



A Survey of the Afghan People Perception on Peace and Ceasefire

Kabul-Afghanistan

August 18, 2018



Introduction of Implementing Organizations of the Survey

The survey was carried out with the financial support of the European Union, through Afghanistan Peace Support Initiative (APSI). The survey's field activities were performed by two major organizations: Salah Consortium and Afghan Women Network – both are active across the country.

The printing and dissemination responsibility of the survey report was granted to Pajhwok Afghan News Agency. After the press conference the report will be disseminated and shared widely through media and social media networks.

Salah Consortium is comprised of six nongovernmental foundations, including Sanayee Development Organization (SDO), Equality for Peace and Democracy (EPD), Cooperation for Peace and Unity (CPAU), Peace Training and Research Organization (PTRO), The Afghan Women's Educational Center (AWEC) and The Liaison Office (TLO).

Since 2014 the consortium member organizations have been working towards bringing peace and stability, good governance and strengthening relations between societies and judicial institutions. Furthermore, the consortium is currently operating successfully in all 34 provinces of Afghanistan.

Founded in 1995 as a nongovernmental organization, Afghan Women Network has branches in eight regions of the country. The network has membership of 3,500 individual and 140 organizations.

This report has been written by researchers of Greenwich Consulting & Support Services (GCSS) and edited by a six-member joint team of Salah Consortium and Afghan Women Network. A GCSS team of M&E also monitored and conducted quality checks of interviews (See Annex 03). GCSS implementing several active projects on monitoring/third party monitoring as well.

Disclaimer:

This publication was produced with the financial support of the European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of the implementing organizations and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.

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Summary and Key findings

Summary

The Government of Islamic State of Afghanistan's efforts to establish peace through negotiations has increased recently. These consecutive initiatives took place at different levels including local, national, regional and international. Some of these efforts and activities are: conducting consultative gathering on peace at different sub-national level regions in which thousands of people participated. Regional and international conferences on the subject of bringing peace in the country. The most important of these were the tripartite conference Ulema from Afghanistan, Indonesia and Pakistan in Bogor City of Indonesia in May 2018. The two-day international Ulema conference in Jeddah and Makkah tul Mukarramah on 10-11 July, 2018 in which Ulema from 33 Islamic countries participated the outcome was the declaration of Baitullah-e-Sharif. These conferences could not have taken place without the two important domestic events 1) the President of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan unconditional peace negotiation proposal at the Kabul Process conference and 2) issuance of the Peace Fatwa by the country's Ulema on 4th June 2018 at the Loya Jirga tent in Kabul that resulted in a three-day ceasefire or three-day peace during Eidul Fitr.

After these efforts to bring peace to the country the survey was conducted to gauge the general public's perception and their views about peace. The information in this report gathered, after cleaning and filtering, from 4,726 informants, who participated in the survey. The survey report sought general public's views and perception about peace and peace efforts in Afghanistan and consists of the following sections: first part include general information about peace and peace process; second part is about peace and peace process challenges; third part explore opportunities for peace; part four include people's demand for ceasefire and the fifth part discuss the survey methodology. The following part of this summary presents the key findings of the survey.

Key Findings

- More than four-fifth (82%) of the people surveyed have confidence achieving peace from which (46%) are very and (36%) are little confident. However, less than one-fifth (17%) of the informants are not confident that peace is achievable.
- More than four-fifth (84%) of informants say impact of these significant and historical events on peace are very (60%), and somewhat (24%) important.
- Three-fourth (75%) of the informants are very (39%) and little (36%) confident about the government and the president's commitments about peace.
- Nearly half (48%) of the informants have confidence on the international community and NATO's commitments for peace. However, more than half (52%) of the informants has no confidence (18%) and one-third (33%) are never confident that the international community and NATO will be on their commitment bringing peace.
- Half of the informants (50%) are confident that Taliban will make peace deal while the other half (50%) are not confident on Taliban to do so.
- Compared to male informants, higher percentage of the female informants are not confident that Taliban would agree to peace. More than half (57%) of the female informants have no confidence that Taliban will make peace deal.

However, more than half of the male informants (56%) are confident that Taliban would agree to a peace deal.

- About three-fourth (72%) of informants in southwest, more than three-fifth in east and near to three-fifth in northeast are confident that Taliban will make peace deal.
- Almost all survey informants (96%) consider foreign terrorists and Daesh to as first challenge facing peace in the country and more than half (57%) consider them to be second challenge and about half (47%) called them as third challenge.
- On the presence of foreign forces in the country, little more than two-fifth (41%) of the informants reported it as first challenge reaching peace in the country. Little more than one-third (34%) of them reported as second challenge and less than a quarter (24%) report this as third challenge.
- About two-fifth (38%) of the informants believe that warlords, illegal militias and land mafia are the first challenge achieving peace in the country. About two-third (65%) as second and almost all informants (98%) introduce them as third challenge for making peace.
- More than one-third (37%) of the survey informants stated weak governance and administration in provinces to be the first challenge to peace, more than two-fifth (42%) stated as second and one-fifth (20%) as third challenge facing peace in the country.
- More than one-third (34%) of the informants reported narcotics and mines mafia as first challenge to peace. While, more than three-fourth (76%) of them believe this to be a secondary challenge. Nine out of ten (90%) of the informants stated them as third challenge to peace in the country.
- Moral corruption or administrative corruption is ranked as the first challenge to peace by one-third (33%) of the informants, while less than one-third (31%) as secondary, and more than one-third (36%) believe it to be a third category challenge to peace in the country.
- Less than one-third (31%) of informants indicated regional countries as first challenge, one-third (33%) as second and more than one-third (36%) believe it as third grade challenge for bringing peace.
- A very high proportion of the informants (76%) believe the consensus and support of Afghan and Islamic world's Ulema to be the most important opportunity for making peace. The difference of informants' views based on gender is very large, more than two-third (69%) women and more than four-fifth (82%) men informants believe this as first opportunity for peace.
- In ranking the opportunities for bringing peace to the country, the informants ranked the president and the government commitment to peace (63%), ceasefire (62%), Islamic world's support for peace in Afghanistan (54%), regional countries' consensus regarding peace in Afghanistan (45%), International community's commitment (39%) and commitment of the United States of America (38%)
- A very significant number, more than nine out of ten (93%) informants requested permanent ceasefire, starting from Eid-ul-Adha on 21st August

2018. Similar percentage of informants (90%) in all regions requested the Islamic Government of Afghanistan and Taliban a ceasefire.

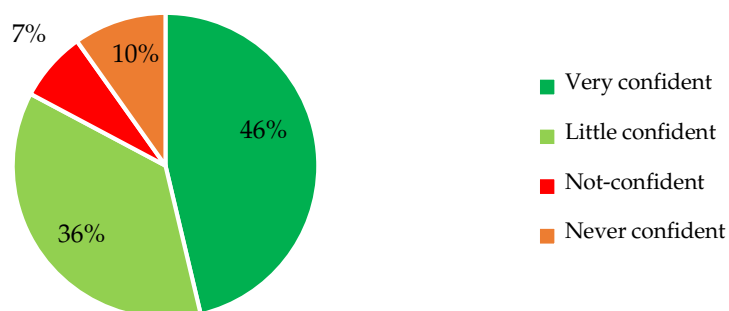
Confidence in peace establishment in Afghanistan

The Government of Islamic State of Afghanistan's efforts to establish peace through negotiations has increased recently. These consecutive initiatives took place at different levels including local, national, regional and international. Some of these efforts and activities are: conducting consultative gathering on peace at different sub-national level regions in which thousands of people participated. Regional and international conferences on the subject of bringing peace in the country. The most important of these were the tripartite conference Ulema from Afghanistan, Indonesia and Pakistan in Bogor City of Indonesia in May 2018. The two-day international Ulema conference in Jeddah and Makkah tul Mukarramah on 10-11 July, 2018 in which Ulema from 33 Islamic countries participated the outcome was the declaration of Baitullah-e-Sharif. These conferences could not have taken place without the two important domestic events 1) the President of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan unconditional peace negotiation offer at the Kabul Process conference and 2) issuance of the Peace Fatwa by the country's Uelma on 4th June 2018 at the Loya Jirga tent in Kabul that resulted in a three-day ceasefire or three-day peace during Eidul Fitr.

After these efforts to bring peace to the country the survey was conducted to gauge the general public's perception and their views about peace. The first question the informants were asked about their confidence in establishment of peace in the country. More than four-fifth (82%) of the informants from which (46%) are very and more than one-third (36%) are little confident in establishment of peace in Afghanistan. Less than one-fifth (17%) of informants from which one out of ten (10%) are not and one out fourteen (7%) are never confident.

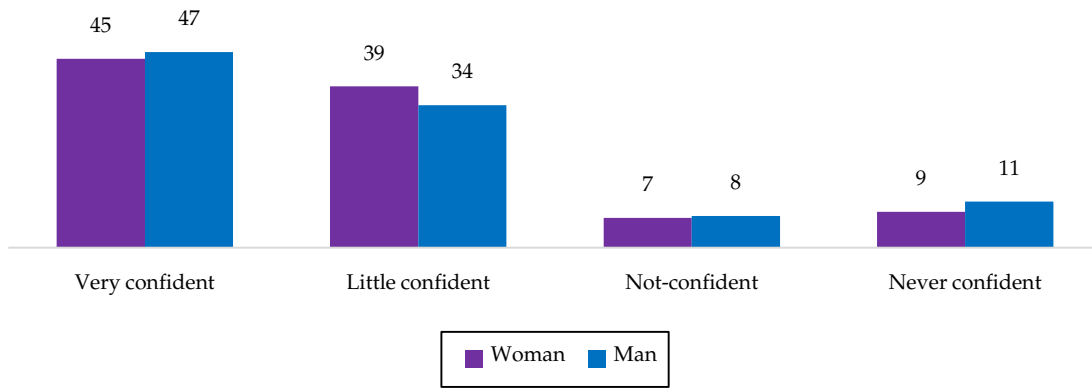
Question - 1: After the issuance of Ulema peace fatwa, recent High Peace Council gatherings, ceasefire in Eidul Fitr, Ulema conference in Makkah and the government and the president's unconditional peace offer to Taliban, how confident are you that peace will be established in Afghanistan?

How much confident are you about peace establishment?



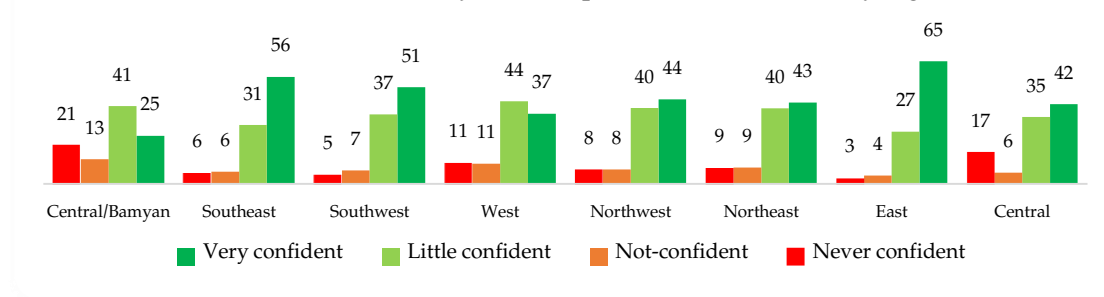
There is no much difference among men and women perception about prospects of peace, more than four-fifth (84%) women and (81%) men are little or more confident about peace.

