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METHODS REPORT

ANQAR WAVE 33

SEPTEMBER 30, 2016



Field Dates: August 25 – September 2, 2016

Sample Size: 13,467

Number of Interviewers: 986

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 33 survey conducted in the late summer of 2016.

Fieldwork for Wave 33 was conducted by ACSOR for RS/NATO in Afghanistan from August 25 – September 2, 2016. The sample includes a national probability sample of 11,165 Afghans selected at random in all 34 of the country's provinces; and a sample conducted via intercept interviews of 2,302. Respondents were 18 years and older, 65% were male and 35% 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 August 25 – September 2, 2016. The field team consisted of 986 trained interviews and supervisors under the management of D3 Systems and ACSOR.
- ANQAR Wave 33 includes a total sample of 13,467 men and women 18 years of age and older in all 34 provinces of Afghanistan. 11,165 interviews were conducted via random walk with male and female respondents and 2,302 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 33 replacements can be found in Appendix B.
- The sample was 65% male and 35% 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 65 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 33 survey, a total of 317 cases were removed from the dataset; 300 cases were removed for being over 95% similar in substantive responses, 16 cases were removed due to similarities in answers, and one case was removed for having over 50% don't know or refusal responses.
- 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 33 survey was .15%. The error rate was very low overall and we have confidence in the fidelity of the keypunched data.

- The Wave 33 survey has a margin of sampling error of ± 0.84 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level. The overall design effect is 2.11. The complex margin of error is $\pm 1.23\%$.
- For the overall sample, the response rate is 82.30%, the cooperation rate is 90.16%, the refusal rate is 7.28%, and the contact rate is 91.28%.

Project Schedule

Table 1 lists the schedule of major project milestones.

TABLE 1: PROJECT TIMELINE

Project Phases	Start Date	End Date
Translation	14-Aug-2016	19-Aug-2016
Central Briefing	23-Aug-2016	24-Aug-2016
Field	25-Aug-2016	02-Sep-2016
Quality Control during field-work	25-Aug-2016	02-Sep-2016
Data Processing	31-Aug-2016	11-Sep-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 add 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).

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.

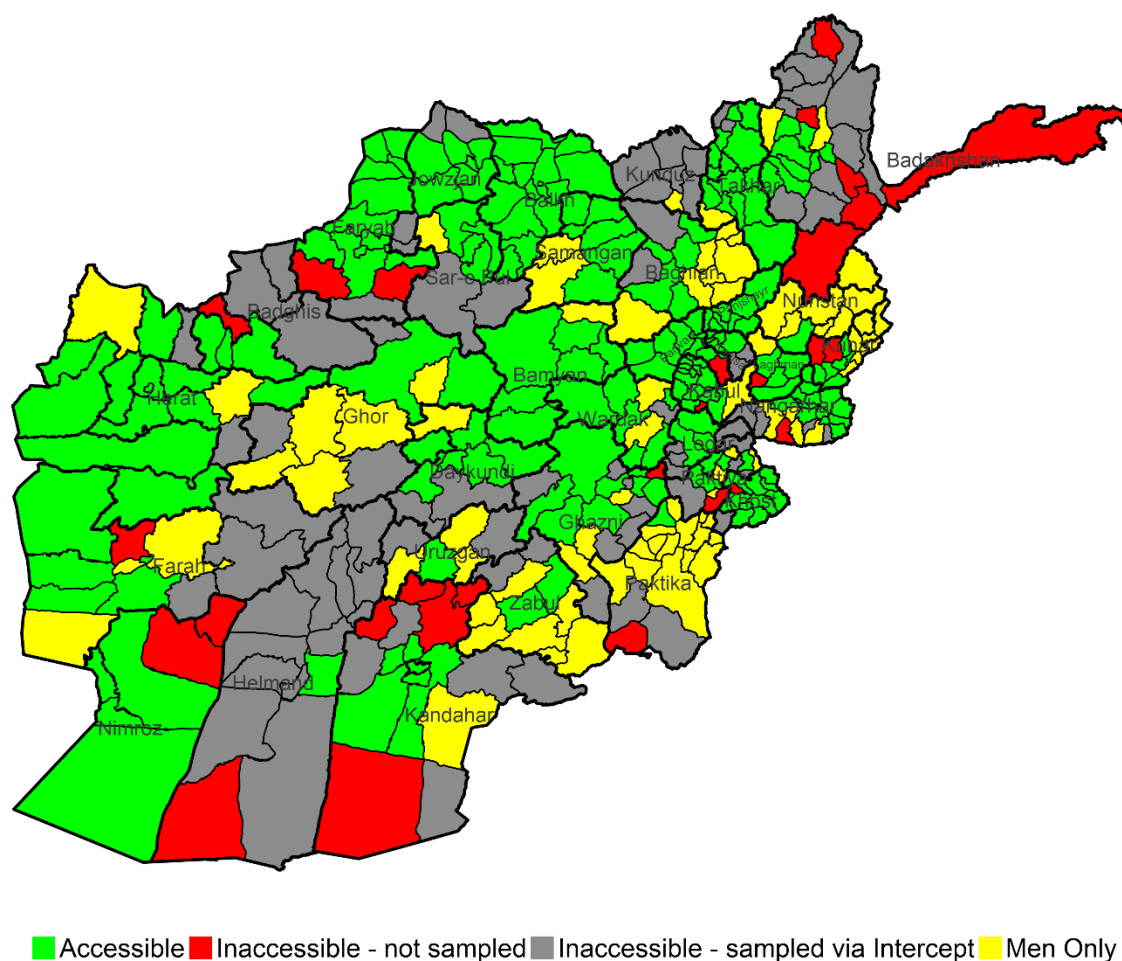
In situations where the selected district was inaccessible due to security, transportation, weather, or other reasons, another district within the province was randomly selected:

- a. In situations where the selected district was inaccessible due to security, transportation or weather, intercept interviews were conducted with residents of those districts who were traveling in neighboring districts. Intercept interviews were used in 294 sampling points. These were conducted with male respondents only². A list of the intercept interviews can be found in Appendix A.

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.

The following figure illustrates the accessibility assessment during the month of August, 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 33.

FIGURE 1: AFGHANISTAN ACCESSIBILITY WITH INTERCEPT INTERVIEWS



Of the 424³ potential primary sampling units in the country, 17% were inaccessible to male interviewers, 29% were inaccessible for female interviewers. Overall, 88 completely inaccessible districts were sampled. These were made accessible to male interviewers by

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

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

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

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

- a. Transportation constraints due to bad weather, and instability and frequent fighting in some provinces can cause a sampling point to be adjusted or replaced to keep interviewers out of areas that may be unsafe.
 - b. Replicate draws were provided to the field team prior to the launch of fieldwork. In the case when the replacements were exhausted, settlement/nahia level replacements were done in field by supervisors where neighboring accessible settlements were chosen as replacements whenever possible.
 - c. At the settlement level, 210 of the 1723 sampling points were randomly replaced within the same districts because of security reasons, 138 for transportation difficulties, 31 because they could not be located, and 41 for other accessibility issues. A complete list of replaced sampling points and reasons for replacements can be found in Appendix B.
4. Step 4: Field managers then used maps generated from several sources to select starting points within each SSU.
 - a. In rural areas, we used a system that requires interviewers to start in one of five randomly selected locations (Northern, Southern, Eastern, or Western edges of the rural settlement and Center).

- b. In urban areas, because it is more difficult to differentiate neighborhood borders, a random location (Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western or Center) was provided to the interviewer, and they started from an identifiable landmark in the vicinity (ex: school, Mosque, etc.)
5. Step 5 - A **random walk method** with a fixed sampling interval was performed from the starting point. For example, selecting every third house on the right in rural areas and every fifth house on the right in urban areas.
6. Step 6: After selecting a household, interviewers were instructed to utilize a **Kish grid** for randomizing the target respondent⁴ within the household. Members of the household were listed with their names and their age in descending order and then the respondent was selected according to the rules of the Kish grid.

TABLE 2: PROVINCIAL POPULATION PERCENTAGE, UNWEIGHTED AND WEIGHTED PERCENTAGE

Province	CSO Percentage in Population (Total)	Percentage in Unweighted Sample (Total)	Percentage in Weighted Sample (wgt1) ⁵
Kabul (KAB)	16.1%	16.6%	16.3%
Kapisa (KAP)	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Parwan (PAR)	2.5%	2.3%	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%	1.7%	1.6%
Khost (KHO)	2.1%	2.2%	2.1%

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
Nangarhar (NAN)	5.6%	5.5%	5.6%
Laghman (LAG)	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%
Kunar (KNR)	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Nuristan (NUR)	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%
Badakhshan (BDS)	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Takhar (TAK)	3.6%	3.7%	3.6%
Baghlan (BGL)	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%
Kunduz (KDZ)	3.7%	3.5%	3.7%
Balkh (BAL)	4.9%	4.4%	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%	3.5%	3.7%
Badghis (BDG)	1.8%	1.8%	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%	2.6%	2.5%
Bamyan (BAM)	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%

Province	CSO Percentage in Population (Total)	Percentage in Unweighted Sample (Total)	Percentage in Weighted Sample (wgt1) ⁵
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	3581	26.59%	0.57%	2.23
Wrong Direction	6974	51.79%	0.61%	2.01
Same Place, Not Going Anywhere	2823	20.96%	0.47%	1.80
Refused (vol.)	2	0.01%	0.01%	0.99
Don't Know (vol.)	87	0.64%	0.07%	1.05
Weighted Mean			0.57%	2.02
Total	13467	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	1716	12.74%	0.44%	2.31
Somewhat Dissatisfied	4080	30.30%	0.54%	1.89
Somewhat Satisfied	5669	42.10%	0.59%	1.90
Very Satisfied	1988	14.76%	0.46%	2.27
Don't Know (vol.)	14	0.10%	0.03%	0.99
Weighted Mean			0.54%	2.00
Total	13467	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	4889	36.30%	0.55%	1.78
Stay The Same	4116	30.57%	0.58%	2.13
Improve	4200	31.19%	0.59%	2.21
Refused (vol.)	6	0.04%	0.02%	0.98
Don't Know (vol.)	256	1.90%	0.16%	1.86
Weighted Mean			0.57%	2.02
Total	13467	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
Gotten Better	3061	22.73%	0.59%	2.68
Gotten Worse	6464	48.00%	0.65%	2.29
Remained The Same	3919	29.10%	0.59%	2.30
Refused (vol.)	3	0.02%	0.01%	0.97
Don't Know (vol.)	20	0.15%	0.03%	1.08
Weighted Mean			0.62%	2.38
Total	13467	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	5919	43.95%	0.62%	2.08
Stayed The Same	4666	34.65%	0.60%	2.16
Gotten Better	2837	21.07%	0.53%	2.28
Refused (vol.)	4	0.03%	0.01%	0.97
Don't Know (vol.)	41	0.30%	0.05%	1.09
Weighted Mean			0.59%	2.15
Total	13467	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 2.11.

