Afghanistan PEACE Project
Reducing Risk for the Kuchi People

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

Quarterly Report

October 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011

Submitted By:
University of California at Davis

In Collaboration With:
Texas A&M University System

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December 31, 2011
Executive Summary

The Peace Ambassador Program continues to produce excellent results in solving land-use conflicts in key areas of Afghanistan. The program has not only empowered and supported 75 Village and Kuchi leaders to resolve conflicts but has built a team of individuals that will be called upon by communities for their help, for years to come. Under the leadership of the President’s Advisor on Tribal Affairs, (a.k.a. Peace Commission), the Peace Ambassador Program will become a sustainable way for the government to resolve conflicts because it uses the people that communities trust.

Over the past quarter, the PEACE Project has continued to build capacity especially within the Independent Department of Kuchi (IDK). Thirty of the 31 Provincial IDK Directors are holding regular Shuras and reporting on their efforts. They are resolving conflicts and discussing a multitude of issues ranging from education to health care for the Kuchi people. Provincial Directors have also been instructed by the IDK Director to work directly with a MAIL counterpart in their efforts to resolve difficult land-use conflicts in their Provinces. This directive was a key step in enabling and initiating a strong relationship between MAIL’s future “Kuchi Policy Unit” and IDK.

The conflict resolution and peace building workshop held in Herat in November was very successful. Thirty-two representatives from Badghis, Ghor, and Herat attended the training. Deputy Governors from Herat and Ghor spoke positively about the program.

Capacity Building has also been very successful within the IDK office in Kabul. Adult courses in Management, Finances, Administration, Computer-use, and English have been attended daily by over 60 participants. The increased professionalism within this department will be an additional key step in enabling and initiating a strong relationship between MAIL’s future “Kuchi Policy Unit” and IDK.

Support for the MAIL has been devoted to completing the Rangeland Management Plan with the rangeland steering committee. The Livestock Market Information System, the Nutritional Profiling System and the Livestock Early Warning System were also given attention. The final draft of the Rangeland Plan was produced by the Steering Committee members in December. This was an 8 month effort working with the MAIL. The Livestock Market Information System has continued to be facilitated by the PEACE project through assisting MAIL to continue data collection in 3 major markets and with additional training for MAIL staff on data editing. We have also assisted MAIL to prepare the fecal samples collected during the 2010 field season this quarter. Achievements with the Early Warning System have been limited to the maintenance of the system that predicts forage condition at 70 rangeland sites every 10 days. We have asked MAIL to nominate appropriate staff for additional training, particularly for the plant growth model.

Major Implementation Activities conducted this Quarter

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

1. Peace Ambassador Program

This past quarter we had 2 reporting and training visits from the 75 Peace Ambassadors. They attended workshops in October and then again in December. During the past quarter Peace Ambassadors have been extremely busy and have resolved 295 conflicts. Of that total, 159 land-use conflicts and 136 social conflicts were solved. The chart below disaggregates the information by Province and type of conflict.
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. See the chart below to see this quarter’s data disaggregated by conflict type. 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 communities trust elder leaders for solving problems and how little they trust or depend on the government.

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 benefits 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. The chart below displays the number of communities that have benefited from the resolution of conflicts disaggregated as either land-use or social.
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: Haji Arbab Abdul Nabi from Takhar province  
Conflict Issue: Rangeland rights  
Size of Rangeland: Nearly 170 Hectares  
Who: Conflict: Eferz tribe (villager) and Pashar tribe (villager)  
Where: Farkhar district of Takhar province  
Beneficiaries: 400 households (Eferz) and 300 households (Pashar)  
Number of Animals: 2,500 Sheep and goats  
Number of meetings: 2  
How; methods used: Mediation and traditional Jirga