How much confident are you about peace establishment? (by gender)



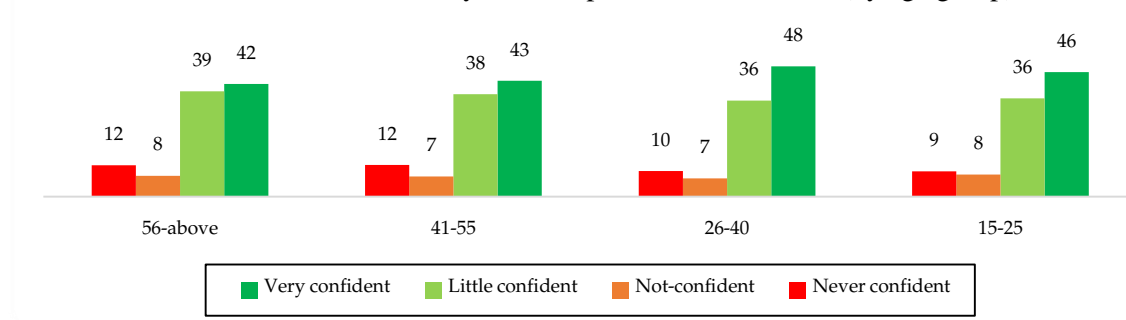
Confidence about making peace is different in different regions. The highest percent or more than nine-tenth (92%) of the informants are confident about the prospects of peace in east, (88%) in southwest, (87%) in southeast, (84%) in northwest, (83%) in northeast, (81%) in west, while less than four-fifth (77%) in Kabul central and two-third (66%) as the lowest confidence level in Bamyan region.

How much confident are you about peace establishment? (by region)

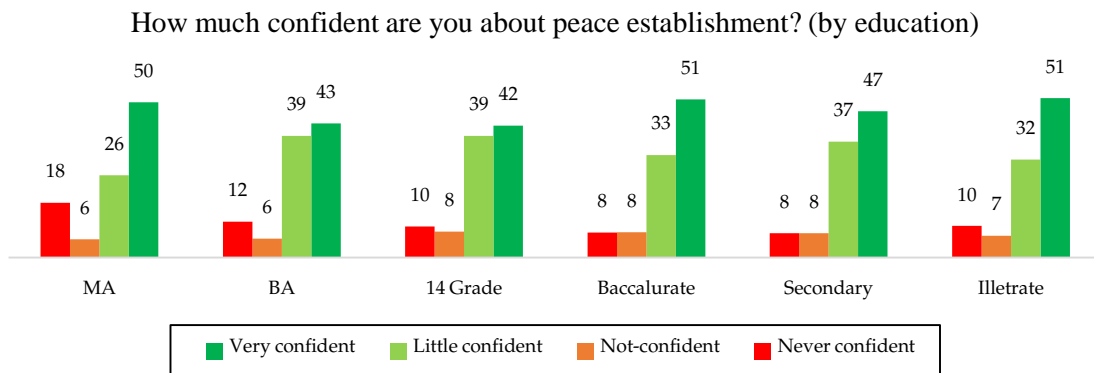


There is no much difference in people's confidence about establishment of peace on age categories; only people with ages between 26-40 years have a little more confident (84%) than other age groups.

How much confident are you about peace establishment? (by age group)



The difference in level of confidence between people in education category is not substantial. Less than a quarter (24%) of informants with master degree are not confident about achieving peace.

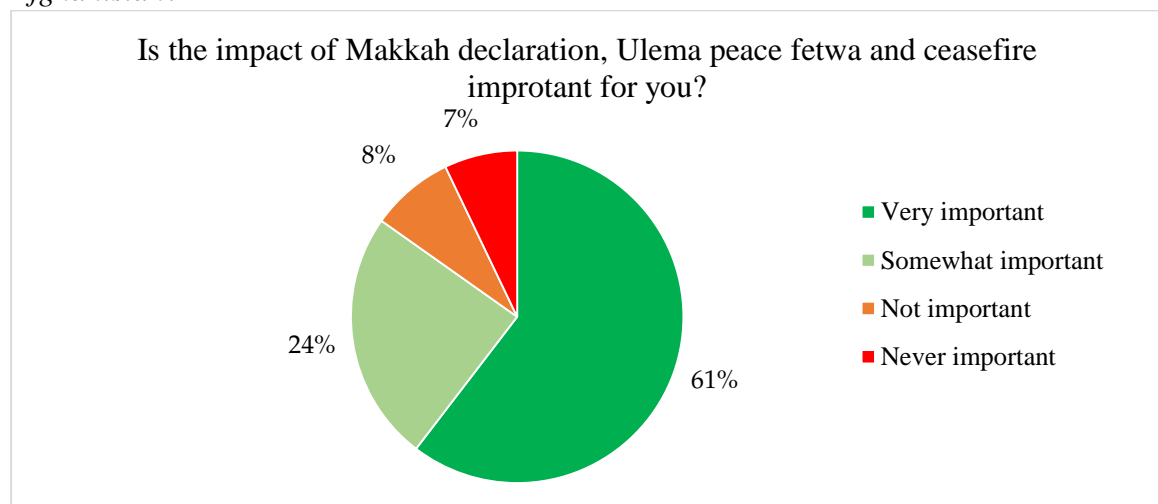


Importance of national, regional and international events in bringing peace to the country

The second question posed on informants to know their opinions on the importance of national, regional and international events on the impact of efforts to establish peace in Afghanistan.

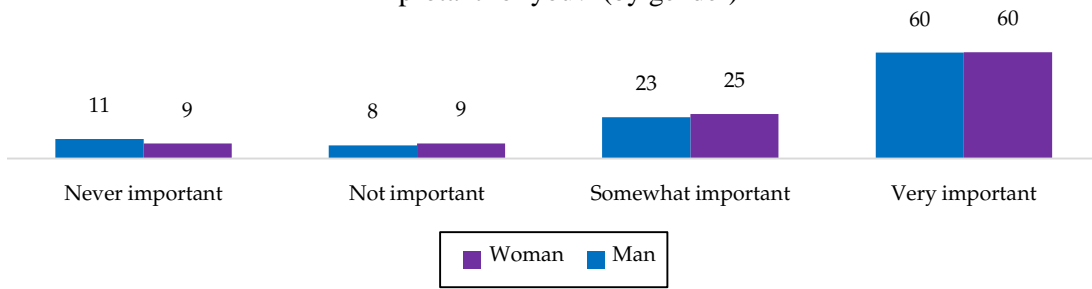
More than four-fifth (85%) of informants said impact of these events is important from which three-fifth (60%) said very important and about a quarter (24%) said somewhat important for bringing peace to the country.

Question - 2: How much important is the impact of Islamic world Ulema declaration, Ulema's peace fatwa and ceasefire on the establishment of peace and stability in Afghanistan?



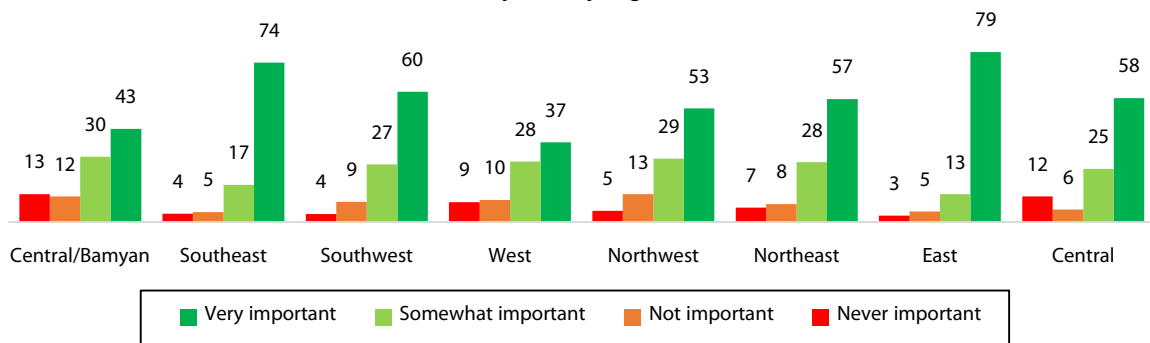
Views about the significance of historical events are generally similar between women and men, 85% of women consider it as more important compared to 83% men with similar view.

Is the impact of Makkah declaration, Ulema peace fetwa and ceasefire important for you? (by gender)



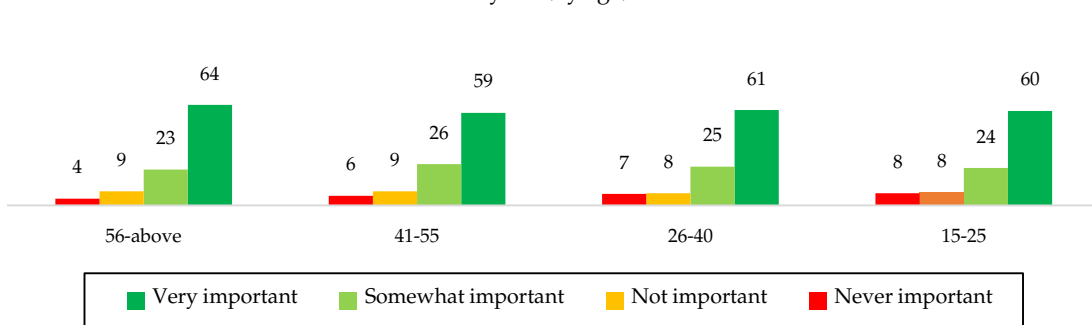
The highest (92%) of informants in east region, 91% in southeast, and little less than two-third (65%) in west region consider the impact of the events very or somewhat important.

Is the impact of Makkah declaration, Ulema peace fetwa and ceasefire important for you? (by region)



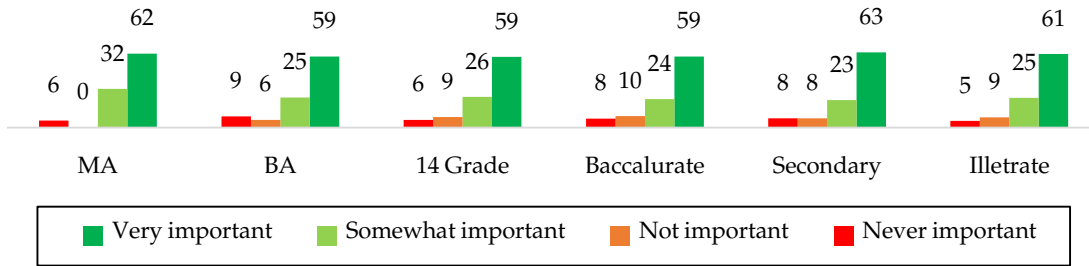
The difference of opinion between informants about the significance of the historical events is very small in the age categories.

