

*Attachment 4      The Decree on Establishment of AWMC*

## **Decree of Establishment of AWMC**

**IN THE NAME OF GOD**

**MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR  
GUILAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL**

### **ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ANZALI WETLAND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**

We worship God for His Help. This year is Called “Economic Jihad” by Leader of Islamic Republic of Iran. Following the commitments of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the meeting of the Second Joint Co-ordinating Committee (JCC) for the Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project (AWEMP), held in Rasht on 5<sup>th</sup> March 2008 and chaired by Ex-Governor, it was agreed that an Anzali Wetland Management Committee (AWMC) should be established without delay.

Based on the outcome of the meetings of interested parties in Anzali Wetland held in 2008, I hereby officially declare and confirm that the Anzali Wetland Management Committee has been legally established under the Bylaw for Provincial Planning and Development Council (in accordance with implementation of section D of Article 193 of the laws of the Fifth Five-Year National Development Plan).

The AWMC facilitates the improvement of planning, co-ordination, conservation and management within the Anzali Wetland, with the objective of achieving sustainable wise use of the wetland. The AWMC also addresses developmental affairs and environmental issues in the catchment of the wetland which may affect the wetland itself.

Anzali Wetland is designated as a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention of 1971. Co-operation between the institutions involved in the management of Anzali Wetland is a challenge for sustainable natural resources management. The complexity of achieving integrated management of the wetland and addressing the many issues that affect it, can only be achieved through an inter-sectoral approach and close collaboration between the various stakeholders.

It has been agreed that the AWMC be empowered with responsibility to supervise and monitor the management of Anzali Wetland and to ensure co-ordination, cooperation and synergy among the stakeholders, in order to achieve the long-term wise use of the wetland as conceived by the Ramsar Convention.

## **The Legal Proctor Components for the Decisions made by Anzali Wetland**

### **Management Committee; including rules and regulations hereunder:**

- 1- The Law of Environment Conservation and enhancement (Resolution Approved Date 1353/03/28 and Revision date 1371/08/24) and the relevant Executive Bylaw
- 2- The Law of Hunting and Fishing (Resolution Approved date 1346/03/16 and revisions approved date 1350/10/30 and 1375/09/25) and the relevant executive bylaw
- 3- The Law of Provision to Prevent Pollution (Resolution Approved No. 30201374)
- 4- The Law of Solid Waste Management (Resolution Approved Date 1383/02/20) and the relevant Executive Bylaw
- 5- The Executive bylaw of sanitary control and supervision of pesticides and chemicals (Resolution approved by Board of Ministries No. H19278T/32001 Date 1378/06/16)
- 6- The Law of Incorporation of Iran to the Ramsar Convention; 1971
- 7- Articles 688 and 690 of Islamic penalty

### **The Roles and Responsibilities of the AWMC**

Article 1        The AWMC acts as a co-ordinating body between executive agencies and other stakeholders in and around the wetland. The specific objectives and mandates of the AWMC are as follows:

- A Review current and emerging issues of land, water and wildlife resource management in the wetland.
- B Propose policies, strategies and action plans in co-ordination with responsible bodies and other stakeholders, for improving long-term wetland resource management.
- C Serve as a focal point for monitoring the state and changes of wetland natural resources (e.g. water quality, sedimentation, weed species [*Azolla*], and the numbers /distribution of plants and animals).
- D Serve as a focal point for monitoring the impact of developments in and around the wetland, and facilitate dialogue leading to concerted recommendations.
- E Maintain a wetland knowledge database, accessible by the partner agencies and stakeholders. Facilitate the dissemination of this information to interested parties.

- F Support pilot activities in the fields of conservation, ecotourism and environmental education by official bodies, the private sector and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).
  - G Support activities for wetland protection / restoration, improvement of public access, safe navigation, provision of interpretation and other visitor facilities.
  - H Support the legitimate sustainable utilisation of wetland resources by local communities.
  - I Contribute to the development of rules, regulations, licence requirements, etc., concerning access to and use of wetland resources.
  - J Develop any necessary legal instruments for the formalisation of the committee and the implementation of its responsibilities.
  - K Receive funds to undertake any of the above functions.
  - L Educating, informing, and enlightening the public regarding legitimate, wise use of the Wetland
  - M Strenuous effort in observing the Requirements of Sweden POPS Convention
  - N Cooperation with the National Wetland Management Committee
  - O Other relevant roles and responsibilities as may be agreed between the members from time to time.
- Article 2      None of the above roles and responsibilities detract from the existing powers of the official bodies represented on the AWMC.

### **The Structure of the “AWMC”**

- Article 3      The “AWMC” is composed of representatives of wetland stakeholders, including government bodies, NGOs, etc., as listed below.
- Article 4      The AWMC is chaired by the Governor of Guilan Province, or whoever the Governor may instruct to deputise for him from time to time. When necessary, additional members can be included on a temporary or permanent basis, in order to provide the necessary linkages with other concerned agencies or to discuss specific issues.
- Article 5      Guilan DOE will act as secretariat.

Article 6        The current membership is as follows:

- The Governor of Guilan Province – Chairman
- Guilan Provincial Governor Planning Deputy
- Guilan Provincial Governor Developmental Deputy
- Guilan Department of the Environment- General Director (secretary of the committee)
- District Governors (Anzali, Rasht, and Somesara)
- Guilan Jihad Agriculture Organization – Director
- Guilan Natural Resources Organization – Director
- Guilan Water & Wastewater Company – Managing Director
- Guilan Rural Water & Wastewater Company - Executive Director
- Guilan Regional Water Company- Managing Director
- Guilan Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Organization
- General Department of Ports & Marine Organization – General Director
- The representatives of Municipalities Contiguous to the Wetland
- Shilat (Fishery Organization) - General Director
- Guilan Housing and City Planning Organisation –Director
- General Department of Guilan Housing Foundation-General Director
- Guilan Justice Administration- Director
- The Local Fishers Cooperative (up to two representatives)
- The legal representatives of NGOs (Introduced by DOE)
- Technical Bureau of Provincial Governor’s Office- General Director
- Crisis Management of Provincial Governor’s Office – General Director

Through recognition of the secretariat, representatives of the stakeholders hereunder, could participate in the meetings without vote right.

- General Department of Education- Director
- Guilan Inland Water Aquaculture Institute – Director
- Industries and Mines Organization
- Environmentally active News Agencies- Honorary member (without vote right)

- Guilan Province Mass Media Union- Honorary member (without vote right)
- Guilan Industrial Townships Company-Managing Director
- Rasht Industrial City- Managing Director
- Engineering, Agriculture, and Natural Resource Organization- Director
- Sepah Construction Mobilization of Guilan Province- Director
- Two University Professors with Relevant Fields
- Guilan General Department of Road and Transportation-General Director
- Guilan Broadcasting Organization- General Director
- Guilan General Department of Cooperation- General Director

#### **Article 7      Sub-committees**

Sub-committees of the AWMC can be established from time to time to facilitate or undertake specific responsibilities of the Committee. The members of these sub-committees will be chosen on a selective basis, and must be active member of the AWMC.

#### **Article 8      Meetings**

Meetings of the AWMC will be called by the Governor every three months and/or at such other times as may be deemed necessary. The agenda for each meeting will be sent to members along with the invitation.

#### **Article 9      Secretariat**

The Secretariat of the AWMC will be provided by the Guilan Department of Environment. The Secretariat will be provided with a permanent office, facilities and staff as appropriate.

This decree includes one introduction and 9 articles and is equal for all members of AWMC and is indispensable.

Date .....

Signature .....

Mr Mahdi Saadati, Governor-General of Guilan Province  
Ministry of the Interior

## **بیانیه تاسیس کمیته مدیریت قلاب انزلی**



## بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

با استعانت از درگاه خداوند متعال و در سالی که توسط مقام معظم رهبری حضرت آیت الله العظمی امام خامنه ای (زیده عزه) به نام سال "جهاد اقتصادی" معرفی شده است، با عنایت به توافق دولت جمهوری اسلامی ایران و با توجه به دستاوردهای دومین نشست کمیته هماهنگی مشترک در پروژه مدیریت اکولوژیک تالاب انزلی که مورخ ۱۵ اسفند ۱۳۸۶ به ریاست استاندار وقت در رشت برگزار گردید، با تاسیس "کمیته مدیریت تالاب انزلی" موافقت می گردد.

در اجرای بند "د" ماده ۱۹۳ قانون برنامه پنجم و بر اساس اختیارات قانونی و نظر به نتایج حاصل از نشست های سازمانهای ذیربط تالاب انزلی در سال ۱۳۸۶؛ اینجانب رسماً حکم تاسیس "کمیته مدیریت تالاب انزلی" را بر مبنای اختیارات شورای برنامه ریزی و توسعه استان؛ صادر می نمایم.

"کمیته مدیریت تالاب انزلی" تسهیل گر بهبود برنامه ریزی، هماهنگی، حفاظت و مدیریت تالاب انزلی در جهت دستیابی به بهره برداری خردمندانه از منابع و استعدادهای آن خواهد بود و به مسایل توسعه ای و مشکلات محیط زیست حوزه آبخیز که می توانند به هر نحو بر تالاب تاثیرگذار باشند توجه خاص خواهد داشت.

تالاب انزلی که به عنوان تالابی با ارزش بین المللی در فهرست کنوانسیون رامسر در سال ۱۳۵۴ به ثبت رسیده است، همکاری بین بخشی در جهت رفع چالشهای پیشرو در جهت پایداری این منبع عظیم طبیعی را در پی خواهد داشت.

مدیریت یکپارچه تالاب کلیه مسایل و مشکلاتی را که بر اصالت اکولوژیکی آن تاثیرگذار می باشند مخاطب قرار داده، رویکردی "بین بخشی" و مشارکت نزدیک کلیه ذی نفعان و ذی ربط ها را می طلبد.

بنابراین با توافقات به عمل آمده به "کمیته مدیریت تالاب انزلی" اختیارات و مسئولیت های لازم داده می شود که بر روند مدیریت تالاب نظارت و پایش نموده تا هماهنگی، همگرایی و همکاری ذی نفعان و ذی ربط ها تضمین و در نهایت اهداف کنوانسیون رامسر که همان استفاده خردمندانه و پایدار از تالابها و منابع آنها می باشد محقق گردد.



## **ابعاد حقوقی ناظر بر تصمیمات کمیته مدیریت تالاب انزلی؛ شامل قوانین و مقررات بشرح ذیل می باشد :**

- ۱- قانون حفاظت و بهسازی محیط زیست (مصوب ۱۳۵۳/۰۳/۲۸ و اصلاحیه ۱۳۷۱/۰۸/۲۴) و آیین نامه اجرایی آن .
- ۲- قانون شکار و صید (مصوب ۱۳۴۶/۰۳/۱۶ و اصلاحات مصوب ۱۳۵۳/۱۰/۳۰ و ۱۳۷۵/۰۹/۲۵) و آیین نامه اجرایی آن .
- ۳- قانون نحوه جلوگیری از آلودگی هوا (مصوب ۱۳۷۴/۰۳/۲۰) .
- ۴- قانون مدیریت پسماندها (مصوب ۱۳۸۳/۰۲/۲۰) و آیین نامه اجرایی آن .
- ۵- آیین نامه اجرایی کنترل و نظارت بهداشتی بر سموم و مواد شیمیایی (مصوبه شماره ۳۲۰۰۱/ت/۱۹۲۷۸هـ مورخ ۱۳۷۸/۰۶/۱۶ هیات وزیران).
- ۶- قانون الحاق ایران به کنوانسیون رامسر؛ سال ۱۹۷۱.
- ۷- ماده ۶۸۸ و ۶۹۰ قانون مجازات اسلامی .

## **نقش و مسئولیت های کمیته مدیریت تالاب انزلی**

### **ماده ۱- کمیته مدیریت تالاب انزلی به عنوان هماهنگ کننده بین سازمانهای اجرایی و سایر ذی نفعان و ذی ربطها در حیطه**

تالاب عمل می کند. مقاصد و فعالیت های "کمیته مدیریت تالاب انزلی" شامل موارد زیر می باشد:

- الف • بازنگری مسائل کنونی و آتی مربوط به مدیریت منابع آب، خاک و تنوع زیستی در حیطه تالاب .
- ب • ارائه پیشنهاد در مورد خط مشی، راهبرد و برنامه های اجرایی به سازمان ها و نهادهای مسئول و سایر ذی نفعان و ذی ربط ها برای بهبود درازمدت مدیریت منابع تالاب .
- پ • ایفای نقش محوری در پایش وضعیت و تغییرات در منابع طبیعی تالاب ( کیفیت آب، رسوب گذاری، گونه های مهاجم و همچنین آمار مربوط به گیاهان و جانوران ) .
- ت • ایفای نقش محوری در پایش فشارهای ناشی از توسعه در حیطه تالاب و نیز تسهیل گفتمان برای حصول به پیشنهادات و توصیه های سازنده .

ث • سازماندهی، راه اندازی و مدیریت سامانه دانش و اطلاعات تالاب، قابل دسترس برای ذی نفعان و ذی ربط ها، و تسهیل در امر توزیع اطلاعات مربوطه میان سازمانها موسسات و افراد علاقمند به امر تالاب.

ج • پشتیبانی از فعالیتهای اجرایی نمونه (پایلوت) در زمینه حفاظت، طبیعت گردی و آموزش زیست محیطی توسط بخشهای دولتی، خصوصی و سازمانهای غیر دولتی (NGO).

چ • پشتیبانی از فعالیت های مربوط به حفاظت و احیای تالاب و بهبود شرایط جهت دسترسی قانونی عموم مردم، ایمنی تردد قایق ها، آگاهی بخشی درباره طبیعت و سایر تسهیلات برای بازدید کنندگان تالاب.

ح • پشتیبانی از بهره برداری قانونی، پایدار و خردمندانه از منابع تالاب توسط جوامع محلی.

خ • معاونت در وضع قوانین و مقررات مورد نیاز جهت صدور مجوز برای دسترسی قانونمند به تالاب و استفاده قانونی و خردمندانه بر اساس ظرفیت منابع آن.

د • ایجاد شرایط و ابزار قانونی لازم برای رسمیت بخشیدن هرچه بیشتر به کمیته و انجام مطلوب وظایف محوله.

ذ • تامین بودجه برای انجام فعالیت های لازم.

ر • آموزش، آگاه سازی و تنویر افکار عمومی در بهره برداری قانونی و خردمندانه از تالاب.

ز • پیگیری مجدانه در رعایت الزامات کنوانسیون POPS سوئد.

ژ • همکاری با کمیته ملی مدیریت تالابها.

س • سایر مسئولیت ها و نقشهای مربوط که ممکن است به مرور زمان لازم دیده شود و مصوب گردد.

**ماده ۲-** هیچ یک از مسئولیت ها و نقشهای "کمیته مدیریت تالاب انزلی" از اختیارات و قدرت قانونی فعلی سازمان ها و نهادهای عضو نمی کاهد.

## ساختار "کمیته مدیریت تالاب انزلی"

**ماده ۳-** "کمیته مدیریت تالاب انزلی" متشکل از نمایندگان ذی نفعان تالاب و کلیه سازمان ها و نهادهای ذی ربط دولتی، غیر دولتی و تشکل های مردم نهاد می باشد که در ذیل به آن ها اشاره شده است.

**ماده ۴-** ریاست "کمیته مدیریت تالاب انزلی" با استاندار گیلان می باشد و بنا به صلاحدید، وی می تواند این وظیفه را به معاونین خود محول نماید. در صورت لزوم و یا به منظور ایجاد ارتباط با سایر سازمانها و یا بحث و تبادل نظر بر سر مسایل خاص، اعضای بیشتری را می توان در فهرست اعضای موقت و دائمی قرار داد.

**ماده ۵-** اداره کل حفاظت محیط زیست گیلان بعنوان دبیر کمیته ایفای نقش می نماید.

**ماده ۶-** اعضای دائمی به قرار زیر می باشند:

استاندار استان گیلان ( ریاست کمیته )	-
معاونت برنامه ریزی استانداری گیلان	-
معاونت امور عمرانی استانداری گیلان	-
اداره کل حفاظت محیط زیست گیلان- مدیر کل ( دبیر کمیته )	-
فرمانداران ( انزلی، رشت و صومعه سرا )	-
سازمان جهاد کشاورزی استان گیلان - ریاست	-
اداره کل منابع طبیعی استان گیلان- مدیر کل	-
شرکت آب و فاضلاب استان گیلان - مدیر عامل	-
شرکت آب و فاضلاب روستایی استان گیلان - مدیر اجرایی	-
شرکت آب منطقه ای استان گیلان- مدیرعامل	-
سازمان میراث فرهنگی، صنایع دستی و گردشگری گیلان -ریاست	-
اداره کل بنادر و دریانوردی استان گیلان - مدیر کل	-
شهرداران شهرهای مجاور تالاب	-
اداره کل شیلات استان گیلان - مدیر کل	-
سازمان مسکن و شهرسازی استان گیلان- ریاست	-
اداره کل بنیاد مسکن استان گیلان- مدیرکل	-

- دادگستری استان گیلان-ریاست
- تعاونی صیادان محلی ( حداکثر دو نماینده )
- نمایندگان سازمانهای مردم نهاد بنا به معرفی سازمان حفاظت محیط زیست
- دفتر فنی استانداری گیلان - مدیرکل
- مدیریت بحران استانداری گیلان- مدیرکل

**تبصره:** نمایندگان دستگاه های ذیل در صورت تشخیص دبیرخانه می توانند بدون حق رای در جلسات کمیته شرکت نمایند :

- سازمان آموزش و پرورش استان گیلان-ریاست
- پژوهشکده آبیاری پروری آبهای داخلی گیلان - ریاست
- سازمان صنایع و معادن- ریاست
- خبرگزاری های فعال در زمینه محیط زیست
- خانه مطبوعات استان گیلان
- شرکت شهرکهای صنعتی گیلان- مدیرعامل
- شهر صنعتی رشت- مدیرعامل
- سازمان نظام مهندسی؛ کشاورزی و منابع طبیعی- ریاست
- بسیج سازندگی سپاه استان گیلان- ریاست
- دو نفر از اساتید دانشگاه با تحصیلات در رشته مرتبط
- اداره کل راه و ترابری- مدیرکل
- اداره کل صدا و سیما گیلان - مدیرکل
- اداره کل تعاون استان گیلان- مدیرکل

## ماده ۷- زیر کمیته ها

زیر کمیته های کمیته مدیریت تالاب انزلی می توانند بر حسب نیاز و برای مدت لازم تاسیس گردند و وظایف خاصی از طرف کمیته به عهده آنان گذاشته شود. اعضای این زیر کمیته ها بصورت انتخابی تعیین خواهند شد و باید در کمیته مدیریت تالاب انزلی کاملاً فعال باشند.



## ماده ۸ - جلسات

جلسات عادی کمیته مدیریت تالاب هر سه ماه یکبار و جلسات فوق العاده بنا به ضرورت به دعوت استاندار یا درخواست دبیر جلسه و تایید استاندار تشکیل می گردد. دستور کار هر جلسه در جلسه قبل اعلام و به همراه دعوتنامه نیز ارسال خواهد شد.

## ماده ۹ - دبیرخانه

دبیرخانه کمیته مدیریت تالاب انزلی توسط اداره کل حفاظت محیط زیست استان گیلان و در این اداره ایجاد خواهد شد. این دبیرخانه یک دفتر دائمی خواهد داشت و نیروی انسانی مجرب و تجهیزات لازم براساس تصمیمات کمیته تامین می گردد. این بیانیه با یک مقدمه و نه ماده تنظیم و برای کلیه اعضا کمیته مدیریت تالاب انزلی حکم واحد داشته و لازم الاجرا می باشد.

تاریخ: ۱۳۹۰/۰۴/۵

مهندس مهدی سعادت

استاندار گیلان

امضاء:

*Attachment 5      The Anzali Declaration*



40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

In the name of God

The Declaration of the Anzali Wetland Management Committee

The Islamic Republic of Iran

(Anzali Declaration)

The Anzali Wetland Complex is our shared treasure and is recognized as being of international importance and value by the Ramsar Convention. Stakeholders of the Anzali Wetland Management Committee including the Governor of Gilan province and the Japanese Ambassador gathered on 6<sup>th</sup> July, 2011 in Gilan province for the 1<sup>st</sup> Anzali Wetland Management Committee meeting. The meeting was held on the occasion of the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Ramsar convention on wetlands.

The Anzali wetland is located adjacent to the birthplace of the Ramsar Convention, and was one of the first wetlands in the world to be recognized by the Convention. Part of the total wetland area (150 km<sup>2</sup>) was designated as a Ramsar site in 1975. It has a total area of around 193 km<sup>2</sup> and is located on the southern coast of the Caspian Sea in northern Iran. The watershed area of the Anzali wetland is 3,610 km<sup>2</sup>, encompassed by the Talesh and Alborz Mountain ranges (rising to an approximate elevation of 3,000 m) to the south and with numerous perpetual streams feeding the wetland before discharging into the Caspian sea (EL -25 m) to the north. The provincial capital, Rasht, with a population of 600,000 residents is located in the watershed.

