Afghanistan PEACE Project
Reducing Risk for the Kuchi People

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

Quarterly Report

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Submitted By:
University of California at Davis

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June 30, 2012
Executive Summary

Improving the situation for the movement of livestock between winter and summer rangelands continues to be the primary focus of the PEACE Project. The largest impact in reestablishing the movement corridors will come through the peaceful resolution of conflicts between the extensive livestock producers and the villagers they encounter along their migrations into and out of the mountains. We have continued to empower local people and government employees with the skills needed to meet this challenge. They, in turn, have resolved hundreds of conflicts in the absence of a functioning judicial system.

Over the last quarter Peace Ambassadors have resolved an additional 273 conflicts along 5 major migration routes. Of that total, 158 were land-use conflicts and 115 social conflicts were solved. Peacefully resolving land conflicts along the migration routes enables better land management and will improve livestock production. This effort may not permanently resolve all of the conflicts addressed but it is definitely promoting communities to talk with one another about their mutual interests.

Currently we know that the number of people impacted is approximately gender equivalent. The number of men and women impacted by resolving conflicts does not tell the whole story, however. It is very likely that resolving conflicts over rangelands impacts women differently than men. For example, resolving conflicts over rights to water access may impact men differently than women. Understanding the differential impact that resolving specific types of conflicts could have on women and men would be extremely beneficial.

Adult Education courses have continued successfully for the Independent General Directorate of Kuchi (IDGK). Basic communication, finance and management skills are critical for this Directorate if they are expected to represent and address the needs of the extensive livestock producers of Afghanistan. As Zaref, an IDGK employee in the Coordination Department said, “before this program I did not know how to use the computer correctly. Since I have been taking classes, my computer skills have improved and this has really helped me to do my daily activities at work”.

We have also been helping to facilitate IGDK Shuras in 30 Provinces during the last year. The Directorate is expected to address not only conflicts related to land and livestock production but it also addresses all issues related to health and education. Support for Kuchi Shuras yields results in resolving conflicts but also has increased their capacity to collect and disseminate information to and from the people and their central office in Kabul. The Provincial Directors have done a good job to continue to maintain their relationships with the NGO’s and government organizations that they have been introduced to through our development workshops. Recently, the Uruzgan Director secured 300 metric tons of wheat to be distributed to 1200 needy Kuchi families with the help of MAIL and the Red Crescent Society (IFRC).

This quarter, with the assistance of IGDK, Twenty-five young Kuchi leaders from 5 provinces participated in a one-month training course aimed at teaching them to communicate effectively to resolve conflicts as well as to build peace between communities. Two of the participants have already formed Peace Shuras in their Districts that include leaders from all the groups that live there. Others have been developing proposals to conduct conflict resolution and peace building trainings for community members. Youth were targeted for this particular course because we wanted to create long-term sustainability for the Kuchi in their effort to reestablish relationships along the migration
corridors. Elder leaders are important today and the youth leaders will be vital for their communities for many years to come.

One of the migration corridors most heavily impacted by rangeland conversion is the one that exists between Baghlan and Kunduz to Badakhshan. This corridor is in jeopardy of being blocked if something is not done to maintain the relationship between the Villagers and Kuchi Herders. A coordination workshop was purposed by Kuchi leaders that have undergone extensive training in conflict resolution. These same leaders have been working for several years to improve the situation along this important livestock corridor. The goal of this workshop was to strengthen the ties between settled tribes in north eastern region of the country.

Major Implementation Activities conducted this Quarter

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

1. Peace Ambassador Program

Conflict Results

We had two reporting and training visits from the 75 Peace Ambassadors this quarter. They attended a training workshop in April and then again in June. Over the last quarter they have resolved an additional 273 conflicts. Of that total, 158 were land-use conflicts and 115 social conflicts were solved. The chart below disaggregates the information by Province and type of conflict.

![Number of Conflicts Solved by Province](chart.png)

The Peace Project has been engaged with its government and local NGO partners to resolve land conflicts since 2007. Since the spring of 2008, the project began to focus that attention on the land access and tenure conflicts that existed along the migration corridors used by Afghanistan’s herders. Training and working with community leaders that are already trusted within their farming or herder communities, the program has resolved 1,218 land conflicts. Hundreds of leaders were trained from different regions of the country but only the most committed were selected to continue their training with this program. Those selected were dubbed “Safiran Salh” (Peace Ambassadors), a name given to them by our Government Partner and Advisor to the President on Tribal Affairs, Wahidullah Sabawoon. The program started with just 10 Peace Ambassadors the first year and most of these
leaders focused their attention on land issues in Wardak Province. The following year 52 Peace Ambassadors began working on land conflicts in Faryab, Jawzjan, Sar-e Pul, Balkh, Samangan, Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar, Badakhshan, Parwan, Kapisa, Khost, Ghazni, Bamiyan, and Wardak. This past year the program has supported 75 Peace Ambassadors to work in all the above Provinces as well as Nangarhar, Laghman, and Kabul.

Half of the Peace Ambassadors selected represented villagers and the other half represented extensive livestock producers (Kuchi). Peace Ambassadors have undergone extensive training in mediation, negotiation, and conflict resolution to build their skills through our local partner, Sanayee Development Organization. They work together and independently to resolve land access and tenure issues; not only trying to stop the disputes but also to build peace between the different communities. The Ambassadors develop plans to resolve specific conflicts in their areas and report on their efforts monthly.

Land conflicts are not the only conflicts that Peace Ambassadors are solving, however. Nearly half of the conflicts, an additional 1,031, were social conflicts. Ambassadors have been solving family disputes, accidents, and other fights as well because the communities are asking for their help to resolve them. This is a very clear indication of how much communities trust their local leaders. Communities are turning to the people they trust to resolve conflicts in Afghanistan and we are trying to increase their skills to accomplish this. We hope that over time they will begin trust in the government’s legal system but for now conflicts are being resolved peacefully through community leaders.

