Afghanistan PEACE Project
Reducing Risk for the Kuchi People

Afghanistan
Pastoral Engagement, Adaptation and Capacity Enhancement (PEACE) Project

Quarterly Report

July 1, 2011 through September 30, 2011

Submitted By:
University of California at Davis

In Collaboration With:
Texas A&M University System

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September 30, 2011
Introduction

The PEACE Project extension that began on the 1st of May 2011 was the beginning of an expanded conflict resolution program with a focus to build capacity within the Independent Department of Kuchi. In addition, some money was allocated to restart technical assistance for rangeland management technologies within the Ministry of Agriculture. This was the first financial support that the PEACE Project had received to conduct work with the MAIL since June 30, 2010. The 9-month gap in financial support for PEACE activities devoted to MAIL was not completely negative, however. We were seeing a lack of commitment from MAIL, specific to personnel management, towards the end of the initial 4-year project.

With our new focus we have increased our Peace Ambassador Program to 75 village and Kuchi leaders covering 7 regions. We are now supporting all 31 Provincial Directors working for the Independent Department of Kuchi to hold monthly Shuras aimed at addressing conflicts and other social issues. In an effort to increase professionalism within the IDK we are also helping their staff to attend adult education courses covering a variety of subjects. We expect that this will increase their ability to effectively work with other government institutions and NGO’s. We are focusing on improving their working relationship with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, specifically with the newly formed Kuchi Policy Unit. Finally, we are also devoting some attention to the younger generation of Kuchi leaders by helping them to develop skills needed to solve land access conflicts, now and into the future.

The PEACE Project is attempting to address extensive livestock production by providing better information for both policy development and for direct distribution to livestock producers. Establishing the information systems within MAIL is only part of the approach. We are also attempting to develop the network by which this information can reach herders. Working with the Independent Department of Kuchi enables PEACE to build hubs of dissemination in 31 Provinces. The Provincial Kuchi Directors, who hold monthly Shuras with Kuchi representatives of districts and clans, represent the point of contact for providing important rangeland and market information. Our support for Kuchi Shuras is a direct attempt to establish a viable network that the MAIL or IDK can pass information to Kuchi families and a way that the same families can send their concerns to the government.

While it may be argued that the work with the MAIL is not completely sustainable at this time, the reason is primarily due to the lack of commitment or readiness on the part of the MAIL. In fact, despite the weak commitment or capacity, the systems we have established are still very much revivable. With just a few solid commitments we could have the 3 systems more effectively providing important information to guide policy at MAIL and for Afghanistan’s livestock producers. With a stronger commitment from MAIL and additional funding from USAID, we could finish establishing and expanding the systems.

Conflict Resolution fits into the overall approach to improved livestock production because the reality of the situation on the ground is that extensive producers are not secure as they try to move from winter rangelands to summer rangelands. Insecurity is an issue because if these herders cannot move along their migration routes unimpeded, chances of them producing livestock (i.e., meat, hides, wool) is dramatically reduced. Afghanistan’s arid climate dictates that livestock move as they graze or environmental damage will occur rendering the location incapable of growing the forage needed to produce livestock. Resolving the conflicts that impede the herder’s movements, therefore, is as important as the rangeland information required to manage rangelands. In fact, one may consider that if herders cannot reach important summer rangelands, information for the management of rangelands becomes less relevant. Our approach to conflict resolution is to work with Kuchi leaders and leaders from the Villages where they are experiencing conflicts.

The conflict resolution component of PEACE is undoubtedly sustainable. Our goal with this program is to reestablish relationships between Kuchi herders and the villagers they pass during their seasonal migration. Over the last 4 years that we have been working with Kuchi and Village representatives we have provided conflict resolution and peace building skills to hundreds of leaders from 31 Provinces. They have resolved both
land access and social conflicts in their respective regions. In most of these cases the leaders have been asked by the herder and village communities to solve these conflicts. We are confident that these leaders will continue to use their skills to build peace long after the PEACE Project has ended. For now, however, we want to support and expand their effort as much as possible.