Details: There was an existing conflict between Pashar and Eferz tribes over a piece of rangeland. Actually, the conflict was that the Pashar tribe had already built some houses on the mentioned rangeland which belonged to both the Eferz and Pashar villagers. When the Eferz people wanted to build houses on the same rangeland, they were prevented from doing so by the Pashar people. This began a conflict between the two groups. Arbab Nabi, of Takhar Province, with the cooperation elders Haji Naqibullah, Mulawi Noorullah, and Ghulam Sakaiby decided to meet with Farkhar District Governor and talk it over. At the beginning of the meeting a few verses of the Holy Quran were recited by Mulawi Noor Muhammad. Then, the District Governor said that rangeland where the Pashar had built houses was government property, therefore no one is allowed to build houses on it. Even if you believe that it is your private rangeland, there is no law that permits houses being built on private rangeland. After a long discussion both sides were convinced that they should not build houses on the rangeland because those areas are needed for grazing animals. Additionally, they were told that the Pashar tribe should also demolish the houses already built on this property. Eventually, both sides accepted the decision. The Pashar people said that after two months they would move from that area.
and would demolish the houses. This satisfied the Eferz people and they also accepted this decision and promised that they would not attempt to build houses there.

Significance
- Demonstrates that Peace Ambassadors are coordinating with the local government over land issues
- Conflicts between tribes are always potentially volatile because of the number of people that can be involved. Therefore, arriving at a peaceful solution is considered a success

Example 2

Peace Ambassadors: Mula Mohammad Zahir, Sardarwali and Malik Mir Hamza
Conflict Issue: Hostility
Who: Shir Ahmad Khan, Mohammad Ali, Imam; Fighting between the Tajik and Lakankhail tribes
Where: Nahrin District of Baghlan
Beneficiaries: 2000 households from both sides
Number of meetings: 3
How; methods used: Mediation and Reconciliation

Details:
There was personal hostility between commanders Shir Ahmad Khan, Mohammad Ali, and Imam in Nahrin district. The fighting between them has been going on for a long time. As a result of their fighting, 39 people have been killed over the years. Regional elders have tried to solve this disagreement in the past but they have never been able convince the commanders to stop the fighting. Commander Imam completely left the area because of the continued fighting among them. Commander Shir Ahmad and Mohammad Ali continued to fight. They would ask for money from the people and in some cases they would attempt to force people to fight for them. The Lakhankhail people became so frustrated with the two commanders and their violence and cruelty that they began to fight against them. Recently two more people were killed. The Peace Ambassadors were asked by other regional elders to talk with the commanders. They, along with Baghlan Province Governor, Northern Zone Chief of Police, and some parliament members conducted several meetings with the Commanders. They explained the real damages of fighting and the benefits of peace and stability. In the end they succeeded in convincing them to stop the violence and to try and live peacefully in the area. They agreed that no one else should be killed. The Peace Ambassadors were able to solve this huge conflict between commanders and the local people successfully.

Significance
- The conflict was between two powerful commanders involving two tribes
- Solved a long standing conflict.
- Creates stability in an important winter rangeland
- Peace Ambassadors working jointly with Government

Example 3

Peace Ambassador: Abdull Rahman Behsudi and Khalid Khan Kuchi
Conflict Issue: Stolen rangeland
Who: Istanekzai Kuchi tribe and Istad Siyaf and his people  
Where: Arghandi region of Paghman district of Kabul province  
Beneficiaries: Kuchi and Villagers  
Number of meetings: More than 10 meetings  
How; methods used: Negotiation, Discussion, and Mediation

Details: There was a conflict over rangeland between Istanekzai Kuchi tribe and Istad Siyaf in Arghandi region of Paghman District of Kabul Province. The Peace Commission (President’s Advisor on Tribal Affairs) instructed 2 Peace Ambassadors, Abdull Rahman Behsudi and Khilled Khan Kuchi, and members of Peace Commission, to look into this issue. During a one-month effort, the Peace Ambassadors along with a member of Peace Commission conducted several separate and joint meetings with each group to determine the root of the issue. The Istanekzai tribe was claiming that some people had usurped their rangeland to make a residential town. This town was established with the support of Istad Siyaf now Istad Siyaf was claiming that he was the rightful owner of that development. Istad Siyaf, who was a Jahadi Commander, was not convinced by peace ambassadors that he and his people had usurped the rangeland from the Kuchi. Therefore, the Head of Peace Commission invited representatives from both sides to come to his Kabul office to discuss the issue. They were also asked to come with their documents showing ownership of the land. The representatives of Istanekzai tribe arrived with their ownership documents but no one appeared from the Istad Siyaf side. Minister Sabawoon decided that he would take responsibility for convincing Mr. Siyaf to sit with the Kuchi people and resolve the problem. Mr. Sabawoon was able to convince the representative of Istad Siyaf, an owner of a Construction Company, to come and talk with members of Peace Commission in the presence of Kuchi representatives. After a series of difficult meetings, the two peace ambassadors and members of Peace Commission conducted a session in the house of Istad Siyaf and an agreement was reached.

