited Zare, announcing the district had been cleared of insurgents.

Nangarhar- Twelve insurgents have been killed in a fierce gun battle when militants mounted attack on Afghan National Army (ANA) soldiers in the Ghani Khel district in eastern Nangarhar province, an official said on Tuesday. Nauman Hatafi, spokesman of 201 Selab Military corps, said that the firefight erupted when insurgents stormed ANA soldiers in Basit gas station area in the district. He said that notorious rebels’ commanders Qari Gauhar and Qari Zaiwar were among the dead. Taliban left behind six bodies of their dead colleagues, he added. The district’s chief Hazrat Khan Khaksar confirmed the incident and said police had reached to support ANA soldiers. He said ANA soldiers suffered casualties but he had no exact details into casualties. Security forces, he said had recovered huge arms cache after the firefight was over. Zabihullah Mujahid, Taliban spokesman, confirmed attack on police in Surkh Rud area but gave no further details.

Bamyan- Three Taliban commanders were killed in clash with security forces in central Bamyan province while nine policemen were taken hostage in northern Baghlan province by insurgents, officials said on Tuesday. Abdul Rahman Ahmadi, spokesman for the Bamyan governor, said well-armed militants launched coordinated attack on police check posts in Ashpeshta locality of Koh Mard district early Tuesday morning. Taliban have suffered heavy casualties, he said. He however, had no exact details into fatalities. He said the firefight lasted till 9:00 am this morning and the gun battle left three guards of military unit of coal project wounded. Abdul Hadi Saighani, Koh Mard district chief, said dozens of militants stormed police check post from different parts of Tala and Barfak districts of northern Baghlan province but security forces repulsed the attack. But Taliban on their website claimed killing six policemen and seizing two police check posts. Three policemen, Taliban said were detained after the firefight was over. Separately, in Larkhabi locality of Baghlan-e-Markazi district of Baghlan province, nine policemen were taken hostage by militants. Col. Abdul Basher Rashid, acting police chief of the province, said that efforts had been geared up to ensure safe release of the kidnapped police personnel. Mohammad Akbar, local

police chief in the locality, said his men visited Baghlan-e- Markazi to get weapons but militants abducted nine policemen following a brief clash. Meanwhile, three other local policemen were taken hostage by Taliban in Tawkam village of Baghlan-e-Markazi district last.

Paktika- Four Taliban have been killed and as many wounded in an overnight clash in southeastern Paktika province, an official said on Tuesday. Deputy Police Chief Nisar Ahmad Abdulzai said the firefight erupted when over a hundred Taliban fighters stormed Afghan Local Police (ALP) check posts on Monday night in the Yousufkhel district. He said Taliban left corpses of their fellow fighters and some weapons on the battle ground. One ALP official was killed and another wounded in the fighting. Separately, the National Directorate of Security (NDS) personnel detained an individual in northern Baghlan province and recovered weapons from his possession. In southern Kandahar, the NDS officials arrested two militants with weapons and ammunitions, the detainees confessed they had links with terrorists.

June 03, 2015

Nangarhar- Amid fierce clashes, armed members of the self-styled Islamic State group set fire to at least ten houses of Taliban commanders in the Spinghar district of eastern Nangarhar province, officials said on Wednesday. The district chief, Mohammad Qasim Momand, said the houses were torched in Shadal and Gardi areas on Tuesday night as fierce clashes between the two groups continued in the area. However, he had no exact information about casualties. Abdul Qayum, a local resident, said the houses torched belonged to top local Taliban commanders. There were no casualties when the houses were set afire, he said, adding government's writ did not prevail in the area. The Taliban have not yet commented about the incident. Clashes between Taliban and Daesh militants have been ongoing intermittently over the past two months in Nangarhar. Dozens of militants have been killed during these clashes, according to, Maj Gen. Ahmad Sherzad, the provincial police chief.