Quarterly Activity Summary

- Kuchi Shura Program Initiated
- Final Peace Ambassadors Selected from Jalalabad, Laghman, and Kabul
- LMIS training for MAIL in Mazar and Jalalabad
- Peace Ambassadors Workshop and Report for August
- Evaluations for Peace Ambassadors and Kuchi Shuras across the North

Major Implementation Activities conducted this Quarter

A. Building Capacity for Kuchi leaders and Villagers to Resolve Conflict

1. Peace Ambassador Program

The number of Peace Ambassadors increased to 75 in July. We held the final 2 selection-trainings, inviting an additional 60 people, from which we selected the top 18 leaders. These 18 joined the previously selected 57 Peace Ambassadors. During the past quarter Peace Ambassadors have resolved 139 conflicts. Ninety-five land conflicts and 44 social conflicts were solved. The chart below provides a quick overview of how we categorized these conflicts. Conflicts over migration routes, farm land, rangeland, harvest, water, forest and property are considered land tenure or land access conflicts. The remaining categories are considered social conflicts. Although resolving social issues is not in their work plans these types of conflicts are being solved when communities are specifically requesting the Peace Ambassador’s assistance to resolve them. This is an indication of how much the people trust elder leaders for solving problems and how little they trust or depend on the government.

![Number and Types of Conflicts Solved Chart]
To provide some idea of the impact that resolving land and social conflicts has we have chosen several variables to measure. We have asked Peace Ambassadors to report how many communities and households will benefit from the resolution of a given conflict. By benefit we simply mean that with the conflict resolved, these communities feel more secure, are potentially more productive, and use resources with greater care.

In addition, we have asked them to report the number of hectares and number of livestock that resolved land conflicts have impacted. This too provides a very general way to establish the impact of resolving conflicts. To see the total numbers for this quarter please see the tables at the end of the document.

To provide the reader with an idea of the type of conflicts the Peace Ambassadors are dealing with each month we have selected several summaries of recent conflicts that have been resolved.

Example 1
Peace Ambassador: Abdul Hakim, Faryab Province
Conflict Issue: Rangeland use and camping access in the Choqorak area of Ghor Province
Size of Rangeland: 500 Hectares
Who is in conflict: Poplazai tribe (Kuchi) and Aymaq tribe (villagers)
Village location: Dawlatyar village/ Chaghcharan center of Ghor province
Beneficiaries: 30 households (Kuchi) and 1000 households (villager)
Number of Animals: 12,000 Sheep and goats
Number of gatherings: 2 meetings were required to solve the issue
How they resolved the conflicts: Mediation, discussion, and traditional Jirga
Details: A community of herders and a community of villagers were fighting over grazing and camping access near Dawlatyar village in Ghor province. Kuchi Herders comprised of 30 families, led by Akhonzada Abdul Razaq and Haji Dad Mohammad attempted to camp in Choqorak area near Dawlatyar village. They were prevented, however, by Commander Zarin, the leader of the Aymaq people. The Aymaq people wanted money from the Kuchi for grazing and camping privileges. The area had traditionally been used by Kuchi herders.

“As I am the representative of the Poplazai Kuchi tribe, my job is solving of conflicts for them”, said Abdul Hakim, as he reported this issue at the Peace Ambassador workshop. I was called to go to Ghor province and solve their conflict. When I went to Ghor province, after talking with Kuchi leaders, a gathering was held at Commander Zarin’s house including other respected elders, leaders and influential people. After a long discussion we were able to prevent a fight. On the second day we held another gathering at Haji Dad Mohammad’s house and most of the elders were invited there. At first I talked about the benefits and outcomes of peace, stability and disadvantages of fighting and instability. I discussed how the Aymaq people had also stolen sheep from Kuchi. I mentioned that most of the Kuchi people have their legal-access documents for specific government rangelands from the previous King of Afghanistan, Dawood Khan, but now they are facing problems regarding access. I told them it was wrong for the Aymaq people to charge money for using the rangeland. I promised that if Kuchi animals destroyed the Aymaq people’s cultivated fields the Kuchi people would agree to pay for that damage. I explained the importance of Kuchi livestock to the economy of our country. I also explained the problems associated with livestock production such as drought in the country, lack of water for their animals, dying of animals, and lack of forage. Finally, I kindly requested them to let the Kuchi people go to that area. Fortunately, with the insistence of other elders, especially Commander Zarin, the Aymaq people accepted the request and the conflict was solved. I personally want to thank Commander Zarin who was instrumental in convincing his tribe to accept the decision.