Assuming simple random sample with $n=13,467$, $p=.5$, 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 2.11, $p=.5$ 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 W33 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 W33 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: 98.3%
- Second contact: 1.4%
- 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= _____ / _____

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

Cooperation Rate 1= _____ / _____

$$(I + P) + R$$

Refusal Rate 2= _____ / _____

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

Contact Rate 2= _____ / _____

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

Final Disposition Codes

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

TABLE 4: INTERVIEW STATUS: FINAL DISPOSITION CODES AND DEFINITIONS

ACSOR Code	AAPOR Code	Description	Totals
Completed Interviews			
1	1.0/1.10	Interview was successfully completed	13,784
Partial Interviews			
10	1.200	During interview, selected respondent refused (General)	47
11	1.200	During interview, selected respondent was not feeling informed to answer the questions	36
12	1.200	During interview, selected respondent got angry because of a question	11
13	1.200	During interview, selected respondent preferred head of household be interviewed	16
14	1.200	During interview, selected respondent was in a hurry/no time	51
Total Partial			161
Unknown Eligibility			
20	3.130	No answer at door	428
21	3.200	No adults (18+) after three visits	481
22	3.170	Unable to access building or house	92
23	3.210	Outright refusal at the door	611
Total Unknown Household			1612
Non-contacts			
24	2.210	Selected respondent never available for interview	171
25	2.250	Selected respondent long-term absence for the fieldwork period	288
Total Non-contacts			459
Others			
26	2.300	Selected respondent not allowed to participate in the survey	84
35	2.310	Selected respondent deceased	0

ACSOR Code	AAPOR Code	Description	Totals
36	2.320	Selected respondent physically or mentally unable to complete the interview	37
37	2.332	Selected respondent unable to complete interview in languages available	2
90	4.900	Other	0
Total Others			123
Refusals			
30	2.11	Selected respondent refuses (General)	257
31	2.11	Selected respondent not feeling informed to answer the questions	108
32	2.11	Selected respondent got angry because of the subject matter	23
33	2.11	Selected respondent prefers head of household to be interviewed	114
34	2.11	Selected respondent in a hurry/no time	107
Total Refusals			609
Not Eligible			
40	4.700	Does not meet screening criteria/not eligible for interview	31
41	4.500	Non-residential (business)/abandoned home	182
Total Not Eligible			213
Total	Total Sampled Households		16,961

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

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

TABLE 5: FORMULAS AND RATES⁷

Disposition Rate Formulas	Percent
Response Rate 3 (RR): $I / ((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + e*(UH+UO))$	82.30%
Cooperation Rate 1 (COOP): $I / ((I+P)+R+O)$	90.16%
Refusal Rate 2 (REF): $R / ((I+P)+(R+NC+O) + e(UH + UO))$	7.28%
Contact Rate 2 (CON): $(I+P)+R+O / ((I+P)+R+O+NC + e(UH+UO))$	91.28%

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

Field Outcomes

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

Aug 25, 2016

NANGARHAR : The provincial council (PC) of eastern Nangarhar province on Wednesday warned the humanitarian situation could worsen in Hesarak district if security operations were not conducted on an emergency footing. For the past few days, fierce clashes have been underway in the district which borders central Kabul and Logar provinces. The Taliban recently claimed overrunning the district, but their claim was rejected by government officials. Local officials claim dozens of Taliban militants including a number of key commanders have been killed and wounded during operations over the past three days in Hesarak, a claim the rebels deny. Nangarhar provincial council chief Ahmad Ali Hazrat told Pajhwok Afghan News the humanitarian crisis had erupted in Hesarak. He said the number of government forces had reduced from the previous 150 to only 50 in the troubled town as some had been killed or wounded and others deserted. The top public representative in Nangarhar claimed six security men had committed suicide to avoid being captured alive by the insurgents in Hesarak. Ahmad Ali urged the central government to dispatch reinforcements to the district as soon as possible and conduct strong air and ground operations. He warned the rebels were not far from capturing the district if operations against them were not launched on an emergency footing. "Except the district headquarters, all areas are under Taliban control." Nangarhar police spokesman Col. Hazrat Hussain Mashriqiwal expressed his unawareness about committing suicides by the six soldiers. But he said security reinforcements had reached Hesarak where enough local police and commando forces were present and very soon more forces would be sent to the district.

Aug 25, 2016

KABUL: Thirteen people were killed and 39 others wounded after militants laced with bombs and guns stormed the Afghan American University in the Dar-ul-Aman locality of capital Kabul on Wednesday evening, causing panic on the campus. The attack began at around 7:00pm when a suicide bomber crashed his explosives-laden car into the university wall, paving the way for two other gunmen to enter the building, said Gen. Abdur Rahman Rahimi, head of the 101st Asmayee Police Zone. The suicide bombing was followed by more explosions and gunfire. Scores of students and foreign staff were inside the varsity at the time of the attack. In the 10-hour clash, 13 people including seven students, three policemen and two guards were killed, Rahimi said. He added 39 people, most of them students, were wounded, the police officer said. Thirty of the injured are students and nine police personnel. He said at least

two women were among the fatalities. Feroz Sherzai, one of the injured students, told Pajhwok Afghan News they heard a heavy explosion while attending classes. He explained most of the students were wounded by glass shards. Massoud Hussaini, a photojournalist and student of the university, tweeted they were inside the university when a bomb exploded and then bursts of gunfire began. While asking security forces to come to their rescue, Hussaini said he had been injured in the coordinated attack that came days after two foreign teachers of the university were kidnapped at gunpoint. The two are still missing. Special forces reportedly reached the scene. Witnesses saw gunmen wearing suicide vests entering the university building. US military advisers are said to be with Afghan security forces at the university. They have been embedded with the Afghan units.

Aug 25, 2016

MAZAAR-I-SHARIF: Three civilians were killed and a dozen others wounded in a bomb attack on a public representatives in northern Balkh province on Thursday, an official said. Col. Abdul Razzaq Qaderi, deputy police chief, told Pajhwok Afghan News the improvised explosive device (IED) went off in Khulm district at about 10am. He said the apparent target was Wolesi Jirga member Asadullah Sharifi, who was passing through the area, but he escaped unhurt in the explosion. At least three people were killed and 12 others wounded in the attack, for which there was no immediate claim of responsibility. Col. Qaderi said the injured were evacuated to hospital. However, information regarding their condition is yet to be shared with the media.

Aug 26, 2016

KABUL: An Afghan citizen has been arrested with heroin worth more than Rs4 million at an airport in New Delhi, The Times of India reported on Friday. The man, who had concealed capsules containing heroin powder in his undergarments, was intercepted at the "green channel" after his arrival from Kabul on Wednesday. During a search, heroin-filled capsules were found in his undergarments and the man was arrested by Customs Department personnel. The heroine's market value is estimated more than Rs40 lakh, according to the paper, which said the detainee was being interrogated to find out details of the receiver.

Aug 26, 2016

LASHKARGAH: A large number of Taliban fighters have been killed in two airstrike by NATO-led troops in southern Helmand province, officials said on Friday. The insurgent movement, however, claimed the Resolute Support mission's aircraft struck a detention facility in Nad Ali district, killing 22 security personnel. Mohammad Rasool Zazai, spokesman for the 215th Maiwand Military Corps, told Pajhwok Afghan News Taliban's hideouts were pounded by foreign troops late on Thursday. The first raid targeted a Taliban bomb-making facility at 2pm, followed by a second one in the evening on a meeting of militant leaders in the area, Zazai said. Governor Hayatullah Hayat denied the location of any presence in the area, saying: "Foreigners

have informed me of keeping the suspects under surveillance for 24 hours. “The airstrike was conducted after investigation and satellite photography. We don’t bomb prisons. Instead we conduct raids on such site to free the captives alive,” he added. At least 16 rebels, including their commander Kaku Agha, were killed in the bombardment, the governor said. But a resident of the area, who did not want to be named, revealed a Taliban-run jail had been struck by international forces. He claimed retrieving 27 bodies from the debris. The source said 11 people, including three deminers, were held in the area. The rest of the dead were Taliban members. The prison was run inside the house of a civilian named Khan Mullah, he added. On the other hand, Taliban spokesman Qari Yousaf Ahmadi said 22 security personnel seized by the fighters had been killed in the strike. Another three, who were set to be freed today, were wounded.

Aug 26, 2016

TALOQAN: Fourteen militants have been killed and five security personnel wounded during clashes in the Khwaja Ghar district of northern Takhar province, an official said on Friday. Sunatullah Timor, the governor’s spokesman, told Pajhwok Afghan News the clashes were triggered by Taliban’s capture of security checkpoints in Chughtai and Qarlaq areas. Security posts had been strengthened in the embattled areas. A resident of the district, Nader, said the Taliban had closed in on Khwaja Ghar, but security forces pushed them back. The Takhar governor had recently said the Taliban sneaked into Khwaja Ghar from the Dasht-i-Archi district of neighbouring Kunduz province. He had also called for purging Dasht-i-Archi of rebels.

Aug 26, 2016

GARDEZ: Fierce fighting is ongoing between security forces and insurgents in the Janikhel district of southeastern Paktia province, a police official said on Friday. Col. Mohammad Ayub, deputy police chief of the province, the fighting in Janikhel erupted at midnight and still raging. Five rebels have been killed and wounded so far. He said one policeman had been killed and three others wounded in the clash. The militants, who had closed key roads, wanted to capture the district, the police officer said. Meanwhile, Taliban spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid said the fighters were steadily zeroing in on Janikhel. They would capture the district soon, he added, denying Taliban’s casualties.

Aug 26, 2016

ZARANJ: Four security personnel have been killed in a Taliban attack in the Khashrod district of Nimroz province, an official said on Friday. The fatalities occurred last night when the insurgents stormed a security check-post in the Jagin area of the district, the official said, requesting anonymity. He added the Taliban initially planned an attack on the district centre, but later changed their mind and assaulted the post on the Zaranj-Dilaram highway. According

to the source, three Afghan National Army (ANA) soldiers and police official lost their lives in the overnight incident. The rebels, however, were beaten back.

Aug 26, 2016

TIRINKOT: Four policemen have been killed in an insider attack near Tirinkot, the capital of central Uruzgan province, a security official said on Friday. After the shooting at a checkpoint in the Kakrak area, the assailants managed to escape, Uruzgan's deputy police chief Col. Abdul Qavi Omari told Pajhwok Afghan News. When security forces reached the area to investigate the incident, they clashed with the Taliban for two hours. The militants fled, leaving behind their motorbikes, he said. The check-post was manned by seven policemen, according to Col. Omari, who said the three personnel joined the Taliban after killing their colleagues. One of the victims hailed from Uruzgan and the rest from southern Kandahar province. The attackers fled with weapons of the four policemen.

Aug 27, 2016

SAR-I-PUL: At least 32 militants have been killed and 16 others wounded during an operation in the Sancharak district of northern Sar-i-Pul province, an official claimed on Saturday. Governor Mohammad Zahir Wahdat told Pajhwok Afghan News the insurgents suffered the casualties during Afghan forces' airstrikes in Masjid Sabz, Topkhana and Ganjwa areas of the district late on Friday. Taliban's administrative and finance manager Qari Abdul Basir was among the dead, Wahdat said, adding civilians and security forces suffered no casualties. Although the insurgent movement has not yet commented on the operation, a Taliban member, wishing not to be named, denied the killing of Basir. The source confirmed only four militants were killed. A resident of Topkhana area, who wished not to be named, said around 16 militants were killed in the area. Heavy clashes have been ongoing in Sancharak for the past one week. Hundreds of families have left their homes.

Aug 27, 2016

PUL-I-ALAM: An education officer from central Logar province was killed by unidentified armed men in Chahar Asiab district of the capital Kabul province, the Ministry of Education (MoE) said Saturday. A statement from MoE received by Pajhwok Afghan News said that Mohammad Zarif, a member of education supervision of Mohammad Agha district of Logar was killed by unknown armed men on Friday night. Provincial education department spokesman, Mohammad Shapor Arab, told Pajhwok Afghan News that 62 years old Mohammad Zarif was working with the monitoring office of the department from the past several years. He said, Zarif was resident of Sourkhao locality of Mohammad Agha district but he recently shifted his home to Chahar Asiab district. The slain officer had no personal enmity with anyone, Arab said, adding investigation into the incident was underway. At least 18 education officer have been killed and 27 others wounded as result of armed attacks during the past two years in Logar.

Aug 27, 2016

JALALABAD: Seventy– seven Taliban insurgents have been killed and several others wounded during airstrikes and ground operations in eastern Nangarhar province, officials said on Saturday. Attaullah Khogyni the governor’s spokesman told Pajhwok Afghan News the operations, including air raids, conducted in Hisarak and Ghanikhilo districts. Sixty–nine militants were killed and scores wounded in security forces operation and air bombardment in Hisarak district in the past 24 hours, he said. Khogyni claimed, nine notorious commanders were among the dead, adding security forces suffered no casualties. Separately, eight militants have been killed and most of their weapons destroyed in Waveshtama Vayala locality of Ghanikhilo district late on Friday, he added. However, Zabihullah Mujahid, the group’s Spokesman denied Afghan government claims about recent clashes and said the whole Hisarak district was in their control without a military headquarter. Ahmad Ali Hazrat, the provincial council chief, warned Hisarak district would fall to Taliban if large scale operation could not be launched in the district.

