

CHAPTER 9

SECOND PCM WORKSHOP IN SELECTED AREAS

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9.1 Schedule of the Workshops

The Study Team facilitated 5 Project Cycle Management (PCM) workshops following the schedule shown in Figure 9-1-1, applying the PCM method including its participatory approach for planning.

The objective of the workshop was to prepare a framework of the master plan of each pilot sub-basin. Furthermore, the technology transfer on the participatory planning from the *JICA*

CA Study Team to the Iranian counterpart personnel was also expected. The counterpart personnel of the Watershed Management Deputy who were dispatched to participate to and also facilitate the workshops are listed in Figure 6-1-1. Many of them participated to the training workshop in Teheran before starting the actual workshop for understanding how to moderate the discussion in the PCM workshop.

After completion of the workshops, an evaluation meeting was held on June 30, 2001, aiming to evaluate strength and also weakness of the PCM workshops and to make recommendation as feedback.

9.2 Result of the Workshop: K4-1-9 Vastegan

The PCM workshop for the K4-1-9 (Vastegan) was held on May 7-10, 2001 in the office of the Agricultural Cooperative located in Konark village in the sub-basin. The participants of the workshop are shown in the Table 9-2-1. The workshop results, namely Participation Analysis (Group Categorization), Participation Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis), Problem Analysis, Objectives Analysis and Project Design Matrix (PDM) are shown in the Figure 9-2-1, 9-2-2, 9-2-3, 9-2-4, and Table 9-2-2 respectively.

Table 9-2-1(1) Participants List of the Workshop for K4-1-9

	NAME	POSITION/OCCUPATION	ORGANISATION/VILLAGE
1	Kiumars Salehy	Farmer	Morchegan village
2	Shahriar Reasi	Farmer	Council member of Vastigan village
3	Alamdard Raecisi	Farmer	Vastigan village
4	Khosrow Kiany	Expert of disaster office government	Government
5	Mehdi Habibalahi	Expert of civil Engineering	Chahalmahal-va-Bakhtiyar province office, Jihad
6	Ali Akbar Jeletian	Farmer	Vastigan village
7	Chehrazi Bijan	Teacher/Shora member	Konark Solfa village
8	Ebrahim Esmaceli	Farmer	Konork village
9	Ali Reza Luan	Expert of livestock	Ministry of Jihad and Agriculture
10	Shah Karam Kamali	Expert of public relation	Chahalmahal-va-Bakhtiyar province office, Jihad
11	Ali Asgar Rahimyan	Head of Natural Resource of Borojen township	Natural resource office of Borojen township
12	Nadali Safavi	Head of planning and study office	Nomad office
13	Ali Reza Iranpoor	Expert of underground water	Water affair office
14	Ali Alikhani	Livestock keeper/ Nomad	Vastegan village
15	Chiyomars Sholehi	Farmer/Shora member	Morchegan Village
16	Reza Alamassom	Expert of animal husbandary	Deputy of livestock affair, Jihad provincial office
17	Kiomare Zeilabi	Farmer/Shora member	Konark village
18	Mohamad Keshawarz	Manager	Governor office of Gandoman
19	Shokrollah Alikani	Livestock keeper/ Nomad	Sabzekoh (8km from the sub-basin)
20	Jiro Iguchi	Moderator	JICA Study Team member
21	Ms. Fariba Tarnian	Extension officer between Ministry of Jihad and Villagers	Avargan village
22	Ms. Jalileh Soleimani	Extension officer (Females affair)	Jihad, Borujen office
23	Ms. Mojgan Karimi	Extension officer between Ministry of Jihad and Villagers	Avargan village
24	Habib Rabic	Head of livestock affair	Jihad, Borujen office
25	Ferydon Alikhani	Head of watershed management	Jihad, Borujen office
26	R. Habibian	Farmer/Shora member	Konark Solfa village
27	A.Z. Taheri Gandomani	Farmer	Shahbolaoh
28	A.M. Faraji	Farmer	Konark Olya village
29	S. Asadi	Farmer/Livestock keeper/Shora member	Konark olya and solfa village
30	N. Khaksar	Shora member	Konark village
31	S. M. Safavi	Moderator	Ministry of Jihad and Agriculture
32	Mostafa Behbahni	Senior expert	Watershed Deputy, Ministry of Jihad and Agriculture
33	Fozullah Rahnama	Head of evaluation and GIS	Isfahan province office, Jihad
34	Hydar Ali Reaisi	Manager	Karoon watershed office
35	Ravanbakhsh Raecisian	Senior expert on irrigation	Research centre of Jihad
36	Ali Reza Nazerian	Expert of watershed management	Watershed management
37	S. Hosian Emami	Watershed management expert	Watershed management
38	Janali Thmagby	Manager	Jihad, Borujen office
39	Noorali Chehrazi	Farmer/Livestock keeper	Vastegan village
40	Abdolreza Reisi	Shora member	Vastegan village
41	Heidar Faraji	Shora member	Morchegan village
42	Habib Moradi	Farmer/Livestock keeper	Vastegan village
43	Nasser Asadi	Expert of extension and development	Ministry of Jihad and Agriculture
44	Morteza Chehrazi	Farmer/Livestock keeper	Konark Solfa and olya village

Table 9-2-1(2) Participants List of the Workshop for K4-1-9

	NAME	POSITION/OCCUPATION	ORGANISATION/VILLAGE
45	Toshinori Kudo	Expert of <i>handicraft/Marketing/Processing</i>	JICA Study Team member
46	Hossein Ali Mohammadi	Co-moderator	Watershed management deputy
47	Ken Kozai	Expert of agriculture	JICA Study Team member
48	Etsuzo Uchimura	Expert of land use	JICA Study Team member
49	S. Taher Norbakhsh	Expert of Qanat	Agriculture organisation, Jihad
50	Sabz Ali Kaviani	Director	Watershed management, Chahalmahal-va-Bakhtiyar province office, Jihad
51	Amir M. Bigdeli	Co-moderator	Watershed management deputy
52	Hassan Nakhkoob	Expert	Karoon watershed management office
53	Ramzan Ali Samia	Technician	Public relation, Jihad

Beneficiaries	Negatively Affected Groups	Implementing Agencies	Decision Makers
Farmers	Farmers	Fisheries, Ministry of Jihad and Agriculture	Governor
Livestock keepers	Livestock keepers	Extension offices, Ministry of Jihad and Agriculture	Iranian Government
Nomads	Orchard keepers	Environment Organisation	Budget and Planning Office
Residents of the villages	Residents of the villages	Nomad office, Ministry of Jihad and Agriculture	Provincial Office
Cooperative production company		Agricultural Organisation	Shora
Village cooperative		Agricultural Management of Borujen	Environment Organisation
		Watershed Management Office	Nomad office
		Livestock office, Ministry of Jihad and Agriculture	Central or local Agriculture offices
		Natural Resource, Ministry of Jihad and Agriculture	Watershed Management Office, Ministry of Jihad and Agriculture
		Sewage and Water, Ministry of Jihad and Agriculture	Planning and Management
		Housing Organisation	Member of Parliament of Borujen
		Road and Construction Office	
		Water Affair	
		Oil companies	
		Government	

Figure 9-2-1 Participation Analysis (Group Categorization) for K4-1-9

Group: Residents

Characteristics	Problems		Potentials	Relationship with other groups
Hospitality and Kindness	Lack of processing industries	Communication is not enough.	Daily Production	Cultural, economical and agricultural relations
They do not think about future.	Shortage of credit	Large family	Producer	
Relative to city residents	Lack of education	Lack of women's cooperation	Handicraft production	
Impressed with the religious belief	Emigration of villagers to towns	Draught	They have basic abilities.	
Men direct families	Large family of resident	Number of managers is more than enough.		
They accept education.	Women are not allowed in participatory affair.	Lack of adult education		
They are not demanding.	Plowing against the contour	Shortage of health facility		
Married in low ages	Scarcity of technicians	Instruments are not provided in the villages.		
Kind	Traditional agriculture	High costs for production		
No independence for women in villages	Seasonal unemployment	Lack of processing company		
They do not accept the new technology as soon as possible	Change of climate conditions	There is no guarantee for jobs.		
No cooperative on long term resulting project.	Training is not enough.	Remain the manure of the animals beside of the houses.		
	They can't use governmental facilities for fertilizer and pesticide.	No good design for villages.		
	Lack of facilities in the villages in comparison with the cities			

Figure 9-2-2(1) Participation Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis) for K4-1-9

Group: Farmers

Characteristics	Problems		Potentials	Relationship with other groups
Interested in and creative to their jobs	Existence of traders	Lack of industrial changing	More production	Security of grass for animal by farmers
Livestock and agriculture	Shortage of information	There is no storage and conservation of product	Cooperation in executing projects	
Producers	Lack of marketing of production	No uniformed and large farmland	Improvement of domestic industry	
Cooperation to solve the common problems	Shortage of agricultural needs etc.	sensitive soil for erosion	Production of grass for animals	
Protection of tradition	Erosion in farmland	Not responsible	Increase of quality	
Sincerity and kindness	Less or limited water resources	Think about short benefit	Cooperative in harvesting time	
Self-confidence	Change of climate	The price of seed is very high	Make garden fruits	
Simple life	Lack and low information about soil	Problem of land drainage	Unite in cooperative production	
Work so hard	Sediment yielded from erosion	No support by the government about irrigation channel	Multi-purpose of agriculture production	
Less consumption	Road problem	Falling of water table	Extension of agriculture and usage of more crops	
They are religious.	Short duration for growth	Old irrigation system	To participate	
They accept the delay.	Flood	High cost of house holding in winter		
	Closure of road during the winter due to snow	Low irrigation efficiency		
	No support by government	Lack of construction of irrigation channel		
	Lack of regulation for protecting soil and water	No execution of flood control project		
	Degradation of natural resource	Lack of education		
	Shortage of cash	Misuse of the equipment		
	Mismanagement on the agriculture	Change of intensive rainfall		
	Less facility on time	Steep slope in upland		

Figure 9-2-2(2) Participation Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis) for K4-1-9

Group: Livestock Keepers




Characteristics	Problems		Potentials	Relationship with other groups
They accept the delay.	Poor rangeland	Cost of livestock facilities is expensive.	Process the production	Sale and purchase between farmers and livestock keepers
Simple living	No balance between livestock and pasture	Lack of industrial animal husbandry	Milk production for whole villages	
Work so hard	Shortage of water resources	No health in animal house	Produce dairy and protein	
Producer  	No support for buying livestock	Lack of processing industries	Breeding of chicken on traditional system	
Protection of tradition	No fixed market	Road problem	Increase in wool, skin, meat production	
Religious belief	Premature grazing	Lack of financial support.	Utilization of natural resource potential	
Agriculture and livestock 	High price of medicine	Immigration from the village to the cities	Unite in cooperative production	
They live in hard and mountainous condition.	Fodder is expensive	Lack of veterinary	Implementation of rangeland project	
	No insurance for livestock keepers	No security on invest capital in animal husbandry	Ability of product with less dependence for foreign country	
	Shortage and lack of experts	Livestock keepers outside entering the area		
	Expansion of animal disease	Lack of security for protecting livestock		