Is the impact of Makkah declaration, Ulema peace fetwa and ceasefire important for you? (by age)



Similarly, the difference in the category of education is not that substantial – they all give the same level of significance to the impact of historical events. However, those with master degrees (94%) considered the impact very and somewhat important than those with lower level of education.

Is the impact of Makkah declaration, Ulema peace fetwa and ceasefire important for you? (by education)

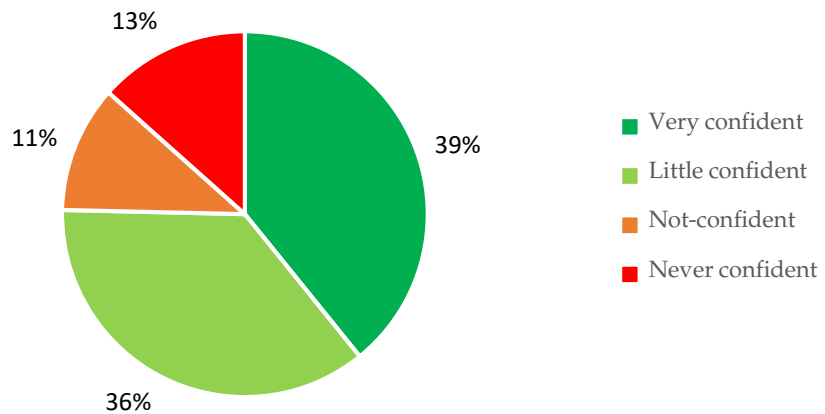


Confidence on government and president commitments in bringing peace

During the historical events mentioned above, the President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the government made a number of commitments. Three-fourth (75%) of informants have confidence from which about two-fifth (39%) are very and more than one-third (36%) are little confident on the government and president's commitment for peace. While less than a quarter have no confidence in such commitments.

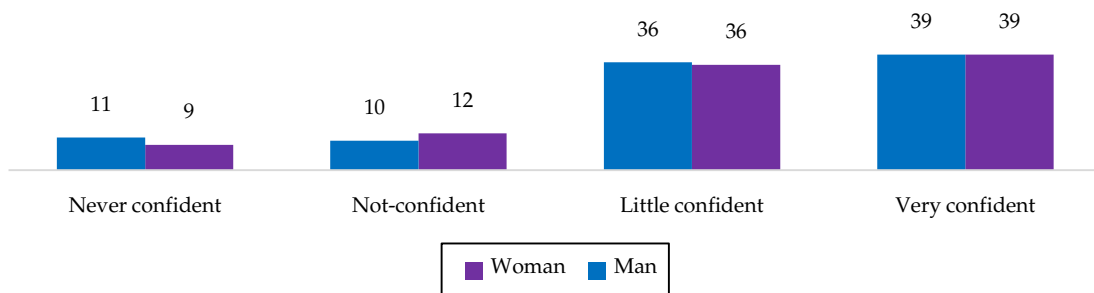
Question -3: how much confidence do you have on government and president's commitments regarding peace?

How much confidence do you have on govt & president's promises regarding peace?



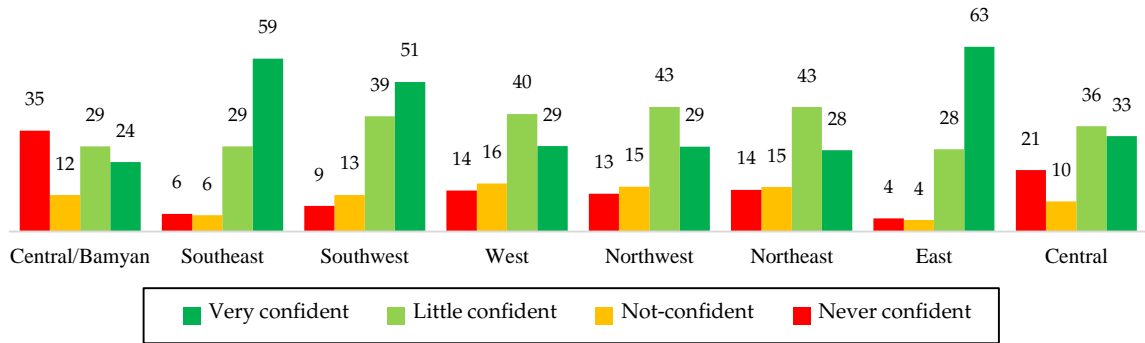
The level of confidence in the president's commitment between men and women is similar.

How much confidence do you have on govt & president's promises regarding peace? (by gender)



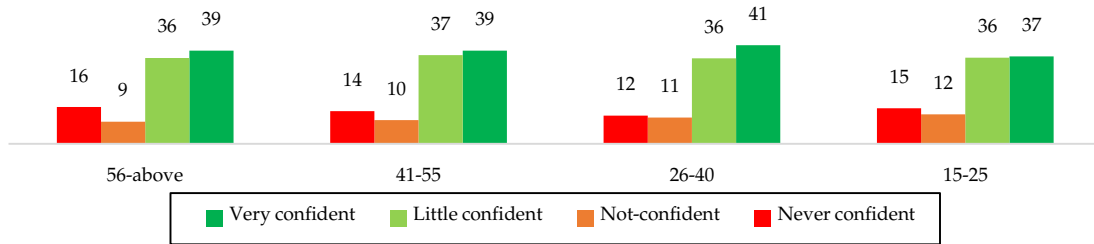
There is significant differences in confidence level among regions on the president and government’s commitments. Highest (91%) confidence level is in east region while the lowest is in central Bamyan region with more than half (53%) are confident in such commitments.

How much confidence do you have on president & govt promises regarding peace?
(by region)



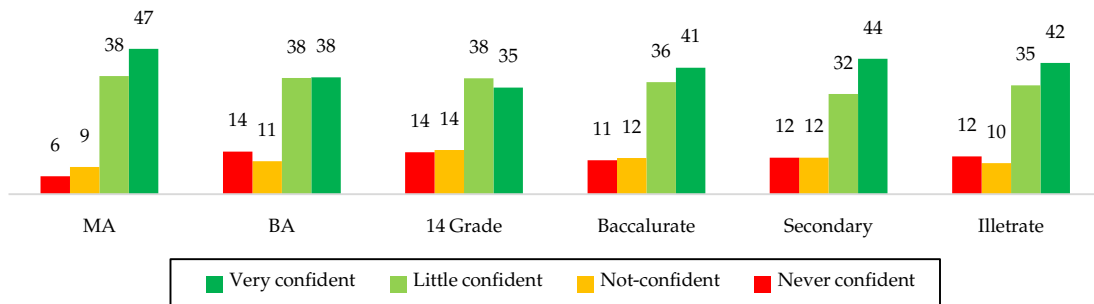
Confidence in regards to the government and president’s commitments is similar among age the categories, the highest no confidence level is more than a quarter (27%) at the age group of 15-25 years old.

Are you sure on govt & president's promises regarding peace?
(by age group)



Four-fifth (85%) of informants with master degree are confident about the government and president’s commitments, while more than a quarter (28%) of people with 14 grade level of education have no confidence in such commitment.

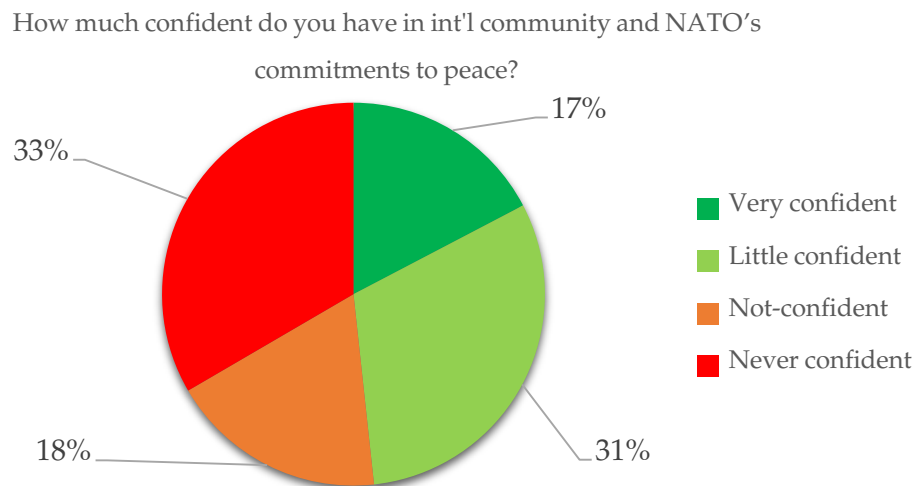
How much confidence do you have on govt & president's commitments regarding peace? (by education)



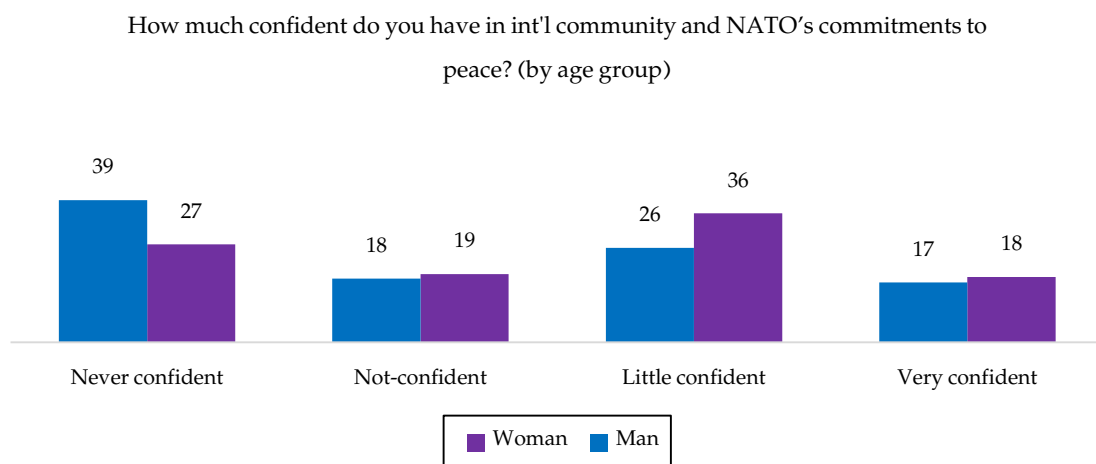
Level of confidence on international community and NATO's commitments for peace

The informants were asked about their level of confidence in international community and NATO's commitment in regards to peace in the country, nearly half of them (48%) are confident. While more than half (52%) of informants, from which less than one-fifth (18%) are not and one-third are never confident in the international community and NATO's promises to help bringing peace to Afghanistan.

