



D3 Systems, Inc.
designs | data | decisions



METHODS REPORT

ANQAR WAVE 27

APRIL 30, 2015



Field Dates: February 22 – March 4, 2015

Sample Size: 13,352

Number of Interviewers: 954

Research Provider: ACSOR

D3 Project Manager: Leslie Dishman

Prepared By: Leslie Dishman, Research Analyst



Table of Contents

I. INTRODUCTION	2
Executive Summary	2
Project Schedule.....	4
II. SAMPLE DESIGN.....	4
Sampling Methodology	5
Weighting	10
Margin of Sampling Error and Design Effect	10
Contact Procedures.....	13
Sample Disposition.....	13
Rate Calculations.....	14
Final Disposition Codes	15
Field Outcomes.....	17
IV. QUALITY CONTROL.....	23
Field Team	23
Training	23
Quality Control Methods – Field Level	24
Quality Control – Double Entry.....	25
V. QUESTIONNAIRE	26
VI. OUTLOOK FOR FUTURE STUDIES	26
VII. APPENDIX	27
Appendix A.....	27
Appendix B.....	32

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 27 survey conducted in the spring of 2015.

Fieldwork for Wave 27 was conducted by ACSOR for NATO/ISAF in Afghanistan from February 22 – March 4, 2015. The sample includes a national probability sample of 12,332 Afghan selected at random in all 34 of the country's provinces; and a sample conducted via intercept interviews of 1,020. Respondents were 18 years and older, 62% were men and 38% were female. The survey respondents included both urban (19%) and rural (81%) households. Unless otherwise noted, all figures in this report represent unweighted results.

Executive Summary

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

- Fieldwork was conducted between February 22 and March 4, 2015. The field team consisted of 954 trained interviews and supervisors under the management of D3 Systems and ACSOR.
- ANQAR Wave 27 includes a total sample of 13,352 men and women 18 years of age and older in all 34 provinces of Afghanistan. 12,332 interviews were conducted via random walk with male and female respondents and 1,020 interviews were conducted via intercept interviews with males in areas where security or weather restricted random selection interviewing. A full list of the locations for the intercept interviews can be found in Appendix B.
- The sample was stratified by province and urban/rural status using population data released by the Central Statistics Office (2010-2011 estimates) of Afghanistan. Additional booster sampling points were distributed to smaller provinces to ensure that the minimum sample size per province was at least 110 interviews. Booster sampling points were distributed in Panjshir, Nuristan and Nimroz.
- Replacement draws within the same district originally selected were provided to the field team prior to the launch of fieldwork. In the case when the replacements were exhausted, settlement/nahia level replacements were done in field by supervisors where neighboring accessible settlements were chosen as replacements whenever possible. A

full list of Wave 27 replacements can be found in Appendix A.

- The sample was 62% male and 38% female. The survey was designed to include 50% female and 50% male respondents, but due to violence, transportation conditions, and local norms female interviewers could not travel to some selected districts. Sampling points that were planned for interviews with women and could not be covered by female interviewers were replaced with male interviews in the same village.
- The questionnaire consisted of 31 management questions, 18 demographics questions, and 99 substantive questions. Topics included security, government services, reconciliation, and elections.
- 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 27 survey, a total of 430 cases were removed from the data set; 32 cases were removed due to over 90% similarity across respondents in a sampling point, 3 cases were removed due to having over 25% non-response, and 395 cases were removed for being over 95% similar in substantive responses.
- The data were also screened for keypunching errors. ACSOR randomly selected 15% of the survey's questionnaires for double entry. The double punched questionnaires were compared to the originally punched questionnaires. Discrepancies between the two were rectified and the final data files were based strictly on a review of the original questionnaires. The overall error rate for the Wave 27 survey was .10%. The error rate was very low overall and we have confidence in the fidelity of the keypunched data.
- The Wave 27 survey has a margin of sampling error of ± 0.85 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level. The overall design effect is 2.28.
- For the overall sample, the response rate is 85.71%, the cooperation rate is 95.63%, the refusal rate is 2.84%, and the contact rate is 89.63%.

Project Schedule

Table 1 lists the schedule of major project milestones.

TABLE 1: PROJECT TIMELINE

Project Phases	Start Date	End Date	Comments
Translation	February 13	February 14	-
Briefings	February 18	February 22	-
Field	February 22	March 4	-
Quality Control during field-work	February 22	March 4	-
Quality Control of final data set	March 14	March 20	-
Data Processing	February 28	March 14	-

II. SAMPLE DESIGN

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

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

Sampling Methodology

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

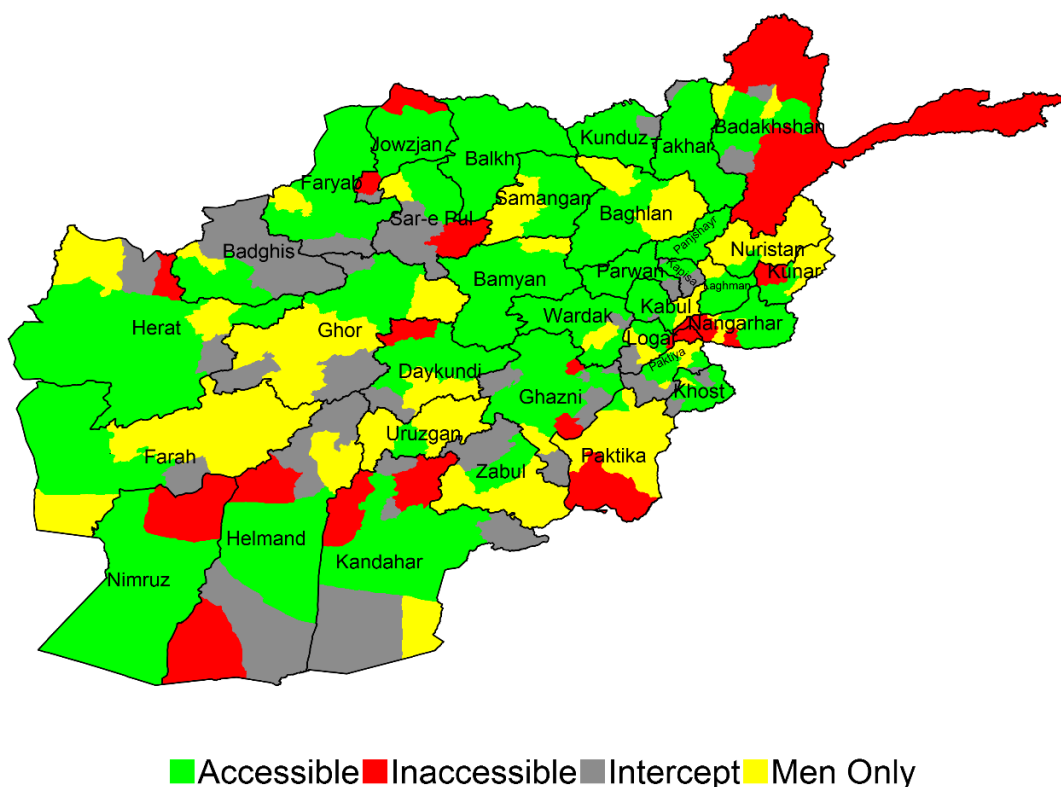
1. Step 1: Primary sampling units (PSU) were allocated across all of Afghanistan's 34 provinces using proportional stratification. Urban/rural status and province serve as the strata. In field, villages were considered rural while towns, cities and metros were considered urban. Settlements or neighborhoods within randomly selected districts were chosen by simple random sampling.
 - a. Booster interviews (n=88) were added to small provinces to ensure that the minimum sample size per province was at least 110 interviews. Booster interviews were added in Panjshir (n= 32), Nuristan (n=32) and Nimroz (n=24).
2. Step 2: Two hundred seventy **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. Sampled districts that were deemed inaccessible were replaced. This was accomplished by removing the inaccessible district selected from the sampling frame and rerunning a PPS sample of just those needed replacements. This process was repeated until the final sample did not contain any completely inaccessible PSUs.
- b. Sampled districts that were deemed inaccessible to women were replaced by male sampling points. This occurred in 188 of the 869 possible female sampling points.
- c. In selected districts that were not accessible for interviewing via random walk, intercept interviews were conducted with residents of those districts who were traveling in neighboring districts. Intercept interviews were conducted in 131 sampling points with male respondents only.

