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METHODS REPORT

ANQAR WAVE 32

JUNE 12, 2016



Field Dates: May 12-22, 2016

Sample Size: 13,521

Number of Interviewers: 1000

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 32 survey conducted in the summer of 2016.

Fieldwork for Wave 32 was conducted by ACSOR for RS/NATO in Afghanistan from May 12-22, 2016. The sample includes a national probability sample of 11,984 Afghans selected at random in all 34 of the country's provinces; and a sample conducted via intercept interviews of 2,127. Respondents were 18 years and older, 64% were male and 36% were female. The survey includes both urban (25%) and rural (75%) 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 May 12-22, 2016. The field team consisted of 1000 trained interviews and supervisors under the management of D3 Systems and ACSOR.
- ANQAR Wave 32 includes a total sample of 13,521 men and women 18 years of age and older in all 34 provinces of Afghanistan. 11,984 interviews were conducted via random walk with male and female respondents and 2,127 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 Panjshayr, 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 the Wave 32 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 109 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 32 survey, a total of 258 cases were removed from the dataset; 242 cases were removed for being over 95% similar in substantive responses and 16 cases were removed due to similarities in answers.
- The data were also screened for keypunching errors. ACSOR randomly selected 10% 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 32 survey was .13%. The error rate was very low overall and we have confidence in the fidelity of the keypunched data.
- The Wave 32 survey has a margin of sampling error of ± 0.84 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level. The overall design effect is 2.12. The complex margin of error is $\pm 1.23\%$.
- For the overall sample, the response rate is 83.8%, the cooperation rate is 94.46%, the refusal rate is 3.44%, and the contact rate is 88.71%.

Project Schedule

Table 1 lists the schedule of major project milestones.

TABLE 1: PROJECT TIMELINE

Project Phases	Start Date	End Date
Translation	May 01, 2016	May 04, 2016
Central Briefing	May 10, 2016	May 10, 2016
Field	May 12, 2016	May 22, 2016
Quality Control during field-work	May 12, 2016	May 22, 2016
Data Processing	May 18, 2016	June 5, 2016

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 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 added in Panjshayr (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:

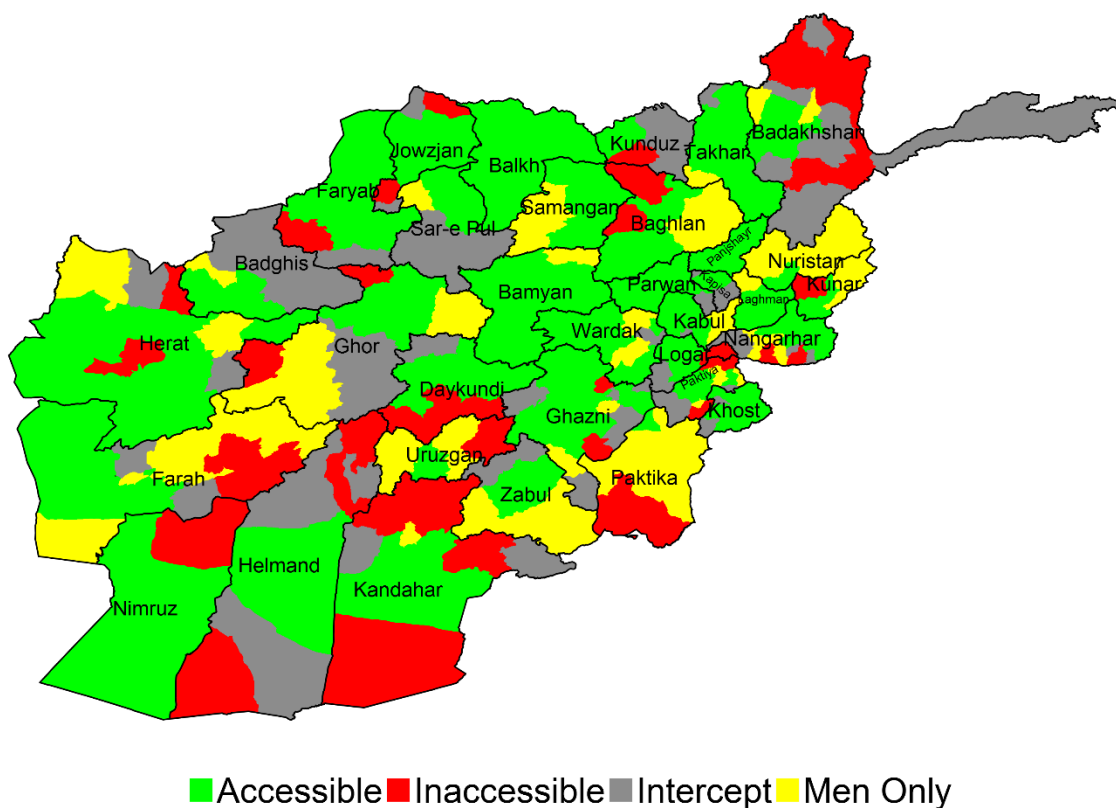
- a. In situations where the selected district was inaccessible due to security, transportation or weather, intercept interviews were conducted with residents of those districts who were traveling in neighboring districts. Intercept

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.

interviews were used in 272 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 were not sampled and are completely inaccessible, 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 32.

FIGURE 1: AFGHANISTAN ACCESSIBILITY WITH 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.

Of the 424³ potential primary sampling units in the country, 16% were inaccessible to male interviewers, 27% were inaccessible for female interviewers. Overall, 84 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 +/- 1.23 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, 116 of the 1723 sampling points were randomly replaced within the same districts because of security reasons, 40 for transportation difficulties, 23 because they could not be located, and 7 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)

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.

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%	16.4%
Kapisa (KAP)	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Parwan (PAR)	2.5%	2.1%	2.4%
Wardak (WAR)	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Logar (LOW)	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Ghazni (GHA)	4.5%	4.6%	4.5%
Paktiya (PIA)	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Paktika (PKA)	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Khost (KHO)	2.1%	2.2%	2.1%
Nangarhar (NAN)	5.6%	5.5%	5.6%
Laghman (LAG)	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%
Kunar (KNR)	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%

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

⁵ 'wgt1' variable in the data set.

Province	CSO Percentage in Population (Total)	Percentage in Unweighted Sample (Total)	Percentage in Weighted Sample (wgt1) ⁵
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%	3.3%
Kunduz (KDZ)	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%
Balkh (BAL)	4.9%	4.7%	4.9%
Samangan (SAM)	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Jawzjan (JOW)	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Sar-e- Pul (SAR)	2.1%	1.9%	2.1%
Faryab (FYB)	3.7%	3.6%	3.7%
Badghis (BDG)	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%
Herat (HER)	7.0%	6.9%	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%	1.3%	1.3%
Ghor (GHO)	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Bamyan (BAM)	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%
Panjshayr (PAN)	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%
Daykundi (DAY)	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%
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, Q6 and Q7. 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, Q6, Q7

q1: Q181 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	3509	25.95%	0.57%	2.28
Wrong Direction	6924	51.21%	0.62%	2.09
Same Place, Not Going Anywhere	2967	21.94%	0.47%	1.73
Refused (vol.)	5	0.04%	0.02%	1.01
Don't Know (vol.)	116	0.86%	0.10%	1.74
Weighted Mean			0.57%	2.06
Total	13521	100.00%		

q2: Q280 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	1821	13.47%	0.44%	2.20
Somewhat Dissatisfied	3912	28.93%	0.54%	1.90
Somewhat Satisfied	5688	42.06%	0.56%	1.75
Very Satisfied	2060	15.24%	0.47%	2.28
Refused (vol.)	3	0.02%	0.01%	0.95
Don't Know (vol.)	37	0.27%	0.04%	1.00
Weighted Mean			0.52%	1.94
Total	13521	100.00%		

q3: Q281 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	4698	34.75%	0.58%	1.98
Stay The Same	4161	30.78%	0.56%	1.98
Improve	4355	32.21%	0.62%	2.40
Refused (vol.)	7	0.05%	0.02%	0.99
Don't Know (vol.)	299	2.21%	0.16%	1.66
Weighted Mean			0.58%	2.11
Total	13520	100.00%		

q6: Q337 How would you describe the economy for you and your community since 5 years ago? Have things gotten better, gotten worse or remained the same?

	Frequency	Proportion	Complex SE	Design Effect
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Gotten Better	3081	22.79%	0.58%	2.60
Gotten Worse	6048	44.73%	0.66%	2.36
Remained The Same	4351	32.18%	0.60%	2.23
Refused (vol.)	4	0.03%	0.01%	0.98
Don't Know (vol.)	37	0.27%	0.04%	1.00
Weighted Mean			0.62%	2.37
Total	13521	100.00%		

q7: Q289 Has your family's economic situation gotten better, gotten worse or stayed the same compared to 12 months ago?

	Frequency	Proportion	Complex SE	Design Effect
Gotten Worse	5650	41.78%	0.62%	2.15
Stayed The Same	5151	38.10%	0.60%	2.08
Gotten Better	2663	19.70%	0.51%	2.20
Refused (vol.)	8	0.06%	0.02%	1.13
Don't Know (vol.)	49	0.36%	0.06%	1.17
Weighted Mean			0.59%	2.13
Total	13521	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 2.12.

Assuming simple random sample with $n=13,521$, $p=.5$, 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 2.12, $p=.5$ 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 W32 CMOE Provincial v1* and a summary of the provincial level design effects and complex margin of error can be found in the document titled *ANQAR W32 DEFF Summary v1*.

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: 98.2%
- Second contact: 1.4%
- Third contact: .4%

Sample Disposition

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

This section contains:

- A detailed and comprehensive set of survey dispositions recoded into the six major types of American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) survey case dispositions.
- The formulas for calculating response rates, cooperation rates, and contact rates.
- A report of the final outcome rates for the evaluation of this survey according to the AAPOR Standards for Minimal Disclosure requirements (Part III of the Code of Professional Ethics and Practices).