Baghlan- Six Afghan Local Police (ALP) personnel, three armed rebels and one civilian were killed during clashes that displaced about 150 families in northern Baghlan province, an official said on Wednesday. Deputy Governor Abdul Qadim Niazi said militants stormed police check posts last night in Gadanha locality of Dand Ghor district near the provincial capital, Pul-i-Khumri. The ensuing clash left six local policemen, three rebels and a woman dead and eight militants, three civilians and one policeman wounded. Niazi said the woman was killed and another three civilians were injured when Taliban-fired rockets struck residential houses. The Taliban in their website said their one fighter was wounded in the clash. Mohammad Ali, a resident of the area, said four houses were hit by rockets. He said the security situation was not satisfactory for residents. The militants fled when security forces conducted a clearing operation last week, but they staged a comeback when the security forces left the area, the resident said. He said the area had been the scene of violent clashes that displaced at least 150 families to other areas. Meanwhile, two rockets fired into Pul-i-Khumri city left six civilians, including three children, wounded and another four other rockets hit nonresidential areas, but caused no casualties.

June 03, 2015

Helmand- A policeman and two civilians were killed on Thursday when a suicide bomber ploughed his explosives-laden vehicle into a police check-post in the capital of southern Helmand province, an official said. Several people suffered casualties in the car bombing that took place in the Do Lari area of Lashkargah at around 3:30pm, the provincial police spokesman said. Col. Farid Ahmad Obaid said he had no exact figures for casualties. But Helmand police chief Brig. Gen. Nabi Jan Mullakhel said one policeman and two civilians were killed and one policeman and three civilians were wounded in the attack. An eyewitness confirmed Mullakhel's account. An official at the Emergency-run hospital said they had been delivered one dead body and five injured people at the hospital.

IV. QUALITY CONTROL

This section provides a description of quality control. Additional data processing checks and hard checks taken to ensure the quality of the report are summarized in this section. This survey had a high level of quality control and oversight which contributes to the overall validity of the data collected.

Field Team

A description of the field team composition such as the number of interviewers by gender, the number of interviewers that have worked on previous D3 projects, and those that are new interviewers to a D3 project are described in Table 6.

TABLE 6: DESCRIPTION OF FIELD

	Female	Male	Total
Number of female/male interviewers	396	603	999
Number of interviewers previously used in D3 project	386	572	958
Number of interviewers new to a D3 project	10	31	41

Training

The central training for provincial supervisors was held in Kabul on May 19, 2015 and was led by ACSOR project managers Haroon Tahiry and Nazir Ekhlas. Additional provincial level trainings were conducted in all 34 provinces by the trained supervisors.

Topics covered during the training include:

- Proper household and respondent selection.
- Review of the questionnaire content.
- Proper recording of questions.
- Appropriate interviewing techniques.
- Proper usage of the contact sheets.

The training sessions were conducted successfully and no issues were reported.

Quality Control Methods – Field Level

When the questionnaires have returned to the ACSOR central office in Kabul they are sorted and open-end questions are coded by a team of coders familiar with international standards for creating typologies for codes.

The questionnaires are then sent for data entry. ACSOR key-punches all questionnaires on-site to protect the data and closely control the quality of the data entry process. During this process, the keypunching team utilizes logic checks and verifies any errors inadvertently committed by interviewers.

Following the data cleaning process and logic checks of the dataset, ACSOR uses a proprietary program called Hunter that searches for additional patterns and duplicates that may indicate that an interview was not properly conducted by an interviewer.

The Hunter program includes three tests:

1. Equality test – compares interviews for similarities, grouped by interviewer, within sampling point, province, or any other variable. Typically, interviews with an interviewer average of 90% or higher are flagged for further investigation.
2. Non response test – determines the percentage of “Don’t Knows” for each interviewer’s cases. Typically, if an interviews with 25% or higher Don’t Know responses are flagged for further investigation.
3. Duplicates test – compares cases across all interviewers and respondents to check for similarity rates. This test will flag any pair of interviews that are similar to each other. Typically, any cases that have a similarity of 95% or higher are flagged for further investigation.

