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Quarterly Performance Report October - December 2013

Rule of Law Stabilization Program – Informal Component (RLS-I)
Contract Number: AID-306-C-12-00013



Elder interview in Farkhar district (Takhar)

January 2014

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Rule of Law Stabilization Program – Informal Component

Contract Number: AID-306-C-12-00013

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RLS-I PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

SO:		Improved performance and accountability of governance													
IR I:		Increased public confidence in the rule of law system													
Sub-IR:		I.1.4 Strengthened traditional dispute resolution and justice in contested areas													
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Oct – Dec 2012		Jan – Mar 2013		Apr – Jun 2013		Jul – Sep 2013		Oct – Dec 2013		Life of Project		
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual									
Goal-level indicators															
1	# of districts graduating from RLS-I	#	4			12		8						20	20
2	Incidence of harmful practices (<i>baad</i> , forced marriage) reported by <i>spinsary</i>	#	62%											50%	
3	# of elders pledging to cease harmful TDR practices	#	--			1,761		2,334				1,097	4,235	5,192	
Program Objective I: Strengthened TDR systems															
1.1	# of district/regional assessments completed	#	12			15	0	3	2	0		0	17	3	
1.2	# elders graduating from RLS-I core program	#	420					461		-		1,316	1,570	1,777	
1.3	% elders responding change in community adjudication	%	15%							-	-			25%	27%
1.4	% of elders reporting successful application of any element of RLS-I training	%	--							-	-			15%	
1.5	Change in disputant assessment (Procedural justice, subversion, equity)	Mean, %	3.8; 1.7; 4.1							-	-			5%	
1.6	% knowledge gain in learning workshop content	%	-							-	24%			20%	
1.7	# of public advocacy campaigns on human rights supported by USG	#	3							-	-			6	6

SO:		Improved performance and accountability of governance													
IR I:		Increased public confidence in the rule of law system													
Sub-IR:		I.1.4 Strengthened traditional dispute resolution and justice in contested areas													
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Oct – Dec 2012		Jan – Mar 2013		Apr – Jun 2013		Jul – Sep 2013		Oct – Dec 2013		Life of Project		
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual									
1.8	%	5%											10%		
1.9	#	25			5	20	10	6	20	14	14	27	49	67	
1.10	#	486		61		41	100	64	145	72	260	243	505	481	
Program Objective 2: Strengthened linkages between formal and informal justice sectors															
2.1	%	25%		22%		32%		29%		32%		43%	30%	35% ¹	
2.2	#	120		56		100		40		56		200		346	
2.3	%	35%		23%		27%		40%		24%		31%	40%	39%	
2.4	#	46		13		39		8		11		61		132	
2.5	#	-		124											
2.6	#	-				5	6	5	5	5	5	2	7	17	
Program Objective 3: Develop approaches that successfully resolve long-term, destabilizing disputes															

¹ For indicators 2.1 and 2.3, life of project totals are for Phase 3, while the first two quarters of performance reporting draw from Phase 2 sampling. As a result, the average of each quarter does not necessarily match the life of project average.

SO:		Improved performance and accountability of governance													
IR I:		Increased public confidence in the rule of law system													
Sub-IR:		I.1.4 Strengthened traditional dispute resolution and justice in contested areas													
Indicator		Unit	Baseline	Oct – Dec 2012		Jan – Mar 2013		Apr – Jun 2013		Jul – Sep 2013		Oct – Dec 2013		Life of Project	
				Target	Actual	Target	Actual								
3.1	# longstanding disputes identified	#	23	2	5	10	40	12	16	20	12	22	32	64	105
3.2	# longstanding disputes resolved	#	11		1	3	3	4	3	8	2	9	9	24	18