Aug 27, 2016

SHIBERGHAN: Five militants were killed and 10 others wounded during a clash in Muradian and Qush Tapa districts of northern Jawzjan province early on Saturday, officials said. Police Chief Brig. Gen. Rahmatullah Turkistani told Pajhwok Afghan News militants stormed police check–posts in the Jangal Aregh locality of Muradian district, but security forces repelled their attacks effectively without suffering casualties. Two assailants were killed and seven others wounded in the early morning clash. Among the dead were Mullah Ahmad Dastyar and Maulvi Ahmad Shah, the insurgent deputy shadow governor for Jawzjan. One civilian was also wounded when a bullet landed and hit him. The residents of locality transferred the injured person to the hospital. Separately, two more Taliban were killed and as many wounded during an overnight firefight in the Qush Tapa district, Deputy Police Chief Col. Abdul Hafiz Khashi said. “The gun battle erupted when a security official who was bringing food for his colleagues from another unit of security forces trapped in militants’ ambush,” he said. Khashi said one security official also wounded during the clash who was in better conditions. Taliban Spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid claimed two security officials were killed in the overnight clash in Qush Tapa and their weapons were captured. He said the Taliban overran two check–posts in Jangal Aregh locality of Muradian and captured three fighters of the local uprising groups. But Khashi rejected Taliban claim and said the area was in the control of security forces and no posts had been captured by the Taliban.

Aug 27, 2016

JAWZJAN/GHOR: Four Taliban militants and an Afghan soldier have been killed in northern Faryab province and elsewhere a blast injured a district police chief in western Ghor province, officials said on Saturday. The four militants and the Afghan National Army soldier were killed

during clashes in Sherin Tagab district of Faryab and seven more rebels were injured, police spokesman, Abdul Karim Yorosh, told Pajhwok Afghan News. The clashes erupted in Dasht-i-Faizabad area on Friday when night insurgents attacked security forces who were busy establishing new check-posts in the area, he said. Yorosh said after the killing of Faryab's deputy police chief during construction of the new posts in Dasti Faizabad, reinforcements arrived in the area and the clashes continued until Saturday morning. He said one Afghan National Army (ANA) soldier was killed and two others and as many policemen were wounded in the clash. However, a local official, who wished to go unnamed, said two ANA were burnt to death inside an ambulance after being attacked. He said two policemen were also shot dead during the clash. He said the Taliban also suffered casualties but had no exact figures. The Taliban have not yet commented about the Dasti Faizabad clash. In Ghor, the police chief for Tonali district was injured along with a bodyguard in a roadside bombing that ripped through their vehicle on Saturday morning. Col. Adul Hadi Chel Ghor, the provincial crime investigation department head, said the district police chief, 2nd lieutenant Dr. Zikrya, was on his way to the district centre when came under attack. Dr. Mohammad Arif Lalzada, the provincial hospital head, confirmed the district police chief and his bodyguard in injured condition to the hospital. He said the two were in stable condition.

Aug 27, 2016

GARDEZ: Taliban overran the Janikhel district in southeastern Paktia province after days of heavy clashes with security forces, an official said on Saturday. Ahmad Atal, the Paktia governor's spokesman, told Pajhwok Afghan News the district fell into Taliban's hands on Friday night, but security forces had launched an offensive to retake it. He said police and local security forces had retreated to Chamkani district and were preparing to strike back. Taj Mohammad Mangal, the provincial council chief, told Pajhwok Afghan News up to 50 security forces and over 200 insurgents had been killed and wounded in the overnight clashes. He said among the dead were notorious Pakistani militant commander Hafiz Rashid and others. He said the insurgents also captured weapons and ammunition. Taliban spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid confirmed the fighters had captured Janikhel district, killing and wounding several armed forces and seizing weapons. In northern Baghlan province, family members of security personnel's besieged in Janikhel staged a protest and demanded safe recovery of their sons.

Aug 28, 2016

JALALABAD: Three sportsmen were wounded in a blast in Jalalabad City, the capital of eastern Nangarhar province on Sunday, an official said. Governor's spokesman, Attaullah Khogyani, told Pajhwok Afghan News that the athletes were injured in a landmine blast in Behsod Pul area of the city this morning. "These three sportsmen were exercising when the bomb blew up," he said, adding it was unclear who planted the bomb. The health of the injured was said to be in stable condition. A physical training coach, Nasir Ahmad Malakzai confirmed the incident and said

many people exercise in Behsud Pul area every morning. No any groups so far claimed responsibility for the attack.

Aug 28, 2016

NANGARHAR: Four Islamic State (IS) or Daesh militants and as many Taliban have been detained the National Directorate Security (NDS) personnel in eastern Nangarhar province, a statement from the country's spy-network said Sunday. The insurgents were detained in NDS officials raid in the limits of 2nd police district in Jalalabad, the provincial capital on Saturday night when Abdul Rahman known as Badam, recruitment in charge of IS, was transferring three rebels to Kot district. Separately, Four Taliban involved in insurgent activities and killing of tribal elders were held in Jalalabad, the statement said. The detainees included Abdul Razaq, Shir Mohammad, Ziaulhaq and Zakir. The time of the detentions was not mentioned in the statement.

Aug 29, 2016

CHARIKAR : Six Taliban militants and two civilians the rebels had imprisoned were killed in a nighttime airstrike by security forces in central Parwan province, an official said on Sunday. Abdul Wahid Sediqi, the Parwan governor's spokesman, told Pajhwok Afghan News the airstrike was carried out in Shaheen Khel and Surkhi localities of Siyagard district on Saturday night at about 11 pm, in which six militants and two men they had kidnapped were killed. Sattar, an Afghan Local Police (ALP) commander in the district, confirmed the incident and said the army personnel had confiscated two dead bodies and the remaining were taken away by their comrades. Taliban's spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid rejected the fighters had been directed, saying the victims were civilians, but he had no exact figures for casualties. Two days ago, American forces raided a Taliban prison in Nad Ali district of southern Helmand province, killing 30 people, including 17 Afghan police and army personnel and seven civilians who had been held hostage by the insurgents.

Aug 29, 2016

GHOR: At least three civilians have been killed and eight others wounded in a roadside bomb blast in the capital of western Ghor province, officials said on Monday. The police crime branch chief told Pajhwok Afghan News the overnight explosion happened when a vehicle heading from Herat to Ghor struck a roadside bomb in Bara Khana area near Ferozkoh. Abdul Hadi Chehel Ghorisaid a woman, a child and the coaster driver were killed and eight others, including four children, three women and a man, injured in the roadside bombing. Ghor blamed the insurgents for planting the bomb as part of their campaign to target Afghan forces' convoys. But the device hit the civilian vehicle, he said. Civil Hospital Director Dr. Juma Gul Yaqubi confirmed receiving three bodies and eight wounded people from the site. The condition of one of the injured is critical.

Aug 29, 2016

PUL-I-ALAM: The executive director for the Baraki Barak district of central Logar province has been shot dead after kidnapped by Taliban militants, an official said on Monday. Baraki Barak district's administrative chief, Mohammad Rahim Amin, told Pajhwok Afghan News that Sardar Mohammad was killed by militants on Sunday night. "Sardar Mohammad was heading home from the district centre when seized by the insurgents in Barak Rajan area last evening," he said. The official was handcuffed before being sprayed with bullets. No one has been detained so far in connection with the incident. Amin added Sardar Mohammad had been serving as executive director of the district for the past five years. The Taliban have not yet commented on the incident.

Aug 29, 2016

HERAT CITY: Two civilians and three militants were killed in three separate roadside explosions in the Shindand district of western Herat province on Monday, an official said. Police Spokesman, Abdul Rauf Ahmadi, told Pajhwok Afghan News the three roadside explosions took place in Bakhtabad, Gardna Mazar and Zerkoh localities early morning. Two civilians and one militant were killed when the Taliban vehicle struck a roadside bomb in Bakhtabad district. The Taliban were shifting the two civilians for self-styled court trial when the incident occurred. Tor Muhammad Zarifi, a tribal elder of Shindand district, said the Taliban were taking the civilians for a trial in their court in Zerkoh area. Separately, two motorcyclists Taliban were killed in a landmine explosion in Zerkoh area, according to Ahmadi. Three more civilians were wounded when the third explosion hit their motorcycle in Gardna Mazar locality. The slain Taliban were the fighters of notorious Commander Mullah Mohammad operating in Shindand.

Aug 29, 2016

BADAKHSHAN: Two security officials and as many Taliban militants were killed on Monday during a clash in northeastern Badakhshan province, an official said. Two motorcyclists opened fire at security officials at the gate of Dawlatabad district bazaar, killing a policeman and an intelligence official. Police spokesman Sher Jan Durrani told Pajhwok Afghan News the incident took place at 11am during Monday's special bazaar when security forces were maintaining security for the weekly event. The two attackers were killed after other security forces retaliated, Durrani said. Abdul Karim, a resident of the area, said police were checking when came under fire. He said he saw the dead bodies of the two attackers. The Taliban have not yet commented on the incident.

Aug 29, 2016

JALALABAD: At least 76 militants were killed and another 37 wounded during ground and air operations by security forces in Chapparhar district of eastern Nangarhar province, an official said on Monday, a claim rejected by the **Taliban**. The governor's spokesman, Attaullah Khogyani, told Pajhwok Afghan News the operations were launched on Sunday night and continued into Monday morning in Spin Jumaat (mosque), Sparai and Sheen Kundai areas of the district. At least 76 Taliban were killed and 37 others injured and their weapons and ammunition seized by security forces, he said. But Zabihullah Mujahid, a Taliban spokesman, said five fighters were killed and three others injured in the Spin Jumaat (White Mosque) area. He claimed the fighters caused casualties to 20 foreign and domestic forces. Zabihullah Zamarai, a member of the provincial council, said the Taliban were holding a meeting in the mosque (Spin Jumaat) when came under attack from ground and air forces. The airstrikes completely destroyed the mosque the Taliban had gathered in. A resident, who declined to be named, said dozens of militants had arrived from Haska Mena and Kot districts to the Spin Jumaat area. Nimatullah Noorzai, the Chapparhar district chief, refused to talk to the media and said he would provide information to the provincial officials.

Aug 29, 2016

KUDUZ CITY: Four policemen were killed and a fifth wounded on Monday when a bomb went off in Khanabad district of northern Kunduz province, an official said. Col. Mohammad Masoom Hashimi, the deputy provincial police chief, told Pajhwok Afghan News the blast took place in Char-Sari area of Khanabad district shortly after 11:00am. He said the explosives in a plastic bag had been placed on a police vehicle and the blast killed four policemen and injured a fifth who was evacuated to the civil hospital in Kunduz City, the provincial capital. Hashimi had no information about his condition. The police official said joint operations of security forces were underway to reopen the main highway between Khanabad and Kunduz city. The **Taliban** claimed responsibility for the blast in Khanabad, saying eight security personnel were killed and wounded.

Aug 29, 2016

LASHKARGAH: Taliban militants killed two brothers after taking them away from their home in Nawa district of southern Helmand province, officials said on Monday. The governor's spokesman, Omar Zwak, told Pajhwok Afghan News the insurgents dragged the two brothers out of their home on Sunday and shot them dead in Mangalzo village. One of the brothers was a farmer and the other a taxi driver, Zwak said, adding the duo had no enmity with anyone and had no relation with the government. A resident of Nawa district, Wali Jan, confirmed the incident and said: "Insurgents tugged the two brothers and gunned them down and threw their bodies near the village." He said the two had no government job but their brother was a former policeman. Insurgents are in control of the entire Nawa district except the district centre

building. Officials say Taliban killed a schoolteacher and three butchers over the past few days. There has been so far no word from insurgents regarding the killing of the two brothers.

Aug 29, 2016

LASHKARGAH: Six civilians have been killed and five others wounded as a result of a landmine explosion in the Nawa district of southern Helmand province, an official said on Monday. Omar Zwak, the governor's spokesman, told Pajhwok Afghan News the roadside bomb struck a fielder branded vehicle belonging to civilians near Afghan National Army's (ANA) camp. The vehicle was on its way from Nawa to Khanshin district. Women and children were among the dead and injured, he added. Aghah Gul, a caregiver and relative of the injured people, said the victims of the blast were due to attend an engagement party. He said, five women, one man, and a child killed and three women and as many children wounded in the incident. According to hospital sources five injured including women and children had been evacuated to the hospital. Militants have not commented about the incident.

