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METHODS REPORT

ANQAR WAVE 29

OCTOBER 16, 2015



Field Dates: August 13 to August 25, 2015

Sample Size: 13,603

Number of Interviewers:

Field Provider: ACSOR

D3 Project Manager: Leslie Dishman

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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 29 survey conducted in the Fall of 2015.

Fieldwork for Wave 29 was conducted by ACSOR for RS/NATO in Afghanistan from August 13 to August 25, 2015. The sample includes a national probability sample of 11,781 Afghan selected at random in all 34 of the country's provinces; and a sample conducted via intercept interviews of 1,822. Respondents were 18 years and older, 63% were male and 37% 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 August 13 to August 25, 2015. The field team consisted of 958 trained interviews and supervisors under the management of D3 Systems and ACSOR.
- ANQAR Wave 29 includes a total sample of 13,603 men and women 18 years of age and older in all 34 provinces of Afghanistan. 11,781 interviews were conducted via random walk with male and female respondents and 1,822 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 B.
- 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 29 replacements can be found in Appendix A.
- The sample was 63% male and 37% 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 93 substantive questions. Topics included quality of life, security, perceptions of the government, and reconciliation.
- The mean interview length was 34 minutes with a range of 20 to 62 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 29 survey, a total of 181 cases were removed from the dataset; 2 cases were removed due to having over 25% non-response, 166 cases were removed for being over 95% similar in substantive responses, and 8 cases were removed for improper survey administration. 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 29 survey was .30%. The error rate was very low overall and we have confidence in the fidelity of the keypunched data.
- The Wave 29 survey has a margin of sampling error of ± 0.84 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level. The overall design effect is 2.21. The complex margin of error is $\pm 1.25\%$.
- For the overall sample, the response rate is 86.20%, the cooperation rate is 95.37%, the refusal rate is 2.89%, and the contact rate is 90.39%.

Project Schedule

Table 1 lists the schedule of major project milestones.

TABLE 1: PROJECT TIMELINE

Project Phases	Start Date	End Date	Comments
Translation	July 16, 2015	July 23, 2015	-
Central Briefing	August 11, 2015	August 11, 2015	-
Field	August 13, 2015	August 25, 2015	August 19- Independence day, ACSOR office closed
Quality Control during field-work	August 13, 2015	August 25, 2015	-
Data Processing	August 26, 2015	September 2, 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. ACSOR chooses to use this because, similar to the 2010- 2011 update, much of 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.

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.

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).

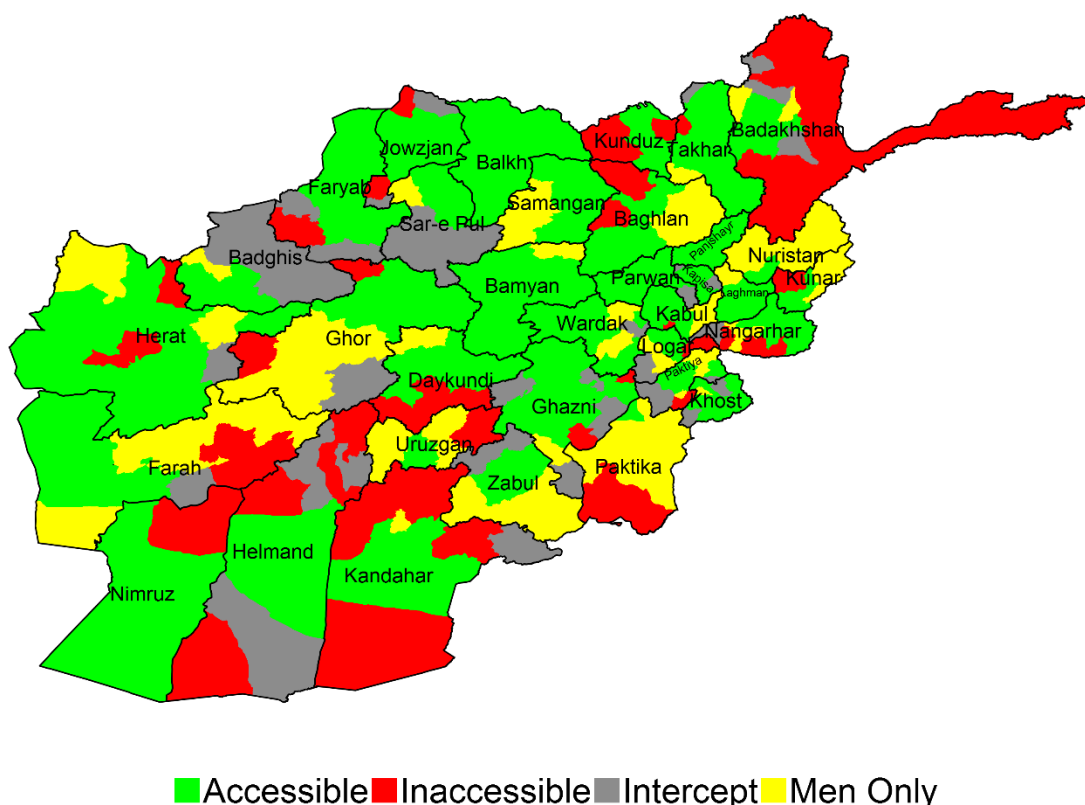
In situations where the selected district was inaccessible due to security, transportation, weather, or other reasons, another district within the province was randomly selected:

- 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 233 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 424³ potential primary sampling units in the country, 16% were inaccessible to male interviewers, 27% were inaccessible for female interviewers. Overall, 72 completely inaccessible districts were sampled. These were made accessible to male interviewers by intercept interviews. Including design effects, results have a complex margin of sampling error of +/- 1.25 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level for the full sample.

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.

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, 95 of the 1723 sampling points were randomly replaced within the same districts because of security reasons, 50 for transportation difficulties, six because they could not be located, and six 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%	2.4%
Wardak (WAR)	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Logar (LOW)	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Ghazni (GHA)	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
Paktiya (PIA)	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Paktika (PKA)	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Khost (KHO)	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
Nangarhar (NAN)	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%
Kunar (KNR)	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%
Laghman (LAG)	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Nuristan (NUR)	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%
Badakhshan (BDS)	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Takhar (TAK)	3.6%	3.7%	3.6%
Baghlan (BGL)	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%

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
Kunduz (KDZ)	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%
Samangan (SAM)	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Balkh (BAL)	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%
Jowzjan (JOW)	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Sar-e- Pul (SAR)	2.1%	1.9%	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%	1.9%	1.9%
Nimroz (NIM)	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%
Helmand (HEL)	3.4%	3.4%	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%	2.5%	2.5%
Bamyan (BAM)	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%
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	3976	29.23%	0.60%	2.35
Wrong Direction	6796	49.96%	0.63%	2.13
Same Place, Not Going Anywhere	2703	19.87%	0.45%	1.73
Refused (vol.)	4	0.03%	0.02%	2.47
Don't Know (vol.)	125	0.92%	0.10%	1.44
Weighted Mean			0.58%	2.11
Total	13603	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	1650	12.13%	0.40%	2.08
Somewhat Dissatisfied	3846	28.27%	0.52%	1.85
Somewhat Satisfied	5937	43.64%	0.58%	1.87
Very Satisfied	2152	15.82%	0.48%	2.34
Refused (vol.)	1	0.01%	0.01%	1.00
Don't Know (vol.)	17	0.12%	0.04%	1.52
Weighted Mean			0.53%	1.96
Total	13603	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	4892	35.96%	0.58%	1.96
Stay The Same	3965	29.15%	0.53%	1.88
Improve	4292	31.55%	0.61%	2.33
Refused (vol.)	6	0.04%	0.02%	1.68
Don't Know (vol.)	448	3.30%	0.21%	1.81
Weighted Mean			0.56%	2.04
Total	13603	100.00%		

q22: Tell me, how capable are the Afghan National Police (ANP) of protecting your mantaqa? Are they very capable, somewhat capable, somewhat incapable, or very incapable?