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

FIGURE 1: AFGHANISTAN ACCESSIBILITY WITH INTERCEPT INTERVIEWS



Of the 420² potential primary sampling units in the country, 88 were inaccessible to male interviewers, 171 were inaccessible for female interviewers. Overall, 43 completely inaccessible districts were sampled. These were made accessible to male interviewers by intercept interviews. Including design effects, results have a margin of sampling error of +/- .85 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level for the full sample.

3. 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

² There are 405 districts in Afghanistan; however Kabul City is composed of 16 nahias leading to 420 primary sampling units used in the survey’s sampling frame.

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, 79 of the 1723 sampling points were randomly replaced within the same districts because of transportation difficulties, 65 for security reasons, 20 because they could not be located, and four because of the weather. A complete list of replaced sampling points can be found in Appendix A.
4. Step 4: Field managers then used maps generated from several sources to select starting points within each SSU.
 - a. In rural areas, we used a system that requires interviewers to start in one of five randomly selected locations (Northern, Southern, Eastern, or Western edges of the rural settlement and Center).
 - b. In urban areas, because it is more difficult to differentiate neighborhood borders, a random location (Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western or Center) was provided to the interviewer, and they started from an identifiable landmark in the vicinity (ex: school, Mosque, etc.)
5. Step 5 - A **random walk method** with a fixed sampling interval was performed from the starting point. For example, selecting every third house on the right in rural areas and every fifth house on the right in urban areas.
6. Step 6: After selecting a household, interviewers were instructed to utilize a **Kish grid** for randomizing the target respondent³ within the household. Members of the household

³ 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.

were listed with their names and their age in descending order and then the respondent was selected according to the rules of the Kish grid.

TABLE 2: PROVINCIAL POPULATION PERCENTAGE, UNWEIGHTED AND WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE

District	CSO Percentage in Population (Total)	Percentage in Unweighted Sample (Total)	Percentage in Weighted Sample (wgt) ⁴
Kabul (KAB)	15.1%	15.2%	15.7%
Kapisa (KAP)	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%
Parwan (PAR)	2.5%	2.2%	2.5%
Wardak (WAR)	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%
Logar (LOW)	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%
Ghazni (GHA)	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%
Paktiya (PIA)	2.1%	2.1%	2%
Paktika (PKA)	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%
Khost (KHO)	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%
Nangarhar (NAN)	5.7%	5.7%	5.6%
Laghman (LAG)	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%
Kunar (KNR)	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Nuristan (NUR)	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%
Badakhshan (BDS)	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%
Takhar (TAK)	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%
Baghlan (BGL)	3.4%	3.1%	3.4%

⁴ 'wgt' variable in the data set.

District	CSO Percentage in Population (Total)	Percentage in Unweighted Sample (Total)	Percentage in Weighted Sample (wgt) ⁴
Kunduz (KDZ)	3.8%	3.8%	3.7%
Balkh (BAL)	4.9%	5%	4.9%
Samangan (SAM)	1.5%	1.6%	1.4%
Jowzjan (JOW)	2.0%	1.8%	2%
Sar-e Pul (SAR)	2.1%	1.8%	2.1%
Faryab (FYB)	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%
Badghis (BDG)	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%
Herat (HER)	7.0%	6.9%	7%
Farah (FRA)	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
Nimroz (NIM)	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%
Helmand (HEL)	3.5%	3.5%	3.4%
Kandahar (KAN)	4.5%	4.6%	4.5%
Zabul (ZAB)	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Uruzgan (ORU)	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%
Ghor (GHO)	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
Bamyan (BAM)	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%
Panjshir (PAN)	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%
Daykundi (DAY)	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Weighting

The dataset includes three weights.

1. "wgt" A post-stratification adjustment was performed to match the population's geographic distribution of Afghanistan. The only target used for this post stratification was Province by Urban/Rural status.
2. "wgt2" uses simple inverse cell weighting according to the population of sampled districts as stated by the Central Statistics Office. This weight ensures that all districts are represented proportionally to their size in the final sample. This weight is representative of those districts that were sampled only, and not of the population of Afghanistan.
3. "wgt3" is the same as wgt except intercept interviews are not included in the calculations. The use of this weight effectively removes intercepts from the sample allowing for analysis of all interviews collected using random probability sampling methods.

Margin of Sampling Error and Design Effect

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

- The design was stratified by urbanity and province and then clustered by district and settlement.
- The design effect is estimated for five variables Q1, Q2, Q3, Q22A and Q24A. In the following tables, we provide design effect estimates for each response category of the key variable through the *survey* package in R.
- In an effort to provide a survey-wide design effect, a "weighted mean" design effect is calculated as average across each response category of the variable when weighted by frequency of response which is then in turn averaged across all five variables.

TABLE 3: DESIGN EFFECT ESTIMATION USING Q1, Q2, Q3, Q22A, Q24A

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

	Frequency	Proportion	Complex SE	Design Effect	Complex MOE
Right Direction	6959	52.12%	0.66%	2.36	1.30%
Wrong Direction	3461	25.92%	0.54%	2.06	1.07%
Same Place, Not Going Anywhere	2807	21.03%	0.47%	1.81	0.93%
Refused (vol.)	2	0.02%	0.01%	1.03	0.02%
Don't Know (vol.)	122	0.91%	0.11%	1.76	0.21%
Weighted Mean			0.59%	2.16	1.15%
Total	13351	100.00%			

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

	Frequency	Proportion	Complex SE	Design Effect	Complex MOE
Not Satisfied At All	816	6.11%	0.28%	1.87	0.56%
Somewhat Dissatisfied	2338	17.51%	0.43%	1.71	0.84%
Somewhat Satisfied	6659	49.87%	0.59%	1.86	1.16%
Very Satisfied	3522	26.38%	0.59%	2.42	1.16%
Don't Know (vol.)	17	0.13%	0.03%	0.95	0.06%
Weighted Mean			0.54%	1.98	1.07%
Total	13352	100.00%			

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

	Frequency	Proportion	Complex SE	Design Effect	Complex MOE
Worsen	2901	21.73%	0.52%	2.15	1.03%
Stay The Same	3715	27.82%	0.54%	1.93	1.06%
Improve	6386	47.83%	0.63%	2.09	1.23%
Refused (vol.)	5	0.04%	0.02%	1.00	0.03%
Don't Know (vol.)	345	2.58%	0.19%	1.91	0.37%
Weighted Mean			0.57%	2.05	1.11%
Total	13352	100.00%			

q22a: How well does the Government of Afghanistan do its job? Is it doing its job very well, a little well, neither well nor poorly, a little poorly or very poorly?... Overall