1 Funded by Global Livestock Collaborative Research Support Program, UC Davis
2 Funded by Office of Democracy and Governance, USAID, Kabul Mission
3 Funded by the Office of Agricultural Development, USAID, Kabul Mission
Afghanistan’s livestock industry depends on animals being able to reach the productive summer rangelands. Peacefully resolving land conflicts along the migration routes enables better land management and will improve livestock production. This effort may not permanently resolve all of the conflicts addressed but it is definitely promoting communities to talk with one another about their mutual interests. One of those mutual interests is peace!
Land Conflicts resolved along the traditional migration routes in the last year.
Gender and Conflict Resolution

According to the UN Habitat the average family size in Afghanistan is 7.5, and according to the Afghanistan Central Statistics Office, the male to female sex ratio of Afghan families is 1.05:1. In an effort to ensure that we did not infer results from our conflict resolution efforts incorrectly, we collected family size and sex ratio information from households that have benefitted from our Peace Ambassador conflict resolution program. Not surprisingly, we came up with results that were both similar and different. Specifically, we found that the average family size was higher, averaging 10.9 individuals per household, and that the male to female ratio was similar, at 0.95:1.0 (males = 5.3, and females = 5.6). We can conclude from this effort that the number of people reported to that have benefitted from the conflict resolution program is approximately gender equivalent as well as precise.

This does not mean, however, that there are no further opportunities to expand upon the current conflict resolution program. Knowing the number of men and women impacted by the current program does not necessarily tell us if and how the benefits differ by gender. In fact, it is very likely that resolving conflicts such as those related to land-use/access results in some gender-specific benefits. For example, we do know from personal observation that resolving conflicts over water rights affect women differently because it is the responsibility of the woman to collect the water for the family. When access is hindered, it is woman who ends up having to travel farther to collect the water that is needed to meet the family’s daily needs. This suggests a new area of consideration when it comes to the benefits of a conflict resolution program - understanding the differential impact that resolving specific types of conflicts has on women and men.

Additionally, we know from personal experience that there are conflicts that are gender specific. PEACE trained one Kuchi female in conflict resolution several years ago and word from her family is that she has successfully facilitated the resolution of several conflicts among extended female family members. Recently, PEACE has been approached by some of the Tribal Affairs Office Peace Ambassadors about whether women could receive training as well to resolve conflicts in their communities. When asked why they would want to give women these skills they simply said “they have conflicts that are specific to them”.

Knowing how the different genders benefit when a conflict is resolved and the full extent of female-female conflicts is thus clearly important as is training more women in this capacity. Data of this nature would also help direct efforts towards specific gender goals.

Examples of Conflicts Resolved by Peace Ambassadors
The following are brief summary examples of selected conflicts resolved during this past quarter.

Example 1
Conflict Issue: Rangeland
Who: Chashme Qaladar and Dehmolayan Villages
Where: Badakhshan Province, Dariem District
Beneficiaries: 500 families from both sides
Area effected: 300 Hectares
Number of animals: 12,500
How - Methods used: Mediation/Negotiation

Details:
There was a dispute over the ownership of a jointly used rangeland involving Chashme Qalandar and Dehmolayan villages of Dariem District. The reason for the dispute was that both villages had sought more territory from the shared rangeland. Originally they had equal rights to this area but for the last 10 years these two villages have fought, thereby preventing each other from accessing the area. Recently the threats to each other escalated and they even threatened to kill each other over the use of this rangeland. One of the peace ambassadors of Dariem District mediated between two groups with the cooperation of tribal elders. After some initial efforts they convinced them to try to negotiate. On May 3, 2012 they conducted another gathering and discussed the interests of both sides. The elders finally agreed that both villages have the right to use the area jointly as they did in the past. Elders discussed the territory and then demarcated it in presence of village representatives. Both villages are satisfied with the resolution.

Significance:
- Resolution of a decade-old conflict
- Conflict was between two villages, so its intensity and sensitivity was high
- Large area of rangeland is now enabled for better management (i.e., not disputed)
- Two villages reconciled and reestablished their relationship

Example 2:
Conflict Issue: Rangeland
Who: Haji Ali Mohamamd and Haji Sherin Kuchi
Where: Qalah-e Zal District, Kunduz province
Beneficiaries: 30 families
Area affected: 200 hectares
Number of animals: 2000
How - Methods used: Mediation / Negotiation

Details:
There is rangeland that is disputed by Haji Ali Mohamamd and Haji Sherin Kuchi in the Dasht-e Khairabad region of Qalah-e Zal District. For resolving this conflict three meetings were conducted under the leadership of Haji Wali Jan. The final session was opened with the reciting of the holy Quran. Next, all elders presented their views about the disputed area. After a series of discussions, a commission was assigned to consider everyone’s comments and to make the final decision. The commission was made up of ten members including religious, trusted, and elite local people. After the deliberation was completed it was decided that since the rangeland is a huge area and can feed several herds, both of groups should be able to graze their animals in that area. The elders specified their territory and requested them do not exceed the boundaries of that territory. Hopefully, they will remain satisfied. They promised to observe and follow the decision. The conflict was solved peacefully.

Significance:
- Resolved access to rangeland
- Conflict was between two groups of Kuchi herders
- Communities are deciding to resolve issues themselves

Example 3
Type of conflict: Conflict over rangeland
Who: Baghawi Village Kuchi and Demana Villagers
Where: Kohistanat District of Sar-e Pul province
Beneficiaries: 300 families
Area Effect: 100 Hectare
How - Methods used: Justice and impartiality

Details:
There was a conflict between Kuchi of Baghawi and Villagers from Demana of Kohistanat District. Demana Villagers were not allowing the Kuchi of Baghawi to graze their animals on public rangeland nearby Demana. The people of Demana were suggesting to the Kuchi that if Demana Villagers were permitted to graze their cattle during spring season over in Baghawi area then the Kuchi of Baghawi would be allowed to graze their animals near Demana. It should be understood that it is not just Kuchi who have animals in Sar-e Pul. Villagers also have animals and during spring when the villagers want to take their animals to the Baghawi area, where Kuchi live, the Kuchi people do not allow animals from Demana to graze there. The Peace Ambassador spoke with representatives from both groups with contributions of elders and trusted people. In the end it was decided that both the Demana and Baghawi people should let each other graze in the nearby public rangelands, as it is government property. No one has the right to prevent others from using it. Fortunately, both groups accepted the decision and they expressed their deep gratitude to the peace ambassadors for their service to the people of Sar-e Pul.

