A programme called **STEP** has been operating in a Pashtun inhabited mountain north of Balochistan Province, Pakistan. **STEP** is one of Pakistan's pioneers in applying the principles of Sustainable Use of Natural Resources. Indeed, to save from extinction two endemic animal species – a wild sheep known as the Afghan Urial, and a wild goat known as Suleiman Markhor – **STEP** is mostly financed by a sustainable trophy hunting harvest. This principle of "using" natural resources in order to preserve them initially aroused many criticisms and objections. It is now believed to be one of the most sustainable ways to actually ensure conservation. Focusing on the accomplishments of a 20 year old programme, and the importance of the active participation of the mountain inhabitants, this case study demonstrates how this can be achieved.

In year 2002, for a period of 13 months, **Luc Bellon**, anthropologist, assessed the social issues, needs and demands raised with regards to the programme by the inhabitants of Torghar. Doing so, he also analyzed the process, evolution and continuous efforts of all the actors that made this programme possible. The collected information is compiled in this book, highlighting the major stepping stones by which the project was materialized.

Luc Bellon

A Treasure in My Backyard: Suleiman Markhor

A Case Study

IUCN/ SSC Sustainable Use Specialist Group- Central Asia (SUSG- C ASIA)

UNDP

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Ownership and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in North Balochistan, Pakistan

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A Treasure in My Backyard: Suleiman Markhor

Ownership and Sustainable Use of
Natural Resources in North Balochistan, Pakistan

A Case Study

SUSG-C Asia, Quetta, Pakistan

Contents

Table of illustrations

List of acronyms

CITES	Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species
ESA	Endangered Species Act (USA)
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Area
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGP	Game Guard Programme
GoB	Government of Balochistan
GoP	Government of Pakistan
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
NCCW	National Council for Conservation of Wildlife – Pakistan
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NWFP	North West Frontier Province.
PATA	Provincially Administered Tribal Area
SSC	Species Survival Commission, IUCN
STEP	Society for Torghar Environmental Protection
SUI	Sustainable Use Initiative (SUSG - IUCN)
SUSG	Sustainable Use Specialist Group (SSC, IUCN)
SUSG-CAsia	Sustainable Use Specialist Group, Central Asia
TCP	Torghar Conservation Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
US-FWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Services

Foreword

Torghar – the "black mountain" range in north eastern Balochistan, has become an icon of conservation and sustainable use in Pakistan. Conservation efforts in Torghar – an initiative of the local tribal leaders and tribesmen, were already bearing fruits at a time when there was not even a silver lining on the horizon in Pakistan for community based conservation. While the U. S. Fish and Wildlife experts were surveying and reporting growth in populations of Urial and Markhor, and the biologists of British Museum of Natural history were discovering new species in the area, conservation efforts in Torghar were being viewed with skepticism by national wildlife professionals. However, it was not until The World Conservation Union (IUCN) selected the founder of the Torghar Conservation Program (TCP), Sardar Naseer Tareen, to head its Sustainable Use Specialist Group for Central Asia in 1997, that acheivements of TCP began to receive some official recognition in Pakistan.

This in depth case study explores how the programme evolved over the last two decades, combining conservation of biodiversity, social and economic enhancement in the mountain, and financial sustainability. Local hunters and representatives from all local sub tribes are involved in the program, and many are hired to work as Game Guards. The income from limited sport hunting of Markhor and Urial pays for the salaries of Game Guards, is used for social services such as health cover for local population, and covers management overheads. The hunting is based on internationally recognized scientific principles which ensure the normal reproduction and growth of the animal population.

It did not take long for the community to realize the economic benefits of conservation and voluntarily make adjustments to their pastoral practices so as to reduce livestock-wildlife competition. However, coping with the forage scarcity in drought years, and increase in livestock numbers for subsistence of new households added to the area due to population growth pose serious challenges for the

Programme. Other challenges include the volatile geopolitical situation in the area, bureaucratic hurdles and legal constraints concerning hunting and export of trophies.

While the conservation and sustainable use components of the programme are well managed, the social organization for the purpose of conservation and sustainable use is still in formative stages. The local sub tribes are still struggling to determine a formula for equitable distribution of benefits of common resource management. Luc Bellon is a French national who has done extensive field research on Pashtun and Baloch culture and social organization. His ability to speak Pashto puts him in an advantageous position to live and directly interact with local people and gather first hand knowledge. He has done an excellent job of analyzing power relations and the social under currents that have prevented consensus on the equitable access and distribution of resources, decentralization of authority and assumption of responsibilities by the people living in Torghar. He has also documented the history of the programme and how its management and operations evolved over past 20 years.

Torghar continues to be a unique example of conservation in the private sector without any financial or technical support of the government. The experience of Torghar and the lessons learnt should help both the conservation and development organizations working in Balochistan and in the region. The design and implementation of natural resource management programmes especially for the management of common property resources should draw heavily on the experiences of Pakistan.

April 29, 2008 **Javed Ahmed, Ph. D.**

Acknowledgements

The present case study focuses on the achievements of a 20 years old programme for sustainable use of natural resources . In year 2002, for a period of 13 months, I was hired by STEP to assess the social issues, needs and demands raised by the mountain inhabitants, and to compile the information to facilitate the reshaping of the organization.

I conducted a series of field studies over a period of 12 months, collecting a wide range of quantitative data (summarized in many of this case study's annexes), and mapping the social and political intricacies which were directly or indirectly linked to the program. A total of 150 hours of discussions involving Torghar inhabitants and the STEP management, were taped, transcribed and translated. This data has been essential to the formulation of the present case study.

Thereby, I can only claim little more than to have converted in writing the work, knowledge and efforts of many others. First and foremost are the inhabitants of Torghar who have tirelessly come forward to explain, over and over, their point of view and understanding, opening themselves to the extent of delivering details of their lives and relations which would normally not be shared with outsiders.

This study would not have been finalized without the continuous and intensive support of STEP office, namely Paind Khan, Nawabzada Aurangzeb Jogizai, Naeem Ashraf Raja; Zahir Khan whom have shared their knowledge, spared a tremendous a amount of time and most of all offered their kindness and friendship. I warmly thank Jamashed for his hard work, especially in helping me to make the genealogies.

I am particularly grateful to Jamil Afridi for his relentless commitment to this work, not only for designing this book, but also for editing and proofreading, and for the valuable comments and suggestions.

Of course, this study could not have been undertaken and published without STEP's, UNDP/GEF, the Forest Department Balochistan and SUSG's financial support.

Last but not least, none of this would have seen the light without Naseer Tareen, Chairman of STEP, who initiated this study, coordinated the field trips, conducted a countless number of discussions in the mountain, sat for hours to translate them word by word, and, above all, putting up with my moods and incessant demands.

Photo 1 - Sardar Naseer Tareen and tribesmen, Tanishpa camp office

July 21, 2008 Luc Bellon

I. Introduction

► **Many aspects of the conservation programme in Torghar run contrary to the accepted wisdom by which sustainable conservation interventions are usually designed and implemented.**

From the beginning, the programme has been a process, not a procedure. In other words, its foundation was not based on the applications of "recipes" in the shape of concepts such as 'community empowerment', 'capacity building', 'awareness raising', or 'stakeholder analysis'. To this date, the implementing NGO - STEP - has not directly involved women through specific consulation mechanisms nor systematically held independent discussions with other stakeholders; 'transparency' as recommended in the form of written rules and regulations was only considered 12 years after the programme started, and is still in the making today; the equitable access and distribution of resources remains a contentious and, to some extent, unresolved issue; and both decentralisation of authority and assumption of responsibilities by the people living in Torghar have yet to be achieved.

► **Yet, it remains one of the most successful programmes of its kind in Pakistan.**

More than twenty years on, the forging of a strong relationship between STEP and the people of the area has led to an increase of the Suleiman Markhors from 56 in 1986 to more than 1600 in 2000, and during the same period the Afghan Urial population increased from less than 100 to over 1700. In absolute terms, it means the highest concentration of straight horned Markhor in the world, and of Urial in Pakistan. Remarkably, this has been achieved with almost no donor or external funds.

The programme has prioritised financial, social and economic benefits for the inhabitants of the mountain; and the latter have been granted full participation in all decision making processes.

► **The success of the programme lies mainly in the fact that the seeds of conservation were planted, both, by the inhabitants of the mountain themselves, and by concerned outsiders.**

Their working together has been a participatory process – rather than being based on predefined procedures. The problems and paradoxes in the implementation of the programme which emerged have been recognised and discussed openly by every actor, while the solutions drawn always resulted from wide scale suggestions.

► **The case of Torghar shows that sustainability, even when set as a goal, should primarily be regarded as a process, rather than an achieved outcome.**

Indeed, many of the emerging issues and problems in the programme today read like text book problems for conservation interventions; however, this report shows that these issues could not have been foreseen before they arose. Situations have been discussed and addressed only once they have become concrete; if they had been abstractly considered at the outset, it is likely that the programme would never have reached the level of sustainability and internalisation it knows today.

► **Although the lessons from Torghar look simple on paper, their application requires skill, patience and dedication.**

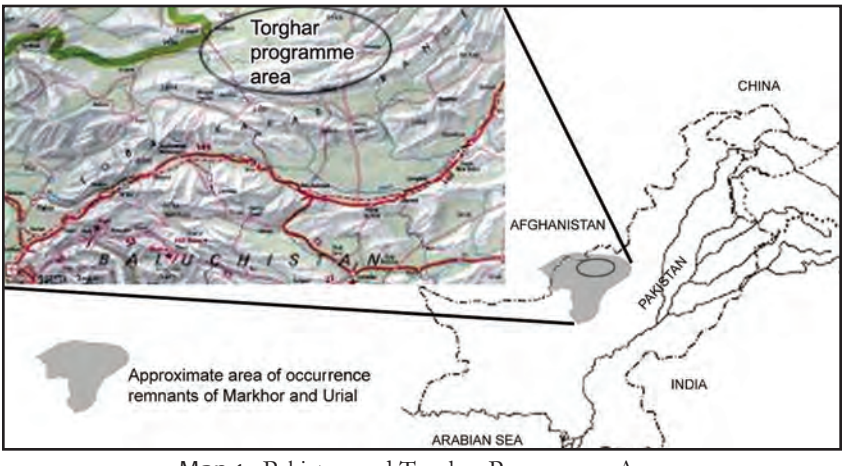
These lessons could be summarized as: start a simple programme, keep the organisation simple, be open to change, and institute structures and procedures as and when the need arises, conduct third party surveys in order to ensure credibility, have a clear guiding principle, keep your ear to the ground. But the present case study shows how intricate and complicated such a process can become. Its replication in other contexts has still to be tested. Based on the experience of Torghar, Sustainable Use Specialist Group Central Asia (SUSG-CAsia) has initiated a donor driven project in Chagai desert and Surghar (northern Balochistan) in collaboration with STEP, GEF, UNDP and GoB.

II. General Presentation of the Programme

This chapter highlights the context in which the sustainable use programme has evolved.

THE PROGRAMME AREA

This programme takes place in Torghar, a mountain forming the northern most part of the Toba Kakar Range. It is situated in Killa Saifullah District, Balochistan Province, Pakistan (see Annexe 1 – District Map of Balochistan)



Map 1 - Pakistan and Torghar Programme Area

The mountain area is approximately 90 km long and 25 km wide. It is formed of rugged sandstone. It is bounded on the north by the Kundar River Valley and on the south by the Khaisor Valley. The project has a "core" area, which is directly protected under the programme, and a surrounding "buffer" area, which hosts human settlements and domestic herds. The project area is a rectangle approximately 35 km. long by 20 km. wide. The western limit is a location called Churgai, while Shin Naray forms the eastern limit. The buffer area extends 15 km further to the west and east of the core area. The altitude varies between 2,500-3,300 meters.

CLIMATE, FLORA AND FAUNA

The climate is semi-arid. The summer is warm with mean temperatures ranging from 21°C to 32°C . June is the hottest month when maximum temperatures exceed 32°C but do not rise above 38°C. The winter is cool and lasts for about 7 months (October-April). In winter the mean temperature is below 10°C, the coolest month being January [1]. The average annual rainfall ranges between 125 to 500 mm, most of which is concentrated in winter from the western depressions. A considerable part of winter precipitation comes as snowfall. The rainfall is less than potential evapotranspiration [2]. Winter rainfall provides water for Rabi crops, i.e., wheat, barley etc.

The area is characterized by steppe vegetation. The forest type varies from dry temperate to alpine steppe. Major tree species include Wild Pistachio *(Pistacia khinjuk)*, Juniper *(Juniperus macropoda)*, and Wild Ash *(Fraxinus xanthoxiloides)*. The area is also rich in herbs and shrubs, mainly used as medicine and fodder.

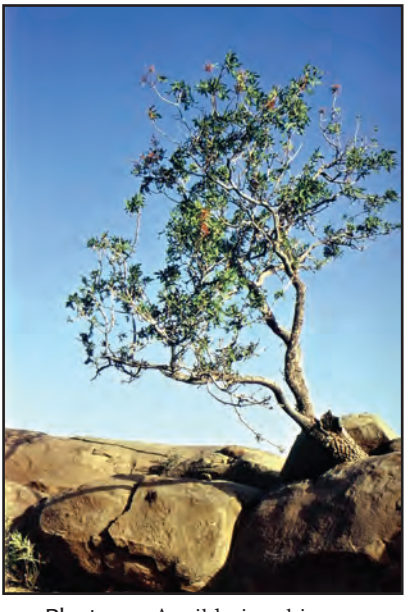


Photo 2 - A wild pistachio tree

Animal, bird and reptile species are diverse. In case of birds, it is an important breeding ground for species like Chakur, See-see Partridge, Imperial Sand Grouse and many songbirds.

The Torghar Hills are the last stronghold for Straight-horned Markhor *(Capra falconeri jerdoni)*, and one of the few safe havens for the Afghan Urial *(Ovis vignei cycloceros)*

[1] Khan, F. K. (1993). A Geography of Pakistan: Environment, People and Economy. Karachi, Oxford University Press. p. 42.

[2] Government of Pakistan (1990). Atlas of Pakistan. Rawalpindi, Survey of Pakistan, GoP. p. 55

BASIC AIMS OF THE PROGRAMME

The programme aims at safeguarding from extinction two animal species: one of wild sheep known as the Afghan Urial *(Ovis vignei cycloceros)*; the other of wild goat known as the straight horned/Suleiman Markhor *(Capra falconeri jerdoni)*. Both species inhabit a limited area (see map 1 above) that ranges from the mountains of north western Balochistan, Pakistan (Takatu and Toba Kakar Ranges) and some parts of Afghanistan (Roberts 1997).

Photo 3 - A male Urial

The wilderness of northeast Balochistan has long been famous for its abundant and diverse wildlife. Its mountains once contained abundant populations of Sulaiman Markhor, Afghan Urial, leopard, and, in some places, black bear. Torghar was considered one of the most important wildlife areas of the District. Since the late 1970s, the Afghan war initiated a steady flow of refugees, weapons, and ammunition. With modern weapons (mostly Kalashnikov) and, the ready availability of ammunition, seasonal migrants and local residents increased their hunting of local wildlife. By the early 1980s; the Suleiman Markhor and Afghan Urial populations were drastically decimated, while species like leopards became extinct in the region.

Photo 4 - Markhor male (7 years old)

ADMINISTRATIVE CHARACTERISTICS

Torghar is situated in an area which was, until recently, constitutionally defined as a Provincially Administered Tribal Area (PATA). In Pakistan, this unique status of "tribal areas"– whether provincially or federally administered – gives the concerned territories some autonomy from the state institutions. In fact, it establishes a mixed governance between the Provincial and Federal administration on one hand, and the local tribal institutions on the other (Bellon 2002) [3]

Since 2001, the Pakistani Government is reforming the legal status of PATA. But bringing these areas into the mainstream legal framework is a lengthy process; in fact their marginality is still effective today. As a result, government institutions may still be faced with difficulties in enforcing some specific national laws, such as those which concern hunting and hunting permits.

SOCIO ECONOMIC CONTEXT

The northern part of Balochistan is for the most part inhabited by Pashtuns. The Pashtuns are the world's largest tribal group. The bulk of the Pashtun population lives in Pakistan, while a substantive portion lives in Afghanistan (Although no proper surveys have been conducted, it is estimated that 14 million Pashtuns live in Afghanistan, while 24 million inhabit Pakistan) [4] (see annexe 2 for a general distribution of the major ethnic groups of Pakistan).

The Pashtuns of Torghar are members of the Kakar tribe. More specif-

[3] Within these Tribal Areas, a further division is made between 'A' and 'B' zones, the latter – under which Torghar falls – being jointly administered by government institutions and local tribal elite. This status is a direct inheritance of the colonial administrative system (Bruce 1900 pp.125-146). In short, it implies marginality regarding the executive (law and order is maintained by a local militia known as 'Levies Force') as well as legal powers (specific laws and fiscal rights). The people in the PATA have, as other citizens of the country, the right to vote, access to "normal" judiciary institutions and laws, but are also ruled by the Civil Procedure (Special Provisions) Ordinance I of 1968, the Criminal Law (Special Provisions) Ordinance II, 1968, the Provincially Administered Tribal Areas Civil Procedure (Special Provisions) Regulation I, 1975 and the Provincially Administered Tribal Areas Civil Procedure (Special Provisions) Regulation II 1975. The purpose of these special laws was to create judicial forums for the settlements of disputes while denying people access to the ordinary courts of the land " (Ali and Rehman 2001 p.54).

[4] Sources: Population estimated for Afghanistan by Bureau of South and Central Affairs, US Department of State. May 2007. For Pakistan, estimated population by Ministry of Economic Affairs & Statistics, GoP

Photo 5 - Tent ("Kazhdai") made of goat wool

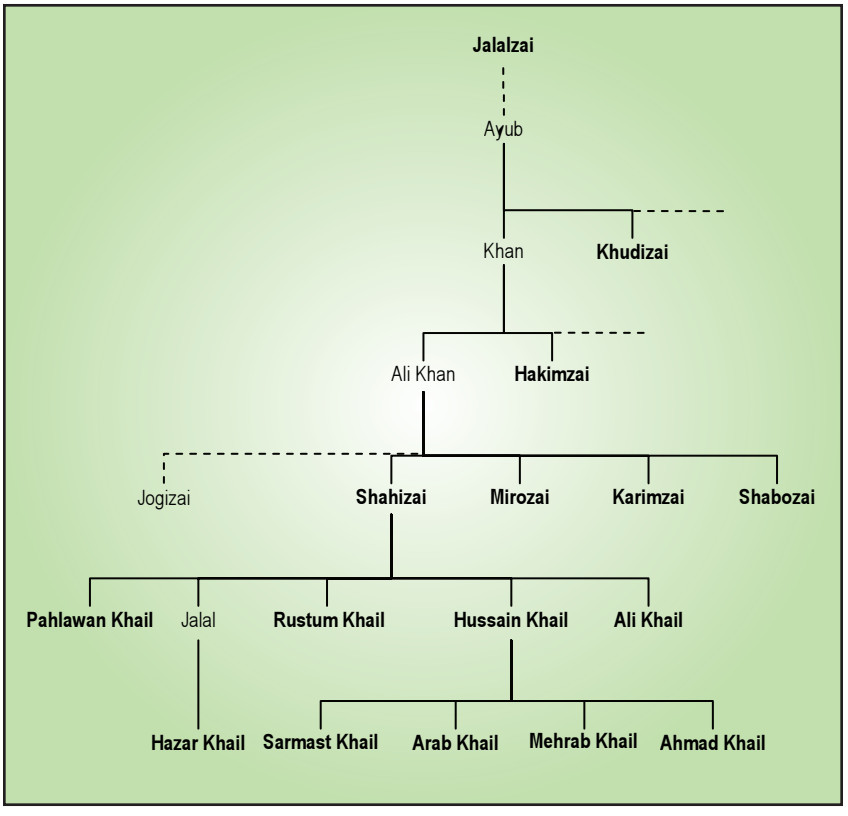
ically, Jalalzai – a branch of the Kakar – and are further divided into sub-groups (see genealogy below and annexe 4 – schematic Tribe location in the Project Area), each being divided into smaller branches.

The population living in the project area ranges from 2000 to 4000 individuals. The people are, for the most part, semi-nomadic pastoralists tending large Herds of sheep and goats. In Tanishpa where limited cultivable land and perennial water is available, people have small agricultural fields and orchards, the latter including apples, almonds, apricots and mulberries.

Some of the families of this area have become permanently settled, using stone masonry houses as shelter. Agricultural products are limited but provide both for local and market consumption. Wild pistachios, resin from various wild trees, and medicinal plants are also collected by the people to supplement their income. In Torghar, the main economic activity remains animal husbandry. The majority of the herds are composed of sheep and goat. Consequently, the 1998-2001 drought has badly affected the regional economic dynamics (see annexe 3 for figures related to livestock loss during these years of drought)

Photo 6 - A few families live in mud houses

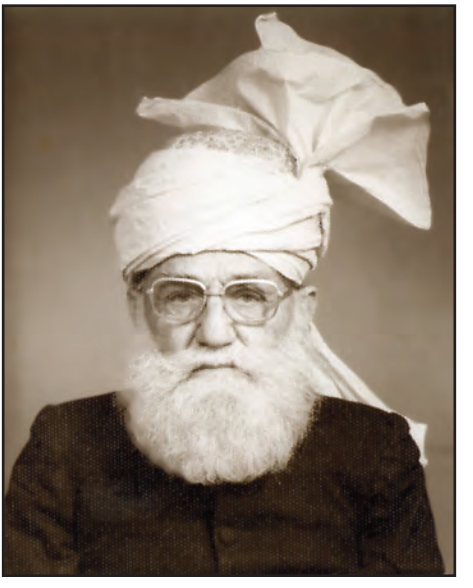
Affliliation of groups and sub-groups living in Torghar Programme Area



The diagram above shows, figuring in bold, the different tribal groups to which the inhabitants of Torghar belong. As shown, all the groups are Jalalzai (themselves a branch of the wider Kakar tribe). Each group also claims members outside the mountain. The Jogizai are the ruling branch of the Jalalzai, but none of them live in Torghar.

III. Trophy Hunting and Self-Sufficiency

As said in the previous section, the Torghar mountain is situated in the Provincially Administered Tribal Area (PATA). Hence, local tribal leaders have considerable power. The TCP itself was initiated by one of the most charismatic leaders from the region: late Nawab Taimur Shah Jogizai.



Late Nawab Taimur Shah Jogizai

Himself a hunter, Nawab Taimur Shah Jogizai became a privileged witness to the depletion of wildlife. After noticing the near extinction of Markhor and Urial in many of the adjacent mountains, the Nawab decided to ban the hunting of animals in Torghar, one of the last strongholds of these species. The TCP was born under his auspices. The initial enforcement of the ban was enabled by both his tribal authority, as well as his official status within the government.

OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS AND HUNTING PERMITS

The tribal leader had enforced the ban on hunting without any facilitation from government institutions. That itself induced a drawback when it came to hunting permits: the administration not being involved, did not initially deliver any official hunting permits to the interested Trophy hunters.

In 1986 TCP applied to the Government of Balochistan (GoB) [5] for Urial hunting permits. These permits being mainly destined for foreign hunters, TCP suggested raising the fees from the original Rs.750 (equivalent to less than US$100 at that time) to US$1000. TCP's main argument for doing so was to curtail the well known trafficking of local permits being ceded to foreign hunters without any official permission. The suggestion to create a specific trophy permit for export would enable a check on this practice. Yet, the request was rejected by the then Minister of Forest & Wildlife (GoB).

Between 1987 and 1989, in the absence of government permits, hunts were conducted through "tribal permits"; i.e., a letter signed by Nawab Jogizai certifying that the trophy animal had been hunted in "his" area. At that time, permits were not needed to export trophies to Europe; while the US-FWS [6], to facilitate the infant conservation programme, agreed to make an exception by accepting the validity of the Nawab's letter [7].

It was only in 1989 when the Province's new Chief Minister, Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti, ordered a survey of the Torghar animal population that the procedure for official permits was re-established. It was conducted by Forest Department Rangers in the shape of a "sample survey"; meaning an estimation of animal population based on

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[5] The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is a Federal State composed of four provinces – Balochistan, Sind, NWFP and Punjab. Each province has its own government, while the Federal Government of Pakistan (GoP) is in charge of policies at national level. The Republic is further composed of special status territories such as Northern Areas, Azad Kashmir or Tribal Areas.

[6] The approval of the US-FWS was required for importing trophies to the USA.

[7] In 1988, after an incident in which Dr. Richard Mitchell was accused of helping a hunter import the trophy of an endangered species from China into the United States. , the American government became strict regarding the rules for importing trophies and required regular official export permits. The "tribal permits" from Torghar thus became invalid.

observation of animals in limited areas of their habitat. The results satisfied the Government, and 10 Urial permits were issued to TCP for the first time. As suggested by TCP, $1000 fee was paid to the Government for each Urial permit. The 10 permits issued by the GoB were not utilized in one go due to TCP's policy of limiting the number of hunts. As a result this quota was used over a period of several years.

In legal terms, issuing hunting permits is the prerogative of the Provincial Government. But export permit can only be granted by the Federal Government through its Scientific Management Authority called the National Council for Conservation of Wildlife (NCCW)

Upon request of TCP, the GoB demanded NCCW to issue export permits against the permits granted by the provincial government. NCCW turned down the request on legal grounds. The matter was referred to the Law Department of the GoB, which supported TCP's contentions. After years of meetings and discussions, NCCW finally agreed, in 1998, to issue export permits for Urial trophies.

In Pakistan, the first step towards legislation to protect biodiversity was introduced in 1968 with establishment of the Wildlife Enquiry Committee (WEC). This Committee drafted conservation legislation which was later adopted through various provincial acts and ordinances. A national Council for Conservation of Wildlife (NCCW) was established in 1974 within the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock. The NCCW has an advisory board and is responsible for coordinating, formulation and implementing wildlife policies at the federal and provincial levels, coordinating activities with international agencies and promoting conservation generally. The first piece of legislation to consider environment as a whole was the Environmental Protection Ordinance 1983. The National Conservation Strategy (NCS) marked a further shift away from simple regulation and protection measures towards a holistic view of environmental concerns.

(See: http://www.wildlifeofpakistan.com/WildlifeBiodiversityofPakistan/intiativestoconservewildlifeinPakistan.htm

and http://www.pakistan.gov.pk/environmentdivision/departments/nccw.jsp)

The hunting of Markhor remained banned because of it being listed on Appendix-I of CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora) [8] . The situation only changed in 1997 during a Conference of Parties of CITES, held in Zimbabwe. There, the Government of Pakistan, supported by SUSG-CAsia petitioned for allowing a limited quota of Markhor trophies from community based conservation programmes to Pakistan. The citing of Torghar as a successful example of conservation through trophy hunting played the leading role in convincing the delegates.

SUSG (www.iucn.org/themes/ssc/susg) is part of the Species Survival Commission (SSC) of The World Conservation Union (IUCN). SUSG is further divided into sixteen Regional Groups, of which the SUSG for Central Asia (Afghanistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan) with its secretariat in Quetta, Pakistan, was established in February 1996, after receiving $27,000 for NORAD through SUI (Sustainable Use Initiative) secretariat in Washington D.C. Mr. Naeem Ashraf a biologist and field scientist was hired as project Manager. The aim of SUSG-Central Asia is to enhance the likelihood of sustainability in uses of wild-living natural resources. It operates through a network of experts and volunteers to establish models of best practices and sector learning for the benefit of IUCN, resource managers, government policy makers, involved communities, and the public generally. SUSG-C Asia is chaired by Mr. Naseer Tareen, the Chief Executive of STEP. A number of initiatives are undertaken jointly by SUSG and STEP in Torghar.

[8] CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora) is an international agreement to which States (countries) adhere voluntarily. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. CITES was drafted as a result of a resolution adopted in 1963 at a meeting of members of IUCN (The World Conservation Union). The text of the Convention was finally agreed at a meeting of representatives of 80 countries (of which Pakistan) in Washington DC., United States of America, on 3 March 1973. Governments that have agreed to be bound by the Convention ('joined' CITES) are known as Parties. Although CITES is legally binding on the Parties – in other words they have to implement the Convention – it does not take the place of national laws. Rather it provides a framework to be respected by each Party, which has to adopt its own domestic legislation to ensure that CITES is implemented at the national level. For more details, see www.cites.org/

CITES eventually granted Pakistan with six permits for sport hunted Markhor trophies. Out of these, NCCW of the federal government granted 2 permits to Torghar and the rest to NWFP and Northern Areas. This quota of two permits to Torghar continued for four years until 2003 when CITES increased Pakistan's quota from 6 to 12 Markhor hunting permits. These permits both facilitated the export of the trophies for foreign hunters, and created an opportunity for direct involvement of the Pakistani government [9] at the federal level.

A SELF-SUFFICIENT PROGRAMME

(1) The tables of annexe 10 show how little TCP depends on external funding. During the two initial years, TCP relied exclusively on external funds. With the sole exception of year 1997-1998 – when the funding received by TCP constituted 91% of its income – the income generated by trophy hunting made up for 63% to 99% of TCP's budget.

(2) The trophy fees have increased, between 1988 to 2006, from US$15,000 to US$40,000 for Suleiman Markhor, and from US$8,000 to US$10,000 for Afghan Urial. The rates are agreed upon by NCCW. Out of the fee, 20% is paid to the Provincial Government, while the remaining is used to fund the programme. A successful hunt has to be reported to the Provincial Wildlife Department which then approaches the NCCW; it is only then that the latter provides the export permits.

The revenue collected through trophy hunts (annexe 8) enables the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources Programme in Torghar to be entirely self-funded. Occasionally, finances have been released to TCP for pursuing development works (annexe 9), which have proved value added to the Programme, rather than activities on which its survival depends. In 1995, The GoP's Environment and Urban Affairs Division NCS granted Rs. 100,000 (close to $US 2000) for the construction of water tanks. In 1996, WWF-Pakistan gave Rs. 158,000 for developing irrigation channels. The Houbara Foundation gave Rs. 412,500 in 1997 to help breach an asset gap due to the absence of

[9] In the wildlife sector some of the proposed species are either covered by international CITES convention or by the Balochistan Wildlife Act, 1974. In addition, the use of existing available fuel wood is also covered by some Forestry Transit rules, even if they belong to private owners.

hunters that year; this funding provided for the payment of game guard salaries and the purchase of medicine.

STEP also approached UNDP-Pakistan twice. Once in 1996 for a project aimed at global biodiversity conservation of Torghar. The grant awards amounted to Rs. 505,000 (around $-US 10,000). A second time in 1997 when UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme was granted to STEP for financial and technical help in order to improve the agro-pastoral yields in the mountain, while focusing on environmental friendly practices. The work included clearing of springs, lining of irrigation channels, construction of water tanks and mini dams, construction and maintenance of link roads, and help in developing orchards in order to decrease the dependency on livestock (see annexe 9)

Despite receiving 20% of the permit fees, the GoB has never offered any financial contribution to the TCP.

Overall, these funds – apart from the Houbara Foundation's – have been marginal as far as the survival of TCP is concerned. As seen in annexe 9, for a period of ten years, these funds have amounted to approximately US$73,000. This funding helped the programme to re-

Photo 8 - Game Guards, members of STEP, a hunter and his trophy

Photo 9 - Nursery in Tanishpa

inforce the linkages between the natural resources and well being of the local population. Furthermore, the UNDP Small Grant created awareness among the people of Torghar that their conservation efforts were recognized and appreciated.

The expenditure table (annexe 9) shows that, throughout the years, the majority of the money spent has been devoted to salaries (amongst which, that of game guards) and programmatic activities, thus illustrating the field orientation of the TCP management. Not only self sufficient, TCP has proven itself to be financially sustainable, as the yearly balance has been positive for 9 consecutive years (see TCP Balance sheet of annexe 9).

Of course, this financial self-sufficiency is a choice which offers limitations. By opting for financial autonomy, STEP also had to accept some restrictions in its scope of actions. In fact, since many years, the STEP Management Team has been keen to adopt a more holistic approach regarding environmental protection. Considering the ecosystem's fragility, many actions to ensure its biodiversity and sustainability have been envisaged. For example, the wild pistachio trees of Torghar have been under threat of the proliferating porcupines; the latter menacing the survival of the trees by eating the bark at their base. This issue has been talked about for many years, but STEP never had the resources to launch an effective conservation campaign.

Recently, through SUSG for Central Asia, the TCP has been included in a five year GEF [10] / UNDP [11] Medium Sized Project (MSP) funding for work on conservation and sustainable use. This project includes both Torghar for the conservation of Markhor and Urial, and an area in the Chagai and Noshki Districts of Balochistan for the conservation of reptiles. The overall cost of the project is anticipated to be US$1,192,000. In Torghar, the project will benefit from 20 years of efforts and help enhance and improve the undergoing conservancy while initiating new programmes such as education. It is worth noting that the TCP does not depend on this funding for its regular functioning and, in fact, is co-funding this project with US$215;000.

[10] The Global Environment Facility (GEF), established in 1991, helps developing countries fund projects and programmes that protect the global environment. GEF grants support projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants (http://www.gefweb.org/).

[11] The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is the UN's global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. UNDP is on the ground in 166 countries, working with them on global and national development challenges (http://www.undp.org/).

IV. Torghar Biodiversity and Sustainable Use

The TCP was launched in 1985, for the conservation of Markhor *(Capra falconeri jerdoni)* – a wild goat – and Urial *(Ovis orientalis cyclo-ceros)* – wild sheep – in Torghar. Both species are listed on the Third Schedule of the Balochistan Wildlife Protection Act 1974 [12] , as "protected animals, i.e., animals which shall not be hunted, killed or captured" except as permitted under specific circumstances (Government of Balochistan Agriculture Department, 1977).

The Markhor subspecies, Suleiman or Straight horned Markhor, inhabits a limited area that includes the mountains of western Pakistan (Takatu,Toba Kakar and Suleman Ranges) and some of Afghanistan. It is listed as "endangered" under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA) [13] and is included in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) of Wild Fauna and Flora [14]. The Afghan Urial is more widespread but not abundant (Roberts 1977), and included in Appendix II of CITES. Both the Suleiman Markhor and the Afghan Urial are listed as a threatened species in the IUCN Red Data Book [15].

SUSTAINABLE USE

The TCP was founded on the principle of sustainable use of natural resources. This concept was defined by IUCN (The World Conservation Union) [16]

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[12] www.environment.gov.pk/eia_pdf/g_Legislation-NEQS.pdf

[13] http://www.fws.gov/endangered/

[14] See footnote 8 for details

[15] See http://www.redlist.org/ for more details.

[16] IUCN - The World Conservation Union was founded in 1948 and brings together 79 states, 112 government agencies, 760 NGOs, 37 affiliates, and some 10,000 scientists and experts from 181 countries in a unique worldwide partnership. Its mission is to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable. Within the framework of global conventions IUCN has helped over 75 countries to prepare and implement national

Sustainable Use of Natural Resources
- as defined by IUCN -

- IUCN recognizes that the economies, cultures, and well-being of all human societies depend on the use of biodiversity.
- Conservation must address the way that we use biodiversity, rather than construct artificial distinctions between people and nature.
- The concept of sustainability is central to conservation but it embodies social dimensions – including distribution, values and equity – as well as an understanding of the intrinsic limitations of the supply of biological products and ecological services.
- The goal is to adopt uses of biodiversity that are sustainable.

The concept of sustainable use initially faced opposition by many conservation organisations, as it meant killing the species which were the subject of conservation. Yet, after many years of gradual implementation, sustainable use is now recognised world wide as one of the most efficient means to save the Biodiversity. In the Case of the TCP, the idea was immediately seen as the only viable way to save the two animal species. Through regulated Trophy Hunting, the project was to achieve substantial resources and create incentive for the local population to protect their animals.

TROPHY HUNTS

The hunting season for Markhor and Urial starts in November and goes on until March. The animals sought by hunters are exclusively older males with the largest horns. Hunting those animals means leaving the female and younger males at peace, therefore not interfering

conservation and biodiversity strategies. IUCN has approximately 1000 staff, most of whom are located in its 42 regional and country offices while 100 work at its Headquarters in Gland, Switzerland. For more details, see http://www.iucn.org/

in the reproduction cycles. The growth rate is thus undisturbed. It is the responsibility of the game guards to identify the appropriate animals. However, the hunter is free to select the animal to be hunted.

In the rut season, which usually commences in early November and lasts until late December, the mature male is usually more visible, venturing from one herd to another, seeking mating partners. During this period, fights and duels take place when males challenge each other for exclusive control over females. The herds are composed of females and young animals.

Photo 10 - A Markhor herd during the rut season

After the rut, mature males gradually form the exclusively all male herds. During winter and spring, the larger males tend to become solitary and nocturnal, spending long summer days in caves and other hiding places, venturing out just before sunset and hiding before sunrise. They remain solitary during spring, while the females begin to isolate from the group in preparation for lambing. After the lambing season the females, once again go for herd formation.

The first trophy hunt took place in 1986 for the Afghan Urial and in 1989 for the Suleiman Markhor. In 1986, the trophy hunter did not

succeed in his hunt because very few trophy sized Urial were present in Torghar. On top of that, communication links were difficult, most areas were only accessible by foot or camel back, and knowledge of biodiversity was limited. The TCP decisions makers having favoured cautiousness over income raising, it was not before 1996 that the hunts became regular (see annexe 8 for details of the hunts).

SURVEYS

The sustainability of Trophy hunting is dependent on the allocation of quotas for each species and ensuring their enforcement. Hence, the first requirement to initiate such projects is to survey the animal population and assess the maximum number of specimens that can be harvested without disrupting the reproduction cycle. In 1985, Dr. Richard Mitchell of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (US-FWS) visited Torghar for that purpose [17] .

Dr Mitchell conducted the first two Markhor and Urial census in 1985 and 1987. Unlike the later surveys, these were not conducted scientifically, as the data collected was primarily based on verbal information. The final figures in 1988 survey stood at observation of 56 Markhors and 85 Urials (annexe 5).

Further censuses were conducted in 1994, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2002 and 2005. They include surveys of Urial and Markhor population, range conditions, livestock, diseases, small mammals, and flora. A summary of the main findings can be found in annexe 5.

The most significant and unexpected are the rediscovery of the Afghan mole-vole *(Ellobius fuscocapillus)* by Dr. Charles Woods of Florida Museum of Natural History; and confirmation of breeding of Hawfinch *(Coccothraustas, coccothraustes)*. For more detailed information on the flora and fauna present in the area see annexes 6 & 7.

SUSTAINABLE HARVEST

The main characteristics of Markhor and Urial are: relatively long life span, relatively high reproductive rate for a species of its body size,

[17] In the 1980s USAID and the US-FWS were active in Pakistan. For information about their Endangered Species program, see http://www.fws.gov/endangered/

Photo 11 - Close up of an Afghan Urial head

polygamous mating system, relatively high survival of adult age classes, relatively low susceptibility to predators, and adaptation to rugged and fluctuating conditions (e.g., unusual cold or blizzards in winter, drought in summer (Schaller 1980). These suggest that the Markhor and Urial populations are relatively tolerant to conservative harvest rates and have the capacity to rebound from overharvest. In such species there is normally an "excess of males whose loss has little effect on population levels" (Schaller 1977 p. 134) [18]

According to Dr. Johnson, the limited trophy hunting has not affected the increase in the population of Markhor and Urial. As he states himself, "The simple fact that both populations have continued to grow

[18] Although it is difficult to assign an operational definition to the term "healthy population," it is normally associated with a population that is: (1) large enough to be minimally threatened by random demographic and genetic processes; (2) at or near "carrying capacity" or with a high rate of increase; and (3) widespread enough or close enough to other populations to be buffered from drastic environmental fluctuations and catastrophes.
It is likewise difficult to assign an operational definition to "healthy habitat," but the term is normally associated with a habitat that; (1) allows a wildlife population to achieve its maximum population size and/or growth rate; and (2) has suffered little or no degradation.

Photo 12 - A hunter, game guards and a Suleiman Markhor trophy

steadily while subject to a strictly controlled trophy hunt is ample evidence that harvest levels have been conservative" (Johnson 1997).

Mike Frisina recommended that "Trophy hunting has not impacted the ability of Markhor and Urial population to increase. For the male population segment a sustainable annual trophy harvest for Markhor should be up to 18. A sustainable trophy harvest for Urial should be up to 13 (Frisina 2000).

Despite these recommendations, TCP has allowed an annual trophy hunt of only 1-2 Markhor and 4-5 Urial until 2004, even though the estimated "sustainable harvest" based on surveys would allow many more. For the first time, the trophy hunt was increased to 5 animals in 2005-2006.

V. A Gradual Implementation

The Programme is based on the basic principle aligning conservation with local small scale economics. This simple idea has proved its efficiency, as Torghar is now cited as one of the most successful projects of its kind in Pakistan. But making it work has been anything but easy. After more than 20 years of existence, the programme is still faced with the question of sustainability. The following will describe the various stages through which the TCP has become what it is today.

A FILM MAKER ON THE SCENE

While producing a film on wildlife commissioned by the Government of Balochistan (GoB) in 1984, Sardar Naseer Tareen realised that wildlife in his home province had depleted significantly, and that the Suleiman Markhor was near extinction. One of the major causes was the common availability of automatic weapons and ammunition resulting from the recent wars in Afghanistan. Discussions ensued with: tribal representatives of the area who, being hunters themselves, recognised the pace and nature of depletion; conservation experts in the US-FWS; and the GoB Wildlife Department.

From these discussions emerged the idea of setting up a Conservation Plan. This was initially promoted by the tribal leader Nawab Taimur Shah Jogizai. The Nawab's son, Mahboob Jogizai, identified the Torghar mountain to be the best place to implement the project [19]. After discussing the problem with Mr. David Ferguson of US Fish and Wildlife Service (US-FWS) in June 1984, Mr. Tareen asked for some help in this respect. In December 1984, Dr. Richard Mitchell of the US-FWS's Office of Scientific Authority travelled to Pakistan; he was accompanied by Dr. Bart O'Gara, then professor at Montana University

[19] For a detailed account by Naseer Tareen, see Tareen, N. (2002). Tribal leadership paves the way. Green Pioneers. Stories from the grassroots. M. Abidi-Habib. Karachi, UNDP / GEF: 113-121.

and head of the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, and Dr. Bruce Bunting of World Wildlife Fund-US.

They travelled to Quetta to discuss opportunities for initiating wildlife conservation activities in Balochistan with the provincial officials. When the then Chief Conservator, Mr. Mohammad Rafiq expressed his inability to start a meaningful project to save the dwindling Markhor population in areas outside effective Government control, the visiting team turned to Sardar Naseer Tareen to initiate a private Conservation Plan.

Although the idea was favourably received by the provincial Wildlife Department, they were unable to offer any financial or technical assistance. Indeed, its knowledge of the condition of wildlife and natural resources on one hand, and its capacity to intervene on the other, was limited and constrained by a number of legal and administrative factors. Earlier, Nawab Taimur Shah Jogizai had twice approached the government to request a conservation intervention based on hiring game guards, but without success.

A SELF RUN PROJECT: THE GAME GUARD PROGRAMME (GGP)

As a result, it was determined that the programme would be funded through the proceeds generated by a limited, controlled trophy hunt of the Afghan Urial.

The TCP was created in 1985. Its first step was to enforce a total ban on hunting of Markhor and Urial. For this purpose, those devising the programme (namely Naseer Tareen, Nawab Taimur Shah Jogizai, his

> The Game Guard Programme (GGP), developed by Richard Mitchell and Bart O'Gara as an integral part of TCP, stipulated that tribesmen were to be recruited from the local population as game guards (see annexe 11 for a detailed account of the GGP's evolution). It recommended that wildlife surveys be undertaken regularly, establishing the number of Markhor and Urials that could be hunted. The hypothesis was that the development of local livelihood based on trophy hunting would demonstrate to the local tribesmen that managing the area for wildlife protection could be an economically viable use of the land and its resources.

son Mahboob Jogizai and Richard Mitchell) decided to hire game guards composed of proficient hunters from the mountain. Simultaneously, a system of trophy hunts was established in order to generate income to pay for the programme and provide benefits to the owners of the mountain. This also ensured a direct link between effective regulation and benefits.

The GGP was launched in 1985 and seven local tribesmen – former hunters – were hired as game guards to control illegal hunting and to assist in wildlife surveys [20]. Initial funding for salaries of the game guards was provided by the then owner of the US-based Pizza Hut food chain [21], a keen trophy hunter. Since then this number of gameguards has increased to 93 in 2007.

THE SOCIAL IMPORTANCE OF HUNTING

Traditionally, hunting for food and pleasure was practiced by the inhabitants of Torghar and individuals from outside. Initially, the primitive weaponry and the scarcity of ammunition limited the number of animals that were killed. Although the most efficient hunters could claim to have killed more than 1000 animals in their life long career (Samad Aka) [22] , the required outstanding skill limited the number of such hunters to merely a few. In the whole mountain – with a population ranging from 2000 to 3000 people (see annexe 12 for a detailed 2004 population census) – amongst the last generation of hunters, no more than 12 people are cited to have been outstanding hunters.