	Frequency	Proportion	Complex SE	Design Effect	Complex MOE
Very Poorly	549	4.11%	0.27%	2.53	0.54%
A Little Poorly	1781	13.34%	0.44%	2.26	0.87%
Neither Well Nor Poorly	3521	26.37%	0.60%	2.45	1.17%
A Little Well	5392	40.38%	0.68%	2.57	1.33%
Very Well	2076	15.55%	0.57%	3.29	1.12%
Don't Know (vol.)	34	0.26%	0.05%	1.09	0.09%
Weighted Mean			0.59%	2.60	1.16%
Total	13353	100.00%			

q24a: How well does the Governor of this province do his/her job? Is he doing its job very well, a little well, neither well nor poorly, a little poorly or very poorly?... Overall

	Frequency	Proportion	Complex SE	Design Effect	Complex MOE
Very Poorly	681	5.10%	0.31%	2.72	0.62%
A Little Poorly	1683	12.60%	0.41%	2.09	0.81%
Neither Well Nor Poorly	3706	27.76%	0.62%	2.53	1.21%
A Little Well	5261	39.40%	0.68%	2.57	1.33%
Very Well	1966	14.72%	0.54%	3.13	1.06%
Refused (vol.)	1	0.01%	0.01%	0.99	0.01%
Don't Know (vol.)	55	0.41%	0.08%	2.22	0.16%
Weighted Mean			0.59%	2.59	1.15%
Total	13353	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 2.28.

Assuming simple random sample with $n=13,352$, $p=.5$, at the 95% CI level, a conservative estimate of the margin of error for the survey is 0.85%.

Accounting for the complex design through the design effect estimate of 2.28, $p=.5$ at the 95% CI level, the complex margin of error (CMOE) is 1.13%.

Design effect estimates were also calculated at the provincial and district level. Those calculations can be located in the documents titled ANQAR W27 Provincial Level Design Effect v1 and ANQAR W27 District Level Design Effect 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: 98.0%
- Second contact: 1.7%
- Third contact: .3%

Sample Disposition

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

This section contains:

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

Rate Calculations

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

Acronyms used in the formulas are below:

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

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

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

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

$$(I + P) + R$$

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

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

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

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

Final Disposition Codes

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

TABLE 4: INTERVIEW STATUS: FINAL DISPOSITION CODES AND DEFINITIONS⁵

ACSOR Code	AAPOR Code	Description	Totals
Completed Interviews			
1	1.0/1.10	Interview was successfully completed	13782
Partial Interviews			
10	1.200	During interview, selected respondent refused (General)	38
11	1.200	During interview, selected respondent was not feeling informed to answer the questions	16
12	1.200	During interview, selected respondent got angry because of a question	7
13	1.200	During interview, selected respondent preferred head of household be interviewed	22
14	1.2	During interview, selected respondent was in a hurry/no time	22
Total Partials			105
Unknown Eligibility			
20	3.130	No answer at door	365
21	3.200	No adults (18+) after three visits	334
22	3.170	Unable to access building or house	84
23	3.210	Outright refusal at the door	470
Total Unknown Household			1253
Non-contacts			
24	2.210	Selected respondent never available for interview	188
25	2.250	Selected respondent long-term absence for the fieldwork period	243
Total Non-contacts			431

⁵ I = Interviews, E = Eligible (temporary code, not part of final calculation), R = Refusal, NC = Non-Contact, NE = Not Eligible, UH= Unknown Eligibility, O=other

ACSOR Code	AAPOR Code	Description	Totals
Others			
26	2.300	Selected respondent not allowed to participate in the survey	50
35	2.310	Selected respondent deceased	1
36	2.320	Selected respondent physically or mentally unable to complete the interview	11
37	2.332	Selected respondent unable to complete interview in languages available	7
Total Others			69
Refusals			
30	2.11	Selected respondent refuses (General)	190
31	2.11	Selected respondent not feeling informed to answer the questions	73
32	2.11	Selected respondent got angry because of the subject matter	19
33	2.11	Selected respondent prefers head of household to be interviewed	86
34	2.11	Selected respondent in a hurry/no time	88
Total Refusals			456
Not Eligible			
40	4.7	Does not meet screening criteria/not eligible for interview	33
41	4.500	Non-residential (business)/abandoned home	171
Total Not Eligible			204
Total	Total Sampled Households		16300

The response rate is the number of complete interviews divided by the number of interviews plus the number of non-interviews plus all cases of unknown eligibility. The cooperation rate is the proportion of all cases interviewed of all eligible participants ever contacted. The refusal rate is the proportion of all cases in which a participant refuses to do an interview, or breaks-off an interview of all potentially eligible cases. The contact rate measures the proportion of all cases in which the participant responsible and associated with the provided phone number was reached by the survey. Table 5 provides the following outcome rates for the survey: the response rate, cooperation rate, refusal rate, and contact rate.⁶

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

TABLE 5: FORMULAS AND RATES

Disposition Rate Formulas	Percent
Response Rate 3 (RR): $I / ((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + e*(UH+UO))$	85.17%
Cooperation Rate 1 (COOP): $I / ((I+P)+R+O)$	95.63%
Refusal Rate 2 (REF): $R / ((I+P)+(R+NC+O) + e(UH + UO))$	2.84%
Contact Rate 2 (CON): $(I+P)+R+O / ((I+P)+R+O+NC + e(UH+UO))$	89.63%

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.

February 22, 2015

Kunduz - Five militants have been killed during a clearing operation in the Imam Sahib district of northern Kunduz province, an official said on Sunday. The town's administrative chief, Amanuddin Qurishi, said that rebels attacked security forces in Taza Laqi locality on Saturday night. Security forces repulsed the attack and the ensuing battle left five insurgents dead, he added. Separately, Taliban killed an official of public order police in the Khanabad district. The slain policeman was serving in northeastern Badakhshan province. Police spokesman Sayyed Sarwar Hussaini said rebels pulled Abdul Wadood off the bus and shot him dead. The Taliban spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid said one policeman died and three others were wounded when their vehicle hit a roadside bomb.

Helmand - An ongoing operation was extended overnight to the Khanshin district of southern Helmand province, with security forces capturing six Pakistani militants, police said on Sunday. Deputy Helmand police chief Col. Pacha Gul Bakhtiyar said the six Pakistanis were detained last night. He said the "Operation Zulfikar" was going well in southern districts as compared to past operations and so far no civilian had been harmed. Air force commandos were also assisting ground forces during the operation, which was launched in Sangin district about a week ago, Bakhtiyar said. As a result of the operation, the provincial capital Lashkargah, Nad Ali, Marja and Nawa districts have been cleared of militants. Bakhtiyar claimed insurgents had inflicted heavy casualties so far. He said dozens of landmines were defused in Sangin, where 159 militants had been killed and 93 others wounded. So far two civilians and a dozen policemen have been injured. The police official said two policemen and 22 insurgents, most of them commanders, had been killed during the operation in Sangin's Tarkha Nawa area. The clashes also left four policemen

injured. A member of the Sangin's social council, Ali Shah Khan, said that area residents were happy with the latest operation. He said residents had so far suffered no casualties during the ongoing offensive and security forces had established their posts in most of the areas. The Taliban has so far said nothing about the week's operation, which security officials say is advancing slowly to avoid civilian casualties.