Significance:
- It was over public rangeland
- Conflict was between Kuchi and Villagers
- Public Rangeland is obviously considered open rangeland to many

Group Discussions during the Peace Ambassador Workshops in June

During the normally scheduled Peace Ambassador’s workshop, the PA’s were asked to discuss a series of questions, provide an overview, and give suggestions for the PA program. Here are the results of those discussions.

1. **What types of land conflicts were most difficult for you to solve?**
   - Public rangelands converted to croplands by powerful people (Stolen public land)
     - Sometimes the public land has become a residential area and is lost forever
   - Public Rangelands that were stolen many years ago and sold and purchased many times
     - Especially if poor people are depending on this land now
   - Any land issue that involves powerful people usurping lands is difficult to reverse
     - This includes commanders, Parliamentary Members and other government officials
     - Situations where government decides to build a new town on rangeland
     - Situations that are between the Kuchi herders and the government
     - Situations where bribes are given to the government officials
   - When government has issued tenure documents to 3 or 4 different people
   - Conflicts that are created by Ministry of Agriculture because these people are controlled by powerful people
     - DAIL staff are pressured by political or private people to provide them with legal documents for ownership or access rights to public rangelands
2. **What were the main reasons interfering with resolving land conflicts?**
   - Lack of government support for resolving the conflict
   - No ownership documents
   - Interference from powerful people or government officials
   - One or both sides not willing to negotiate
   - Lack of security where the conflict is located

3. **When do you consider a conflict to be solved?**
   - When it does not happen again or stops permanently
   - When both sides reconcile and there is no animosity between them
   - When a conflict ends in unity between the disputing parties
   - When the agreement document is placed with the government
   - When the detainees are released from jail

4. **For the unsolved conflicts what specific assistance or support do you need from the Peace Commission?**
   - Provide more peace building workshops in the provinces to raise awareness for both villagers and herders
   - Provide us with more support to resolve conflicts
   - Provide us with an office location to hold important negotiations
   - Provide us with official Commission letters to local government offices
   - Encourage Provincial Governors to write introduction letters to local government offices
   - Increase the number of Peace Ambassadors throughout the country
   - Provide us with motorcycles so we can easily reach rural villages

5. **To improve your skills for solving such conflicts what specific additional trainings do you need from SDO?**
   - Exchange trips between provinces and regions to share solutions
   - Work with the PEACE Project and the Commission to organize workshops in each Province
   - Local people should also have access to peace building workshops
   - Provide us with training regarding the rangeland, inheritance, irrigation, forest and other natural resource laws
   - Provide more report writing workshops

6. **What are your suggestions for solving the difficult land conflicts?**
   - We absolutely need the support and cooperation of our government
   - The laws should be implemented equally for all people
   - The government must create a new land database that resolves and retains land documents
   - Natural resource laws need to be amended and agreed upon

2. **Independent General Directorate of Kuchi (IGDK)**

Since 2006 the PEACE Project has been working with the IGDK. They became an Independent Directorate under President Karzai during the same year. Our initial work was to develop their capacity to resolve the myriad of conflicts faced by the Kuchi people in the wake of decades of instability and war. Related to our goal of improving livestock production we attempted to help the directorate begin to address conflicts their people were experiencing along their migration routes. Provincial Kuchi Directors were trained in conflict resolution skills and we devoted time to building their capacity to collect information from the Kuchi people and transfer
those requests and issues to their central office in Kabul. PEACE has also held several development workshops for Provincial Kuchi leaders to introduce them to NGO’s and government organizations that can help their people in the areas of animal health, public health, education, and emergency food. Over the last year we have continued on the same theme while expanding our efforts to build capacity for the IDGK.

**Kuchi Shura Program**

Provincial Kuchi Shuras are held in 31 of the 34 Provinces in Afghanistan. We have been helping to facilitate Shuras in 30 of these Provinces during the last year. The Directorate is expected to address not only conflicts related to land and livestock production but it also addresses all issues related to health and education. Provincial Directors have received multiple trainings in conflict resolution and are tasked with solving some of the most difficult land access and tenure conflicts; those related to previously-considered public land. Results of their work is evident in the different Provinces in the figure above and with respect to the major migration routes (see map below). The Director of the IGDK in Kabul has also asked his Provincial Directors to work together with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock to resolve land conflicts. This is key step forward for resolving public land conflicts. Although collaboration with MAIL has not worked well in all Provinces some are making progress.

Support for Kuchi Shuras yields results in resolving conflicts but also has increased their capacity to collect and disseminate information to and from the people and their central office in Kabul. The Provincial Directors have done a good job to continue to maintain their relationships with the NGO’s and government organizations that they have been introduced to through our development workshops. Recently, the Uruzgan Director secured 300 metric tons of wheat to be distributed to 1200 needy Kuchi families with the help of MAIL and the Red Crescent Society (IFRC). Please read through some of the following examples of the work that is conducted by Provincial Kuchi Shuras.
Land Conflicts resolved along the traditional migration routes in the last year.
Examples of Issues Addressed by IGDK Shuras
The following are brief summary examples of selected issues and conflicts addressed during this past quarter.