Figure 9-2-2(3) Participation Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis) for K4-1-9

Group: Nomads

Characteristics	Problems		Potentials	Relationship with other groups
Interested in and creative to their jobs	Lack of road and bridge	Lack of income for living	Dairy production	Respect family relationship
Kindness and hospitality	No cooperation in implementation	Drought	Meat production	Cultural, economical and agricultural relations.
They are brave and patient.	Degradation of rangeland of nomads	Low income	They produce handicraft using string	Family of residents
They follow traditional ways.	Unstable price of livestock	They are not settled	They produce string	Tribalism
Women are doing hard work.	Lack of market of livestock	Lack of culture to protect natural resources	Produce something from the forest and pasture	Family relation of marriage
Hospitality	Shortage of facilities	Usually large family		
Their living condition is hard.	Shortage of sanitation	They degrade forest and natural resource to poor agricultural land.		
Large family	Natural resource	Lack of expert for running the project		
Married in the same group.	Lack of education	Lack of technical use of water.		
Patient	Lack of cooperative idea	Number of responsible person is many.		
Relation with nature	Grazing competition	No border between private and public ownership		
Living in tents and migrating.	Number of livestock is more than capacity of rangeland	No school for nomadic people		
Nomadism	No information of law	No cooperation of women		
Grazing calendar isn't followed.	have no insurance for livestock	Married in low ages		
Keeping goat and sheep	Shortage of transportation	Hard work no income		
They strongly follow their own thoughts.	Shortage of income	Lack of processing production		
Brave and cooperative for solving problems	Shortage of facilities such as electricity and water supply	Production cost is high		
Move places	No insurance for them	No security for jobs.		
They are scattered.	Rangeland capacity is not enough with number of livestock	No security for their animal		
They don't pay attention for their future.	Change of climate	No nomadic office for Burojen city		
They don't follow the grazing calendar.	Continuous method of traditional husbandry			
Husbands are leaders of families.				
They don't request so many things.				

Figure 9-2-2(4) Participation Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis) for K4-1-9

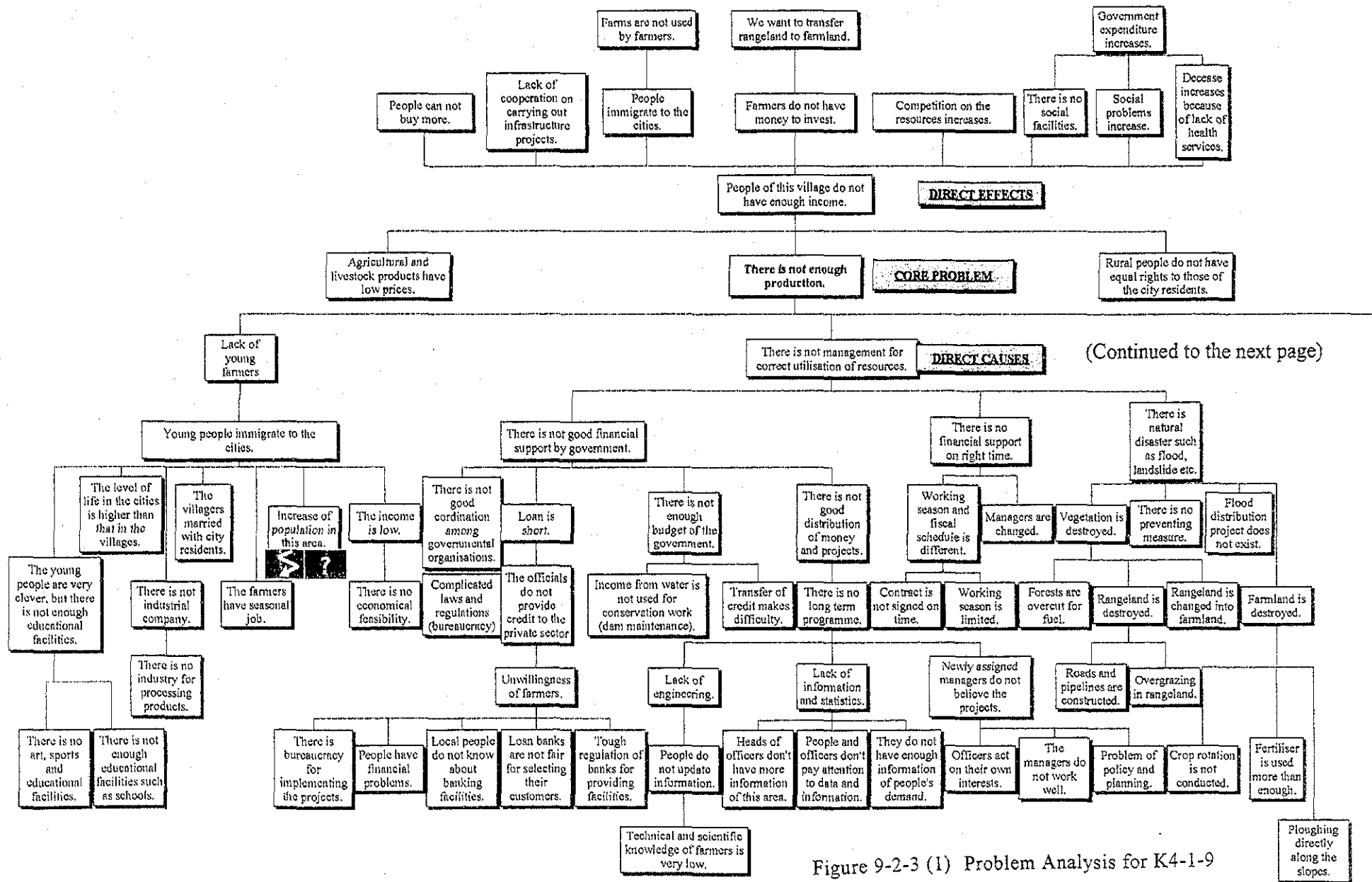


Figure 9-2-3 (1) Problem Analysis for K4-1-9

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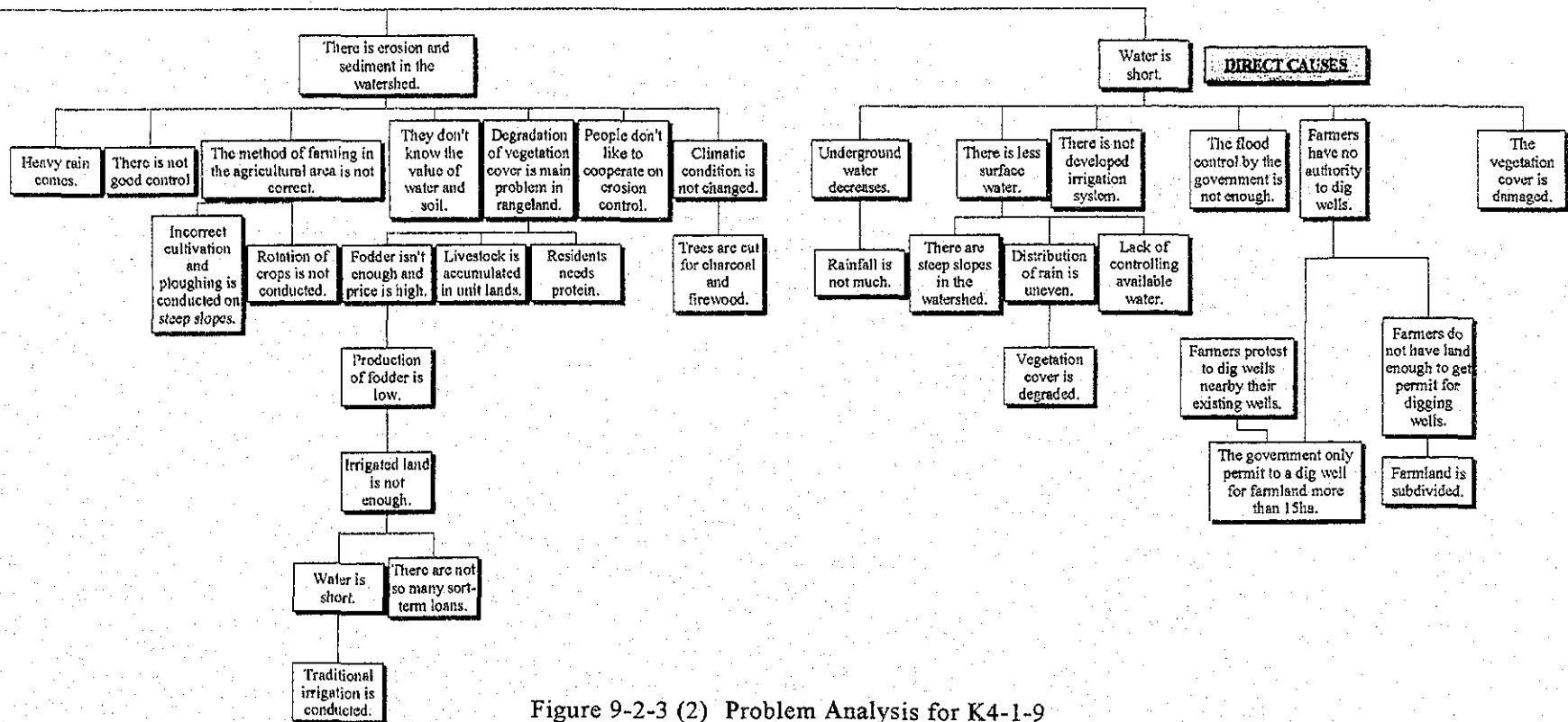