Aug 30, 2016

GHOR: The Taliban's shadow deputy governor for western Ghor province has been killed during a clash with security forces, an official said on Tuesday. Pasaband district chief, Farid Afghanyar, told Pajhwok Afghan News that Raz Mohammad Ghamai, the Taliban's deputy governor, was killed in a firefight in Mudirha area late on Monday. He said Ghamai was a key insurgent commander in the area and his elimination would help restore normality in the area. Afghanyar said that a coordinated attack on Pasaband district by the militants was thwarted last night. But he had no information about casualties. Meanwhile, an intelligence official who wished not to be named said Ghamai, known as Miraj, was resident of the Chahar village of Pasaband district. He had been living in Helmand for the past nine years. The source said the Taliban commander was an expert in planting bombs and directing attacks on security posts. "Ghamai was killed in a counterattack two days ago." His body lay at the clash site for one full day. Militants away took away his body after a fierce clash on Monday," the official revealed. The Taliban are yet to comment on the killing of their commander.

Aug 30, 2016

PUL-I-KHUMRI: A would-be suicide bomber was among five others arrested by intelligence forces in northern Baghlan province, officials said Tuesday. Governor, Abdul Sattar Bariz told Pajhwok Afghan News that two militants were detained by National Directorate of Security (NDS) forces in Doshi district of Baghlan. A would-be suicide bomber and his guider were detained when entering to Pul-I-Khumri, the provincial capital, he said. Local officials said that a drug smuggler along with 49 kilograms of hashish was also arrested in Baghlan. Yar Mohammad, a resident of Pul-I-Khumri City, was happy about the detention and said, "NDS forces are working day and night for the protection and safety of people, but some powerful individuals try to

create problems to them,"He asked the government to award honest people and punish warlords and law violators.

Aug 30, 2016

ZARANJ: A roadside explosion killed three Afghan National Army (ANA) soldiers and injured four others on Tuesday in Dilaram district of southwestern Nimroz province, an official said. Najibullah Hayat, the district chief, told Pajhwok Afghan News the blast occurred on the Herat-Kandahar highway. The injured soldiers were evacuated to the Dilaram district's hospital and their health condition was satisfactory. "The landmine has been recently planted by the insurgents on the highway," he added. Qari Yusuf Ahmadi, a Taliban's spokesman, claimed responsibility for the explosion that he said killed six ANA soldiers.

Aug 31, 2016

TIRINKOT: Four policemen have been killed and five others wounded during security incidents in central Uruzgan province, officials said on Wednesday. Police chief, Abdul Qavi Omari, told Pajhwok Afghan News that Taliban attacked security check posts in Deh Rawood district late on Tuesday. Three policemen were killed and five others wounded. In a retaliatory attack, the militants also suffered casualties but the casualty figures were yet to be known, he said. Separately, one policeman was killed in a militant attack in Chora district. Lt. Ghaziullah, the town's police head, said the policeman was killed his way to the post and his gun taken by militants. Taliban's spokesman Qari Yousaf Ahmadi claimed the fighters had killed seven policemen and would several others in Deh Rahwood.

Aug 31, 2016

FARAH CITY: Three Afghan National Army (ANA) soldiers and as many militants have been killed during clashes in the Bala Balok district of western Farah province, officials said on Wednesday. Brig. Gen. Mir Asadullah Kohistani, commander of the 207th Zafar Military Corps, told Pajhwok Afghan News the rebels launched attacks on army posts in Khazar area on Tuesday night. He said three ANA soldiers and five Taliban militants were killed and four soldiers wounded in the attack that was still ongoing. A Taliban commander was also among the dead, he added. Mahmood, a resident of Khwaja Khazar area, said the Taliban had captured two ANA posts in the area. He was unaware about casualties, but heard about the killing of 19 soldiers. The clash was still ongoing and the Farah-Farah Rod road was blocked as result, he continued. On the other hand, Taliban claimed killing 20 ANA soldiers and capturing their base. They confirmed only three militants were killed and five others injured in the attack.

Aug 31, 2016

GHOR: At least four Special Forces' personnel have been killed and five others wounded in the Pasaband district of northwestern Ghor province, an official said on Wednesday. Farid Afghanyar, the Pasaband district chief, told Pajhwok Afghan News the insurgents once again attacked the district on Tuesday night on and a clash was still underway. He added four Special Forces' policemen were killed and five others wounded as result of the militant attack on the district. He had no information about Taliban casualties. Yasir, a policeman, confirmed the overnight attacks on their check-posts. He said the militants were 200 metres from the district centre. In the clash, four policemen were killed and 11 others injured, he said.

Aug 31, 2016

KANDAHAR: More than 20 individuals having links to Taliban's Quetta Shura have been detained in southern Kandahar province, the spy service claimed on Wednesday. The detainees were involved in multiple incidents of violence in different parts of the country, the National Directorate of Security (NDS) said a statement. It added the 21 men, involved in terrorist activities, suicide attacks, target killings, assaults on security forces' convoys and other subversive activities, was part of four networks. According to the statement, all 21 suspects received military training on the other side of the Durand Line and had confessed to their crimes. The Taliban have not commented yet on the NDS claim.

Aug 31, 2016

LASHKARGAH: Eight Taliban militants who recently returned from Pakistan have been arrested in southern Helmand province, an official said on Wednesday. Police Chief Brig. Gen. Aqa Noor Kentoz told Pajhwok Afghan News the detained militants had recently crossed into Afghanistan to lead the conflict in Helmand's Garamser district. Their plan was to attack the district centre and security check-posts, but all their plans were foiled with their arrest, he said. Kentoz said the arrested militants had been handed over to security officials for interrogation. Separately, 12 Taliban were killed during clashes with security forces in Marja district on Tuesday. Kentoz said an offensive against insurgents was underway and so far 400 landmines had been defused. Also the Helmand-Kandahar highway has been closed against traffic over the past few days, landing residents in great trouble. The Taliban have not yet commented about these incidents.

Aug 31, 2016

MAIMANA: A policeman and a civilian were wounded on Wednesday when a bomb strapped to the back of a donkey set off in the capital of northern Faryab province, an official said. Mir Amanullah, the provincial deputy police chief, told Pajhwok Afghan News the blast took place shortly after 5pm in the limits of the fifth police district. The policeman and the civilian were

walking in the area when the blast took place and they were evacuated to the provincial hospital and their condition was said to be stable. Police had detained a suspect in connection with the incident, Amanullah said. The injured civilian told Pajhwok Afghan News from his hospital bed that he wanted to do shopping for home when fell prey to the blast. No group has asserted responsibility for the rare donkey bomb attack.

Sep 01, 2016

PUL-I-ALAM: Two security personnel, seven Taliban were killed and 17 more were wounded during day-long gun battle in Charkh district of central Logar province on Thursday, an official said. Saleem Saleh, the governor's spokesman, told Pajhwok Afghan News the Taliban stormed the district centre around 05:00am on Thursday morning the attack followed a retaliatory fighting by security forces, killing at least seven militants and inflicted injuries to another 14. Two soldiers were also killed and three others wounded, Saleh said adding the injured included the Charkh district police chief, Col. Habibullah. The Taliban attack was neutralized at around 12:00 pm after all the attackers were gunned down. Some parts of the district building were damaged in the attack. Meanwhile, Crime Branch Chief Col. Mohammad Jan Abid confirmed the clash had come to an end and insurgents were forced to flee the area. He said the Charkh district police chief also wounded in the firefighting and a number of soldiers and insurgents suffered casualties as well. Khalillah Kamal, the district administrative chief, said the clash erupted between security forces and the Taliban after a vehicle-borne suicide bomber ploughed into the wall of the district complex. The explosion followed counterattack by security forces, he added. The Taliban confirmed the clash, the group's spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid said the district police chief and many other soldiers suffered casualties during the clash. Two Taliban fighters were also killed and three others wounded, he added. Charkh district is situated 30km to the south of Pul-i-Alam, the provincial capital and is being considered as insecure district.

Sep 01, 2016

HERAT CITY: The National Directorate of Security (NDS) on Thursday claimed rescuing a child from kidnappers in the Injil district of western Herat province. A statement from the intelligence network said NDS operatives had detained three men in connection with the kidnapping of the child, named Fahim. The minor was abducted two days ago in the Tobaryan village of the Injil district, the spy service said, adding the captive was rescued on Wednesday night. According to the NDS statement, which did not name the suspects, the detainees are currently being investigated.

Sep 01, 2016

GHOR: Two people have been killed and 11 others wounded in a traffic accident on the Dawlatyar–Murghab highway in western Ghor province, a hospital source said on Thursday. Dr. Mohammad Sharif Qazizada, in charge of the civil hospital, said 11 wounded people had been evacuated to the hospital from the site. Six of the injured in critical condition need to be transferred to hospital in Herat province. Mohammad Gul Yazdan Pana, a relative of one of the injured people, said most of the victims were students who were on the way to Murghab to spend Eid holidays with their families. He quoted doctors as saying the transfer of the wounded to Herat by road was dangerous and asked the government to provide air support.

Sep 01, 2016

KABUL: Hundreds of people carrying the coffin of Habibulah Kalakani came under attack in Kabul on Thursday. At least two people were injured. Kalakani, a notorious bandit, served as amir of Afghanistan for a few months in 1929. He led the revolt against King Amanullah's modernisation plans with the help of various tribes. A number of political figures, including former Bakh governor Atta Mohammad Noor, ex-intelligence chief Amrullah Saleh and others, held a ceremony for the reburial of Kalakani and 16 of his aides. A commission tasked with the burial of Kalakani said it had found forensic evidence about the presence of the bodies of then ruler and his associates on Tapa Nader Khan. The corpses were expected to be buried again on Shahr-i-Ara Mount of Kabul, but armed supporters of Gen. Abdur Rashid Dostum prevented the ceremony. Kanishka Turkistani, spokesman for Junbish-i-Islami Afghanistan party, said Uzbek people did not allow the corpse of Kalakani to be buried on Shahr-i-Ara Mount. He said the hill had been built by Uzbeks' forefathers. Dostum's supporters are currently in the area to prevent the re-burial of the Kalakani. The ceremony was attended by around 1,000 people in Kabul's Jami Masjid around noon. A member of the commission said they planned to bury the neb on Kolola Pushta Hill, but a number of participants opposed the idea and suggested Shahr-i-Ara Hill. The people carrying the coffins came under attack near Shahr-i-Ara Hill. At least two people were injured. Sporadic gunshots can still be heard in the area.

Sep 01, 2016

PUL-I-ALAM: Five personnel of National Directorate of Security (NDS) were killed in a roadside explosion in the Charkh district of central Logar province on Thursday, an official said. The incident took place before noon on the outskirts of Charkh district, Salim Saleh, the governor's spokesman, told Pajhwok Afghan News. NDS officials' vehicle struck a landmine when they were on their way to Charkh district centre to join forces in fight against rebels. Taliban have not yet commented about the incident, but the group launched a group attack on the district centre of Charkh leaving two security officials dead and three others wounded. Seven assailants were eliminated and 14 others hurt in the early morning attack.

Sep 02, 2016

KABUL: More than 100 militants have been killed in a string of operations in different provinces during the past 24 hours, the Ministry of Defence (MoD) claimed on Friday. The operations were conducted in Nangarhar, Ghazni, Paktia, Paktika, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Daikundi, Badghis, Takhar, Baghlan, Kunduz, Sar-i-Pul, Jawzjan, Balkh and Helmand provinces. Backed by the Afghan Air Force, army, police and intelligence personnel killed 47 fighters in Paktika, 24 in Kandahar, 18 in Logar and five in Paktia, a statement from the ministry said. It added the rest of militants were eliminated in Nangarhar, Ghazni and Daikundi. Another 89 insurgents were wounded in the operations, according to the statement. At least, 15 Afghan National Army (ANA) soldiers also lost their lives in the offensives, the ministry said, adding efforts were on to enforce security across the country.

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	385	601	986
Number of interviewers previously used in D3 project	378	584	962
Number of interviewers new to a D3 project	7	17	24

Training

The central training for provincial supervisors was held in Kabul on August 23, 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 33, the Hunter program flagged a total of 317 cases to be removed:

- 16 cases were removed due to over 90% similarity in answers
- 1 case was removed due to having over 50% non-response
- 300 cases were removed for being over 95% similar in substantive responses (duplicates test).