	Frequency	Proportion	Complex SE	Design Effect
Very Incapable	973	7.15%	0.32%	2.13
Somewhat Incapable	3076	22.61%	0.54%	2.26
Somewhat Capable	6989	51.38%	0.63%	2.14
Very Capable	2514	18.48%	0.54%	2.62
Refused (vol.)	2	0.01%	0.01%	1.00
Don't Know (vol.)	49	0.36%	0.05%	1.14
Weighted Mean			0.57%	2.25
Total	13603	100.00%		

q24: How often do you see the Afghan National Police (ANP) in your mantaqa? Is it every day, once a week, 2-3 times a month, once a month, less than once a month, or never?

	Frequency	Proportion	Complex SE	Design Effect
Every Day	4012	29.49%	0.71%	3.26
Once A Week	4142	30.45%	0.64%	2.61
2-3 Times A Month	2541	18.68%	0.48%	2.08
Once A Month	1558	11.45%	0.42%	2.36
Less Than Once A Month	846	6.22%	0.33%	2.50
Never	455	3.35%	0.28%	3.36
Refused (vol.)	2	0.01%	0.01%	1.00
Don't Know (vol.)	47	0.34%	0.05%	1.17
Weighted Mean			0.57%	2.69
Total	13603	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 $n=13,603$, $p=.5$, 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 2.21, $p=.5$ at the 95% CI level, the complex margin of error (CMOE) is 1.25%.

Design effect estimates were also calculated at the provincial level. Detailed calculations can be located in the document titled *ANQAR W29 Provincial* and a summary of the provincial level design effects and complex margin of error can be found in the document titled *ANQAR W29 DEFF 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: 98.5%
- Second contact: 1.3%
- Third contact: .2%

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

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

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

$$(I + P) + R$$

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

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

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 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)	41
11	1.200	During interview, selected respondent was not feeling informed to answer the questions	24
12	1.200	During interview, selected respondent got angry because of a question	11
13	1.200	During interview, selected respondent preferred head of household be interviewed	24
14	1.2	During interview, selected respondent was in a hurry/no time	37
Total Partials			137
Unknown Eligibility			
20	3.130	No answer at door	271
21	3.200	No adults (18+) after three visits	339
22	3.170	Unable to access building or house	92
23	3.210	Outright refusal at the door	438
Total Unknown Household			1140
Non-contacts			
24	2.210	Selected respondent never available for interview	137
25	2.250	Selected respondent long-term absence for the fieldwork period	272
Total Non-contacts			409
Others			
26	2.300	Selected respondent not allowed to participate in the survey	46
35	2.310	Selected respondent deceased	9

ACSOR Code	AAPOR Code	Description	Totals
36	2.320	Selected respondent physically or mentally unable to complete the interview	11
37	2.332	Selected respondent unable to complete interview in languages available	5
Total Others			71
Refusals			
30	2.11	Selected respondent refuses (General)	190
31	2.11	Selected respondent not feeling informed to answer the questions	60
32	2.11	Selected respondent got angry because of the subject matter	21
33	2.11	Selected respondent prefers head of household to be interviewed	94
34	2.11	Selected respondent in a hurry/no time	96
Total Refusals			461
Not Eligible			
40	4.7	Does not meet screening criteria/not eligible for interview	31
41	4.500	Non-residential (business)/abandoned home	153
Total Not Eligible			184
Total	Total Sampled Households		16186

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): $I / ((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + e*(UH+UO))$	86.20%
Cooperation Rate 1 (COOP): $I / ((I+P)+R+O)$	95.37%
Refusal Rate 2 (REF): $R / ((I+P)+(R+NC+O) + e(UH + UO))$	2.89%
Contact Rate 2 (CON): $(I+P)+R+O / ((I+P)+R+O+NC + e(UH+UO))$	90.39%

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.

August 13, 2015

Nangarhar

Security officials in eastern Nangarhar province have arrested 30 suspects, including the Taliban's doctor, and a 19-member group of armed men who were planning attacks in Jalalabad City, the provincial capital. Gen. Asadullah Farahi, the provincial deputy director of National Directorate of Security (NDS), said during a weekly press briefing that some of the arrested individuals were tasked with carrying out suicide attacks and others were directed to spread disorder in the city. Farahi said that ten insurgents had been killed during the clearing operation in Ghani Khel district. Three mine makers were arrested in Sherzad district. Meanwhile, Wali Khan Sherzad, the commander of the 301st border police zone, said police had detained two armed men and smugglers last week around the border areas of the province. The Deputy Police Chief Brig. Gen., Lutfullah Zaryab said at least 30 militants had been arrested in the past week. Taliban spokesman claimed killing more than ten security officials in Hisarak and Sherzad districts.

August 14, 2015

Nangarhar

An unidentified gunmen who is believed to be Taliban, shot to death a school principal in the Batikot district of eastern Nangarhar province on Friday. The Education Department spokesman

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

Mohammad Asif Shinwari said Principal Fazl-i-Maula was gunned down on his way to a condolence ceremony in the district. Ilyas Madani, peace committee member and relative of the victim, accused militants of killing the principal. He did not share further details but said the slain official was also a religious scholar. Ahmad Zia Abdulzai, the governor's spokesperson, confirmed the incident and said the principal did not have any personal enemies. The Taliban have not yet commented on the incident.

Badakhshan

Taliban have torched an under-construction hospital building in northeastern Badakhshan province, an official said on Friday. Deputy police chief Col. Sakhi Dad Haidari said that hundreds of armed rebels stormed police check posts late on Thursday in Tagab district. The gun battle lasted six hours in which two armed rebels were killed and seven others were wounded. He added that security forces remained unhurt in the firefight. Armed rebels fired several rockets on the under-construction hospital which completely destroyed the building, Haidari said. Security, however, he said was under control in the area. The Taliban have not commented on the incident as of yet.

Jowzjan

At least four policemen have been killed and two others abducted by militants when Taliban stormed police check posts in Khan Aab dar district in northern Jowzjan province, an official said on Friday. Deputy Governor Eng. Abdul Rahman Mahmoodi said the incident took place when several policemen came for biometric identification on Thursday evening. At least four policemen were killed and six others were apprehended and insurgents took 10 guns. Police Chief Brig. Gen. Faqir Mohammad confirmed the incident and said a search operation had been initiated to locate the fleeing rebels. Zabihullah Mujahid, the Taliban spokesman, said four policemen had been killed, six others kidnapped, and a huge cache of ammunition was seized in the attack.