The owner of private Construction Company and Mr. Istad Siyaf agreed to give 450 residential plots in the new residential town site to the Kuchi people for free. That agreement signed by Istad Siyaf and the representative of Kuchi people. At the end, that area was mapped, surveyed and distributed to Kuchi people by Minister Sabawoon and representatives of Istad Siyaf. In total more than 200 hectares of rangeland was exploited for the town. However, with the resolution of the conflict approximately 1500 animals were given access to the surrounding rangeland again and more than 700 Kuchi families benefited from the agreement.

Significance
- The resolution of the conflict prevented violence
- Peace Ambassadors showed that with the direction and support of Peace Commission they can solve very difficult conflicts involving powerful people
- The Kuchi people regained access to their rangeland which was previously an insecure area
- Although some rangeland was lost to development, the Kuchi’s rights were recognized and some retribution was arranged

2. Provincial Kuchi Shuras

Currently IDK Kuchi Shuras are being facilitated in 30 Provinces. The Nimroz Provincial Director is under extreme pressure from local entities and asked not to be involved in the Shura program. During the previous quarter 90 Shuras were held. Support for these Shuras represent the development of what
will be Herder Associations and the direct link between sources of policy and information and the herders. In addition to holding discussions on education and health care for the Kuchi people, veterinary care for their livestock, and developing relationships with Provincial and District officials, we have asked Kuchi Directors to address land conflicts in their Provinces as well. All of the IDK Directors have undergone multiple conflict resolution trainings and continue to use those skills when holding monthly Shuras. They reported that they have resolved 25 land conflicts and 31 social conflicts this past quarter. You can see the Provincial breakdown showing where those conflicts were solved. The conflicts solved positively impacted a reported 11,921 households corresponding to 44,733 sheep and goats.
The following section provides some examples of the types of land conflicts that IDK Directors are solving during their monthly Shuras.

**Example 1**

**Shura: Faryab IDK Shura**

Who: Seny and Osmankhil tribes of Sherintagab district.
Where: Cholzar Zalaher Noorkhil region of Sherintagab district
Beneficiaries: 30 families from both tribes.
Number of Animals: More than 2000 sheep and goats
Size of Rangeland: More than 26 hectares
Number of meetings: One Shura

Details: On 15 November 2011, a conflict was solved through the monthly Faryab IDK Shura. It was a conflict over rangeland access between the Seny and Osmankhil tribes. The Seny tribe had been traditionally using rangeland in the Cholzar Jalaher Noorkhil region of Sherintagab District but during the revolution they had immigrated to Pakistan and left their rangeland. In their absence the Osmankhil tribe began using that area as rangeland. Recently, the Seny tribe came back to their grazing area and wanted to continue to raise animals there. However, the Osmankhil tribe prevented them from using the land and claimed that it belongs to them because they had been using that area for a long time. The Seny Tribe rejected this claim and decided to seek help to resolve this issue. During the regular Faryab IDK Shura, the Provincial Director conducted a session with the participation of elders and discussed the issue with both tribes’ representative. Due to the effective role of the Shura they came up with an agreement and both tribes agreed to use the rangeland jointly. The resolution of this conflict benefits 30 families. It also impacts the production of approximately 2000 animals and more than 26 hectares of rangeland managed can be more effectively managed.

Significance:
- A land-use conflict was prevented from escalating into violence
- A large area of rangeland will be better managed for grazing and not converted into farmland

**Example 2**

**Shura: Farah IDK Shura**

Who: Esaqzai and Tajek Kuchi tribes
Where: Shah joy district of Farah province
Beneficiaries: 1700 family from all three tribes
Number of Animals: 14000 goats and sheep
Size of Rangeland: 30 hectares
Number of meetings: One Shura

Details: On the 17th of October, 2011 a rangeland conflict was solved during the Farah IDK Kuchi Shura. The conflict was between Esaqzai and Tajek Kuchi tribes of the region. Esaqzai were preventing the Tajek tribe from gaining access to the rangelands. The Provincial Kuchi Director from Farah placed the conflict on his Shura agenda. Both tribes had elder-representation at the Shura. During the negotiation, members of the shura explained the rangeland law to the participants and reminded them that the rangeland they were speaking of was public property. Therefore, all the local tribes have an equal right to use that area. Furthermore, no tribe is allowed to forbid access. The
Shura elders convinced the Esaqzai representatives to stop creating the conflict and start living in peace. The Shura leaders requested that they share the rangeland equally. At the end of session the tribal representatives reconciled and promised to use the rangeland equally without disturbing each other.