Quality Control – Double Entry

For the Wave 33 survey, ACSOR randomly selected 1,392 questionnaires of the total 13,482⁸ (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 .15%, 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 65 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 33 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 33

Sampling Point	Province	District
338	22. Faryab	Kohistan
339	22. Faryab	Kohistan
340	22. Faryab	Kohistan
341	22. Faryab	Kohistan
345	20. Jowzjan	Qarqin town
354	20. Jowzjan	Darzab
355	20. Jowzjan	Darzab
356	20. Jowzjan	Darzab
357	20. Jowzjan	Darzab
366	20. Jowzjan	Qush Tepah
367	20. Jowzjan	Qush Tepah
370	20. Jowzjan	Khamyab
371	20. Jowzjan	Khamyab
395	21. Sar-e Pul	Kohistanat
396	21. Sar-e Pul	Kohistanat
397	21. Sar-e Pul	Kohistanat
398	21. Sar-e Pul	Kohistanat
399	21. Sar-e Pul	Kohistanat
400	21. Sar-e Pul	Kohistanat
407	21. Sar-e Pul	Balkhab
408	21. Sar-e Pul	Balkhab
409	21. Sar-e Pul	Balkhab
410	21. Sar-e Pul	Balkhab
527	16. Baghlan	Baghlan-e Jadid
528	16. Baghlan	Baghlan-e Jadid
529	16. Baghlan	Baghlan-e Jadid
530	16. Baghlan	Baghlan-e Jadid
531	16. Baghlan	Baghlan-e Jadid
532	16. Baghlan	Baghlan-e Jadid
533	16. Baghlan	Baghlan-e Jadid
534	16. Baghlan	Baghlan-e Jadid
547	16. Baghlan	Dahanah-ye Ghor
548	16. Baghlan	Dahanah-ye Ghor
549	16. Baghlan	Dahanah-ye Ghor

550	16. Baghlan	Dahanah-ye Ghorī
574	17. Kunduz	Imam Sahib
576	17. Kunduz	Imam Sahib
577	17. Kunduz	Imam Sahib
578	17. Kunduz	Imam Sahib
579	17. Kunduz	Imam Sahib
580	17. Kunduz	Imam Sahib
581	17. Kunduz	Imam Sahib
582	17. Kunduz	Imam Sahib
583	17. Kunduz	Imam Sahib
584	17. Kunduz	Imam Sahib
585	17. Kunduz	Imam Sahib
586	17. Kunduz	Kunduz
587	17. Kunduz	Kunduz
588	17. Kunduz	Kunduz
589	17. Kunduz	Kunduz
590	17. Kunduz	Kunduz
591	17. Kunduz	Kunduz
592	17. Kunduz	Kunduz
593	17. Kunduz	Kunduz
594	17. Kunduz	Kunduz
595	17. Kunduz	Kunduz
596	17. Kunduz	Kunduz
597	17. Kunduz	Khanabad
598	17. Kunduz	Khanabad
599	17. Kunduz	Khanabad
600	17. Kunduz	Khanabad
601	17. Kunduz	Khanabad
602	17. Kunduz	Khanabad
603	17. Kunduz	Khanabad
604	17. Kunduz	Khanabad
605	17. Kunduz	Archi
606	17. Kunduz	Archi
607	17. Kunduz	Archi
608	17. Kunduz	Archi
609	17. Kunduz	Archi
610	17. Kunduz	Chahar Darah
612	17. Kunduz	Chahar Darah
613	17. Kunduz	Chahar Darah
614	17. Kunduz	Chahar Darah
615	17. Kunduz	Qal'ah-ye Zal

616	17. Kunduz	Qal'ah-ye Zal
617	17. Kunduz	Qal'ah-ye Zal
618	17. Kunduz	Qal'ah-ye Zal
638	15. Takhar	Darqad
639	15. Takhar	Darqad
640	15. Takhar	Khwajah Bahawuddin
641	15. Takhar	Khwajah Bahawuddin
683	14. Badakhshan	Shuhada
684	14. Badakhshan	Shuhada
687	14. Badakhshan	Jurm
688	14. Badakhshan	Jurm
689	14. Badakhshan	Yawan
690	14. Badakhshan	Yawan
695	14. Badakhshan	Tagab
696	14. Badakhshan	Tagab
697	14. Badakhshan	Shighnan
698	14. Badakhshan	Shighnan
699	14. Badakhshan	Shiki
700	14. Badakhshan	Shiki
701	14. Badakhshan	Yamgan
702	14. Badakhshan	Yamgan
703	14. Badakhshan	Darwaz-e Bala
704	14. Badakhshan	Darwaz-e Bala
705	14. Badakhshan	Kuf Ab
706	14. Badakhshan	Kuf Ab
707	14. Badakhshan	Khwahan
708	14. Badakhshan	Khwahan
711	14. Badakhshan	Ishkashim
712	14. Badakhshan	Ishkashim
734	14. Badakhshan	Raghistan
735	14. Badakhshan	Raghistan
817	4. Wardak	Nerkh
818	4. Wardak	Nerkh
819	4. Wardak	Nerkh
820	4. Wardak	Nerkh
841	6. Ghazni	Giro
842	6. Ghazni	Giro
845	6. Ghazni	Nawah
846	6. Ghazni	Nawah
847	6. Ghazni	Ajristan
848	6. Ghazni	Ajristan

849	6. Ghazni	Ab Band
850	6. Ghazni	Ab Band
851	6. Ghazni	Wali Muhammad-e Shahid (Khugyani)
852	6. Ghazni	Wali Muhammad-e Shahid (Khugyani)
853	6. Ghazni	Rashidan
854	6. Ghazni	Rashidan
883	6. Ghazni	Andar
884	6. Ghazni	Andar
885	6. Ghazni	Andar
886	6. Ghazni	Andar
910	8. Paktika	Wazah Khwah
917	8. Paktika	Wur Mamay
939	5. Logar	Charkh
940	5. Logar	Charkh
941	5. Logar	Kharwar
942	5. Logar	Kharwar
945	5. Logar	Azrah
946	5. Logar	Azrah
953	5. Logar	Baraki Barak
954	5. Logar	Baraki Barak
955	5. Logar	Baraki Barak
956	5. Logar	Baraki Barak
957	5. Logar	Baraki Barak
958	5. Logar	Baraki Barak
1003	7. Pakiya	Jani Khel
1004	7. Pakiya	Jani Khel
1009	7. Pakiya	Laja Mangel
1010	7. Pakiya	Laja Mangel
1011	7. Pakiya	Zurmat
1012	7. Pakiya	Zurmat
1013	7. Pakiya	Zurmat
1014	7. Pakiya	Zurmat
1015	7. Pakiya	Zurmat
1016	7. Pakiya	Zurmat
1017	7. Pakiya	Zurmat
1018	7. Pakiya	Zurmat
1019	7. Pakiya	Jaji
1020	7. Pakiya	Jaji
1021	7. Pakiya	Jaji

1022	7. Paktiya	Jaji
1036	9. Khost	Sperah
1037	9. Khost	Sperah
1090	10. Ningarhar	Sherzad
1091	10. Ningarhar	Sherzad
1092	10. Ningarhar	Sherzad
1093	10. Ningarhar	Sherzad
1106	10. Ningarhar	Kot
1107	10. Ningarhar	Kot
1120	10. Ningarhar	Hisarak
1121	10. Ningarhar	Hisarak
1126	10. Ningarhar	Naziyan
1127	10. Ningarhar	Naziyan
1195	2. Kapisa	Tagab
1196	2. Kapisa	Tagab
1197	2. Kapisa	Tagab
1198	2. Kapisa	Tagab
1211	2. Kapisa	Alah Say
1212	2. Kapisa	Alah Say
1309	28. Kandahar	Arghistan
1310	28. Kandahar	Arghistan
1311	28. Kandahar	Ma'ruf
1312	28. Kandahar	Ma'ruf
1313	28. Kandahar	Khakrez
1314	28. Kandahar	Khakrez
1315	28. Kandahar	Shorabak
1316	28. Kandahar	Shorabak
1349	28. Kandahar	Maiwand
1350	28. Kandahar	Maiwand
1351	28. Kandahar	Maiwand
1352	28. Kandahar	Maiwand
1366	29. Zabul	Daychopan
1367	29. Zabul	Daychopan
1372	29. Zabul	Khak-e Afghan
1373	29. Zabul	Khak-e Afghan
1380	30. Uruzgan	Khas Uruzgan
1381	30. Uruzgan	Khas Uruzgan
1382	30. Uruzgan	Khas Uruzgan
1395	30. Uruzgan	Shahid-e Hasas
1396	30. Uruzgan	Shahid-e Hasas
1397	30. Uruzgan	Shahid-e Hasas

1398	34. Daykundi	Kajran
1399	34. Daykundi	Kajran
1406	34. Daykundi	Gizab
1407	34. Daykundi	Gizab
1408	34. Daykundi	Gizab
1409	34. Daykundi	Gizab
1479	24. Herat	Kushk-e Kohnah
1480	24. Herat	Kushk-e Kohnah
1481	24. Herat	Farsi
1482	24. Herat	Farsi
1551	23. Badghis	Jawand
1552	23. Badghis	Jawand
1553	23. Badghis	Jawand
1554	23. Badghis	Jawand
1555	23. Badghis	Jawand
1556	23. Badghis	Jawand
1561	23. Badghis	Ghormach
1562	23. Badghis	Ghormach
1563	23. Badghis	Ghormach
1564	23. Badghis	Ghormach
1569	23. Badghis	Murghab
1570	23. Badghis	Murghab
1571	23. Badghis	Murghab
1572	23. Badghis	Murghab
1573	23. Badghis	Murghab
1574	23. Badghis	Murghab
1575	23. Badghis	Murghab
1576	23. Badghis	Murghab
1581	31. Ghor	Chahar Sadah
1582	31. Ghor	Chahar Sadah
1601	31. Ghor	Pasaband
1602	31. Ghor	Pasaband
1603	31. Ghor	Pasaband
1604	31. Ghor	Pasaband
1605	31. Ghor	Pasaband
1606	31. Ghor	Pasaband
1616	31. Ghor	Tulak
1617	31. Ghor	Tulak
1638	25. Farah	Pur Chaman
1639	25. Farah	Pur Chaman
1640	25. Farah	Pur Chaman

1641	25. Farah	Pur Chaman
1642	25. Farah	Gulistan
1643	25. Farah	Gulistan
1646	25. Farah	Bakwah
1647	25. Farah	Bakwah
1648	25. Farah	Bakwah
1649	25. Farah	Bakwah
1670	27. Helmand	Now Zad
1671	27. Helmand	Now Zad
1672	27. Helmand	Marjah
1673	27. Helmand	Marjah
1674	27. Helmand	Reg-e Khan Neshin
1675	27. Helmand	Reg-e Khan Neshin
1676	27. Helmand	Washer
1677	27. Helmand	Washer
1678	27. Helmand	Nahr-e Saraj
1679	27. Helmand	Nahr-e Saraj
1680	27. Helmand	Nahr-e Saraj
1681	27. Helmand	Nahr-e Saraj
1682	27. Helmand	Nahr-e Saraj
1683	27. Helmand	Nahr-e Saraj
1684	27. Helmand	Nawah-ye Barakzai
1685	27. Helmand	Nawah-ye Barakzai
1686	27. Helmand	Nawah-ye Barakzai
1687	27. Helmand	Nawah-ye Barakzai
1688	27. Helmand	Nawah-ye Barakzai
1689	27. Helmand	Nawah-ye Barakzai
1690	27. Helmand	Nad 'Ali
1691	27. Helmand	Nad 'Ali
1692	27. Helmand	Nad 'Ali
1693	27. Helmand	Nad 'Ali
1694	27. Helmand	Nad 'Ali
1695	27. Helmand	Nad 'Ali
1696	27. Helmand	Garm Ser
1697	27. Helmand	Garm Ser
1698	27. Helmand	Garm Ser
1699	27. Helmand	Garm Ser
1700	27. Helmand	Garm Ser
1701	27. Helmand	Garm Ser
1702	27. Helmand	Baghran
1703	27. Helmand	Baghran

1704	27. Helmand	Baghran
1705	27. Helmand	Baghran
1706	27. Helmand	Baghran
1707	27. Helmand	Baghran
1708	27. Helmand	Kajaki
1709	27. Helmand	Kajaki
1710	27. Helmand	Kajaki
1711	27. Helmand	Kajaki
1716	27. Helmand	Sangin
1717	27. Helmand	Sangin
1718	27. Helmand	Sangin
1719	27. Helmand	Sangin
1720	27. Helmand	Musa Qal'ah
1721	27. Helmand	Musa Qal'ah
1722	27. Helmand	Musa Qal'ah
1723	27. Helmand	Musa Qal'ah

