



The Asia Foundation

AFGHANISTAN FLASH SURVEYS
ON PERCEPTIONS OF PEACE,
COVID-19, AND THE ECONOMY:
WAVE 2 FINDINGS





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The Asia Foundation

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Headquartered in San Francisco, The Asia Foundation works through its network of offices in 18 Asian countries and in Washington, DC. Working with public and private partners, the Foundation receives funding from a diverse group of bilateral and multilateral development agencies, foundations, corporations, and individuals. For more information, visit asiafoundation.org

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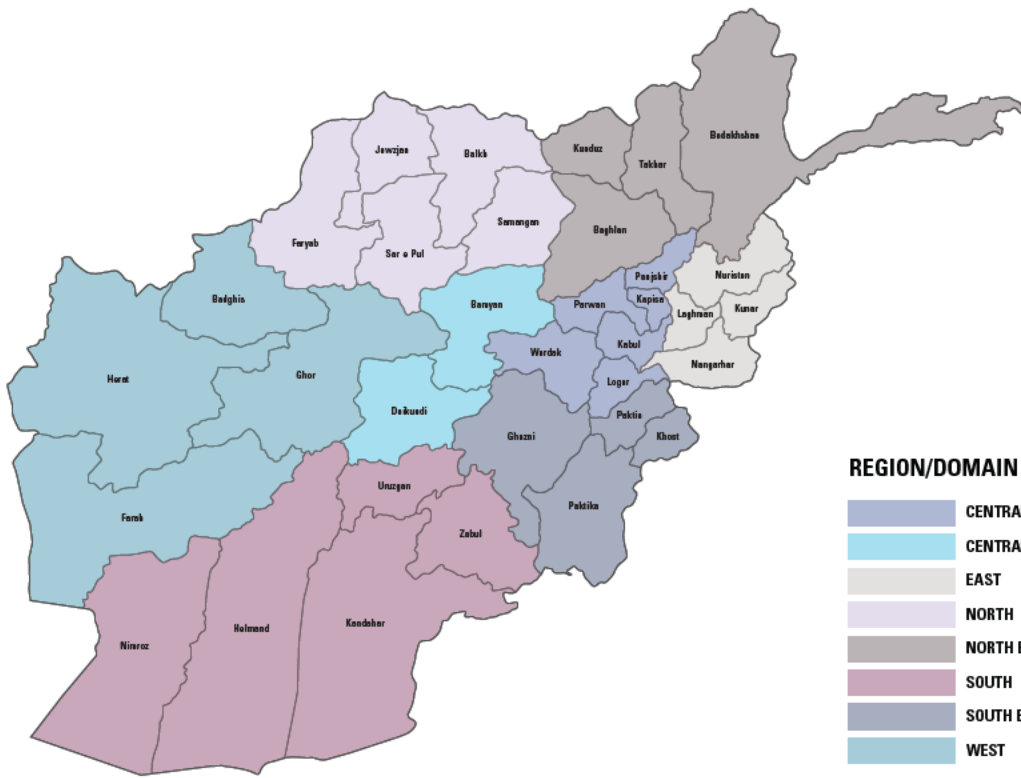
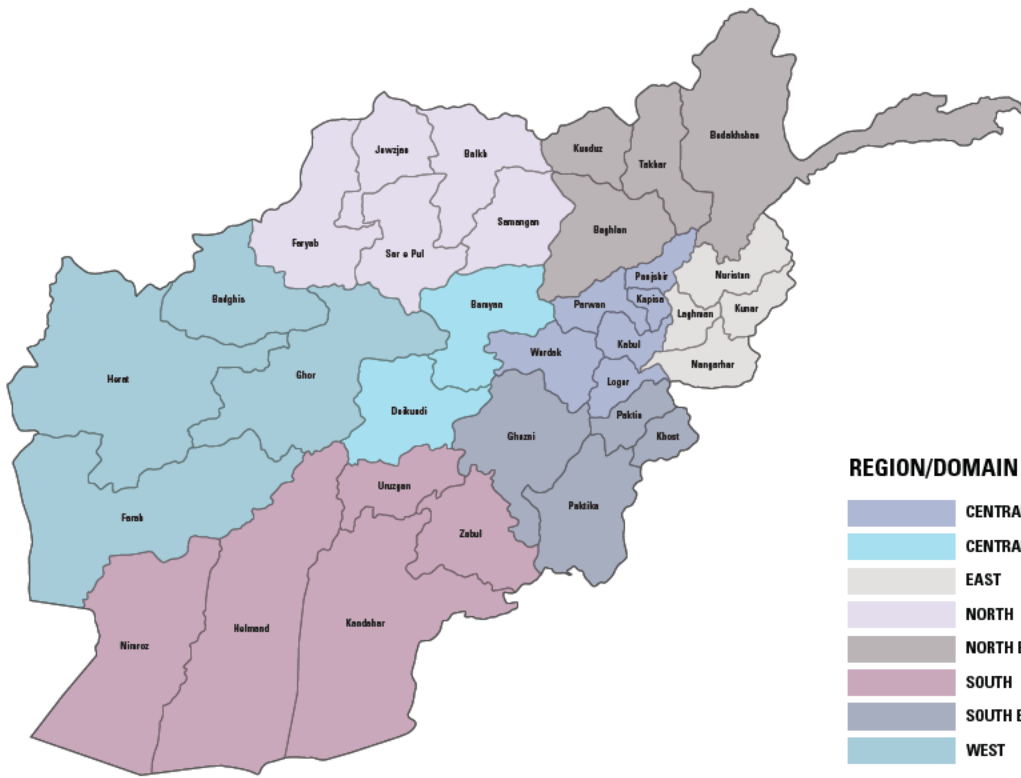
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Asia Foundation's *Afghanistan Flash Surveys on Perceptions of Peace, Covid-19, and the Economy: Wave 2 Findings* – the second of three waves – gathered the views of over 4,200 Afghans aged 18+ by telephonic interview using random digit dialing. Afghans were surveyed on a number of crucial and nationally important areas including the economy, Covid-19, peace, security, and women's rights.

The *Survey* was conducted using a mobile-only TAPI (Tablet-Assisted Phone Interviewing) – based survey of the mobile phone-using public of Afghanistan. The *Survey* was fielded using Research Control Solutions (RCS) software. Fieldwork was conducted from November 18, 2020 to December 10, 2020, by 90 native Dari and Pashto speaking interviewers, gender matched with respondents. The final sample was 72% male and 28% female, and comprised 58% urban and 42% rural respondents. Survey weights were used for representativeness of the sample. Considering the *Survey* design, the estimated design effect was 2.03. The margin of error with 95% confidence at $p=.5$ is $\pm 1.49\%$. The complex margin of error with design effect with 95% confidence at $p=.5$ is $\pm 2.1\%$.

Of the overall 4,238 respondents, 1,970 are respondents who also participated in Wave 1. An analysis of the 1,970 panel respondents, comparing their perceptions between Wave 1 and Wave 2 is also provided.

On peace talks, all participants were asked whether peace is achievable in the next two years and whether they felt they would be represented at peace talks. Perceptions regarding possible compromises to achieve peace, and their willingness to accept conditions related to a Taliban amnesty, the ceding of provinces, and women's rights issues were also garnered.

On security, participants' perceptions on whether the Afghan National Police, Afghan National Army, and Afghan Local Police would be able to provide adequate security without foreign financial and technical assistance is measured. Participants were also asked about violence and types of violence that had impacted them or their family.

Regarding women's rights, perceptions were sought regarding where respondents feel it is acceptable for women to work and whether women should have access to leadership roles.

Participants' perceptions on their economic situation over the past 12 months with regards to their household situation, employment opportunities, the affordability and availability of quality products, access to services, and the cost of medication and health-care service is also shared. Participants were further asked about the levels of access to aid, including financial and employment, being provided to their households during the past 12 months. Afghan perceptions on levels of corruption in the country were also sought.

To address concerns around the unfolding Covid-19 pandemic, Afghans were asked a range of questions regarding their levels of worry, which protective measures they had utilized, from where they obtained Covid-19 information, the government response, and whether they or someone in their household had displayed symptoms and whether there had been a confirmed diagnosis in the household.

PEACE

During Wave 1 (W1) over half of those interviewed (54.1%) believed that peace was achievable within the next two years. Indeed, only 43.6% of those interviewed during Wave 2 (W2) now believe that peace is achievable within the next two years. When asked why they think peace is not achievable in the next two years, interference of foreign countries (31.7%) is the most cited answer.

Over half of respondents (54.0%) report they do not feel represented in the ongoing peace talks, an increase of almost four percentage points when compared with W1 (50.1%).

In regard to priorities that are important to be protected in a peace agreement, the most cited answers were women's rights (86.7%), a strong central government (84.7%), and equality among different groups of people (regardless of ethnicity) (83.5%). Protection of the current constitution as very important was noted by 80.3% of respondents. A three percent increase in respondents answering that it is very important to protect a democratic system (66.5%) is noted when compared with W1 (63.0%). An increase is observed amongst those who say that the protection of freedom of speech (82.7%) is very important when compared with W1 (79.3%). A similar finding is also noted among those who say that protection of freedom of the press is very important (82.5%), when compared with W1 (79.3%).

The percentage of respondents who said they were very willing to see a blanket amnesty provided to the Taliban as part of any peace agreement (33.1%) has decreased when compared with W1 (39.3%).

A similar theme is observed with regards to a blanket amnesty for Taliban leaders, with just over a quarter (26.1%) saying they were very willing to accept this, a noticeable drop from the third who gave the same answer during W1 (33.3%).

With regards to a Taliban role in government, just under a quarter (24.3%) say they are very willing to accept this as part of a peace agreement, an almost seven percentage point decrease when compared with W1 (31.0%).

SECURITY

The percentage of respondents who strongly agree the Afghan National Army (ANA) can still provide adequate security without foreign technical assistance is 53.3%.

Utilizing the same question but for the Afghan National Police (ANP), 44.5% of respondents strongly agree.

When considering whether the ANA will be able to provide adequate security without foreign financial assistance, over half of respondents say they either strongly agree (31.7%) or somewhat agree (19.4%).

Regarding perceptions of the ANP, just under half (47.2%) say they strongly agree the ANP are honest and fair.

Over half of respondents (55.0%) strongly agree that the ANP helps improve security.

Over three quarters of respondents either strongly agree (50.3%) or somewhat agree (27.2%) that the ANP is efficient at arresting criminals.

A larger number of Afghans strongly agree they would contact the ANP if they needed assistance (67.4%).

Just over a third of respondents (36.5%) strongly agree that the Afghan Local Police will be able to provide adequate security without foreign technical assistance.

When asked whether they or anyone in their family had suffered from violence or of some criminal act in the past year, less than one fifth (15.5%) replied yes. Of those who reported that they or someone in their family has suffered from violence or some criminal act in the past year, "don't know" (28.7%) remains the most cited type of crime experienced. The next most frequent answer is murder (22.4%). When asked whether the crimes or violent acts were reported to anybody outside of their family, almost two thirds (58.7%) said yes.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

During Wave 2 (W2), respondents were again asked a number of questions regarding which places they agree or disagree that it is acceptable for women to work, the most cited answer nationally, where respondents strongly agree that it is acceptable for women to work, was female-only schools (93.2%). The second most quoted answer was hospital or clinics (93.1%). Just over half of respondents (51.1%) strongly agree that it is acceptable for women to work at an NGO.

Support for women in leadership positions remains high and responses in W2 are strikingly similar to those recorded during W1. When asked whether they agree or disagree that it is acceptable for women to have access to the following leadership roles: running for president, minister or cabinet member, CEO of a large company, governor of a province, or member of a Community Development Council, in all cases again, a majority responded in agreement. Support is highest for the CEO of a large company position (70.6%) and member of a Community Development Council (70.5%) and remains lowest for running for president (57.4%).

During W2, a fifth of respondents (20.5%) indicated that they believe women will be represented very well in peace talks.

A majority (86.7%) said it was very important that women's rights be protected as part of any peace agreement.

ECONOMY

The percentage of Afghans who report the financial situation of their household has gotten worse in the past 12 months has decreased marginally between W1 and W2 (70.9% and 70.2%).

Almost three quarters of respondents (74.1%) stated employment opportunities had worsened in the past 12 months.

When asked about the availability of basic products in the market, such as wheat, rice, and oil—67.3% of respondents report availability had worsened in the previous 12 months.

Respondents were also asked how the affordability of quality products had been impacted in the previous 12 months, to which 78.6% of Afghans reported this had gotten worse.

A large proportion of respondents said the cost of medication for their households had gotten worse in the past 12 months (79.6%).

Surprisingly, the situation in regard to physical access to health-care services shows some signs of improvement. During W1, 16.2% of respondents reported that access to health-care services had gotten better in the past 12 months. During W2, this increased to 18.2%.

Over half of respondents (55.4%) report that access to electricity had gotten worse in the past 12 months, representing a 12 percentage point increase among those who responded to the same question in W1.

During W1, 63.0% of respondents stated that access to schools had gotten worse over the past 12 months. For W2, this figure decreased almost six percentage points to 57.6%.

With regard to food, 29.7% reported awareness of food being provided in their local area to aid households.

When asked about the provision of health-care services in their local area, a significant majority (85.8%) report they were not aware of this service being provided. Only 14.2% of respondents said they were aware of health care services provided in their local area.

The percentage of respondents who report awareness of financial support being provided is low with only 14.4% saying they were aware of this service.

Less than a fifth of respondents (18.7%) say they are aware of medical equipment, for example gloves, facemasks, sanitizer, being provided during this time; this is an increase however, on findings from W1 (15.2%).

Corruption continues to be an issue across the country, 85.4% of those surveyed cited corruption as a major problem in daily life. Only 6.3% said corruption was not a problem.

COVID-19

Fielded during the threat of a second wave of the global pandemic, almost two thirds of participants expressed that they were either very worried (45.8%) or worried (19.2%) regarding going to work.

When respondents were asked about engaging in community activities, only 14.9% reported they are not worried at all, a significant drop on the 22.0% who responded to the same question in W1.

When asked about their level of worry when attending funerals and religious functions, less than a fifth (15.7%) say they are not worried at all.

Over half of respondents (50.6%) report being very worried about attending school.

Just half (50.0%) of respondents report being very worried over visiting a health-care facility. Less than a third report being not worried at all (14.2%) or somewhat worried (17.8%).

Of all the precautionary measures available to protect from Covid-19, frequent handwashing (95.4%) remains the most cited answer, and there is a minor increase on the percentage utilizing this when compared with W1 (93.8%).

A majority of respondents, 84.6%, report they received adequate news and information on Covid-19 and the actions they needed to take to respond to it.

Over three fifths of respondents said that to a great extent (30.6%) or a moderate extent (29.9%) that government provided timely information about Covid-19.

Over three fifths of respondents reported that to either a great extent (31.3%) or moderate extent (30.2%) they were provided accurate information about Covid-19 by the government.

Family and friends (86.3%) continues to be the most given answer when asked which source(s) of news and information they used to stay informed about Covid-19.

Afghans were asked a suite of questions regarding whether they or someone in their household had experienced symptoms of Covid-19 since December 2019. The most cited answer was fever, with over half of respondents (54.0%) saying that they or someone in their household had experienced this symptom. Shortness of breath was the least cited answer (32.2%).

Less than a quarter of respondents (22.7%) reported that someone in their household had received a confirmed diagnosis of Covid-19.

When asked whether they would associate with someone in their community whom they knew previously had Covid-19 but is now healthy, a split emerges: 49.0% of respondents say they would associate, while 50.5% say they would not.

More than half of Afghans appear increasingly concerned about the lasting impact of the Covid-19 outbreak on their personal health, with 56.3% reporting they are very concerned.

Slightly more than three fifths (60.2%) report they are very concerned about the lasting impact of Covid-19 on their lifestyle (i.e. daily routine and ability to work and socialize with others). This is an almost seven percentage point increase when compared with W1 (53.6%).

METHODS

The Asia Foundation's *Afghanistan Flash Surveys on Perceptions of Peace, Covid-19, and the Economy: Wave 2 Findings* is a mobile-only Tablet-Assisted Phone Interviewing (TAPI) – based survey of the mobile phone-using public of Afghanistan. The *Survey* was fielded using Research Control Solutions (RCS) software.

This *Survey* targets a representative sample of mobile-using Afghans (age 18+) totaling 4,238n. The sample was generated via random digit dialing (RDD), so any existing mobile phone number in Afghanistan had a theoretical probability of selection. Among the 4,238 interviews, 1,970 panel respondents were contacted from Wave 1 (W1).

Fieldwork was conducted starting on November 18, 2020 and ending on December 10, 2020, by 90 native Dari and Pashto speaking interviewers, gender matched with respondents. The achieved sample was 72% male and 28% female, and comprised 62% urban and 38% rural respondents. Weights were added rendering the final sample, 51% male and 49% female, 26% urban and 74% rural.

The sampling methodology, questionnaire design, field team, and overall field experience are summarized in this section, however a more detailed methodology is available in Appendix 1.

1. The *Survey* included a random sample of 2,268 with access to mobile phones and 1,970 participants from W1.
2. The random sample was drawn using a list-assisted RDD methodology. Mobile telephones were not stratified. The sample frame has been developed based on source data provided by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).
3. Calls were made using SIM-card enabled devices, with AWCC, Afghan telecoms Salaam, Etisalat, MTN and Roshan as the network operators.
4. The questionnaire included questions about the Covid-19 pandemic, opinion of the security forces, the peace process, crime and violence, and the role of women in society. In addition, the *Survey* captured demographic information, such as age, gender, education level, ethnicity, and work status, among others.
5. Fieldwork was completed by 90 native Dari and Pashto speaking interviewers, between November 18, 2020 and December 10, 2020.
6. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, interviewers worked from home on cellular phones and SIM-enabled tablets issued by ACSOR. The supervisor assigned Case IDs and phone numbers to interviewers.
7. All cases that were recorded were processed through D3's audio analysis program, sAIren, which checks audio files for long intervals of silence or the absence of human voices, which

suggest data falsification or poor quality interviewing. The sAIren results and the ability to immediately pull interview lengths from the online data allowed ACSOR to focus its field-level quality control on cases which were more likely to be problematic due to short interview length or a high percentage of silence. In addition, a third-party monitor, Sayara Research, also listened to randomly selected audio recordings or conducted phone back-checks in cases where audio was not available.

9. In addition to sAIren analysis, field-level quality control consisted of audio monitoring (listening to recordings) and phone back-checks. The Asia Foundation contracted with Sayara Research to conduct third-party validation, which consisted of listening to audio files to confirm the quality of ACSOR's work.
10. Quality control tests were conducted following the completion of fieldwork to monitor interviewer performance. During the data cleaning phase, the Valkyrie program was used to search for patterns or anomalies in the data that may indicate an interview was not properly conducted by an interviewer.
11. Additional logic checks after the initial data delivery were conducted.
12. The data was weighted to gender, urban/rural status, and regional population estimates published by the National Statistics and Information Authority (NSIA).
13. Considering the *Survey* design, the estimated design effect was 2.03. The margin of error with 95% confidence at $p=.5$ is $\pm 1.49\%$. The complex margin of error with design effect with 95% confidence at $p=.5$ is $\pm 2.1\%$.

PEACE

During Wave 1 (W1) over half of those interviewed (54.1%) believed that peace was achievable within the next two years. Fieldwork for W1 was largely conducted after the start of intra-Afghan talks in Doha, Qatar on September 12, 2020¹, and it is likely that this was a driver for optimism. During Wave 2 (W2) however, it appears that, due to lack of substantive progress, problems surrounding procedural issues, and an increase in violence², public optimism has been tempered.

KEY QUESTIONS

Q-22: *Do you think peace is achievable in Afghanistan in the next two years?*

Q-23. *(Ask if no at Q-22) Why do you think peace is not achievable in the next two years? (Single mention)*

Q-24A. *Do you feel people like you are sufficiently represented in efforts to negotiate peace with the Taliban?*

Q-24B. *How well-represented do you think the following groups of people will be in efforts to negotiate peace with the Taliban? Do you think they will be represented very well, somewhat well, somewhat poorly, or very poorly? (a) Uneducated or illiterate people. (b) Poor people. (c) People living in villages or rural areas. (d) People living in cities or urban areas. (e) Women. (f) Young people.*

Q-25. *It is likely that to reach a successful peace agreement, all sides would have to make difficult compromises. How important would you say the following things are to protect as part of a peace agreement? Would you say it is very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important? (a) The current Constitution. (b) A democratic system. (c) Freedom of speech. (d) Freedom of the press. (e) A strong central government. (f) The current judicial and court system. (g) Women's rights. (h) Equality among different groups of people (regardless of ethnicity, class, etc.). (i) The presence of foreign military forces in Afghanistan. (j) Foreign economic assistance to Afghanistan.*

Q-26. *And how willing would you be to accept a peace agreement that included the following conditions? Would you be very willing, somewhat willing, somewhat unwilling, or very unwilling to accept a peace agreement in which: (a) Blanket amnesty is provided for Taliban fighters. (b) Blanket amnesty is provided for Taliban senior leaders. (c) A role in the government is given to the Taliban. (d) control over certain provinces is ceded to the Taliban. (e) Women may no longer work outside the home. (f) Women and girls may no longer attend school.*

Indeed, only 43.6% of those interviewed during W2 now believe that peace is achievable within the next two years.

Half of males (50.2%) say peace is achievable in the next two years; this represents a nine percentage point decrease when compared with W1 (59.5%). The percentage of females who say peace is achievable (36.7 %) decreased by over eleven percentage points when compared with W1 (48.8%).

Respondents in the East (62.1%) are significantly more likely than those in the West (32.2%) and Central/Highlands (32.3%) to say they believe peace is achievable in the next two years.

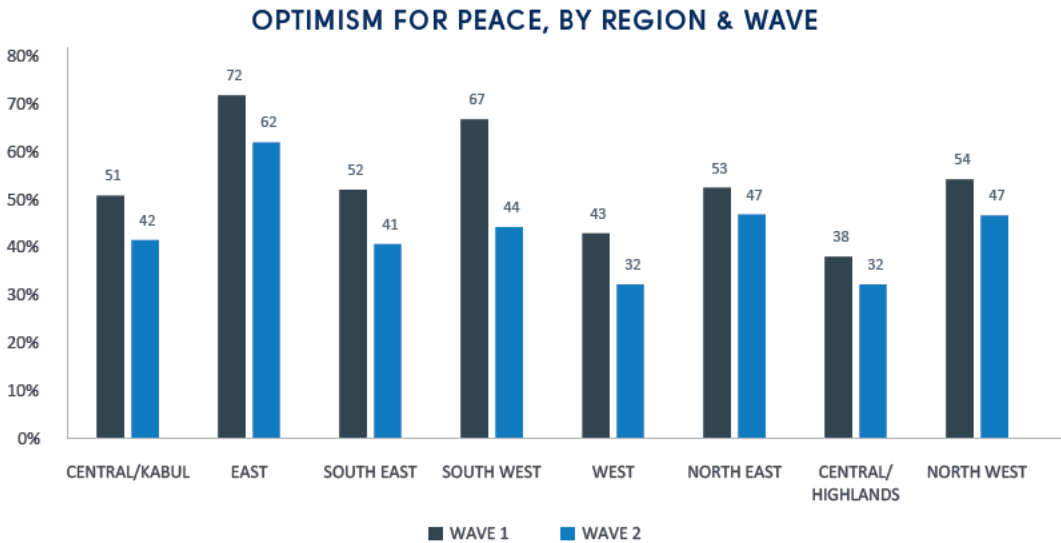


Fig. 1: Q-22. Do you think peace is achievable in Afghanistan in the next two years? (Percent who say yes.)

Over half of those aged 46–55 (52.3%) report that peace is achievable in the next two years, while this figure is less than half lowest among those aged 18–25 (42.1%).

Regional dynamics, and the involvement of outside powers, has oft been noted as having a direct impact on the conflict inside Afghanistan.³ Concerns that this involvement may encroach on peace talks is noted among respondents --when asked why they think peace is not achievable in the next two years, interference of foreign countries (31.7%) is the most cited answer (this is a merged percentage of all those who cite individual countries or generally say ‘foreign’ countries).