This conflict was used as an example because it shows that Peace Ambassadors are working to solve problems that cross Provincial boundaries. It is also an example of Village and Kuchi Communities coming to an effective solution over rangeland access that is based on mutual respect for each other.

Example 2
Peace Ambassador: Mohammad Akram, Jawzjan province
Conflict Issue: Drinking and irrigating water
Who is in conflict: Darzab and Qoshtepa districts
Place of the conflict: Darzab and Qoshtepa districts of Jawzjan province
Beneficiaries: for about 10,000 households from both sides
Number of gatherings: 3 meetings were required to solve this conflict
Methods used for solving conflicts: Mediation, Discussion and Reconciliation

Details: During summer season the people of Qoshtepa district were facing a lack of drinking water. Due to the water shortage the Qoshtepa people began fighting with the Darzab people. The issue is that the people of Qoshtepa district were drinking the water coming in channels from Darzab district. In Darzab, people usually use another canal for irrigating of their lands. This summer, however, lack of irrigating water forced them to use the water which was going to Qoshtepa district. The people of Darzab have rights to the water in both channels.

Mohammad Akram said “When I was informed about the conflict, I held two separate gatherings with the elders from each District. Eventually, we came to a decision that we should have another gathering that would include the Darzab district governor in July.
Fortunately, after long discussions, and with the assistance of the Darzab district governor and other elders, I was able to convince the Darzab people that in summer the water should be shared. Alternating the period of use between the 2 districts would solve the water issue. Sharing the water had been done in the past during very dry summers but this practice was recently lost. During Spring, Fall, and Winter, both Districts have enough water. It was decided then that the Qoshtepa people will use the water for 11 days straight and then Darzab people will use it for the next 14 days. The Districts will alternate on this schedule through the dry summer months.

This conflict was used as an example because it shows that conflict resolution is occurring across District boundaries. Sometimes solutions are readily available or have been worked out in the past. Facilitating leaders to conduct these gatherings can have a major impact on reaffirming the commitment to work together for peaceful coexistence.

Example 3
Peace Ambassador: Haji Abdul Khalil and Mohammad Haroon from Parwan Province
Conflict Issue: control over 20 Hectares land
Who is in conflict: Durani people and General Police Commander of Parwan Province
Place of the conflict: Durani and Kariz villages of Parwan Province
Beneficiaries: 20 families
Number of gatherings: 2 gatherings were required to solve this issue
Methods used for solving conflicts: Discussion and Jirga

Details: This year there was a conflict between the government and the people of Durani and Kariz villages of Bagram district in Parwan Province. The conflict started when the Parwan police department decided to build police training centers on land belonging to the people of Durani and Kariz villages. The villagers threatened to fight the police in order to prevent them from building on their lands.

Haji Abdul Khalil and Mohammad Haroon reported that “When we, peace ambassadors, were informed, we held a gathering with the elders of those two villages. After long discussions we decided that on July 19, 2011 we would visit the Police commander of Parwan province and talk about it. Eventually the commander said that in Pawan province we don’t have a good place for a training center. That was the reason we decided to build it in that area. The location is far from the villages. We then informed him that the location they selected was the property of the people of Durani and Kariz villagers. The villages had all the legal documents for it and it was not a government land. Finally we told him that if you don’t have any other place for the training centers you should consider either buying the land or trading the land for some other land. In the end the police commander accepted our claim. He said that he didn’t want to usurp people’s property and they would find another place for building the training center. The conflict was solved.