Rate Calculations

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

Acronyms used in the formulas are below:

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

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

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

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

$$(I + P) + R$$

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

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

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

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

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)	42
11	1.200	During interview, selected respondent was not feeling informed to answer the questions	33
12	1.200	During interview, selected respondent got angry because of a question	8
13	1.200	During interview, selected respondent preferred head of household be interviewed	23
14	1.200	During interview, selected respondent was in a hurry/no time	21
Total Partial			127
Unknown Eligibility			
20	3.130	No answer at door	381
21	3.200	No adults (18+) after three visits	382
22	3.170	Unable to access building or house	108
23	3.210	Outright refusal at the door	535
Total Unknown Household			1406
Non-contacts			
24	2.210	Selected respondent never available for interview	138
25	2.250	Selected respondent long-term absence for the fieldwork period	327
Total Non-contacts			465
Others			
26	2.300	Selected respondent not allowed to participate in the survey	87
35	2.310	Selected respondent deceased	0
36	2.320	Selected respondent physically or mentally unable to	27

ACSOR Code	AAPOR Code	Description	Totals
		complete the interview	
37	2.332	Selected respondent unable to complete interview in languages available	1
90	4.900	Other	0
		Total Others	115
Refusals			
30	2.11	Selected respondent refuses (General)	224
31	2.11	Selected respondent not feeling informed to answer the questions	86
32	2.11	Selected respondent got angry because of the subject matter	34
33	2.11	Selected respondent prefers head of household to be interviewed	121
34	2.11	Selected respondent in a hurry/no time	101
		Total Refusals	566
Not Eligible			
40	4.700	Does not meet screening criteria/not eligible for interview	16
41	4.500	Non-residential (business)/abandoned home	151
		Total Not Eligible	167
Total		Total Sampled Households	16630

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

TABLE 5: FORMULAS AND RATES⁷

Disposition Rate Formulas	Percent
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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.

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

Disposition Rate Formulas	Percent
Response Rate 3 (RR): $I / ((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + e*(UH+UO))$	83.80%
Cooperation Rate 1 (COOP): $I / (I+P) + R + O$	94.46%
Refusal Rate 2 (REF): $R / ((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + e(UH + UO))$	3.44%
Contact Rate 2 (CON): $(I+P) + R + O / (I+P) + R + O + NC + e(UH+UO)$	88.71%

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.

Field Report

12-May- 2016:

Parwan:

Heavy floods have blocked the **Kabul**–North highway in the **Salang Pass** area of central Parwan province, an official said on Thursday. Salang Pass security head, Gen. Abdur Rajab, told Pajhwok Afghan News a five kilometres stretch of the busy highway was partially damaged by the rain–induced floods. He said efforts were underway to reopen the road. Hundreds of cars and thousands of passengers were stranded in Baghlan–i–Markazi district of Baghlan province and Jabalus Saraj district of Parwan, he said.

Herat:

Local officials on Thursday claimed 35 **Taliban** militants have been killed and another 40 wounded during clashes with security forces in the Shindand district of western Herat province. The clashes broke out on Wednesday when a group of Taliban militants stormed security posts in order to capture the district and the clashes continued until late night, the governor’s spokesman told Pajhwok Afghan News. Jilani Farhad said the clashes in Char Qala and Sangistan areas resulted in the killing of 35 militants and injuring of 40 more, with the Afghan forces escaping unhurt. A number of vehicles, weapons and an armoured vehicles belonging to the Taliban were also destroyed during the clashes, the gubernatorial spokesman said. Meanwhile, Shindand residents told Pajhwok Afghan News that the clashes erupted on Wednesday afternoon and lasted until midnight. Mohammad Nasir, one of them, told Pajhwok Afghan News that the Taliban had been attacking security posts over the past two days, but yesterday’s clash was fierce. Another resident, Aziz Ahmad, said: “First a clash erupted between gunmen loyal to **Mullah** Kamran and Mullah Nangyalai and then both locked in clashes with security forces.” The Taliban have so far said nothing in this regard. Shindand district, which is 125 kilometres from Herat City, the provincial capital, was recently the scene of fierce clashes between security forces and insurgents.

Nangarhar:

[Taliban](#)'s shadow district chief for the Pacheragam district of eastern Nangarhar province was killed in an air strike on Thursday, the governor's house said. In a statement, the governor's house said the airstrike was carried out in Zarmakhel area of the district about 10:30am, killing the Taliban's district chief, Amin Jan, and injuring his bodyguard. The statement said the Taliban official's vehicle and two weapons were also destroyed in the airstrike. However, the statement did not mention who carried out the airstrike --- Afghan forces or [NATO](#). In a separate statement, the governor's house said Taliban militants took away a man from his home in [Karez](#) area of Pacheragam district and shot him dead on the accusation he offered medical treatment to Daesh militants. The statement said security forces detained a child last night in Ghazgi area of Momand Dara district. It said the child had been convinced by Taliban militants to carry out a suicide attack. The statement also said unknown gunmen had killed two Taliban militants in Koz Biyar area of the Khogyani district. The insurgents have not yet commented on the incidents.

JALALABAD:: A suicide bomber blew himself up in front of a clinic in the Ghanikhel district of eastern Nangarhar province on Thursday,, officials said. The governor's media office confirmed the explosion occurred near a clinic in the district. However, it did not provide more details of the incident. A local official, who wished not to be named, told Pajhwok Afghan News an Afghan Local Police (ALP) member was killed and some others were wounded. Provincial police spokesman Hazrat Hussain Mashriqiwal confirmed the suicide attack but gave no details about casualties.

13-May- 2016:

Armed insurgents have burnt nine trucks loaded with coal in northern Samangan province, local security officials said on Friday. The trucks were set alight late on Thursday when they were transporting the coal from Samangan to Mazar-i-Sharif, the capital of Balkh province. Brig. Gen. Baqir Massoud, the Samangan police chief, told Pajhwok Afghan News: "The rebels set the vehicles afire at 4pm in Khush Dara area. However, the drivers escaped unhurt." Before the security forces arrived at the scene, the insurgents managed to flee the area, he said, adding the vehicles belonged to residents of Dara-i-Sauf district.

Balkh:

A fierce battle is ongoing between [Taliban](#) and security forces in the Kushandi district of northern Balkh province, with each side claiming inflicting casualties on the other. The gunbattle in Kunshandi has been ongoing for the past three days, Balkh police chief, Brig. Gen. Syed Kamal Sadat, told Pajhwok Afghan News on Friday noon. “Based on public demands, an operation -- led by Governor Atta Mohammad Noor -- was launched in the district three days back,” he said, claiming at least 10 militants had been killed so far. For their part, the Taliban claimed killing five security personnel, including two commanders. In a statement on its website, the militant movement said more than a dozen security officials had been wounded.

Ghor: Fifteen militants have been killed and 20 others wounded in clash with security forces in [Ghor](#) province, local officials claimed on Friday. Led by [Taliban](#)-designated governor [Mullah](#) Taimour, nearly 500 insurgents attacked security posts in Pasaband district late on Thursday. Col. Abdullah Khan, the district police chief, told Pajhwok Afghan News 15 of the attackers had been killed and 20 others injured so far in the ongoing gunbattle. He said two policemen had also been killed and three others wounded in the fighting. Since the main district road had been blocked by Taliban, he said supplies were flown to the town. Abdul Hai Khatibi, the governor’s spokesman, confirmed the clash. He accused the fighters of trying to overrun the district, but the security forces were ready to face any challenge. Also on Thursday, the Taliban stormed the Noor Koh village on the outskirts of Ferozkoh, the provincial capital. Deputy police chief, Col. Mohammad Zaman Azimi, said the locals put up strong resistance and pushed back the attackers. One civilian was killed in the clash, which left three Taliban and two residents wounded. However, the militants have said nothing so far about the incidents. However, a statement on the Taliban website said the fighters had seized two security posts in Shinkot district. It added five security personnel were killed and six others injured.

14-May- 2016:

Faryab:

Four [Taliban](#) militants have been killed and three others wounded after an Afghan Local Police (ALP) commander attacked their hideout in the Qaisar district of northwestern Faryab province, an official said on Saturday. Lt. Col. Nizamuddin, the Qaisar district chief, said the ALP commander, Syed Abdul Basir, attacked a group of Taliban in Ziaratgah locality and killed four of them, including his own son. Basir said his son had links with Taliban over the past few years and he transferred weapons and ammunitions to the insurgents. His slain son and another brother formally joined the Taliban in November last year. “My sons served under Taliban commander [Mullah](#) Hafizullah and they had threatened me several times with death for being

an ALP commander and serving the government,” he said. The ALP commander said his son was wounded when he and other officials sprayed them with bullets and he later dies of his serious wounds.

Badakhshan:

Heavy rains–induced flash flood killed six people, wounded five others and washed away hundreds of homes in different parts of northeastern Badakhshan province, an official said on Saturday. Three people were killed in Kashkan, one in Tagab and one each in Shuhada and Arghan districts, the governor’s spokesman, Ahmad Naveed Farotan, said. In total 11 districts had been affected by the flooding. In addition, Farotan told Pajhwok Afghan News the flood washed away standing crops and orchards on 500 acres of land. He added 1000 homes in Peshkan, 58 in Arghanj Khwa, 11 in Yawan and dozens of homes in Tagab, Baharak, Sheghnan, Taki, Nusi, Maimi, Zebak and Raghistan districts were destroyed by the floods. The gubernatorial spokesman feared casualties in the natural calamity could increase and that was why the provincial government had established a commission headed by the governor to provide assistance to the affected families.

Nimroz:

Two police, three [Taliban](#) militants and a suicide bomber have been killed in separate incidents in southwestern Nimroz province, an official said on Saturday. Police chief Brig. Gen. Ghulam Jelani Abubakkar told Pajhwok Afghan News police received information about the presence of a suicide bomber in a house in Zaranj, the provincial capital, and besieged the house last night. The bomber blew himself up when he tried to escape on a motorcycle and police attempted to stop him. Separately, three Taliban, including two Pakistanis, and two policemen were killed during a clash in Khashrud district, said Jelani. A Taliban’s spokesman, Qari Yosuf Ahmadi, confirmed the clash, and said four police including a commander were killed and 13 weapons seized by the fighters.