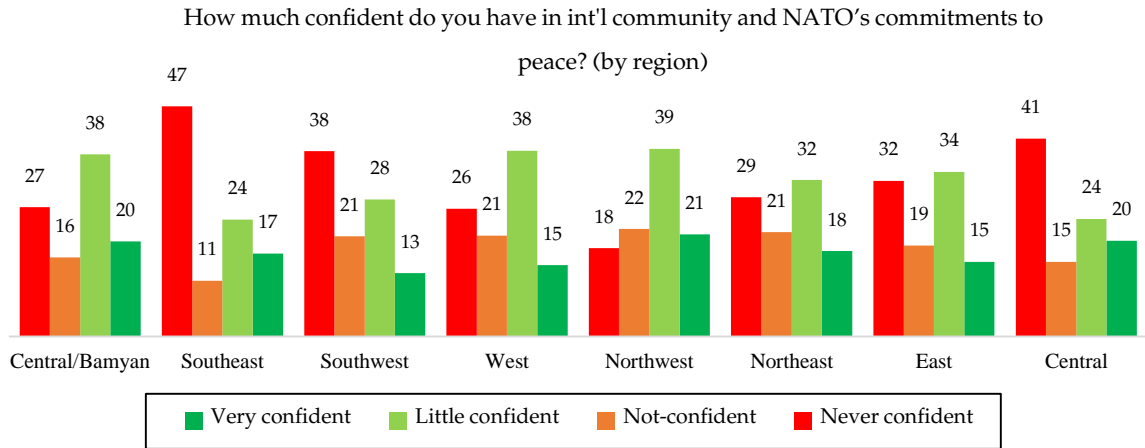
Question – 4: how much confident do you have in int'l community and NATO's commitments to peace?



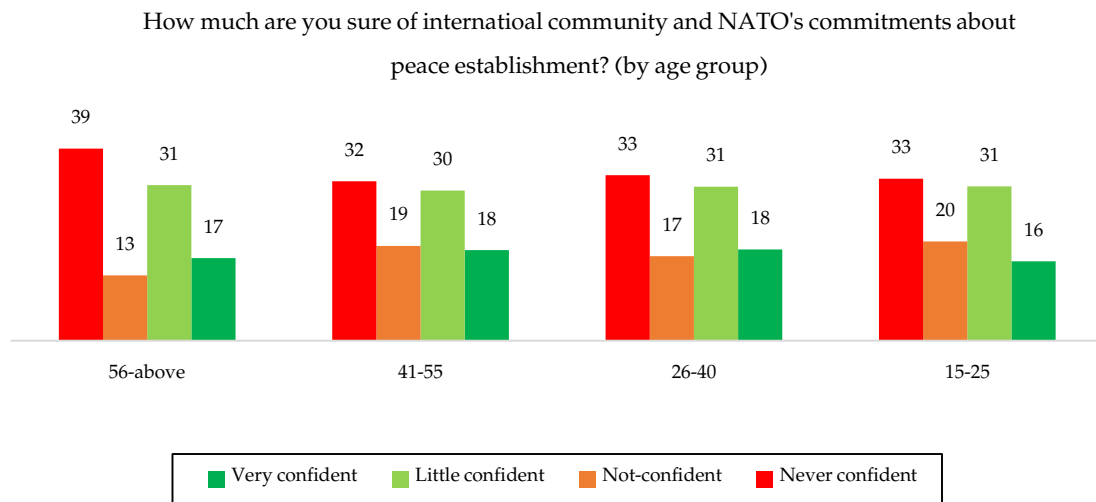
The difference of confidence levels between men and women informants is significant. More than half of women (54%) are confident about international community and NATO's peace commitments while more than half (57%) of the male informants are not or never confident.



High level of confidence comes from west region where three-fourth (75%) of informants are confident in the commitments of the international community and the NATO. However, about three-fifth (59%) in southwest and in southeast region (58%) have no confidence in these commitments.

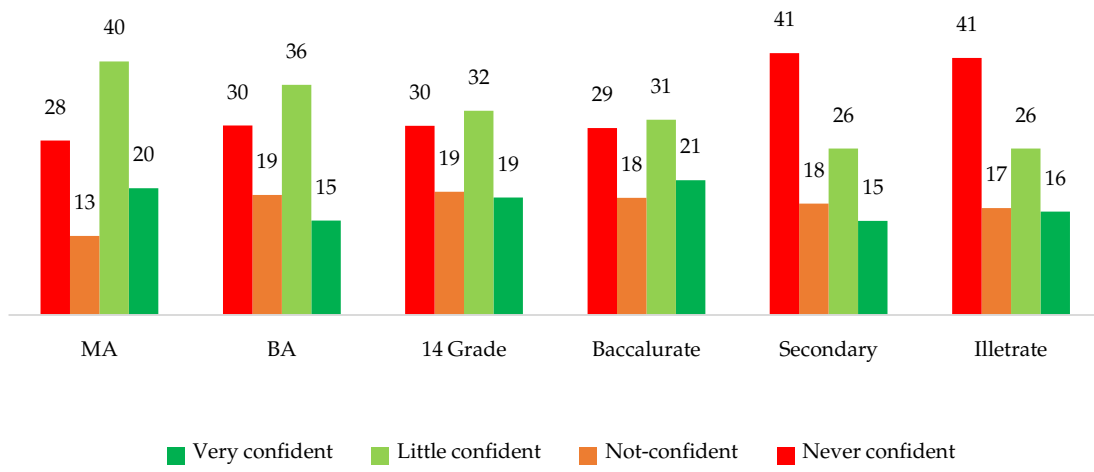


There is no difference in the confidence level of the age categories on the commitments of international community and NATO as half and more than half (50-53%) have confidence in their promises.



Informants with various degrees of education, has different views. Three-fifth (60%) of master degree holders are confident. The same level of confidence is true about more than half (51%) BA degree owners while near to three-fifth (59% and 58%) of informants with secondary education and illiterate have no confidence in international community and NATO commitments.

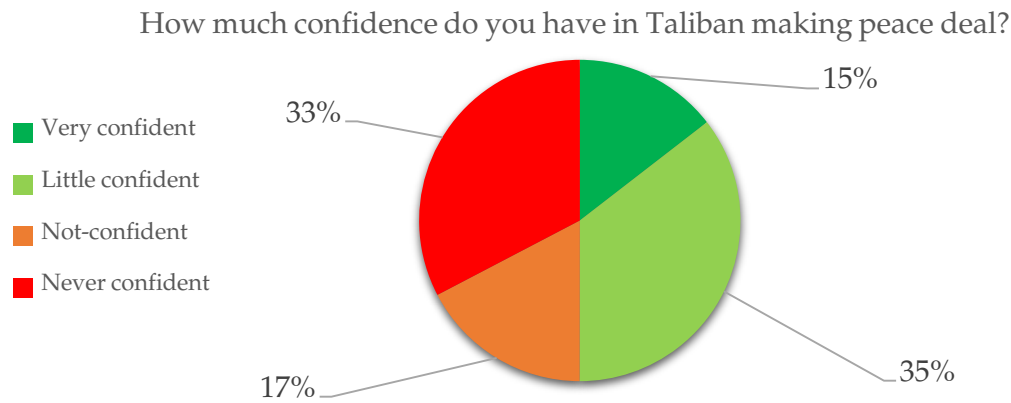
How much confident do you have in int'l community and NATO's commitments to peace? (by education)



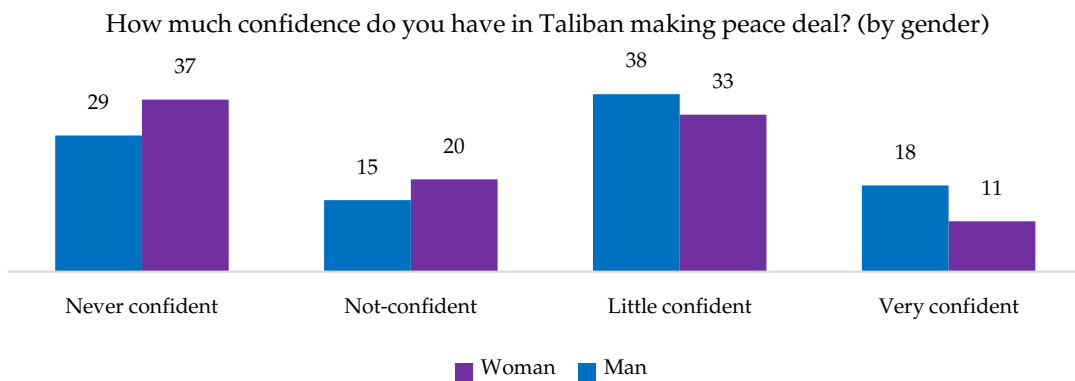
Confidence in Taliban making peace deal

The informants' confidence levels in Taliban making peace deal, are equal. Half of the informants (50%) have confidence in Taliban making peace deal while the other half (50%) are not confident in the Taliban making peace deal.

Question – 5: how much confidence do you have in Taliban making peace deal?



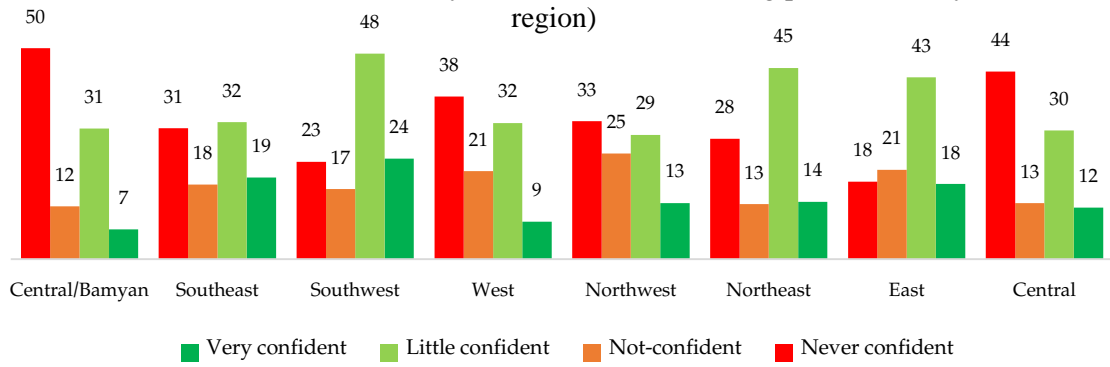
The women informants, compared to men informants, have no confidence in Taliban making peace deal. More than half (57%) of women have no confidence in Taliban making peace deal whereas more than half (56%) men have confidence in Taliban making peace deal.



There are differences among people's confidence levels in various regions of the country. Nearly three-fourth (72%) of informants in southwest, more than three-fifth (61%) in east and nearly three-fifth (59%) in northeast region are confident in Taliban making peace deal.

Findings show more than three-fifth (62%) of informants in Central Bamyán region have no confidence in Taliban making peace deal; about three-fifth (59%) in west, (58%) in northwest and (57%) in Central Kabul region have no confidence in Taliban to bring peace.