Significance
- In total about 1700 families benefited from the resolution of this conflict
- Resolution prevented potential violence
- Demonstrates how effective Shura and Tribal elders can be in conflict resolution efforts

Example 3

Shura: Baghlan IDK Shura
Who: Resettled Villagers and the Lankankhil Tribe
Place of conflict: Narin district of Baghlan
Beneficiaries: 1000 households, both tribes
Size of Rangeland: 100 hectares
Number of Gathering: One Shura

Details: The Provincial Kuchi Director in Baghlan is in the process of solving a conflict over the occupation of previous rangeland by resettled Villagers in the Narin district of Baghlan province. Repatriation of Afghans can be very political and problematic. Many of the resettled Afghans are placed in areas that are seasonally used by the Kuchi Herders during certain times of the year. In this case the Afghan villagers arrived from Pakistan and were assisted in establishing their new location. Unfortunately, this was done without the consultation of the Lankankhil Kuchi tribe that use the area during the winter months. The IDK Director conducted a special Jirga to discuss a resolution for this problem. Representatives from the Kuchi and Villagers, Shura members, Tribal elders, and government representatives attended the Jirga. After a series of discussions and negotiations it was decided that the Villagers would leave the area until Spring. In the meantime the government would find another location for the returning Villagers. So this particular conflict is temporarily resolved and it still remains to be seen whether the government will find a more suitable location of these people.

Significance:
- Taking on conflicts such as this are highly political and potentially volatile. Resolution could provide a good example of how to resolve the same issues we see in other locations, such as the Shomali Plains area to the North of Kabul
- The Shura has at least temporarily prevented the further conversion of winter rangeland in Baghlan

3. Provincial Kuchi Director’s Training Workshop

We held a workshop for 30 Provincial IDK Directors in December to increase their ability to report conflicts. The focus of the workshop was to show them examples of Provincial reports that contained the information necessary for the IDK to receive. We compared those reports with reports that lacked the necessary details. We discovered that many Directors do not have administration staff to take notes and therefore have difficulty writing reports that contain all the information from each Shura. We discussed this with them during the workshop and feel that reporting will improve as we continue through the year.
Another item on the workshop agenda was to discuss working on land conflicts with a counterpart from the MAIL Provincial Office. Some of the IDK Directors expressed their frustration with working with the Ministry of Agriculture at the Provincial level while others have been able to develop a stronger relationship with MAIL. Continued support of the Shuras is most definitely having a positive impact on the number of IDK leaders that are working with a MAIL counterpart. The fact that the Minister of MAIL has placed Rangelands and Kuchi issues at the top of his priority list is slowly translating into better interactions between Provincial IDK and MAIL employees.

4. Conflict Resolution and Peace Building Workshop in Herat

In November, we held a conflict resolution workshop in Herat Province at the request of the Commission. Tension is still quite high between Villagers and the Kuchi herders that attempt to migrate into the mountains each year from Herat, Ghor and Badghis.

Abobaker Sarwari, from the Peace Commission, travelled to Herat for the Workshop. Rafiullah Azizi and Abdul Qodoos Kazemyar from SDO office also accompanied us. Wahidullah Sabawoon was supposed to come to Herat, however, he ended up being busy with the Traditional Loya Jirga being held in Kabul and did not.

On our arrival we met with the Deputy Governor of Herat Province and discussed our program. He was very welcoming to us and the program’s objectives. He gave thanks to Sabawoon, the Peace Project, and SDO, for implementing such a program. He added that currently the priority of Afghanistan should be building the capacities of the people. He said through programs such as the conflict resolution program we can change people’s minds and ideas towards development instead of war. Later on, he said, “any kind of coordination or help you need, we are in your service.” Finally, Sarwari requested that he attend the workshop for the coming days.

