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METHODS REPORT

ANQAR WAVE 30

DECEMBER 29, 2015



Field Dates: November 11 - 20, 2015

Sample Size: 13,461

Number of Interviewers: 963

Field Provider: ACSOR

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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 30 survey conducted in the Winter of 2015.

Fieldwork for Wave 30 was conducted by ACSOR for RS/NATO in Afghanistan from November 11 - 20, 2015. The sample includes a national probability sample of 11,374 Afghans selected at random in all 34 of the country's provinces; and a sample conducted via intercept interviews of 2,087. Respondents were 18 years and older, 64% were male and 36% were female. The survey includes both urban (20%) and rural (80%) households. Unless otherwise noted, all figures in this report represent unweighted results.

Executive Summary

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

- Fieldwork was conducted from November 11 - 20, 2015. The field team consisted of 963 trained interviews and supervisors under the management of D3 Systems and ACSOR.
- ANQAR Wave 30 includes a total sample of 13,461 men and women 18 years of age and older in all 34 provinces of Afghanistan. 11,374 interviews were conducted via random walk with male and female respondents and 2,087 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 (2015 - 2016 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 30 replacements can be found in Appendix B.
- The sample was 64% male and 36% female. The survey was designed to include 50% male and 50% female 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 104 substantive questions. Topics included quality of life, security, perceptions of the government, reconciliation, and migration.
- The mean interview length was 34 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 30 survey, a total of 318 cases were removed from the dataset; 2 cases were removed due to having over 25% non-response, 292 cases were removed for being over 95% similar in substantive responses, and 24 cases were removed due to similarities in answers. 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 30 survey was .16%. The error rate was very low overall and we have confidence in the fidelity of the keypunched data.

- The Wave 30 survey has a margin of sampling error of ± 0.84 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level. The overall design effect is 2.14. The complex margin of error is $\pm 1.23\%$.
- For the overall sample, the response rate is 82.37%, the cooperation rate is 93.22%, the refusal rate is 3.95%, and the contact rate is 88.36%.

Project Schedule

Table 1 lists the schedule of major project milestones.

TABLE 1: PROJECT TIMELINE

Project Phases	Start Date	End Date
Translation	November 05, 2015	November 07, 2015
Central Briefing	November 10, 2015	November 10, 2015
Field	November 11, 2015	November 20, 2015
Quality Control during field-work	November 11, 2015	November 20, 2015
Data Processing	December 01, 2015	December 07, 2015

II. SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample was drawn using a stratified multi-stage cluster design. D3 used the 2015-2016¹ updated figures provided by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) of the Afghan government. D3 chooses to use this because, similar to the 2010- 2011 update, much of

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. D3 completed its review of 2015-2016 updates from the CSO and feels they are acceptable as replacements for the 2006 estimates.

the 2015-2016 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.

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 add 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:

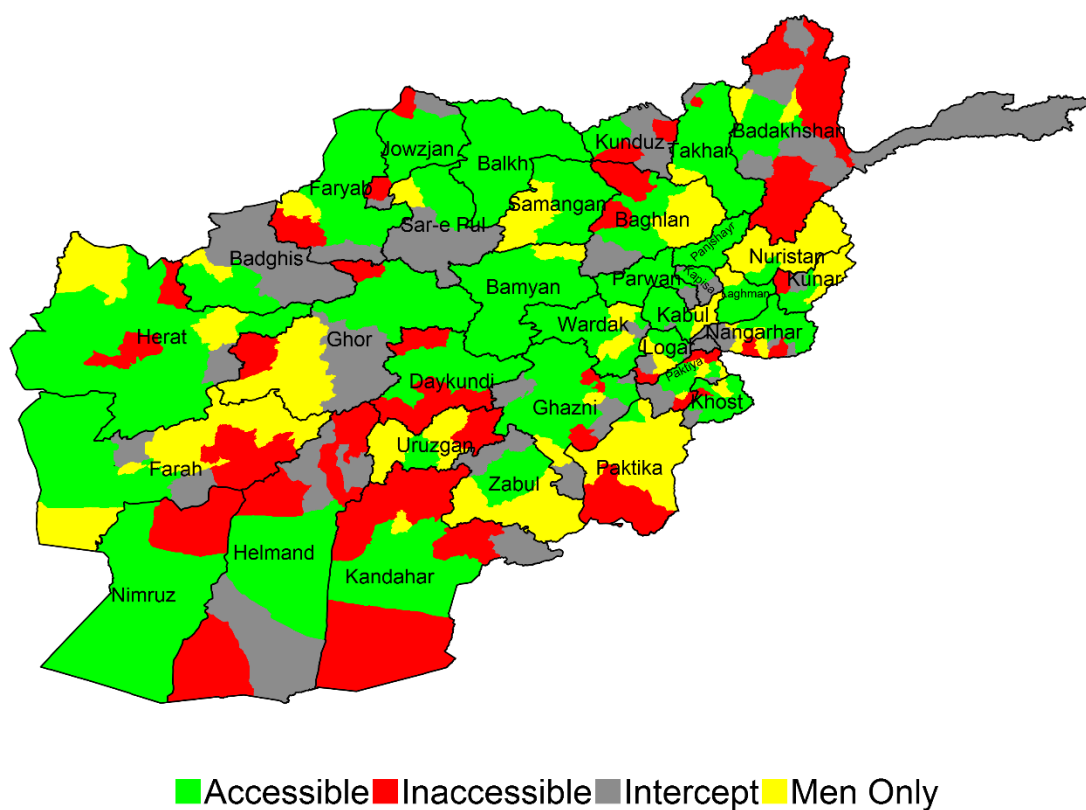
- a. In situations where the selected district was inaccessible due to security, transportation or weather, intercept interviews were conducted with residents of those districts who were traveling in neighboring districts. Intercept interviews were used in 263 sampling points. These were conducted with 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 November, when field work launched. Red districts were not sampled and are completely inaccessible,

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.

yellow are accessible to males only, green are completely accessible (to both male and female interviewers), and gray are intercept interviews which targeted completely inaccessible districts that were visited during Wave 30.

FIGURE 1: AFGHANISTAN ACCESSIBILITY WITH INTERCEPT INTERVIEWS



Of the 424³ potential primary sampling units in the country, 16% were inaccessible to male interviewers, 28% were inaccessible for female interviewers. Overall, 82 completely inaccessible districts were sampled. These were made accessible to male interviewers by

³ There are 408 districts in Afghanistan; however Kabul City is composed of 16 nahias leading to 424 primary sampling units used in the survey's sampling frame.

intercept interviews. Including design effects, results have a complex margin of sampling error of +/- 1.23 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level for the full sample.

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, 84 of the 1723 sampling points were randomly replaced within the same districts because of security reasons, 52 for transportation difficulties, 18 because they could not be located, and two for other accessibility issues. A complete list of replaced sampling points and reasons for replacements 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

Province	CSO Percentage in Population (Total)	Percentage in Unweighted Sample (Total)	Percentage in Weighted Sample (wgt1) ⁵
Kabul (KAB)	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%
Kapisa (KAP)	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Parwan (PAR)	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%
Wardak (WAR)	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%
Logar (LOW)	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%
Ghazni (GHA)	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
Paktiya (PIA)	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Paktika (PKA)	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%
Khost (KHO)	2.1%	2.2%	2.1%
Nangarhar (NAN)	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%
Laghman (LAG)	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%

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.

Province	CSO Percentage in Population (Total)	Percentage in Unweighted Sample (Total)	Percentage in Weighted Sample (wgt1) ⁵
Kunar (KNR)	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Nuristan (NUR)	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%
Badakhshan (BDS)	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%
Takhar (TAK)	3.6%	3.7%	3.6%
Baghlan (BGL)	3.4%	3.2%	3.4%
Kunduz (KDZ)	3.7%	3.6%	3.7%
Balkh (BAL)	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%
Samangan (SAM)	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Jawzjan (JOW)	2.0%	1.9%	2%
Sar-e- Pul (SAR)	2.1%	1.8%	2.1%
Faryab (FYB)	3.7%	3.5%	3.7%
Badghis (BDG)	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
Herat (HER)	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Farah (FRA)	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%
Nimroz (NIM)	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%
Helmand (HEL)	3.4%	3.2%	3.4%
Kandahar (KAN)	4.5%	4.6%	4.5%
Zabul (ZAB)	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Uruzgan (ORU)	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Ghor (GHO)	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%
Bamyan (BAM)	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%
Panjshayr (PAN)	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%
Daykundi (DAY)	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Weighting

The dataset includes two weights.