How much confidence do you have in Taliban making peace deal? (by region)



Major problems facing peace in Afghanistan

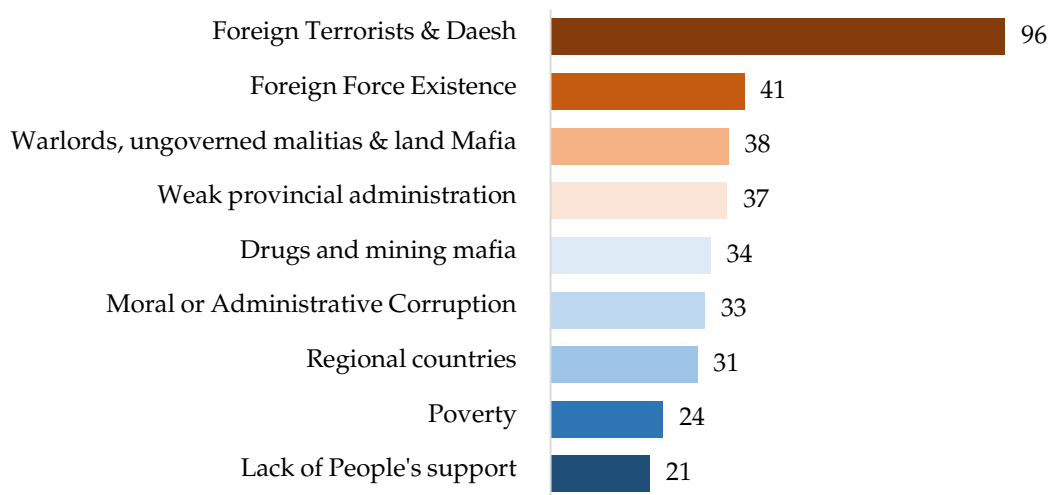
One of the most important questions of this survey was to collect people's views about the major challenges the peace and the peace process is facing. The informants referred to biggest challenges against peace and peace process.

An absolute majority more than nine out of ten (96%) of the informants believe that foreign terrorists and Daesh (ISIS/ISL) are the main challenge to peace. More than two-fifth (41%) of the informants believe that presence of foreign forces and nearly two-fifth (38%) of informants think warlords, illegal militias and land mafia are the second and third challenges facing peace and peace process in the country.

More than one-third (37%) of the informants believe poor management and governance in provinces, more than one-third (34%) believe narcotics and mines mafia, one-third (33%) report moral corruption or administrative corruption and less than one-third (31%) of informants believe regional countries are in sequence the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th challenges to achieve peace. Less than a quarter (24%) of informants believe poverty and more than one-fifth (21%) think lack of people's support for the government are the 8th and 9th challenges facing peace and peace process in the country. Almost one out of ten (9.5%) of the informants believe that Taliban itself is a challenge for peace.

Question – 6: what are the major challenges facing peace?

Main challenges facing peace in the country (%)

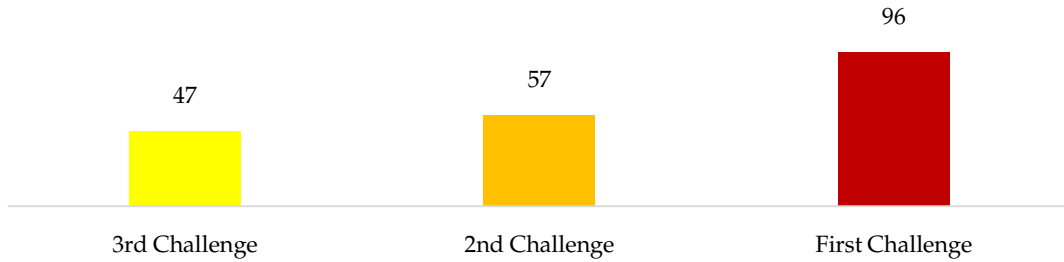


First Challenge - presence of foreign terrorists and Daesh

The 96% informants of this survey considered the presence of foreign terrorists and Daesh as the most important challenge to achieve peace.

Nearly three-fifth (57%) informants believed the foreign terrorists and Daesh presence as the second most important hindrance and 47% considered it as the third most important challenge to achieving peace.

Foreign terrorists and Daesh an impede for peace (%)



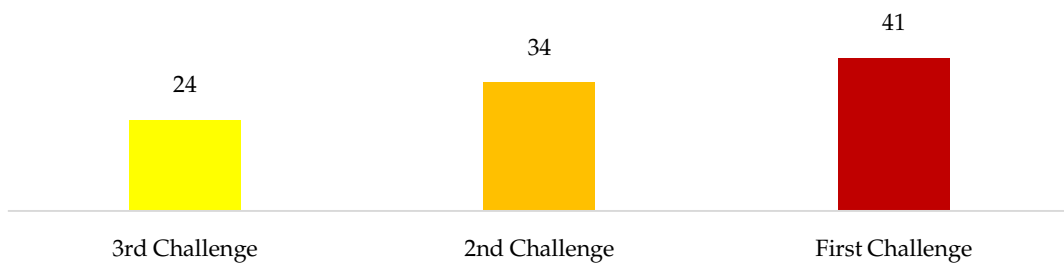
Second challenge - presence of foreign forces in the country

Presence of foreign forces was introduced as the second challenge in achieving peace by the informants.

However, the 1st and second impedes have 55% contrast compared to each other but 41% informants gave it 1st rank, 34% 2nd rank and 24% third rank.

It is worth mentioning that a large part of the informants consider the support of international community and NATO as a significant and major opportunity.

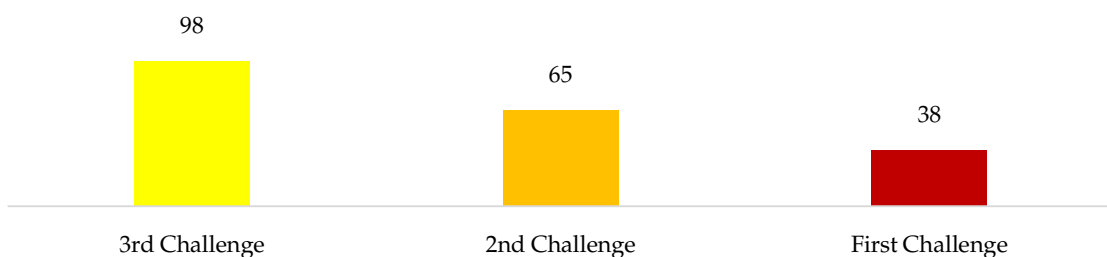
Impede of foreign force and meddling (%)



Third challenge - warlords, illegal militias and land mafia

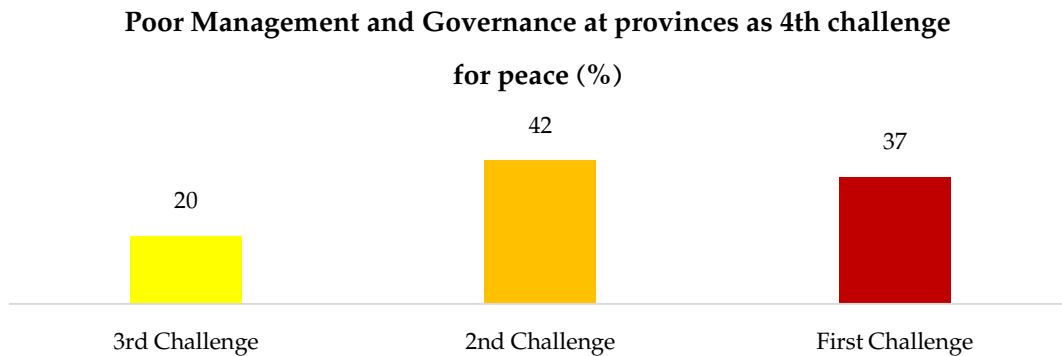
The presence of powerful individuals, illegal militias and land mafia was considered as the third barrier against peace efforts. Nearly two-fifth (38%) ranked them as first, about two-third (65%) ranked second and almost all (98%) believed it to be as the third challenge for peace process.

The obstacle third (percentage)



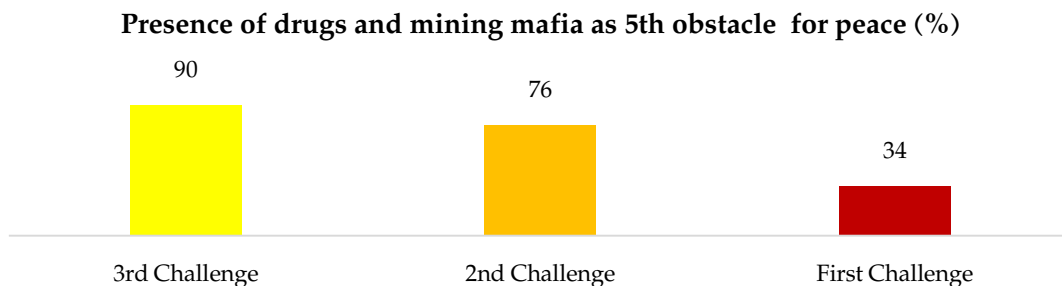
Fourth challenge - poor provincial administrations and governance

Poor governance in provincial administration is considered as fourth challenge to achieving peace by the informants, where 37% of informants ranked it first challenge, forty two percent (42%) ranked it second and 20% ranked it third most important barrier against achieving peace.



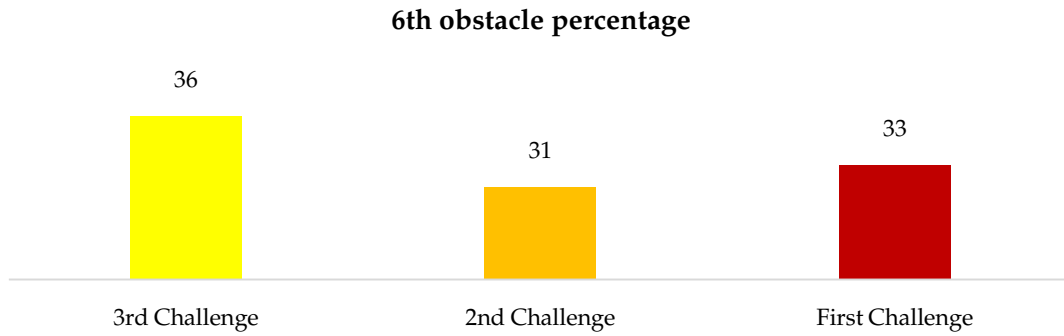
Fifth challenge - presence of narcotics and mines mafia

The presence of drugs and mining mafia that benefit from and hide better their interests behind disputes and conflicts. Therefore, the informants of this survey added it as one of most important challenges to achieving peace. More than one-third (34%) of the informants considered it the first hindrance, while 76% thought of it as second most significant barrier to peace. Moreover, 90% considered it to be the third most important challenge.