Example 1
Issue: Distribution of Wheat for Kuchi people
Who: Kuchi of Khost Province
Where: Provincial Center, Khost Province
Beneficiaries: 7000 households

Details:
The Provincial Kuchi Director of Khost conducted his monthly Shuras in May and June of 2012. One of the main topics of these 2 Shuras was to discuss the distribution of 700 tons wheat. In attendance was Ministry of Agriculture Director, Faizurahman, representative of the Provincial Shura, Jahanmir, representative of the Khost Governor, Mohammad Zaman, and other IGDK representatives. During discussions the Kuchi elders specified each tribe’s portion based on number of families and agreed that every family would receive 100 Kg wheat. The wheat was distributed peacefully and successfully to more than 7000 Kuchi families of Khost Province. The Kuchi elders mentioned that IDGK should request clinics for Kuchi people and access to veterinary health facilities for their animals.

Significance:
• Peaceful distribution of food for the Kuchi People

Example 2
Conflict Issue: Rangeland
Who: Chenarto Village
Where: Shawalikot District, Kandahar
Beneficiaries: 60 families
Area effected: 100 Hectares
Number of animals: 800
How - Methods used: Traditional Jirga

Details:
A recent conflict occurred between Faizulhaq/Torgul and Obaidullah/Zaher Gul over rangeland access in Chenarto Village. The conflict turned violent and residents were injured. The IGDK Director in Kandahar was informed and he assigned two tribal elders to go and talk with the people involved and invite them to attend the next Kuchi Shura to find a solution for this issue. During the Shura the elders listened to both sides discuss this conflict. After long discussions and negotiations they decided that Faizulhaq’s arguments were not logical. It was his first time to try to graze in that area. Therefore, he was asked to leave the rangeland for the others to use. The decision was accepted by Faizulhaq and Torgul and the conflict was resolved successfully. Faizulhaq apologized to everyone for creating the conflict. Finally, Obaidullah and Zaher Gul decided to let Faizulhaq and Torgul graze their animals there but under the condition that they would not make problems again.

Significance:
• Kuchi Leaders resolving conflicts over use of public rangelands
Example 3
Conflict Issue: Converted Winter and Spring Rangeland
Who: Kuchi Herders and Urban Developers
Where: Chardara Districts, Kunduz
Beneficiaries: 3000 families
Area affected: 25,000 Hectares
Number of animals: 28,000
How - Methods used: Shura to determine Kuchi Interests and solutions

Details:
Kunduz IGDK has received many complaints from Kuchi people about the building of residential houses in the Dasht-e-Abdan rangeland. They said that Dasht-e-Abdan area has been used as a rangeland for 70 years and now powerful people want to build houses there. Some have claimed that it’s the president’s decree to develop lands within Afghanistan, including this grassland. The Kuchi elders discussed the issue of Dasht-e-Abdan many times and most Kuchi elders feel that if it is the president’s mandate to build houses in public rangelands, then the Kuchi people should be first to receive residential plots there. The monthly Shura which was held and after long discussions came to the conclusion that they would support the President’s decree if that was truly what he wanted. They would prefer that the rangeland be maintained as rangeland because it is an important resource for growing livestock. This is also understood by most of the government offices in Kunduz. However, if the development is going to occur, the Kuchi want to be given priority for specific locations over other Villagers or government offices. The results of this Shura were sent to the IGDK Director in Kabul who then passed them along to the Office of the President, for the final decision.

Significance:
- Exemplifies how a government Shura can attempt to peacefully address serious conflicts brought about by policy decisions.
- Proposes a solution even though the conversion of the rangeland could negatively impact the Kuchi’s current livelihood.

Example 4
Conflict issue: Forced movement
Who: Kuchi people & government
Where: Qalat, Zabul
Beneficiaries: 700 families
How – Methods used: Shura

Details:
Kuchi tribal elders and governmental officials met in order to discuss the issue of Kuchi living at the Shily Camp. The government in Zabul told the elders that they wanted the Kuchi to leave a place known as the Shily Camp. The Kuchi living there did not agree with this order because the camp is nearby a rangeland that they depend on regularly. To prevent a violation and potential conflict the Kuchi tribal elders asked for a meeting with the Provincial IGDK Director and discussed the issue. They decided that for the time being they would ignore government’s request but if they are asked again they would stop their direct communication with the government and refer them to the IGDK Office. The IGDK Provincial office promised to help the elders to hold effective discussions with the government officials and to find a solution.
Example 5
Issues: Rangeland and Distribution of wheat
Who: Kuchi of Uruzgan
Where: Uruzgan
Beneficiaries: 1200 families
How – Methods used: Shuras

Details:
The Uruzgan Provincial Kuchi Department held a Shura to discuss the issue of wheat distribution for the Kuchi people. The IDK provincial director said that approximately 300 tons of wheat were donated by MAIL for deserving families. The MAIL representative in attendance asked that all 56 Kuchi representatives prepare a list of needy people for the wheat distribution. An additional Shura was held to discuss how the distribution would take place. On the day of distribution, representatives from MAIL, the Provincial Council, and Red Crescent were also present. The wheat was distributed to the 1200 needy families specified by the IGDK Director and elders. Distribution of the wheat took the entire day.

The Shura with its 56 Kuchi elders also attempted to address the occupation of public rangeland by the Hazara people. During the Shura, the participants showed their concerns regarding government’s inability to deal with these issues through a judicial system. They were optimistic, however, that a future, more powerful and just government would bring social justice. The Elders asked the Kuchi Director to pass their issues on to higher ranking people in the government. The Kuchi Director said, God willing, he would do his best to discuss their issues other government officials.