Appendix B

LIST OF REPLACED SAMPLING POINTS FOR ANQAR WAVE 33

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
240	1. Kabul	Chahar Asyab	ATTA MOHAMMAD replaced with SHAH AZIZ	No village with this name was found				
244	1. Kabul	Kalakan	SUFIYAN replaced with QOUCHI	No transportation way for vehicles				
245	1. Kabul	Gul Darah	QOUL NAHMAT replaced with GUL DARA QALA KHOWAJA	No transportation way for vehicles				
249	1. Kabul	Paghman	QALA MULLAH MOHAMMAD RASOL replaced with CHAR BAGH	No village with this name was found	KOSA KALAY	No transportation way for vehicles		
250	1. Kabul	Paghman	SHAH QADAM replaced with KHOWJA HA	No village with this name was found	SHAMUL ZAYE	No village with this name was found		
252	1. Kabul	Paghman	QALA TAKI	No transportation				

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
			replaced with SANG SAFID	on way for vehicles				
254	1. Kabul	Paghman	HUSSAIN ALI replaced with QALA SAQI	No village with this name was found				
255	1. Kabul	Paghman	BAZI KHAIL replaced with EASSA KHAIL	No village with this name was found	QALA NAYEB SALAR	No transportation way for vehicles		
256	1. Kabul	Paghman	GUL GHUNDI replaced with SAYIDAN GULESTAN	No village with this name was found				
258	1. Kabul	Shakar Darah	HARDO BARADAR DARA replaced with QALA HAZAT	No transportation way for vehicles	AQA ALI SHAIKHO	No transportation way for vehicles		
263	1. Kabul	Qarah Bagh	QALA SAMAN replaced with BAGH HALAM	No transportation way for vehicles				
264	1. Kabul	Qarah Bagh	PASHAYE replaced	No transportation	QALA KOHNA	No transportation		

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
			with LOGARI	on way for vehicles		on way for vehicles		
269	1. Kabul	Sarobi	LAGI OHBA replaced with YAKHA CHENA	No village with this name was found				
270	1. Kabul	Sarobi	NOMAN replaced with SAR CHASHMA	The village is under control of Taliban				
271	1. Kabul	Sarobi	PATE KALAY replaced with MULLAYAN	No village with this name was found	PAKHWA NI ORYAR	No village with this name was found		
273	1. Kabul	Deh-e Sabz	ABDARA SUFLA replaced with Tara Khail	No transportation way for vehicles	YAKA DARAKHT	No transportation way for vehicles	SAY QALA	No transportation way for vehicles
275	1. Kabul	Deh-e Sabz	KATA CHAH replaced with NOW ABAD PULCHAR KHI	No village with this name was found				
276	1. Kabul	Deh-e Sabz	JARO replaced with TANGI GHARO	No transportation way for vehicles				

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
277	1. Kabul	Mir Bachah Kot	RAHM DAIL KHAN replaced with LAGHMAN I	No transportation way for vehicles				
279	1. Kabul	Mir Bachah Kot	KHAROTE replaced with KHOWJA GEYAN	No transportation way for vehicles				
295	22. Faryab	Dowlatabad	JAR QALA 3 ASEYAB replaced with Bazar Qala	The village is under control of Taliban	TORAT ATTA	The village is under control of Taliban	GUL QALA	The village is under control of Taliban
296	22. Faryab	Dowlatabad	JALOWGER JANGAL replaced with Bazar Qala Bala	The village is under control of Taliban	TAKHTA DAWLAT ABAD	The village is under control of Taliban	TEMORI HA	The village is under control of Taliban
308	22. Faryab	Pashtun Kot	QANJUGH ALI PAYEN replaced with GAZ LAIK	The village is under control of Taliban				
318	22. Faryab	Qaisar	WARKAT O replaced with SUFI QALA BOLAL BAIG	The village is under control of Taliban	PAYAN SHAKH MUGHUL HA	The village is under control of Taliban		

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
334	22. Faryab	Almar	GHOL SHAIR KHAN replaced with QALSHAL Y	The village is under control of Taliban				
362	20. Jowzjan	Mardian	MARDEYA N AFGHANI YA replaced with FATAH ABAD WATANI	The village is under control of Taliban				
375	20. Jowzjan	Shibirghan	QAQARAN replaced with NAKAR ABAD	The village is under control of Taliban				
377	20. Jowzjan	Shibirghan	NOOR TOGHA YA SEA SHANBA replaced with QANJOGH A	The village is under control of Taliban				
381	21. Sar-e Pul	Sar-e Pul	SHADMAN QOUL replaced with Dema Qeshlaq	No village with this name was found	KUNDA SHAIRAM	The village is under control of Taliban	KAJAK DARA	The village is under control of Taliban

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
382	21. Sar-e Pul	Sar-e Pul	KHOWAL GHORI replaced with Baghawi	No transportation way for vehicles	SHOR QADOUQ	The village is under control of Taliban	JENDI JAR	The village is under control of Taliban
383	21. Sar-e Pul	Sar-e Pul	HAJI MAHMUD KHAN replaced with Silar Kocha	No village with this name was found	HAJI JUMA	No village with this name was found	KHAN QADOUQ PAYEN	The village is under control of Taliban
384	21. Sar-e Pul	Sar-e Pul	ATAH MOHAMMAD YA DAHAN JOWI replaced with CHAMAN ALI JAN	The village is under control of Taliban				
386	21. Sar-e Pul	Sar-e Pul	QASHQOTAN replaced with Adreng	The village is under control of Taliban	GONGOR	The village is under control of Taliban	KORAK AFGHANI YA	No transportation way for vehicles
459	18. Balkh	Balkh	BANDA replaced with TEMOR SARAY	The village is under control of Taliban				
461	18. Balkh	Balkh	MARGEN TAPA replaced with	The village is under control of Taliban				

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
			ZARGARAN					
462	18. Balkh	Balkh	BAGHSUR MOHMAND replaced with BORYA BAF	The village is under control of Taliban	NOW WARID KABULI HA	The village is under control of Taliban		
468	18. Balkh	Sholgarah	ALLA TABA replaced with Ela Tan Aila	The village is under control of Taliban	PUSHT BAGH	The village is under control of Taliban	ZEAR KAMAR	The village is under control of Taliban
472	18. Balkh	Sholgarah	DANDAN SHAKAN replaced with TASH GULDE	The village is under control of Taliban				
482	18. Balkh	Chimtal	HAJI BARFI YAKROYA replaced with MIR QASIM	The village is under control of Taliban				
484	18. Balkh	Chimtal	MULLAH AHMAD ALI replaced with Turki Imam Saheb	The village is under control of Taliban	SAR DARA	The village is under control of Taliban	GORO BAI	The village is under control of Taliban
486	18. Balkh	Chahar Bolak	NOWARID ADENA MASJED replaced	The village is under control of Taliban	KOK ABAD	The village is under control of Taliban		

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
			with MISGAR ZHANGOR I					
511	16. Baghlan	Khinjan	PARHALA replaced with HAZARA JOWI	The village is under control of Taliban	BAID KHADANK	The village is under control of Taliban		
523	16. Baghlan	Pul-e Khumri	HOKOM RAN TAGHAR replaced with Khugyani	The village is under control of Taliban	WALI AKA KHAIL	The village is under control of Taliban	GOR GORG ALI KHAIL	The village is under control of Taliban
524	16. Baghlan	Pul-e Khumri	GORGAN QAZAL BAI KAMAR KHAIL replaced with Khugyani	The village is under control of Taliban	NAJUMUL DIN	The village is under control of Taliban	NOW ABAD KARIM BAI	The village is under control of Taliban
526	16. Baghlan	Pul-e Khumri	GORGAN IMAM ALI replaced with WAZIR ABAD BALA	The village is under control of Taliban				
535	16. Baghlan	Doshi	PAITAWA K replaced with Chel Ghuri	The village is under control of Taliban	SAYID KHAIL SAFI	The village is under control of Taliban	AHWARA N	The village is under control of Taliban

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
536	16. Baghlan	Doshi	CHAR DO replaced with BOGHABI	The village is under control of Taliban	DAHAN DARA GHAR	The village is under control of Taliban		
537	16. Baghlan	Doshi	KARMASH PAYEN replaced with Aka Khail	No village with this name was found	BOX DAHANA DARA ZARAGHA	The village is under control of Taliban	CHAR DAR	The village is under control of Taliban
538	16. Baghlan	Doshi	MAZAR DAHI KADO replaced with Naw Abad Chehl Kapa	The village is under control of Taliban	CHAR BAGH	No village with this name was found	LOBYA BALA	The village is under control of Taliban
539	16. Baghlan	Nahrin	TASH QATAN replaced with Hafiz Bacha	The village is under control of Taliban	WATAR CHAI	The village is under control of Taliban	NASIRI	The village is under control of Taliban
541	16. Baghlan	Nahrin	TALE replaced with Tota Khail	The village is under control of Taliban	SHORAK JOWI KOHNNA	The village is under control of Taliban	TOULI	The village is under control of Taliban
553	16. Baghlan	Burkah	BAKLA BACHA replaced with BAGH DARA	The village is under control of Taliban				
572	17. Kunduz	Aliabad	QARA-BATOOR replaced	The village is under control of Taliban	ARBAB-JALAD-SHIREN	The village is under control of Taliban	BAZ MUHAMMAD	The village is under control of Taliban

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
			with Aji Usain					
627	15. Takhar	Kalafgan	HAZARA QESHLAQ ZARD ALOW DARAH HULYA replaced with IDIAL	No transportation way for vehicles				
629	15. Takhar	Bangi	GORK replaced with QARAH TASH	No transportation way for vehicles	TOW GORG	No transportation way for vehicles		
633	15. Takhar	Dasht-e Qal'ah	TAJEK QESHLAQ replaced with CHECHKA ABDULRAHMAN	No transportation way for vehicles	GOZAR MAHJER	No transportation way for vehicles		
634	15. Takhar	Baharak	QAJAR KHAN replaced with HAYENA BAIK	No transportation way for vehicles				
642	15. Takhar	Namak Ab	SARKAN replaced with TAQCHAH KHANA-I-BALA	No transportation way for vehicles				

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacem ent	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacem ent	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacem ent
643	15. Takhar	Namak Ab	SAFLASH replaced with TASH YALAQ	No transportati on way for vehicles				
644	15. Takhar	Taloqan	TODAN replaced with BOLAND AWA	No transportati on way for vehicles	MULLAH ABDUL KARIM	No transportati on way for vehicles		
645	15. Takhar	Taloqan	HOTRANJI replaced with ASS SUFLA	No transportati on way for vehicles				
648	15. Takhar	Taloqan	BARBALA Q PAYEN replaced with MOGHUL	No transportati on way for vehicles				
650	15. Takhar	Taloqan	BARBALA Q ALBARKO H replaced with EASHAN TOORA	No transportati on way for vehicles				
654	15. Takhar	Rustaq	NOW ABAD JARAYEL replaced with Baloch Yaka Toot	No transportati on way for vehicles	SARGHAR JADED	No transportati on way for vehicles	BANDAIL	No transportati on way for vehicles
656	15. Takhar	Rustaq	NOW ABAD DAIWARY	No transportati	QARAH QOUZ BALA	No transportati	KOHTABA	No transportati