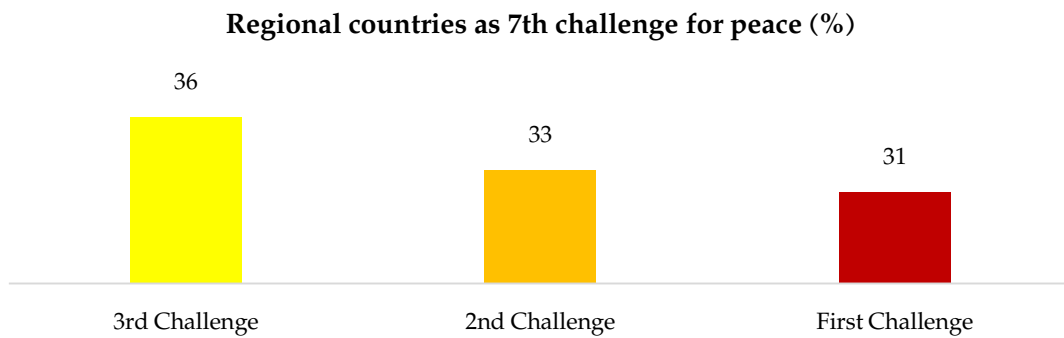
Sixth challenge – moral or administrative corruption

According to this survey moral or administrative corruption is the sixth challenge in achieving peace. One-third or 33% ranked it first, 31% second and 36% informants considered it the third most important challenge facing the peace process.



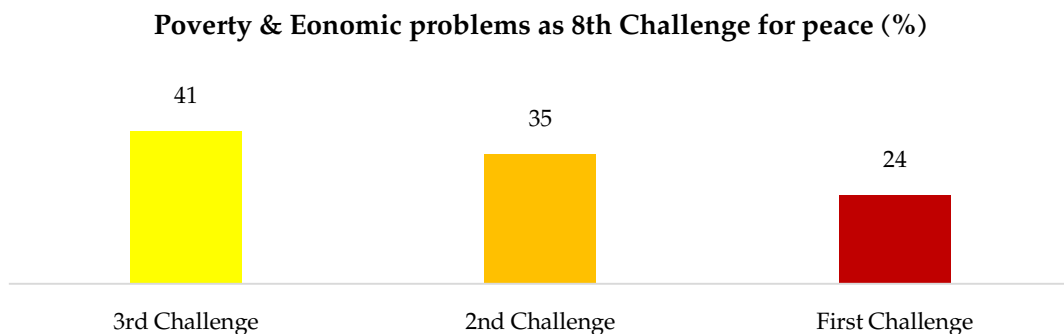
Seventh challenge - regional countries

The survey ranked the meddling of regional countries as the seventh challenge against peace efforts. Thirty one percent (31%) of information providers termed it as first challenge and 33% second and 36% considered it to be the third challenge. However, the regional countries' positive position was also believed as significant opportunity for peace.



Eighth challenge - poverty and people's economic problems

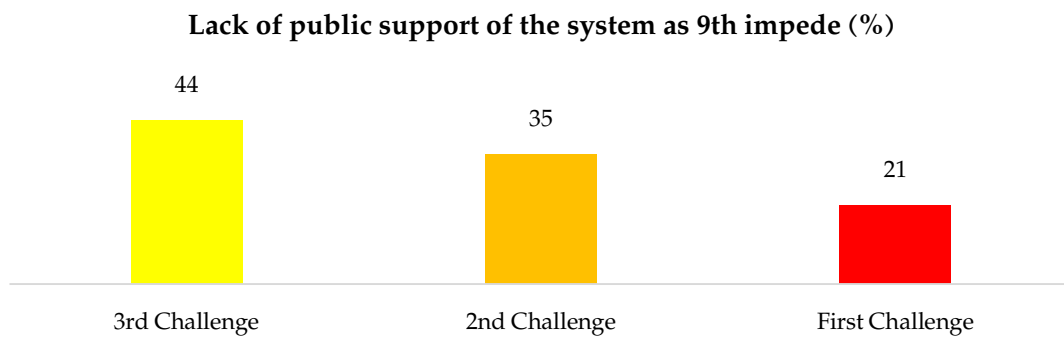
About a quarter (24%) of the survey informants believed poverty and poor economic situation of the people as the eighth challenge in the peace efforts. Thirty-five percent (35%) of them considered it second and 41% third barrier against the peace efforts.



Ninth challenge - lack of public support of the current system

The informants also considered lack of public support for the current system as the ninth block against the peace efforts.

More than one-fifth (21%) of them ranked it as the first challenge, while more than one-third (35%) ranked it second and two-fifth (44%) considered it as the third challenge in achieving peace.

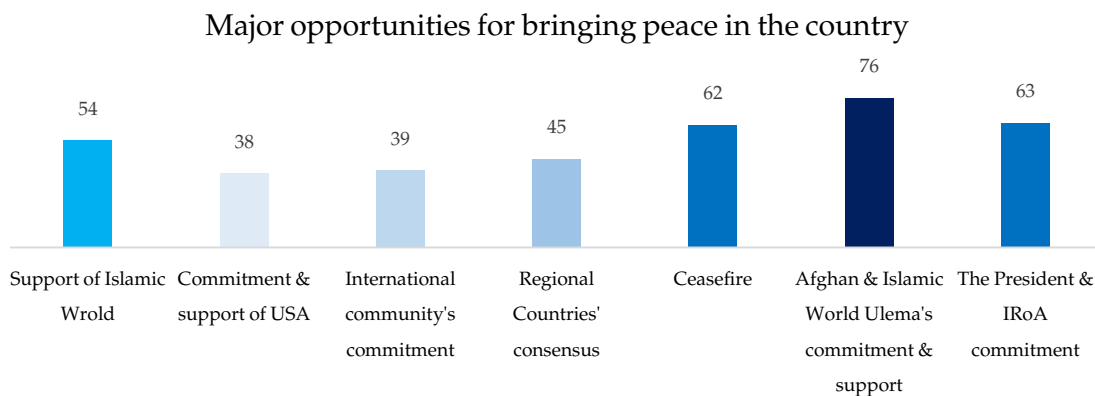


Available opportunities for peace in Afghanistan

Information about public efforts for peace and recent peace process, the informants were asked about the opportunities for bringing peace, they introduced eight major opportunities.

More than three-fourth (76%) of informants believe the consensus of Afghanistan and the Islamic world Ulema about bringing peace in Afghanistan is a major and first opportunity, the President and government commitments (63%) as 2nd opportunity, ceasefire (62%) as 3rd, Islamic world support for peace in Afghanistan (54%) as 4th, consensus of regional countries about peace in Afghanistan (45%) as 5th, international community's commitments (39%) as 6th and commitment and support of USA (38%) as 7th opportunity for peace and peace process.

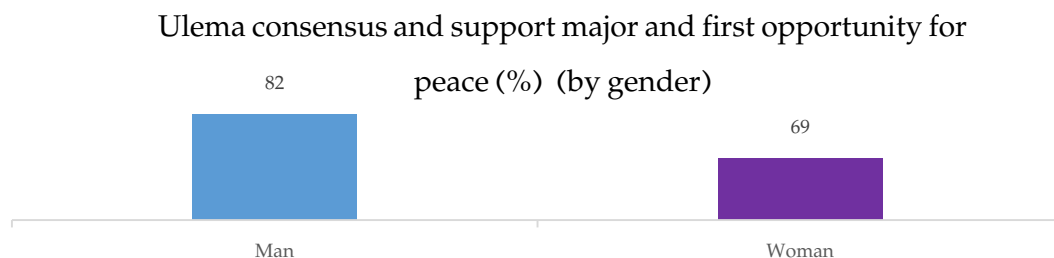
Question - 7: what are the opportunities for bringing peace?



First opportunity - the country and Islamic world Ulema consensus and support for peace

In order to bring peace, the Ulema support and consensus termed as the key opportunity by the informants. More than three-fourth (76%) of informants ranked it as the first opportunity.

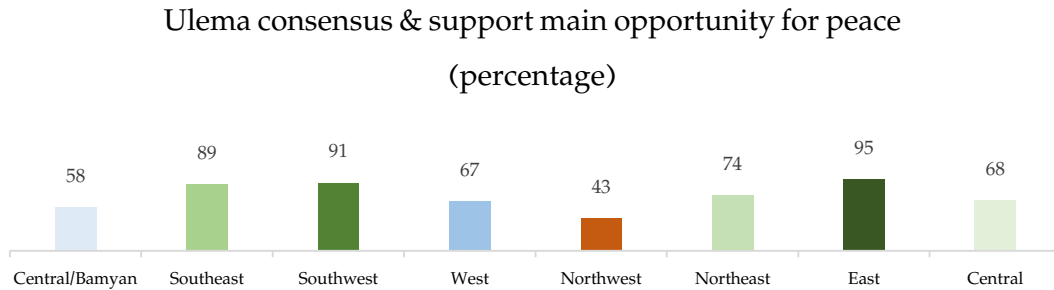
About 82% men and 69% women are optimistic about this being major opportunity of bringing peace.



As for at the regional level, most of the informants (95%) in east, more than nine-tenth (91%) in southwest, nearly nine-tenth (89%) in southeast regions considered the

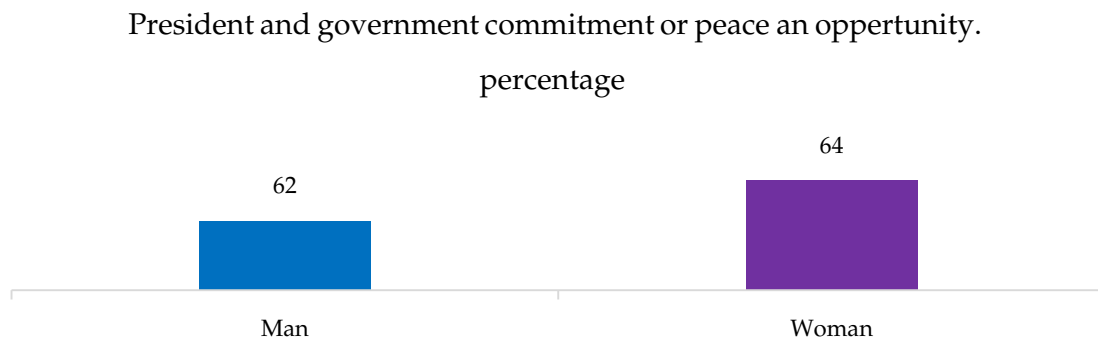
consensus of the country's and world Ulema as the most important opportunity to achieve peace.

Nearly three-fourth (74%) in northeast introduced the Ulema consensus and support as the main opportunity for reaching peace in Afghanistan.

