

Attachment 17 Memorandums between Anzali and Kushiro

MEMORANDUM

Date: 12th September 2011

Participants:

Department of the Environment in the Islamic Republic of Iran (DOE)

Mr. Ali Bali (Head, GIS/RS section, Natural Environment Deputy, DOE Headquarter)

Ms. Elahe Dehaghi Kalantari (Expert, Education Section, DOE Gilan Province)

Mr. Akbar Mighi (Head, Anzali office, DOE Gilan Province)

Mr. Alireza Markieh Ghorbani (Head, Swemesara office, DOE Gilan Province)

Mr. Shahin Kalorazi Javadi (Expert, Natural resource & Biodiversity Section, DOE Gilan Province)

Kushiro International Wetland Center (KIWC) in Japan

Mr. Yoshikatsu Kikuchi (Executive Director)

Ms. Sayuri Saito (Technical Officer)

Mr. Akira Inoue (Vice Executive Director)

Ministry of the Environment in Japan

Mr. Satoshi Terauchi (Expert, Kushiro Natural Environment Office); observer

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Ms. Saeko Terada (Expert, Forest & Nature Conservation Group)

JICA Expert Team

Mr. Shin-ichiro Tanimoto (Chief Advisor/ Wetland Management and Monitoring)

RE: Partnership between Anzali Wetland and Kushiro Wetland

DOE, that is the representative of the conservation of Anzali Wetland, submitted and explained the draft document of Agreement of Partnership between Anzali Wetland and Kushiro Wetland to KIWC that is the organization consisting of the authorities concerned and the communities in Kushiro region where Kushiro Wetland is located. DOE and KIWC discussed on the document, and followings were confirmed.

1. KIWC proposed to document the meeting and both sides agreed to preserve the record of the meeting for advancing and positive communication and relationship.
2. It is necessary to accumulate such communication in order to make a partnership between wetlands.
3. A partnership between Anzali Wetland Management Committee of Anzali Wetland and KIWC of Kushiro Wetland may be suitable for the time being, so that both sides exchange experiences, knowledge and information to accumulate the communication.
4. The contents and signers of the document for the partnership between Anzali Wetland Management Committee and KIWC should be further considered.
5. DOE and KIWC continue to discuss among each side (with relevant people and organizations) the recommended form of a partnership referring to the above situation.

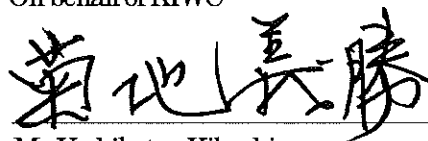
15th September 2011

Representative of DOE Participants



Mr. Ali Bali
Head, GIS/RS section, Natural Environment
Deputy, DOE

On behalf of KIWC



Mr. Yoshikatsu Kikuchi
Executive Director, KIWC

Attachment

Draft Agreement of Partnership between Anzali Wetland Complex and Kushiro Marsh

The Anzali Wetland complex has an area of around 190 km² and is located on the southern coast of the Caspian Sea. It was registered as a Ramsar site in June 1975 in accordance with the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance. However due to a range of influences related to human activity, the Wetland has been degraded.

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has provided technical assistance in conservation of the Wetland since 2003, through which, a basis for the Wetland management system has been established by the Department of Environment (DOE).

The Kushiro wetland has been the destination of the training course in Japan, as a special program of the assistance, because both wetlands have a number of common features such as wetland size, acidification, tourism activity and ecological importance for waterfowls. The training was held at the Kushiro Marsh in 2004, 2008 and 2011, and more than ten Iranian experts visited the Kushiro Marsh. The experts learned the wetland conservation system implemented at Kushiro Marsh, and applied the lessons to the Anzali Wetland complex. Furthermore Iranian and Japanese have fostered interaction with each other for seven years since 2004.

The JICA's assistance will end in July 2012, but the Anzali Wetland management system has just begun. The relationship that has been developed for seven years should be preserved. Therefore, we confirm the desire to develop the following principal activities striving for the conservation and wise use of wetlands by means of establishing the partnership between the Anzali Wetland complex and the Kushiro Marsh which are designated under the Ramsar Convention as wetlands of international importance.

1. To organize training programs and study tours about the conservation of wetland ecosystems
2. To hold conferences and workshops related to the conservation of wetlands and the protection of biodiversity
3. To conduct monitoring research on wetland ecosystems and to establish a database of results

Attachment

- 4.To develop technical skills for the management of wetlands and to provide technical advice to those requesting it
- 5.To promote and raise public awareness of the conservation and wise use of wetlands and to publish related literature
- 6.To investigate and plan environmentally sound tourism (ecotourism) in wetlands, and to make this information readily accessible,
- 7.To promote the Local communities engagement for the protection of the wetlands
- 8.To promote international cooperation in relation to wetland conservation, and to assist in the activities of other organizations.

Hoping to contribute towards improvement of the wetland management system, we agree to the partnership between Anzali Wetland Complex and Kushiro Marsh as of the date dd/mm/yyyy.

On behalf of Anzali Wetland Complex

On behalf of Kushiro Marsh

Amir Abdoos

Director General Gilan Province
Department of Environment

Mayor of Kushiro City

Chairman of Kushiro International
Wetland Center

Witnessed by:

Majid Shafie_Pour

Acting Head of the
Department of Environment on
International Cooperation
and

Chief of Center for International Affairs & Conventions

Ambassador of Japan Embassy
in Tehran

MEMORANDUM No.2

Date: 18th June 2012

Participants:

Department of the Environment (DOE) in the Islamic Republic of Iran

Dr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi (Deputy Director General for Wetlands and National Parks)

Mr. Amir Abdoos (Director General, Gilan Province Environment Protection Administration)

Kushiro International Wetland Centre (KIWC) in Japan

Mr. Yoshikatsu Kikuchi (Secretary General)

Mr. Akira Inoue (Vice Secretary General)

Mr. Shioda Takehisa (Chief Administrator)

Ms. Sayuri Saito (Technical Officer)

JICA Expert Team for the Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project

Mr. Shin-ichiro Tanimoto (Chief Advisor/ Wetland Management and Monitoring)

RE: A series of communication activities in the next three years between the representatives of Anzali Wetland and Kushiro Wetland

DOE, that is the representative of the conservation of Anzali Wetland, and KIWC, that is the organization consisting of the authorities concerned and the communities in Kushiro region where Kushiro Wetland is located, discussed communication activities in the next three years towards the realization of the partnership agreement between DOE and KIWC. DOE and KIWC confirmed a series of activities to collaborate as follows.

1. DOE and KIWC will disseminate the process and details of the conversation between DOE and the relevant people of Kushiro Wetland held on 18th June in Iran and Japan.
2. The partnership agreement will be signed after the matured discussion between working level people of Anzali wetland and Kushiro wetland so that practical actions are arranged after the agreement, though available activities will be started soon.
3. DOE presented several needs and actual actions as the partnership, and KIWC replied to sort out feasible and effective actions by the next meeting with the remarks of Kushiro's benefit. DOE and Kushiro will discuss the mechanism to create feasible outputs at the next meeting.
4. DOE and KIWC will participate in the COP11 of Ramsar Convention in Romania. DOE and KIWC will have the next meeting.
5. DOE will make a presentation at the side-event hosted by JICA in the COP11, and DOE will invite KIWC there.
6. JICA might organize an international conference in 2012 in Iran with DOE and Middle East Ramsar Regional Center. If JICA organizes the conference, DOE will request JICA to invite KIWC, in consequence the participation of KIWC would be effective for the conference. If it is realized for KIWC to participate in



the conference, KIWC and DOE will have a meeting in Gilan Province and a site visit to Anzali Wetland. DOE endeavors to hold the conference by the end of August 2012.