The Anzali wetland is an ecological complex comprised of broad lagoons, reed beds, and marshes which support a rich biological diversity. It is an important habitat for wintering birds such as *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, *Pelecanus crispus*, *Cygnus columbianus*, *Anser albifrons*, and *Anser erythropus*, and a stopover for migratory birds. A number of protected areas have been designated within the Anzali Wetland Complex including, Siakesheem protected area, Selke wildlife refuge and Sorkhankol wildlife refuge. The wetland complex and surrounding area's natural resources support the local economy





#### 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

and people's livelihoods by providing livestock grazing areas, fertile land for growing rice as well as spawning and nurseries grounds for fisheries production.

A combination of human influences and fluctuating sea levels in the Caspian Sea however, led to the environmental degradation, deterioration in water quality and the introduction of alien species (in particular *Azolla sp*) at the wetland and, as a result, in 1993 the parties of the Convention decided to register the Anzali Wetland on the Montreux Record. Sedimentation resulting from soil run-off from the upper watershed catchments over time also contributed significantly to eutrophication, environmental degradation and deterioration in water quality at the wetland site.

Several remediation measures have been attempted at the site, but the problems at the wetland are so deep-rooted and complicated that it is necessary to adopt an integrated conservation and wise use approach. Under the situation, the Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project was initiated as a technical cooperation project implemented by Department of the Environment, Government of Iran, and supported by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Government of Japan.

The Governor of Gilan Province and representatives of other relevant organizations at the 1<sup>st</sup> Anzali Wetland Management Committee meeting agreed to the concept and principles of the Ramsar Convention in the conservation, restoration and wise use of the Anzali Wetland Complex as an internationally important wetland site and to share lessons learned with the whole country and beyond. The following commitments were agreed during the meeting and are hereby documented as the contents of the Declaration of the Anzali Wetland Management Committee:

1. To establish the Anzali Wetland Management Committee that has responsibility and mandate for monitoring, management, and wise use of the wetland complex;
2. To enhance the conservation and restoration of the Anzali wetland by improving watershed management through the reduction of soil erosion and sedimentation and improving water quality through the introduction of sewage treatment infrastructure and processes;



40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

3. To conduct continuous monitoring and introduce adaptive conservation management approaches for the wetland;
4. To serve as a focal point for monitoring the impact of developments in and around the wetland, and facilitate dialogue leading to appropriate recommendations and concerted actions to avoid or mitigate further negative impacts on the ecology of the wetland;
5. To endeavour to exterminate existing alien species (*Azolla* sp.), and to prevent the further invasion of alien species.
6. To maintain a wetland knowledge database that is accessible to the partner agencies and stakeholders, and to facilitate the dissemination of this information to interested parties;
7. To support activities in the field of conservation, ecotourism and environmental education by official bodies, the private sector and non-government organizations (NGOs) including the development of facilities and introduction of action plans;
8. To contribute to the development of rules, regulations, license requirements, etc., concerning access to and use of wetland resources with zoning derived from the UNESCO's Man and Biosphere (MAB) Reserve concept;
9. To support the sustainable utilization of wetland resources by local communities following the concept of the SATOYAMA initiative which was adopted during COP 10 for the Convention on Biodiversity;
10. To develop any necessary legal instruments for the formalization of the committee and the implementation of its responsibilities;
11. To prepare funds to undertake any of the above functions
12. To share the lessons learned at Anzali wetland with other wetland sites in The Islamic Republic of Iran, and to coordinate monitoring and conservation activities



40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

among the wetlands.

We will monitor the progress of above activities every half year, and report to COP 11 of the Ramsar Convention to be held in Romania in June 2012 in order to increase the effectiveness and transparency of this declaration.

6<sup>th</sup> July 2011

Governor's office in Gilan province

Mr. Mahdi Saadati  
Governor-General of Gilan Province  
Ministry of the Interior  
Islamic Republic of Iran



40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

Dr. Mohammad Bager Sadough  
Deputy Head of Natural Environment  
Department of the Environment (DOE)  
Islamic Republic of Iran

*Dr. M. B. Sadough*

*Mr. Daimin Hanadate*  
Mr. Daimin Hanadate  
Resident Representative  
Japan International Cooperation Agency  
Iran Office

Mr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi  
Deputy Habitat and Protected Area  
Bureau, DOE  
Islamic Republic of Iran

Japan Mr. Amir Abdoos  
Director General  
Gilan Province Environment Protection  
Administration, DOE  
Islamic Republic of Iran

*Shin-ichiro Tanimoto*  
Mr. Shin-ichiro Tanimoto  
Chief Advisor  
Japan International Cooperation Agency  
(JICA) Expert Team  
Japan

*Attachment 6      Provincial Statute on AWMC*

- Mr. Akbarzadeh, Developmental Deputy of Guilan Provincial Governor
- Dr. Mohammadi Fazel, Deputy Head of Natural Environment and Biodiversity, DOE Tehran
- Dr. Shafipour, The Head of Conventions and International Affairs Center, DOE Tehran
- Technical bureau, General Director, Guilan Provincial Office
- Crisis Management, Guilan Provincial Office, General Director
- PMO, General Director
- NRGO, General Director
- Shilat, General Director
- Housing and Urban Development Org, General Director
- Housing Foundation, General Director
- TV and Radio Broadcasting Org, General Director
- Cooperation Organization, General Director
- GCHHTO, General Director
- Education Department, General Director
- IWARI, Head
- Justice Department, General Director
- Mine and Industry Org, Head
- Engineering, agriculture, natural resources system Org, Head
- Bessij Sazandegi of Sepah, Head
- Road and Transportation Department, General Director
- MOJA, Head
- Anzali District Governor
- Somesara District Governor
- Rasht District Governor
- Anzali Mayor
- Rasht Mayor
- Somesara Mayor
- GROW, Managing Director



- GWWC, Managing Director
- Industrial Townships Company, Managing Director
- Rasht Industrial City, Managing Director
- RWWC, Head
- Somesara DOE, Head
- Anzali DOE, Head

Subject: Approved Statute of Anzali Wetland Management Committee

We would inform you referring Guilan Provincial Governor Order, concerning Anzali Wetland Joint Management Committee Establishment dated 6<sup>th</sup> July 2012, with his chairmanship and DOE Guilan secretariate, the statute of this committee has been approved by Development and Planning Council and is attached.

Amir Abdoos

General Director

DOE Guilan

CC:

- Mr. Roshani, The Head of Security Section, DOE Guilan, To inform
- Mr. Tanimoto, Chief Advisor of JICA Team, To inform



**In the name of GOD**

**The Statute of Anzali Wetland Management Joint Committee**

**Chapter 1: Generalities (Definitions)**

**Article 1- Terms:**

In this statute, below terms are defined:

- **Committee;** Anzali Wetland Management Joint Committee which is known hereafter as an independent Working –group.
- **Secretariat:** The secretariat of Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Joint Committee which is located in Rasht City.

**Article 2- Period Time of:**

Duration of committee is indefinite since the date in which the committee is established.

**Article 3- Subject of Committee:**

Because Anzali Wetland has been registered as an international valuable wetland in 1975 by Ramsar Convention, the establishment of Anzali Wetland Management Joint Committee, with relevant responsibilities and authorities, can facilitate the process of wetland management, supervision, monitoring, coordination and cooperation between stakeholders in order to achieve the goals of Ramsar Convention including wise sustainable use of the wetland and its resources. Regarding to the results of meetings was held between Anzali wetland stakeholders in 2007, the committee is established according to 5<sup>th</sup> Plan of Development (Article 193) and related Note and will work as an independent working-group in order to improve the current condition of the wetland.

**Article 4- The goals of the Committee:**

Anzali Wetland Management Committee will facilitate planning improvement, coordination, conservation and management of Anzali Wetland in order to achieve sustainable wise use. The committee will specially pay attention to developmental issues and environmental problems of watershed area which can affect the wetland.

**Chapter 2: Legal aspects of the committee**

**Article 5- Legal dimension supervise on decisions made by Anzali Wetland Management Committee, including rules and regulation hereunder:**

- 1- The Law of Environment Conservation and enhancement (Resolution Approved Date 1353/03/28 and Revision date 1371/08/24) and the relevant Executive Bylaw
- 2- The Law of Hunting and Fishing (Resolution Approved date 1346/03/16 and revisions approved date 1350/10/30 and 1375/09/25) and the relevant executive bylaw
- 3- The Law of Provision to Prevent Pollution (Resolution Approved No. 30201374)
- 4- The Law of Solid Waste Management (Resolution Approved Date 1383/02/20) and the relevant Executive Bylaw
- 5- The Executive bylaw of sanitary control and supervision of pesticides and chemicals (Resolution approved by Board of Ministries No. H19278T/32001 Date 1378/06/16)
- 6- The Law of Incorporation of Iran to the Ramsar Convention; 1971
- 7- Articles 688 and 690 of Islamic penalty

### **Chapter 3: Infrastructure of the committee**

**Article 6-** The infrastructure of the committee includes:

- A: The Chairman of the committee
- B: The Secretary of the committee
- C: Main members with vote right
- D: Non-main members without vote right
- E: Sub-committees

**Article 7:** The Chairman of the committee is provincial Governor. If Provincial Governor is absent, Developmental Deputy of Provincial Governor will be the Chairman of the committee on the behalf of him.

**Article 8:** The Secretary of the committee is Director General of Guilan Department of Environment (Guilan DOE), and the secretariat will be in Guilan DOE.

#### **Article 9: Main members of the committee with vote right:**

Main membership of the committee with vote right includes:

1. Guilan Provincial Governor or his Deputy (Chairman)
2. Guilan Provincial Governor Planning Deputy
3. Guilan Provincial Governor Developmental Deputy
4. Technical Bureau of Provincial Governor's Office- General Director
5. Crisis Management of Provincial Governor's Office – General Director
6. Guilan Department of the Environment- General Director (secretary of the committee)
7. Guilan Natural Resources Department– General Director
8. Guilan Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts & Tourism Department- General Director

9. General Department of Ports & Marine Department- General Director
10. Shilat (Fishery Organization) - General Director
11. Guilan Jihad Agriculture Organization – Director
12. Guilan Housing and City Planning Organisation –Director
13. Guilan Justice Administration- Director
14. Guilan Water & Wastewater Company – Managing Director
15. Guilan Rural Water & Wastewater Company - Managing Director
16. Guilan Regional Water Company- Managing Director
17. District Governor- Rasht
18. District Governor- Somesara
19. District Governor- Anzali
20. Mayors – Cities surrounding Anzali Wetland
21. Representative of local hunters and fishermen (two) selected by decision and supervision of Guilan DOE
22. Legal representative of NGOs according to Guilan DOE recommendation

**Note 1-** If it is necessary, main members of the committee can be changed according to opinion of the secretariat and committee

#### **Article 10- Non-main memberships without vote right:**

In addition to above members, the representative of below mentioned organizations can participate in Anzali Wetland Committee according to the opinion of secretariat, without vote right.

1. General Department of Education- General Director
2. Guilan Inland Water Aquaculture Institute – Director
3. Industries and Mines Organization- Director
4. Environmentally active News Agencies
5. Guilan Province Mass Media Union
6. Guilan Industrial Townships Company-Managing Director
7. Rasht Industrial City- Managing Director
8. Engineering, Agriculture, and Natural Resource Organization- Director
9. Sepah Construction Mobilization of Guilan Province- Director
10. Guilan General Department of Road and Transportation-General Director
11. Guilan Broadcasting Organization- General Director
12. Guilan General Department of Cooperation- General Director
13. Two University Professors with Relevant Fields from Guilan province universities recommended by the secretariat confirmed by committee

#### **Article 11- sub-committees**

#### **Chapter 4: To hold meetings/ to make decision**

**Article 12-** Committee members will submit their recommendations to the secretariat of committee, in order to be discussed in the meeting at least one week before the meeting. Recommendations and suggestions will be arranged and discussed according to priority and the secretariat will distinguish the priority

**Note 2-** The secretary will send invitation letters and agenda in order to inform the date of meetings to committee members and invite them, with coordination of the chairman

**Article 13-** Approvals of committee will be considered as official approval if is confirmed by absolute majority of attendances

**Note 3-** When issues of stakeholders are going to be discussed, the head of the same organization (With Vote right) is invited to attend in the meeting.

**Article 14-** Committee members themselves must attend in the meeting.

**Note 4-** If a member is absent, his plenipotentiary representative can participate in the meeting, with coordination of the secretary of committee.

**Article 15-** Committee must evaluate and make decision about all issues and recommendations is received through the secretariat

**Article 16-** After sending the approvals of the committee to provincial executive and institutional organizations, it will be indispensable

**Article 17-** Responsibilities of Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Joint Committee:

<b>The Responsibilities of Anzali Wetland Management Committee</b>	
<b>Management Issues-</b>	Review current and emerging issues of land, water and wildlife resource management in the wetland.
<b>Policy Development-</b>	Propose policies, strategies and action plans in co-ordination with responsible bodies and other stakeholders, for improving long-term wetland resource management.
<b>Natural Resources Monitoring-</b>	Serve as a focal point for monitoring the state and changes of wetland natural resources (e.g. water quality, sedimentation, weed species and the statistics of plants and wild life.
<b>Negative Impact monitoring-</b>	Serve as a focal point for monitoring the impact of developments in and around the wetland, and facilitate dialogue leading to concerted recommendations.
<b>Database-</b>	Maintain a wetland knowledge database, accessible by the partner agencies and stakeholders. Facilitate the dissemination of this information to interested parties.
<b>Pilot Activity-</b>	Support pilot activities in the fields of conservation, ecotourism and environmental education by official bodies, the private sector and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).
<b>Physical Support-</b>	Support activities for wetland protection , restoration, improvement of public access, safe navigation, Use nature interpreters (Those who has capability to interpret and explain the nature) and other visitor facilities.
<b>Association-</b>	Support the legitimate sustainable utilisation of wetland resources by local communities.
<b>Control-</b>	Contribute to the development of rules, regulations, licence issuance, etc., concerning access to and use of wetland resources.
<b>Legal issues-</b>	Develop any necessary legal instruments for the formalisation of the committee and the implementation of its responsibilities.
<b>Budget provision-</b>	Receive funds to undertake any of the above functions.
<b>Education-</b>	Educating, informing, and enlightening the public regarding legitimate, wise use of the Wetland
Strenuous effort in observing the Requirements of Sweden POPS Convention	
Cooperation with the National Wetland Management Committee	

<b>The Responsibilities of Anzali Wetland Management Committee</b>
Other relevant roles and responsibilities as may be agreed between the members from time to time

**Article 18-** This statute includes 5 chapters, 18 articles, 4 notes, 6 pages, and will be executive after the date in which it is approved.

## به نام خدا

### اساسنامه کمیته مشترک مدیریت تالاب انزلی

#### فصل اول : کلیات (تعاریف)

##### ماده 1 - اصطلاحات :

در این اساسنامه ؛ اصطلاحات زیر در معنای مشروح ذیل؛ بکار می روند :

- کمیته : کمیته مشترک مدیریت اکولوژیک تالاب انزلی که از این پس به عنوان کارگروهی مستقل شناخته می شود .
- دبیرخانه : دبیرخانه کمیته مشترک مدیریت اکولوژیک تالاب انزلی که در شهر رشت واقع شده است .

##### ماده 2 - مدت کمیته :

مدت کمیته از تاریخ تاسیس نامحدود است .

##### ماده 3 - موضوع کمیته :

از آنجا که تالاب انزلی به عنوان يك تالاب ارزشمند بین المللی در سال 1354 در فهرست کنوانسیون رامسر به ثبت رسیده است؛ تشکیل و تثبیت کمیته مشترک مدیریت تالاب انزلی؛ با اختیارات و مسئولیتهایی که دارد ؛ روند مدیریت تالاب؛ نظارت؛ پایش ؛ هماهنگی ؛ همگرایی و همکاری ذی نفعان و ذیربطها را تسهیل نموده و زمینه ساز تحقق اهداف کنوانسیون رامسر که همانا استفاده خردمندانه و پایدار از تالاب و منابع آن می باشد را محقق می سازد. این کمیته بر اساس ماده 193 قانون برنامه پنجم توسعه و تبصره ذیل آن و نظر به نتایج حاصل از نشستهای سازمانهای ذیربط تالاب انزلی در سال 1386 به عنوان کارگروهی مستقل جهت بهبود وضعیت کنونی تالاب انزلی تشکیل می گردد.

##### ماده 4- اهداف کمیته :

کمیته مدیریت تالاب انزلی ؛ تسهیل گر بهبود برنامه ریزی؛ هماهنگی ؛ حفاظت و مدیریت تالاب انزلی در جهت دستیابی به بهره برداری خردمندانه از منابع و استعدادهای آن خواهد بود و به مسایل توسعه ای و مشکلات

محیط زیست حوزه آبخیز که می توانند به هر نحو بر تالاب تاثیرگذار باشند؛ توجه خاص خواهد داشت .

## فصل دوم : مبادی حقوقی کمیته

ماده 5 - ابعاد حقوقی ناظر بر تصمیمات کمیته مدیریت تالاب انزلی؛ شامل قوانین و مقررات بشرح ذیل می باشد :

- 1- قانون حفاظت و بهسازی محیط زیست (مصوب 1353/03/28 و اصلاحیه 1371/08/24) و آیین نامه اجرایی آن .
- 2- قانون شکار و صید (مصوب 1346/03/16 و اصلاحات مصوب 1353/10/30 و 1375/09/25) و آیین نامه اجرایی آن .
- 3- قانون نحوه جلوگیری از آلودگی هوا (مصوب 30201374) .
- 4- قانون مدیریت پسماندها (مصوب 1383/02/20) و آیین نامه اجرایی آن .
- 5- آیین نامه اجرایی کنترل و نظارت بهداشتی بر سموم و مواد شیمیایی (مصوبه شماره 32001/ت19278 ه مورخ 1378/06/16 هیات وزیران) .
- 6- قانون الحاق ایران به کنوانسیون رامسر؛ سال 1971 .
- 7- ماده 688 و 690 قانون مجازات اسلامی .

## فصل سوم : ارکان کمیته

ماده 6- ارکان کمیته به شرح ذیل است :

الف : ریاست کمیته

ب : دبیر کمیته

پ : اعضای اصلی کمیته با حق رای

ت : اعضای غیر اصلی بدون حق رای

ث : زیرکمیته ها

**ماده 7-** ریاست کمیته به عهده استاندار محترم خواهد بود و در غیاب ایشان؛ جلسه کمیته به ریاست معاون هماهنگی امور عمرانی استاندار تشکیل خواهد گردید.



**ماده 8-** دبیر کمیته ؛ مدیر کل حفاظت محیط زیست استان بوده و دبیر خانه آن مستقر در اداره کل حفاظت محیط زیست استان گیلان میباشد .

**ماده 9 -** اعضای اصلی کمیته با حق رای ؛  
اعضای اصلی کمیته که دارای امتیاز حق رای می باشند ؛ عبارتند از :

اعضای اصلی کمیته مدیریت تالاب انزلی
استاندار محترم گیلان یا معاون ایشان (رئیس کمیته)
معاونت برنامه ریزی استانداری
معاونت هماهنگی امور عمرانی استانداری
دفتر فنی استانداری گیلان- مدیر کل
مدیریت بحران استانداری- مدیر کل
اداره کل حفاظت محیط زیست استان گیلان - مدیرکل ( دبیرکمیته)
اداره کل منابع طبیعی استان گیلان- مدیرکل
سازمان میراث فرهنگی، صنایع دستی و گردشگری استان گیلان- مدیرکل
اداره کل بنادر و دریانوردی استان گیلان- مدیرکل
اداره کل شیلات استان- مدیر کل
اداره کل بنیاد مسکن استان گیلان- مدیرکل
سازمان جهاد کشاورزی استان گیلان- ریاست
سازمان مسکن و شهرسازی استان گیلان- ریاست
دادگستری استان گیلان- ریاست
شرکت آب و فاضلاب استان گیلان- مدیر عامل
شرکت آب و فاضلاب روستایی استان گیلان- مدیرعامل
شرکت آب منطقه ای استان گیلان- مدیرعامل
فرماندار رشت
فرماندار صومعه سرا
فرماندار انزلی
شهرداران شهرهای مجاور تالاب انزلی
نماینده جامعه صیادان و شکارچیان محلی(دو نماینده)
بنا به انتخاب و نظارت سازمان حفاظت محیط زیست
نماینده قانونی سازمانهای مردم نهاد بنا به پیشنهاد سازمان حفاظت محیط زیست

**تبصره 1-** در صورت نیاز ؛ به پیشنهاد دبیر خانه و تایید کمیته ؛ اعضای اصلی کمیته می توانند تغییر یابند .

## **ماده 01- اعضای غیر اصلی بدون حق رای :**

علاوه بر اعضای فوق، نمایندگان سازمان های زیر نیز می توانند بنا به صلاحدید دبیرخانه به عنوان شرکت کننده در کمیته مدیریت تالاب حضور یابند اما دارای حق رای نمی باشند.