August 15, 2015

Herat

At least three Taliban fighters have been killed and six more wounded in internal clashes in the Shindand district of western Herat province. Ehsanullah Hayat, the governor's spokesperson, said the firefight erupted on Friday at around 7:00 pm and lasted until late night. He added that the clashes took place between Mullah Nangialai's men and Mullah Nooruddin's brother in Zerkoh. The gun battle left one fighter of Mullah Nangialai and two fighters from the other side dead. The governor's spokesman said differences between various factions of Taliban was on the rise in Herat. Mohammad, a resident of Zerkoh in Shindand, said: "This is not the first time the Taliban are fighting among them. It has happened before also."

August 16, 2015

Badakhshan

An unidentified gunmen shot dead a policeman and his wife in the Shuhada district in northern Badakhshan province, police said on Sunday. Col. Sakhi Dad Haidari, provincial police chief, said that unidentified gunmen barged in the house of a policeman Noor Rahman and all in a sudden sprayed him and his wife Momina with bullets in front of their kids. He said the slain policeman Noor Rahman was serving in the district. Mohammad Maroof Khairkhwa, the district chief, confirmed the incident and said that the slain policeman had three children. Zofnoon Hassam Natiq, the director of women's affairs, condemned the incident vehemently and demanded the government to arrest the killers. This is the third incident of killing women by unknown men in Badakhshan province this year. Last week, a woman was killed in Tirgaran district for her alleged illicit relations but the attackers had not been identified yet.

August 17, 2015

Kabul

On Monday an unidentified gunmen kidnapped a German national from 10th police district on the outskirts of Taimani Wat locality in capital Kabul, police said. Brig. Gen. Humayun Aini, the 119 police helpline chief at the Ministry of Interior, said that the abducted woman was working with the GIZ, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit. GIZ has supported Afghanistan's reconstruction since 2002. Aini said that investigations had been underway and he had no details at this time to share with media. A security official in the area, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the German lady was abducted at a distance of 10-meters from her office on 7th street of Taimani locality by unidentified gunmen. Faridullah, a shopkeeper on Taimani 7th street, said: "I was in the shop when I heard someone was kidnapped. When I came out of the shop I saw two gunmen who had broken the glasses of a Hilux car and took the lady to their Corolla Model Car." He said the lady was screaming but one gunman put his hand on her mouth to shut her. When the GIZ organization guards came to the scene the gunmen had already fled the area. Senior security officials at the scent did not provide any details. No group has claimed responsibility of her abduction so far.

August 18, 2015

Faryab

Hundreds of residents in northern Faryab province on Tuesday took to the streets, urging United Nations to stop Pakistan's interferences in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Enraged demonstrators chanted: "Death to Pakistan, death to terrorism and death to Taliban." The protesters marched toward the governor's office. Mohammad Younus, a protester, said "Taliban are terrorists. They killed people like Ahmad Shah Massoud, Rabbani and Ahmad Khan Samangani." He said Pakistan had connivance with all these crimes. He blamed Pakistan for

recent blasts and suicide attacks in Kabul that claimed many lives of civilians. Shah Reza Munshizada, a civil society activist, said the UN should take serious steps to stop Pakistan from interfering in Afghanistan's matters. They also expressed their support for Afghan National Security Forces and praised their professionalism.

Suicide attacks last week on a police academy in Qasaba locality and Shah Shaheed area killed over 50 people and 500 were wounded. The bomb attack in Shah Shaheed was the deadliest which killed 15 people and wounded 400 more.

Sar-e-Pul

On Tuesday, suspected militants kidnapped four judges, including the appellant court chief, in northern Sar-i-Pul province, the police said. The judges were travelling on the Sar-i-Pul-Jowzjan highway when they were kidnapped in Tonka near Shiberghan, the capital of neighboring Jowzjan province around 2pm. Elsewhere, masked gunmen killed one person and injured a child in front of the airfield in Bagram district of central Parwan province. Bagram district police chief Mohammad Masoom Farza identified the slain individual as Qari Shakib, a Hafiz-i-Quran (someone who has completely memorized the Quran). He said police were trying to arrest the killers.

Helmand

Taliban claimed capturing Nawzad district in southern Helmand province on Tuesday but local officials rejected the militants' claim by saying that the district office had been shifted to another location to avoid civilian casualties during fighting. Taliban spokesman Qari Yousuf Ahmadi said that Taliban fighters pushed back security forces during an intense fight on Monday and got complete control of Nawzad district. Omar Zwak, the governor's spokesman, said that the district office had shifted following consultations with senior officials. "The district office was in a densely populated area which inflicted casualties on civilians in fighting in the past. Therefore, the district office was shifted to Dana Ogainay area some three kilometers from the center." Security check posts still existed in the area where the old district office was situated, he remarked. Mohammad Asif Nawzadi, a resident of the locality, said that fierce fighting erupted on Monday in the district. The Taliban and security forces did not have exact figures about casualties. The Taliban took control of Nawzad district two weeks ago but later insurgents were pushed back after a few days when Kandahar Police Chief Gen. Razaq spearheaded operations in Helmand.

August 19, 2015

Ghazni

Officials on Wednesday said that the seven persons who were kidnapped two weeks back in southern Ghazni province were released by their captors. Earlier, unidentified gunmen abducted seven civilians in the Qarabagh district. Shafiq Nang, the governor's spokesman, said the individuals were on their way to Ghazni City, the provincial capital, when armed men took them from a vehicle and took them to an unknown location. Nang said that the released persons were the residents of Jaghori district and they returned to their families today. Zaffar Sharif, the Jaghori district chief, said that the people were released following mediation by local elders from Gilan district.

August 20, 2015

Baghlan

The Burka district in northern Baghlan province is facing security threats. Some residents complained Taliban extorted money and tortured people in some areas. Burka is located in 150-kilometres northeast of Pul-i-Khumri, the provincial capital, and bordering Ashkamesh district of Takhar province and Ali Abad district of Kunduz province. Local residents say this year security has deteriorated and the government has paid less attention to their well-being. Provincial council members also warned without government's attention the district would fall to insurgents. Mohammad Hanif Kohgaday, provincial council member, said Taliban were not only active in some villages of Burka district, but had also asked local residents to take up arms against the government. He said Taliban were preaching to local people through mosques where their voices could easily be heard in the district center but the government still hasn't taken action. He said Taliban was a half kilometers away from the district center. Kohgaday said the government should respond as to how insurgents had closed in so much on the district. He warned that without due attention the district would fall soon. Qari Quadratullah Wafa, former provincial council member, said the Taliban's activities had intensified in the district over the past one month. He said Taliban extorted money from the residents and had become stronger more than ever. Ergish, a resident of Burka, said Taliban had regularly announced to people to join them in their fight against government. Brig. Gen. Abdul Jabar Pordeli, Baghlan police chief, said earlier Taliban had presence in some areas of the district but now the situation was stable. He said security threats were up to 60 per cent and they were working on plans to eradicate all security threats.

August 21, 2015

Nangarhar

Six militants were killed and three others were wounded during operations in three different districts of eastern Nangarhar province, an official said on Friday. Col. Mohammad Nauman Hatafi, spokesman for the 201st Military Corps, said the operations were conducted in Khogyani, Shezad, and Hesarak districts. Hisarak, Daud Qala, Haji Rashid Qala, Lngar Khail and Sargardan Chowk areas had been purged of militants. He added that security forces and civilians remained unhurt. A heavy cache of ammunition was seized. Faridullah Sahel, a resident of the locality, confirmed the military offensive but had no details about casualties. The Taliban have not yet commented about the operation but claimed killing a policeman and injuring three others.