Significance:
• Shuras are productive bodies that work for the people

Example 6
Conflict issue: Kuchi and Villagers over construction of houses on public rangeland
Who: Patan Village’s Kuchi & Villagers
Where: Patan Village of Noorgull District, Kunar Province
Beneficiaries: 677 families
How – Methods used: Tribal Jirga

Details:
Villagers of Patan Village and the Ebrahimkhil Kuchi tribe have been struggling over construction of residential houses on pubic rangeland. Kuchi people have been trying to prevent the villagers from building houses there and the villagers are not happy about this. The Kunar Kuchi Director conducted a Shura that included representatives from both groups. First, the Director explained the benefits of coming to a peaceful solution for this issue. Next, Shura members listened to arguments from both groups. Villagers claimed that this rangeland belonged to them and it was their private property. They explained that in the past their fathers let the Kuchi people live there because they were good people. Unfortunately, the Kuchi were now preventing them from building houses in that area. The Villagers said that as a result they don’t want the Kuchi in their village anymore. Representatives of the Kuchi people said that it has been a long time that they have been coming to this area. They said
that the area was government property and that they are residents of this country. As residents, they would not allow the villagers to construct houses on public property. The Shura decided to seek the facts and truth from impartial people in the village. For now the Shura decided that both tribes should give their authorization to the Shura to solve their problem and until that time no one can work on the rangeland. The Shura members received a guarantee from both sides not fight until the Shura investigation is complete. Both groups agreed that the Shura members and elders can decide on how to resolve this issue.

Significance:
- Local people are attempting to resolve their own problems with the people they trust in the absence of a working judicial system.

Example 7
Conflict issue: Rangeland
Who: Haji Abdul Mutalib Kuch and Haji Abdul Basir villager
Where: Gowdara Village, Hazrat Sultan District, Samangan
Beneficiaries: 60 families
Area effected 200 hectares
Number of Animals: 5000
How- Methods used: Traditional Jirga

Details:
Kuchi and Village herders have been grazing their herds on rangelands in the Hazrat Sultan District of Samangan Province for a long time. They have enjoyed a good relationship with each other until recently when a conflict occurred between Haji Abdul Mutalib Kuchi and Haji Abdul Basir over rangeland access in the Gowdara area of Hazrat Sultan District. The villager decided to prevent the Kuchi herder from accessing the rangeland for grazing. Eventually, many of the Kuchi elders from the area came to the Samangan IGDK office try to discuss a solution for this problem. The Kuchi Elders were very concerned because they felt that if this can happen to one herder today it may happen to another herder tomorrow. Members of the Samangan Kuchi Shura conducted a gathering and invited representatives from both sides, especially their elders, to discuss this issue. The Shura members listened to arguments from both sides then they assigned a team to go to the area and evaluate the situation with their own eyes. The Shura members were able assess the situation by visiting Gowdara and Lailisay Villages. They were also able to calm down the two involved in the conflict. They told both men that they would continue to discuss the conflict and would find the solution during the next Shura. It is noteworthy that the members of investigation team were trusted by both people involved. In the second Shura, they determined that it was the villager who wanted to make a problem for the Kuchi. He was not allowing the Kuchi herder to graze his animals on public rangeland. They decided that both men should use the rangeland jointly and they convinced them not to make problems for each other anymore. The men accepted the decision and promised that they would live together in a brotherhood and peaceful environment. In fact, both sides have signed a letter at Samangan IGDK office which said that everyone who is the resident of Afghanistan can use public rangeland. So, their conflict was resolved.

Significance:
- Trusted leaders are able to resolve conflicts in the absence of a judicial system
B. Other Capacity Building Efforts for the Independent General Directorate of Kuchi

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

As a relatively new Directorate, the IGDK has struggled to build its professionalism to a level needed to operate and communicate effectively with some of the other government bodies. One of the areas that IGDK requested assistance was staff capacity building for their procurement, administration and management people. We have been able to help them with adult education courses that cover English, computer training, finance and management. Currently 50 IGDK employees attend classes daily in these subjects. Courses are taught by local teachers. The response from the participants is overwhelmingly positive and most are already requesting that the courses continue longer than the scheduled one year.

Basic communication, finance and management skills are critical for this Directorate if they are expected to represent and address the needs of the extensive livestock producers of Afghanistan. As Zaref, an IDGK employee in the Coordination Department said, “before this program I did not know how to use the computer correctly. Since I have been taking classes, my computer skills have improved and this has really helped me to do my daily activities at work”.

Here are summaries of some of the others we interviewed about the Adult Courses offered to IGDK Staff.

**English Course**

Name: Wahidullah  
Position: Secretary of Director  
Program effectiveness: This program is very useful. Since I have joined this program I have experienced positive changes in my English language skills. Now I can solve most of the problems that are related to my job.  
The reason for selecting this Program: Because of my position requirement and personal interest for learning a foreign language.  
Suggestion: This program should be continued a least for one more year or after this program, if possible, to provide us a bachelor program in economics or political science.  
Course material and method of teaching: I am pleased about course material and teaching methods

Name: Masoud Wahidi  
Position: Procurement officer  
Program effectiveness: This is a very good program, my English skills have improved a lot since I have been learning English in this program. Before this program, I knew a little bit of English but now I have learned how to use English regularly in my job.  
The reason of selecting this program: Position requirement and personal interest  
Suggestion: This capacity building program should be continued and if possible provide us with a bachelor’s program in social science.  
Course material and method of teaching: The methods the materials are satisfactory for me.

Name: Ebrahimi  
Position: The Shura and Identification Manager  
Program Effectiveness: I have achieved what I had expected. Right now I can solve my problems.  
The reason for selecting English program: My personal interest in the English language  
Course material and teaching method: It is good up until now.
Management Course
Name: Noristani
Position: Deputy of the IGDK
Program effectiveness: This is a useful program for administrative staff of IGDK. It is a great opportunity for administrative staff to learn new things regarding management, finance, business, banking, accounting and other useful subjects related to their job. This program has facilitated our administrative work, especially in the finance and administration departments. The whole class has become familiar with modern subjects like business management and finance.
The reason for selecting the Management course: My position and job requirement
Suggestion: This program should be continued for one more year. One year diploma is not satisfactory for all staff, so they need to achieve a 14 grade degree instead of a one year diploma.
Course material and teaching method: I am happy about the course materials and teaching methods to this point. The teacher is very supportive of us.