Any interview that does not pass Hunter is pulled out for additional screening. If the interview does not pass screening, it is removed from the final database before delivery.

For Wave 28, the Hunter program flagged a total of 440 cases to be removed:

- 40 cases were removed due to over 90% similarity across respondents in a sampling point (equality test)
- 3 cases were removed due to having over 25% non-response
- 397 cases were removed for being over 95% similar in substantive responses (duplicates test).

Five cases were not included due to misprinted questionnaires.

Quality Control – Double Entry

For the Wave 28 survey, ACSOR randomly selected 2,080 questionnaires of the total 13,784⁸ (15%). These questionnaires were then given to an independent team for entry. Data results from this independent entry were then compared to the primary data set. Discrepancies and errors were identified by data coders. All discrepancies were compared to the fielded questionnaires. The data in the finalized dataset were based on the responses provided in the original questionnaires. The results of double entry showed an overall error rate of .19%, which is comparably low and acceptable for quality control standards.

⁸ Total n size before Hunter deletions.

V. QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire was drafted from client specifications consisting of 31 management questions, 18 demographics questions, and 87 substantive questions. The mean interview length was 33 minutes with a range of 20 to 60 minutes. Topic areas that were addressed in the questionnaire include:

- Security
- Afghan National Security Forces
- NATO/International Forces
- Reconciliation/Reintegration
- Taliban/Da'esh
- Government performance
- Access to services
- Economic conditions
- Dispute resolution
- Perception of countries and organizations

VI. OUTLOOK FOR FUTURE STUDIES

The fieldwork for ANQAR Wave 28 proceeded successfully. Neither supervisors nor interviewers raised concerns about the content of the questionnaire. ACSOR anticipates no difficulties in repeating the study for future waves.

VII. APPENDIX

Appendix A

LIST OF INTERCEPT INTERVIEWS FOR ANQAR WAVE 28

Sampling Point #	Province	District	District Code
281	Faryab (FYB)	Kohistan	KIT
282	Faryab (FYB)	Kohistan	KIT
283	Faryab (FYB)	Kohistan	KIT
284	Faryab (FYB)	Kohistan	KIT
344	Jawzjan (JOW)	Qush Tepah	QTP
345	Jawzjan (JOW)	Qush Tepah	QTP
346	Jawzjan (JOW)	Khamyab	KMB
347	Jawzjan (JOW)	Khamyab	KMB
356	Jawzjan (JOW)	Darzab	DZB
357	Jawzjan (JOW)	Darzab	DZB
360	Sari Pul (SAR)	Kohistanat	KTT
361	Sari Pul (SAR)	Kohistanat	KTT
362	Sari Pul (SAR)	Kohistanat	KTT
363	Sari Pul (SAR)	Kohistanat	KTT
372	Sari Pul (SAR)	Balkhab	BKB
373	Sari Pul (SAR)	Balkhab	BKB
374	Sari Pul (SAR)	Balkhab	BKB
375	Sari Pul (SAR)	Balkhab	BKB
572	Kunduz (KDZ)	Archi	ARC
573	Kunduz (KDZ)	Archi	ARC
638	Takhar (TAK)	Darqad	DRQ
639	Takhar (TAK)	Darqad	DRQ
675	Badakhshan (BDS)	Raghistan	RAG
676	Badakhshan (BDS)	Raghistan	RAG
685	Badakhshan (BDS)	Jurm	JUR
686	Badakhshan (BDS)	Jurm	JUR
687	Badakhshan (BDS)	Yawan	YAW
688	Badakhshan (BDS)	Yawan	YAW
695	Badakhshan (BDS)	Shighnan	SHG
696	Badakhshan (BDS)	Shighnan	SHG
697	Badakhshan (BDS)	Darwaz-e Pa'in	DEP
698	Badakhshan (BDS)	Darwaz-e Pa'in	DEP
699	Badakhshan (BDS)	Shiki	SHI
700	Badakhshan (BDS)	Shiki	SHI