7. DOE will request JICA to provide the country focused training for three years. DOE and KIWC agreed to have events with public participation regarding an optimum form of partnership between Anzali Wetland and Kushiro Wetland, in case that DOE visits Kushiro by the opportunities of the training in Japan.
8. DOE and KIWC will seek further communication opportunities.

20th June 2012

Representatives of DOE Participants

Dr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi
Deputy Director General for Wetlands
and National Parks, DOE

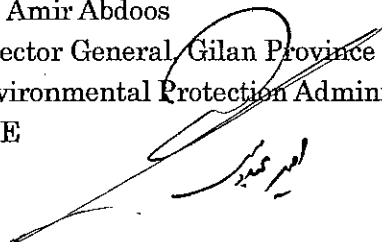


On behalf of KIWC



Mr. Yoshikatsu Kikuchi
Secretary General
Kushiro International Wetland Centre

Mr. Amir Abdoos
Director General, Gilan Province
Environmental Protection Administration,
DOE



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING No.3
BETWEEN
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, IRAN
AND
KUSHIRO INTERNATIONAL WETLAND CENTRE

Date: 7th July 2012

Participants:

Department of the Environment (DOE) in the Islamic Republic of Iran

Dr. Asghar Mohammadi Fazel (Deputy Head for Natural Environment)

Dr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi (Deputy Director General for Wetlands and National Parks)

Kushiro International Wetland Centre (KIWC) in Japan

Mr. Yoshikatsu Kikuchi (Secretary General)

Ms. Sayuri Saito (Technical Officer)

Ramsar Regional Center for Central and West Asia (RRC-CWA)

Sadegh Sadeghi Zadegan (Executive Director)

UNDP/GEF Project: Conservation of Iranian Wetland

Mr. Mohsen Soleymani (National Project Manager)

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Mr. Yuki Arai (Program Officer, Forestry & Nature Conservation Group)

JICA Expert Team for the Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project

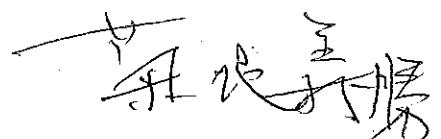
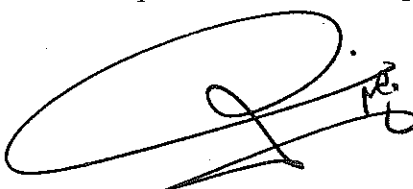
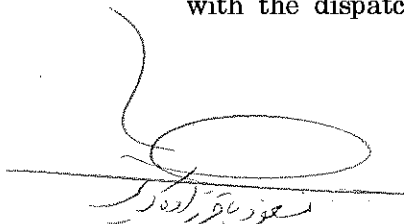
Mr. Shin-ichiro Tanimoto (Chief Advisor/ Wetland Conservation and Monitoring)

Purpose: This MOU is for the purpose of holding an international conference on wetlands in Iran and practical communication to proceed with the partnership between Anzali Wetland and Kushiro Wetland

DOE, the representative of the conservation of Anzali Wetland, and KIWC, the organization consisting of the authorities concerned and the communities in Kushiro region where Kushiro Wetland is located, discussed about the plans of the mutual activities and DOE mentioned the possibility of holding an international conference in Iran, which might be organized by DOE, RRC-CWA and JICA (see Memorandum No.2 6.). DOE asked KIWC to cooperate at the conference, and KIWC participates at the conference. Some plans of practical activities to start the communication between DOE and KIWC were discussed, and both sides confirmed the situation and necessary actions to carry out the activities as follows.

International Conference on Wetlands

1. One of the available month of the conference for both DOE and KIWC is November or beginning of February. Duration of the conference should be two days, including the site visit to Anzali Wetland. The scale of the conference will be determined if DOE can take account of JICA's support.
2. Budget for the international conference was discussed, but JICA has expressed to the limited support the conference under some conditions, such as to support with the dispatch of a few Japanese as lecturers/presenters if DOE cannot



afford to use enough budgets to realize the dispatch. DOE negotiate further with JICA about the budget and try to put into effect of the conference.

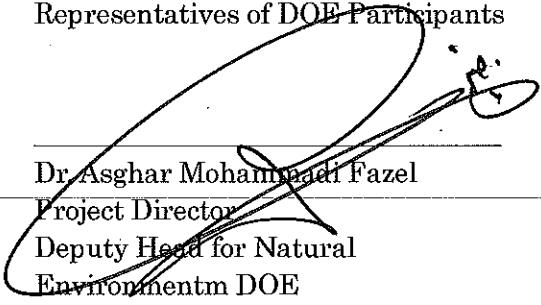
3. Mr. Sadeghi Zadegan, the executive director of Ramsar Regional Center for Central and West Asia (RRC-CWA), mentioned that if JICA dispatch a few lecturers to Iran, RRC will be able to hold a regional training workshop with their budget.

Practical Activities

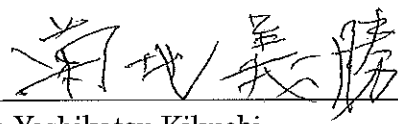
4. DOE and KIWC will link the both website and share information, but because the new website is hard to be maintained, so it will be discussed on the next step. And both sides agreed to use English as common language to present the contents of both activities. The contents will be periodically renewed by using a certain format.
5. DOE will request JICA to provide the country focused training for three years. If the request is approved by JICA, DOE endeavors to select trainees from Gilan Province and probably from other provinces, and to enable to make the effective communication between Anzali Wetland and Kushiro Wetland.
6. DOE and KIWC will exchange the information including the publications written in English. The both sides also exchange photos of wetlands and exhibit them at both sides to raise the public awareness.
7. Both sides recognized that continuous support by JICA was important in order to strengthen the collaboration between DOE and KIWC concerning the activities stated in articles 4, 5 and 6. Due to the reason of the limitation of the budgets of both sides, it is difficult to make direct communications by both sides, and it might be probably the cause of obstacle of the communications. As JICA has the experience, scheme, and branch offices in Iran and Hokkaido, DOE and KIWC requests JICA to support continuously and the further assistance for the partnership between Anzali Wetland and Kushiro Wetland which is generated by the JICA Project for an international cooperation.

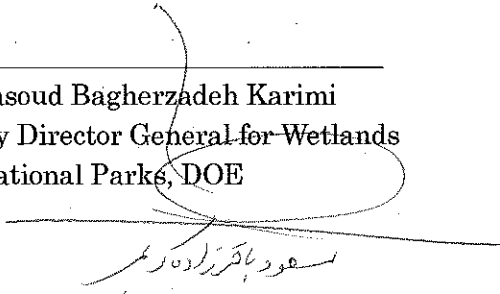
9th July 2012

Representatives of DOE Participants


Dr. Asghar Mohammadi Fazel
Project Director
Deputy Head for Natural
Environmentm DOE

On behalf of KIWC


Mr. Yoshikatsu Kikuchi
Secretary General
Kushiro International Wetland Centre


Dr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi
Deputy Director General for Wetlands
and National Parks, DOE