1. “wgt 1” is a post-stratification adjustment 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 wgt 1 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 and then 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 Q24. 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, Q24

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	3520	26.15%	0.58%	2.36
Wrong Direction	6757	50.20%	0.63%	2.15
Same Place, Not Going Anywhere	3007	22.34%	0.47%	1.68
Refused (vol.)	6	0.04%	0.02%	1.32
Don't Know (vol.)	170	1.27%	0.13%	1.85
Weighted Mean			0.58%	2.10
Total	13460	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	1572	11.68%	0.40%	2.04
Somewhat Dissatisfied	4143	30.78%	0.53%	1.78
Somewhat Satisfied	5777	42.92%	0.58%	1.82
Very Satisfied	1941	14.42%	0.48%	2.51
Refused (vol.)	2	0.01%	0.01%	0.99
Don't Know (vol.)	27	0.20%	0.04%	1.21
Weighted Mean			0.53%	1.93
Total	13462	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	4600	34.17%	0.60%	2.12
Stay The Same	4615	34.28%	0.57%	1.96
Improve	3896	28.94%	0.57%	2.16
Refused (vol.)	5	0.04%	0.02%	0.96
Don't Know (vol.)	345	2.56%	0.18%	1.66
Weighted Mean			0.57%	2.06
Total	13461	100.00%		

q22: Does the National Police need the help of the foreign forces or is it capable of operating on its own? In your opinion, is the National Police capable as it is, capable but needs resources, or does it need the full support of International Forces?

	Frequency	Proportion	Complex SE	Design Effect
Capable As It Is	2501	18.58%	0.55%	2.74
Capable But Needs Resources	7270	54.01%	0.62%	2.10
Needs Full Support of The ISAF	3569	26.51%	0.61%	2.54
Refused (vol.)	8	0.06%	0.03%	1.48
Don't Know (vol.)	113	0.84%	0.10%	1.53
Weighted Mean			0.60%	2.33
Total	13461	100.00%		

q24: 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	2484	18.45%	0.56%	2.81
Good	5272	39.16%	0.60%	2.02
Fair	4217	31.33%	0.60%	2.29
Bad	1160	8.62%	0.35%	2.15
Very Low/very Bad	266	1.98%	0.19%	2.46
Refused (vol.)	1	0.01%	0.01%	1.06
Don't Know (vol.)	61	0.45%	0.06%	1.07
Weighted Mean			0.56%	2.27
Total	13461	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 2.14.

Assuming simple random sample with $n=13,461$, $p=.5$, at the 95% CI level, a conservative estimate of the margin of error for the survey is 0.84%.

Accounting for the complex design through the design effect estimate of 2.14, $p=.5$ at the 95% CI level, the complex margin of error (CMOE) is 1.23%.

Design effect estimates were also calculated at the provincial level. Detailed calculations can be located in the document titled *ANQAR W30 CMOE Provincial* and a summary of the provincial level design effects and complex margin of error can be found in the document titled *ANQAR W30 DEFF and CMOE Summary*.

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: 98.0%
- Second contact: 1.6%
- Third contact: .5%

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

Response Rate 3= _____/_____

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

Cooperation Rate 1= _____/_____

$$(I + P) + R$$

Refusal Rate 2= _____/_____

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

Contact Rate 2= _____/_____

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

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 DEFINITIONS

ACSOR Code	AAPOR Code	Description	Totals
Completed Interviews			13784
1	1.0/1.10	Interview was successfully completed	
Partial Interviews			
10	1.200	During interview, selected respondent refused (General)	66
11	1.200	During interview, selected respondent was not feeling informed to answer the questions	41
12	1.200	During interview, selected respondent got angry because of a question	12
13	1.200	During interview, selected respondent preferred head of household be interviewed	48
14	1.200	During interview, selected respondent was in a hurry/no time	45
Total Partial			212
Unknown Eligibility			
20	3.130	No answer at door	336
21	3.200	No adults (18+) after three visits	441
22	3.170	Unable to access building or house	102
23	3.210	Outright refusal at the door	549
Total Unknown Household			1428
Non-contacts			
24	2.210	Selected respondent never available for interview	148
25	2.250	Selected respondent long-term absence for the fieldwork period	394
Total Non-contacts			542
Others			
26	2.300	Selected respondent not allowed to participate in the survey	92
35	2.310	Selected respondent deceased	3

ACSOR Code	AAPOR Code	Description	Totals
36	2.320	Selected respondent physically or mentally unable to complete the interview	16
37	2.332	Selected respondent unable to complete interview in languages available	9
90	4.900	Other	9
Total Others			129
Refusals			
30	2.11	Selected respondent refuses (General)	247
31	2.11	Selected respondent not feeling informed to answer the questions	133
32	2.11	Selected respondent got angry because of the subject matter	31
33	2.11	Selected respondent prefers head of household to be interviewed	126
34	2.11	Selected respondent in a hurry/no time	124
Total Refusals			661
Not Eligible			
40	4.700	Does not meet screening criteria/not eligible for interview	33
41	4.500	Non-residential (business)/abandoned home	204
Total Not Eligible			237
Total	Total Sampled Households		16993

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.⁶

⁶ 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 RATES⁷

Disposition Rate Formulas	Percent
Response Rate 3 (RR): $I / ((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + e*(UH+UO))$	82.37%
Cooperation Rate 1 (COOP): $I / (I+P) + R + O$	93.22%
Refusal Rate 2 (REF): $R / ((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + e*(UH + UO))$	3.95%
Contact Rate 2 (CON): $(I+P) + R + O / (I+P) + R + O + NC + e*(UH+UO)$	88.36%

⁷ I = Interviews, E = Eligible (temporary code, not part of final calculation), R = Refusal, NC = Non-Contact, NE = Not Eligible, UH= Unknown Eligibility, O=other

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.

November 12, 2015

Nangarhar: At least 15 Da'esh or Islamic State fighters have been killed during ongoing security operations in Achin district of eastern Nangarhar province, officials said Thursday.

Another eight Da'esh gunmen were killed during the clearing operations, Nangarhar police spokesman Lt. Col Hazrat Hussain Mashriqiwal told Pajhwok Afghan News.

Many areas of the district have been cleared from the presences of insurgents during the operations while the security personnel remained unhurt, he said.

Jawzjan: Local officials on Thursday said Taliban militants wanted to stone an innocent woman to death on adultery charge in northwestern Jawzjan province, but elders prevented their move.

Governor Maulvi Lotfullah Azizi told Pajhwok Afghan News Taliban commander Qari Hekmat had accused the woman of adultery and wanted to stone her in public in Darzab district, but local religious scholars and elders opposed his decision because there was no evidence to find the 22-year-old woman guilty. The elders had warned the Taliban of expelling them from the area if they harmed the woman.

Azizi said the woman had a family problem which he promised to be resolved through judicial laws. Jawzjan provincial council head Maulvi Abdul Hai Hayat said they sent local elders to the area to prevent the Taliban from stoning the woman. He said the woman had been rescued. However, Taliban spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid in a statement expressed unawareness about the incident. He said they had removed Qari Hekmat from the group after he was accused of cruel activities. This comes after a woman, Rukhshana, was stoned to death on the same charge and the person she eloped with was whipped by Taliban militants in Ghor province on October 25. The incident was widely condemned.

A short video clip of the incident was circulated on social media, but Taliban militants have so far not commented on the issue.

Kandahar: At least six people were killed and five others wounded in a traffic accident in the Maiwand district of southern Kandahar province, an official said on Thursday.

The incident took place on the Kandahar-Herat highway Wednesday night when a passenger car crashed into a vehicle of Afghan Special Forces, the governor's spokesman said. Samim Khpalwak told Pajhwok Afghan News the Special Forces personnel were on their way to Kandahar when one of their vehicles ploughed into a passenger car. An investigation into the incident had been launched, he said.

Separately, gunmen killed a former chief of Nish district. Hayat Khan served as the district's administrative chief a year ago. He was kidnapped by unknown gunmen from his house the other day and his body was found in Mia Koh locality late on Wednesday.

In Panjwai district, two children were wounded in an explosion. According to Khpalwak, the children were injured after stepping on a landmine. They were evacuated to hospital by police.

Baghlan: Two Afghan National Army (ANA) soldiers and 15 insurgents, two of them foreigners, have been killed in clashes in different parts of the country, officials said on Thursday.

Thirteen rebels were killed in northern Baghlan province following an overnight attack on police check-posts in Dand Shahabuddin and Dand Ghorī localities, police spokesman Zabihullah Shuja said. He added that three policemen and 11 Taliban were wounded in the attack. Among the dead was a Taliban member who collected Ushr and Zakat from locals, a Pakistani and a Tajik.

Nimroz: Security forces and the Taliban claimed inflicting heavy casualties on each other in the Dilaram district of southwestern Nimroz province.

A security official, who wished to go unnamed, said one ANA soldier and two militants were killed and four other insurgents wounded in the firefight.

November 13, 2015

Kabul: The dead bodies of seven beheaded civilians were taken from a hospital in Kabul to southern Ghazni province for burial, officials said on Friday. The Ministry of Defense said that the bodies were airlifted to Jaghori district, from where the seven civilians had been kidnapped a month back.