Within the mountain, hunting involved a well recognized and admired know-how. On one's part, this knowledge concerned the behaviour of the animals and the capacity to hunt; i.e. to track and shoot. But it also implied braving super-natural creatures (called "perai") which are believed to own and guard the herds of wild sheep and goat. A

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[20] See the case study written by Javed Ahmed, Naseer Tareen, and Paind Khan at www.biodiv.org/doc/case-studies/suse/cs-suse-iucn-thorgar.pdf

[21] An initial and nominal amount (10 000 US dollars, half of which in Binoculars, Mountain shoes, Jackets, Back bags and sleeping bags.) was lent to initiate the GGP. The rest of the funds received were used for game guard salaries.

[22] Interview conducted in Torghar, February 2002, by the author.

hunter, therefore, must know his limitations (what to hunt and when) and how to dodge the vigilance of the perai (mostly through cunningness). Some hunters are said to have been killed as a result of the perai's wrath – the last such reported case took place 30 years ago.

The admiration for the hunter's skills, bravery and powers did not only affect the status of the individual, but also benefited the group to which he belonged. It is not rare to hear a person justifying the superiority of his own group by asserting that it has produced the finest hunters. More pragmatically, the skilled hunters were capable of hosting and guiding influential game hunters from outside. Nawab Taimur Shah Jogizai and his son Mahbub Jogizai, well known experts in hunting, regularly came to Torghar, as did other members of the Jogizai clan. Other influential tribesmen as well as government officials would also be invited to do the same, either by a Jogizai or directly by some residents of Torghar.

This last type of hunting was not relevant to any subsistence need. But allowing influential people to hunt played a dominant role in the patron-client relationship prevailing in the region. Skilled hunters would be requested to help in hunts or collect trophies. Not only has "hunting always been linked to politics" (Aurangzeb Jogizai, pers. com., April 2002), but its importance increased as the animals progressively became rare. Hence, much of the social status and power relations in the mountain were derived from hunting. Abandoning such practice signifies a loss of a much greater scale than the kilos of meat which the hunt used to provide.

FROM HUNTER TO GAME GUARD

Once a ban was imposed on the hunting of the Suleiman Markhor and the Urial Sheep in 1985, the salary from the game guard programme became regular and significant, source of income for some of the inhabitants in the mountain. It had, as a result, a strong impact on the existing social relations.

The implementation of the ban was extended to all individuals, including those belonging to nomadic tribes. Indeed, Torghar lies across one of the traditional migration routes between the Afghan plains and parts of Pakistan. These tribes are numerous; indeed some of the

nomads belong to the same tribal group as those living in Torghar (Jalalzai within the larger Kakar tribe) while others do not [23].

The discussions with nomads regarding the ban on hunting was an initiative undertaken directly by local people living in the mountain, rather than dictated by TCP managerial team.

Photo 13 - Salam Aka, Ex-hunter, elder of one of the tribes of Torghar

The success of the project can be gauged from the fact that people like Samad Aka, who claimed to have killed more than 1000 animals in his lifetime, had been convinced of the necessity to safeguard the mountain's animal population. In the later stages of his life, he had become one of the most dedicated advocates for STEP's project.

[23] (Abdullahzai, Batozai, Mardanzai, Andan, Maryanai, Kharoti, Safi, Dotani, Shinwari, Mallah Khail, Aka Khail, Tor Nasser, Hajigai, Nizam Khail, Niazi, Babozai, Suleiman Khail etc.). For more details on the nomadic patterns of these tribes, see Mayne 1955, Robinson 1978, Spain 1963.Nearly 20 tribal groups pass through Torghar twice a year. They travel from Afghanistan to the warmer plains of Pakistan in the autumn, and turn back north during early spring to Kakar Khorasan and beyond the Durrand Line to spend the summer in Afghan territories.

VI. From TCP to STEP

In the formative years, TCP was administered through a loose and informal structure. For several years, it remained roughly divided in two groups, one based in Quetta and the other in Qilla Saifullah (annexe 13). The members of both groups would meet in the mountain when the hunter(s) came.

- In Quetta, Mr. Tareen and his associates (namely Mr. Paind Khan and Nawabzada Mirwais Jogizai) were primarily responsi ble for dealing with Government Departments, for marketing, and arranging hunts.
- In Qilla Saifullah, Nawabzada Mahboob Jogizai was in charge of hiring, regulating duties and paying salaries of game guards, consulting the elders from Torghar, conducting trophy hunts, setting up hunting camps, and managing general affairs of Torghar and its people.

While the Quetta office was somewhat distant from the people of Torghar – both physically and in the matters it dealt with – the office in Qilla Saifullah and the game guards continued to function on pre-existing power relations. The authority and personal relations of Nawab Taimur Shah Jogizai and of his son Mahboob Jogizai, contributed greatly to the legitimacy of the enterprise. Over the years, those working for the organization but sitting outside Torghar would visit the mountain frequently; while both the Quetta and Qilla Saifullah offices were often hosting visitors from the mountain, especially game guards.

OF THE IMPORTANCE OF TRIBAL AUTHORITY

The inhabitants of Torghar have long been reluctant to outside intervention in their affairs. The direct involvement of their tribal leader, Nawabzada Mahboob Jogizai, in the initial stages of the programme, was an important factor for their acceptance and participation.

In retrospect an interesting logic to the programme emerged. The structure of the conservation initiative was based on a ban on hunting, implemented by local game guards, and exercised through existing power relations, for which Mahboob Jogizai was a key figure. The presence of Nawabzada Mirwais Jogizai and later his brother Nawabzada Aurangzeb Jogizai, both direct cousins of Nawabzada Mahboob Jogizai, played an important part in establishing the credibility of the programme.

> The enactment of tribal authority in the Programme management is one of the primary reasons for the overall success of the programme.

But, it also introduced power competition and the attempt on the part of some inhabitants to use the programme in order to increase their own power base. As benefits from the trophy hunts increased, various individuals and/or groups working with the programme started utilizing their new power (financial and authoritative as protectors of the mountain) to improve their position within the social setup of Torghar. This new dimension had a strong impact on socio-economic relationships and the balance of power, created numerous hurdles and led to the need of establishing a formal system of governance. Suggestions to formalise the distribution of benefits came from within the mountain, and the general structure of STEP had to go through several metamorphosis – as it is no doubt bound to undergo further ones in the future.

THE CREATION OF STEP – TOWARDS AN INTEGRATED APPROACH

Over time, the intricacies related to rights, equity and distribution of benefits emerged and gained weight. These tensions led to an increasing pressure for jobs. As a result, the nature of responsibilities and tasks multiplied and were reconfigured.

In 1994, for practical purposes TCP was registered under the 1860 Societies Registration Act as a non-profit, non-governmental organisation (NGO) under the name of STEP (Society for Torghar Environmental Protection).

In 1996 the SUSG Central Asia, chaired by Mr. Tareen, was established in Pakistan, adjacent to the STEP office. The Torghar Conservation Pro-

gramme was included in SUSG-C Asia's activities, thus becoming part of a wider sustainable use agenda. Although the TCP did not benefit from any funding, it was cited as an exemplary project from which lessons could be learned and replicated elsewhere in Afghanistan and Central Asia.

The same year, Mirwais Jogizai decided to leave the organisation. His post as Manager for range-management was transformed into Manager for Torghar Affairs and led by his brother Aurangzeb Jogizai. In 1998, Mr. Naeem Ashraf, Project Manager SUSG-CAsia, voluntarily assumed the added responsibility of Director of Resource Management, STEP. The same year, Sikandar Jogizai, son of Mahboob Jogizai, was designated as Field Supervisor, based in Qilla Saifullah, in order to increase efficiency and communication between the different actors of the Programme. This structure was followed till 2005. The final structure is shown in a diagrammatic form in annexe 13.

STEP's activities have rapidly evolved from giving financial compensation in the form of salaries to game guards, to a programme addressing issues ranging from irrigation to agriculture, range management and medical assistance. The latter drawing a substantial proportion of STEP's global budget. Indeed, the nearest medical facilities available to the people of Torghar are located 90 KM away. STEP has a policy of providing medical assistance to all needy bona fide "owners" of Torghar regardless of their residency. In this respect during 2006, STEP spent an amount of over 33,000 U.S. dollars on the medical expenses of nearly 1100 individuals from Torghar. The organization has also extended financial help, on regular basis, to vulnerable individuals and families in Torghar, and provided assistance to hardship cases. In the year 2006, 35 such individuals received help amounting to over 1, 00,000 rupees.

VII. STEP and the "Community"

As said earlier, the main tensions with which STEP has been faced evolve around the issue of the equity principle commanding the distribution of benefits. In 1998 one of the sub-tribes of Torghar (Hussain Khail) decided, through a written document, to spell out a logic according to which benefits from the programme – mainly the attribution of jobs – should be distributed (annexe 15). This agreement was of great significance in many respects, but most importantly it showed the will of these inhabitants to take the programme into their own hands. The main tool to implement this empowerment was the decision to form a local Committee

DEVOLUTION OF POWER AND GRASSROOTS OWNERSHIP

For the Quetta office, this was seen as a window to decentralise management. As a result, a lengthy process was launched in order to draw up new bye-laws, with the first draft written in 2002, and the final version completed in 2004 (annexe 14); in parallel, the organisation underwent structural changes mentioned in the previous chapter (see also annexe 13). The Quetta office had to ensure that the new structure of the programme would be owned by the people living in the mountain.

(1) The Participatory Approach Enhanced

The building of a camp in 1999 on the Tanishpa plateau was an important marker in this process. The camp is a permanent structure made to host the hunters in better conditions than what the tents had allowed until then. It was followed by the construction of another camp in the Torghberg valley, in 2001. These camps became a permanent and neutral place to hold meetings about programme issues. The camps being open to all, whenever STEP representatives are in the mountain, inhabitants know where to find them. To have fixed meeting places within the mountain facilitates discussions and negotiations, including those who were either unfamiliar with the members

of STEP themselves, or rarely visit the offices in Quetta or Qilla Saifullah. It is during these informal meetings (majlis) that most of the emergent issues have been discussed. As information and reports no longer emanated from only a few game guards, the collective participation and transparency were enhanced.

(2) Committees: a structure for participation

Although discussions were undeniably fruitful in terms of relationship, they could not be sufficient to reach a general consensus regarding Programme decisions. After several years of negotiations (1998 - 2001), the creation of Mountain Committees was kept as a leading idea to establish a collective decision mechanism for the mountain inhabitants. The shape and form of these committees were discussed from the middle of 2001 to the end of 2002.

A Field Sociologist was hired to initiate and follow the discussion regarding that matter. Taking into consideration the intricate social repercussions of the programme meant an increased complexity of management. When, in the middle of 2002, the final shape of Mountain Committees was proposed to the inhabitants, it triggered a strong reaction on behalf of all groups. The stronger tribal groups in Torghar insisted on the committees to be exclusively composed of individuals living in the mountains whereas the weaker groups wanted some of the more influential kin residing outside Torghar to be included in these committees. Many threatened to leave the programme. The main reluctance was due to the mistrust from within the mountain, and the fear that a greater responsibility to the inhabitants would be taken advantage of by the stronger groups or individuals at the expense of the weaker ones. New negotiations had to be undertaken, some of which are still ongoing [24] . Although the creation of Committees has been accepted on principle by all, its application revealed far more difficult than expected.

The long awaited "community empowerment" and local ownership of the project, thought to be the milestone for the sustainability of TCP, was more complex and more dangerous than expected. Increas-

[24] These negotiations were not always smooth as they required, at times, the Quetta office of STEP to threaten the suspension of game guard salaries, which it eventually did – the longest period they have remained suspended is 18 months. In all cases game guards are to be paid retroactively.

ing the direct decision making powers of the inhabitants led to new tensions and fears, within the mountain itself, and threatening the programme as a whole. The 2002 draft of the new bye-laws laid out in detail the responsibilities of the different committees within the mountain. The objective was, first and foremost, to increase the decision making power of those living in the mountain, emphasising the fact that they are the ones who deal, on a day to day basis, with the consequences of the programme. More ideally, the Committee system was to ensure the basis for the gradual "empowerment" of actors within the mountain (those usually designated as The "Community" in NGO jargon)

Photo 14 - Discussions in Tanishpa camp, Decemeber 2002

Photo 15 - Discussions in Torghberg Camp, Sept. 2002

Defining "community"

Looking at, or working with, a "community" assumes, by definition, this community to be bounded by common interests. Yet, analysing the nature of the conflicting interests brings us to the basic question as to what exactly a "community" is.

Upon realizing the need for more "grass root" or "local level" involvement to ensure successful development programmes, many researchers or NGO activists have advocated carrying out development works through the direct participation of "communities". But as methods and methodologies oriented towards community involvement multiplied, the concept of "community" itself diluted in a nebula of definitions referring to almost as many different realities as there are projects. A community can be defined according to criteria – whether separately or combined – as diverse as geographic, economic, social, political, administrative, cultural etc.

If "community" is merely a pragmatic category, and not a heuristic and substantial concept, only then can its reality find some echoes within Torghar. Communities are identified according to specific goals or proposed actions (conservation plans, development programmes, area rehabilitation, education development… etc.), and within constraints (limitation of time, availability of finances for specific issues, budget lines, accessible infrastructure, existing know-how, etc.). Communities are circumscribed according to an activity's needs or scale; but the communal dynamics effectively at play are generally more complex and may challenge the "community" as a unit, either by fragmenting it (different interest groups emerge from within the community) or enlarging it (the interest groups are actually of a larger scale than that of the defined community).

The hence defined communities may well be pragmatic and match specific collective interests, but may also – and more probably – only partially cover the existing social ties or may even oblige the actors themselves to create a new criteria for self-identification.

RELEVANCY OF THE "COMMUNITY" CONCEPT

In order to define the people of Torghar as a "community", the TCP has, depending on the context, alternated between several criteria. These have been:

1) geographical: all the people who live in and own the mountain;
2) economical: inhabitants have livestock and share the available pasture land;
3) environmental: they all depend on the natural resources of the mountain;
4) administrative: the mountain falls within an administrative boundary;
5) political: they are Jalalzai and subject to the Jogizai clan's authority;
6) cultural: they are all Pashtuns and practice the same customs;
7) social: they interact, intermarry, and share the burden of protecting the mountain from poachers.

Furthermore the inhabitants of Torghar were responsive to the project. As the benefits became apparent, their willingness to work at its sustainability increased; and they soon became aware of the importance to conserve the mountain's biodiversity as a whole through concerted actions and regulated behaviours. They can therefore be said to have reacted – and to still react today – as a "community" regarding the programme.

Yet, to the same extent, forces and power relations challenging this unity can be identified just as clearly. The reactions to the creation of committees within the mountain, and the consequences of sharing responsibility regarding the programme, show how conflicting different interests can be. Despite recognizing the common interest in safeguarding the mountain biodiversity, the Torghar inhabitants may face difficulty in effectively coming together because of internal differences.

In fact, the people living in the mountain form distinct tribal groups and sub-groups which, on many issues, may not be in agreement amongst themselves due to conflicting interests.

Each group:

1) strongly identifies itself as different from another and oppose themselves through territorial conflict;
2) claims members outside the mountain who consider themselves as co-owners of the land, are thus entitled to the same rights as those living within the mountain;
3) considers itself belonging to an area far wider than the moun tain range.

These differences are such that, one wonders if the "community" would even exist at all if it was not for the TCP. When looked at from a certain angle, the single "mountain community of Torghar" becomes "different Jalalzai groups of northern Balochistan and south-East Afghanistan". This is not only a matter of angle, but a reality with which people live daily.

COUNTER FORCES TO COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT

Concretely, this situation triggers contradicting reactions which revealed themselves when 'Mountain Committees' for grassroot management were created. Opposition arose from:

- influential people living outside the mountain area but who are members of one of the Torghar sub-tribal groups;
- groups laying claim to a portion of the mountain but who are not living there;
- people living in the mountain fearing to loose certain privileges;
- groups from the mountain wanting to reverse inequalities in their favour.

At the same time, all people opposing the creation of the Committees agreed on their coherence, necessity and beneficial aspect for the Project. In that sense, the contradiction is not one which involves the conceivers of the Programme on one hand (STEP's Board of Management) and the people of Torghar on the other: it is an internal contradiction to both.

The principles according to which the "Torghar Community" is singled

out are accepted by all, while it is impossible for actors to reduce their identity and common interest to this "community".

In this, the community can not be isolated as a single, uniform, autonomous and coherent entity (*Khotari, Pathak et al. 1998*). With this reality in mind, we understand the fact that it took years for the TCP (and later STEP) to understand and grasp the complexity of social relationships within Torghar. Although STEP promotes the idea of collective, uniform, just, non-hierarchical action; it cannot ignore the fact that people follow individual or collective interests which may challenge the unity of the same "community".

THE NEGOTIATION PROCESS

The understanding developed as the issues unfolded and revealed unprecedented stakes. With its ear to the ground, STEP follows different strands of discussions which are taking place in the mountain. Random issues often trigger discussions on fundamental aspects of the social relations which can gain momentum and become central concerns. Information is not systematically collected but is a reactive process based on different talks and the temporal importance of issues.

As the intricacies of the social relations in the mountain became apparent, the programme has become an important element of social relations in Torghar. Thus STEP became more of an "insider" (actor) within the social setup than it had been so far.

This has been achieved through constant discussion and negotiation which evolve less according to a fix set of principles, than along the lines of ever emerging events. It has therefore required a constant presence and adaptation to newly formulated requirements. This, again, shows the nature of TCP to be managing a fragile equilibrium, a constant re-balance and awareness of social realities. It also partially explains the violent reaction against the 'fixed' by-laws, the main aim of which was to check the power games.

VIII. Clash of Logics: *Conservation v/s Tribal Rights*

Once again, the TCP is undeniably a successful programme. Yet, its success relies on an uneasy cohabitation of two sets of logics: one based on conservation issues, the other focused on tribal relations. This cohabitation has revealed to be particularly efficient as far as controlling poachers is concerned. It shows many more sore points with regards to the issue of equity in the distribution of benefits.

EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF POACHERS

Throughout the implementation of the project, one predicament has continuously been encountered: what to do in cases of poaching? [25] This remained a thorny procedure to tackle for different reasons. One was the difficulty of establishing proof of the poaching: the only material evidences are foot prints or parts of the animal killed. Another was to find the basis of punishment and to determine who would implement it [26] . Also, the problem of denouncing a fellow tribesman to outside authorities and the mixing of personal grudges in accusations has remained a factor of great tensions. The fact that the Quetta office could only rely on reports from game guards, random conversations and collective meetings often led to status quo when several conflicting versions were being spelled out.

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[25] Poachers may belong to different pressure groups: people within the mountain using poaching as their only means of pressure to make their claims heard; motivated by internal tribal disputes or competition, members of the Kakar tribes have poached in the hope that the program would cesse and discredit those who claim ownership to it; other cases involve influential people wanting to by-pass the law against illegal hunting for personal pleasure.

[26] One option is to go to government courts since hunting is officially allowed only upon obtaining hunting permits. But, this solution conflicts with the general reluctance of the Torghar inhabitants to see an active involvement of the government over an issue perceived as highly internal to the mountain. Another option is for a member of the Jogizai Nawab clan to make use of his authority and power, but such interventions have been more than once felt as being politically motivated or unjust. The system of proof remains, to this day, a complex matter to deal with and is subject to all kinds of problems such as a person accusing another on the grounds of personal grudges rather than effective acts.

On the whole, each case of poaching was treated separately with as many solutions as there were cases. In the absence of a systematic approach, almost no poachers have been punished, while many ended up employed as game guards – which has effectively stopped their hunting activities. In 20 years, a total of 19 people have been accused of poaching. Some accusation are most likely unfounded; some accused are guilty of a one-time hunt; while others have been found guilty of regular poaching. In fact, only 13 people have been investigated upon. Out of those, 8 have been punished (ranging from public humiliation to national prison).

It is noteworthy that despite the absence of a system, poaching has been drastically reduced. The regulation relies, once again, on a loose and constant monitoring as well as the multiplicity of interests at work making poaching more of a disadvantage than an asset. An intricate network of active forces and relationship – authority, fear and power – is at work in this regulatory process. This, without following a fixed set up of administrative rules, or repressive institutions.

This fact is all the more remarkable that illegal hunting in National Parks by influential people of the country is not uncommon. Whereby Torghar came under important pressure from some very high placed individuals who, when refused the hunt (several times from the local game guards themselves and without the intervention of STEP Board of Management), left with little or no sympathy for TCP or other such programmes.

The main drawback of this situation is the negative effect on transparency and the difficulty to deal with numerous unfounded accusations. In this respect, STEP has been demanding a clearer system for the management of poaching, which the Committee system – and decentralised management – is meant to address.

THE QUESTION OF EQUITY

On the other hand, the inhabitants have come forth with their own demand and conception of establishing a clear and transparent system. Initially, the salaries were distributed as compensation for performing a duty. But it was also known that those originally designated to guard the mountain were close to Mahboob Jogizai in one way or

the other. Their employment was soon perceived as the result of a patron-client relationship. As the pressure from the unemployed increased, Mahboob Jogizai multiplied the number of people hired and soon ended up with more jobs than required for the guarding task. In the meantime, many people from within Torghar who were not employed continued to express frustration over the logic of employment and advocated that they had an equal right to benefits from the trophy hunts as anybody else.

Although initially indirectly involved in managing the game guard team, the Quetta office was gradually dragged into the controversy. In trying to ease the tension, it also contributed to it by 1) enabling the distribution of more jobs and 2) advocating for an "equal share" of benefits. Given the fact that the salaries from game guards were the only regular income directly derived from the trophy hunt, it soon became impossible to dissociate the salaries from effective benefits, to a point of becoming almost synonymous with the benefits. Discussions ensued, as everyone recognised both the need to regulate and control poaching, and the need to distribute benefits in a fair manner.

Obtaining a job was soon perceived as a 'right' (haq) rather than based on skills or merit. In other words, the attribution of jobs became disassociated from the responsibility of the game guard. This was true to a point because some of the people hired were physically incapable of performing their duty.

The juxtaposition of the two stands (salaries for duty/ salaries as rights) became one of the major points of contention for managing the programme. The challenge was to find a way to give weight to both stands. How does one make sure that those entitled to claim "ownership" of the programme also were capable of assuming the job of a game guard? How does one justify both the claim to equal and fair distribution of benefits, while at the same time demanding that those receiving a share should be ones with specific skills?

COUNTING POPULATION (NAFARI) OR TRIBAL GROUPS (PLAR)?

In line with everything else, the programme did not have any pre-conceived solution and carried on the process of discussions and negotiations to obtain the most satisfying answers. This question of "right"

was all the more significant because of an increasing demand to fine tune the logic of distributing benefits. The main point of contention was, again, two fold, each equally valid in the value system at work in the mountain:

1) The first is that everyone "of the mountain" – meaning 'owners' living in it [27] – should benefit equally from the programme.
2) The second is that the programme belongs to the mountain, meaning that it is linked to the rights of those living within its boundaries. The benefits should therefore follow the system of land distribution and tribal rights.

Those two logics are summarized in pashto by the words "nafari" (population) and "plar" (father or lineage of a tribal group). A distribution following nafari would take in consideration the number of individuals; while one based on plar would be based on the number of tribal groups. Both bear their own problems:

1) "nafari" is egalitarian on the basis of individuals but ends up benefiting those groups who have more population while smaller groups – even if they may own a larger territory – are weakened;
2) the "plar" in a way counterbalances the excess of power a group gains by being more numerous, but can end up giving more benefits to a group whose population is very small.

The difficulty is therefore both pragmatic and a question of principle. All actors of the programme recognize the value of each stand. What determines their position is the extent to which they benefit or loose.

[27] Keeping in mind that all the tribal owners of the land do not necessarily live in the mountain.

IX. Lessons and Conclusions

STEP has traveled a long way from its initial main concern for the survival of the two high profile ungulate species of markhor and urial, to a programme striving to make the conservation of wildlife part of the people of Torghar's daily life.
Today, Torghar boasts the highest concentration of straight horned Markhor in the world, and that of Afghan Urial in Pakistan. Through its realization, the programme has brought a substantial aid to its inhabitants in the shape of regular jobs, infrastructure development, access to health care and livelihood improvement. Yet, the main question remains as to whether this project will continue to grow and benefit both the environment and the inhabitants of Torghar for generations to come, or does it risk to be short lived?

FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

With a limited dependence on external/ donor funds, the programme has remained financially sustainable. This has also meant that none of the programme activities or outputs have been donor driven or based on donor priorities. External funds were used for discrete and easily identifiable activities – census, infrastructure works, purchase of medicine etc (annexe 9)

► However, relying solely upon internally generated funds from trophy hunting has made the programme vulnerable to natural disasters, social unrest and the geo-political instability. On a few occasions, the political tensions in the area discouraged trophy hunters from abroad. Parallel to that, the last six years of drought (1997-2003) resulted in a drastic depletion of fodder in the mountain, fuelling grazing competition between the wildlife and the domestic herds; the threat to the Markhor and Urial population was further increased by diminishing water supplies. STEP managed to bridge this period of financial uncertainty through private loans, rather than depending on donor grants. Its goal – still to be attained – is to cumulate enough resources to be self-sufficient for 5 years.

Despite this vulnerability, during its short period of existence, TCP has brought more benefits in cash and kind to the people of the mountain than all the benefits received from government institutions in the history of Torghar. The salary received through this programme has been an important source of income for some of the residents of Torghar, especially during the drought years.

ORGANISATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

Organisational sustainability has been ensured through investing in an organic process while remaining relevant to programmatic requirements. The organisation has evolved, mainly in reaction to changing needs and events that have acted as a catalyst. The structural complexification of STEP, which ultimately led to the creation of mountain committees, was a response to growing stakes within the social structure of Torghar (annexe 15): an increasing number of people have been employed by the organisation as game guards, a number of development works have been carried out, and STEP's understanding of tribal composition and issues has become more acute.

► It is the Toghar inhabitants themselves who have brought problems and contradictions to the notice of STEP management. In the process, they realized the necessity of structural modifications, thus suggesting the creation of committees. This truly participatory process is a major stepping stone to sustainability. Even though the functionality of these committees is still to be put to test, having obtained a general consensus ensures that this solution, because it is emanating from the mountain, strengthen ownership and sustainability of the programme.

INSTITUTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY AND GRASS ROOT OWNERSHIP

The institutional sustainability is mainly derived from an attentive and flexible approach. Through these qualities, STEP was able to grasp the social intricacies with more accuracy. It evolved from the preconceived idea of a unified "mountain community" to establishing an effective and complex relationship with the "Torghar inhabitants". This meant realising that its actions had repercussions on issues as far from its original focus as land ownership, individual conflicts, domestic relations, political stands, economic activities and choices, educa-

tion, etc. Taking into consideration and understanding group conflicts, land tenure issues or individual's stakes, STEP came to blend into the social structure of Torghar, becoming involved in much more than preserving and conserving animal species. Reciprocally, the people of Torghar have come to share their understanding of internal issues with the management, despite the fact that the latter is composed – though at different levels – of "outsiders". This achievement means much more than a pleasant anecdote: it signifies the effective appropriation, or "ownership" of the programme by the mountain inhabitants ("community ownership" being one of the most sought after, but rarely achieved, goals of development programmes). The main outcome is, beyond individual or collective trust, the establishment of a 'relation' between the inhabitants and the institution.

► Year after year, the Programme gradually became the concern of an increasing number of people within the mountain, henceforth requiring more participation, transparency, accessibility and accountability. These were assured by STEP through continuous advocacy and discussions held with the mountain inhabitants. Many important organisational outputs – such as imposing a check on the passing nomads, advocating for the programme within the mountain, identifying and dealing with poachers, negotiating unwanted impacts of the programme's activities, etc. – were directly managed by the game guards, as well as other concerned people of the mountain, without involvement of the STEP administration.

One of the motivations for maintaining the focus on financial and organizational sustainability is that it contributes fully to the grassroots ownership of the programme. In fact, the majority of the income generated by STEP can rightfully be claimed by the Torghar inhabitants to be their own. This guiding principle and foundation is one on which Mr. Tareen calls frequently when discussing disputes and problems – "We just want the rights to be with the mountain: the programme has to be in the hands of the owners and I consider the owner to be the man who lives and sits there. All I'm saying is that this is their home and they must have authority over it because only they can know what is just and what is not. Also, at the end of the day, it is the man in Torghar who can let the wildlife survive or vanish."

THE POSITIVE IMPACT OF EXTERNAL FACTORS

-- Drought: the unprecedented drought, which affected the region for nearly six years (1996-2002), enhanced the people's appreciation of the programme. With this catastrophe, the ecosystem revealed its fragility – scarcity of fodder and water led to drastic losses of livestock (annexe 3), as well as numerous other fauna and flora species used for food, fuel, medicine, etc. – and some households came to rely solely upon the salaries given to game guards. The scale of this catastrophe revived the inhabitant's interest and appreciation for the program's contributions to their daily lives.

-- Geography: the structure of the mountain itself has considerably eased the conservation efforts. On one hand, its harsh geography limits the number of entry points, therefore facilitating the control of any individual (i.e. potential poachers) penetrating or wanting to escape the mountain. At the same time, once inside the range, the slopes are sufficiently gentle and accessible to always allow the passage from one point to another, allowing the animals to move freely on a continuous habitat, and trophy hunters to approach them at a sufficient distance.

-- Underdevelopment: Overall, the extreme poverty (annexe 16) and lack of social services (the closest medical facilities are two days away by foot or camel, and the schools in the mountain have either absentee or incompetent teachers) meant that the benefits introduced by the programme, however small their scale, have been substantive in relative terms. Moreover, the Markhor or Urial have never weighed heavily on the fragile equilibrium on which the humans depend: the inhabitants have never depended on them for their daily diet, and the wildlife could never sustain the competition for fodder with domesticated animals. Had STEP aimed at conserving wolves or leopards [28] which are considered to be an immediate threat to livestock – i.e. the economic backbone of the mountain population – the organization would have most certainly been opposed with a firm refusal.

[28] "Leopards have become extinct from the area due to systematic killing by local hunters. The people of Torghar were not aware of the fact that extermination of leopard will lead to increase in porcupine population. They realized it when I told them. The constant reminder of this fact of adverse effects on Shnay trees of Torghar has convinced them to an extent in favour of reintroduction. I don't think that the opposition will be strong at all. Wolf? It is another story".Sardar Naseer Tareen.

► In this configuration, who will be the successors becomes a key issue. The structural flexibility imposes tremendous responsibilities on individuals to abide by shared principles. Whether the program will survive once new individuals will take its lead will depend on their ability to maintain and create collective consensus. The conservation programme of Torghar has often, and rightfully, been cited as one of the most successful of its kind in the country [29]. Yet, the praises for STEP's achievements fail to underline the difficulties it has faced and still faces to this day.

LIVESTOCK & WILDLIFE COMPETITION ISSUE

Livestock, mostly sheep and goats, is the main source of livelihood in Torghar. While the population of wildlife is constantly increasing due to effective conservation efforts, the numbers of livestock is also on the rise due to the comparative increase of the tribesmen's income. The threat of grazing competition between the two is obvious even to the people of Torghar. STEP has devised a two phased plan to address this problem.

1. The first calls for reducing large quantities of low grade animals to a smaller number of animals of good quality. This will decrease the pressure on the habitat without decreasing the financial returns from livestock. This phase will include providing veterinarian support and technical assistance to undergo a 'lamb fattening' programme. Ten young men from Torghar are already trained as 'foot vets' by the experts under UNDP's Habitat & Species Project in Torghar.

2. The main objective of the second phase is to attract live stock herders to Kundar and Khaisor – valleys adjacent to Torghar (annex 4) – and move away from the core zone of wildlife protected area. STEP is developing the valleys for grazing and small scale agricultural activities. Small dams, check dams, irrigation channels, wells, and rehabilitation of spring sources have already been built in the different parts of Torghar. This type of small scale water conservation measures are planned to be replicated throughout the area.

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[29] See, amongst others, the following:
http://www.iucn.org/bookstore/bulletin/2000/wc2/content/page30torghar.pdf
http://www.wildlifeofpakistan.com/Projects/projects.htm
http://www.un.org.pk/undp/sgp/trophy-hunting.pdf

THE RISKS INVOLVED IN NEVER-ENDING NEGOTIATIONS

The organisation's empirical approach is undoubtedly a key factor to its success; but the same approach has also engendered a situation of constant (re)negotiations, whereby creating an unsteady equilibrium. In other words, its viability depends on all actors to consider the survival and development of the programme a priority. The existence of STEP – a body for which the programme is the only concern – enables this orientation to be kept; but there is little evidence, if any at all, that the programme would continue to exist if this organisation was to withdraw, leaving the inhabitants (mountain committees) as the only managers. STEP has proven itself to be outstandingly adaptable and alert to actual situations; thus showing that the programme can work best if considered a process, not a goal-oriented formula. The administrative aspects of the programme will go through several more stages of metamorphosis until a definite linkage between survival of the species and economic benefits is established.

Apart from this structural instability, efforts still need to be made for environmental conservation. Although the inhabitants of the mountain have changed their range management habits, a number of pre-existing practices still have to be re-examined, and issues related to optimum carrying capacity of livestock remain outstanding.

A SCARCE ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVE

It has been underlined that the generation of benefits is not constant, as there have been years when a few trophy hunters, or none at all, came to Torghar. The income is thus not consistent enough to expand the programme's activities or become a real economic alternative. The relative importance, above mentioned, of the earnings for the mountain inhabitants is unfortunately too little to promote their lifestyle. While sustainable conservation can be satisfying when it comes to fauna and flora, human activities have higher demands; and the gap between 'conservation' and 'development' may be wider than expected. In order for Torghar not to become a sanctuary for poor people, the introduction of activities that are not directly related to conservation of the two mammals, in order to diversify income, is under consideration.

A WEAK INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

Another challenge that lies ahead is the engagement with the government institutions, to work on conservation and reform of the legal, policy and procedural framework. Up to now, the engagement with the government has been difficult for two reasons: 1) the government's lack of interest in the programme 2) the direct involvement of the government would not have been acceptable to the inhabitants of Torghar who, to this day, live in fear of being dispossessed of their ownership of the mountain. The rumour that the TCP was a disguised plan from the government to "take over Torghar" has remained dormant and is invoked by people in the mountain regularly.

Hence the sustainability of the programmes also relies on sustainable and constant efforts. STEP is considering various options for increasing the programme's sustainability in the absence of a permanent support mechanism. Amongst those, the creation of an endowment (trust) fund; initiating other community managed conservation programmes; to further increase knowledge about the biodiversity and environmental impacts of activities; to promote a legal framework that could protect and legalize the informal arrangements which have proven to work well so far.

REPLICABILITY?

The project has potential for replication, in particular, within tribal set ups. STEP and SUSG-CAsia are increasingly keen on using the Torghar experience for launching other similar Sustainable Use Programmes. For that purpose, the two organisations aim at increasing the production of scientific reports (biological and social data), film documentaries, presentation booklets and leaflets. Through these tools, comparing notes with other project and evaluating the impact of specific activities may be facilitated. However, this replicability is subject to changes and modifications made in view of local conditions and ground realities. As Naseer Tareen emphasizes, "it is the concept of Torghar that can be replicated and not the entire project." (Cited in Haider and Husain. 2002 p.17).

Although the lessons from Torghar look simple on paper – start a simple programme, keep the organisation simple, be open to change,

and institute structures and procedures as and when the need arises, conduct external surveys in order to ensure credibility, have a clear guiding principle, keep your ear to the ground – the application of these has required great skills and patience. Its replication in other contexts has still to be tested. Members of STEP are on the anvil of initiating a donor driven project, in collaboration with the SUSG – CAsia, GEF, UNDP and GoB, based on the experience in Torghar:
Chagai desert and Surghar.

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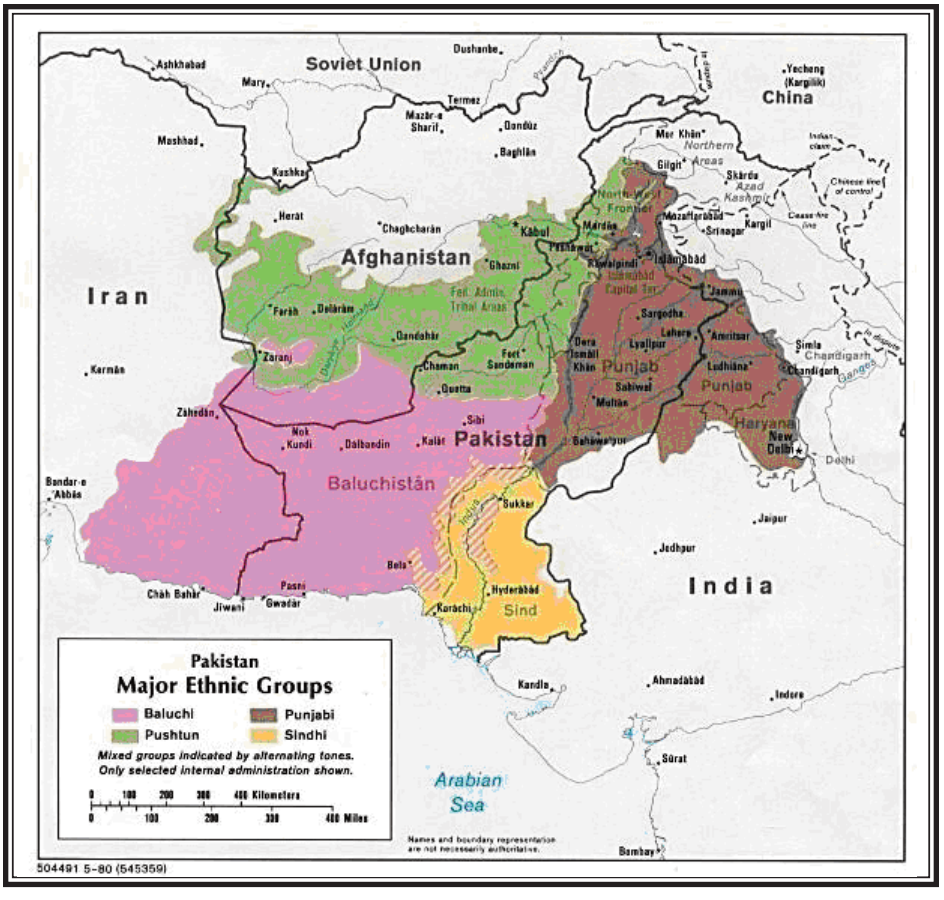
Annexes

ANNEXE 1 – DISTRICT MAP OF BALOCHISTAN

ANNEXE 2 – GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS OF PAKISTAN



ANNEXE 3 – LIVESTOCK LOSSES DURING DROUGHT YEARS

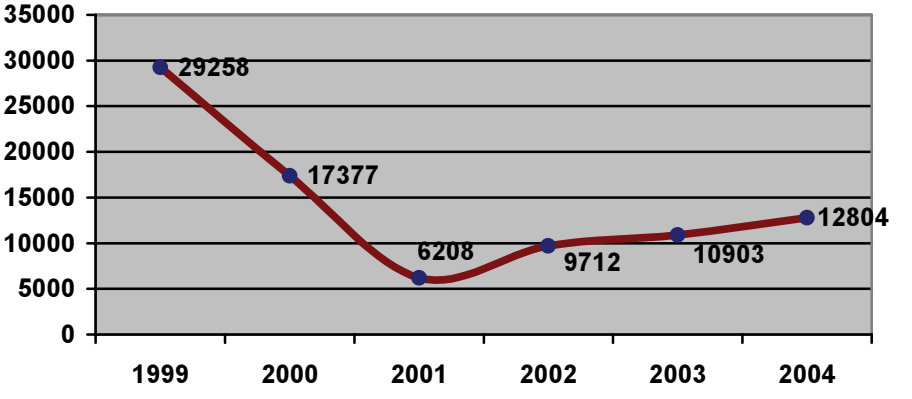
Average human population per household = 8.3

Numbers for the total livestock population living in the project Area

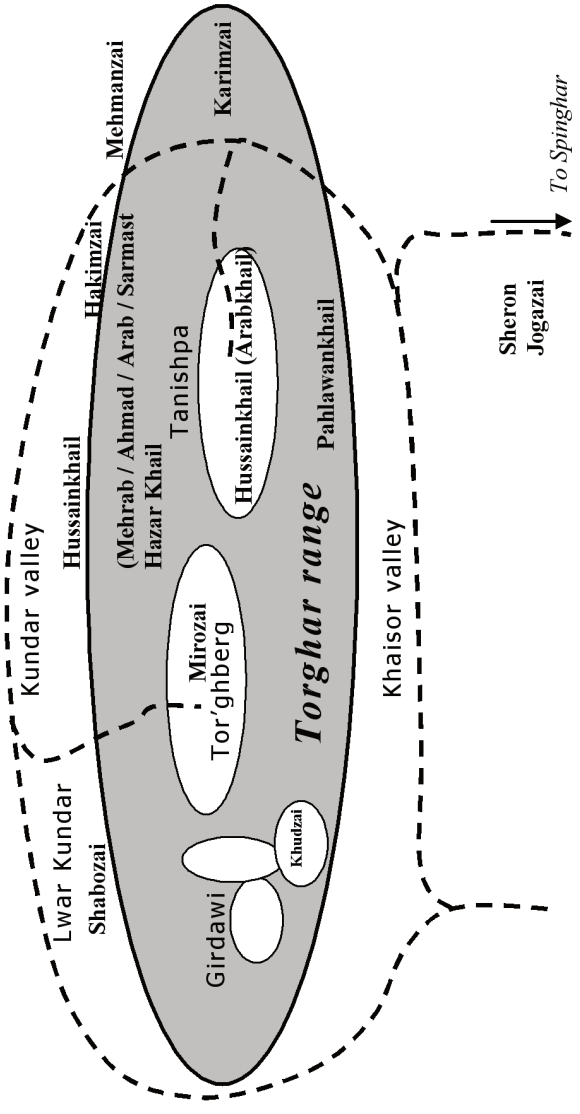
Sheep & Goat						Donkey			
1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2003	2004
29258	**17377**	**6208**	**9712**	**10903**	**12804**	**520**	**207**	**231**	**292**

Camel				Cattle				Horse			
2000	2001	2003	2004	2000	2001	2003	2004	2000	2001	2003	2004
169	**118**	**47**	**54**	**22**	**7**	**27**	**34**	**27**	**23**	**19**	**18**

Graph illustrating the loss of sheep and goat curve



ANNEXE 4 – SCHEMATIC OF TRIBE LOCATION IN PROJECT AREA



ANNEXE 5 – CENSUS MAIN FINDINGS

Markhor and Urial Population Census (conducted by TCP / STEP)

Date	Survey source / Conducted by	Markhor Pop.	Urial Pop.	Recomended Harvest	Report	Funding source
1985	Local hunters' estimate	<100	>100		NO	
1987	Dr. Richard & Dr. Mitchell based on local hunters' estimate	<100	>400		NA	US Fish & Wildlife TCP
Nov. 1994	K. A. Johnson	695	1173	3 markhor 4 urial males	YES	US Fish & Wildlife WWF STEP
Nov. 1997	Michael R Frisina & Charles Woods	1296	1543	8-17 markhor 5-11 urial males	YES	US Fish & Wildlife STEP
1999	Michael Frisina	1648	1742	12 markhor 13 urial males	YES	US Fish & Wildlife Houbara Foundation
2004	Zoological Survey of Pakistan	2500	3000	12 markhor 13 urial males	YES	SUSG-CAsia

Other surveys in Torghar : discoveries and rediscoveries

Date	Survey conducted by	Main findings	Report	funding source
1996	Charles Woods & Pakistan Museum of Natural History	Survey of small mammals of Torghar rediscovery of Afghan mole vole *(Ellobius fuscocapillus)*	YES	US Fish & Wildlife, STEP
1998	Khalid J. Baig & Pakistan Museum of Natural History	Discovery of new species of tenuidactylus in Torghar	YES	STEP, PMNH
1998	T. J. Roberts	Confirmation of rediscovery of Afghan mole vole and of Hawfinch *(Coccothraustas, coccothraustes)* nesting ground	YES	Private, STEP
2002	Michael Frisina, Charles Woods & Ghulam Ali Awan	Habitat and disease issue of concern to management of markhor and urial	YES	US Fish & Wildlife, STEP, Houbara Foundation, WWF

ANNEXE 6 – BOTANICAL SURVEY (BY MIRZA JAFFAR ALI BAIG, 2004)

N.	type	Botanical name	Family	local name	usage and notes
8	Bush	*cardria chalepense*	*cruciferae*	bushki	Seeds used to remedy flatulency.
61	Bush	*haloxylon griffithii*	*chenopodiaceae*	shorai	
6	Bush	*orobanshea spp.?*	*orobanchaceae*	shingul	Used as yellow dye.
3	Bush	*sophora griffithii*	*leguminosae*	ghazira	Juice used for sore eyes. A decoction of the roots is applied warm to alleviate headache. Powdered seeds mixed with oil to kill lice.
70	Bush		*papilionaceae*	khanda zargah	Seeds mixed as syrup, to cure fever. Fodder for animals.
84	Bush			spera lawari	
57	climber	*convolvulus arvensis*	*convolvulaceae compositae*	parwakt	
89	climber	*vitis vinefera*	*ampelidaceae*	angur	
90	fruit tree	*malus sylvestris*	*rosaceae*	seb	
5	fruit tree	*prunus amygdalus*	*rosaceae*	badam	
32	fruit tree	*prunus armeniaca*	*rasaceae*	zardalu	
87	fruit tree	*prunus avium*	*rosaceae*	cherry	
88	fruit tree	*prunus persica*	*rosaceae*	shaftalu	
85	fruit tree	*punica granatum*	*lythraceae*	anar	
67	fruit tree			bahai	
45	Grass	*chrysopogon serrulatus*	*Graminae*	sabba	Good fodder for cattles
46	Grass	*cymbopogon jawarancusa*	*Graminae*	sargara	Good fodder for cattle
7	Grass	*melica cupani*	*Graminae*	lawani butae	Poisonous grass.
47	Grass	*stipa pennata*	*Graminae*	washta	Good fodder for cattle