Attachment 18 Minutes of Meeting of the JCC

Minutes of Meeting

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| Name of Meeting | Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project | Place | Kadus Hotel |
| Date | 14 Nov 2007 | Note-taker | Takashi KAJI |
| Participants | (List of participants is attached) | | |
| Distributed documents | | | |
| Discussion | <p>At the start of the meeting, Mr. Zolfinezhad (the Provincial General Director of DOE), greeted and welcomed all attendees.</p> <p>He said: “This is the first J.C.C meeting concerning Integrated Management for Ecosystem Conservation of the Anzali Wetland. As you know, Anzali wetland has the most important water ecosystem in Gilan province. This project follows the previous Master Plan study of JICA, and now we are here in order to find a suitable way to implement the project and to address the issues regarding the wetland. We try to involve all stakeholders in this project, so we invited you to attend in this meeting”</p> <p>He added that the day before JCC meeting, he was in a meeting held in Tehran DOE in which Dr. Najafi and Ms. Javadi signed a letter of agreement concerning project implementation.</p> <p>He declared:”Gilan province has a nationally important water ecosystem. We hope to conserve the Anzali wetland which has been polluted with industrial pollutants. I hope a suitable Effluent Treatment System can be considered for Industrial Cities, with the co-ordination and co-operation of the head of IMO. Effluent not only pollutes the surface water but it also pollutes underground water tables. Dr. Mousavi from GRWO has always co-operated with DOE in order to improve the water quality.”</p> <p>Mr. Zolfinezhad believes that perhaps during the two years in which the JICA project continues, some new managers will be selected, but the important thing is team work not individual performance. He said that for all of the issues mentioned by JICA, there must be an Iranian counterpart in order to co-operate.</p> | | |

He also said: "Wetlands are part of our national capital and everybody must try to conserve them."

Then he asked all attendees to pay attention to Mr. Aoki's presentation. **Mr. Aoki** (Team Leader) then gave his presentation of the Technical Assistance project.

Mr. Naguma then gave a presentation on behalf of JICA.

Question / Answer Session

Dr. Mehdinezhad (Anzali Internal Water Research Center) said: "Regarding to the 5 proposed plans described in the leaflet, what is the role of people? Where did you mention the people (who have the most important role in wetland pollution and conservation)? From the upstream area up to the downstream wetland, we have people. I don't mean NGOs, I mean people."

Mr. Zolfinezhad: "Yesterday we discussed this issue in Tehran DOE. The main body of this committee is composed of governmental organizations and NGOs. We will have the Mayors of Anzali, Shaf, Rasht, etc., who can transfer the information or guidance to their people. There are 5 main rivers entering the wetland, and have heavy pollution loads along with rural and urban waste water. The problem of erosion and sediment load must also be mentioned. We must control these in the headwaters of each river. The residents around the wetland, hunters, fishers and other stakeholders who pollute or degrade the wetland, must be educated concerning wetland conservation. Although the direct involvement of people is not mentioned in the leaflet, their role is not deniable. For example, in output 4, Environmental Education relates to people."

Dr. Mehdinezhad: "All Iranian counterparts must completely learn how to execute the implementation process so that they won't face difficulty after finishing the project."

Dr. Mehdinezhad: "What did you propose concerning the socio-economic issue of farmers and graziers and their livelihoods? How is the budget determined?"

Dr. Mehdinezhad:

"We must also have Environmental Education in universities."

Mr. Momenpour (GWWC):

He appreciated the efforts of the JICA experts.

He said: “Anzali wetland is an important international wetland. We have taken a World Bank loan for the improvement of sewerage in Rasht and Anzali, in order to protect the wetland. I emphasize that an independent committee must be considered for wetland conservation management, and an independent budget must be allocated to it. The budget can be prepared by external sources or our government. We have allocated finance to 2 cities, and 10 cities are in our future program.”

Dr. Mousavi (GRWO)

He also appreciated the work of the JICA and DOE experts. He said: “This project is very important concerning water quality. All issues mentioned in the PowerPoint presentation were interesting. However, I think we face to some disagreements. For example, in relation to land use, industrial centers, domestic waste water, etc., we may face trouble. Some people or centers may be against project. DOE must perform an important role to co-ordinate everything because the aim is large, and the challenges are abundant.

There must also be close co-operation and connections between relevant government departments.

Dr. Mousavi (GRWO):

“I worry about the upstream area. We will also enter a dangerous water level in 2025 and we have a short time to prepare for this situation. If we don’t consider a solution, we won’t have anything to say to future generations.”

Mr. Siavash Homam (DOE):

“I didn’t see anything about the previously executed pilot projects in the PowerPoint presentation. Have previous pilot projects been implemented or have they just remained as studies? Did you consider sustainable activities, water quality monitoring and waste water treatment projects or not?”

Mr. Abbasi (Sepah-e-Jangle NGO):

1) “The most important factor for wetland degradation is deforestation, livestock over-grazing and erosion in the watershed, which introduce pollution loads into wetland. Do you have any project for these issues?”

2) “We conducted a study project for about 2 years and delivered the report to NRGGO, but they did not pay any attention to it. Will you co-operate with us?”

Mr. Javadi (IMO):

1) “I want to know if wetlands face the same problems in Japan and England or not. Are you

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| | transferring the results of studies in your country, or just giving us some theoretical solutions?” |
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List of Attendants in the Central-level 1st JCC Meeting

Iran Side

Department of Environment (DOE)

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| Dr. Hajipour Najafi | Deputy Head, Natural Environment and Biodiversity Division |
| Mr. Kamran Zolfinejad | General Director, Guilan Provincial Directorates |
| Mr. Mohammued Reza Borji | Deputy in Natural Environment and Biodiversity, Guilan Provincial Office |
| Mr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi | Senior Experts of Wetlands, Natural Environment and Biodiversity Division |

Japan Side

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

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| Mr. Makoto Ashino | Resident Representative, JICA Iran Office |
| Mr. Takahiro Hirano | Project Formulation Advisor, JICA Iran Office |
| Mr. Takao Nagumo | Program Officer, Forestry and Nature Conservation Team II, Group I, Global Environment Department, JICA Headquarters |
| Mr. Babak Samiei | Program Officer, JICA Iran Office |
| Mr. Mohammadereza Fard | Interpreter, JICA Iran Office |

JICA Expert Team

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|-------------------------|---|
| Mr. Tomoo Aoki | Chief Advisor/Institutional Development (1) |
| Mr. Shinichiro Tanimoto | Wetland Management/Monitoring |
| Dr. Paul Driver | Zoning/Institutional Development (2) |