RLS-I PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGETS

Program Objective I – Strengthen/Improve TDR Mechanisms

<i>Indicator 1</i>	Number of districts graduating from RLS-I
<i>Target:</i>	20 (life of project)
<i>Actual:</i>	20
<i>Variance:</i>	All Phase 2 and tranche 1 districts of Phase 3 have graduated. Tranche 2 districts of Phase 3 are expected to graduate next quarter.
<i>Indicator 2</i>	Incidence of harmful practices reported by <i>spinsary</i>
<i>Target:</i>	12% reduction (life of project)
<i>Actual:</i>	--
<i>Variance:</i>	Not applicable. <i>Spinsary</i> groups will have been interviewed at baseline during the January – March 2013 quarter, with follow up in September – November 2013. This indicator will be reported in the final evaluation and program reports, and will be supplemented by measures from the outreach survey.
<i>Indicator 3:</i>	Number of elders per district pledging to cease harmful TDR practices
<i>Target:</i>	4,235 (Life of project)
<i>Actual:</i>	5,192
<i>Variance:</i>	Exceeded target. Additional pledges are expected in the final capstone and handover network meetings to be conducted next quarter.
<i>Indicator 1.1:</i>	Number of regional/district assessments completed
<i>Target:</i>	17 (life of project)
<i>Actual:</i>	0
<i>Variance:</i>	Below target. Interviews for Phase 3 districts completed and findings incorporated into district program design. Final drafts of assessments are being finalized.
<i>Indicator 1.2:</i>	Number of elders graduating from RLS-I core program
<i>Target:</i>	1,570 (~75 per district)
<i>Actual:</i>	1,905
<i>Variance:</i>	Exceeded target. Additional elders are expected to graduate after attending the last activities in the next quarter. See Annex Table I for a breakdown of progress toward graduation figures by district.
<i>Indicator 1.3:</i>	Percent of elders reporting change in adjudication
<i>Target:</i>	25%
<i>Actual:</i>	27%
<i>Variance:</i>	On target.
<i>Indicator 1.4:</i>	Percent of elders reporting successful application of any element of RLS-I training
<i>Target:</i>	15%
<i>Actual:</i>	--



<i>Variance:</i>	Not applicable. This indicator will be reported in the final performance and evaluation reports for all sampled districts.
<i>Indicator 1.5</i>	Change in disputant assessment
<i>Target:</i>	5% improvement against baseline
<i>Actual:</i>	--
<i>Variance:</i>	Not applicable. This indicator will be reported in the final performance and evaluation reports for all sampled districts.
<i>Indicator 1.6:</i>	Percent knowledge gain among participants of learning workshops
<i>Target:</i>	20% improvement over baseline
<i>Actual:</i>	--
<i>Variance:</i>	Not applicable. This indicator will be reported in the final performance and evaluation reports for all sampled districts. In the interim, a related measure is the difference in knowledge levels between Phase 3 elders at baseline (who have no prior exposure to RLS-I) and TOT participants (who tend to be high-performers from RLS-I Phase 1 and Phase 2 districts). Here the average difference is 24%, with male TOT participants demonstrating 31% higher knowledge and female TOT participants demonstrating 18% higher knowledge.
<i>Indicator 1.7:</i>	Number of public advocacy campaigns on human rights supported by USG
<i>Target:</i>	6 districts (life of project)
<i>Actual:</i>	6
<i>Variance:</i>	None. All planned outreach campaigns have been completed.
<i>Indicator 1.8</i>	Percent knowledge gain among recipients of outreach material
<i>Target:</i>	10% (life of project)
<i>Actual:</i>	--
<i>Variance:</i>	Not applicable. Baseline data collection for evaluation of the RLS-I outreach program took place in January 2013, with follow-up data collection in September – October 2013. This indicator will be reported in the final quarterly report.
<i>Indicator 1.9</i>	Number of women’s dispute resolution groups (<i>spinsary</i> groups) established
<i>Target:</i>	20
<i>Actual:</i>	27
<i>Variance:</i>	Above target both for the quarter, and also above target for life of project. Creation of <i>spinsary</i> groups proceeded ahead of schedule in the early quarters of Phase 3, but were created later than planned in tranche 2 districts.
<i>Indicator 1.10</i>	Number of disputes resolved by <i>spinsary</i> groups
<i>Target:</i>	145 (245 life of project target to date)
<i>Actual:</i>	243(481 life of project actual to date)
<i>Variance:</i>	Exceeded target for the quarter, and on track to meet the target for life of project. See Annex Table 2 for a breakdown of <i>spinsary</i> decisions by type.