Faryab

The convoy of 1st Vice-President Gen. Abdul Rashid Dostum came under attack in the Qaisar district of western Faryab province on Friday. Last week, Dostum had said during his trip to Faryab that he did not go there to raise private militia groups but he was guiding Afghan security forces and local people against the insurgents. Masood Ahmad Masood, the Junbish-i-Milli deputy chief, said that gunmen mounted the attack on Gen. Dostum's vehicles in the Doabi locality of the district. Some shrapnel hit Dostum's armored vehicle but he and his companions did not suffer any injury. He added that four Taliban fighters were killed and seven others were wounded in retaliatory fire. Rehmatullah Qaisari, the town's administrative chief, said that six militants were killed in the ensuing battle and their corpses were still lying in the area. On the other hand, Habib-u-Rehman, a journalist covering Dostum's visit, said eight Taliban were killed and 13 were arrested by security personnel, who also recovered some arms, ammunition and motorbikes. The militants are yet to comment on the firefight.

Paktika

Three students were killed and a third wounded during a gun battle between Taliban militants and security forces in the Sar Rawza district of southeastern Paktika province, an official said on Friday. District Education Officer Mohammad Iqbal said three students of Hayat Baba High School were killed and a third wounded when the intense gunfight erupted between Taliban and security forces on Thursday. "Three students of the school were killed and another wounded when a rocket landed inside the school," he added. Jan Mohammad, a resident of the area, said the slain students were studying in grades 2, 4 and 6. Education Director Mohammadullah confirmed the incident and said "people have told me that Taliban fired the rocket launcher." The injured student was taken to a hospital for treatment, he added. Security forces and Taliban have not yet commented on the incident.

Helmand

Seven Taliban fighters were killed and four others wounded after they launched coordinated attacks on security check-posts in Lashkargah in southern Helmand province, an official said on Friday. Police chief for first district Lt. Col. Jan Agha Dawari said the Taliban stormed check posts in Qala Sung area. Seven militants including notorious commander Mullah Zafran were killed, four others wounded and a police informant arrested. "The Taliban's dead bodies are still lying at the scene. The fighters have sent local elders to collect the corpses of their colleagues," he added. Security forces and civilians remained unhurt in the firefight. Abdul Ahad, a resident of the locality, confirmed the fight and said "both parties used heavy weapons but I don't have exact information about casualties." Security forces had defused landmines in the area, he added. The Taliban have not yet commented on the incident.

August 22, 2015

Kabul

Three foreigners were among at least 14 people killed and another 66 civilians wounded on Saturday when a suicide car bomb went off in the capital, Kabul. The powerful explosion that targeted a NATO convoy took place in front of a privately-run Shinozada hospital in an area between the third and fourth Macro Rayan residential blocks in the limits of the 9th municipal district around 4:30pm. NATO's Resolute Support (RS) mission confirmed the killing of three foreign contractors in the explosion, but did not reveal their nationalities. Earlier, Wahidullah Mayar, the spokesman for the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), said 12 people, including a foreigner, had been killed and 66 others were wounded in Saturday's bombing. He said nine civilians were among the dead while the wounded were all civilians. Nearly a dozen cars, including those of foreigners, were destroyed in the explosion. Kabul police chief Brig. Gen. Abdul Rahman Rahimi said of the victims were civilians. Nisar Ahmad, an eyewitness, said it was a powerful explosion that took place near a crowd of people at a time when school children were going back home. Mohammad Naeem, another eyewitness, said the explosion destroyed a nearby mosque and its impact was felt in nearby areas. The blast comes 10 days after President Ashraf Ghani and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Abdullah accused Pakistan of being complicit in earlier deadly blasts in Kabul that claimed around 80 lives and wounded over 500 people.

Faryab

Four militants, including three foreign nationals, have been killed and 11 others arrested during an operation conducted in parts of northeastern Faryab province. Ghulam Haidar Haidari, commander of the 209th Shaheen Military Corps, said the joint offensive was launched by Afghan National Army (ANA) Afghan National Police (ANP) and National Directorate of Security (NDS) and cleared several areas in Qaisar district. Four rebels including two Uzbek rebels and a Pakistani were killed and 11 others arrested in the operation, he added "Taliban have always used these areas to launch attacks on Afghan forces, but we have cleared these areas." He said militants were also blocking roads in the area and torching vehicles but now they were forced to

leave the area. Faryab police chief Brig. Gen. Subhan Qul Ibrahimi said several security posts were established on Qiasar-Ghormach road for security. A day earlier, the convoy of 1st Vice-President Gen. Abdul Rashid Dostum came under attack in the Qaisar district, but he and his colleagues escaped unhurt. Last week, Dostum had said during his trip to Faryab that he did not go there to raise private militia groups but he was guiding Afghan security forces and local people against insurgents. A local resident who asked for anonymity said he saw bodies of militants being carried on Dostum tank. However, Taliban in their website claimed nine forces of Dostum were killed in the attack. It confirmed the death of two militants.

Sar-e-Pul

Afghan security forces have recaptured the Kohistanat district of northern Sar-i-Pul province from militants, an official said Saturday. On July 28 the Taliban overran Kohistanat. Governor Abdul Jabbar Haqbayan said that Afghan security forces took large areas of the district during an operation launched this morning. Taliban fled to Qala-i-Shahr area of the district, but Afghan forces followed them. He added that militants took some equipment from the district center, including computers and an ambulance, and smashed windows of the building. Five militants were killed and nine others were wounded during the firefight. He added that three security personnel were also wounded in the face-off. A resident of the area who wished to go unnamed said that Afghan Local Police (ALP) members and upraising members entered the district building and forced rebels to flee from the area. Taliban militants did not comment on the incident so far.

August 23, 2015

Logar

On Sunday the National Directorate of Security (NDS) arrested the leader of an uprising group in central Logar province during a special operation in Pul-i-Alam, the provincial capital. Logar police chief Maj. Qari Mohammad Ora said that NDS officials raided the house of Logar uprising leader Farhad Akbari last night. The spy agency took away Akbari but gave no reason for his arrest. Akbari's brother, Sayed Tooryali, said: "It was around 8:00 pm when NDS agents raided our house and searched everything. They took our weapons, and me and Farhad Akbari to the NDS office." He said he was released this morning but his brother was still in NDS custody. The governor's spokesman Salim Saleh also confirmed the incident. Farhad Akbari's family says that he started his fighting against the Taliban in Pul-I-Alam around four years ago. He lost three members of his family including his mother during his fight with the Taliban. NDS officials did not provide information about his detention.

August 24, 2015

Logar

Insurgents blew up a shrine in the Charkh district of central Logar province, the governor's spokesman said on Monday. Mohammad Salim Saleh said that militants blew up the Shah Khalwati shrine with explosives in the Garamabad locality of the district around 5:00 am today. He alleged that the militants' commander Maulvi Shoaib had hands in blowing up the shrine. He said security forces were conducting raids on nab Shoaib. Khalilullah Kamal, the town's administrative chief, confirmed the memorial had been blown up by anti-state elements. "People of the locality are very upset over desecration of the shrine," he added. No group claimed credit for the incident as of yet.

Jowzjan

At least one person was killed and two others, including the commander of an uprising group, were wounded in an explosion in northern Jowzjan province on Monday, an official said. Police Chief Brig. Gen. Faqir Mohammad Jawzjani said the blast took place in front of commander Ghaffar's vehicle in Shiberghan, the provincial capital. Aq Murad, a relative of the injured commander, said that a university student telephoned commander Ghaffar and asked him to bring a bag of beans to their house. He maintained the explosion took place few minutes after the bag of beans was placed in the vehicle.