- 1- اداره کل آموزش و پرورش استان گیلان- مدیرکل
- 2- پژوهشکده آبی پروری آبهای داخلی گیلان - ریاست

3- سازمان صنایع و معادن- ریاست

4- خبرگزاری های فعال در زمینه محیط زیست

5- خانه مطبوعات استان گیلان

6- شرکت شهرکهای صنعتی گیلان- مدیرعامل

7- شهر صنعتی رشت- مدیرعامل

8- سازمان نظام مهندسی؛ کشاورزی و منابع طبیعی- ریاست

9- بسیج سازندگی سپاه استان گیلان- ریاست

10- اداره کل راه و ترابری- مدیرکل

11- اداره کل صدا و سیماي گیلان - مدیرکل

12- اداره کل تعاون استان گیلان- مدیرکل

13- دو نفر صاحب نظر از اساتید دانشگاه های استان به پیشنهاد

دبیرخانه و تایید کمیته تعیین گردند .

## **ماده 00 - زیرکمیته ها :**

بر حسب نیاز و به پیشنهاد دبیر خانه، زیر کمیته های تخصصی پس از تصویب اعضاء می توانند تشکیل شده و بازوی مشورتی کمیته باشند.

## **فصل چهارم : تشکیل جلسات کمیته و نحوه اتخاذ تصمیم**

**ماده 01-** اعضاي كمیته موظفند حداقل يك هفته قبل از تشكيل جلسه، پیشنهادهاي خود را براي طرح در كمیته به صورت كتبي به دبیرخانه كمیته اعلام نمایند و پیشنهادها برحسب اولویت و به تشخیص دبیرخانه در كمیته مطرح خواهند شد.

**تبصره 1-** دبیر كمیته موظف است زمان برگزاری هر جلسه را با هماهنگی ریاست كمیته تعیین و به همراه دستورکارتشکیل جلسه به صورت كتبي و همراه با دعوت نامه؛ به آگاهی اعضا برساند.

**ماده 01-** مصوبات كمیته در صورت تأیید اکثریت مطلق آراء اعضاي حاضر در جلسه؛ رسمیت داشته و نافذ مي باشد.

**تبصره 1-** هنگام طرح مباحث مربوط به هردستگاه اجرایی از مسئول آن دستگاه با حق رای؛ برای شرکت در جلسه كمیته دعوت بعمل مي آید.

**ماده 01-** اعضاي كمیته موظفند شخصاً در جلسه كمیته شرکت نمایند.

**تبصره 1-** در غیاب هريك از اعضا؛ نماینده تامالاختیار آنها میتواند با هماهنگی دبیرخانه كمیته؛ در جلسه شرکت نماید.

**ماده 01-** كمیته موظف است پیشنهادها و موضوعاتی را كه توسط دبیرخانه ارجاع میشود؛ بررسی و درخصوص آنها اظهارنظر نماید.

**ماده 01-** مصوبات كمیته پس از ابلاغ برای دستگاههای اجرایی و ستادی استان ارسال شده و لازم الاجرا خواهد بود.

**ماده 07-** وظایف کمیته مشترک مدیریت اکولوژیک تالاب انزلی به شرح زیر

می باشد:

وظایف	کمیته مدیریت تالاب انزلی
	مسایل مدیریتی- بازنگری مسایل کنونی و غیر منتظره در مدیریت منابع حیات وحش، منابع آبی و خشکی تالاب .
	توسعه سیاست - سیاست ها، راهبردها و برنامه های اجرایی در راستای هماهنگی با بدنه های مسوول و سایر ذیربطان به منظور بهبود مدیریت بلند مدت منابع تالاب .
	پایش منابع طبیعی- ایفای نقش به عنوان نقطه کانونی جهت پایش منطقه و تغییرات منابع طبیعی از جمله : کیفیت آب، رسوب گذاری، گونه های جلبک (آزولا) ، تعداد و گسترش گیاهان و حیات وحش.
	پایش تاثیرات منفی- ایفای نقش به عنوان نقطه کانونی جهت پایش فشارهای ناشی از توسعه در تالاب و مناطق اطراف آن و نیز نقش تسهیل گر مکالمات و پیشنهادات معقول .
	پایگاه داده ها- دیتابیس کردن دانش تالاب، قابلیت دسترسی برای سایر سازمانها و ادارات ذیربط، شفاف سازی و تسهیل گری اطلاعات برای تمامی علاقمندان .
	پروژه های آزمایشی- پشتیبانی از فعالیتهای اجرایی نمونه (پایلوت) در زمینه حفاظت، طبیعت گردی و آموزش زیست محیطی توسط بدنه های رسمی، بخش خصوصی و سازمان های مردم نهاد.
	پشتیبانی فیزیکی- حمایت از فعالیتهای حفاظت از تالاب، احیای آن و بهبود شرایط دسترسی برای عموم، رفت و آمد مطمئن و بی خطر، ایجاد شرایطی برای استفاده از مفسران طبیعت(کسانی که توانایی تبیین ارزشهای طبیعت را دارند) و نیز سایر تسهیلات برای بازدید کنندگان
	انجمن ها- پشتیبانی از بهره برداری پایدار و قانونی از منابع تالاب توسط انجمن های محلی .
	کنترل- همکاری در زمینه توسعه قوانین و مقررات موجود و تصمیم در خصوص لزوم صدور پروانه و یا جواز و غیره در خصوص دسترسی و بهره وری از منابع تالاب .
	مباحث قانونی- توسعه تمام تدابیر لازم و ضروری جهت به رسمیت شناختن کمیته و اجرای مسئولیت ها و وظایف مربوط به آن .
	تامین بودجه- دریافت بودجه به منظور انجام وظایف فوق الذکر .
	آموزش- آگاه سازی و تنویر افکار عمومی در بهره برداری قانونی و خردمندانه از تالاب .
	پیگیری مجدانه در رعایت الزامات کنوانسیون POPS سوئد .
	همکاری با کمیته ملی مدیریت تالابها .
	سایر موارد- سایر نقش ها و مسئولیت های مربوطه که ممکن است اعضا به مرور زمان آن را تایید نمایند.

ماده 18- این اساسنامه مشتمل بر پنج (5) فصل ؛ هجده (18) ماده ؛  
چهار (4) تبصره و شش (6) صفحه بوده و از تاریخ تصویب قابلیت اجرایی  
خواهد داشت .

*Attachment 7      Monitoring Manual (in CD)*

*Attachment 8      List of GIS Data*



### List of GIS Data for Zoning

Sl. No.	Title	Content of Data	Data Source	Year	Scale		Zoning
					Watershed	Wetland	
1	Ramsar Site	18980 Ha	DOE head office		○	○	
2	Protected Areas (Wildlife refuge, Protection area)	Siyakeshim, Selkeh, Sorkhankol	DOE head office		○	○	○
3	Range land	Layer 1:250000, shows rangrlands located in Anzali Wetland Watershed area	MOJA		○	○	
4	Contour	(-25 to 50), divided 5 by 5, (50 to 620) divided 10 by 10, (620 to 3080) divided	NGO (National Geographic Organization) of IRAN		○	○	
5	DEM	Minimum= -36 m, Maximum= 3065 m, Average(mean) 497 m	Made from contour data (Jafari-Aliani-JET)		○	○	
6	Industrial State	Industrial townships, and industrial centers located in watershed area	DOE head office		○	○	
7	Climate		Metrological Organization of IRAN		○	○	
8	Vegetation		MOJA		○	○	
9	Geology		Geographical Organization of IRAN	2007	○	○	
10	Satellite Image (ASTER 2007)	Cell size is 15 m, the reference :WGS-1984-UTM-Zone-39 N	ERSDAC	2011	○	○	
11	Satellite Image (ASTER 2011)	Cell size is 15 m, the reference :WGS-1984-UTM-Zone-39 N	ERSDAC	1975	○	○	
12	Satellite Image (Quick Bird 2011)	Cell size is 2.5 m, the reference :WGS-1984-UTM-Zone-39 N	Google Earth	2011	○	○	
13	Satellite Image (MSS 1975)	Cell size is 57 m, the reference :WGS-1984-UTM-Zone-39 N	USGS of USA	1989	○	○	
14	Satellite Image (TM 1989)	Cell size is 28.5 m, the reference :WGS-1984-UTM-Zone-39 N	USGS of USA	2000	○	○	
15	Satellite Image (ETM+ 2000)	Cell size is 28.5 m, the reference :WGS-1984-UTM-Zone-39 N	USGS of USA	2000	○	○	
16	Satellite Image (IRS LISS III 2001)	Cell size is 24 m, the reference :WGS-1984-UTM-Zone-39 N	NGO (National Geographic Organization) of IRAN	2007	○	○	
17	NDVI 1975	Shows rate of vegetation density, range= -1 to +1	Made from Satellite Image (MSS 1975) (Jafari-Aliani-JET)	1975	○	○	
18	NDVI 1989	Shows rate of vegetation density, range= -1 to +1	Made from Satellite Image (TM 1989) (Jafari-Aliani-JET)	1989	○	○	
19	NDVI 2000	Shows rate of vegetation density, range= -1 to +1	Made from Satellite Image (ETM+ 2000) (Jafari-Aliani-JET)	2000	○	○	
20	NDVI 2007	Shows rate of vegetation density, range= -1 to +1	Made from Satellite Image (ASTER2007) (Jafari-Aliani-JET)	2007	○	○	
21	Landuse 1975	including Barren, Water, Forest, Urban, Agriculture, Wetland	Made from Satellite Image (MSS 1975) (Jafari-Aliani-JET)	1975	○	○	
22	Landuse 2007	including Barren, Water, Forest, Urban, Agriculture, Wetland	Made from Satellite Image (ASTER2007) (Jafari-Aliani-JET)	2007	○	○	
23	River	Polyline layer 1:25000 (All rivers of Guilan province are permanent)	NCC of IRAN		○	○	
24	River	rivers are prepared in polygon form and includes river laitude	Made from Satellite Image (ASTER 2011, Quick Bird) (Jafari-Bahmanpour-JET)			○	○
25	Road	Includes main and secondry roads, 1:25000	NCC of IRAN		○	○	
26	Road	Visable roads, number of layers is less than 1:25000	Made from Satellite Image (ASTER 2011, Quick Bird) (Jafari-Bahmanpour-JET)			○	○
27	City Point	Cities are shown in spot form.	Ministry of Interior, IRAN		○	○	○
28	City Polygon	Cities are shown in polygon form.	Ministry of Interior, IRAN		○	○	○
29	Township Borders	Shows border of townships.	Ministry of Interior, IRAN		○	○	○
30	Basin Border	Border of Anzali Wetland watershed area	MOJA		○	○	○
31	Land Capability		MOJA		○	○	
32	Landuse 2011	Includes urban agriculture reedbed, water, rangeland	Made from Satellite Image (ASTER 2011) and Field Survey (Jafari -Bahmanpour -JET)	2012		○	○
33	Important Bird Habitat	Shows endangered birds habitat, and birds wintering/breeding habitats	DOE (Ashoori)	2011		○	○
34	Tarhe Hadi plan	Shows future industrial, residential and agricultural areas in rural areas	Housing Foundation			○	○
35	Socio-Economic Survey		CENESTA	2011		○	○
36	Tentative boundary of wetland	Provisional border of the wetland includes water area, rangelands and reedbed	Made from Satellite Image (ASTER 2011) and Field Survey (Jafari -Bahmanpour -JET)	2011		○	○
37	Dam area (for fishing and hunting)	Map of permitted Abbandan	DOE	2011		○	○
38	Important Fish Habitat	Shows birds wintering habitats	Shirato	2012		○	○
39	Tourism master plan	Shows tourism plan around the wetland area	GCHHTO	2012		○	
40				2012		○	
41				2012		○	
42				2012		○	

*Attachment 9      Zoning Plan in the Anzali Wetland (in CD)*

*Attachment 10    Action Plan for Environmental Education by Using  
Anzali Wetland Environmental Education Center  
(in CD)*

*Attachment 11      Questionnaire and Results of Tourism Market Survey*

## Questionnaire to Tourists

Respondent No.	
Date:	/ /
Sex:	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female

### A. About your trip

A-1. Which city, province or area did you come from?  
( )

A-2. With whom do you travel?

- ☐ Family (ies) ☐ Relative(s) ☐ Friend(s)  
☐ Others ( )

A-3. How many persons do you travel with?  
( ) persons

A-4. What is your transportation method?

- ☐ Car ☐ Taxi ☐ Bus  
☐ Others ( )

A-5. How long will/did you stay in Anzali?  
( ) days

A-6. Where do you stay?

- ☐ Hotel ☐ Suite ☐ Tent ☐ Villa  
☐ Others ( )

### B. About the Anzali Wetland

B-1. Did/will you visit the Anzali Wetland in this stay?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

B-2. What characters do you know about the Anzali Wetland?

- ☐ Birds  
☐ Plants and flowers  
☐ Fishes  
☐ None  
☐ Others ( )

B-3. If yes in B-1, what were/will be you activities in the Anzali Wetland?

- ☐ Boat tour  
☐ Bird watching  
☐ Fishing  
☐ Hunting  
☐ Canoeing  
☐ Taking photos  
☐ Others ( )

### C. About Ecotours in the Anzali Wetland

C-1. Are you interested in tours with explanation of natural and social environments (ecotours) in the Anzali Wetland?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

C-2. If yes in C-1, what information you are interested in about the Anzali Wetland?

- ☐ Birds
- ☐ Plants and flowers
- ☐ Fishes
- ☐ Mammals
- ☐ Traditional hunting methods
- ☐ Traditional fishing methods
- ☐ Local foods
- ☐ Others (\_\_\_\_\_)

C-3. If yes in C-1, in what ecotours you are interested in the Anzali Wetland?

- ☐ Birds watching
- ☐ Boat tour
- ☐ Study natural/social information in facility such as visitor center and museum
- ☐ Canoeing
- ☐ Fishing
- ☐ Others (\_\_\_\_\_)

C-5. If yes in C-1, how much can you afford to pay for an ecotour in the Anzali Wetland?

- ☐ Below 200,000 IRR
- ☐ 200,001 IRR to 300,000 IRR
- ☐ 300,001 IRR to 400,000 IRR
- ☐ 400,001 IRR to 500,000 IRR
- ☐ Over 500,001 IRR

C-5. If no in C-1, what are reasons why you are not interested in ecotours in the Anzali Wetland?

- ☐ Not know natural and social environments in the Wetland
- ☐ No information about ecotours in the Wetland
- ☐ Not enough facilities for tourists in the Wetland
- ☐ Access into the Wetland by boat/car is not good/comfortable
- ☐ Weather conditions (heat in summer, coldness/rain in winter)
- ☐ Accommodation around the Wetland is not good/comfortable
- ☐ Others (\_\_\_\_\_)

#### **D. General**

D-1. Do you have any opinions about tourism, e.g. activities, facilities, hospitality, etc., in/around the Anzali Wetland?

(\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_)

#### **E. Personal items (if possible, please ask)**

E-1. Age (\_\_\_\_\_)

E-2. Occupation (\_\_\_\_\_)

Thanks you so much!!  
Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project/Ecotourism Team

### Main Summary of Results of Tourism Market Survey

Question No	Item	Result
General	Age of respondents	Till 19: 17% 20-39: 45% 40-60 : 25% No answer: 13%
	sex	46% male 53% female
A-2	Style of travel	53% travel with his/her family. 38% travel by his/her relative. 10% travel by his/her friends.
A-4	Transportation	100% travel by car
A-5	Stay period	1 day: 66% 2 day: 12% 3 days: 14% Over 4 days: 5%
A-6	Accommodation	Tent: 37% Suite: 15% Villa: 10% Hotel: 2% Park & relatives home: 36%
B-1	Visit to wetland	58% of the surveyed tourists visitor will visit/visited the wetland in their stays.
B-2 and B-3	Tourist knowledge about wetland	46% of respondents do not have any ideas about the nature in the wetland. 10% of them know that the wetland is famous for birds. 30% of them know that the wetland is famous for plants and flower. 9% of them know that the wetland is famous for fishes.
C-1	Interest in ecotour	91% of respondents were interested in a tour with a guide explaining the natural and social environment in the wetland.
C-3	Tourist activities in wetland	47% of them like boat tour. 22% of them like fishing. 9% of them like canoeing. 9% of them like bird watching.

*Attachment 12    Outline of Establishment of the Association for  
Promotion of the Anzali Wetland Ecotourism*



## **Outline of Establishment of the Association for Promotion of the Anzali Wetland Ecotourism**

(Establishment)

Article 1

To develop the ecotourism in/around the Anzali Wetland, the Association for Promotion of the Anzali Wetland Ecotourism (called the Association hereinafter) is established.

(Purpose)

Article 2

The Association aims at developing the Anzali Wetland Ecotourism which enhances the value of the Wetland through the ecotourism connecting the natural/social environments, tourism and region based on the cooperation among broad stakeholders.

(Activities)

Article 3

To achieve the purpose mentioned in Article 2, the Association conducts activities as follows:

- (1) Development and/or conducting of ecotours, and coordination among stakeholders;
- (2) Development and monitoring of compliance with the Guidelines (Rules) of the Anzali Wetland Ecotourism;
- (3) Training and management of nature guides;
- (4) Development and operations and maintenance (O&M) of facilities;
- (5) Monitoring of ecotours and their impacts;
- (6) Information and advertisement management; and
- (7) Management of the conservation fund. \*1

(Members)

Article 4

The Association is composed of the members as follows:

**Table Members of the Association**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Position in the Association</b>
1	DOE Guilan	Head	Head
2	GCHHTO	Head	Deputy
3	DOE Anzali Municipality	Head	Member
4	DOE Sowma'eh Sara Municipality	Head	Member
5	Anzali Municipality	Mayor	Member
6	Sowma'eh Sara Municipality	Mayor	Member
7	Tourism Agency Union	Head	Member
8	Hotel Union	Head	Member
9	Boat Union	Head	Member
10	Dam Owner Union	Head	Member
11	Nature guide Union	Head	Member
12	Secretariat of Anzali Wetland Ecotourism	Staff of DOE Guilan, Staff of GCHHTO, Head of Tourism Agency Union (same as 7)	Member

(Executives)

Article 5

1. A deputy and vice-deputy are assigned in the Association.
2. The deputy represents the Association and manages all activities by the Association.
3. The vice-deputy works with the deputy to manage all activities by the Association, and substitutes for the deputy, if needed.

4. In case of vacancies of the executives, a successor becomes a new executive.
- (Meeting)

Article 6

1. The Association holds one meeting every fiscal year. The Association can organize additional meetings, if needed.
2. The deputy calls the meeting of the Association, and he/she becomes a chairperson of the meeting.
3. The Association discusses/decides a policy of the Anzali Wetland Ecotourism and other relevant issues.
4. The deputy can invite outside experts in the meeting, if needed.

(Secretariat)

Article 7

1. A secretariat is established to implement the activities mentioned in Article 3 and conduct administrative works of the Association.
2. The deputy can assign outside experts as a member of the secretariat, if needed.
3. The secretariat is composed of the members as follows. A leader and contact person is a staff from Department of Environment (DOE) Guilan.

**Table Members of the Secretariat**

No.	Organization	Title	Position in the Secretariat
1	DOE Guilan	Staff	Leader/Contact person
2	GCHHTO	Staff	Vice-leader
3	Representative of Tourism Agency Union	Head	Member

4. The members of secretariat have each main tasks described in the attached table.

(Other detail rules)

Article 8

The deputy additionally stipulates necessary items for the operation of the Association other than those clarified in this outline based on agreement in the Association.

(Supplementary provision)

This outline is put into effect after August 2012.

\*1: After the management mechanism of the conservation fund is established

## Attachment

Table Tasks of Each Member of the Secretariat

No.	Organization	Main Tasks	Detail Works	Sub-Tasks
1	DOE Guilan	1. Development and conducting of ecotours	- Plan and implement ecotours through coordination among stakeholders	Cooperate with GCHHTO and tourism agency in other works such as - Training and management of nature guides - Monitoring of ecotours - Information and advertisement management
		2. Development and monitoring of compliance with the Guidelines	- Lead development and/or revision of the Guidelines - Monitor their compliance by no-notice survey, interviews and/or questionnaire	
		3. Training and management of nature guides *1	- Conduct periodical nature guide training and issue a certificate	
		4. Development and O&M of facilities	- Plan and develop facilities - O&M of facilities	
		5. Monitoring of ecotours and their impacts	- Monitoring of compliance with the Guidelines (see 2. above) - Monitoring water quality, natural conditions in the Wetland	
		6. Management of conservation fund *2	- Manage revenue and expenditure - Control equal distribution and appropriate use	
		7. Organize a meeting of the Association	- Do administrative works for arranging a meeting	
2	GCHHTO	1. Development and conducting of ecotours	- Plan and implement ecotours through coordination among stakeholders	Cooperate with DOE Guilan and tourism agency in other works such as - Implement and monitor compliance with the Guidelines - Monitoring of ecotours and their impacts - Organize a meeting of the Association
		2. Training and management of nature guides	- Conduct periodical nature guide training and issue a certificate - Prepare a list of certified nature guides - Contact organization for enquiry about nature guides and introduction to tour providers and others - Monitor quality of nature guides by no-notice survey, interviews and/or questionnaire	
		3. Development and O&M of facilities	- Plan and develop facilities - O&M of facilities	
		4. Monitoring of ecotours	- Monitoring of quality of nature guides (see 2. above) - Monitoring of safety management in ecotours by no-notice survey, interviews and/or questionnaire	
		5. Information	- Prepare brochures,	

		and advertisement management	website, etc. and disseminate to the public	
3	Tourism Agency Union	1. Development and conducting of ecotours	- Plan and implement ecotours through coordination among stakeholders	Cooperating with DOE Guilan and GCHHTO in other works such as
		2. Information and advertisement management	- Prepare brochures, website, etc. and disseminate to the public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement and monitor compliance with the Guidelines</li> <li>- Training and management of nature guides</li> <li>- Development and O&amp;M of facilities</li> <li>- Monitoring of ecotours and their impacts</li> <li>- Organize a meeting of the Association</li> </ul>

\*1: If GCHHTO cannot do, DOE Guilan has a main responsibility in the nature guide management, including preparing a list, managing enquiry and monitoring quality of nature guides

\*2: After the management mechanism of the conservation fund is established

*Attachment 13    IEE Document*

## **Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for Construction of Small-Scale Facilities for Ecotourism and Pilot Ecotours in the Anzali Wetland**

Department of Environment (DOE), Guilan  
JICA Expert Team

### **1. Project Description**

#### **1.1 Project Background**

The Anzali Wetland has been partially registered as a Ramsar site since June 1975. The environmental condition deteriorates due to development activities, sewerage and wastewater inflows, dumped solid waste, and soil inflow. In 1993, it was designated as a wetland on the Montreux Record.