N.	type	Botanical name	Family	local name	usage and notes
10	Grass		*Graminae*	ghash chachunai	Good fodder for cattle
77	Grass		*Graminae*	mushkanai	Good fodder for cattle
31	Herb	*adoms aestivalis*	*ranuncu-laceae*	zar guali	Gum used for medicine. Cure for sore eyes. Fruit consumed.
28	Herb	*artemisia mar-itima*	*asteraceae*	tarkha	Fodder for cattles. Used for medicine
51	Herb	*calligonum poly-gonoides*	*papil-ionaceae*	torangai	
48	Herb	*corydalis ru-pestris*	*fumariaceae*	azghai	
21	Herb	*crambe cordifolia*	*cruciferae*	pushai (rawash)	Eaten as a vegetable. A cure for itch. Fodder for cattles.
55	Herb	*epilosia am-mophila*	*compositae*	pewark	
24	Herb	*eremastachys vi-caryi*	*Labitae*	khozbainai	Fodder for cattles. Leaves used as a famine food.
4	Herb	*eremurus auran-tiacus*	*Liliaceae*	shezgai	
38	Herb	*foeniculum vul-gare*	*umbellif-erae*	khoz lawanai	Fodder for cattles. Used as a cure for stomach ache
64	Herb	*hertia intermedia*	*compositae*	gango	cure for boils, pimples and itch.
60	Herb	*isatis minima*	*cruciferae*	spera shakrai	
58	Herb	*lactuca orientalis*	*compositae*	sandrazae	Fodder for cattles. Leaves used as a vegetable.
49	Herb	*malva rotundifo-lia*	*malvaceae*	kargah	Root used to cure cough.
29	Herb	*mentha longifolia*	*Lmiaceae*	shinshobae	Infusion of leaves in water is drunk as a cooling medecine.
40	Herb	*nepeta juncea*	*Labiatae*	karkala	
18	Herb	*nepita glomirus-losa*	*Labiatae*	shinshin butai	Cure for pneumonia.
63	Herb	*papaver dubium*	*popaver-aceae*	gulabi gul	
54	Herb	*papaver spp.*	*papavera-cae*	koknar	
39	Herb	*pasammogeton biternautm*	*umbellif-erae*	istagh	

N.	type	Botanical name	Family	local name	usage and notes
80	Herb	*peganum harmala*	*zygophyllaceae*	spanda	Used as medicine. Fodder for cattles.
23	Herb	*pteropyrum olivieri*	*papilionaceae*	angi	Good cattle fodder. Used as cure for sore throat and to disinfect pots & milk. Leaves soaked in water to produce a red dye.
30	Herb	*salvia spinosa*	*Labiatae*	spera pangai (ganacha afghani)	Fodder for cattles. The seed is powdered and applied to teeth against toothache.
62	Herb	*scorzonera mollis*	*compositae*	washulgai	
69	Herb	*sisymbrium sophia*	*papaveracae*	khak shir	
50	Herb	*taraxacum officinal*	*compositae*	lavanai sanderze	Leaves used as a fomentation to treat Alzheimer's disease, bladder infection, breast feeding problems, liver problems, pneumonia, swellings, tonsillitis.
71	Herb	*trichodesma africanum*	*boraginaceae*	unatai	Medecine for coughs (plant, leaves, root, flower used). Good fodder for cattle.
52	Herb	*tulipa montana*	*Liliaceae*	khatol	
9	Herb			zakht	
17	Herb		*boraginaceae*	khalai gul	Root used for coloring. Fodder for cattles.
20	Herb			kakai	
22	Herb			surgulai	Used for coloring. Fodder for animals.
35	Herb			spara larum	Used for making perfumes.
36	Herb		*Labiatae*	spin gulgai	
37	Herb		*boraginaceae*	shin spalani	
41	Herb		*papilionaceae*	nakh patai	Good fodder for cattle
42	Herb		*boraginaceae*	untai	Liquid extract – useful for asthma. Tincture of ephedra – cardiac and circulatory stimulant. Decoction of stem remedy for rheumatism, syphilis.
56	Herb		*rubiaceae*	kharbutai	Good fodder for cattle

N.	type	Botanical name	Family	local name	usage and notes
59	Herb			lawani par-wakti	
65	Herb		*cruciferae*	shinkpara	Good fodder for cattle. Cure for stomach ache.
68	Herb			sparai	Good fodder for cattle
72	Herb			ghabori	Medicine. Fodder for cattles.
73	Herb		*papil-ionaceae*	zarbuzai	Good fodder for cattles. Per-fume.
74	Herb		*papil-ionaceae*	niswak	Root used as a Miswak for den-tal hygiene. Fodder for cattles.
75	Herb			uskharai	Used in medecine.
76	Herb		*euphobi-aceae*	barra	
78	Herb			laram	Root used for red coloring.
79	Herb			shin lashtai	
82	Herb			kandial	
83	Herb		*papil-ionaceae*	palaze	
66	Herb	*zizphora tenuior*	*Labiatae*	tukham lanagai	Powdered seeds, mixed with butter milk are used to cure dysentery and as a cure for fever.
12	shrub	*berberis cal-liobotrys (b.vul-garis)*	*berberi-daceae*	zrolg	Decoction of roots boiled in water given both to humans and cattle for internal injuries decoc-tion also used to make a tanning fluid. Leaves used for cure of jaundice.
2	shrub	*Caragana am-bigua*	*papil-ionaceae*	makhi	Common on sheltered slopes. Flowers consumed by people, also given to goats. Pods called Quatsa, fruit ripen beginning of September, eaten raw or cooked with meat.
33	shrub	*cerafus rechimgeri*	*rasaceae*	ananga	Ripe fruit eaten by people, fod-der for animals.
11	shrub	*cotoneaster vul-garis*	*rosoceae*	sharo	Fodder for goats. Grows tall and serves as shelter

N.	type	Botanical name	Family	local name	usage and notes
26	shrub	*daphne mucronata*	*thymelaeaceae*	leghunae	Known to be very poisonous to camels. Goats may eat it. Fruit used for dyeing leather.
44	shrub	*ephedra gerardiana*	*ephedra ceae*	pund uman	
43	shrub	*ephedra procera (e. nobrodensis)*	*ephedra ceae*	nari uman	dominant in higher altitudes. Used as medicine. Fodder for animals
19	shrub	*ghamnus persica*	*rhamnaceae*	srong	Fodder for animals. Fruit eaten by people. Bark yields a red dye.
16	shrub	*prunus eburnea*	*Rosaceae*	zargah	
13	shrub	*rosa beggeriana*	*rosaceae*	surai (w. gulab)	
27	shrub	*tamarix mactrocarpa*	*tamaricaceae*	sur gaz	Fodder for animals.Branches used in making baskets and handles. Bark used for dying cloth. Gum edible.
81	shrub	*zygophylum euryperum*	*zygophyllaceae*	garwang	Good soil binder. Seed used in drugs. Fodder for cattles.
34	small tree	*eleagnus angustifolia*	*eleagnaceae*	sanzalai, sinjid	Fruit eaten dry. Fruit used in making cough and cold medicines, and Dosha. Tree good soil binder. Cattle fodder.
15	small tree	*fraxinus xanthoxiloides*	*Oleaceae*	shang	Fodder for cattle. Wood used to make yokes, sticks, handles etc.
25	small tree	*lonicera hypoleuca*	*caprigoliaceae*	spera kun (gun?)	
14	Tree	*juniperus excelsa*	*cupressaceae / polycarpos*	urbashta	Confined to higher altitudes, very slow growth, gaining its pole stage after 700 years. Oil of fruits – carminative, diuretic, stimulant and used in dropsy, gonnorhoea, gleet, leucorrhoea and skin diseases. Fruit – used as essence in dry gin and used in making of Dosha. Wood – used as a timber in huts and bark used on the roofs of huts
86	Tree	*marus alba*	*urticaceae*	tut	
91	Tree	*melia azedarach*	*meliaceae*	bakain	

N.	type	Botanical name	Family	local name	usage and notes
1	Tree	*Pistacia khinjuk*	*Anacardiaceae*	shne	Confined to higher shadier aspects. The fruit of the Khinjuk tree is called shnay and a minor source of income to the locals. Khunkuk is a slow growth tree. Wood is used as a fuel and leaves as fodder for cattles.
93	Tree	*populus nigra*	*salicaceae*	poplar	
53	Tree	*salix acmophylla*	*salicaceae*	wulla	Fodder for camels and goats. Bark used by carpet weavers for dyeing. – an original source of aspirin.
92	Tree	*thyja orientales*	*cupressaceae*	mor pankh	

ANNEXE 7 – FAUNA SURVEYS (T.J. ROBERTS AND NAEEM ASHRAF)

A. Birds of Torghar

N	latin name	common name	status
7	*accipiter nisus*	eurasian sparrow hawk	breeding
64	*acridotheres gingianus*	bank myna	breeding
48	*acrocephalus dumetorum*	blythe's reed warbler	passage migrant
37	*aegithalos leucogenys*	white-cheeked tit	breeding
4	*aegypius monachus*	cinerous vulture	breeding
32	*alauda gulgula*	small indian skylark	breeding
24	*alcedo atthis*	small blue kingfisher	?
12	*alectoris chukar*	Chukor	breeding
30	*ammonanes cincturus*	bar-tailed desert lark	breeding
11	*ammoperdix griseogularis*	see-see	breeding
60	*anthus similis*	long billed (rock) pipit	breeding
69	*bucanetes githagineus*	trumpeter bullfinch	breeding
9	*buteo buteo vulpinus*	desert buzzard	winter visitor
8	*buteo rufinus*	long legged buzzard	winter visitor
21	*caprimulgus ruopeaeus*	european nightjar	breeding
71	*carpodacus erythrinus*	commons rosefinch	breeding
72	*carpodacus rhodochlamys*	red-mantled rosefinch	breeding
14	*charadrius dubius*	little ringed plover	breeding
6	*circaetus pennatus*	short toed eagle	breeding
77	*coccothraustes coccothraustes*	Hawfinch	breeding
17	*columba livia*	blue rock pigeon	breeding
16	*columba palumbus casiotis*	wood pigeon	breeding
36	*corvus corax*	Raven	breeding
19	*cuculus canorus*	eurasian cuckoo	breeding
26	*dendrocopus assimilis*	sindh pied woodpecker	breeding
76	*emberiza bruniceps*	red headed bunting	passage migrant
75	*emberiza cia*	rock bunting	winter visitor
74	*emberiza stewarti*	stewart's or white capped bunting	breeding
73	*emberiza striolata*	striolated bunting	breeding
10	*falco tinnunculus*	kestrel	breeding
57	*ficedula superciliaris*	white browed blue flycatcher	passage migrant

N	latin name	common name	status
56	*ficedula tricolor*	slaty-blue flycatcher	passage migrant
68	*fringilla coelebs alexandrovic*	Chaffinch	passage migrant
31	*galerida cristata*	crested lark	breeding
3	*gypaetus barbatus*	bearded vulture	breeding
1	*gyps fulvus*	griffon vulture	breeding
5	*hieraaetus pennatus*	booted eagle	breeding
33	*hirundo daurica*	red rumped swallow	breeding
13	*hoplopterus indicus*	red wattled plover	breeding
28	*Jynx torquila*	Wryneck	passage migrant
59	*lanius schach*	long-tailed shrike	breeding
58	*lanius vittatus*	bay-backed shrike	breeding
22	*merops apiastur*	golden bee-eater	breeding
23	*merops persicus*	blue cheeked bee-eater	breeding
45	*monticola solitarius*	blue rock thrush	breeding
62	*motacilla alba personata*	white wagtail	breeding
61	*motacilla cinerea*	grey wagtail	passage migrant
63	*motacilla citreola*	citrine wagtail	passage migrant
55	*muscicapa striata*	spotted flycatcher	breeding
78	*mycerobas carnipes*	white-winged grosbeak	breeding
2	*neophron percnopterus*	egyptian vulture	breeding
43	*oenanthe isabellina*	isabelline wheatear	breeding
44b	*oenanthe picata opistholeuca*	strickland's wheatear	breeding
44a	*oenanthe picata picata*	eastern variable wheatear	breeding
29	*oriolus oriolus*	golden oriole	passage migrant
20	*otus brucei*	pallid scops owl	breeding
38	*parus major ziaratensis*	grey great tit	breeding
39	*parus rufomuchalis*	crested black tit	breeding
65	*passer domesticus bactrianus*	migratory house sparrow	breeding
66	*passer hispaniolensis*	spanish sparrow	passage migrant
41	*phoenicurus erythronotus*	eversmann's redstart	winter visitor
42	*phoenicurus ochruros*	black redstart	breeding
52	*phylloscopus griseolus*	olivaceous leaf warbler	breeding
53	*phylloscopus neglectus*	plain leaf warbler	breeding
54	*phylloscopus nitidus*	bright green leaf warbler	breeding
35	*pica pica*	Magpie	breeding
27	*picus squamatus*	scaly bellied green woodpecker	breeding

N	latin name	common name	status
67	*prunella atrogularis*	black throated accentor	winter visitor
15	*pterocles orientalis*	black bellied sandgrouse	breeding
34	*ptyonoprogne rupestris*	crag martin	breeding
51	*scotocerca inquieta*	streaked scrub warbler	breeding
70	*serinus pusillus*	red fronted serin	breeding
40	*Sitta tephronotus*	eastern rock nuthatch	breeding
18	*streptopelia senegalensis*	little brown dove	breeding
49	*sylvia curruca althea*	lesser whitethroat	breeding
50	*sylvia hortensis*	orpean warbler	breeding
46	*turdus ruficollis atrogularis*	black throated thrush	winter visitor
47	*turdus viscivorus*	mistle thrush	breeding
25	*upupa epops*	Hoopoe	breeding

B. Mammals of Torghar (compiled by Tom J. Roberts, 1998)

N	common name	latin name
1	Wolf	*canis lupus*
2	Jackal	*canis aureus*
3	common hill fox	*vulpes vulpes griffithi*
4	stone marten	*martes foina*
5	Hyena	*hyaena hyaena*
6	indian steppe wild cat	*felis sivestris ornata*
7	pallas's cat	*felin manul*
8	chinkara gazelle	*gazella bennittii*
9	straight horned markhor	*capara flaconeri jerdoni*
10	Urial	*ovis vignei cycloceros*
11	cape hare	*lepus carpensis*
12	afghan pika	*ochotona rufescens*
13	indian crested porcupine	*hystrix indica*
14	mouse-like hamster	*calomyscus bailwardi*
15	migratory hamster	*cricetulus migratorius*
16	persian jird	*meriones persicus*
17	lybian jird	*meriones libycus*
18	afghan mole vole	*ellobius fuscocapillus*

ANNEXE 8 – HUNTS CONDUCTED IN TORGHAR (1986-2004)

Hunting Season	*No. of Hunters &*	*Species Harvested*	
	Country of Origin	Markhor	Urial
	U.S.A	1	1
	U.S.A	-	1
	U.S.A	0	1
1986-87	U.S.A	-	1
Sub total	4	1	4
	U.S.A	1	1
	U.S.A	-	1
	na	-	1
1987-88	na	-	1
Sub total	4	1	4
	Canada	-	1
	U.S.A	-	1
	Austria	-	1
1988-89	France	1	1
Sub total	4	1	4
	Belgium	1	1
	Belgium	1	1
	France	1	-
1989-90	Canada	-	1
Sub total	4	3	3
	Mexico	1	1
	Switzerland	1	_
	U.S.A	-	1**
	U.S.A	-	1**
1990-91	Mexico	-	1
Sub total	5	3	3
	Italy	1	-
	Italy	1	-
1991-92	Italy	1	-
Sub total	3	3	-
1992-93	France	1	1
Sub total	1	1	1

Hunting Season	*No. of Hunters &*	*Species Harvested*	
	Country of Origin	Markhor	Urial
1992-93	France	1	1
Sub total	1	1	1
	Spain	1	-
1993-94	France	1	-
Sub total	2	2	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
1994-95	Austria	-	1
1995-96 1996-97	Mexico	-	1
Sub total	2	-	2
1997-98	France	-	1
Sub total	1	-	1
1998-99	U.S.A	-	1
Sub total	1	-	1
	Spain	1	-
	Denmark	1	-
	U.S.A	-	1
	U.S.A	-	1
	U.S.A	-	1
1999-2000	Denmark	-	1
Sub total	6	2	4
	Austria	1	-
	Italy	1	-
	U.S.A	-	1
	U.S.A	-	1
	U.S.A	-	1
	U.S.A	-	1
2000-01	U.S.A	-	1
Sub total	7	2	5

Hunting Season	*No. of Hunters &*	*Species Harvested*	
	Country of Origin	Markhor	Urial
	Canada	1	-
2001-02	Germany	1	-
Sub total	2	2	-
	U.K	1	1
	Hungary	1	-
2002-03	U.S.A	1**	-
Sub total	2	2	1
	Spain	1	-
	Mexico	1	-
	U.S.A	1	-
	Germany	1	-
	U.S.A	-	1
	U.S.A	-	1
	U.S.A	-	1
2003-04	Denmark	-	1
Sub total	8	4	4
	France	1	-
	Denmark	1	1
	Denmark	1	1
	Germany	1	1
2004-05	Denmark	-	1
Sub total	5	4	4
	Mexico	1	-
	Spain	1	1
	Spain	1	-
	Denmark	1	-
	Spain	1	-
	U.S.A	-	1
	U.S.A	-	1
	U.S.A	-	1
2005-06	U.S.A	-	1
Sub total	9	5	5

* Total fees from trophies, minus 20% given to the Government of Balochistan

* * The hunters deposited the Government Trophy Fee but did not come to avail the hunt.

ANNEXE 9 – AMOUNT, SOURCE AND UTILISATION OF FUNDS RECEIVED. 1994-2003

Year	Funding Source and Purpose	Amount	Amount
		(Pak. Rupees)	(US $)*
1995	**Government of Pakistan**		
	Environment and Urban Affairs Division – NCS.		
	Construction of Water Tank	100 000	2 000
1996	**WWF – Pakistan**		
	Development activities	158 000	3 000
1997	**Houbara Foundation**		
	General aid to the Programme	412 500	10 000
1996	**UNDP – GEF / LIFE Programme**		
	"Conservation of Biological Diversity with Community Development"		
	General Development works (mostly irrigation oriented)	505 000	10 000
1997	**UNDP – GEF Small Grant Programme (1st Installment)**		
	General Development works		
	(clearing springs, lining irrigation channels, water tanks, mini dams)		
	(construction/maintenance of link roads, sustainable agriculture, etc.)	835 000	25 000
1999	UNDP – GEF Small Grant Programme		
	(2nd Installment)	835 000	25 000
2004-on going	**UNDP – GEF / STEP**		
	Medium Grant Program	71 520 000	1 192 000
	TOTAL	**2 845 500**	**73 000**

*UNDP Small Grant Project Targets and Achievements**

Targets	Achievements**
Dam Construction in Khaisore	80 percent of the dam at Khaisore has been completed
Construction of 7 Water tanks	7 water storage tanks completed. 2 under construction
Construction of 1,050 m. irrigation channel	250 meters irrigation channel completed.
Cleaning of springs	Springs cleaned and upgraded to increase volume of water.
Retaining walls in Tanishpa	2 retaining walls at Tanishpa completed.
Tractor hours for orchards	50 percent of Tractor hours utilised for orchards.
Supply of fruit saplings	500 almonds and 100 apple saplings supplied.
Establishment of nursery at Tanishpa	Done
Construction of new Kundra-Torghberg road, repair of Khaisore-Tanishpa road.	Old Khaisore-Tanishpa road repaired and a new Kundra-Torghberg road constructed.
Medical assistance, supply of Medicines	Done, continuous.
Construction of 3 wells in Kundra valley.	incomplete following reduction in water-table due to drought.

** (Haider and Husain. 2002), Annexe II, "A Comparison of UNDP Project Targets and Achievements", p.25.*

***The construction of irrigation channel, tractor hours for orchards, supply of saplings, establishment of nursery and construction of wells are some of the planned activities that could not be completed because of the severity of the drought conditions in the earea.*

TCP Income 1994-2003

YEAR	1994-1995		1995-1996		1996-1997	
	Pak Rs	%	Pak Rs	%	Pak Rs	%
Start-up	1,000	1%	-	0%	-	0%
Income Trophy Hunts	-	0%	-	0%	1,099,430	63%
Income - Donors	100,000	99%	252,500	100%	637,850	37%
Total Income	**101,000**	**100%**	**252,500**	**100%**	**1,737,280**	**100%**

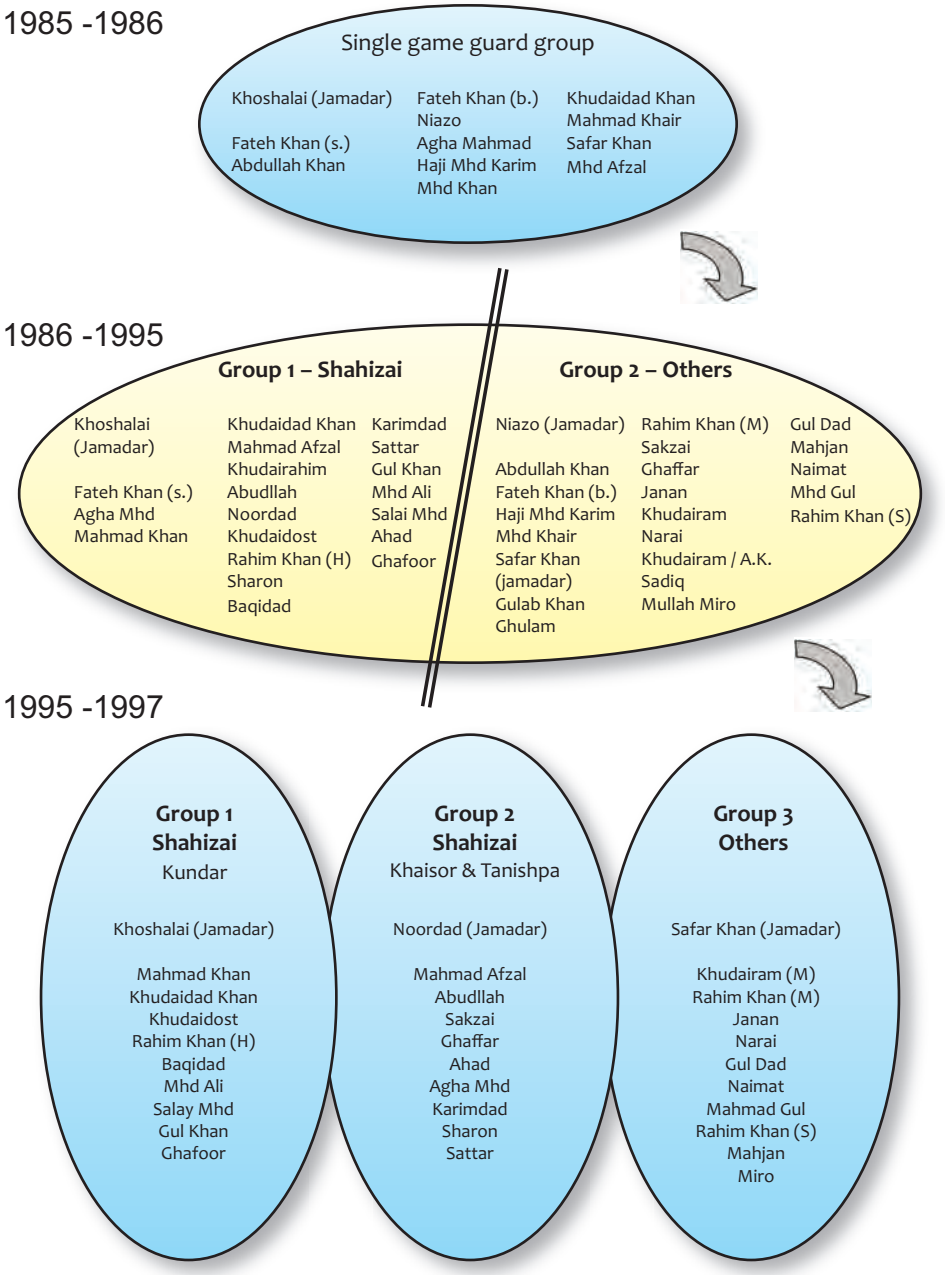
YEAR	1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000	
	Pak Rs	%	Pak Rs	%	Pak Rs	%
Start-up	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Income Trophy Hunts	85,000	9%	575,300	80%	2,473,200	64%
Income - Donors	855,000	91%	144,500	20%	1,413,700	36%
Total Income	**940,000**	**100%**	**719,800**	**100%**	**3,886,900**	**100%**

YEAR	2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003	
	Pak Rs	%	Pak Rs	%	Pak Rs	%
Start-up	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Income Trophy Hunts	9,892,730	98%	4,200,016	95%	5,795,920	99%
Income - Donors	154,114	2%	200,846	5%	80,016	1%
Total Income	**#########**	**100%**	**4,400,862**	**100%**	**5,875,936**	**100%**

TCP Balance Sheet 1994-2003

		Opening Balance	Income	Expenses	**Balance**
1994 / 1995	credit		101,000		**68,730**
	debit			32,270	
1995 / 1996	credit	68,730	252,500		**38,165**
	debit			283,065	
1996 / 1997	credit	38,165	1,737,280		**311,067**
	debit			1,464,378	
1997 / 1998	credit	311,067	940,000		**796,309**
	debit			454,758	
1998 / 1999	credit	796,309	719,800		**225,005**
	debit			1,291,104	
1999 / 2000	credit	225,005	3,886,900		**965,519**
	debit			3,146,386	
2000 / 2001	credit	965,519	#########		**5,517,961**
	debit			5,494,402	
2001 / 2002	credit	5,517,961	4,400,862		**2,995,014**
	debit			6,923,809	
2002 / 2003	credit	2,995,014	5,875,936		**2,349,138**
	debit			6,521,812	

ANNEXE 10 - DISTRIBUTION OF GAME GUARD JOBS



1997-2001

Group 1
Shahizai
Kundar

Mahmad Khan(Jamadar)
Khoshalai
Mahmad Khan
Khudaidad Khan
Mahmad Ali
Baqidad
Khudaidost
Rahim Khan
Khaliq
Noor Mhd
Gul Khan
Mela
Daru Khan
Surat Khan
Akhtar

Group 2
Shahizai
Khaisor & Tanishpa

Noordad (Jamadar)
Mahmad Afzal
Ghaffar
Ahad
Ghaffar
Agha Mhd
Abudllah
Karimdad
Sharon
Yahya
Jalal Khan
Hamidullah
Abulahad
Daru (Big)
Daru (Small)
Gul Rang

Group 3
Shabozai

Gul Mahmad (Jamadar)
Haji Yussuf
Gul Wahab
Abdul Rahman

Group 4

Safar Khan (Jamadar)
Big Fateh Khan
Haqdad
Ghulam
Naimatullah
Janan
Sadiq
Gul Dad
Mullah Miro
Mahmad Jan
Ayatullah
Mullah Abdul
Amir
Khanan

2001-2005

Group 1
Shahizai
Kundar

Mela (Jamadar)

Khoshalai
Mahmad Khan
Khudaidad Khan
Mahmad Ali
Baqidad
Rahim Khan
Gul Khan
Daru Khan
Abdur Rahman
Surat Khan
Mullah Yaya
Noor Mahmad
Ghaffar
Akhtar
Baridad
Paindai

Group 2
Hussaini
Tanishpa

Abdullah
(Jamadar)

Agha Mahmad
Noordad
Karimdad
Sharon
Jalal Khan
Mahmad Afzal

Group 3
Pahlawan
Khail

S. Daru
(Jamadar)

Ghaffar
Ahad
Daru (Big)
Amidullah
Abulahad
Baloch
Gul Rang
Khudaidad

Group 4
Shabozai

Gul Mahma
(Jamadar)

Haji Yussuf
Besharat
Gul Wahab
Abdul Rahman
Bore
Shinko
Manan
Mhd Nur
Bismillah
Saddat

Group 5
Mirozai

Safar Khan
(Jamadar)

Narai
Janan
Sadiq
Naimatullah
Salay
Mullah Abdul
Amir
Khanai
Kadir
Haqdad
Bismillah Jan
Niamatullah

Group 6
Khudzai

Big Fateh Khan

Ghulam
Mullah Miro
Mahmad Jan
Ayatullah

ANNEXE 11 – EMPLOYMENT OF GAME GUARDS

HISTORICAL CHART

Date	Name	Tribe	Location	Notes
1985 (Dec.)	Khoshalai (Jamadar)	Shahizai – Arab Khail	Kundar	
1985 (Dec.)	Fateh Khan (small)	Shahizai – Arab Khail	Tanishpa	*Fired (1991)*
1985 (Dec.)	Abdullah Khan	Kamaldinzai	Spinghar	*Fired (1990)*
1985 (Dec.)	Fateh Khan (big)	Khudzai – Aghazai	Chorgai	
1985 (Dec.)	Niazo	Push		*Fired (1994)*
1985 (Dec.)	Agha Mahmad	Shahizai – Arab Khail	Tanishpa	
1985 (Dec.)	Haji Mahmad Karim	Shahizai – Pahlawan Khail	Khaisor	*Replaced by Sakzai (1987)*
1986 (Feb.)	Mahmad Khan	Shahizai – Merhab Khail	Kundar	
1986 (Feb.)	Khudaidad Khan	Shahizai – Ahmad Khail	Kundar	
1986 (Feb.)	Mahmad Khair	Shabozai	Kundar	*Fired (1992)*
1986 (Jan.)	Safar Khan	Mirozai	Torghberg	
1986 (Jan.)	Mahmad Afzal	Shahizai – Arab Khail	Tanishpa	
1986 (Mar.)	*The Game Guard Team is split into two groups, headed by two different Jamadars: Khoshalai for the Shahizai and Niazo for the other groups (Mirozai, Khudzai and Shabozai)*			
1987 (Aug.)	Khudai Rahim	Mehmanzai	Kundar	*Fired (1989)*
1987 (Aug.)	Abdullah	Shahizai – Arab Khail	Tanishpa	
1987 (Aug.)	Noordad	Shahizai – Arab Khail	Khaisor	
1987 (Oct.)	Gulab Khan	Babakarzai	Wala Murgha	*Fired (1990)*
1987 (Oct.)	Ghulam	Khudzai	Wala Murgha	
1987 (Oct.)	Rahim Khan	Mehmanzai	Shinnarai	*Fired (?)*
1987 (Sep.)	Sakzai	Shahizai – Pahlawan Khail	Khaisor	*Replaced by Baloch (1997)*
1990 (Apr.)	Janan	Mirozai	Torghberg	
1990 (Apr.)	Khudairam	Mirozai	Torghberg	*Replaced by Haqdad (1998)*
1990 (Apr.)	Narai	Mirozai	Torghberg	*Replaced by Naimatullah*
1990 (Apr.)	Narai	Mirozai	Torghberg	*Replaced by Naimatullah*
1990 (Apr.)	Ghaffar	Shahizai – Pahlawan Khail	Khaisor	
1990 (Aug.)	Khudaidost	Shahizai – Pahlawan Khail	Khaisor	

Date	Name	Tribe	Location	Notes
1990 (Sep.)	Rahim Khan	Hakimzai	Kundar	
1990 (Sep.)	Khudairam	Mehmanzai	Shinnarai	*Replaced by Khaliq (1992)*
1991 (May)	Sadiq	Mirozai	Torghberg	
1991 (May)	Sharon	Shahizai – Arab Khail	Tanishpa	
1991 (May)	Baqidad	Shahizai – Sarmast Khail	Badini	
1991 (Oct.)	*Niazo separates from the group and gets his pay alone, Safar Khan nominated Jamadar*			
1992 (Feb.)	Karimdad	Shahizai – Arab Khail	Tanishpa	
1992 (Feb.)	Sattar	Shahizai – Merhab Khail	Kundar	*Replaced by Yahya (2000)*
1992 (Feb-Sep)	*Pahlawan Khail took their salary by themselves, not recognizing Safar Khan*			
1992 (Oct.)	Abdul Khaliq	Mehmanzai	Shinnarai	Fired (1994)
1992 (May)	*Mahmad Khair is fired by Mahboob*			
1993	*Noordad takes the salary for the Pahlawan, even though he is not a Jamadar*			
1993-4	*Pahlawan again take the salary on their own*			
1995 (Jan.)	Mullah Miro	Khudzai – Talkhanzai	Ubashti	
1995 (Jan.)	Gul Dad	Mirozai	Torghberg	
1995 (Jan.)	Mahjan	Mirozai	Torghberg	
1995 (Jan.)	Naimat	Mirozai	Torghberg	
1995 (Jan.)	Mahmad Gul	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	*Fired (2000)*
1995 (Jan.)	Rahim Khan	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	*Replaced by Gul Mhd (97)*
1995 (Jan.)	Gul Khan	Shahizai – Ahmad Khail	Speraghberg	*Sharing his job*
1995 (Jan.)	Mahmad Ali	Shahizai – Sarmast Khail	Speraghberg	
1995 (Jan.)	Salai Mahmad	Shahizai – Hazar Khail	Speraghberg	*Died, replaced by Noor Mhd (1998)*
1995 (Jan.)	Ahad	Shahizai – Pahlawan Khail	Khaisor	
1995 (Jan.)	Ghaffoor	Shahizai – Merhab Khail	Kundar	
1995 (Oct.)	*Noordad nominated as Jamadar of Shahizai game guards, in Khaisor and Tanishpa*			
1997 (Aug.)	Baloch	Shahizai – Pahlawan Khail	Khaisor	
1997 (Aug.)	*Gul Mahmad Jamadar of Shabozai group / Mahmad Khan Jamadar for Shahizai*			
1997 (May)	Gul Mahmad	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	
1997 (Nov.)	Jalal Khan	Shahizai – Arab Khail	Tanishpa	
1997 (Nov.)	Abdulahad	Shahizai – Pahlawan Khail	Khaisor	
1997 (Nov.)	Hamidullah	Shahizai – Pahlawan Khail	Khaisor	
1997 (Nov.)	Daru (big)	Shahizai – Pahlawan Khail	Khaisor	

Date	Name	Tribe	Location	Notes
1997 (Nov.)	Daru (small)	Shahizai – Pahlawan Khail	Khaisor	
1997 (Nov.)	Gul Rang	Shahizai – Pahlawan Khail	Khaisor	
1998 (Apr.)	Abdul Rahman	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	
1998 (Apr.)	Gul Wahab	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	
1998 (Apr.)	Haji Yusuf	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	
1998 (Apr.)	Malik Besharat	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	
1998 (Aug)	Haqdad	Mirozai	Torghberg	
1998 (Aug)	Aqdad	Mirozai	Torghberg	
1998 (Jun.)	Abdur Rahman	Shahizai – Ahmad Khail	Kundar	
1998 (Jun.)	Daru Khan	Shahizai – Hazar Khail	Kundar	
1998 (Jun.)	Mela	Shahizai – Hazar Khail	Kundar	
1998 (Jun.)	Surat Khan	Shahizai – Merhab Khail	Kundar	
1998 (Jun.)	Akhtar	Shahizai – Sarmast Khail	Tanishpa	
1998 (Jun.)	Noor Mahmad	Shahizai – Hazar Khail	Speraghberg	
1998 (Oct.)	Paindai	Shahizai – Ahmad Khail	Kundar	
1999 (Jun.)	Ayatullah	Khudzai	Obashti	
1999 (Jun.)	Mahmad Jan	Khudzai	Obashti	
1999 (Jun.)	Amir	Mirozai	Torghberg	
1999 (Jun.)	Khanai	Mirozai	Torghberg	
1999 (Jun.)	Mullah Abdul	Mirozai	Torghberg	
1999 (Jun.)	Salai	Mirozai	Torghberg	
2000 (Feb)	Saddat	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	
2000 (Jan)	*Mela becomes Jamadar, replacing Mahmad Khan*			
2000 (Jul.)	Mullah Yahya	Shahizai – Mehrab	Kundar	
2001 (Apr.)	*Total of 6 Jamadars: Mela (Shahizai Kundar), Abdullah (Shahizai Tanishpa and Khaisor), Daru (Pahlawan), Ghulam (Khudzai), Safar Khan (Mirozai), Gul Mahmad (Shabozai)*			
2001 (Jan)	Bismillah	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	
2001 (Jan)	Bore	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	
2001 (Jan)	Mahmad Noor	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	
2001 (Jan)	Manan	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	
2001 (Jan)	Shinko	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	
2001 (Nov.)	Baridad	Shahizai – Sarmast Khail	Kundar	
2001 (Nov.)	Abdurahman	Shahizai – Sarmast Khail	Kundar	
2001 (Sep)	Kadir	Mirozai	Torghberg	

Date	Name	Tribe	Location	Notes
1987 (Oct.)	Gulab Khan	Babakarzai	Wala Murgha	*Fired (1990)*
1990 (Sep.)	Rahim Khan	Hakimzai	Kundar	
1985 (Dec.)	Abdullah Khan	Kamaldinzai	Spinghar	*Fired (1990)*
1987 (Oct.)	Ghulam	Khudzai	Wala Murgha	
1999 (Jun.)	Ayatullah	Khudzai	Obashti	
1999 (Jun.)	Mahmad Jan	Khudzai	Obashti	
1985 (Dec.)	Fateh Khan (big)	Khudzai – Aghazai	Chorgai	
1995 (Jan.)	Mullah Miro	Khudzai – Talkhanzai	Ubashti	
1987 (Aug.)	Khudai Rahim	Mehmanzai	Kundar	*Fired (1989)*
1987 (Oct.)	Rahim Khan	Mehmanzai	Shinnarai	*Fired (?)*
1990 (Sep.)	Khudairam	Mehmanzai	Shinnarai	*Replaced (1992)*
1992 (Oct.)	Abdul Khaliq	Mehmanzai	Shinnarai	*Fired (1994)*
1986 (Jan.)	Safar Khan	Mirozai	Torghberg	
1990 (Apr.)	Janan	Mirozai	Torghberg	
1990 (Apr.)	Khudairam	Mirozai	Torghberg	*Replaced (1998)*
1990 (Apr.)	Narai	Mirozai	Torghberg	*Replaced 1995*
1991 (May)	Sadiq	Mirozai	Torghberg	
1995 (Jan.)	Gul Dad	Mirozai	Torghberg	
1995 (Jan.)	Bisillahjan	Mirozai	Torghberg	
1995 (Jan.)	Naimatullah	Mirozai	Torghberg	
1998 (Aug.)	Haqdad	Mirozai	Torghberg	
1998 (Aug.)	Assanullah	Mirozai	Torghberg	
1999 (Jun.)	Amir	Mirozai	Torghberg	
1999 (Jun.)	Khanai	Mirozai	Torghberg	
1999 (Jun.)	Mullah Abdul	Mirozai	Torghberg	
1999 (Jun.)	JeR	Mirozai	Torghberg	
2001 (Sep.)	Kadir	Mirozai	Torghberg	
1985 (Dec.)	Niazo	Push		*Fired (1994)*
1986 (Feb.)	Mahmad Khair	Shabozai	Kundar	*Fired (1992)*
1995 (Jan.)	Mahmad Gul	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	*Fired (2000)*
1995 (Jan.)	Rahim Khan	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	*Replaced (1997)*
1997 (May)	Gul Mahmad	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	
1998 (Apr.)	Abdul Rahman	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	
1998 (Apr.)	Gul Wahab	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	

Date	Name	Tribe	Location	Notes
1998 (Apr.)	Haji Yusuf	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	
1998 (Apr.)	Malik Besharat	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	
2000 (Feb.)	Saddat	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	
2001 (Jan)	Bismillah	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	
2001 (Jan)	Bore	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	
2001 (Jan)	Mahmad Noor	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	
2001 (Jan)	Manan	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	
2001 (Jan)	Shinko	Shabozai	Lwar Kundar	
1986 (Feb.)	Khudaidad Khan	Shahizai – Ahmad Khail	Kundar	
1995 (Jan.)	Gul Khan	Shahizai – Ahmad Khail	Speraghberg	*Sharing his job*
1998 (Jun.)	Abdur Rahman	Shahizai – Ahmad Khail	Kundar	
1998 (Oct.)	Paindai	Shahizai – Ahmad Khail	Kundar	
1985 (Dec.)	Khoshalai	Shahizai – Arab Khail	Kundar	Jamadar
1985 (Dec.)	Fateh Khan (s)	Shahizai – Arab Khail	Tanishpa	*Fired (1991)*
1985 (Dec.)	Agha Mahmad	Shahizai – Arab Khail	Tanishpa	
1986 (Jan.)	Mahmad Afzal	Shahizai – Arab Khail	Tanishpa	
1987 (Aug.)	Abdullah	Shahizai – Arab Khail	Tanishpa	
1987 (Aug.)	Noordad	Shahizai – Arab Khail	Khaisor	
1991 (May)	Sharon	Shahizai – Arab Khail	Tanishpa	
1992 (Feb.)	Karimdad	Shahizai – Arab Khail	Tanishpa	
1997 (Nov.)	Jalal Khan	Shahizai – Arab Khail	Tanishpa	
1995 (Jan.)	Salai Mahmad	Shahizai – Hazar Khail	Speraghberg	*Replaced (1998)*
1998 (Jun.)	Daru Khan	Shahizai – Hazar Khail	Kundar	
1998 (Jun.)	Mela	Shahizai – Hazar Khail	Kundar	
1998 (Jun.)	Noor Mahmac	Shahizai – Hazar Khail	Speraghberg	
2000 (Jul.)	Mullah Yahya	Shahizai – Mehrab	Kundar	
1986 (Feb.)	Mahmad Khan	Shahizai – Merhab Khail	Kundar	
1992 (Feb.)	Sattar	Shahizai – Merhab Khail	Kundar	*Replaced (2000)*
1995 (Jan.)	Ghaffoor	Shahizai – Merhab Khail	Kundar	
1998 (Jun.)	Surat Khan	Shahizai – Merhab Khail	Kundar	
1985 (Dec.)	Haji Mhd Karim	Shahizai – Pahlawan Khail	Khaisor	*Replaced (1987)*
1987 (Sep.)	Sakzai	Shahizai – Pahlawan Khail	Khaisor	*Replaced (1997)*
1990 (Apr.)	Ghaffar	Shahizai – Pahlawan Khail	Khaisor	

Date	Name	Tribe	Location	Notes
1990 (Aug.)	Khudaidost	Shahizai – Pahlawan Khail	Khaisor	
1995 (Jan.)	Ahad	Shahizai – Pahlawan Khail	Khaisor	
1997 (Aug.)	Baloch	Shahizai – Pahlawan Khail	Khaisor	
1997 (Nov.)	Abdulahad	Shahizai – Pahlawan Khail	Khaisor	
1997 (Nov.)	Hamidullah	Shahizai – Pahlawan Khail	Khaisor	
1997 (Nov.)	Daru (big)	Shahizai – Pahlawan Khail	Khaisor	
1997 (Nov.)	Daru (small)	Shahizai – Pahlawan Khail	Khaisor	
1997 (Nov.)	Gul Rang	Shahizai – Pahlawan Khail	Khaisor	
1991 (May)	Baqidad	Shahizai – Sarmast Khail	Badini	
1995 (Jan.)	Mahmad Ali	Shahizai – Sarmast Khail	Speraghberg	
1998 (Jun.)	Akhtar	Shahizai – Sarmast Khail	Tanishpa	
2001 (Nov.)	Baridad	Shahizai – Sarmast Khail	Kundar	
2001 (Nov.)	Abdurahman	Shahizai – Sarmast Khail	Kundar	

ANNEXE 12 – TORGHAR POPULATION CENSUS 2004

Sub-tribe (living area)	Head of Household		Pop.	left Toghar
	Name (living area)	Father's name	Nb	for:
Tanishpa (t) Kundra (k) Lwar Kundar (lk) Khaisor (kh) Loralai (L) Ghberg (gh) Qilla Saifullah (QS)				
Arabkhail	Agha Muhammad (t)	Abdullah Khan	19	
	Muhammad Rafiq (k)	Ahmed Khan	14	
	Abdul Samad (t)	Akhtar Khan	11	
	Haji Salam (k)	Akhtar Khan	24	
	Haji Gul (k)	Arsalan	24	
	Abdulali	Din Mhd	22	
	Mullah Sher Ali (t)	Din Mhd	4	
	Nazar Ali (t)	Din Mhd	10	
	Uzhkai (k)	Gul Mahd	6	
	Shah Muhammad (k)	Gul Mahmd	4	
	Noor Muhammad (k)	Gul Mhd	8	
	Fateh Khan (t)	Gula Khan	1	
	Jalal Khan (t)	Gula Khan	14	
	Payo (t)	Gula Khan	18	
	Sher Ali Khan (t)	Gula Khan	8	
	Mhd Naeem	Haji Atta Mhd	18	
	Mirak (kh)	Hassan	25	
	Haji Sheran (t)	Kamal Khan	3	
	Abdul Wahed	Malik Lalhan	8	
	Malik Wahab (t)	Malik Lalhan	8	
	Zahir Khan (t)	Mata Khan	12	
	Jihandad (kh)	Mir Gul	6	
	Noordad (t)	Mir Gul	8	
	Kasim	Pawai	12	
	Saeed Khan	Rahim Khan	1	
	Abdullah (k)	Rasool Khan	10	
	Asmatullah (k)	Rasool Khan	5	
	Khundai (k)	Rasool Khan	8	
	Muhammad Afzal (t)	Raz Mahd	10	
	Muhammad Issa (t)	Raz Mahd	22	
	Mira Jan (t)	Sado Khan	5	
	Isa Khan (t)	Sanzer	11	
	Muhammad Issa	Sanzer	14	
	Nazar Muhammad (t)	Shaheen	3	
	Allahdad (t)	Sherwan	4	
	Kareemdad (t)	Sherwan	8	
	37		**388**	