Indicative of increased and continued violence across Afghanistan since the start of intra-Afghan negotiations, the percentage of respondents who cite continued violence and fighting as a reason why peace is not achievable in the next two years has risen to 22.9%, a rise of almost eight percentage points

when compared with W1 (15.0%). The percentage of respondents who say that the government and Taliban are too far apart (18.7%) has also risen when compared against W1 (16.2%).

REASONS WHY PEACE IS NOT ACHIEVABLE IN THE NEXT TWO YEARS

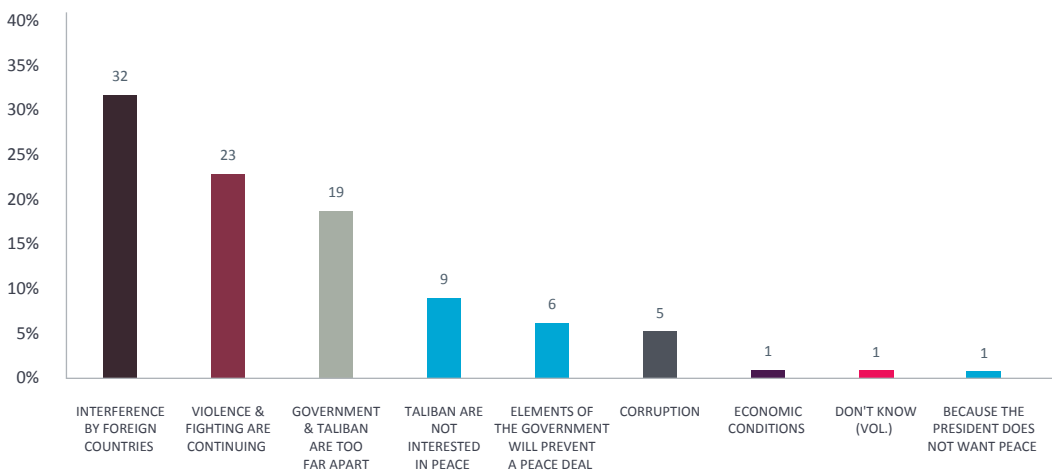


Fig. 2: Q-23. (Ask if no in Q-22) *Why do you think peace is not achievable in the next two years?*

Afghan men (40.8%) are most likely to report the interference of foreign countries, while women are most likely to report violence and fighting are continuing (31.1%).

Those in the South West (42.8%) are most likely to cite interference of foreign countries, while those in the North West (22.3%) are significantly less likely. Interestingly, only 7.7% of respondents in the South West cite continued violence and fighting as a reason why peace is not achievable in the next two years.

Concerns around inclusivity during peace talks have been noted among many observers and this is again reflected in data. As with W1, respondents were asked if they feel people like them are sufficiently represented in efforts to negotiate peace with the Taliban. Over half of respondents (54.0%) report they do not feel represented, an increase of almost four percentage points when compared with W1 (50.1%).

SENSE OF REPRESENTATION IN PEACE TALKS

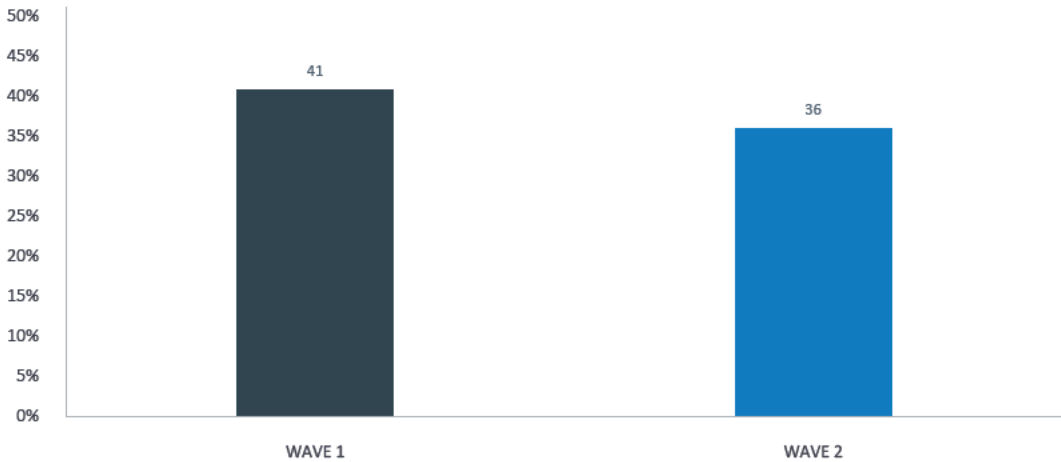


Fig. 3: Q-24A. Do you feel people like you are sufficiently represented in efforts to negotiate peace with the Taliban? (Percent who say yes.)

When dissected by region, respondents in the West (64.3%) are most likely to report that they do not feel people like them are sufficiently represented in efforts to negotiate peace with the Taliban, while this figure is lowest among respondents in the East (44.0%).

SENSE OF REPRESENTATION IN PEACE TALKS, BY REGION & GENDER



Fig. 4: Q-24A. Do you feel people like you are sufficiently represented in efforts to negotiate peace with the Taliban? (Percent who say yes.)

When asked how well-represented certain groups of people will be in efforts to negotiate peace with the Taliban, respondents were offered the choice of very well, somewhat well, somewhat poorly, or very poorly. Here, social indicators continue to play a big part in people's perceptions. Over half of respondents (56.8%) say they believe that poor people will be very poorly represented, while less than 10 percent (9.2%) say poor people will be represented very well. A similar theme is noted for uneducated or illiterate people, with half of respondents (50.1%) stating that uneducated or illiterate people will be represented very poorly, while again, less than 10 percent (9.7%) believe they will be represented very well.

Contrasting perceptions are also noted when considering rural and urban dwellers. At the national level, only 11.4% of respondents believe that people living in villages or rural areas will be very well represented in peace talks. This represents a four percentage point decrease when compared with W1 (15.4%). Over half of females (54.6%) say that those living in villages or rural areas will be represented very poorly, while less than half of males (45.0%) report the same.

A quarter of respondents (24.7%) believe that people living in cities will be very well represented in peace talks. This is, however, a decrease when compared with W1 (31.3%). Males (27.3%) are more likely than females (21.9%) to report that urbanites will be very well represented in peace talks.

During W2, respondents were asked how important they felt it is to protect a number of areas, including the current constitution, a democratic system, a strong central government, freedom of the press and women's rights, as part of a peace agreement.

In regard to areas in which respondents felt it 'very important' that they be protected as part of a peace agreement, the most cited answers in W2 were: women's rights (86.7%), a strong central government (84.7%), and equality among different groups of people (regardless of ethnicity) (83.5%). Protection of the current constitution as very important was noted by 80.3% of respondents. A three percent increase in respondents answering that it is very important to protect a democratic system (66.5%) is noted when compared with W1 (63.0%). An increase of just over three percentage points is also observed among those who say that the protection of freedom of speech (82.7%), is very important when compared with W1 (79.3%). A similar finding is also noted among those who say that protection of freedom of the press is very important (82.5%), when compared with W1 (79.3%).

Perhaps cognizant of the ongoing withdrawal of United States military forces from Afghanistan, over a quarter of respondents (26.4%) say that it is very important to protect the presence of military forces as a part of a peace agreement, an increase of four percentage points when compared with W1 (22.3%). A similar finding is noted among respondents who say that it is very important to protect foreign economic assistance to Afghanistan (70.7%) as part of a peace agreement, when compared with W1 (66.5%).

POLICY PRIORITIES FOR A PEACE AGREEMENT

	Wave 1	Wave 2
CURRENT CONSTITUTION	79	80
A DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM	63	66
FREEDOM OF SPEECH	79	83
FREEDOM OF THE PRESS	79	83
A STRONG CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	85	85
CURRENT JUDICIAL AND COURT SYSTEM	69	68
WOMEN'S RIGHTS	85	87
EQUALITY AMONG DIFFERENT GROUPS OF PEOPLE	84	83
PRESENCE OF FOREIGN MILITARY FORCES IN AFGHANISTAN	22	26
FOREIGN ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN	66	71

Fig. 5: Q-25. *It is likely that to reach a successful peace agreement, all sides would have to make difficult compromises. How important would you say the following things are to protect as part of a peace agreement? Would you say it is very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important? (a) The current Constitution. (b) A democratic system. (c) Freedom of speech. (d) Freedom of the press. (e) A strong central government. (f) The current judicial and court system. (g) Women's rights. (h) Equality among different groups of people (regardless of ethnicity, class, etc.). (i) The presence of foreign military forces in Afghanistan. (j) Foreign economic assistance to Afghanistan. (Percent who say very important.)*

It is widely expected that for peace talks to succeed there is likely going to have to be compromises on all sides. During W2, respondents were again asked whether they were very willing, somewhat willing, somewhat unwilling, or very unwilling when asked to respond to questions that provide conditions-based scenarios that may arise from peace talks. During W2, a hardening of public attitude towards any compromise with the Taliban is observed among respondents.

The percentage of respondents who said they were very willing to see a blanket amnesty provided to the Taliban as part of any peace agreement (33.1%) has decreased over six percentage points when compared with W1 (39.3%). A similar theme is observed with regards to a blanket amnesty for Taliban leaders, with just over a quarter (26.1%) saying they were very willing to accept this, a noticeable drop from the third who gave the same answer during W1 (33.3%). With regards to a Taliban role in government, just under a quarter (24.3%) say they are very willing to accept this as part of a peace agreement, an almost seven percentage point decrease when compared with W1 (31.0%).

In a further sign of a hardening of attitudes among Afghans, 62.8% of respondents stated they would be very unwilling to cede control of certain provinces to the Taliban as part of a peace agreement. This is an eight percentage point increase when compared against the same question posed during W1 (54.6%).

Females (67.0%) are more likely than males (58.7%) to state they would be very unwilling. Just over a quarter of respondents said they would be either very willing (12.1%) or somewhat willing (15.6%) to the same question.

When asked whether they would be prepared to accept a peace deal that resulted in women not being allowed to work outside the home, over three quarters of respondents (77.5%) stated they were very unwilling to see this. By some distance, females (87.9%) are more likely to say they are unwilling than males (67.7%). Less than 10 percent of females say they would either by very willing (5.0%) or somewhat willing (3.7%) to accept this condition.

The percentage of respondents who state they would be very unwilling to accept a peace agreement that results in women and girls no longer being able to attend school (85.8%) is the same as in W1(85.6%). Overall, 10 percent stated they would be very willing (5.8%) or somewhat willing (4.0%) for the same question.

By region, those in the Central/Highlands (95.1%) are most likely to report they are very unwilling, while those in the South West (77.8%) are least likely.

ACCEPTABLE CONDITIONS FOR A PEACE AGREEMENT

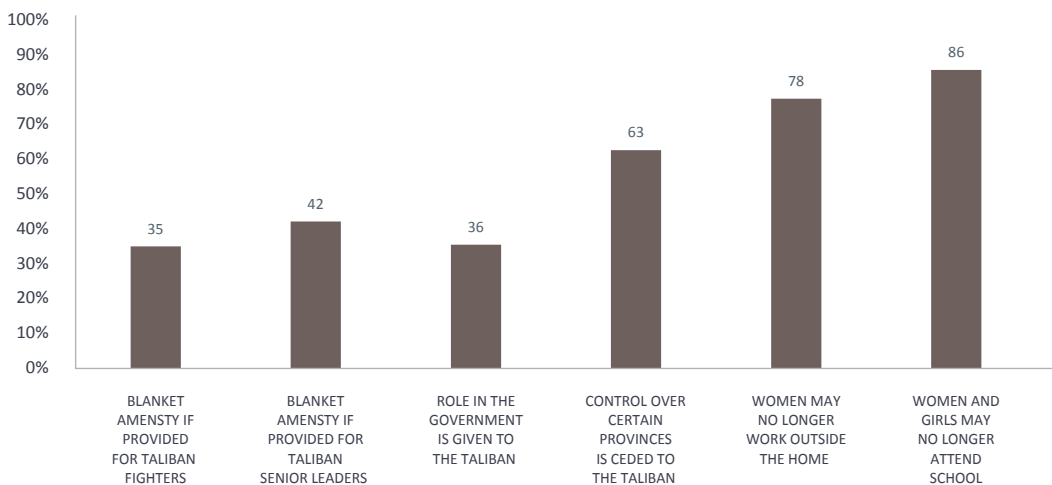


Fig. 6: Q-26. And how willing would you be to accept a peace agreement that included the following conditions? Would you be very willing, somewhat willing, somewhat unwilling, or very unwilling to accept a peace agreement in which: (a) Blanket amnesty is provided for Taliban fighters. (b) Blanket amnesty is provided for Taliban senior leaders. (c) A role in the government is given to the Taliban. (d) Control over certain provinces is ceded to the Taliban. (e) Women may no longer work outside the home. (f) Women and girls may no longer attend school. (Percent who say very unwilling)

SECURITY

The security environment across Afghanistan continues to be challenging. In spite of ongoing intra-Afghan talks, expectations of a reduction in violence, and ongoing demands by the Afghan government and international community for a ceasefire⁴, there has been no letup in kinetic activity. If anything, as the Taliban tries to push home a perceived military advantage and strengthen its hand at the negotiating table, violence has increased. This increase in violence has added pressure on the Afghan National Defence and Security Forces (ANDSF) who are having to operate with reduced United States military engagement/assistance.

KEY QUESTIONS

- Q-34.** *Now, please tell me if you think that the following will be able to provide adequate security without foreign technical assistance? By technical assistance we mean tactical, operational and mentoring support to the ANDSF. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree? (a) Afghan National Army. (b) Afghan National Police. (c) Afghan Local Police.*
- Q-35.** *Now, please tell me if you think that the following will be able to provide adequate security without foreign financial assistance? Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree? (a) Afghan National Army. (b) Afghan National Police. (c) Afghan Local Police.*
- Q-36.** *I'm going to read some statements to you about Afghan National Police (ANP). ANP officers are the ones who wear solid blue-grey colored uniforms. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each statement. (Read out statement, wait for response and then ask) would you say strongly or somewhat? (a) ANP is honest and fair with the Afghan people. (b) ANP helps improve security in Afghanistan. (c) ANP is efficient at arresting those who have committed crimes. (d) I would contact the ANP if I needed assistance.*
- Q-37.** *(Ask all) Have you or has anyone in your family suffered from violence or of some criminal act in the past year?*
- Q-38.** *(Ask if 'Yes' in Q-37) If it is ok to ask, what kinds of violence or crimes did you or someone in your family experience in the past year?*
- Q-39.** *(Ask if 'Yes' in Q-37) Were the crimes or violent acts reported to anybody outside your family or not?*

As with Wave 1 (W1), the focus of security questions in Wave 2 (W2) has been to assess public perception of the consequences of the ongoing withdrawal of international military support and the impact this may have on the ANDSF.

The percentage of respondents who strongly agree that the Afghan National Army (ANA) can still provide adequate security without foreign technical assistance is 53.3%, a marginal increase on the figure from W1 (52.9%).

Respondents in the East (62.1%) are most likely to strongly agree, while those in the Central/Highlands (37.8%) are least likely. Interestingly, both figures represent a five percentage point decrease from those observed in W1.

Utilizing the same question but for the Afghan National Police (ANP), there is a marginal increase in the percentage of respondents who strongly agree (44.5%), when compared against W1 (43.4%).

By region, respondents in the East (57.2%) are again most likely to strongly agree, however, this time it is respondents in the West (38.6%) who are least likely.

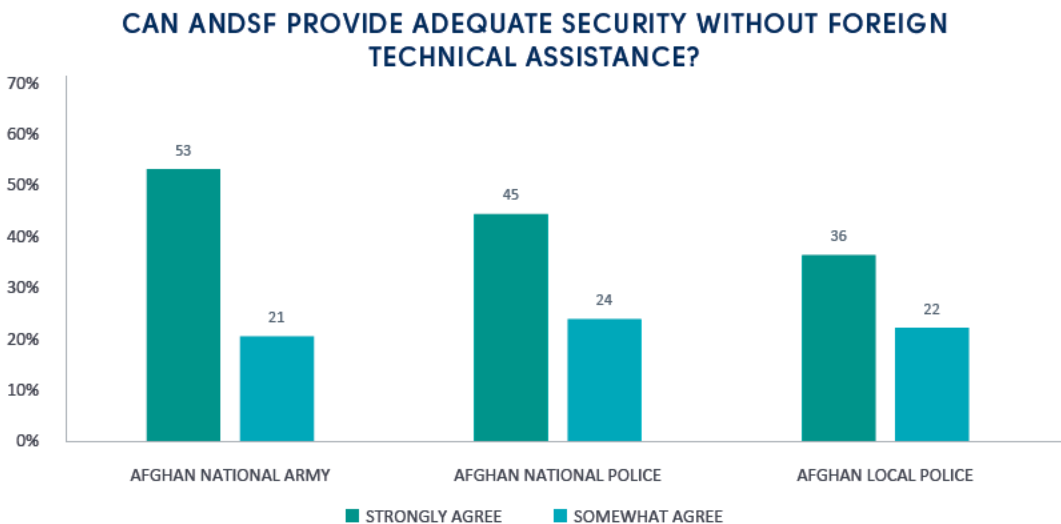


Fig. 7: Q-34. Now, please tell me if you think that the following will be able to provide adequate security without foreign technical assistance? By technical assistance we mean tactical, operational and mentoring support to the ANDSF. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree? (a) Afghan National Army. (b) Afghan National Police. (c) Afghan Local Police.

When asked whether the ANA will be able to provide adequate security without foreign financial assistance, over half of respondents say they either strongly agree (31.7%) or somewhat agree (19.4%). Those in the East (36.5%) remain the most likely to say they strongly agree – an over 10 percentage point decrease when compared with W1 (47.1%). Those in the Central/Highlands (22.5%) are least likely to strongly agree.

A drop in the percentage of respondents who strongly agree (27.4%) that the ANP will be able to provide adequate security without foreign financial assistance is also noted when compared with W1 (30.1%). Women are marginally more likely to answer that they both strongly agree (27.6%) and somewhat agree (22.8%), when compared against males (27.2% and 21.2% respectively).

CAN ANDSF PROVIDE ADEQUATE SECURITY WITHOUT FOREIGN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE?

	Afghan National Army	Afghan National Police	Afghan Local Police
Strongly Agree	32	27	24
Somewhat Agree	19	22	21
Somewhat Disagree	9	9	8
Strongly Disagree	35	37	43

Fig. 8: Q-35. Now, please tell me if you think that the following will be able to provide adequate security without foreign financial assistance? Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree? (a) Afghan National Army. (b) Afghan National Police. (c) Afghan Local Police.

Regarding perceptions of the ANP, just under half (47.2%) say they strongly agree that they are honest and fair. This is a marginal decrease from 49.6% in W1. Just under a third (30.6%) somewhat agree that the ANP is honest and fair. Females (51.1%) are more likely than males (43.4%) to strongly agree with this statement.

ANP IS HONEST AND FAIR WITH THE AFGHAN PEOPLE, BY REGION

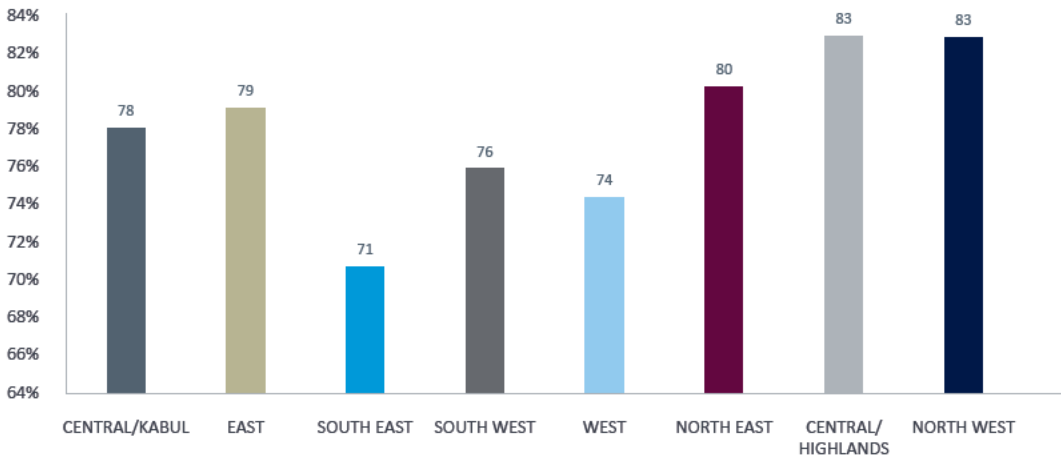


Fig. 9: Q-36. I'm going to read some statements to you about Afghan National Police (ANP). ANP

officers are the ones who wear solid blue-grey colored uniforms. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each statement. Would you say strongly or somewhat? a) ANP is honest and fair with the Afghan people. (Percent who say strongly or somewhat agree.)

Over half of respondents (55.0%) strongly agree that the ANP helps improve security. Less than 10 percent (9.5%) strongly disagree. Respondents in the Central/Highlands (65.2%) and East (63.8%) are most likely to strongly agree, while less than half of respondents in the West (49.7%) say the same. Again, females are most likely to strongly agree (57.1%) and somewhat agree (29.0%), when compared against males (53.0% and 28.3% respectively).

ANP HELPS IMPROVE SECURITY, BY EXPERIENCE OF VIOLENCE

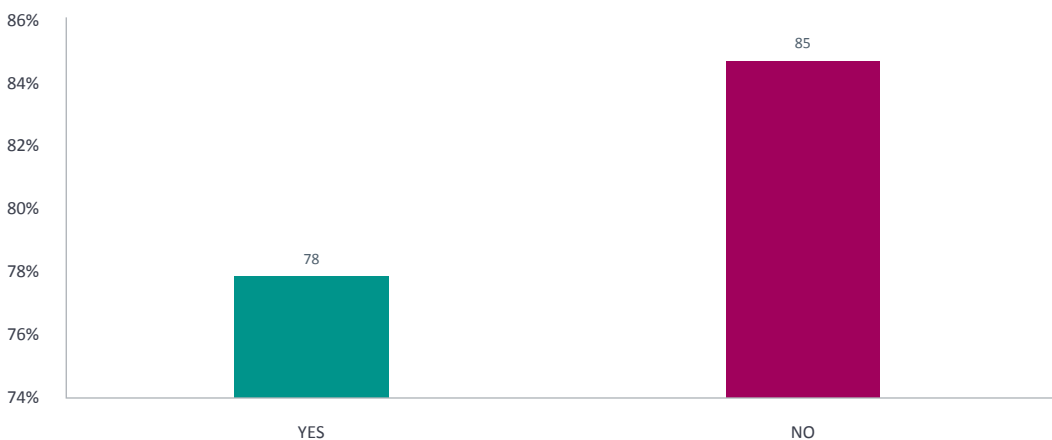


Fig. 10: Q-36. I'm going to read some statements to you about Afghan National Police (ANP). ANP officers are the ones who wear solid blue-grey colored uniforms. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each statement. Would you say strongly or somewhat? (b) ANP helps improve security in Afghanistan (Percent who say somewhat or strongly agree.) **Q-37.** Have you or has anyone in your family suffered from violence or of some criminal act in the past year? (Percent who say strongly or somewhat agree.)

Over three quarters of respondents either strongly agree (50.3%) or somewhat agree (27.2%) that the ANP is efficient at arresting criminals. Females are marginally more likely to say they strongly agree in this regard (51.0%), when compared against males (49.7%). Respondents in the Central/Highlands (58.1%) and East (55.4%) are again more likely to strongly agree with this statement.

An increase in the number of Afghans who strongly agree that they would contact the ANP if they needed assistance (67.4%) is observed, when compared against W1 (64.8%).