The reason this example was selected is that it shows how peace ambassadors are working to resolve conflicts even when they involve the government. The pursuit of a reasonable solution between the people and the government in this case led to the understanding about land ownership. This is also an example where 2 Peace Ambassadors worked together to solve an issue. Peace Ambassadors develop work plans that involve individual and group efforts depending on the situation.
Example 4

Peace Ambassador: Mohammad Dawood Asad of Kunduz
Conflict issue: Rangeland
Size of Rangeland: More than 1000 Hectares
Who is in conflict: 2 Kuchi groups
Beneficiaries: 40 Kuchi families
Number of animals: 4000
Number of gatherings: six
Methods for resolving the conflict: Mediation and negotiation

Details: The conflict between two groups of herders was over the occupation of a specific area in the Dasht-e Abdan rangeland north of Kunduz city. The area belongs to a guy who is currently living with his family in Pakistan. Both herder groups claimed that since the rightful user was not in the region they should use it in his absence. Unfortunately, they were not happy to share the land and the conflict between them became serious. The situation escalated when both groups made threats against each other. If the elders and Peace Ambassador had not interfered, a serious battle would have occurred between them and it would have resulted in deaths on both sides. Mohammad Dawood, with coordination and cooperation of local elders, intervened and prevented the conflict. Both groups were convinced to solve their conflict through mediation and negotiation with the help of the elders. Six meetings (Tribal Jirgas) were conducted by local elders regarding that issue and in the final session it was decided that the area in question must be divided between two group equally and when the rightful user of that rangeland comes back its use should return to him. The decision was accepted by both sides and a border between two herders was marked. Hopefully the conflict has been solved permanently to the satisfaction of both herder groups.

This example was selected because it points out that grazing access on what many consider to be public rangelands, can be negotiated and controlled. This provides some evidence that the enforcement of better management practices is possible because the value of the resource is clearly understood by the herders that use the land.

Example 5

Peace Ambassador: Takhar province
Conflict issue: General Security in Takhar

One Peace Ambassador is very active in Farkhar district of Takhar province and is bringing positive changes there. Due to his initiative a government-opposition group, equipped with weapons, has decided to turn in their guns and return to civil life. During a discussion with this group the Peace Ambassador determined that the group was not happy from performance of security organizations or the government. They insisted that they would never directly submit their weapons to district officials, the governor, or security organs but they would be ready to submit their weapons to the government through the Peace Commission and Peace Ambassador Program. In return, they were asking for the government to hire them in different sectors, based on their professions. The talking process between that group, Peace Ambassadors, and Peace Commission representatives is ongoing and a positive result is hoped from that process. Of course, the PEACE Project will play no role in these discussions.

This example was selected to emphasize where the people are placing their trust. Even opposition groups will trust people that are working towards peace before they trust anyone else. The example also shows how one person, in this case a Peace Ambassador, can influence the situation on the ground.
very quickly. Continued support for efforts like these is extremely valuable for stability in the Provinces.

2. Provincial Kuchi Shuras

Currently IDK Kuchi Shuras are being facilitated in 31 Provinces. Over the last quarter 93 Shuras aimed at addressing Kuchi issues have been held. We have received reports from all but a handful of these Shuras. We have been asking Kuchi Provincial Directors to provide us with details from all the conflicts they are able to solve each month. We are having varying degrees of success with the different Provincial Directors. While some Directors are extremely capable and produce efficient reports others are still learning the process of recording what occurs during the meetings.

IDK Provincial Directors reported that they have resolved 36 land conflicts and 31 social conflicts this quarter. The conflicts solved positively impacted a reported 11,099 households corresponding to 366,140 sheep and goats.

![Number of Households Benefiting](image1)

![Number of Livestock Benefiting](image2)
Some of the conflicts were solved by with a counterpart from the MAIL Provincial Office. We have been encouraging the Provincial Directors to collaborate more often with MAIL employees on rangeland issue in particular. The Director of IDK in Kabul has been developing a good relationship with the Minister of Agriculture over the past year. This is good news as improving the communication between IDK and MAIL will lead to improved rangeland management for the country. The Director of IDK recently told us recently in a meeting that he has notified all 31 of his Provincial Directors to develop a closer working relationship with MAIL staff in the Provinces.

We expect that Kuchi Shuras will not only solve conflicts for livestock producers but will also become the primary instruments to address education, health and diversification for the Kuchi people. Support for Kuchi Shuras develops a vital hub for information-distribution for these people.

3. Evaluating the Peace Ambassadors and Provincial Kuchi Directors

One of the best improvements of the current Conflict Resolution Program has been our increased ability to monitor and evaluate the work that Kuchi and Village peacemakers are doing. The PEACE project team has been extremely active this quarter evaluating both the Peace Ambassadors and Provincial Kuchi Directors.