Kabul Provincial Council member Abdul Ali Yazdanparast said the corpses were flown around noon to the district for burial, for which preparations have been made.

Over the past two days, thousands of people staged protests in Kabul against the beheading of the seven Hazar community members, including four women and a child.

The protest resulted in damage to the Presidential Palace worth two million Afghanis. A large number of gates, footpath fences, air conditioners and computers were smashed.

November 14, 2015

Helmand: At least 65 Afghan National Army (ANA) soldiers have surrendered to the Taliban in the Sangin district of southern Helmand province, an official said on Saturday.

Governor Mirza Khan Rahimi confirmed the incident to Pajhwok Afghan News, saying a delegation had been sent to the district for investigating the surrender.

Abdul Aziz, a resident of Sangin, said: "The security post manned by the troops played a very important role in improving the law and order situation in the district." He added that the military personnel had also turned in their weapons to the rebels. Local officials say a clearing operation is underway in parts of Sangin district.

Meanwhile, Taliban spokesman Qari Yousuf Ahmadi said the soldiers on the ANA base, including five commanders, had surrendered to them. The soldiers handed over 73 heavy and light weapons along with five military tanks to the militants, Ahmadi claimed. "We have shifted the ANA personnel to secure areas."

November 15, 2015

Paktika: Security officials on Sunday claimed killing more than a dozen Taliban militants during a clash in Waza Khwa district of southeastern Paktika province. Deputy provincial police chief Col. Nisar Ahmad Abdul Rahimzai told Pajhwok Afghan News that the clash

between security forces and Taliban militants erupted in the morning. He said 13 militants were killed and several others were wounded.

Three motorcycles, one car and a number of weapons and ammunition were recovered from the dead militants, he said, claiming that security forces and civilians escaped unhurt during the firefight. Rahimzai also said another four suspected militants were detained along with three AK-47 assault rifles, two rocket launchers and some explosives in the provincial capital, Sharana.

The Taliban have so far said nothing about the clash in Waza Khwa and the detention of their comrades in Sharana, but the group's spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid said the fighters had laid siege to the Waza Khwa district center.

A security official told Pajhwok Afghan News a clash between Afghan border forces and Pakistani paramilitary forces was underway in the Angoor Ada area in Barmal district. He had no information about any casualties in the latest border skirmish.

Waza Khawa residents told Pajhwok Afghan News that clashes between security forces and Taliban militants were underway over the past 20 days, creating numerous problems for local residents.

Helmand: One Afghan civilian was killed and a dozen more wounded on Sunday when a car bomb targeted a foreign forces' vehicle in the capital of southern Helmand province, an official said. The incident took place in the first police district of Lashkargah, the provincial capital, near a bridge at about 4:30pm, the governor's spokesman said.

Omar Zwak told Pajhwok Afghan News the blast damaged the foreign forces' vehicle, but caused them no casualties. One Afghan civilian was killed and 11 others wounded in the car bombing. A source at the Emergency-run hospital in Lashkargah told Pajhwok Afghan News they had been delivered one dead body and 12 wounded people from the scene. No group has so far claimed responsibility for the blast.

Nangarhar: A dozen militants including nine foreign nationals were killed in a drone strike by foreign troops in eastern Nangarhar province, officials said on Sunday. The incident took place on Saturday night in Khogyani district, killing a dozen insurgents, the governor's spokesman, Ahmad Zai Abdulzai, told Pajhwok Afghan News.

Lt. Col. Hazrat Hussain Mashriqiwal said the unmanned aircraft targeted a group of insurgents in the Khogyani district, killing a dozen of militants, including nine foreign nationals. Noor Rahman, a Taliban designated district chief for Khogyani and another commander Syed Jan were among the slain rebels, he said adding civilians suffered no casualties in the air attack.

There has been no word from the Taliban about the latest strike.

Faryab: Six members of an uprising group were killed during clashes with Taliban and another 60 defected to the insurgents in Pashtonkot district of northern Faryab province, a public representative said on Sunday. Faryab's deputy provincial council chief Tahir Qadiri said the clashes in Qarq Eigt locality left another four militiamen, including their commander Amanullah, wounded.

Abdul Qadir Qadari, the town's administrative chief, said the Taliban had overrun Gilam Baf locality and had captured three police check-posts in the area, adding that local security men suffered casualties during the firefight. According to him, Taliban captured Gilam Baf locality and hoisted their flag there. The Taliban claimed they had captured 21 check-posts in the area, adding at least 150 government security men had joined them and they released their names as well. However, a reliable source told Pajhwok Afghan News after Taliban captured six villages, including Gilam Baf, 60 uprising members joined them through mediation of local religious scholars Maulvi Muhibullah, Hayatullah and Abdul Rahman. He said the surrender resulted from differences between two commanders of the uprising groups.

November 16, 2015

Paktika: One Afghan border policeman was killed and four wounded after Pakistani forces shelled their posts in Barmal district of southeastern Paktika province, local officials said on Monday. They said the clash that erupted on Sunday in the Angoor Ada area had come to an end. Angoor Ada straddles both sides of the boundary between the Pakistan and Afghanistan.

A resident of Khand village in Angoor Ada, Noor Rahman Wazir, told Pajhwok Afghan News the clash occurred after insurgents fired rockets at Pakistani militia forces from Pakistani soil. The Pakistani forces retaliated by firing at Afghan border police and the exchange of fire lasted three hours, he said. He added that residents fled to other areas for their safety

and returned to their homes after the clash was over. However, he had no information about casualties.

Paktika governor's spokesman Nabiullah Pirkhel said one Afghan border policeman was killed and four others were wounded as a result of firing by the Pakistani forces. He said a civilian had also been injured in the incident. Pirkhel said initial information suggested that eight Pakistani militiamen had also suffered casualties.

Mohammad Omar, a resident of Urgun district, told Pajhwok Afghan News some youth also picked up guns to fight alongside Afghan forces on the border, but the clash came to an end before they could reach the frontline.

Ghazni: On Monday residents of Andar district of southern Ghazni province accused Afghan Local Police (ALP) personnel of mercilessly killing a civilian. The residents, who arrived in Ghazni City, the provincial capital, gathered in front of the Governor's House. Khan Ali, brother of the slain person, told Pajhwok Afghan News his brother had been mercilessly killed by local police. "My brother Shah Wali worked on a drilling machine. The local police arrested him in Kajri area. First he was beaten, then his hands were cut off and finally crushed beneath a tank," he said, urging the government to arrest the killers and punish them.

Another resident, Mohammad Khan, told Pajhwok Afghan News the local police killed Shah Wali after severely beating him. "The Americans did not kill someone like this during their 10 years in Andar. They are crueler than infidels."

Faryab: One uprising commander was killed and another joined the Taliban along with 10 fighters in northwestern Faryab province, officials said on Monday.

Mohammad Saleh, administrative chief for Almar district, told Pajhwok Afghan News that Commander Abdul Wahab was killed during an overnight clash with the Taliban. He had affiliation with the Junbish-i-Islami party. Abdul Manan Qate, a provincial council member, claimed Abdul Wahab who wielded a lot of influence in mobilizing the people against Taliban, was killed by a machinegun bullet.

Meanwhile, the Taliban claimed that at least 20 uprising fighters led by Commander Mohammad Anwar had joined their ranks in the Sar Chakan locality of Garziwan district. Abdul Razzaq Kakar, the district chief, said Anwar had announced his affiliation with the Taliban some 10 days back. Another 10 men might have joined him, he suggested.

Locals expected Anwar to become Taliban's district chief after the group overran Garziwan, but security forces soon wrested back the town's control and the militant went into hiding.

Farah: Seven Taliban militants were killed during an hours-long clash with Afghan National Army (ANA) troops in Pushtrod district of western Farah province, an official said on Monday. The clash also left five ANA soldiers, a woman and four Taliban insurgents wounded, the district chief, Ghausuddin, told Pajhwok Afghan News. He also said the clash broke out on Sunday at about 10am in Bolandi village and stretched into Monday at noon. The army personnel wanted to establish a post in the village when they came under attack from insurgents. Ghausuddin said the injured ANA troops included the battalion commander. One tank belonging to the rebels was destroyed during the firefight, he said.

A resident of nearby Masaw village, Abdul Qadir, confirmed injuries to five ANA troops and a woman and the destruction of the Taliban's tank. But he had no further information.

The Taliban claimed three civilians were wounded in the Bolandi village as a result for firing by government forces.

Khost: At least six Uzbek insurgents have been killed during an operation by foreign forces in the Spera district of southeastern Khost province, an official said on Monday.

Mohammad Azim Mujahid, the district's administrative chief, told Pajhwok Afghan News that the operation was conducted by US Special Forces in Kareza area on Sunday night.

Six Uzbek militants, including two women, were killed and two others were arrested, Mujahid said, without giving details about casualties among foreign troops. It is unclear whether local security organizations were informed of the raid.