PERCEPTIONS OF ANP

	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
ANP is honest and fair with the Afghan people	47	31	7	13
ANP helps improve security in Afghanistan	55	29	5	9
ANP is efficient at arresting those who have committed crimes	50	27	6	13
I would contact the ANP if I needed assistance	67	16	4	11

Fig. 11: Q-36. *I'm going to read some statements to you about Afghan National Police (ANP). ANP officers are the ones who wear solid blue-grey colored uniforms. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each statement. Would you say strongly or somewhat? (a) ANP is honest and fair with the Afghan people. (b) ANP helps improve security in Afghanistan. (c) ANP is efficient at arresting those who have committed crimes. (d) I would contact the ANP if I needed assistance.*

Just over a third of respondents (36.5%) strongly agree that the Afghan Local Police (ALP) will be able to provide adequate security without foreign technical assistance. Under half of respondents either strongly agree (23.5%) or somewhat agree (21.1%) that the ALP will be able to provide adequate security without foreign financial assistance. Females are most likely to both strongly agree (25.9%) and somewhat agree (24.6%) than males (21.2% and 17.7% respectively).

When asked whether they or anyone in their family had suffered from violence or of some criminal act in the past year, less than one fifth (15.5%) replied yes. This represents a minimal decrease on findings from W1 (16.0%).

Afghan men (14.9%) are marginally more likely to say they or someone in their household had suffered from violence or a criminal act in the past year when compared with women (16.1%). By region, respondents in the South East (22.2%) are the most likely to report they or a family member had suffered from violence or of some criminal act in the past year. Interestingly, this is a five percentage point increase when compared with W1 (17.0%). Those in the Central/Highlands (4.2%) are the least likely. This represents an almost five percentage point decrease when compared with W1 (8.9%).

EXPERIENCE OF VIOLENCE/CRIME, BY REGION

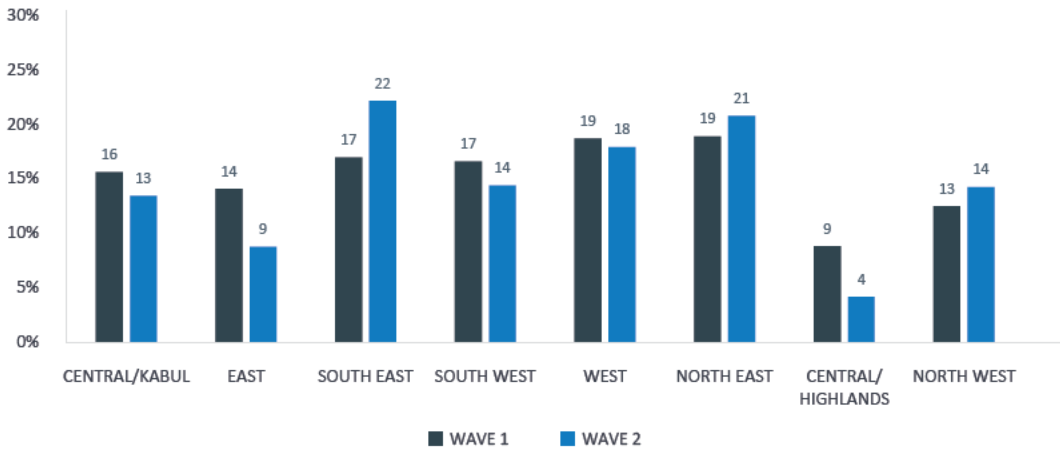


Fig. 12: Q-37. Have you or has anyone in your family suffered from violence or some criminal act in the past year? (Percent who say yes.)

Of those who reported that they or someone in their family has suffered from violence or some criminal act in the past year, “don’t know” (28.7%) remains the most cited type of crime experienced. Murder (22.4%) was the next frequent answer. The percentage reporting suicide attack (14.1%) is almost five percentage points higher than that observed during W1 (9.9%). The number citing physical attack or beating (17.6%) is lower than that observed during W1, when over a fifth of respondents (21.0%) gave this answer. Almost a quarter of females (26.5 %) report murder, while this figure is less than a fifth for males (18.7%).

TYPE OF VIOLENCE/CRIME EXPERIENCED, BY GENDER

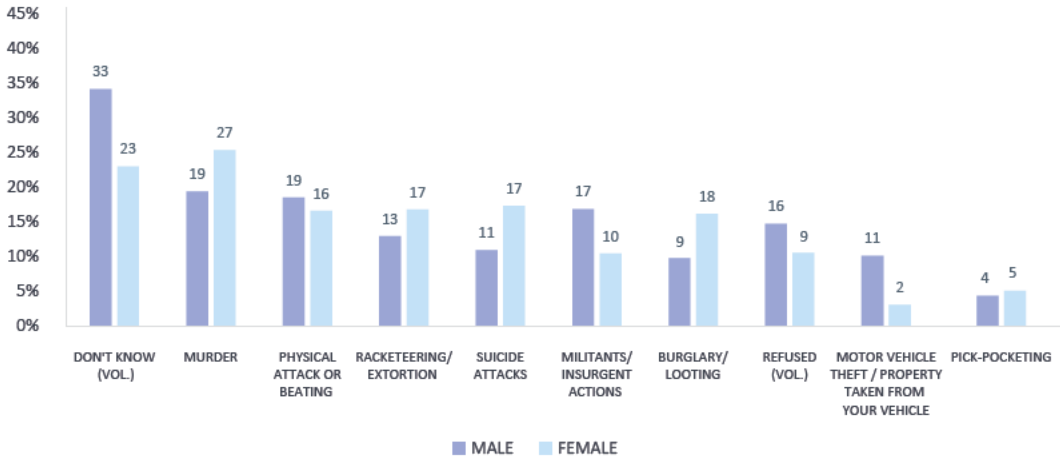


Fig. 13: Q-38. (Ask if 'Yes' in Q-37) If it is ok to ask, what kinds of violence or crimes did you or someone in your family experience in the past year?

Respondents in the Central/Highlands (48.7%) are most likely to report “don’t know”, while this figure is lowest in North East (20.0%). No respondents in the Central/Highlands region (0.0%) cited murder.

When asked whether the crimes or violent acts were reported to anybody outside of their family or not, almost two thirds (58.7%) said yes. This is an increase when compared with W1 (52.2%). Male respondents (62.0%) are more likely than females (55.0%) to report yes.

By some distance, respondents in the Central/Highlands (94.3%) are most likely to say they would report a crime or violent act to anybody outside of their family; just half of respondents in Central/Kabul (50.5%) say the same.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

This section continues to explore Afghan's perceptions regarding the role of women in society and ends with findings regarding Afghan women and the peace talks.

KEY QUESTIONS

- Q-24A.** *Do you feel people like you are sufficiently represented in efforts to negotiate peace with the Taliban?*
- Q-24B.** *How well-represented do you think the following groups of people will be in efforts to negotiate peace with the Taliban? Do you think they will be represented very well, somewhat well, somewhat poorly, or very poorly? (e) Women.*
- Q-25.** *It is likely that to reach a successful peace agreement, all sides would have to make difficult compromises. How important would you say the following things are to protect as part of a peace agreement? Would you say it is very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important? (g) Women's rights.*
- Q-40.** *And thinking about where women can work. For each of these places, do you agree or disagree that it is acceptable for women to work in these places? Strongly or somewhat? (a) Government offices. (b) Nongovernment organizations (NGO). (c) Hospitals or clinics. (d) Female-only schools. (e) Co-ed schools. (f) Army/police. (g) A private company outside the home (factory, shop, business) – with female employees only. (h) A private company outside the home (factory, shop, business) – where male and female employees work in the same room.*
- Q-41.** *And thinking about women in leadership positions, please tell me, do you agree or disagree that it is acceptable for women to have access to these leadership roles? Strongly or somewhat? (a) Member of a Community Development Council. (b) Governor of a province. (c) CEO of a large company. (d) Minister or cabinet member. (e) Running for President of Afghanistan.*

During Wave 2 (W2) respondents were again asked a number of questions regarding which places they agree or disagree that it is acceptable for women to work. During Wave 1 (W1) the most cited answer nationally, where respondents strongly agree that it is acceptable for women to work, was female-only schools (92.1%) and this remains the case in W2. However, the percentage reporting that it is acceptable has increased marginally to 93.2%. The second most quoted answer during W1 was hospital or clinics (91.6%) and here another marginal increase is noted to 93.1% during W2.

Just over half of respondents (51.1%) strongly agree it is acceptable for women to work at an NGO, a marginal

decrease when compared with W1 (52.8%). The number who strongly disagree (21.7%) that women should work in an NGO, shows an almost two percentage point increase from those surveyed in W1 (19.8%).

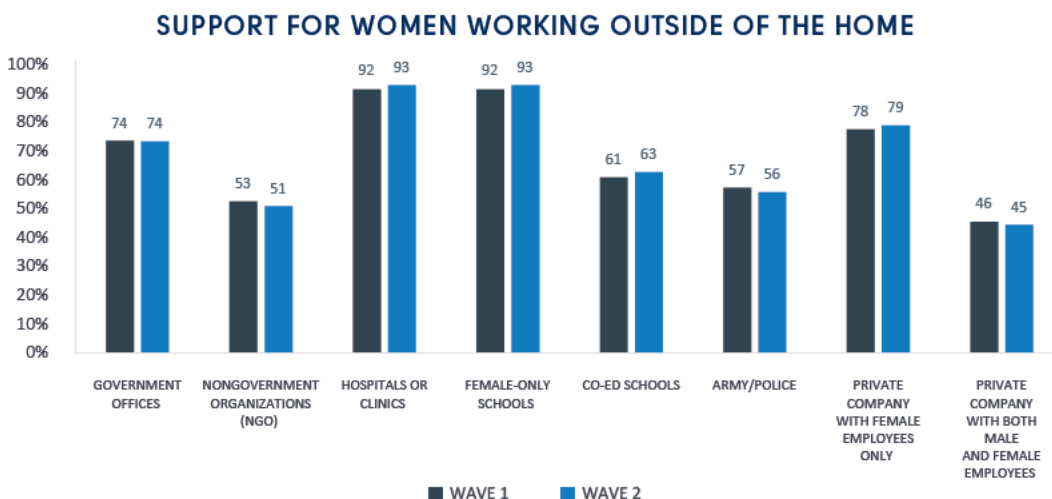


Fig. 14: Q-40. *And thinking about where women can work. For each of these places, do you agree or disagree that it is acceptable for women to work in these places? Strongly or somewhat? (a) Government offices. (b) Nongovernment organizations (NGO). (c) Hospitals or clinics. (d) Female-only schools. (e) Co-ed schools. (f) Army/police. (g) A private company outside the home (factory, shop, business) – with female employees only. (h) A private company outside the home (factory, shop, business) – where male and female employees work in the same room. (Percent who say strongly agree.)*

In all cases, females are more likely than males to report in the strongly agree category. Respondents in the Central/Highlands are most likely to report that they strongly agree across all categories. The most cited answer in the strongly agree category amongst Central/Highlands respondents was female-only schools (98.8%). Interestingly, this represents an eight and a half percentage point increase when compared against W1 (90.3%).

Other noticeable increases are observed in the percentage of Central/Highlands respondents who strongly agree that it is acceptable for women to work at co-ed schools – during W1, 70.7% said they strongly agree, but in W2 this has increased by over 11 percentage points to 82.6%. The least cited answer in the strongly agree category amongst Central/Highlands respondents was NGO (68.1%), which is a marginal increase on that reported in W1 (65.3%).

Respondents in the South West generally display the highest levels of opposition regarding where they feel it is acceptable for women to work. For example, 28.8% say they strongly disagree that women should work in NGOs, while 26.8% report the same for co-ed schools and 22.7% for the Army/Police.

Support among Afghans for women in leadership positions remains high and responses in W2 are strikingly similar to those recorded during W1. When asked whether they agree or disagree that it is acceptable for women to have access to the following leadership roles: running for president, minister or cabinet member, CEO of a large company, governor of a province, or member of a Community Development Council, in all cases again, a majority responded that they strongly agree. Support for strongly agree is joint highest for the CEO of a large company position (70.6%) and member of a Community Development Council (70.5%) and remains lowest for running for president (57.4%). Over a fifth of respondents (21.4%) stated they strongly disagree that a woman should be allowed access to the leadership role of running for president. In all cases, females are more likely than males to answer strongly agree.

SUPPORT FOR WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP POSITIONS, BY GENDER

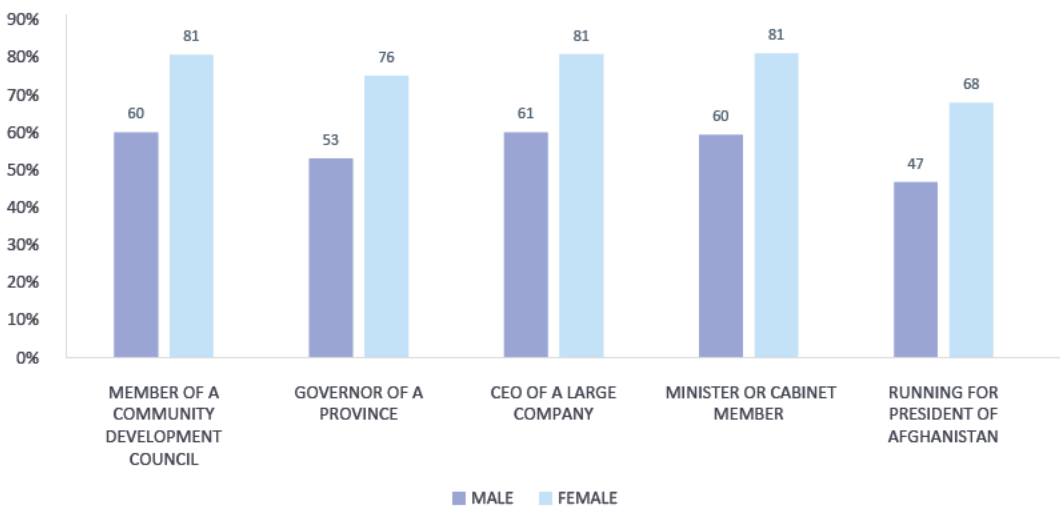


Fig. 15: Q-41. And thinking about women in leadership positions, please tell me, do you agree or disagree that it is acceptable for women to have access to these leadership roles? Strongly or somewhat? (a) Member of a Community Development Council. (b) Governor of a province. (c) CEO of a large company. (d) Minister or cabinet member. (e) Running for President of Afghanistan. (Percent who say strongly agree.)

As with W1, respondents in the Central/Highlands remain the most likely to say they strongly agree and least likely to offer a strongly disagree response in all categories.

SUPPORT FOR WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP POSITIONS, BY EDUCATION

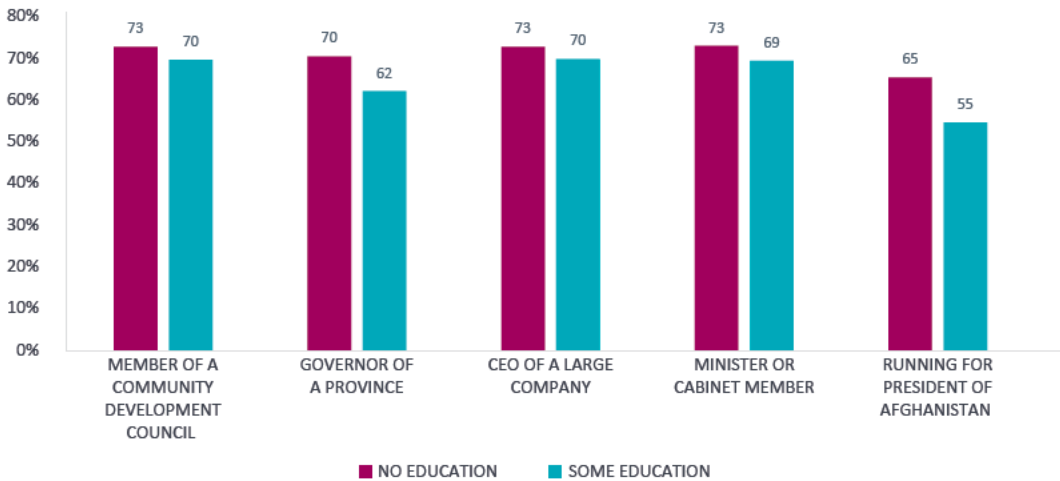


Fig. 16: Q-41. And thinking about women in leadership positions, please tell me, do you agree or disagree that it is acceptable for women to have access to these leadership roles? Strongly or somewhat? (a) Member of a Community Development Council. (b) Governor of a province. (c) CEO of a large company. (d) Minister or cabinet member. (e) Running for President of Afghanistan. (Percent who say strongly agree.)

Concerns persist that women and women's rights are not sufficiently represented in peace talks⁵ and this is reflected in *Survey* data. During W1, almost a quarter of respondents (24.9%) indicated that they believe women will be represented very well in peace talks. During W2 however, this figure has decreased to just over a fifth (20.5%). Over a quarter of respondents (26.9%) believe that women will be represented very poorly.

WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION IN PEACE TALKS, BY REGION

	Central/ Kabul	East	South East	South West	West	North East	Central/ Highlands	North West	Total
Very Well	18	28	23	23	13	28	17	17	21
Somewhat Well	41	39	37	44	38	34	33	35	38
Somewhat Poorly	9	7	7	8	12	7	10	9	9
Very Poorly	27	23	27	19	32	24	37	33	27

Fig. 17: Q-24B. How well-represented do you think the following groups of people will be in efforts to negotiate peace with the Taliban? E) Women. Do you think they will be represented very well, somewhat well, somewhat poorly, or very poorly?

When asked whether they feel people like them are sufficiently represented in efforts to negotiate peace with the Taliban, more than half of females (54.6%) said no.

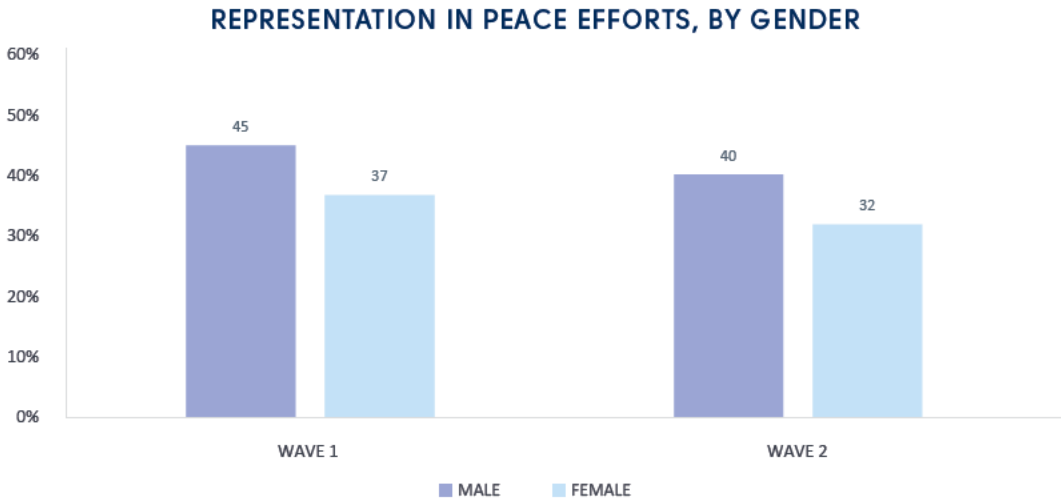


Fig. 18: Q-24A: *Do you feel people like you are sufficiently represented in efforts to negotiate peace with the Taliban? (Percent who say yes.)*

Support for the protection of women’s rights in peace talks is high. 86.7% of respondents said it was very important that women’s rights be protected as part of any peace agreement, while only a minority said it was either not at all important (1.8%) or not too important (1.1%). An overwhelming 95.0% of females say that it very important that women’s rights be protected in any peace agreement. Less than one percent of females say it not at all important (0.7%).

ECONOMY

Economic concerns continue to be poignant for Afghans, particularly with the threat of a second wave of the pandemic.

KEY QUESTIONS

Q-12. *During the past 12 months, would you say that the situation for your household has gotten better, remained the same or gotten worse with respect to the following? (a) Financial situation of your household. (b) Employment opportunities. (c) Availability of quality products in the market (e.g. rice, wheat, oil). (d) Affordability of quality products in the market (e.g. rice, wheat, oil). (h) Cost of medication (prescriptions). (i) Electricity supply. (j) Access to school services (teachers and curriculum). (k) Access to roads. (l) Access to clean drinking water. (m) Access to irrigation facilities.*

Q-15–Q-20. *Are you aware of [INSERT ITEM] being provided in your local area to aid households during this time? Q.13 Food. Q.14 Employment. Q.15 Water. Q.16 Health Care. Q.17 Education. Q.19 Financial. Q.20 Medical equipment (gloves, facemasks, sanitizer, etc.)*

Q-21: *Please tell me whether you think corruption is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem at all in the following areas: (a) In your daily life. (b) In Afghanistan as a whole.*

The percentage of Afghans who report that the financial situation of their household has gotten worse in the past 12 months (70.2%) show a marginal decrease from that recorded during Wave 1 (W1) at 70.9%. Men (71.2%) are more likely to say that the financial situation of their household has gotten worse than females (69.2%).

During W1, respondents in the Central/Highlands region (76.7%) were most likely to report that their household financial situation had gotten worse. During Wave 2 (W2) however, this decreased by over eight percentage points to 68.5%. During W2, respondents in the East (75.1%) were most likely to report that their household financial situation had gotten worse. Those in the North East (62.3%) are least likely to say their household financial situation had gotten worse.

FINANCIAL SITUATION OF HOUSEHOLD WORSENING, BY REGION

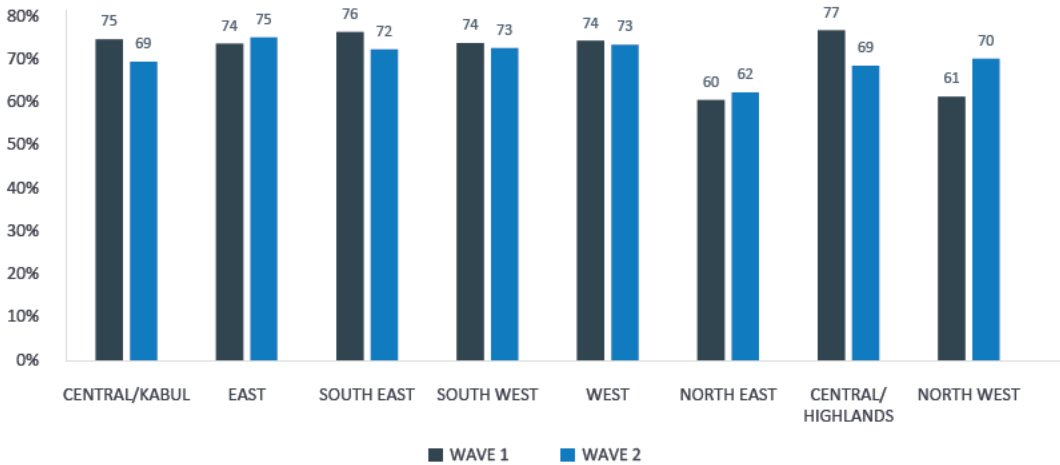


Fig. 19: Q-12. During the past 12 months, would you say that the situation for your household has gotten better, remained the same, or gotten worse with respect to (a) Financial situation of your household. (Percent who say worsened.)

Overall, just over 10 percent (10.5%) reported that the household financial situation had improved in the previous 12 months. Less than four percent of respondents in the West (3.8%) reported that the household financial situation had improved in the previous 12 months. This figure was also less than ten percent in the Central/Kabul (8.5%) and East (9.6%) regions.

Almost three quarters of respondents (74.1%) stated that employment opportunities had worsened in the past 12 months. These findings are commensurate with those recorded in W1 (74.0%). Less than 10 percent (9.5%) say that employment opportunities had gotten better. By gender, over three quarters of females (75.1%) say it has gotten worse, while 73.2% of males report the same.