Figure 9-2-3 (2) Problem Analysis for K4-1-9

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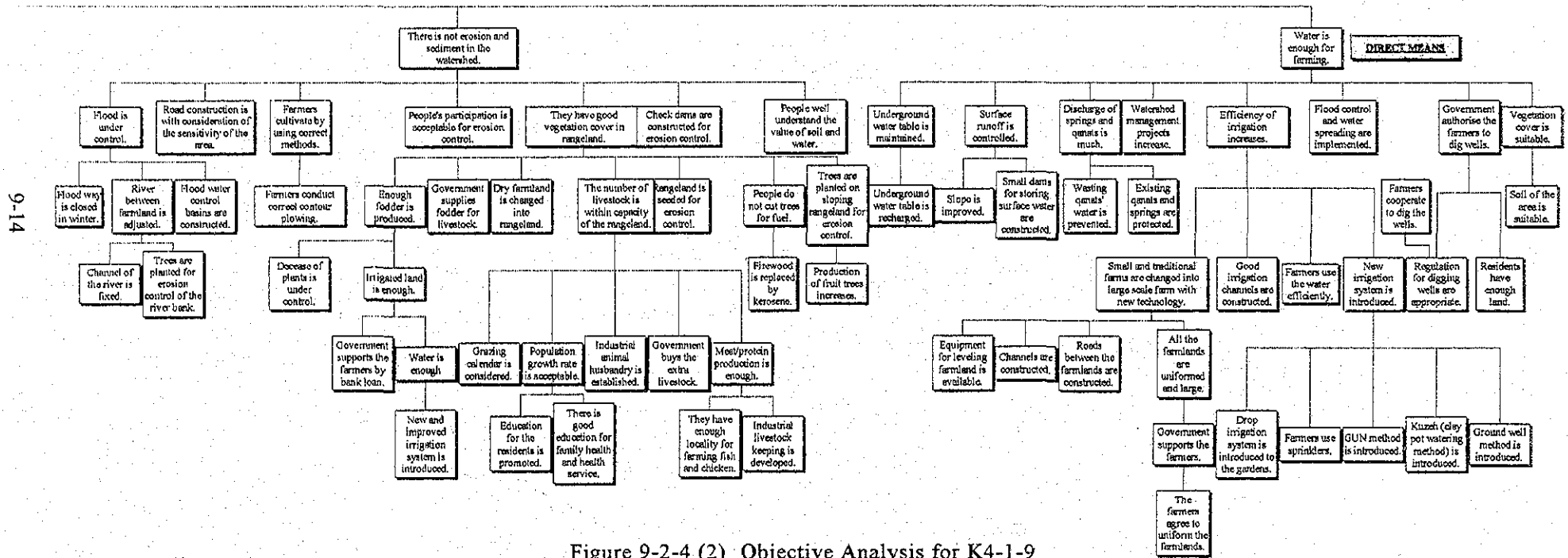


Figure 9-2-4 (2) Objective Analysis for K4-1-9

Table 9-2-2 Project Design Matrix (PDM) for K4-1-9

Project Name: Comprehensive Management of Watershed in Sebzeh Koh

Duration: -2020

Date: 2001/5/10

Project Area: Vastegan sub-basin (K4-1-9)

Target Group: Residents of the sub-basin (permanent/ Temporary)

Narrative Summary		Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Overall Goal				
1 There is social facility. 2 There is economical facility.				
Project Purpose				
The people have enough income.				- The good culture is kept up.
Outputs				
1 There is appropriate management system for the master plan. 2 Water is enough for farming. 3 There isn't soil erosion and sediment in the watershed. 4 Young people remain in the villages. 5 Agricultural and livestock produces have appropriate prices.				- People in the rural areas have equal rights as city residents.
Activities		Inputs		
1-1 Collect data and information.	3-8 Stabilise the steep slope by gabions.			- Economic condition of the young people does not get worse (Assumption for the Output4).
1-2 Correct regulations and manuals for the management.	3-9 Conserve the dikes of the riverbank at the alluvial fan.			- Good managers are selected at the related governmental offices (Assumption for the Output1).
1-3 Enforce the regulations and manuals.	3-10 Construct dry rock dams at the upper stream.			- The managers of the related governmental offices understand what they must do (Assumption for the Output1).
1-4 Train the experts.	3-11 Construct explosion dams at the upper stream.			- Necessary letters on agreements are submitted on time (Assumption for the Output1).
1-5 Train the farmers.	3-12 Construct check dams at the upper stream.			- There is no political interference (Assumption for the Output1).
1-6 Provide the loan for implementing the master plan.	3-13 Construct diversion channels at the alluvial fan.			- Climate condition does not drastically change.
2-1 Construct earth dams in small tributary.	3-14 Unite the farmlands subdivided to many landowners.			- Supporting budget is enough.
2-2 Construct reservoirs at the upstream.	3-15 Decrease the number of irrigation channels in the farmland.			- Mining activities are not started in the sub-basin.
2-3 Construct dikes for diversions.	3-16 Construct of road between farmland with minimising erosion.			- Inflation does not happen.
2-4 Construct new irrigation channels.	3-17 Construct sediment trap ponds at the upper stream.			Preconditions
2-5 Isolate the channels	3-18 Construct gates on irrigation channels at the alluvial fan.			- Neighbouring villages are agreeing on implementing the master plan.
2-6 Provide pumping irrigation system.	3-19 Construct new irrigation channels at the alluvial fan.			
2-7 Dredge the channels.	3-20 Implement other river engineering works.			
2-8 Issue permission for digging wells.	4-1 Construct facilities for education and arts.			
2-9 Construct ponds beside the wells.	4-2 Establish higher educational facilities.			
2-10 Change manuals of farming.	4-3 Produce raw material for processing.			
3-1 Fence the protected areas.	4-4 Establish an industrial processing factory.			
3-2 Change sheep into cows.	5-1 Establish producing-distributing cooperatives.			
3-3 Buy extra sheep from the livestock keepers.	5-2 Improve constitution of cooperatives.			
3-4 Introduce industrialised livestock keeping	5-3 Construct a storage and refrigerating system.			
3-5 Terrace the rangeland to prevent erosion.	5-4 Guarantee buying prices of farm and livestock produces.			
3-6 Plant trees in the rangeland.	5-5 Establish a good packaging factory.			
3-7 Seed the rangeland.	5-6 Provide farmers information of prices of farm produces.			
	5-7 Improve production insurance by the government.			

9.3 Result of the Workshop: K5-19a Bazoft

The PCM workshop for the K5-19a (Chaman Goli, Bazoft) was held on June 23-25, 2001 at the secondary school in Telurd village beside of the sub-basin. The participants of the workshop are shown in the Table 9-3-1. The workshop results, namely Participation Analysis (Group Categorization), Participation Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis), Problem Analysis, Objectives Analysis and Project Design Matrix (PDM) are shown in the Figure 9-3-1, 9-3-2, 9-3-3, 9-3-4, and Table 9-3-2 respectively.

Table 9-3-1 Participants List of the Workshop for K5-19a

	NAME	POSITION/OCCUPATION	ORGANISATION/VILLAGE	6-33	6-34	6-35
1	Sajjad Zaheri	Student	Dareh Mola village		p	
2	Shanbeh Soleimani Kartalae	Farmer	Kachooz village	p	p	p
3	Aliasghar Najafi	Expert	Chahar Mahal Watershed Management Office	p	p	
4	Asadollah Sadeghi	Welfare committee officer/ SHORA member	Telurd village (Venue of the workshop)	p	p	p
5	Saadat Emami	Teacher	Telurd village	p	p	p
6	Mehdi Katani	Expert of Provincial natural disaster committee	Chahar Mahal Governor office	p	p	
7	Reza Moradi	Expert	Chahar Mahal Watershed Management Office	p	p	p
8	Ali Reze Nazarian	Expert	Chahar Mahal Environment office	p	p	p
9	Gholamreza Taheri	Manager of Training Centre (fishery)	Chahar Mahal fishery office	p	p	p
10	Eskandar Ghasemi	Shora member	Cham Ghale village	p	p	p
11	Morad Asadi	Manager of executive cooperative/ farmer	Tabarak (upstream) village	p	p	p
12	Jiro Iguchi	Expert for Participatory Planning	JICA Study Team	p	p	p
13	Heidar Ali Raeisi	Head of Karoon Office	Karoon Office	p	p	
14	Mohamad Ehassemi	Farmer/ livestock keeper	Tabarak (upstream) village	p		
15	Fathollah Khodaverdi	Farmer/ livestock keeper	Tabarak (downstream) village	p		
16	Bahzad Mokhtari	Expert	Farsan Watershed Management Office	p	p	p
17	Mahdi Zaheri	Student	Dareh Mola village		p	
18	Yosef Zaheri	Student	Mehdi Abad village		p	
19	Alidad Ansari	Farmer	Ghale Tabarak village		p	
20	Avazali Ansari	Farmer	Ghale Tabarak village	p	p	p
21	S. Solaimani	Farmer/ livestock keeper	Kachooz village	p	p	p
22	R. Esfandiyari	Expert of nomad affair office	Farsan	p	p	p
23	Mohamad Safavi	Co-moderator	Watershed Management Deputy	p	p	p
24	H.A. Mohamad	Expert/ translator	Watershed Management Deputy	p	p	p
25	A.R. Iranpoor	Expert of water affair	Chahal Mahal water affair	p	p	p
26	T. Shabazi	Farmer/ livestock keeper	Arteh	p	p	p
27	F.A. Khodaverdi	Farmer	Tabarak	p	p	p
28	B. Parvizi	Manager of Farsan	MOJA Farsan	p	p	
29	A. Zaheri	Farmer	Dehnash		p	p
30	B. Alijani	Farmer/ livestock keeper	Baghchnar		p	p
31	Kh. Zaheri	Farmer/ livestock keeper	Fariak	p	p	p
32	Gh. Amini	Animal Husbandary expert	Livestock affair of Farsan	p	p	
33	Gh. Nemati	Officer	MOJA, extension office	p	p	
34	A. Khodaverdi	Farmer	Tabarak	p	p	p
35	M. Eydinia	Student	Dehnash		p	
36	B. Kheyri	Natural Resource Office	Chaman goli	p	p	p
37	S. Ghasemi	Farmer/ livestock keeper	Chemghaleh	p	p	p
38	N. Khodaverdi	Farmer/ Shora member	Tabarak	p	p	p
39	Kh. Khodaverdi	Farmer/ livestock keeper	Tabarak	p	p	p
40	A. Zaheri	Farmer/ livestock keeper	Fariak	p	p	p
41	H. Zaheri	Student	Darehmoula		p	
42	A.M. Bigdeli	Expert of Flood Group	Watershed Management Deputy	p	p	p
43	Y. Mazaheri	Agriculture office	Saman	p	p	p
44	M. Ourvand	Health care office	Chaman goli	p	p	p

Beneficiaries	Negatively Affected Groups	Decision Makers	Implementing Agencies	Supporting Groups
Farmers	Nomads	Housing foundation	Housing foundation	Housing foundation
Students	Farmers	Fishery office	Nomad affairs office, MOJA	Telecommunication office
Honey-bee keepers	Livestock keepers	Natural resource office, MOJA	Natural resources office, MOJA	Fishery office
Livestock keepers	Traders buying livestock	Agricultural service office, MOJA	Welfare committee	Veterinary
Fish farm owners cooperative		Governor office	MOJA	Adult education office
Handicraft producers		Natural environment office	NASR company, MOJA	Welfare committee
Multi-purpose village cooperative		MOJA	Water affair office	Natural resource office
Nomad cooperative		Water affair office	Natural environment office	Residents
Implementers of TOOBA project		Shoras	Education office	Basij
Shop keepers			Contracting companies	Rural water and sewage office
Jobless young			Agricultural service office, MOJA	Travelling terminal company
			Fishery office	Electricity company
		Rural water and sewage office	Education office	
			Health posts	
			Water affair office	
			Oil company	
			Natural environment office	
		Army		
		Local elders		
		MOJA		