The agenda for the workshop was to provide 3 more Provinces with information and ideas about resolving land conflicts and building peace between Villagers and Kuchi. We opened the workshop by introducing the participants to the partners and each other. We decided to let the Deputy Governors from both Herat and Ghor speak first. What they had to say was a strong justification for the USAID, PEACE Project.

Aseeludeen Jami, Deputy Governor of Herat province spoke of the stability, peace, the benefits of peace, and the disadvantages of fighting. He said, you can see, that in most provinces Kuchi have problems with villagers and vice versa over rangeland, water, etc…, why? And who can solve these conflicts? It is just you [leaders], because people accept your decision. Workshops like this are very beneficial for strengthening your capacities to solve conflicts. In Herat there is no problem between Kuchi and Villagers. Conflicts should not occur because you, respected elders, can prevent them. I hope you will learn a lot from this five-day
workshop and implement it in your communities. Finally he said, I want to thank Mohammad Arif Esehaqzai, Herat Kuchi Provincial Director who is active in taking your problems to the appropriate decision makers, to solve your problems.

Gul Mohammad Yaqoobi, Deputy Governor of Ghor province, spoke next. He said, first, I want to thank Engineer Wahidullah Sabawoon and other related organizations for implementing such an important program. I am delighted to join this worthy workshop and to meet you respected elders. It is the great initiative that we have a Commission that solves conflicts between Kuchi and Villagers and I believe the activities of this Commission will have a high impact on our society. We all know that to solve conflicts, elders are only ones who can do it peacefully and you are those people. Therefore, the government should invest in you, to strengthen your capacities by holding such workshops. It is my request from these organizations [Peace Commission, SDO, and PEACE Project] to launch this program in every province. The Kuchi, who are coming from Kandahar to Ghor Province are facing problems from villagers. And it is true that villagers are making problems for Kuchi by cultivating rangelands and preventing Kuchi from their camping places and their rangelands. I am hoping to hear in the future that all the problems of Kuchi and Villagers have been solved by elders and the Peace Commission.

Abobaker Sarwari from Peace Commission thanked everyone for coming. He said “due to a lack of time I just want to say a few things about the program of the Peace Commission. This Commission was established in 2006 by the President of Afghanistan for solving of conflicts between Kuchi and Villagers. This Commission currently has 75 Kuchi and Village elders working as Peace Ambassadors from 18 provinces. At first we had 12 people, then 52, and now we have 75 Peace Ambassadors. Mostly their work is solving the conflicts between Kuchi and Villagers. This program is supported by USAID through a project named the Afghanistan PEACE project and the trainings are delivered by Sanayee Development Organization (SDO). Our goal for this workshop is that in the future, if we receive more funding, we want to have Peace Ambassadors from Badghis, Ghor and Herat too. To better introduce this program to you we want you to participate in this workshop. We hope you will learn something from it.

Mohammad Arif Esehaqzai, Provincial IDK Director, then presented his thoughts. I am very happy that we are all gathered here for peace. Today, I heard for the first time the truth; that villagers are making problems for the Kuchi people. I would like to say that mostly the DAIL is making problems
for the Kuchi regarding rangelands. In Herat, most of the rangelands are leased by DAIL to farmers, but there is no one to ask them why they are doing it. I would like to kindly request from the government that they be more considerate regarding the Kuchi people and their property.

Agenda and Topics for the workshop

First Day Agenda
- Conflict and its positive and negative points
- Kinds of Conflict
- Similarities of Conflict with fire
- The process of conflict
- How to treat with the conflict

Second Day Agenda:
- Review of the first day
- Violence and its types
- Prejudice and its cycle
- Group Work: How to deal with Prejudice
- Discussion
- Obstacles of a good discussion
- Group Work: Question: From your perspective what are the ways to cope with prejudice?