Only 9.5% of respondents report the employment opportunities within their household has gotten better over the past 12 months, while 16.1% report that this had stayed the same. Males (11.6%) are more likely than females (7.3%) to report that employment opportunities had gotten better. However, females (17.3%) are more likely than males (15.1%) to report that employment opportunities had stayed the same. Consistent with earlier findings regarding their financial situation, 80.7% of respondents in the West report that employment opportunities had gotten worse, while only 4.2% say it had gotten better.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES OF HOUSEHOLD WORSENING, BY REGION

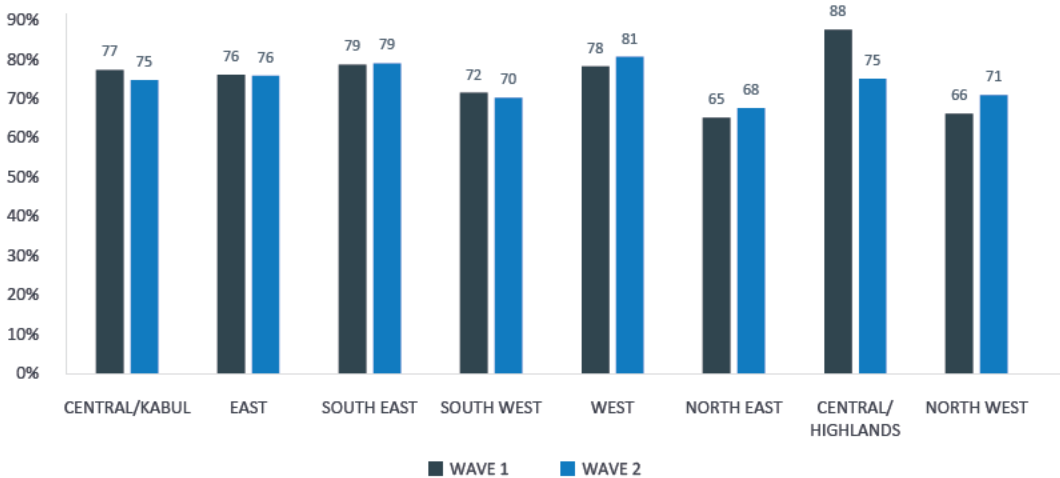


Fig. 20: Q-12. During the past 12 months, would you say that the situation for your household has gotten better, remained the same, or gotten worse with respect to (b) Employment opportunities of your household. (Percent who say worsened.)

When asked about the availability of basic products in the market, such as wheat, rice, and oil – 67.3% of respondents report that availability had worsened in the previous 12 months, while less than 10 percent (9.7%) report that it had gotten better. Again, respondents in the West appear to be bearing the brunt of social difficulties, with only 4.3% of respondents reporting that the availability of basic products in the market had gotten better in the past 12 months, while 73.4% stated it had gotten worse.

AVAILABILITY OF QUALITY PRODUCTS IN THE MARKET WORSENING, BY REGION

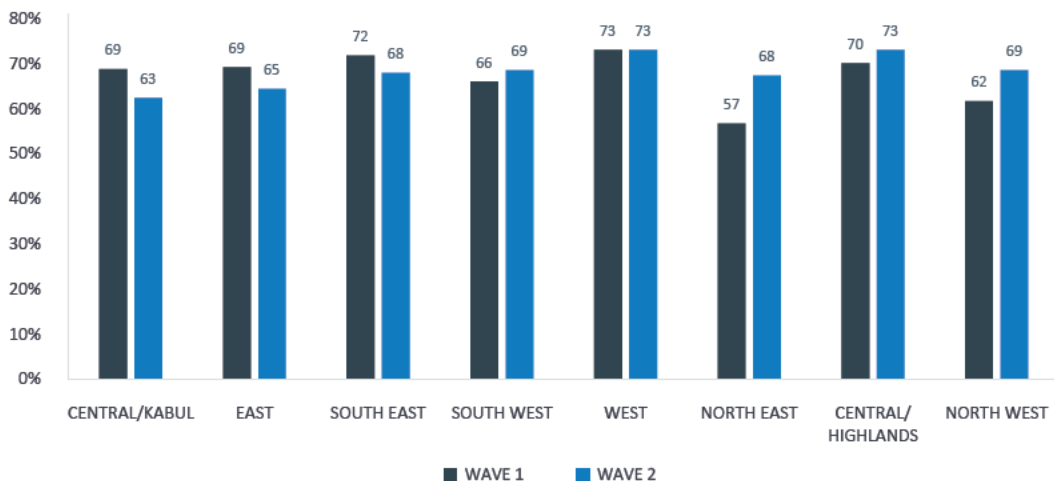


Fig. 21: Q-12. During the past 12 months, would you say that the situation for your household has gotten better, remained the same, or gotten worse with respect to (c) Availability of quality products in the market (e.g. rice, wheat, oil). (Percent who say worsened.)

Respondents were also asked how the affordability of quality products had been impacted in the previous 12 months. At the national level 78.6% of Afghans reported that this had gotten worse while just 14.5% say it stayed the same.

In a further sign of financial and social difficulties, only 4.0% of respondents in the West reported that the affordability of quality products had gotten better. Those in the Central/Highlands (85.2%) however, were most likely to report that affordability of quality products had gotten worse.

AFFORDABILITY OF QUALITY PRODUCTS IN THE MARKET WORSENING, BY REGION

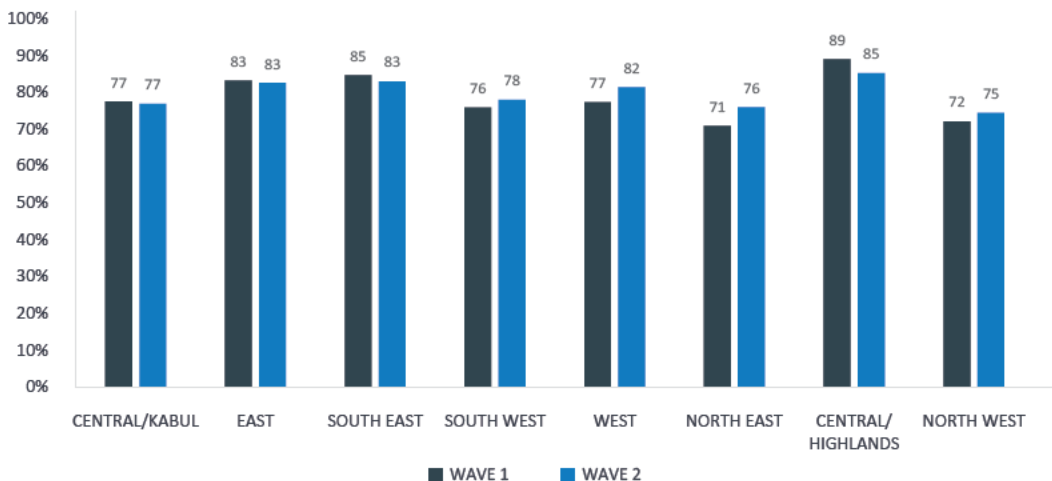


Fig. 22: Q-12. During the past 12 months, would you say that the situation for your household has gotten better, remained the same, or gotten worse with respect to (d) Affordability of quality products in the market (e.g. rice, wheat, oil). (Percent who say worsened.)

Similar to findings in W1, a large proportion of respondents said the cost of medication for their households had gotten worse in the past 12 months (79.6%), and 13.1% of respondents mentioned it has remained the same. Just 6.1% of respondents reported that it had gotten better. The proportion of those who say it has worsened is the highest among Central/Highlands residents with 87.3%.

The percentage of respondents who report that the physical condition of their house/dwelling had gotten better in the past 12 months (15.5%), stayed the same (44.9%), and gotten worse (39.4%) are broadly similar to those recorded during W1.

Surprisingly, the situation in regard to physical access to health-care services shows some signs of improvement. During W1, 16.2% of respondents reported that access to health-care services had gotten better in the past 12 months. During W2, this increased to 18.2%.

A marginal decrease in the number reporting access to transportation had gotten worse in the past 12 months is noted when comparing W2 (45.9%) with W1 (47.1%). Over half of females (59.9%) report that access had worsened, while this figure is just over two fifths for males (42.1%). When dissected by region, over half of respondents in the East (53.7%) report access had gotten worse, while this figure is lowest among respondents in the North West (40.6%).

PHYSICAL ACCESS TO TRANSPORTATION, BY REGION

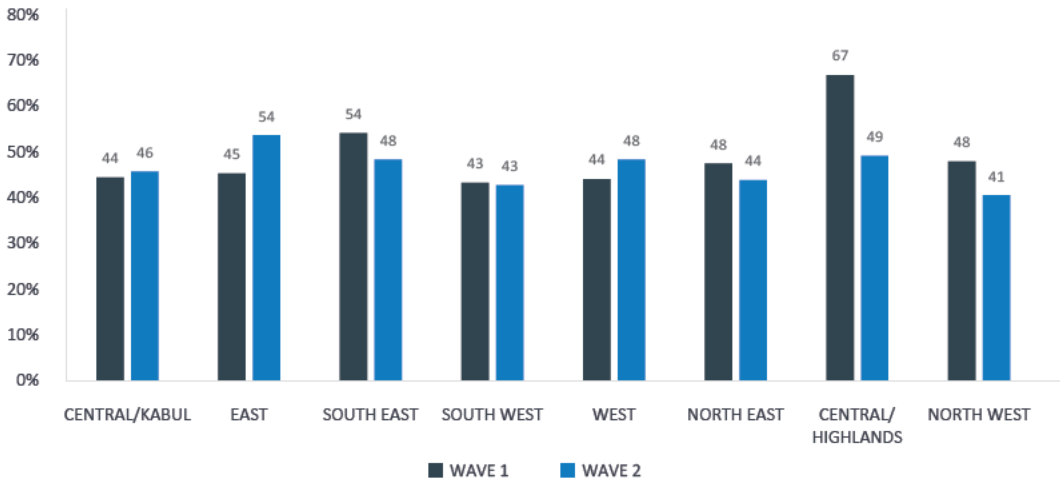


Fig. 23: Q-12. During the past 12 months, would you say that the situation for your household has gotten better, remained the same, or gotten worse with respect to (f) Physical access to health-care services (transportation, accessibility). (Percent who say it has gotten worse.)

A negligible decrease in the percentage of respondents who say the cost of health-care services has gotten better is noted when comparing W2 (11.6%) with W1 (12.2%).

Access to consistent and reliable electricity has been a noted concern of many Afghans, and only approximately 30% of the population currently has access to grid-based power.⁶ With an over-reliance on imported power, this is likely an issue that will persist.⁷ Access to power is further impacted by frequent insurgent attacks targeting the electrical supply infrastructure.^{8,9}

Ongoing issues with access to electricity are further borne out by the findings of this *Survey*. Over half of respondents (55.4%) report access to electricity had gotten worse in the past 12 months, representing a 12 percentage point increase on those who responded to the same question in W1. The percentage of respondents who say that access to electricity has gotten better (12.8%) shows a five percentage point decrease when compared with W1 (17.2%).

Those in the North East (20.3%) are most likely to say that access to electricity had gotten better, while those in the South East (7.1%) are least likely.

Access to schools shows some signs of improvement when comparing data from W1 and W2. During W1 (and likely due to restrictions surrounding Covid-19) 63.0% of respondents stated that access to schools had gotten worse over the past 12 months. For W2 however, this figure has decreased almost six percentage points to 57.6%. A fifth of respondents (19.9%) stated that access to schools had gotten better.

Regarding access to roads, over two fifths (43.0%) said it had gotten worse in the past 12 months, while almost a quarter (23.3%) said it had gotten better. A third (33.4%) said it had stayed the same. By 10 percentage points, females (28.7%) are more likely to say that access to roads has gotten better when compared with males (18.2%). Respondents in the North East (30.0%) are most likely to say that access to roads had gotten better, while those in the South West (15.3%) are least likely to say this.

Just under a third of those surveyed (32.2%) say that access to clean drinking water has gotten better, while just over a fifth (21.5%) say it has gotten worse. Those in the East (38.2%) and North East (39.5%) are most likely to say access had gotten better, while those in the West (28.1%) are least likely. Respondents in the North West (27.9%) are most likely to say that access had gotten worse.

ACCESS TO CLEAN DRINKING WATER, BY REGION

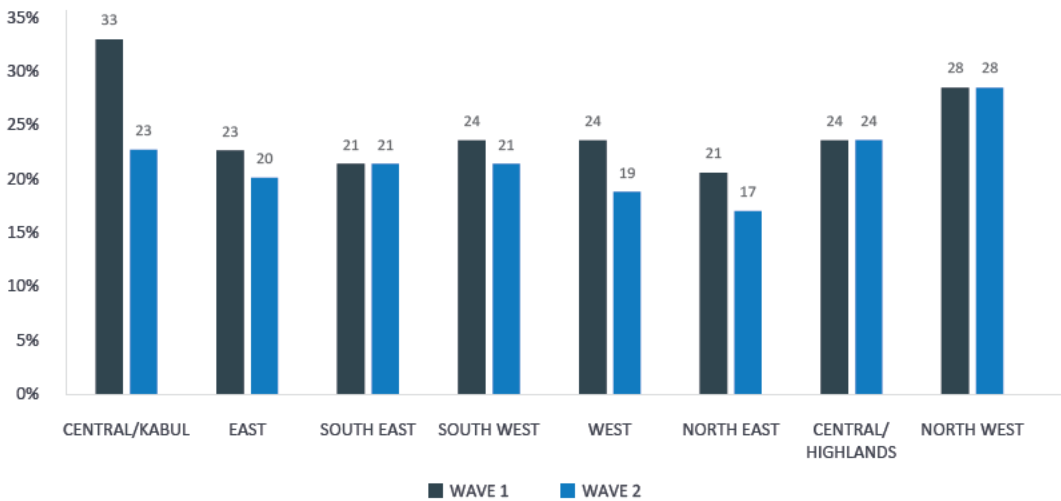


Fig. 24: Q-12. During the past 12 months, would you say that the situation for your household has gotten better, remained the same or gotten worse with respect to (l) Access to clean drinking water. (Percent who say it has gotten worse.)

Respondents were also asked a number of questions regarding items or services, for example food, employment, health care and financial support, being provided in their local area to aid households during this time.

AWARENESS OF SERVICES BEING PROVIDED

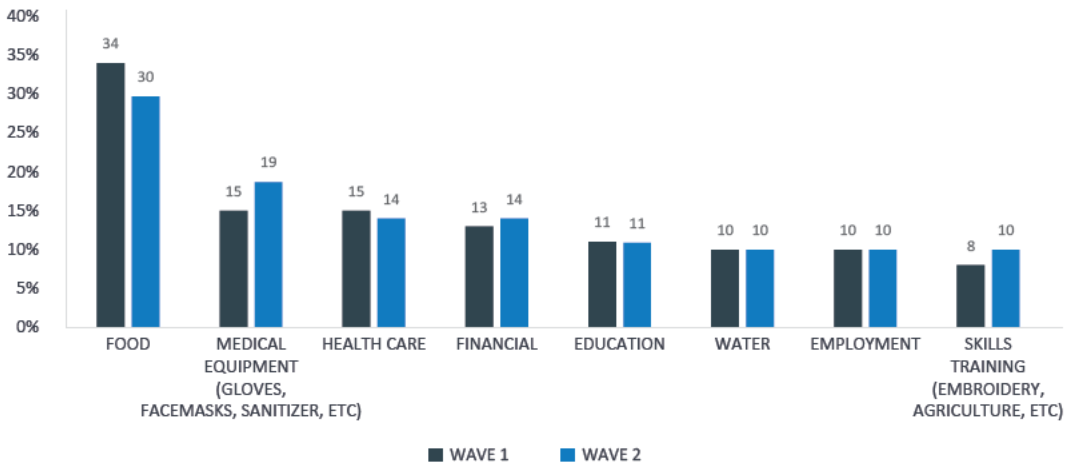


Fig. 25: Q-12. Are you aware of [INSERT ITEM] being provided in your local area to aid households during this time? (Percent who say yes.)

With regard to food, 29.7% of those surveyed reported awareness of food being provided in their local area to aid households. Over a third of males (34.3%) report awareness of this service, while this figure is just a quarter for females (24.9%). Of those who accessed this service, less than half (42.9%) reported that it had been sufficient for their needs. When asked which entity was the primary provider of this service over three fifths (60.1%) identified the Afghan government.

Only 10.3% of respondents report awareness of employment being provided in their local area to aid households during this time. Males (12.9%) are more likely than females (7.6%) to report awareness of this service. Again, the Afghan government was noted as the primary provider of this service, with over half of respondents citing them (55.1%). International NGOs (9.6%) were the next frequently cited provider. Over half of those who access this service (55.7%) reported it as sufficient for their needs.

The vast majority of respondents (90.3%) reported that they were not aware of water being provided in their local area to aid households during this time. When asked to identify the primary provider of this service, just under half (47.7%) cited the Afghan government. Of those that received this service, the vast majority (87.7%) reported that water support was sufficient for their needs. Two fifths (43.8%) of those who were aware of the service reported that they or someone in their household had accessed this service.

When asked about the provision of health-care services in their local area, a significant majority (85.8%) report they were not aware of this service being provided. Only 14.2% of respondents said they were

aware of health-care services provided in their local area, a marginal decrease from W1 findings (14.9%). Male respondents were more likely than female respondents to cite awareness of such services provision (17.3% vs 10.6%). The government was identified as the provider for a significant proportion of the health-care service (54.7%), and among those who were aware of the health-care services, more than two fifths of respondents had accessed it (42.2%). Over half (58.9%) of those who accessed this service stated it was sufficient to support their needs.

Only 10.9% of those surveyed reported awareness of education services being provided in the local area to support households during this time. Of those who reported awareness of education services, just over half (52.0%) said that they or a member of their household had accessed this facility. A majority of those who accessed this service (73.6%) reported the service was sufficient for their needs. Again, the Afghan government (52.9%) was the most cited by respondents as the provider of this service.

The percentage of respondents who report awareness of financial support being provided is low with only 14.4% of those surveyed saying they were aware of this service. This is, however, a slight increase on the 12.8% in W1. Those in the West (16.6%) and East (15.9%) are most likely to report awareness of this service, while those in the South East (10.1%) are least likely. While the Afghan government is again cited as the primary provider of this service, less than half of respondents (46.7%) gave this answer. Surprisingly, a small proportion of respondents who received aid were unable to identify who had provided the aid, citing “don’t know” (16.6%) and 11.4%, cited International NGO. Of the 26.1% who accessed this service, just over half (53.0%) reported it as sufficient for their needs.

Less than a fifth of respondents (18.7%) say they are aware of medical equipment, for example gloves, facemasks, sanitizer, being provided during this time, this is an increase however, on findings from W1 (15.2%). Awareness of this service is highest amongst those in the South West (30.9%) and East (25.8%), while it is lowest in the Central/Kabul and North East with 12.9%. Of those who were aware of the service, two thirds (61.6%) reported that they or someone in their household had personally accessed it. Of those who accessed this service, just over half (53.0%) reported it as sufficient for their needs.

Afghanistan continues to rank low in the global corruption perception index and is currently placed at 173 out of 180 countries.¹⁰ Despite pressure from the international community, and government efforts to tackle corruption, it appears to remain pervasive throughout Afghanistan. This is reflected in W2 findings, where 85.4% of those surveyed cited corruption as a major problem in daily life. Only 6.3% said corruption was not a problem.

By region, those in the East (91.9%) are most likely to cite corruption as a major problem in their daily life, while this figure is lowest amongst respondents in the North East (79.7%). When the same question was asked regarding Afghanistan as a whole, a staggering 95.1% of respondents cited corruption as a major problem highlighting the scale of this issue. Highlighting the scale of the issue, only 1.2% of those surveyed say that corruption in Afghanistan is not a problem.

CORRUPTION AS A MAJOR PROBLEM IN DAILY LIFE, BY REGION

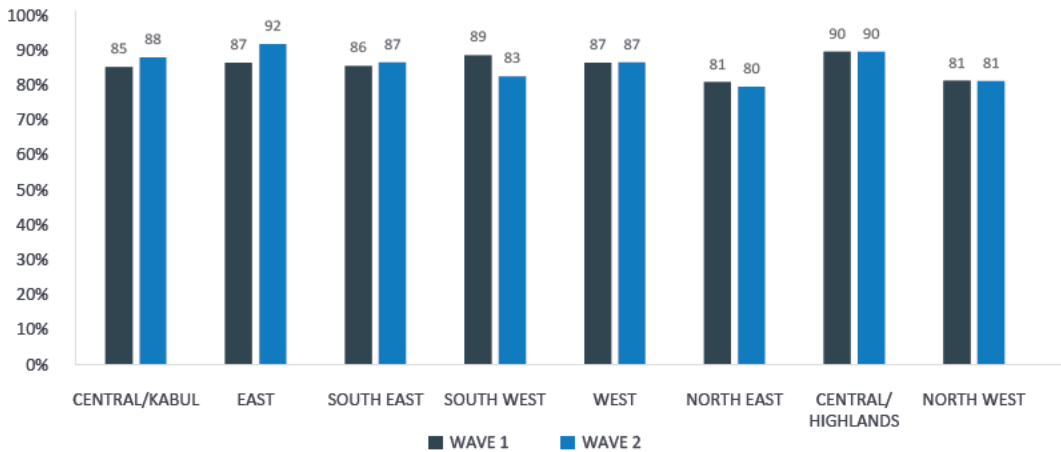


Fig. 26: Q-21a. Please tell me whether you think corruption is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem at all in your daily life? (Percent who say major problem.)

CORRUPTION AS A MAJOR PROBLEM IN AFGHANISTAN AS A WHOLE, BY REGION

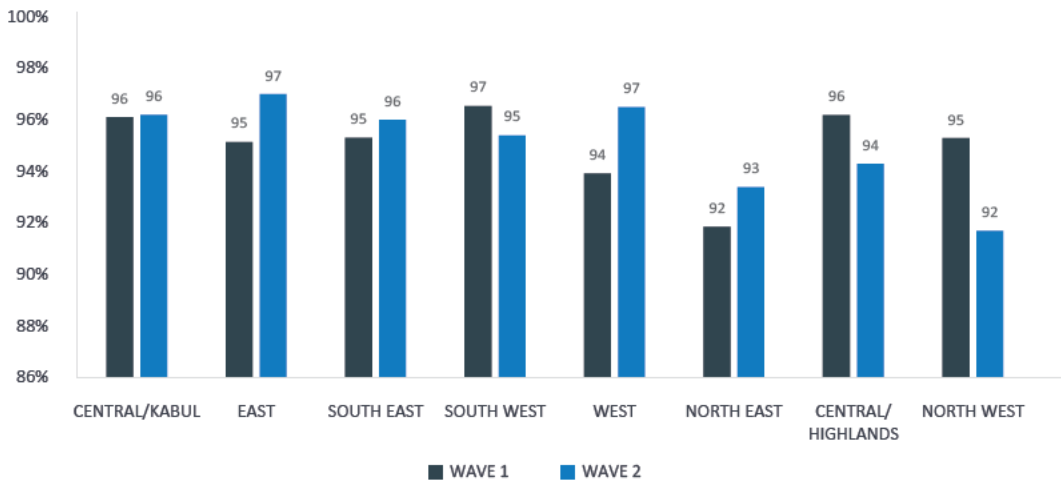


Fig. 27: Q-21b. Please tell me whether you think corruption is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem at all in Afghanistan as a whole. (Percent who say major problem.)

COVID-19

During Wave 2 (W2) respondents were again asked a number of questions regarding their concerns, safety precautions, sources of news and information, symptoms and impact of the the global pandemic.