DOE, supported by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), implemented the Study on Integrated Management for Ecosystem Conservation of the Anzali Wetland from February 2003 to March 2005. The study prepared the Master Plan (M/P) for the conservation of the Anzali Wetland.

In November 2007, the Government of Iran, supported by JICA, started the Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project to implement several activities proposed in the M/P. Although the Project was suspended from October 2008 to March 2011, DOE and JICA has restarted since April 2011.

#### **1.2 Outline of Project**

<b>Project Name:</b>	Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project
<b>Project Purpose:</b>	To establish a basic system, including institutional and technical aspects, for management of the Anzali Wetland in which DOE is a core organization
<b>Project Period:</b>	1st Year: October 2007 – March 2008 2nd Year: April 2008 – November 2008 3rd Year: April 2011 – March 2012 4th Year: April 2012 – August 2012
<b>Project Implementation Organization:</b>	Department of Environment (DOE), Guilan
<b>Project Area:</b>	Anzali Wetland and surrounding areas in Guilan Province

#### **1.3 Outputs and Activities**

<b>Output</b>		<b>Activities</b>
1	Basic institutional structure for integrated wetland management, for which DOE is core organization, is established	1-1 Collect and summarize information on the wetland management activities of relevant organizations. 1-2 Draft a plan for a system for the wetland management that shows institutional structure, committee members, roles, responsibilities and others. 1-3 Make an agreement between relevant government offices on formulation of a wetland management committee as part of the management system. 1-4 Establish and hold the wetland management committee with DOE as the secretariat that plays key roles in the management system. 1-5 Provide on-the-job training to DOE for the management of the committee.
2	Monitoring procedure for	2-1 Collect information on on-going monitoring activities conducted by each

	wetland management is established	organization, capacity of the staff and the equipment. 2-2 Identify indicators for the wetland conservation, such as water level, water quality and birds. 2-3 Determine monitoring procedures for collection, analysis of data and data handling (database) for the Anzali wetland and develop them into a manual. 2-4 The monitoring manual be presented and have an agreement in the committee. 2-5 Provide trainings (lecture and on-the-job) to DOE and relevant organizations on monitoring procedures
3	Zoning is determined and management strategies of each zone are drafted	3-1 Conduct a socio-economic survey in the Anzali wetland and the surrounding area. 3-2 Based on the results of the socio-economic survey, review the zoning plan presented in the Master Plan and draft regulations for each zone. 3-3 Hold stakeholder meetings to explain zoning, the survey results and the draft regulations to receive feedback. 3-4 Finalize zoning plan with boundaries and regulations, which need to be presented at the committee for discussions.
4	Basis for environmental education using environmental education centre in Anzali Wetland is developed	4-1 Collect information on on-going activities and existing materials for environmental education in Gilan Province. 4-2 Referring to the results of the pilot project in the Master Plan study, formulate an action plan for environmental education including the training schedule at the Environmental Education Center. 4-3 Make an agreement on the environmental education action plan in the committee. 4-4 Produce materials for environmental education in the above action plan, including audio-visual materials, and pilot implementation of environmental education.
5	Basis for ecotourism is developed	5-1 Collect information on on-going ecotourism activities conducted in Gilan Province including activities of private sector. 5-2 Referring to the results of the pilot project in the Master Plan study, formulate an action plan for ecotourism including training and development of small-scale facilities. 5-3 Make an agreement on the ecotourism action plan in the wetland management committee. 5-4 Construct small-scale facilities for ecotourism, which may include wooden trails, observation huts and sign board with pilot eco-tours.

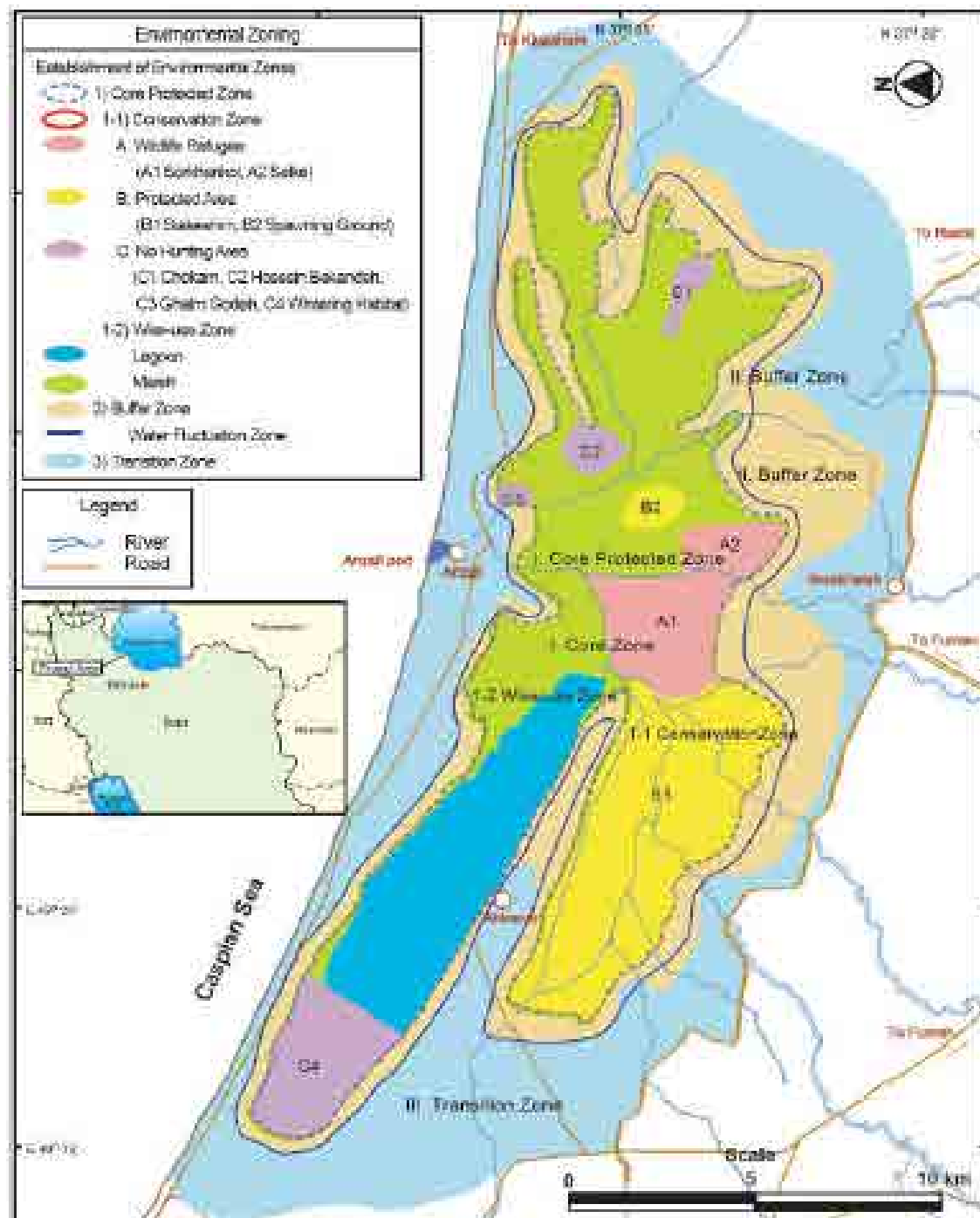
## 2. Site Description

### 2.1 Conservation Area

A part of the Anzali Wetland has is a Ramsar site. But in 1993, it was designated as a wetland on the Montreux Record due to the deterioration of the environment.

As Figure 2.1 shows, some areas are proposed as conservation areas in the M/P. Two areas, Selke and Sorkhankol, are the wildlife refuge, and one area, Siahkeshim, is the protected area. Three areas, Chokam, Hossein Bekandeh and Ghalm Gbdeh, are proposed to be the no-hunting area. Table 2.1 summarizes characteristic of these areas.

As Table 2.2 shows, in these areas some activities are prohibited or limited based on the Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act, the Executive by-law on the Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act, and the Game and Fish Law. However, the boundaries and utilization rules are developed and modified further in the Project.



Source: M/P (2005)

**Figure 2.1 Conservation Areas in Anzali Wetland**



**Table 2.1 Characteristic of Conservation Areas in Anzali Wetland**

Area	Category of Area	Characteristic
Selke	Wildlife refuge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This area has a balanced condition. The density of <i>Phragmites</i> is suitable, and there is large amount of open water.</li> <li>- This area is well protected by DOE.</li> <li>- Biodiversity is high. There are plenty of bird species and density is also high. Many of the threatened species inhabit the area.</li> </ul>
Sorkhankol	Wildlife refuge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are large open areas. Water is deep (about 2 m).</li> <li>- This area was a fishing area, and fishermen enter the area in spite of attempts at control.</li> <li>- The number of waterfowl species is large. This area is also important as the spawning ground for some fish such as <i>Abramis brama</i> and <i>Rutilus frisii kutum</i>.</li> </ul>
Siahkeshim	Protected area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Phragmites</i> overgrows the entire area. Water depth is low.</li> <li>- Water quality is relatively high.</li> <li>- This area includes many species of birds. Compared to Selkeh, the density is low. However this area is still very important because <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> inhabits the area, and some fish move to the river through Siahkeshim for spawning.</li> </ul>

Source: M/P (2005)

**Table 2.2 Classification of Protected Areas in Iran**

Category of Area	Prohibited Activities
Wildlife refuge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Felling trees, uprooting shrubs, encroachment upon or the destruction of the living environment, cutting thistles, burning wood into charcoal and, in general, any action that may lead to the eradication of vegetation or alteration of ecosystems</li> <li>- Hunting and fishing</li> </ul>
Protected area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Felling trees, uprooting shrubs, encroachment upon or the destruction of the living environment, cutting thistles, burning wood into charcoal and, in general, any action that may lead to the eradication of vegetation or alteration of ecosystems without acquiring needed permits</li> <li>- Hunting and fishing</li> </ul>
No-hunting area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hunting and fishing</li> </ul>

Source: DOE (2004)

## 2.2 Natural Condition

### (1) Flora

The vegetative community of the Anzali Wetland is largely classified into the (i) *Phragmites* community, (ii) submerged plants community and (iii) *Azolla* community. The *Phragmites* community is largely distributed in the shallow area of the eastern wetland, and covers about a quarter of the wetlands excluding the lagoon. The submerged plants community covers almost the entire area of the lagoon. The *Azolla* community covers about a quarter of the Anzali Wetland except for the lagoon.

### (2) Bird

The record also indicates that 77 species of migratory birds fly to the Anzali Wetland. The wetland supports a large breeding colony of *Chlidonias hybridus*, small colonies of six species of Ardeidae, and a large resident population of *Porphyrio porphyrio*. It also supports wintering concentrations of ducks, geese, swans and coots.

### (3) Fish

It was known that there were 49 fish species in the Anzali Wetland, of which 39 species are native and 8 species are non-native (Abbasi *et al.*, 1999). A fish survey was conducted from September 2003 to January 2004 by Caspian Sea Bony Fishes Research Center. A total of 34 species and 12,488 individuals including both native and exotic species of fish were identified

in the survey. A total of 16 threatened species was found in the survey.

## 2.3 Social Condition

The Anzali Wetland is used for fishing and hunting by local people. In addition, tourism activities are conducted by private tourism agencies and boat companies. There were 16 companies providing boat tours in 2008. The surrounding areas of the wetland are used for paddy fields, farm lands and ranch fields.

## 3. Environmental Regulations

### 3.1 Environmental Regulations in Iran

The Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act (1974, amended in 1992) and the Executive by-law on the Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act (1975, amended in 1995) are the main legislations governing the environmental conservation.

The Supreme Council for Protection of Environment made the decision about the environmental protection on 23rd March, 1994. In order to implement it, DOE prepared the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Guideline, and the Supreme Council approved it on 23rd December, 1997. This EIA Guideline is regarded as a legal basis for an EIA study. The EIA Manual explaining EIA procedures is issued by DOE as well.

The EIA Guideline and the EIA Manual articulated lists of projects which need EIA approval. Afterwards, the Supreme Council for Protection of Environment updated the list several times. Table 3.1 shows the list.

**Table 3.1 Projects which Need EIA**

No.	Projects
1	Petrochemical factories at any size
2	Refineries at any size
3	Power plant station with the capacity of 100 mw and more
4	Steel industries under the following two sectors: 1) Firms producing raw material for steel mills with the annual capacity of 300,000 ton, and more 2) Rolling and forming plants with the annual capacity of 100,000 ton, and more
5	Dams and other water structures in the following three sectors: 1) Dams with height of 15 m and more, or having side structures of more than 40 ha or lake with area of 400 ha and more *1 2) Man-made lakes with area of 400 ha, and more *2 3) Irrigation and drainage plans and projects with area of 25000 ha and more
6	Industrial estates (of any type) with area of 100 ha and more
7	Airports with runway length of 2000 m and more
8	Plantation and industrial units with areas more than 5000 ha
9	Large industrial slaughterhouses
10	Waste interring units for cities with the population more than 200,000 and also the new cities
11	Industrial waste recycling units (composite plants)
12	Oil and gas lines projects
13	Oil platforms projects
14	Oil reserves projects
15	Large forestry projects
16	Large national plans/projects
17	Large national railway plans/projects
18	Tourism plans/projects
19	Large national-developmental plans/projects in the country's coast-lines with the area width of 1 km from the coastal fields to at most 3 km from the coast
20	Industrial workshops and complexes and relevant services with areas more than 10,000 m <sup>2</sup>
21	Permanent Industry and service exhibitions in areas more than 5,000 m <sup>2</sup>

22	Stores of chemical and hazardous goods in areas more than 10,000 m <sup>2</sup>
23	Workshops of civil, road-construction activities more than 10,000 m <sup>2</sup>
24	Fuel reserves with more than one million liters capacity
25	Passenger and cargo terminals in a space more than 2000 m <sup>2</sup>
26	Units for cultivating birds, and domesticated and undomesticated animals with a space more than 5 ha
27	Fish and marine cultivation units more than 10,000 m <sup>2</sup>
28	Projects for marine construction, fishing ports, gas terminals and sediment sweeping units in all scales
29	The levy network, wastewater purification and discharge units in urban scales
30	Large water purification units in urban scales (capacity of more than 5000 m <sup>3</sup> daily)
31	The residue discharge and interring projects in urban scale
32	Military and training units larger than 10,000 m <sup>2</sup>
33	Tourist townships with areas more than 10,000 m <sup>2</sup>
34	Cinematic townships with areas more than 5,000 m <sup>2</sup>
35	Recreational, educational, research and sport parks and campsites in spaces more than 10,000 m <sup>2</sup>
36	Copper mines with the minimum annual exploitation of 1 million ton
37	Iron mines with the minimum annual exploitation of 600,000 ton
38	Gold mines in all exploitation capacities
39	Lead and zinc mines with the minimum annual output of 100,000 ton
40	Coal mines with the minimum annual output of 80,000 ton
41	Marine salt mines in spaces more than 400 hectares
42	Cement factories
43	Sugar producing factories
44	Industrial plaster and lime producing factories
45	Units producing raw materials for sanitary products, cosmetics, and pharmacy
46	Large factories producing automotive parts for three sections of melting, molding and plating
47	Second stage purification units of automotive engine lubricants
48	New projects of establishment and revenue of oil and gas fields consisting of more than 10 wells and the current developmental projects for the oil and gas fields (in case the number of wells exceeds 10)

Source: Supreme Council for Protection of Environment from 1997 to 2005

### 3.2 JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations

In 2010, JICA revised the Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations. In addition to the Iranian regulations, the environmental and social considerations need to follow the new guideline. Based on the Guideline, JICA identifies a project in three categories:

- Category A: Project having significant adverse impacts on the environment and society. EIA is necessary;
- Category B: Project having potential adverse impacts on the environment and society less than those of Category A project. IEE is necessary;
- Category C: Project having minimal or little adverse impact on the environment and society; and
- Category FI: Project whose sub-project cannot identified before loan approval by JICA

## 4. Screening of Activities with Potential Negative Impact

The Project has five outputs with several activities explained in Section 1.3. As Table 4.1 shows, there is a possibility that only one activity, construct small-scale facilities for ecotourism and pilot ecotour, would have potential negative impact.

**Table 4.1 Screening of Activities with Potential Negative Impact**

Output		Activities	Potential Negative Impact
1	Basic institutional structure for integrated wetland management	1-1 Collect information on the wetland management activities	N
		1-2 Draft a plan for a system for the wetland management	N
		1-3 Make an agreement on formulation of a wetland	N

	is established	management committee	
		1-4 Establish the wetland management committee	N
		1-5 Provide training to DOE	N
2	Monitoring procedure for wetland management is established	2-1 Collect information on on-going monitoring activities	N
		2-2 Identify indicators for the wetland conservation	N
		2-3 Determine monitoring procedures	N
		2-4 The monitoring manual is agreed in the committee.	N
		2-5 Provide trainings to DOE	N
3	Zoning is determined and management strategies of each zone are drafted	3-1 Conduct a socio-economic survey	N
		3-2 Review the zoning plan	N
		3-3 Hold stakeholder meetings to explain zoning	N
		3-4 Finalize zoning plan	N
4	Basis for environmental education is developed	4-1 Collect information on environmental education	N
		4-2 Formulate an action plan for environmental education	N
		4-3 Make an agreement on the action plan in the committee	N
		4-4 Produce materials and pilot implementation of environmental education	N
5	Basis for ecotourism is developed	5-1 Collect information on ecotourism activities	N
		5-2 Formulate an action plan for ecotourism	N
		5-3 Make an agreement on the action plan in the wetland management committee	N
		5-4 Construct small-scale facilities for ecotourism and pilot ecotour	B

B: Negative impact is predicted in some extent

N: No negative impact

## 5. Construction of Small-Scale Facilities for Ecotourism and Pilot Ecotours in the Anzali Wetland

### 5.1 Construction of Small-Scale Facilities

#### (1) Policy of Development of Small-Scale Facilities

During the M/P Study, some facilities, such as a bird hide, watching tower, toilets, signboards, etc., were constructed in/around the Wetland. Recently, DOE Guilan also installed a wooden bridge in Selke.

Thus, a basic policy of the small-facility development is utilization of the existing facilities by renovation as least as possible so as to minimize environmental impacts. New small-scale facilities are considered additionally only after deliberations whether they are necessary to provide unique experiences to tourists or not taking account of their environmental impacts.

#### (2) Description of Planned Small-Scale Facilities

Table 5.1 shows a list of the planned facilities and their description. Figure 5.1 to 5.2 presents their locations, some current conditions of facilities and examples.