Figure 9-3-1 Participation Analysis (Group Categorization) for K5-19a

Group: Jobless Young

Characteristics	Problems	Potentials	Related organisation
They have much energy.	They don't have jobs.	They are ready for various activities.	Sports office
They have hospitality.	They don't have education possibility.	They have potential for continuing education.	Education office
They are clever.	Shortage of sports facility.	They have potential for production.	Youngsters national organisation
They will follow right way.	They don't have possibility for getting married.	They have potential for implementation.	Employment and social affairs office
Their potential for getting knowledge is high.	They don't have possibility for increasing family income.		MOJA
They are sentimental (don't follow the logic way).	They don't have enough technical education.		Watershed management and natural resource offices, MOJA
The young can work.	Their educational level is not enough.		Livestock office, MOJA
	No cultural facility		Job supporting fund
	Their future image is not so good.		Basij
	No insurance		Islamic propagation organisation
	Lack of credit for investment		Islamic guidance office
	Migration rate to the cities is high.		District governor
			Cooperative office

Group: Farmers

Characteristics	Problems	Potentials	Related organisation
They are trustworthy.	They don't have suitable land for farming.	They can produce industrial goods.	Agricultural office, MOJA
Their products are wheat and barley.	They don't have irrigation channel.	They have good land.	MOJA
They follow traditional way.	Fertilizer and pesticide are short.	They can produce much.	Army
	Most farmland is not irrigated.	Farmers are producers.	Welfare committee
	The cost of farming is high.		Electricity committee
	No loan		Natural resource office
	Shortage of flat land.		Water affairs office
	No petrol station		District governor
	Lack of bank of agriculture in Bazoft basin		Nomad office
	Road condition is bad.		Bank of agriculture
	Flood		
	Lack of services for controlling diseases and pests		
	No mosk		
	They don't have appropriate seeds.		
	Lack of irrigation channels		
	No transportation facility		

Figure 9-3-2(1) Participation Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis) for K5-19a

Group: Shopkeepers

Characteristics	Problems	Potentials	Related organisation
Commercial services	There is not good market for them.	Provide jobs	Water office
Distribution of commodities	Transportation fee is expensive.		Security and control organisation
They can import products.	Residents buying power is low.		District governor
Establish relation between rural and urban areas.	They don't have enough budgets for investment.		Electricity office
	They are obliged to sell on credit.		Telecommunication office
	Residents don't trust them.		District Health care office

Group: Handicraft Producers

Characteristics	Problems	Potentials	Related organisation
Hard working people	No support from the government	Produce cloth	Handicraft organisation
They have good taste.	Lack of export of their products	Produce carpets and gelim	MOJA
Production of basic materials	No cooperatives	Produce black wool tents	Nomad affair office
	No producing cooperative		
	No insurance		
	They don't have financial power.		
	They don't have any support after retirement.		
	No basic material.		

Group: Local Women

Characteristics	Problems	Potentials	Related organisation
Active	No health care	They can help husband to increase livestock production.	Health care office
Patient	Illiteracy	Production of handicraft	Extension office
Kind to husbands	No insurance	Effective role in family income	Nomad affair office
Help family They are clever.	No producing cooperatives		Welfare committee
	No support after husbands' death		Adult education office
	Too much work		Islamic propagation organisation
	No facility for sports		
	Birth rate is high.		
	There is no maternity hospital.		
	Exhaustion of animals		

Figure 9-3-2(2) Participation Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis) for K5-19a

Group: Settled Livestock Keepers

Characteristics	Problems	Potentials	Related organisation
They follow traditional way.	Shortage of rangeland	They have enough experience.	Natural resources office
Most of them can't read and write.	Livestock medicine is short and expensive.	They have species producing much meat.	MOJA
They have hospitality.	Shortage of forage	They have enough water and land.	Veterinary office
Livestock is their main source for income.	Shortage of financial support by government	They can produce food.	Nomad office
They produce main part of food.	Distance to the cities is too long.		Army
	There is no stable place for animals.		Welfare committee
	They don't have enough budgets for investment.		Meat organisation
	Flood		Livestock affairs supporting company
	Degradation of rangeland		Shora
	There is no slaughterhouse.		
	There is no suitable shade.		
	Their animals are damaged.		
	Unstable prices of products.		
	Prices of products are lower than costs.		
	Transportation charge is high.		
	No insurance for livestock		
	Number of kids is big.		
	They don't have private cars.		
Lack of information on new methods.			

Figure 9-3-2(3) Participation Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis) for K5-19a

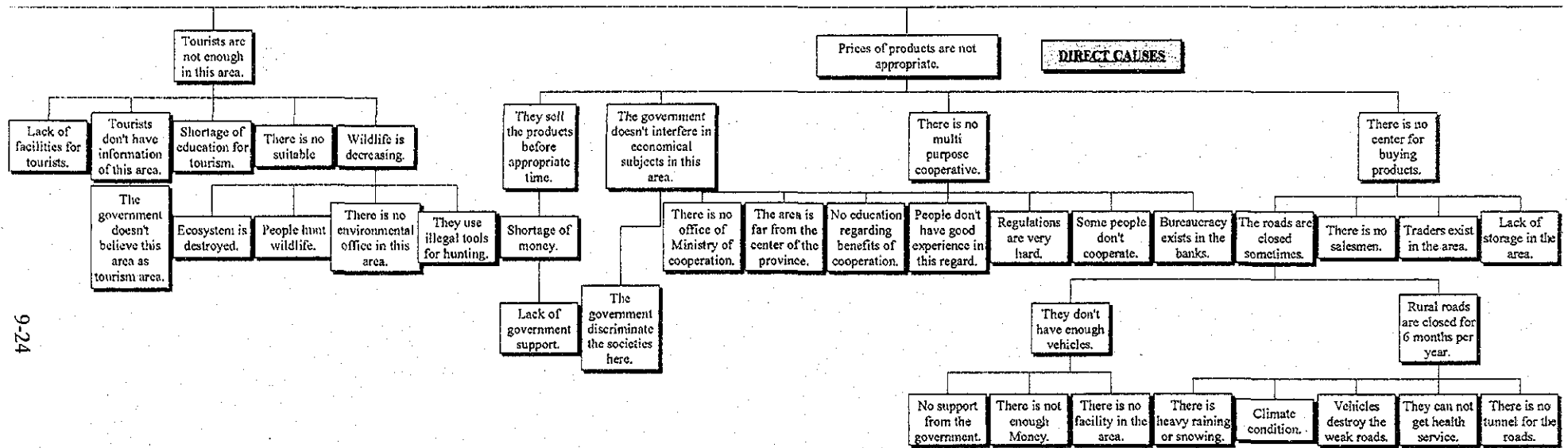
Group: Nomads

Characteristics	Problems	Potentials	Related organisation
Nomads have hospitality.	Lack of education facilities for their children	They can produce meat and dairy.	Nomad affairs office
They are experts in livestock keeping.	They don't have transportation facilities.	They can help rangeland keepers.	Natural resource office
They are brave.	Income is not enough.		
They move every winter and summer.	Nomads re not settled.		
They are producers.	Shortage of forage in the rangeland.		
They work hard.	There is no bank.		
They have more children than the average.	They don't have enough money to buy livestock medicine and forage.		
Their life is traditional.	No insurance		
	Lack of welfare		
	Long distance between summer and winter places		
	Livestock will reduce its weight during migration.		
	They don't have appropriate road.		
	Essential commodities are expensive.		
	They don't have security during migration.		
	Their transportation is not enough and is expensive.		
	They don't have authorized guns.		
	Shortage of medicine and veterinary.		
	They don't have fuel.		
	Health care is not enough.		
	They don't have enough telecommunication facility.		
	They are not supported by government, in case if they loose their animals.		
	Job security		
	Price of the forage is high.		
	They sell the products in low prices.		

Figure 9-3-2(4) Participation Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis) for K5-19a

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Figure 9-3-3 (2) Problem Analysis for K5-19a