Program Objective 2 – Strengthened Linkages between Formal and Informal Sectors

<i>Indicator 2.1:</i>	Percent of elders using RLS-I decision books after one month
<i>Target:</i>	30% (life of project)
<i>Actual:</i>	43%
<i>Variance:</i>	Exceeded target. Of the seven districts sampled during the reporting period, Takhta Pul and Fayzabad were below target, Baghlan Jadid was on target, while Goshta, Khogyani, Nangarhar, Zhari, Kandahar sub-district 5, and Maywand exceeded target.
 <i>Indicator 2.2:</i>	 Number of decisions documented by elders
<i>Target:</i>	--
<i>Actual:</i>	200
<i>Variance:</i>	Quarterly result is derived from a sampling of seven districts as indicated in 2.1 above and Annex Table 3 . The number of decisions documented is much higher than the last quarter due to additional staffing resources towards gathering decision documentation and registration from all elders who received RLS-I decision books during the reporting period.
 <i>Indicator 2.3:</i>	 Percent of elders registering decisions with government
<i>Target:</i>	40% (life of project)
<i>Actual:</i>	31%
<i>Variance:</i>	Below target. There were positive results in Zhari, Maiwand, Kandahar sub-district 5 and Fayzabad districts. However, Takhta Pul and Baghlan Jadid reported registration rates of zero while 8% of Goshta elders registered a dispute. The life of project registration rate to date appears to be approximately one third. See Annex Table 3 for a breakdown of decision documentation and registration by district.
 <i>Indicator 2.4:</i>	 Number of decisions registered with district institution
<i>Target:</i>	--
<i>Actual:</i>	61
<i>Variance:</i>	Quarterly result is derived from a sampling of five districts as indicated in 2.1 above and Annex Table 4 . The number of disputes recorded is above trend in the last quarters due to additional staffing resources dedicated to gathering decision documentation and registration from all elders who received RLS-I decision books.
 <i>Indicator 2.5:</i>	 Number of TDR decisions recorded with <i>Huqooq</i>
<i>Target:</i>	--
<i>Actual:</i>	10
<i>Variance:</i>	During the reporting period, RLS-I field monitors could track 10 resolutions registered with Hukuk in Chora (Uruzgan) and Zherai (Kandahar).



National case reporting from the Huqooq office was unavailable for the reporting period. As RLS-I did not have access to national case data for *Huqooq*, there is not enough prior reporting of this data to establish a trend. As data for Islamic Solar Year 1391 (2012) becomes available, RLS-I will report back on previous quarters in program districts. Anecdotal data from the formal-informal linkage assessments indicates that district-level Huqooq officers typically resolve 20-50 disputes per quarter in East region, while participating in a chain of custody of additional disputes that are ultimately resolved by other parties such as court, district shuras, or village jirgas. For South region, Huqooq officers resolve 0-20 disputes per quarter. Additionally, tracking the venue of registration from RLS-I decision book tracking indicates that approximately one third of TDR decisions that are registered go to Huqooq office, with the remaining disputes registered with district shuras, the district court, or directly with the district governor in those districts where justice sector staff do not work in the district headquarters. See [Annex Table 4](#) for a breakdown of TDR decision registrations identified by RLS-I decision book tracking.

Indicator 2.6: Number of linkage assessments completed
Target: 5
Actual: 7
Variance: Above target.

Program Objective 3 – Develop Approaches Addressing Long-term Intractable Disputes

Indicator 3.1: Number of long-standing, potentially destabilizing disputes identified and taken before TDR actors for resolution.
Target: 20
Actual: 32
Variance: Exceeded target.

Indicator 3.2: Number of long-standing, potentially destabilizing disputes resolved in intervention districts by TDR actors
Target: 8
Actual: 9
Variance: On target. See [Annex Table 5](#) for a breakdown of longstanding disputes by type.

RLS-I GRADUATION CRITERIA

District graduation refers to the point at which an RLS-I district achieves specified program objectives and is ready to continue to pursue those objectives without further RLS-I assistance or with only limited maintenance support for a limited period of time. RLS-I has two sets of criteria for determining district graduation.