**Table 5.1 List of Planned Small-Scale Facilities**

No.	In/ Out Wetland	Location	Repair/ New Establishment	Type	Materials *1	Description	Coordinate
1	In	Selke	Repair	Bird hide, wooden trail and boards	Wood	- The bird hide and wooden trail were constructed. They are damaged, so the Project will repair them.	N 37°23'35.5'' E 49°27'08.2''
2				Wooden bridge and signboard	Wood	- The existing signboard at the wooden bridge needs to be repaired. - The wooden bridge was newly constructed. It is slippery, so to attach slip stoppers is necessary.	N 37°23'33.2'' E 49°27'09.0''
3				Watching tower with boards and signboard	Wood, Steel	- The watching tower was constructed. The structure has rust and its safety needs to be checked. - After examining the conditions, the Project will reinforce the structures and stairs.	N 37°23'33.3'' E 49°27'07.9''
4				Toilet behind education center	Cement, Tile, etc.	- One of the two toilets is broken. The Project will repair it.	N 37°23'33.6'' E 49°27'07.3''
5			New	Small terrace with bench and signboard	Wood	- A small wooden terrace will be developed newly at the end of west path in Selke. - Tourists will take a rest and enjoy views from the terrace.	N 37°23'40.16'' E 49°27'3.16'' *2
6				Footstep	Wood	- A wooden foot step will be constructed beside the path newly between the wooden bridge and small cabin. - While tourists walk, they will enjoy scenery on the foot step.	N 37°23'31.75'' E 49°27'10.19'' *2
7				Small cabin and signboard	Wood	- A small wooden cabin will be constructed newly at the end of east path. - Tourists will watch birds from the cabin. Especially in winter, tourists can warm themselves.	N 37°23'23.46'' E 49°27'30.02'' *2
8				Path	Wood or gravel	- Path will be arranged to east and west direction from the wooden bridge in Selke. - There exists padded path in Selke. However, due to growing grasses, walking on it is difficult especially in summer. - So, the conditions of the existing path will be improved for tourists to walk comfortably and safely with wood or gravel. - Total length will be around 700m.	Refer to Figure 5.2

9				Signboard at entrance of Selke	Wood, Steel	- A signboard is set up after wooden bridge to explain direction in Selke.	N 37°23'34.8'' E 49°27'07.6''
10		North Sorkhankol	Repair	Signboard	Aluminium/ steel	- There are signboards to explain the Wetland at the entering point to Sorkhankol from the Anzali Port. They will be renovated.	N 37°26'07.4'' E 49°27'13.5'' *3
11		Sorkhankol	Repair	Signboard	Aluminium/ steel	- There is a signboard to explain plants (lotus flower) and the nature at Sorkhankol. It will be renovated.	N 37°24'26.8'' E 49°25'06.9'' *3
12	Out	Boat station in Anzali Port	Repair	Signboard	Aluminium/ steel	- There is a signboard to explain the Wetland at the boat station in the Anzali Port. It will be renovated.	N 37°28'13.3'' E 49°27'41.8'' *3
13		Anzali Bridge	New	Signboard	Aluminium/ steel	- A signboard will be set up to show direction to the Wetland.	N 37°28'13.02'' E 49°27'35.72'' *2
14		Mala sq. in Anzali		Signboard	Aluminium/ steel	- A signboard will be set up to show direction to the Wetland.	N 37°27'39.59'' E 49°29'35.13'' *2
15		Ghazlan Bridge in Anzali		Signboard	Aluminium/ steel	- A signboard will be set up to show direction to the Wetland.	N 37°27'56.69'' E 49°28'07.25'' *2
16		Entrance to Selke from main road		Signboard	Aluminium/ steel	- A signboard will be set up to show direction to the Wetland.	N 37°21'10.96'' E 49°26'38.59'' *2

\*1: Tentative plans. Materials are considered in detail in a design process.

\*2: Tentative locations. They are considered in a design process.

\*3: Current locations. They are considered in a design process.

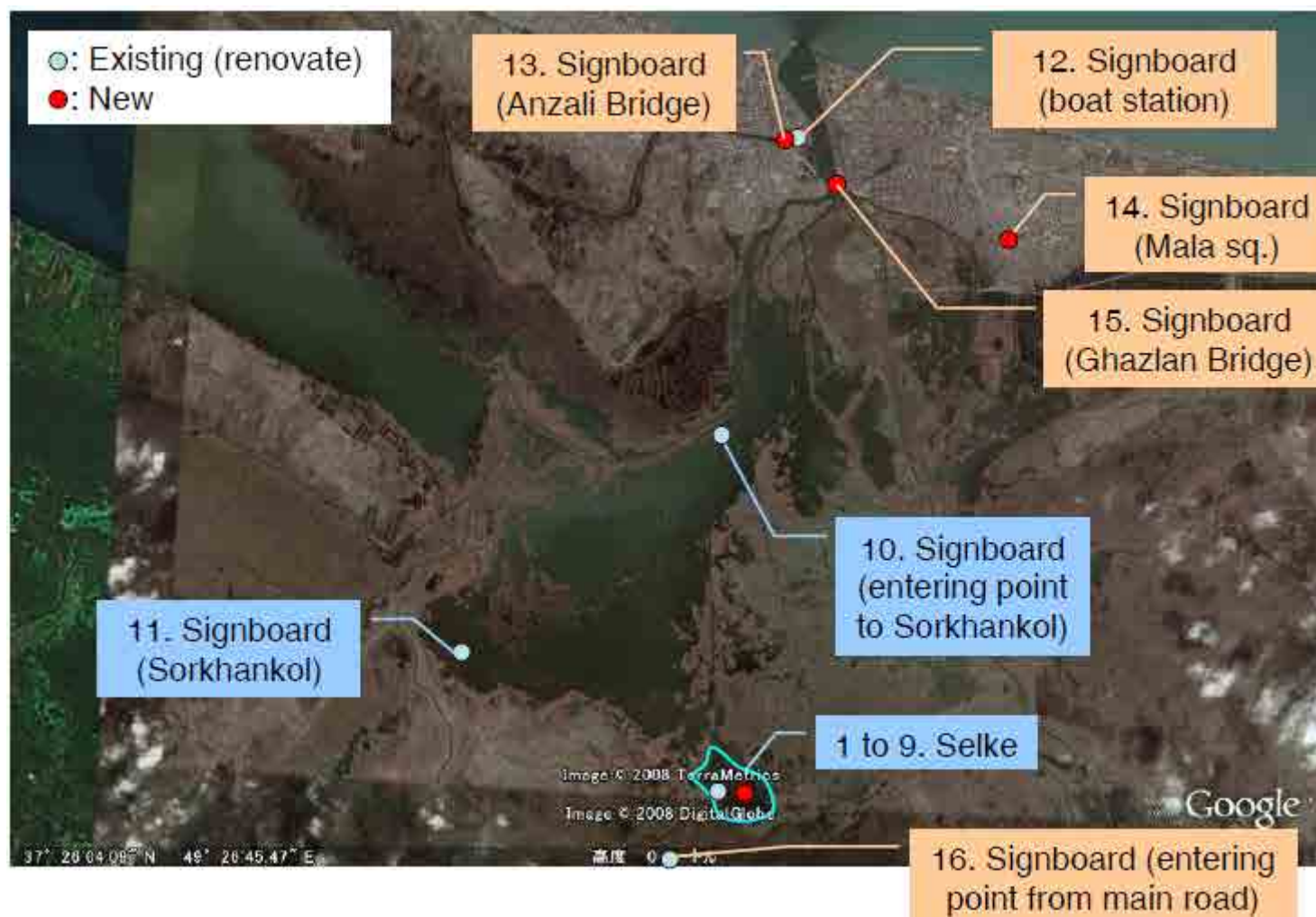


Figure 5.1 Overall Locations of Planned Small-Scale Facilities



**Figure 5.2 Locations of Planned Small-Scale Facilities in Selke**



## 5.2 Pilot Ecotours Using Small-Scale Facilities

The Project implements two types of pilot ecotours, Selke nature study tour and nature boat tour. Table 5.2 summarizes them.

**Table 5.2 Proposed Ecotours**

	1	2
<b>Name</b>	Selke nature study tour	Nature boat tour
<b>Type</b>	Guide tour · Half day	Guide tour · Around three hours
<b>Theme</b>	Study and experience the nature in conjunction with environmental education programs	Enjoy seasonal nature nurtured by the Wetland
<b>Location</b>	Selke	Anzali Port - Lagoon - Sorkhankol - Anzali Port * Provisional routes
<b>Target tourists</b>	Youth, Middle age, Family	Youth, Middle age, Family
<b>Number of tourists in one tour</b>	Around 10	Around five in one boat
<b>Main target resources</b>	Nature, incl. migratory birds, in Selke	Depending on a season, e.g. plants, birds and mammals
<b>Season</b>	All seasons	All seasons
<b>Arrangement of nature guide</b>	○	○
<b>Facilities</b>	Renovated bird hide with wooden trail, terrace, cabin, paths, footsteps, signboards, watch tower and education center	Signboards at the Anzali Port and in the Wetland
<b>Equipment</b>	Binocular	Boat and life vest, Binocular
<b>Guidance materials</b>	Map, Materials explaining nature	Map, Materials explaining nature

## 6. Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for Construction of Small-Scale Facilities for Ecotourism and Pilot Ecotours in the Anzali Wetland

In the IEE, both positive and negative aspects of the environmental and social impacts potentially caused by the development of small-scale facilities and pilot ecotours are identified. The impacts are identified with A: serious negative impact is predicted; B: negative impact is predicted in some extent; U: negative impact is unknown at the study stage; N: no negative impact is predicted; and P: positive impact is predicted in construction and operation periods.

### 6.1 Construction Period

Table 6.1 shows the result of IEE in the construction period.

**Table 6.1 Result of IEE in Construction Period**

	Impact	Evaluation	Remarks
Pollution	Air quality	N	-
	Water quality	N	-
	Waste	B	Solid waste might be discharged but volume is not large because the size of construction is not large.
	Soil contamination	N	-
	Noise and vibration	B	Noise and vibration might occur but they are not significant because the size of construction is not large.
	Subsidence	N	-
	Odors	N	-
	Sediment	N	-
Natural environment	Protected area	B	Though the area is the wild refuge, the impact would be limited because the size of construction is not large.

	Ecosystem	B	Though the area is the wild refuge, the impact would be limited because the size of construction is not large.
	Hydrology	N	-
	Topography and geology	N	-
	Management of abandoned sites	N	-
Social environment	Resettlement	N	-
	Living and livelihood	N	-
	Heritage	N	-
	Landscape	N	-
	Ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples	N	-
	Working conditions (incl. occupational safety)	N	-
Other	Accident	B	Accident might occur but the size of construction is small, so magnitude of accident would not be serious.

A: Serious negative impact is predicted  
 B: Negative impact is predicted in some extent  
 U: Negative impact is unknown at the study stage  
 N: No negative impact is predicted  
 P: Positive impact is predicted

## 6.2 Implementation of Pilot Ecotours

Table 6.2 shows the result of IEE in the implementation of pilot ecotours using the small-scale facilities.

**Table 6.2 Result of IEE in Implementation of Pilot Ecotours**

	Impact	Evaluation	Remarks
Pollution	Air quality	N	-
	Water quality	B	Wastewater might be discharged due to ecotourism activities. But the impact can be minimized because the size of ecotourism is not large and toilets are installed.
	Waste	B	Solid waste might be discharged. But the impact can be minimized because the size of ecotours is not large and rules of waste management are set up.
	Soil contamination	N	-
	Noise and vibration	B	Noise might occur. But the impact can be minimized because the size of ecotours is not large and rules of ecotours are set up.
	Subsidence	N	-
	Odors	N	-
	Sediment	N	-
Natural environment	Protected area	B	The area is the wild refuge. But impact would be limited because the size of ecotours is not large and rules of ecotours are set up.
	Ecosystem	B	The areas is the wild refuge. But impact would be limited because the size of ecotours is not large and rules of ecotours are set up.
	Hydrology	N	-
	Topography and geology	N	-
	Management of abandoned sites	N	-
Social environment	Resettlement	N	-
	Living and	P	Development of ecotourism would contribute to

	livelihood		improvement of local economy.
	Heritage	N	-
	Landscape	N	-
	Ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples	N	-
	Working conditions (incl. occupational safety)	N	-
Other	Accident	B	Accidents might occur in ecotours. But it can be managed because rules of ecotours are set up and trainings on tour guides are conducted.

A: Serious negative impact is predicted  
B: Negative impact is predicted in some extent  
U: Negative impact is unknown at the study stage  
N: No negative impact is predicted  
P: Positive impact is predicted

### 6.3 Summary of IEE

Because of construction of small-scale facilities and ecotours, some impacts might occur, but they are predicted not to be significant. Some of the facilities will be developed by renovation of currently existing ones in the Wetland. Even new facilities are proposed, their sizes are small, and materials are environmentally friendly ones, mainly wood. For example, paths and foot steps in Selke will be developed by arranging of the existing padded paths. Their construction will not reclaim the Wetland. It is not planned to reclaim in the construction of the terrace and small cabin in Selke either. On the other hand, the positive impact is predicted. It is anticipated that the ecotour activities would contribute to improve the local economy.

According to the Iranian regulations, facility and tourism development in the protected areas need environmental impact assessment (EIA). However, as mentioned above, the activities in the Project are small scale, and their environmental impacts would not be significant. Before the Project implements, JICA preliminary categorized the development of small-scale facilities as Category C (project having minimal or little adverse impact on the environment and society) based on the JICA Guidelines.

Therefore, it is proposed that the further EIA study is not necessary for the construction of small-scale facilities and pilot ecotours in the Anzali Wetland. However, because the project areas cover the wild life refuge, it is proposed that some mitigation measures and monitoring would be conducted during the construction and pilot ecotours. Section 8 below describes them.

## 7. Mitigation Measures and Environmental Monitoring Plan

Table 7.1 proposes mitigation measures to the impacts predicted in the IEE. In order to guarantee their implementation and to avoid unpredictable impacts, monitoring is conducted. Table 7.2 proposed the monitoring plan.

**Table 7.1 Mitigation Measures**

Impact	Construction Period	Pilot Ecotours Period
Water quality	-	- Install toilets in Sekle - Develop rules for ecotours and instruction of them *2
Waste	- Clean up construction site, collect waste and treat waste through legal routes/methods	- Develop rules for ecotours and instruction of them *2

	- Monitor construction work conditions *1	- Monitor ecotour operation *1
Noise and vibration	- Not to make big noise to lessen burden on natural habitats, especially to birds	- Develop rules for using small-scale facilities, such as the number of tourists in one tour, waste management, no-entering areas, etc., and instruction of them *2
Protected area	- Avoiding going closer to natural habitats, especially to birds	- Develop rules for tour providers, tourists and boat operators, and instruction of them *2
Ecosystem	- Monitor construction work conditions *1 - Regularly exchange information with DOE Guilan staff about monitoring on birds, fishes and water quality in the Wetland	- Monitor complacence with rules above *1 - Monitor birds, fishes water quality in the wetland *1
Accident	- Instruct workers about safety management - Monitor construction work conditions *1	- Develop rules for ecotours, and instruction of them *2 - Train nature guides about accident management - Set up network for accident response

\*1: Refer to Table 7.2

\*2: Refer to Attachment 1

**Table 7.2 Monitoring Plans**

Period	Monitoring Activities	Frequency	Implementation Body
Construction (Approx. from July 2011 to March 2012)	Check construction work conditions (construction materials, noise, surrounding habitats)	Every day	DOE Guilan
	Exchange information about birds, fishes and water quality in the Wetland with monitoring staff of DOE Guilan	Monthly during construction period	DOE Guilan
Pilot ecotours	Monitor birds, fishes water quality in the Wetland	Once in each season as regular monitoring by DOE Guilan	DOE Guilan
	Monitor ecotours about compliance with rules through interviews and questionnaires	Periodically	DOE Guilan

## **Attachment 1: Guidelines on the Anzali Wetland Ecotourism (draft)**

### **1. Guideline on Tour Providers**

#### **(1) Goal**

Tour providers operating in/around the Anzali Wetland plan and provide high-quality ecotours to tourists with due considerations to safety measures. Through these activities, tour providers contribute to conservation of natural and social environments in/around the Wetland.

#### **(2) Guidelines**

1. Following regulations and depending on conditions in/around the Wetland, tour providers plan and operate ecotours with minimum environmental impacts.
2. With participation from local society, tour providers incorporate not only natural resources but social resources in/around the Wetland into ecotours.
3. Through ecotours, tour providers promote to raise environmental awareness of tourists.
4. In advance of ecotours, such as in advertisement, tour providers provide appropriate information to participants.
5. Tour providers request a nature guide participating in an ecotour to follow the Guideline on Nature Guides.
6. Incorporate necessary safety measures and first-aid actions into planning and implementation of ecotours.
7. In case of accidents and injuries during ecotours, prepare emergency contact addresses and numbers. A first-aid kit, life vests (in a boat tour) and VHF radio operating on the same frequency as that used by DOE are equipped in ecotours.
8. In case of accidents and injuries during ecotours, tour providers buy appropriate insurance.
9. Tour providers improve quality of ecotours continuously reflecting opinions from tourists, nature guides and local people in planning and operation of ecotours.

### **2. Guideline on Tourists**

#### **(1) Goal**

Tourists respect local nature, culture and society in/around the Anzali Wetland realizing him/herself as a member of ecosystem. Tourists have a consciousness of being 'ecotourists' and contribute to conservation of natural and social environments in/around the Wetland.

#### **(2) Guidelines**

1. Tourists do not disturb the wildlife in/around the Wetland. Tourists do not make loud voice, approach too close to wildlife and feed wildlife.
2. Tourists do not collect protected animals and plants in/around the Wetland.
3. Tourists do not buy protected animals and plants, and products made from protected animals and plants.
4. Tourists do not discard rubbish, and pollute soil and water in/around the Wetland.
5. Tourists do not enter protected zones without a permission or proper instruction.
6. For prevention of accidents and injuries, tourists do not take arbitrary actions. Tourists follow instruction from a nature guide.
7. Tourists enjoy greeting and communicating with local people. Tourists respect local lifestyle, custom, culture and history in/around the Wetland. Tourists act with humility as a visitor to local area.

8. Tourists participate in local events such as ecotours, festivals, markets, etc. as many as possible in order to understand not only local nature but also local history and culture.
9. Tourists try to be interested in local products and local cuisine, and purchase and eat them.
10. Through experience in natural and social environments in/around the Wetland, tourists try to consider environmental issues and to change his/her behavior in his/her daily life.

### **3. Guideline on Nature Guides**

#### **(1) Goal**

Nature guides participating in ecotours in/around the Wetland have responsibility and roles in introducing the splendor of natural and social environments in/around the Wetland and Guidelines on the Anzali Wetland Ecotourism to tourists. Through guiding activities, nature guides contribute to conservation of natural and social environments in/around the Wetland.

#### **(2) Guidelines**

1. Nature guides operate ecotours with minimum environmental impacts on the Wetland. Nature guides instruct tourists not to create adverse impacts on the nature in/around the Wetland.
2. Nature guides are familiar with laws and regulations in/around the Wetland. Nature guides instruct tourists to follow them.
3. Nature guides operate ecotours with minimum disturbance to the wildlife in the Wetland, such as loud noise and high-speed boat driving, etc.
4. Nature guides introduce precious natures in/around the Wetland to tourists. Nature guides help tourists deepen his/her understanding of importance of conservation.
5. Nature guides explain current social conditions in/around the Wetland. Nature guides help tourists deepen his/her understanding of local culture and history.
6. Nature guides instruct tourists not to discard rubbish, feed wildlife, and pollute soil and water in/around the Wetland.
7. Nature guides orient ecotours not to disturb local people's daily life and other visitors' activities.
8. Aiming at improving skills and knowledge about natural and social environments in/around the Wetland, nature guides participate in nature guide training programs and other relevant lectures in a positive manner.
9. In case of accidents and injuries, nature guides acquire safety measures and first-aid actions. In ecotours, nature guides provide appropriate instruction on tourists for prevention of accidents and injuries.
10. It is preferable that nature guides would live around the Wetland to deepen his/her understanding of the area.

### **4. Guideline on Boat Operators**

#### **(1) Goal**

Boat operators in the Anzali Wetland operate their boats with minimum environmental impacts with due considerations to safety measures in ecotours. Boat operators introduce the splendor of natural and social environments in the Wetland and communicate with tourists. Through boat operation, boat operators contribute to conservation of natural and social environments in/around the Wetland.

#### **(2) Guidelines**

1. Following regulations in the Wetland, boat operators drive boats with due considerations to safety.
2. In protected zones, traveling speed is limited to 30km/h. When boats reach closer to birds, plants, mammals, etc., they decrease the speed less and operation noise.
3. Outside of protected zones, traveling speed is limited to 45km/h.
4. Boat operators do not make loud noise, approach too close to wildlife and disturb activities of wildlife.
5. Boat operators try to communicate with tourists.
6. In cooperation with tour providers, boat operators equip a first-aid kit, life vests and VHF radio operating on the same frequency as that used by DOE in ecotours.

*Attachment 14    Action Plan for the Anzali Wetland Ecotourism (in CD)*



*Attachment 15    Guidelines for Sustainability of the Anzali Wetland  
Ecological Management Project*

**ANZALI WETLAND ECOLOGICAL  
MANAGEMENT PROJECT  
IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN**

**GUIDELINES FOR SUSTAINABILITY  
OF THE ANZALI WETLAND  
ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT  
PROJECT**

**JULY 2012**

**DOE Project Team**

**JICA Expert Team**

# Guidelines for Sustainability of the Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project

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## **1. Overview**

The Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project was implemented to achieve the project purpose that is “the establishment of a basic system including an institutional and technical aspect for the management of the Anzali Wetland, with DOE as its core constituent”. The project purpose was mostly been fulfilled through the activities of the five outputs i.e., establishment of an institutional structure, establishment of monitoring procedures, development of environmental education by using the Anzali Wetland Education Center, and development of ecotourism.

The overall goal of the project is “The Anzali Wetland Management System, for which DOE is a core constituent, practice adaptive management.” The project established a basic system towards the overall goal. The DOE and other stakeholders need to continue its management activities and develop the basic system to an advanced system in order to achieve the overall goal.