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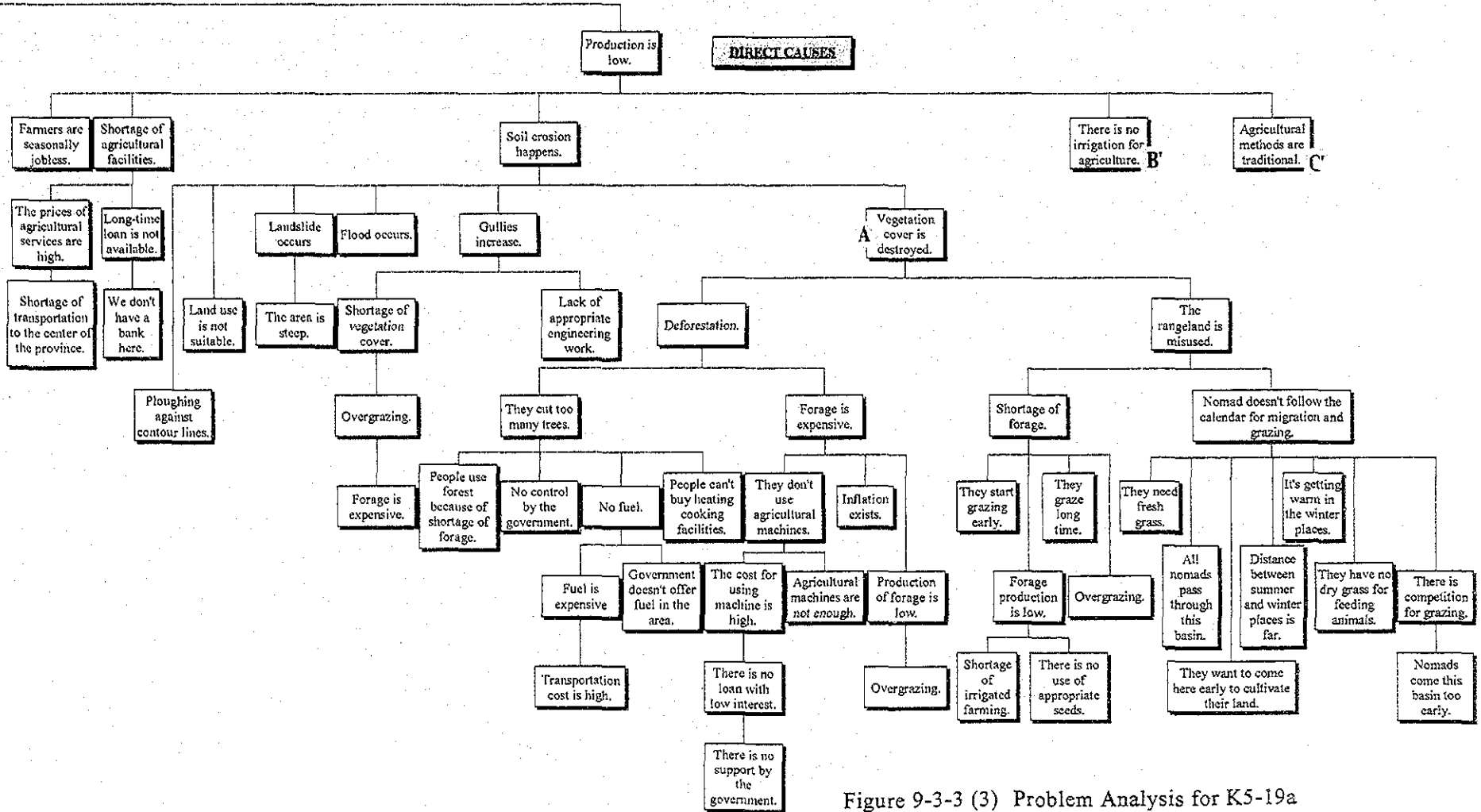
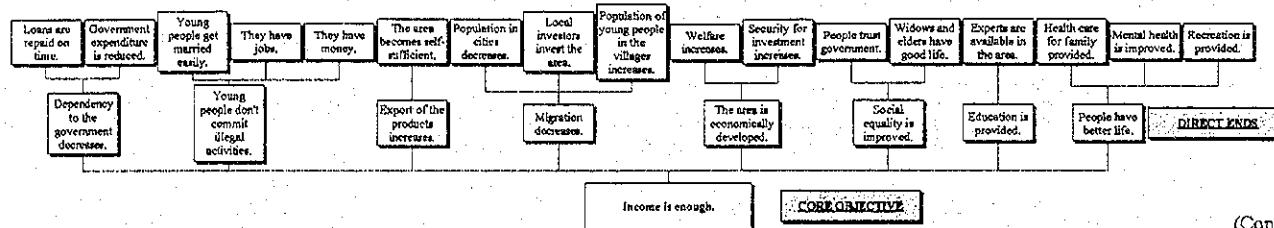


Figure 9-3-3 (3) Problem Analysis for K5-19a



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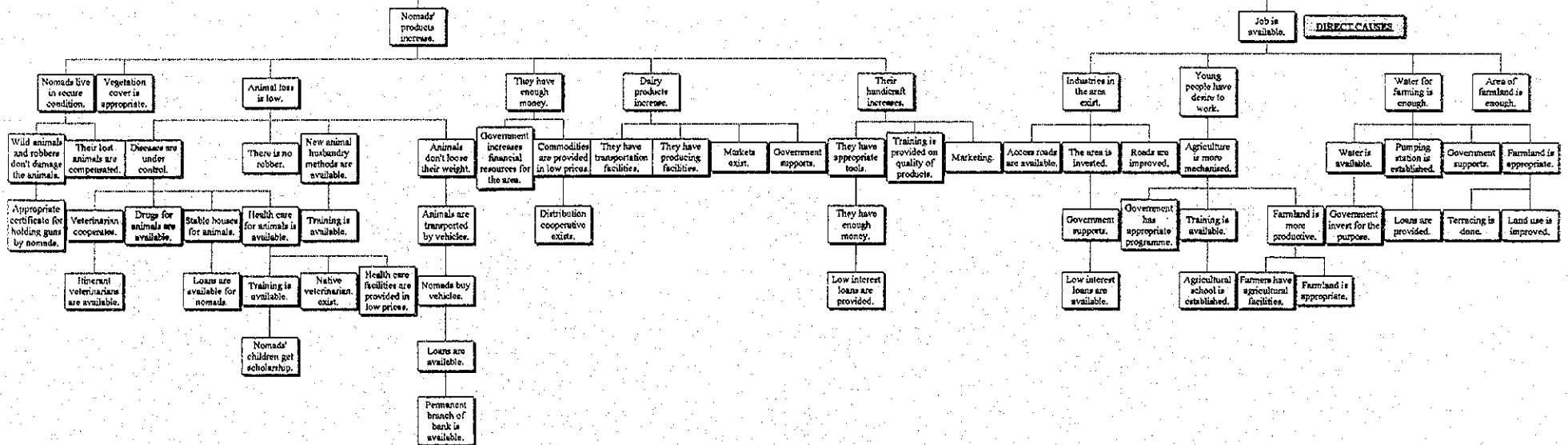


Figure 9-3-4 (1) Objective Analysis for K5-19a

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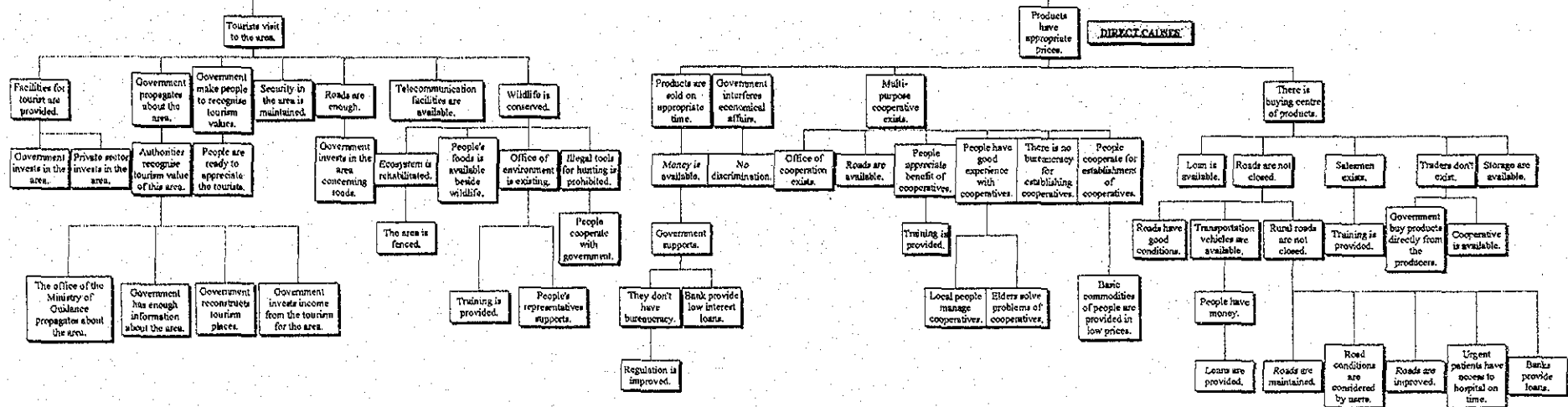


Figure 9-3-4 (2) Objective Analysis for K5-19a

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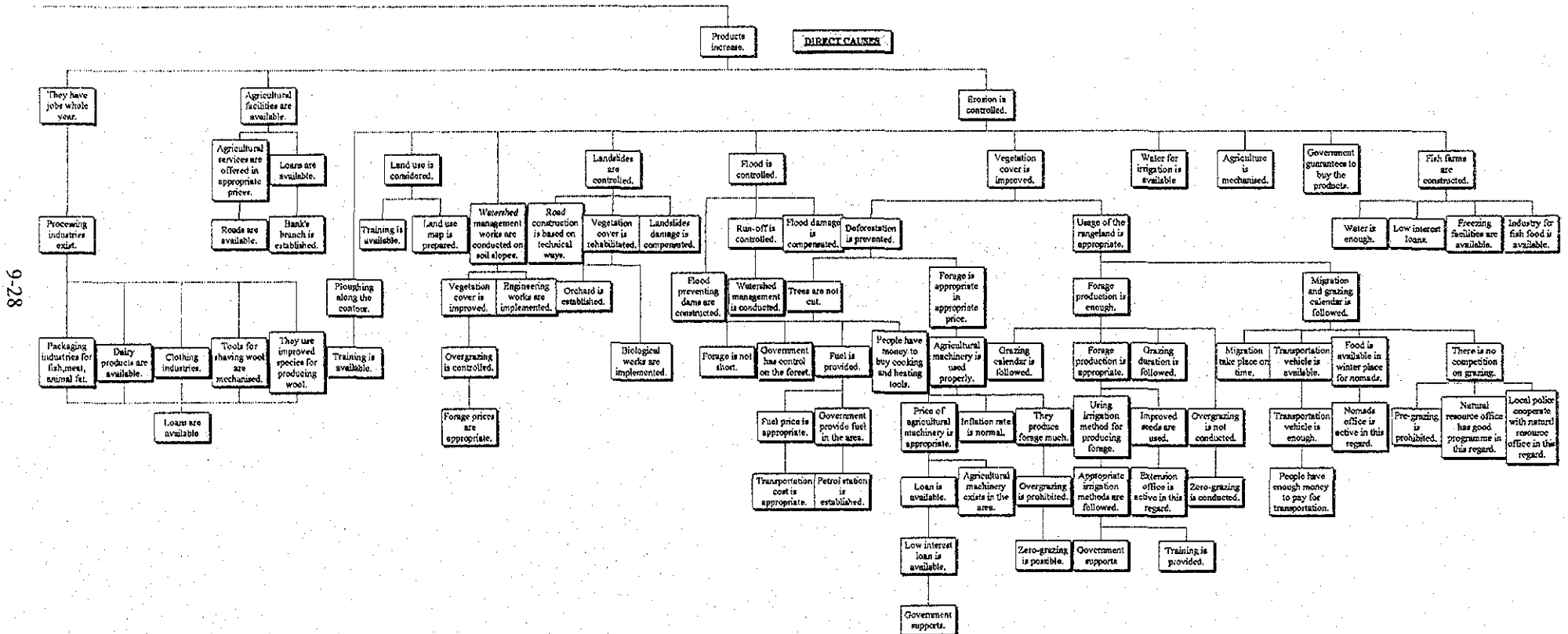


Figure 9-3-4 (3) Objective Analysis for K5-19a

Table 9-3-2 Project Design Matrix (PDM) for K5-19a

Project Name: Master plan of Bazoff
Project Area: Bazoff sub-basin (K5-19a)

Duration: 20 years (2002-2021)
Target Group: Residents of sub-basin including nomads