Helmand:

At least four people killed and 12 others wounded in a car suicide bombing on Afghan Local Police (ALP) academy in Nadali district of southern Helmand province Saturday, an official said. Governor’s spokesman, Omar Zwak, told Pajhwok Afghan News that the incident took place in Du–Rahi area of the district around 8:30am this morning. He said the suicide bomber carried out the attack by an explosives–laden Fielder model car. However, he had no exact figures of casualties. Provincial police chief, Brig. Gen. Abdur Rahman Sarjang, said that two policemen were killed and five others including two schoolchildren wounded in the attack. However, a security official who wished not to be named said three policemen were killed and seven others wounded in the incident. Several military and non–military vehicles and a large part of the

building destroyed by the bombing. A school near to the academy was also partially damaged. Abdul Saboor, the principle of the school told Pajhwok that two students were injured and all the windowpanes of the school were broken as result of the bomb blast. An official of Emergency Hospital of Lashkargah, the capital of the province who wished not to be named confirmed receiving 13 injured. The source said one of the injured succumbed in the hospital. Gul Ahmad, an eyewitness account said that a man wore ALP uniform entered his explosives laden vehicle to ALP academy and blown it up. "I saw several people killed and wounded in the explosion," he said. But he had no exact figures. A [Taliban](#) spokesman, Qari Yousuf Ahmadi claimed responsibility of the attack and said several policemen suffered casualties in the incident.

Herat:

At least 13 [Taliban](#) fighters have been killed and a dozen more wounded during a clash between two rival groups in the Shindand district of western Herat province, an official said on Saturday. Herat police spokesman Jilani Farhad told Pajhwok Afghan News the clash took place between fighters of commander [Mullah](#) Samad loyal to Mullah Akhtar Mansour and a splinter group leader Mullah Rasool's commander Nangyalai. The infighting lasted late night and both the sides suffered heavy casualties, he said. Ghulam Sarwar, a resident of the area, said both the sides had suffered casualties in the overnight clashes and now each group was attempting to take revenge on the other. A Taliban spokesman Qari Yousuf Ahmadi said the clash was with security forces who sustained losses.

15-May- 2016

Faryab:

Twenty [Taliban](#) fighters, including three commanders, have been killed in security operations in northern Faryab and western [Ghor](#) provinces, officials said on Sunday. In Faryab, the insurgents attacked security posts of uprising members on Saturday evening in Gilimbar area of the Pashtunkot district, the provincial council chief, Mohammad Tahir Rahmani, told Pajhwok Afghan News. He said seven Taliban fighters, including their commander Ghulam Mohammad alias [Mullah](#) Khanjar, were killed in the ensuing clash that was still ongoing. A public uprising commander Dost Mohammad was also killed, he said, accusing the Taliban of also killing two civilians on the charge of cooperation with the government. The Pashtunkot district chief, Abdul Qadir Qadari, said five Taliban, including their commander and a member of public uprising, had been killed and four Taliban fighters injured during the clash. Faryab police spokesman Abdul Karim Yurish said Taliban also attacked security checkpoints in Shirin Tagab district on Saturday night. The clash left two Taliban commanders Mullah Khairullah and Mullah Habibullah dead and two fighters injured. In western Ghor province, nine Taliban fighters were killed and as many wounded after security forces ambushed them in Pasaband district, the governor's

spokesman, Abdul Hai, said. The forces also confiscated eight weapons belonging to the rebels. Separately, another two Taliban insurgents were killed and a third detained during an operation in Ghorqand and Khak Mullah villages on the southern outskirts of Ferzokoh, the capital of Ghor, public order police official Col. Mohmud Andarabi said.

16-May- 2016

Uruzgan:

Twenty-seven militants have been killed during a clash with security forces in central Uruzgan province, an official said on Monday. The governor's spokesman, Dost Mohammad Nayab, told Pajhwok Afghan News insurgents attacked the Charchinu district centre from different directions on Sunday night. Police and other security forces repelled the attack and forced the militants to flee, he said, adding at least 27 insurgents were killed and another 12 wounded. One security personnel was also killed and two others were wounded during the clash, said Nayab, who informed about another insurgent attack the same night in Chora district but there were no casualties. The provincial council head, Abdul Karim, confirmed the Charchinu attack and said the road leading to the district remained blocked, causing great inconvenience for residents. He asked the central government to give special attention to the security situation of Uruzgan province.

Faryab:

[Taliban](#) militants killed six civilians, including two [women](#), and held captive 30 others in revenge for the killing of a rebel commander in northern Faryab province, a public representative claimed on Monday. A Taliban commander [Mullah](#) Khanjar was killed along with six fighters during a clash with an uprising group in the Pashtunkot district, the provincial council head, Mohammad Tahir Rahmani, told Pajhwok Afghan News. He said the Taliban in killed six civilians and arrested 30 locals including women and children. "Hundreds of Taliban gunmen attacked in Gilmbaf area, but the government is yet come to the aid of the uprising members," he said. However, Pashtunkot police chief Hayatullah Sorkhabi said the Taliban killed two women and as many men in revenge for the death of Mullah Khanjar and held captive 25 others including children and tied them with the pillars of a [mosque](#). He asked the provincial leadership to conduct military operations in the area in order rescue the civilians and the uprising members from suffering more casualties.

Samangan:

An [imam](#) of a [mosque](#) and his servant have been detained for possessing a magnetic bomb in northern Samangan province, the spy service said on Monday. A statement from the National Directorate of Security ([NDS](#)) said Lal Mohammad alias [Mullah](#) Ashuqullah, a mosque servant in

Koka Balagh village of Hazrat Sultan district, was detained on Sunday afternoon. Lal Mohammad, a resident of Aibak, the provincial capital, was carrying the bomb on his motorcycle towards the provincial capital. The bomb was systemized to be detonated by a mobile phone, confessed Lal Mohammad to NDS personnel, the statement said. Mohammad wanted to place the bomb on travelling paths of high-ranking officials in Samangan as directed by the imam of the mosque, [Maulvi](#) Abdul Wahid, it added. The statement said both the servant and the imam have been arrested.

Kunduz:

Twenty [Taliban](#) insurgents were killed in a [NATO](#) drone airstrike in the Dasht-i-Archi district of northern Kunduz province on Monday, an official said. Brig. Gen. Mohammad Qasim Jangal Bagh, the provincial police chief, told Pajhwok Afghan News the incident took place in [Mullah](#) Qoli locality at about 10 am. He said the drone targeted two vehicles carrying insurgents from the district centre to Mullah Qoli area to attend a gathering, killing 20 insurgents and destroying their vehicles. There has been no word from insurgents regarding the air raid.

Farah:

Four policemen were killed in a roadside bombing in the Joyen district of western Farah province while a [Taliban](#) commander was eliminated in a drone strike in eastern Kunar province on Monday, an official said. Mohammad Naser Mahrawi, the Farah governor's spokesman, told Pajhwok Afghan News that the policemen were patrolling the main district road construction when hit by the bomb in the morning. He said four policemen were killed in the incident that took place in Abkhor village of the district. No group has so far claimed responsibility for the attack. A Taliban commander was killed in a drone strike in Kunar province. Deputy police chief, Syed Maqsood Pacha, said the raid took place in the Gandil area of Manogai district Sunday night. He said the Taliban commander was killed and two of his accomplices were wounded in the attack. Civilians suffered no casualties in the incident, Pacha said.

Logar:

At least five people have been wounded in a [Taliban](#) attack on the police headquarters in central Logar province, an official said on Monday. Salim Saleh, the governor's spokesman, told Pajhwok Afghan News that dozens of insurgents launched a coordinated attack on the police headquarters late on Sunday night. He said the attackers were pushed back by strong resistance from the security forces. However, no one suffered casualties, the spokesman added. But Deputy Director of Public [Health](#) Gul Rahman Shahi said five people, including a doctor, were injured in the incident. "Four patients and a doctor were wounded when a rocket hit a drug rehabilitation centre near the police headquarters," he said, adding the condition of the injured

was stable. As usual, the Taliban claimed responsibility for the attacks, with the group's spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid saying several police personnel had suffered casualties.

17-May- 2016

Zabul: A key Al Qaeda commander has been killed in a US drone strike in the Shajoy district of southern Zabul province, the Afghan Special Forces Unit said on Tuesday. The slain regional Al Qaeda commander, [Mullah](#) Mohammad Ali, was involved in several terrorist activities, the Special Forces headquarters in Kabul said in a statement. It said the killing of Ali would leave a positive impact on security of the area and would help reduce incidents of violence. The Al Qaeda commander was killed a day a US drone killed a top Daesh or Islamic State commander in eastern Kunar province.

Paktika:

The Khushamand district police chief for has been killed along with and six colleagues in a [Taliban](#) attack in southeastern Paktika province, an official said on Tuesday. Paktika's deputy police chief, Col. Abdul Rauf, told Pajhwok Afghan News the incident happened on Monday in Hashim village. He said 1st Lt. Kandahari was on his way to the district from Sharan, when caught in the Taliban ambush. He said four police officials had been wounded in the attack. The Taliban have claimed responsibility for the assault. Official at Sharan Civil Hospital, meanwhile, confirmed four wounded policemen, who were evacuated to the hospital, were in stable condition.

18-May- 2016

Nangarhar:

Twenty-seven militants have been killed and nearly a dozen others wounded as a result of infighting and clashes with security forces in eastern Nangarhar province, an official said on Wednesday. Security forces clashed with [Taliban](#) insurgents in the Khogyani district last night, the governor's spokesman told Pajhwok Afghan News. Attaullah Khogyani said four commanders were among nine Taliban gunmen killed and several others wounded during the clash. He said a local police member was also killed and another two wounded during the firefight. Civilians stayed unharmed. Elsewhere, 15 Islamic State or Daesh militants and three Taliban fighters were killed during a clash between the two rival groups in the Achin district, according to Khogyani. He said another six Daesh militants and five Taliban gunmen were wounded during the clash. The Taliban also captured alive two Daesh fighters. Nangarhar police spokesman Col. Hazrat Hussain Mashriqiwal confirmed the clash and the casualties in the Khogyani clash and said a child was also wounded during the crossfire. Shabir Barakzai, a resident of Khogyani district, told Pajhwok Afghan News that dozens of armed militants

stormed security posts last night. “We don’t have information about casualties, but we could hear gunfire until late night.” The Taliban have so far said nothing about these incidents.