Helmand

Taliban insurgents have surrounded Musa Qala district of southern Helmand province and could capture it soon if security reinforcements fail to reach in-time, the town's administrative head warned on Monday. Mohammad Sharif said the security situation in the district had greatly deteriorated and Taliban militants captured two security posts last night. He said nearly 2000 armed militants had taken positions about 100 meters from the district center and it seemed they would attack the district headquarters tonight. The official said the insurgents were laced with modern weapons and they had prepared a well-organized plan to capture the district. Sharif said he had contacted security officials in Kabul and Lashkargah, the provincial capital, but there had been no positive response as of yet. The provincial council deputy chief, Abdullah Alizai, also confirmed the Taliban had besieged Musa Qala district. He said the rebels had surrounded the district administration office, police and army compounds. "Only dry breads reach the security forces in Musa Qala. The security personnel cannot sleep and are unable to fight and need emergency assistance," the public representative said. He said security officials should order airstrikes on the district before nightfall in order to save the district from falling. However, Helmand police spokesman Shah Mahmood Ashna said that the provincial police chief and the deputy intelligence chief had reached Musa Qala district to strengthen security there. He said there had been complete coordination among security forces and the problem in Musa Qala would be resolved soon. The district had been under Taliban control during initial years of former president Hamid Karzai's government.

August 25, 2015

Baghlan

A rocket fired from an unknown direction landed in Pul-i-Khumri City, the capital of northern Baghlan province, which inflicted heavy financial losses on public property, an official said on Tuesday. The rocket hit the populated locality around 10:00 pm Monday night. Col. Abdul Bashir Rashid, Baghlan police chief, said that no one suffered casualties in the rocket attack but it caused huge financial losses. Abdul Hakim, a resident of the area, said it was a huge explosion that smashed windowpanes of nearby houses. "We were afraid enough that we left our home and stayed with our relatives due to fear of another rocket," he recalled. In the last two months, at least 12 rockets were fired from Dand-i-Ghori area on Pul-i-Khumri City, which left a child and a man dead and ten others wounded.

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	387	571	958
Number of interviewers previously used in D3 project	384	566	950
Number of interviewers new to a D3 project	3	5	8

Training

The central training for provincial supervisors was held in Kabul on August 11, 2015 and was led by ACSOR project managers Khyber Wardak and Nazir Ekhlass. 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 29, the Hunter program flagged a total of 168 cases to be removed:

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

In addition, eight cases were removed due to improper survey administration and five cases were not included due to misprinted questionnaires.

Quality Control – Double Entry

For the Wave 29 survey, ACSOR randomly selected 2,072 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 .30%, 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 93 substantive questions. The mean interview length was 34 minutes with a range of 20 to 62 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 29 proceeded successfully. Neither supervisors nor interviewers raised concerns about the content of the questionnaire. D3/ACSOR anticipate no difficulties in repeating the study for future waves.

VII. APPENDIX

Appendix A

LIST OF INTERCEPT INTERVIEWS FOR ANQAR WAVE 29

Sampling Point #	Province	District	District Code
285	Faryab(FYB)	Gurziwan	GZW
286	Faryab(FYB)	Gurziwan	GZW
287	Faryab(FYB)	Gurziwan	GZW
288	Faryab(FYB)	Gurziwan	GZW
289	Faryab(FYB)	Almar	ALM
290	Faryab(FYB)	Almar	ALM
291	Faryab(FYB)	Almar	ALM
292	Faryab(FYB)	Almar	ALM
293	Faryab(FYB)	Kohistan	KIT
294	Faryab(FYB)	Kohistan	KIT
295	Faryab(FYB)	Kohistan	KIT
296	Faryab(FYB)	Kohistan	KIT
324	Faryab(FYB)	Qaisar	QAS
325	Faryab(FYB)	Qaisar	QAS
326	Faryab(FYB)	Qaisar	QAS
327	Faryab(FYB)	Qaisar	QAS
328	Faryab(FYB)	Qaisar	QAS
329	Faryab(FYB)	Qaisar	QAS
330	Faryab(FYB)	Qaisar	QAS
331	Faryab(FYB)	Qaisar	QAS
332	Faryab(FYB)	Qaisar	QAS
333	Faryab(FYB)	Qaisar	QAS
354	Jawzjan(JOW)	Qush Tepah	QTP
355	Jawzjan(JOW)	Qush Tepah	QTP
356	Jawzjan(JOW)	Qarqin	QQN
357	Jawzjan(JOW)	Qarqin	QQN
370	Jawzjan(JOW)	Darzab	DZB
371	Jawzjan(JOW)	Darzab	DZB
383	Sari Pul (SAR)	Balkhab	BKB
384	Sari Pul (SAR)	Balkhab	BKB
385	Sari Pul (SAR)	Balkhab	BKB
386	Sari Pul (SAR)	Balkhab	BKB
403	Sari Pul (SAR)	Kohistanat	KTT

Sampling Point #	Province	District	District Code
404	Sari Pul (SAR)	Kohistanat	KTT
405	Sari Pul (SAR)	Kohistanat	KTT
406	Sari Pul (SAR)	Kohistanat	KTT
407	Sari Pul (SAR)	Kohistanat	KTT
408	Sari Pul (SAR)	Kohistanat	KTT
512	Baghlan (BGL)	Dahanah-ye Ghor	DYG
513	Baghlan (BGL)	Dahanah-ye Ghor	DYG
538	Baghlan (BGL)	Baghlan-e Jadid	BEJ
539	Baghlan (BGL)	Baghlan-e Jadid	BEJ
540	Baghlan (BGL)	Baghlan-e Jadid	BEJ
541	Baghlan (BGL)	Baghlan-e Jadid	BEJ
542	Baghlan (BGL)	Baghlan-e Jadid	BEJ
543	Baghlan (BGL)	Baghlan-e Jadid	BEJ
572	Kunduz (KDZ)	Archi	ARC
573	Kunduz (KDZ)	Archi	ARC
574	Kunduz (KDZ)	Archi	ARC
575	Kunduz (KDZ)	Archi	ARC
576	Kunduz (KDZ)	Archi	ARC
577	Kunduz (KDZ)	Archi	ARC
578	Kunduz (KDZ)	Chahar Darah	CDR
579	Kunduz (KDZ)	Chahar Darah	CDR
580	Kunduz (KDZ)	Chahar Darah	CDR
581	Kunduz (KDZ)	Chahar Darah	CDR
582	Kunduz (KDZ)	Qal'ah-ye Zal	QYZ
583	Kunduz (KDZ)	Qal'ah-ye Zal	QYZ
584	Kunduz (KDZ)	Qal'ah-ye Zal	QYZ
585	Kunduz (KDZ)	Qal'ah-ye Zal	QYZ
648	Takhar (TAK)	Darqad	DRQ
649	Takhar (TAK)	Darqad	DRQ
673	Takhar (TAK)	Khwajah Ghar	KGH
674	Takhar (TAK)	Khwajah Ghar	KGH
675	Takhar (TAK)	Khwajah Ghar	KGH
676	Takhar (TAK)	Khwajah Ghar	KGH
685	Badakhshan (BDS)	Raghistan	RAG
686	Badakhshan (BDS)	Raghistan	RAG
689	Badakhshan (BDS)	Shuhada	SHD
690	Badakhshan (BDS)	Shuhada	SHD
691	Badakhshan (BDS)	Shuhada	SHD