Date: 2001/6/25

Narrative Summary				Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Overall Goal: - Social equality. - Dependence to government reduced. - Welfare is provided. - Social security improves. - Employment increases.						
Project Purpose Income is enough.						
Outputs						
1	Water for agriculture is provided.	4	Agricultural facilities are appropriate.	8	Nomads' products increase.	- Inflation is normal. - Governmental policy doesn't change.
2	Vegetation cover is conserved.	5	Fish farms are established.	9	Tourists visit the sub-basin.	
3	Erosion is controlled.	6	All people have jobs.			
		7	Prices of products are appropriate.			
Activities						
1-1	Training is provided.	4-1	Coordinate with the bank of agriculture for establishing a barance and providing loan.	8-1	Train nomads.	Inputs - Telecommunication facilities are constructed. - Tourism places are reconstructed. - The Environmental Office fences the area. - The government provide essential investment in the area. - People are trained on natural resources. - Security is maintained. - Government propagate the area. - Private sector is ready to invest in the area. - Income from the tourism is invested in the area. - The government has enough information on the attractive places in the area. - Nomads are armed. - Low interest loans are provided. - Cooperatives are established. - Robbery is prevented. - Nomads' children get scholarships. - There is no social unrest in the area. - Finance is provided on time.
1-2	Government supports.	4-2	Train the people for usage of agricultural facilities.	8-2	Coordinate with Ministry of Higher Education to provide scholarship for children of nomads.	
1-3	Cement dams are constructed.	4-3	Provide agricultural machinery.	8-3	Ask government to invest the nomads.	
1-4	Diversion dams are constructed.	5-1	Coordinate with a bank for providing loans.	8-4	Train native veterinarian.	
1-5	Pumping station is established.	5-2	Train the people.	8-5	Provide health care facilities in low prices.	
1-6	Channels are sealed.	5-3	Control construction of the fish farms.	8-6	Provide veterinarian in the area.	
1-7	New irrigation methods are provided.	5-4	Provide the young of fish.	8-7	Provide drugs for animals.	
1-8	Reservoirs are available.	5-5	Establish industry for feeding fish.	8-8	Insure the animals.	
2-1	Fuel is provided.	5-6	Provide drugs for fish.	8-9	Improve the vegetation cover.	
2-2	Loans are available.	5-7	Establish packaging industries.	8-10	Coordinate with the Ministry of Cooperation.	
2-3	Government supports.	6-1	Design the programme for providing jobs.	8-11	Coordinate with a bank to establish branch for nomad.	
2-4	Zero-grazing is conducted.	6-2	Provide financial resources regarding water.	8-12	Coordinate with a bank to provide low interest loans for the nomads.	
2-5	Price of forage is low.	6-3	Coordinate with a bank for providing loans.	8-13	Establish collecting centre of milk.	
2-6	Tree plantation is completed.	6-4	Provide agricultural facilities.	8-14	Provide transportation vehicles.	
2-7	Seeding is done.	6-5	Improve farmland.	8-15	Provide moving itinerant traders for buying animals.	
2-8	Government guarantees to purchase extra animals.	6-6	Improve farmland by terracing.	8-16	Coordinate with army to provide certificate for their guns.	
2-9	Fence the rangeland.	6-7	Level the farmland.	8-17	Coordinate with the police to provide security for nomads.	
3-1	Train the people.	6-8	Improve land use.	8-18	Establish markets for their products.	
3-2	Rehabilitate vegetation cover.	6-9	Provide new irrigation methods.	8-19	Provide marketing.	
3-3	Produce forage.	6-10	Establish agricultural high school.	9-1	Ask the government to invest for construction of roads.	
3-4	Establish orchards.	6-11	Improve available roads.	9-2	Coordinate with the Ministry of Guidance to invest in the area and provide facilities to the private sector to invest.	
3-5	Plant walnuts trees.	6-12	Establish access roads to fish ponds.	9-3	Coordinate with telecommunication office.	
3-6	Plant Almond trees.	7-1	Train the people	9-4	Provide essential food.	
3-7	Control run-off.	7-2	Establish access roads.	9-5	Make people to cooperate with the government.	
3-8	Seed the rangeland.	7-3	Coordinate with the Ministry of Cooperation for establish multi-purpose cooperatives and establishing their office.	9-6	Ask parliament members to support the people.	
3-9	Construct flood prevention dams.	7-4	Instruct rural people to manage the cooperative.	9-7	Coordinate with the Environmental Office to train the people and to fence the area.	
3-10	Construct bunckets.	7-5	Ask elders to solve problems of the cooperatives.	9-8	Coordinate with army to provide security for tourists.	
3-11	Terrace the slopes.	7-6	Provide commodities on time.			
3-12	Construct stone dams.	7-7	Coordinate with a bank for providing loans.			
3-13	Construct gabion dams.	7-8	Coordinate with parliament member to improve existing rules.			
3-14	Do furrowing.					
3-15	Construct soil dams.					
3-16	Construct appropriate roads.					
Preconditions						
- Related governmental sectors are cooperative.						

9.4 Results of the Workshop: K7-0-19-1 Sarbaz

The PCM workshop for the K7-0-19-1 (Sarbaz and Noorabad) was held on May 31-June 3, 2001 at the dormitory of the Ministry of Jihad and Agriculture in Semirom. The participants of the workshop are shown in the Table 9-4-1. The workshop results, namely Participation Analysis (Group Categorization), Participation Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis), Problem Analysis, Objectives Analysis and Project Design Matrix (PDM) are shown in the Figure 9-4-1, 9-4-2, 9-4-3, 9-4-4, and Table 9-4-2 respectively.

Table 9-4-1 Participants List of the Workshop for K7-0-19-1

	NAME	POSITION/OCCUPATION	ORGANISATION/VILLAGE	5.31	6.1	6.2	6-4
1	M.K. Taheri	Farmer	Noorabad village		p	p	p
2	K. Mohammadi	Farmer/ livestock keeper	Sarbaz village		p	p	p
3	B. Rahmani	Farmer/ livestock keeper	Sarbaz village		p		p
4	S. Naderi	Farmer/ livestock keeper	Noorabad village		p		
5	A. Rahmani	Farmer	Sarbaz village		p	p	p
6	A. Salini	Farmer	Sarbaz village		p	p	p
7	K. Yamaya	Mapping engineer	JICA Study Team		p	p	p
8	Ms. F. Aghacifar	Education trainer	Educational office		p	p	p
9	J. Keyani	Manager	Rural water & sewage office		p		
10	G.H. Rezaei	Manage of Semirom drinking water network	Rural water & sewage office		p	p	
11	M.A. Rahmani	Technician of livestock affairs	Livestock affairs office		p	p	p
12	Ms. F. Pirmoradian	Diploma holder/ Manager of Tarvij extension	Rural extension office		p	p	p
13	M. Moradi	Watershed management expert	Watershed management office of Semirom			p	p
14	M. Najaf		Veterinary office of Semirom			p	p
15	A. Hashemi	Natural resource expert	Natural resource office of Semirom			p	
16	A. Riaziat	Road and construction expert	Rural road office of Esfahan			p	p
17	Ms. F. Asefi	Trainer	Local extension office			p	p
18	Nosratolah Nili	Watershed management expert	Watershed management office of Esfahan	p			
19	Ali Shafiee	Watershed management expert	Natural resource office of Esfahan	p	p	p	p
20	Farzad Amiri	Technician of rural development	Extension office of Semirom	p	p	p	p
21	Hossein Sami	Watershed management expert	Watershed management office of Semirom	p	p	p	p
22	Jiro Iguchi	Expert for participatory planning	JICA Study Team	p	p	p	p
23	Ghorbanali Aghaee	Farmer	Sarbaz village	p	p	p	p
24	Sohrab Aghaee	Forest & rangeland expert	Natural resource office of Semirom	p			
25	Nematollah Rahmani	Farmer	Sarbaz village	p			
26	S. M. Safavi	Co-moderator	Watershed management deputy	p	p	p	p
27	Hojattolah Akbari	Farmer	Noorabad village	p	p	p	p
28	Amir Moleki Bigdeli	Irrigation expert	Flood group, Watershed management deputy	p	p	p	p
29	Ebrahim Hassani	Farmer/ livestock keeper	Noorabad village	p	p	p	p
30	Tahmaseb Qharaqhani	Water and soil technician	Jihad Semirom office	p	p	p	p
31	Farajollah Abbassi	Farmer	Noorabad village	p	p	p	p
32	Hamidreza Soleimani	Watershed management expert	Watershed management deputy	p	p	p	p
33	Bahram Samimi	Co-expert of department for village	Jihad Semirom office	p	p		
34	Ahmad Naderi Darehshri	Extension expert	Jihad Semirom office	p	p	p	p
35	Bahador Naderi	Farmer	Noorabad village	p	p	p	p
36	Feyzollah Rahnama	Water resource expert	Watershed management office of Esfahan	p	p	p	p
37	Mohamad Javad Shahidani	Expert of production and reconstruction	Semirom nomad office, Ministry of Jihad	p	p	p	p

Beneficiaries	Negatively Affected Groups	Potential Opponents	Implementing Agencies	Decision Makers	Community Leaders	Funding agencies	Supporting Groups
Farmers	Livestock keepers	Environment office	Villagers transportation office	Nomad office	Islamic councils (Shora)	Bank of Agriculture (kind of bank in Iran)	Health office
Students	Farmers	Land owners	Rural sewage water office	Shora	Rural teachers	Banks	Mosques
Nomad	Villagers	Nomads' shora	Electric office	Livestock keepers		Rural cooperatives	Police
Workers	Nomads	Natural resources office	Jihad and Agriculture office	Farmers		Nomad cooperatives	Gaz company
Farmers (orchards)	Traders	Nomads	Education office	Residents		Japanese government	Farmers
Female villagers	Handicraft makers	Livestock keepers	Veterinary	Water organization		Insurance company	Parliament members
Female nomads	Traditional cow keepers	Farmers	Housing office	Local offices of Jihad and Agriculture		Disable people office	Red crescent
Traders (tenants of apple orchard in winter)			Nomads office	Governor of the district			Rescue team
Livestock keepers (villagers)			Water organization	Shora of the district			Lawyer
Watershed residents			Livestock office	Rural teachers			Trade office
Bee breeders			Natural resource office	Natural resources office			Public health (welfare)
Shop owners				Governor of city			Nomads BASIDJI
Fish breeders				Parliament members			(Telephone) communication office
Processing company for apple and fish							Oil distributors
Ministry of economy (provincial office)							SHAHID (people who had died in the fight) office
							Environment office
							Insurance office



Figure 9-4-1 Participation Analysis (Group Categorization) for K7-0-19-1

Group: Nomads

Characteristics	Problems	Needs	Potentials
Life of nomad people is depending on livestock and pasture.	They have more livestock and have less rangeland	They need fodder and better rangeland.	Nomads are able to develop and improve handicrafts.
They immigrate to another places.	Environment and rangeland protection is the main problem.	Improvement of rangeland and implementation of watershed management projects contribute to improve the living conditions of Nomads.	Nomads can produce most parts of meat of the country.
They live in the camps.	There is not direct market to sell the products.	Training is their basic needs.	Jihad provides loan then livestock production increases.
Nomads are livestock keepers.	Living in the camp is very hard because of climatic condition.	They need comfortable roads.	Nomad potential is rangeland potential.
Nomads don't run the risks and are not interested	The facilities of nomads are limited.	Nomads need permanent houses.	
Nomad people are active and right	Due to drought they have many problems.	Nomads need livestock breeding and better varieties.	
Nomads are producing and supplying the security of the area.	Nomad people destroy the rangeland due to overgrazing	They need to improve their life.	
Nomads produce handicrafts	Nomad people don't pay attention to the grazing season.	They need to change the rangeland agriculture land.	
Nomad people have excellent human potential (they are clever).	During the migration season they cause traffic problem.	They need weapon for protecting their livestock.	
		They need to be protected by police when they migrate.	
		They need more support by the government.	
		One of the basic needs is long term loan.	
		They need a powerful system for production.	
		They need health facilities.	
		They need market for their products and handicrafts.	
		For improving the life of nomads, it is necessary to support the nomad office.	
		Nomads need new technical training.	
		They need training facilities.	
		Water supply for nomads is necessary	
		They need to buy and sell livestock production.	