Sub-tribe (living area)	**Head of Household**		**Pop.**	**left Toghar**
	Name (living area)	**Father's name**	**Nb**	**for:**
Tanishpa (t) Kundra (k) Lwar Kundar (lk) Khaisor (kh) Loralai (L) Ghberg (gh) Qilla Saifullah (QS)				
Ali Khail	Abdullah (t)	Awal	*NA*	*NA*
	Oman (kh)	Awal	*NA*	*NA*
	2	*na*	*na*	*na*
Ahmad khail	Hakim Khan	Baran	11	QS
	Haqdad	Barhamat	10	
	Khanan	Barhamat	10	QS
	Khudadad	Barhamat	5	
	Masood	Din Gul	3	
	Meharban	Din Gul	3	
	Mehrban	Din Gul	8	
	Muhammad Afzal	Haji Mahd Razaq	13	QS
	Muhammad Akbar	Haji Mahd Razaq	5	
	Sayid Akbar	Haji Mahd Razaq	3	
	Dad Gul	Haqdad	4	
	Gul Khan	Juma Khan	9	
	Shingul	Khudadad	3	
	Paindai	Laguni	6	
	Mullah Ayub	Mahd Din	12	
	Haqdad	Mehraban	11	
	Paindai	Mullah Ayub	7	
	Salleh Muhammad	Mullah Taj Gul	22	
	Ghaffar	Nusurullah Khan	8	
	Abdul Wadud	Paindi	4	
	Rasooldad	Shahsarat	4	
	Ruidad	Shahsarat	7	
	22		**168**	**3**
Merhab Khail (k)	Ghulam Qadir	Khudadad	6	
	Muhammad Khan	Mahd Rahim	16	
	Mullah Yahya	Mullah Hassan	8	
	Spin	Mullah Hassan	6	
	Abdul Ghaffur	Mullah Mahd	5	
	Haji Abdul Rahman	Mullah Mahd	8	
	Haji Salam	Mullah Mahd	7	

Sub-tribe (living area)	Head of Household		Pop.	left Toghar
	Name (living area)	Father's name	Nb	for:
Tanishpa (t) Kundra (k) Lwar Kundar (lk) Khaisor (kh) Loralai (L) Ghberg (gh) Qilla Saifullah (QS)				
Merhab Khail (k)	Mullah Nazeer	Mullah Mahd	7	
	Mullah Aslam	Mullah Mahd Umar	16	QS
	Sattar	Mullahdad	15	Badini
	Abdullah Khan	Palay	7	
	Mullah Rahim	Palay	8	
	Mussa Khan	Palay	9	
	Spin	Palay	16	Badini
	Rozi	Pir Dad	9	
	Surat Khan	SherJan	11	Badini
	16		**154**	**4**
Sarmast Khail (t)	Baqidad	Abdul Samad	12	
	Baridad	Haji Khuğay	22	
	Abdur Rahman	Mullah Saeed Mhd	7	
	Mahmad Ali	Sher Mhd	11	
	Akhadar	Sheran	4	
	5		**56**	
Hazar Khail (gh, k)	Khudaifazal	Adam	12	
	Khan Gul	Baran	8	
	Yahya	Baran	2	
	Rozi Khan	Barhamat	7	
	Bar Ahmad	Fazullah	8	
	Hashim Khan	Feroz	6	
	Abdul Aziz	Haji Amir	4	
	Lal Muhammad	Hajji Amir	8	
	Masood	Hajji Amir	7	Burma
	Noor Muhammad	Hajji Amir	8	
	Tor	Hajji Amir	4	
	Wattak	Hajji Amir	4	
	Khan	Hajji Amir	4	QS
	Daru Khan	Hajji Mullahdad	10	
	Mela Khan	Juma Khan 1	10	
	Shah Alam	Juma Khan 2	9	

Sub-tribe (living area)	**Head of Household**		**Pop.**	**left Toghar**
	Name (living area)	**Father's name**	**Nb**	**for:**
Tanishpa (t) Kundra (k) Lwar Kundar (lk) Khaisor (kh) Loralai (L) Ghberg (gh) Qilla Saifullah (QS)				
Hazar Khail (gh, k)	Ibrahim Jan	Mahd Razak	6	
	Mullah Ghaffar	Mullahdad	9	Zhob
	Abdul Sattar	Nazar Mahd	7	
	Abdul Wahab	Nazar Mahd	10	
	Rahim Khan	Nazar Mahd	9	
	Muhammad Rahim	Salay Mahd	2	
	Rahim Gul	Samad	4	
	Bor	Shergharay	5	
	Feroz Khan	Sultan Mahd	4	
	Lal Muhammad	Yakoob	5	Zhob
	Lalhan	Yakoob	6	
	27		**178**	**4**
Pahlawan Khail (kh)	Haji Khudadad Khan	Abdul Karim	6	
	Faz Mhd	Abdul Rahman	5	
	Rozi Khan	Abdul Wahid	8	
	Kanay	Alif La	7	
	Gur Lang	Allahdad	7	
	Hazrat	Allahdad	2	
	Sher Ali	Allahdad	6	
	Abdul	Alu	7	
	Abdul sattar	Dado		Left in 2001
	Haji Raza Jan	Dado	12	
	Shah Lur	Haji Khudaidad Khan	4	
	Khangai	Haji Sarwar	10	
	Haji Amir Jan	Hajji Abdul Khalk	12	
	Gulkhan	Hajji Lal Mahd	6	
	Sher Khan	Hajji Lal Mahd	5	
	Abdulahad	Hajji Mahd Razak	7	
	Samad	Hajji Mahd Razak	4	
	Gran	Hassan Khan	11	
	Khuda Rahim (Waraka)	Hassan Khan	6	
	Shinkay	Hassan Khan	8	
	Wali Mahd	Jahnan	9	
	Abdul Rahim	Jaladin	13	

Sub-tribe (living area)	Head of Household		Pop.	left Toghar
	Name (living area)	Father's name	Nb	for:
Tanishpa (t) Kundra (k) Lwar Kundar (lk) Khaisor (kh) Loralai (L) Ghberg (gh) Qilla Saifullah (QS)				
Pahlawan Khail (kh)	Akhtar Mahamad	Keyto	9	
	Baloch	Mahgul	8	
	Sakzai	Mahgur	12	Badini
	Shadozai	Mahgur	8	
	Haleem	Mahmad	7	
	Wazirkhan / Ahd Khan	Mon day	13	
	Abdul Wahab	Mulk Jahan	7	
	Daru Khan	Nasir	6	
	Mussa Khan	Nasir	7	
	Salam Jan	Nasir	3	
	Tor	Nasir	2	
	Abdul Wahab	Qadir	8	
	Ameedullah	Rashid	9	
	Alif	Samai	2	
	Alif La	Samai	13	
	Hashim Khan	Say Paind	9	
	Narai	Shahbadin	9	
	Abdul Ghaper	Shakur	14	
	Rahim Khan	Shakur	6	
	Habib	Sher Jan	7	
	Yaya Khan	Sher Jan	6	
	Samad/Ahad	Shero	21	
	43		**341**	**2**
Shabozai (k)	Niaz Muhammad	Ahmed Khan	5	
	Dangar	Ali Khan	6	Zhob
	Gul Wahab	Alif	9	
	Taj Muhammad	Arab	7	Zhob
	Amir Ahmad	Awal	5	
	Khurasan	Awal	11	
	Nakhas	Awal	5	
	Azim Khan	Dad Khan	5	
	Abdurahman	Gul	11	
	Abdul Manan	Gul Khan	12	Zhob
	Surkai	Gul Khan	6	Zhob

Sub-tribe (living area)	**Head of Household**		**Pop.**	**left Toghar**
	Name (living area)	**Father's name**	**Nb**	**for:**
Tanishpa (t) Kundra (k) Lwar Kundar (lk) Khaisor (kh) Loralai (L) Ghberg (gh) Qilla Saifullah (QS)				
Shabozai (k)	Tor	Gul Khan	5	Zhob
	Haji Khudaifazal	Hajji Abdul wadud	8	Loralai
	Muhammad Usman	Hajji Batal	7	Zhob
	Haji Youssuf	Hajji Botel	3	
	Dad Muhammad	Hajji Fatah Khan	10	Zhob
	Haji Nekdad	Hajji Fatah Khan	15	
	Rahim Khan	Hajji Haqdad	12	
	Qadam	Hajji Mahd Yussuf	15	
	Gul Muhammad	Hajji Sherwan	9	
	Muhammad Khair	Hajji Sherwan	14	
	Ahmad	Juma	12	Zhob
	Nazak	Juma	11	
	Khudaidad	Kakai	6	Zhob
	Dolat	Khado	6	
	Hakimdad	Khanan	8	Zhob
	Bismillah Jan	Khudadad	5	
	Neko	Khudadad	6	Zhob
	Bisharat	Lalay	4	
	Mohammad	Lalay	4	
	Malik Bisharat	Malik Charshambay	14	
	Saadat	Malik Charshambay	8	
	Shahban	Malik Charshambay	12	
	Muhammad Noor	Murad Khan	12	
	Safar	Murad Khan	2	
	Shinko	Noor Mohd	4	
	Bor	Spin	7	
	35		**301**	**12**
Mirozai (Gh, Kh)	Asmatullah	Abdul Wahab	12	
	Jabbar	Akhtar Mahd	4	
	Rahman Jan	Azim Jan	6	
	Guray	Azim Khan	9	
	Safar Khan	Azim Khan	10	
	Haji karim	Baran	12	
	Narai	Baran		QS

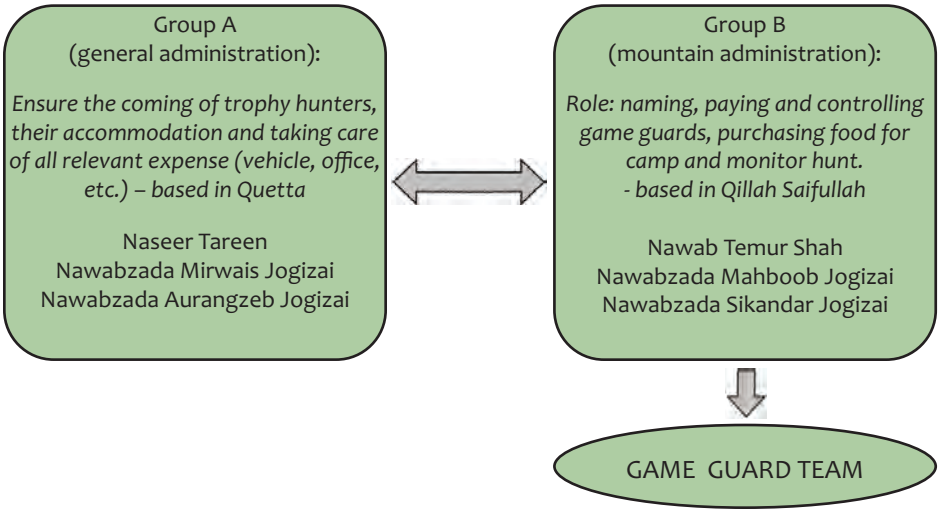
Sub-tribe (living area)	Head of Household		Pop.	left Toghar
	Name (living area)	Father's name	Nb	for:
Tanishpa (t) Kundra (k) Lwar Kundar (lk) Khaisor (kh) Loralai (L) Ghberg (gh) Qilla Saifullah (QS)				
Mirozai (Gh, Kh)	Abdulla Khan	Dad Khan	7	
	Sadiq	Dad Khan	8	
	Bori	Fateh Khan	6	
	Isa Khan	Fateh Khan	5	
	Khashay	Ghafar		QS
	Sher Khan	Ghafar	3	
	Haqdad	Haji Pāyo		QS
	Shadi Khan	Haji Pāyo	8	
	Haji Aslam	Hajji Kaloo	1	
	Haji Oman	Hajji Kaloo		QS
	Sahab Jan	Hakeem	4	
	Amir	Jan Ahmed	17	
	Ghash	Jan Ahmed	5	
	Jahangir	Jan Mahd		QS
	Nang	Jan Mohammad		QS
	Juma	Katoo		QS
	Haji Guldad	Khudadad	14	
	Laghuni	Mahd Khan	6	
	Abdul Rahman	Mullah Abdul Ghafar		QS
	Salay	Mullah Gul Kheir	5	
	Akhtar Muhammad	Mullah Zerghoon	17	
	Qadir (Kako)	Nasrullah	9	
	Dad Muhammad	Nek Mohammad	7	
	Janan	Nek Mohammad	6	
	Muhammad Ali	Oman		QS
	Khanay	Shiab Khan	7	
	Kotay	Sikandar		QS
	Shad Muhammad	Sikandar	11	
	Hassan Khan	Sultan Mahd		QS
	Hussain Khan	Sultan Mahd		QS
	37		**199**	**12**
Hakimzai (k, kh)	Qala Khan	Ali	14	
	Rahim Khan	Bara Khan	23	
	Akhtar Mohammad	Baran	7	

Sub-tribe (living area)	Head of Household		Pop.	left Toghar
	Name (living area)	Father's name	Nb	for:
Tanishpa (t) Kundra (k) Lwar Kundar (lk) Khaisor (kh) Loralai (L) Ghberg (gh) Qilla Saifullah (QS)				
Hakimzai (k, kh)	Barhamat	Baran	7	
	Yar Ahmed	Barhamat	5	
	Jaras	Gha Shai	14	
	Ghaffar	Ghazi	2	
	Arab	Hazrat	9	
	Baluch Khan	Jalaldin	6	
	Tor	Majid	20	
	Sulaiman	Malay	5	
	Khoğay	Mali	4	
	Bakhtyar	Merja	10	
	(Qayyum*) Ghulam Gul	Narai	3	
	(Qayyum*) Khangul	Narai	7	
	Abdullah	Rozi	12	
	Allahdad	Rozi	2	
	Baqidad	Sada	7	
	Gulam Rasoul	Sada	8	
	Muladad	Sada	2	
	Oman	Shamal	7	
	Ghazi (kh)	Shinkoo	11	
	22		**185**	
Khudzai	Agha Jan	Abdullah Jan	*na*	*na*
	Ghulam	Akhtar	*na*	*na*
	Musa kalim	Haji Fazal Mahd	*na*	*na*
	Haji Fazzal bari	Haji Hassan Khan	*na*	*na*
	Haji Raza Muhammad	Haji Hassan Khan	*na*	*na*
	Haji Sultan Muhammad	Haji Hassan Khan	*na*	*na*
	Muhammad Akbar	Haji Hassan Khan	*na*	*na*
	Mulla Meeroo	Haji Hassan Khan	*na*	*na*
	Pir Muhammad	Haji Oman	*na*	*na*
	Din Muhammad	Haji Satar	*na*	*na*
	Khan Muhammad	Haji Satar	*na*	*na*
	Mulla Said Muhammad	Haji Satar	*na*	*na*
	Niaz Muhammad	Haji Satar	*na*	*na*
	Abdul Halim	Haji Showan	*na*	*na*

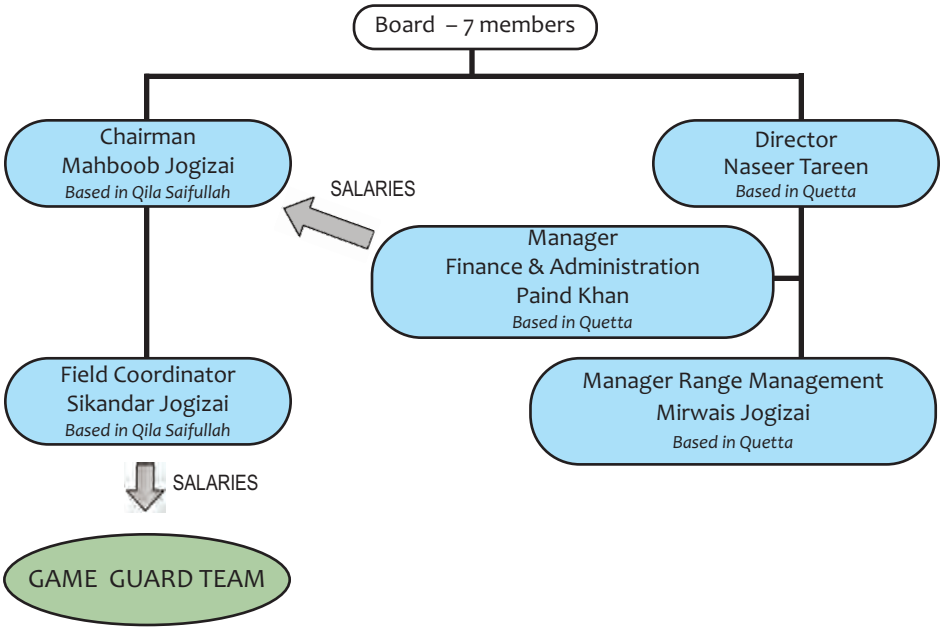
Sub-tribe (living area)	**Head of Household**		**Pop.**	**left Toghar**
	Name (living area)	**Father's name**	**Nb**	**for:**
Tanishpa (t) Kundra (k) Lwar Kundar (lk) Khaisor (kh) Loralai (L) Ghberg (gh) Qilla Saifullah (QS)				
Khudzai	Abdul karim	Hajji Showan	*na*	*na*
	Haji Showan	Hassan	*na*	*na*
	Haji Uma	Hassan	*na*	*na*
	Walidad	Juma	*na*	*na*
	Bobia	Kata	*na*	*na*
	Fatah Khan	Khudadad	*na*	*na*
	Muhammad Raza	Kota	*na*	*na*
	Jamal Khan	Laban	*na*	*na*
	Juma Khan	Laban	*na*	*na*
	Haji Faiz Muhammad	Laro	*na*	*na*
	Dolat Khan	Mahd Khan	*na*	*na*
	Abdul Ghafoor	Meia Khan	*na*	*na*
	Dad Muhammad	Merban	*na*	*na*
	Wali	Merban	*na*	*na*
	Bhakhtpur	Mir Hassan (Landak)	*na*	*na*
	Gandapur	Mir Hassan (Landak)	*na*	*na*
	Lali	Mir Hassan (Landak)	*na*	*na*
	Sher Muhammad	Mir Hassan (Landak)	*na*	*na*
	Abdul Khaliq	Mullah Sarwar	*na*	*na*
	Abdul Rahman	Mullah Sarwar	*na*	*na*
	Shams	Mullah Sarwar	*na*	*na*
	Wahab	Palawan	*na*	*na*
	Molvi Ismail	Rozi	*na*	*na*
	Spin	Sabil	*na*	*na*
	Haji Akhtar Jan	Sado	*na*	*na*
	Adam Khan	Samandar	*na*	*na*
	Umar Khan	Samandar	*na*	*na*
	Wali Muhammad	Satar	*na*	*na*
	Merou (Tamal)	Tamal	*na*	*na*
	43		*na*	*na*
TOTAL	**284**		**1970**	**37**

ANNEXE 13 – STRUCTURAL EVOLUTION TCP / STEP

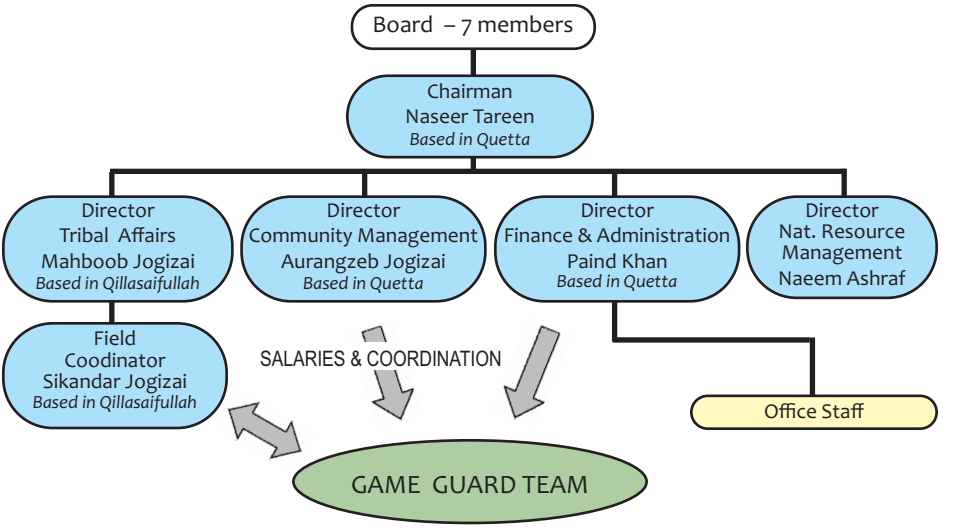
1985 : Torghar Conservation Programme (TCP)



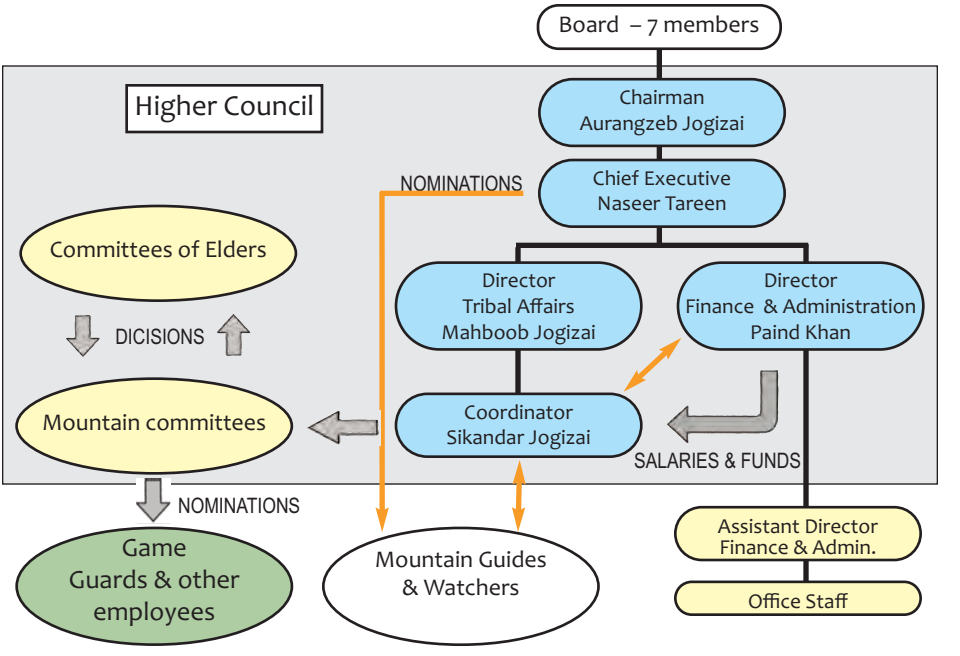
1994: STEP – Society for Torghar Environmental Protection



1998: STEP – Society for Torghar Environmental Protection



2004: STEP – Society for Torghar Environmental Protection



ANNEXE 14 – STEP 2004 BY-LAWS

Preamble: The following by-laws, designed in year 2004, have been approved by the general managemet of STEP and are to be followed by all sections composing the organisation.

Name of the society

The society shall be known as:
SOCIETY for TORGHAR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (STEP).

Area of operation

It will be operative in TORGHAR Mountain, Toba Kakar Range, Balochistan (Pakistan); and will potentially include the surrounding habitats.

Address of the society

The society was registered at the following address:
65-Regal Plaza, Third Floor, Circular Road, Quetta, Balochistan.

Aims and objectives

The society accepts the objectives embodied in the statutes and principles of the National Conservation, of Pakistan (NCS) and world charter of Nature and its aims and objectives shall be:

4.1 To conserve both the living and non-living resources of the Program Area.
4.2 To improve living conditions, health, education, and the well being of the peo pleliving in the Program Area.
4.3 To enhance the biodiversity and the general ecology of the Program Area through development schemes and improvement the wildlife habitat.
4.4 To conserve and promote the cultural heritage of the area.
4.5 To manage and exploit the natural resources sustainably, based on scientific meth ods for the general betterment of the population of the Program Area and to uplift their socio-economic conditions.
4.6 The management and exploitation of the resources shall be subject to the rele vant rules and regulations currently enforced in Balochistan.
4.7 To promote awareness among the people of the program area through educa tion about the importance of conservation of the depleting environment.
4.8 To receive loans, donations, raise funds in the name of STEP for implementa tion of programmes on such terms and conditions as may be expedient.
4.9 To acquire from the Government or any authority, licenses, concessions, per mits,grants, land rights and any other relevant privileges.
4.10 To raise and borrow any money and funds, in the name of STEP, required for purposes of STEP, without security or on such security as the society may think fit and to repay any such borrowings.
4.11 To complement and supplement Government and other donor agencies' ef forts,in conservation, social welfare and development.
4.12 To undertake all conservation and development works i.e., wildlife manage ment,reforestation, range management, construction of roads/bridges, water supply,irrigation channels and other works in the Program Area with participa

tion of the people of Program Area, the Government and other NGO's.

4.13 To develop local talents and provide training facilities and higher education in the field of social sector activities and monitoring evaluation and reporting of the activities.

4.14 To invest funds of STEP in such manner as may be considered fit for the furthe ance and advancement of the objects of the society.

4.15 To take all such actions aiming at conservation socio-economic development of the area.

4.16 To arrange seminars and workshops with collaboration of donor agencies, Gov ernment, and other NGO's.

Finances and funds

5.1 The income generated by sustainable harvesting of natural resources (Trophy Hunts) will be used for daily expenditures, wages, office expenditures, travel ex penditures and expenditures incurred by specific activities in the Program Area (conduction of hunts, surveys, monitoring, promotion of the program etc.)

5.2 The income generated by sustainable harvesting of natural resources (Trophy Hunts) will further be used for non development activities implemented by the Mountain Committees (medical help, food provision etc.).

5.3 Within the income generated by sustainable harvesting of natural resources (Trophy Hunt), the tip money given by the hunters will be collected and collec tively redistributed by the Mountain Committees in the shape of relief.

5.4 The benefits deriving from the income generated by sustainable harvesting of natural resources (Trophy Hunt), to be distributed to each Mountain Commit tee,will be calculated according to the land, within the Program Area, owned by the tribal groups represented by the concerned Mountain Committee.

5.5 Donations from individuals and grants from National and international donor agencies, including NGOs, will be used for development works (building of water related infrastructures, roads etc.)

5.6 Development works will only be implemented in the Program Area.

5.7 The financial year of the society will run from July 1st to June30th.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMPOSITION

Board

a. The board will replace the previous Council

b. The board will be composed of 7 people, all appointed by the present chairman

c. Members of the Board will serve for a term of 5 years

d. The Board will appoint the Chairman of STEP

e. The Board will advise the Chairman when requested

f. The Board has the capacity to dismiss the Chairman, under two months notice, for motives which the Administration of STEP will recognize as valid.

g. The Board will hold meeting on a bi-annual basis, to which the Chairman will at tend.

h. Any member who did not attend three consecutive meetings, and failing to pro vide with a valid reason, will be terminated from membership.

Chairman

7.1. Chairman will be appointed by the Board for a period of five years.

7.2. Chairman will appoint the Chief Executive.

7.3. Chairman will supervise the overall activities of STEP.
7.4. Chairman will ensure that any activity carried out by the Program is not used for purposes with which the Program is not concerned, such as solving tribal dis putes.
7.5. Chairman will intervene to solve any Tribal dispute within the Program Area which threatens the Program. Any intervention will be carried out in consulta-
tion with the Chief Executive.
7.6. Chairman will supervise the Higher Council and the performance of its duties.
7.7. Chairman will chair all meetings held by Higher Council.
7.8. Chairman will authorize any member of the Administration to act on his behalf.
7.9. If unable to attend a meeting, Chairman will nominate, in writing, a person to represent him.
7.10. The Chairman will ensure that all actions undertaken by the Coordinator are aimed
7.11. Chairman has authority to fire any employee of STEP, after having consultation
the Board.
7.12. The Chairman will decide, with consultation of the Board of Management, the amount to be fined to a person having made false accusations. The DCM will en sure that the above fine will be collected.
7.13. If a fine could not be retrieved from the proven poacher by the Mountain Com mittee, the DCM will be responsible for retrieving the fine.

Administration

8.1. **Chief Executive (CE)**
8.1.1. Chief Executive will represent STEP in any transaction, deal, or negotiations with any other institution or individual, nationally or internationally.
8.1.2. Chief Executive will make, draw, endorse, sign, accept, negotiate and give all cheques, promissory notes, securities, and any other legal contract and legal documents.
8.1.3. Chief Executive will authorize any member of the Administration to act on his behalf in operating bank accounts.
8.1.4. Chief Executive will hire, in consultation with the Chairman, any employee of STEP.This includes those employees composing the Administration of STEP, as well as any employee within the mountain who will not fall under the authority of any Mountain Committee.
8.1.5. Chief Executive will appoint the Mountain Guides & Watchers team after consul tation of the Chairman. These employees will not fall under authority of any Mountain Committee.
8.1.6. Chief Executive will plan and secure all conservation activities to be undertaken in the Conservation Area.
8.1.7. Chief Executive will be responsible for generating funding for any conservation activity to be undertaken in the Conservation Area.
8.1.8. Chief Executive will represent STEP in relevant meetings, seminars, etc., both nationally and internationally.
8.1.9. Chief Exevutive will attend all provincial and federal government meetings which aim at deciding upon the allocation of hunting permits to STEP.

8.2. **Director of Tribal affairs (DTA)**

8.2.1. DTA will be appointed by Chief Executive.

8.2.2. The DTA will ensure that any activity carried out by the Program is not used for purposes with which the Program is not concerned, such as solving tribal dis putes.

8.2.3. The DTA will settle/arbitrate the disputes among the people of the Program Area which could affect the Program.

8.2.4. The DTA will provide, if needed, appropriate security measures.

8.2.5. Any decision taken by DTA which involves the Program will be taken in consulta tion with the Chairman and the Chief Executive.

8.2.6. Any kind of suggestion, request or complaint issued by the DTA should be made in writing and addressed to the Chief Executive

8.3. **Director finance and administration (DFA):**

8.3.1. DFA will be appointed by Chief Executive.

8.3.2. The DFA will be responsible for all financial activities of STEP.

8.3.3. The DFA will hold, manage and dispose of STEP funds as authorized by the Chief Executive.

8.3.4. The DFA will maintain and operate all the bank accounts of the society singly or jointly as directed by the Chair.

8.3.5. The DFA will determine the budget and its usage for the Mountain Committees.

8.3.6. The DFA will supervise and monitor all distribution of income, in cash or in kind, taking place in the Conservation Area.

8.3.7. The DFA will supervise and monitor all Conservation Works carried out in the Conservation Area.

8.3.8. The DFA will be responsible for accommodating trophy hunters within the Con servation Area, as well as securing the hunt.

8.3.9. The DFA will maintain all account books and financial reports. He will present fi nancial statements of accounts annually, at the Board Meeting.

8.3.10. The DFA will prepare the annual budget in consultation with the Chief Executive and present it before the Board.

8.3.11. DFA will supervise the General Administrative Staff.

8.4. **Coordinator:**

8.4.1. The coordinator will work under the direction of Chairman and DFA. He will be directly accountable to both the Chairman and DFA for any action he under takes in the name of the Programme.

8.4.2. The main duty of the Coordinator is to ensure a communication link between the following:

- Chairman of STEP
- STEP Administration
- Mountain Committees
- Mountain Guides & Watchers
- Committee of Elders

8.4.3. The Coordinator will ensure that any decision taken, action induced, by STEP is effectively applied within the Program Area.

8.4.4. The Coordinator will ensure that all funds disbursed by STEP, in cash or in kind, destined to the people living within the Conservation Area, effectively reach

their destination.

8.4.5. The Coordinator will monitor any development work carried out by the Pro gram, and report matters to the DFA or the Chairman.

8.4.6. The Coordinator will, along with Jamadars, monitor the Mountain Guards and the performance of their duties.

8.4.7. The Coordinator will be responsible for dealing with local government institu tions.

8.4.8. The Coordinator will collect and consign any report, complaint or demand ema nating from Mountain guards, from Mountain Committees, from Committees of Elders, or from any other individual living in the Conservation Area.

8.4.9. The Coordinator will ensure that any oral report is transcribed in a written form.

8.4.10. The Coordinator will ensure that reports are filed and forwarded to the Adminis tration of STEP.

8.4.11. The Coordinator has the authority to file a report, in a written form, addressed to the Administration of STEP, on any issue he feels may damage the Program and has not been reported by any other individual(s).

8.4.12. The Coordinator will distribute the pay to every Mountain Guards.

8.4.13. Any the decision of delaying payment, cutting payment or firing a Mountain Guard will be taken only by the Chairman, under recommendation of the Ja madar or Coodinator.

IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

STEP will create the following bodies for a better implementation of its projects. These aim at generating greater responsibility and decision power for the people living in the Conservation Area

Mountain Guides & Watchers

9.1. The Chief Executive will nominate and appoint a team of Mountain Guides & Watchers

9.2. Mountain Guides & Watchers will only be composed of people living within the Conservation Area.

9.3. Criteria for employing Mountain Guides & Watchers will include:

- their competence, knowledge and understanding of animal behaviour;
- their competence, knowledge and understanding of the social issues in the Conservation Area;
- their capacity to report on individuals, including those belonging to their own tribal group.

9.1. The Mountain Guides & Watchers will be directly hired by STEP Administration, thereby holding no connection with the Mountain Committees.

9.2. The Mountain Guides & Watchers will be responsible for all matters concerning the hunts carried out by the Program.

9.3. The Mountain Guides & Watchers will monitor the mountain and its biodiver sity.

9.4. The Mountain Guides & Watchers will assist any researcher or team of re searchers present in the Conservation Area for the purpose of collecting data (surveys, assessments, etc.).

9.5. The Mountain Guides & Watchers will monitor the Mountain Guards as well as the Mountain Committees. They will report any kind mismanagement, or mis

conduct thought to be of some harm to the Program.

9.6. Any report, complaint or demand made by the Mountain Guides & Watchers will be addressed to the Coordinator.

Jamadars

10.1. The Chief Executive will nominate and appoint a team of Jamadars, numbering one for every Mountain Committees.

10.2. Jamadars will be directly hired by STEP Administration, thereby holding no ac countability to the Mountain Committees.

10.3. The Jamadar will monitor the deeds and actions of Mountain Guards. He will en sure that the Conservation Area is effectively guarded and that no hunting takes place.

10.4. The Jamadar will collect and distribute the pay to the Mountain Guards for whom he is responsible.

10.5. The Jamadar will collect oral or written reports on any matter concerning the Mountain Guard Team.

10.6. The Jamadar will ensure that these reports are transmitted to the Coordinator.

10.7. The Jamadar will recommend sanctions against Mountain Guards for alleged faults.The decision to actually undertake any sanction will be taken only by the Chairman.

Mountain Guards

11.1. The Administration of STEP will decide upon the number of Mountain Guards to be appointed by each Mountain Committee.

11.2. The Mountain Committee will nominate whom to appoint as Mountain Guard.

11.3. The Mountain Committee will decide, for the Mountain Guards under its re sponsibility, upon the modalities of tenure for this job.

11.4. The Mountain Guard will be appointed by the Mountain Committee on provi sion that the person is recognized knowledgeable about the Conservation Area's biodiversity; capable of reporting against any person living in the Conser vation Area, including members of the same tribe; that the Guard is living in the area while performing duty.

11.5. The Mountain Guard will be responsible for guarding the game population and prevent any hunting in the Conservation Area.

11.6. The Mountain Guard Team is responsible for investigation on any alleged poaching.The investigation will be made by an Investigation Team composed of Mountain Guards belonging to different Mountain Committees.

11.7. The investigation team will consign a written report against the alleged poacher.The report will be given to the Coordinator. If the accusers report without any written statement, a written statement will immediately be made by the person receiving the report.

11.8. The person or persons who report and prove the poaching will be rewarded with cash.

11.9. Any person accusing another of poaching under false allegations will be fined.

11.10. The Mountain Guard will be further responsible for ensuring the security and protection of wildlife and biodiversity at large. He will cater for the environ ment and signal any degradation, of any kind, to the Administration of STEP.

11.11. Throughout the year, the Mountain Guard will be assigned such tasks as main

taining roads, maintaining streams for wildlife, protecting trees from predators, controlling grazing and minimizing competition between domestic livestock and wildlife, etc. The completion of such tasks will be monitored by the Moun tain Committee, the Jamadars, as well as the Mountain Guides & Watchers.

11.12. Any individual living in the Program Area can, at any time, recommand the re placement of one or many Mountain Guards.

11.13. The complaint can only be filed under the two following allegations: that the hired person or team is doing harm to the program; that the appointed person or team are proven incompetent at performing their duty. This complaint will be in written form and given to the Coordinator.

11.14. The replacement of one or more Mountain Guards can only be decided by the Higher Council.

Mountain Committees

12.1. Mountain Committees composition

12.1.1. The Mountain Committee will be exclusively composed of people living within the Program Area

12.1.2. Any person living within the Program Area, excluding those employed by the Program, is entitled to be sitting in the Committee.

12.1.3. The Mountain Committees will be nominated by the members of the concerned tribal group living in the Conservation Area.

12.1.4. The composition of the Mountain Committees will be acknowledged and ap proved by the members of the concerned tribal groups living in the Conserva tion Area, through a written agreement involving the head, or a member, of each household.

12.1.5. The Mountain Committee will be approved if those people, above mentioned, recognize that one or more person sitting as Mountain Committee Member is capable of defending their rights and interests.

12.1.6. Mountain Committee members will not be entitled to any financial facilities as remuneration for their membership.

12.1.7. Mountain Committee members will not be able to claim a job for themselves during the duration of their membership.

12.1.8. The father, son(s) or daughter(s) of a Mountain Committee member will not be entitled to any job.

12.1.9. Committee members will appointed for 2 years

12.2. Purpose, Competence and Responsibilities

12.2.1. Mountain Committees' main purpose is to safeguard the biodiversity and the environment of the Program Area.

12.2.2. Mountain Committees will be held responsible for the increase or decrease of animal Population in the Mountain Area. Any decrease of animal population will lead to sanctions on the Mountain Committees. The nature of the sanctions will be decided by the Chairman or the Chief Executive.

12.2.3. The Mountain Committees will represent the rights of all individuals falling under their authority.

12.2.4. The competence of the Mountain Committee is circumscribed to the group it represents. One Mountain Committee will have no say in doing or decision

taken by another Committee. Any issue involving more then one Committee, or two or more tribal groups, each falling under a different Committee will only be dealt with by the Higher Council.

12.2.5. The Mountain Committee will be responsible for distributing all assets coming from the Program to the tribal group which they represent.

12.2.6. The Mountain Committee will held accountable for fairness by which the bene fits are distributed. The Mountain Committee will be responsible for finding the most appropriate system of distribution.

12.2.7. The Mountain Committee will be responsible for recommending specific people for specific jobs in the area falling under its authority.

12.2.8. Mountain Committees are responsible to check on Mountain Guards, or any other employee falling under their competence, ensuring that their duties are performed in properly.

12.2.9. Mountain Committee is responsible for reporting to the Coordinator any mis conduct, by any individual(s), if thought to be endangering the Program. This includes poaching, any action which could threat the biodiversity of the area, or any action which will damage, or threat to damage, the Program.

12.2.10. Mountain Committees are responsible for reporting to the Coordinator any mis conduct from Mountain Guards or other employees under their responsibility.

12.2.11. In case an individual is proven to have poached, the Mountain Committees are responsible for retrieving the fine. If the poacher inhabits the Conservation Area, the fine will be retrieved by the Mountain Committee to which the poacher belongs.

12.2.12. Any report on Mountain Guards or other employee will be made in written form. The report should either be consigned in a written form at the time of ad dressing it to any concerned party, or should be written by the person receiving the report.

12.2.13. A Mountain Committee has the authority to recommend the dismissal of an employee performing duty in the area falling under its authority, on allegation that the concerned employee is not performing his duty or is damaging the Pro gram. Any such suggestion will be submitted, in a written form, to the Higher Council.

12.3. Conservation activities and relief programs

12.3.1. Mountain Committees are responsible for suggesting new jobs or any activity which had not been initially planned by the Program and which could improve the outcome of the program or benefit the mountain biodiversity.

12.3.2. Suggestions made by the Mountain Committee to carry out any new activities will be submitted for approval, in a written form, to the Higher Council.

12.3.3. Mountain Committee will chalk out and monitor small development projects.

12.3.4. Mountain Committees are responsible to chalk out the hardship cases and to bring this matter to the knowledge of the Director of Finance and Administra tion.

12.3.5. Mountain Committee will point out patients and recommend them to the Coor dinator. If the patient must seek treatment in Quetta, then the Coordinator will refer to the Director of Finance and Administration. Both the Coordinator and the DFA will decide upon carrying the treatment according to the availability of funds.

12.4. **Decision making**

12.4.1. The Mountain Committee will have no head or Chairman. Every Mountain Com mittee Member will have an equal say in discussion or decision making pro cesses.

12.4.2. The Mountain Committee will only approve of unanimous decisions.

12.4.3. Any decision taken by the Mountain Committee will be consigned in writing, signed and attested by each person involved in the decision making.

12.4.4. Any report, suggestion or complaint addressed to other STEP representatives (Chairman, Board of Management, or Higher Council) will not be oral but will be made in written form. The report, suggestion or complaint should either be consigned in a written form at the time of addressing it to any concerned party, or should, at the most, be written by the person receiving the report, sugges tion or complaint.

12.4.5. Meetings should be called upon well ahead of time.

12.4.6. Meetings will be attended by every Mountain Committee member. If any Mountain Committee member could not attend a meeting, he can, if he wishes, delegate his authority to another Committee member through a written notice. In case the absent Committee member has not delegated his authority, the meeting will not take place.

12.4.7. A Mountain Committee member who cannot attend a meeting more then twice will be terminated from the Mountain Committee, unless the Higher Council is convinced of his valid reasons.

12.4.8. If a Mountain Committee member is dismissed from the Committee before ter mination of his mandate, his successor will have to be acknowledged and ap proved by the members of the concerned tribal groups living in the Program Area, through a written agreement involving the head or a member of each household.

12.5. **Complaints against Mountain Committees**

If any person, living in the Conservation Area and falling under authority of a given Mountain Committee, is dissatisfied with the concerned Committee, or any of the Committee members, this person is entitled to bring the matter to the Coordinator, or the Higher Council.

12.5.1. Any complaint against a Mountain Committee or any Mountain Committee members will be addressed to the Coordinator who will consign it in a written form.

Committee of Elders

13.1. **Committee of Elders Composition**

13.1.1. The Committees of Elders will be composed of elders living inside or outside the Program area. They will only represent tribal groups which can claim mem bers living in the Conservation Area.

13.1.2. Members of Committees of Elders are not eligible to membership to any Moun tain Committee.

13.1.3. Members of the Committees of Elders will not be entitled to any financial facili ties as remuneration for their membership

13.1.4. The composition of each Council of Elders will be acknowledged and approved

by the members of the concerned tribal groups living in the Program Area, through a written agreement involving the head or a member of each con cerned household.

13.2. **Purpose and responsibilities**

13.2.1. The purposes and responsibilities of the Committees of Elders will the same as those assigned to the Higher Council.

13.2.2. The Committees of Elders will be responsible for advising and supporting the Mountain Committees.

13.2.3. Committees of Elders will be representing each household present in the mountain

13.2.4. The Committees of Elders will secure and protect the rights of the tribal group(s) it represents from within the mountain.

13.2.5. The Committees of Elders will address the rest of STEP representatives only during Higher Council meetings.

13.2.6. In case of poaching, and if the relevant Mountain Committee failed to do so, the Committees of elders will be responsible for retreiving the fine from a proven poacher.

Higher Council

The Higher Council will operate as a bridge between the Administration of STEP and the Implementing Agencies

14.1. **Higher Council Composition**

14.1.1. The Higher Council will be composed of

- STEP Chairman
- STEP Chief Executive
- Mountain Committee representative(s). A Mountain Committee will have an equal number of representatives then that of the Committee of Elders it is linked to.
- Committees of Elders representative(s). A Committee of Elders will have an equal number of representatives then that of the Mountain Commit tee it is linked to.
- Jamadars.

14.1.2. Members of the Higher Council will not be entitled to any financial facilities as remuneration for their membership.