Sampling Point #	Province	District	District Code
692	Badakhshan (BDS)	Shuhada	SHD
695	Badakhshan (BDS)	Jurm	JUR
696	Badakhshan (BDS)	Jurm	JUR
697	Badakhshan (BDS)	Yawan	YAW
698	Badakhshan (BDS)	Yawan	YAW
705	Badakhshan (BDS)	Shighnan	SHG
706	Badakhshan (BDS)	Shighnan	SHG
707	Badakhshan (BDS)	Shiki	SHI
708	Badakhshan (BDS)	Shiki	SHI
709	Badakhshan (BDS)	Yamgan	YAM
710	Badakhshan (BDS)	Yamgan	YAM
711	Badakhshan (BDS)	Darwaz-e Bala	DEB
712	Badakhshan (BDS)	Darwaz-e Bala	DEB
713	Badakhshan (BDS)	Kuf Ab	KUF
714	Badakhshan (BDS)	Kuf Ab	KUF
715	Badakhshan (BDS)	Khwahan	KWH
716	Badakhshan (BDS)	Khwahan	KWH
719	Badakhshan (BDS)	Ishkashim	ISH
720	Badakhshan (BDS)	Ishkashim	ISH
789	Wardak(WAR)	Nerkh	NRK
790	Wardak(WAR)	Nerkh	NRK
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
871	Ghazni (GHA)	Wali Muhammad-e Shahid (Khugyani)	WMS
872	Ghazni (GHA)	Wali Muhammad-e Shahid (Khugyani)	WMS
873	Ghazni (GHA)	Rashidan	RSD
874	Ghazni (GHA)	Rashidan	RSD
901	Ghazni (GHA)	Andar	AND
902	Ghazni (GHA)	Andar	AND
903	Ghazni (GHA)	Andar	AND
904	Ghazni (GHA)	Andar	AND
915	Paktika (PKA)	Wazah Khwah	WKW
916	Paktika (PKA)	Wazah Khwah	WKW
933	Logar (LOW)	Charkh	CKH

Sampling Point #	Province	District	District Code
934	Logar (LOW)	Charkh	CKH
935	Logar (LOW)	Kharwar	KAW
936	Logar (LOW)	Kharwar	KAW
947	Logar (LOW)	Baraki Barak	BBK
948	Logar (LOW)	Baraki Barak	BBK
949	Logar (LOW)	Baraki Barak	BBK
950	Logar (LOW)	Baraki Barak	BBK
951	Logar (LOW)	Baraki Barak	BBK
952	Logar (LOW)	Baraki Barak	BBK
973	Parwan (PAR)	Koh-e Safi	KES
974	Parwan (PAR)	Koh-e Safi	KES
1013	Paktya (PIA)	Jani Khel	JKL
1014	Paktya (PIA)	Jani Khel	JKL
1021	Paktya (PIA)	Zurmat	ZMT
1022	Paktya (PIA)	Zurmat	ZMT
1023	Paktya (PIA)	Zurmat	ZMT
1024	Paktya (PIA)	Zurmat	ZMT
1025	Paktya (PIA)	Zurmat	ZMT
1026	Paktya (PIA)	Zurmat	ZMT
1027	Paktya (PIA)	Zurmat	ZMT
1028	Paktya (PIA)	Zurmat	ZMT
1046	Khost (KHO)	Sperah	SPH
1047	Khost (KHO)	Sperah	SPH
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
1064	Khost (KHO)	Sabari (Ya'qubi)	SBR
1065	Khost (KHO)	Sabari (Ya'qubi)	SBR
1090	Nangarhar (NAN)	Achin	ACH
1091	Nangarhar (NAN)	Achin	ACH
1092	Nangarhar (NAN)	Achin	ACH
1093	Nangarhar (NAN)	Achin	ACH
1094	Nangarhar (NAN)	Achin	ACH
1095	Nangarhar (NAN)	Achin	ACH
1142	Nangarhar (NAN)	Hisarak	HSR
1143	Nangarhar (NAN)	Hisarak	HSR
1200	Kapisa (KAP)	Alah Say	ALS

Sampling Point #	Province	District	District Code
1201	Kapisa (KAP)	Alah Say	ALS
1212	Kapisa (KAP)	Tagab	TAG
1213	Kapisa (KAP)	Tagab	TAG
1214	Kapisa (KAP)	Tagab	TAG
1215	Kapisa (KAP)	Tagab	TAG
1320	Kandahar (KAN)	Arghistan	AGT
1321	Kandahar (KAN)	Arghistan	AGT
1322	Kandahar (KAN)	Ma'ruf	MRF
1323	Kandahar (KAN)	Ma'ruf	MRF
1324	Kandahar (KAN)	Ma'ruf	MRF
1325	Kandahar (KAN)	Ma'ruf	MRF
1326	Kandahar (KAN)	Mya Neshin	MNH
1327	Kandahar (KAN)	Mya Neshin	MNH
1330	Kandahar (KAN)	Registan	RGT
1331	Kandahar (KAN)	Registan	RGT
1358	Zabul (ZAB)	Khak-e Afghan	KEA
1359	Zabul (ZAB)	Khak-e Afghan	KEA
1370	Zabul (ZAB)	Daychopan	DCP
1371	Zabul (ZAB)	Daychopan	DCP
1376	Uruzgan (ORU)	Khas Uruzgan	KUZ
1377	Uruzgan (ORU)	Khas Uruzgan	KUZ
1378	Uruzgan (ORU)	Khas Uruzgan	KUZ
1411	Day Kundi (DAY)	Kajran	KAR
1412	Day Kundi (DAY)	Kajran	KAR
1502	Herat (HER)	Kushk-e Kohnah	KEK
1503	Herat (HER)	Kushk-e Kohnah	KEK
1504	Herat (HER)	Farsi	FRS
1505	Herat (HER)	Farsi	FRS
1550	Badghis (BDG)	Ghormach	GRM
1551	Badghis (BDG)	Ghormach	GRM
1552	Badghis (BDG)	Ghormach	GRM
1553	Badghis (BDG)	Ghormach	GRM
1558	Badghis (BDG)	Murghab	MGB
1559	Badghis (BDG)	Murghab	MGB
1560	Badghis (BDG)	Murghab	MGB
1561	Badghis (BDG)	Murghab	MGB
1562	Badghis (BDG)	Murghab	MGB
1563	Badghis (BDG)	Murghab	MGB