Khost governor's spokesman Mubarez Zadran also confirmed the offensive, but he had no details about it. Col. Fazal-I-Khuda, the 203rd Thunder Military Corps spokesman, had no information either.

In a brief audio message, the Taliban said one fighter, a woman and three children were killed in the operation. They claimed killing four US troops and seven Afghan security personnel in a retaliatory attack. The US forces in Afghanistan have not yet commented on the operation.

Nangarhar: The Taliban have blown up three towers of different private telecommunications companies in the Batikot district of eastern Nangarhar province, an official said on Monday.

Attaullah Khogyani, the governor's spokesman, told Pajhwok Afghan News the attacks took place Sunday night in Meshwani and Shahskhel localities of the district near the Pakistan border. He said the insurgent destroyed the towers of Etisalat, MTN and Afghan Wireless Communication Company (AWCC). Police are engaged in a firefight with the Taliban, who lost two insurgents. At least three police have been wounded in the clash, according to the spokesman. None of the telecom companies or the Taliban have commented yet on the overnight incident.

The militants have blown up telecom towers in different parts of the provinces, depriving residents of communication services.

November 17, 2015

Kunar: A 15-member group of Taliban militants has joined the Afghan government-initiated peace process in eastern Kunar province, the governor said on Tuesday. Wahidullah Kalimzai said the group, led by Commander Khair Mohammad, had been active in Dewgul area of Sawkai district. They turned in 15 weapons and joined the peace process, he added.

The governor said the former rebels would be provided jobs so they could earn legitimate livelihood for their families. He said so far 441 militants had joined the peace process along with their weapons.

The reconciling commander, Khair Mohammad, said they joined the peace process at the invitation of the High Peace Council.

Khost: A civilian and a bomb planter were killed and a civilian was wounded in an explosion in southeastern Khost province on Tuesday, an official said. The incident took place in a mechanic market, closed to the Azizi Bank building in Khost city, the provincial capital in the afternoon, Police Chief Brig. Faizullah Ghirat told Pajhwok Afghan News.

According to Ghirat one person was killed and another wounded, the two were suspected to be involved in making bombs when explosion happened. Mohammad Nabi, an eye witness said the explosion was heavy and destroyed the room of the bomb planters.

Taliban have not commented about incident.

Ghazni: Residents of Andar district of southern Ghazni province on Tuesday alleged Afghan Local Police (ALP) have been kidnapping women at gunpoint to demand money for their release. Mohammadullah, a resident of Kabli area of the district, told Pajhwok Afghan News that ALP forces had several times kidnapped women from their area.

“People have no power to resist them. They enter people’s home and take with them married or unmarried women and when relatives seek their release, the ALP men demand 200,000 Pakistani rupees,” he said.

Khial Mohammad, another resident, said ALP forces had many times taken with them women from Kajeer and Kabli areas.

“They take women as their fathers watch. Is it not barbarism? They don’t consider us humans,” he said.

He said most people did not take their female patients to hospital for treatment because they fear ALP forces on roads would take them hostage.

“ALP forces stop every bearded man and accuse him of links with Taliban. They take hostage their women if they travel with bearded civilians,” Mohammad said.

The residents asked the government to improve security in their area and give harsh punishment to cruel ALP forces.

November 18, 2015

Helmand: More than 50 schools have been closed due to recent clashes between security forces and insurgents in the provincial capital and three nearby districts of southern Helmand province, education officials said on Wednesday.

Helmand education director Abdul Matin Jaffar told Pajhwok Afghan News during an exclusive interview that 51 schools had been closed in Lashkargah, Nad Ali, Marja and Greshk districts as a result of recent insecurity. He said the closure of the schools had driven 42,000 students both boys and girls out of school. “So far the teachers and students have not received any threats from the insurgents. The only reason is insecurity due to which students and teachers cannot go to schools.”

He said the affected students had been accommodated in functional schools elsewhere. He added two schools had been torched during the conflict and that efforts were underway to reopen the closed schools. A high school student in Chah Injeer area of Nad Ali district, Hilaluddin, told Pajhwok Afghan News: "I am in grade 11th. Our school has been closed due to insecurity. Now I informally attend classes in a high school in Safyan area of Lashkargah." He said if the school in Chah Injeer area was not reopened till the exams, he would formally get admission in the Lashkargah school.

Two days ago, Governor Mirza Khan Rahimi said 35 schools have been closed in central parts of the province due to recent insecurity. A total of 383 schools exist in Helmand and 156 of them have been shut down as a result of insecurity.

Badakhshan: An intelligence officer, four security personnel and seven militants have been killed during ongoing fighting in the Yamgan district of northeastern Badakhshan province, an official said on Wednesday.

Ahmad Naveed Frotan, the governor's spokesman, told Pajhwok Afghan News that the Taliban launched coordinated attacks on the district center this morning. Clashes are still ongoing. He said that 10 rebels and three security personnel had been killed and five militants wounded so far. The spokesman offered no further details of the fighting. However, a National Directorate of Security (NDS) official, wishing anonymity, revealed Ghulam Ali Faramarz, the district intelligence chief, was among the dead.

An influential figure of the area said the militants used military tanks and heavy weapons they had captured previously from security forces. He expressed concern the security situation might worsen. The provincial police chief, Col. Sakhi Dad Haidari, said reinforcements were leaving the Badakhshan airport for the district.

The militants said they had killed nine Afghan Local Police (ALP) members, including a commander, in Raghestan district. They also claimed seizing a rocket, four Kalashnikovs and some ammunition from security forces. Local officials denied the Taliban's claim.

Some months ago, Yamgan district fell to the Taliban militants, but the Afghan forces recaptured it as a result of an operation after two weeks.

Ghazni: Two brothers were killed during an explosion in the Deh Yak district of southern Ghazni province on Wednesday, an official said. Karimullah Amiri, the town's administrative chief, told Pajhwok Afghan News the explosion took place early morning between Rabat

and Ramak localities. He said the brothers were transporting apples to Ghazni City, the provincial capital, when their vehicle struck the roadside bomb.

Mohammad Rafi, a resident of Ramak area, confirmed the explosion. He heard the heavy blast but was unaware of casualties.

Earlier, seven members of a family were killed in an explosion in the same locality.

Kabul: Two motorcyclists on Wednesday shot dead a woman in the Kart-i-Naw locality of Kabul, an official said. Crime Investigation Chief Brig. Gen. Faridoon Obaidi confirmed the incident and said a team had reached the site to investigate the incident.

According to an eyewitness, the shooting took place at around 8:00am in front of a kindergarten. The woman's body lay at the scene till 8:45am.

Kunduz: The fall of the capital of northern Kunduz province badly affected economic activities, resulting in a sharp decline in the revenue of Sher Khan Dry Port.

Kunduz borders Tajikistan and through the Sher Khan Port national and international traders do business with Central Asian states, Middle East and Gulf countries. Shahabuddin Bawar, the customs director, said after the fall of Kunduz City, Tajikistan closed the friendship bridge over Amu River that connects the two countries. As a result, traded activities at the port came to a halt. Because of the bad security environment in Kunduz, trade activities in at the Sher Khan Port remained crippled for at least one month, he said. But now the situation is limping back to normal.

Bawar recalled before the fall of the provincial capital to the insurgents, the custom department generated 65 million Afghanis of revenue a month. However, after the incident, the revenue has declined to eight million Afghanis.

Previously, 100 containers full of goods were exported and 10 containers imported on a daily basis. Currently, the exports are 15 containers and imports two containers. He linked the decline to growing insecurity, rise in tariff on Pakistani goods and disappointment of businessmen. The officials, however, said this month the revenue might reach 50 million Afghanis as the security situation was getting better.

November 19, 2015

Ghazni: The Interior Ministry on Thursday said police had launched an operation against illegal armed men involved in killing and harassing residents of the Andar district of southern Ghazni province. The announcement comes days after hundreds of Andar residents protested in the provincial capital Ghazni City against the killing of a civilian by local police members.

The protestors alleged that anti-Taliban militiamen were kidnapping women from homes to demand money from their relatives in return for their release.

The Ministry of Interior (MoI) in a statement issued to Pajhwok Afghan News said police had launched an operation against the killers of the civilian. It said the operation was launched after Andar residents complained that uprising leaders Noor Mohammad, Baz Mohammad and Rahmat had killed the civilian, Shah Wali.

The ministry rejected claims that the killers were members of the local police force, saying the killers belonged to illegal armed groups. The operation has been launched to arrest the killers and bring them to justice, the ministry said. MoI spokesman Sediq Sediqi told Pajhwok Afghan News the killers were no way linked to the Afghan Local Police (ALP).

"We have no local police members in Andar, where uprising members operate against terrorists," he said.

He said it was found after investigation that illegal armed individuals were involved in killing and harassing residents and an operation against them had been launched. The official said ALP forces would never want to harass people and the force was operating in 157 districts serving their communities.