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacem ent	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacem ent	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacem ent
			replaced with Payeen Qala	on way for vehicles		on way for vehicles		on way for vehicles
659	15. Takhar	Rustaq	DAH-I-PAST repalced with Dashti Payeen	No transportati on way for vehicles	HAZAR SUMUCH	No transportati on way for vehicles	SARAM BAZ BALA	No transportati on way for vehicles
660	15. Takhar	Rustaq	SAYID ABAD KHOSHID AN repalced with Khanqa	No transportati on way for vehicles	LALA MAIDAN HAKIM	No transportati on way for vehicles	GANDA BAH I	No transportati on way for vehicles
661	15. Takhar	Rustaq	QOUDUK H HAZAR replaced with Tolki Bala	No transportati on way for vehicles	DASHT CHANARI	No transportati on way for vehicles	QARA BALAQ	No transportati on way for vehicles
662	15. Takhar	Rustaq	QALA GARDAB replaced with Bandil	No village with this name was found	PASTAKA PAYEN	No transportati on way for vehicles	LALA MAIDAN HUSSAIN	No transportati on way for vehicles
663	15. Takhar	Rustaq	DAHAN KEWAN replaced with Chirki Doz	No transportati on way for vehicles	QOUDOW KH SAR WOSTAQ	No transportati on way for vehicles	GUZAR CHASHKA	No transportati on way for vehicles
664	15. Takhar	Rustaq	QARA GHACH repalced with Archa Qaroq	No transportati on way for vehicles	NOW ABAD PANGANI	No transportati on way for vehicles	QOURGH DASHTAK HULYA	No transportati on way for vehicles

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
665	15. Takhar	Khwajah Ghar	GHULAM RASOOL replaced with MOHAMMAD ALI BAH	No village with this name was found				
666	15. Takhar	Khwajah Ghar	QAZAIL SAI replaced with Aspandash	No transportation way for vehicles	ZARD KAMAR	The village is under control of Taliban	IMAM KHANI	No transportation way for vehicles
667	15. Takhar	Khwajah Ghar	JAW KADO BALA replaced with Fager Abad	No transportation way for vehicles	HUSSIN KALDI	No transportation way for vehicles	LAKLAKA N	The village is under control of Taliban
671	15. Takhar	Ishkamish	KATA QOUROUGH replaced with QARATEPANO ABAD	No transportation way for vehicles				
676	15. Takhar	Chah Ab	IZANA replaced with Pay Shaf	No transportation way for vehicles	SEYA JAAR	No transportation way for vehicles	CHASHMAGUL	No transportation way for vehicles
678	15. Takhar	Farkhar	DAR BAH replaced with	No transportation way for vehicles	KAJ DARAH	No transportation way for vehicles		

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
			KHURAM-AB-BALA					
685	14. Badakhshan	Faizabad	DAH MASHEN replaced with SAYID BASHI	No transportation way for vehicles				
692	14. Badakhshan	Tashkan	PESTA KHOR replaced with SAYID ABAD YA EASHANA	No transportation way for vehicles				
709	14. Badakhshan	Arghanj Khwah	MAR DARA replaced with DASHT SHMERA	No transportation way for vehicles				
710	14. Badakhshan	Arghanj Khwah	KAMAR SAIGHAN replaced with SAYID DARA	No transportation way for vehicles				
713	14. Badakhshan	Kishim	KAZANKA N replaced with WAHDAT ABAD	No transportation way for vehicles	BOI ABI JEEM	No transportation way for vehicles		
714	14. Badakhshan	Kishim	ALAM BAI replaced with	No transportation				

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			GONBAD HULYA	on way for vehicles				
717	14. Badakhshan	Kishim	KHOJA BAGH replaced with KHOSHKA DARA PAYEN	No transportation way for vehicles	DASHT KHAWAR AK	No transportation way for vehicles		
718	14. Badakhshan	Kishim	KHAM BOK PAYEN replaced with QALA MIR HA	No village with this name was found				
724	14. Badakhshan	Argo	NARMAN GOW replaced with QOUCHI	No transportation way for vehicles	KHAM SALLEH	No transportation way for vehicles		
725	14. Badakhshan	Darayim	ZAHRAK replaced with Deh Bashi	No transportation way for vehicles	YAMA CHAYAN MEYANA	No transportation way for vehicles	DARA MAZAR	No transportation way for vehicles
727	14. Badakhshan	Darayim	DOGH GHALTA replaced with GAZYKEL	No transportation way for vehicles				
728	14. Badakhshan	Darayim	NAEMTAL A DAHI BALA replaced with Qala Esar	No transportation way for vehicles	MANJE	No transportation way for vehicles	DAHI PAST MANJE	No transportation way for vehicles

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
729	14. Badakhshan	Yaftal-e Sufla	BAR BAGH replaced with TOGHAK	No village with this name was found				
731	14. Badakhshan	Shahr-e Buzurg	SHAH DASHT replaced with KOL	No transportation way for vehicles				
733	14. Badakhshan	Shahr-e Buzurg	DANISHMANDI replaced with Jigani	No village with this name was found	KHAK	No transportation way for vehicles	ARJ KHAM	No transportation way for vehicles
741	19. Samangan	Aibak town	Khwaja Do Koh replaced with Karta Mujahed	No transportation way for vehicles	Jaga Banda	No transportation way for vehicles		
743	19. Samangan	Darah-ye Suf-e Pa'in	LABABAI replaced with Aq Mazar	The village is under control of Taliban	PAITAWA KISKI	The village is under control of Taliban	QAWAI MOSHT	No transportation way for vehicles
746	19. Samangan	Darah-ye Suf-e Bala	HACHAR GOO replaced with SARWALANG MAIYANA	No transportation way for vehicles				
747	19. Samangan	Darah-ye Suf-e Bala	SAFID KHAK replaced with Khawal	No village with this name was found	TOOR POUFLI	No transportation way for vehicles	GARMAK	No transportation way for vehicles

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
			Charmagh z					
750	19. Samangan	Ruy Do Ab	GHO JOUR TOUR replaced with Shor Tagha	No village with this name was found	KHOJA ZAID JONOB	No transportation way for vehicles	SHAIKHANI	No transportation way for vehicles
751	19. Samangan	Ruy Do Ab	BALAH ALI BALA replaced with Nawroz	No transportation way for vehicles	QASHQA HORTALAQ	No transportation way for vehicles	ARFA QOUL HULYA	No transportation way for vehicles
754	19. Samangan	Khuram wa Sar Bagh	ALHA replaced with QOULI SABZ	The village is under control of Taliban				
757	19. Samangan	Khuram wa Sar Bagh	GUL MOHAMMAD replaced with BAGHALAK	No transportation way for vehicles				
758	19. Samangan	Aibak	SHORCHA replaced with JOWI KARAIZ	The village is under control of Taliban				
760	19. Samangan	Aibak	SARKUNDA SHAREKYAR replaced	The village is under control of Taliban	ABDUL SHOKOR	No transportation way for vehicles	MANGHAR MULLAH ROZI	No transportation way for vehicles

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
			with Karta Mamorin					
761	19. Samangan	Aibak	SAR SHOR GHARMAL I replaced with SHAHE KHAIL MANGTAS H	No village with this name was found	RABATAK SHAHI KHAIL	No transportation way for vehicles		
762	19. Samangan	Aibak	KEPNAK ARCHA replaced with MASJED LAB JAR	No transportation way for vehicles	SHOWRA BAK KANDAHA RI-AH	No transportation way for vehicles		
767	32. Bamyan	Waras	ZARDAK PAIRANA replaced with GORAZK HULYA	No village with this name was found				
768	32. Bamyan	Waras	BAGHAK replaced with Sultan Rubat	No transportation way for vehicles	SAYEB JOWI	No transportation way for vehicles	TOOP	No transportation way for vehicles
771	32. Bamyan	Waras	SOKHTA QOUL replaced with Dehan Shakardad	No transportation way for vehicles	ALLAH WALI	No transportation way for vehicles	BAID QOUL	No transportation way for vehicles
772	32. Bamyan	Yakawlang	QASH GHOLAH replaced	No transportation				

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
			with PASS KHARANI	on way for vehicles				
774	32. Bamyan	Yakawlang	AB QOUL SUFLA replaced with KOH KINIK	No transportation way for vehicles				
781	32. Bamyan	Bamyan	MAMRAK YA MAMORAK replaced with SEYAKHAR BALAQ	No transportation way for vehicles				
782	32. Bamyan	Panjab	GARAM AB replaced with Kaj Naw	No transportation way for vehicles	DAHAN BARGHO SANG	No transportation way for vehicles	WARTA POOR	No transportation way for vehicles
783	32. Bamyan	Panjab	ZERK replaced with BARAIKI SEYADARA	No transportation way for vehicles				
785	32. Bamyan	Panjab	YAKHAK replaced with Kalan Deh	No transportation way for vehicles	KHAK BAIDAK	No transportation way for vehicles	DAHAN KOFSHAP	No transportation way for vehicles
786	32. Bamyan	Panjab	SEYA QOULAK replaced with CHAR DEWALY	No transportation way for vehicles	BARAKI SUFLA	No transportation way for vehicles		

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787	32. Bamyan	Panjab	NOW BALA SARAY replaced with QOUN GHAR	No transportation way for vehicles	QALA DASHT	No transportation way for vehicles		
789	32. Bamyan	Kahmard	Haji GULDAD replaced with MADAR	No transportation way for vehicles				
790	32. Bamyan	Shaybar	HAIL SAYEL replaced with PAI KOTAL	No transportation way for vehicles	AMAN QOUL	No transportation way for vehicles		
791	32. Bamyan	Shaybar	GUM AB replaced with JOW QOUL	No transportation way for vehicles	ZEE SULTAN	No transportation way for vehicles		
835	6. Ghazni	Deh Yak	SHATAN replaced with QALA ZAKIR	The village is under control of Taliban	SATARNI	The village is under control of Taliban		
869	6. Ghazni	Qarah Bagh	QALANDAR KHAIL replaced with NOW ABAD	The village is under control of Taliban				
873	6. Ghazni	Qarah Bagh	DAWOOD KHAIL replaced with Jangalak	The village is under control of Taliban	KOZADEN KHAIL	The village is under control of Taliban	ADAM	The village is under control of Taliban

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
877	6. Ghazni	Qarah Bagh	BAGI KHAIL replaced with DAHI BAKHSHI	The village is under control of Taliban				
881	6. Ghazni	Andar	CHANGI HULYA replaced with Mash	The village is under control of Taliban	WALE KHAIL	The village is under control of Taliban	RASHID GADL	
882	6. Ghazni	Andar	DADE replaced with Habib Gudi	The village is under control of Taliban	QALA SHAIR	The village is under control of Taliban	LASHKO	The village is under control of Taliban
888	6. Ghazni	Ghazni	ZAI WECH replaced with QARYA SHAMS SAHIB (RH)	The village is under control of Taliban				
892	6. Ghazni	Ghazni	SHALIZ replaced with QALA ARBAB HA	The village is under control of Taliban				
909	8. Paktika	Sar Rowzah	SANDAR KHAIL replaced with SHABAR	The village is under control of Taliban				
913	8. Paktika	Yahya Khel	KALA TAR replaced with GULAB KALA	The village is under control of Taliban				

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968	3. Parwan	Charikar	SHAMAQ TOOPDAR A replaced with QALA FAQAIR SHAH	No transportation way for vehicles	GHOR BAND DARA	No transportation way for vehicles		
971	3. Parwan	Charikar	SHAHABU DAIN replaced with Deh Qazi	No transportation way for vehicles	QALA WAZIR KHAN	No village with this name was found	NOW ABAD KHOWJA SAYARAN SUFLA	No village with this name was found
975	3. Parwan	Charikar	SOKHTA ZAR replaced with TOTOM DARA SUFLA	No village with this name was found				
984	3. Parwan	Siahgird (Ghorband)	QAMCHA Q replaced with Char Deh	The village is under control of Taliban	KHAR ZAR PAYEN	The village is under control of Taliban	SEYA KAKA	The village is under control of Taliban
1096	10. Ningarhar	Chaparhar	KOCHEYA NO KALAY replaced with LOTGAPUR	The village is under control of Taliban	GADAL	The village is under control of Taliban		
1113	10. Ningarhar	Pachir wa Agam	KAZH KE replaced with Tarsang Korona	The village is under control of Taliban	PACHER SUFLA YA OBAH KHAIL	The village is under control of Taliban	KHAN KALAY YA NARYAN	The village is under control of Taliban

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1167	11. Laghman	Alingar	SORAK replaced with CHANCHAR	The village is under control of Taliban				
1168	11. Laghman	Alingar	CHAR QALA replaced with Kanda	The village is under control of Taliban	ROAD KALAY	The village is under control of Taliban	MANZ BANDA	The village is under control of Taliban
1171	11. Laghman	Alingar	SHAFALAM HAZAT KHAIL replaced with SAKHAR	The village is under control of Taliban				
1176	11. Laghman	Alisheng	SHAIKH ATOR replaced with ACHAK ZAI	The village is under control of Taliban				
1181	11. Laghman	Mehtar Lam	KARALY KAS replaced with GUL BAILA	The village is under control of Taliban				
1184	11. Laghman	Mehtar Lam	ZARA KALAY replaced with QALA SHAIKHAN	The village is under control of Taliban				
1186	11. Laghman	Mehtar Lam	MANDUZAI replaced with	The village is under	TURKI KHARABA	The village is under		