Baghlan:

[Taliban](#) have captured the Surkh Kotal locality of northern Baghlan province after several days of fighting, with security forces managing to flee the area, officials on Wednesday. One security official, who wished to go unnamed, confided Pajhwok Afghan News the insurgents had intensified attacks in the area early on Wednesday and security personnel had to retreat after the locality fell to the militants. Sources revealed a number of security personnel, who had been under siege for the past four days, managed to flee the neighbourhood. A Taliban spokesman, Zabihullah Mujahid, said the Surkh Kotal locality had fallen into their hands and scores of security men had been killed or wounded. Meanwhile, relatives of security officials, who had been trapped in Tapa-i-German locality, said they had no information about their family members. Mohammad Karim, relative of a soldier, said two of his cousins were in Afghan Local Police ranks were under Taliban’s siege. They claimed two policemen were killed and as many wounded in a Taliban attack early in the morning. Governor Abdul Sattar Barez, meanwhile, accused the militants of hiding in civilian houses. He said due to fear of civilian casualties, security officials could not move quickly against the fighters.

Ghazni:

Nine [Taliban](#), including a shadow district chief, have been killed in two separate drone strikes in southern Ghazni province on Wednesday, an official said. Police Chief Brig. Gen. Aminullah Amarkhel told Pajhwok Afghan News the air raids happened in Gilan and Ab Band districts at around 4:00 and 5:00 am. He said eight Taliban from the [Mullah](#) Zahir’s group had been killed in the drone strike on the outskirts of Gilan district. Six slain Taliban belonged to Zabul and two were from Gilan. Separately, Taliban’s shadow district Chief Mohammad Muzmail was killed in a drone attack in the Mohammad Ghous locality of Ab Band district. According to Amerkhel two more insurgents were wounded in the overnight attack on police-check-post in the Rozai locality of Ghazni City, the provincial capital.

Balkh:

Afghan Local Police (ALP) Commander Gul Jan has been killed in the [Taliban](#) attack in the Chahar Bulok district of northern Balkh province, an official said on Wednesday. Deputy Police Chief Col. Abdul Razaq Qaderi tol Pajhwok Afghan News in the incident happened late on Tuesday in the Shash Pikal locality when Gul Jan was on his way to check-post from his home. one ALP official was wounded in the attack. Hafizuddin, the resident of locality, told Pajhwok Afghan News Gul Jan was a prominent commander and reduced Taliban influence in the area to the greater extent. As usual, Taliban took responsibility for the attack. Top ALP commander

killing happened at times when security forces headed by Governor Atta Mohammad Noor launched clearing operations in some districts of the province against the insurgents.

19-May- 2016

An Afghan army general was killed in a roadside bombing that ripped through his vehicle in the Shah Walikot district of southern Kandahar province on Thursday, officials said. Muhsin Sultani, public relations officer of the Afghan National Army's 205 Atal Corps, confirmed the killing of Gen. Basir Shahrwand, the corps first battalion commander, but did not give more details. However, Samim Khpalwak, the Kandahar governor's spokesman, told Pajhwok Afghan News Gen. Shahrwand had gone to Shah Walikot district to reopen the Kandahar-Uruzgan Road, when his vehicle struck a roadside bomb. The incident happened this afternoon and the body of Shahrwand had been brought to the Atal Corps headquarters by helicopter from Shah Walikot district, he said. The [Taliban](#) claimed responsibility for the bomb attack, with the group's spokesman Qari Yousuf Ahmadi saying Shahrwand had been killed along with other military officials. A clearing operation to reopen the Kandahar-Uruzgan road is underway, but traffic on the highway could not be restored days after the operation was launched in the area.

Faryab:

At least a dozen people, including two [women](#), were killed and another 18 people were wounded after clashes erupted between gunmen loyal to Jamiat-i-Islami and Junbish-i-Islami parties in the Almar district of northwestern Faryab province, officials said on Thursday. Maj. Mohammad Reza Rezai, the 109th Shaheen Military Corps spokesman in Faryab, told Pajhwok Afghan News a prominent [Jamiat-i-Islami](#) member and a Junbish commander Mohammad Zarif were among 10 people killed during the clashes that broke out on Wednesday. He said the clashes erupted after [Taliban](#) militants attacked Afghan forces and fighters loyal to Gen. Farooq, a member of the Jamiat. Both the sides were still exchanging fire using government weapons but the Afghan National Army (ANA) forces mediated and somehow prevented the clashes, he added. The possibility of fresh clashes could be prevented if government took a timely action to disarm them, he suggested. Rezai said the Taliban would use the opportunity to deteriorate the security situation in Faryab province. Almar district chief, Mohammad Saleh Saleh, told Pajhwok they were able to stop the clashes on Wednesday evening and handed over the bodies to their families. Haji Khal Mirza, head of Afghan Red Crescent [Society](#) (ARCS), confirmed handing over eight dead bodies to relatives. Meanwhile, Faryab public [health](#) director Dr. Maroof Samar said 14 people, including three women and two children injured in the clashes, had been shifted to the Afghan-Turk hospital in Maimana. He said one of the women succumbed to her injuries and condition of the two others was critical. Three other people injured in the clashes were under treatment at Almar clinic, he said.

Faryab:

At least 15 civilians, including two children, were injured in a bomb attack on a police vehicle in northwestern Faryab province on Thursday, an official said. A police officer, who wished not to be named, told Pajhwok Afghan News the bomb attached to a bicycle went off in the Turbat Jan area of the provincial capital at around 10am. The source said the target of the attack was a police commander, Khan Mohammad, who was busy shopping just 15 metres from the scene of the bombing. Public [Health](#) Director Dr. Maroof Samar confirmed 15 people injured in the incident were taken to the Afghan-Turk Hospital for treatment. He called the condition of two of the injured critical. Afghan-Turk hospital officials said two children and a woman were among the injured. Khan Mohammad, the police commander for Pashtoonkot district, said the explosives-rigged bicycle went off near his pick-up, but inflicted no casualties on police. He added pick-up was partially damaged. No group has so far claimed responsibility for the attack.

Zabul:

At least eight policemen were killed by their rogue colleagues in southern Zabul province on Thursday, officials said. Gul Islam Sayal, the governor's spokesman, told Pajhwok Afghan News a police post came under attack in the Zafarkhel area of the provincial capital in the morning. A number of policemen suffered casualties in the attack, he said without providing exact figures. But a security official, who wished not to be named, said eight policemen were killed when their two colleagues fired on them. The source said the attackers managed to escape along with weapons and ammunition and joined militants. On the other hand, [Taliban](#) spokesman Qari Yousuf Ahmadi said three fighters were involved in the attack, which left eight policemen dead. He added the attackers joined the Taliban and surrendered a Ranger pick-up and weapons snatched from the policemen to the fighters.

Faryab: A representative of people with disabilities and martyrs was shot dead after being kidnapped by [Taliban](#) in the Sherin Tagab district of northwestern Faryab province on Thursday, an official said. Syed LuqmanGahryak, the town's administrative chief, told Pajhwok Afghan News Haji Mirza Hakim, a local representative of special people, was killed after he was kidnapped on the Sherin Tagab-Daulatabad road. He said Hakim himself was disabled and had no government job. About a week earlier, another representative of people with disabilities, Ghulam Sakhi, was also killed in a similar incident in the district. The body of another representative was found two weeks ago after spending three months in captivity in the Sabz Shahr area of Maimana, the capital of the province. An official, who wished not to be named, alleged most of the special people representatives were receiving salaries of the community they represented. The source said the representatives also made bogus salary bills of people with disabilities and thus received large amount of money from the government. Distribution of

salaries of people with disabilities through banks and biometric systems would prevent people from illegally receiving the pay of other disabled people, the source suggested.

20-May- 2016

Ghor:

FEROZKOH (Pajhwok): A district police commander has been killed in a [Taliban](#) ambush in a remote area of [Ghor](#) province, an official said on Friday. Police chief Gen. Ghulam Mustafa Mohseni told Pajhwok Afghan News the Pasamand district police commander, Abdullah Khan Daulati, was killed late on Friday. Daulati had been to a far-flung area for an operation against the militants, but he was attacked by the fighters. Three rebels were killed and as many wounded in retaliatory fire from police. Gen. Mohseni praised Abdullah Khan as a competent police officer, who courageously martialled his troops to beat back Taliban's group attack on Chardara district centre last year.

Baghlan:

Nine civilians, including women and children, have been killed in a roadside bombing in the northern province of Baghlan, an official said on Friday. The explosion took place in Baghlan Markazi district on Thursday evening, when a van carrying the civilians struck the explosive device, the town's police chief said. Col. Mohibullah told Pajhwok Afghan News the ill-fated vehicle hit the roadside bomb on its way from New City to Qanghar Atha village. Nine people of a family, including four women and three children, were killed and three others wounded in the explosion, he said, adding the injured were evacuated to hospital. The police officer blamed the Taliban for planting the explosive device, but the insurgents have not yet reacted to the allegation.

21-May- 2016

Kunduz:

Kidnappers on Saturday released a 12-year-old boy near his home after failing to take him to an insecure area from the capital northern Kunduz province, the governor said. Asadullah Omarkhel told Pajhwok Afghan News the boy, son of a jeweler, was kidnapped on his way to school by unknown gunmen two days ago from Nawabad area of Kunduz City and set him free nearby his home on Saturday. He said the release of the boy came after security forces controlled all exit points, a move that left the kidnappers with no option but to release the boy. He said security forces had arrested two suspects in connection with the kidnapping and the detainees had confessed to their crime and named two other men involved in the crime. Kunduz acting police chief Masoom Hashmi identified the boy as Mehrullah and said all his kidnappers would be arrested soon.

Saripul:

One security man and four insurgents were killed and another three security men and seven rebels were wounded during separate clashes in northern Sar-i-Pul province, the governor said on Saturday. Mohammad Zahir Wahdat told a press conference here that four [Taliban](#) fighters were killed and seven others wounded during a security operation in Shiram locality of Sar-i-Pul city. He said seven villages were also cleared of insurgents as a result of the operation. After the operation, he said, the rebels stormed security check posts in Sozma Qala district, killing one security personnel and injuring three others. Two military vehicles were also destroyed during the ensuing clash. However, Syedullah Danish, deputy provincial council head, said two military tanks and many security check points and some ammunition fell into hands of insurgents during the attack. The Taliban confirmed the clash in Sozma Qala, with the group's spokesman, Qari Yousuf Ahmadi, claiming the rebels seized two tanks, two mortars, a machinegun and other ammunition.