Minutes of 2nd JCC Meeting

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|-----------------|--|------------|----------------------------|
| Name of Meeting | 2 nd JCC Meeting | Place | Provincial governor office |
| Date | 5 th of march, 2008. 10:00am | Note-taker | Hossein Ghoncheh |
| Participants | <div>Iran Side</div> <p><u>Guilan Governor's Office:</u></p> <p>Mr. Rouhollah Ghahremani (Guilan Governor)</p> <p>Mr. Jafar Alizadeh (General Governor Deputy Civil Affairs)</p> <p>Mr. Mansour Rafi Akrami (General Director, Technical Bureau)</p> <p>Mr. Hamid Tayar Pour (Deputy, Technical Bureau)</p> <p>Mr. Arash Farzam Sefat (Programming Deputy)</p> <p>Mr. Hossein Zaker Esteghamati (Pursue Responsible Governors' Scope)</p> <p>Mr. Vahid Salehi (Technical Council Secretary)</p> <p>Mr. Faramarz Jafari Nia (Deputy, Economical Affairs Coordination Bureau)</p> <p><u>Department of Environment (DOE)</u></p> <p>Mr. Kamran Zolfinejad (General Director, Guilan Provincial Directorate)</p> <p>Mr. Mohammued Reza Borji (Manager, DOE Langeroud)</p> <p>Mr. Mansour Sarbazi (Deputy in Natural Environment and Biodiversity, DOE Guilan)</p> <p>Mr. Asan Bagherzadeh (Senior Wetlands Expert, DOE Guilan (on loan to Guilan Regional Water) Mr. Abbas Mr. Ashouri (Birds Expert, DOE Guilan)</p> <p>Mr. Reza Alaei (Expert, DOE Anzali Laboratory)</p> <p>Mr. Abbas Hassanpour (GIS Expert, DOE Guilan)</p> <p>Mr. Mahmoud Farajpour (Relation Section Expert, DOE Guilan)</p> <p>Mr. Hossein Dideban (Education Expert, DOE Guilan)</p> <p>Ms. Sepideh Keshtkar (GIS Expert, DOE Guilan)</p> <p>Mr. Fariborz Salehnia (Control and Monitoring Expert, DOE Guilan)</p> <p>Mr. Mohammad Ali Sedigh Arabani (Official Affairs, DOE Guilan)</p> | | |
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| Distributed documents | 1) Agenda 2) Minutes of the 2 nd wetland specialists meeting 3) News letter |
| Proceeding | 1-Explanation of the Project 2-Discussion about possible cooperation and issues |
| Discussion | <p>Mr. Zolfinajad after apologizing for the delay and explaining the Master Plan, this project and its purposes, introduced the JICA expert team and the role of counterparts; he added that every season a progress report will be submitted to the provincial governor.</p> <p>One of the most important issues in the wetland is sedimentation. He, also, explained about numerous migrant birds in the second half of the year, and that more than 600 fishermen have permits for fishing in Anzali Wetland. He, then, spoke about the unique characteristics of the wetland.</p> <p>Mr. Ghahramani welcomed the participants and the JICA team and apologized for his delay. He emphasized the importance of Anzali Wetland for the province from different aspects. He said: “we are completely and exactly aware of the importance of the wetland and its role in the economy and nature of the area; it is the most important and the most absorbing place of interest in Guilan, with a high capacity for tourism and ecotourism activities”.</p> <p>The provincial governor mentioned this project as a significant and important initiative that can achieve a secure future for the wetland, and added: “the wetland, now, is considered as a significant element in our plans. Though it is the livelihood source of a great number of local people, much damage has occurred to it. This project gives the hope to have a wetland protected from damage and, of course, this needs considerable effort and work.</p> <p>“We have some projects, the most important of which is the sewerage project in Rasht and Anzali, because the sewage impacts the wetland a lot. Although the sewerage project has caused many difficulties, we have decided to accomplish it. So far, the construction of the sewage treatment plants of these two cities is finished and the sewerage system construction is being performed by 11 contractors in Rasht and</p> |

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| | <p>5 contractors in Anzali.</p> <p>Rivers coming to the wetland are in our plans too. They should be cleaned. And concerning the constructions in/around the wetland, DEO's idea should be dominant. I, as the representative of the government in this province, insist on the conservation of the wetland. We want a clean wetland in which many species of aquatic plants and creatures coexist. I appreciate the JICA team and we will support this project."</p> <p>Mr. Aoki after thanking the governor, participants and Mr. Zolfinejad's efforts in this project explained the Master Plan Study and the present Project.</p> <p>Then, Mr. Borji spoke about the outputs of the MP, the project, and the responsibilities of each JICA expert and counterpart. He said: "wise use of the wetland is not to prohibit any human activity there, but it means to have a clean and useable wetland for all people in proper way".</p> <p>Mr. Borji: "regarding zoning, Guilan University and JICA have already prepared a zoning map, and now the most recent zoning map is being prepared with the latest changes of the area. The final zoning map will consider both benefits of local people and environmental aspects."</p> <p>Then he named the organizations which are members of JCC. He said: "along with JCC and the wetland specialists committee, we established a subcommittee composed of experts who are permanent representatives of related organizations and have experience in this field. This committee will work under the supervision of the wetland management committee. The JCC will exist in the duration of the project and it will facilitate establishment of the wetland management committee, which will make the final decisions and necessary orders to relevant organizations related to the wetland. The purpose of JCC is to determine the policies for the wetland.</p> <p>We have regular meetings every two weeks in DOE, at which each group gives a progress report to Mr. Zolfinejad. Each group has weekly meetings with the JICA expert team in the JICA office".</p> <p>Mr. Alizadeh: "ordering the organizations should include and be based on the legislation; and it should be clarified whether it is an order or a suggestion."</p> <p>Mr. Zolfinejad: "if the provincial governor finds it necessary it will be referred to higher governmental authorities."</p> <p>Mr. Ghahramani: "this important work requires the support of the whole province. We can do all necessary coordination in the province and I guarantee that there would be no opposition. If any governmental permit be needed we will get it.</p> <p>The wetland must be in a situation that people appreciate it and utilize it without any damage. For example, instead of motor boats we can use sailing boats and rowing boats; or other activities for wise use of the wetland. We do not want a wetland in which it is forbidden to visit.</p> <p>Mr. Mohammadi: "regarding the project members (in the news letter) there is no mention of our organization. Where is our place in this project?"</p> |
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| | <p>Mr. Zolfinejad: “what you see is the list of counterparts. From your organization (NRGO) a representative expert is already involved. You and your representative are respectively in the JCC and the Experts Committee.</p> <p>Mr. Zolfinejad, then, asked Mr. Bagherzade to give a short report of the second Wetland Specialists meeting.</p> <p>Mr. Bagherzade: “the Wetland Specialists Committee has been established to give suggestions, solutions and expert criticism. So far, 2 meetings have been held. 3 important points were discussed: 1) success in wetland management (previous similar examples and ways to achieve) 2) significance and importance of wetland management 3) structure of wetland management.</p> <p>In the 2nd meeting only one success was mentioned (Armagol Wetland in Golestan province) and other successful examples will be studied. The most important reason of this lack of success was identified as: a) There is a lack of coordination and harmony between organizations. b) Environmental issues are not the priority for organizations which can be because of lack of awareness and not well-informing the managers. The other important point discussed was integrated management and why integrated management, as well as ecotourism, health and the value of the wetland.</p> <p>The committee came to the conclusion that the wetland management committee should be established in which decisions will be made and the head will be the provincial governor. A budget should be defined, necessary laws should be issued and long term educational programs should be considered.”</p> <p>Mr. Ghahramani: “it would be better that the implementing organizations should be in this committee and that the invitations should be from the provincial governor’s office to make the organizations attend. We will remove any obstacle, because we want a wetland for always.”</p> |
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Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project