Logar: Security forces arrested three individuals on suspicion of having links with militants and seized a large amount of narcotics in Logar and Zabul provinces, officials said on Thursday.

The Logar governor's spokesman, Salim Saleh, told Pajhwok Afghan News the three men were arrested during an operation in the Zahidabad area of Mohammad Agha district. He accused the detainees of being involved in bomb explosions and other terrorist activities in the province. The operation was conducted late on Wednesday, the official said.

Mohammad Sabir, a resident of the area, said: “Security forces detained three people last night, but I don’t know who they are.” The Taliban have not yet commented on the incident.

Zabul: Zabul’s deputy police chief Col. Ghulam Jilani Farahi said police seized 32 kilograms of opium from a Mazda truck on Wednesday.

“The opium was being smuggled from Kabul to Kandahar, but police frustrated the smuggling bid,” he said.

Ten people were detained in connection with trafficking 96 kilograms of narcotics during the past one week in Zabul, the police officer added.

Faryab: Unidentified assailants shot dead a man and a woman in two separate incidents in northwestern Faryab province, officials said on Thursday.

A 35-year-old woman was shot dead in the Nadirabad area of Pashtonkot district, Abdul Qadir Qadiri, the town’s administrative chief, told Pajhwok Afghan News. The slain woman would often stay at her father’s house due to differences with her husband. A gunman forced his way into her father’s house and sprayed her with bullets. A resident of the locality, who wished to go unnamed, said the woman earlier visited the local human rights office and informed the officials about her problems.

Meanwhile, the commission officials strongly condemned the shooting incident and demanded the immediate arrest of the killer.

With Thursday’s death, the number of girls and women killed in the province this year has increased to eight. Last month, a 19-year-old girl committed suicide in Pashtonkot over forced marriage.

Separately, unknown gunmen shot dead Nizamuddin, 45, in the 8th municipality district of Maimana, the provincial capital.

Crime Branch Chief Col. Mohammad Yousuf said the cause of the murder was yet to be known. Police have opened investigations.

Takhar: Officials in northern Takhar province accuse the Taliban of using children as soldiers in recent clashes, but the militant group spurns the allegation as propaganda.

Last month, the insurgents overran the Khwaja Ghar district of the province, but the security forces wrested it back after three days of fighting. Darqad district is still under Taliban's control.

Gen. Noor Mohammad Hakimi, the provincial police chief, told Pajhwok Afghan News on Thursday that the Taliban had sent children to the war front in the province in October.

"The Taliban are recruiting seminary (madrassa) students, who could be more easily lured into fighting," he alleged, claiming 80 percent of the rebels killed and captured in Takhar were under 18 years of age.

Similarly, the Khwaja Ghar district's administrative chief also accused the fighters of using children in their ranks in clashes with the security forces in the province. Mohammad Omar revealed: "The Taliban recruit madrassa students ahead of fighting in different areas. When clashes erupt there, seminary students are asked to take up arms against the security personnel."

The child soldiers, after listening to jihadist poems, fight to the bitter end like suicide bombers, according to the official, who denounced the extremist group for exploiting youngsters.

Sunatullah Timor, the governor's spokesman, confirmed the provincial government had received information about the Taliban's use of child soldiers.

Badakhshan: At least 13 civilians were wounded in an explosion targeting a convoy of security forces in the Baghlan-i-Markazi district of northern Baghlan province on Thursday, an official said. The explosive device, planted in front of the Baghlan-i-Markazi Cinema, went off at about 9:30am when the convoy of Public Order Police (POP) was passing through the neighborhood.

Although the Police personnel escaped unhurt in the explosion, nine civilians sustained injuries, Mahmood Haqmal, the governor's spokesman, told Pajhwok Afghan News.

Dr. Khalil Naramgo, the civil hospital director, said two children -- aged nine and 12 years -- were among the wounded. Some of the injured were in critical condition, he added.

Neither security forces nor the Taliban have commented yet on the explosion in Baghlan-i-Markazi, one of the insecure districts. Taliban have a presence in several localities of the district.

Badakhshan: The Yamgan district of northeastern Badakhshan province has fallen to the Taliban, who captured and tortured some government servants, an official said on Thursday.

Deputy police chief, Col. Sakhi Dad Haidari, confirmed to Pajhwok Afghan News the security forces had beaten a tactical retreat, taking positions in Oshangan, Spogmai and Hazrat Saeed villages. He said reinforcements were ready to fly into the embattled town soon, but bad weather stopped their flight to the district, where security personnel and 10 insurgent were killed during clashes.

Abdullah Naji Nazari, a provincial council member, claimed the Taliban had detained and beaten some government officials. Several people have fled the area, fearing Taliban's atrocities. Ahmad Farid, a resident of Oshangan village, confirmed some inhabitants had left the area and sought shelters in other places. He did not have information about casualties.

Meanwhile, the Taliban claimed capturing Yamgan district and killing 14 security officials during clashes. One tank, two vehicles and other military gear were seized, the group announced on its website. The rebel movement also acknowledged the loss of six Taliban in clashes. It is the second time in six months that militants have seized the district, which fell in May. But the security forces took back its control after two weeks of fighting.

Kandahar: An attack on the Arghandab district center in southern Kandahar province ended with the killing of five assailants and a soldier on Thursday morning. The attack was launched at 7am when one suicide bomber blew himself up at the first gate to the district office complex, Samim Khpalwak, the governor's spokesman, told Pajhwok Afghan News.

Following the suicide bombing, four other assailants tried to enter the building but they faced stiff resistance from the security personnel. In the ensuing clash, the four attackers were gunned down. One Afghan National Army (ANA) soldier was also killed in the assault, which caused no civilian casualties, Samim said, adding the security forces later found an explosives-laden car in the area.

Meanwhile, the district police chief told reporters at least three ANA troops were wounded in the firefight. Col. Niaz Mohammad Mujahid said three civilians, all of them shopkeepers, were also injured. Resident Samiullah said the powerful explosion was heard in far-flung areas. He believed the militants, who wanted to storm the district office complex, were eliminated by the security personnel.

November 20, 2015

Nangarhar: At least a dozen Islamic State (IS) or Da'esh fighters have been killed and five others wounded during an operation by Afghan forces in eastern Nangarhar province, an official said on Friday.

Governor's spokesman Attaullah Khogyani told Pajhwok Afghan News the rebels were killed during a retaliatory attack by Afghan forces in the Achin district on Thursday night. Three Afghan National Army (ANA) soldiers were also wounded during the fight, he said, adding the bodies of Da'esh fighters along with their weapons were still lying on the clash site.

The group has so far not commented on the incident.

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	370	593	963
Number of interviewers previously used in D3 project	367	570	937
Number of interviewers new to a D3 project	3	23	26

Training

The central training for provincial supervisors was held in Kabul on November 10, 2015 and was led by ACSOR project managers Haroon Tahiry and Rohullah Sahibzada. Thirty-three provincial supervisors were trained at the central training in Kabul. The Daykundi supervisor was unable to attend the central training and was trained via telephone. 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, 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 30, the Hunter program flagged a total of 318 cases to be removed:

- 24 cases were removed due to over 90% similarity in answers
- Two cases were removed due to having over 25% non-response
- 292 cases were removed for being over 95% similar in substantive responses (duplicates test).

In addition, five cases were not included due to misprinted questionnaires.

Quality Control – Double Entry

For the Wave 30 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 .16%, which is comparably low and acceptable for quality control standards.

⁸ Total n size before Hunter deletions and cases were removed due to improper survey administration and misprinted questionnaires.

V. QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire was drafted from client specifications consisting of 31 management questions, 18 demographics questions, and 104 substantive questions. The mean interview length was 34 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
- Economic conditions
- Dispute resolution
- Perception of countries and organizations
- Migration

During the double checking of the questionnaire the supervisors raised concern about question Q82a. "Have you heard of any of the following indicators of Da'esh activity in your mantaqa? ...Mosque sermons supporting Da'esh."

The supervisors were very upset by this question and said they would not ask it in field. An interviewer was arrested the week of the ANQAR questionnaire review when he was out conducting a survey that had Da'esh questions on it. Security was also heightened around that time and the field team was on edge.

The field team said Q82a felt like intelligence gathering because someone could return to a sampling point where there were reports of mosque sermons supporting Da'esh and it is likely that there is only one mullah in the village. Thus, the field team refused to ask the question during field. The question was dropped right before ANQAR W30 started fieldwork. It may be possible to add the question back into the questionnaire in a few months. We will keep it on our radar.

VI. OUTLOOK FOR FUTURE STUDIES

The fieldwork for ANQAR Wave 30 proceeded successfully. D3/ACSOR anticipate no difficulties in repeating the study for future waves.