The first set of district graduation criteria emphasizes program outputs assessed against RLS-I program objectives; i.e., a critical mass of program participants has passed through the RLS-I core curriculum; formal-informal justice sector linkages have been established; and participants are taking advantage of networking meetings to collaborate on long-standing disputes and share their experiences. The procedural criteria pertain mainly to the stabilization hypothesis – that strengthening TDR systems in communities with nascent or absent formal justice sector institutional presence will reduce the likelihood of such communities resorting to competing forms of governance and justice (for example, powerbrokers or the Taliban) and will prepare the way for a complementary and mutually supportive relationship between the formal and informal justice sectors. RLS-I will assess graduation criteria based on program inputs for each new Phase 3 district at the conclusion of implementation of the core program and again after a period of maintenance programming.

The second set of district graduation criteria focuses on evidence of program impact through improved TDR adjudication and associated reduction in harmful practices. Here, the key measures are reduction in harmful practices and other rights violations, reduced influence of local power brokers who might otherwise subvert the integrity of the TDR system, and progress toward perceptual benchmarks on measures such as the proper relationship between the formal and informal justice sectors and best practices in TDR adjudication and outcomes. RLS-I will evaluate the achievement of district graduation criteria related to program impact, or societal change, through the program impact evaluation as well as qualitative research.

RLS-I cannot bring about social and behavioral change on its own. Such transformation depends largely on broader social, cultural, and economic development within Afghan communities. Furthermore, district graduation is not an objective judgment based solely on data; a determination about graduation requires consultation among all stakeholders and necessarily involves reliance on the expert opinions of stakeholders in addition to an examination of available data sources.

Each category of RLS-I district graduation criteria are described in the following table:

Criterion	Threshold	RLS-I data source
Procedural graduation criteria		
Full RLS-I core program implemented	Minimum 60 male participants pass through at least five learning workshops (Phase 2) or sufficient numbers reached through mass outreach (Phase 1)	Database
Protocols for dispute referral and registration established	Yes/no	Monitoring reports



Consistent recording of TDR decisions on RLS-I forms	At least 30% usage rates of RLS-I decision books in Phase 2 or Phase 3 districts	Monitoring reports
Consistent registration of recorded TDR decisions by formal justice sector officials	At least 40% of elders who record decisions also report registering decisions with government	Monitoring reports
Cohort of female RLS-I participants in the district	Minimum 20-30 women reached in South; 30-60 reached in East	Monitoring reports
Evidence of participants' collaboration to address disputes, especially legacy disputes	Collaboration on a minimum of one longstanding dispute per district	Qualitative research, monitoring reports
Benchmarks of disputant perceptions met in disputant cases	Improvement over baseline	Impact evaluation
Benchmarks of knowledge and attitude met in elder interviews	Improvement over baseline	Impact evaluation
Criterion		
Threshold		
RLS-I data source		
Impact level graduation criteria		
Benchmarks of disputant perceptions met in disputant cases	Improvement over baseline	Impact evaluation
Benchmarks of knowledge and attitude met in elder interviews	Improvement over baseline	Impact evaluation
Demonstrated involvement of women in TDR processes	Improvement over baseline	Impact evaluation; qualitative research; monitoring reports
Attempts to avoid harmful practices in resolution of cases	Awareness of alternatives documented in minimum two villages	Qualitative judgment



District Graduation Assessment – Summary Table of Progress to Date

The updated assessment table for the July - September 2013 quarter follows. For any given district or province, some but not all assessment criteria will be updated based on RLS-I ability to monitor during the reporting period. All districts included in the table are from Phase 3 and are progressing towards meeting district graduation criteria. However, some districts which entered the program more recently will be included in the next performance report. Chora, Arghandab, and Spin Boldak represent the special cases of previously graduated districts with additional cohorts of elders graduating from the RLS-I curriculum in Phase 3.