February 23, 2015

Heart - Nine insurgents have been killed and 12 others wounded in a security forces clearing operation conducted in western Herat province. Nastwa Nasari, a spokesman of the Afghan National Army (ANA) commando unit, said the three-day offensive carried out in the Zerkoh locality of Shindand district concluded on Sunday. He said ANA forces, police personnel and officials of National Directorate of Security (NDS) took part in the joint operation. Taliban spokesman, Qari Yousuf Ahmadi, claimed capturing four security forces' check-posts in the fighting. However, he did not share exact detail about casualties suffered by security forces.

February 24, 2015

Kabul - Three suicide bombers detonated their explosive-laden vehicle, before reaching the target in Deh Sabz district in Kabul Tuesday morning, leaving one person wounded and 26 shops damaged. Hashmat Stanikzai, spokesman of Kabul police, said the suicide bombers blew up their vehicle in Bakhtyaran village after they were recognized by security forces. Col. Saifuddin Nangialai, the district head, said evidence collected from the scene showed there were three people in the vehicle. Nangialai said adding that windowpane of a hundred nearby houses were shattered because of the intensity of the explosion.

Paktika - Police on Tuesday captured an alleged teenage suicide bomber before he could reach his target in the Sara Roza district of southeastern Paktika province. The bomber was identified and apprehended by police before he could enter the district headquarters building around 9am, said Khair Mohammad Khairkhwa, the town's administrative head. Khairkhwa said an explosives-filled jacket, a Kalashnikov assault rifle and some hand-grenades were recovered from the 17-year-old. The detained potential suicide attacker told media representatives he had studied religious education in Pakistan, where his teachers convinced him to carry out a suicide attack in Afghanistan. He said he had spent three years fighting alongside Taliban militants. Provincial acting Police Chief, Nisar Ahmad Abdul Rahimzai, said the attacker wanted to target the Sara Roza police chief, but police had prior information about a possible suicide attack.

February 25, 2015

Panjshir- The death toll from a series of avalanches and incessant downpours in central Panjshir province rose to above 200 on Thursday, an official confirmed. Deputy Governor Abdul Khabir Bakhshi said more than 200 persons had died so far in avalanches and rain-related incidents in Panjshir, where the bulk of the deaths, 110, came in Paryan district. He said the remaining deaths occurred in Hesa Awal and Hesa Doyem districts after heavy snowfall lashed the valley for a third

day in a row on Thursday, keeping the death toll rising. The natural's fury force Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Dr. Abdullah Abdullah is set to travel to the mountainous province to assess the situation himself. On Wednesday, Abdullah ordered the Afghanistan Natural Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) to extend all possible assistance to residents stuck in avalanches. Acting Governor Kabiri said the height of the snow reached above a meter in two days, triggering massive avalanches. He said 129 persons were found dead beneath the snow in different parts of the province. Ninety bodies were recovered during rescue operations on Wednesday evening and 39 bodies this morning. He said 28 bodies were recovered in Pul Panjsher area of Paryan district and 17 bodies in Pirgaz. A day earlier, Kabiri said about 30 people were killed by avalanches in Arghach area in Abdullah Khel Dara region of Paryan district and 13 people near Parakh, the provincial capital. The dead included women and children. Another three people were killed in the Kojan area of Paryan district after five people were buried by snow in their home. The remaining two are still missing, the governor said. Up to 35 people were frozen to death in Hessa Awal district on Tuesday night, he said. Ten of them were rescued in injured condition and five were missing as of Wednesday afternoon. In Hessa Awal district, four people were killed when an avalanche hit a house in Khanj area and two more were killed in Safed Chahr area of the district. Seventeen people died in Paryan district's Pas Mazar area after avalanches buried several homes, the governor said. Earlier, Kabiri said the avalanches hit several villages and buried 60 homes. He said the one-metre snow had blocked all roads across the valley. The avalanches occurred in Paryan, Hessa Doyem and Awal districts and Parakh, the provincial capital. Thirty persons were missing in Raghach village of Hessa Doyem and Malsafa locality of Parakh, he confirmed. He added that an avalanche hit a house in Malsafa area and left 12 members of a family dead.

February 26, 2015

Kabul - A Turkish soldier and an Afghan civilian were killed and a second Turkish citizen was wounded when a suicide bomber in a car targeted a Turkish forces convoy in the heavily-fortified capital on Thursday, security officials said. Lt. Gen. Abdur Rahman Rahimi, Kabul police chief, said the attack was carried out through a Corolla car that left one Turkish soldier and one Afghan bystander dead. Mohammad Fahim, an eyewitness, said he saw four wounded persons being evacuated to hospital. He said it was a powerful blast that destroyed a Turkish vehicle near the Iranian Embassy and probably all in the vehicle were killed. Deputy Interior Minister Lt. Gen. Ayub Salangi earlier said at the scene that the attacker was in a Toyota sedan and he targeted two vehicles of Turkish forces in the upscale Shahr-e-Naw locality. The Taliban claimed responsibility for the attack; with the group's spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid saying foreign forces suffered heavy casualties in the suicide attack. Turkish Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoğlu condemned the suicide attack and said that Turkey will never give up its determined stance in fighting against terrorism to ensure peace and stability in Afghanistan. Davutoğlu noted the perpetrators had made various statements about the real target of the attacks, saying that Turkey and Turkish people were not the target. "Regardless of its form, Turkey curses the ones who carried out this flagrant attack" Davutoğlu said, adding that Turkey expects the perpetrators to receive

punishment for their heinous act. Witnesses said the area was roped off after the blast that sent a column of black smoke rising into the sky everywhere and left debris scattered in the road and blood on nearby walls spattered.

Sar-e -Pul - At least 50 insurgents have been killed and another 40 wounded in northern Sar-e-Pul province in a security forces operations, officials said on Thursday. Officials said that the operation has been underway in Sherma and the Borqoot localities of Sozma Qala district. Acting Governor Abdul Jabbar Haqbin said the offensives started two weeks ago but had stopped during heavy snowfall. He said 15 insurgents were killed and 12 others were wounded on Wednesday after the operations resumed. Ghulam Hazrat, a notorious Taliban commander, who had allegedly killed Sancharak the district police chief was also killed in the operations. "The joint operation is ongoing in the area. Only one army soldier has been wounded slightly," he continued. The Taliban claimed killing 13 security personnel in the clashes.

February 27, 2015

Nangarhar - Three persons were killed and 13 others were wounded when the convoy of Wolesi Jirga member Faridoon Momand came under suicide attack in Jalalabad City, the capital of eastern Nangarhar province on Friday, officials said. Ahmad Zia Abdulzai, the governor's spokesman, said the attack on Momand took place late Friday close to Kama district but the MP escaped unhurt. Momand was on his way to Jalalabad City from Kama district when a suicide bomber riding an explosive-laden car attacked MP's convoy near Kama Bridge. Humayun Zahir, director of Nangarhar Civil Hospital, said receiving three dead bodies and 14 others wounded, with most of them in critical condition. Asadullah, an eyewitness, said that the suicide bomber exploded his car when Momand's car crossed the bridge. So far No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

Paktika - Two Taliban were killed and many were wounded in southeastern Paktika province when their missile exploded prematurely, the governor's spokesman said Friday. Nabiullah Pirkhel said that the incident occurred in Sharmadkhel locality of the district. The insurgents were fixing the missile to target the Birmal district police headquarters, he said. A number of militants were killed in the by their own explosives. The residents of the locality said a number of militants were killed by the missile, which exploded at the launch site, but they did not have exact figures into the casualties. The Taliban, however, have not yet commented on the incident.