Name: Shir Ahmad
Position: Service Manager
Program effectiveness: This program has facilitated our daily works.
The reason for selecting the Management course: Job requirement and personal interest to management
Suggestion: This program should be continued for one more year.
Course material and teaching method: good

Name: Ahmad Zahir
Position: Education Manager of Planning and Policy Department
Program effectiveness: We learn new things. We now have an idea how to run a business, how to manage our daily activities, and how to deal with finance issue.
The reason for selecting the Management course: Job requirement and interest
Suggestion: This program should be continued for one more year.
Course material and teaching method: the teaching method and teaching materials are useful.

Computer Course
Name: Syghani
Position: Administration Manger
Program effectiveness: This program is very interesting and useful for all staff. Right now I can solve my computer problems. This program has brought a lot of assistance to our daily work.
The reason for selecting Computer course: Because it’s a position requirement and I am enthusiastic about computers
Suggestion: the computer program should be continued for one more year, because a one-year diploma is not enough for IDK staff. Most of them are high school graduates.
Course material and teaching method: We are satisfied about the teaching methods

Name: Liloma
Position: Archives Manager
Program Effectiveness: In the past I did not know much about computers but now I know a lot about computers. The program is very useful for us. It helps me with my daily job.
The reason for selecting the computer course: Job requirement and personal interest
Suggestion: The program should be continued for one more year because one is not enough for us.
Course material and teaching method: The teaching method and teaching material are good.
2. Conflict Resolution and Peace Building for Kuchi Youth Leaders

Capacity Building for Kuchi Youth

Over the past 2 quarters 48 Kuchi youth have attended a long-term course in Kabul to develop their ability to resolve conflicts and build peace into the future. We selected these youth in collaboration with IGDK. We were specifically asking for youth whose father may already be a person that the community trusts and calls on to resolve conflicts. Each participant spent one month in intensive training to develop their skills in mediation, negotiation, and specific techniques used to resolve conflicts. The trainings were implemented by Sanayee Development Organization. Building peace among the community was another focal area of the course and one of the goals was to begin to put together Peace Shuras that included committed members from various ethnic groups to work to resolve ethnic-based conflicts. The idea is to put these newly acquired skills into practice while still being able to work alongside their father as well as to start to provide trainings to others on their own.

Youth were targeted for this particular course because we wanted to create long-term sustainability for the Kuchi in their effort to reestablish relationships along the migration corridors. Elder leaders are important today and the youth leaders will be vital for their communities for many years to come. Youth selected for the program came from 10 Provinces (see table).

Now that they have completed their training they will begin to work in their communities. Some have already begun to develop Peace Shuras and we expect to facilitate them to teach others what they have learned including Kuchi Shura members in their Provinces.

Second Group of Kuchi Youth

During the month of May, 2012, the 2nd group of Kuchi Youth leaders were brought to Kabul. They attended an in-depth training course that included several major topics such as reconciliation, mediation, do no harm, negotiation, self-awareness, and peace from perspective of Islam.

The participants were from Paktia, Jalalabad, Laghman, Wardak, Logar and Baghlan. They started the workshop by reading verses of Quran and received a warm welcome from SDO trainers and the PEACE Project staff. Yar Mohammad Noorstani, Deputy director of IGDK, Agha Mohammad Chakari, Director of Provincial Relations at IGDK, Shar Mohammad, Adviser to General Director of IGDK, Head of the Education Department, and Head of Administration also attended the first day of workshop.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Trained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baghlan</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balkh</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herat</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunar</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunduz</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laghman</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logar</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nangarhar</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paktya</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wardak</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mr. Ghorzang Kuchi gave a brief speech and said how much he appreciated the Training of Trainers (TOT) program for increasing peace building capacity for young Kuchi leaders. He encouraged the young Kuchi to be motivated and to get the most from the opportunity. He said that one day they will be directing Jirgas and Shuras like their fathers and that they should be their father’s heirs. He encouraged the participants to actively resolve conflicts and conduct peace building with great motivation. He also promised if they need any kind of help from the IGDK office they will be available. He added that the participants should draw from SDO’s many years of experience and training courses.

The PEACE team remained in close contact with everyone during the training and worked to accommodate their needs during the month. We also conducted weekly visits to monitor their progress and make sure they didn’t have any problems.

On the last day of workshop we invited General Director of IGDK, Mr. Ghorzang Kuchi, and General Director of SDO, Mr. Raz Mohammad Dalili, to attend the completion ceremony of the workshop. Due to some administrative problems over at IGDK office, Mr. Ghorzang wasn’t able to join us, but his Deputy Director Mr. Yar Mohammad Noorstani attended the ceremony.

Dr. Ghafar, SDO Trainer, welcomed the representatives of IGDK, the General Director of SDO, and representatives of PEACE Project, and thanked them for coming to the graduation ceremony. He thanked the participants for their tolerance and active participation during the month-long training. He explained the steps of training briefly and added that first we taught the different steps of Peace Building process and then we covered TOT program. On behalf of the trainers he requested the trainees to implement what they had learned to establish peace in their communities. Then he requested Mr. Noorstani to give his speech.

Mr. Noorstani said, first I want to thank the PEACE project and SDO for putting together such a thoughtful program for our youths during a very difficult time for Afghanistan. Indeed, in developed
countries people are interested in youth development. It was trainings like these that created the positive changes for those countries as they identified their weaknesses and worked to overcome them. We are lucky to have the opportunity to benefit from these programs.

I would like to mention that in undeveloped countries the conflicts are mostly based on political issues. I feel that the most important benefit of these trainings is their potential to solve social conflicts, not necessarily the political conflicts. Social conflicts are numerous and this is the area where we should work. Most of the training you received here is for solving social conflicts (between villagers and herders). Finally, I once again want to thank the PEACE project and SDO for holding a training course that will increase the capacity of our Kuchi youths. It will have the biggest impact on their communities. For me it is the first time that I know of that Kuchi youths received this type of training. I could not have imagined that people were actually thinking about our youths.