KEY QUESTIONS

- Q-1.** *With some government restrictions lifting following the Covid-19 pandemic, would you say that are you not at all worried, somewhat worried, worried, or very worried about the following: (a) Going to work. (b) Engaging in community activities. (c) Attending funerals and religious functions. (d) Attending school. (e) Visiting a health-care facility.*
- Q-2.** *Which of the following precautionary measures are you using to protect yourself from the virus? (a) Facemask. (b) Gloves. (c) Hand Sanitizer. (d) Frequent handwashing. (e) Soap and other detergents for cleaning surfaces. (f) Social distancing. (g) Self-isolation. (h) Other personal protection equipment (gowns, face shield, etc.).*
- Q-3.** *Which of the following sources of news and information do you use to stay informed about Covid-19? (a) Radio: Which station(s)? (b) Television: What television station(s)? (c) Newspaper. (d) Family and friends. (e). Doctor or other health professional f) Social media (Facebook, twitter, etc). g) Other.*
- Q-5.** *Do you feel you receive adequate news and information on the Covid-19 and actions taken to respond to it?*
- Q-6.** *Thinking now about the government response to Covid-19, to what extent do you feel the government has: a) Provided timely information about Covid-19. b) Provided accurate information about Covid-19. c) Provided support to you and your family during the pandemic.*
- Q-7.** *Since December 2019, have you or any member of your household experienced any of the following symptoms: 1. Fever. 2. Shortness of Breath Or Difficulty Breathing. 3. Tiredness. 4. Dry Cough. 5. Nasal congestion. 6. Sore throat. 7. Other.*
- Q-8.** *Has anyone in your household received a confirmed diagnosis of Covid-19?*
- Q-9A.** *Would you associate with someone in your community whom you knew had previously had Covid-19 but now is healthy?*
- Q-10.** *How concerned are you about the lasting impact of coronavirus outbreak on your personal health?*

Participant concerns about conducting certain activities in a Covid-19 environment and after the lifting of restrictions indicate changes between Wave 1 (W1) and W2. Almost two thirds of Afghans surveyed

expressed that they were either very worried (45.8%) or worried (19.2%) regarding going to work. This is ten percentage points higher than those who responded to the same question in W1 (38.8% and 16.5% respectively). Less than a fifth of respondents (15.8%) report being not worried at all about going to work, which is a noticeable decrease on the 23.6% who responded in W1. By some distance, females (54.0%) are more likely to be very worried, when compared against males (38.0%). When dissected by region, those in the West (53.3%) are most likely to be very worried, while this figure is lowest in the East (40.2%).

WITH SOME GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS LIFTING FOLLOWING COVID-19, ARE YOU WORRIED ABOUT..., BY WAVE

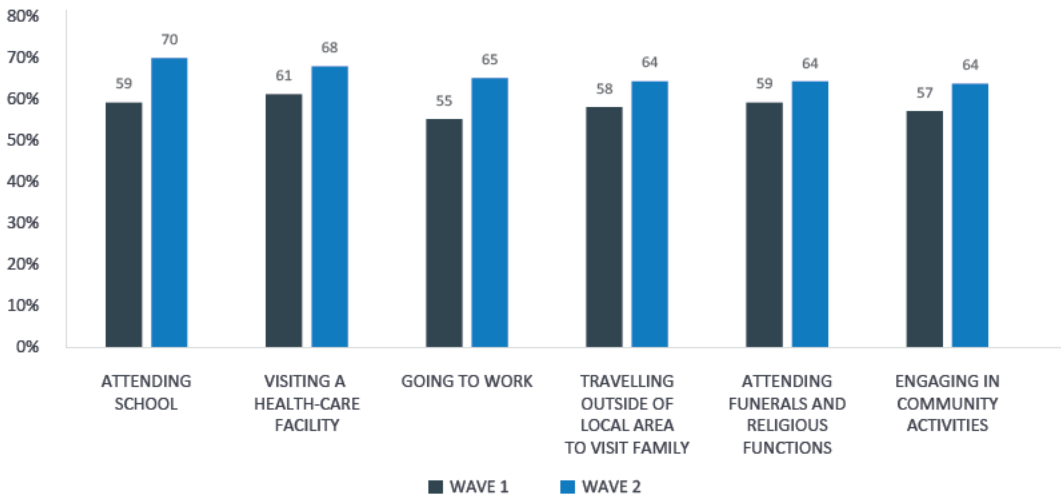


Fig. 28: Q-1. With some government restrictions lifting following the Covid-19 pandemic, would you say that are you not at all worried, somewhat worried, worried, or very worried about the following...(Percent who say very worried and worried.)

WITH SOME GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS LIFTING FOLLOWING COVID-19, ARE YOU WORRIED ABOUT: GOING TO WORK, BY REGION & WAVE

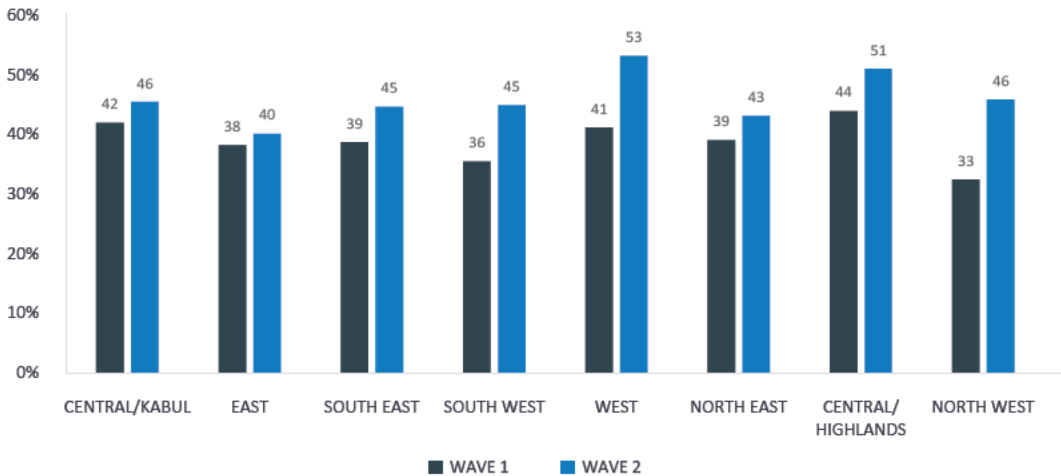


Fig. 29: Q-1. With some government restrictions lifting following the Covid-19 pandemic, would you say that are you not at all worried, somewhat worried, worried, or very worried about the following: a) Going to work. (Percent who say worried.)

When respondents were asked about engaging in community activities, only 14.9% reported that they are not worried at all, a significant drop on the 22.0% who responded to the same question in W1. 44.2% of those surveyed said they were very worried about engaging in community activities. Almost half of females (49.9%) report being very worried, while this figure is less than half for males (38.8%). Less than 10 percent of respondents in the West (9.3%) and Central/Highlands (7.7%) report being not worried at all about engaging in community activities.

When asked about their level of worry in attending funerals and religious functions, less than a fifth (15.7%) say they are not worried at all. This represents an almost seven percentage point decrease when compared with W1 (22.6%). Less than 10 percent of respondents in the West (8.1%) and Central/Highlands with 10.0% report not being worried at all.

Half of respondents (50.6%) report being very worried about attending school. This represents an almost eight percentage point increase when compared with W1 (42.3%). More than half of females (60.5%) report being very worried about attending school, while this figure is less than half for males (41.2%). This represents a noticeable increase on the findings from W1, where 51.6% of females and 33.0% of males answered the same question.

When asked about concern over visiting a health-care facility, half (50.0%) of respondents report being very worried. Less than a third report being not worried at all (14.2%) or somewhat worried (17.8%).

Almost two thirds of respondents report being very worried (45.3%) or somewhat worried (18.9%) about travelling outside of their local area to visit family, access health-care, purchase goods, etc., in a Covid-19 environment.

Of all the precautionary measures available to protect from Covid-19, frequent handwashing (95.4%) remains the most cited answer, and there is a minor increase on the percentage utilizing this when compared with W1 (93.8%). The use of soaps and other detergents for cleaning surfaces (85.7%) is the second most cited answer. The use of facemasks (84.2%) and hand sanitizer (76.3%) are also prominent answers. The use of other protective equipment, for example, gowns and face shields, is lowest by some distance with just over a quarter (25.8%) saying they utilize these items to protect themselves. In all cases, except the use of other protective equipment, for instance, gowns and face shields, females are more likely than males to report utilization of these measures.

USE OF PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES, BY WAVE

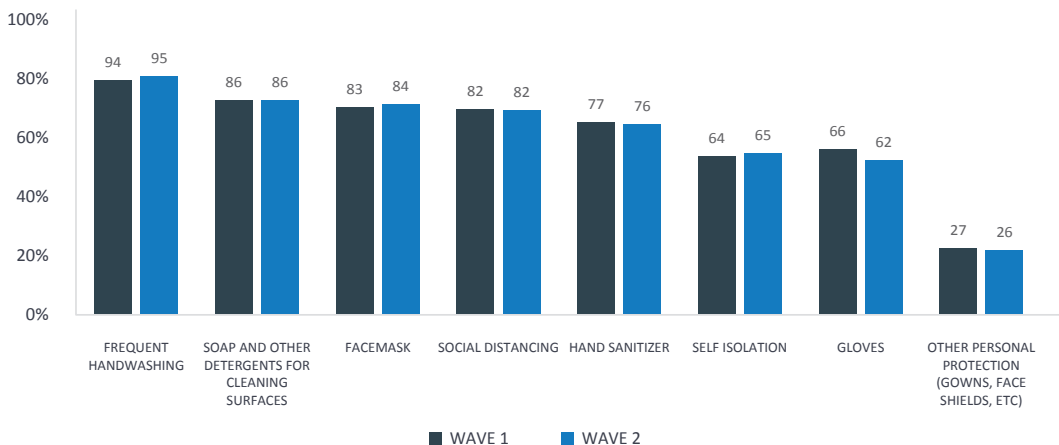


Fig. 30: Q-2. Which of the following precautionary measures are you using to protect yourself from the virus? Have you used... (Percent who say yes.)

Access to accurate public health information remains critical to fighting a pandemic, for guiding public response, and for keeping people informed of trends, and public health measures and precautions. In a sign of continued good public outreach utilization, 84.6% of Afghans report that they received adequate news and information on Covid-19 and the actions they needed to take to respond to it. When disaggregated by region, those in the Central/Highlands (91.2%) are most likely to report this, while this figure is lowest in the South East (81.7%) and North East (82.0%).

SOURCE OF NEWS AND INFORMATION REGARDING COVID-19, BY WAVE

	FAMILY & FRIENDS	TV	DOCTOR/HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	SOCIAL MEDIA	RADIO	NEWSPAPER
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Wave 1	81	77	68	59	50	30
Wave 2	86	77	71	62	49	33

Fig. 31: Q-3. Which of the following sources of news and information do you use to stay informed about Covid-19? (a) Radio: Which station(s)? (b) Television: Which television station(s)? (c) Newspaper. (d) Family and friends. (e) Doctor or other health professional (f) Social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc). (g) Other.

Over three fifths of respondents said that to a great extent (30.6%) or a moderate extent (29.9%) that government provided timely information about Covid-19. The number stating that to a great extent they were provided timely information is however, a 4 percentage point decrease when compared with W1 (34.2%). Females (33.7%) are more likely than males (27.6%) to say to a great extent that the government provided timely information. Those in the East (39.2%) are most likely to report to a great extent, while this is lowest among those in the Central/Highlands (24.9%).

TIMELY COVID-19 RELATED INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT, BY WAVE

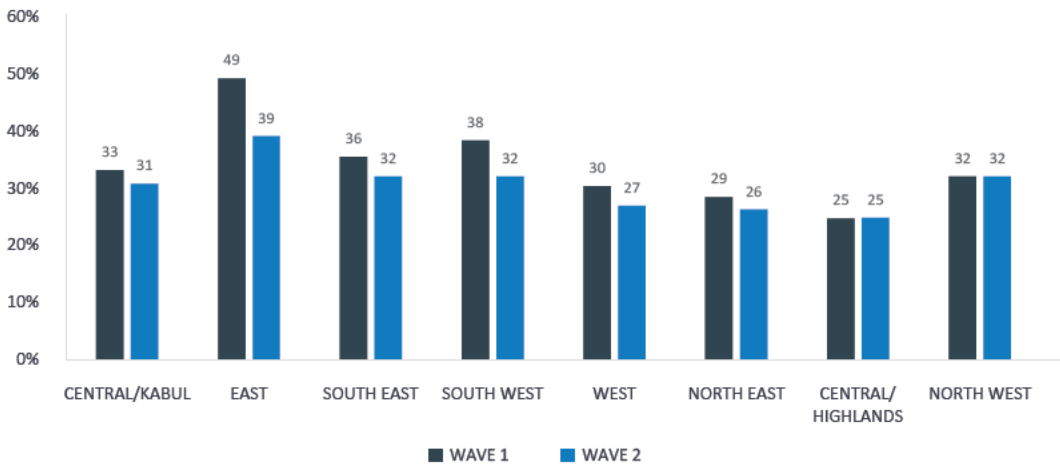


Fig. 32: Q-6. Thinking now about the government response to Covid-19, to what extent do you feel the government has: (a) Provided timely information about Covid-19. (Percent who say a great extent.)

The provision of accurate information is crucial during a pandemic and the Afghan government appears to have satisfied the majority of its citizens. Over three fifths of respondents reported that to either a great extent (31.3%) or moderate extent (30.2%) they were provided accurate information about Covid-19 by the government. The figure reporting to a great extent, however, shows an almost five percentage point decrease when compared with W1 (36.5%). Just over a third of females (34.0%) report to a great extent, while 28.8% of males report the same.

When asked which source(s) of news and information they used to stay informed about Covid-19, family and friends (86.3%) was the most given answer. This represents an almost five percentage point increase on W1 (81.3%). There is no discernible difference in findings when disaggregated by gender (males 86.2% / females (86.5%). By age, those 55+ years (94.5%) are most likely to report family and friends as a source, while this is lowest among those aged 26 to 35 (82.6%).

Television (77.1%) was the second most cited answer among Afghans. Females (84.7%) are more likely to cite television as a source of Covid-19 information than males (69.9%). By region, those in Central/Kabul (86.7%) are most likely to cite television, while this figure is lowest among those in the East (59.9%). There is a correlation between levels of education and utilization of television, with respondents with no formal education (63.8%) least likely to cite television, while those with over 12 years of education are most likely (85.8%).

Doctor or health-care professional (70.6%) was the next most utilized source of information pertaining to Covid-19.

Just under half (49.2%) of respondents cited the radio. By region, almost three quarters of respondents in the East (72.2%) cited the radio, while this was just over a third (37.5%) for those in the North West. The most cited radio station was Azadi radio (33.7%). Respondents in the South East (48.4%) are significantly more likely than those in the West (15.7%) to say they use Azadi radio.

USE OF RADIO AS SOURCE OF COVID-19 INFORMATION, BY REGION & WAVE

	Central/ Kabul	East	South East	South West	West	North East	Central/ Highlands	North West
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Wave 1	42	70	61	69	41	47	34	38
Wave 2	43	72	59	62	42	46	40	38

Fig. 33: Q-3. Which of the following sources of news and information do you use to stay informed about Covid-19? (a) Radio: Which station(s)?

By some distance, Tolo TV (70.0%) is the most utilized TV station for citizens to stay informed about Covid-19. Interestingly, over three quarters of females (80.1%) report Tolo TV, while this is less than three fifths for males (58.4%). Aryana TV (19.2%) is the next most cited TV station. And here again, it is females (23.5%) who are more likely than males (14.4%) to cite this answer.

Just a third of Afghans (33.3%) of respondents cited the newspaper as a source of Covid-19 information. There appears to be a connection between levels of education and utilization of the newspaper as a source of Covid-19 information. Those with no formal education (24.7%) are the least likely to cite the newspaper as a source of Covid-19 information, while those with over 12 years education (37.5%) are the most likely.

NEWSPAPER AS SOURCE OF NEWS AND INFORMATION ABOUT COVID-19, BY EDUCATION LEVEL



Fig. 34: Q-3. Which of the following sources of news and information do you use to stay informed about Covid-19? (c) Newspaper.

While Afghans appear content with government information sharing related to Covid-19, levels of physical government support to citizens tell a different story. Almost three quarters of respondents (74.6%) responded not at all, when asked to what extent do they feel the government provided support to you and your family during the pandemic. Less than 10 percent (7.4%) stated to a great extent.

COVID-19 RELATED SUPPORT RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT, BY REGION & WAVE



Fig. 35: Q-6. Thinking now about the government response to Covid-19, to what extent do you feel the government has: (c) Provided support to you and your family during the pandemic. (Percent who say moderate and great extent.)

Afghans were asked a suite of questions regarding whether they or someone in their household had experienced symptoms related to Covid-19 since December 2019. The most cited answer was fever, with over half of respondents (54.0%) saying that they or someone in their household had experienced this symptom. Shortness of breath was the least cited answer (32.2%). While Covid-19 is an ongoing pandemic, and when utilizing all symptoms, the majority of respondents reported that those household members displaying symptoms had done so in a time frame of either five or more months ago, or three to four months ago. These findings would tally with the generally perceived peak months of the pandemic in Afghanistan.

COVID-19 RELATED SYMPTOMS EXPERIENCED, BY WAVE

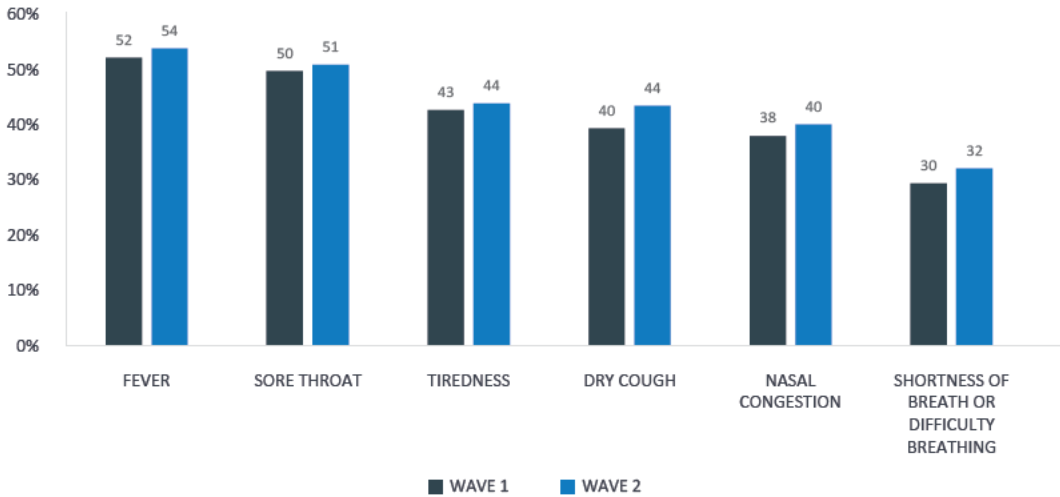


Fig. 36: Q-7A. Since December 2019, have you or any member of your household experienced any of the following symptoms: (a) Fever. (b) Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing. (c) Tiredness. (d) Dry cough. (e) Nasal congestion. (f) Sore throat. (Percent who say yes.)

When asked whether they or a household member had visited a doctor with symptoms, in all cases a majority responded that they had. Those experiencing shortness of breath or difficulty breathing (74.4%) were most likely to report visiting the doctor, while those displaying tiredness (67.6%) were least likely.

VISITS TO THE DOCTOR, BY SYMPTOMS EXPERIENCED & WAVE

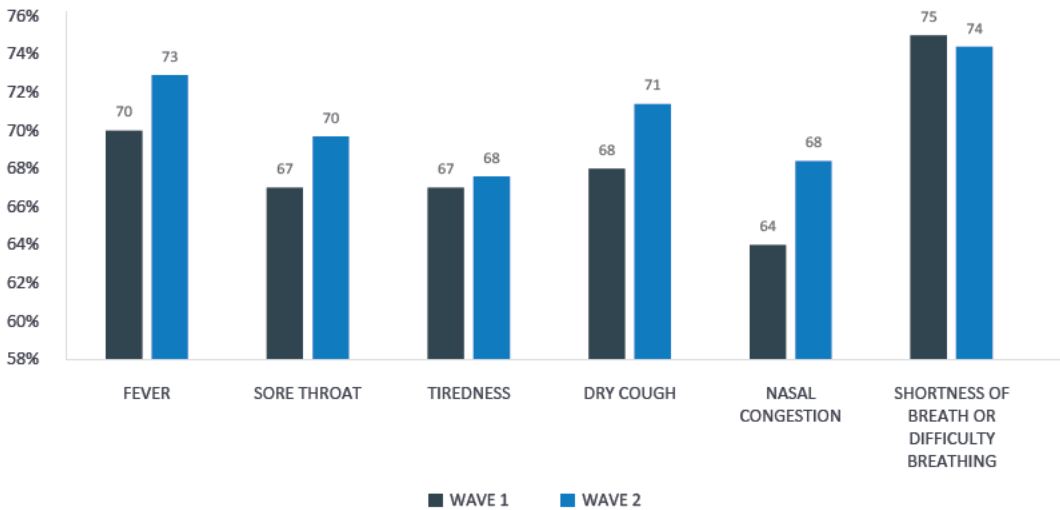


Fig. 37: Q-7D. Did you or the household member visit the doctor? (Percent who say yes by symptom.)

Awareness of Covid-19, its signs and symptoms, and testing appears to be high amongst Afghan doctors and health-care professionals. When respondents were asked whether their usual doctor or other health-care professional was aware of the signs and testing of Covid-19, a majority (over three quarters) responded yes in all cases.

Less than a quarter of respondents (22.7%) reported that anyone in their household had received a confirmed diagnosis of Covid-19. This is almost identical to the findings from W1 (23.0%). When disaggregated by region, those in the West (32.0%) are most likely to report that someone in their household had received a confirmed diagnosis on Covid-19, while this figure is lowest substantially lower amongst respondents in the North West (16.2%) and South West (19.3%). These findings are at odds with those from W1 however, where respondents in the East (30.4%) were most likely to report a confirmed diagnosis, while it was lowest among those in the South East (14.8%).

CONFIRMED COVID-19 DIAGNOSIS, BY REGION & WAVE

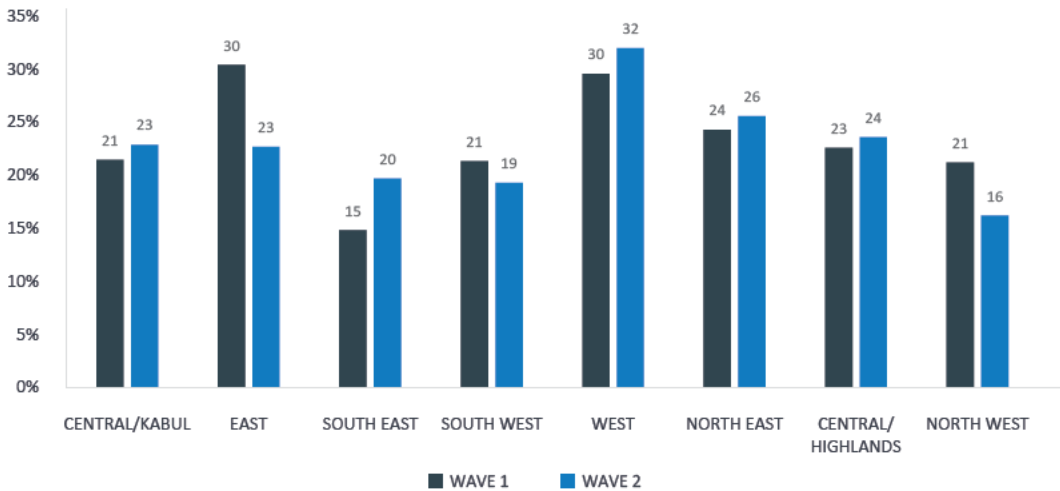


Fig. 38: Q-8. *Has anyone in your household received a confirmed diagnosis of Covid-19? (Percent who say yes)*

When asked whether they would associate with someone in their community whom they knew had previously had Covid-19 but is now healthy a split emerges: almost half (49.0%) of respondents say they would associate, while 50.5% say they would not. Over half of males (52.5%) say they would associate, while for females it is 45.4%. By some distance, those in the East (63.3%) are most likely to say they would associate, while this figure is much lower in the North West (39.0%) and Central/Highlands (34.2%).