Sampling Point #	Province	District	District Code
701	Badakhshan (BDS)	Yamgan	YAM
702	Badakhshan (BDS)	Yamgan	YAM
703	Badakhshan (BDS)	Kuf Ab	KUF
704	Badakhshan (BDS)	Kuf Ab	KUF
705	Badakhshan (BDS)	Warduj	WDJ
706	Badakhshan (BDS)	Warduj	WDJ
707	Badakhshan (BDS)	Khwahan	KWH
708	Badakhshan (BDS)	Khwahan	KWH
711	Badakhshan (BDS)	Ishkashim	ISH
712	Badakhshan (BDS)	Ishkashim	ISH
783	Wardak (WAR)	Nerkh	NRK
784	Wardak (WAR)	Nerkh	NRK
785	Wardak (WAR)	Nerkh	NRK
786	Wardak (WAR)	Nerkh	NRK
825	Ghazni (GHA)	Andar	AND
826	Ghazni (GHA)	Andar	AND
827	Ghazni (GHA)	Andar	AND
828	Ghazni (GHA)	Andar	AND
859	Ghazni (GHA)	Giro	GIR
860	Ghazni (GHA)	Giro	GIR
861	Ghazni (GHA)	Giro	GIR
862	Ghazni (GHA)	Giro	GIR
865	Ghazni (GHA)	Nawah	NWH
866	Ghazni (GHA)	Nawah	NWH
867	Ghazni (GHA)	Ajristan	ART
868	Ghazni (GHA)	Ajristan	ART
873	Ghazni (GHA)	Zanakhan	ZNK
874	Ghazni (GHA)	Zanakhan	ZNK
910	Paktika (PKA)	Wazah Khwah	WKW
929	Logar (LOW)	Charkh	CKH
930	Logar (LOW)	Charkh	CKH
931	Logar (LOW)	Kharwar	KAW
932	Logar (LOW)	Kharwar	KAW
935	Logar (LOW)	Azrah	AZR
936	Logar (LOW)	Azrah	AZR
943	Logar (LOW)	Baraki Barak	BBK
944	Logar (LOW)	Baraki Barak	BBK
945	Logar (LOW)	Baraki Barak	BBK
946	Logar (LOW)	Baraki Barak	BBK

Sampling Point #	Province	District	District Code
947	Logar (LOW)	Baraki Barak	BBK
948	Logar (LOW)	Baraki Barak	BBK
971	Parwan (PAR)	Koh-e Safi	KES
972	Parwan (PAR)	Koh-e Safi	KES
1005	Paktya (PIA)	Jani Khel	JKL
1006	Paktya (PIA)	Jani Khel	JKL
1015	Paktya (PIA)	Zurmat	ZMT
1016	Paktya (PIA)	Zurmat	ZMT
1017	Paktya (PIA)	Zurmat	ZMT
1018	Paktya (PIA)	Zurmat	ZMT
1019	Paktya (PIA)	Zurmat	ZMT
1020	Paktya (PIA)	Zurmat	ZMT
1021	Paktya (PIA)	Zurmat	ZMT
1022	Paktya (PIA)	Zurmat	ZMT
1044	Khost (KHO)	Sperah	SPH
1045	Khost (KHO)	Sperah	SPH
1058	Khost (KHO)	Sabari (Ya'qubi)	SBR
1059	Khost (KHO)	Sabari (Ya'qubi)	SBR
1060	Khost (KHO)	Sabari (Ya'qubi)	SBR
1061	Khost (KHO)	Sabari (Ya'qubi)	SBR
1062	Khost (KHO)	Sabari (Ya'qubi)	SBR
1063	Khost (KHO)	Sabari (Ya'qubi)	SBR
1136	Nangarhar (NAN)	Pachir wa Agam	PWA
1137	Nangarhar (NAN)	Pachir wa Agam	PWA
1144	Nangarhar (NAN)	Hisarak	HSR
1145	Nangarhar (NAN)	Hisarak	HSR
1198	Kapisa (KAP)	Alah Say	ALS
1199	Kapisa (KAP)	Alah Say	ALS
1210	Kapisa (KAP)	Tagab	TAG
1211	Kapisa (KAP)	Tagab	TAG
1212	Kapisa (KAP)	Tagab	TAG
1213	Kapisa (KAP)	Tagab	TAG
1214	Kapisa (KAP)	Tagab	TAG
1215	Kapisa (KAP)	Tagab	TAG
1313	Kandahar (KAN)	Maiwand	MWD
1314	Kandahar (KAN)	Maiwand	MWD
1319	Kandahar (KAN)	Shah Wali Kot	SWK
1320	Kandahar (KAN)	Shah Wali Kot	SWK
1321	Kandahar (KAN)	Shah Wali Kot	SWK