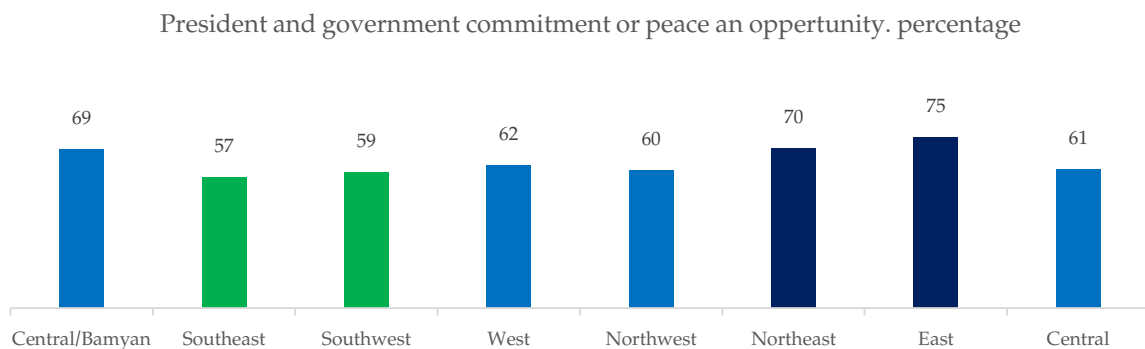


Second opportunity - President and government commitment for peace

Nearly two-third (63%) surveyed people considered the president and the government's commitment to peace as an important opportunity for the establishment of peace. Sixty-four percent women and 62% men don't have difference of opinion in this regard.

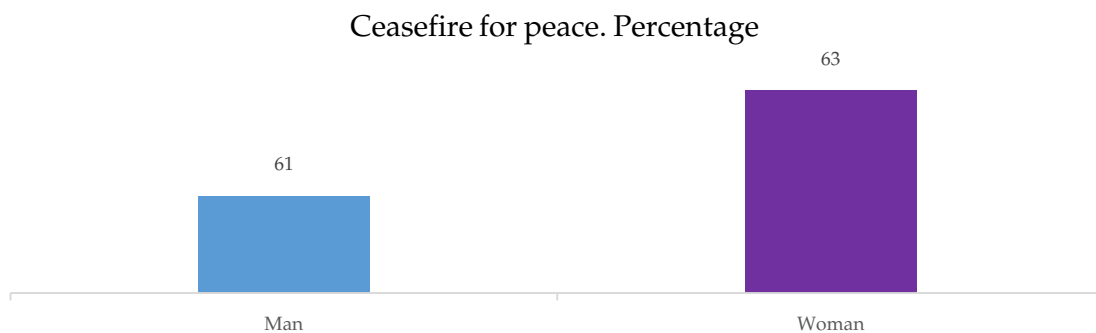


The statement about the president and government's commitment is vital for peace has attracted different public opinion in different parts of the country. This attracted public opinion of more than two third (75%) people in the northeast 69% in the central Bamyan and more than half in other regions of the country.

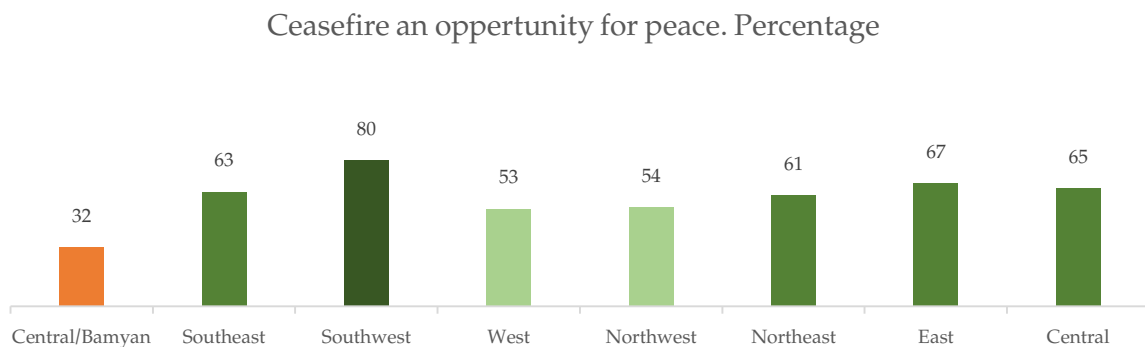


Third Opportunity: Ceasefire

The ceasefire, which the people of Afghanistan witnessed during Eidul-Fitr, was not only a ceasefire but it was a three day peace. Afghans practically saw the opportunity which could be regarded as third opportunity for peace. More than three-fifth accounted for 62% surveyed individuals have recognized ceasefire as best opportunity for peace. This included 63 percent women and 61 percent men.



Ceasefire being an important option to reach durable peace has earned different percentage of opinions in different regions. Eighty percent of the surveyed individuals accounted for four-fifth are from southwest, 67% accounted for more than two-third are from east, 65% accounted for about two-third are from the central Kabul, 63% from southeast and 61% from northeast.



Fourth Opportunity: The support of Ummah – Islamic countries – from peace in the country

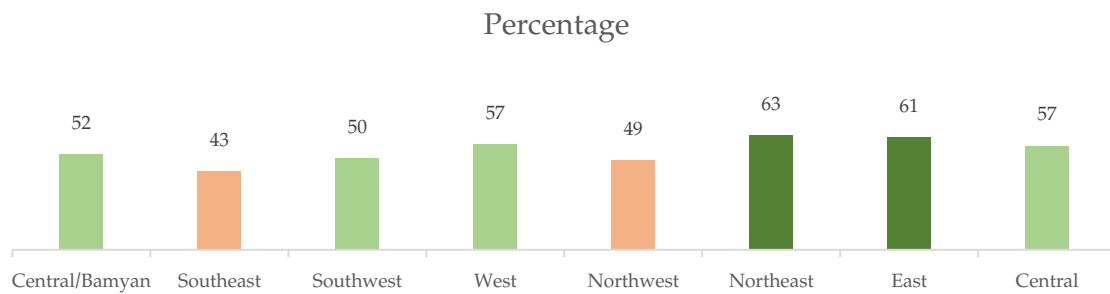
The participants of the survey have dubbed the support of Islamic World for Afghan peace process as an important opportunity for peace in Afghanistan.

Generally, more than half of those surveyed (54%) considered the support of Islamic world an important chance for peace and stability in Afghanistan. Men and women

respondents don't have similar views in this regard. Although there is difference of observation at regional level, but a large number of respondents have considered the support of Islamic world vital for peace in Afghanistan.

Sixty-three percent accounted for nearly two-third is the highest number in the northeast while 43% is the lowest percentage of respondents in the southeast in this regard.

The support of Islamic Ummah from Afghan Peace process.



Fifth opportunity: Regional consensus on Afghan peace process

Consensus of the regional countries is an important opportunity for peace and stability in Afghanistan. More than two-fifth accounted for (42%) women respondents and 47% men respondents have shared their views.

Regional countries consensus an opportunity for peace



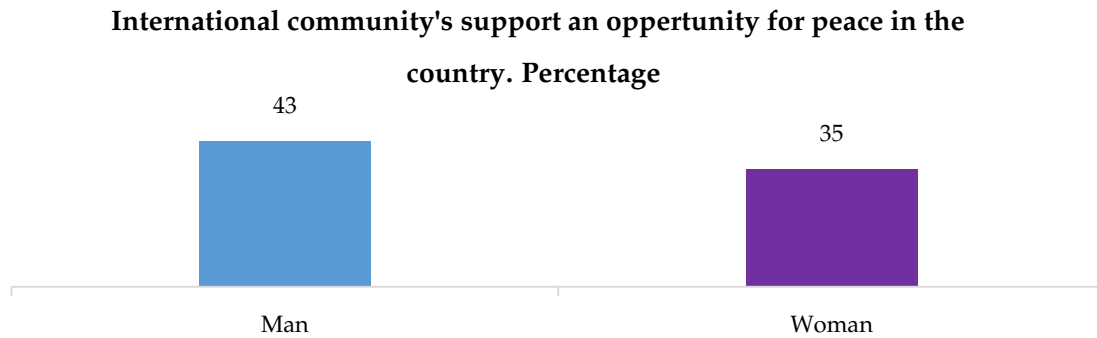
Respondents in the northwest 32%, which is low, had huge difference with the 58% respondents from central Bamyan which is high considered regional countries' consensus as major opportunity for peace in the country.

Regional countries consensus an opportunity for peace in Afghanistan. (%)



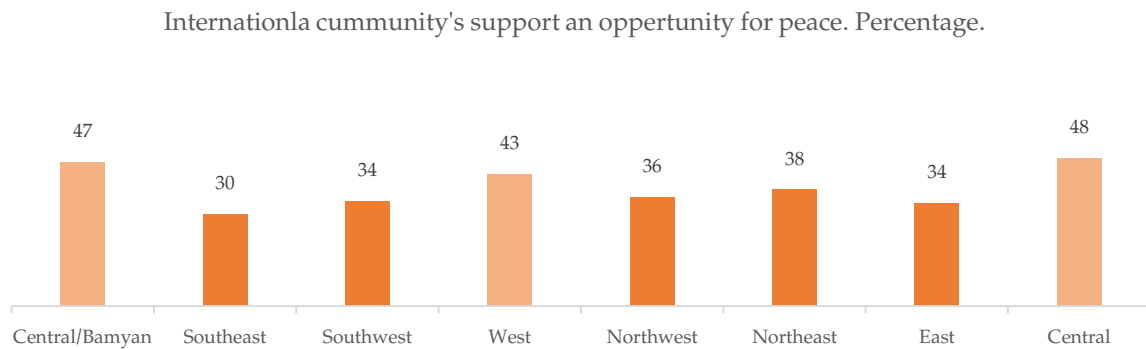
Sixth Opportunity: International community's support for Afghan peace

The participants of the survey have considered the commitment of international community as an important factor for peace in Afghanistan. Thirty five percent women, more than one-third, and 43% men, more than two-fifth have responded.



Nearly half of the respondents accounted for 48% in central Kabul, 47% in Central Bamyán and 43% in west regions have responded that international community's commitment as major opportunity for peace.

A small number of these participants in the southeast 30% accounted for less one-third have responded to international community support as an opportunity for peace in the country.



Seventh opportunity: USA commitment & Support for peace

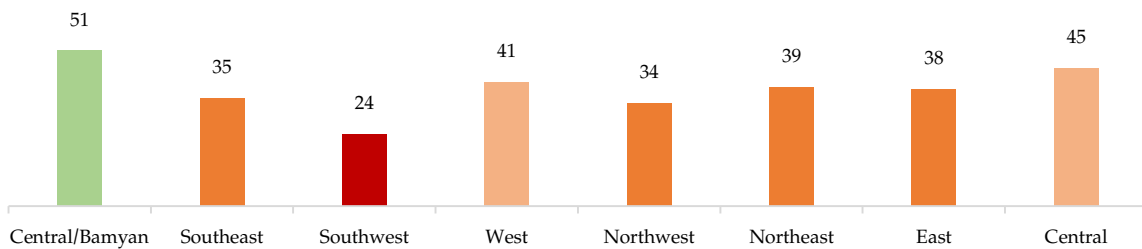
The United States of America's promise and support is considered an important opportunity for peace or reaching peace by more than one-third (35%) women and two-fifth (40%) of men.