Kandahar:

[Taliban](#) militants shot dead a tribal elder in a targeted killing in the capital of southern Kandahar province on Saturday, an official said. The elder, Hidayatullah, was shot dead in the Aino Mina area around 10am, the governor's spokesman, Samim Khpalwak, told Pajhwok Afghan News. The attackers fled after the crime but security forces had launched a hunt to arrest them, he said. A Taliban spokesman, Qari Yousuf Ahmadi, said Hidayatullah worked for the spy agency, the National Directorate of Security ([NDS](#)), and Shah Wali Karzai, a brother of former president Hamid Karzai. However, Khpalwak said the elder had no government job.

Uruzgan:

Six policemen were killed by their own three fellow policemen in the Charchino district of central Uruzgan province on Saturday, an official said. Mohammad Hashim Akmal, commander of the Afghan Local Police in the district, told Pajhwok Afghan News the incident happened early in the morning in the Sakher locality. He said three policemen of a check-post shot dead other six security officials and run away from the area with weapons and ammunition and joined the [Taliban](#) ranks. He said the slain policemen were among the 19 newly arrived security personnel as part of reinforcement. Incidents of insider attacks had increased in recent days. Earlier, eight policemen were killed by their rogue colleagues in southern Zabul province, while a week earlier two policemen were killed incident.

22-May- 2016

Kunar:

A lawmaker on Sunday said dozens of Islamic State or Daesh militants had arrived in eastern Kunar province along with their families and were looking for recruits. Addressing the [Meshrano Jirga](#) or upper house of parliament, Senator Tayyib Ata from Kunar claimed at least 3,000 youngsters had so far swelled the Daesh ranks. He warned if the Daesh's recruitment drive was not prevented, the group would also extend its influence to other provinces and conduct destructive activities. Ata said he was concerned about Daesh militants coming to Kunar from across the [Durand Line](#) and the group had recently become active in six districts, all bordering [Pakistan](#). The Daesh families, after being defeated during security operations in Achin district of Nangarhar, fled to Kunar and freely travelled across the Durand Line, he added. He said Daesh militants six months ago tried to conduct disruptive activities in the province but people didn't allow them to do so. The senator asked the authorities concerned to upgrade the Afghan National Army (ANA) battalion into brigade in the province. The presence of more security forces would help prevent insurgent groups from expanding their activities. Farhad Sakhi, first deputy chairman of Senate, chairing the session, expressed concern over Daesh presence in Kunar and assigned the house internal security commission to investigate the issue thoroughly and report back to next general session. Kunar Governor Waheedullah Kalimzai said he couldn't deny the presence of Daesh in Kunar but said Daesh didn't have a specific hideout but were individually active in the province. He said security forces were making efforts to prevent the group from expanding and people would also not let the province become a Daesh centre.

Helmand:

LASHKARGAH (Pajhwok): A top police commander in the south on Sunday said unprofessional individuals in police ranks and a shortage of heavy weapons posed grave challenges to dealing with the resurgent [Taliban](#) in southern Helmand province. Commander of the 505th Police Zone Maj. Gen. Asmatullah Dawlatzai was addressing a gathering here, in which Interior Minister Taj Mohammad Jahid was also present. Dawlatzai asked the minister to resolve these problems and said security situation in Helmand needed more attention from the government. According to Dawlatzai, the Taliban are in full control of four districts -- Baghran, Dishu, Musa Qala and Nawzad and partially control Kajaki, Sangin, Nad Ali, Greshk, Marja and Khanshin. He complained about vacant police posts and said police did not have a special hospital and thus succumbed to death from injuries. The official reminded the minister of the issue of lacking professional police officers. Dawlatzai informed the minister about an ongoing offensive codenamed Khanjar against rebels on the Kandahar-Helmand highway. Lawmakers and provincial council members were also present on the occasion.

Herat:

HEART CITY (Pajhwok): At least seven people, including two children, were wounded in an explosion near the governor's house in western Herat province on Sunday, an official said. The governor's spokesman, Ghulam Jilani Farahi, told Pajhwok Afghan News the blast took place close to the governor's house at around 1:30pm. Herat Zonal Hospital spokesman, Mohammad Rafiq Sherzai, confirmed receiving seven wounded people from the incident area. He said two children and a traffic police were among the injured. An eyewitness, Taheri Alizada, said: "I saw rockets in a rickshaw that police had seized. The blast caused the rockets to explode and one of the rockets hit a wall of the governor's house." However, Farahi denied her claim as baseless. No group has so far commented on the incident.

Helmand:

LASHKARGAH (Pajhwok): Twenty-three civilians and military officials were freed from a [Taliban](#) prison during an overnight raid in the Marjah district of southern Helmand province, an official said on Sunday. The governor's spokesman, Omar Zwak, told Pajhwok Afghan News security forces captured a Taliban prison in Karo square area, arresting its three guards, who were currently being investigated. A local police commander, who wished anonymity, said two prisons belonging to Taliban were destroyed in Sestani and Karo square areas of Marjah district and several inmates were freed. Taliban have not yet commented on the incident that followed weeks of serious clashes in the area.

Kabul:

The Afghan spy service on Sunday confirmed the [Taliban](#) leader, [Mullah](#) Akhtar Mansour, was killed in a US drone strike in [Pakistan](#)'s Balochistan province. A statement issued by the National Directorate of Security or [NDS](#) said Mansour was killed in the airstrike that struck his vehicle on the main road in Dalbandi area of Balochistan around 3:45pm Saturday. Mansour had been under close surveillance for a while until his vehicle was targeted and destroyed, the statement said. The US Department of Defense announced late on Saturday that Mansour had been targeted in a drone strike in a [Pakistan-Afghanistan](#) border area and was likely killed. A statement from the Department of Defense said the US president personally authorised the airstrike. Mansour rose to the Taliban leadership after its founding leader Mullah Omar's death was announced last summer. Mansour concealed the death of Omar, who had been dead in 2013, for two years. The US said Mansour had been actively involved in planning attacks against facilities in [Kabul](#) and across Afghanistan and presenting a threat to Afghan civilians and security forces. However, the Taliban have not yet confirmed or denied the killing of Mansour in the US drone strike, the first that targeted a senior Taliban leader on a settled area of Pakistan. The US has been targeting militants in tribal areas of Pakistan.

Farah:

FARAH CITY (Pajhwok): A border police unit commander and his guard were killed in a landmine blast in the Juwen district of western Farah province, an official said on Sunday. The commander, Abdul Manan, was on a patrol in Tapa Khwahran area near the Iranian border on Saturday afternoon when the blast took place, killing him and one of his guards, the district administrative chief said. Samad Yar told Pajhwok Afghan News the blast took place at about 5pm. A border police officer in the district, Mir Wali, said the blast ripped through a vehicle which was part of a four-vehicle convoy patrolling in the area. No group has claimed responsibility for the blast that came a week after four national policemen were killed in a roadside bombing in the same district.

Parwan:

CHARIKAR (Pajhwok): A roadside bomb struck a foreign troops' convoy in the Bagram district of central Parwan province on Saturday, NATO's Resolute Support (RS) mission said, denying any casualties. "We can confirm that one coalition vehicle was struck by an IED (improvised explosive device) this morning in the vicinity of Bagram," an RS statement said.

Kunduz:

At least 13 [Taliban](#) have been killed in the US drone strike in northern Kunduz province, an official said on Sunday. Lt. Gen. Sher Aziz Kamawal, spokesman for the 808th Zpin Ghar Zone in the northeast, told Pajhwok Afghan News the drone missile struck a vehicle in the Asqalan locality of Kunduz City, the provincial capital. He said two notorious commanders were among the dead militants who were traveling to [Imam](#) Sahib District from Kunduz City. Earlier, at least 20 insurgents were killed in a US drone strike in Dasht-i-Archi district.

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	393	607	1000
Number of interviewers previously used in D3 project	381	585	966
Number of interviewers new to a D3 project	12	22	34

Training

The central training for provincial supervisors was held in Kabul on May 10, 2016 and was led by ACSOR project managers Nazir Ekhlass and Jawed Alkozai. Thirty-four provincial supervisors were trained at the central training in Kabul. 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 32, the Hunter program flagged a total of 258 cases to be removed:

- 16 cases were removed due to over 90% similarity in answers
- No cases were removed due to having over 25% non-response
- 242 cases were removed for being over 95% similar in substantive responses (duplicates test).

Quality Control – Double Entry

For the Wave 32 survey, ACSOR randomly selected 1,360 questionnaires of the total 13,773⁸ (10%). 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 .13%, 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

VI. OUTLOOK FOR FUTURE STUDIES

The fieldwork for ANQAR Wave 32 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 32

Sampling Point	Province	District	District Code
247	Kabul	Musahi	MUS
248	Kabul	Musahi	MUS
342	Faryab	Kohistan	KIT
343	Faryab	Kohistan	KIT
351	Jawzjan	Qarqin	QQN
362	Jawzjan	Darzab	DZB
363	Jawzjan	Darzab	DZB
374	Jawzjan	Qush Tepah	QTP
375	Jawzjan	Qush Tepah	QTP
399	Sari Pul	Kohistanat	KTT
400	Sari Pul	Kohistanat	KTT
401	Sari Pul	Kohistanat	KTT
402	Sari Pul	Kohistanat	KTT
411	Sari Pul	Balkhab	BKB
412	Sari Pul	Balkhab	BKB
515	Baghlan	Talah wa Barfak	TWB
516	Baghlan	Talah wa Barfak	TWB
531	Baghlan	Baghlan-e Jadid	BEJ
532	Baghlan	Baghlan-e Jadid	BEJ
533	Baghlan	Baghlan-e Jadid	BEJ
534	Baghlan	Baghlan-e Jadid	BEJ
535	Baghlan	Baghlan-e Jadid	BEJ
536	Baghlan	Baghlan-e Jadid	BEJ
551	Baghlan	Dahanah-ye Ghor	DYG
552	Baghlan	Dahanah-ye Ghor	DYG
553	Baghlan	Dahanah-ye Ghor	DYG
554	Baghlan	Dahanah-ye Ghor	DYG
571	Kunduz	Qal'ah-ye Zal	QYZ
572	Kunduz	Qal'ah-ye Zal	QYZ
573	Kunduz	Qal'ah-ye Zal	QYZ
574	Kunduz	Aliabad	ALB
575	Kunduz	Aliabad	ALB
576	Kunduz	Aliabad	ALB