14.2. **Purpose and responsibilities**

14.2.1. The Higher Council's is to safeguard the biodiversity and the environment of the Program Area from outside as well as from inside forces.

14.2.2. The Higher Council will deal with any issue which involves several tribal groups from within the mountain

14.2.3. The Higher Council will deal with any issue which involves individuals living out side the mountain, who are members of one or several tribal groups present in the Conservation Area.

14.2.4. The Higher Council will create a forum, enabling those who are aware of any decision's impact to be involved in the decision making process.

14.2.5. The Higher Council will enable those who retain some kind of authority,

whether on the tribe or sub-tribe level, to participate in the decision making process of the Program.

14.2.6. The Higher Council's purpose is to solve problems for which those living in the Program Area may not have the required capacity.

14.2.7. The Higher Council will monitor all policies to be implemented in the Conserva tion Area.

14.2.8. The Higher Council will ensure that the Program does not initiate anything which might have unwanted repercussions on the tribal affairs and/or the social set up of the Conservation Area.

14.2.9. The Higher Council will ensure the any activity carried out by the Program is not used for purposes with which the Program is not concerned, such as solving tribal disputes.

14.2.10. The Higher Council will ensure that the benefits generated by the program are fairly distributed in the Conservation Area by the Mountain Committees.

14.2.11. The Higher Council will ensure that the Mountain Committees do not exercise authority, power or pressure beyond that which are stipulated in the present bye-laws.

14.2.12. The Higher Council has authority to dissolve part or the whole of a Mountain Committee, upon conviction, on one or more persons' claim, that the Mountain Committee is illegitimate, biased, is not performing its duties or is damaging the Program.

14.2.13. If a fine could not be retrieved from a proven poacher by Mountain Commit tees or the DCM, the Higher Council will demand the equivalent amount from the relevant Mountain Committee and Committee of Elders.

14.3. **Decision making**

14.3.1. The Higher Council will only approve of unanimous decisions.

14.3.2. All participants of the Higher Council will be heard in an equal manner and any issues should be addressed collectively.

14.3.3. In case unanimity is not reached, the Chairman is invested with the power of taking a final decision.

14.3.4. Any decision taken by the Higher Council will be consigned in written, signed and attested by every person involved in the decision making.

14.3.5. Decisions will be taken during General Assemblies or Extraordinary Assemblies or regular meetings.

14.3.6. The Higher Council will hold a General Assembly once a year to assess the pro gram's evolution and inform all its members of achievements or decisions which have taken place, or any problems which arose.

14.3.7. Extraordinary Assemblies will be called upon if any emergency situation takes place.

14.3.8. The Coordinator will be responsible for informing all relevant person of any Higher Council meeting.

14.3.9. General Assemblies will be attended by every Council member. If any Higher Council member could not attend the Assembly meeting, the former can dele gate authority to another Council member through a written notice. An absent Council member who has not delegated authority will not be taken into consid eration for any decision making during the concerned meeting.

14.3.10. Extraordinary meetings can be called upon, at any moment, by the Chairman or any STEP Board of Management member, any Higher Council member, any Committee member, or any person from the Program Area.
14.3.11. Any complaint or demand justifying calling the Higher Council should be filed in written. The complaint or demand should either be consigned in a written form at the time of addressing it to any concerned party, or should, at the most, be written by the person receiving the complaint or demand.
14.3.12. Any person calling the Higher Council on false or unjustified allegations will be punishable. The punishment will be decided by the Higher Council.
14.3.13. The decision of calling the Higher Council will be recommended by the Coordi nator, and approved of by the Chairman.
14.3.14. Extraordinary meetings will only be attended by concerned parties. If a con cerned Higher Council member could not attend the Assembly meeting, the lat ter can delegate authority to another Council member through a written no tice. In case the absent concerned Council member has not delegated author ity, the decision to maintain or postpone the meeting will be the responsibility of the Chairman.
14.3.15. Minutes of all meetings will be written and made available in the Administra tion's office. The minutes will be translated both in Pashto and English.

Poachers

16.1. Any person found guilty of poaching will be fined 5 sheep or 8 goats.
16.2. The Higher Council will be responsible for retrieving the fine.
16.3. If the fine could not be retrieved, the relevant Mountain Committee and Coun cil of Elder will provide STEP with the equivalent amount then that of the origi nal fine.
16.4. The collected fines will be alloted to the area in which the poaching took place in the shape of medical aid or mrasta (relief fund).

Other Jobs

17.1. Specific jobs will be appointed by the management of STEP to the Mountain Committees. The names of the persons to whom the jobs are appointed will be suggested by the Mountain Committee.
17.2. The number of jobs given will be decided by the management of STEP.
17.3. The duties and duration of jobs will be specified by the management of STEP.
17.4. The salary for the jobs will be specified by the management of STEP.
17.5. The appointment of jobs will exclusively be based on the capacity of the person to fulfil the required duty.
17.6. The appointed employee will be accountable to the Mountain Committee for the duty performed.

STEP By-Laws Amendment

18.1. The Chairman has the power, at any moment, to amend the By-Laws of STEP.
18.2. Amendments can be suggested by the Higher Council. These amendments will only be applied if approved by the Chairman.

ANNEXE 15 – HUSSAIN AND HAZAR KHAIL AGREEMENT (1998)

(Translated from Urdu)

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful
Decision taken by the Arbitrator regarding share of Jobs in Torghar Conservation Area

Share of Hussein Khail and Hazar Khail Shazai, District and Tehsil Qilla Saifullah

Both the parties of Hussein Khail and Hazar Khail have declared me their sole arbitrator giving me full authority for the above mentioned. From the parties I have taken written statements, I read these pleas and also listened to their verbal statement.
The party Hazar Khail, presented its written statement through its representative. He has stated : that he is equal [sharik – part of…/ party to / included] next to Hussain Khail in the TCP; Hazar Khail has not got his right (haq).

Arab Khail, through Hajji Shah Mahmud, Abdullah, in their statement have stated that this is common ('am) land and does not come under inheritance. Benefit of this should be distributed on nafari.

Sarmast Khail, through Haji Tor, Mullah Ibrahim, have stated their claim (dawa), that the benefits of the shikar gah should be distributed on nafari.
Mehrab Khail, through Fazlu Jan and Mullah Laghuni and Ahmad Khail through Salay Mhd and Atta Mhd, state that they have the right to one-fourth of the jobs given to Hussein Khails.

After going through all the facts this is my decision:

1) the delimitation of the share of Hussein khail and Hazar Khail in Torghar is as fol lows:
Towards the south, the peak of Tanishpa, the water falls towards Nava Tawa and Mado. From the eastern it starts form the Karimzai boundary [taak] towards the west, the point to the north is Kundar valley, in the Kundar valley the southern mountain range, which is common land [jungly hayaat], is considered part of the "sakunat". In the west, there is the Mirozai and Shabozai boundary.

The (above mentioned) delimitation is jointly owned by Hussein Khail and Hazar Khail. The hunting area [shikar gah] excludes the land registered by the Government [bandobasti], or land that which is cultivable but is not mentioned in the registration. Apart from that which has been divided by the forefathers [mesheran] for any tribe [qawm] or branches, the rest of the hunting area is collectively owned by Hussain Khail and Hazar Khail. In it, there is no separation (division), or grazing land. Only in Ghberg valley does Hazar Khail have Mina Jat towards the west. Therefore the benefits of the hunting area should be divided (the jobs) on population [nafari] basis.

The reasons for this decision are as follows

a. That this has been Jalalzai custom for a long time, that the benefits from grazing land will be based on population [nafari].

b. That in the present time, specific families cannot take on the benefits or losses of an entire tribe [qabila]. That from the point of view from a nation [qawm] or living in a city, they can change their habitation ['erfiqas]. Because non cultivable land or mountainous areas stand undivided. That is why the system of inheritance does not apply. And neither is the Islamic law [shariat] system (tariqa – way of doing something) possible. And neither has wildlife [jungaly hayata] been part of the in heritance. And neither has it been included in the inheritance since then. Because the protection of the hunting areas and the grazing land will be done by the indi vidual. From the point of view of tribal customs [riwayat], all transactions, previous or future, will be determined on the basis of individuals. All of this, that is, the pro tection of one's tribe or the current hunting "program" [in English], which for the tribe brings a lot of money in the form of monthly salaries, construction of roads, water tanks, and lining or irrigation channels. The protection of all these benefits is tied to the protection of the hunting area.

According to Shariah, as well as national [mamleekati] and international law, the benefits from undivided grazing land and hunting land will be on population [nafari].

Because one specific family from Hazar Khail of Mian dad kahol, in Arab Khail it is Shamsuddin Kahol with only 4 people, in Mansur Kahol only 12 people and Din Mohamad only a few people, in Ahmad Khail it is Abdul Halim, father of Jan, it is only a few people, cannot take one the burden of entire lot [kesur ultadad fariqayat]. Because of this it becomes impossible to safeguard the land [watan] and internal conflicts cannot be resolved. Therefore, the jobs that are given, or the jobs that will be given, will be distributed on nafari and rotation [warabandi]. Rotation and other rights will be determined. Example: construction of roads, water tank and dams, etc. will be divided by the administrative committee. The names of the committee members are:

Mulla Abdul Ghafar, Maila, Haji Shah Mehmood, Haji Gul, Khan, Abdullah (or Khan Abdullah), Mohammed Afzal, Saleh Mohammed, Ata Mohammed, Fazlu Jan, Laghunai Alias Karak Khan, Haji Tor, Haji Mullah Ibrahim, Jandad

The decision regarding rotation [warabandi] and the new jobs will be effective from June 1, 1998. Regarding the jobs in the past will not be compensated nor be on rotation, because, in the previous time, the employees [mulazman] of the hunting area worked hard at guarding the wildlife. If salaries have been taken, it is for compensation for that work. And it is because of this hard work that more or less wildlife exists in the Torghar hunting area. People employed for the hunting area will reside within its limits, because the supervision cannot be done from far.

The division of jobs will be as follows: 1 job for ever 80 persons will be given on rotation. A census for jobs will be done every five years. Within the tribes [qabile] and sub-tribes [shakh: i.e.

'branches'], an increase of the number of jobs created from the current and future income's, will be divided on the basis of population [nafari], as follows:

Mehrab kahol [household]: 4 jobs, Ahmed kahol: 3 jobs, Hazar kahol: 4 jobs, Arab kahol: 7 jobs, Sarmast kahol: 5 jobs

Of the new jobs that have been approved, using population as a basis, in case of 1 job will go to Mehrab, 1 to Ahmed, 1 to Sarmast and Hazar will be given 2

Shahbaz kahol (Arab Khail) with a total of 37 heads, Awan kahol (Arab Khail) of 33 and Sarmast Khail of 12 making a total 80 will have rotation among them.

Zaman Khan kahol (Arab Khail) population is 40, Amir and MulavaRe kahol (Arab Khail) of 24, Shamsuddin kahol (Arab Khail) with a total of 4, Mansur kahol (Arab Khail) is 12, full nafari is 80 between them, based on rotation.

And in one more job, Allahuddin kahol (Arab Khail) is 30, Mehrab Khail is 30 and Sarmast Khail with a total of 30. Rotation will be as follows among them, first the Mehrab then Sarmast followed Allahuddin kahol. This one collective job will be on 90 nafari.

For the other kahol, they will do rotation through the local committee, and the local committee will meet every three months to discuss the safeguarding of the hunting area.

Torghar Shahizai Hussein Khails and Hazar Khails total share of the jobs is 24. Out of these, for 20 jobs, the salary will be paid monthly from June, 1, 1998 by STEP and the remaining four jobs will start after 15 months.

The Administrators of Society Torghar, Honorable Sardar Naseer Ahmad Khan Tareen, Honorable Nawabzada Mehboob Jogezai, Sardarzada Paind Khan Durani and Nawabzada Aurangzeb Khan Jogezai, will keep the 'Local Committee' Torghar's Hussain Khail and Hazar Khail informed about the annual income and expenditure. The administrators of the Society, and the local committee, will therefore be informed together of the benefits and losses of guarding the hunting ground. In the future, there should be no losses for the program due to somebody's lack of knowledge (irresponsibility).

This decision was read to all the parties and they were questioned as follows:

Questions: Do you agree with this decision of the arbitrator?

Answer: Yes we agree with the decision of the arbitrator.

Signed.

Haji Shah Mehmood s/o Haji Mir Alam
Abdullah s/o Rasul Khan
Haji Gul s/o Ursala
Fazloo Jan s/o Amir Mohammed

Laghunai alias Karak Khan s/o Mian Khan
Saleh Mohammed s/o Mullah Taj Gul
Ata Mohammed s/o Bisharat
Mullah Ghaffar s/o Haji Mola Dad
Jandad s/o Mir Gul
Khan s/o Haji Amir
Haji Tor s/o Haji Mohammed Khan
Haji Mullah Ibrahim s/o Haji Fida Karim
Mohammed Afzal s/o Raz Mohammed
Mullah Eisa s/o Malik Mohammed Hassan

Witnessed by:
Amir Mohammed s/o Abdurrahim r/o Qilla Saifullah
Mohammed Afzal s/o Mullah Nazar Akhtarzai

The Arbitrator:
Abdul Wahab Jalalzai

14th April 1998

ANNEXE 16 – SAMPLE OF YEARLY INCOME IN TORGHAR (2003)

Tribe: ARAB KHEL

Name	Father'sname	Pop	Game Guard	wool		Live-stock		Almonds	Wild pistashio		mines	Daily wages	trade, jobs,etc.	**TOTAL**	annual
		nb		Inc	kg	Inc	nb	inc	inc	kg	inc	inc	inc		expend.
AghaMuhammad	AbdullahKhan	19	18000	600		5000	5	11000	6000	240	50000	40000	-	**130600**	
HajiSalam	AkhtarKhan	24	-	4000	200	100000	52		-	-	20000	-	90000	**214000**	240000
HajiGul	Arsalan	24	-	5600	210	90000	35		-	-	-	-	134000	**229600**	240000
Abdulali	DinMohmd	22	-	4800	240	70000	40	8000	-	-	10000	40000	66000	**198800**	240000
HajiSheran	KamalKhan	3	18000	-	-	25000	10	1000	-	-	-	10000	30000	**84000**	
Noordad	MirGul	8	18000	-	-	10000	-	-	440	40	10000	3000	-	**41440**	
MuhammadAfzal	RazMahd	10	18000	600	22	15000	10		750	30	-	10000	-	**44350**	
MuhammadIssa	RazMahd	22	-	30000	30	-	-	4400	3600	160	50000	40000	-	**128000**	
Kareemdad	Sherwan	8	18000	-	-	6000	4	550	-	-	-	9000	-	**33550**	
9		**140**	**90000**	**45600**	**702**	**321000**	**156**	**24950**	**10790**	**470**	**140000**	**152000**	**320000**	**1104340**	

Tribe: AHMAD KHEL

Name	Father'sname	Pop	Game Guard	wool		Live-stock		Almonds	Wild pistashio		mines	Daily wages	trade, jobs,etc.	**TOTAL**	annual
		nb		Inc	kg	Inc	nb	inc	inc	kg	inc	inc	inc		expend.
Haqdad	Barhamat	10	-	-	-	16800	-	-	-	-	14000	-	-	**30800**	40000
Khudadad	Barhamat	5	18000	-	-	20000	-	-	-	-	-	-	18000	**56000**	34000
Mehrban	DinGul	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12000	-	3000	**15000**	25000
Muhammad Akbar	HajiMahdRazaq	5	-	-	-	5000	-	-	-	-	7000	-	8000	**20000**	30000
DadGul	Haqdad	4	0	-	-	9000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1500	**10500**	15000
Shingul	Khudadad	3	-	-	-	4000	-	-	-	-	4000	-	-	**8000**	18000
MullahAyub	MahdDin	12	-	-	-	90000	-	-	-	-	2000	-	-	**92000**	70000
Paindai	MullahAyub	7	-	-	-	12000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2500	**14500**	20000
Ghaffar	NusurullahKhan	8	18000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8000	-	4000	**30000**	30000
Rasooldad	Shahsarat	4	-	-	-	70000	-	-	-	-	4000	-	-	**74000**	40000
Ruidad	Shahsarat	7													
11		**73**	**36000**	**-**	**-**	**226800**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**51000**	**-**	**37000**	**350800**	

Tribe: MERHAB KHAIL

Name	Father'sname	Pop	Game Guard	wool		Live-stock		Almonds	Wild pistashio		mines	Daily wages	trade, jobs,etc.	**TOTAL**	annual
		nb		Inc	kg	Inc	nb	inc	inc	kg	inc	inc	inc		expend.
GhulamQadir	Khudadad	6	-	1500	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	3000	1000	**6500**	20000
MullahYahya	MullahHassan	8	18000	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	20000	-	**38000**	35000
MohammadKhan	Mhd Rahim	16	-	3000	-	70000	-	-	-	-	8000	-	-	**81000**	90000
AbdulGhaffur	MullahMahd	5		-	-	10000	-	-	1600	-	-	-	12000	**23600**	15000
AbdullahKhan	Palay	7	-	-	-	10000	-	-	1600	-	15000	-	-	**26600**	20000
Rozi	PirDad	9	-	-	-	15000	-	-	-	-	15000	-	10000	**40000**	30000
6		**51**	**18000**	**4500**	**-**	**106000**	**-**	**-**	**3200**	**-**	**38000**	**23000**	**23000**	**215700**	

Tribe: HAZAR KHAIL

Name	Father'sname	Pop	Game Guard	wool		Live-stock		Almonds	Wild pistashio		mines	Daily wages	trade, jobs,etc.	**TOTAL**	annual
		nb		Inc	kg	Inc	nb	inc	inc	kg	inc	inc	inc		expend.
RoziKhan	Barhamat	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3200	-	8000	3000	2000	**16200**	30000
HashimKhan	Feroz	6	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	2000	**2000**	-
LalMuhammad	HajjiAmir	8		*From Burma*										**-**	35000
NoorMuhammad	HajjiAmir	8		*From Burma*										**-**	35000
DaruKhan	HajjiMullahdad	10	18000								60000			**78000**	50000
MelaKhan	JumaKhan1	10	18000	1000	-	20000	-	-	-	-	-	-	24000	**63000**	50000
ShahAlam	JumaKhan2	9	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	45000	**45600**	40000
IbrahimJan	MahdRazak	6	-	-	-	25000	-	-	-	-	25000	-	-	**50000**	40000
AbdulSattar	NazarMahd	7		0									7000	**7000**	
RahimKhan	NazarMahd	9		-	-	12000	-	-	-	-	-	-	40000	**52000**	50000
FerozKhan	SultanMahd	4	-	-	-	12000	-	-	-	-	-	-	30000	**42000**	30000
LalMuhammad	Yakoob	5		-	-	60000	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	**60000**	60000
12		**89**	**36000**	**1000**	**-**	**129000**	**40**	**600**	**3200**	**-**	**93000**	**3000**	**150000**	**415800**	

Tribe: MIROZAI

Name	Father'sname	Pop	Game Guard	wool		Live-stock		Almonds	Wild pistashio		mines	Daily wages	trade, jobs,etc.	**TOTAL**	annual
		nb		Inc	kg	Inc	nb	inc	inc	kg	inc	inc	inc		expend.
Guray	AzimKhan	9	-	-	-	20000	-	-	-	-	40000	-	-	**60000**	40000
SafarKhan	AzimKhan	10	24000	700	-	50000	6	-	-	-	-	-	3000	**77700**	70000
Hajikarim	Baran	12	-	-	-	20000	-	-	-	-	-	-	20000	**40000**	40000
Narai	Baran		-	-	-	12000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**12000**	12000
AbdullaKhan	DadKhan	7												**-**	
Sadiq	DadKhan	8	-	-	-	15000	-	-	-	-	15000	-	-	**30000**	30000
Bori	FatehKhan	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15000	-	-	**15000**	15000
IsaKhan	FatehKhan	5	-	-	-	20000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**20000**	20000
SherKhan	Ghafar	3	-	-	-	16000	-	-	-	-	4000	-	-	**20000**	20000
HajiAslam	HajjiKaloo	1	-	-	-	7000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**7000**	7000
Qadir(Kako)	Nasrullah	9	18000	-	-	70000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**88000**	70000
11		**70**	42000	700	-	230000	6	**-**	**-**	**-**	**74000**	**-**	**23000**	**369700**	

Tribe: PAHLAWAN KHAIL

Name	Father'sname	Pop	Game Guard	wool		Live-stock		Almonds	Wild pistashio		mines	Daily wages	trade, jobs,etc.	**TOTAL**	annual
		nb		Inc	kg	Inc	nb	inc	inc	kg	inc	inc	inc		expend.
Haji Khudadad	AbdulKarim	6	18000	-	-	12000	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	**30000**	30000
FazMhd	AbdulRahman	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30000	-	**30000**	25000
Kanay	AlifLa	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40000	**40000**	35000
GurLang	Allahdad	7	18000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12000	-	9000	**39000**	35000
Abdul	Alu	7	-	-	-	40000	20	-	-	-	60000	-	15000	**115000**	80000
HajiRazaJan	Dado	12	18000	-	-	250000	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	**268000**	50000
Gulkhan	HajjiLalMahd	6	-	-	-	17500	7	-	-	-	-	20000	-	**37500**	35000
Shinkay	HassanKhan	8	-	-	-	23000	-	-	-	-	25000	-	-	**48000**	25000
AkhtarMahamad	Keyto	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50000	-	10000	**60000**	40000
Baloch	Mahgul	8	18000	-	-	470	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**18470**	35000
Haleem	Mahmad	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30000	-	-	**30000**	20000
Wazirkhan	Monday	13	-	2700	24	53000	30	-	-	-	25000	-	-	**80700**	55000
AbdulWahab	MulkJahan	7	-	-	-	40000	20	-	-	-	-	-	30000	**70000**	15000
DaruKhan	Nasir	6	24000	-	-	32000	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	**56000**	20000
AbdulWahab	Qadir	8	-	-	-	25000	15	-	-	-	-	-	30000	**55000**	15000
AlifLa	Samai	13	-	-	-	7000	7	-	-	-	15000	-	-	**22000**	30000
AbdulGhaper	Shakur	14	18000	-	-	15000	15	-	-	-	40000	-	-	**73000**	60000
RahimKhan	Shakur	6	-	-	-	10000	10	-	-	-	15000	-	-	**25000**	20000
YayaKhan	SherJan	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30000	-	-	**30000**	30000
Samad/Ahad	Shero	21	18000	-	-	70000	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	**88000**	70000
20		**176**	**132000**	**2700**	**24**	**594970**	**247**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**302000**	**50000**	**134000**	**1215670**	

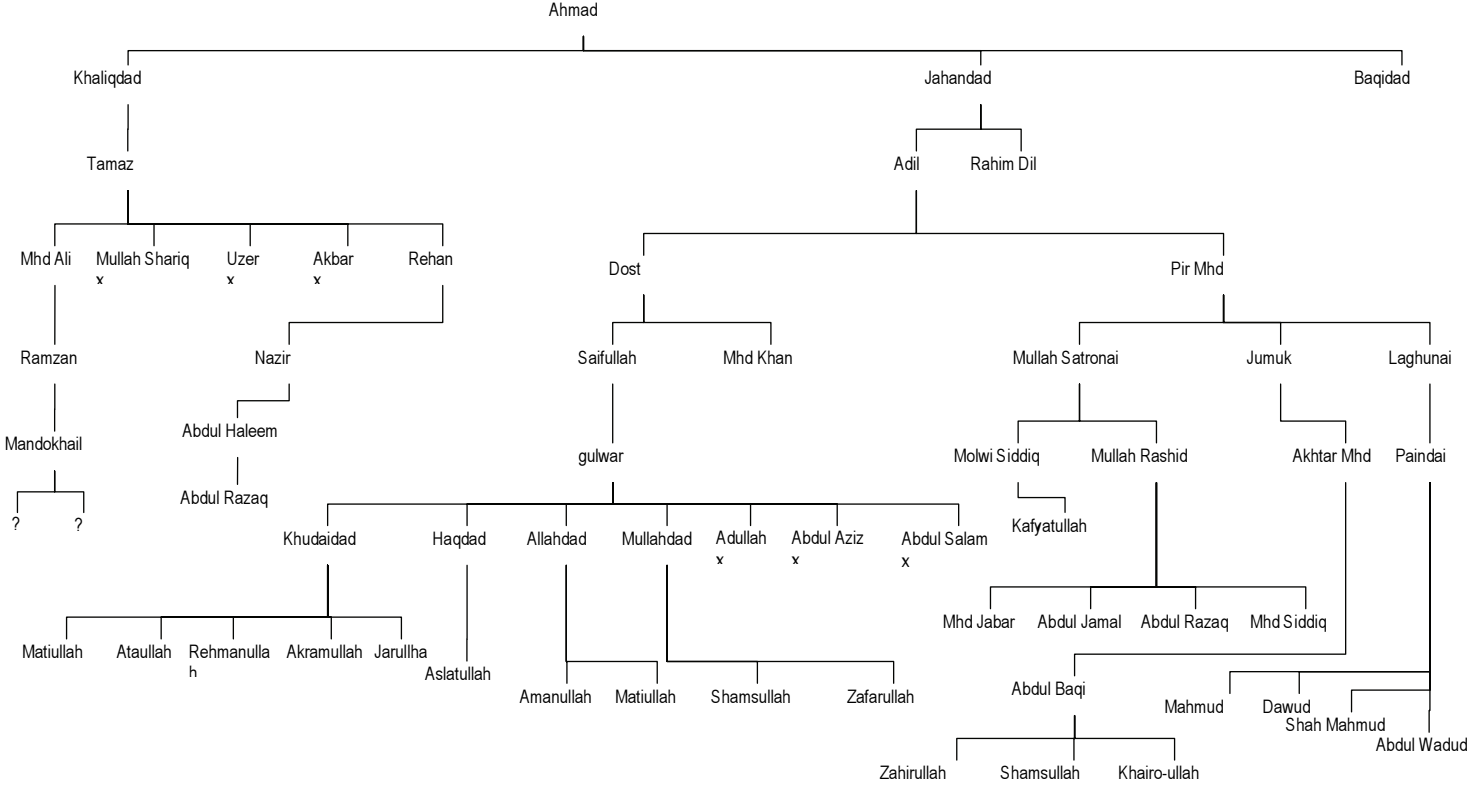
Tribe: SHABOZAI

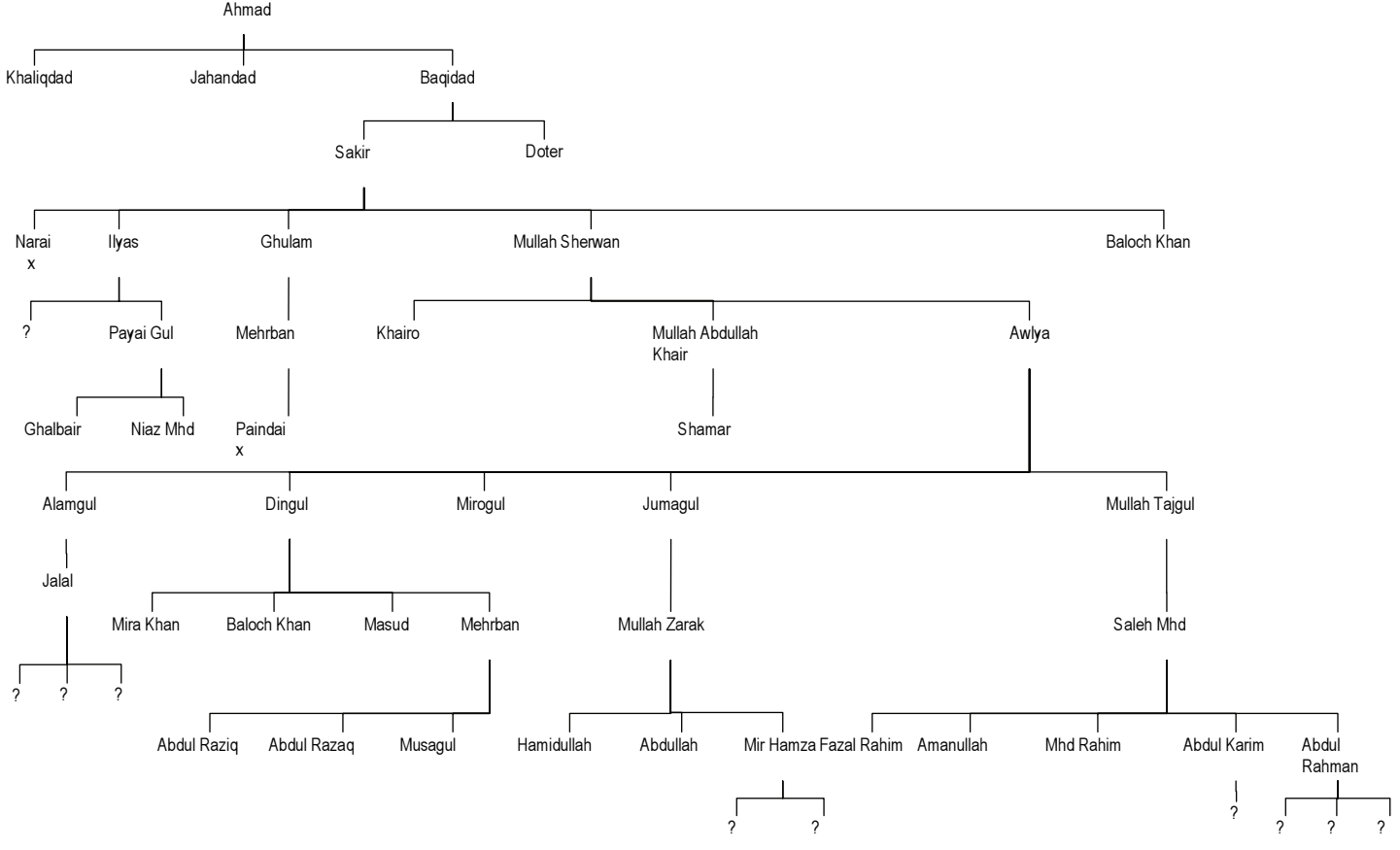
Name	Father'sname	Pop	Game Guard	wool		Live-stock		Almonds	Wild pistashio		mines	Daily wages	trade, jobs,etc.	**TOTAL**	annual
		nb		Inc	kg	Inc	nb	inc	inc	kg	inc	inc	inc		expend.
GulWahab	Alif	9	-	-	-	20000	-	-	-	-	13000	-	-	**33000**	70000
Abdurahman	Gul	11	-	-	-	35000	-	-	-	-	25000	-	-	**60000**	40000
Niazo	GulKhan		-	-	-	18000	-	-	-	-	12000	-	-	**30000**	30000
Nazak	Juma	11	-	-	-	50000	-	-	-	-	40000	-	-	**90000**	90000
BismillahJan	Haqdad		-	-	-	20000	-	-	-	-	18000	-	-	**38000**	40000
Bisharat	Lalay	4		-	-	13000	-	-	-	-	16000	-	-	**29000**	30000
Saadat	Charshambay	8	-	-	-	20000	-	-	-	-	40000	-	-	**60000**	60000
Shahban	Charshambay	12	-	-	-	50000	-	-	-	-	60000	-	-	**110000**	80000
Oman	MirAhmad					17000	-	-	-	-	-	-	17000	**34000**	30000
Bor	Spin	7	18000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30000	°	°	**48000**	50000
10		**62**	**18000**	**-**	**-**	**243000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**254000**	**-**	**17000**	**532000**	

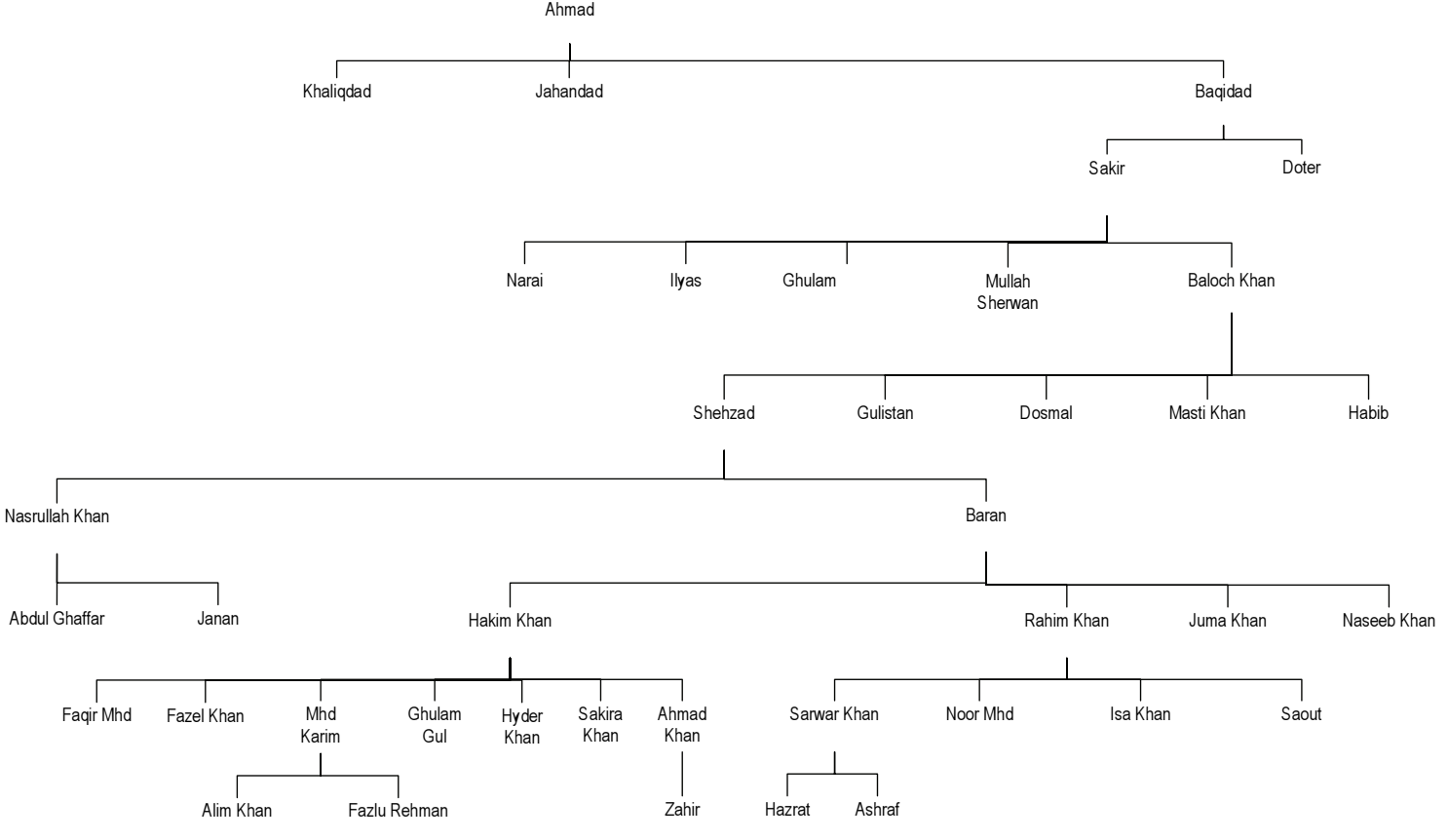
Tribe: HAKIMZAI

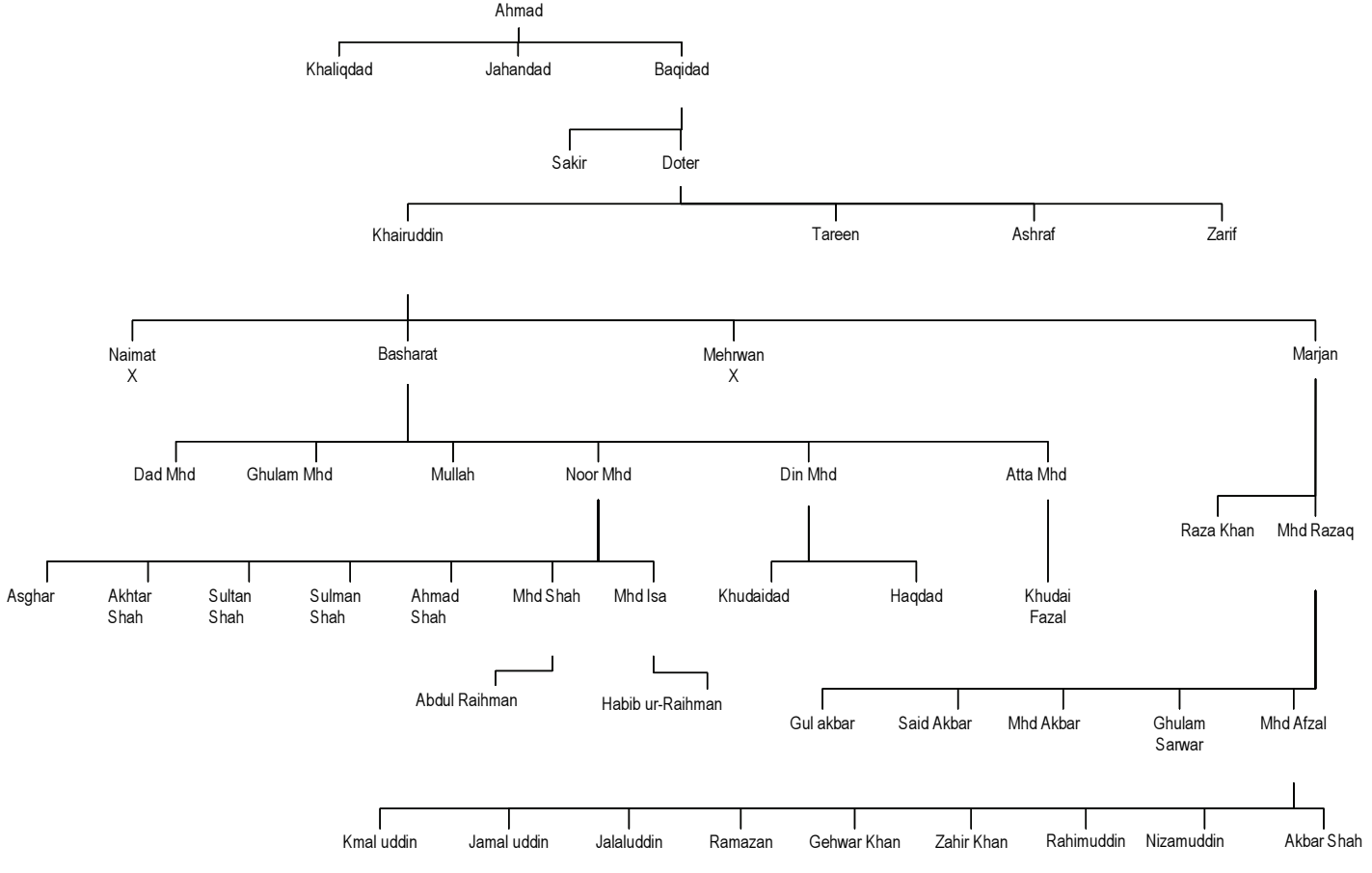
Name	Father'sname	Pop	Game Guard	wool		Live-stock		Almonds	Wild pistashio		mines	Daily wages	trade, jobs,etc.	**TOTAL**	annual
		nb		Inc	kg	Inc	nb	inc	inc	kg	inc	inc	inc		expend.
RahimKhan	BaraKhan	23	18000	2250	-	48000	-	-	-		60000	-	-	**128250**	22000
YarAhmed	Barhamat	5	-	-	-	1600	-	-	1200	-	25000	-	-	**27800**	48000
Jaras	GhaShai	14	-	750	-	45000	-	-	-	-	-	20000	-	**65750**	8000
BaluchKhan	Jalaldin	6	-	-	-	17000	-	-	800	-	20000	-	8000	**45800**	50000
Tor	Majid	20	-	3000	-	76000	-	-	1600	-	60000	-	48000	**188600**	190000
Sulaiman	Malay	5	-	-	-	4000	-	-	-	-	-	-	60000	**64000**	58000
Khangul	Narai	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15000	-	9000	**24000**	42000
Abdullah	Rozi	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10000	22400	**32400**	50000
Allahdad	Rozi	2												**-**	18000
Muladad	Sada	2	-	375	-	4200	-	-	2400	-	-	-	-	**6975**	25000
10		**96**	**18000**	**6375**	**-**	**195800**	**-**	**-**	**6000**	**-**	**180000**	**30000**	**147400**	**583575**	

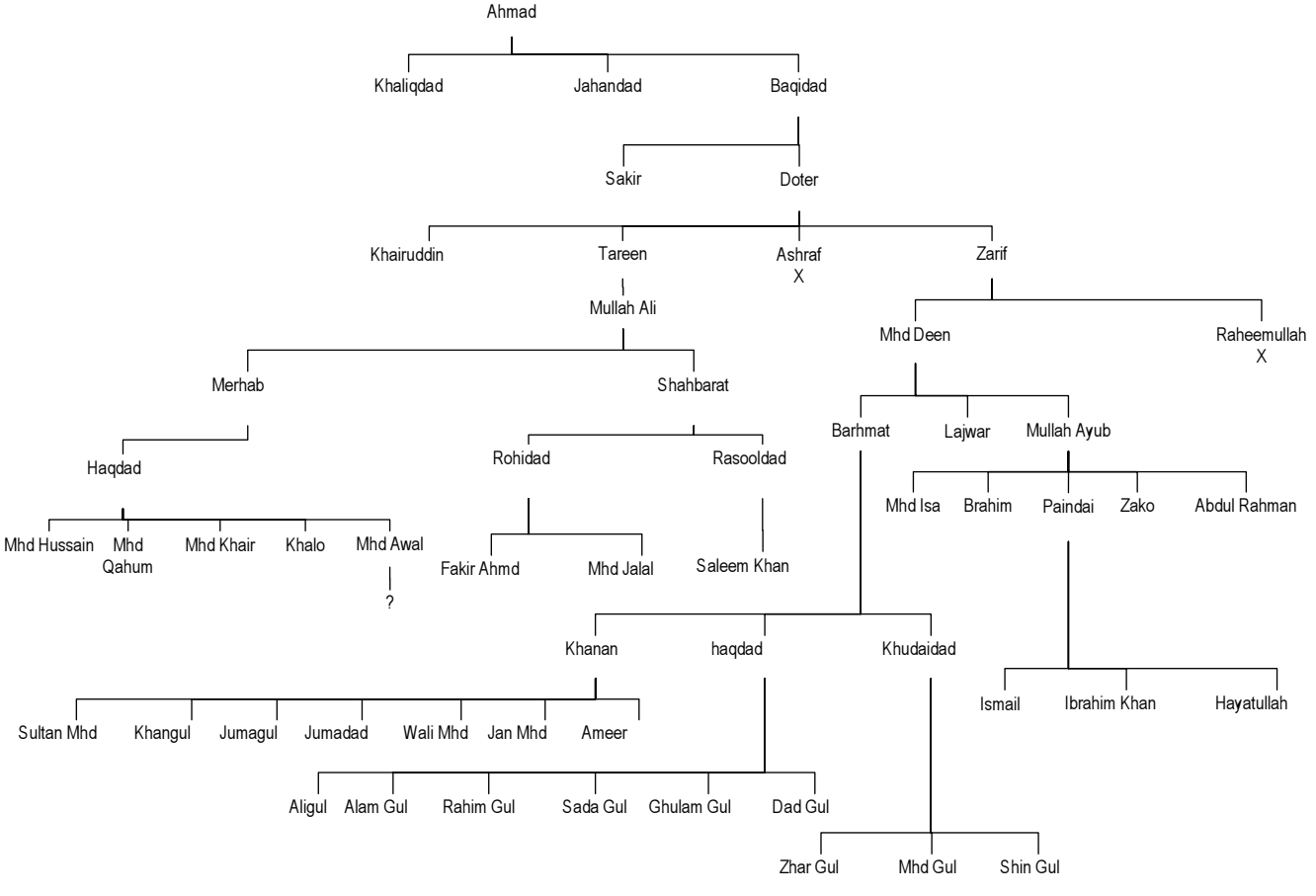
ANNEXE 17 – AHMAD KHAIL GENEALOGIES



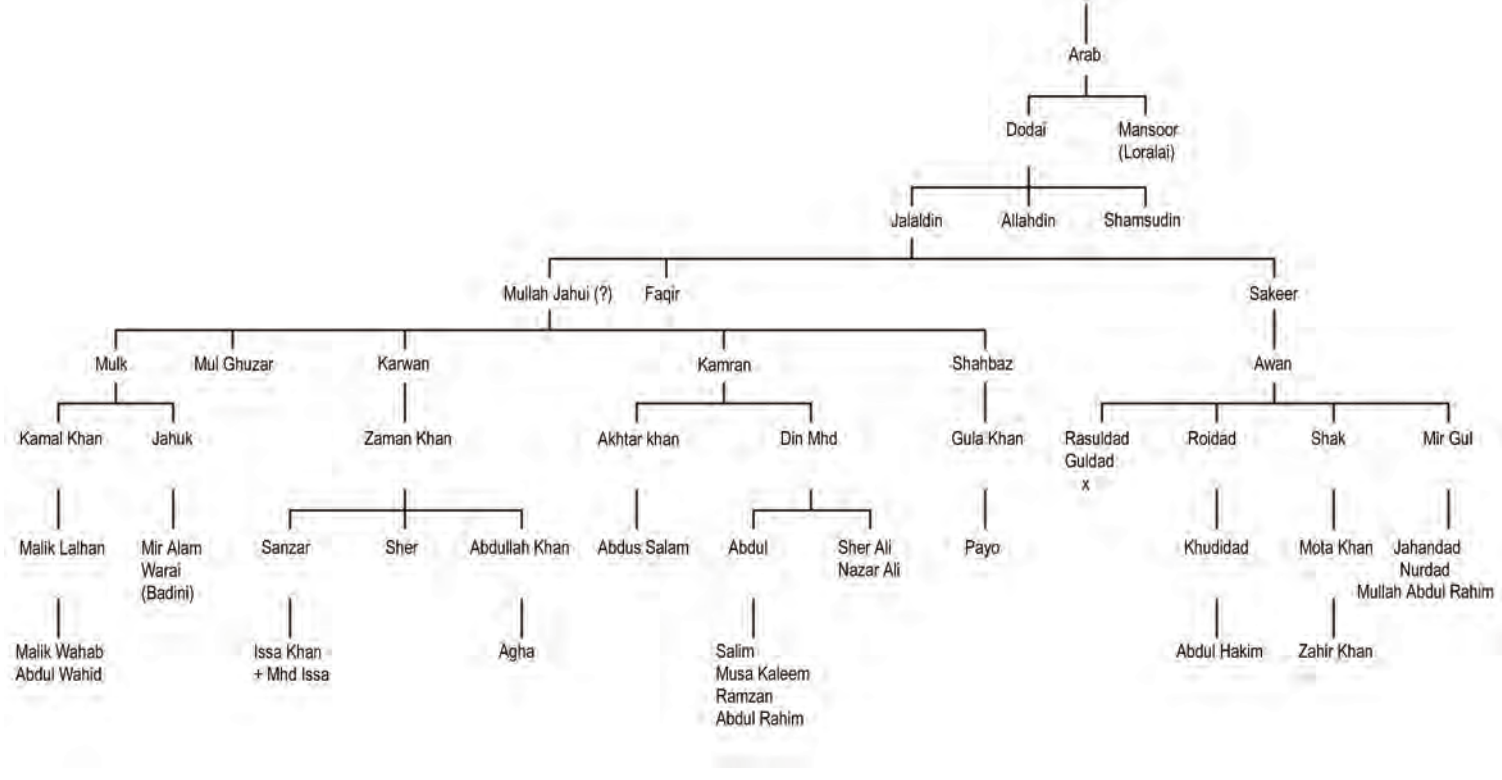

Ahmad
Khaliqdad
Jahandad
Baqidad
Sakir
Doter
Narai
x
Ilyas
Ghulam
Mullah Sherwan
Baloch Khan
?
Payai Gul
Mehrban
Khairo
Mullah Abdullah
Khair
Awlya
Ghalbair
Niaz Mhd
Paindai
x
Shamar
Alamgul
Dingul
Mirogul
Jumagul
Mullah Tajgul
Jalal
Mira Khan
Baloch Khan
Masud
Mehrban
Mullah Zarak
Saleh Mhd
? ? ?
Abdul Raziq
Abdul Razaq
Musagul
Hamidullah
Abdullah
Mir Hamza
Fazal Rahim
Amanullah
Mhd Rahim
Abdul Karim
Abdul
Rahman
? ?
?
? ? ?