3rd Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) and 1st seminar

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| Name of Meeting | 3 rd JCC and 1 st Seminar | Place | Ghalamgudeh Inn- Anzali |
| Date | 27 th April 2011 | Notetaker | Mozhgan Naderi |
| Participants | Prepared in another paper | | |
| Distributed documents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agenda - Presentation materials about Ramsar Convention and Anzali Wetland - Presentation materials about the Project - List of Iranian project members | | |
| Proceeding | <p>After remarks and presentations by Mr. Amir Abdoos (Provincial Project Coordinator, DOE Guilan), Mr. Shinichiro Tanimoto (Chief Adviser of the Project), Mr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi (Project Manager, DOE Tehran), Mr. Kenta Ono (Assistant Resident Representative, JICA Iran Office), and Ms. Delaram Golmarvi (Monitoring Counterpart, DOE Guilan), the participants exchanged their opinions.</p> | | |
| Discussion | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Amir Abdoos (Provincial Project Coordinator, DOE Guilan) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Declared restarting of the Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project (the Project). - Explained about the relevant organizations. - Comparing the Anzali Wetland Restoration Project, the Project is a small project from the view point of hardware and physical implementation, but the outputs are vital for the wetland management. - The Project will promote the wetland management. - In Output 5 (ecotourism development), some small-scale facilities such as wooden trail will be constructed in the wetland. So the negative impact by tourism activities and people on the wetland will be minimized. - Explained the agenda. 2. Mr. Shinichiro Tanimoto (Chief Adviser of the Project) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explained the Ramsar Conventions and the Anzali Wetland. 3. Mr. Kenta Ono (Assistant Resident Representative, JICA Iran Office) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the government of Islamic Republic of Iran have conducted some joint projects up till now. - Executed joint projects include agricultural projects, water resources project, job-providing project, energy project and environmental projects. - Environmental issues are one of the most important ones which must be solved soon. Otherwise some environmental disasters will occur in the near future. - JICA has also some other projects such as the joint management project which is started in Chahar Mahal-o-Bakhtiyari Province, and the Environmental Management in the Fars Gulf Area that will be started in the future. - In Master Plan (M/P) Study, five Iranian counterparts were sent to | | |

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| | <p>Japan to participate in the training course.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Project stopped in 2008 and is restarted now. - Thanks to the cooperation and coordination by Deputy of Planning and supervision of Iranian President, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the head of DOE, the Project restarts now. - Regarding the limited time period of the project, all relevant organizations have to have close cooperation. <p>4. Mr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi (Project Manager, DOE Tehran)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explained the background and the goal of the Project. - Some studies and surveys have been conducted about the Wetland. - The first step in achieving the goal is participation from the public, the relevant organizations and all stakeholders. - It is better to invite the representatives of farmers, hunters and travel agencies to participate in the JCC meetings. - People of Guilan Province have affection to their natural environment, so they can cooperate in the environment conservation. - A committee is established for the Anzali Wetland Restoration Project. - Some study programs in the M/P such as forest management, solid waste management and other plans must be considered in the Anzali Wetland Restoration Project. - The Project was recommended in the M/P study. - The wetland condition is not stable and the period is limited, so it is better to start with close cooperation of the stakeholders. <p>5. Ms. Delaram Golmarvi (Monitoring Counterpart, DOE Guilan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reported the conducted ecotourism activities in the Project before the suspension. - Showed some aerial photos and satellite images of Guilan Province. - Explained about the areas which are managed by DOE Guilan. - It has been decided to have a joint committee instead of holding two separated ones as the Anzali Wetland Restoration Project Committee and Anzali Wetland Management Committee in the Project.(this phrase is included in Mr.Abdoos and Mr.Karimi's part) <p><u>Discussion (recommendations, questions and answers)</u></p> <p>6. Mr. Khodaparast (Aquiculture and Inland Water Research Institute)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Anzali Wetland Restoration Project Committee is held at Managers level. So it is necessary to have another committee as a technical and expert committee. <p>7. Mr. Bagherzadeh Karimi (Project Manager)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japanese Expert Team (JET) in the Project is a technical team. Some JICA experts and DOE experts (as a counterpart) cooperate each other. A GIS expert will be hired out of the DOE. <p>8. Mr. Amir Abdoos (Provincial Project Coordinator, DOE Guilan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Counterparts can be selected from experts of DOE Guilan or other relevant organizations if Mr. Tanimoto agrees.experts from other related organizations can be invited to participate in project . <p>9. Mr. Shinichiro Tanimoto (Chief Adviser of the Project)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If we converge the Anzali Wetland Restoration Project Committee with Anzali Wetland Management Committee in the Project, it would be better. - The experts from DOE and the relevant organizations can make a |
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| | <p>technical committee. We have such examples in Japan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - But the mechanism to operate such committee has not been determined yet in Iran. Under the guidelines of the Ramsar Convention, there is scientific and technical review panel consisted of several experts and scientists, and it can be the sample of the technical committee. <p>10. Mr. Amir Abdoos (Project National Coordinator, DOE Guilan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project Committee and the Anzali Wetland Restoration Project Committee must be held as a joint committee. <p>11. Mr. Zare (MOJA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - So many meetings were held about the Wetland until now. MOJA is executing the Anzali Wetland Restoration Project, but couldn't find analysis about the gathered information from the conducted projects. - The presentations in this meeting were just theoretical ones, so it is better to start actual implementations. - Sufficient amount of budgets are allocated to the Wetland Restoration Project. - Now, MOJA is executing sediment removal from the Siyahdarvishan River, Purbazar River, Shilesar River and Passikhan River which all run into the Wetland, by installing some sediment traps. - There are two plans including the waterway construction and sediment removal inside the Wetland executed in an EPC method in which a contractor and consultant work as a joint body. - The Wetland is a vast area, so all physical aspects must be considered. - The 4th Special technical Committee of the Anzali Wetland Restoration Project will be held on 28th April, 2011 in MOJA. - The members of steering committee of the Anzali Wetland Restoration Project include DOE, Port and Maritime Organization (PMO), Provincial Government Organization, and Water Resource Management Company. - It is suggested one or two JET members would participate in the Special technical Committee of the Anzali Wetland Restoration Project. - The Anzali Wetland must work as a self-treatment system. - If it is possible, Mr. Abdoos determines the exact amount of allocated budget to the wetland projects up to now. - Why detail analyzed information is not mentioned in the M/P? <p>12. Mr. Shinichiro Tanimoto (Chief Adviser of the Project)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When sediment traps are constructed and dredging activities are conducted, the environmental impacts of these activities on the Wetland must be studied. Negative impacts of such activities on the Wetland must be clarified. - Based on scientific data, the adaptive management must be applied. - In order to maintain the ecosystem services of the wetland and to continue wise use, understanding of ecological characteristics of the wetland with monitoring is necessary following the resolutions of COPs of Ramsar Convention. - The JET would like to participate in the Special technical Committees of Anzali Wetland Restoration Project. <p>13. Mr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi (Project Manager, DOE Tehran)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is usual that the details are not mentioned in any M/P studies. - Iranian side is responsible for executing some plans mentioned in the M/P, including the watershed management and sediment control, etc. |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That experts from a country such as Japan come beyond a far distance to Iran to execute a project for the Wetland shows the importance and the value of the Wetland. - Any recommendations are welcomed in this committee and in the future. <p>14. Mr. Alizadeh (Tourism Deputy, GCHHTO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The condition and ecosystem of the Anzali Wetland are very special. It is good that JICA restarts the Project again. - During the previous period, there was a close cooperation between JET, DOE and GCHHTO, so it is expected these cooperation would continue in the current term. - Some feasibility studies for tourism development are conducted by GCHHTO. It can be delivered to JET. GCHHTO appreciates JET's comments. <p>15. Mr. Khodaparast (Aquiculture and Inland Water Research Institute)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Although many studies were conducted about the Wetland, around 2/3 of the necessary studies in Wetland is not conducted yet. - The information about biodiversity and its changes is not sufficient. Some initial data are needed. Azolla changes the condition of the Wetland as an invasive species. A fresh water shrimp is threatened at the wetland - It is enough just one expert of JET participates in the Anzali Wetland Restoration Project Committee. - All plans must be designed based on the latest condition of the Wetland. <p>16. Mr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi (Project Manager, DOE Tehran)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Project is restarted again because of the DOE request. - It is expected that all problems of the Wetland would be solved in the current project. - Environmental education is one of the most important aspects of the Project. - Information about fishery must be provided from the Anzali wetland Restoration Project. <p>17. Mr. Zare (Manager of Water & Soil Section, MOJA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Wetland is a natural heritage which must be conserved. - Both development managers and political authorities participate in the Anzali Wetland Restoration Project Committee. - In the Project, as one output, monitoring procedure needs to be considered and the other outputs need to emphasize the wetland management. It is better the implementation plan emphasizes restoration of the Wetland more. The project focus is preservation activities not restoration. <p>18. Mr. Amir Abdoos (Project National Coordinator, DOE Guilan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The condition of the Wetland is changing continuously. So from the beginning of the Anzali Wetland Restoration Project, monthly monitoring should be conducted in the Wetland. <p>19. Mr. Asan Bagherzadeh (Guilan Regional Water Company)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Because rainfall in Guilan Province is small, water resources must be saved. Some water rights are allocated to agricultural activities by the Guilan Regional Water Company (GRWC). Taking consideration of the environmental aspect, how much water can be allocated to agricultural activities? In ecological management, the water right for agriculture must be determined. Guilan RWC is considering using |
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| | <p>Wetland water for agricultural use. I wanted to know if water requirement for environmental purpose (Fiona& flora) is estimated in this project?</p> <p>20. Mr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi (Project Manager, DOE Tehran)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some monitoring activities such as aquatic survey and water quality monitoring need to be considered in the Project. We hope that the water right would be considered as well. - Some seminars and training courses are planned to be held during the Project. Some professors will be invited to present educational lectures. - Because of variable condition of the Wetland, all cultural issues, bird and fish surveys, and other aspects must be considered. - Social conditions of the area and income of hunters and residents must be studied. - All relevant data must be used for decision making. <p>21. Mr. Shabani (Somesara District Governor)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All decisions must be made structurally based on international criteria, not based on personal preference. - Sustainability of the activities is important in order to avoid any similar problems in the future. - An education method must be scientific. - Wise use is one of the best goals to be achieved. So hunters, farmers and some rich people, who want to invest in the Wetland, should not regard themselves as enemies of the nature. They will be educated so that the natural environment can be wisely used based on some rules. <p>22. Mr. Esmaeeliniya (Tarafdarane Tose NGO, Anali)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All NGOs are interested in the natural environment and have some affection to the Wetland, so any information and data about the wetland conservation should be shared. - Relevant organizations and stakeholders must have the relevant information. - Some boat stations are constructed around the Wetland with old materials which have negative impacts on the natural perspective of the area. - It is suggested some loan would be provided for local stakeholders in order to renew the buildings because tourists may have a bad image on these old buildings and not come to the area. <p>23. Mr. Alizadeh (Tourism Deputy, GCHHTO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GCHHTO tries to provide some loans to stakeholders of Somesara and Anzali from allocated budget. <p>24. Mr. Amir Abdoos (Project National Coordinator, DOE Guilan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the small-scale facilities construction, there is an agreement between JICA and DOE. JICA will pay for construction materials and DOE is responsible for designing and construction. - The 4th JCC will be held on one day between 27th February and 7th March, 2012. The exact date and time will be decided after 19th February, 2012. |
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Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project