Third day agenda:
- Mental and Internal Dirt of the Human
- How to treat Mental and Internal Dirt of the Human
- Mental and Internal Dirt of the Human from the Islamic perspective
- Imagination
- Imagination from Islamic perspective
- Review of the lessons

Fourth Day Agenda:
- Different approaches of solving conflicts
- Mediation and its process
- How a mediator can prevent from happening of a conflict
- Negotiation and its process
- Reconciliation and its process

Fifth Day Agenda:
- Peace and its process
- Talking of the Herat Deputy Governor
- Talking of Eng. Wahidullah Sabawoon Advisor to the President on Tribal Affairs
- Talking of three participants from Herat, Ghor and Badghis provinces
- Evaluation of the workshop
- Conclusion

The workshop was well received by the participants. On the last day Eng. Waheedullah Sabawoon, Advisor to the President on Tribal Affairs, called on his cell phone from Kabul to speak to the participants. He thanked the Herat deputy governor and the respected elders who came from far areas to attend the workshop. He said, I hope you finished it successfully and acquired some good ideas from it. I feel that the first thing our country needs is peace, so let’s work for it. I started this program to find
peace and I think it is the best way, but without you it is not possible. Indeed, it is important to thank the USAID/PEACE Project and SDO who are supporting and coordinating us. Please accept my apology for not coming to Herat. I hope you will use all the things you learned in the workshop in your communities.

Several of the workshop participants wanted to respond and express their thoughts regarding the workshop. Haji Sayed Ahmad, from Herat Province said, we are proud that for the first time a project for peace is starting to work in Herat Province. I hope it will continue persistently. As a representative of Herat people we will always support such a project. At the end I want to thank those organizations implementing this project.

Mohammad Rustum, from Ghor Province, said I want to thank the Peace Commission, PEACE project, and SDO for having such a beneficial program. As others said it is the first time we are participating in such workshop. So, here I have two suggestions from PEACE project. If it is possible please hold such a workshop in Ghor Province because it will be easier for others to joint it. Please include youths in this program, because it is good to build their capacities for the future of our country.

Mula Mohammad Ebrahim, from Badghis Province, said that it was a very beneficial and educational workshop. I also agree with Rustum’s idea, if it is possible to hold such workshops in each province it will have a large impact on society. Nowadays we see that our youths are firewood burning in each part of our country, we need to think more about the new generation. Our youths deserve the benefits of this type of program. Finally, I want to thank Eng. Wahidullah Sabawoon and his counterparts for having such a nice program.

Conclusions
The workshop provided a good opportunity for us to evaluate the potential for expanding the Peace Ambassador program into Herat, Ghor, and Badghis in the future. The reception we received regarding this workshop was one of the most enthusiastic we have seen. We are very optimistic that if Peace Ambassadors are selected for this area, they will have good success because they will receive a lot support from the Provincial Governments.
32 participants (15 from Herat, 8 from Badghis, 8 from Ghor and 1 from Kandahar SDO office) attended Peace Building and Conflict Resolution workshop.

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

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

The IDK staff in Kabul has been receiving adult education courses since October, 2011. The program location is at the IDK office in Kabul. There are 60 staff attending the courses regularly. The duration of these trainings is for one year and they are receiving training in three subjects; English (23 People), Management (15 People) and Computer (22 People). The courses are being taught by Mashal University of Higher Education.

The IDK was established in 2006 and being such a new department, this effort will absolutely improve their ability to deal professionally with other Ministries and NGO’s.

2. Conflict Resolution for young Kuchi leaders

Young Kuchi leaders selected to be trained in the first group of 25 were asked to postpone their training due to some scheduling conflicts within Sanayee Development Organization. The one-month training aimed at producing a younger generation of conflict resolution specialists for the Kuchi people will be now be initiated in January 2012. The 25 Kuchi were selected in collaboration with IDK and the first group was selected from Balkh, Kunduz, Nangarhar, and Herat.
Topics to be covered during the month-long training will include:
- Opening, introduction, expectations, provisions, conflict, conflict similarities with different stages of fire, conflict kinds
- Violence, violence types, ways of eliminating violence, prejudice, human interior impurities
- Concepts, conflict analysis with triangle, square, mapping, negotiation
- Five methods of dealing with conflict
- Mediation, mediation stages, debate, compromise
- Compromise in different countries, methods for solving conflicts, complacent and world view, personality mirror.
- Peace, Peace kinds, complete and incomplete peace, where should we start peace from? , peace from Islam’s point of view.
- Problems tree, rights and responsibilities, Council, societies solidarity.
- Time management, gender, and leadership
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Training, training pyramid, pedagogy, andragogy
- Unilateral training, bilateral training (student-centered)
- Methods; questioning and answering method, performance method
- Significance activity methods, snowball methods
- Video method, aim and objectives in training, lesson plans, how to make a lesson plan.
- Issue analysis as methods, Using flash cards as a method, questioning in written and oral examination
- Group work method, debate method, Introduction method types, evaluation
- Evaluation types, making practical evaluation papers, taking written examinations
- Teaching examples by four trainees (new teachers), conflict topics, conflict types, conflict path changes, conflict similarity with fire, debate, and evaluation
- Teaching examples by four trainees (new teachers), violence topics, violence types, violence elimination ways, prejudice, debate
- Teaching examples by four trainees (new teachers), topics on elimination of prejudice, impurity, and conflict analysis with mapping, discussions, evaluation and debate.
- Teaching examples by four trainees (new teachers), subjects about understanding types, the five methods, dealing with conflict, negotiation, mediation, evaluation and debate.
- Teaching examples by four trainees (new teachers), mediation stages, compromise, compromise in different countries, different ways of conflict solving, evaluation and negotiation
- Teaching examples by four trainees (new teachers), complacent and world view, personality mirror, peace, peace process, evaluation and negotiation.
- Teaching example by one trainee (new teacher), from where should we start peace? present movie of “Peace is life”, open speeches, evaluations, distributing of certificates