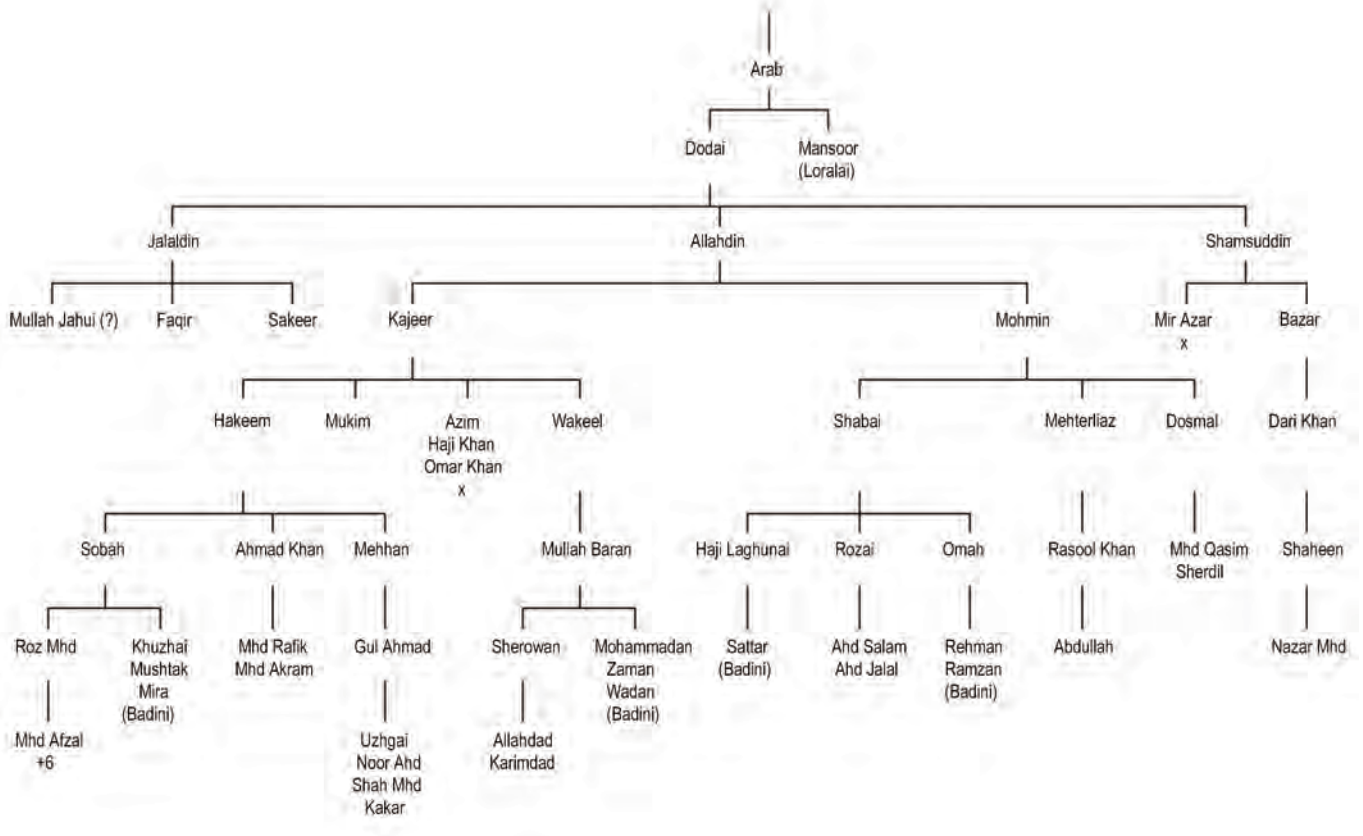

Ahmad
Khaliqdad
Jahandad
Baqidad
Sakir
Doter
Narai
Ilyas
Ghulam
Mullah Sherwan
Baloch Khan
Shehzad
Gulistan
Dosmal
Masti Khan
Habib
Nasrullah Khan
Baran
Abdul Ghaffar
Janan
Hakim Khan
Rahim Khan
Juma Khan
Naseeb Khan
Faqir Mhd
Fazel Khan
Mhd Karim
Ghulam Gul
Hyder Khan
Sakira Khan
Ahmad Khan
Sarwar Khan
Noor Mhd
Isa Khan
Saout
Alim Khan
Fazlu Rehman
Zahir
Hazrat
Ashraf


Ahmad
Khaliqdad
Jahandad
Baqidad
Sakir
Doter
Khairuddin
Tareen
Ashraf
Zarif
Naimat X
Basharat
Mehrwan X
Marjan
Dad Mhd
Ghulam Mhd
Mullah
Noor Mhd
Din Mhd
Atta Mhd
Raza Khan
Mhd Razaq
Asghar
Akhtar Shah
Sultan Shah
Sulman Shah
Ahmad Shah
Mhd Shah
Mhd Isa
Khudaidad
Haqdad
Khudai Fazal
Abdul Raihman
Habib ur-Raihman
Gul akbar
Said Akbar
Mhd Akbar
Ghulam Sarwar
Mhd Afzal
Kmal uddin
Jamal uddin
Jalaluddin
Ramazan
Gehwar Khan
Zahir Khan
Rahimuddin
Nizamuddin
Akbar Shah

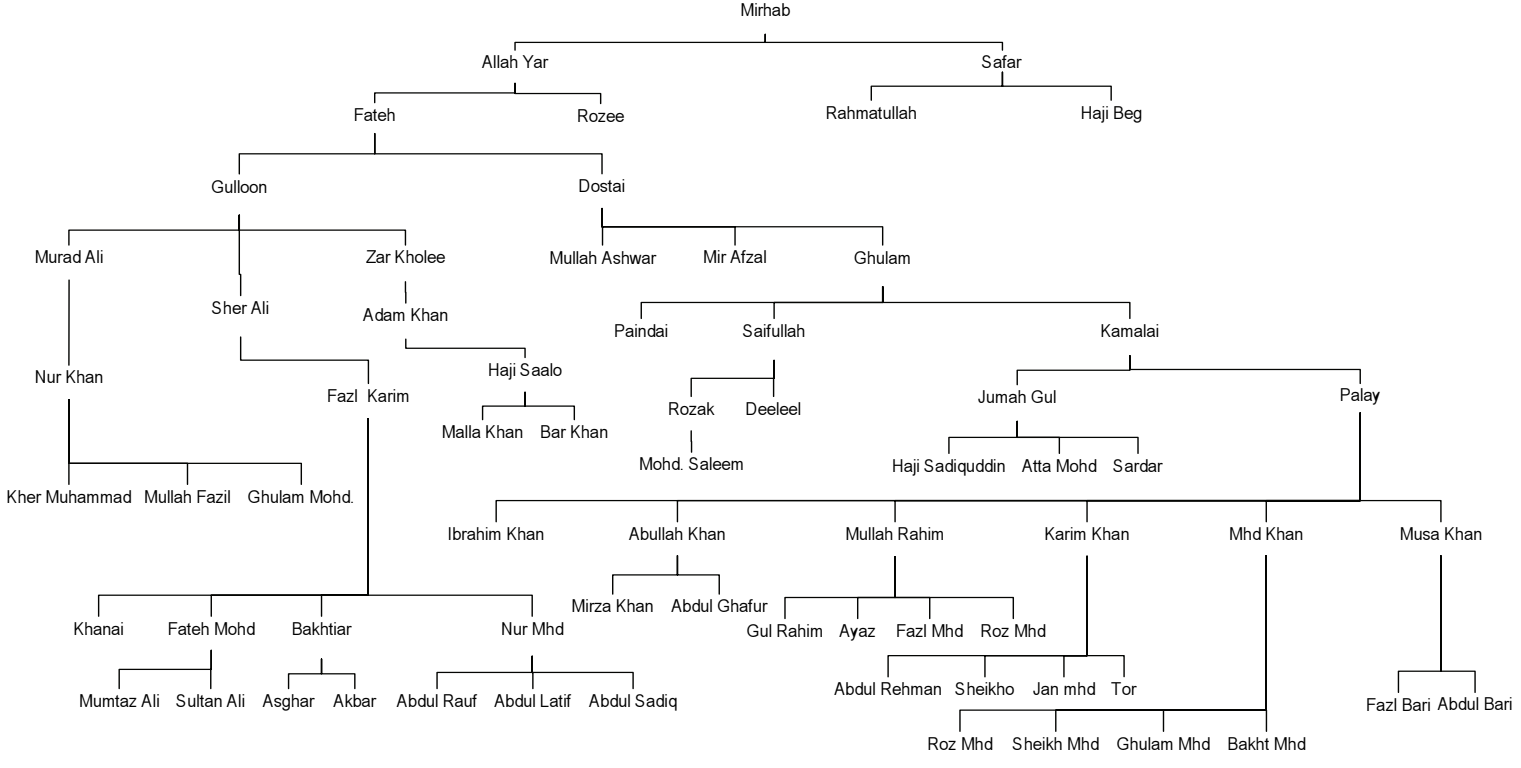

Ahmad
Khaliqdad
Jahandad
Baqidad
Sakir
Doter
Khairuddin
Tareen
Ashraf
X
Zarif
Mullah Ali
Mhd Deen
Raheemullah
X
Merhab
Shahbarat
Barhmat
Lajwar
Mullah Ayub
Haqdad
Rohidad
Rasooldad
Mhd Isa
Brahim
Paindai
Zako
Abdul Rahman
Mhd Hussain
Mhd
Qahum
Mhd Khair
Khalo
Mhd Awal
?
Fakir Ahmd
Mhd Jalal
Saleem Khan
Khanan
haqdad
Khudaidad
Ismail
Ibrahim Khan
Hayatullah
Sultan Mhd
Khangul
Jumagul
Jumadad
Wali Mhd
Jan Mhd
Ameer
Aligul
Alam Gul
Rahim Gul
Sada Gul
Ghulam Gul
Dad Gul
Zhar Gul
Mhd Gul
Shin Gul

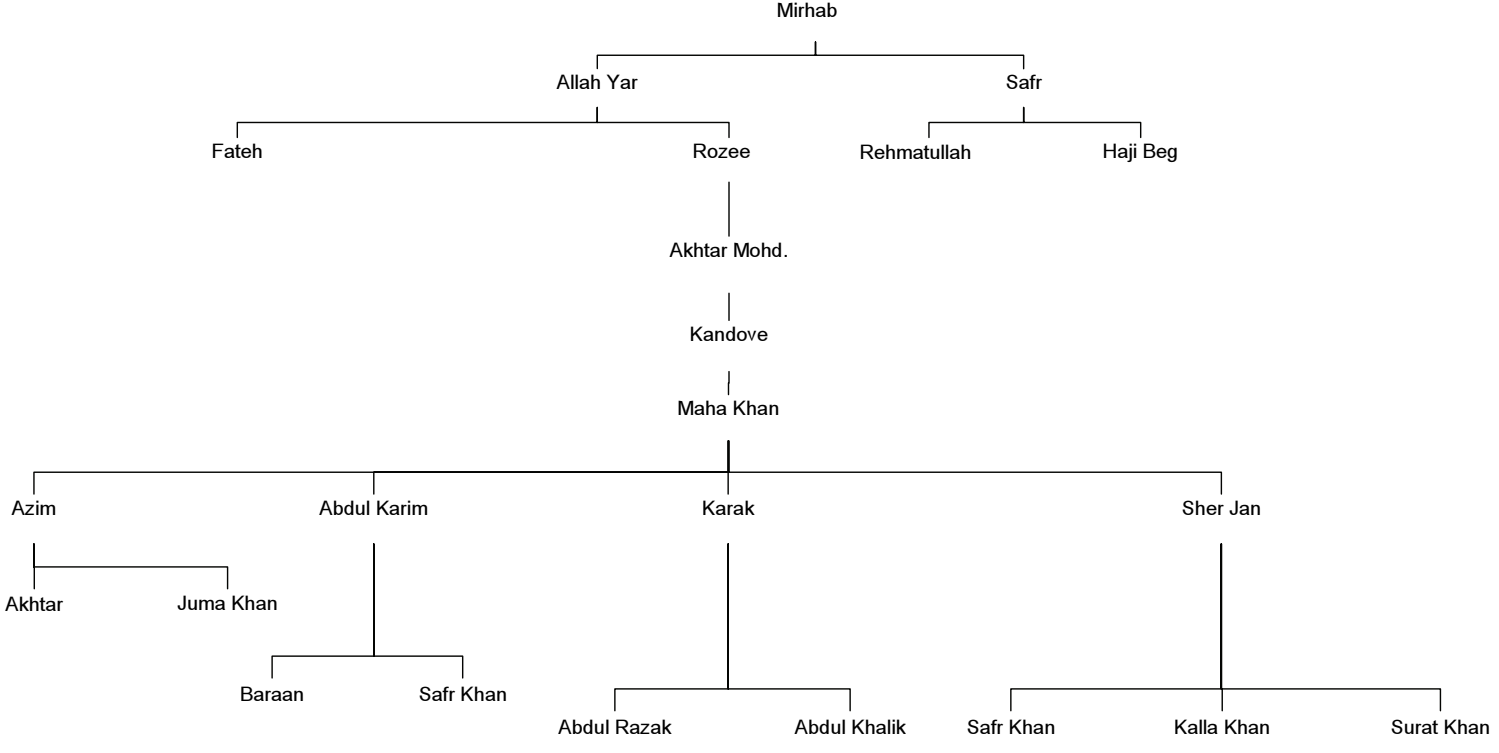
ANNEXE 18 – ARAB KHAIL GENEALOGIES

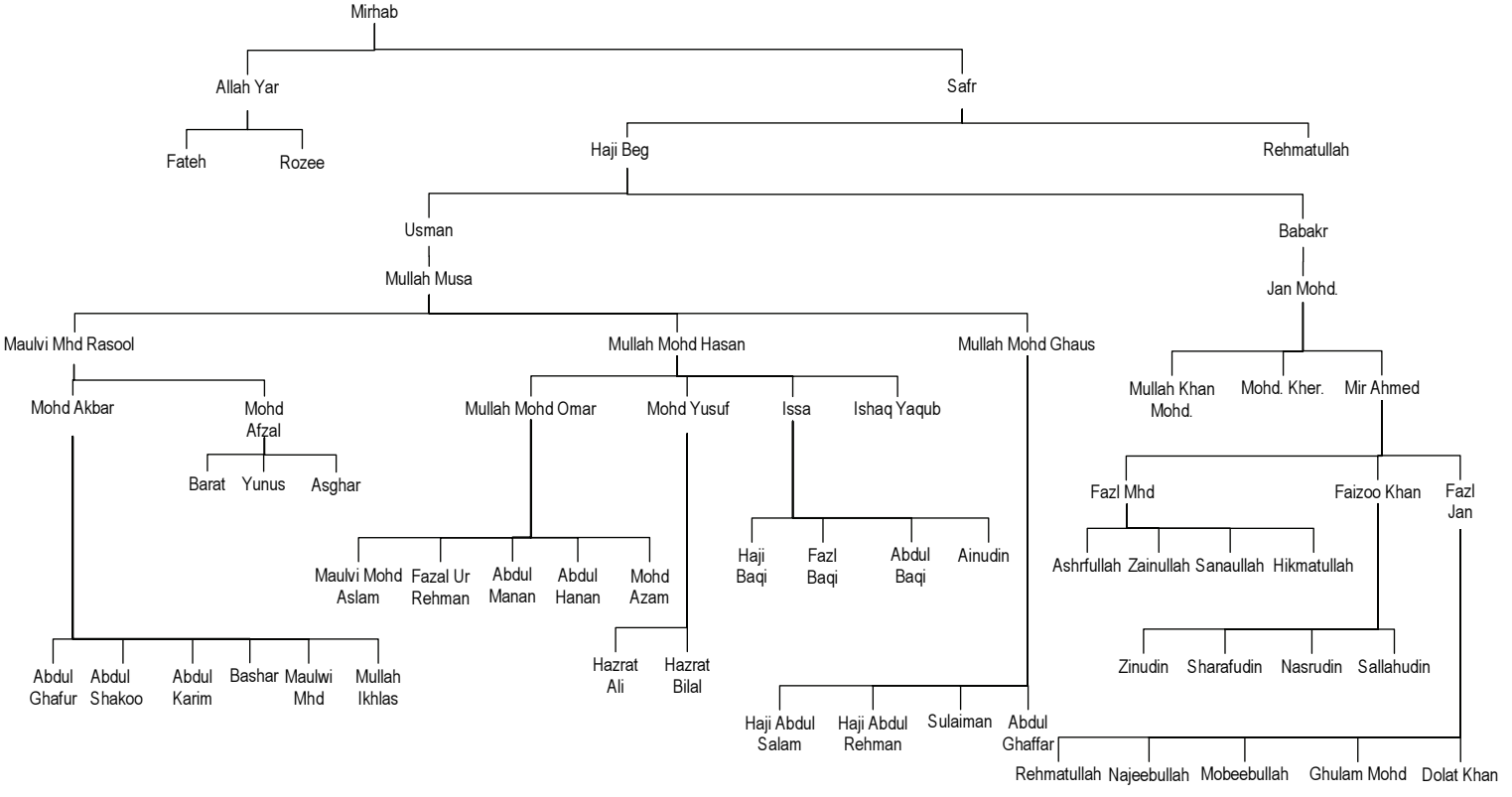


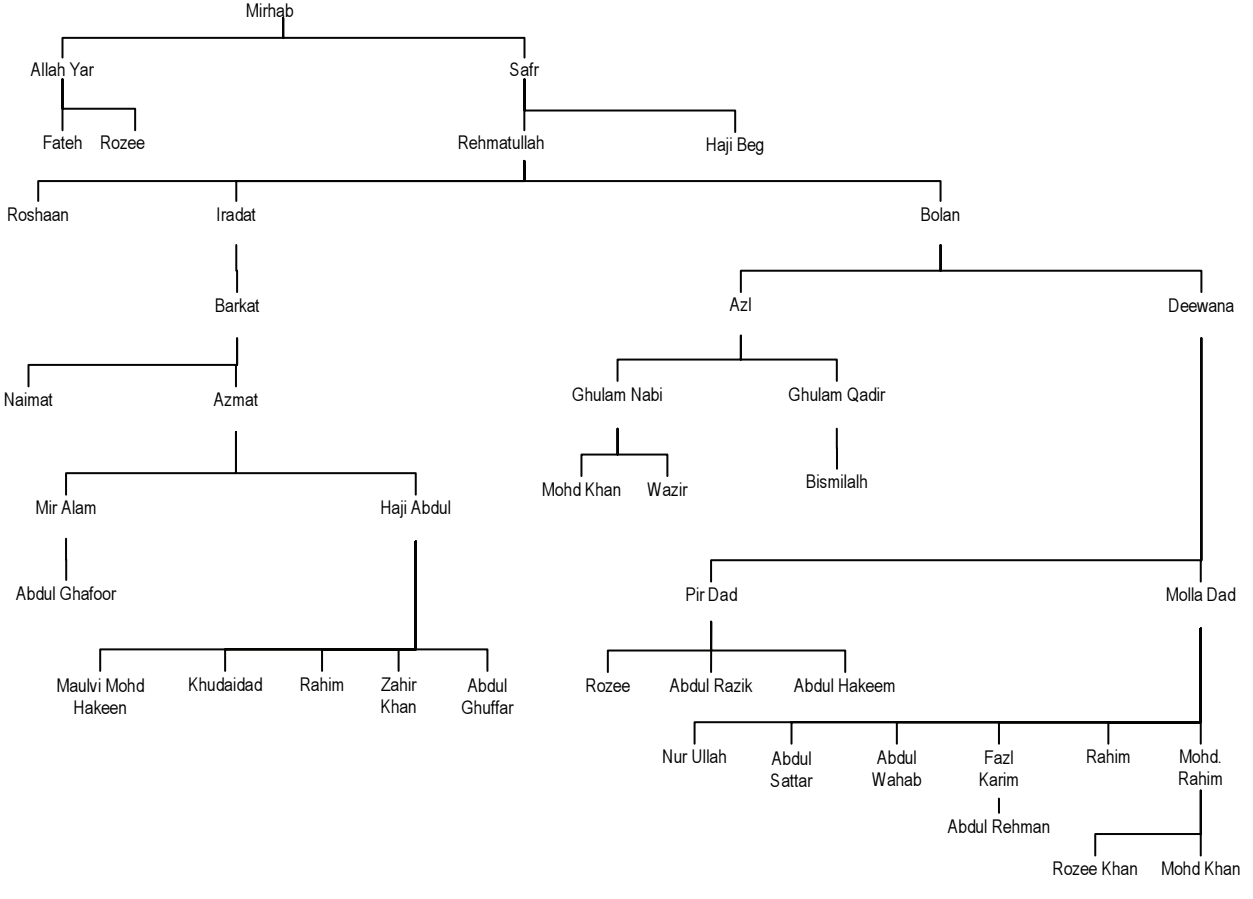

Arab
Dodai
Mansoor
(Loralai)
Jalaldin
Allahdin
Shamsuddin
Mullah Jahui (?)
Faqir
Sakeer
Kajeer
Mohmin
Mir Azar
x
Bazar
Hakeem
Mukim
Azim
Haji Khan
Omar Khan
x
Wakeel
Shabai
Mehterliaz
Dosmal
Dari Khan
Sobah
Ahmad Khan
Mehhan
Mullah Baran
Haji Laghunai
Rozai
Omah
Rasool Khan
Mhd Qasim
Sherdil
Shaheen
Roz Mhd
Khuzhai
Mushtak
Mira
(Badini)
Mhd Rafik
Mhd Akram
Gul Ahmad
Sherowan
Mohammadan
Zaman
Wadan
(Badini)
Sattar
(Badini)
Ahd Salam
Ahd Jalal
Rehman
Ramzan
(Badini)
Abdullah
Nazar Mhd
Mhd Afzal
+6
Uzhgai
Noor Ahd
Shah Mhd
Kakar
Allahdad
Karimdad

ANNEXE 19 – MEHRAB KHAIL GENEALOGIES

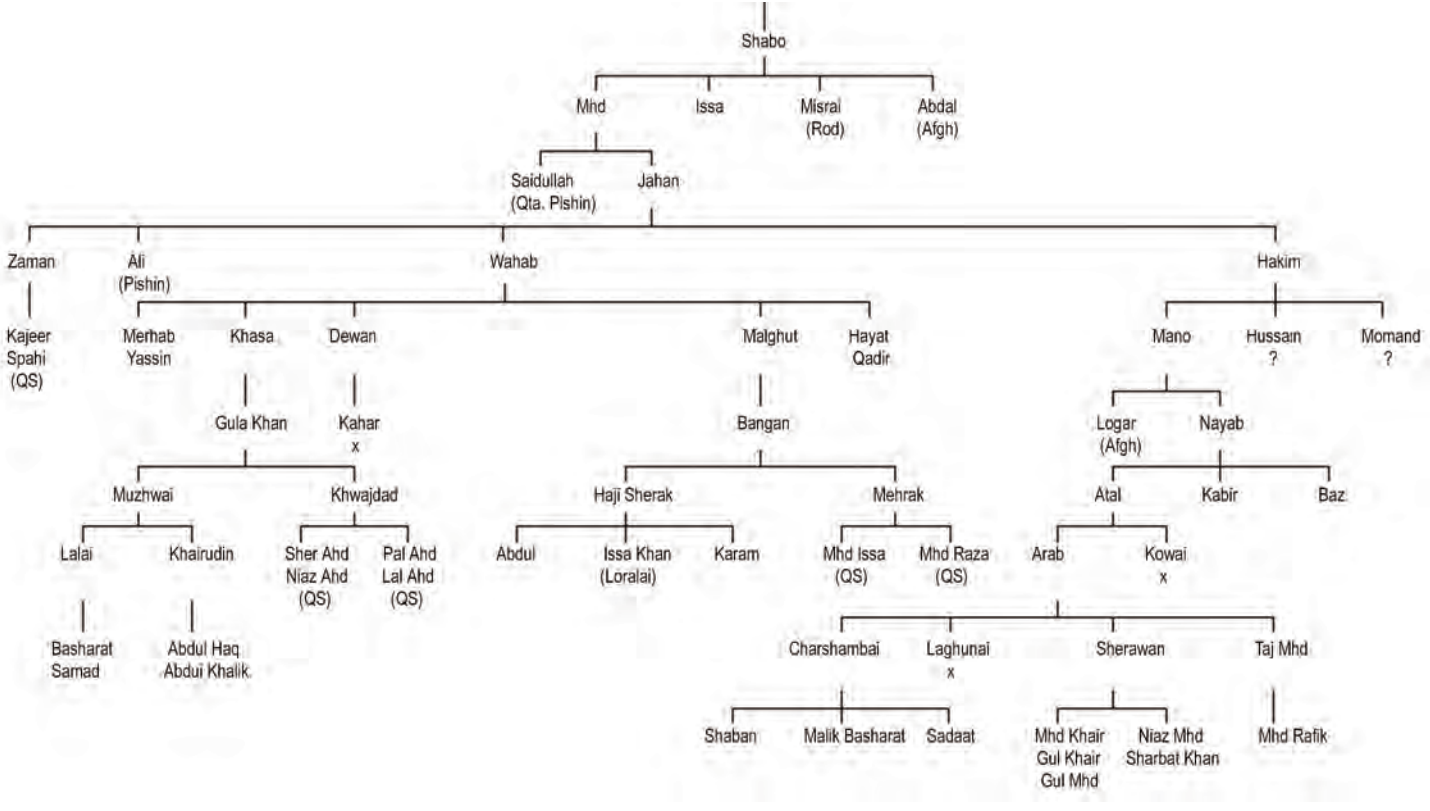


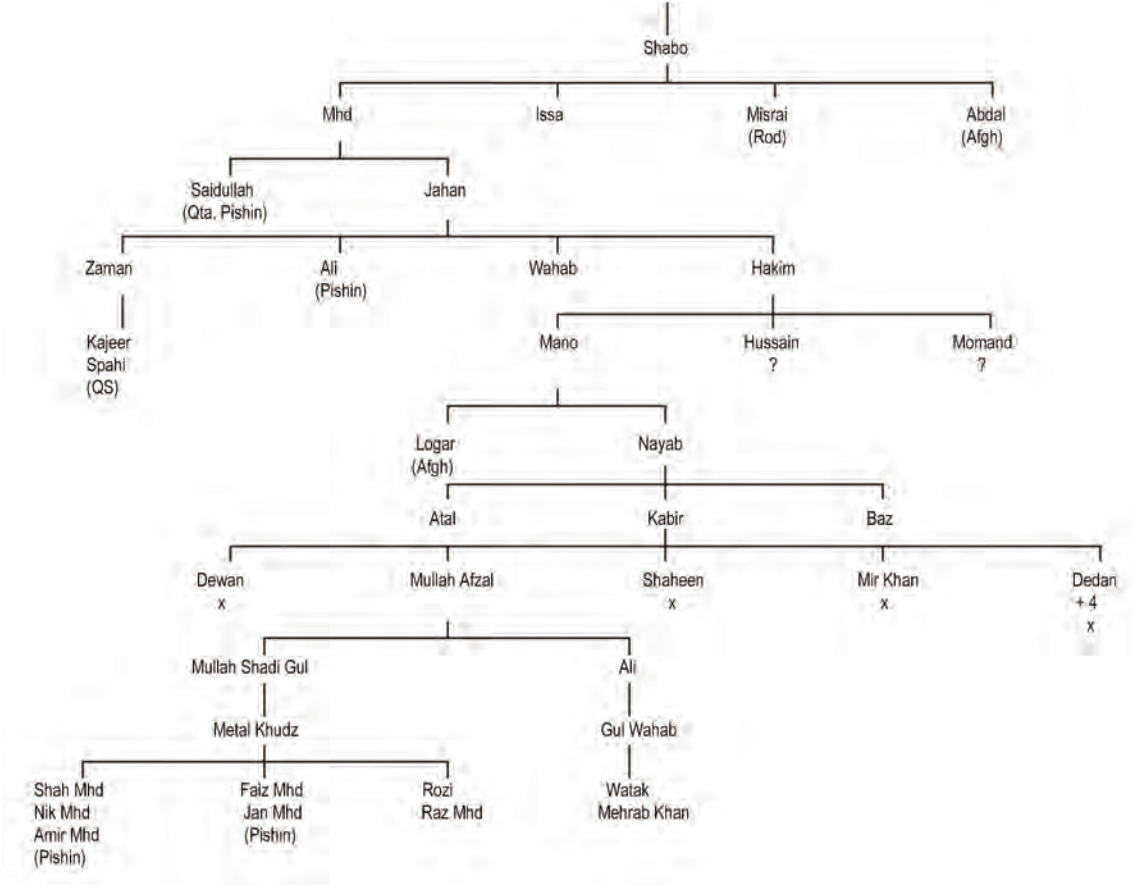

Mirhab
Allah Yar
Safr
Fateh
Rozee
Rehmatullah
Haji Beg
Akhtar Mohd.
Kandove
Maha Khan
Azim
Abdul Karim
Karak
Sher Jan
Akhtar
Juma Khan
Baraan
Safr Khan
Abdul Razak
Abdul Khalik
Safr Khan
Kalla Khan
Surat Khan

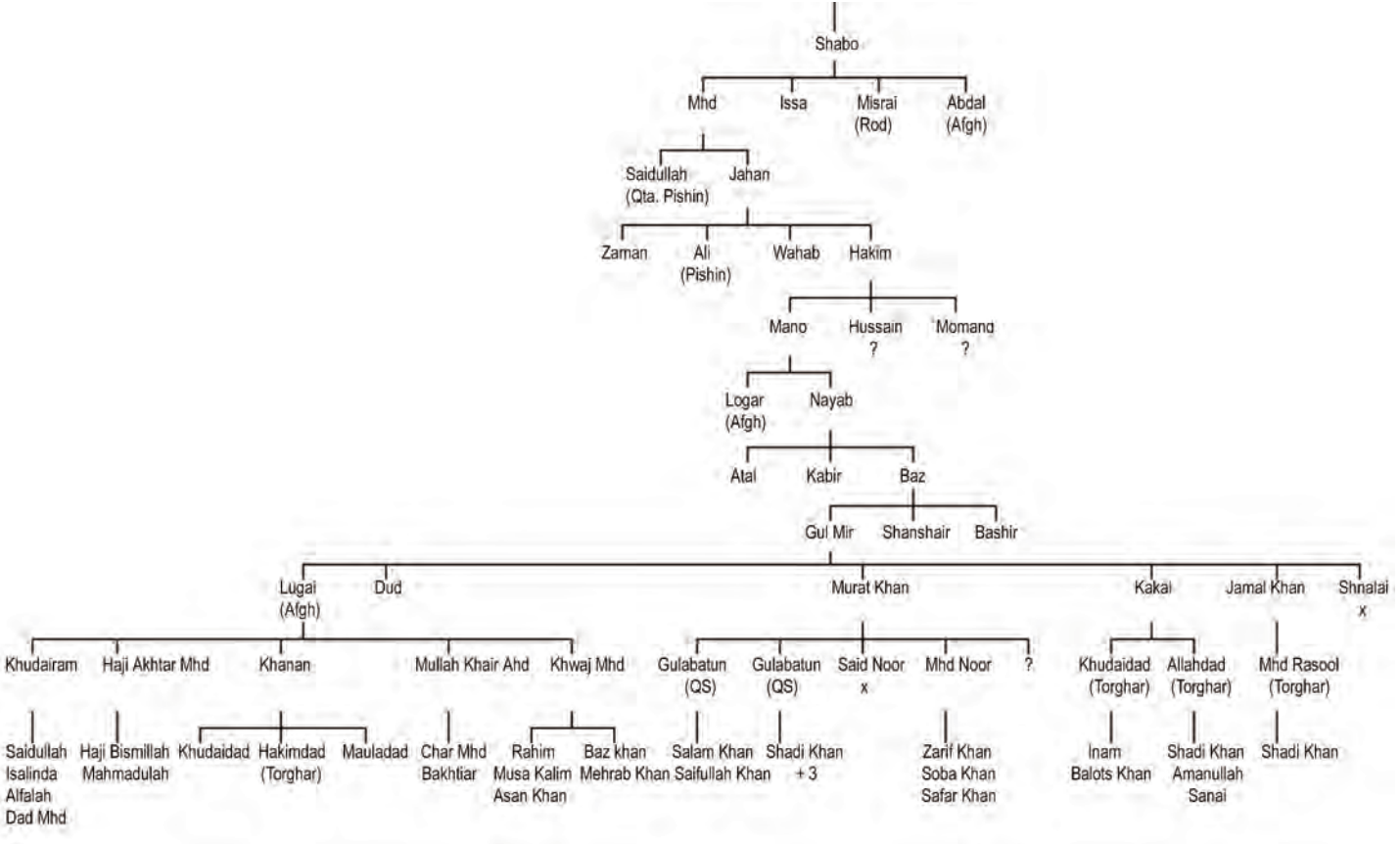

Mirhab
Allah Yar
Safr
Fateh
Rozee
Haji Beg
Rehmatullah
Usman
Babakr
Mullah Musa
Jan Mohd.
Maulvi Mhd Rasool
Mullah Mohd Hasan
Mullah Mohd Ghaus
Mullah Khan Mohd.
Mohd. Kher.
Mir Ahmed
Mohd Akbar
Mohd Afzal
Mullah Mohd Omar
Mohd Yusuf
Issa
Ishaq Yaqub
Barat
Yunus
Asghar
Fazl Mhd
Faizoo Khan
Fazl Jan
Maulvi Mohd Aslam
Fazal Ur Rehman
Abdul Manan
Abdul Hanan
Mohd Azam
Haji Baqi
Fazl Baqi
Abdul Baqi
Ainudin
Ashrfullah
Zainullah
Sanaullah
Hikmatullah
Abdul Ghafur
Abdul Shakoo
Abdul Karim
Bashar
Maulwi Mhd
Mullah Ikhlas
Hazrat Ali
Hazrat Bilal
Zinudin
Sharafudin
Nasrudin
Sallahudin
Haji Abdul Salam
Haji Abdul Rehman
Sulaiman
Abdul Ghaffar
Rehmatullah
Najeebullah
Mobeebullah
Ghulam Mohd
Dolat Khan

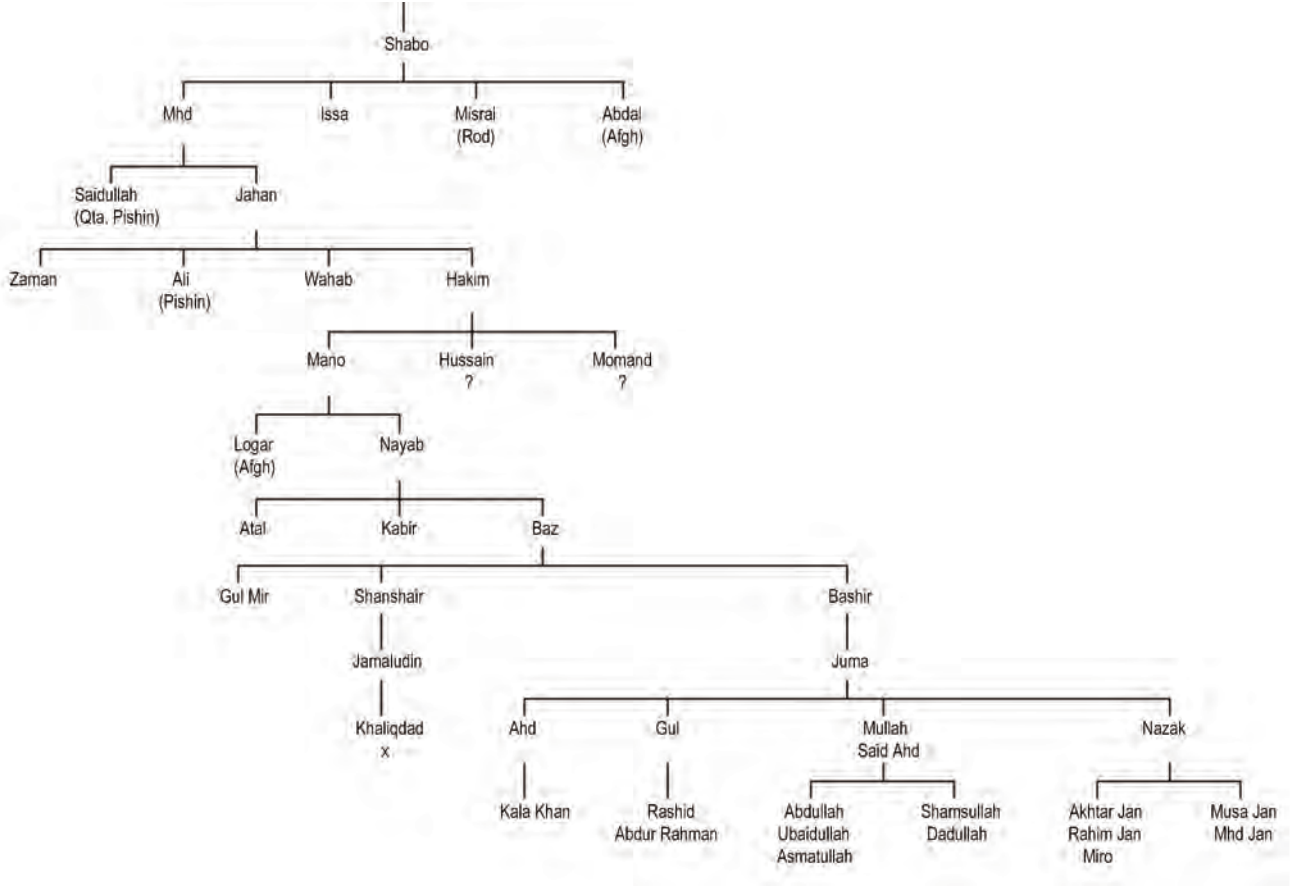

Mirhab
Allah Yar
Safr
Fateh
Rozee
Rehmatullah
Haji Beg
Roshaan
Iradat
Bolan
Barkat
Azl
Deewana
Naimat
Azmat
Ghulam Nabi
Ghulam Qadir
Mohd Khan
Wazir
Bismilalh
Mir Alam
Haji Abdul
Abdul Ghafoor
Pir Dad
Molla Dad
Maulvi Mohd Hakeen
Khudaidad
Rahim
Zahir Khan
Abdul Ghuffar
Rozee
Abdul Razik
Abdul Hakeem
Nur Ullah
Abdul Sattar
Abdul Wahab
Fazl Karim
Rahim
Mohd. Rahim
Abdul Rehman
Rozee Khan
Mohd Khan