577	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	IMS
578	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	IMS
579	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	IMS
580	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	IMS
581	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	IMS
582	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	IMS
583	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	IMS
584	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	IMS
585	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	IMS
586	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	IMS
587	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	IMS
588	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	IMS
589	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	IMS
590	Kunduz	Kunduz	KDZ
591	Kunduz	Kunduz	KDZ
592	Kunduz	Kunduz	KDZ
593	Kunduz	Kunduz	KDZ
594	Kunduz	Kunduz	KDZ
595	Kunduz	Kunduz	KDZ
596	Kunduz	Kunduz	KDZ
597	Kunduz	Kunduz	KDZ
598	Kunduz	Kunduz	KDZ
599	Kunduz	Kunduz	KDZ
600	Kunduz	Kunduz	KDZ
601	Kunduz	Khanabad	KNB
602	Kunduz	Khanabad	KNB
603	Kunduz	Khanabad	KNB
604	Kunduz	Khanabad	KNB
605	Kunduz	Khanabad	KNB
606	Kunduz	Khanabad	KNB
607	Kunduz	Khanabad	KNB
608	Kunduz	Archi	ARC
609	Kunduz	Archi	ARC
610	Kunduz	Archi	ARC
611	Kunduz	Archi	ARC
612	Kunduz	Archi	ARC
613	Kunduz	Archi	ARC
614	Kunduz	Chahar Darah	CDR
615	Kunduz	Chahar Darah	CDR
616	Kunduz	Chahar Darah	CDR

617	Kunduz	Chahar Darah	CDR
618	Kunduz	Chahar Darah	CDR
640	Takhar	Darqad	DRQ
641	Takhar	Darqad	DRQ
642	Takhar	Khwajah Bahawuddin	KBW
643	Takhar	Khwajah Bahawuddin	KBW
685	Badakhshan	Shuhada	SHD
686	Badakhshan	Shuhada	SHD
689	Badakhshan	Jurm	JUR
690	Badakhshan	Jurm	JUR
691	Badakhshan	Yawan	YAW
692	Badakhshan	Yawan	YAW
697	Badakhshan	Tagab	TGB
698	Badakhshan	Tagab	TGB
699	Badakhshan	Shighnan	SHG
700	Badakhshan	Shighnan	SHG
701	Badakhshan	Darwaz-e Pa'in	DEP
702	Badakhshan	Darwaz-e Pa'in	DEP
703	Badakhshan	Shiki	SHI
704	Badakhshan	Shiki	SHI
705	Badakhshan	Darwaz-e Bala	DEB
706	Badakhshan	Darwaz-e Bala	DEB
707	Badakhshan	Kuf Ab	KUF
708	Badakhshan	Kuf Ab	KUF
709	Badakhshan	Warduj	WDJ
710	Badakhshan	Warduj	WDJ
711	Badakhshan	Kohistan	KOH
712	Badakhshan	Kohistan	KOH
713	Badakhshan	Wakhan	WKN
714	Badakhshan	Wakhan	WKN
715	Badakhshan	Zaybak	ZBK
716	Badakhshan	Zaybak	ZBK
738	Badakhshan	Raghistan	RAG
739	Badakhshan	Raghistan	RAG
819	Wardak	Nerkh	NRK
820	Wardak	Nerkh	NRK
821	Wardak	Nerkh	NRK
822	Wardak	Nerkh	NRK
845	Ghazni	Giro	GIR
846	Ghazni	Giro	GIR

849	Ghazni	Nawah	NWH
850	Ghazni	Nawah	NWH
851	Ghazni	Ajristan	ART
852	Ghazni	Ajristan	ART
853	Ghazni	Ab Band	ABD
854	Ghazni	Ab Band	ABD
857	Ghazni	Rashidan	RSD
858	Ghazni	Rashidan	RSD
885	Ghazni	Andar	AND
886	Ghazni	Andar	AND
887	Ghazni	Andar	AND
888	Ghazni	Andar	AND
911	Paktika	Wazah Khwah	WKW
912	Paktika	Wazah Khwah	WKW
935	Logar	Baraki Barak	BBK
936	Logar	Baraki Barak	BBK
937	Logar	Baraki Barak	BBK
938	Logar	Baraki Barak	BBK
945	Logar	Charkh	CKH
946	Logar	Charkh	CKH
947	Logar	Kharwar	KAW
948	Logar	Kharwar	KAW
965	Parwan	Koh-e Safi	KES
966	Parwan	Koh-e Safi	KES
1005	Paktya	Jani Khel	JKL
1006	Paktya	Jani Khel	JKL
1013	Paktya	Zurmat	ZMT
1014	Paktya	Zurmat	ZMT
1015	Paktya	Zurmat	ZMT
1016	Paktya	Zurmat	ZMT
1017	Paktya	Zurmat	ZMT
1018	Paktya	Zurmat	ZMT
1019	Paktya	Zurmat	ZMT
1020	Paktya	Zurmat	ZMT
1021	Paktya	Jaji	JAJ
1022	Paktya	Jaji	JAJ
1023	Paktya	Jaji	JAJ
1024	Paktya	Jaji	JAJ
1038	Khost	Sperah	SPH
1039	Khost	Sperah	SPH

1094	Nangarhar	Sherzad	SRZ
1095	Nangarhar	Sherzad	SRZ
1096	Nangarhar	Sherzad	SRZ
1097	Nangarhar	Sherzad	SRZ
1110	Nangarhar	Kot	KOT
1111	Nangarhar	Kot	KOT
1112	Nangarhar	Kot	KOT
1113	Nangarhar	Kot	KOT
1118	Nangarhar	Pachir wa Agam	PWA
1119	Nangarhar	Pachir wa Agam	PWA
1124	Nangarhar	Hisarak	HSR
1125	Nangarhar	Hisarak	HSR
1203	Kapisa	Tagab	TAG
1204	Kapisa	Tagab	TAG
1205	Kapisa	Tagab	TAG
1206	Kapisa	Tagab	TAG
1207	Kapisa	Tagab	TAG
1208	Kapisa	Tagab	TAG
1219	Kapisa	Alah Say	ALS
1220	Kapisa	Alah Say	ALS
1221	Kapisa	Alah Say	ALS
1222	Kapisa	Alah Say	ALS
1237	Kunar	Darah-ye Pech	DYP
1238	Kunar	Darah-ye Pech	DYP
1311	Kandahar	Arghistan	AGT
1312	Kandahar	Arghistan	AGT
1313	Kandahar	Ma'ruf	MRF
1314	Kandahar	Ma'ruf	MRF
1315	Kandahar	Khakrez	KKZ
1316	Kandahar	Khakrez	KKZ
1317	Kandahar	Nesh	NES
1318	Kandahar	Nesh	NES
1319	Kandahar	Ghorak	GRK
1320	Kandahar	Ghorak	GRK
1351	Kandahar	Maiwand	MWD
1352	Kandahar	Maiwand	MWD
1353	Kandahar	Maiwand	MWD
1354	Kandahar	Maiwand	MWD
1367	Zabul	Daychopan	DCP
1368	Zabul	Daychopan	DCP

1369	Zabul	Daychopan	DCP
1375	Zabul	Khak-e Afghan	KEA
1377	Uruzgan	Shahid-e Hasas	SHE
1378	Uruzgan	Shahid-e Hasas	SHE
1379	Uruzgan	Shahid-e Hasas	SHE
1380	Uruzgan	Deh Rawud	DRW
1381	Uruzgan	Deh Rawud	DRW
1382	Uruzgan	Deh Rawud	DRW
1383	Uruzgan	Deh Rawud	DRW
1384	Uruzgan	Khas Uruzgan	KUZ
1385	Uruzgan	Khas Uruzgan	KUZ
1386	Uruzgan	Khas Uruzgan	KUZ
1400	Day	Kajran	KAR
1401	Day	Kajran	KAR
1483	Herat	Kushk-e Kohnah	KEK
1484	Herat	Kushk-e Kohnah	KEK
1485	Herat	Farsi	FRS
1486	Herat	Farsi	FRS
1547	Badghis	Murghab	MGB
1548	Badghis	Murghab	MGB
1549	Badghis	Murghab	MGB
1550	Badghis	Murghab	MGB
1551	Badghis	Murghab	MGB
1552	Badghis	Murghab	MGB
1553	Badghis	Murghab	MGB
1554	Badghis	Murghab	MGB
1561	Badghis	Jawand	JWD
1562	Badghis	Jawand	JWD
1563	Badghis	Jawand	JWD
1564	Badghis	Jawand	JWD
1565	Badghis	Jawand	JWD
1566	Badghis	Jawand	JWD
1571	Badghis	Ghormach	GRM
1572	Badghis	Ghormach	GRM
1573	Badghis	Ghormach	GRM
1574	Badghis	Ghormach	GRM
1583	Ghor	Chahar Sadah	CSD
1584	Ghor	Chahar Sadah	CSD
1602	Ghor	Pasaband	PSB
1603	Ghor	Pasaband	PSB
1604	Ghor	Pasaband	PSB

1605	Ghor	Pasaband	PSB
1606	Ghor	Pasaband	PSB
1607	Ghor	Pasaband	PSB
1618	Ghor	Tulak	TLK
1619	Ghor	Tulak	TLK
1646	Farah	Gulistan	GLT
1647	Farah	Gulistan	GLT
1650	Farah	Bakwah	BKW
1651	Farah	Bakwah	BKW
1670	Helmand	Musa Qal'ah	MQL
1671	Helmand	Musa Qal'ah	MQL
1672	Helmand	Now Zad	NZD
1673	Helmand	Now Zad	NZD
1674	Helmand	Now Zad	NZD
1675	Helmand	Now Zad	NZD
1676	Helmand	Marja	MRJ
1677	Helmand	Marja	MRJ
1678	Helmand	Reg-e Khan Neshin	RKN
1679	Helmand	Reg-e Khan Neshin	RKN
1680	Helmand	Washer	WSH
1681	Helmand	Washer	WSH
1706	Helmand	Baghran	BGN
1707	Helmand	Baghran	BGN
1708	Helmand	Baghran	BGN
1709	Helmand	Baghran	BGN
1710	Helmand	Kajaki	KAK
1711	Helmand	Kajaki	KAK
1712	Helmand	Kajaki	KAK
1713	Helmand	Kajaki	KAK
1714	Helmand	Kajaki	KAK
1715	Helmand	Kajaki	KAK
1720	Helmand	Sangin	SGN
1721	Helmand	Sangin	SGN
1722	Helmand	Sangin	SGN
1723	Helmand	Sangin	SGN