Peace Ambassadors are evaluated by inviting community representatives to a Provincial Center for a meeting. Community representatives are asked about the Peace Ambassadors that have supposedly been working in their communities solving conflicts. Through a series of questions we can determine if the Peace Ambassadors are indeed conducting the work they are reporting. The PEACE Project travels to the Provinces with our partner representatives from Sanayee Development Organization and the Peace Commission. This quarter we have been able to conduct evaluations in 9 Provinces, checking the work of 32 Peace Ambassadors. We have determined that several of these Ambassadors should be replaced.

Provincial Kuchi Shuras have also been evaluated. We attend monthly Shuras when possible. We attempt to encourage Provincial Directors to organize the Shuras so that the agenda always includes a discussion of conflict resolution efforts. Eight Shuras have been evaluated this quarter with good results on all of them.

B. Other Capacity Building Efforts for the Independent Department of Kuchi

1. Adult Courses in Admin, Finance, Management, Computers and English for IDK

Initial meetings were held in June to discuss the adult education courses for IDK staff. The Director of IDK was very enthusiastic about the program and promised to nominate appropriate staff for courses covering English, computer training, finance/accounting, and management. IDK staff will begin attending these courses on the 15th of October. They have nominated 60 people to start the various training courses which will be held in their offices on a daily basis.

2. Conflict Resolution for young Kuchi leaders

We will initiate a program to train young Kuchi leaders next quarter as planned. This program will build on the conflict resolution capacity for the Kuchi by attempting to train the next generation of
Kuchi leaders in conflict resolution skills. The IDK Director has promised full cooperation in implementing this program which will place young leaders in a month-long training program. Twenty-five leaders will be trained in this coming November and an additional 25 will be trained in March 2012.

C. Technical Support for MAIL

The Ministry of Agriculture is currently producing a Rangeland Management Plan for the country. They are attempting to develop a way to raise awareness and collect information about the rangelands by involving the very communities that depend on them. The idea is to train communities to monitor rangeland status and trend, have the data analyzed by the MAIL and then provide the communities with status reports and possibly advice on improvements that might be made on those areas to increase productivity through restoration efforts. The PEACE Project has established several technologies within the MAIL. Two of these technologies relate directly to producing better information to set policy and mange Afghanistan’s rangelands. The Management Plan that is being developed by MAIL has the potential to use the information collected by communities to feed a country-wide policy management system such as the Livestock Early Warning and Nutritional Profiling Systems. The systems we have been establishing at MAIL can directly link to the current Rangeland Management Plan and help the Ministry to develop the country-wide overview that they need for proper management. With a renewed commitment from MAIL we could continue to strengthen the implementation of these technologies.

1. Livestock Market Information System

The LMIS server located within MAIL’s MIS office. For the last 2 years we have been facilitating the MAIL statistics department in collecting and entering market prices for livestock from 3 markets in Afghanistan. The system is fully functional within MAIL and has a website or sms interface that can be used by the public. The website has software that can analyze price data for different varieties of sheep and goats. The system is very easy to expand to as many other markets as MAIL wishes. It can also expand to include additional animal species and conditions.

This quarter we have continued to offer technical support and training to MAIL staff. We have made a visit to both Mazar and Jalalabad to train additional MAIL staff on how to collect the price information effectively. We have also met and introduced the livestock market owners to the MAIL staff collecting the information. In this way we hope to improve the accuracy of the data being collected. We have started a process whereby the market owner signs-off on the data sheets that have been collected by the MAIL employee. The owner’s signature serves as verification that the data are accurate.

2. Livestock Early Warning System

The early warning system is currently sitting in limbo for several reasons. First, the MAIL needs to commit some young workers that are very strong in computer and natural resource management. With this commitment and additional funds from USAID we could train these young employees to run the plant growth model. MAIL currently has staff that can conduct the surveys required to make the Early warning system function, however, the current security situation in rural areas is not conducive for
government workers to implement these surveys. This poses a problem that we hope will change with time.