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
			ZEYARAT KALAY	control of Taliban		control of Taliban		
1188	11. Laghman	Mehtar Lam	ZARMANY replaced with TUNDI	The village is under control of Taliban				
1216	2. Kapisa	Nejrab	BAQA KHAIL replaced with ABI KHAIL	The village is under control of Taliban				
1218	2. Kapisa	Nejrab	GHAYEN PAYEN replaced with ASPA GHENACH	The village is under control of Taliban	BACHI KHAIL HULYA	The village is under control of Taliban		
1222	2. Kapisa	Nejrab	QALA-WALI replaced with PUSHTA	The village is under control of Taliban				
1224	12. Kunar	Bar Kunar (Asmar)	KUNDAI replaced with ASMAR	The village is under control of Taliban				
1228	12. Kunar	Ghaziabad	MEYAL replaced with DAREN	The village is under control of Taliban	MARYAT	The village is under control of Taliban		
1231	12. Kunar	Dangam	KAR KOTT replaced with CHAQOLAK	The village is under control of Taliban	BUN SHAHI KANDOW	The village is under control of Taliban		

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
1232	12. Kunar	Darah-ye Pech	MACHKA MAL replaced with Manogi	The village is under control of Taliban	ADCHAT TENTAL	The village is under control of Taliban	AYBAT KALAY	The village is under control of Taliban
1233	12. Kunar	Darah-ye Pech	KOZ TARKA replaced with Dari Khar	The village is under control of Taliban	DOSEE	The village is under control of Taliban	ANZER KALAY	The village is under control of Taliban
1236	12. Kunar	Tsowkey	KOM BAIR replaced with BADENJE	The village is under control of Taliban				
1238	12. Kunar	Tsowkey	GAGEZO replaced with BABUR	The village is under control of Taliban				
1240	12. Kunar	Khas Kunar	WOCHA ZHOWAR A replaced with YUSUF ABAD	The village is under control of Taliban				
1243	12. Kunar	Chapah Darah	MARTAYG AL replaced with TAR NAIK	The village is under control of Taliban	BIKARE	The village is under control of Taliban		
1246	12. Kunar	Narang	ZARKAND A replaced with Kal	The village is under control of Taliban	CHAR QALA	The village is under control of Taliban	KARA MAR	The village is under control of Taliban

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1252	13. Nuristan	Nurgaram	MASHOK replaced with SORAIL	The village is under control of Taliban	NANKA	The village is under control of Taliban		
1253	13. Nuristan	Nurgaram	DINGOR replaced with SHAMGUL	The village is under control of Taliban				
1265	33. Panjshayr	Rukhah	MARKAZ-I-WOLUYS WALLY replaced with PEYAWAS HT NARYAN	Police didn't allow to interview				
1273	33. Panjshayr	Shutul	QALA AFGHAN replaced with QARGHA WARO	This village is related to Unaba district	NAL AB	This village is related to Unaba district		
1274	33. Panjshayr	Shutul	HESSAR replaced with BOSTAN	This village is related to Unaba district	SHOTUL JAILANAK	It was surveyed before		
1277	33. Panjshayr	Khinj	PESHGHOR YA SHAHIDAN replaced with PESHGHOR YA	Police didn't allow to interview				

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
			RAGESTAN					
1327	28. Kandahar	Spin Boldak	BURJ KALAY replaced with MUSSA KHAN	The village is under control of Taliban				
1330	28. Kandahar	Spin Boldak	POPAL ZAI YAKA TOOT replaced with Badak Abad	The village is under control of Taliban	AKHTAR MOHAMMAD KALAY	The village is under control of Taliban	KUSHTA KANO ZAI	The village is under control of Taliban
1331	28. Kandahar	Spin Boldak	BADEEN ZAI replaced with Nawi Kalai	The village is under control of Taliban	AQA MOHAMMAD JALAL JABAR KALAY QAHRAMAN	The village is under control of Taliban	ISAHQ ZAI	The village is under control of Taliban
1332	28. Kandahar	Spin Boldak	HAJI MOHAMMAD EKHLAS KALAY replaced with Wesh Kalai	The village is under control of Taliban	SHAR GHELY GHEYAS KHAN KALAY	The village is under control of Taliban	ZARO KALAY	The village is under control of Taliban
1355	28. Kandahar	Shah Wali Kot	SHOKAL replaced with Shah Jahan Kalai	The village is under control of Taliban	TANGI BAGHTOO	The village is under control of Taliban	SPEN KECHA (SIYAH) GUNBAD)	The village is under control of Taliban

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1356	28. Kandahar	Shah Wali Kot	KARIZ replaced with Markaz Wolaswali	The village is under control of Taliban	KATA SANG	The village is under control of Taliban	GUNBAD (TAWARAH)	The village is under control of Taliban
1357	29. Zabul	Qalat town	Kariz Mirza replaced with San Ghari	The village is under control of Taliban				
1364	29. Zabul	Shah Joy	HABIB KALAY replaced with MURAD KHAN KALAY	The village is under control of Taliban				
1371	29. Zabul	Shamulzai	KARIZ replaced with ALAM CHINA DARWAZA GAY	The village is under control of Taliban				
1411	34. Daykundi	Mir Amor	AB ZAWARA ALI replaced with KHOWJA GUL	No village with this name was found				
1420	34. Daykundi	Ishtarlay	KHAR SANG replaced with SOKHTAG I	No village with this name was found	SAR AB	No village with this name was found		

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1423	34. Daykundi	Khedir	SAR SANG replaced with SORKHAK	No transportation way for vehicles	ZAMIN NAWA	No transportation way for vehicles		
1465	24. Herat	Zindah Jan	KARAIZ BARENJI replaced with SANG BAST	The village is under control of Taliban				
1470	24. Herat	Ghorian	DAHARAN replaced with CHAH MAZAR	The village is under control of Taliban				
1475	24. Herat	Adraskan	KHAM SULTAN ZAIYE replaced with CHAH MALANG	The village is under control of Taliban				
1476	24. Herat	Adraskan	DEWARAN SUFLA replaced with SAD MANI	The village is under control of Taliban				
1504	24. Herat	Shindand	TOLGA YA NOW GER replaced with KHAK SAFID YA HADERA SAFID	The village is under control of Taliban				
1506	24. Herat	Shindand	JAMAL ZAIYE PARMAKA	The village is under				

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
			N replaced with KHAM SARWAR YA GHULAM KUSHTA	control of Taliban				
1507	24. Herat	Shindand	KHO KAPAL replaced with QALA PAYEN	The village is under control of Taliban				
1510	24. Herat	Shindand	KARAIZ GANDA WAK replaced with QAZA WAST	The village is under control of Taliban				
1511	24. Herat	Shindand	RAIGAK replaced with SHOR AB	The village is under control of Taliban				
1527	24. Herat	Kushk (Rabat-e Sangi)	GULA CHA replaced with KHOD RO	The village is under control of Taliban				
1531	24. Herat	Pashtun Zarghun	SAWOR replaced with SEJA	The village is under control of Taliban				
1533	24. Herat	Pashtun Zarghun	GAJA replaced with PEYAZ DARAK	The village is under control of Taliban				

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
1535	24. Herat	Pashtun Zarghun	DAHI MIR SAD replaced with TOORAN	The village is under control of Taliban				
1536	24. Herat	Gulran	KARAIZ TALKH replaced with DORODI TAWAKAL	The village is under control of Taliban				
1537	24. Herat	Gulran	LAOSHAO AK MABAIN replaced with CHAH AKRAM	The village is under control of Taliban				
1539	24. Herat	Gulran	CHAH BAGHALA K CHAH ARIF replaced with CHAH SANGAR SAR TAKHT	The village is under control of Taliban				
1546	23. Badghis	Qal'ah-ye Now town	Ser Ha replaced with Aqeb Hamam	The village is under control of Taliban	Khom Naw Abad	The village is under control of Taliban		
1548	23. Badghis	Qadis	BOYA KADANAK ARBAB RAHIM DAD replaced	The village is under control of Taliban	AW PODA	The village is under control of Taliban	QAIB ALI	The village is under control of Taliban

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
			with Langar Sharif					
1549	23. Badghis	Qadis	GHALA CHARKH PAYEN replaced with QOUR BAN HA	The village is under control of Taliban				
1550	23. Badghis	Qadis	HAMALY KHAN HULYA replaced with Zad Saleh	The village is under control of Taliban	QAPCHAQ HA	The village is under control of Taliban	BOYA KALAY HA	The village is under control of Taliban
1557	23. Badghis	Ab-e Kamari	ROWI AWA replaced with BALAY SEN	The village is under control of Taliban	BAGHBAN HA	The village is under control of Taliban		
1558	23. Badghis	Ab-e Kamari	BARA KHANA replaced with Sar Asiab	The village is under control of Taliban	KATORI	The village is under control of Taliban	TOOR SHAIKH	The village is under control of Taliban
1559	23. Badghis	Ab-e Kamari	SENA MULLAH MANSOR replaced with Khwaja Ahamadi	The village is under control of Taliban	TOWI CHE QOUL WA AWEILA MOHAMMAD ZAI	The village is under control of Taliban	JAR SORKH	The village is under control of Taliban

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
1583	31. Ghor	Chaghcharan	VINI replaced with Akhta Khana Safla	The village is under control of Taliban	POUZA LEACH SUFLA	The village is under control of Taliban	CHASHMA JANK	The village is under control of Taliban
1584	31. Ghor	Chaghcharan	ZAMIN JAI replaced with Sar Akhta Khana	The village is under control of Taliban	HAJI ABDULLAH	The village is under control of Taliban	GARDANA KABOD BALA	The village is under control of Taliban
1594	31. Ghor	La'l wa Sar Jangal	DAHI PAITAP replaced with Mir Zaran	The village is under control of Taliban	SAFID DEWAL	The village is under control of Taliban	SHAIKH SANGAK	The village is under control of Taliban
1596	31. Ghor	La'l wa Sar Jangal	QAZAGHAK replaced with Naziran	No transportation way for vehicles	ZANGI DAD	No transportation way for vehicles	MOUKHTAR	No transportation way for vehicles
1600	31. Ghor	La'l wa Sar Jangal	NOW QADAM replaced with Siah Sang	No transportation way for vehicles	NOWI TAQ	No transportation way for vehicles	CHALLOW AK	No transportation way for vehicles
1624	25. Farah	Shayb Koh	HUSSAIN ABAD replaced with KASHTA GOH	The village is under control of Taliban				
1626	25. Farah	Farah	ROWKIN replaced with Char Bagh	The village is under control of Taliban	KARAIZ MOHAMMAD NABI	The village is under control of Taliban	KARAGH ZARD	The village is under control of Taliban

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
1629	25. Farah	Farah	KARAIZ TAPA GERDAK replaced with KARAIZ ALIF TAJ	The village is under control of Taliban				
1632	25. Farah	Farah	KOKSHEF replaced with QANAD ABDULLAH	The village is under control of Taliban				
1634	25. Farah	Bala Boluk	CHAHEL GAZI replaced with Payeen Kalai	The village is under control of Taliban	ASSLE ZER KOH	The village is under control of Taliban	QALA AZOO	The village is under control of Taliban
1636	25. Farah	Bala Boluk	SAR TAKHT replaced with Shiwan	The village is under control of Taliban	KHAIRI	The village is under control of Taliban	KHAR SAKI	The village is under control of Taliban
1637	25. Farah	Bala Boluk	ROAD DOZD replaced with ALKOZAI	The village is under control of Taliban				
1645	25. Farah	Pusht-e Rod	GHULAM WALI replaced with BOLAND DAHI	The village is under control of Taliban				

SP#	Province	District	Village (1st Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (2nd Draw)	Reason for Replacement	Village (3rd Draw)	Reason for Replacement
1650	25. Farah	Qal'ah-ye Kah	KAZRAIZ PESHAK replaced with TAPA HASAR	The village is under control of Taliban	KULATA SHER DIL	The village is under control of Taliban		