C. Technical Support for MAIL

1. Conflict Resolution and Peace Building Workshop

During this past quarter we continued to provide guidance and feedback to MAIL for the National Rangeland Plan. The final version of this plan was developed in December. The plan is an extremely important step in attaining one of the primary objectives laid out by the Minister. A short excerpt from the plan follows:
Based on his strong belief that “a green carpet in Afghanistan is the foundation of prosperity and peace”, H.E. Mohammad Asif Rahimi, the Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, in early 2011 initiated the process of developing a National Plan for Sustainable Rangeland Management to ensure that Afghanistan’s rangelands are not allowed “to wither away to a point where they can no longer be revived” (Quotes from H.E. Minister Rahimi’s opening speech at the Rangelands Stakeholder Workshop, 9th April 2011).

This National Plan aims to provide both a framework and a road map for the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), and its development partners, to better facilitate a comprehensive integrated approach to rangeland management. This is a five-year plan and likely to be the first of a number of iterations over the course of several years of phased implementation and learning, bringing together under one umbrella a number of previously unrelated efforts and approaches, with the ultimate objective of ensuring that Afghanistan’s rangelands are ‘rehabilitated and used in a productive, sustainable and equitable way by the country’s sedentary and nomadic populations’ (from NRM Programme Document, NADF 2009).

This will be achieved by firstly consolidating and then streamlining approaches based on best practice and lessons learned from past and ongoing projects within Afghanistan, as well as from regional/global experiences, and in so doing develop an agreed regulatory framework and *modus operandi* for MAIL and development partners in their approach to rangelands management; and secondly by building up and tailoring the capabilities of MAIL and its development partners to deliver interventions in an effective and coordinated manner.

The PEACE Project is one of the above mentioned “ongoing projects”. We have contributed what we have learned about the rangelands, and the specifically about the extensive livestock producers, to the development of this Plan. To ensure that livestock production will continue in Afghanistan is dependent on several factors. It depends on veterinary health care, good information about the rangeland condition, and the knowledge about the markets. It also depends on the development of pastoral policies that enable the extensive producers to move their animals to the mountain rangelands each summer. During our first 4 years, the PEACE Project was focused on building the capacity in MAIL to acquire the information needed to manage rangelands and to understand the constraints to livestock production in Afghanistan. We discovered that the major constraint to livestock production was, in fact, conflicts between Villagers and Herders over movement corridors and land-use. We are hoping that our contributions to the National Rangeland Plan will provide a clearer understanding as to how we can sustainably manage rangelands.

2. Livestock Market Information System

The Peace project has continued to facilitate and support the MAIL staff in 3 Provinces to collect and enter live animal prices into their Livestock Market Information System (LMIS). Although the system was handed over to the MAIL in June of 2010, the system is still operating in the MIS Office of MAIL. You can visit the website at

http://afghanmarketprices.org/lmis/home.htm?isessionid=DEB7160C40AC6E0D8CF78E17403D5DE6?action=getData
This site is hosted locally at MAIL in Kabul. It is possible to produce a graphic representation of trend data for any time-line you are interested in viewing by visiting the site. To the left is a graph of sheep prices, categorized by breed, for past quarter. It is also possible to look at the volume of different breeds for each market as well.