Appendix B

LIST OF REPLACED SAMPLING POINTS FOR ANQAR WAVE 32

Province	SP#	District	Projected Village	Replaced village	Reason for Replacement
1. Kabul	242	Chahar Asyab	LAKO	GUL BAGH SAYED JAN	No village with this name was found
	250	Gul Darah	QALA MALIK DAHI BALA	BAIDAK	The village is under control of Taliban
	264	Shakar Darah	KHOWJA KHAIL	KOCHAKEN	No village with this name was found
	266	Qarah Bagh	KHOWJA SHAHB	QALA BE BE	People didn't interview
	273	Sarobi	CHASHMA MASTE	ARAB KHAIL	The village is under control of Taliban
	274	Sarobi	NOMAN	DARA NAGHLO	The village is under control of Taliban
	277	Deh-e Sabz	SORKI	BANDI KHANA	No transportation way for vehicles
	278	Deh-e Sabz	KHAROTE	PULCHARKHI	There were not residential houses
22. Faryab	292	Khwajah Sabz Posh	MOCHEN KHAIL	Dehno	The village is under control of Taliban
	293	Khwajah Sabz Posh	QUOUSH QANAQ	epalced with Ghazari	The village is under control of Taliban
	298	Dowlatabad	MAHDAN EIDI ZAI	KAR KALY KHAIRA ABAD	The village is under control of Taliban
	299	Dowlatabad	TAHIRIYAN	Quzi Bay Qala	The village is under control of Taliban
	300	Dowlatabad	HAJI NEYAZ MOHAMMAD	Bazar Qala	The village is under control of Taliban

Province	SP#	District	Projected Village	Replaced village	Reason for Replacement
	306	Pashtun Kot	TEKA TOZI	Jamshidi	The village is under control of Taliban
	325	Qaisar	MATOW NOW ABAD	DEEN TAJ	The village is under control of Taliban
	328	Shirin Tagab	HAJI TAJ MOHAMMAD	ISLAM QALA	The village is under control of Taliban
20. Jowzjan	356	Shibirghan	SULTAN KOT	LAB JAR QURAISH	There were not residential houses
21. Sar-e Pul	385	Sar-e Pul	SAFCHA PAYEN	Egzak	No village with this name was found
	388	Sar-e Pul	KAL TAR	Angut Uzbekia	The village is under control of Taliban
	408	Sayad	HAHOO TAJEKA	BOLAMD GHOR AFGHANIYA	The village is under control of Taliban
18. Balkh	426	Mazar-e Sharif	Guza Ebahim Khail	Guza Karnail	Malik of the village didn't allow the interview
	448	Nahr-e Shahi	SEYA GERD	OTA KHAIL	The village is under control of Taliban
	464	Balkh	GOR TEPA	SALLAR ZAI	The village is under control of Taliban
	466	Balkh	NOWARID DANDOKAI	GHUNDI ARAB HA	No village with this name was found
	473	Sholgarah	SHOR BALAQ ARLLAT	GADGE	The village is under control of Taliban
	475	Sholgarah	ARLAT QAD KAMAR	KHOWJA SEKANDAR MULLAH HASSAN	The village is under control of Taliban
	476	Sholgarah	KATA QANOSH	SANG CHEL GOZAR BABA	The village is under

Province	SP#	District	Projected Village	Replaced village	Reason for Replacement
				HAWAZ	control of Taliban
	478	Dowlatabad	KHALA BACHGAN	DAHSHTAN CHAR GONBAD QATA SEA	The village is under control of Taliban
	488	Chimtal	PEER NAZAR BAI BEASH DARA	NOWARID PASHMI QALA	The village is under control of Taliban
16. Baghlan	510	Burkah	GANDA CHASHMA	SHASH KAL	The village is under control of Taliban
	511	Deh-e Salah	ALO KAK	QALA SANG	The village is under control of Taliban
	513	Khinjan	ZAIMOHRMOD	Gaza Gil	No transportation way for vehicles
	519	Andarab	DO NOW	DARA QALAT BALA KOHJA QALAT	The village is under control of Taliban
	527	Pul-e Khumri	BAGH SHAMAL	Hajda Kotal	The village is under control of Taliban
	528	Pul-e Khumri	GORGAN	KOHNNA MASJED HAJI KHLIQ	The village is under control of Taliban
	529	Pul-e Khumri	KHOWAZAK	SHAMRAQ BALA CHAP DARYA	The village is under control of Taliban
	530	Pul-e Khumri	HOKOM RAN TAGHAR	CHAKARI	The village is under control of Taliban
	537	Doshi	TA POORAK	CHAR BAGH	The village is under control of Taliban
	538	Doshi	DAHAN PAKHTASH	MARKAZ DOOSHI	No village with this name was found
	539	Doshi	SAYID KHAIL NOHMAN	Kaftar Khana	The village is under control of Taliban

Province	SP#	District	Projected Village	Replaced village	Reason for Replacement
	542	Doshi	NOW SHAREK	Chaqmaq Shaikh	The village is under control of Taliban
	543	Nahrin	QAWI BAGHAL	Dasht Qazi	The village is under control of Taliban
	548	Khost wa Firing	SHAIL GHE	KUNJAK	The village is under control of Taliban
	549	Khost wa Firing	HAZARA BAI	Haza	No village with this name was found
15. Takhar	628	Kalafgan	DANDAN SHAKAN	JALD RAGH BAGH BALA	No transportation way for vehicles
	629	Kalafgan	SHAKH CHASHMA	JOWRMY	No transportation way for vehicles
	630	Bangi	HAKHOND ZADAH	Chuqul Qeshlaq	No transportation way for vehicles
	633	Yangi Qal'a	PASSTA	Kulfagani Ha	No transportation way for vehicles
	634	Dasht-e Qal'ah	HAIRATAN	SAR POUL KOKCHA	No transportation way for vehicles
	636	Baharak	AGHAL SAI	Qaria Jabl Bay	No transportation way for vehicles
	637	Baharak	CHAR QESHLAQ	Mohammad Qul	No transportation way for vehicles
	638	Chal	ZANBORAK BALA	LOWGH BAIGI	No transportation way for vehicles
	645	Hazar Sumuch	KATA QOUNCH	Jagwa Kalan	No transportation way for vehicles
	646	Taloqan	AQBALAQ QESHLAQ	GOW MALI	No transportation way for vehicles

Province	SP#	District	Projected Village	Replaced village	Reason for Replacement
	647	Taloqan	AWCHQODOQ BALA	GANDI CHA	No transportation way for vehicles
	651	Taloqan	ASS SUFLA	QAZAQ QESHLAQ	No transportation way for vehicles
	652	Taloqan	QALA TOYAMIZ	ASS HULYA	No transportation way for vehicles
	653	Taloqan	MOGHUL QUSHLAQ	BEASH BATOR SHARQI	No transportation way for vehicles
	659	Rustaq	SANG ALI	Bay Naza	No transportation way for vehicles
	660	Rustaq	DOWN QESHLAQ	Naw Abad	No village with this name was found
	661	Rustaq	PESTA MAZAR	PANGANI	No village with this name was found
	662	Rustaq	NOW ABAD KHAL DARA	SHAHK KOHNNA	No transportation way for vehicles
	668	Khwajah Ghar	MALANGI	BARLO JAW KADO	No village with this name was found
	670	Khwajah Ghar	IMAM KHANI	ZAGHCHA GOZAR HAZARBAGH ABDULLLAT	No transportation way for vehicles
	671	Ishkamish	BAIKARSAI	NOW ABAD SHAIRA CHAI	No transportation way for vehicles
	673	Ishkamish	PANJARY ASHK CHAI	ASSLI BAD GOZAR	No transportation way for vehicles
	677	Chah Ab	AB SHAKHAK	KALA TAK	No transportation way for vehicles
	678	Chah Ab	QAIMAQ TAN	Arab Hay Samti	No transportation way for vehicles

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	680	Farkhar	SAD BARGAN ARA SHAIKH	DAHI MAINA	No transportation way for vehicles
14. Badakhshan	693	Tashkan	TOGHAK PATAK CHAI	SAIDAN MOZAFARI	No transportation way for vehicles
	717	Kishim	KHAM BOK PAYEN	YAWAR ZAN-1	The village is under control of Taliban
	731	Yaftal-e Sufila	SHALGHA ZAR	Hawza Kan	No transportation way for vehicles
	732	Yaftal-e Sufila	QADAQ	KANDEYLAN	No transportation way for vehicles
	733	Yaftal-e Sufila	AWRANG PAYEN	Naland	No transportation way for vehicles
	734	Yaftal-e Sufila	WALK BALA	Dasht Badra	No transportation way for vehicles
19. Samangan	742	Aibak	CHAAL KAPA NOW ABAD	SHAH-E-QADEM	No village with this name was found
	743	Aibak	MANQETAN BALA	JOWI KARAIZ	The village is under control of Taliban
	747	Darah-ye Suf-e Pa'in	QAWAI MOSHT	Be Hoshi	No transportation way for vehicles
	748	Darah-ye Suf-e Pa'in	MAIWAT	Sayed Ha	No transportation way for vehicles
	760	Hazrat-e Sultan	WARTA GEETI	KOKA BALAGH BALA	The village is under control of Taliban
	761	Hazrat-e Sultan	HAJI YAQUB	NOW ABAD KOKJAR	No village with this name was found
	763	Khuram wa Sar Bagh	PODINA BALAQ	Char Sang	No transportation way for vehicles

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32. Bamyan	766	Sayghan	POLA GHOR	BAYANI	No village with this name was found
	767	Waras	QARA GHORI	ALOW GAK	No transportation way for vehicles
	770	Waras	SEYA BOMAK	BARGHO SANG SUFLA	No transportation way for vehicles
	771	Waras	GOSHT KHOWAR	PAI BOM	No village with this name was found
	773	Waras	SOL BAYNAK	SHEENA BALAQ	No village with this name was found
	774	Waras	LANGAG JAH	NOORAK	No village with this name was found
	776	Yakawlang	BALA SAI	Feroz Baha	No transportation way for vehicles
	777	Yakawlang	KHORJEN BALAQ SUFLA	CHEAHL DUKHTARAN	No transportation way for vehicles
	779	Yakawlang	DAHAN TAWA	KAPARAK	No transportation way for vehicles
	781	Yakawlang	NOW GALA	Kham Astana	No transportation way for vehicles
	782	Bamyan	BAND BALA	CHAR CHASHMA	No village with this name was found
	784	Bamyan	TEYA TOOP	SOMARA MULLAH HUSSAIN PAYEN	No village with this name was found
	785	Bamyan	GULAK	MULLAHYAN	No transportation way for vehicles
	787	Panjab	SEENA BALAQ	QALACHA SOKHTA	No village with this name was found