ASSOCIATING WITH SOMEONE WHO HAD COVID-19 BUT IS NOW HEALTHY, BY REGION & WAVE

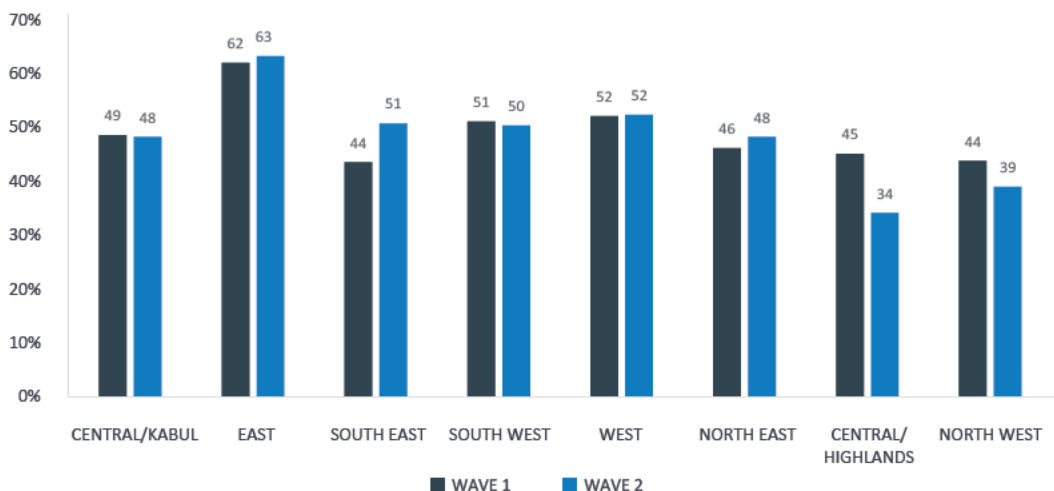


Fig. 39: Q-9A: *Would you associate with someone in your community whom you knew had previously had COVID-19 but now is healthy? (Percent who say yes.)*

Afghans appear increasingly concerned about the lasting impact of the Covid-19 outbreak on their personal health, with over half (56.3%) reporting they are very concerned. This represents an almost 8 percentage point increase on findings from W1 (47.9%). Almost two thirds of females (65.4%) report being very concerned, while this figure is much lower for males (47.7%).

In a further sign of concern among Afghans, slightly more than three fifths (60.2%) report that they are very concerned about the lasting impact of Covid-19 on their lifestyle (i.e. daily routine and ability to work and socialize with others). This is an almost seven percentage point increase when compared with W1 (53.6%). Again, females (68.4%) are more likely than males (52.3%) to report being very concerned.

PANEL ANALYSIS

The following analysis looks at the subset of data on the same individuals interviewed in Wave 1 (W1) and reinterviewed in Wave 2 (W2). Out of the overall sample size for W2 (4238n), almost half of participants were from W1, 1970n.

Due to the high attrition rate from W1 to W2, national representation may have been affected and interpretations should be made with caution. However, given that all regions continue to be proportionally represented in the panel subset of 1970n and survey weights are used for estimation, inferences are likely a meaningful depiction of national trends.

Since the same individuals are interviewed during W1 and W2, we can denote the data as 'paired proportions' and the McNemar's test is employed for hypothesis testing. The McNemars test looks at paired proportions, that is proportions that are not independent of one another. In this case these are not independent because they are the same individuals asked at two different time points, during W1 and W2. Paired analysis contains both concordant and discordant pairs.

With paired proportions, the null hypothesis (the p value) tests whether the number of discordant pairs is the same or not. In other words, the null hypothesis tests whether the discordance between W1 and W2 is the same or not (for example if Afghans agreed or supported an initiative in W1 but later changed their mind in W2), and whether the probability of people responding yes to certain questions is the same over two time periods.

Here the p value between discordant proportions can be statistically significant if $p < 0.05$, meaning there is less than 1 in 20 chances of being wrong. If $p < 0.001$ ($p = 0.00$), the analysis is statistically highly significant, meaning there is less than one in a thousand chance the data is wrong.

The following analysis looks only at data of panel respondents that is highly statistically significant where $p < 0.000$. The p value and sample size (n) is indicated for all analyses. All other analyses where $p < 0.05$ is included as tables with no interpretation. All analyses are weighted for survey design.

Using the McNemars test allows us to understand whether Afghans' response to the specific questions, whether yes or no, changes over time from W1 to W2.

The output for analyses using the McNemars test is presented in the following table format:

Response to question in W1	Response to question in W2		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	Yes (W1), Yes (W2) [concordant]	Yes (W1), No (W2) [discordant]	Yes in W1
No	No (W1), Yes (W2) [discordant]	No (W1), No (W2) [concordant]	No in W1
	Yes in W2	No in W2	Sample size (n)

PANEL ANALYSIS: PEACE

For **Q-22**. "Do you think peace is achievable in Afghanistan in the next two years?", the following output is created:

Q_W1	Q_W2		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	660	305	965
No	145	527	672
Total:	805	832	1,637

Do Afghans think peace being possible in the next two years? And to what extent do Afghans' perceptions change within the two waves?

Interpretation:

1. 40.3% of individuals said peace is achievable in both W1 and in W2.
2. 18.6% of individuals said peace is achievable in W1 but changed their mind to 'no' in W2.
3. 8.9% of individuals said no in W1 but changed their mind to 'yes' in W2.
4. 32.2% of individuals said peace is not achievable in both W1 and W2.

Overall, in W1 alone, 965 Afghans said yes, peace is achievable. And in W2, this number decreased to 805 respondents who said peace is achievable. Thus, the proportion of Afghans who said peace is achievable in Afghanistan in the next two years has decreased from 58.9% in W1 down to 49.2% in W2. The 9.7 percentage point decrease in Afghans perceptions over time (p value = 0.0000) is thus highly significant.

Q-24. Do you feel people like you are sufficiently represented in efforts to negotiate peace with the Taliban?

Q_W1	Q_W2		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	367	382	749
No	263	707	970
Total:	630	1,089	1,719

Do Afghans feel sufficiently represented in efforts to negotiate peace with the Taliban? And to what extent do Afghans' sense of representation change within the two waves?

Interpretation:

1. 21.3% of individuals said they felt represented in both W1 and W2.
2. 22.2% of individuals said yes in W1 and changed their mind to 'no' in W2.
3. 5.3% of individuals said they did not feel represented initially but changed their mind by W2.
4. 41.1% of individuals did not feel represented in W1 nor W2.

Overall, in W1 alone, 749 Afghans said they feel sufficiently represented in efforts to negotiate peace. And in W2, 630 Afghans said they feel represented in efforts. Thus, the proportion of Afghans who said they feel represented in the peace efforts decreased from 43.6% in W1 down to 36.6% in W2.¹¹ The 6.9 percentage point decrease in Afghans' sense of feeling represented over time (p value = 0.0000) is thus highly significant.

Q-26. *Would you be willing to accept a peace agreement in which blanket amnesty is provided for Taliban fighters? (Very willing + somewhat willing & somewhat unwilling + very unwilling.)*

Q_W1	Q_W2		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	802	429	1231
No	294	350	644
Total:	1096	779	1,875

Are Afghans willing to accept a peace agreement in which blanket amnesty is provided to Taliban fighters? And to what extent to Afghans' perceptions change within the two waves?

Interpretation:

1. 42.8% of individuals said yes they would accept a peace agreement in which blanket amnesty is provided to Taliban fighters in both W1 and W2
2. 22.9% of individuals said yes they would accept such a peace agreement in W1 but changed their mind in W2 and said they would not
3. 15.7% of individuals said they would not accept such a peace agreement in W1, but changed their mind and said they would accept such a peace agreement in W2
4. 18.7% of individuals said they would not accept such a peace agreement in both W1 and W2

Overall, in W1 alone, 1,231 Afghans said they would accept a peace agreement in which blanket amnesty is provided to Taliban fighters. This proportion drops to 1,096 Afghans in W2. Thus, there is a drop from 65.6% in W1 to 58.4% in W2 in Afghans' willingness to accept such a peace agreement. The 7.2 percentage point decrease is thus highly statistically significant (p value = 0.0000).

Q-26. *Would you be willing to accept a peace agreement in which blanket amnesty is provided for Taliban senior leaders? (Very willing + somewhat willing & somewhat poorly + very poorly.)*

Q_W1	Q_W2		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	645	411	1,056
No	256	533	789
Total:	901	944	1,845

Similarly, are Afghans willing to accept a peace agreement in which blanket amnesty is provided for senior leaders? And to what extent do Afghans' perceptions change within the two waves?

Interpretation

1. 35.0% of individuals consistently said they would accept such a peace agreement in W1 and W2.
2. 22.3% of individuals who said they would accept such a peace agreement in W1 but changed their mind to 'no' in W2.
3. 13.9% of individuals who initially would not support such a peace agreement in W1 but in W2 changed their mind and said they would accept such an agreement.
4. 28.9% of individuals consistently said they would not accept such a peace agreement in W1 and W2.

Overall, in W1 alone, 1,056 Afghans said they would accept a peace agreement under these conditions. In W2, this proportion decreased to 901. Thus, there is a decrease from 57.2% to 48.8% from W1 to W2. The 8.4 percentage point decrease in Afghans' willingness to accept a peace agreement in which blanket amnesty is provided for Taliban senior leaders over time is thus highly significant (p value = 0.0000).

Q-24B/C. *How well represented do you think rural dwellers will be in efforts to negotiate peace with the Taliban? (Very well + somewhat well & somewhat poorly + very poorly).*

Q_W1	Q_W2		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	312	382	694
No	277	818	1,095
Total:	589	1,200	1,789

Do Afghans believe rural dwellers will be represented well or poorly in peace negotiations? And to what extent do Afghans perceptions change within the two waves?

Interpretation

1. 17.4% of individuals in W1 and W2 consistently said rural dwellers will be represented well in peace talks.

2. 21.4% of individuals initially said rural dwellers would be well represented but in W2 changed their mind and said they would not be well represented.
3. 15.5% of individuals said rural dwellers would not be well represented in W1 but changed their mind in W2 and said they would be well represented.
4. 45.7% of individuals consistently said rural dwellers would not be well represented in peace talks.

Overall, in W1 alone, 694 Afghans said rural dwellers would be well represented in peace talks with the Taliban. In W2, this proportion dropped to 589 individuals. There is a decrease from 38.8% to 32.9% from W1 to W2. The 5.9 percentage point decrease in Afghans' sense of whether rural dwellers will be represented well in peace talks from Wave 1 to Wave 2 (p value = 0.0000) is thus highly significant.

Q-24B/F. *How well represented do you think young people will be in efforts to negotiate peace with the Taliban? (Very well + somewhat well & somewhat poorly + very poorly.)*

Q_W1	Q_W2		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	830	419	1,249
No	283	285	568
Total:	1,113	704	1,817

Do Afghans believe young people will be represented well or poorly in peace negotiations? And to what extent do Afghans' perceptions change within the two waves?

Interpretation

1. 45.7% of individuals in W1 and W2 consistently said young people will be represented well in peace talks.
2. 23.1% of individuals initially said young people would be well represented but in W2 changed their mind and said they would not be well represented.
3. 15.6% of individuals said young people would not be well represented in W1 but changed their mind in W2 and said they would be well represented.
4. 15.7% of individuals consistently said young people would not be well represented in peace talks.

Overall, in W1 alone, 1,249 Afghans said young people would be well represented in peace talks with the Taliban. In W2, this proportion dropped to 1,113 individuals. There is a decrease from 68.7% to 61.2% from W1 to W2. The 7.5% decrease in Afghans' sense of whether young people will be represented well in peace talks from Wave 1 to Wave 2 (p value = 0.0000) is thus highly significant.

PANEL ANALYSIS: COVID-19

Q-3. Which of the following sources of news and information do you use to stay informed about COVID-19? (a) Radio.

Q_W1	Q_W2		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	616	256	872
No	383	710	1,093
Total:	999	966	1,965

What proportion of Afghans use the radio as a source of news and information to stay informed about Covid-19? To what extent do Afghans' use of radio change within the two waves?

Interpretation

1. 31.3% of individuals consistently said they use radio to stay informed about Covid-19 in both W1 and W2.
2. 13.0% of individuals used radio as a source of news and information only in W1, not in W2.
3. 19.5 % of individuals did not use radio in W1, but used radio in W2.
4. 36.1% of individuals who do not use radio in W1 or W2.

Overall, in W1 alone, 872 Afghans said they use the radio to stay informed about Covid-19. In W2, this proportion increased to 999 individuals. There is an increase from 44.3% to 50.8% from W1 to W2. The 6.4 percentage point increase in Afghans using the radio as a source of news and information to stay informed about Covid-19 over time (p value = 0.0000) is thus highly significant.

Q-3. Which of the following sources of news and information do you use to stay informed about Covid-19? (d) Family and friends.

Q_W1	Q_W2		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	1,377	190	1,567
No	315	83	398
Total:	1,692	273	1,965

What proportion of Afghans use family and friends as a source of news and information to stay informed about Covid-19? To what extent do Afghans' use of family and friends as a source of news and information on Covid-19 change within the two waves?

Interpretation

1. 70.1% of individuals consistently said they use family and friends to stay informed about

Covid-19 in both W1 and W2.

2. 9.7% of individuals used family and friends as a source of news and information only in W1, not in W2.
3. 16.0% of individuals did not use family and friends in W1, but used family and friends in W2.
4. 4.2% of individuals who do not use family and friends as a source of news/information in W1 or W2.

Overall, in W1 alone, 1,567 Afghans said they use family and friends to stay informed about Covid-19. In W2, this proportion increased to 1,692 individuals. There is an increase from 79.7% to 86.1% from W1 to W2. The 6.4 percentage point increase in Afghans' use of family and friends as a source of news and information to stay informed about Covid-19 over time (p value = 0.0000) is thus highly significant.

Q-7. *Since December 2019, have you or any member of your household experienced any of the following symptoms: shortness of breath or difficulty breathing?*

	Yes	No	Total
Yes	371	230	601
No	331	1,037	1,368
Total:	702	1,267	1,969

What proportion of Afghans experienced shortness of breath or difficulty breathing since December 2019? To what extent do Afghans' experience of these symptoms change within the two waves?

Interpretation

1. 18.8% of individuals said they experienced shortness of breath in W1 and W2.
2. 11.7% of individuals experienced shortness of breath in W1 but not in W2.
3. 16.8% of individuals did not experience shortness of breath in W1 but did experience the symptom in W2.
4. 52.6% of individuals did not experience shortness of breath during W1 nor W2.

Overall, 601 individuals said they experienced shortness of breath in W1. By W2, this proportion rose to 702. Thus, there is an increase from 30.5% to 35.7% from W1 to W2. The 5.1 percentage point increase in a respondent or a member of their household experiencing shortness of breath / difficulty breathing over time is thus highly significant (p value = 0.0000).

Q-10. *How concerned are you about the lasting impact of the Covid-19 outbreak on your personal health? (Very concerned + somewhat concerned + moderately concerned & not concerned.)*

	Yes	No	Total
Yes	91	276	367
No	122	1,475	1,597
Total:	213	1,751	1,964

What proportion of Afghans are concerned about the lasting impact of the Covid-19 outbreak on their personal health? To what extent does this change from W1 to W2?

Interpretation

1. 4.6% of Afghans consistently said they were concerned about the impact of Covid-19 on their personal health in W1 and W2.
2. 14.1% of Afghans were concerned about the impact of Covid-19 in W1 but not in W2.
3. 6.2% of Afghans were not concerned initially in W1, but became concerned by W2 of the pandemic's impact on personal health.
4. 75.1% of Afghans were not concerned in W1 nor W2 about the impact of Covid-19 on their personal health.

Overall, only 367 Afghans were concerned about the impact of Covid-19 on their personal health in W1. By W2, this figure dropped to only 213 who were concerned about the impact of the pandemic on their health. Thus, there is a drop from 18.6% to 10.8% from W1 to W2 in the percent of Afghans who are concerned about the pandemic's impact on their personal health. The 7.8 percentage point decrease in Afghans concern about the lasting impact of the Covid-19 outbreak on personal health over time is thus highly significant (p value = 0.0000).

Q-II. *How concerned are you about the lasting impact of Covid-19 on your lifestyle (ie. daily routine and ability to work and socialise with others?) (Very concerned + somewhat concerned + moderately concerned & not concerned.)*

	Yes	No	Total
Yes	72	215	287
No	87	1,588	1,675
Total:	159	1,803	1,962

What proportion of Afghans are concerned about the lasting impact of the Covid-19 outbreak on their lifestyle? To what extent does this change from W1 to W2?

Interpretation

1. 3.7% of Afghans consistently said they were concerned about the impact of Covid-19 on their lifestyle in W1 and W2.
2. 11.0% of Afghans were concerned about the impact of Covid-19 in W1 but not in W2.
3. 4.4% of Afghans were not concerned initially in W1, but became concerned by W2 of the pandemic's impact on lifestyle.
4. 80.9% of Afghans were not concerned in W1 nor W2 about the impact of Covid-19 on their lifestyle.

Overall, only 287 Afghans were concerned about the impact of Covid-19 on their lifestyle in W1. By W2, this figure dropped to only 159 who were concerned about the impact of the pandemic on their

lifestyle. Thus, there is a drop from 14.6% to 8.1% from W1 to W2 in the percent of Afghans who are concerned about the pandemic's impact on their personal health.

The 6.5% decrease in Afghans concern about the lasting impact of the Covid-19 outbreak on lifestyle over the two waves is thus highly significant (p value = 0.0000).

Q-1. *With some government restrictions lifting following the Covid-19 pandemic, would you say that you are worried about: (a) going to work. (Very worried + worried + somewhat worried & not at all worried.)*

	Yes	No	Total
Yes	133	324	457
No	143	1,361	1,504
Total:	276	1,685	1,961

What proportion of Afghans are worried about returning to work during Covid-19? To what extent did this change from W1 to W2?

Interpretation

1. 6.8% of individuals said they were worried about returning to work during W1 and W2.
2. 16.5% of individuals were worried about returning to work in W1 but not W2.
3. 7.3% of individuals were not worried in W1 but are worried in W2.
4. 69.4% of individuals were not worried in W1 nor W2 about returning to work.

Overall, in W1 457 individuals worried about returning to work during the pandemic. In W2, this proportion was only 276 individuals. Thus there is a decrease from 23.3% in W1 to 14.0% in W2 who are worried about returning to work. The 9.2% decrease in Afghans worried about going to work over the two waves is thus highly significant (p value = 0.0000).

Q-1. *With some government restrictions lifting following the Covid-19 pandemic, would you say that you are worried about: (b) engaging in community activities. (Very worried + worried + somewhat worried & not at all worried.)*

	Yes	No	Total
Yes	111	288	399
No	128	1,434	1,562
Total:	239	1,722	1,961

What proportion of Afghans are worried about engaging in community activities during Covid-19? To what extent did this change from W1 to W2?

Interpretation

1. 5.7% of individuals were consistently worried about engaging in community activities during W1 and W2.
2. 14.7% of individuals were worried about engaging in community activities in W1 but not W2.
3. 6.5% of individuals were not worried in W1 but became worried in W2.
4. 73.1% of individuals were not worried in W1 nor W2 about engaging in community activities.

Overall, in W1 399 individuals worried about engaging in community activities during the pandemic. In W2, this proportion was only 239 individuals. Thus there is a decrease from 20.3% in W1 to 12.2% in W2 who are worried about engaging in community activities. The 8.2% decrease in Afghans worried about engaging in community activities over the two waves is thus highly significant (p value = 0.0000).

Q-1. *With some government restrictions lifting following the Covid-19 pandemic, would you say that you are worried about: (c) attending religious funerals and religious functions, (Very worried + worried + somewhat worried & not at all worried.)*

	Yes	No	Total
Yes	147	313	460
No	124	1,377	1,501
Total:	271	1,690	1,961

What proportion of Afghans are worried about attending religious funerals and religious functions [events] during Covid-19? To what extent did this change from W1 to W2?

Interpretation

1. 7.5% of individuals were consistently worried about attending religious funerals/events during W1 and W2.
2. 16.0% of individuals were worried about attending religious funerals/events in W1 but by W2 were no longer worried.
3. 6.3% of individuals were not worried in W1 to attend religious funerals/events but became worried in W2.
4. 70.2% of individuals were not worried in W1 nor W2 about attending religious funerals/events.

Overall, in W1 460 individuals were worried about engaging in religious funerals/events during the pandemic. In W2, this proportion was only 271 individuals. Thus, there is a decrease from 23.5% in W1 to 13.8% in W2 who are worried about attending religious funerals/events

The 9.6% decrease in Afghans worried about attending religious funerals/events over the two waves is thus highly significant (p value = 0.0000).

Q-1. *With some government restrictions lifting following the COVID pandemic, would you say that you are worried about: (d) attending school (Very worried + worried + somewhat worried & not at all worried.)*

	Yes	No	Total
Yes	128	292	420
No	131	1,400	1,531
Total:	259	1,692	1,951

What proportion of Afghans are worried about attending school during Covid-19? To what extent did this change from W1 to W2?

Interpretation

1. 6.6% of individuals were consistently worried about attending school during W1 and W2.
2. 15.0% of individuals were worried about attending school in W1 but by W2 were no longer worried.
3. 6.7% of individuals were not worried in W1 to attend school but became worried by W2.
4. 71.8% of individuals were not worried in W1 nor W2 about attending school.

Overall, in W1 420 individuals were worried about attending school during the pandemic. In W2, this proportion was only 259 individuals. Thus, there is a decrease from 21.5% in W1 to 13.3% in W2 who are worried about attending school. The 8.3% decrease in Afghans worried about attending school over the two waves is thus highly significant (p value = 0.0000).

Q-1. *With some government restrictions lifting following the Covid-19 pandemic, would you say that you are worried about: (e) visiting a health-care facility (Very worried + worried + somewhat worried & not at all worried.)*

	Yes	No	Total
Yes	98	321	419
No	153	1,391	1,544
Total:	251	1,712	1,963

What proportion of Afghans are worried about visiting a health-care facility during Covid-19? To what extent did this change from W1 to W2?

Interpretation

1. 5.0% of individuals were consistently worried about visiting a health-care facility during W1 and W2
2. 16.4% of individuals were worried about visiting a health-care facility in W1 but were no longer worried by W2
3. 7.8% of individuals were not worried in W1 to visit a health-care facility but became worried by W2
4. 70.9% of individuals were not worried in W1 nor W2 about visiting a health-care facility

Overall, in W1 419 individuals were worried about visiting a health-care facility during the pandemic. In W2, this proportion was only 251 individuals. Thus, there is a decrease from 21.3% in W1 to 12.8% in W2 who are worried about visiting a health-care facility during the pandemic. The 8.6% decrease in Afghans worried about visiting a health-care facility over the two waves is thus highly significant (p value = 0.0000).

Q-1. With some government restrictions lifting following the Covid-19 pandemic, are you worried about: (f) travelling outside of your local area to visit family, access to health-care, purchase goods, etc? (Very worried + worried + somewhat worried & not at all worried).

	Yes	No	Total
Yes	133	281	414
No	165	1,371	1,536
Total:	298	1,652	1,950

What proportion of Afghans are worried about travelling outside of their local area to visit family, access to health-care, purchase goods, etc. during Covid-19? To what extent did this change from W1 to W2?

Interpretation

1. 6.8% of individuals were consistently worried about travelling outside of their local area to visit family, access to health-care, purchase goods, etc during W1 and W2.
2. 14.4% of individuals were worried about travelling outside of their local area in W1 but by W2 were no longer worried.
3. 8.5% of individuals were not worried in W1 to travel outside of their local area but became worried by W2.
4. 70.3% of individuals were not worried in W1 nor W2 about travelling outside of their local area to visit family, access to health-care, purchase goods, etc. during Covid-19.