Figure 9-4-2(1) Participation Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis) for K7-0-19-1

Group: Ministry of Jihad and Agriculture

Characteristics	Problems	Needs	Potentials
Jihad constructs the development projects.	The problem of Jihad is low budget.	Jihad needs houses for its officers.	It has high potential for construction.
The officers know the problems of villages.	Bank and its law is limited the Jihad to pay more facilities and loan.	Jihad needs more budgets.	People support Jihad.
It executes watershed management projects.	One of the problems is the top-down organization.	Jihad needs more experts.	Jihad provides loan then livestock production increases.
Jihad supports the villagers.	It has no planning for propagation. 	People participation is very good for constructing the projects.	Jihad is able to pay the loan for livestock.
It is responsible to service for villagers and nomads.	Jihad is not powerful for research. 	Jihad needs local people participation.	Jihad can establish the industrial area.
Jihad does not pay attention to its officers.			
People support the Jihad.			

Group: Traders

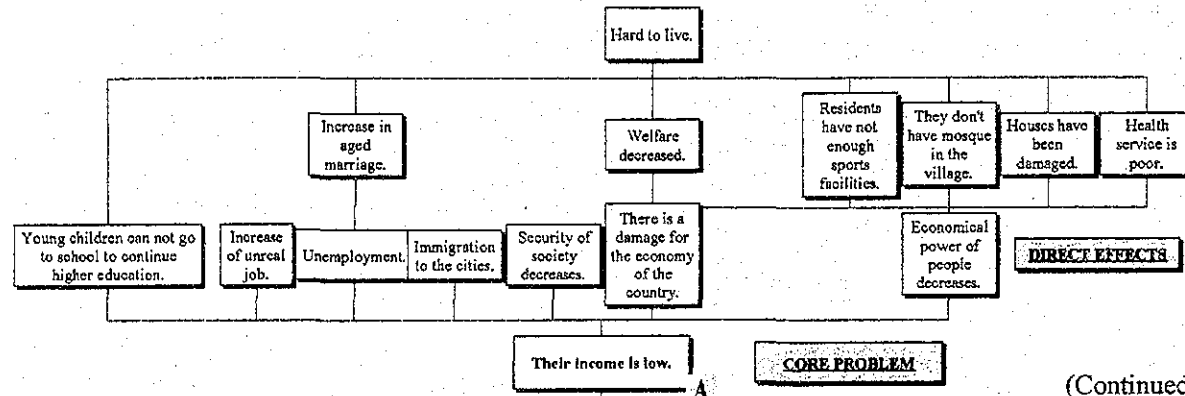
Characteristics	Problems	Needs	Potentials
They think always their benefits.	They have not constant place for work.	They need suitable place for useful work.	They have good relation.
They buy and sell all the farmers' production.			Close to Yasuj.
They don't have land and orchard.			They have and they can provide much money.
They like production to be increased.			Traders can provide suitable market for sales.
They reduce apple price.			The government must monitor the traders' activities.
They want to have more benefit in short time.			They have ability to make processing industry.

Figure 9-4-2(2) Participation Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis) for K7-0-19-1

Group: Villagers

Characteristics	Problems	Needs	Potentials
Most of them have apple orchards.	They need more land for agriculture.	They need training.	Workers forces are enough.
Low income.	They have not the suitable irrigation systems.	They need technology about agriculture.	High quality apple production.
They produce agricultural products.	For many months, they have not any job.	They need much water.	Jihad provides loan then livestock production increases.
They don't accept any risks.	They can not keep the products for a long time.	Need more information about the water and soil conservation.	They have ability for increase their production.
Their participation is good.	Lack of fertilizer.	They need roads.	Close to big city (Yasuj).
Most of them have a lot of children.	Lack of instruments for agriculture.	Need new method for increasing production.	They can make new job for unemployed person.
They follow monoculture (i.e. apple).	Distance between the villages and cities is big.	Water springs and snow melting must be controlled.	Applying new method for better production.
They help economy of the country.	Usually they can not use enough water.	High quality production (orchard, livestock, fish).	Isfahan market is better but the distance is far away.
They are right people.	Decrease of soil quality.	They don't have mosque.	They can use this climate situation for continuing their life.
	Lack of forage for livestock.	Need the cooperative company.	
	Lack of training facilities.	They need fixed prices by the government.	
	Landslide problem nears their farmland.	They need a cool place (like big refrigerator) for keeping products.	
	Climate of area is changed.	Need a processing factory.	
	Lack of the roads.	They need to omit the traders.	
	They don't have enough facilities for health and welfare (i.e. hospital, clinic)		
	There is flood.		
	Rangeland is poor.		
	Low credit and budget for villagers.		
	The environment office prepares many difficulties for villagers.		
	They don't like to live in the village.		
	They have shortage of water.		

Figure 9-4-2(3) Participation Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis) for K7-0-19-1



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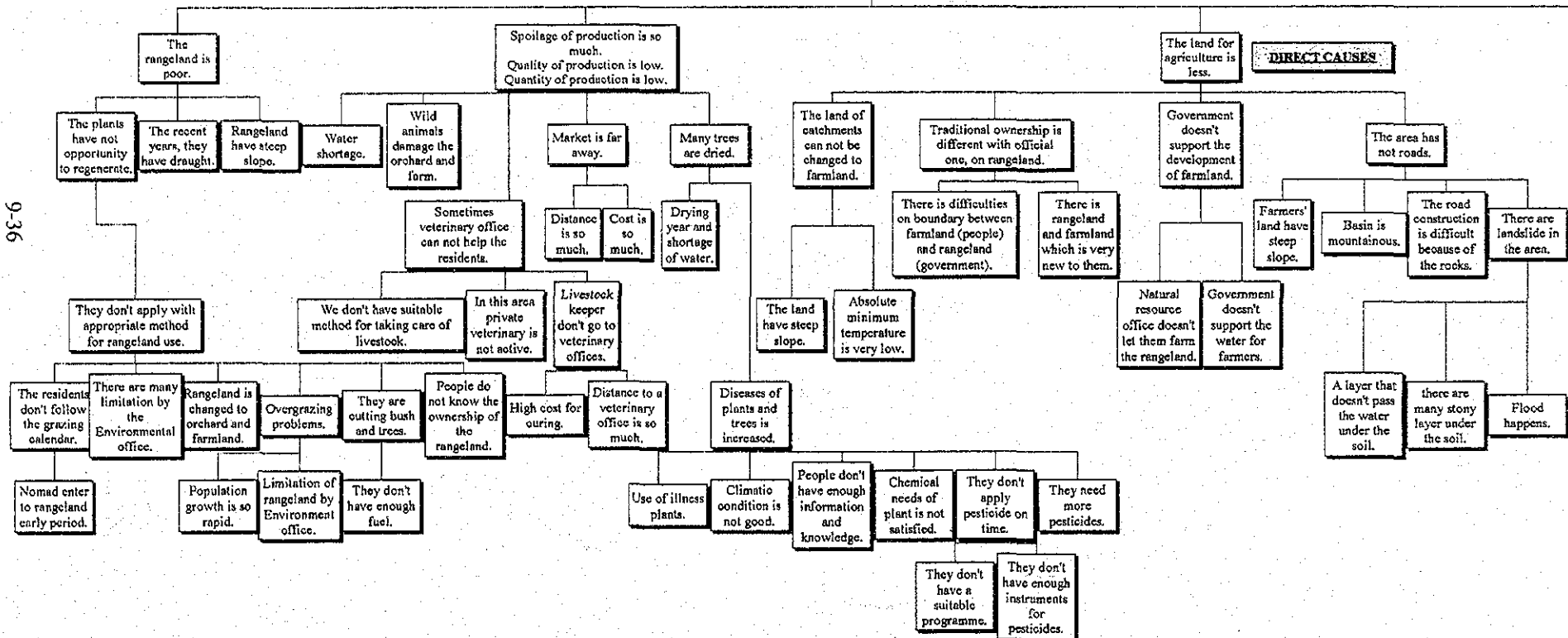
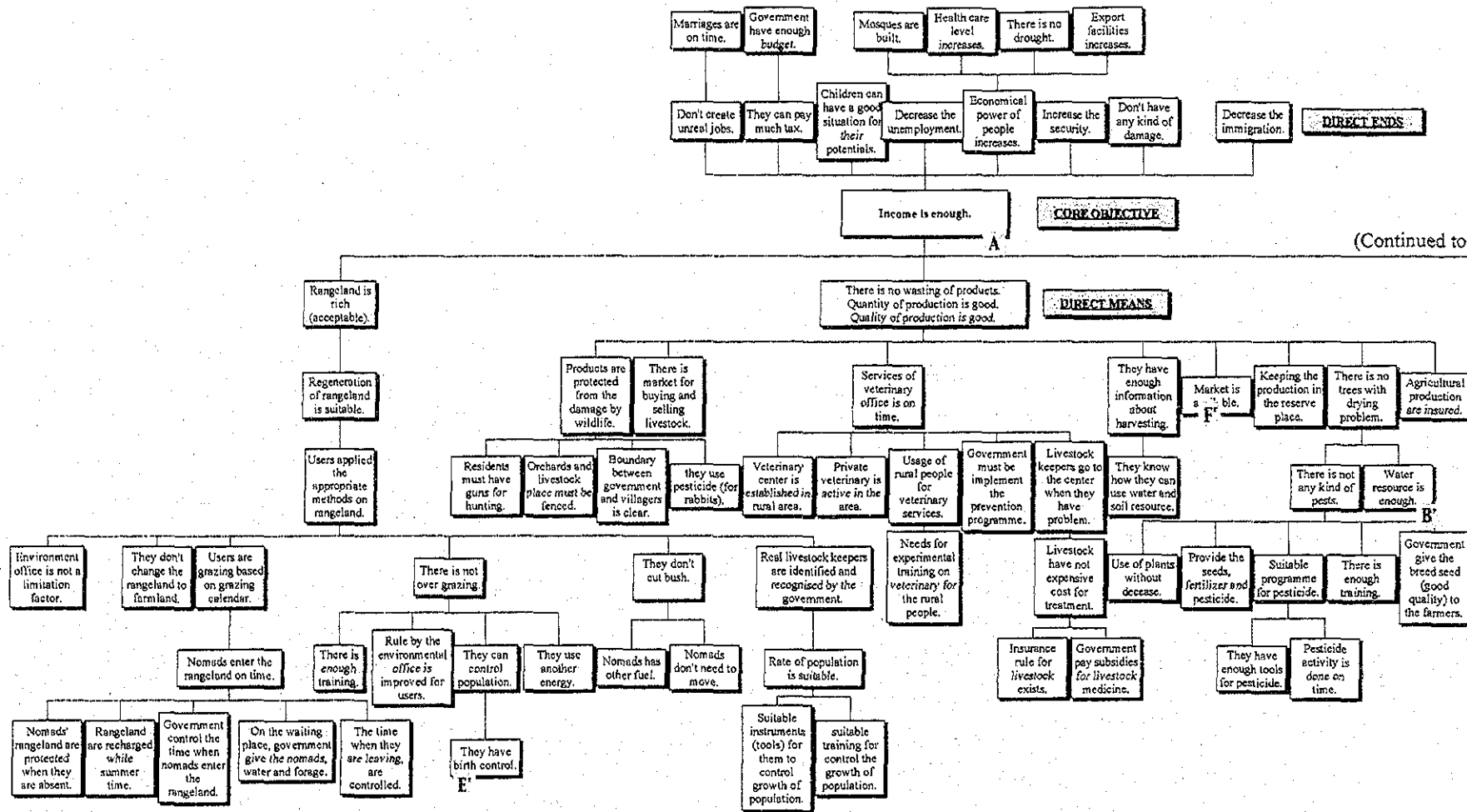