VII. APPENDIX

Appendix A

LIST OF INTERCEPT INTERVIEWS FOR ANQAR WAVE 30

Sampling Point #	Province	District	District Code
251	Kabul (KAB)	Musahi	MUS
252	Kabul (KAB)	Musahi	MUS
289	Faryab(FYB)	Kohistan	KIT
290	Faryab(FYB)	Kohistan	KIT
291	Faryab(FYB)	Kohistan	KIT
292	Faryab(FYB)	Kohistan	KIT
342	Jawzjan(JOW)	Qarqin town	QQN
354	Jawzjan(JOW)	Qarqin	QQN
355	Jawzjan(JOW)	Qarqin	QQN
366	Jawzjan(JOW)	Darzab	DZB
367	Jawzjan(JOW)	Darzab	DZB
368	Jawzjan(JOW)	Darzab	DZB
369	Jawzjan(JOW)	Darzab	DZB
379	Sari Pul (SAR)	Balkhab	BKB
380	Sari Pul (SAR)	Balkhab	BKB
381	Sari Pul (SAR)	Balkhab	BKB
382	Sari Pul (SAR)	Balkhab	BKB
399	Sari Pul (SAR)	Kohistanat	KTT
400	Sari Pul (SAR)	Kohistanat	KTT
401	Sari Pul (SAR)	Kohistanat	KTT
402	Sari Pul (SAR)	Kohistanat	KTT
403	Sari Pul (SAR)	Kohistanat	KTT
404	Sari Pul (SAR)	Kohistanat	KTT
508	Baghlan (BGL)	Dahanah-ye Ghor	DYG
509	Baghlan (BGL)	Dahanah-ye Ghor	DYG
518	Baghlan (BGL)	Talah wa Barfak	TWB
519	Baghlan (BGL)	Talah wa Barfak	TWB
534	Baghlan (BGL)	Baghlan-e Jadid	BEJ
535	Baghlan (BGL)	Baghlan-e Jadid	BEJ
536	Baghlan (BGL)	Baghlan-e Jadid	BEJ
537	Baghlan (BGL)	Baghlan-e Jadid	BEJ
538	Baghlan (BGL)	Baghlan-e Jadid	BEJ

Sampling Point #	Province	District	District Code
539	Baghlan (BGL)	Baghlan-e Jadid	BEJ
566	Kunduz (KDZ)	Archi	ARC
567	Kunduz (KDZ)	Archi	ARC
568	Kunduz (KDZ)	Archi	ARC
569	Kunduz (KDZ)	Archi	ARC
570	Kunduz (KDZ)	Chahar Darah	CDR
571	Kunduz (KDZ)	Chahar Darah	CDR
572	Kunduz (KDZ)	Chahar Darah	CDR
573	Kunduz (KDZ)	Chahar Darah	CDR
574	Kunduz (KDZ)	Chahar Darah	CDR
575	Kunduz (KDZ)	Chahar Darah	CDR
576	Kunduz (KDZ)	Qal'ah-ye Zal	QYZ
577	Kunduz (KDZ)	Qal'ah-ye Zal	QYZ
578	Kunduz (KDZ)	Aliabad	ALB
579	Kunduz (KDZ)	Aliabad	ALB
580	Kunduz (KDZ)	Aliabad	ALB
581	Kunduz (KDZ)	Aliabad	ALB
582	Kunduz (KDZ)	Imam Sahib	IMS
583	Kunduz (KDZ)	Imam Sahib	IMS
584	Kunduz (KDZ)	Imam Sahib	IMS
585	Kunduz (KDZ)	Imam Sahib	IMS
586	Kunduz (KDZ)	Imam Sahib	IMS
587	Kunduz (KDZ)	Imam Sahib	IMS
588	Kunduz (KDZ)	Imam Sahib	IMS
589	Kunduz (KDZ)	Imam Sahib	IMS
590	Kunduz (KDZ)	Imam Sahib	IMS
591	Kunduz (KDZ)	Imam Sahib	IMS
592	Kunduz (KDZ)	Imam Sahib	IMS
593	Kunduz (KDZ)	Imam Sahib	IMS
594	Kunduz (KDZ)	Kunduz	KDZ
595	Kunduz (KDZ)	Kunduz	KDZ
596	Kunduz (KDZ)	Kunduz	KDZ
597	Kunduz (KDZ)	Kunduz	KDZ
598	Kunduz (KDZ)	Kunduz	KDZ
599	Kunduz (KDZ)	Kunduz	KDZ
600	Kunduz (KDZ)	Kunduz	KDZ
601	Kunduz (KDZ)	Kunduz	KDZ
602	Kunduz (KDZ)	Kunduz	KDZ
603	Kunduz (KDZ)	Kunduz	KDZ

Sampling Point #	Province	District	District Code
604	Kunduz (KDZ)	Kunduz	KDZ
605	Kunduz (KDZ)	Kunduz	KDZ
606	Kunduz (KDZ)	Khanabad	KNB
607	Kunduz (KDZ)	Khanabad	KNB
608	Kunduz (KDZ)	Khanabad	KNB
609	Kunduz (KDZ)	Khanabad	KNB
610	Kunduz (KDZ)	Khanabad	KNB
611	Kunduz (KDZ)	Khanabad	KNB
612	Kunduz (KDZ)	Khanabad	KNB
613	Kunduz (KDZ)	Khanabad	KNB
644	Takhar (TAK)	Darqad	DRQ
645	Takhar (TAK)	Darqad	DRQ
681	Badakhshan (BDS)	Raghistan	RAG
682	Badakhshan (BDS)	Raghistan	RAG
687	Badakhshan (BDS)	Shuhada	SHD
688	Badakhshan (BDS)	Shuhada	SHD
691	Badakhshan (BDS)	Jurm	JUR
692	Badakhshan (BDS)	Jurm	JUR
693	Badakhshan (BDS)	Yawan	YAW
694	Badakhshan (BDS)	Yawan	YAW
701	Badakhshan (BDS)	Shighnan	SHG
702	Badakhshan (BDS)	Shighnan	SHG
703	Badakhshan (BDS)	Darwaz-e Pa'in	DEP
704	Badakhshan (BDS)	Darwaz-e Pa'in	DEP
705	Badakhshan (BDS)	Shiki	SHI
706	Badakhshan (BDS)	Shiki	SHI
707	Badakhshan (BDS)	Darwaz-e Bala	DEB
708	Badakhshan (BDS)	Darwaz-e Bala	DEB
709	Badakhshan (BDS)	Kuf Ab	KUF
710	Badakhshan (BDS)	Kuf Ab	KUF
711	Badakhshan (BDS)	Warduj	WDJ
712	Badakhshan (BDS)	Warduj	WDJ
713	Badakhshan (BDS)	Kohistan	KOH
714	Badakhshan (BDS)	Kohistan	KOH
715	Badakhshan (BDS)	Wakhan	WKN
716	Badakhshan (BDS)	Wakhan	WKN
717	Badakhshan (BDS)	Zaybak	ZBK
718	Badakhshan (BDS)	Zaybak	ZBK
823	Wardak(WAR)	Nerkh	NRK

Sampling Point #	Province	District	District Code
824	Wardak(WAR)	Nerkh	NRK
825	Wardak(WAR)	Nerkh	NRK
826	Wardak(WAR)	Nerkh	NRK
855	Ghazni (GHA)	Giro	GIR
856	Ghazni (GHA)	Giro	GIR
859	Ghazni (GHA)	Nawah	NWH
860	Ghazni (GHA)	Nawah	NWH
861	Ghazni (GHA)	Ajristan	ART
862	Ghazni (GHA)	Ajristan	ART
867	Ghazni (GHA)	Zanakhan	ZNK
868	Ghazni (GHA)	Zanakhan	ZNK
895	Ghazni (GHA)	Andar	AND
896	Ghazni (GHA)	Andar	AND
897	Ghazni (GHA)	Andar	AND
898	Ghazni (GHA)	Andar	AND
913	Paktika (PKA)	Wazah Khwah	WKW
935	Logar (LOW)	Azrah	AZR
936	Logar (LOW)	Azrah	AZR
945	Logar (LOW)	Baraki Barak	BBK
946	Logar (LOW)	Baraki Barak	BBK
947	Logar (LOW)	Baraki Barak	BBK
948	Logar (LOW)	Baraki Barak	BBK
949	Logar (LOW)	Baraki Barak	BBK
950	Logar (LOW)	Baraki Barak	BBK
955	Logar (LOW)	Charkh	CKH
956	Logar (LOW)	Charkh	CKH
969	Parwan (PAR)	Kohi-e Safi	KES
970	Parwan (PAR)	Kohi-e Safi	KES
1009	Paktya (PIA)	Jani Khel	JKL
1010	Paktya (PIA)	Jani Khel	JKL
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
1023	Paktya (PIA)	Zurmat	ZMT
1024	Paktya (PIA)	Zurmat	ZMT
1042	Khost (KHO)	Sperah	SPH