ANNEXE 20 – SHABOZAI GENEALOGIES

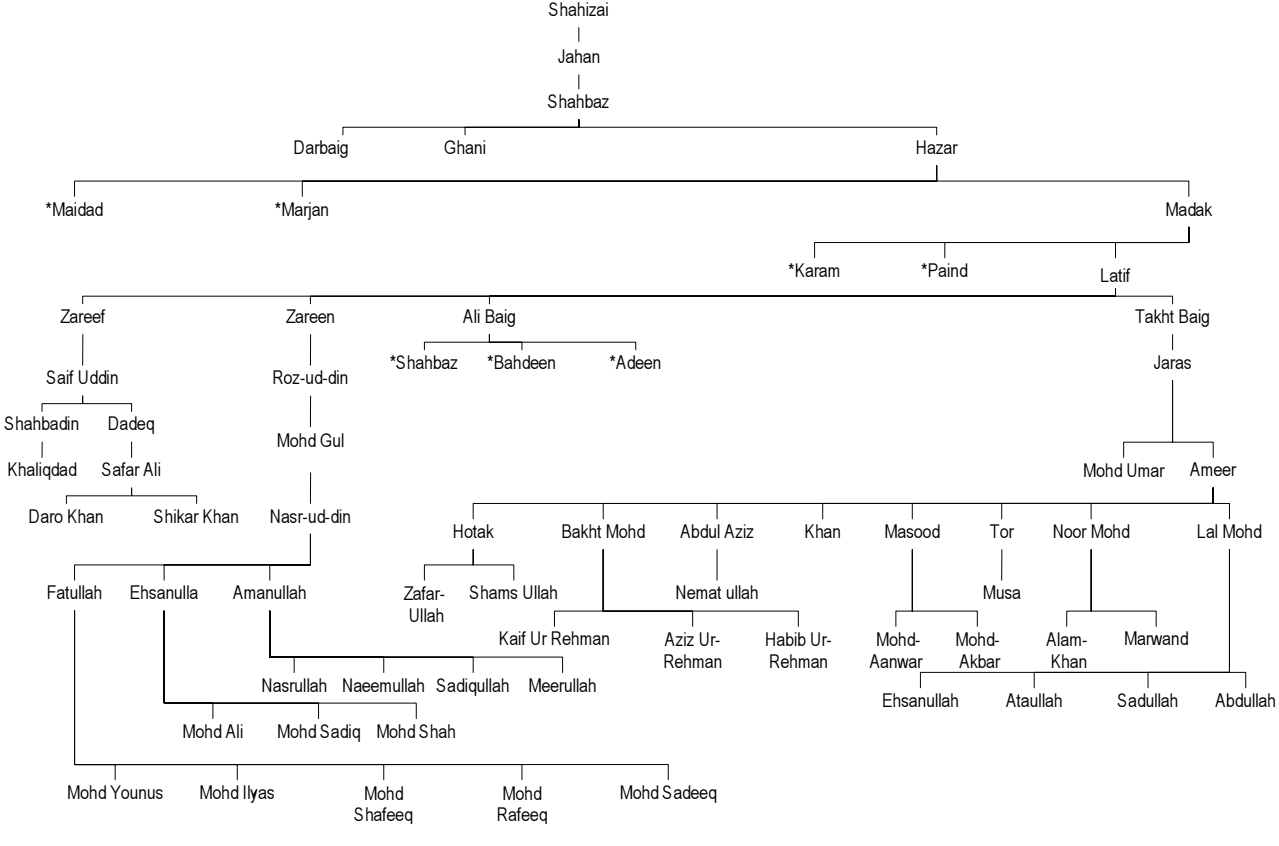


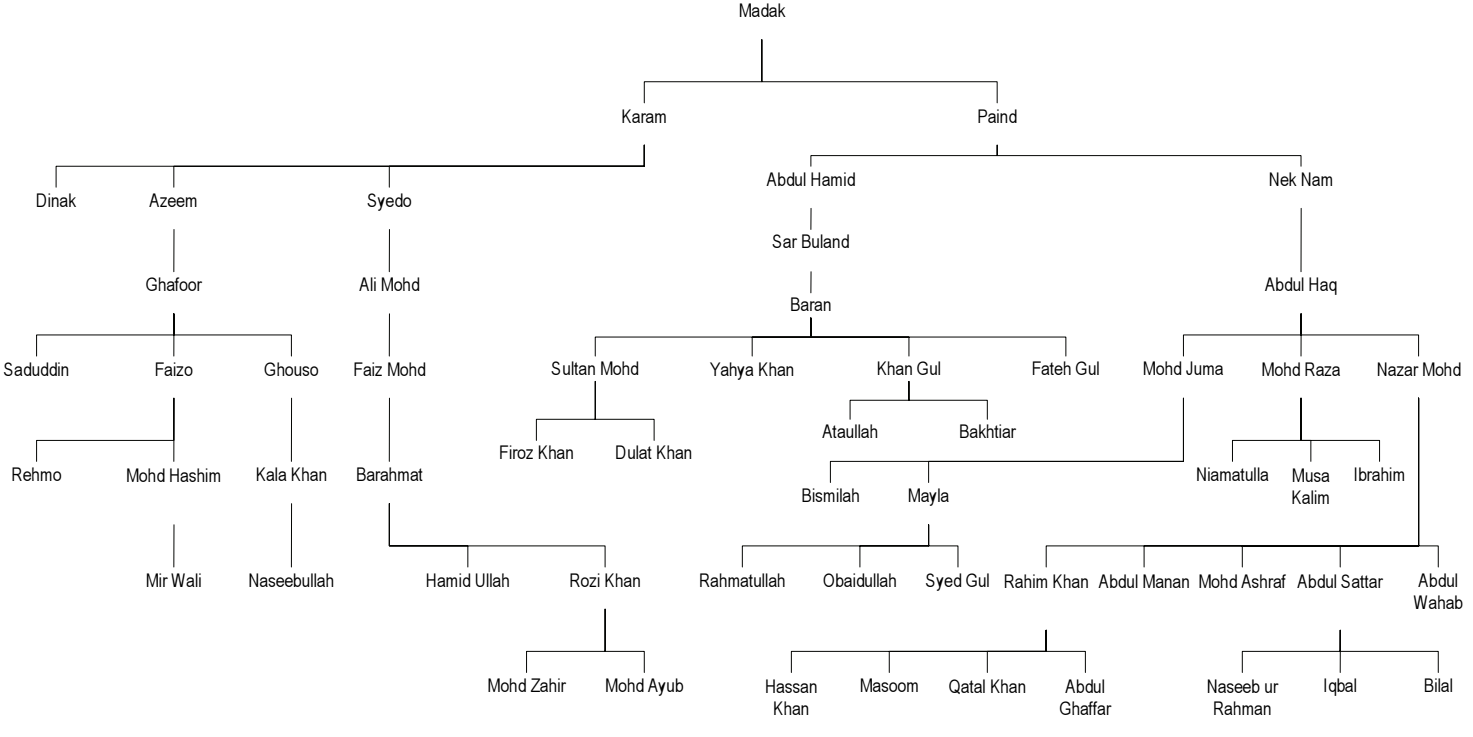

Shabo
Mhd
Issa
Misrai (Rod)
Abdal (Afgh)
Saidullah (Qta, Pishin)
Jahan
Zaman
Ali (Pishin)
Wahab
Hakim
Kajeer Spahi (QS)
Mano
Hussain ?
Momand ?
Logar (Afgh)
Nayab
Atal
Kabir
Baz
Dewan x
Mullah Afzal
Shaheen x
Mir Khan x
Dedan + 4 x
Mullah Shadi Gul
Ali
Metal Khudz
Gul Wahab
Shah Mhd
Nik Mhd
Amir Mhd
(Pishin)
Faiz Mhd
Jan Mhd
(Pishin)
Rozi
Raz Mhd
Watak
Mehrab Khan

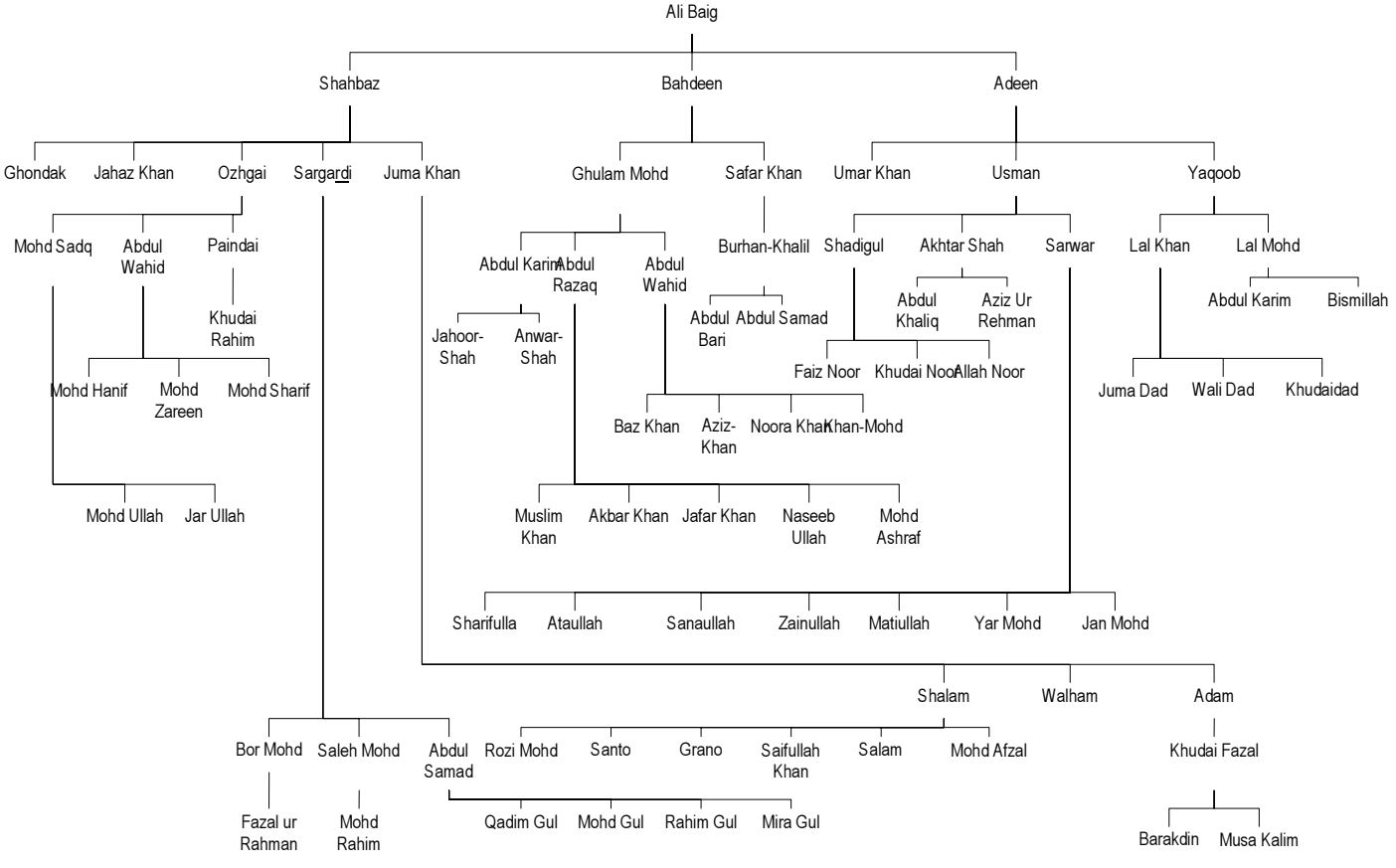

Shabo
Mhd
Issa
Misrai (Rod)
Abdal (Afgh)
Saidullah (Qta. Pishin)
Jahan
Zaman
Ali (Pishin)
Wahab
Hakim
Mano
Hussain ?
Momand ?
Logar (Afgh)
Nayab
Atal
Kabir
Baz
Gul Mir
Shanshair
Bashir
Lugai (Afgh)
Dud
Murat Khan
Kakai
Jamal Khan
Shnalai x
Khudairam
Haji Akhtar Mhd
Khanan
Mullah Khair Ahd
Khwaj Mhd
Gulabatun (QS)
Gulabatun (QS)
Said Noor x
Mhd Noor
?
Khudaidad (Torghar)
Allahdad (Torghar)
Mhd Rasool (Torghar)
Saidullah
Isalinda
Alfalah
Dad Mhd
Haji Bismillah
Mahmadulah
Khudaidad
Hakimdad (Torghar)
Mauladad
Char Mhd
Bakhtiar
Rahim
Musa Kalim
Asan Khan
Baz khan
Mehrab Khan
Salam Khan
Saifullah Khan
Shadi Khan
+ 3
Zarif Khan
Soba Khan
Safar Khan
Inam
Balots Khan
Shadi Khan
Amanullah
Sanai
Shadi Khan

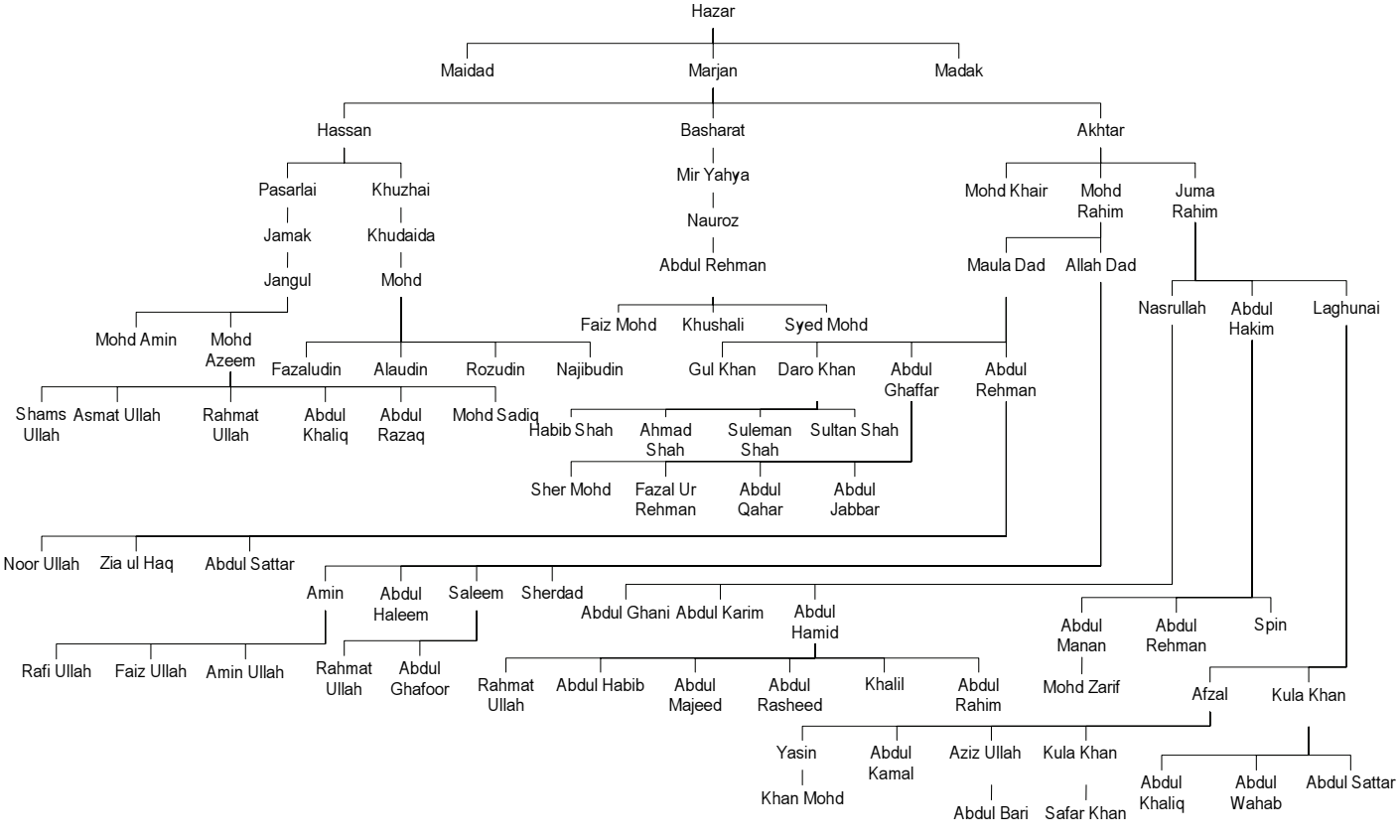

Shabo
Mhd
Issa
Misrai (Rod)
Abdal (Afgh)
Saidullah (Qta. Pishin)
Jahan
Zaman
Ali (Pishin)
Wahab
Hakim
Mano
Hussain ?
Momand ?
Logar (Afgh)
Nayab
Atal
Kabir
Baz
Gul Mir
Shanshair
Bashir
Jamaludin
Juma
Khaliqdad x
Ahd
Gul
Mullah Said Ahd
Nazak
Kala Khan
Rashid Abdur Rahman
Abdullah Ubaidullah Asmatullah
Shamsullah Dadullah
Akhtar Jan Rahim Jan Miro
Musa Jan Mhd Jan

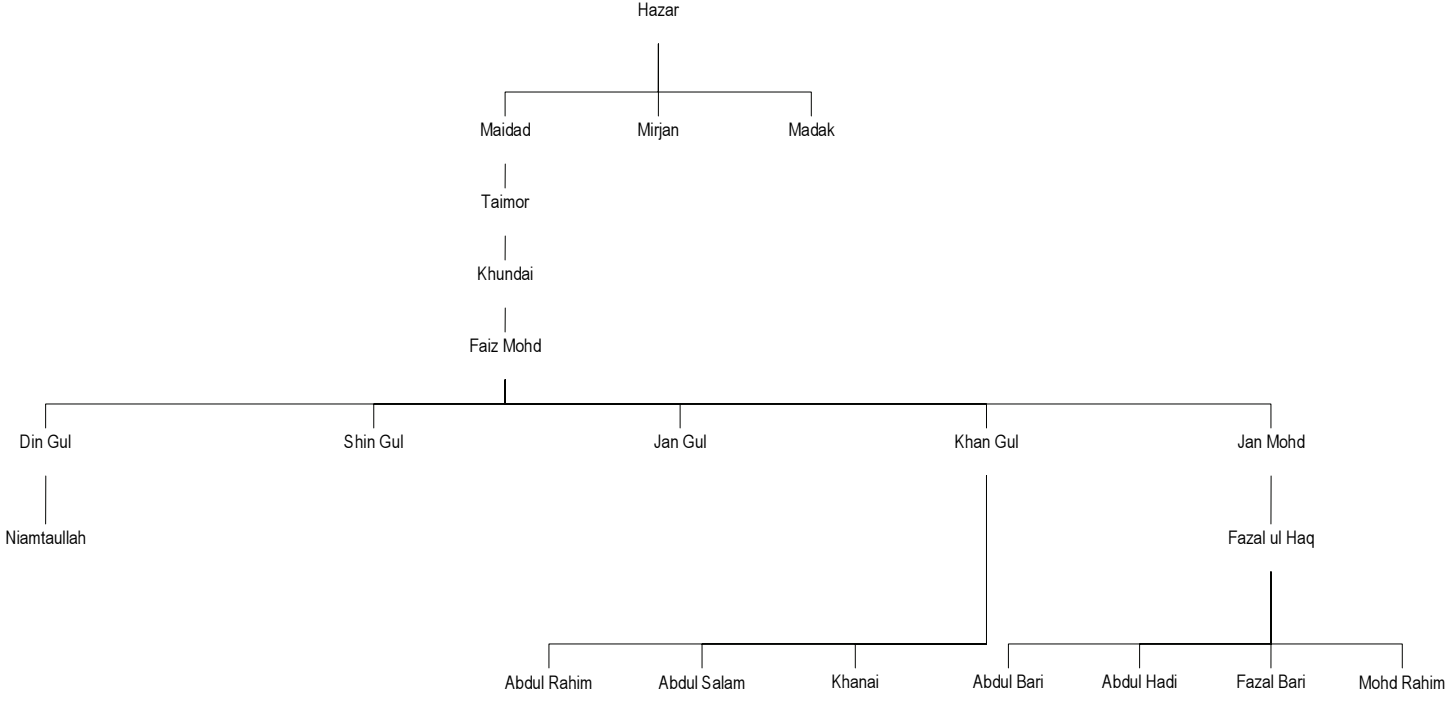
ANNEXE 21 – HAZARKHAIL GENEALOGIES



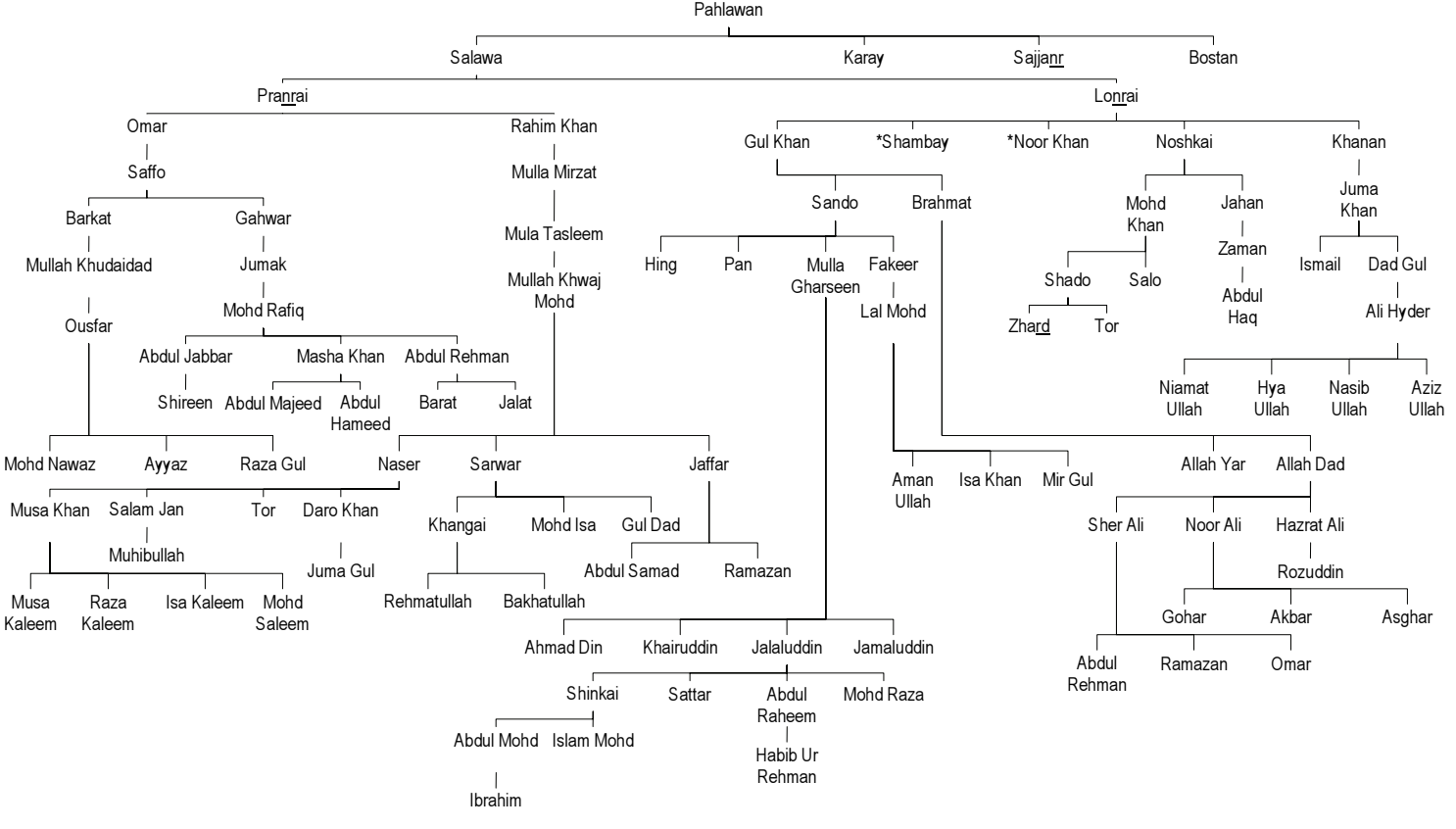

Madak
Karam
Paind
Dinak
Azeem
Syedo
Abdul Hamid
Nek Nam
Ghafoor
Ali Mohd
Sar Buland
Abdul Haq
Baran
Saduddin
Faizo
Ghouso
Faiz Mohd
Sultan Mohd
Yahya Khan
Khan Gul
Fateh Gul
Mohd Juma
Mohd Raza
Nazar Mohd
Firoz Khan
Dulat Khan
Ataullah
Bakhtiar
Rehmo
Mohd Hashim
Kala Khan
Barahmat
Niamatulla
Musa Kalim
Ibrahim
Bismilah
Mayla
Mir Wali
Naseebullah
Hamid Ullah
Rozi Khan
Rahmatullah
Obaidullah
Syed Gul
Rahim Khan
Abdul Manan
Mohd Ashraf
Abdul Sattar
Abdul Wahab
Mohd Zahir
Mohd Ayub
Hassan Khan
Masoom
Qatal Khan
Abdul Ghaffar
Naseeb ur Rahman
Iqbal
Bilal

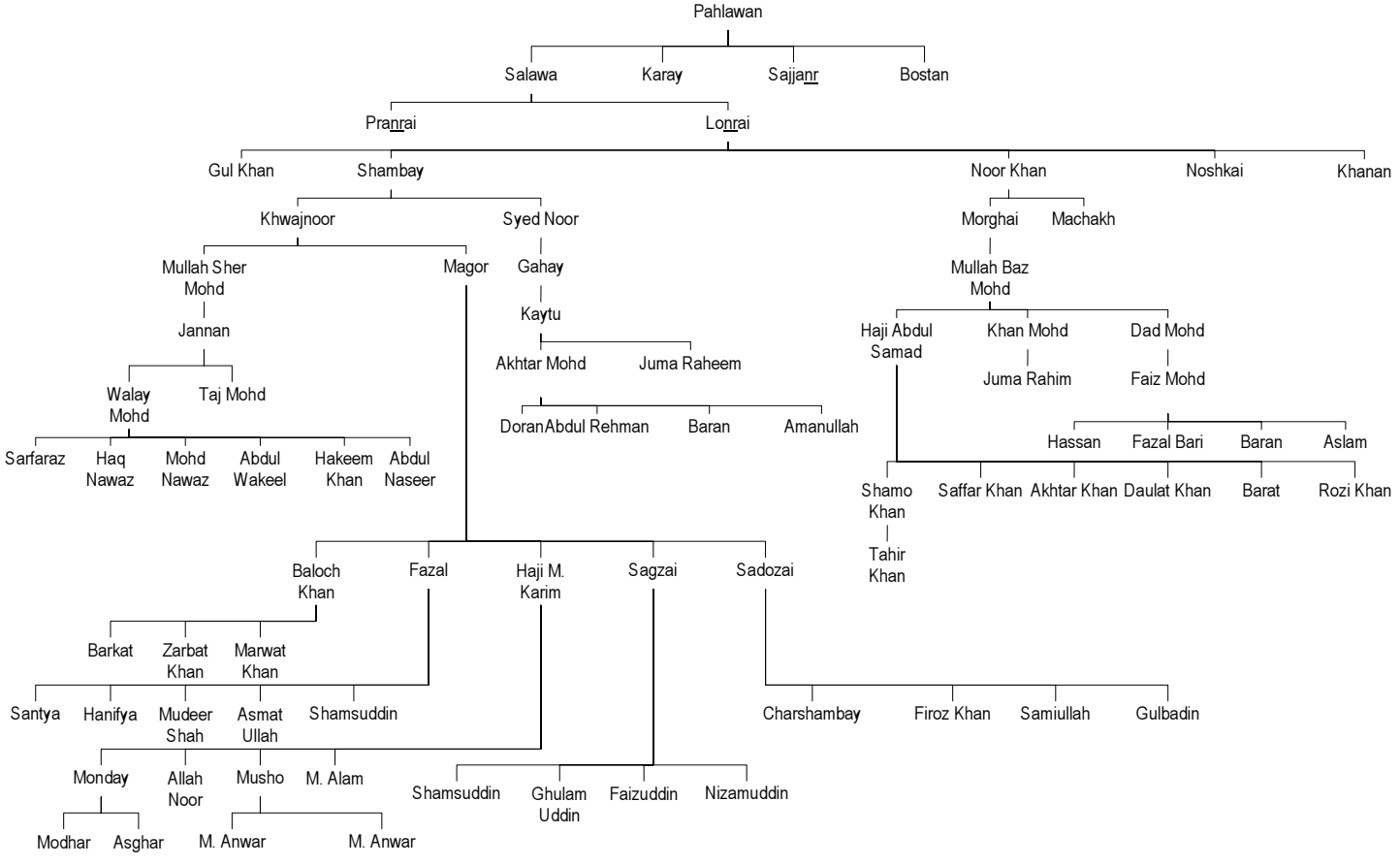

Ali Baig
Shahbaz
Bahdeen
Adeen
Ghondak
Jahaz Khan
Ozhgai
Sargardi
Juma Khan
Ghulam Mohd
Safar Khan
Umar Khan
Usman
Yaqoob
Mohd Sadq
Abdul Wahid
Paindai
Khudai Rahim
Mohd Hanif
Mohd Zareen
Mohd Sharif
Mohd Ullah
Jar Ullah
Abdul Karim
Abdul Razaq
Abdul Wahid
Jahoor-Shah
Anwar-Shah
Baz Khan
Aziz-Khan
Noora Khan
Khan-Mohd
Muslim Khan
Akbar Khan
Jafar Khan
Naseeb Ullah
Mohd Ashraf
Burhan-Khalil
Abdul Bari
Abdul Samad
Shadigul
Akhtar Shah
Sarwar
Abdul Khaliq
Aziz Ur Rehman
Faiz Noor
Khudai Noor
Allah Noor
Sharifulla
Ataullah
Sanaullah
Zainullah
Matiullah
Yar Mohd
Jan Mohd
Lal Khan
Lal Mohd
Abdul Karim
Bismillah
Juma Dad
Wali Dad
Khudaidad
Shalam
Walham
Adam
Bor Mohd
Saleh Mohd
Abdul Samad
Rozi Mohd
Santo
Grano
Saifullah Khan
Salam
Mohd Afzal
Khudai Fazal
Fazal ur Rahman
Mohd Rahim
Qadim Gul
Mohd Gul
Rahim Gul
Mira Gul
Barakdin
Musa Kalim

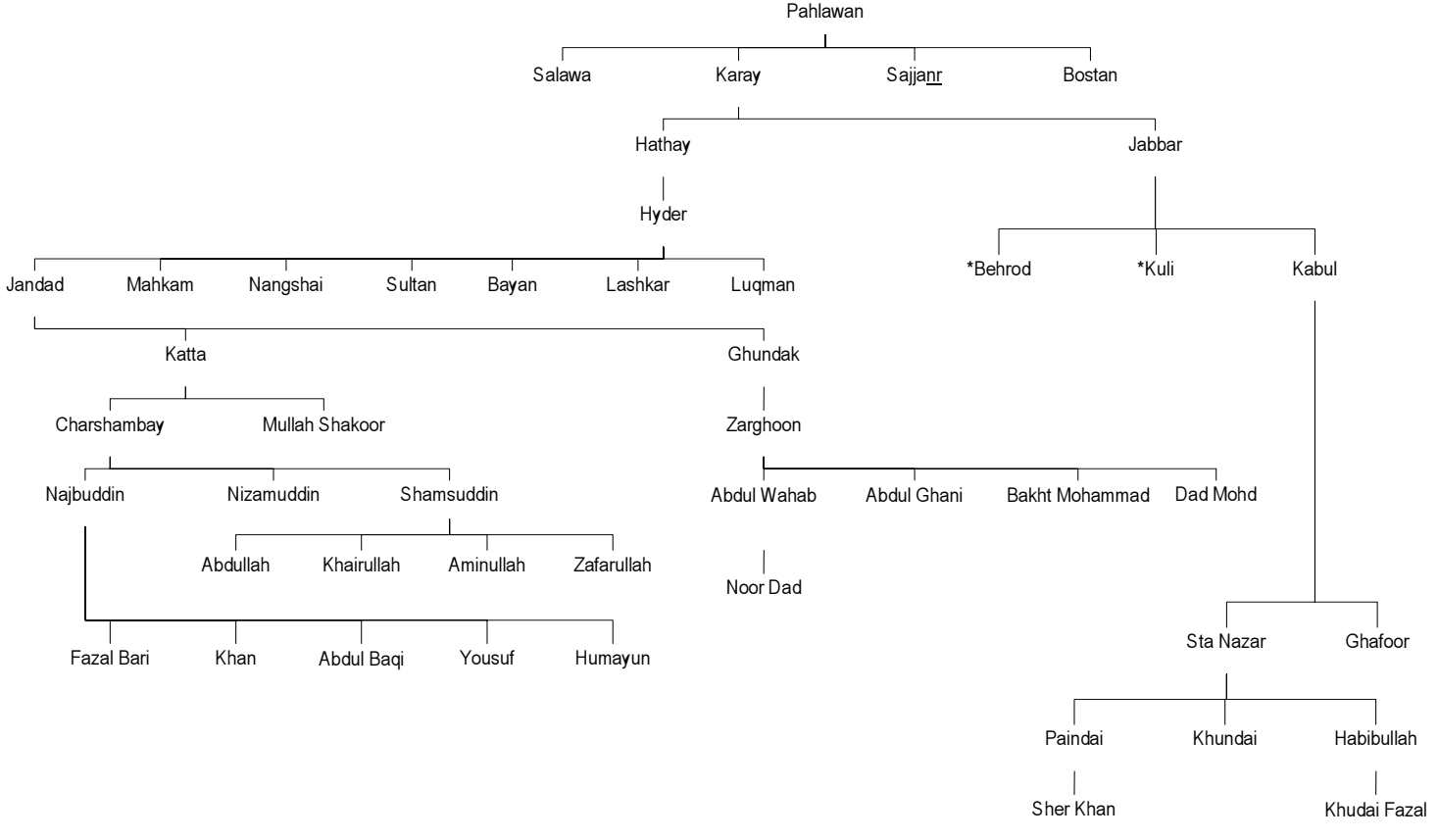

Hazar
Maidad
Marjan
Madak
Hassan
Basharat
Akhtar
Pasarlai
Khuzhai
Mir Yahya
Mohd Khair
Mohd Rahim
Juma Rahim
Jamak
Khudaida
Nauroz
Jangul
Mohd
Abdul Rehman
Maula Dad
Allah Dad
Mohd Amin
Mohd Azeem
Faiz Mohd
Khushali
Syed Mohd
Nasrullah
Abdul Hakim
Laghunai
Fazaludin
Alaudin
Rozudin
Najibudin
Gul Khan
Daro Khan
Abdul Ghaffar
Abdul Rehman
Shams Ullah
Asmat Ullah
Rahmat Ullah
Abdul Khaliq
Abdul Razaq
Mohd Sadiq
Habib Shah
Ahmad Shah
Suleman Shah
Sultan Shah
Sher Mohd
Fazal Ur Rehman
Abdul Qahar
Abdul Jabbar
Noor Ullah
Zia ul Haq
Abdul Sattar
Amin
Abdul Haleem
Saleem
Sherdad
Abdul Ghani
Abdul Karim
Abdul Hamid
Abdul Manan
Abdul Rehman
Spin
Rafi Ullah
Faiz Ullah
Amin Ullah
Rahmat Ullah
Abdul Ghafoor
Rahmat Ullah
Abdul Habib
Abdul Majeed
Abdul Rasheed
Khalil
Abdul Rahim
Mohd Zarif
Afzal
Kula Khan
Yasin
Abdul Kamal
Aziz Ullah
Kula Khan
Khan Mohd
Abdul Bari
Safar Khan
Abdul Khaliq
Abdul Wahab
Abdul Sattar

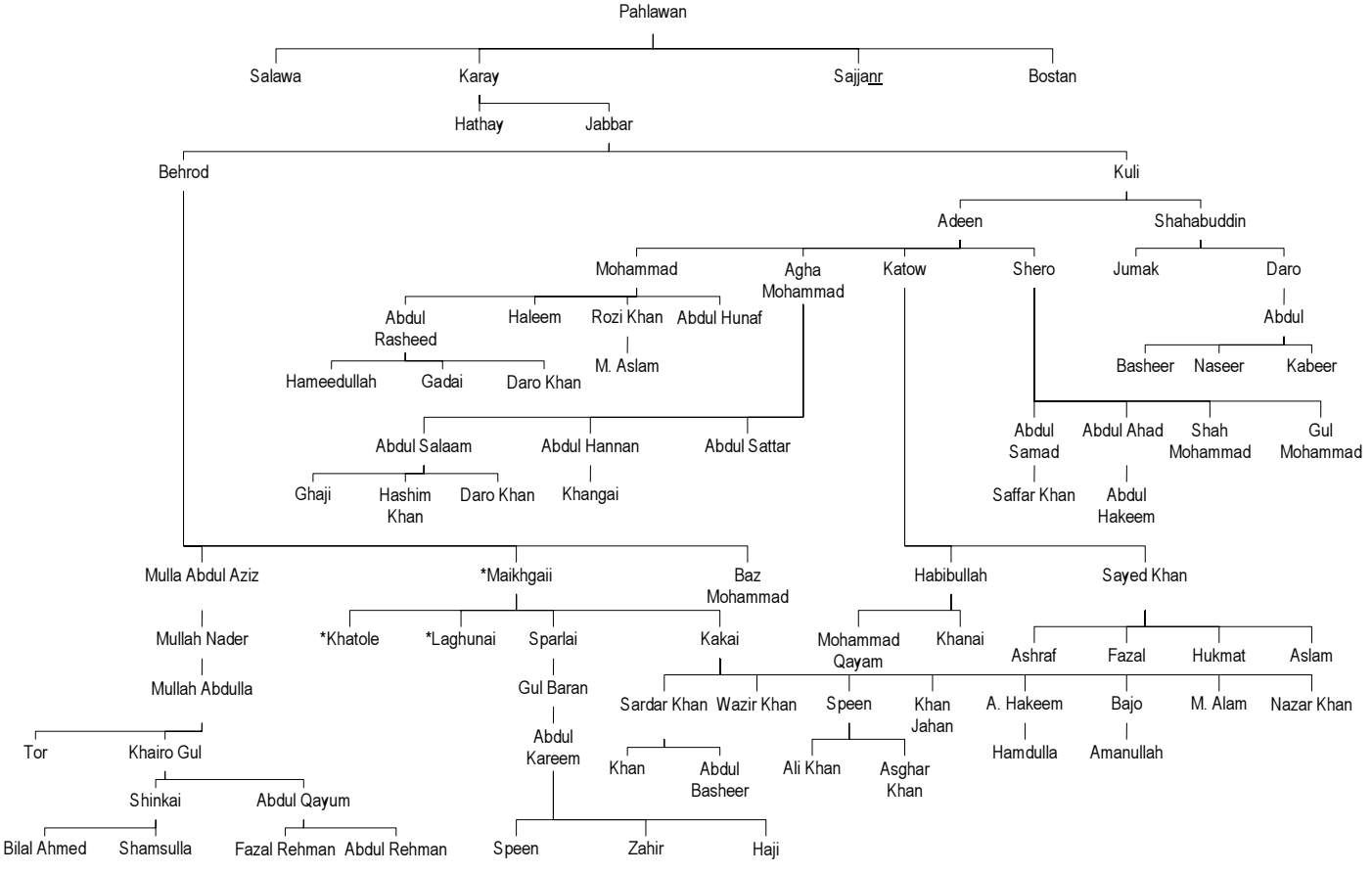

Hazar
Maidad
Mirjan
Madak
Taimor
Khundai
Faiz Mohd
Din Gul
Shin Gul
Jan Gul
Khan Gul
Jan Mohd
Niamtaullah
Fazal ul Haq
Abdul Rahim
Abdul Salam
Khanai
Abdul Bari
Abdul Hadi
Fazal Bari
Mohd Rahim

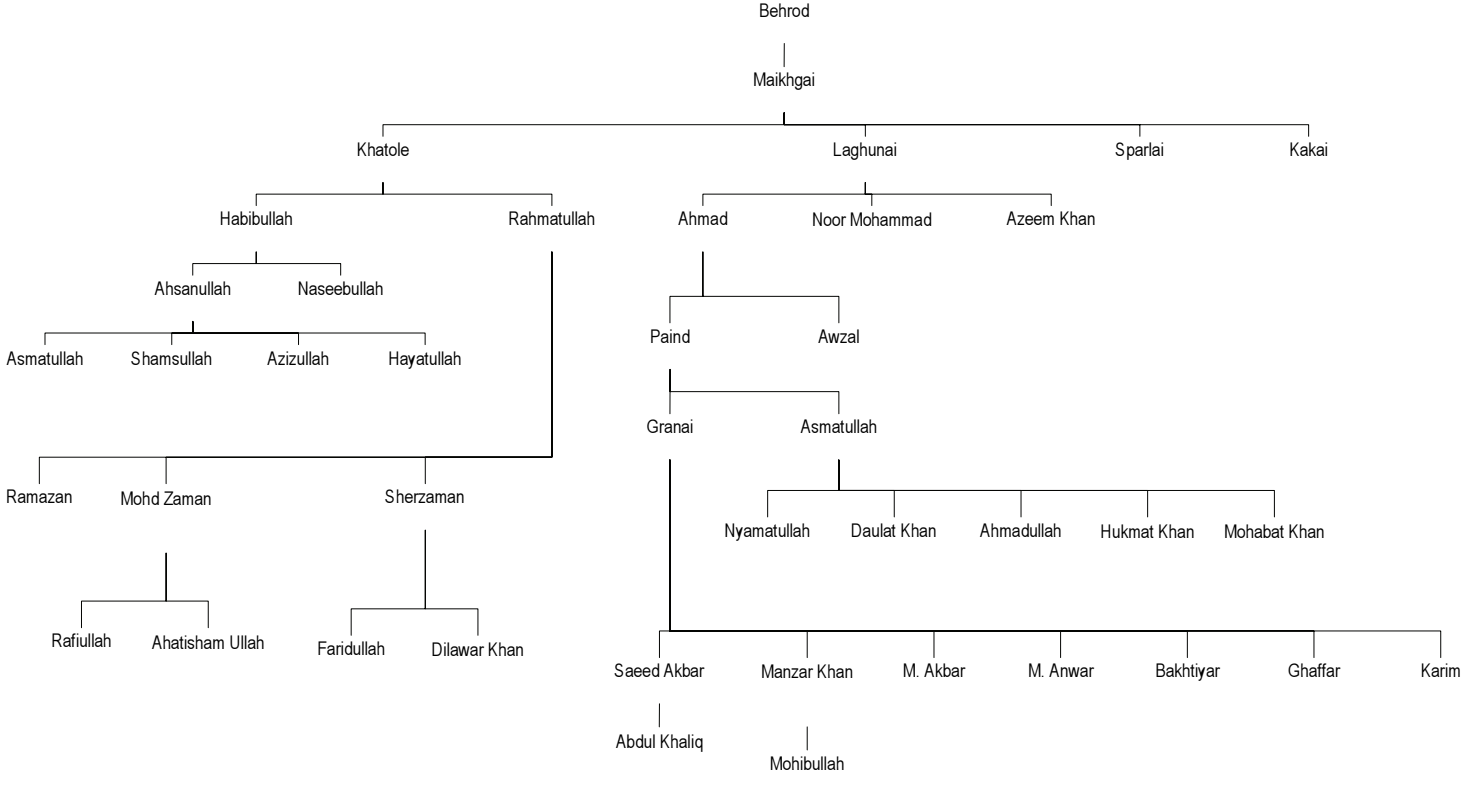
ANNEXE 22 – PAHLAWAN KHAIL GENEALOGIES

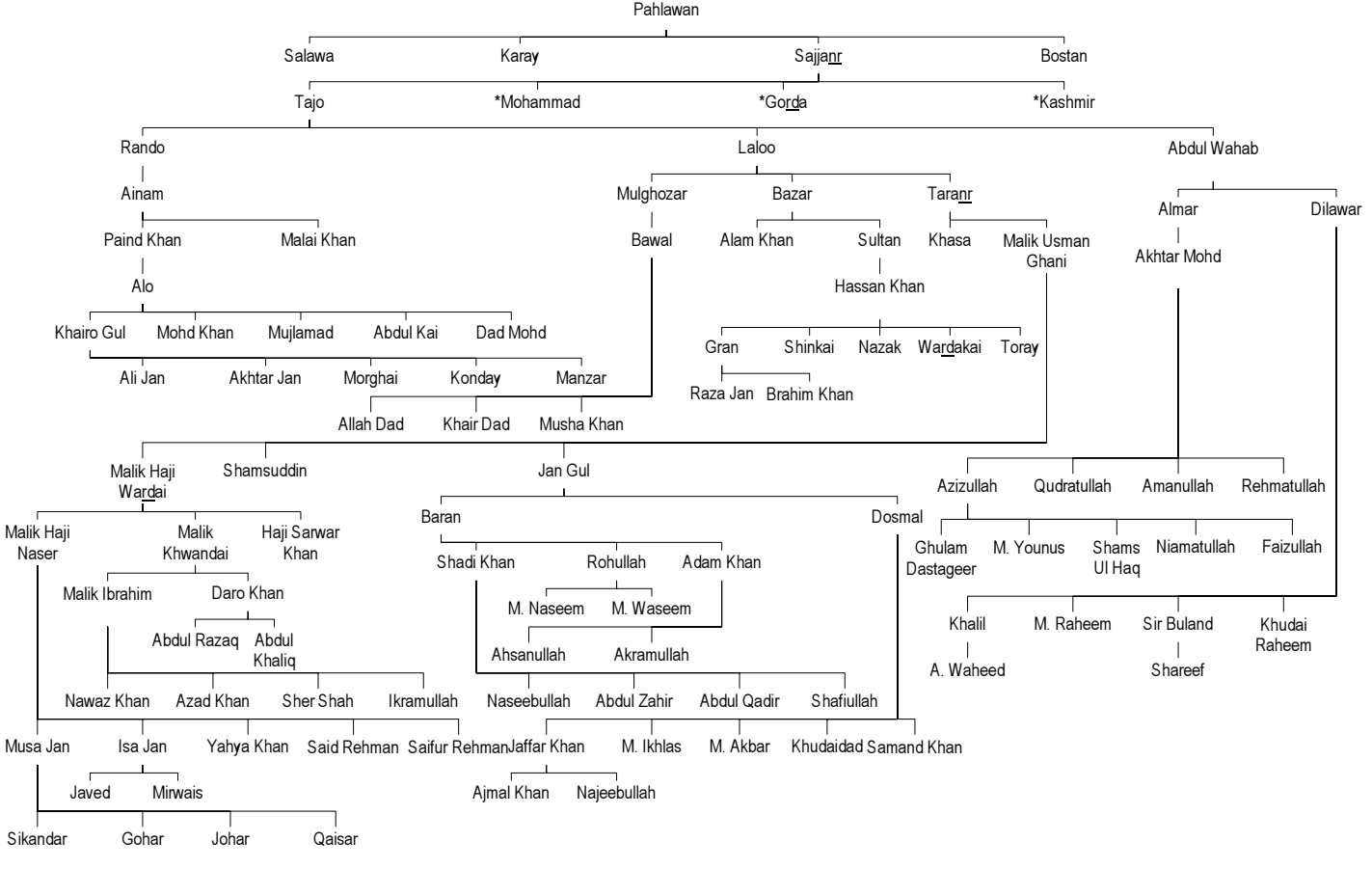


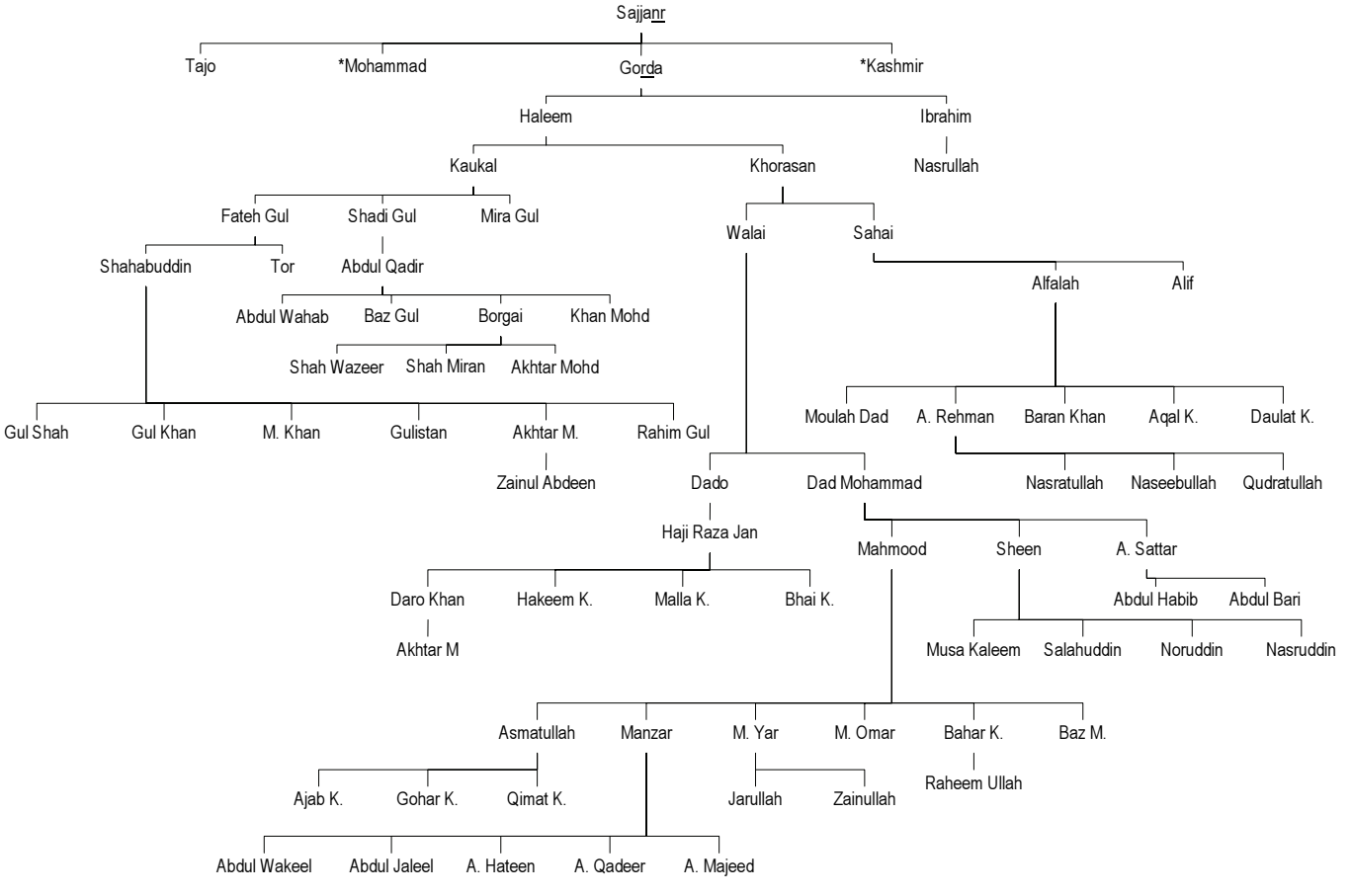

Pahlawan
Salawa
Karay
Sajjanr
Bostan
Pranrai
Lonrai
Gul Khan
Shambay
Noor Khan
Noshkai
Khanan
Khwajnoor
Syed Noor
Morghai
Machakh
Mullah Sher Mohd
Magor
Gahay
Mullah Baz Mohd
Jannan
Kaytu
Haji Abdul Samad
Khan Mohd
Dad Mohd
Walay Mohd
Taj Mohd
Akhtar Mohd
Juma Raheem
Juma Rahim
Faiz Mohd
Doran
Abdul Rehman
Baran
Amanullah
Hassan
Fazal Bari
Baran
Aslam
Sarfaraz
Haq Nawaz
Mohd Nawaz
Abdul Wakeel
Hakeem Khan
Abdul Naseer
Shamo Khan
Saffar Khan
Akhtar Khan
Daulat Khan
Barat
Rozi Khan
Tahir Khan
Baloch Khan
Fazal
Haji M. Karim
Sagzai
Sadozai
Barkat
Zarbat Khan
Marwat Khan
Santya
Hanifya
Mudeer Shah
Asmat Ullah
Shamsuddin
Charshambay
Firoz Khan
Samiullah
Gulbadin
Monday
Allah Noor
Musho
M. Alam
Shamsuddin
Ghulam Uddin
Faizuddin
Nizamuddin
Modhar
Asghar
M. Anwar
M. Anwar