Figure 9-4-3 (1) Problem Analysis for K7-0-19-1



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Figure 9-4-4 (1) Objective Analysis for K7-0-19-1

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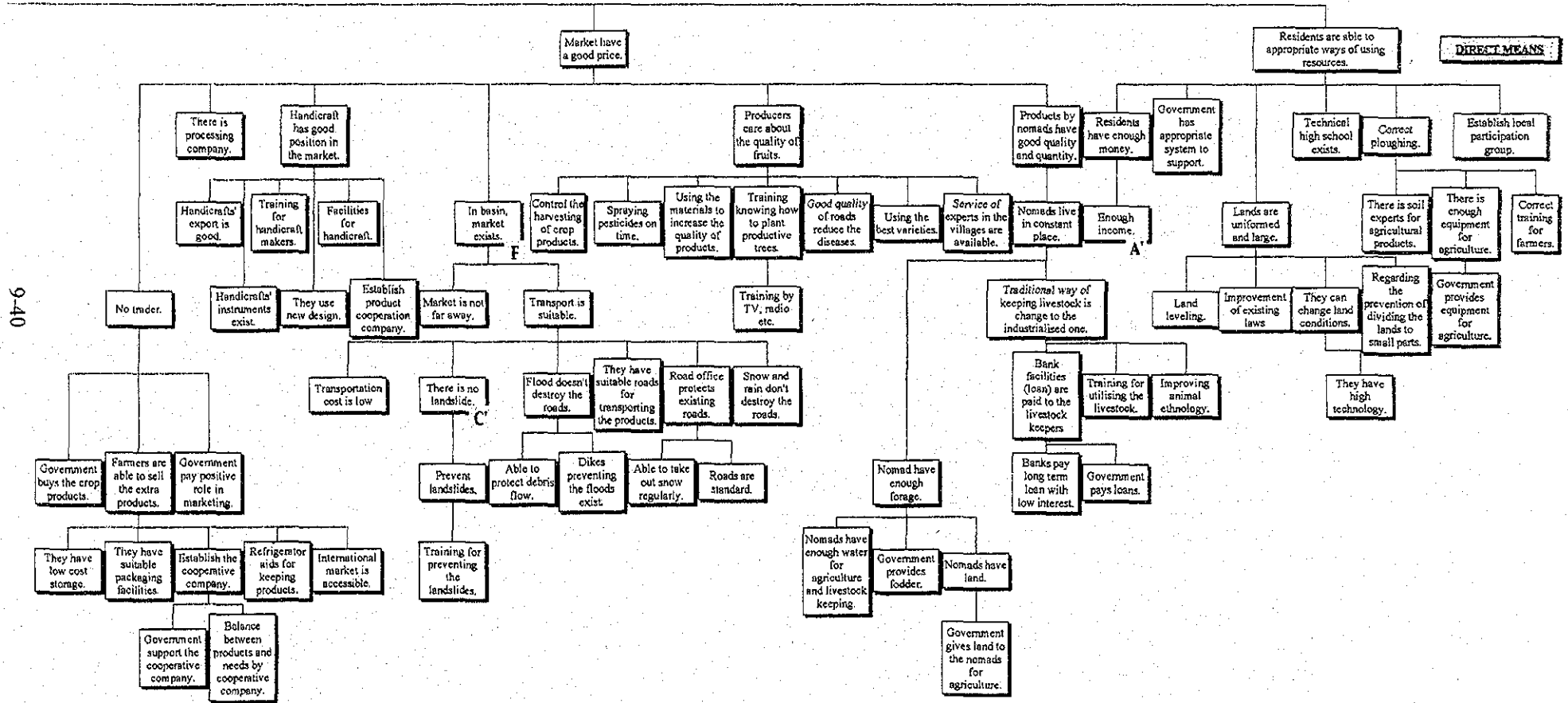


Figure 9-4-4 (3) Objective Analysis for K7-0-19-1

Table 9-4-2 Project Design Matrix (PDM) for K7-0-19-1

Project Name: Watershed Management Master Plan of Sarbaz and Noorabad

Duration: -2020

Date: 2001/6-4

Project Area: Sarbaz and Noorabad sub-basin (K7-0-19-1)

Target Group: Residents of the sub-basin (villagers and nomads)

Narrative Summary				Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Overall Goal						
1. Economical power of people increases. 2. Increase of employment. 3. Decrease of immigration. 4. Improve the economic, cultural and social conditions.						
Project Purpose						
People have enough income by local products.						
Outputs						
1	Applying a new agricultural methods.	3	Residents have enough water.	5	Products have suitable price.	- GAT convention doesn't interfere the market.
2	Farmland is enough.	4	Rangeland is rich.	6	Products are not wasted.	- Inflation is normal.
Activities					Inputs	
1-1	Enforce the law for uniforming land.	3-1	Construct storage dams.	5-1	Balance between needs and consumption.	- Law for uniforming land is prepared.
1-2	Dry farming land is changed to the irrigated land.	3-2	Construct concrete channels.	5-2	Conduct internet trading.	- Environmental office provides land on necessity.
1-3	Land levelling.	3-3	Maintain irrigation system.	5-3	Establish local market.	- Natural disaster like a big earthquake doesn't happen.
1-4	Government provides agricultural equipment to the residents.	3-4	Sprinkler irrigation system.	5-4	Establish cooperation company.	- Township officers have good cooperation.
1-5	Government must train the residents.	3-5	Dripping irrigation system.	5-5	Support the cooperatives by government.	
1-6	Establish participation group.	3-6	Construct furrows.	5-6	Establish packaging company.	
1-7	Establish provincial information bank system.	3-7	Construct bancket system.	5-7	Prepare vehicle for transportation.	
1-8	Use equipment for prevent freezing products.	3-8	Execute terrace.	5-8	Provide long-term loan with low interest.	
2-1	Terrace the land.	3-9	Construct pump station.	5-9	Prepare the farmland for nomads.	
2-2	Construct drainage for the farmers.	3-10	Decrease loan interests.	5-10	Establish the building for nomads.	
2-3	Construct check dams.	3-11	Improve the soil for infiltration.	5-11	Improve animals ethnology.	
2-4	Construct protection facilities for landslides.	4-1	Government buy extra livestock.	5-12	Provide appropriate devices for livestock to nomads.	
2-5	Establish warning system for landslides.	4-2	Prepare and design rangeland management.	5-13	Construct the reservoir and reconstruct springs for drinking water.	
2-6	Construct embankment.	4-3	Train the people for controlling population growth.	5-14	Make slaughterhouse.	
2-7	Construct flood preventing system.	4-4	Train for suitable usage.	5-15	Construct processing factories.	
2-8	Plant trees along rivers.	4-5	Grazing management.	5-16	Prepare handicraft markets.	
2-9	Stabilise the slope by supporting walls.	4-6	Make nomads live in constant places.	5-17	Prepare handicraft instruments with low costs.	
2-10	Solve conflict on traditional boundaries by the team of experts.	4-7	Government controls the time of nomads migration from summer camp and their entering the rangeland in winter.	6-1	Train the residents in the class.	
2-11	Audit the land.	4-8	Prepare the water and forage for nomads' waiting places.	6-2	Establish processing factory.	
2-12	Provide rangeland and farmland to the residents.	4-9	Protect the nomads of rangeland when they migrate.	6-4	Insure the products and livestock	
2-13	Establish managing organisation for ownership.	4-10	Construct the troughs for nomads.	6-4	Establish veterinary centre.	
2-14	Construct standard bridges for the roads.	4-11	Prepare fuel for nomads.	6-5	Government pays subsidy for livestock medicine.	
2-15	Maintain the roads.	4-12	Seeding with digging holes in rangeland.	6-6	Government implements prevention programme for livestock decease.	
		4-13	Seeding with ploughing in rangeland.	6-7	Provide scholarship for residents.	
		4-14	Plant trees	6-8	Construct reserving place and refrigerator.	
		4-15	Use the new source of energy.	6-9	Provide pesticide on time.	
		4-16	Cooperate with provincial research centre for establishing herbarium for the bank.	6-10	Provide tools and pesticide by low price.	
				6-11	Apply the safe seedlings.	
				6-12	Apply the improved seedlings.	
				6-13	Apply the suitable and improved seeds.	
				6-14	Fence the farmland.	
				6-15	Improve the roads between the farmland.	
						Preconditions
						- Conflicts must be solved between families, villagers and nomads.
						- Organisations and officers have good cooperation.
						- Government has good budget for supporting.
						- The condition like war isn't realised.