District	RLS-I core curriculum or mass outreach completed	Cohort of female RLS-I participants in the district	Collaboration established	Consistent recording of TDR decisions	Consistent registration of TDR decisions	Collaboration on longstanding disputes	Avoiding harmful practices
	Minimum 60 male participants	20-30 women	Yes/No	30% usage	40% registration	Yes/No	Yes/No
Panjwayi	1,074 total participations; 96 elders attended a minimum of six learning workshops	1,044 total participations; 100 women attended a minimum of 4 learning workshops	Yes	-	-	None	Yes
Zhari	1,076 total participations; 69 elders attended a minimum of six learning workshops	799 total participations; 78 women attended a minimum of 4 learning workshops	Yes	-	-	2	Yes
Arghandab	930 total participations; 65 elders attended a minimum of six learning workshops	761 total participations; 44 women attended a minimum of 4 learning workshops	Yes	-	-	None	Yes
Maywand	830 total participations; 89 elders attended a minimum of six learning workshops	756 total participations; 118 women attended a minimum of 4 learning workshops	Yes	89%	94%	None	Yes
Spin Boldak	1,764 total participations; 57 elders attended a minimum of six learning workshops	1,442 total participations; 127 women attended a minimum of 4 learning workshops	Yes	-	-	None	Yes



District	RLS-I core curriculum or mass outreach completed	Cohort of female RLS-I participants in the district	Collaboration established	Consistent recording of TDR decisions	Consistent registration of TDR decisions	Collaboration on longstanding disputes	Avoiding harmful practices
	Minimum 60 male participants	20-30 women	Yes/No	30% usage	40% registration	Yes/No	Yes/No
Takhta Pul	915 total participations; 61 elders attended a minimum of six learning workshops	781 total participations; 109 women attended a minimum of 4 learning workshops	Yes	-	-	None	Yes
SD-5	914 total participations; 98 elders attended a minimum of six learning workshops	680 total participations; 106 women attended a minimum of 4 learning workshops	Yes	-	-	None	Yes
SD-8	717 total participations; 76 elders attended a minimum of six learning workshops	748 total participations; 100 women attended a minimum of 4 learning workshops	Yes	-	-	None	Yes
Shinkai	901 total participations; 86 elders attended a minimum of six learning workshops	610 total participations; 91 women attended a minimum of 4 learning workshops	Yes	-	-	I	Yes
Mohammad Agha	1,051 total participations; 99 elders attended a minimum of six learning workshops	775 total participations; 94 women attended a minimum of 4 learning workshops	Yes	-	-	None	Yes
Acheen	947 total participations; 69 elder attended a minimum of six learning workshops	695 total participations; 116 women attended a minimum of 4 learning workshops	Yes	-	-	None	Yes
Khogayani	1,449 total participations; 119 elder attended a minimum of six learning workshops	476 total participations; 59 women attended a minimum of 4 learning workshops	Yes	-	-	None	Yes
Goshta	1,107 total participations; 93 elder attended a minimum of six learning workshops	1,220 total participations; 172 women attended a minimum of 4 learning workshops	Yes	31%	8%	I	Yes

District	RLS-I core curriculum or mass outreach completed	Cohort of female RLS-I participants in the district	Collaboration established	Consistent recording of TDR decisions	Consistent registration of TDR decisions	Collaboration on longstanding disputes	Avoiding harmful practices
	Minimum 60 male participants	20-30 women	Yes/No	30% usage	40% registration	Yes/No	Yes/No
Nazyan	1,069 total participation; 91 elder attended a minimum of six learning workshops	462 total participations; 66 women attended a minimum of 4 learning workshops	Yes	-	-	None	Yes
Spin Ghar	1,065 total participation; 95 elder attended a minimum of six learning workshops	557 total participations; 59 women attended a minimum of 4 learning workshops	Yes	-	-	None	Yes
Alishing	1,025 total participation; 71 elder attended a minimum of six learning workshops	758 total participations; 110 women attended a minimum of 4 learning workshops	Yes	-	-	None	Yes
Chawkay	1,058 total participations; 91 elders attended a minimum of six learning workshops	833 total participations; 115 women attended a minimum of 4 learning workshops	Yes	-	-	None	Yes
Nirkh	960 total participations; 93 elders attended a minimum of six learning workshops	674 total participations; 92 women attended a minimum of 4 learning workshops	Yes	-	-	None	Yes
Maydan Shahr	934 total participations; 93 elders attended a minimum of six learning workshops	668 total participations; 76 women attended a minimum of 4 learning workshops	Yes	-	-	None	Yes
Baghlani Jaded	726 total participations; 43 elders attended a minimum of six learning workshops	690 total participations; 110 women attended a minimum of 4 learning workshops	Yes	30%	0%	I	Yes