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6. Ghazni	839	Deh Yak	BAR ALO KHAIL	RAMAK TOTAK	The village is under control of Taliban
	881	Andar	BORA DO	Ada Anda	The village is under control of Taliban
	882	Andar	GULO	Ada Anda	The village is under control of Taliban
	883	Andar	SHAWAL HULYA	Ada Anda	The village is under control of Taliban
	884	Andar	JOWI SHASH	Ada Anda	The village is under control of Taliban
	889	Ghazni	KALA GHACH HULYA	JABAR WAL	The village is under control of Taliban
	891	Ghazni	ZELZELA	DAHI MUSKIN	The village is under control of Taliban
	894	Ghazni	RAYET GADLY	LASHMAK	The village is under control of Taliban
	896	Ghazni	MADOM WAL	BAHLOL SAHIB	The village is under control of Taliban
8. Paktika	934	Dilah wa Khoshamand	UMAR KHAIL	SHATURI	The village is under control of Taliban
3. Parwan	990	Siahgird (Ghorband)	KAD LAK	Qala Naw	The village is under control of Taliban
11. Laghman	1178	Alingar	SAHOR	MAZRI	The village is under control of Taliban
	1179	Alisheng	GUL OTA	SHAKAR MAN	The village is under control of Taliban
	1190	Mehtar Lam	QALA MANSOOR	KOTA TOUR	The village is under control of Taliban

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	1193	Mehtar Lam	KUMAKI	SANG TOUDA	The village is under control of Taliban
2. Kapisa	1200	Nejrab	IBRAHIM KHAIL DARA PACHAGHAN KHAIL	JEMBOGH	The village is under control of Taliban
12. Kunar	1224	Watahpur	SAR AGHZO BANDA	MASHOGUL	The village is under control of Taliban
	1225	Watahpur	QARO DAG KALAY	KOZ KARMOL	The village is under control of Taliban
	1226	Sar Kani	SAPARI	Tango	The village is under control of Taliban
	1231	Marawarah	LAKAR WALAR	ZHANDO KALAY	The village is under control of Taliban
	1245	Nurgal	KUNDAH	Patan	The village is under control of Taliban
	1246	Nurgal	MASOOD GHAZI ABAD	BAGHALAK KHOR	The village is under control of Taliban
28. Kandahar	1307	Shah Wali Kot	TANGI	Mula Ghafo	The village is under control of Taliban
	1308	Shah Wali Kot	HASAN ZAI SHALOO WIYLA	Omar Majid	The village is under control of Taliban
	1327	Spin Boldak	MATAN ZAI	Poti Kalai	The village is under control of Taliban
	1329	Spin Boldak	SEYABAT MASHEN ZAI	Zol Kalai	No village with this name was found
	1330	Spin Boldak	GALGARI TAWA	Aji Toor Jan Kalai	The village is under control of Taliban
	1331	Spin Boldak	HUSSAIN ZAI	Mohammad Mir	The village is under

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				Kalai	control of Taliban
	1332	Spin Boldak	HAJI MOHAMMAD EKHLAS KALAY	Aji Yar Mohammmd Kalai	The village is under control of Taliban
	1334	Spin Boldak	BAKARI KALAY KHADAY RAHIM KALAY	Barak Kalai	The village is under control of Taliban
	1335	Spin Boldak	HASSAN ZAI PARO KARAIZ	BEASH KHALA	The village is under control of Taliban
	1336	Spin Boldak	ZARO KALAY	KAMP SHALO YA ALLA DUKHTAR	No village with this name was found
29. Zabul	1362	Atghar	CUHAI KALAY	NALAK KALAY	The village is under control of Taliban
	1370	Arghandab	BETALSTI	SHMAL KALAY	The village is under control of Taliban
	1373	Shamulzai	SHER KHAN (ADAM KHUND)	DUZAK KALAY	The village is under control of Taliban
34. Daykundi	1420	Ishtarlay	GANDA BAGHAL	Khushkak	The village is under control of Taliban
	1423	Khedir	SHAHRISTAN	TAY BAGH	No village with this name was found
	1424	Khedir	JAWZARI	KINDARAK DAHAN QOUL	There was not enough houses to interview
24. Herat	1480	Adraskan	PUSHTA BARAIKZAIYE THAT ROYE	MIR ALI BALA	The village is under control of Taliban
	1481	Adraskan	KHAKESH	SHEMA	The village is under control of Taliban

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	1487	Chisht-e Sharif	KOHTA	KARKASH	The village is under control of Taliban
	1506	Shindand	SAMLAN SUFLA	KALIK SUFLA	The village is under control of Taliban
	1507	Shindand	KHO KAPAL	QANDAHRI	The village is under control of Taliban
	1510	Shindand	DO AROADI	MEYAN ROADI SUFLA	The village is under control of Taliban
	1517	Shindand	DARWAJE BALA	SARAYAK	The village is under control of Taliban
	1528	Kushk (Rabat-e Sangi)	KARAIZ KUNJAK	KARAIZ JAHAN	The village is under control of Taliban
	1533	Kushk (Rabat-e Sangi)	LAJAWARD MAJID	TURSH BAIK	The village is under control of Taliban
	1534	Pashtun Zarghun	DAHI MIR SAD	MEYAN DO JOW	The village is under control of Taliban
	1535	Pashtun Zarghun	BAJ GIR HA	QALA NOOK	The village is under control of Taliban
	1536	Pashtun Zarghun	BERANJA	SHOWANIYA	The village is under control of Taliban
	1538	Pashtun Zarghun	BORYA BAF SUFLA	DAHAN MAIDA KHORD	The village is under control of Taliban
	1540	Gulran	CHAH BUNYAK	NOW ABAD BEROTI	The village is under control of Taliban
	1541	Gulran	AIRAK MUGHOLHA ZIRAGI KALAN	KHOLI KHANUM	The village is under control of Taliban

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	1544	Gulran	KARAIZ ASYA BADAQ	CHAH BUZI	The village is under control of Taliban
	1545	Gulran	BUZAN MABAIN	CHAH KASTANI PAYAN	The village is under control of Taliban
23. Badghis	1557	Qadis	JANGALAK YAR HUSSAIN	CHARRAYEI ABDOUL QAYOM	The village is under control of Taliban
	1558	Qadis	GHAR GHARI	Awlad Mirza	The village is under control of Taliban
	1559	Qadis	NAMAK HA	KARAIZ HAJI IBRAHIM	The village is under control of Taliban
	1569	Ab-e Kamari	BALOGH HA LODEN	IBRAHIM GUDAM DAR	The village is under control of Taliban
	1570	Ab-e Kamari	DAHAN BABALAY OMER ZAI	KATORI	The village is under control of Taliban
31. Ghor	1578	Do Lainah	CHASHMA KHONI	TEAL BADAL	The village is under control of Taliban
	1585	Chaghcharan	KHALDAR	Akhta Khana Safla	The village is under control of Taliban
	1586	Chaghcharan	SAR JANGAL	Poza Lich	The village is under control of Taliban
	1587	Chaghcharan	KHOWJA SABZ POUH	BAHARI PAYEN	The village is under control of Taliban
	1588	Chaghcharan	KAKARI	VINI	The village is under control of Taliban
	1590	Chaghcharan	AKHTEYAR DAI	DAHAN SOFAK	The village is under control of Taliban
	1591	Chaghcharan	NAW VER	Kashi	The village is under control of Taliban

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	1593	Chaghcharan	TEAR DAWAN BORJAK	Badgah	The village is under control of Taliban
	1594	Chaghcharan	SAR MOUGHUL	Kandawal	The village is under control of Taliban
	1596	La'l wa Sar Jangal	SANGAK DARAH	Dehan Turgha	The village is under control of Taliban
25. Farah	1623	Qal'ah-ye Kah	SARAK	TAPA HASAR	The village is under control of Taliban
	1624	Lash-e Juwayn	CHAH KERTA	JOWI NOW	There was not residential houses
	1628	Shayb Koh	KARAIZ ALIF	KARAIZ ALTAS	No transportation way for vehicles
	1630	Farah	KARAIZ MOHAMMAD NABI	Qala Isaq Zai	No village with this name was found
	1637	Farah	KARAIZ ALLAH DAD	SOR	The village is under control of Taliban
	1640	Bala Boluk	KARWAN GAH	GALA MEAKH	There was not residential houses
	1642	Anar Darah	BOLAGH	KHALDARAN	The village is under control of Taliban
	1643	Farah	KARAIZ AKHTAR MOHAMMAD	KARAIZ LAHL MOHAMMAD	The village is under control of Taliban
	1644	Pusht-e Rod	NAHR DASHT	TANGI NAMAK	The village is under control of Taliban
	1645	Qal'ah-ye Kah	KARAIZ MUBEN	KARAIZ HAJI RASOOL	No village with this name was found
27. Helmand	1682	Nahr-e Saraj	MALGIR	Noor zai Junubi	The village is under control of Taliban

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	1684	Nahr-e Saraj	LOWAR NAIK ZAI	ABDUL RAUF SHELA	The village is under control of Taliban
	1685	Nahr-e Saraj	WAKIL ABDULLLAH	FAQIRAN	The village is under control of Taliban
	1686	Nahr-e Saraj	MIYAN QALA	Naw Abad	The village is under control of Taliban
	1687	Nahr-e Saraj	SHADI KALAY	QAZIYAN	The village is under control of Taliban
	1695	Nad 'Ali	WAKIL SHER MOHAMMAD KALAY	SULAIMAN KHAIL	The village is under control of Taliban
	1697	Nad 'Ali	LALA KALAY	SHEN KALAY JUNOB	The village is under control of Taliban
	1716	Lashkar Gah	CHAR BAGH	Kariz Aji Abdul Wahid	The village is under control of Taliban
	1717	Lashkar Gah	ABDUL NABI	BIST HULYA	The village is under control of Taliban
	1719	Lashkar Gah	MAWLAWI ABDULLAH	MAHAJERIN KOCHNENI KARAIZ	The village is under control of Taliban