2nd Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) in 3rd Year

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| Name of Meeting | 2 nd JCC in 3 rd Year | Place | DOE Guilan |
| Date | 1 February 2012 | Note taker | Peiman Hajishafieiha |
| Participants | Prepared in another paper | | |
| Distributed documents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agenda - Presentation material about the Project | | |
| Proceeding | <p>After opening remarks by Mr. Amir Abdoos, Provincial Project Coordinator, DOE Guilan, Mr. Tanimoto, JET Chief Adviser, gave a presentation on main discussions towards the end of the project and future activities about which, the participants exchanged opinions.</p> | | |
| Discussion | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Amir Abdoos (Provincial Project Coordinator, Director General, DOE Guilan) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduced Dr. Mohammadi Fazel as the director of the project and deputy of Natural Environment, DOE Tehran. 2. Mr. Shinichiro Tanimoto (Chief Adviser of the Project) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In this meeting we will discuss mechanisms to finalize the project and to ensure the continuity of the project activities. - As Mr. Fazel emphasized the importance of continuity of the activities, it is better to specifically focus on this matter. - In output 1 of the project two other AWMC meeting are to be held within the next 6 months besides developing the Anzali Wetland Management System until June 2012. - In output 2, a Data Handling and Feedback Training will be held in addition to finalization of Monitoring Manual in the following 6 months. - The prepared draft zoning map will be revised following a workshop with local communities and stakeholders and finalized till the end of the project. - Two ecotours will be organized as pilot activities in ecotourism output of the project alongside the construction of small-scale facilities in Selkeh Wildlife Refuge. - The project will end in July 2012. Until then, a final report and the proposed manual will be prepared in order to be presented in the last JCC meeting in July. - Pointed to remaining activities towards the end of the project based on Project Design Matrix (PDM). 3. Mr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi (Project Manager, Deputy of Habitats and Protected Area Bureau, DOE Tehran) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Different outputs of the project have to be integrated in the form of a management plan and the relation among them has to be defined if we would like to have a manual of the project. 4. Mr. Naser Moghadasi (Head of Habitats and Protected Area Bureau, DOE Tehran) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuity of the project depends on financial resources and proper and realistic program. | | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fortunately a 90-billion-Toman budget has been allocated for conserving the wetlands which is a considerable amount and leaves nothing to be worried about. - After several years since the beginning of the project we are looking forward to seeing the outcomes of the project. - Regarding zoning, the GIS expert employed by JET only emphasized the importance of using the latest satellite images, while ecological factors are of great importance to us. - Mere discussion meeting with local communities is not enough and ecological studies have to be conducted in order to take natural factors of the area into account. <p>5. Mr. Hessein Alinezhad (Deputy of Natural Resources and Biodiversity, DOE Guilan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The old zoning map prepared by JET in master plan study has been used as the basis of the new studies which began 5 years ago. In the new zoning map to be prepared livelihood of local people has to be taken into consideration in order to be practical and applicable. <p>6. Mr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi (Project Manager, Deputy of Habitats and Protected Area Bureau, DOE Tehran)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We already have patterns for establishing the secretariat, its location and members. Does any other thing have to be considered? <p>7. Mr. Amir Abdoos (Provincial Project Coordinator, Director General, DOE Guilan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I tried to match the outputs of the project with the activities in Anzali Wetland Restoration Project. - As the Restoration Project is ahead of the Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project, it has been barely affected by the latter. - All six activities of the Restoration Project such as dredging and sediment traps comply with the first phase of the studies conducted by JET. However, the rest of the recommendations provided by JET such as measures in upstream of the wetland have not been implemented. - Although we declared the establishment of the Joint Committee in the Decree, the two committees act separately. <p>8. Mr. Shinichiro Tanimoto (Chief Adviser of the Project)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Restoration Project Committee had been formed before the Ecological Management Project. A joint committee was supposed to be launched for which, further practical mechanisms could be discussed. <p>9. Mr. Ahmad Zare' (Director of Water and Land Division, MOJA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The topics raised in this meeting, which are environmental headlines, have been already discussed in several meetings, but these meetings have never been integrated. - A wetland of international importance needs an integrated management. - Management issues are not discussed in such meetings and if we go on like this, we will not achieve our goal. <p>10. Mr. Amir Abdoos (Project National Coordinator, Director General, DOE Guilan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AWMC has not managed to direct the projects due to excessive number of committee members from different organizations which makes it difficult to reach consensus for making decisions regarding the project activities. <p>11. Dr. Ali Asghar Mohammadi Fazel (Project Director, Deputy of Natural Resources and Biodiversity, DOE Tehran)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governmental decisions are made in restoration project, while in AWMC |
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| | <p>ideas are piloted, and both are necessary in my opinion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If we involve all stakeholders, it will be difficult to find common ground and to reach consensus. - The committees could be organized in different management levels. They don't have to be parallel with each other. <p>12. Mr. Naser Moghadasi (Head of Habitats and Protected Area Bureau, DOE Tehran)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What we need is an integrated management. AWMC could take practical measures and AWRC in charge of planning and development, which is fed by the former. <p>13. Mr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi (Project Manager, Deputy of Habitats and Protected Area Bureau, DOE Tehran)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supreme Council of Environment Protection and Regional Councils of Environment Protection are already established institutional structures by which, stakeholders' ideas can be heard in the Restoration Committee. <p>14. Mr. Shinichiro Tanimoto (Chief Adviser of the Project)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AWRC is a 5-year project, while AWMC will continue its activity even after the end of the Ecological Management and Restoration projects. - Some of the wetlands in Japan had worse conditions than the Anzali Wetland in 30-40 years ago, but they have been significantly restored over the past decades by virtue of integrated management. - Integrated management is a long-term plan for which, required decisions can't be made in a session. <p>15. Mr. Amir Abdoos (Project National Coordinator, Director General, DOE Guilan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To sum up the discussion regarding output 1, two committees are supposed be at two different