After that Mr. Raz Mohammad Dalili delivered his speech to workshop Participants. He said, with permission of IGDK and the PEACE project representatives, I want to talk in brief about this program. First of all I greatly appreciate the cooperation of IGDK and the PEACE project, especially Dawood, who has worked very hard to start this program.

Two things encouraged us to have a program for the Kuchi youths. First of all, it was the role and way of Islam. Secondly, it was the need of the Kuchi people. The Kuchi youth deserve to have opportunities and benefits. If they do not receive opportunities it would be treachery. You young people have responsibilities and you should not throw away this opportunity to use what you have learned. Time is passing quickly and the best people are those who do good work; so let’s serve our people and our country. Don’t wait for others. Start with yourselves and use whatever you have learned here. Pretend this course is like attending University and you will use what you have learned for your career to help your people.

One of the Students stood up and said, On behalf of the other students I would like to say that we are very happy for being part of this program for Kuchi youths. I also want request that the authorized
organizations conduct this program in each province for us. We want to thank the IGDK, the PEACE project, and SDO for their effort to help the Kuchi people.

All 25 participants received a certificate for completing the course. Mr. Yar Mohammad Noorstani, Agha Mohammad Chakari, Mr. Raz Mohammad Dalili and Mohammad Dawood Sherzad also presented a certificate of appreciation for the student’s good work during the training.

Ideas and Suggestions from IGDK
1. Continuation of these workshops for the Kuchi’s new generation is important.
2. IGDK would like to have a Conflict Resolution Department. They requested help to set up that department by providing this training to their staff.

Achievements:
- Skills built for 25 people, for future practical use to resolve conflicts.
- Gained the ability communicate the benefits of peace and resolve conflicts in their communities.
- At least 20 percent of the participants could become excellent trainers and the rest can be great peace presenters in their communities.
- At the beginning, some of them didn’t have the courage to speak in front of all the participants but by the end they became comfortable giving presentations, participating in discussions, and could participate in sample studies.
- The participants learned how to observe the trainers to improve their ability to become trainers and participant in their own sample studies.
- 30 percent of the participants gained the ability to improving trainings.
- Gained the ability of making work plans and training plans.
- Learned how to work together to reach a common goal.
- Learned methods for implementing peace initiatives.
Workshop led by Kuchi Trainers in Kunduz

One of the migration corridors most heavily impacted by rangeland conversion is the one that exists between Baghlan and Kunduz to Badakhshan. This corridor is in jeopardy of being blocked if something is not done to maintain the relationship between the Villagers and Kuchi Herders. A coordination workshop was purposed by Kuchi leaders that have undergone extensive training in conflict resolution. These same leaders have been working for several years to improve the situation along this important livestock corridor. The goal of this workshop was to strengthen the ties between settled tribes in north eastern region of the country. Another goal was to identify the problems between Villagers and Herders that threaten the movement through Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar and Badakhshan Province and to find some possible solutions for overcoming the problems. Facilitating the movement of Kuchi people from Baghlan to Badakhshan and helping them to access their rangelands in Badakhshan will reduce livestock losses.

The workshop was opened by representatives from the Kunduz Governor’s Office. The Governor’s spokesman said he admired the idea of conducting this gathering and said that he was happy to participate in a session where elders are gathered without consideration of language, tribe, or bias to close the distance between different tribes and to lead them towards unity. On behalf of the Governor he thanked the elder’s efforts for solving of the problems between Kuchi and Villagers through local Jirgas. He talked about the importance of tribal gatherings and pointed out that they have a large impact on the resolution of problems experienced by both Villagers and Kuchi people. He said we know that Kuchi herders have problems in some areas and we are working to solve them. He emphasized that it is a good idea to recognize the Kuchi problems through such sessions and share it with Government for resolution. At the end he wished further success for the elders and promised to help them.

The Kunduz IGDK Director had a short speech. He talked about Kuchi problems and said that so far we have solved 20 percent of Kuchi problems through the Government. He mentioned that in some cases the Kuchi people create problems for themselves by rangeland conversion and building of towns on rangelands. After that, representatives of Takhar and Baghlan IGDK departments talked about Kuchi problems in their provinces and mentioned that in north eastern region Kuchi people have the same problem. They added that it is best to recognize the Kuchi problems through tribal gatherings and report the results to relevant officials.

Elders of all four province agreed that before the revolution there was a good relationship between Kuchi and Villagers but after the revolution it was interrupted because of various factors. Nasrullah, one of the Kuchi elders from Kunduz, said the Kuchi and Villagers are like two parts of a body, they are connected with each other like chain, so they are not separable. The Peace Ambassadors from Badakhshan and Takhar Provinces mentioned in their speeches that we have solved many problems
related to Kuchi herders since we began working as PA’s. Abdull Aziz Rami one of the PA’s from Badakhshan Province said that it is not only Kuchi herders who have problems in Badakhshan but also local herders are enduring security problems. He added that villagers have problems with local commanders regarding rangeland conversion. They cannot go into their rangelands because of threats and insecurity. Arbab Abdull Nabi, one of the PA’s from Takhar Province mentioned that if the government and local people give the rangeland to Kuchi people based on their documents there would be not be a conflict between Kuchi and Villagers anymore. He said in some cases Kuchi herders need support of the government but in the rest of circumstances it is the responsibility of tribal elders to facilitate the problems and pave the way for the Kuchi people to manage their rangelands and move from one area to another area easily. Ghullam Jilani, PA from Kunduz province said all problems are creating by irresponsible gunmen and local commanders and villagers are not involved. He added that in fact there is no problem between Kuchi and Villagers at all but it is local rebel and commanders who create problems and try to interrupt the relationship between two communities. During the day elders from all four provinces worked on recognition of Kuchi problems throughout the region and discussed the possible solutions.

As a result of discussion and exchange of views several problems were recognized as threats to herders throughout the region.