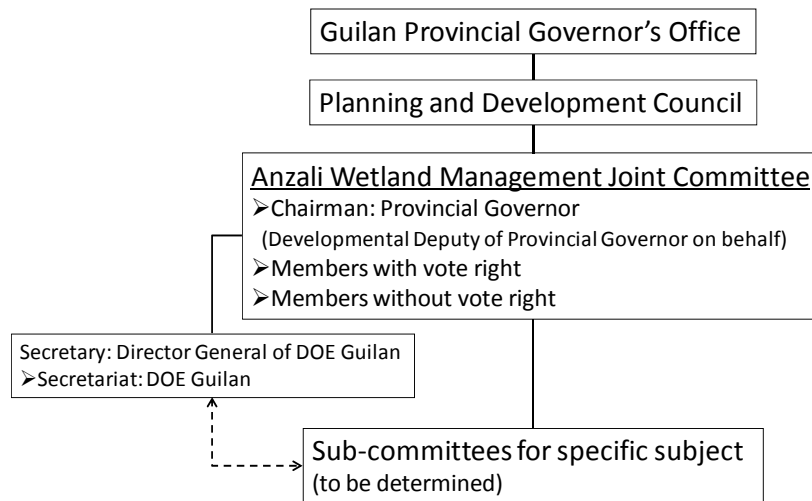
The guidelines was prepared to support the activities in compliance with the basic system and to ensure the sustainability of the Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project. The guidelines comprised of five subjects were outputs of the project. Each subject listed necessary actions to continue and develop the project activities.

## **2. Operation of the Anzali Wetland Management Committee**

### **2.1 Introduction**

Subsequent to the approval and signing of the provincial decree on the establishment of the Anzali Wetland Management Committee (AWMC) during the first AWMC meeting on July 6, 2011 as the joint committee meeting between Anzali Wetland Restoration Project and Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project, the provincial statute on the AWMC was approved at the Planning and Development Council of the Gilan Provincial Governor’s Office on October 29, 2011.

As per statute, the AWMC was placed under the Planning and Development Council of the Gilan Provincial Governor’s Office as shown in Figure 2-1. The AWMC is composed of a chairman presented by the Provincial Governor (deputed the Developmental Deputy of Provincial Governor, in case of absence), 22 members with the right to vote, and 13 members without the right to vote. The secretary of AWMC is the Director General of Gilan Province Environment Protection Administration (DOE Gilan) where the Secretariat is also located. In addition, the sub-committees are organized for specific subjects on the wetland management under AWMC.



**Figure 2-1 Structure of Anzali Wetland Management Committee**

## **2.2 Operational System of the AWMC**

### **(1) Frequency of the AWMC Meeting**

The AWMC meeting shall be conducted at least twice a year. Additional meetings shall be held if there are any issues to be reported. Decisions will be made after examining the subjects/issues under the secretariat and sub-committee of the AWMC.

### **(2) Members of the Secretariat**

Members of the Secretariat for the AWMC shall be appointed from the DOE Gilan as follows:

- i) One leader, who is preferably full-time for the Secretariat;
- ii) Five or more members, who are in charge of different common subjects, which are shown in the subsequent section. Part-time engagement from original position shall be made.

### **(3) Sub-committee**

The sub-committees shall be formed as prescribed in the statute to discuss the main subjects on wetland management as shown in Table 2.1. This shall be done prior to holding the AWMC meetings so that meetings can be conducted smoothly by reporting only important issues and making decisions under limited time of the participants, who are mainly representatives of relevant organizations. As shown in Figure 2-2, the sub-committees consists of i) Scientific and Technical Sub-committee, ii) Association for Promoting Anzali Wetland Ecotourism, and iii) Ad-hoc Advisory Sub-committee. The outline of the sub-committees is explained below.

In addition, procedural steps for the arrangement of the Working Level Meeting and Scientific and Technical Sub-committee are shown in Table 2-2.

i) Working Level Meeting

All subjects, except for ecotourism, shall be discussed in the Working Level Meeting. Tentative main subjects to be examined are considered, as shown in Table 2-1. Working Level Meetings shall be formed by each subject. Members shall be from the same organization as with other AWMC members. The person in charge of the actual implementation of relevant work shall participate in the discussion from practical viewpoints. The main organizations in charge for each subject are shown in Table 2-1.

ii) Scientific and Technical Sub-committee

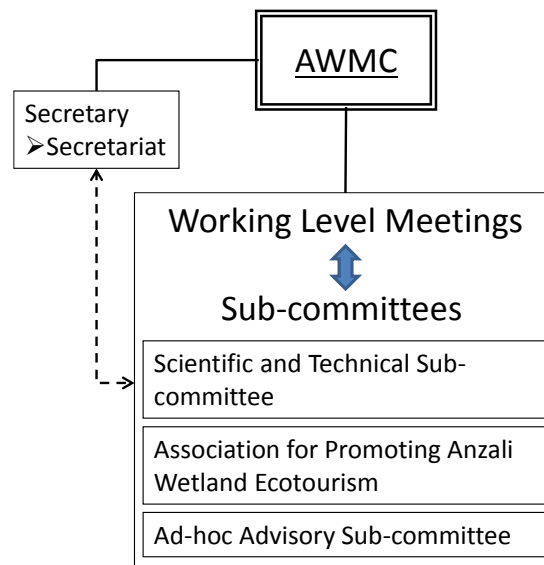
The Scientific and Technical Sub-committee shall be formed to review any issue on the Anzali Wetland from a scientific and technical viewpoint and shall provide technical advice to the Working Level Meeting. Members of the Scientific and Technical Sub-committee should be appointed from experts of major subjects on the Anzali Wetland coming from government/non-government institutes, universities, consultants, in addition to the members of the Working Level Meeting.

iii) Association for Promoting Anzali Wetland Ecotourism

The Association for Promoting Anzali Wetland Ecotourism (APAWE), which is supposed to be established, shall be in charge of the ecotourism issue under the AWMC.

iv) Ad-hoc Advisory Sub-committee

The Ad-hoc Advisory Sub-committee shall be formed at temporary bases in the event that a technical advice from experts on specific critical subjects such as researchers and university professors are urgently required. Members of the Ad-hoc Advisory Sub-committee shall be decided and invited based on the subject to be examined by the Secretariat in consultation with relevant organizations.



**Figure 2-2 AWMC Operational Structure**

**Table 2-1 Tentative Main Subjects to be Examined under the Working Level Meetings and Scientific and Technical Sub-committee**

<b>1. Wetland Ecological Management</b>
<u>Subject (1): Water management</u> 1) Organization in charge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DOE Gilan (main responsible organization), Gilan Regional Water Organization (GRWO), Shilat (MOJA Fisheries), National Inland Water Aquaculture Institute, Gilan Water and Wastewater Company (GWWC), Rural Water and Wastewater Company (RWWC)</li> </ul> 2) Main items to be reported and examined in the sub-committee meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring activities and result from the last report</li> <li>• Any specific findings and issues on water level, water use, and water quality</li> <li>• Annual trend over the years on water level and quality (only at year-end or -start)</li> <li>• Plan for subsequent period</li> </ul>
<u>Subject (2): Wetland restoration</u> 1) Organization in charge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJA (main responsible organization), GWWC, DOE Gilan</li> </ul> 2) Main items to be reported and examined in the sub-committee meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wetland restoration activities from the last report</li> <li>• Any specific issue on wetland restoration activity</li> <li>• Plan for subsequent period</li> </ul>
<u>Subject (3): Environmental zoning</u> 1) Organization in charge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DOE Gilan (main responsible organization), GRWO, MOJA, Housing Foundation, Rasht District Governor's Office, Anzali District Governor's Office, Somesara District Governor's Office, Municipality of Anzali, GCHHTO</li> </ul> 2) Main items to be reported and examined in the sub-committee meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any specific issues such as new development plan, land use change, and legal conflict</li> <li>• Plan for subsequent period</li> </ul>
<u>Subject (4): Ecotourism</u> 1) Organization in charge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Association for Promoting Anzali Wetland Ecotourism (DOE Gilan, DOE Anzali, DOE Somesara, GCHHTO, Tourism Agency Union, Dam Owners' Union, Boat Owners' Union, Tour Guides' Union, Municipality of Anzali, Municipality of Somesara)</li> </ul> 2) Main items to be reported and examined in the sub-committee meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecotourism activities from the last report</li> <li>• New ecotourism program (when newly registered)</li> <li>• Any specific issue on ecotourism implementation such as ecotourism facility</li> <li>• Plan for subsequent period</li> </ul>
<b>2. Watershed Management</b>
<u>Subject (1): Watershed management</u> 1) Organization in charge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJA (main responsible organization), GWWC, DOE Gilan, GRWO</li> </ul> 2) Main items to be reported and examined in the sub-committee meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Watershed management activities from the last report</li> <li>• Any specific issue on watershed management activity</li> <li>• Plan for subsequent period</li> </ul>
<b>3. Wastewater Management</b>
<u>Subject (1): Wastewater management</u> 1) Organization in charge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gilan Water and Wastewater Company (GWWC) (main responsible organization), Rural Water and Wastewater Company (RWWC)</li> </ul> 2) Main items to be reported and examined in the sub-committee meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wastewater management activities from the last report</li> <li>• Any specific issue on wastewater management activity</li> <li>• Plan for subsequent period</li> </ul>

<b>4. Solid Waste Management</b>
<u>Subject (1): Solid waste management</u> 1) Organization in charge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal government offices in the watershed area of Anzali Wetland (main responsible organization), DOE Gilan (supervisor), Gilan Solid Waste Management Organization</li> </ul> 2) Main items to be reported and examined in the sub-committee meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any specific issue on solid waste management</li> <li>• Plan for subsequent period</li> </ul>
<b>5. Environmental Education and Public Relations</b>
<u>Subject (1): Environmental education (EE) and public relations (PR)</u> 1) Organization in charge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Education Section of the DOE Gilan (main responsible organization), Public Relations Section of the DOE Gilan, Gilan General Office for Education, TV and Radio Broadcasting Organization-Gilan Province</li> </ul> 2) Main items to be reported and examined in the sub-committee meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EE &amp; PR activities from the last report</li> <li>• Any specific issue on EE &amp; PR implementation</li> <li>• Plan for subsequent period</li> </ul>

Note: Subjects for each component of the JICA master plan study are not limited to the items in this table, and other subject(s) should be added and examined, if any.

**Table 2-2 Procedural Steps for the Arrangement of the Working Level Meeting and Scientific and Technical Sub-committee**

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The AWMC Secretariat shall coordinate with the leaders of each working level meeting for the next AWMC meeting schedule and request to submit information on the progress and issue of the subject in charge.</li> <li>(2) Main responsible organizations of each Working Level Meeting shall collect information on the progress and issue of the subject in charge from members of the Working Level Meeting.</li> <li>(3) Main responsible organizations of each Working Level Meeting shall inform the AWMC Secretariat on the progress and issue which were collected from the members of the Working Level Meeting.</li> <li>(4) The AWMC Secretariat, consulting with the leader of the Working Level Meeting, shall determine the necessity of holding either the Working Level Meeting or the Scientific and Technical Sub-committee meeting based on the information of the progress and issue.</li> <li>(5) In the case where the Working Level Meeting or the Scientific and Technical Sub-committee meeting is to be held, the AWMC Secretariat shall support the main responsible organization of the Working Level Meeting for arrangement of the meeting. (sending invitation letter, arrangement of venue)</li> <li>(6) The main responsible organization of the Working Level Meeting shall submit meeting record to the AWMC Secretariat within one week after holding the Working Level Meeting or the Scientific and Technical Sub-committee meeting.</li> <li>(7) The AWMC Secretariat shall confirm with the main responsible organization of Working Level Meeting if further Working Level Meeting or Scientific and Technical Sub-committee is required to be held. (If yes, the Secretariat supports the main responsible organization)</li> <li>(8) The AWMC Secretary (Director General of the DOE Gilan) shall inform the chairman of the AWMC on the results of all of the Working Level Meeting or the Scientific and Technical Sub-committee with any issues reported and decisions made in AWMC meeting, if any. (The AWMC Secretariat shall inform the secretary on the progress of all the arrangements sometimes in the process of the arrangement.)</li> </ol>
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### **3. Monitoring for the Anzali Wetland Management**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The guidelines on monitoring for the Anzali Wetland Management has been prepared to conduct adequate monitoring to the wetland by using the monitoring manual and implement the Anzali Wetland Management based on the monitoring results from the feedback.

#### **3.2 Basic Concept for Monitoring**

1. Changes and trends of the Anzali Wetland can be found with monitoring.
2. When managing the Anzali Wetland, the present conditions of the wetland can be identified with monitoring.
3. The results of the management cannot be understood without monitoring.
4. The monitoring of the Anzali Wetland comprises of birds, fish, macrophyte, phytoplankton, zooplankton, benthos, water quality, water level, and economic items.
5. The monitoring must be conducted by the responsible organizations assigned by the Anzali Wetland Management Committee as a cross-sectoral activity.
6. The monitoring of data must be shared and must comprehensively evaluate the current Anzali Wetland conditions, changes, and its trends.
7. The evaluation of the decision makers for the Anzali Wetland Management must be reported.

#### **3.3 Implementation of the Comprehensive Monitoring**

##### **Goal**

All relevant organizations responsible to the monitoring of items should conduct the monitoring. The Data Handling Unit that is established in the Anzali Wetland Management Committee gathers the monitoring data, and evaluates the data comprehensively.

##### **Guideline**

1. Compare and analyze the monitoring data of each monitoring item.
2. Compare and analyze the monitoring data among items and discuss comprehensively, as the items interact with each other.
3. Establish the Data Handling Unit which will carry out data gathering to processing and produce a comprehensive analysis for discussion to the Anzali Wetland Management Committee.
4. Allocate a budget for monitoring through the decision of the Anzali Wetland Management Committee.

### **3.4 Enhancement of the Monitoring Accuracy**

#### **Goal**

Relevant organizations who are responsible to monitor the items should conduct the monitoring by exactly following the monitoring manual, and produce a reliable monitoring data.

#### **Guideline**

1. Conduct sampling, sample analysis, and data handling carefully in compliance with the monitoring manual and other supplemental manuals.
2. Check the accuracy of the monitoring data by three bodies, i.e., monitoring implementing bodies, data handling units, and Scientific and Technical Sub-committee of the Anzali Wetland Management Committee.
3. Provide training to the monitoring implementing bodies and data handling units.
4. Revise and improve the monitoring manual

### **3.5 Monitoring and Feedback for Adaptive Management**

#### **Goal**

Monitoring result provides sufficient feedback to the Anzali Wetland Management. The Anzali Wetland is managed adaptively by the result of the monitoring.

#### **Guideline**

1. Find the present condition thru comprehensive monitoring. (Relevant organizations and data handling unit)
2. Causes of the issues in the Anzali Wetland can be identified as target of management. (Data handling unit).
3. Decide the level of the target to be improved (e.g. reduction of BOD level to less than 8 mg/L). (Data handling unit and AWMC)
4. Decide and take action to improve the present condition. (Relevant organizations and AWMC)
5. Decide the next action to be taken after the next monitoring depending on the detecting values. (Data handling unit and AWMC)
6. Monitor the condition after the action. (Relevant organizations)
7. Take the next action and revise the level of the target to be improved. (Relevant organizations, data handling unit, and AWMC)

### **3.6 Budgeting Scheme**

#### **Goal**

All responsible organizations for the monitoring receives appropriate budget for its implementation which is written in the monitoring manual made by the provincial government.

### **Guideline**

1. Discuss the budget allocation and approve it in AWMC.
2. Allocate budget with clarified documents on where the budget is applied.
3. Use the fund for monitoring activities.
4. Report the use of the budget with receipts of payment.

## **4. Zoning for the Anzali Wetland Management**

### **4.1 Introduction**

The guidelines on the zoning plan for the Anzali Wetland Management was prepared for the operation of adequate zoning through the use of zoning maps and zoning regulations.

The guideline consists of six components: 1) Basic concept of the zoning plan; 2) Guidelines and regulations on the wetland zone; 3) Guidelines and regulations on the buffer zone; 5) Guidelines and regulations on the transition zone; and 6) Zoning operation.

### **4.2 Basic Concepts of the Zoning Plan**

1. In order to accomplish the coexistence of conservation between the Anzali Wetland and regular human activities, zoning can play an important role in minimizing user conflicts by separating potential conflicting activities.
2. In the Anzali Wetland, three main zones have been defined based on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Man and the Biosphere Program as follows:
  1. Wetland Zone (including protected sub-zone and wise use sub-zone)
  2. Buffer Zone
  3. Transition Zone

In addition, the concepts of the zoning plan are based on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Guidelines, Satoyama Initiative and Indigenous and Community Conserved Area (ICCA).

3. The zoning regulation should comply with the existing laws and regulations. New and effective regulations should be made in addition to existing laws and regulations.
4. The zoning regulation should not prohibit activities which have been permitted already.
5. The zoning regulation should prohibit all illegal activities after the approval of the zoning plan by the AWMC.
6. The zoning plan should apply the *Ab-bandan-Dar* system in conservation and sustainable use of the wetland by local people.

7. The zoning plan should be updated based on the present condition of the wetland by using monitoring data.

#### **4.3 Wetland Zone**

##### **Definition**

The wetland zone is essentially the Anzali Ramsar site, comprising the lagoon and all contiguous coastal reed bed, and *Ab-bandans*. All of the protected areas (such as the Siahkeshim Protected Area, Selke, Sorkhankol Choukam Wildlife Refuges, and Chokam) are included within this zone. In addition, important bird and fish habitats are included within this zone.

The wetland zone is divided into two subzones. One is the protected sub-zone located inside the protected areas. The other sub-zone is called the wise use sub-zone.

##### **Goal**

The wetland zone is a multiple-use site. The management objectives are broad to ensure that the ecological character of the wetland is maintained or enhanced. It will continue to provide its values and functions for people's livelihood and for the conservation of biodiversity.

##### **Guideline**

1. Permit low impact ecotourism, environmental education, and research activity (including monitoring) without destruction to the wetland.
2. Permit activities for improvement of wetland quality, low impact small scale facility for ecotourism and environmental education.
3. Prohibit other activities inside the protected sub-zone.
4. Permit the sustainable fishing and hunting in *Ab-bandan* system inside the wise-use sub-zone.

#### **4.4 Buffer Zone**

##### **Definition**

The buffer zone is the area surrounding the wetland within which land use activities may directly affect the ecological character of the wetland itself. Therefore, the area needs to be controlled. The buffer zone includes areas within which seasonal or long-term water level rise may be experienced. Thus, it is an eco-tone where the aquatic ecosystem blends into the terrestrial ecosystem and as such may be a highly diverse and productive habitat. Basically, this area has been taken to be a 2 km wide zone immediately above the waterline. Most of the buffer zone is under agricultural use, either as paddy fields, livestock pasture, or fish ponds.

##### **Goal**

The objective for land use within the buffer zone is one of sustainable use through ecosystem management, consistent with the maintenance of the ecological

character of the wetland. Any development or activity that could have an adverse effect on the adjacent wetland should be prohibited.

#### **Guideline**

1. Permit all activities which are permitted inside the wetland zone.
2. Permit low impact industrial and productive activities based on relevant laws.
3. Promote low impact agriculture such as organic farming.
4. Promote low impact aquaculture.
5. Prohibit other activities inside the buffer zone except in the construction area based on the *Tarhe Hadi* Plan.

### **4.5 Transition Zone**

#### **Definition**

This is the zone surrounding the buffer zone in which ‘sustainable use’ is promoted to conserve the other two zones from pollution and degradation. It differs from the buffer zone since new physical development is permitted. In general, the transition zone is a 2 km wide band, but this may be varied locally to take into account the existing features on the ground. Most of the transition zone is under agricultural use, either as paddy fields, livestock pasture, or fish ponds.

#### **Goal**

Most of the transition zone is sustainable agricultural land. There is enough socio-ecological production landscape such as paddy fields or pasture for waterfowls feeding habitat in this zone.

#### **Guideline**

1. Permit all activities which are permitted inside the buffer zone.
2. Permit other activities with environment impact assessment and mitigation.
3. Control all of land use inside this zone to include at least 10,000 ha paddy field or pasture for conservation of waterfowls.