levels. One named "Anzali Wetland Coordination Committee" and the other one named "Ecological Management Steering Committee of the Wetlands in Guilan Province" at higher management level. <p>16. Mr. Asan Bagherzadeh (Manager of Water Quality and Environment Bureau, GRWO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three committees at three steering, technical, and local levels had been considered in master plan studies conducted by JET. I think there is no need to alter this hierarchy; instead a local committee could be launched in order to locally supervise the activities. <p>17. Dr. Ali Asghar Mohammadi Fazel (Project Director, Deputy of Natural Resources and Biodiversity, DOE Tehran)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are already two higher decision making levels in the country and large number of levels complicates and slows down the process. - It is better not to add any other level to the existing four levels. <p>18. Mr. Shinichiro Tanimoto (Chief Adviser of the Project)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sub-committees have also been considered for AWMC which act like local committees. - We have taken ecologic features and adaptive management strategies into account which will be reflected in the zoning map. <p>19. Mr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi (Project Manager, Deputy of Habitats and Protected Area Bureau, DOE Tehran)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DOE is in charge of supervision and zoning in the wetland, while boundary of the wetland and basin are respectively determined by MOE and MOJA. |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determining the boundary of the wetland is of great importance in zoning. There are some ambiguities at present. - The result of zoning studies should be provided as a model. In other words, modeling should be carried out on the zoning output. |
| | <p>20. Mr. Asan Bagherzadeh (Manager of Water Quality and Environment Bureau, GRWO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring studies have been finalized by MOE and aerial photos have been taken from the wetland. The images are being converted into maps which will take 5-8 months to complete. Qualitative boundaries will then be determined which will help JET in preparation of the zoning map. - Some seminars and training courses are planned to be held during the Project. Some professors will be invited to present educational lectures. |
| | <p>21. Mr. Amir Abdoos (Project National Coordinator, Director General, DOE Guilan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boundary of the wetland is not fixed due to changes in water level of Caspian Sea. - It's not correct to include entire water body of the wetland in the core zone. The difference in definition of the core zone in IUCN and MAB has to be taken into consideration. |
| | <p>22. Mr. Asan Bagherzadeh (Manager of Water Quality and Environment Bureau, GRWO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water level of Caspian Sea has been continuously decreasing over the past 5 years and this trend is predicted to go on based on scientific studies. Therefore, probable land occupancy by local people has to be noted as well. |
| | <p>23. Mr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi (Project Manager, Deputy of Habitats and Protected Area Bureau, DOE Tehran)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All needed regulations for specifying the boundary of the wetland already exist. We have to set the boundary and then deal with the legal challenges. |
| | <p>24. Dr. Ali Asghar Mohammadi Fazel (Project Director, Deputy of Natural Resources and Biodiversity, DOE Tehran)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In contrast to the explanations of JET GIS expert (Mr. Jafari in the workshop) water is not necessarily indicative of ecological importance. - We expect innovation and courage from this project. |
| | <p>25. Mr. Amir Abdoos (Project National Coordinator, Director General, DOE Guilan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - JET has employed competent and experienced experts for the activities. |
| | <p>26. Mr. Hitoshi Watanabe (Environmental Education and Zoning Expert, JET)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The boundary of the wetland to be prepared by MOE will definitely be respected for specifying the core zone. - We have clear understanding that if we prohibit all activities in the wetland, we will encounter several problems with local people in the area. Therefore, we have planned to determine subzones to promote wise use in the wetland. - Anzali Wetland can be a good practice of combining UNESCO and Satoyama Initiative. We can apply the new concept of "Satoyama Initiative" which has been authorized on COP10 of CBD to the Anzali Wetland. |
| | <p>27. Dr. Ali Asghar Mohammadi Fazel (Project Director, Deputy of Natural Resources and Biodiversity, DOE Tehran)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the wetland considered as Sato? |

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| | <p>28. Mr. Hitoshi Watanabe (Environmental Education and Zoning Expert, JET)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ecologic environment of the wetland is not pristine and has been utilized; therefore it is a Sato. <p>29. Mr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi (Project Manager, Deputy of Habitats and Protected Area Bureau, DOE Tehran)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I proposed Satoyama Initiative because it describes the relation between the wetland and its upstream forests. It connects two zones. - If a hunter finds their benefit in planting trees in upstream areas of the wetland, we can claim we have reached Satoyama concept. <p>30. Mr. Shinichiro Tanimoto (Chief Adviser of the Project)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We will only propose our recommended zoning plan, it won't have legal power. - Lateral connections are necessary among the organizations and local people in order to ensure sustainability of the project activities and their effects on the wetland. - We have realized many hunters are not aware of the regulations; therefore they sometimes unintentionally hunt unpermitted bird species. - Partnership with Kushiro Wetland can also help sustaining the project impacts. <p>31. Mr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi (Project Manager, Deputy of Habitats and Protected Area Bureau, DOE Tehran)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regarding the Partnership Agreement between Anzali and Kushiro wetlands, the Iranian side has submitted the latest revised version of the agreement to Iran Embassy in Japan, in order to be revised by the Japanese side and to finally reach an agreement on the content. - We have requested for a side event particularly dedicated to the Anzali Wetland in Ramsar Convention to be held in Romania. <p>32. Mr. Shinichiro Tanimoto (Chief Adviser of the Project)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Japan municipalities are in charge of making decisions on the wetlands. KIWC is comprised of neighboring cities of the Kushiro Wetland. <p>33. Dr. Ali Asghar Mohammadi Fazel (Project Director, Deputy of Natural Resources and Biodiversity, DOE Tehran)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have planned to establish centers for a selected number of wetlands. These centers will act like information centers which provide information about monitoring, boat traffic, and so on. Is it possible for JET to provide a model practiced in Japan? <p>34. Mr. Shinichiro Tanimoto (Chief Adviser of the Project)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have research centers with the same functions in Japan. We can propose models, but constructing such centers is unlikely due to present limitations. <p>35. Dr. Ali Asghar Mohammadi Fazel (Project Director, Deputy of Natural Resources and Biodiversity, DOE Tehran)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We would also like to have consultancy besides a model for this purpose. |
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Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project