1. Conversion of rangeland to cropland. This problem is caused by both Kuchi and Villagers throughout the north eastern region. It is mainly local commanders who abuse their power and use it to promote the conversion of rangeland by threatening people.
2. Conversion of the migration route to cropland creates a lot of problems for Kuchi herders during their annual movement.
3. Blocking of the migration route by criminals (armed bandits). They stop herders and take animals from them.
4. Illegal taxes (fees) taken from Kuchi herders by rebels and irresponsible armed people.
5. Villagers stealing animals while the herders are moving through an area.

The Elders also presented solutions that they thought would help to eliminate the problems faced along the migration routes.

1. All PA’s and Kuchi tribal elders in coordination with Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar and Badakhshan IGDK Provincial Directors must conduct a meeting with the Governor of Badakhshan Province to inform him about above problems. Push him to have his Chief of Districts arrest the bandits and irresponsible armed people. He should also be encouraged to stop land conversion and the taking of illegal taxes.
2. If the Governor cannot prevent these actions from occurring the elders should deliver their message to the Peace Commission and make sure the issues are addressed.
3. If the Peace Commission cannot resolve it then the elders must pursue this issue straight to the President’s Office by placing pressure on the Governors to talk with the President.

The major achievements of the workshop:
1. The representative of the Kunduz Governor participated and was informed about the Kuchi and Villager problems.
2. This meeting of regional tribal elders was the first in over one year.
3. PA’s of Badakhshan and Takhar promised to help Kuchi herders during their movement from their districts by resolving their conflicts.
4. PA’s and Kuchi elders exchanged their addresses and telephone numbers.

Elders made two suggestions regarding follow-up to this meeting.
1. Multi-tribal gatherings should be conducted in each Province of the region.
2. A coordination gathering should be conducted now in Badakhshan Province, because the Kuchi are moving toward Badakhshan right now.

C. Training and Support for MAIL

1. Livestock Market Information System

The LMIS has been turned off since the end of March due to equipment damage. The battery back-up system for the server burned up in the MIS office because it was hooked up to other office equipment instead of just the LMIS Server. The battery back-up system has enough electricity to power the Server for about 35 hours without city power. Unfortunately, the Server was going on and off regularly after the battery back-up system was burned up. Therefore, we decided to unplug it until the MAIL decided who was going to take responsibility for the system.

Subsequent meetings with MAIL have proven useful and now there is a long-term plan for how the LMIS system will operate and who will take responsibility for each step of the process from data entry to report production to Server maintenance. The server will eventually be placed in the IT Office. The IT people will be responsible for maintaining the internet connection and modem’s sim card. The Statistics Department will train some people from the Livestock Department to collect the data with the idea that the latter Department will eventually take over complete responsibility of data collection. The Statistics Department will then be responsible for data entry and assist the Livestock Department in producing reports from the information. The MIS Office will serve as the Data Warehouse using the data to provide information to the Ministry Policy makers. In addition the MIS Office will be responsible for software improvements and modifications to the system so that it serves Traders and the private sector livestock producers in an effective manner.

After the system is restored we will work with the Statistics Department and Livestock Department to expand the system to areas they identify. Obvious markets to include are Herat, Kandahar and Kunduz, and Bamyan.

2. Livestock Early Warning System

The LEWS did not receive any attention from the MAIL during the last quarter. We asked if they would be willing to conduct surveys during April, May and June but they declined to go to the field again this year citing that given the current security situation in the rural areas of Afghanistan they
would not be able to conduct monitoring surveys of areas surveyed 2007 through 2010. This marks the 2nd spring that the Rangeland Department has declined to go into the field.

All field survey equipment will be officially turned over to the Natural Resources Department at MAIL this summer.

3. **Nutritional Profiling System**

This past quarter we have been working with Dr. Halimi to take the Nutritional Profiling Lab to the next step. We have been discussing how they can expand the use of the equipment to determine feed quality. It has been decided that the lab will remain as it is and will be made available to both the Departments of Animal Health and Livestock Production. In addition, Dr. Hamidullah will help the Livestock Production people to understand the ways the lab could be useful to them.

One new development is a Dr. Cheema from Pakistan has agreed to assist Dr. Halimi to test some software with the existing equipment. Dr. Cheema is an expert in feed quality testing and has used the NIRS technology to test livestock feed in Pakistan. The equipment including the scanner can now be officially handed over to Dr. Halimi and the Livestock Department.
## 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>3rd Quarter Target</th>
<th>3rd 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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2a Number of hectares under improved natural resource management</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>17,949</td>
<td>-47,051</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>59,407</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>84,274</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>492</td>
<td>+357</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>1,333</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>1761</td>
<td>See table below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5b Number of households benefited by agriculture and alternative development interventions</td>
<td>1350</td>
<td>58,412</td>
<td>+57,062</td>
<td>1350</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>125,530</td>
<td>7750</td>
<td>143,565</td>
<td>See table below</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.1 - Natural Resources And Biodiversity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>3rd Quarter Target</th>
<th>3rd 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>5.1f Number of individuals who have received agricultural-related short-term training (male/female)</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>+35</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>624/5</td>
<td>310/16+</td>
<td>833/2024/10</td>
<td>933/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2b 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>97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>See table below</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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>3rd Quarter Target</th>
<th>3rd 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>173+</td>
<td>+67</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>863*</td>
<td>See table below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sheep and goats positively impacted by resolving specific conflicts</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>203,970</td>
<td>+103,970</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>632,639</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>1,351,719</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>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>See table below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of issues IGDK and MAIL collaborate on to solve or address livestock production issues</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>+5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>See table below</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Custom Indicators have only been collected since 1 May, 2011

*previously unreported data from May/June 2011 added to actual totals

27
<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>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badakhshan</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>4,883</td>
<td>2,610</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badghis</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghlan</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8,770</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balkh</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>1,526</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20,100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamyan</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farah</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faryab</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1,730</td>
<td>1,558</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>34,300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghazni</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghor</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helmand</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herat</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jawzjan</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>958</td>
<td>1,045</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4,850</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabul</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1,787</td>
<td>1,043</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandahar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapisa</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khost</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
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