During the past quarter we have been working on the Early Warning system from Texas A&M University to link the sites that have been modeled in Afghanistan with the global warning system. There are currently 53 sites in Afghanistan that are being modeled every 10 days to determine current forage condition and to make predictions.

3. Nutritional Profiling System

The Nutritional Profiling Laboratory located at the MAIL’s Central Diagnostic Labs on Darulaman Road has been operational for several years. MAIL has a Veterinarian that has been specifically trained in all aspects of the diet quality technology. In 2010 a large number of samples were collected from Afghanistan’s rangelands. Unfortunately those samples have yet to be scanned to determine diet quality. This is due to personnel issues at the MAIL. We are hoping that with a bit of encouragement the MAIL will solve this issue soon.

During the past quarter we have made attempts to engage the lab director that we trained to at least conduct the scans on the material that was collected in the field during the 2010 field season. Unfortunately this has not happened yet.

Gender Issues

Kuchi herders are one of the primary target groups for our conflict resolution program. Since Kuchi women play a large role in livestock production, conflict resolution efforts also impact women. Although we rarely have women attending the conflict resolution trainings women benefit indirectly in to this work. Some of the Kuchi leaders are suggesting that we hold separate trainings for women in their communities. We are hoping to pursue this possibility in the coming year.

Challenges

The latest notable challenge is coming from the Ministry of Economy. As you know they have been requiring substantial activity and financial reporting from International Projects. Reporting is now due every 6 months and must follow their specific formats. In addition they are requiring a letter of verification from each government partner that states that our project is working with them. They want a new verification letter every 6 months.
## Afghanistan PEACE Project Accomplishments and Targets

### Standard Indicators and Targets FY2011

Numbers reported by USAID fiscal year and not by PEACE Project fiscal year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>4th Quarter Target</th>
<th>4th Quarter Actual</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Next Quarter Target</th>
<th>Fiscal Year Target</th>
<th>Fiscal Year Actual</th>
<th>LOP Target / Extension</th>
<th>LOP Actual / Extension</th>
<th>Provincial Breakdown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.2a Number of hectares under improved natural resource management</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>24,867</td>
<td>-40,133</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>24,867</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>24,867</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.2b Number of communities implementing improved natural resource management practices</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>+130</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>428</td>
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<tr>
<td>5b Number of households benefitted by agriculture and alternative development interventions</td>
<td>1350</td>
<td>18,035</td>
<td>+16,685</td>
<td>1350</td>
<td>3250</td>
<td>18,035</td>
<td>7750</td>
<td>18,035</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.1 - Natural Resources And Biodiversity</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.1f Number of individuals who have received agricultural-related short-term training (male/female)</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>-42</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>310/16+ 833</td>
<td>1682/5 309</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.2.3b Number of USG supported initiatives/mechanisms designed to reduce the potential for violent conflict over the control, exploitation, trade, or protection of natural resources</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>+2</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>See table below</td>
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Numbers in “red” are targets and actual metrics for the new extension period

### Custom Indicators and Targets FY2011

Numbers reported by USAID fiscal year and not by PEACE Project fiscal year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>4th Quarter Target</th>
<th>4th Quarter Actual</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Next Quarter Target</th>
<th>Fiscal Year Target</th>
<th>Fiscal Year Actual</th>
<th>LOP Target</th>
<th>LOP Actual</th>
<th>Provincial Breakdown</th>
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<tr>
<td>Number of land-access conflicts solved by province or district</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>+25</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>233</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of sheep and goats positively impacted by resolving specific conflicts</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>415,110</td>
<td>+315,110</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>415,110</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>415,110</td>
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<td>Number of Provincial Kuchi Directors that have a MAIL counterpart that they work with to solve land disputes.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>Number of issues IDK and MAIL collaborate on to solve or address livestock production issues</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
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Custom Indicators have only been collected since 1 May, 2011
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<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Communities</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Hectares</th>
<th>Trained</th>
<th>Initiatives</th>
<th>Conflicts</th>
<th>Animals</th>
<th>working</th>
<th>Solved</th>
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<tr>
<td>Badakhshan</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1,121</td>
<td>90</td>
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<td>Baghlan</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>11,120</td>
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<td>Balkh</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3,800</td>
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<td>Bamiyan</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
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