Overall, in W1 414 individuals were worried about travelling outside of their local area to visit family, access to health-care, purchase goods, etc. during Covid-19. In W2, this proportion was only 298 individuals. Thus, there is a decrease from 21.2% in W1 to 15.3% in W2 who are worried about travelling outside of their local areas. The 5.9% decrease in Afghans' sense of worry about travelling outside of their local area over time (p value = 0.0000) is thus highly significant.

PANEL ANALYSIS: WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Q-41. And thinking about women in leadership positions, do you agree or disagree that it is acceptable for women to have access to these leadership roles: (a) member of a Community Development Council (Strongly agree + somewhat agree & somewhat disagree + strongly disagree.)

	Yes	No	Total
Yes	1,538	186	1,724
No	107	109	216
Total:	1,645	295	1,940

What proportion of Afghans think it is acceptable for women be engaged in a leadership role within a Community Development Council? To what extent has this changed from W1 to W2?

Interpretation

1. 79.3% of Afghans consistently said it is acceptable for a woman to be involved in CDC leadership during W1 and W2.
2. 9.6% of individuals initially said it was acceptable for women to be engaged in CDCs in W1, but these individuals changed their mind in W2 stating it was unacceptable.
3. 5.5% of individuals initially said it was unacceptable for women to be engaged in leadership roles with CDCs but by W2, changed their mind and said it was acceptable.
4. 5.6% of individuals consistently said it was unacceptable for women to be engaged in leadership roles within CDCs in W1 and W2.

Overall, in W1 an overwhelming 1,724 individuals said women should be engaged in leadership roles within CDCs. This proportion is 1,645 in W2 who say women should be engaged in CDCs. There is a decrease from 88.9% to 84.8% from W1 to W2. Thus the 4.1% decrease in Afghans' support for women' engaging in Community Development Councils over time (p value = 0.0000) is highly significant.

PANEL ANALYSIS: ECONOMY

Q-20. *Are you aware of medical equipment (gloves, facemasks, sanitizer, etc.) sanitizer being provided in your local area to aid households during this time?*

	Yes	No	Total
Yes	134	122	256
No	238	1,471	1,709
Total:	372	1,593	1,965

What proportion of Afghans are aware of medical equipment being provided in their local areas to aid households during the pandemic? How has this changed from W1 to W2?

Interpretation

1. 6.8% of individuals said medical equipment was being provided in their local areas in W1 and W2.
2. 6.2% of respondents said medical equipment was provided in W1, but not in W2.
3. 12.1% of respondents said medical equipment was not provided in W1 but was provided in W2.
4. 74.9% of respondents said medical equipment was not provided in W1 nor W2.

Overall, only 256 individuals said medical equipment was provided in W1. This proportion increased to 372 in W2 who said medical equipment was provided. There is an increase from 13.0% to 18.9% from W1 to W2 in the percent of Afghans who said medical equipment was provided. Thus the 5.9 percentage point increase in awareness of medical equipment being provided in local areas over time (p

value = 0.0000) is highly significant.

PEACE: Significant findings where $p = < 0.05$

Q-24B/A. *How well represented do you think uneducated or illiterate people will be in efforts to negotiation peace with the Taliban? Do you think they will be represented well or poorly? (Very willing + somewhat willing & very unwilling + somewhat unwilling.)*

Q_W1	Q_W2		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	303	419	722
No	310	727	1,037
Total:	613	1,146	1,759

Do Afghans believe uneducated or illiterate groups of people will be represented well or poorly in peace negotiations? And to what extent do Afghans perceptions change within the two waves?

Interpretation

1. 17.2% of individuals consistently said the uneducated/illiterate groups will be represented well in peace talks.
2. 23.8% of individuals initially said this group would be well represented but changed their mind in W2 and said they would not be well represented.
3. 17.6% of individuals said the group would not be well represented in W1 but changed their mind in W2.
4. 41.3% of individuals consistently said the group would be poorly represented in peace talks.

Overall, in W1 alone, 722 individuals said uneducated/illiterate groups would be well represented in peace talks. And in W2, this proportion dropped to 613 who said uneducated/illiterate groups would be well represented in peace talks. Thus, there is a drop from 41.0% to 34.8% from W1 to W2. The 6.2 percentage point decrease in Afghans' sense of whether uneducated or illiterate people will be represented well or not in peace talks from W1 to W2 is thus highly significant (p value = 0.0001).

Q-24B/B. *How well represented do you think poor people will be in efforts to negotiation peace with the Taliban? Do you think they will be represented well or poorly? (Very willing + somewhat willing & very unwilling + somewhat unwilling.)*

Q_W1	Q_W2		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	269	380	649
No	280	899	1,179
Total:	549	1,279	1,828

Do Afghans believe poor people will be represented well or poorly in peace negotiations? And to what extent do Afghans perceptions change within the two waves?

Interpretation

1. 14.7% of individuals in W1 and W2 consistently said poor people will be represented well in peace talks
2. 20.8% of individuals initially said poor people would be well represented but in W2 changed their mind and said they would not be well represented
3. 15.3% of individuals said poor people would not be well represented in W1 but changed their mind in W2 and said they would be well represented
4. 49.2% of individuals consistently said poor people would not be well represented in peace talks

Overall, in W1 alone, 649 Afghans said poor people would be well represented in peace talks with the Taliban. In W2, this proportion dropped to 549 individuals. There is a decrease from 35.5% to 30.0% from W1 to W2. The 5.5 percentage point decrease in Afghans' sense of whether poor people will be represented well or not in peace talks from W 1 to W2 is thus highly significant (p value = 0.0001).

Q-26. *Would you be willing to accept a peace agreement in which control over certain provinces is ceded to the Taliban? (Very willing + somewhat willing & very unwilling + somewhat unwilling.)*

Q_W1	Q_W2		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	267	343	610
No	262	946	1,208
Total:	529	1,289	1,818

Are Afghans willing to accept a peace agreement in which control over certain provinces is ceded to the Taliban? And to what extent to Afghans' perceptions change within the two waves?

Interpretation

1. 14.7% of individuals consistently say they would support such a peace agreement in W1 and W2.
2. 18.9% of individuals said they would accept such a peace agreement but changed their mind to 'no' in W2.
3. 14.4% of individuals initially said they would not accept such a peace agreement but in W2 changed their mind and said they would.
4. 52.0% of individuals consistently said they would not accept such a peace agreement in W1 and W2.

Overall, 610 Afghans said they would accept such a peace agreement in W1. In W2, this proportion decreased to 529 who said they would not accept such a peace agreement. Thus, there is a decrease from 33.5% in W1 to 29.0% in W2. This 4.5 percentage point decrease in Afghans' willingness to accept a peace agreement in which control over certain provinces is ceded to the Taliban over time is thus significant (p value = 0.0010).

ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS

SECURITY: Significant findings where $p = <0.05$

QUESTION	P-VALUE	STATUS	N
Q-35. Now, please tell me if you think that the following will be able to provide adequate security without foreign financial assistance? Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree? Afghan National Army	0.0013	Significant	1,868
Q-35. Now, please tell me if you think that the following will be able to provide adequate security without foreign financial assistance? Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree? Afghan National Police	0.0344	Significant	1,873

WOMEN'S RIGHTS: Significant findings where $p = <0.05$

QUESTION	P-VALUE	STATUS	N
Q-40. And thinking about where women can work. For each of these places, do you agree or disagree that it is acceptable for women to work in these places? Strongly or somewhat? Government Offices	0.0031	Significant	1,951
Q-40. And thinking about where women can work. For each of these places, do you agree or disagree that it is acceptable for women to work in these places? Strongly or somewhat? Nongovernment organizations (NGO)	0.0006	Significant	1,939
Q-40. And thinking about where women can work. For each of these places, do you agree or disagree that it is acceptable for women to work in these places? Strongly or somewhat? Female-only schools	0.0162	Significant	1,961
Q-40. And thinking about where women can work. For each of these places, do you agree or disagree that it is acceptable for women to work in these places? Strongly or somewhat? Army/police	0.0003	Significant	1,918
Q-41. And thinking about women in leadership positions, please tell me, do you agree or disagree that it is acceptable for women to have access to these leadership roles? Strongly or somewhat? Running for President of Afghanistan	0.0077	Significant	1,927
Q-40. Do you agree or disagree that it is acceptable for women to work at a private company outside the home - with both male and female employees?	0.0007	Significant	1,941

Q-41. And thinking about women in leadership positions, please tell me, do you agree or disagree that it is acceptable for women to have access to these leadership roles? Strongly or somewhat? CEO of a large company	0.0005	Significant	1,935
Q-41. And thinking about women in leadership positions, please tell me, do you agree or disagree that it is acceptable for women to have? Strongly or somewhat? Minister or cabinet member	0.0020	Significant	1,933

ECONOMY: Significant findings where $p = <0.05$

QUESTION	P-VALUE	STATUS	N
Q-19. Are you aware of [INSERT ITEM] being provided in your local area to aid households during this time? Financial	0.0069	Significant	1,958
Q-18. Are you aware of [INSERT ITEM] being provided in your local area to aid households during this time? Skills training (embroidery, agriculture, etc.)	0.0322	Significant	1,960

COVID-19: Significant findings where $p = <0.05$

QUESTION	P-VALUE	STATUS	N
Q-2. Which of the following precautionary measures are you using to protect yourself from the virus? Have you used.... Gloves	0.0001	Significant	1,971
Q-2. Which of the following precautionary measures are you using to protect yourself from the virus? Have you used.... Self-isolation	0.0216	Significant	1,963
Q-3. Which of the following sources of news and information do you use to stay informed about COVID-19? Social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc).	0.0485	Significant	1,963
Q-7. Since December 2019, have you or any member of your household experienced any of the following symptoms: Tiredness	0.0466	Significant	1,966
Q-6. Thinking now about the government response to Covid-19, to what extent do you feel the government has: Provided timely information about Covid-19	0.0003	Significant	1,926
Q-6. Thinking now about the government response to Covid-19, to what extent do you feel the government has: Provided accurate information about Covid-19	0.0079	Significant	1,920
Q-7. Since December 2019, have you or any member of your household experienced any of the following symptoms: Dry cough	0.0007	Significant	1,964
Q-7. Since December 2019, have you or any member of your household experienced any of the following symptoms: Sore throat	0.0180	Significant	1,966

ECONOMY: Significant findings where $p < 0.5$ but $n = \text{small}$

Questions	P- Value	Status	n
Q-19C. Have you or anyone else in your household personally accessed the support? Financial	0.0196	Significant	95
Q-18C. Have you or anyone else in your household personally accessed the support? Skills training (embroidery, agriculture, etc.)	0.0075	Significant	50
Q-14D. Is the support sufficient for your needs? Employment	0.0339	Significant	12
Q-16C. Have you or anyone else in your household personally accessed the support? Health-care	0.0002	Significant	89
Q-16D. Is the support sufficient for your needs? Health-care	0.0196	Significant	23
Q-17C. Have you or anyone else in your household personally accessed the support? Education	0.0389	Significant	59
Q-17D. Is the support sufficient for your needs? Education	0.0253	Significant	17

ENDNOTES

- 1 <https://www.sigar.mil/pdf/quarterlyreports/2020-10-30qr.pdf>
- 2 <https://www.sigar.mil/pdf/quarterlyreports/2020-10-30qr.pdf>
- 3 <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R45122.pdf>
- 4 <https://www.reuters.com/article/afghanistan-taliban-agreement-int-idUSKBN28C1NS>
- 5 <https://www.voanews.com/extremism-watch/women-concerned-over-underrepresentation-afghan-talks>
- 6 <https://www.sigar.mil/pdf/quarterlyreports/2020-10-30qr.pdf>
- 7 <https://www.sigar.mil/pdf/quarterlyreports/2020-10-30qr.pdf>
- 8 https://afghanistan.asia-news.com/en_GB/articles/cnmi_st/features/2020/05/18/feature-01
- 9 <https://www.voanews.com/south-central-asia/taliban-claim-attack-afghan-army-base>
- 10 Transparency International: Our Work in: <https://www.transparency.org/en/countries/afghanistan#> (Accessed October 12, 2020)



APPENDIX 1: INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

AFGHANISTAN FLASH SURVEYS ON PERCEPTIONS OF PEACE, COVID-19, AND THE ECONOMY

Questionnaire
Version 12.2
September 1, 2020

M1. Respondent ID (system-generated)

startint. Start Datetime of Entire Interview (Unix)

Start Datetime of Entire Interview (Unix)

M-2. Year of Interview: 2020 (Autofill by system)

M-3. Month of Interview (Autofill by system)

1. January	4. April	7. July	10. October
2. February	5. May	8. August	11. November
3. March	6. June	9. September	12. December

M-4. Date of Interview: _____ (Autofill by system)

M-5. Day of Week of Interview (Autofill by system)

1. Friday	3. Sunday	5. Tuesday	7. Thursday
2. Saturday	4. Monday	6. Wednesday	

M-6. Date Formatted Field: AUG 2020 (Autofill by System)

SL. Select Language (Language of questionnaire)

1. Dari
2. Pashto

startsub. Start Datetime of Substantive Interview (Unix)

Start Datetime of Substantive Interview (Unix)

M-7. Interviewer ID

Interviewer Code: _____

M-8. Supervisor ID: _____

NOTE TO INTERVIEWERS

REMEMBER THAT THIS IS A CONVERSATION. MAKE THE PERSON COMFORTABLE. BE RESPECTFUL. DO NOT TRY TO LEAD THE RESPONDENT DURING THE INTERVIEW OR GET THE “DESIRED” ANSWERS FROM THEM. THERE ARE NO RIGHT OR WRONG ANSWERS. WE JUST WANT THEIR OPINIONS.

INTRODUCTION

Asalaam Aleikum, my name is _____ and I am from ACSOR-Surveys, an independent research organization.

We are doing a survey with people such as you. We adhere to all data protection laws in Afghanistan: your responses will be kept confidential and will be analysed only in anonymous, aggregated form. If I come to a question that is sensitive and you feel uncomfortable answering it, please let me know. We can either decide to ignore that particular question, or else I will explain what the question is about in more detail so that you can decide whether to answer it or not. The interview will take about 20-30 minutes; and to thank you for your participation, we will send you 100 AFN in phone credit via electronic transfer. Are you willing to participate in this survey?

1. Yes
2. No (refused to participate)
3. No (call back later, make an appointment)

M-9. Province

1. Badakhshan
2. Badghis
3. Baghlan
4. Balkh
5. Bamyan
6. Daykundi
7. Farah
8. Faryab
9. Ghazni
10. Ghor
11. Helmand
12. Herat
13. Jowzjan
14. Kabul
15. Kandahar

16. Kapisa
17. Khost
18. Kunar
19. Kunduz
20. Laghman
21. Logar
22. Nangarhar
23. Nimroz
24. Nuristan
25. Paktia
26. Paktika
27. Panjshir
28. Parwan
29. Samangan
30. Sar-e Pol
31. Takhar
32. Oruzgan
33. Wardak
34. Zabul

M-10A. CSO region (auto-coded by system based on province)

M-10B. TAF region (auto-coded by system based on province)

M11. District: _____ (selected from list based on province at M9)

M12. Which of the following areas do you live in?

1 Kabul City
2 Big city (Herat City, Mazar City, Jalalabad, Kandahar City, Pul-e-Khumri City)
3 Town
4 Village

D-1. Gender (Do not ask)

1. Male
2. Female

D-2. How old are you? (Record actual age; if respondent doesn't know or refuses, please estimate)

Write Response: _____

SECTION 1: COVID-19

I would like to begin by asking some questions about the COVID-19 pandemic.

Q-1: *With some government restrictions lifting following the COVID-19 pandemic, would you say that are you not at all worried, somewhat worried, worried, or very worried about the following:*

	Not worried at all	Somewhat worried	Worried	Very worried	Refused (vol)	Don't know (vol)
a) Going to work	1	2	3	4	98	99
b) Engaging in community activities	1	2	3	4	98	99
c) Attending funerals and religious functions	1	2	3	4	98	99
d) Attending school	1	2	3	4	98	99
e) Visiting a health-care facility	1	2	3	4	98	99
f) Travelling outside of your local area to visit family, access health-care, purchase goods, etc.	1	2	3	4	98	99

Q-2: *Which of the following precautionary measures are you using to protect yourself from the virus? Have you used...*

	Yes	No	Refused (vol.)	Don't know
a) Facemask	1	2	98	99
b) Gloves	1	2	98	99
c) Hand sanitizer	1	2	98	99
d) Frequent handwashing	1	2	98	99
e) Soap and other detergents for cleaning surfaces	1	2	98	99
f) Social distancing	1	2	98	99
g) Self-isolation	1	2	98	99
h) Other personal protection equipment (gowns, face shield, etc)	1	2	98	99
i) Other: _____	1	2	98	99

Q-3: *Which of the following sources of news and information do you use to stay informed about COVID-19? [READ OUT OPTIONS]*

	Yes	No	Refused (vol.)	Don't know
a. Radio: Which station(s)?	1	2	98	99
b. Television: Which station(s)?	1	2	98	99
c. Newspaper	1	2	98	99

d. Family and friends	1	2	98	99
e. Doctor or other health professional	1	2	98	99
f. Social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc).	1	2	98	99
g. Other: _____	1	2	98	99

Q4a. (Ask If Code 1 at Q3a) Which radio stations do you primarily use to stay informed about COVID-19? (Record First Two Mentions)

a) 1 st mention: _____
b) 2 nd mention: _____
97. Not Asked 98. Refused (vol.) 99. Don't know (vol.)

Q4b. (Ask If Code 1 at Q3b) Which TV stations do you primarily use to stay informed about COVID-19? (Record First Two Mentions)

a) 1 st mention: _____
b) 2 nd mention: _____
97. Not Asked 98. Refused (vol.) 99. Don't know (vol.)

Q-5: Do you feel you receive adequate news and information on the COVID-19 and actions taken to respond to it?

1. Yes
2. No
98. Refused (vol.) 99. Don't know (vol.)

Q-6. Thinking now about the government response to COVID-19, to what extent do you feel the government has:

	A great extent	A moderate extent	A small extent	Not at all	Refused (vol)	Don't know (vol)
a) Provided timely information about COVID-19	1	2	3	4	98	99
b) Provided accurate information about COVID-19	1	2	3	4	98	99
c) Provided support to you and your family during the pandemic	1	2	3	4	98	99

Q-7: Since December 2019, have you or any member of your household experienced any of the following symptoms:

A) Symptom		B) If yes, how many people in your household contracted the symptoms?	C) Approximately when did they most recently get it?	D) Did you or the household member visit the doctor?	E) Was your usual doctor or other health-care professional aware of the signs and testing of COVID-19?
1. Fever	1. Yes 2. No 98. Refused 99. Don't know	Write number:____ 97. Not Asked 98. Refused 99. Don't know	1. Currently have it 2. Within past month 3. 1-2 months ago 4. 3-4 months ago 5. More than 5 months ago 97. Not Asked 98. Refused 99. Don't know	1. Yes 2. No 97. Not Asked 98. Refused 99. Don't know	1. Yes 2. No 97. Not Asked 98. Refused 99. Don't know
2. Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing	1. Yes 2. No 98. Refused 99. Don't know	Write number:____ 97. Not Asked 98. Refused 99. Don't know	1. Currently have it 2. Within past month 3. 1-2 months ago 4. 3-4 months ago 5. More than 5 months ago 97. Not Asked 98. Refused 99. Don't know	1. Yes 2. No 97. Not Asked 98. Refused 99. Don't know	1. Yes 2. No 97. Not Asked 98. Refused 99. Don't know
3. Tiredness	1. Yes 2. No 98. Refused 99. Don't know	Write number:____ 97. Not Asked 98. Refused 99. Don't know	1. Currently have it 2. Within past month 3. 1-2 months ago 4. 3-4 months ago 5. More than 5 months ago 97. Not Asked 98. Refused 99. Don't know	1. Yes 2. No 97. Not Asked 98. Refused 99. Don't know	1. Yes 2. No 97. Not Asked 98. Refused 99. Don't know

4. Dry cough	1. Yes 2. No 98. Refused 99. Don't know	Write number:____ 97. Not Asked 98. Refused 99. Don't know	1. Currently have it 2. Within past month 3. 1-2 months ago 4. 3-4 months ago 5. More than 5 months ago 97. Not Asked 98. Refused 99. Don't know	1. Yes 2. No 97. Not Asked 98. Refused 99. Don't know	1. Yes 2. No 97. Not Asked 98. Refused 99. Don't know
6. Sore throat	1. Yes 2. No 98. Refused 99. Don't know	Write number:____ 97. Not Asked 98. Refused 99. Don't know	1. Currently have it 2. Within past month 3. 1-2 months ago 4. 3-4 months ago 5. More than 5 months ago 97. Not Asked 98. Refused 99. Don't know	1. Yes 2. No 97. Not Asked 98. Refused 99. Don't know	1. Yes 2. No 97. Not Asked 98. Refused 99. Don't know
7. Other (specify): _____	1. Yes 2. No 98. Refused 99. Don't know	Write number: _____ 97. Not Asked 98. Refused 99. Don't know	1. Currently have it 2. Within past month 3. 1-2 months ago 4. 3-4 months ago 5. More than 5 months ago 97. Not Asked 98. Refused 99. Don't know	1. Yes 2. No 97. Not Asked 98. Refused 99. Don't know	1. Yes 2. No 97. Not Asked 98. Refused 99. Don't know

Q-8. *Has anyone in your household received a confirmed diagnosis of COVID-19?*

1. Yes
2. No
_____ 98. Refused (vol.) 99. Don't know (vol.)

Q-9A: *Would you associate with someone in your community whom you knew had previously had COVID-19 but now is healthy?*

1. Yes
2. No
_____ 98. Refused (vol.) 99. Don't know (vol.)

Q-10: *How concerned are you about the lasting impact of coronavirus outbreak on your personal health?*

1. Not concerned
2. Somewhat concerned
3. Moderately concerned
4. Very concerned
98. Refused (vol.) 99. Don't know (vol.)

Q-11: *How concerned are you about the lasting impact of COVID-19 on your lifestyle (i.e. your daily routine and ability to work and socialize with others)?*

1. Not concerned
2. Somewhat concerned
3. Moderately concerned
4. Very concerned
98. Refused (vol.) 99. Don't know (vol.)

ECONOMY

Now I would like to ask you some questions about economic issues and access to goods and services.