Sampling Point #	Province	District	District Code
1322	Kandahar (KAN)	Shah Wali Kot	SWK
1327	Kandahar (KAN)	Ma'ruf	MRF
1328	Kandahar (KAN)	Ma'ruf	MRF
1331	Kandahar (KAN)	Nesh	NES
1332	Kandahar (KAN)	Nesh	NES
1333	Kandahar (KAN)	Ghorak	GRK
1334	Kandahar (KAN)	Ghorak	GRK
1351	Zabul (ZAB)	Arghandab	AGH
1352	Zabul (ZAB)	Arghandab	AGH
1354	Zabul (ZAB)	Khak-e Afghan	KEA
1355	Zabul (ZAB)	Khak-e Afghan	KEA
1368	Zabul (ZAB)	Daychopan	DCP
1369	Zabul (ZAB)	Daychopan	DCP
1409	Day Kundi (DAY)	Kajran	KAR
1410	Day Kundi (DAY)	Kajran	KAR
1506	Herat (HER)	Kushk-e Kohnah	KEK
1507	Herat (HER)	Kushk-e Kohnah	KEK
1508	Herat (HER)	Kushk-e Kohnah	KEK
1509	Herat (HER)	Kushk-e Kohnah	KEK

Appendix B

LIST OF REPLACED SAMPLING POINTS FOR ANQAR WAVE 28

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
1. Kabul	225	Dabeli	Ganj Kalai	No transportation way for vehicles
	227	Kharote	Pul Sangi	No transportation way for vehicles
	228	Now Abad Pulcharkhi	Famely Haye Pulcharkhe	Village not found
	234	Chehl Dukhtaran	Ali Khail	Village not found
	235	Qala Jan Khan	Tangi Sayidan	No transportation way for vehicles
	237	Malik Zada	Sultan Sahib	No transportation way for vehicles
	241	Kaltari	Bagh Khoshi	Village not found
	244	Mata Khail	Salah Khail	No transportation way for vehicles
	245	Bagh Humomi	Burjak Ya Tara Khail	Village not found
	246	Pashaye	Baig Toot	No transportation way for vehicles
	249	Chawol Khail	Khaldari Bala	No transportation way for vehicles
	254	Qala Sayid Ha	Now Abad Chehlitan	No transportation way for vehicles
22. Faryab	267	Mullah Mohammad Azim	Kohna Qeshlaq	No transportation way for vehicles
20. Jowzjan	348	Mullah Kot	Areq Afghaniya	The village is under control of Taliban
21. Sar-e Pul	359	Asir Abad	Zar Tapa	No transportation way for vehicles
	364	Sar Chashma	Tatar	No transportation way for vehicles
	367	Qeshlaq Pusta	Ate Bai	The village is under control of Taliban
	369	Hashdah Bala	Masjid Bukhari	The village is under control of Taliban
	378	Sar Kamar	Angut Arabia	The village is under control of Taliban
	385	Sea Toot Hulya	Korak Mughul	The village is under control of Taliban
	387	Qashqotan	Gul Tapa	The village is under control of Taliban
	389	Faizullah Bai	Naw Abad Qadam Jay	The village is under control