Sampling Point #	Province	District	District Code
1570	Badghis (BDG)	Jawand	JWD
1571	Badghis (BDG)	Jawand	JWD
1572	Badghis (BDG)	Jawand	JWD
1573	Badghis (BDG)	Jawand	JWD
1574	Badghis (BDG)	Jawand	JWD
1575	Badghis (BDG)	Jawand	JWD
1584	Ghor (GHO)	Tulak	TLK
1585	Ghor (GHO)	Tulak	TLK
1586	Ghor (GHO)	Tulak	TLK
1587	Ghor (GHO)	Tulak	TLK
1612	Ghor (GHO)	Pasaband	PSB
1613	Ghor (GHO)	Pasaband	PSB
1614	Ghor (GHO)	Pasaband	PSB
1615	Ghor (GHO)	Pasaband	PSB
1616	Ghor (GHO)	Pasaband	PSB
1617	Ghor (GHO)	Pasaband	PSB
1618	Ghor (GHO)	Pasaband	PSB
1619	Ghor (GHO)	Pasaband	PSB
1622	Farah (FRA)	Gulistan	GLT
1623	Farah (FRA)	Gulistan	GLT
1626	Farah (FRA)	Bakwah	BKW
1627	Farah (FRA)	Bakwah	BKW
1654	Nimroz(NIM)	Dularam	DLR
1655	Nimroz(NIM)	Dularam	DLR
1669	Helmand (HEL)	Baghran	BGN
1670	Helmand (HEL)	Baghran	BGN
1671	Helmand (HEL)	Baghran	BGN
1672	Helmand (HEL)	Baghran	BGN
1673	Helmand (HEL)	Kajaki	KAK
1674	Helmand (HEL)	Kajaki	KAK
1675	Helmand (HEL)	Kajaki	KAK
1676	Helmand (HEL)	Kajaki	KAK
1677	Helmand (HEL)	Kajaki	KAK
1678	Helmand (HEL)	Kajaki	KAK
1683	Helmand (HEL)	Sangin	SGN
1684	Helmand (HEL)	Sangin	SGN
1686	Helmand (HEL)	Musa Qal'ah	MQL
1687	Helmand (HEL)	Musa Qal'ah	MQL

Sampling Point #	Province	District	District Code
1688	Helmand (HEL)	Musa Qal'ah	MQL
1689	Helmand (HEL)	Now Zad	NZD
1690	Helmand (HEL)	Now Zad	NZD
1691	Helmand (HEL)	Now Zad	NZD
1692	Helmand (HEL)	Now Zad	NZD
1695	Helmand (HEL)	Reg-e Khan Neshin	RKN
1696	Helmand (HEL)	Reg-e Khan Neshin	RKN
1697	Helmand (HEL)	Dishu	DIS
1698	Helmand (HEL)	Dishu	DIS

Appendix B

LIST OF REPLACED SAMPLING POINTS FOR ANQAR WAVE 29

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
22. Faryab	298	Karam Qoul	Now Abad Qorchi	The village is under control of Taliban
	309	Bandar Aqena	Kuhna Qala	Village too small to conduct random walk
20. Jowzjan	362	Sultan Kot	Jalal Abad	Area not occupied
21. Sar-e Pul	375	Khail Habib	Qazi Kaneti	The village is under control of Taliban
	376	Asir Abad	Khanqa	The village is under control of Taliban
	381	Hahoo Tajeka	Yamchi	No transportation way for vehicles
	389	Bakhtyar	Taysawar	The village is under control of Taliban
	392	Qadouqcha	Qashqari	The village is under control of Taliban
	393	Kham Rabat	Bish Bagh	The village is under control of Taliban
	394	Khamab	Korak Arabya	The village is under control of Taliban
	401	Zanbor Khan Haji Mala	Zer Chenar	No transportation way for vehicles
18. Balkh	402	Khar Pazhak	Guzar Payen	The village is under control of Taliban
	423	Guzar Mohammad Nabi	Guzar Darwaza Balkh	It was surveyed before
	433	Guzar Balai Nahr Shahi	Guzar Karnail	The Malik of the area didn't allow interviews
	441	Arab Seya Khana Imam Sahib	Folada Khalche	The village is under control of Taliban
	443	Qazel Qadouq	Sar Asia	The village is under control of Taliban
	445	Sapan	Misgar Zhangori	Village not found
	446	Sikandar Khail Zhangori	Warnagha	The village is under control of Taliban

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
	447	Tourtega Wa Mosh Khorya	Jargi Watani Rahmat Abad	The village is under control of Taliban
	454	Gardana Bai Ghazi	Naw Abad Khatay	The village is under control of Taliban
	455	Andarab	Naqelen	The village is under control of Taliban
	461	Shah Anjer Hulya	Baba Quchi	The village is under control of Taliban
	466	Islam Chongar	Arigh Batour	The village is under control of Taliban
	470	Kohna Kaldar	Qara Ja	The village is under control of Taliban
	476	Now Warid Kabuli Ha	Hessarak	The village is under control of Taliban
	478	Seya Ab	Wahdat Abad	The village is under control of Taliban
	479	Alla Taba	Jar Sahid Ha	The village is under control of Taliban
	481	Dandan Shakan	Sar Band Haji Tallab Bai	The village is under control of Taliban
	482	Kohna Qeshlaq	Qabchaq	The village is under control of Taliban
	483	Gor Dara	Sabz Poshan	The village is under control of Taliban
	485	Dahan Chak Ab	Pul Barq Sufla	The village is under control of Taliban
	486	Arlat Qad Kamar	Jar Haji Nazar Baig	The village is under control of Taliban
	491	Jangal Saddiq	Yakhdan	The village is under control of Taliban
16. Baghlan	504	Jowi Kana	Ab Sarina	The village is under control of Taliban
	505	Agri	Hafiz Bacha	The village is under control of Taliban
	508	Mazar Kolo	Khoshdara	The village is under control of Taliban

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
	517	Dahana Falol	Qara Cha	The village is under control of Taliban
	520	Kafar Band	Tal Lalah	The village is under control of Taliban
	527	Do Now	Charamgaran	The village is under control of Taliban
	532	Mullah Ahmad Zai	Zaman Khail	The village is under control of Taliban
	533	Khoja Lakan Wali	Chakari	The village is under control of Taliban
	535	Katab Khail	Turkmen	Village not found
	544	Shah Hassan	Bikh Kamar	The village is under control of Taliban
	549	Naik Pai	Hazar Khan	The village is under control of Taliban
17. Kunduz	592	Qarai Khan	Qara-I-Turkman	The village is under control of Taliban
	600	Now Abad Jhang	Arab Qeshlaq	No transportation way for vehicles
15. Takhar	618	Bek Abad	Taghara Pata	No transportation way for vehicles
	625	Khari Abad	Shar Shar	No transportation way for vehicles
	626	Mullah Shahir	Khasar Gozar Sorkha	No transportation way for vehicles
	631	Chalmak	Worok	No transportation way for vehicles
	632	Bostan	Werof	No transportation way for vehicles
	633	Dahi Maina Yesbokh	Werof Bala	No transportation way for vehicles
	634	Char Toot	Kotarma	No transportation way for vehicles
	635	Jald Ragh Bagh Bala	Astana Tepa	No transportation way for vehicles
	636	Jamanqeya	Beashtantak Bala	No transportation way for vehicles

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
	638	Omer Khail	Bahi Hawa Sharqi	No transportation way for vehicles
	639	Beash Kapa	Khoja Hafeez	No transportation way for vehicles
	640	Pahlawan Kandhari	Toghai Qeshlaq	No transportation way for vehicles
	644	Haji Haidar Qoul	Shashmaq	No transportation way for vehicles
	646	Challawak	Haji Ramazan	No transportation way for vehicles
	651	Mossa Qeshlaq	Char Bagh Say	No transportation way for vehicles
	652	Tarma Khourd	Hayat Bacha	No transportation way for vehicles
	653	Saqi	Gurda Gow	No transportation way for vehicles
	655	Eashan Toora	Dang Qeshlaq	No transportation way for vehicles
	658	Beash Bator Sharqi	Shaikhan Dara Khourd	No transportation way for vehicles
	663	Gozar Bala	Payen Qala	No transportation way for vehicles
	665	Kaman Gahr	Now Abad Yaka Toot	No transportation way for vehicles
	667	Gandah Shaikh	Archa Qouroq Bala	No transportation way for vehicles
	668	Pastaka Payen	Sokhta Qala	No transportation way for vehicles
14. Badakhshan	677	Masjed Murad	Wartashk	No transportation way for vehicles
	681	Ghanghar Bala	Dasht Farang	No transportation way for vehicles
	693	Hailgag	Naw Abad Tapa Television	No transportation way for vehicles
	702	Dahi Chashma	Yardar	The village is under control of Taliban