Sampling Point #	Province	District	District Code
1043	Khost (KHO)	Sperah	SPH
1084	Nangarhar (NAN)	Achin	ACH
1085	Nangarhar (NAN)	Achin	ACH
1086	Nangarhar (NAN)	Achin	ACH
1087	Nangarhar (NAN)	Achin	ACH
1088	Nangarhar (NAN)	Achin	ACH
1089	Nangarhar (NAN)	Achin	ACH
1104	Nangarhar (NAN)	Sherzad	SRZ
1105	Nangarhar (NAN)	Sherzad	SRZ
1106	Nangarhar (NAN)	Sherzad	SRZ
1107	Nangarhar (NAN)	Sherzad	SRZ
1120	Nangarhar (NAN)	Kot	KOT
1121	Nangarhar (NAN)	Kot	KOT
1122	Nangarhar (NAN)	Kot	KOT
1123	Nangarhar (NAN)	Kot	KOT
1134	Nangarhar (NAN)	Hisarak	HSR
1135	Nangarhar (NAN)	Hisarak	HSR
1140	Nangarhar (NAN)	Nazyan	NZN
1141	Nangarhar (NAN)	Nazyan	NZN
1196	Kapisa (KAP)	Alah Say	ALS
1197	Kapisa (KAP)	Alah Say	ALS
1208	Kapisa (KAP)	Tagab	TAG
1209	Kapisa (KAP)	Tagab	TAG
1210	Kapisa (KAP)	Tagab	TAG
1211	Kapisa (KAP)	Tagab	TAG
1242	Kunar (KNR)	Darah-ye Pech	DYP
1243	Kunar (KNR)	Darah-ye Pech	DYP
1306	Kandahar (KAN)	Maiwand	MWD
1307	Kandahar (KAN)	Maiwand	MWD
1312	Kandahar (KAN)	Shah Wali Kot	SWK
1313	Kandahar (KAN)	Shah Wali Kot	SWK
1316	Kandahar (KAN)	Arghistan	AGT
1317	Kandahar (KAN)	Arghistan	AGT
1318	Kandahar (KAN)	Ma'ruf	MRF
1319	Kandahar (KAN)	Ma'ruf	MRF
1320	Kandahar (KAN)	Ma'ruf	MRF
1321	Kandahar (KAN)	Ma'ruf	MRF
1322	Kandahar (KAN)	Mya Neshin	MNH
1323	Kandahar (KAN)	Mya Neshin	MNH

Sampling Point #	Province	District	District Code
1326	Kandahar (KAN)	Registan	RGT
1327	Kandahar (KAN)	Registan	RGT
1357	Zabul (ZAB)	Khak-e Afghan	KEA
1368	Zabul (ZAB)	Daychopan	DCP
1369	Zabul (ZAB)	Daychopan	DCP
1370	Zabul (ZAB)	Daychopan	DCP
1396	Uruzgan (ORU)	Khas Uruzgan	KUZ
1397	Uruzgan (ORU)	Khas Uruzgan	KUZ
1398	Uruzgan (ORU)	Khas Uruzgan	KUZ
1407	Day Kundi (DAY)	Kajran	KAR
1408	Day Kundi (DAY)	Kajran	KAR
1494	Herat (HER)	Kushk-e Kohnah	KEK
1495	Herat (HER)	Kushk-e Kohnah	KEK
1496	Herat (HER)	Kushk-e Kohnah	KEK
1497	Herat (HER)	Kushk-e Kohnah	KEK
1498	Herat (HER)	Farsi	FRS
1499	Herat (HER)	Farsi	FRS
1546	Badghis (BDG)	Ghormach	GRM
1547	Badghis (BDG)	Ghormach	GRM
1554	Badghis (BDG)	Murghab	MGB
1555	Badghis (BDG)	Murghab	MGB
1556	Badghis (BDG)	Murghab	MGB
1557	Badghis (BDG)	Murghab	MGB
1558	Badghis (BDG)	Murghab	MGB
1559	Badghis (BDG)	Murghab	MGB
1566	Badghis (BDG)	Jawand	JWD
1567	Badghis (BDG)	Jawand	JWD
1568	Badghis (BDG)	Jawand	JWD
1569	Badghis (BDG)	Jawand	JWD
1578	Ghor (GHO)	Tulak	TLK
1579	Ghor (GHO)	Tulak	TLK
1580	Ghor (GHO)	Tulak	TLK
1581	Ghor (GHO)	Tulak	TLK
1582	Ghor (GHO)	Do Lainah	DLN
1583	Ghor (GHO)	Do Lainah	DLN
1606	Ghor (GHO)	Pasaband	PSB
1607	Ghor (GHO)	Pasaband	PSB
1608	Ghor (GHO)	Pasaband	PSB
1609	Ghor (GHO)	Pasaband	PSB

Sampling Point #	Province	District	District Code
1610	Ghor (GHO)	Pasaband	PSB
1611	Ghor (GHO)	Pasaband	PSB
1624	Farah (FRA)	Bakwah	BKW
1625	Farah (FRA)	Bakwah	BKW
1628	Farah (FRA)	Khak-e Safayd	KSF
1629	Farah (FRA)	Khak-e Safayd	KSF
1648	Farah (FRA)	Gulistan	GLT
1649	Farah (FRA)	Gulistan	GLT
1650	Farah (FRA)	Gulistan	GLT
1651	Farah (FRA)	Gulistan	GLT
1664	Nimroz(NIM)	Dularam	DLR
1665	Nimroz(NIM)	Dularam	DLR
1669	Helmand (HEL)	Kajaki	KAK
1670	Helmand (HEL)	Kajaki	KAK
1671	Helmand (HEL)	Kajaki	KAK
1672	Helmand (HEL)	Kajaki	KAK
1677	Helmand (HEL)	Sangin	SGN
1678	Helmand (HEL)	Sangin	SGN
1679	Helmand (HEL)	Sangin	SGN
1680	Helmand (HEL)	Sangin	SGN
1681	Helmand (HEL)	Musa Qal'ah	MQL
1682	Helmand (HEL)	Musa Qal'ah	MQL
1683	Helmand (HEL)	Musa Qal'ah	MQL
1684	Helmand (HEL)	Musa Qal'ah	MQL
1685	Helmand (HEL)	Now Zad	NZD
1686	Helmand (HEL)	Now Zad	NZD
1687	Helmand (HEL)	Marjah	MRJ
1688	Helmand (HEL)	Marjah	MRJ
1689	Helmand (HEL)	Reg-e Khan Neshin	RKN
1690	Helmand (HEL)	Reg-e Khan Neshin	RKN
1691	Helmand (HEL)	Dishu	DIS
1692	Helmand (HEL)	Dishu	DIS
1720	Helmand (HEL)	Baghran	BGN
1721	Helmand (HEL)	Baghran	BGN
1722	Helmand (HEL)	Baghran	BGN
1723	Helmand (HEL)	Baghran	BGN

Appendix B

LIST OF REPLACED SAMPLING POINTS FOR ANQAR WAVE 30

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
1. Kabul	137	Kebria	Chendawol	No village with this name was found
	237	Sang Aw	Famely Haye Pulcharkhe	No transportation way for vehicles
	239	Shorab	Now Abad Pulcharkhi	No transportation way for vehicles
	244	Kharote	Markaz Wollus Waly	No village with this name was found
	245	Baidak	Reyeshkhor	No village with this name was found
	246	Lakan Khail	Qala Jarnail	No village with this name was found
	253	Sar Khan Khail	Dah Now Farza	No transportation way for vehicles
	255	Qala Qazi Aman	Qala Dalil	No village with this name was found
	256	Horya Khail	Qala Sayno	People refused to be interviewed
	260	Kohbaki	Qala Hatam	No village with this name was found
	262	Jag Dale	Karaizak	No transportation way for vehicles
	263	Qasim Khan	Qala Omar Khan	No village with this name was found
	265	Shair Baz Khail	Nasiri	No village with this name was found
	266	Qala Qochan	Qala Yad Gar	No village with this name was found
	267	Safar Khail	Haji Baik	No village with this name was found
	269	Qala Dewana Wa Qala Dan	Kakar	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	272	Qala Moussa Bala	Bagh Zarghan	The village is under the control of the Taliban
1. Kabul	276	Sayfuddin	Qala Hassan Khan Hulya	No transportation way for vehicles

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
22. Faryab	304	Tapa Baba Sarangi	Now Abad Khair Abad	No transportation way for vehicles
20. Jawzjan	351	Sal Teq Kalan	Haq Abad Mahjeren	No transportation way for vehicles
21. Sar-e Pul	385	Yar Gundah	Bahsod	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	386	Gopecha	Baghawi Uzbekia	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	387	Qataghani	Dema Qeshlaq	No transportation way for vehicles
	389	Lata Band	Jangal Bagh	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	390	Takhta	Gul Tapa	No transportation way for vehicles
	391	Gor Tapa	Jowi Imam	No transportation way for vehicles
	393	Garab	Arab Bahi Sufla	No transportation way for vehicles
	395	Gul Tapa	Zar Tapa	No transportation way for vehicles
18. Balkh	464	Raig	Qounily	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	471	Sallar Zai	Asfhan	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	473	Qaland Hulya	Khwaja Sekandar Karimi	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	474	Qashim Sai	Haji Khord Dallan	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	476	Kangori	Mula Saheb Shaikh Ha	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	477	Rahman Khail	Sar Asiyab	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	479	Kor Sang Ab	Damirak	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	480	Kamarak Aqcha	Sar Sang	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	481	Qazel Mohammad Ismail	Awgulan	The village is under the control of the Taliban