### **4.6 Operation of the Zoning Plan**

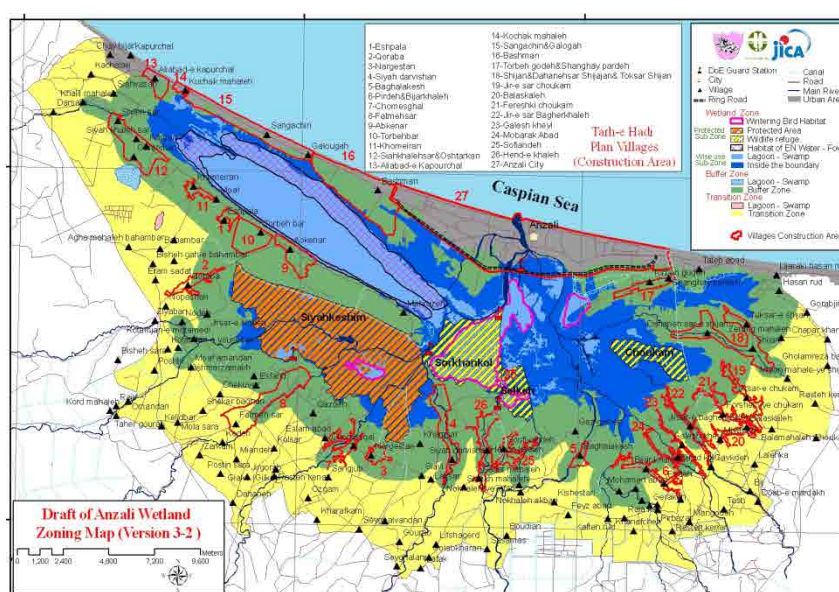
#### **Goal**

The DOE Gilan plays a strong leadership for the operation of the zoning plan of the Anzali Wetland in cooperation with relevant organization and its local people in order to accomplish the coexistence of conservation between the Anzali Wetland and regular human activities.

#### **Guideline**

1. The DOE Gilan operates the zoning plan in order to accomplish the coexistence of conservation between the Anzali Wetland and regular human activities.
2. The DOE Gilan publicizes the zoning plan to the relevant organizations and its local people such as distribution of zoning maps.

3. The DOE Gilan patrols and cracks down on illegal activities in the wetland.
4. The DOE Gilan manages each zone in cooperation with other organizations and its local people.
5. The DOE Gilan and relevant organizations set sign boards on the boundary of each zone.
6. The DOE Gilan arranges the zoning work level meeting with relevant organizations regularly.
7. The DOE Gilan updates and improves the zoning plan every five years based on the condition of the wetland through the use of monitoring data.
8. The DOE Gilan allocates the budget for the zoning operation through the decision of the AWMC.



**Figure 4-1 Draft Zoning Map**

## **5. Environmental Education on Anzali Wetland**

### **5.1 Introduction**

The guidelines on environmental education by using the Anzali Wetland Environmental Education Center are formulated so as to conserve the natural environment and promote environmental education activities. It consists of four components: 1) Implementation principles; 2) Materials, facilities and equipment; 3) Environmental education programs; and 4) Instructor training.

### **5.2 Implementation Principle**

#### **Target**

The target participants for the environmental education programs will range from kindergarten to adults.

### **Goal**

Environmental education aims to make a basic common understanding among relevant organizations that have roles and responsibilities in the implementation of environmental education activities by utilizing the Anzali Wetland Environmental Education Center.

Final goals of the environmental education are: 1) Awareness on the importance of the Anzali Wetland conservation through experience; 2) Taking action for the Anzali Wetland conservation activity; and 3) Voluntary participation, not only in the Anzali Wetland conservation activities but also in various field of environmental conservation activities in general.

### **Guideline**

1. Become aware of the relationship between human, nature, and their impact on the environment.
2. Provide active participation and effort in order to conserve the environment.
3. Learn skills about problem solving, participation in environmental activities, to recommend some solution concerning environmental problem solving.
4. Development of knowledge, sight, and skills on issues related to the environment.
5. Provide environmental education programs for participants to adapt a certain degree of comprehension and awareness.
6. Prepare appropriate budget every year for environmental education.

## **5.3 Materials, Facilities, and Equipment**

### **Goal**

Environmental education materials and equipment aim to introduce specific themes of various subjects related to the Anzali Wetland. This will be utilized in the environmental education programs for the Anzali Wetland.

### **Guideline**

1. Continuous development of environmental education materials such as booklets, games, and videos for environmental education program for students and local people.
2. Provide environmental education materials to schools in cooperation with educational organizations.
3. Equipment for environmental education such as binoculars, telescopes, and microscopes must be prepared and maintained.
4. Facilities for environmental education such as the Environmental Education Center, watch tower, and bird hide, must be prepared and maintained.
5. Materials, facilities, and equipment must be free of charge to the locals, schools and NGOs to promote public participation and utilization.

## **5.4 Environmental Education Programs**

### **Goal**

The goal of environmental education is to create an awareness and understanding on the ecology and values of the wetland as well as to provide skills and conduct activities in order to conserve the wetland effectively.

### **Guideline**

1. Develop an environmental education programs to provide skills and conduct activities in order to conserve the wetland.
2. Develop an environmental education programs for three targets audience classified as elementary school students, guidance school students, and over high school students.
3. Conduct an environmental education programs through field experiences by using the Environmental Education Center and other small scale facilities in Selke.
4. Conduct an environmental education programs in cooperation with NGOs.
5. Monitor the natural environment to find out changes and impacts on the nature by providing environmental education. If significant impacts are identified, components for the environmental education programs are reconsidered.
6. Monitor the environmental education programs to maintain and improve the quality of the programs and instructors.

## **5.5 Instructor's Training**

### **Goal**

The instructors of the environmental education programs have a role to play in teaching the students on the implementation programs mainly through hands-on experience in the Anzali Wetland Environmental Education Center. The instructors should not only have environmental knowledge on environmental issues and ecology, but also on the techniques on interpretation of nature, planning and implementation of environmental education programs.

### **Guideline**

1. Conduct common training for all new instructors on education programs.
2. Conduct program-specific training according to type of new environmental education program
3. Trainers or specialists from a university or NGO who have experiences on environmental education would be asked to provide some training course to the instructors.



## **6. Ecotourism in the Anzali Wetland**

### **6.1 Introduction**

The guideline on the ecotourism in/around the Anzali Wetland has been prepared to clarify stakeholders' responsibilities for the sustainable ecotourism development. This guideline consists of seven components: 1) Institutional development; 2) Ecotours; 3) Rules on the Anzali Wetland Ecotourism; 4) Nature guides; 5) Facilities; 6) Monitoring; and 7) Budgeting scheme.

### **6.2 Institutional Development**

#### **Goal**

The Association for Promotion of Anzali Wetland Ecotourism (herewith referred to as "the Association") is a core organization for the decision making of the development of ecotourism in/around the Anzali Wetland. It is operated through close cooperation among stakeholders.

#### **Guideline**

1. The members of the Association are DOE Gilan, Gilan Cultural Heritage and Handicraft Tourism Organization (GCHHTO), DOE Anzali, DOE Somesara, Municipality of Anzali, Municipality of Somesara, Tourism Agency Union, Hotel Union, Boat Union, Dam Owners Union, leaders of nature guides, and the Secretariat of the Association.
2. The tasks of the Association includes 1) development and conduct of ecotours; 2) monitoring of compliance with the guidelines (rules); 3) management of nature guides; 4) operation and maintenance of facilities; 5) monitoring of ecotours; 6) information and advertisement management; and 7) budget management.
3. The Association should have a meeting at least held once a year. The Association reports its activities to AWMC and the Provincial Ecotourism Committee periodically.
4. The Secretariat, whose members are DOE Gilan, GCHHTO, and Tourism Agency Union, is established within the Association. It has a responsibility in managerial works of the Association.

### **6.3 Ecotours**

#### **Goal**

The original ecotours are organized by tourism agencies, nature guides, and NGOs, supported by DOE Gilan and GCHHTO in a sustainable manner.

#### **Guideline**

1. Ecotours are unique, utilizing distinctive natural and social resources in/around the Anzali Wetland.
2. Ecotours must be based on the sustainable use of the natural and social environment of the Anzali Wetland.

3. Ecotours must be organized through the cooperation among stakeholders and participation from local society.
4. Qualified nature guides must be arranged in ecotours.
5. Ecotours are conducted keeping the rules and guidelines from planning to implementation.
6. In the short-term, a Selke nature study tour and nature boat tour are conducted.
7. In the long term, the Association develops other possible ecotours such as sport tour and visit of visitor center.

#### **6.4 Rules on the Anzali Wetland Ecotourism**

##### **Goal**

The guidelines of the Anzali Wetland Ecotourism are formulated so as to preserve the precious natural and social environment, also, to provide tourists with satisfactory ecotours in/around the wetland. Every stakeholder has a responsibility to meet the guidelines.

##### **Guideline**

1. To tour providers: Tour providers plan and provide ecotours with minimum environmental impacts and with due considerations to the safety of everyone. Through these activities, tour providers contribute to conserve the natural and social environments in/around the wetland.
2. To tourists: Tourists respect the local nature, culture and society in/around the wetland realizing him/herself as a member of the ecosystem. Tourists have a consciousness of being ‘ecotourists’ and contribute to conserve the natural and social environments in/around the wetland.
3. To nature guides: Nature guides provide safe and pleasant ecotours to tourists by introducing the splendor of the natural and social environments in/around the wetland. Through guiding activities, nature guides contribute to conserve the natural and social environments in/around the wetland.
4. To boat operators: Boat operators shift their operation to a more ecotourism-oriented service. Boat operators operate their boats with minimum environmental impacts and with due considerations to the safety of everyone. Through communication with tourists, boat operators introduce the splendor of natural and social environments in the wetland.
5. To governmental organizations: DOE Gilan and GCHHTO, should cooperate with each other, play a strong leadership for the development of the Anzali Wetland Ecotourism in a sustainable manner, and support private sectors and local communities in the promotion of the ecotourism with an open and fair manner.
6. The guidelines and rules are not made by a ‘legal system’ but only serve as a ‘voluntary guidelines’. Stakeholders who do not follow the guidelines would not be penalized legally. It is the stakeholders’ voluntary actions that guarantee proper operation of the guidelines.

## **6.5 Nature Guides**

### **Goal**

A nature guide introduces the splendor of nature nurtured by the Anzali Wetland. A nature guide assists tourists to feel the nature using their five senses and find wonders and secrets in the natural and social environments in/around the Anzali Wetland.

### **Guideline**

1. A qualified nature guide needs to be arranged in every guided tour.
2. A nature guide must have skills of interpretation, scientific knowledge and understanding of local culture, and a skill of planning and managing ecotours.
3. Main candidates for nature guides are the local residents around the Anzali Wetland and persons who are interested in the Anzali Wetland since they are familiar with the place and at the same time return the benefits to the area.
4. GCHHTO and DOE Gilan have responsibilities in conducting a nature guide training regularly.
5. GCHHTO and DOE Gilan have responsibilities in nature guide management.

## **6.6 Facilities**

### **Goal**

Facilities for ecotourism are developed with careful considerations of its environmental impacts. New facilities are considered additional only after deliberations about its necessity to provide unique experiences to tourists and environmental impacts.

### **Guideline**

1. First, possibility of utilization of existing facilities needs to be considered to a maximum extent in various aspects (e.g. change of purpose of use, renovation).
2. Facilities are developed based on the agreement among local stakeholders.
3. Facilities are developed with minimum environmental impacts during construction and operation.
4. Facilities are developed with minimum changes on landscape and harmony with surrounding environments.
5. Facilities must be free for locals to promote public participation and utilization.
6. DOE Gilan has a main responsibility for facility development from planning, construction, operation, and maintenance.

## **6.7 Monitoring**

### **Goal**

There are two types of monitoring activities being conducted in the Anzali Wetland i.e., monitoring on the natural environment and monitoring on ecotours,.

Their results are reflected in the review of ecotours and action plan of the Anzali Wetland Ecotourism.

#### **Guideline**

1. The purpose of monitoring on the natural environment is to find out changes and impacts on nature due to ecotours. If significant impacts are identified, components of ecotours such as target resources and routes of ecotours, are reconsidered.
2. The purpose of monitoring on ecotours is to keep and improve the quality of ecotours and nature guides. It also aims to monitor the compliance according to the guidelines (rules) on Anzali Wetland Ecotourism by stakeholders.
3. DOE Gilan and GCHHTO have main responsibilities in the monitoring.

### **6.8 Budgeting Scheme**

#### **Goal**

In order to accomplish a self-reliant development of ecotourism, the establishment of a self-sustaining funding system is necessary. In the long-term, the Anzali Wetland Ecotourism Fund plans to be established to cover the cost for ecotourism development.

#### **Guideline**

1. For the first few years, DOE Gilan and GCHHTO need to guarantee the budget for ecotourism.
2. In the near future, the Anzali Wetland Ecotourism Fund should be established. Its sources come from part of the collected fees from ecotours and budget from DOE Gilan and GCHHTO.
3. The fund is used for the implementation of ecotours, monitoring, nature guide training, facility development and its operation and maintenance, and advertisement.
4. The fund is managed by the Secretariat.

*Attachment 16    Records of the Workshop*

## Minutes of Meeting

### 1<sup>st</sup> workshop

Name of Meeting	Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project 1 <sup>st</sup> workshop	Place	Dehkadeh-Saheli
Date	28/Nov/2008	Note-taker	Mozhgan NADERI
Participants	(List of participants is attached)		
Distributed documents			
Discussion	<p><b>Opening Speech</b></p> <p><b>Mr. Zolfinejhad (General Director of Gilan DOE)</b> greeted and welcomed to every body. He asked all organizations and stakeholders and NGOs to have integrated cooperation during project period of time. He declared every body should cooperate to return the wetland to its previous natural ecosystem.</p> <p><b>Mr. Asan Bagherzadeh (from GRWB-MOE)</b> gave his presentation</p> <p><b>Mr. Tanimoto and Dr. Driver (from JICA Team)</b> gave their presentation.</p> <p><b>Question/Answer/Recommendation</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Filizadeh (CEP Project) said:</b> JICA has collected some information about Anzali wetland during last project. This year JICA experts started a 2-year project in order to execute some management projects. The most important goal is to conserve the wetland. JICA team has an ecological management plan. Anzali wetland has been affected by phisio-chemical impacts. We must recognize those factors which damage the wetland. The usual way in our country is to collect information, sampling, analyzing and then we remove everything in the libraries. If we have a directed management and the responsible stakeholders are determined, we can achieve the goal in the best way. We don't have developed environmental education system. MOJA itself give agricultural pesticide and herbicide to farmers. Education plan must be in public form not just for one or two areas but for all over the country. Ecotourism is a hot discussion subject in which environmental resources must be conserved. We also have some construction damages such as bridge constructing which can damage the wetland ecosystem. Parallel to JICA experts, we have some Iranian experts including young, educated members which have been selected to cooperate. Our goal is to join the JICA expert. We must merge the result of studies and experiences with theirs. Our goal is not to know the wetland. We want to determine an integrated management plan. We don't want to prevent people growing. We want to adapt our area to country development plan. If everybody has any question or recommendation, please tell me and I will transfer to JICA experts. We can use JICA experts' consultation.</p> <p><b>Mr masoomi(from Iran Wetlands Conservation project):</b> JICA experts focused on the wetland itself. I want to know how we can conserve the wetland without considering the watershed and basins.</p>		

**Dr. Filizadeh:**

The wetland is connected to Caspian Sea. Although urban and rural wastewater and industrial pollutant enter the wetland, but the main problem is changes caused by Caspian Sea water level fluctuation.

**Mr. Masoumi:** What about sediment?

**Dr. Filizaadeh:**

The sediment will be considered in monitoring

**One of participants:**

I want to know if coordination and cooperation meeting has been held between organizations or not?

**Dr. Filizadeh:**

DOE manage the internal water. DOE just conserve the wetland, DOE did not give some direction to some organizations concerning developmental structures, it just stopped the constructing activities in some area

**Dr. Filizadeh:** explained about integrated management:

Concerning JICA team, all stakeholders will be gathered and each organization must have their responsibility and exchange the information and views with each other. For example, NRGO, DOE, MOE, GWWC will be attended in committees and will cooperate Anzali wetland conservation plan. Except me, all staffs are from DOE and know the project process. My specification is wetland and Wetland aquatic plants and I have been graduated from UK.

**Mr. Behbahani (Watershed Management D department /Graduated from America):**

I have been National Project Director in MPO project. The main problem is Socio-economic issues. In 1992 I do entered the JICA in Iran projects. I talked to Japan Embassy. In phase 1 of the project, the main issue was people. The amount of sediment was 400,000T/Y. CENESTA went to watershed forests areas. Sylvestrals and grazers were not satisfied by resettlement plan. The people around wetland area want job. I had some projects concerning afforestation and watershed management in Libia, Pakistan. We must have some announcements in universities in order to invite the interested university students to these workshops. Certainly they transfer the results of the workshop to their friends and families. So it can be considered as a awareness raising process. All people and stakeholders must know about wetland issues. The first problem is poverty. First we must prevent the poverty, and then educate the people. When somebody is hungry, he can not be educated.

In our projects, people participate as far as they receive a income resource. When the income is cut, everybody will be stopped. First we must find what the people wanted. We had a project with World Bank. We proposed to cooperate with us in afforestation activities but they disagreed. They said it is better to provid3 car for them in order to take their patients to hospital. They don't have the initial facilities. I Saravan we have a Compost plant which is not enough for a grate amount of people in area. When it is rainy, you can see the flow of leached which finally enter the wetland.

**Dr. Filizadeh:**

We wanted to direct the people to prevent the damages of Caspian Sea water level increasing, but unfortunately they did not cooperate.

**One of DOE Staffs:**

In National short-term management plan, there is a specific goal according which we determine the zoning plan. The final goal of zoning is completely clarified. In JICA plan, the goal of zoning has not been clarified. The zoning plan must consider what/  
Habitats? Plant species? plant or animal gene?

	<p><b>Dr. Filizadeh:</b> The bases have not been clarified yet. Just now the way and method of zoning has been determined.</p> <p><b>DOE Staff:</b> Some different organizations such as Fishery, had some projects concerning the wetland. Fishery is related to MOJA. We had some interviews with fishers. We evaluated the result of information. We found most preyed fish related to exotic species such as Silver carp. We evaluated why the endemic species have not been preyed. We found that Fishery Organization has introduced the exotic fish species and damaged the habitats of Kutum (White Fish) and Common Carp. I suggest to prevent exotic species enter the wetland during the projects. Fauna species has been damaged, so don't let Fauna face to same problem.</p> <p><b>Dr. Filizadeh:</b> When The Azolla entered the wetland, it was decided to do a positive activity, but now it is one of issues. The person, who entered the Azolla, did not know the ecology and species of the wetland and could not control it, so it damaged the wetland. Also downer layer of water has been affected by Azolla.</p> <p><b>Meteorology Organization Expert:</b> Why climatic changes have not been considered in this project?</p> <p><b>Dr. Filizadeh:</b> It has been considered. Seasonal and regular rains damage the ecosystem, so JICA will need your cooperation too.</p> <p><b>One of Participants:</b> Public participation has not been considered in the project; just environmental education and ecotourism are considered. In Parishan Lake, The Governor and some other people have been killed concerning environment conservation. It is difficult to attract people cooperation. We must let people participate in our activities, Next year people are to hold a Festival about Wetland Conservation.</p> <p><b>Dr.filizadeh:</b> In fact we ourselves are people. People is not individual, it is a society. We must raise the awareness level. If they don't conserve the environment, they will face to problem.</p> <p><b>The same person:</b> The problem is not issues, people know everything, they just must know about the correct way of utilization.</p>
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**List of Attendance****(Workshop 1)****28Nov. 2007**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Position</b>
1	Kamran Zolfinejhad	Gilan DOE	Director General
2	Asan Bagherzadeh	Gilan DOE	Expert
3	Mr.Shahin Javadi	Gilan DOE	Expert
4	Mr.Kourosh Heidarneshad	Gilan DOE	Expert
5	Mr.Rahim Javadzadeh	Gilan DOE	Expert
6	Mr.Naser Totchi	Gilan DOE	Expert
7	Mr.Mehdi Hoseeinpour	Gilan DOE	Expert
8	Mr.Hadi Heidarnia	Gilan DOE	Expert
9	Mr.Davoud Nazari	Gilan DOE	Expert
10	Mr.Mousa Amini	Gilan DOE	Expert
11	Mr.Alireza Hasanzadeh	Gilan DOE	Expert
12	Ms.Fatemeh Khanjani	Gilan DOE	Expert
13	Ms.Azadeh Naghavi	Gilan DOE	Expert
14	Ms.Nazanin Daneshvar	Gilan DOE	Expert
15	Mr.Masoud Ramezani	Gilan DOE	Expert
16	Mr.Abas Maleki	Gilan DOE	Expert
17	Mr.Yavar Pasokhi	Gilan DOE	Expert
18	Ms.Forough Jalilnezhad	Gilan DOE	Expert
19	Ms.Bahareh Baradarvar	Gilan DOE	Expert
20	Mr.Arash Jedi	Gilan DOE	Expert
21	Mr.Mohamad Mallah	Gilan DOE	Expert
22	Ms.Sorour Nejati	Gilan DOE	Expert
23	Ms.Zahra Amiri	Gilan DOE	Expert
24	Mr.Arman Arasteh	Gilan DOE	Expert
25	Mr.Naeem Pournayeb	Gilan DOE	Expert
26	Mr.Hosseini Dideban	Gilan DOE	Expert
27	Ms.Masoumeh Abolfathi	Gilan DOE	Expert
28	Ms.Nasim Sabermaash	Gilan DOE	Expert
29	Mr.Davoud Nazari	Gilan DOE	Expert
30	Mr.Hamid Pourabas	Gilan DOE	Expert
31	Mr.Reza Tourchian	Gilan DOE	Expert
32	Ms.Azam Nezamhashemi	Gilan DOE	Expert
33	Mr.Abas Hasanpour	Gilan DOE	GIS expert
34	Ms.Zeinab Ghadiri	Gilan DOE	Lab Expert
35	Mr.Hosseini Alinezhad	Gilan DOE	Natural Environment Expert
36	Mr.Alireza Alaei	Gilan DOE	Anzali Research Station Expert
37	Mr.Mohammadreza Borji	Langroud DOE	Head
38	Mr.Alireza Mirkhorsandi	Langroud DOE	Expert
39	Mr.Reza Amiri	Langroud DOE	Expert
40	Mr.Ataollah taghvaei	Anzali DOE	Expert
41	Mr.Hosseini Karimnia	Roudsar DOE	Head
42	Mr.Mohammadhasan Afshar	Aquiculture Research Center	Expert
43	Mr.Ahmad Ghane	Aquiculture Research Center	Expert
44	Ms.Sepideh Keshtkar	CEP	GIS expert
45	Ms.Zahra Navidinia	CEP	Expert
46	Dr. Yusef Filizadeh	CEP	Manager
47	Mr.Alireza Yalanfard	Gilan Meteorology	Expert
48	Ms.Ozra Sabetraftar	GRWO	Expert
49	Mr.Reza Pourshaban	GWWC	Expert
50	Mr.Ebrahim Jalali	GWWC	Expert
51	Mr.Saber Masoomi	Iran Wetlands Conservation	Technical Consultant
52	Mr.Mohammadreza Razavi	Meteorology Office	Expert