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
	717	Andarab	Azan	No transportation way for vehicles
	724	Poul Hairan	Zair Jaar	The village is under control of Taliban
	733	Khowja Bagh	Allani	The village is under control of Taliban
	735	Yamacheyan Bala	Sayedan De Bazar	No transportation way for vehicles
19. Samangan	743	Qazel Guzar Sarchashma	Qouli Sabz	No transportation way for vehicles
	749	Kor Hawaii	Choughi	Village too small to conduct random walk
	753	Gola Lal Malik	Tagab Chobaki	No transportation way for vehicles
32. Bamyan	764	Qalacha Sokhta	Toop	No transportation way for vehicles
	765	Da Mourda	Safidak	Village not found
	766	Qalandaran	Hazar Kushta	Village not found
	772	Khowja Kashmiri	Pai Mori	No transportation way for vehicles
	773	Sar Ghor Bandak	Poshta Mazar	The village is under control of Taliban
	775	Hessarak	Khwaja Bidak	No transportation way for vehicles
	777	Sar Qala	Poshta	No transportation way for vehicles
	778	Dasht Jami	Bad Dahi	No transportation way for vehicles
	779	Ghowchak	Dehan Kadlak	Village not found
	780	Nai Khana Gak	Selaba	No transportation way for vehicles
	781	Senjetak	Dehan Pato	No transportation way for vehicles
	782	Ghor Zalow	Dehan Nala	No transportation way for vehicles
	783	Khar Posht	Amrod	No transportation way for vehicles

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
	785	Sar Qoul	Seya Khak	No transportation way for vehicles
	786	Tookhasta	Zar Sang	Village not found
	787	Horgash	Nowroozi Akhownd	No transportation way for vehicles
6. Ghazni	857	Sar Andaz	Dar Sana Khozi	The village is under control of Taliban
8. Paktika	905	Jani Kalay	Dara Ughusat	The village is under control of Taliban
3. Parwan	962	Shah Tootak	Pushta Mazar	No transportation way for vehicles
	969	Qoul Barek	Deyar	The village is under control of Taliban
	997	Waz Ghar	Langash Bala Qala	The village is under control of Taliban
	998	Qabela	Ispai Lakzar	The village is under control of Taliban
10. Nangarhar	1118	Koza Kala	Chena	The village is under control of Taliban
11. Laghman	1176	Lokhi	Shahtoura	The village is under control of Taliban
	1177	Kumaki	Maryam	The village is under control of Taliban
	1179	Turki	Dope	The village is under control of Taliban
	1181	Takya	Mussa Khail	No transportation way for vehicles
	1186	Sarwak	Pator Gamba	The village is under control of Taliban
12. Kunar	1223	Samey	Torah Tega	The village is under control of Taliban
	1225	Korata	Khada	The village is under control of Taliban
	1226	Kandar	Qala	The village is under control of Taliban
	1241	Sang Kalay	Manongi	The village is under control of Taliban

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
	1242	Tarkha	Dri Khar	The village is under control of Taliban
	1243	Doly Zaye	Nanglam	The village is under control of Taliban
	1245	Takhto	Now Abad Sangoly	The village is under control of Taliban
33. Panjshayr	1275	Peyawasht Bota War	Pay Chenar	Malik of the village didn't allow interviews
29. Zabul	1364	Walgay Shamali	Qarya Salam Jan	The village is under control of Taliban
	1369	Kushani	Qala Safar	The village is under control of Taliban
	1373	Khair Gul Kalay	Ziarat Kalay	The village is under control of Taliban
34. Daykundi	1413	Khair Abad	Walgay Madad	No transportation way for vehicles
24. Herat	1467	Sarandara	Rabat Aw Ham	The village is under control of Taliban
	1473	Chashma Kokai	Shah Nahi	The village is under control of Taliban
	1476	Dahi Afzal	Qara Bagh Markaiz	The village is under control of Taliban
	1482	Karaiz Baran	Kham Sara	The village is under control of Taliban
	1488	Qala Towhid	Karaiz Barenji	The village is under control of Taliban
	1489	Taqi Wa Naqi	Dahi Karnail	The village is under control of Taliban
	1495	Jowi Now	Rabat Sorkh	The village is under control of Taliban
	1497	Bara Koh	Qezil Islam	The village is under control of Taliban
	1499	Mir Abad	Neyanak	The village is under control of Taliban
	1501	Sangaran	Zorak	The village is under control of Taliban

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
	1507	Tanorha	Bisha Ghaza	The village is under control of Taliban
	1524	Fashanjan	Wazir Abad	The village is under control of Taliban
	1526	Kola Shamaly	Kahdanak	The village is under control of Taliban
	1530	Dara Anjer	Zard Alo	The village is under control of Taliban
	1532	Hanefan Afghanya	Now Abad	The village is under control of Taliban
	1533	Tootak Halam	Karaiz Chah Baburi	The village is under control of Taliban
23. Badghis	1546	Kalari	Sar Kamar	The village is under control of Taliban
	1547	Chashma Ghaibe	Awghan Hay Shamal Aria Zemar Bala	The village is under control of Taliban
	1555	Chashma Senjed	Kham Habasi Pai Kamar	The village is under control of Taliban
	1556	Lara Ahmad Zai	Buz Bai Sufla	The village is under control of Taliban
	1566	Sabz Dara Sabz	Qarchaghi Kampany Ha	The village is under control of Taliban
	1568	Shorabak Dar Band Safid	Almas Ha	The village is under control of Taliban
31. Ghor	1592	Ghodlai	Bariki	The village is under control of Taliban
	1597	Haji Abdullah	Qiaghak	The village is under control of Taliban
	1598	Shahr Khawar	Mianji	The village is under control of Taliban
	1599	Bomaki	Ghor Qand	The village is under control of Taliban
	1602	Khowja Khaidri	Ashtor Khan	No transportation way for vehicles
	1606	Dahi Mirdad	Dehan Teka Ghal	No transportation way for vehicles

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
	1610	Dahan Qoleni	Dahan Now Agha	No transportation way for vehicles
25. Farah	1624	Boland Dahi	Shairan	The village is under control of Taliban
	1639	Karaiz Hahi Wakil	Mahajer Abad	The village is under control of Taliban
	1640	Kora Gaz	Haidar Kalay	The village is under control of Taliban
	1643	Chashma Talar	Poza Langar	The village is under control of Taliban
	1645	Artooghnak	Todanak Payen	The village is under control of Taliban
	1646	Assle Zer Koh	Garani	The village is under control of Taliban
	1647	Gung	Ganj Abad	The village is under control of Taliban
26. Nimroz	1660	Kach Satar	Burj	The village is under control of Taliban