February 28, 2015

Zabul - Provincial council head for southern Zabul province escaped unhurt in a bomb attack on Saturday morning, an official said. Haji Atta Jan, the provincial council head, said that the car he was traveling in was hit by a bomb but he escaped unhurt in Shah Joy district at around 7:00 am in the morning. He said two of his bodyguards sustained injuries and went to a hospital for treatment. No group so far claimed responsibility for the attack.

Last Tuesday, unidentified gunmen stopped a 303 model bus and kidnapped 30 passengers in Shah Joy district of Zabul on Kabul-Kandahar Highway. The 30 passengers kidnapped by

unidentified gunmen in southern Zabul province were said to be under detention of militants of foreign origin and the negotiations to secure their release have not yielded any result yet, tribal elders said on Saturday. But only one of them who was the resident of Maidan Wardak province was released two days after the incident. Provincial officials had tasked a group of elders and influential figures to Khak Afghan district of Zabul, where the passengers were kept, to negotiate the release of detainees. Haji Shahabuddin, member of the elders' delegation, said that their efforts ended without any result. He said they had reached the area but were not allowed to meet with captors or hostages. "Local militants told us that they would give us information five days later and would clear the fate of the captive passengers," Shahabuddin said, adding that local rebels assured to reach an agreement with foreign insurgents. Shah Joy district police Chief Mohammadullah said that their efforts to release the passengers were underway but their efforts did not achieve any progress. Taliban did not comment on the incident.

Sar-e- Pul - At least 11 insurgents were killed and 13 others wounded in a clearing operation in northern Sar-e-Pul province, an official said on Saturday. Police Chief Maj. Gen. Noor-ul-Habib Gulbahari said Security Forces had purged several areas of rebels. He demanded authorities to deploy more Afghan Local Police (ALP) force to bolster law and order in the area. Taliban, however, have not yet commented on the incident.

Helmand - Two policemen, five rebels were killed and seven others wounded in the ongoing Zulfiqar military offensive in southern Helmand province, Police Chief Nabi Jan Mulakhel said. He said militants stormed police check post Friday night in the Marja district which resulted in casualties on both sides. Security officials cordoned off the area but some assailants managed to flee the scene. Meanwhile, Taliban spokesman Qari Yousuf Ahmadi claimed killing five security men in the Tarkha Nava locality.

March 1, 2015

Uruzgan - Two employees of a development project died in a landmine blast in central Uruzgan province on Sunday, the governors' spokesman said. Dost Muhammad Nayyab said the explosion took place in Kori Manda locality on the outskirts of Dehrawood district. The car of the employees hit a landmine which left the third employee wounded. Aminullah Khalqi, the town's administrative chief, also confirmed the incident. However, no one so far claimed credit for the attack.

March 2, 2015

Nangarhar- On Monday, two school students were killed in a bomb blast in Jalalabad city, the capital of Nangarhar province. The explosion took place in Farm Hadi area of the second police district in Jalalabad city around 8:00am in the morning, police spokesman Hazrat Hussain Mashriqiwal said. He added that two schoolchildren were killed and a third wounded when the explosives, which was placed in a bottle, went off. Mahboob, an eyewitness, said that the students were on their way to school when the blast occurred.

March 3, 2015

Kandahar - Police shot dead a suicide bomber in an explosives-laden vehicle before he could reach his target in the capital of Kandahar province on Tuesday. The bomber was carrying 2,000 kilograms of explosives in his Mazda vehicle when police signaled him to stop in the limits of the sixth police district of Kandahar city, Kandahar Deputy Police Chief Gen. Rahmatullah Atrafi said. However, the attacker did not stop and hurled a hand-grenade at the police, who opened fire at the vehicle, killing the attacker before he could set off his explosives. The attacker had filled the explosives in oil barrels and gas cylinders and his possible targets were the governor's house or the Indian Consulate or the central jail, Atrafi said. The explosives-laden vehicle caught fire after police fired gunshots at it, but the explosives did not go off until the fire was extinguished, the police official said. The explosives were then defused by the police bomb disposal squad. Meanwhile, a policeman was gunned down by unknown attackers in Kandahar city on Tuesday. A security official said the policeman was killed in the city's Dabaro gate in a hit-and-run attack when he was returning to duty.

Helmand- Two security personnel and five civilians were killed and three others wounded in a car bombing targeting security forces in the Sangin district of Helmand province on Tuesday, an official said. Deputy Governor Mohammad Jan Rasoul Yar said the blast took place in the Shakar Shila locality.

March 4, 2015

Kunduz - At least 21 insurgents were killed as a result of Afghan National Army (ANA) airstrikes in Imam Saheb district of Kunduz province, an official said Wednesday. Amanuddin Quraishi, the towns' administrative chief, said the bombardment was carried out by the ANA helicopters in Taza Loqa locality. He said key Taliban figures were among the dead but their identities could not be ascertained. Quraishi added the joint clearing operations in the district were halted for time being. Last week Kunduz's governor said at least 100 insurgents and 14 security personnel had been killed in Imam Sahib District some days back. Some families displaced due to these operations said their number had reached 2,000 and they were living in harsh condition in the provincial capital and other districts.

Wardak – A Taliban gunmen kidnapped the district executive officer for Sayedabad of central Maidan Wardak province, an official said Wednesday. Attaullah Khogyani, the governor's spokesman, said that the incident took place in Sray Kala area of the district late Tuesday. Executive officer Izatullah said 26 people were kidnapped by militants when he was on his way home from office, he said, adding that Izatullah had been working as district executive officer for the past three years. Influential people and tribal elders have geared up their efforts to get the official released unharmed. The Taliban, however, have not yet commented on the incident.

IV. QUALITY CONTROL

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

Field Team

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

TABLE 6: DESCRIPTION OF FIELD

	Female	Male	Total
Number of female/male interviewers	392	562	954
Number of interviewers previously used in D3 project	370	538	908
Number of interviewers new to a D3 project	22	24	46

Training

The central training for provincial supervisors was held in Kabul on February 18, 2015 and was led by ACSOR project managers Haroon Tahiry and Khyber Wardak. Three additional provincial level trainings were conducted by ACSOR field managers in Takhar, Paktika and Ghazni. Training in Takhar was conducted on February 20, 2015 by Azizullah Fayez. Mr. Fayez trained 20 female and 22 male interviewers, for a total of 42 interviewers. Of the interviewers who were trained, 19 males and 18 females conducted fieldwork. On February 21, 2015 Habibur Rahman Ghafoori conducted training in Paktika. In total, 23 interviewers were trained –21 male and 2 female interviewers. Of those trained, 16 males and 2 females conducted interviews during field. On February 21, 2015 Qurban Shah Salimi conducted training in Ghazni province with 36 male and 22 female interviewers, for a total of 58 interviewers. Forty-five of the 58 trained interviewers conducted fieldwork- 31 males and 14 females.

Topics covered during the training include:

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

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

Quality Control Methods – Field Level

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

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

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

The Hunter program includes three tests:

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

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

For Wave 27, the Hunter program flagged a total of 430 cases to be removed:

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

Quality Control – Double Entry

For the Wave 27 survey, ACSOR randomly selected 2,056 questionnaires of the total 13,782⁷ (15%). These questionnaires were then given to an independent team for entry. Data results from this independent entry were then compared to the primary data set. Discrepancies and errors were identified by data coders. All discrepancies were compared to the fielded questionnaires. The data in the finalized dataset were based on the responses provided in the original questionnaires. The results of double entry showed an overall error rate of .10%, which is comparably low and acceptable for quality control standards.