District	RLS-I core curriculum or mass outreach completed	Cohort of female RLS-I participants in the district	Collaboration established	Consistent recording of TDR decisions	Consistent registration of TDR decisions	Collaboration on longstanding disputes	Avoiding harmful practices
	Minimum 60 male participants	20-30 women	Yes/No	30% usage	40% registration	Yes/No	Yes/No
Fayzabad	733 total participations; 21 elders attended a minimum of six learning workshops	708 total participations; 81 women attended a minimum of 4 learning workshops	Yes	22%	50%	None	Yes
Farkhar	697 total participations; 39 elders attended a minimum of six learning workshops	731 total participations; 98 women attended a minimum of 4 learning workshops	Yes	-	-	3	Yes



Annex Tables

Annex Table I: Elders graduating from core curriculum by district, Oct – Dec 2013

The following table shows the current progress of RLS-I participants through the core curriculum. The core curriculum consists of six workshops for elders and four workshops for *spinarsies*.

District progress through core curriculum through December 2013						
Region	Province	District	Cohort	Attended four workshops	Attended five workshops	Attended six workshops
East	Kunar	Chawkay	Female	115	--	--
			Male	110	101	91
	Laghman	Alishing	Female	110	--	--
			Male	90	82	71
	Logar	Mohammad Agha	Female	94	--	--
			Male	121	113	99
	Nangarhar	Acheen	Female	116	--	--
			Male	83	76	69
		Goshta	Female	172	--	--
			Male	108	104	93
		Khogayani	Female	59	--	--
			Male	146	130	119
		Nazyan	Female	66	--	--
			Male	104	98	91
		Spinghar	Female	59	--	--
			Male	107	103	96
	Maydan Wardak	Nirakh	Female	92	--	--
			Male	92	84	61
		Maydan Shahr	Female	75	--	--
			Male	84	76	67
North	Baghlan	Baghlan Jadid	Female	110	--	--
			Male	67	55	43
	Badakhshan	Fayzabad	Female	81	--	--
			Male	47	30	21
	Takhar	Farkhar	Female	98	--	--
			Male	54	43	39
South	Kandahar	Arghandab	Female	44	--	--
			Male	84	71	63
		Kandahar sub-District 5	Female	106	--	--
			Male	115	104	91
		Kandahar sub-	Female	93	--	--



District progress through core curriculum through December 2013							
Region	Province	District	Cohort	Attended four workshops	Attended five workshops	Attended six workshops	
		District 8	Male	82	76	58	
		Maywand	Female	107	--	--	
			Male	101	91	81	
		Panjwayi	Female	100	--	--	
			Male	102	98	96	
		Spin Boldak	Female	127	--	--	
			Male	94	81	48	
		Takhta Pul	Female	87	--	--	
			Male	66	53	41	
		Zhari	Female	78	--	--	
			Male	84	71	63	
		Uruzgan	Chora	Female	31	--	--
				Male	160	152	106
			Shahidi Hassas	Female	44	--	--
	Male			106	88	84	
	Zabul	Shinkay	Female	74	--	--	
			Male	118	101	86	



Annex Table 2: *Spinsary* decisions mediated by type, October – December 2013

The following table documents the types of *spinsary* decisions RLS-I documented during the reporting period. As RLS-I is only able to sample from some *spinsary* groups at any given time, the number of disputes reported here do not represent the full scope of activity of all RLS-I *spinsary* groups.