3. Livestock Early Warning System

Several discussions have occurred regarding the Livestock Early Warning System with MAIL during the past quarter. Of the 4 MAIL staff that spent 4 field seasons collecting rangeland data with us, none have remained in the rangeland office within NRM.

We devoted a substantial amount of effort in building capacity for this technology and the foundation for the system is apparent if one looks at the LEWS website. Here you see the forage predictions in the areas were we surveyed. The prediction model is running for these sites about once every 10 days. The issue is that if not periodically ground-validated there is potential for the results to drift. Click on the link below and when the page starts to load select Afghanistan. You will then see a list of all the sites with a map. You can select any site and see the predictions for that area.

http://glews.tamu.edu/listRunResults.epl?lang=&fullView=&unit=metric&runID=3573&startYear=
4. **Nutritional Profiling System**

During the past quarter we have also continued to work with Dr. Hamidullah at the Central Diagnostic Laboratories. During the summer of 2010 he accompanied us into the field and collected fecal samples from several important grasslands. It was that summer when, due to a restructuring in the MAIL, it was decided to move the lab under Livestock Production and without a lab manager to run it.

We have worked to sort out this issue and during this past quarter the Director of Animal Health and Livestock Production agreed to leave the lab where we were first told to establish it, at the Central Diagnostic Labs. We have assisted Dr. Hamidullah in preparing the samples from 2010 over the last several months and are ready to conduct the scans now. We are optimistic that the laboratory issue will be resolved to the satisfaction of all involved.
### Afghanistan PEACE Project Accomplishments and Targets

#### Standard Indicators and Targets FY2012
Numbers reported by USAID fiscal year and not by PEACE Project fiscal year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>1st Quarter Target</th>
<th>1st 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>
</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2a Number of hectares under improved natural resource management</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>30,506</td>
<td>-34,494</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>30,506</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>55,373</td>
<td>See table below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2b Number of communities implementing improved natural resource management practices</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>+307</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>See table below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5b Number of households benefitted by agriculture and alternative development interventions</td>
<td>1350</td>
<td>39,807</td>
<td>+38,457</td>
<td>1350</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>39,807</td>
<td>7750</td>
<td>57,842</td>
<td>See table below</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Numbers in “blue” are targets and actual metrics for the new extension period

#### Custom Indicators and Targets FY2012
Numbers reported by USAID fiscal year and not by PEACE Project fiscal year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>1st Quarter Target</th>
<th>1st 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of land-access conflicts solved by province or district</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>+78</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>See table below</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of sheep and goats positively impacted by resolving specific conflicts</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>308,298</td>
<td>+208,298</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>308,298</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>723,408</td>
<td>See table below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Provincial Kuchi Directors that have a MAIL counterpart that they work with to solve land disputes.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>+2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>See table below</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of issues IDK and MAIL collaborate on to solve or address livestock production issues</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>See table below</td>
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</table>

Custom Indicators have only been collected since 1 May, 2011
## Provincial Breakdown of Indicators Q1 FY2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Communities</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Hectares</th>
<th>Trained</th>
<th>Initiatives</th>
<th>Conflicts</th>
<th>Animals working</th>
<th>Animals solved</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badakhshan</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2,394</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>Badghis</td>
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<td>97</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Baghlan</td>
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<td>8,419</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>Balkh</td>
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<td>735</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15,800</td>
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<td>Bamyan</td>
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<td>411</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15,000</td>
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<td>Faryab</td>
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<td>364</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5,100</td>
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<td>Ghazni</td>
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<td>963</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>33</td>
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<td>Jawzjan</td>
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<td>2,583</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>Kabul</td>
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<td>79</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>Kandahar</td>
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<td>Kapisa</td>
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<td>Khost</td>
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<td>Kunar</td>
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<td>550</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>7,283</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kunduz</td>
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<td>137</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>Laghman</td>
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<td>800</td>
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<td>Nangarhar</td>
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<td>Samangan</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>Sa’e Pul</td>
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<td>1,841</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>9,950</td>
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<td>Takhar</td>
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<td>Wardak</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>442</strong></td>
<td><strong>39,807</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,506</strong></td>
<td><strong>282</strong></td>
<td><strong>98</strong></td>
<td><strong>184</strong></td>
<td><strong>308,298</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>