⁷ Total n size before Hunter deletions.

V. QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire was drafted from client specifications consisting of 31 management questions, 18 demographics questions, and 99 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
- Access to services
- Economic conditions
- Dispute resolution
- Perception of countries and organizations

VI. OUTLOOK FOR FUTURE STUDIES

The fieldwork for ANQAR Wave 27 proceeded successfully. Neither supervisors nor interviewers raised concerns about the content of the questionnaire. ACSOR anticipates no difficulties in repeating the study for future waves.

VII. APPENDIX

Appendix A

LIST OF REPLACED SAMPLING POINTS FOR ANQAR WAVE 27

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
1. Kabul	215	Bagh Allah Hazrat	Qala Laly	No transportation way for vehicles
	217	Moushwani	Maidanak	No transportation way for vehicles
	218	Bari Khail Aibrahim Khail	Qala Qochan	No transportation way for vehicles
	219	Geya Khail	Ashraf Khail	Village not found
	221	Qala Shahi	Dargi	No transportation way for vehicles
	223	Qala Saman	Gala Wan	No transportation way for vehicles
	224	Tajekan Khowaja Ha	Sar Dar Baig	No transportation way for vehicles
	225	Qala Bakar	Qala Hassan Khan Payen	Village not found
	228	Adam Khan	Qala Noman	No transportation way for vehicles
	229	Pate Kalay	Sayer Ab Cheena	The village is under control of Taliban
	230	Mano	Kasi Jagdalak	No transportation way for vehicles
	231	Chanar	Abdara Hulya	No transportation way for vehicles
	232	Sayid Hassan Kalay	Qala Bakhtiar	No transportation way for vehicles
	236	Arazi	Chela Bagh	Village not found
	237	Mewa Khatoon	Deh Kebria Marki	No transportation way for vehicles
	239	Ali Khail	Qala Jaffar	Village not found
	242	Gar Got	Kalan Chaini	Village not found
	244	Char Toot	Aqa Sari	No transportation way for vehicles
	249	Gokan	Nassir Khail	No transportation way for vehicles
	252	Chawol Khail	Allah Bala	Village not found
	253	Surkh Qoul	Qam Hazar Ha	No transportation way for vehicles
	255	Dara Kushta Kote Surkh	Qala Omar	No transportation way for vehicles
	257	Qala Nazer	Qala Sayno	Village not found
20. Jowzjan	346	Markaz Wolluswaly	Kocha Burj Barq	The village is under control of Taliban
	347	Sal Taq Afghaniya	Qazel Ayaq Kalan	The village is under control of Taliban
	348	Areq Afghaniya	Gulgon Toghe	The village is under control of Taliban
21. Sar-e Pul	360	Rajab Abad	Kohna Bagh	No transportation way for vehicles
	361	Taghi Khwja Sufla	Bagh Bala Takzar	Because of heavy snow the way was blocked
	372	Sayad Hul Ya	Qoutan Mast	No transportation way for vehicles
	379	Chehl Mard	Archito	Because of heavy snow the way was blocked

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
	383	Kata Qala	Jar Qala	No transportation way for vehicles
	385	Taka Bai	Khil Habib Khil	No transportation way for vehicles
	386	Gul Khairi	Now Abad Qash Ri	No transportation way for vehicles
	388	Majar Ya Khulmy	Qoush Tapa	No transportation way for vehicles
	389	Qadouqcha	Shah Chenar	No transportation way for vehicles
	391	Adam Sang	Kodak Arabia	No transportation way for vehicles
	392	Lorin	Qaragho	Village not found
	393	Sang Toda	Jarghan Abad	Village not found
18. Balkh	424	Tabayq Kangori	Khowja Sekandar Khalily	The village is under control of Taliban
	427	Aghar Saye	Khowja Askandar Tajek	No transportation way for vehicles
	428	Qaghalsai	Qala Safi Ha	The village is under control of Taliban
	432	Qafan	Zadyan Watani	The village is under control of Taliban
	433	Hashim Abad Watani	Turkman Haye Baghshor	The village is under control of Taliban
	434	Qara Ghajla Kharoti	Nakhchir Abad	The village is under control of Taliban
	435	Khala Bachgan	Elewari	No transportation way for vehicles
	438	Osman Bai	Mir Qasem Jan	The village is under control of Taliban
	440	Takabi Imam Sahib	Mullah Senjed	The village is under control of Taliban
	469	Kocha Aqam	Qounily	No transportation way for vehicles
	470	Nowarid Dandogi Bala	Shuhab Uzbek Ha	The village is under control of Taliban
	471	Banda	Baghsur Mohmand	The village is under control of Taliban
16. Baghlan	479	Qoul Palang	Shahr Naw	The village is under control of Taliban
	480	Qoul Qasab	Qaria Uzbek Ha	The village is under control of Taliban
	490	Haji Mohammad Akarm	Dawood Zai	The village is under control of Taliban
	491	Maiyani	Qazi Ha	The village is under control of Taliban
	492	Paow Kam Haji Noorab Uldin	Baloch Ha	The village is under control of Taliban
	521	Odaily	Dahan Wado	The village is under control of Taliban
	528	Wardak	Zaman Khil	The village is under control of Taliban
	533	Pada Kho Awal Ahmad Zai	Qala Khoja Uzebakha	The village is under control of Taliban
17. Kunduz	558	Boz Pera Gangal	Dehqan Qeshlaq	The village is under control of Taliban
	560	Qeyam Tamcheq	Alaif Berdi	The village is under control of Taliban
	564	Touya Chai	Gour Garai	No transportation way for vehicles
	566	Haji Abdulrasool	Kharoti	No transportation way for vehicles
	568	Kobhi Hlya Arbab Abidullah	Panjsheri	Village not found
	577	Petowak	Kuhna-Qala	No transportation way for vehicles

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
	579	Lalmak	Awj-Quduq	Village not found
	594	Shaghal Shakh	Wakail Akhtar Mohammad	No transportation way for vehicles
15. Takhar	613	Zohan Bala	Nowabad Sar Rustaq	No transportation way for vehicles
	614	Bagh Shah	Bari Bayai Gorgan	No transportation way for vehicles
	615	Archa Qouroq Bala	Khanaqa	No transportation way for vehicles
	618	Hazar Bagh Eashan Qoul	Jaghtahi	No transportation way for vehicles
	619	Mogulla Hazarbagh	Jaw Kado Payen	No transportation way for vehicles
	620	Sarigh Mahammadi	Khosagaldi Markazi	No transportation way for vehicles
	629	Astou	Shangan Payan	No transportation way for vehicles
	635	Nawan	Jald Raq	No transportation way for vehicles
	636	Zar Qeshlaq	Mourch Ali Bala	No transportation way for vehicles
	639	Qarah Tash	Badakhshi Qeshlaq	No transportation way for vehicles
	642	Hairatan	Tajek Qeshlaq	No transportation way for vehicles
	643	Arab Qeshlaq	Halti Khoja	No transportation way for vehicles
	645	Shor Qeshlaq	Hji Mohammad Akbar	No transportation way for vehicles
	654	Shah Mardan Qoul	Rahimullah	No transportation way for vehicles
	656	Saqi	Qawala	No transportation way for vehicles
14. Badakhshan	667	Marjan Dara	Hazar Mishi	No transportation way for vehicles
	671	Qazi Qeshlaq	Madrasa	Village not found
	672	Dara Mahmud	Markaz Shahr Safa	Village not found
	673	Pahan Dara Payen	Naland	No transportation way for vehicles
	674	Paista Kalan	Now Abad Dasht Bad Dara	Village not found
	675	Safid Darak Pass Band	Danish Abad	No transportation way for vehicles
	676	Younus Pandra	Samin Jaw	No transportation way for vehicles
	677	Mamyalik	Kapa Dara	No transportation way for vehicles
	678	Awez	Now Abad Abganda	No transportation way for vehicles
	684	Sangab	Yakh Chayek	No transportation way for vehicles
	689	Youchai	Siah Shakh	No transportation way for vehicles
	690	Panj Dara	Baidak	No transportation way for vehicles
	692	Now Abad Doghalta	Naw Abad Qarnaq	Village not found
	694	Dasht Agha	Bazar Tashkan	Village not found
	699	Hajel	Hashegan	No transportation way for vehicles
	700	Shaer Kash	Qara Che	No transportation way for vehicles
	701	Langar Payan	Nashren Bala	No transportation way for vehicles
	703	Kalati	Khasaz	No transportation way for vehicles
	707	Raizowan	Maghayeb	No transportation way for vehicles