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
				of Taliban
18. Balkh	424	Sorokh Gonbad Afghaniya	Taly Gak	The village is under control of Taliban
	427	Dahi Now	Sadar Abad Payen	The village is under control of Taliban
	428	Sar Asiyab	Qaltaq	The village is under control of Taliban
	429	Aranje	Qarshi Gak	The village is under control of Taliban
	430	Haq Dad Gaza Sufla	Arab Mazari Bala	The village is under control of Taliban
	431	Korcha Payen	Fatima Khail Imam Sahib	The village is under control of Taliban
	432	Peer Nazar Bai Beash Dara	Takabi Imam Sahib	The village is under control of Taliban
	433	Bolak Koh	Barga Afghaniya	The village is under control of Taliban
	434	Kanja Bai Peash Dara	Jangal Chamtal	The village is under control of Taliban
	463	Ghundak	Bagh Qotegak	No transportation way for vehicles
	471	Dewan	Jar Sayyed Ha	The village is under control of Taliban
	472	Seya Ab	Halqa Jar	The village is under control of Taliban
	473	Haji Kalan Dalan	Qala Safi Ha	The village is under control of Taliban
	474	Qashim Sai	Khwaja Sabz Posh	The village is under control of Taliban
	475	Qeshlaq Saye	Qourbaqa Khana	The village is under control of Taliban
16. Baghlan	491	Sea Poshta	Dar Bandak	The village is under control of Taliban
	492	Char Maghza	Seya Qoul	The village is under control of Taliban
	495	Halimaka	Qasabi	Village not found
	525	Kunj Ya Gorgan	Kamp Mahjeren	The village is under control of Taliban
	526	Kabuli Tepa Ahmad Zai	Shinwari	The village is under control of Taliban
	528	Toulka	Jalozai	The village is under control of Taliban

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
17. Kunduz	578	Warta Balaqi Payen	Choraq	The village is under control of Taliban
	584	Lala-Maidan	Dost-Muhammad Kalay	The village is under control of Taliban
	588	Masjed Sayyed Mahiudin	Dewana Qeshlaq	The village is under control of Taliban
	598	Aftab Laq Haji Sheb Din	Ismayel Qeshlaq	The village is under control of Taliban
15. Takhar	608	Mankchaqour Payen	Jaw Kado Payen	The village is under control of Taliban
	609	Aq Masjed	Bagh-I-Zakhira	No transportation way for vehicles
	613	Lalmy Qarghado Wardi	Asil Abrow	The village is under control of Taliban
	615	Argishah Bala	Warnakhowa Chashma	The village is under control of Taliban
	616	Cemaiti Payen	Warna Khowa Kala	No transportation way for vehicles
	617	Qazal Balaq	Sokhan Abad	No transportation way for vehicles
	619	Ghachor	Now Abad Ya Sangan	No transportation way for vehicles
	620	Khogak Khoban Darah	Pair Farkhar	Village not found
	621	Paich	Now Abad Dasht Kunj	No transportation way for vehicles
	622	Yangi	Askowan	No transportation way for vehicles
	623	Yashko	Askin	No transportation way for vehicles
	626	Dahan Jamshid	Mirza Bacha	No transportation way for vehicles
	627	Qanfarh Bahi	Kado Khour Boland Aba	No transportation way for vehicles
	628	Alam Jaar Jangal	Chanar Kaftar Ali	The village is under control of Taliban
	633	Haji Noor Khan	Baband Kak	Village not found
	634	Satar Bai	Haji Rajab	No transportation way for vehicles
	635	Imam Qoul	Maidani	No transportation way for vehicles
	636	Khowja Bena	Challawak	No transportation way for vehicles
	637	Rais Toghan	Sar Pul	No transportation way for vehicles
	640	Aq Masjed	Ganj Qeshlaq	No transportation way for vehicles