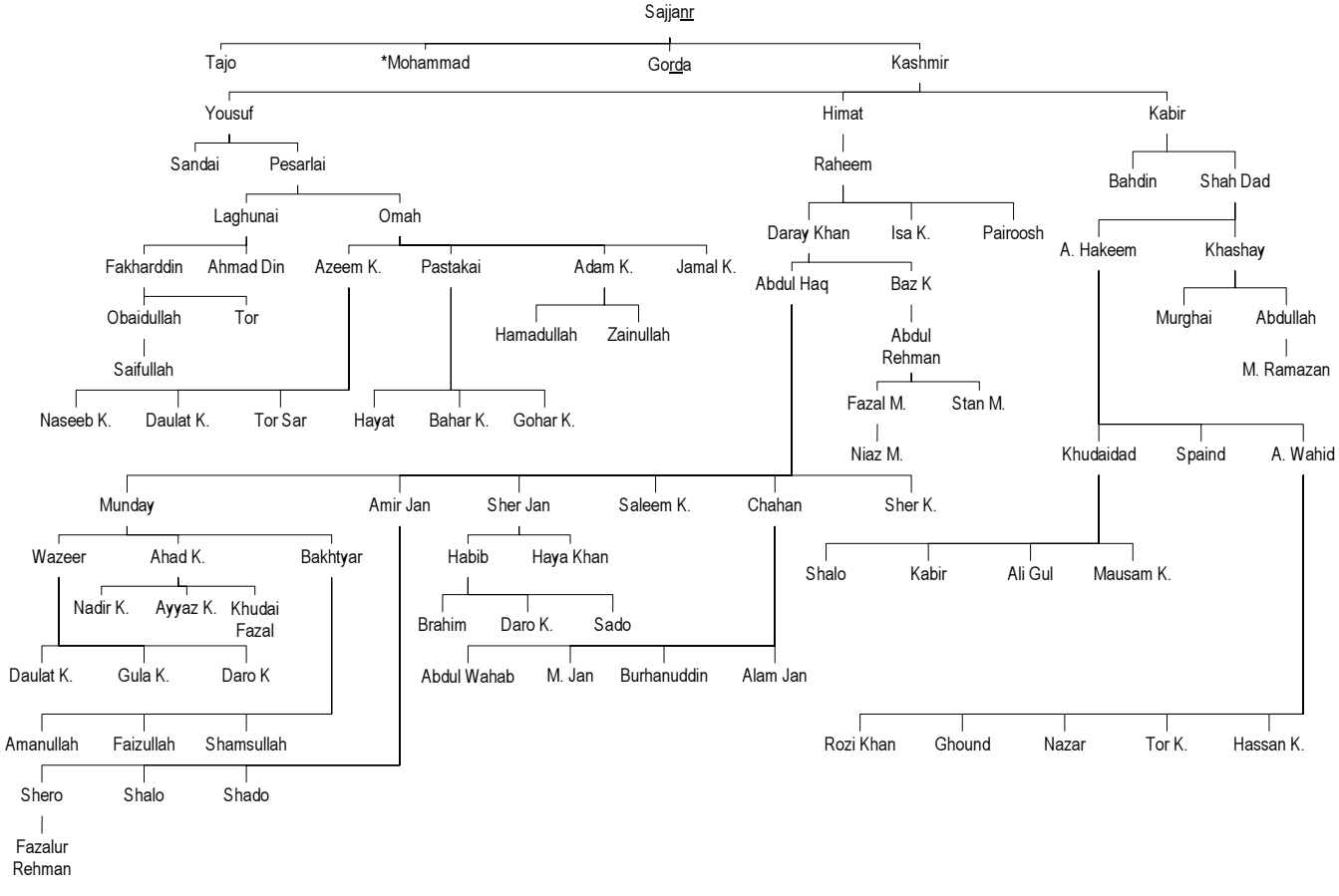

Pahlawan
Salawa
Karay
Sajjanr
Bostan
Hathay
Jabbar
Hyder
*Behrod
*Kuli
Kabul
Jandad
Mahkam
Nangshai
Sultan
Bayan
Lashkar
Luqman
Katta
Ghundak
Charshambay
Mullah Shakoor
Zarghoon
Najbuddin
Nizamuddin
Shamsuddin
Abdul Wahab
Abdul Ghani
Bakht Mohammad
Dad Mohd
Abdullah
Khairullah
Aminullah
Zafarullah
Noor Dad
Sta Nazar
Ghafoor
Fazal Bari
Khan
Abdul Baqi
Yousuf
Humayun
Paindai
Khundai
Habibullah
Sher Khan
Khudai Fazal

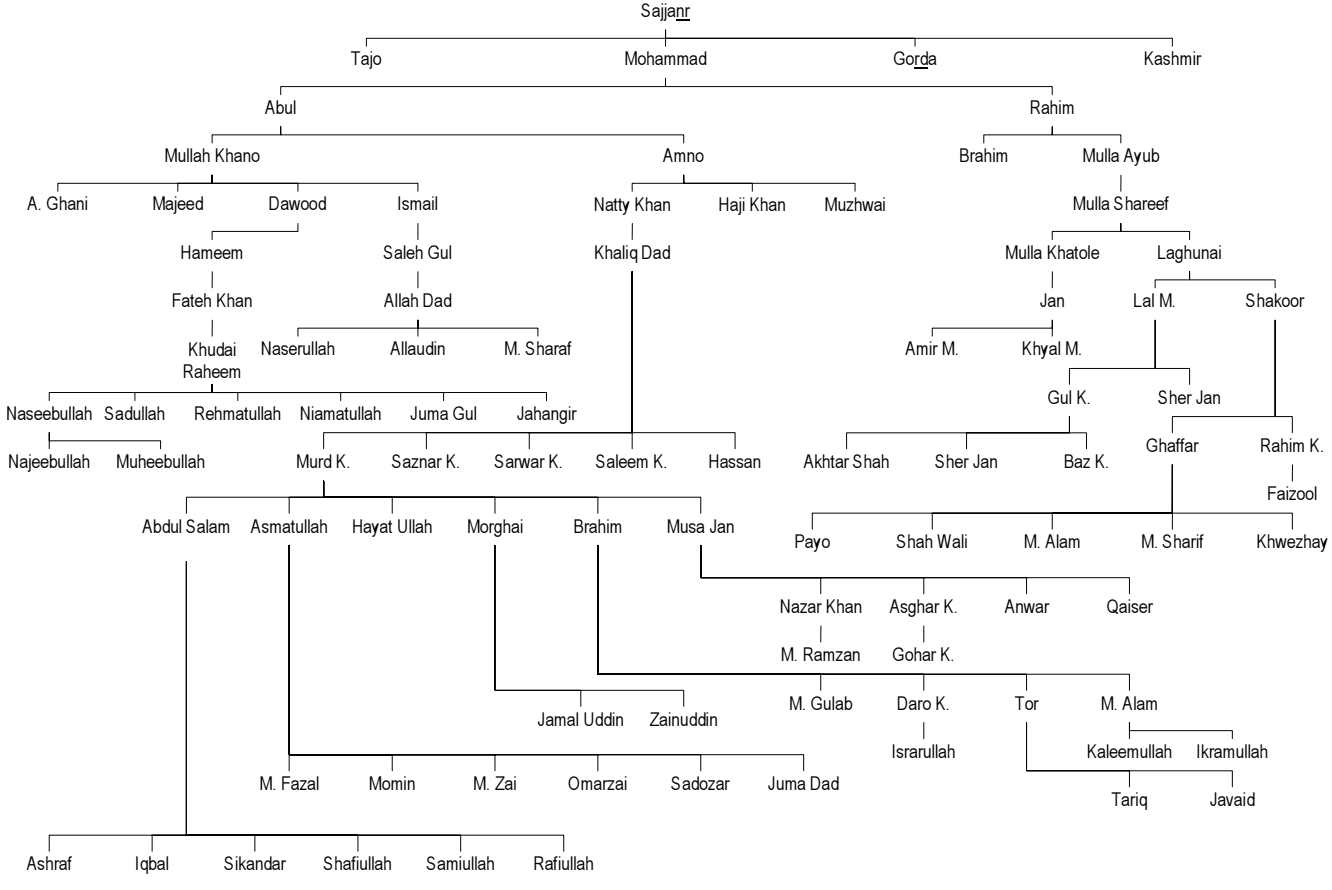

Pahlawan
Salawa
Karay
Sajjanr
Bostan
Hathay
Jabbar
Behrod
Kuli
Adeen
Shahabuddin
Mohammad
Agha Mohammad
Katow
Shero
Jumak
Daro
Abdul Rasheed
Haleem
Rozi Khan
Abdul Hunaf
Abdul
M. Aslam
Hameedullah
Gadai
Daro Khan
Basheer
Naseer
Kabeer
Abdul Salaam
Abdul Hannan
Abdul Sattar
Abdul Samad
Abdul Ahad
Shah Mohammad
Gul Mohammad
Ghaji
Hashim Khan
Daro Khan
Khangai
Saffar Khan
Abdul Hakeem
Mulla Abdul Aziz
*Maikhgaii
Baz Mohammad
Habibullah
Sayed Khan
Mullah Nader
*Khatole
*Laghunai
Sparlai
Kakai
Mohammad Qayam
Khanai
Ashraf
Fazal
Hukmat
Aslam
Mullah Abdulla
Gul Baran
Sardar Khan
Wazir Khan
Speen
Khan Jahan
A. Hakeem
Bajo
M. Alam
Nazar Khan
Tor
Khairo Gul
Abdul Kareem
Khan
Abdul Basheer
Ali Khan
Asghar Khan
Hamdulla
Amanullah
Shinkai
Abdul Qayum
Bilal Ahmed
Shamsulla
Fazal Rehman
Abdul Rehman
Speen
Zahir
Haji

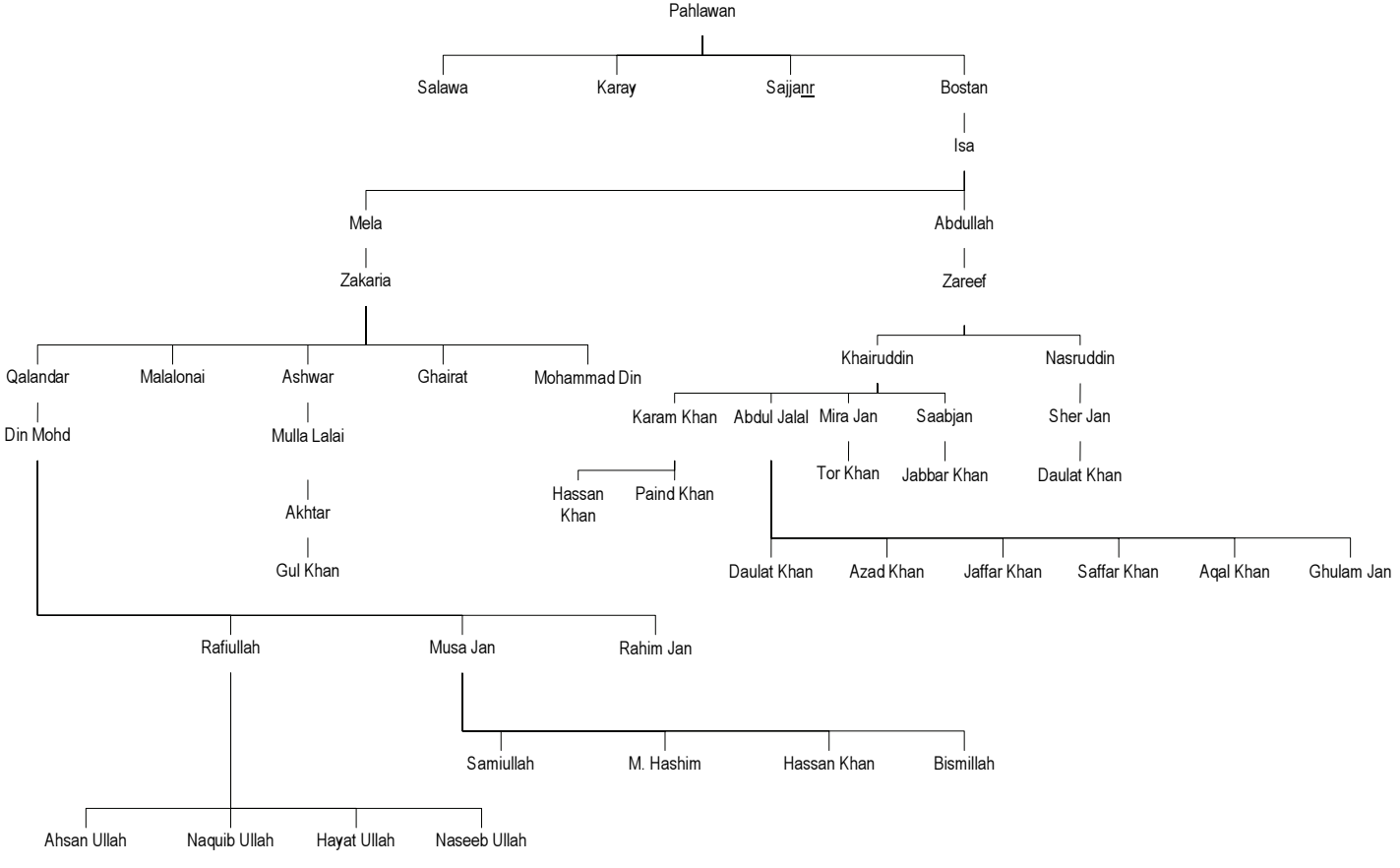

Behrod
Maikhgai
Khatole
Laghunai
Sparlai
Kakai
Habibullah
Rahmatullah
Ahmad
Noor Mohammad
Azeem Khan
Ahsanullah
Naseebullah
Paind
Awzal
Asmatullah
Shamsullah
Azizullah
Hayatullah
Granai
Asmatullah
Ramazan
Mohd Zaman
Sherzaman
Nyamatullah
Daulat Khan
Ahmadullah
Hukmat Khan
Mohabat Khan
Rafiullah
Ahatisham Ullah
Faridullah
Dilawar Khan
Saeed Akbar
Manzar Khan
M. Akbar
M. Anwar
Bakhtiyar
Ghaffar
Karim
Abdul Khaliq
Mohibullah


Pahlawan
Salawa
Karay
Sajjanr
Bostan
Tajo
*Mohammad
*Gorda
*Kashmir
Rando
Laloo
Abdul Wahab
Ainam
Mulghozar
Bazar
Taranr
Almar
Dilawar
Paind Khan
Malai Khan
Bawal
Alam Khan
Sultan
Khasa
Malik Usman Ghani
Akhtar Mohd
Alo
Hassan Khan
Khairo Gul
Mohd Khan
Mujlamad
Abdul Kai
Dad Mohd
Gran
Shinkai
Nazak
Wardakai
Toray
Ali Jan
Akhtar Jan
Morghai
Konday
Manzar
Raza Jan
Brahim Khan
Allah Dad
Khair Dad
Musha Khan
Malik Haji Wardai
Shamsuddin
Jan Gul
Azizullah
Qudratullah
Amanullah
Rehmatullah
Baran
Dosmal
Malik Haji Naser
Malik Khwandai
Haji Sarwar Khan
Shadi Khan
Rohullah
Adam Khan
Ghulam Dastageer
M. Younus
Shams Ul Haq
Niamatullah
Faizullah
Malik Ibrahim
Daro Khan
M. Naseem
M. Waseem
Khalil
M. Raheem
Sir Buland
Khudai Raheem
Abdul Razaq
Abdul Khaliq
Ahsanullah
Akramullah
A. Waheed
Shareef
Nawaz Khan
Azad Khan
Sher Shah
Ikramullah
Naseebullah
Abdul Zahir
Abdul Qadir
Shafiullah
Musa Jan
Isa Jan
Yahya Khan
Said Rehman
Saifur Rehman
Jaffar Khan
M. Ikhlas
M. Akbar
Khudaidad
Samand Khan
Javed
Mirwais
Ajmal Khan
Najeebullah
Sikandar
Gohar
Johar
Qaisar

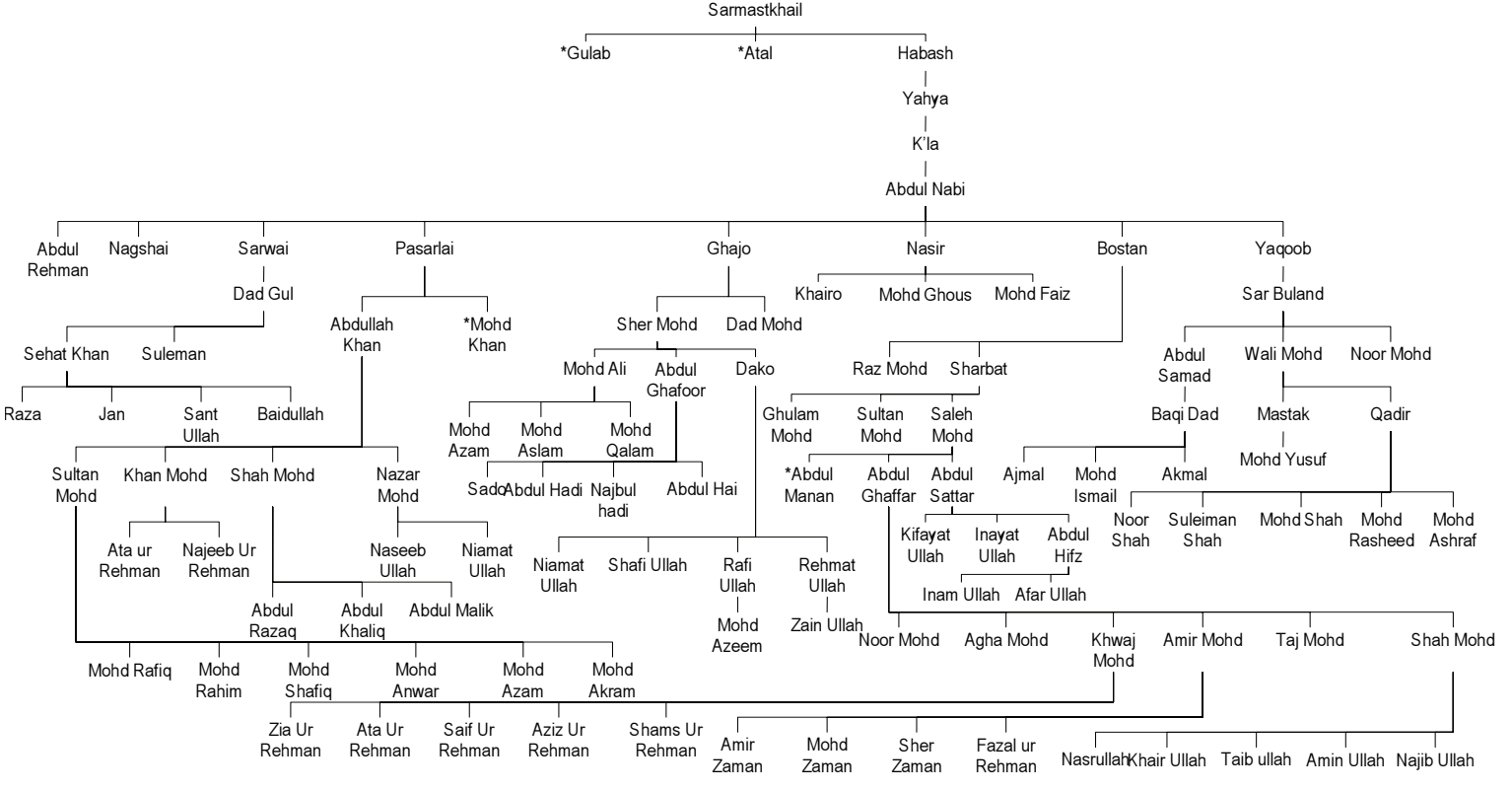

Sajjanr
Tajo
*Mohammad
Gorda
*Kashmir
Haleem
Ibrahim
Kaukal
Khorasan
Nasrullah
Fateh Gul
Shadi Gul
Mira Gul
Walai
Sahai
Shahabuddin
Tor
Abdul Qadir
Alfalah
Alif
Abdul Wahab
Baz Gul
Borgai
Khan Mohd
Shah Wazeer
Shah Miran
Akhtar Mohd
Moulah Dad
A. Rehman
Baran Khan
Aqal K.
Daulat K.
Gul Shah
Gul Khan
M. Khan
Gulistan
Akhtar M.
Rahim Gul
Nasratullah
Naseebullah
Qudratullah
Zainul Abdeen
Dado
Dad Mohammad
Haji Raza Jan
Mahmood
Sheen
A. Sattar
Daro Khan
Hakeem K.
Malla K.
Bhai K.
Abdul Habib
Abdul Bari
Akhtar M
Musa Kaleem
Salahuddin
Noruddin
Nasruddin
Asmatullah
Manzar
M. Yar
M. Omar
Bahar K.
Baz M.
Raheem Ullah
Ajab K.
Gohar K.
Qimat K.
Jarullah
Zainullah
Abdul Wakeel
Abdul Jaleel
A. Hateen
A. Qadeer
A. Majeed

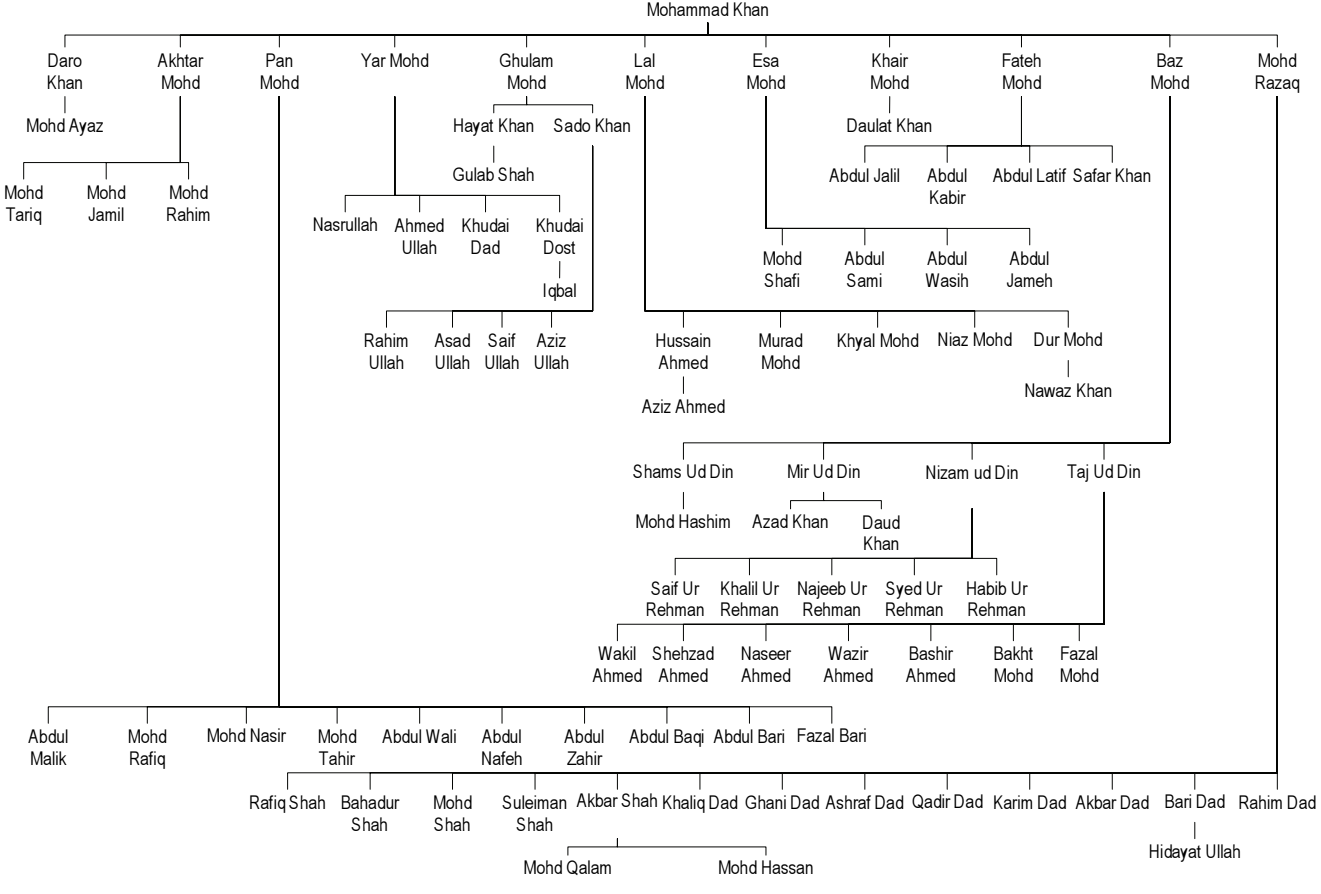

Sajjanr
Tajo
*Mohammad
Gorda
Kashmir
Yousuf
Himat
Kabir
Sandai
Pesarlai
Raheem
Bahdin
Shah Dad
Laghunai
Omah
Daray Khan
Isa K.
Pairoosh
A. Hakeem
Khashay
Fakharddin
Ahmad Din
Azeem K.
Pastakai
Adam K.
Jamal K.
Abdul Haq
Baz K
Murghai
Abdullah
Obaidullah
Tor
Hamadullah
Zainullah
Abdul Rehman
M. Ramazan
Saifullah
Fazal M.
Stan M.
Naseeb K.
Daulat K.
Tor Sar
Hayat
Bahar K.
Gohar K.
Niaz M.
Khudaidad
Spaind
A. Wahid
Munday
Amir Jan
Sher Jan
Saleem K.
Chahan
Sher K.
Wazeer
Ahad K.
Bakhtyar
Habib
Haya Khan
Shalo
Kabir
Ali Gul
Mausam K.
Nadir K.
Ayyaz K.
Khudai Fazal
Brahim
Daro K.
Sado
Daulat K.
Gula K.
Daro K
Abdul Wahab
M. Jan
Burhanuddin
Alam Jan
Amanullah
Faizullah
Shamsullah
Rozi Khan
Ghound
Nazar
Tor K.
Hassan K.
Shero
Shalo
Shado
Fazalur Rehman

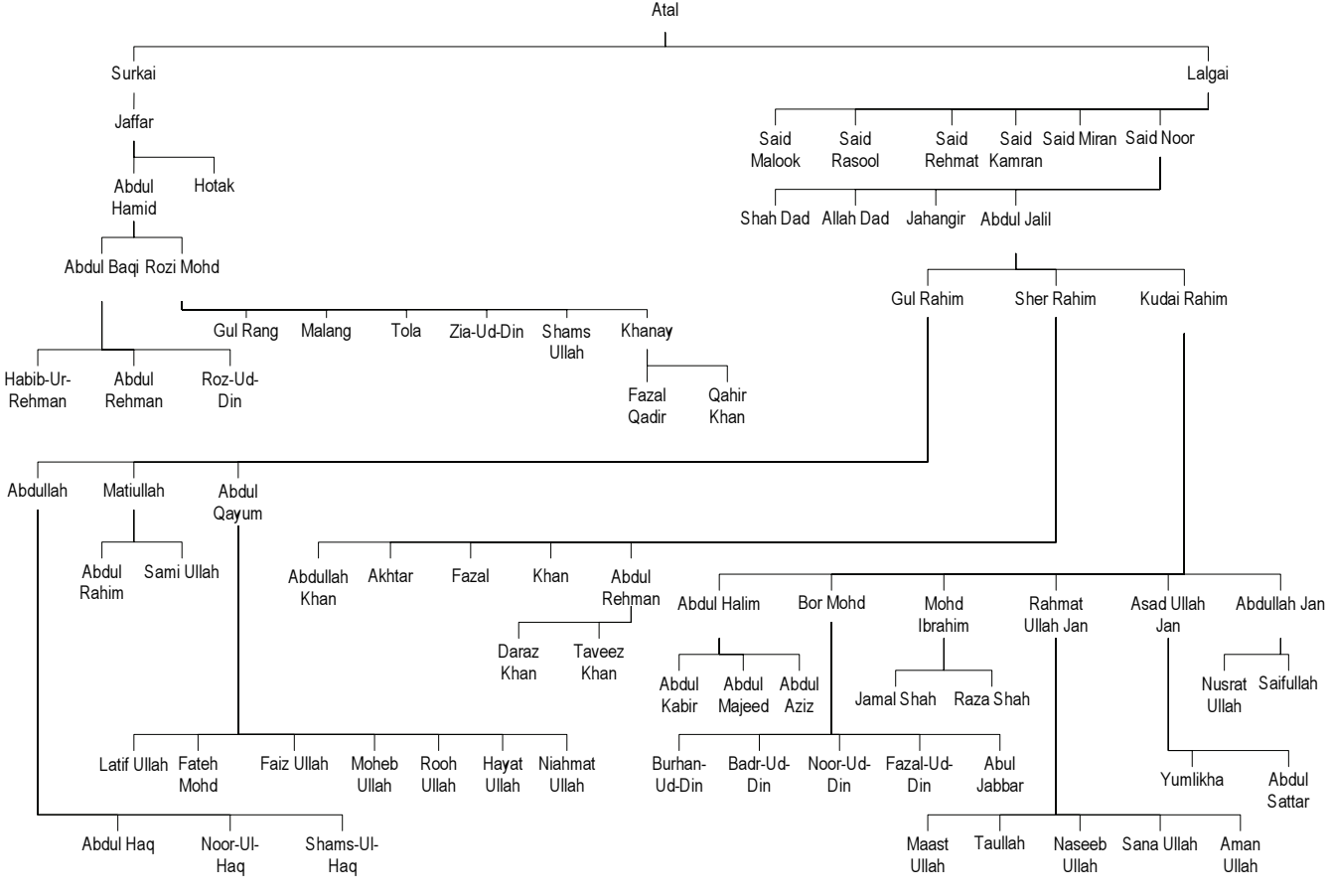

Sajjanr
Tajo
Mohammad
Gorda
Kashmir
Abul
Rahim
Mullah Khano
Amno
Brahim
Mulla Ayub
A. Ghani
Majeed
Dawood
Ismail
Natty Khan
Haji Khan
Muzhwai
Mulla Shareef
Hameem
Saleh Gul
Khaliq Dad
Mulla Khatole
Laghunai
Fateh Khan
Allah Dad
Jan
Lal M.
Shakoor
Khudai Raheem
Naserullah
Allaudin
M. Sharaf
Amir M.
Khyal M.
Gul K.
Sher Jan
Naseebullah
Sadullah
Rehmatullah
Niamatullah
Juma Gul
Jahangir
Ghaffar
Rahim K.
Najeebullah
Muheebullah
Murd K.
Saznar K.
Sarwar K.
Saleem K.
Hassan
Akhtar Shah
Sher Jan
Baz K.
Faizool
Abdul Salam
Asmatullah
Hayat Ullah
Morghai
Brahim
Musa Jan
Payo
Shah Wali
M. Alam
M. Sharif
Khwezhay
Nazar Khan
Asghar K.
Anwar
Qaiser
M. Ramzan
Gohar K.
M. Gulab
Daro K.
Tor
M. Alam
Jamal Uddin
Zainuddin
Israrullah
Kaleemullah
Ikramullah
M. Fazal
Momin
M. Zai
Omarzai
Sadozar
Juma Dad
Tariq
Javaid
Ashraf
Iqbal
Sikandar
Shafiullah
Samiullah
Rafiullah

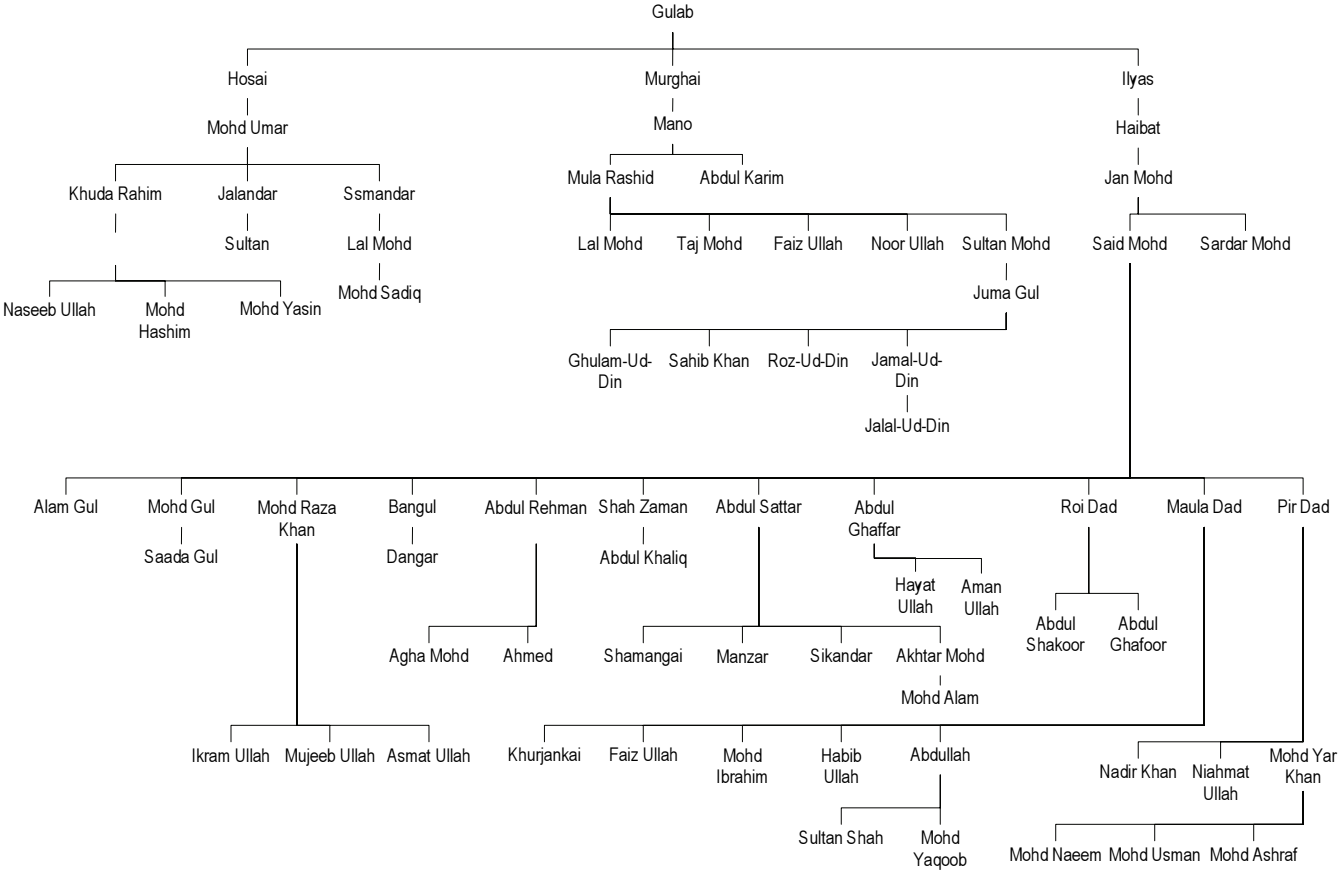

Pahlawan
Salawa
Karay
Sajjanr
Bostan
Isa
Mela
Abdullah
Zakaria
Zareef
Qalandar
Malalonai
Ashwar
Ghairat
Mohammad Din
Khairuddin
Nasruddin
Karam Khan
Abdul Jalal
Mira Jan
Saabjan
Sher Jan
Din Mohd
Mulla Lalai
Tor Khan
Jabbar Khan
Daulat Khan
Hassan Khan
Paind Khan
Akhtar
Gul Khan
Daulat Khan
Azad Khan
Jaffar Khan
Saffar Khan
Aqal Khan
Ghulam Jan
Rafiullah
Musa Jan
Rahim Jan
Samiullah
M. Hashim
Hassan Khan
Bismillah
Ahsan Ullah
Naquib Ullah
Hayat Ullah
Naseeb Ullah

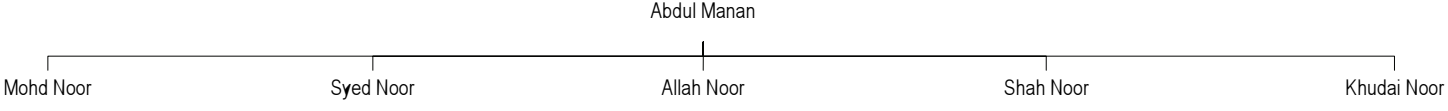
ANNEXE 23 – SARMAST KHAIL GENEALOGIES




Mohammad Khan
Daro Khan
Akhtar Mohd
Pan Mohd
Yar Mohd
Ghulam Mohd
Lal Mohd
Esa Mohd
Khair Mohd
Fateh Mohd
Baz Mohd
Mohd Razaq
Mohd Ayaz
Mohd Tariq
Mohd Jamil
Mohd Rahim
Hayat Khan
Sado Khan
Gulab Shah
Nasrullah
Ahmed Ullah
Khudai Dad
Khudai Dost
Iqbal
Rahim Ullah
Asad Ullah
Saif Ullah
Aziz Ullah
Daulat Khan
Abdul Jalil
Abdul Kabir
Abdul Latif
Safar Khan
Mohd Shafi
Abdul Sami
Abdul Wasih
Abdul Jameh
Hussain Ahmed
Aziz Ahmed
Murad Mohd
Khyal Mohd
Niaz Mohd
Dur Mohd
Nawaz Khan
Shams Ud Din
Mir Ud Din
Nizam ud Din
Taj Ud Din
Mohd Hashim
Azad Khan
Daud Khan
Saif Ur Rehman
Khalil Ur Rehman
Najeeb Ur Rehman
Syed Ur Rehman
Habib Ur Rehman
Wakil Ahmed
Shehzad Ahmed
Naseer Ahmed
Wazir Ahmed
Bashir Ahmed
Bakht Mohd
Fazal Mohd
Abdul Malik
Mohd Rafiq
Mohd Nasir
Mohd Tahir
Abdul Wali
Abdul Nafeh
Abdul Zahir
Abdul Baqi
Abdul Bari
Fazal Bari
Rafiq Shah
Bahadur Shah
Mohd Shah
Suleiman Shah
Akbar Shah
Khaliq Dad
Ghani Dad
Ashraf Dad
Qadir Dad
Karim Dad
Akbar Dad
Bari Dad
Rahim Dad
Hidayat Ullah
Mohd Qalam
Mohd Hassan


Atal
Surkai
Lalgai
Jaffar
Said Malook
Said Rasool
Said Rehmat
Said Kamran
Said Miran
Said Noor
Abdul Hamid
Hotak
Shah Dad
Allah Dad
Jahangir
Abdul Jalil
Abdul Baqi
Rozi Mohd
Gul Rahim
Sher Rahim
Kudai Rahim
Gul Rang
Malang
Tola
Zia-Ud-Din
Shams Ullah
Khanay
Habib-Ur-Rehman
Abdul Rehman
Roz-Ud-Din
Fazal Qadir
Qahir Khan
Abdullah
Matiullah
Abdul Qayum
Abdul Rahim
Sami Ullah
Abdullah Khan
Akhtar
Fazal
Khan
Abdul Rehman
Daraz Khan
Taveez Khan
Abdul Halim
Bor Mohd
Mohd Ibrahim
Rahmat Ullah Jan
Asad Ullah Jan
Abdullah Jan
Abdul Kabir
Abdul Majeed
Abdul Aziz
Jamal Shah
Raza Shah
Nusrat Ullah
Saifullah
Latif Ullah
Fateh Mohd
Faiz Ullah
Moheb Ullah
Rooh Ullah
Hayat Ullah
Niahmat Ullah
Burhan-Ud-Din
Badr-Ud-Din
Noor-Ud-Din
Fazal-Ud-Din
Abul Jabbar
Yumlikha
Abdul Sattar
Abdul Haq
Noor-Ul-Haq
Shams-Ul-Haq
Maast Ullah
Taullah
Naseeb Ullah
Sana Ullah
Aman Ullah


Gulab
Hosai
Murghai
Ilyas
Mohd Umar
Mano
Haibat
Khuda Rahim
Jalandar
Ssmandar
Mula Rashid
Abdul Karim
Jan Mohd
Sultan
Lal Mohd
Lal Mohd
Taj Mohd
Faiz Ullah
Noor Ullah
Sultan Mohd
Said Mohd
Sardar Mohd
Naseeb Ullah
Mohd Hashim
Mohd Yasin
Mohd Sadiq
Juma Gul
Ghulam-Ud-Din
Sahib Khan
Roz-Ud-Din
Jamal-Ud-Din
Jalal-Ud-Din
Alam Gul
Mohd Gul
Mohd Raza Khan
Bangul
Abdul Rehman
Shah Zaman
Abdul Sattar
Abdul Ghaffar
Roi Dad
Maula Dad
Pir Dad
Saada Gul
Dangar
Abdul Khaliq
Hayat Ullah
Aman Ullah
Abdul Shakoor
Abdul Ghafoor
Agha Mohd
Ahmed
Shamangai
Manzar
Sikandar
Akhtar Mohd
Mohd Alam
Ikram Ullah
Mujeeb Ullah
Asmat Ullah
Khurjankai
Faiz Ullah
Mohd Ibrahim
Habib Ullah
Abdullah
Nadir Khan
Niahmat Ullah
Mohd Yar Khan
Sultan Shah
Mohd Yaqoob
Mohd Naeem
Mohd Usman
Mohd Ashraf


Abdul Manan
Mohd Noor
Syed Noor
Allah Noor
Shah Noor
Khudai Noor