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
	708	Rabat	Hassan Baigi	No transportation way for vehicles
	709	Dood Ga	Bazar Tashkan Sharqi	No transportation way for vehicles
	712	Khar Kan	Markaz Wolaswali	The village is under control of Taliban
	718	Kham Bok Payen	Baloch Kalan	The village is under control of Taliban
	719	Khambok Hulya	Shuhada	No transportation way for vehicles
	721	Wafayee	Hazara Qeshlaq	Village not found
19. Samangan	738	Hazar Qadoq	Khowja Baghlanak	No transportation way for vehicles
	739	Dahan Tangli	Now Abad Laghmani	No transportation way for vehicles
	749	Khowja Sangbar	Shorabak Rabatak	The village is under control of Taliban
	752	Tayari	Khushk Dara	No transportation way for vehicles
	754	Dahi Paitoo	Sar Sachak	No transportation way for vehicles
	771	Raigak	Acha Mazar	No transportation way for vehicles
	773	Khaliqdad	Sokhta Qoul	No transportation way for vehicles
	775	Jar Kana Gak	Sheena Sabzi	No transportation way for vehicles
	777	Pai Sanab	Jaijan Hulya	Village not found
	778	Kalan Zamin	Khar Zar	No transportation way for vehicles
5. Logar	933	Ali Khail	Bai Jan	The village is under control of Taliban
3. Parwan	961	Leach	Faranjal	The village is under control of Taliban
	964	Do Ab	Dahan Pasak	The village is under control of Taliban
	970	Qala Safid	Zafar Khail	The village is under control of Taliban
	971	Burj Gul Jan	Shir Ali Khil	No transportation way for vehicles
	974	Hamat Khail	Ushtur Shahr	No transportation way for vehicles
	985	Toop Dara	Dolana	No transportation way for vehicles
10. Nangarhar	1087	Koza Kaka Khail	Beatne	The village is under control of Taliban
	1127	Kala Khail	Koza Taraki	The village is under control of Taliban
11. Laghman	1164	Jabar Masala	Gula Khail	The village is under control of Taliban
	1168	Gul Makach	Chanchar	The village is under control of Taliban
	1171	Degar Qala Mandal	Lokar	The village is under control of Taliban
	1178	Qala Mansoor	Qawal Khail	Village not found
	1181	Kandar	Saiyid Mullah	The village is under control of Taliban
2. Kapisa	1211	Kayar	Qala Khanjar	No transportation way for vehicles
12. Kunar	1217	Seer Gul	Sawki Bazar Korona	The village is under control of Taliban
	1218	Kunda Ha	Babur	The village is under control of Taliban
	1220	Kar Bori	Chinari	The village is under control of Taliban
	1224	Shalt	Torah Tega	The village is under control of Taliban
	1236	Shepely	Koz Beala	The village is under control of Taliban
13. Nuristan	1247	Nelo	Pados	The village is under control of Taliban
	1248	Gumta	Garay Nashpal	The village is under control of Taliban

Province	SP#	Projected Village	Replacement Village	Reason for Replacement
33. Panjshir	1259	Dost Ali Dahi Bala	Pazgaran	No transportation way for vehicles
	1261	Dahi Bangi	Awalak	No transportation way for vehicles
	1268	Bad Kham	Mara Jaded	No transportation way for vehicles
34. Daykundi	1403	Qara Qad	Pay Kotalak	No transportation way for vehicles
	1404	Dahan Ab Raw	Now Bandak	No transportation way for vehicles
	1419	Chalwan	Jawz	Village not found
24. Herat	1469	Qala Yusuf Khan	Baghbanha	Because of heavy snow the way was blocked
23. Badghis	1543	Bargul	Jar Bashi Zad Mahmod	The village is under control of Taliban
	1544	Abad Yak	Tajek Ha	The village is under control of Taliban
	1545	Buz Ghe	Ab Bakhsh Sufla	The village is under control of Taliban
	1553	Babi Shor	Daizangi	The village is under control of Taliban
	1557	Mohammad Zai	Dahan Zo	The village is under control of Taliban
	1563	Darzak	Ab Garmak Ferestan	The village is under control of Taliban
31. Ghor	1616	Qaichaq	Ghor Qand	Because of heavy snow the way was blocked
25. Farah	1620	Surkh Khara	Khowja Khwzer Sufla	The village is under control of Taliban
	1621	Khalang	Chakab	The village is under control of Taliban
	1622	Hussain Abad	Kansak	The village is under control of Taliban
	1623	Kakal	Kansak Juft	The village is under control of Taliban
	1628	Parestan	Qala Babo	The village is under control of Taliban
	1629	Chenaki	Shah Toot	The village is under control of Taliban
	1632	Amir Abad	Qala Maso	The village is under control of Taliban
	1636	Karaiz Alamli	Dasta Gul	The village is under control of Taliban
	1637	Taigh Ab	Dozd Bad	The village is under control of Taliban
	1640	Kaman Zaye	Kariz Alia	The village is under control of Taliban
	1644	Dewalak	Dorjo	The village is under control of Taliban
	1645	Khash	Hawzak Abdul Qader	The village is under control of Taliban
	1646	Karaiz Karta	Sang Zor Payen	The village is under control of Taliban
	1648	Karaiz Rahman Khan	Kinagan	The village is under control of Taliban
27. Helmand	1699	Karim Karaiz	Barukzai	The village is under control of Taliban
	1719	Haidar Abad	Shakh Popal Zai	The village is under control of Taliban