US support for Afghan peace process an opportunity (%)



The number of survey participants who believe United States of America’s commitment and support is an important opportunity for peace in Afghanistan are more than half (51%) in central Bamyán region, while this has been shown by less than half in other regions.

US support and commitment an opportunity for peace in the country



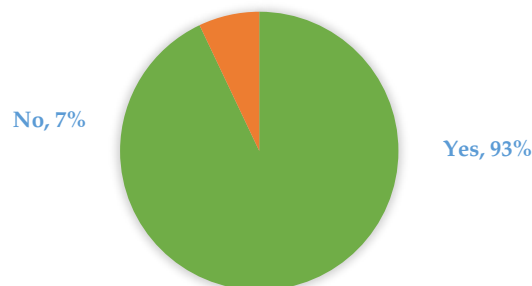
Demand for ceasefire in the future

Another question in the survey for informants is clarity regarding the demand for future ceasefire. Most informants, 93% demanded permanent ceasefire starting from Eidul-Adha.

Those who opposed the ceasefire are less than one-thirteenth (7%).

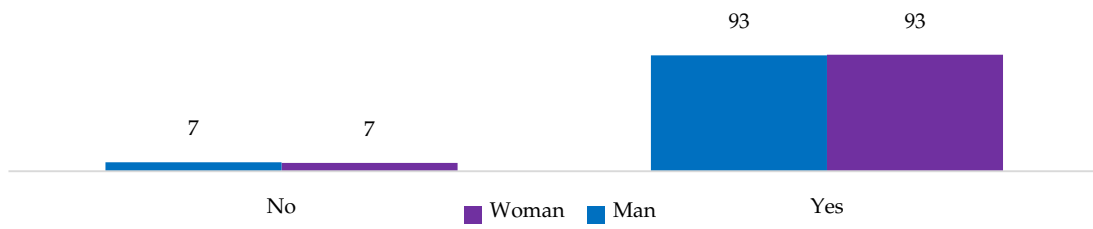
Question - 8: Do you want ceasefire in the future?

DO YOU WANT CEASEFIRE IN THE FUTURE



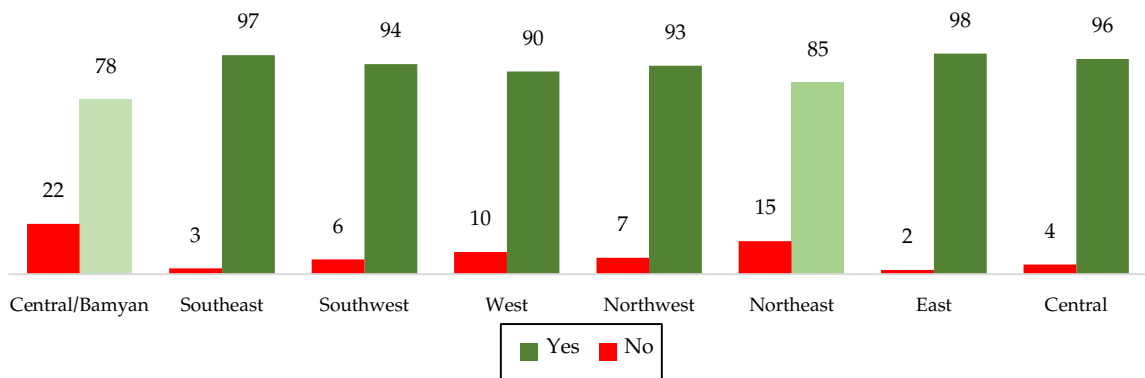
Observation regarding future ceasefire among men and women is equal

Do you want ceasefire in the future? (by gender)



In all regions of the country except the northeast 85% and 78% in central Bamyán, an absolute majority (90%) of informants demanded the permanent ceasefire.

Do you demand ceasefire in the future



Methodology

The public survey on peace and reconciliation process was conducted by renowned civil society organizations, such as the Salah Consortium, six non-government institutions, including: 1) Afghan Women Education Centre; 2) Cooperation for Peace and Unity; 3) Equality for Peace and Democracy; 4) Peace Studies and Research; 5) Sanayee Development Organization; and 6) The Liaison Office, Afghan Women Network (AWN) and Pajhwok Afghan News Agency conducted in the months of July and August 2018.

The statistic sample of the survey, 4762, was reduced to 4725 after some interviews were deleted due to low quality of the interview conducted in 34 provinces of the country.

The number of interviewed individuals was determined on the basis of the Central Statistic Organization (CSO) population ratio on each province.

The population of some provinces was very low according to the statistics of CSO and the number of interviewed individuals in these provinces have been increased to ensure proper representation. Thus, the sample size was boosted for this reason. (See plan for sample size distribution as annex – 01)

The survey was conducted by 136 persons involving 68 women and 68 men. The number of survey conductors have been identified on the basis of the numbers of interviewees. Among surveyors, the lowest is one woman and one man and the largest number of survey is five women and as many men in Kabul province.

More than 9% of the interviews, accounted for 444, were monitored and back checked by the Greenwich Consulting & Support Services. All back checked interviews list mutually confirmed has been available in the report as Appendix - 03.

Generally, 30% interviews have been conducted in the provincial capitals and remaining 70% conducted in villages. At the end of everyday survey related materials were shifted to the center of regions and from there to the capital, Kabul. Similarly, the central team had the responsibility to register the survey related materials. This team, at the same time, entered all the information to the information bank and where all these information entered to a pre-designed database.

The survey team after multi-dimensional security and risk assessment decided to conduct interviews in highly insecure areas through phone calls.

Appendix - 01: Sample size of the survey

The list of planned interviews based on gender and population of every province. Some provinces with low population have been give greater representation thus there is increase in the total number.

No	Province	Women Interviewee	Men Interviewee	Total
1	Kabul	260	260	520
2	Kapisa	60	60	120
3	Parwan	65	65	130
4	Wardak	60	60	120
5	Logar	55	55	110
6	Nangarhar	100	100	200
7	Laghman	55	55	110
8	Panjshir	40	40	80
9	Baghlan	61	61	122
10	Bamyan	60	60	120
11	Ghazni	85	85	170
12	Paktika	60	60	120
13	Paktia	70	70	140
14	Khost	70	70	140
15	Kunar	60	60	120
16	Nuristan	40	40	80
17	Badakhshan	70	70	140
18	Takhar	65	65	130
19	Kunduz	70	70	140
20	Samangan	50	50	100
21	Balkh	80	80	160
22	Sar-i-Pul	55	55	110
23	Ghor	60	60	120
24	Daikundi	55	55	110
25	Uruzgan	60	60	120
26	Zabul	50	50	100
27	Kandahar	85	85	170
28	Jawzjan	60	60	120
29	Faryab	70	70	140
30	Helmand	80	80	160
31	Badghis	55	55	110
32	Herat	115	115	230
33	Farah	60	60	120
34	Nimroz	40	40	80
	Total	3281	2381	4762

Appendix - 02: Survey questionnaire

In the name of Allah the most beneficent and merciful

Interviewee Name:

Name:	Age:	Gender
Qualification:	Ethnicity:	Mother tongue:
Job:	Telephone No.	
Village:	District/PD	Province:
Interview date:	Start time:	End time:

Question 1: To what extent you are hopeful for the establishment of unconditional peace after the issuance of Ulema peace fatwa, HPC regional gathering, ceasefire during Eidul-Fitr, Makkah declaration and president's unconditional peace offer to the Taliban?

1	Very confident	3	Not confident
2	Little confident	4	Never confident

Question 2: According to your view how much the recent International Islamic Ulema Conference Baitul Haram's deceleration, Ulema peace fatwa and recent ceasefire is effective and important? Please circle the answer.

1	Very important	3	Not important
2	Somewhat important	4	Never important

Question 3: How much you are sure of the government and president's commitment for peace? Please circle the answer.

1	Very confident	3	Not confident
2	Little confident	4	Never confident

Question 4: How much are sure of foreigners and NATO commitment for peace? Please circle the answer

1	Very confident	3	Not confident
2	Little confident	4	Never confident

Question 5: How much are you sure of the Taliban that they would reconcile?

1	Very confident	3	Not confident
2	Little confident	4	Never confident

Question 6: What are the major challenges facing peace process?

A	Daesh	G	Ungoverned militia
B	Weak provincial administration	H	Drug mafia
C	Mining mafia	I	Regional countries
D	Foreign forces	J	Poverty
E	Foreign terrorists	K	Land mafia
F	Lack of public support	L	Moral and Administrative corruption
M	Others, Please write here:		

Question 7: According to your point of view what the opportunities are for establishment of peace. (You can choose and circle more answers)

1	President and government commitment	2	Ulema consensus
3	Ceasefire	4	Regional countries consensus
5	US commitment and support	6	International community support
7	Islamic world support	8	Saudi and Imams of Haramain al Sharifain support
9	Others, Please write here:		

Question 8: Do you demand ceasefire in the future? (Please circle one answer)

1	Yes	2	No
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Appendix - 03: Survey quality control & back checks

Nine percent of the survey accounted for 444 interviews out of total 4,762 have been back checked by Greenwich Consulting & Support Services (GCSS) monitoring team. The results are as follow:

Title	No	Percentage
Acknowledged interviews	307	69%
Interviewee said not interviewed	47	11%
Interviewee not answered the phone	82	18%
Wrong number	8	2%
All monitored and checked interviews	444	100%
Percentage of monitored and back checked interviews		9%
Total interview	4762	

It is important to mention that the monitored and evaluated interviews are not picked by selection and the process completed in the absence of interviewee.

Overall, two-third that makes 69% have confirmed the interview conducted with them they also responded in a positive manner to the questions of monitors and eleven percent (11%) that accounted for 47 interviews have declined to have been interviewed, majority of these persons live in insecure areas and the reason for their rejection maybe insecurity in their area.

Eighteen percent (18%) accounted for 82 interviews have not answered to their telephones or could not be reached for contact. Two percent that makes eight informants have recorded wrong numbers in the interview paper or they did not want to pick and answer an unknown number. This also involves a security reason which the interviewee may not wish to answer unknown number due to security reasons.

Below is the list of back checked and monitored interviews approved by the GCSS monitoring team.

No.	Province	Monitored interviews
1	Kabul	17
2	Kapesa	12
3	Parwan	17
4	Logar	8
5	Nangarhar	8
6	Panjshir	9
7	Baghlan	9
8	Bamyan	15
9	Paktika	16
10	Paktia	11
11	Khost	9
12	Badakhshan	4
13	Takhar	9

No.	Province	Monitored interviews
14	Kunduz	26
15	Samangan	20
16	Balkh	34
17	Sar-i-Pul	20
18	Ghor	20
19	Daikundi	13
20	Uruzgan	7
21	Zabul	8
22	Kandahar	16
23	Jawzjan	14
24	Helmand	17
25	Badghis	29
26	Herat	19
27	Farah	27
28	Nimroz	31
	Total	444