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
	516	Parhala	Ahangaran	No transportation way for vehicles
	526	Halahwoldin Khail	Kohnna Masjed Payen	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	527	Mark Khola	Zaman Khail Uzbekha	No village with this name was found
	529	Mullah Ahmad Zai	Gharo Shahkh	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	530	Khowazak	Haji Darwish	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	532	Gorgan Wardak Hulya	Chasma Shair Turkman	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	542	Sar Band	Shahidan	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	545	Khowzak	Hafiz Bacha	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	548	Watar Chai	Barqi	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	549	Tora Khan	Qasab Ha	The village is under the control of the Taliban
16. Baghlan				
17. Kunduz	555	Gozar Sadat	Amin Abad Karta Sabz	No transportation way for vehicles
	622	Kamar Baloch	Khasar	No transportation way for vehicles
	623	Kala Tak	Naw Abad	No transportation way for vehicles
	626	Khasbani	Dehan Dara	No transportation way for vehicles
	630	Qouroqsai	Astana Tepa	No transportation way for vehicles
	631	Hazara Qeshlaq Zard Alow Darah Hulya	Jald Ragh Bagh Bala	No transportation way for vehicles
	634	Qazi Abad	Haza Qeshlaq	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	635	Now Abad Kaftar Ali	Baloch Hay Jar Bash	No transportation way for vehicles
15. Takhar				

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
	636	Omer Khail	Naw Abad Aji Shamsudin	No transportation way for vehicles
	637	Jar Bashi	Seukhi Kaftar Ali	No transportation way for vehicles
	641	Char Qeshlaq	Haji Abdulrahman	No transportation way for vehicles
	642	Darah Kalan	Naqeen Payen	No transportation way for vehicles
	646	Pass Moghul	Gharib Dara	No village with this name was found
	647	Jago Khourd	Masjed Payen	No village with this name was found
	648	Ibrahim	Konjuk	No transportation way for vehicles
	650	Barbalaq Qarlaq	Abdali Bala	No transportation way for vehicles
	652	Pataw Sai	Ismail Sang Lakh	No transportation way for vehicles
	655	Khoja Pahlawan	Sar Asiab	No transportation way for vehicles
	656	Chak Lawor	Aziz Khan	No transportation way for vehicles
	664	Bagh Shah	Moughol Yaka Toot	No transportation way for vehicles
	665	Daiwary	Khanaqa	No transportation way for vehicles
	667	Totai	Sar Rustaq	No transportation way for vehicles
	670	Lala Maidan Moughlan	Guzar Qala Wakil	No transportation way for vehicles
	671	Qazllaton	Waraz Bacha	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	672	Zard Kamar	Hazar Bagh Mazari	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	673	Zoor Boron Payen	Ganj Ali Hazar Bagh	No transportation way for vehicles
	675	Baikarsai	Sar Bazar Abrow	No transportation way for vehicles

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
	676	Shar Gajra	Now Abad Shaira Chai	No village with this name was found
	695	Yawal Bala	Sar Payshani	No transportation way for vehicles
	696	Seya Jangal	Bazar Tashkan	No transportation way for vehicles
	719	Jangal	Shuhada	No transportation way for vehicles
	724	Paista Khor	Shahr Wadat	No transportation way for vehicles
	726	Janmorad	Eshan Ha	No transportation way for vehicles
	728	Dahi Ramazan	Shah Mari	No transportation way for vehicles
	733	Kushtga	Sar Nang	No transportation way for vehicles
	735	Zemastanak	Shekh Dara	No transportation way for vehicles
14. Badakhshan	736	Kohna Qeshlaq	Murgh Zar	No transportation way for vehicles
	738	Haji Mir Dad	Jaga Banda	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	748	Sar Chashma	Now Abad Zahar Abhi	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	754	Khoja Boland Bala	Dehan Shor	No transportation way for vehicles
19. Samangan	760	Sar Chashma	Royee Kolar	No transportation way for vehicles
	762	Sorkhi	Mandik	No transportation way for vehicles
	764	Shamsudin	Zeyarat	No transportation way for vehicles
	765	Kal Khak	Gowhar Gen	No transportation way for vehicles
	766	Haji Guldad	Lafki	No transportation way for vehicles
32. Bamyan	767	Lowranj	Do Ab Yakh Zaren	The village is under the control of the Taliban

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
	771	Tangi Seya	Sar Bom Sabz Darah	No transportation way for vehicles
	786	Bogh Sang	Dam Jowi	No village with this name was found
	787	Qala Mota	Zard Sang	No village with this name was found
6. Ghazni	850	Shatan	Yarak	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	864	Najmuddin Karaiz	Mallah Khail	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	893	Bar Khado Khail	Gulo	The village is under the control of the Taliban
8. Paktika	909	Jahan Gir Kalay	Faqir Kalay	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	920	Jumak (Juma Gul)	Mussa Khail	The village is under the control of the Taliban
3. Parwan	963	Mallaye	Sayed Aki Khail	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	964	Kangara	Pashta Tajekan	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	994	Shahi Khail	Ab Bala	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1108	Haji Hanif Kalay	Mano Kalay	The village is under the control of the Taliban
10. Nangarhar	1126	Haroon Baba	Saber Sufla	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1127	Parang Dara	Kharaki Ya Doyara	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1129	Kas Gharo	Bar Laghte Kalay	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1146	Daka Kashmir	Byar Kalai	The village is under the control of the Taliban
11. Laghman	1169	Kandar	Sakora	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1175	Alkozai	Qala Jougi	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1177	Qarozi	Now Abad Chand Lam	The village is under the control of the Taliban

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
	1180	Wastagak	Qala Mami	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1182	Amir Kalay	Chapa Dara	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1188	Sorak	Alinigar Makazi Wolluswaly	The village is under the control of the Taliban
12. Kunar	1225	Ghazi Khan Ghondi	Now Abad Bar Narang	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1229	Katar Noristan	Barkar Mol	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1231	Shendand	Tango Kamp	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1235	Tepar	Palkot Kandra	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1236	Peran	Mora	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1241	Machkamal	Kanda Gul	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1245	Gagezo Tangi	War Kalak	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1246	Abo Tangi	Sahib Zada Gan	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1247	Bagh	Bar Haraze	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1249	Kar Sang	Jaba Gi	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1265	Baba Ali Band Jowi	Pazgaran Ya Pamir	This village is related to Abshar district
33. Panjshayr	1271	Safid Chahir Majlom	Safid Chahir Ya Dahi Musken	Malik of the village did not allow to interview
34. Daykundi	1420	Aghil Sang	Sad Khak	No village with this name was found
	1424	Markaz-l-Waluswally	Siya Kharak	No transportation way for vehicles
24. Herat	1463	Dasht Bam	Gharak	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1469	Ab Daraz	Karaiz Sum	The village is under the control of the Taliban

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
	1470	Qala Burj Gulran	Chakar Ab	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1475	Musaferan	Sang Hahak	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1480	Mamezak	Chah Khari	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1481	Sayid Abad	Chah Bulbul	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1484	Kaftari	Kham Bako	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1487	Chah Salleh	Degar Gon	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1489	Qodos Abad	Kulata Mir Hakim	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1492	Gor Khak	Dara	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1500	Dah Ran	Bulaghak	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1518	Fakhir Abad Sufla	Kar Kott Ya Kalkak	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1519	Janjal	Jalil Abad	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1524	Khak Safid Ya Hadera Safid	Qanadi	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1526	Qala Haji Karam	Chah Kaland	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1527	Berga	Amiran Kott	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1538	Qosh Asiyab Kalay	Do Ab Hulya	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1543	Kaftar Ghar	Fazel Allahi	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1544	Qosh Asiyab Turkman Hangara	Shahr Khalil Hulya	The village is under the control of the Taliban
23. Badghis	1561	Khak Pala	Shah Dost	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1570	Gozar	Dahi Zangi	The village is under the control of the Taliban

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
	1571	Meyan Koh Payen	Heachka	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1573	Balay Sen	Arbab Hassan	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1622	Chapak Payen	Qala Mohammad Ali Khan	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1636	Khowja Ahmad	Karaiz Pairkay	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1639	Nakhak	Sang Zor	The village is under the control of the Taliban
	1642	Khar Saki	Ganj Abad	The village is under the control of the Taliban
25. Farah				