Appendix B

LIST OF INTERCEPT INTERVIEWS FOR ANQAR WAVE 27

Sampling Point #	Province	District	District Code
245	Kabul (KAB)	Musahi	MUS
246	Kabul (KAB)	Musahi	MUS
291	Faryab (FYB)	Kohistan	KIT
292	Faryab (FYB)	Kohistan	KIT
330	Jowzjan (JOW)	Darzab	DZB
331	Jowzjan (JOW)	Darzab	DZB
364	Sar-e Pul (SAR)	Kohistanat	KTT
365	Sar-e Pul (SAR)	Kohistanat	KTT
366	Sar-e Pul (SAR)	Kohistanat	KTT
367	Sar-e Pul (SAR)	Kohistanat	KTT
368	Sar-e Pul (SAR)	Kohistanat	KTT
369	Sar-e Pul (SAR)	Kohistanat	KTT
584	Kunduz (KDZ)	Archi	ARC
585	Kunduz (KDZ)	Archi	ARC
586	Kunduz (KDZ)	Archi	ARC
587	Kunduz (KDZ)	Archi	ARC
588	Kunduz (KDZ)	Archi	ARC
589	Kunduz (KDZ)	Archi	ARC
648	Takhar (TAK)	Darqad	DRQ
649	Takhar (TAK)	Darqad	DRQ

Sampling Point #	Province	District	District Code
791	Wardak (WAR)	Nerkh	NRK
792	Wardak (WAR)	Nerkh	NRK
793	Wardak (WAR)	Nerkh	NRK
794	Wardak (WAR)	Nerkh	NRK
833	Ghazni (GHA)	Andar	AND
834	Ghazni (GHA)	Andar	AND
835	Ghazni (GHA)	Andar	AND
836	Ghazni (GHA)	Andar	AND
869	Ghazni (GHA)	Giro	GIR
870	Ghazni (GHA)	Giro	GIR
873	Ghazni (GHA)	Nawah	NWH
874	Ghazni (GHA)	Nawah	NWH
875	Ghazni (GHA)	Ajristan	ART
876	Ghazni (GHA)	Ajristan	ART
879	Ghazni (GHA)	Wali Muhammad-e Shahid (Khugyani)	WMS
880	Ghazni (GHA)	Wali Muhammad-e Shahid (Khugyani)	WMS
883	Ghazni (GHA)	Zanakhan	ZNK
884	Ghazni (GHA)	Zanakhan	ZNK
925	Logar (LOW)	Baraki Barak	BBK
926	Logar (LOW)	Baraki Barak	BBK

Sampling Point #	Province	District	District Code
927	Logar (LOW)	Baraki Barak	BBK
928	Logar (LOW)	Baraki Barak	BBK
935	Logar (LOW)	Charkh	CKH
936	Logar (LOW)	Charkh	CKH
937	Logar (LOW)	Kharwar	KAW
938	Logar (LOW)	Kharwar	KAW
977	Parwan (PAR)	Koh-e Safi	KES
978	Parwan (PAR)	Koh-e Safi	KES
1007	Paktiya (PIA)	Dzadran	TKN
1008	Paktiya (PIA)	Dzadran	TKN
1009	Paktiya (PIA)	Jani Khel	JKL
1010	Paktiya (PIA)	Jani Khel	JKL
1011	Paktiya (PIA)	Jani Khel	JKL
1012	Paktiya (PIA)	Jani Khel	JKL
1019	Paktiya (PIA)	Zurmat	ZMT
1020	Paktiya (PIA)	Zurmat	ZMT
1021	Paktiya (PIA)	Zurmat	ZMT
1022	Paktiya (PIA)	Zurmat	ZMT
1024	Paktiya (PIA)	Zurmat	ZMT
1025	Paktiya (PIA)	Zurmat	ZMT
1026	Paktiya (PIA)	Zurmat	ZMT
1028	Khost (KHO)	Sabari (Ya'qubi)	SBR

Sampling Point #	Province	District	District Code
1029	Khost (KHO)	Sabari (Ya'qubi)	SBR
1030	Khost (KHO)	Sabari (Ya'qubi)	SBR
1031	Khost (KHO)	Sabari (Ya'qubi)	SBR
1048	Khost (KHO)	Sperah	SPH
1049	Khost (KHO)	Sperah	SPH
1188	Kapisa (KAP)	Tagab	TAG
1189	Kapisa (KAP)	Tagab	TAG
1190	Kapisa (KAP)	Tagab	TAG
1191	Kapisa (KAP)	Tagab	TAG
1204	Kapisa (KAP)	Alah Say	ALS
1205	Kapisa (KAP)	Alah Say	ALS
1333	Kandahar (KAN)	Ma'ruf	MRF
1334	Kandahar (KAN)	Ma'ruf	MRF
1337	Kandahar (KAN)	Nesh	NES
1338	Kandahar (KAN)	Nesh	NES
1339	Kandahar (KAN)	Registan	RGT
1340	Kandahar (KAN)	Registan	RGT
1351	Zabul (ZAB)	Daychopan	DCP
1352	Zabul (ZAB)	Daychopan	DCP
1353	Zabul (ZAB)	Arghandab	AGH
1354	Zabul (ZAB)	Arghandab	AGH
1357	Zabul (ZAB)	Khak-e Afghan	KEA

Sampling Point #	Province	District	District Code
1413	Daykundi (DAY)	Kajran	KAR
1414	Daykundi (DAY)	Kajran	KAR
1519	Herat (HER)	Kushk-e Kohnah	KEK
1520	Herat (HER)	Kushk-e Kohnah	KEK
1521	Herat (HER)	Kushk-e Kohnah	KEK
1522	Herat (HER)	Kushk-e Kohnah	KEK
1523	Herat (HER)	Farsi	FRS
1524	Herat (HER)	Farsi	FRS
1549	Badghis (BDG)	Jawand	JWD
1550	Badghis (BDG)	Jawand	JWD
1551	Badghis (BDG)	Jawand	JWD
1552	Badghis (BDG)	Jawand	JWD
1559	Badghis (BDG)	Ghormach	GRM
1560	Badghis (BDG)	Ghormach	GRM
1561	Badghis (BDG)	Ghormach	GRM
1562	Badghis (BDG)	Ghormach	GRM
1567	Badghis (BDG)	Murghab	MGB
1568	Badghis (BDG)	Murghab	MGB
1569	Badghis (BDG)	Murghab	MGB
1570	Badghis (BDG)	Murghab	MGB
1571	Badghis (BDG)	Murghab	MGB
1572	Badghis (BDG)	Murghab	MGB

Sampling Point #	Province	District	District Code
1573	Badghis (BDG)	Murghab	MGB
1580	Ghor (GHO)	Pasaband	PSB
1581	Ghor (GHO)	Pasaband	PSB
1582	Ghor (GHO)	Pasaband	PSB
1583	Ghor (GHO)	Pasaband	PSB
1584	Ghor (GHO)	Pasaband	PSB
1585	Ghor (GHO)	Pasaband	PSB
1602	Ghor (GHO)	Saghar	SGH
1603	Ghor (GHO)	Saghar	SGH
1606	Ghor (GHO)	Chahar Sadah	CSD
1607	Ghor (GHO)	Chahar Sadah	CSD
1634	Farah (FRA)	Bakwah	BKW
1635	Farah (FRA)	Bakwah	BKW
1678	Helmand (HEL)	Baghran	BGN
1679	Helmand (HEL)	Baghran	BGN
1680	Helmand (HEL)	Baghran	BGN
1681	Helmand (HEL)	Baghran	BGN
1682	Helmand (HEL)	Baghran	BGN
1683	Helmand (HEL)	Baghran	BGN
1706	Helmand (HEL)	Now Zad	NZD
1707	Helmand (HEL)	Now Zad	NZD
1708	Helmand (HEL)	Now Zad	NZD



Sampling Point #	Province	District	District Code
1709	Helmand (HEL)	Now Zad	NZD
1712	Helmand (HEL)	Reg-e Khan Neshin	RKN
1713	Helmand (HEL)	Reg-e Khan Neshin	RKN