Q-12: *During the past 12 months, would you say that the situation for your household has gotten better, remained the same or gotten worse with respect to the following?*

	Better	The Same	Worse	Ref (vol.)	DK (vol.)
a) Financial situation of your household	1	2	3	8	9
b) Employment opportunities	1	2	3	8	9
c) Availability of quality products in the market (e.g. rice, wheat, oil)	1	2	3	8	9
d) Affordability of quality products in the market (e.g. rice, wheat, oil)	1	2	3	8	9
e) Physical conditions of your house/ dwelling	1	2	3	8	9
f) Physical access to health care services (transportation, accessibility)	1	2	3	8	9
g) Cost of health care services (doctor, hospital fees, testing, procedures, routine care)	1	2	3	8	9
h) Cost of medication (prescriptions)	1	2	3	8	9
i) Electricity supply	1	2	3	8	9

j) Access to school services (teachers and curriculum)	1	2	3	8	9
k) Access to roads	1	2	3	8	9
l) Access to clean drinking water	1	2	3	8	9
m) Access to irrigation facilities	1	2	3	8	9

A. Are you aware of [INSERT ITEM] being provided in your local area to aid households during this time?		B. (Ask if 1 'yes' at A) What entity is primarily providing it?	C. (Ask if 1 'yes' at A) Have you or anyone else in your household personally accessed the support?	D. Is the support sufficient for your needs?
Q-13. Food	1. Yes 2. No ___ 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)	1. Afghan government 2. UN 3. Humanitarian agency 4. Local NGO 5. International NGO 6. Taliban/armed opposition groups 96. Other: _____ 97. Not Asked 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)	1. Yes 2. No ___ 97. Not Asked 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)	1. Yes 2. No ___ 97. Not Asked 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)
Q-14. Employment	1. Yes 2. No ___ 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)	1. Afghan government 2. UN 3. Humanitarian agency 4. Local NGO 5. International NGO 6. Taliban/armed opposition groups 96. Other: _____ 97. Not Asked 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)	1. Yes 2. No ___ 97. Not Asked 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)	1. Yes 2. No ___ 97. Not Asked 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)
Q-15. Water	1. Yes 2. No ___ 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)	1. Afghan government 2. UN 3. Humanitarian agency 4. Local NGO 5. International NGO 6. Taliban/armed opposition groups 96. Other: _____ 97. Not Asked 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)	1. Yes 2. No ___ 97. Not Asked 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)	1. Yes 2. No ___ 97. Not Asked 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)

Q-16. Health-care	1. Yes 2. No ___ 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)	1. Afghan government 2. UN 3. Humanitarian agency 4. Local NGO 5. International NGO 6. Taliban/armed opposition groups 96. Other: _____ 97. Not Asked 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)	1. Yes 2. No ___ 97. Not Asked 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)	1. Yes 2. No ___ 97. Not Asked 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)
Q-17. Education	1. Yes 2. No ___ 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)	1. Afghan government 2. UN 3. Humanitarian agency 4. Local NGO 5. International NGO 6. Taliban/armed opposition groups 96. Other: _____ 97. Not Asked 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)	1. Yes 2. No ___ 97. Not Asked 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)	1. Yes 2. No ___ 97. Not Asked 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)
Q-18. Skills training (embroidery, agriculture, etc.)	1. Yes 2. No ___ 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)	1. Afghan government 2. UN 3. Humanitarian agency 4. Local NGO 5. International NGO 6. Taliban/armed opposition groups 96. Other: _____ 97. Not Asked 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)	1. Yes 2. No ___ 97. Not Asked 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)	1. Yes 2. No ___ 97. Not Asked 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)
Q-19. Financial	1. Yes 2. No ___ 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)	1. Afghan government 2. UN 3. Humanitarian agency 4. Local NGO 5. International NGO 6. Taliban/armed opposition groups 96. Other: _____ 97. Not Asked 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)	1. Yes 2. No ___ 97. Not Asked 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)	1. Yes 2. No ___ 97. Not Asked 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)

Q-20. Medical equipment (gloves, facemasks, sanitizer, etc.)	1. Yes 2. No ____ 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)	1. Afghan government 2. UN 3. Humanitarian agency 4. Local NGO 5. International NGO 6. Taliban/armed opposition groups 96. Other: _____ 97. Not Asked 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)	1. Yes 2. No ____ 97. Not Asked 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)	1. Yes 2. No ____ 97. Not Asked 98. Ref (vol.) 99. DK (vol.)
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Q-21: Please tell me whether you think corruption is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem at all in the following areas:

	Major Problem	Minor Problem	Not a Problem	Ref. (vol.)	Don't know (vol.)
a) In your daily life	1	2	3	98	99
b) In Afghanistan as a whole	1	2	3	98	99

PEACE

Turning to a different topic...

Q-22: Do you think peace is achievable in Afghanistan in the next two years?

1. Yes
2. No
98. Refused (vol.) 99. Don't know (vol.)

Q-23. (Ask if code 2 at Q-22) Why do you think peace is not achievable in the next two years?
(Single mention)

Write response: _____
<i>Pre-codes:</i>
1. Violence & fighting are continuing
2. Government & Taliban are too far apart to reach an agreement
3. American interference
4. Pakistani interference
5. Interference by other countries
6. Corruption
7. The Taliban are not interested in peace
8. Elements of the government will prevent a peace deal

9. Economic conditions
96. Other: _____
97. Not asked
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't know (vol.)

Q-24A. *Do you feel people like you are sufficiently represented in efforts to negotiate peace with the Taliban?*

1. Yes
2. No
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't know (vol.)

Q-24B. *How well-represented do you think the following groups of people will be in efforts to negotiate peace with the Taliban? Do you think they will be represented very well, somewhat well, somewhat poorly, or very poorly?*

	Very well	Somewhat well	Somewhat poorly	Very poorly	Refused (vol.)	Don't know (vol.)
a. Uneducated or illiterate people	1	2	3	4	98	99
b. Poor people	1	2	3	4	98	99
c. People living in villages or rural areas	1	2	3	4	98	99
d. People living in cities or urban areas	1	2	3	4	98	99
e. Women	1	2	3	4	98	99
f. Young people	1	2	3	4	98	99

Q-25. *It is likely that to reach a successful peace agreement, all sides would have to make difficult compromises. How important would you say the following things are to protect as part of a peace agreement? Would you say it is very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?*

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	Refused (vol.)	Don't know (vol.)
a. The current Constitution	1	2	3	4	98	99
b. A democratic system	1	2	3	4	98	99
c. Freedom of speech	1	2	3	4	98	99
d. Freedom of the press	1	2	3	4	98	99
e. A strong central government	1	2	3	4	98	99
f. The current judicial and court system	1	2	3	4	98	99
g. Women's rights	1	2	3	4	98	99

h. Equality among different groups of people (regardless of ethnicity, class, etc.)	1	2	3	4	98	99
i. The presence of foreign military forces in Afghanistan	1	2	3	4	98	99
j. Foreign economic assistance to Afghanistan	1	2	3	4	98	99

Q-26. *And how willing would you be to accept a peace agreement that included the following conditions? Would you be very willing, somewhat willing, somewhat unwilling, or very unwilling to accept a peace agreement in which:*

	Very willing	Somewhat willing	Somewhat unwilling	Very unwilling	Refused (vol.)	Don't know (vol.)
a. Blanket amnesty is provided for Taliban fighters	1	2	3	4	98	99
b. Blanket amnesty is provided for Taliban senior leaders	1	2	3	4	98	99
c. A role in the government is given to the Taliban	1	2	3	4	98	99
d. control over certain provinces is ceded to the Taliban	1	2	3	4	98	99
e. Women may no longer work outside the home	1	2	3	4	98	99
f. Women and girls may no longer attend school	1	2	3	4	98	99

1 CONJOINT EXPERIMENT: WHICH ASPECTS OF A PEACE DEAL ARE SUPPORTED BY CIVILIANS

The following question is preceded by a paragraph that includes four different policy dimensions of a potential peace deal. Each respondent will get a different arrangement of each of the two policy options (randomly), and then will answer a question about support for the peace deal.

Within each of the four brackets below are two options that should be independently randomized. Thus there are 16 total configurations of the prompts that a respondent might receive.

Interviewer: read statement verbatim

“Currently the government of Afghanistan is talking about a peace process with the Taliban. There are various goals being discussed for this peace process. For example, the new government after the peace process may [allow/not allow] the Taliban to have majority influence over the government. Also, the new government may [reduce/increase] the public role of women in society. It may [include/not include] a requirement that Islamic law is higher than secular law. Lastly, the new government may [ask

you to democratically elect your leaders/be an Islamic Emirate].”

Q-27. *Would you support a peace deal with these conditions?*

1. Yes
2. No
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't know (vol.)

2 ENDORSEMENT EXPERIMENT: TRUE SUPPORT FOR TALIBAN OR GOVERNMENT

In the endorsement experiment we ask two questions, each with three randomized versions. Thus each respondent would receive (randomly) one of three options for each of the questions. These should be randomized independently (that is, the version they got for question 1 should have no bearing on what version they get in question 2).

Q-28 RCS TO RANDOMLY SELECT A, B, or C

Q-28a. *A recent proposal calls for the sweeping reform of the Afghan prison system, including the construction of new prisons in every district to help alleviate overcrowding in existing facilities. Though expensive, new programs for inmates would also be offered, and new judges and prosecutors would be trained. Would you say that you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with this proposal?*

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Somewhat disagree
4. Strongly disagree
97. Not Asked
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't know (vol.)

Q-28b. *A recent proposal by the Taliban calls for the sweeping reform of the Afghan prison system, including the construction of new prisons in every district to help alleviate overcrowding in existing facilities. Though expensive, new programs for inmates would also be offered, and new judges and prosecutors would be trained. Would you say that you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with this proposal?*

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Somewhat disagree
4. Strongly disagree

97. Not Asked
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't know (vol.)

Q-28c. *A recent proposal by the government calls for the sweeping reform of the Afghan prison system, including the construction of new prisons in every district to help alleviate overcrowding in existing facilities. Though expensive, new programs for inmates would also be offered, and new judges and prosecutors would be trained. Would you say that you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with this proposal?*

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Somewhat disagree
4. Strongly disagree

97. Not Asked
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't know (vol.)

Q29 RCS TO RANDOMLY SELECT A, B, or C

Q-29a. *It has been proposed to allow Afghans to vote in direct elections when selecting leaders for district councils. Provided for under Electoral Law, these direct elections would increase the transparency of local government as well as its responsiveness to the needs and priorities of the Afghan people. It would also permit local people to actively participate in local administration through voting and by advancing their own candidacy for office in these district councils. Would you say that you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with this proposal?*

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Somewhat disagree
4. Strongly disagree

97. Not Asked
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't know (vol.)

Q-29b. *It has been proposed by the Taliban to allow Afghans to vote in direct elections when selecting leaders for district councils. Provided for under Electoral Law, these direct elections would increase the transparency of local government as well as its responsiveness to the needs and priorities of the Afghan people. It would also permit local people to actively participate in local administration through voting and by advancing their own candidacy for office in these district councils. Would you say that you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with this proposal?*

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Somewhat disagree
4. Strongly disagree

97. Not Asked
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't know (vol.)

Q-29c. *It has been proposed by the government to allow Afghans to vote in direct elections when selecting leaders for district councils. Provided for under Electoral Law, these direct elections would increase the transparency of local government as well as its responsiveness to the needs and priorities of the Afghan people. It would also permit local people to actively participate in local administration through voting and by advancing their own candidacy for office in these district councils. Would you say that you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with this proposal?*

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Somewhat disagree
4. Strongly disagree

97. Not Asked
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't know (vol.)

3 SURVEY EXPERIMENT: PERCEIVED SERVICE PROVISION BY TALIBAN

In this survey experiment each of the following four questions should (randomly) have one of the two options below presented to respondents.

Q-30. Security (RCS TO RANDOMLY SELECT A or B)

- a. Some Afghans have reported that they recently have witnessed an increase in issues related to security. Have people in your village received assistance related to peace and security from the government or Taliban?

1. Yes, from the government
2. Yes, from the Taliban
3. Yes, from both
4. No, from neither

97. Not Asked
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't know (vol.)

- b. Some Afghans have reported that they recently have witnessed an increase in issues related to security, but that the Taliban have made some efforts to resolve this issue. Have people in your village received assistance related to peace and security from the government or Taliban?

1. Yes, from the government
2. Yes, from the Taliban
3. Yes, from both
4. No, from neither
97. Not Asked 98. Refused (vol.) 99. Don't know (vol.)

Q-31. Justice (RCS TO RANDOMLY SELECT A or B)

- a. Some Afghans have reported that they recently have had issues related to the speed and fairness of justice. Have you heard about this happening in your area?

1. Yes
2. No
97. Not Asked 98. Refused (vol.) 99. Don't know (vol.)

- b. Some Afghans have reported that they recently have had issues related to the speed and fairness of justice, but that the Taliban have made some efforts to resolve this issue. Have you heard about this happening in your area?

1. Yes
2. No
97. Not Asked 98. Refused (vol.) 99. Don't know (vol.)

Q-32. Health-care (RCS TO RANDOMLY SELECT A or B)

- a. Some Afghans have reported that they recently have had issues related to emergency health-care. Have people in your village received assistance related to emergency health-care from the government, Taliban or international development actors? (MULTIPLE RESPONSE, CODE ALL MENTIONED)

1. Yes, from the government
2. Yes, from the Taliban
3. Yes, from international development actors
4. No, from none of these sources

97. Not Asked
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't know (vol.)

- b. Some Afghans have reported that they recently have had issues related to emergency health-care, but that the Taliban have made some efforts to resolve this issue. Have people in your village received assistance related to emergency health-care from the government, Taliban or international development actors? (MULTIPLE RESPONSE, CODE ALL MENTIONED)

1. Yes, from the government
2. Yes, from the Taliban
3. Yes, from international development actors
4. No, from none of these sources
96. Yes, from another source (vol.)
97. Not Asked
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't know (vol.)

Q-33. Aid gatekeeping (RCS TO RANDOMLY SELECT A or B)

- a. Some Afghans have reported that they have benefitted from development projects. Have people in your village benefitted from infrastructure projects facilitated by the government, Taliban, or international development actors? (MULTIPLE RESPONSE, CODE ALL MENTIONED)

1. Yes, from the government
2. Yes, from the Taliban
3. Yes, from international development actors
4. No, from none of these sources
96. Yes, from another source (vol.)
97. Not Asked
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't know (vol.)

- b. Some Afghans have reported that they have benefitted from development projects, and the Taliban allowed the project to occur. Have people in your village benefited from development projects facilitated by the government, Taliban, or international development actors? (MULTIPLE RESPONSE, CODE ALL MENTIONED)

1. Yes, from the government
2. Yes, from the Taliban
3. Yes, from international development actors

4. No, from none of these sources
96. Yes, from another source (vol.)
97. Not Asked
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't know (vol.)

SECURITY

I would now like to ask some questions related to the security situation.

Q-34. Now, please tell me if you think that the following will be able to provide adequate security without foreign technical assistance? By technical assistance we mean tactical, operational and mentoring support to the ANDSF. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Refused (Vol.)	Don't Know (Vol.)
a) Afghan National Army	1	2	3	4	98	99
b) Afghan National Police	1	2	3	4	98	99
c) Afghan Local Police	1	2	3	4	98	99

Q-35. Now, please tell me if you think that the following will be able to provide adequate security without foreign financial assistance? Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Refused (Vol.)	Don't Know (Vol.)
a) Afghan National Army	1	2	3	4	98	99
b) Afghan National Police	1	2	3	4	98	99
c) Afghan Local Police	1	2	3	4	98	99

Q-36. I'm going to read some statements to you about Afghan National Police (ANP). ANP officers are the ones who wear solid blue-grey colored uniforms. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each statement. (Read out statement, wait for response and then ask): Would you say strongly or somewhat?

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Refused (Vol.)	Don't Know (Vol.)
a) ANP is honest and fair with the Afghan people	1	2	3	4	98	99

b) ANP helps improve security in Afghanistan	1	2	3	4	98	99
c) ANP is efficient at arresting those who have committed crimes	1	2	3	4	98	99
d) I would contact the ANP if I needed assistance	1	2	3	4	98	99

Q-37. (Ask all) Have you or has anyone in your family suffered from violence or of some criminal act in the past year?

[Was Q-30 In TAF Wave 14]

1. Yes
2. No

98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't know (vol.)

Q-38. (Ask if answered code 1 'Yes' in Q-37) If it is ok to ask, what kinds of violence or crimes did you or someone in your family experience in the past year? (DO NOT READ OUT LIST).

[Was Q-31 In TAF W14]

Q-38a. First Mention: _____

Q-38b. Second Mention: _____

ACSOR CODES (DO NOT READ OUT)	
Physical attack or beating	1
Racketeering/extortion	2
Burglary/looting	3
Pick-pocketing	4
Motor vehicle theft / Property taken from your vehicle or parts of the vehicle stolen	5
Kidnapping	7
Livestock stolen	8
Militants/Insurgent actions	9
Police actions	10
Army actions	11
Foreign forces actions (night raids, drone attacks, etc.)	12
Murder	13
Suicide attacks	14
Sexual Violence	15
Smuggling	16
Other (specify): _____	96

Not Asked	97
Refused (vol.)	98
Don't Know (vol.)	99

Q-39. (Ask if answered code 1 'Yes' in Q-37) Were the crimes or violent acts reported to anybody outside your family or not?

[Was Q-32 In TAF W14]

1. Yes
2. No
97. Not asked 98. Refused (vol.) 99. Don't know (vol.)

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

I would now like to ask some questions about the role of women in our society.

Q-40. And thinking about where women can work. For each of these places, do you agree or disagree that it is acceptable for women to work in these places? (Wait for response and then ask) strongly or somewhat?

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Refused (Vol.)	Don't Know (Vol.)
a) Government offices	1	2	3	4	98	99
b) Nongovernment organizations (NGO)	1	2	3	4	98	99
c) Hospitals or clinics	1	2	3	4	98	99
d) Female-only schools	1	2	3	4	98	99
e) Co-ed schools	1	2	3	4	98	99
f) Army/police	1	2	3	4	98	99
g) A private company outside the home (factory, shop, business) -- with female employees only	1	2	3	4	98	99
h) A private company outside the home (factory, shop, business) -- where male and female employees work in the same room	1	2	3	4	98	99

Q-41. And thinking about women in leadership positions, please tell me, do you agree or disagree that it is acceptable for women to have access to these leadership roles? (Wait

for response and then ask) strongly or somewhat?

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Refused (Vol.)	Don't Know (vol.)
a) Member of a Community Development Council	1	2	3	4	98	99
b) Governor of a province	1	2	3	4	98	99
c) CEO of a large company	1	2	3	4	98	99
d) Minister or cabinet member	1	2	3	4	98	99
e) Running for President of Afghanistan	1	2	3	4	98	99

TELEPHONE USAGE

I would like to ask some questions about your phone usage.

T-1. How many mobile phone numbers do you use to regularly receive calls? Please include SIM cards assigned to different phone numbers.

Record number: _____
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't know (vol.)

T-2. What is the name of your primary mobile phone service provider?

Pre-codes:
1. Etisalat
2. MTN
3. Roshan
4. AWCC/Afghan Wireless
5. Salaam
6. Wasel
96. Not Asked
97. Other (please specify): _____
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't Know (vol.)

T-3. How many people aged 18 and older, including yourself, regularly use your primary mobile phone to receive calls?

Write number: _____
96. Not asked
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't know (vol.)

T-4a. *Does one person typically answer your shared mobile phone?*

1. Yes
2. No
97. Not asked 98. Refused (vol.) 99. Don't know (vol.)

T-4b. (If '01' In T-4a) *What is the gender of this person?*

01. Male
02. Female
96. Not asked 98. Refused (vol.) 99. Don't know (vol.)

T-4c. (If '01' In T-4a) *What is the age of this person?*

Record age in years: _____
96. Not asked 98. Refused (vol.) 99. Don't know (vol.)

DEMOGRAPHICS

We are almost done. I just need to ask a few questions for statistical purposes, so that we can be sure we are talking to a wide range of people.

D-3. *Do you yourself do any activity that generates money?*

1. Yes	[Go to D4]
2. No	[Skip to D5]
98. Refused (vol.)	[Skip to D5]
99. Don't know (vol.)	[Skip to D5]

D-4. [Ask if 'yes' In D-3] *And what type of activity is that?*

[Same as D4 In TAF W14]

Occupation/Job: _____ [do not read out list]

1. Farmer (own land / tenant farmer)
2. Farm laborer (other's land)
3. Laborer, domestic, or unskilled worker
4. Informal sales/ business
5. Skilled worker/artisan

6 Government Office - Clerical worker
7 Private Office - Clerical worker
8 Government Office – Executive/Manager
9 Private Office – Executive/ Manager
10 Self-employed Professional
11 Small business owner
12 School teacher
13 University teacher
14 Military/Police
96. Other (specify) _____
97. Not asked
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't know (vol.)

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

D-5. *For statistical purposes only, can you estimate your average monthly household income?
[Interviewer: If respondent can only tell you their annual family income, divide this by 12]*

[Same as D6 In TAF W14]

Write Response: _____ Afs
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't know (vol.)

D-6. *(Ask if 98 Refused or 99 Don't Know in D-5) If you are unsure of the actual monthly amount, what's the general range? Again, this is for your whole household.*

[Same as D7 In TAF W14]

1. Less than 2,000 Afs
2. 2,001 – 3,000 Afs
3. 3,001 – 5,000 Afs
4. 5,001 – 10,000 Afs
5. 10,001 – 15,000 Afs
6. 15,001 – 20,000 Afs
7. 20,001 – 25,000 Afs
8. 25,001 – 40,000 Afs
9. More than 40,000 Afs
97. Not Asked
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't know (vol.)

D-7. Do female members of the family contribute to this household income, or not?

[Same as D8 In TAF W14]

1. Yes
2. No
_____ 98. Refused (vol.) 99. Don't know (vol.)

EDUCATION

D-8. How many years, if any, have you studied at Islamic madrasa? (INTERVIEWER: If none, write down zero)

[Same as D9 In TAF W14]

_____ (write down number of years)
_____ 98. Refused (vol.) 99. Don't know (vol.)

D-9. What is the highest level (grade) of school you have completed, not including schooling in Islamic madrasa? (calculate the highest level into years)

(INTERVIEWER: If none, write down zero)

[Same as D10 In TAF W14]

_____ (write down number of years)
97. Informal schooling at home or at a literacy class 98. Refused 99. Don't know

D-10. Are you married or single?

[Same as D12 In TAF W14]

1. Single	[Skip to D-12]
2. Married	[Go to D-11]
3. Widower/Widow	[Go to D-11]
_____ 98. Refused (vol.)	[Skip to D-12]
99. Don't know (vol.)	[Skip to D-12]

D-11. (Ask if 2 "married" or 3 "widower" in D-12) How many children do you have?

[Same as D13 In TAF W14]

Write response: _____
97. Not Asked
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't know (vol.)

D-12. Which ethnic group do you belong to?

[Same as D14 In TAF W14]

Write response record first mention: _____
1. Pashtun
2. Tajik
3. Uzbek
4. Hazara
5. Turkmen
6. Baloch
7. Kirghiz
8. Nuristani
9. Aimak
10. Arab
11. Pashaye
12. Sadat
13. Qezelbash
14. Gujar
15. Wakhi

96. Other (vol.): _____
98. Refused (vol.)
99. Don't know (vol.)

CLOSING. Closing Statements

CS1. This concludes our survey. Thank you so much for participating. Within a few days, someone else may call you with a few questions to confirm some of your responses. Do we have your permission to call you back?

1. Yes
2. No

CS2. We will be conducting more interviews in the coming weeks and months, and we would like to contact you again for a follow up interview. Do we have your permission to contact you again for the follow-up? You will receive an additional phone credit of 100 AFN for your participation in each full-length follow-up interview.

1. Yes
2. No

endint. End Datetime of Entire Interview (Unix)

End Datetime of Entire Interview (Unix)

Length. Screentime of Entire Interview

Screentime of Entire Interview

D-13. (Interviewer code): Which of the following statements do you think best describes the level of comprehension of the survey questionnaire by the respondent?

[Same as D18 In TAF W14]

1.The respondent understood all of the questions
2.The respondent understood most of the questions
3.The respondent understood most of the questions but with some help.
4.The respondent had difficulty understanding most of the questions, even with help from me

D-14. (Interviewer code): Which of the following statements best describes the level of comfort or unease that the respondent had with the survey questionnaire?

[Same as D19 In TAF W14]

1.The respondent was comfortable (at ease) with the entire questionnaire
2.The respondent was comfortable with most of the questions
3.The respondent was comfortable with only some of the questions
4.The respondent was generally uncomfortable with the survey questionnaire

END. End of Survey

Interviewer: You have reached the end of the survey. Please make sure the call has ended. When you are ready to proceed, please select “Finish” above to save and close this interview.

M-20. Language of Interview (spoken)

1. Pashto
2. Dari
3. Uzbeki

4. Turkmeni
5. Hazaragee
6. Balochi
7. Pashayee
8 Norestanee
9. Sheghnee
10. Pamiri
96. Other (specify): _____

M-21. Interview Completed on the ...

1. First Contact
2. Second Contact
3. Third Contact

POST- FIELD BACK- CHECK & QC QUESTIONS:

D-15. Was the interview subject to quality control/back-check?

[Same as D20 In TAF W14]

1. Yes
2. No

D-16. Method of quality control/back-check

[Similar to D21 In TAF W14 with revised response options]

1. Back-check from the central office
2. Audio Audit
3. Not applicable
4. Quality control by non-ACSOR monitoring team

D-17. Back Checker ID: _____

[Same as D22 In TAF W14]

9996: NA