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
	641	Talak	Pass Moghul	No transportation way for vehicles
	642	Safi Jalat	Haji Qauom	No transportation way for vehicles
	643	Malika	Mullah Abdul Karim	Village not found
	644	Abdullah Jan	Bik Abad	Village not found
	646	Qarloq	Qazaq Qeshlaq	No transportation way for vehicles
	647	Talok	Moghul Hai Tajgozar	No transportation way for vehicles
	648	Tali	Dahi Bashi Sufla	No transportation way for vehicles
	651	Tang Qeshlaq	Ashiyanan	No transportation way for vehicles
	652	Qala Gardab	Bashkan	No transportation way for vehicles
	653	Qoudowkh Sar Wostaq	Sar Rustaq	No transportation way for vehicles
	654	Langar Bala	Chapa Khana	No transportation way for vehicles
	655	Saram Baz Bala	Moughol Wardak	No transportation way for vehicles
	659	Yamchai Payen	Chawki Doz	No transportation way for vehicles
	661	Baikha	Qadoq Bala	No transportation way for vehicles
14. Badakhshan	667	Kaftar Khana	Bagh Sufi	No transportation way for vehicles
	673	Jagani	Hassan Baigi	Village not found
	682	Socheyou	Yajak	No transportation way for vehicles
	683	Kal Gi Dara	Warsag	No transportation way for vehicles
	690	Maghzar	Naw Abad Bazar Tashkan	No transportation way for vehicles
	692	Ghaz Morgh Bala	Now Abad Koh Daraz	No transportation way for vehicles
	693	Khail Asp	Farmanqouli Dahi Payen	No transportation way for vehicles
	709	Dozakh Dara	Nakib	No transportation way for vehicles
	713	Ghayrat Baigi	Zair Jaar	No transportation way for vehicles
	715	Qara Bai	Baloch Markazi	No transportation way for vehicles
	717	Wafayee	Farjghani	No transportation way for vehicles

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
	720	Towaroq Ya Kalak	Doki Payeen	No transportation way for vehicles
	722	Peashga	Daneshmandan	No transportation way for vehicles
19. Samangan	732	Qadam Ali	Momen Abad Qoush Para	The village is under control of Taliban
	733	Qoush Zoo	Chaqmaqli	No transportation way for vehicles
	734	Gorah	Qorugh Kabuli Payen	Village not found
	736	Khowja Qashqar Bala	Langar Sar Bagh	No transportation way for vehicles
	740	Shorcha	Asel Zoor Goot Hassan Khail	The village is under control of Taliban
	741	Abdul Shokor	Shorabak	The village is under control of Taliban
	745	Haji Mullah Taaj Moahmmad	Zoor Goot Hassan Khail	The village is under control of Taliban
	746	Qarah Balaq	Bayanat	No transportation way for vehicles
32. Bamyan	751	Holangak	Tasal Sayda	No transportation way for vehicles
	752	Dahan Jowilan	Gumbazi	No transportation way for vehicles
	754	Katway	Mahajeren Zerbat	No transportation way for vehicles
	756	Mandi Ghulam Shah	Sheena	Village not found
	757	Bola Qala	Seya Qoulak	Village not found
	759	Banaq Dahi Now	Lowranj	Village not found
	761	Khak Moshak	Dewalak	No transportation way for vehicles
	763	Dahan Sangi Khan	Islam Qala	No transportation way for vehicles
	764	Sorkhe	Qatar Sam	No transportation way for vehicles
	773	Chapha	Dahan Tagab Sahah	Village not found
	774	Daiktor	Bani Gow	Village not found
	777	Dahi Yalak Kata Tala Bayanan	Dasht Sachak	No transportation way for vehicles
8. Paktika	897	Nar Kalay	Shah Mul Tangi	No transportation way for vehicles
	906	Bango Kalay	Khalifa Sahib	The village is under control of Taliban
3. Parwan	956	Jow Zar	Qoul Masood	The village is under control of Taliban
	958	Kana Khail	Dahana Khoshkak	The village is under control