Case Type	Count	Percentage
Family (In-law relations / Domestic violence)	49	38%
Fighting / physical assault	30	23%
Marriage (including forced marriage / <i>baad</i>)	24	18%
Inheritance	11	8%
Property / Land	8	6%
Theft	3	2%
Crops	2	2%
Accident	2	2%
Neighbors relation	1	1%
Total	130	100%



Annex Table 3: Decision documentation and registration by district, Oct – Dec 2013

Province	District	Elders sampled	Percent of Elders documented decision	If documented, percent of Elders also registered decision	Disputes documented	Disputes registered	If documented, percent of registered disputes
Kandahar	Sub-district 5	17	41%	86%	14	12	86%
Kandahar	Zhari	14	64%	100%	24	15	63%
Kandahar	Maywand	16	13%	0%	8	0	0%
Kandahar	Takhta Pul	19	89%	94%	35	26	74%
Nangarhar	Khoghayani	39	59%	13%	59	4	7%
Nangarhar	Goshta	39	31%	8%	27	1	3%
Baghlan	Baghlan Jadid	27	22%	50%	15	3	20%
Badakhshan	Fayzabad	20	30%	0%	18	0	0%
Overall		191	43%	46%	200	38	61

Annex Table 4: Venue of registration of TDR decisions by RLS-I elders

Province	District	Venue registered	Decisions registered from RLS-I decision book	Decisions registered outside RLS-I decision book
Uruzgan	Chora	Huqooq	4	0
Kandahar	Zherai	Huqooq	6	0
	Zherai	District Center	4	0
	Maiwand	District Center	18	0
	SD-4	District Center	1	0
	SD-5	Municipality	24	1
Nangarhar	Gushata	District Center	1	1
Badakhshan	Fayzabad	Saranwal office	2	0
	Fayzabad	Court	1	0
Total			61	2

Annex Table 5: Longstanding, potentially destabilizing disputes, October – December 2013

Case type	Count	Percent
Land	11	34%
Murder / Manslaughter	9	28%
Family / Exchange marriage	5	16%
Physical assault	4	13%
Water	3	9%
Total	32	100%

Glossary

<i>alem</i> (pl. <i>ulema</i>)	religious scholar, considered to be more knowledgeable about <i>Shari'ah</i> than most <i>mullayan</i>
<i>baad</i>	customary practice of resolving a dispute by giving a girl from the offender's family in marriage to a male member of the victim's family
<i>badal</i>	exchange marriage performed between families or tribes to alleviate tensions or relieve the financial burden of <i>walwar</i>
Capstone Network Meeting	Concluding event of RLS-I core program designed to strengthen elder networks, disseminate discussion group points to plenary, commit to best practices in TDR, and prepare graduated elders to carry on RLS-I messaging
COR	USAID/Afghanistan Contracting Officer Representative
CSO	civil society organization (usually but not necessarily incorporated as a legal entity)
d-i-d	difference-in-differences; impact evaluation measurement that includes an estimate of the counterfactual scenario of what would have happened in the absence of the USAID intervention.
DDA	District Development Assembly
<i>diyya</i>	(in Afghanistan often referred to by its Arabic plural <i>diyat</i>) the custom of paying bloodmoney in a murder case to the family of the victim to avoid retaliation, the sum of the compensation is determined by <i>shari'ah</i>
DST	District Support Team
GIRoA	Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
<i>hadith</i>	collection of scriptures detailing the actions, sayings, and tacit approvals or disapprovals of Islamic practices and beliefs of the Prophet Mohammad (PBUH), as documented by his companions and accompanied and verified by an authenticating record of the origin and lineage of each part of the collection, determining its authority as a source of Islamic law supplementing the Holy <i>Qur'an</i>
Handover Network Meeting	Concluding event of RLS-I maintenance program designed to strengthen elder networks, disseminate discussion group points to plenary, commit to best practices in TDR, and prepare graduated elders to carry on RLS-I messaging
<i>haq-ullah</i>	concept of <i>Shari'ah</i> that refers to the rights of society; i.e., issues that have the potential to disrupt the peace within the community and for