**List of Attendance****(Workshop 1)****28Nov. 2007**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Position</b>
53	Ms.Andishe Ghanipour	Meteorology Office	Expert
54	Mr.Bizhan Mahmudi	MOJA	Chief Advisor/DOE
55	Mr.Afshin Prourali	Fuman Municipality	Expert
56	Ms. Azadeh Mohammadi	Municipality Recycle Organization	Expert
57	Mr.Mohamadreza Ebrahimi	Municipality	Expert
58	Mr.Masoud Hayaee	Municipality	Expert
59	Ms.Somayeh Masoudi Shah	Municipality Recycle Organization	Expert
60	Ms.Fatemeh Karimi	Municipality Recycle Organization	Expert
61	Mr.Adel Kazemi	NRGO	Expert
62	Ms.Parvin Zargarpour	Plant Conservation Management	Poison Control Expert
63	Ms.Mozhgan Yoosefi	Plant Conservation Management	Expert
64	Mr.Iraj Kalimi	Plant Conservation Management	Expert
65	Mr./Ms.Khanjani	Plant Conservation Management	Expert
66	Ms.Yasaman Rajabkhah	Ramsar Convention Center	Executive Manager
67	Mr.Mostafa Behbahani	Ramsar Secondary Committee	Responsible of Committee
68	Mr.Hamid Amirebrahimi	Southn Caspian Institute	Manager
69	Ms.Shirin Parsi	Women NGO	Expert
70	Ms.Shamin Asimi	Women NGO	Expert
71	Ms.Zohre Shemshadi	Women NGO	Board of Directors
72	Mr.Hosseini Rafi	Yad Group/Bacheha-ye-Ab	NGO

## Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project

### Workshop

Name of Meeting	Workshop	Place	DOE Gilan Amphitheater
Date	01/02/2012	Note taker	Peiman Hajishafieiha
Participants	Prepared in a separate list		
Distributed documents	Newsletter No. 4; Calendar (Prepared by JET)		
Proceeding	After the opening speech, presentations were given on training in Japan, socio-economic survey by CENESTA, and progress reports of the project as follows.		
	<p><b>Opening</b></p> <p><b>Mr. Abdoos</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Appreciated everyone, especially Dr. Mohammadi Fazel and Dr. Bagherzadeh Karimi for attending the workshop.</li> <li>- Monthly sampling has been conducted regularly despite difficulties and busy schedule of DOE Gilan and DOE Anzali staff.</li> <li>- Small-scale ecotourism facilities are under construction in Selkeh Wild-life Refuge with 50% progress.</li> <li>- The expert team makes full-time efforts to proceed with the project activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mr. Tanimoto</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Appreciated Dr. Mohhamadi Fazel, Dr. Bagherzadeh Karimi, and Mr. Abdoos for attending the workshop.</li> <li>- Restoration Project is in charge of physical aspects of the activities, while Ecological Management Project deals with administrative and fundamental issues.</li> </ul> <p><b>Reports</b></p> <p><b>CENESTA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Representative of CENESTA group gave a presentation on the following</li> </ul>		

	<p>topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Target area of the socio-economic survey; land possession in neighboring areas on the wetland; stakeholders of the wetland; livelihood of local people; workshops for stakeholders; meeting and interviews with local authorities; surveys and questionnaires; method of analyzing the results; participatory mapping; field surveys; seasonal land use calendar; and Joint Decree.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mr. Bali</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presented the report of the training in Japan including the following points:</li> <li>- Statistical information about Japan; aim of the course; visits to some of the wetlands in Japan; wetland management system in Japan; education and ecotourism; administrative structure; information on some of the wetlands; their problems; and natural features similar to the wetlands' environment in Iran; Long-term management plans; visitors' centers at the wetlands; tourism facilities; and Partnership Agreement between Anzali and Kushiro wetlands.</li> </ul> <p><b>Institutional Development</b></p> <p><b>Ms. Kalantari</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presented the following items as the executed activities in output 1:</li> <li>- AWMC meeting with ambassador of Japan and Gilan Provincial Governor; finalization of the decree; approval of AWMC statute; follow ups regarding the Partnership Agreement; and regular biweekly meetings.</li> </ul> <p><b>Monitoring</b></p> <p><b>Ms. Mir Roshandel</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reported monitoring activities on subjects listed below:</li> <li>- Monthly sampling; sampling stations and their locations; monitoring parameters; laboratories; measurement devices; measurement methods; analysis results; physiochemical and biological monitoring training course; meeting with Inland Water Aquaculture Research Institute; monitoring manual; and birds monitoring trainings.</li> </ul>
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## **Zoning**

### **Mr. Hassanpour**

- Explained the following points about zoning activities:
- Purpose of zoning; zones regulations; wise-use; GIS/RS training course; controlled activities in protected zones; and boundary of the wetland to be specified by MOE.

### **Mr. Jafari**

- Continued the presentation on topics listed below:
- Land use maps prepared based on latest satellite images; land use change over the past years and its application in management; draft zoning map; latest satellite images (Aster 2011); the concept of determining core zone; specifying bird habitats in the zoning map; zoning standards; using data provided by CENESTA; and importance of taking Tarh Hadi plans and proposed Anzali railroad track into consideration.

## **Ecotourism**

### **Ms. Safari**

- Reported ecotourism activities with the following headlines:
- Updating ecotourism action plan; questionnaires for information update; small-scale ecotourism facilities being constructed in Selkeh; meeting with GCHHTO; nature guide training courses; ecotourism workshops for stakeholders; institutional structures; finalization of the action plan; and future activities such as pilot ecotours.

## **Environmental Education**

### **Ms. Gholipour**

- Explained the following items as conducted activities in Environment Education output:
- Preparation of environmental education manual; introducing Selkeh education center; publication of environment education book and distribution in two elementary schools as EE trial runs; and production of an educational video material with the aim of introducing natural features of the wetland.

## **Ending**

### **Dr. Mohammadi Fazel**

- Appreciated the experts for their progress reports and emphasized the importance of holding such workshops.
- The activities benefiting foreign financial sources are expected to be different from nationally funded projects and to propose innovative solutions.
- The training courses and cooperation with other relevant organizations are precious opportunities for gaining new knowledge and experiences.
- Clear exit strategy has to be defined in order to ensure sustainability of the activities.
- I request for a manual containing practical information such as required stages in each output in order to replicate the project in Iran and other neighboring countries.
- Such manual helps to avoid making the previous mistakes.
- I suggest presenting the outcomes of the project in the conference on international wetlands to be held in Tehran next year.
- I also suggest preparing a written and visual material of the project in order to be presented in Ramsar Convention cop 11 which will be held in Romania.

**Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project**  
**List of Attendance in**  
**Workshop dated 1/2/2012**

<b>No</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Organization</b>
1	Ms. Fateme HAKIMI	Inspection Expert	DOE Guilan
2	Ms. Sedighe GHOLIPOUR	Education Section Expert	DOE Guilan
3	Ms. Zhaleh AMINI	Wetlands Expert	
4	Ms. Mahdiyeh MOHAMMADI	Area Affairs and Habitat Bureau	DOE Tehran
5	Mr. Mohammad Ali ARASTEH	Budget Expert	DOE Guilan
6	Ms. Elahe VAZIRI	The Head of Biodiversity Museum	DOE Guilan
7	Mr. Ali Asghar MOHAMMADI FAZEL	Natural Environment Deputy The Head	DOE Tehran
8	Mr. Naser MOGHADDASI	The Head of Area Affairs and Habitat Bureau	DOE Tehran
9	Mr. Masoud BAGHERZADEH KARIMI	Deputy of Area Affairs and Habitat Bureau	DOE Tehran
10	Ms. Felora KAZEMI	Member	CENESTA
11	Ms. Nahid NAGHIZADEH	Member	CENESTA
12	Mr. Moharram NOROUZI	Member	CENESTA
13	Mr. Mohsen SETORGI	Expert	DOE Guilan
14	Ms. Homeira SAFARI	Natural Environment Expert	DOE Guilan
15	Mr. Balal DAYAN	Human Environment Expert	DOE Guilan
16	Ms. Mohammadreza BORJI	Natural Environment Expert	DOE Guilan
17	Mr. Asghar JOKAR	Expert	DOE Guilan
18	Mr. Mohammadreza ROSHANI	The Head of Security Section	DOE Guilan
19	Ms. Omolbanin KHAVANDKAR	Lab Expert	DOE Guilan
20	Mr. Mohammad TAGHIPOUR	Natural Environment	Anzali DOE
21	Mr. Hossein Esmaeeli	Retired Expert	DOE Guilan
22	Mr. Ebrahim KHEIRIYEH	Dam Owner (The Head)	Dam Owners Union
23	Mr. Farzad EBADI	Dam Owner	Dam Owners Union
24	Mr. Ali BALI	GIS Section	DOE Tehran
25	Ms. Azamossadat MIRROSHANDEL	The Head of Lab	DOE Guilan
26	Mr. Hamid POURABDI	Expert	DOE Guilan
27	Mr. Arman ARASTEH	Expert	DOE Guilan
28	Mr. Arash BAHMANPOUR	Expert	DOE Tehran
29	Mr. Siyamak RAHMANI	Expert	DOE Tehran
30	Mr. Hamid REIHANI	Expert	DOE Tehran
31	Mr. Jafar HASANNEZHAD	Expert	DOE Guilan
32	Mr. Shahin JAVADI	Natural Environment Expert	DOE Guilan
33	Mr. Amir ABDOOS	General Director	DOE Guilan
34	Mr. Ebrahim GHOLAMI	Human Environment Expert	DOE Guilan
35	Ms. Azam NEZAMHASHEMI	Deputy of Human Environment	DOE Guilan
36	Mr. Davoud NAZARI	Deputy of Human Environment	DOE Guilan
37	Mr. Mahdi EHTERAMI	DOE Guard	Amirkelayeh Guard Station
38	Ms. Shokoufeh NIKCHEHREH	Secretariate	DOE Guilan

No	Name	Position	Organization
39	Mr. Abdollah ABBAASI	Staff	DOE Anzali
40	Mr. Alireza ALAEE	Lab expert	DOE Anzali
41	Mr. Mehrdad EIVAZI SALEHKOUHI	Expert	DOE Siyahkal
42	Mr. Hossein RAHEMI LANGROUDI	Expert	DOE Langroud
43	Mr. Ebrahim AFKHAMI SHEIKHANI	Expert	DOE Guilan
44	Mr. Abbas ASHOURI	Natural Environment Expert	DOE Guilan
45	Ms. Fatemeh KHANJANI	Natural Environment Expert	DOE Guilan
46	Ms. Nasrin FAZAAEE	Public Relation Section	DOE Guilan
47	Ms. Nasrin AMINIYAN	General Manager	Sabzkaran NGO
48	Mr. Javad HADIZADEH	General Manager	Gardeshgaran-e-Sabzandish NGO
49	Mr. Abbas HASSANPOUR	Natural Environment Expert	DOE Guilan
50	Mr. Farzin FARD	Interpreter and Coordinator	JET
51	Mr. Hitoshi WATANABE	Zoning & Environmental Education Expert	JET
52	Ms. Mozhgan NADERI	Interpreter/Translator	JET
53	Mr. Shinichiro TANIMOTO	Chief Advisor	JET
54	Mr. Peiman HAJISHAFIHA	Interpreter/Translator	JET
55	Mr. Ehsanollah SHOKRI	Expert	DOE Guilan
56	Ms. Somayeh ZEKGOU	Expert	DOE Guilan
57	Ms. Maryam VOSOUGH	Financial Section Expert	DOE Guilan
58	Mr. Akbar MIGHI	The Head	DOE Anzali
59	Mr. Alireza JAFARI	Expert	DOE Anzali
60	Ms. Hadis KALANTARI MOGHADDAM	Expert	DOE Anzali
61	Mr. Afshin KARAMIZADEH	Deputy of Fishing and Hunting Management and Protection bureau	DOE Tehran
62	Mr. Abbas REZANEZHAD	Advisor of Natural Environment Affairs	DOE Guilan
63	Mr. Mehdi HASSANNEZHAD	Staff	CENESTA
64	Mr. Yousef RAHNAMA MOGHADDAM	Area Affairs and Habitats Expert Senior Expert	DOE Guilan
65	Ms. Elahe KALANTARI	Education Section Expert	DOE Guilan



## Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project

### Workshop on Findings of Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project

Name of Meeting	Workshop on Findings of Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project	Place	Sarv Conference Room, DOE Tehran
Date	26 May 2012	Note taker	Peiman Hajishafieiha
Participants	Prepared in another paper		
Distributed documents			
Proceeding	After the opening remarks, presentations on Master plan study of Anzali Wetland watershed area, project activities, socio-economical survey, and tentative monitoring report 2011 were respectively given by Mr. Bagherzadeh Karimi, Mr. Abdoos, Ms. Naghizadeh, and Mr. Tanimoto, followed by a discussion session in which participants' questions were responded.		
Discussion	<p><b>1. Mr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi (Project Manager/Deputy of Habitats and Protected Areas Bureau)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This workshop is aimed at sharing the experiences gained in the project in order to develop such plans in the other provinces.</li> <li>- Pointing to recent ultra-sectoral viewpoint on the Anzali Wetland, he briefly introduced Master plan study of the Anzali Wetland watershed area conducted in 2003-2005 with the following headlines: Geographical and topographical features of the area; the impact of human activities in upstream areas on the wetland; land use at different elevations; stakeholders of the wetland; consistency of stakeholders' activities with wetland environment; Satoyama Initiative and its concept; importance of afforestation in wetland conservation; and required legal and management structures focused on restoring wetlands.</li> <li>- Expressed his willingness to continue the project activities and asked terminal evaluation team to include his request for the extension of the project in their report.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Mr. Amir Abdoos (Provincial Project Coordinator, Director General, DOE Guilan)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Played a video clip on Anzali Wetland produced in Environmental Education output of the project.</li> <li>- According to the evaluation team, the project has been successful compared to the other projects in other countries.</li> <li>- Introduced the project and the defined outputs followed by a presentation on the following subjects:</li> </ul>		

**Environmental Education**

Target groups of environmental education; Education center located in Selkeh Wildlife Refuge; environmental education book and games; EE trial runs; and production of educational audio-visual material.

**Institutional Development**

Establishment of Anzali Wetland Management Committee; Approval of Anzali decree as well as statute of AWMC; partnership agreement between Anzali and Kushiro wetlands; and biweekly meetings.

**Monitoring**

Monitoring manual; physiochemical changes in water and sediment quality; sampling stations in and around the wetland; monthly sampling and feedback to management; monitoring parameters; training courses; and bird monitoring courses.

**Ecotourism**

Ecotourism questionnaire; small-scale ecotourism facilities in Selkeh Wildlife Refuge; Nature guide trainings; and meetings with different stakeholders of the wetland.

**Zoning**

Zoning objectives; zoning methodology; agreement with all stakeholders on the proposed zoning plan; boundary of the wetland to be determined by MOE.

**3. Ms. Nahid Naghizadeh (CENRSTA)**

- Representative of CENESTA group gave a presentation on the following topics:
- Target area of the socio-economic survey; land possession in neighboring areas on the wetland; stakeholders of the wetland; livelihood of local people; workshops for stakeholders; meeting and interviews with local authorities; surveys and questionnaires; method of analyzing the results; participatory mapping; field surveys; seasonal land use calendar; and Joint Decree.

**4. Mr. Shinichiro Tanimoto (Chief Adviser, Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project)**

- Introduced himself and presented tentative monitoring results in 2011 with the headlines as follows:  
Latest sampling stations map; quality issues; organic pollution and its sources; the amounts of T-P, T-N, BOD, and COD in the wetland and inflowing rivers; eutrophication levels; implications of organic pollution

level in the wetland; Japanese case study in water quality improvement of Tama River; and monitoring and feedback system procedures.

### **Discussion**

#### **Mr. Dariush Moghadasi (DOE Mazandaran)**

- Does pollution in Caspian Sea, caused by oil extraction and etc. affect natural environment of the Anzali Wetland?

#### **Mr. Amir Abdoos (Provincial Project Coordinator/Director General, DOE Guilan)**

- Water flow direction is always from the wetland to the sea. Therefore, natural environment of the wetland is not affected by pollution in the sea. However, some aquatic organisms may carry pollution with themselves when they come to the wetland for breeding.

#### **Mr. Kasai Zadeh (DOE Kermanshah)**

- What are the practical measures taken to reduce pollution in Anzali Wetland?
- What actions were taken to reduce organic pollution in Tama River?

#### **Mr. Amir Abdoos (Project National Coordinator, Director General, DOE Guilan)**

- A garbage incinerator power plant and wastewater treatment systems are to be launched for garbage dumps as well as an industrial sewage treatment unit for Rasht industrial estate. Urban wastewater treatment system, funded by World Bank, is also under construction. Installation of sediment traps and unblocking waterways in the wetland are among the other measures taken so far.

#### **Mr. Shinichiro Tanimoto (Chief Adviser, Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project)**

- Increment of sewage system coverage was the most important measure, accompanied by construction of new wastewater treatment plants and enhancement of treatment technology for industries located in watershed area of Tama River.
- New farming rules and regulations were also introduced for using fertilizers and pesticides in farmlands.

	<p><b>Mr. Kadkhodae (DOE Sistan &amp; Balouchestan)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Would it be more effective if samples were taken along the river path in addition to their estuary and inside the wetland?</li> </ul> <p><b>Mr. Amir Abdoos (Provincial Project Coordinator, Director General, DOE Guilan)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More sampling stations may result in better understanding of the present situation, but the current sampling locations have been selected taking budget limitations into account.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mr. Shinichiro Tanimoto (Chief Adviser, Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GRWO is in charge of sampling in the rivers. However, it is not conducting sampling due to lack of budget.</li> <li>- The role of GRWO should be elaborated in AWMC to restart sampling activities.</li> <li>- More sampling stations at upstream areas of the rivers will help detect pollution sources better.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mr. Ansari (DOE Esfahan)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Is sampling carried out at random stations or they are precisely positioned?</li> <li>- Where are the samples analyzed?</li> </ul> <p><b>Mr. Amir Abdoos (Project National Coordinator, Director General, DOE Guilan)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Physiochemical parameters and petroleum hydrocarbons, biological factors, and pesticides are respectively analyzed in DOE Gilan laboratory, Inland Water Aquaculture Institute, and University of Tehran.</li> <li>- Timing of the sampling is subject to change due to weather conditions, but sample are always taken at same sampling stations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mr. Dariush Moghadasi (DOE Mazandaran)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Given the dependence of local people's livelihood on the wetland, what strategies are suggested to persuade them to give up their activities in the wetland (core) zone?</li> <li>- Has the pollution limit above which self-purification mechanisms fail been determined?</li> </ul>
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	<p><b>Ms. Naghizadeh (CENESTA)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Based on our socio-economical survey, local people themselves are willing to participate in protective measures with the aim of conserving wetland environment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mr. Shinichiro Tanimoto (Chief Adviser, Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In general, upper limit of pollution level is difficult to be determined. However, standard values have been specified in Japan and in case pollution level exceeds the values, necessary measures will be taken to improve water quality.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mr. Hassan Zadeh (Representative of Private Sector in Anzali Wetland)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What measures have been considered to reduce Azola in Anzali Wetland?</li> </ul> <p><b>Mr. Amir Abdoos (Project National Coordinator, Director General, DOE Guilan)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Anzali Wetland is not presently in critical condition in terms of Azola. Flood streams have carried part of it to Caspian Sea, where they cannot survive due to water salinity. Moreover, different uses of Azola in craftworks, industry, and feeding livestock should be introduced in order to reduce its amount in the wetland.</li> </ul>
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