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
				of Taliban
	965	Sarwar	Daraz Gard	No transportation way for vehicles
	966	Khak Jaji	Ushtur Shahr	The village is under control of Taliban
	985	Khan Baba Khail	Dahi Payen	The village is under control of Taliban
10. Nangarhar	1105	Tonal Baraikab	Takeya	The village is under control of Taliban
11. Laghman	1162	Kunda Lam	Shahi	The village is under control of Taliban
	1172	Kandar	Karo	The village is under control of Taliban
	1177	Kumaki	Qala Sangi Dar Kunda	The village is under control of Taliban
	1178	Zargar Mala	Sang Kash	The village is under control of Taliban
	1181	Somochan	Mohammad Pur	The village is under control of Taliban
	1183	Ka Kas	Sapo Khail	No transportation way for vehicles
12. Kunar	1229	Surubi	Tango	The village is under control of Taliban
	1230	Dam Dara	Sarkani Markaz	The village is under control of Taliban
	1233	Karwaro	Dar Badam	The village is under control of Taliban
	1237	Kachli	Loy Gariga	The village is under control of Taliban
	1239	Durge	Managi	The village is under control of Taliban
	1242	Mullayano Tangi	Son Kalay	The village is under control of Taliban
33. Panjsher	1271	Qash Daraz	Dara Sakh Dahan Qoul Baid	Village not found
	1272	Eail Shafi	Kohyech	Village not found
29. Zabul	1361	Karzai	Zara Qala	The village is under control of Taliban
	1363	Mundi Kalay	Madi Khel	The village is under control of Taliban
24. Herat	1423	Sayed Abdullah Mukhtar	Jada Mukhaberat	No transportation way for vehicles
	1475	Ghoparda Hulya	Mir Abad Hulya	The village is under control of Taliban

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
	1505	Safid Sangja	Kashfe	The village is under control of Taliban
	1536	Khan Khail	Karaiz Masaiyan	The village is under control of Taliban
	1538	Karaiz Baidak	Tootak Halam	The village is under control of Taliban
	1540	Kah Wa Sarai Now	Qala Kohna	The village is under control of Taliban
	1541	Mirza Aslam	Astana	The village is under control of Taliban
23. Badghis	1548	Mohammad Zai	Pay Pul	The village is under control of Taliban
	1550	Khoskak	Besmullah	The village is under control of Taliban
	1552	Pesta Sawar	Rahm Mahal	The village is under control of Taliban
	1566	Jara	Boya Kalay Ha	The village is under control of Taliban
	1568	Ab Khor Bala	Shorab	The village is under control of Taliban
	1569	Namak Ha	Sultan Ha	The village is under control of Taliban
	1570	Khak Shair Mohammad	Qarchaqe Ya Zad Paiwand	The village is under control of Taliban
	1571	Gazak	Baba Gawazuddin	The village is under control of Taliban
	1572	Shorab Payen	Jar Bashi Zad Mahmod	The village is under control of Taliban
31. Ghor	1602	Rai Chan	Kasi	The village is under control of Taliban
	1604	Wajan	Sofak	The village is under control of Taliban
	1606	Amratak	Tailek Sufla	The village is under control of Taliban
	1608	Kamarak	Deh Yala	The village is under control of Taliban
	1610	Shor Qoul	Poza Lich	The village is under control of Taliban
25. Farah	1622	Rabat Safid	Shah Toot	The village is under control of Taliban
	1623	Meyan Karaiz	Qala Meyana	The village is under control of Taliban

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
	1624	Toot Khusham	Larti	The village is under control of Taliban
	1625	Kan Yan	Qala Babo	The village is under control of Taliban
	1634	Jamal Zai	Deh Naw	The village is under control of Taliban
	1641	Salowr	Nangab	The village is under control of Taliban
	1642	Rowkin	Qala Abul Rahman	The village is under control of Taliban
	1645	Qala Azoo	Markaz Wolluswaly	The village is under control of Taliban
	1646	Meykhak	Kushak Bala	The village is under control of Taliban
	1649	Bakhsh Abad	Ganj Abad	The village is under control of Taliban
	1650	Chahel Gazi	Khowja Khezer	The village is under control of Taliban