	which it is the duty of the state to issue and implement legislation (e.g., criminal law)
<i>haq-ul abd</i>	concept of <i>Shari'ah</i> similar to the notion of civil law and that refers to the rights of the person; i.e., those rights that private individuals have vis-à-vis one another and that can be forfeited by the individual
<i>huqooq</i>	GIRoA Ministry of Justice representative at the district level responsible for liaising with elders and the community to resolve civil disputes
IDLG	Independent Directorate of Local Governance, a GIRoA sub-ministerial body
<i>islah</i>	literally, “reform”; dispute resolution principle based on restorative justice, comprising the promotion of peace and social cohesion through mediation and reconciliation; in the context of registration of TDR decisions by <i>Huqooq</i> district offices, the term refers to the category in the <i>Huqooq</i> offices’ record-keeping system for registering TDR decisions
<i>jirga</i> (pl. <i>jirgee</i>)	<i>ad hoc</i> assembly of tribal elders convened to make specific decisions or resolve a specific dispute by consensus
<i>khan</i> (pl. <i>khanan</i>)	member of the wealthy, land-owning class, influential in the community
<i>machalgha</i>	deposit required from the disputants prior to the commencement of a <i>jirga</i> to ensure compliance with its decision
<i>maher</i>	money or goods given by a husband to a wife upon marriage and that remains the wife’s property, to ensure financial security in case of divorce or the death of the husband
<i>malik</i> (pl. <i>malikan</i>)	tribal elder who has been chosen as the head of the village and often liaises between the community and the government; due to this position of authority he is also approached to play a role in dispute resolution.
<i>manteqa</i>	area within a district encompassing a cluster of villages that share a common characteristic such as population of the same tribal group, location within a valley, or access to a major irrigation canal.
<i>maraka</i> (pl. <i>marakee</i>):	currently, often used interchangeably with the term <i>jirga</i> , especially in southern Afghanistan. Originally, used to refer to a village-level conflict resolution mechanism that included members of only one tribe or sub-tribe
<i>mawlawi</i> (pl. <i>mawlawiyan</i>)	highly qualified Sunni Muslim religious leader, usually with a more extensive religious education than a <i>mullah</i>
<i>mudir-e-huqooq</i>	<i>Huqooq</i> office director



<i>mullah</i> (pl. <i>mullayan</i>)	local religious leader
<i>nahiya</i> (pl. <i>nawahi</i>)	municipal sub-district
<i>nanawati</i>	(also <i>nanawatai</i>) a tenet of the Pashtun tribal code <i>pashtunwali</i> : <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. the act of a perpetrator's representatives (often an older female and/or a mullah together with <i>jirgamaran</i>) requesting forgiveness for a murder or injury from the victims' family in order to reconcile the parties and reinstitute harmony in the community2. allowing a beleaguered person to enter the house of any other person and make a request which cannot be refused, plead for clemency or sanctuary
NGO	private or quasi-governmental not-for-profit organization (usually formally organized as a legal entity)
Platform	combined civilian-military teams at Regional Commands and PRTs that allocate resources, implement integrated programs, and assess results
PRT	Provincial Reconstruction Team
RC	Regional Command: any of the four geographic military command areas into which Afghanistan is currently divided - north (RC/N), south (RC/S), east (RC/E), and west (RC/W). The geographic areas of RC/E, RC/S, and RC/N correspond to RLS-I regions in the east, south, and north, respectively.
RLS-F	USAID/Afghanistan Rule of Law Stabilization Program – Formal Component
RLS-I	USAID/Afghanistan Rule of Law Stabilization Program – Informal Component
<i>Shari'ah</i>	legal precepts found in the Holy <i>Qur'an</i> and the <i>Hadith</i> ; sometimes used by non-scholars (and this report) to denote Islamic law or jurisprudence, which includes scholarly interpretations of the Holy <i>Qur'an</i> and the <i>Hadith</i> ; <i>ijma</i> ("collective reasoning" or consensus among scholars); and <i>qiyas</i> or <i>ijtihad</i> ("individual reasoning" or deduction by analogy)
<i>shura</i> (pl. <i>shuragani</i>)	established council of respected community members, often registered with GIRoA, representing the interests of their community to other institutions such as GIRoA bodies and that are often involved in resolving local disputes
<i>spinsary</i>	literally, feminine form of "white-headed"; respected female elder(s) involved in dispute resolution
TDR	traditional dispute resolution



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USG	Government of the United States of America
<i>waak</i>	authority given by all disputant parties to resolve the dispute conclusively
<i>waak leek</i>	letter signed by all disputant parties authorizing a <i>jirga</i> to resolve their dispute conclusively
<i>walwar</i>	bride price; money or goods given by a groom or his family to the head of the bride's household