Attendance List 2nd Joint Coordination Committee Meeting (JCC)

| No. | Name | Position | Organization |
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| 1 | Mr. Massoud Bagherzadeh Karimi | Deputy of Habitats and Protected Areas Bureau | DOE Tehran |
| 2 | Mr. Bahram Alizadeh | Head of Construction Affairs | Somesara Governor's Office |
| 3 | Mr. Sasan Rabi'e | Faculty Staff - Coordinator | Environment University - Eco-IEST Institution |
| 4 | Mr. Ahmad Zare' | Manager, Water and Soil Division | MOJA |
| 5 | Mr. Shahin Javadi | Natural Environment Expert | DOE Gilan |
| 6 | Mr. Ali Bali | GIS Expert | DOE Tehran |
| 7 | Mr. Farzin Fard | Interpreter | JICA Expert Team |
| 8 | Mr. Ahmad Chamani Mohassesi | Employer Advisor | Water & Soil Consultant Engineering Company |
| 9 | Mr. Arash Bahmanpour | GIS Expert | DOE Tehran |
| 10 | Mr. Gholamreza Rahimi | Deputy | Rasht Governor's Office |
| 11 | Mr. Peiman Hajishafieiha | Interpreter | JICA Expert Team |
| 12 | Mr. Hitoshi Watanabe | Zoning/Environmental Education Expert | JICA Expert Team |
| 13 | Ms. Azam Nezam Hashemi | Deputy, Human Environment | DOE Gilan |
| 14 | Mr. Akbar Mighi | Director | DOE Anzali |
| 15 | Mr. Abbas Rezanezhad | Zoning/Institutional Development Expert | DOE Gilan |
| 16 | Mr. Asan Bagherzadeh | The Manager of Water quality and Environment Bureau | GRWO |
| 17 | Ms. Elaheh Kalantari | Environment Education Expert | DOE Gilan |
| 18 | Mr. Shinichiro Tanimoto | Team Leader | JICA Expert Team |
| 19 | Mr. Mohammadi Fazel | Deputy Head, Directorate for Natural Environment and Biodiversity | DOE Tehran |
| 20 | Mr. Naser Moghadasi | Director General, Habitats and Protected Areas Bureau | DOE Tehran |
| 21 | Mr. Hossein Alinezhad | Deputy of Natural Environment | DOE Gilan |

Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project

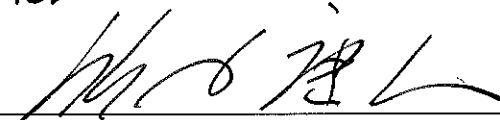
| | | | |
|----|------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 22 | Ms. Zhaleh Amini | Wetland Expert | DOE Tehran |
| 23 | Mr. Amir Abdoos | Director General Of DOE | DOE Gilan |

**MINUTES OF MEETING
BETWEEN
AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
AND
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY EXPERT TEAM
ON
FIFTH JOINT COORDINATION COMMITTEE
FOR
THE ANZALI WETLAND ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT**

The Iranian authorities concerned chaired by the Deputy Head of Directorate for Natural Environment, Department of the Environment (hereinafter referred to as "DOE") had a series of discussions and exchanged of views with Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") on desirable measures to be taken by both the Iranian authorities and JICA for terminal evaluation of the Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project").

As a result of the discussions, the relevant Iranian authorities concerned and JICA Expert Team agreed to the matters referred to in the documents attached hereto.

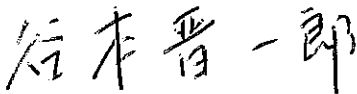
Tehran, June 13, 2012

for


Mr. Hirohito Takata
Leader of Joint Evaluation Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency
(JICA)
Japan



Dr. Asghar Mohammadi Fazel
Deputy Head of Directorate for Natural
Environment
Department of the Environment (DOE)
Islamic Republic of Iran



Mr. Shinichiro Tanimoto
Chief Advisor
JICA Expert Team
Japan



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

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

ATTACHED DOCUMENT

1. Contents of the Discussion in the 5th JCC Meeting

In accordance with the Minutes of Meeting (hereinafter referred to as "M/M") signed on September 22, 2010, between the Department of Environment (DOE) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for the Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project in the Islamic Republic of Iran (the Project), the Government of Japan recommenced the Project and dispatched the JICA Expert Team headed by Mr. Shin-ichiro Tanimoto through JICA to the Islamic Republic of Iran for supporting the implementation of the Project.

The fifth Joint Coordination Committee (hereinafter referred to as "JCC") meeting was held on May 30, 2012, chaired by Dr. Asghar Mohammadi Fazel, Deputy Head of Directorate for Natural Environment, DOE. In the JCC meeting, Mr. Amir Abdoos, Director General of Gilan Province Environmental Protection Administration expressed his appreciation to JICA for the implementation of the Project and briefly explained the achievement of the project in terms of the five outputs. Dr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi, Deputy of Habitats and Protected Area Bureau made presentation regarding background of the project and the need for developing the Project for the whole watershed area. Dr. Karimi also requested JICA to continue the support for institutional development, monitoring, environmental education and ecotourism in Anzali Wetland and dissemination of the experience gained in the Project.

Subsequently, Mr. Hiroyuki Okuda, Evaluation Analyst of the Joint Terminal Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), explained the result of the evaluation of the Project. Mr. Asan Bagherzadeh, Iranian Leader of the Team mentioned recommendations to the Project.

Dr. Fazel requested JICA for initiating a new project to share experiences, exchanging experts, and gaining more learning opportunities. Dr. Fazel mentioned that considering the fact that Iran hosts Ramsar Regional Center and Eco-Institute of Environmental Science and Technology, JICA could cooperate on environmental activities at regional level through Iran. In addition, Dr. Fazel expressed the idea of establishing an information center for Anzali Wetland which would service DOE, universities, NGOs and everyone who is interested in the wetland, and asked JICA if JICA would consider launching such a center. Mr. Sadegh Sadeghi Zadegan, Executive Director of Ramsar Regional Center in Central and West Asia mentioned that an agreement could be signed with JICA in order to develop environmental cooperation especially on wetlands, and proposed to consider actual cooperation for the follow-up project and restoring the wetland for the future project. Dr. Naser Moghadasi, Head of Habitats and Protected Area Bureau commented about evaluation methods and recommended to attach questionnaires to the evaluation report.

2. Results of the JCC meeting

(1) Joint Terminal Evaluation Report

Mr. Karimi suggested receiving comments on recommendations of the Joint Terminal Evaluation Report within one week, and the comments would be used to judge whether the committee approves the recommendations. To which Mr. Hirohito Takata, Leader of the Joint Terminal Evaluation Team said that the report had been signed and will not be revised. The JCC members agreed that the comments would be provided to JICA and the Project for their future activities. The JCC members also confirmed the evaluation and lessons learned written in the report.

(2) Dissemination of project outputs in collaboration with Ramsar Regional Center

The JCC members agreed that application of the experience and the wetland management system established by the Project is one of the objectives after the end of the Project. As

Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom of the page, including "BROU" and "re."

activities to achieve the objective, DOE suggested conducting dissemination activities in collaboration with Ramsar Regional Center as a host country. Ramsar Regional Center also suggested holding workshops to share the experiences of Anzali project with collaboration with DOE and JICA. Japanese Terminal Evaluation Team mentioned the need to discuss this matter with relevant persons in JICA and to examine possible coordination with DOE involving Ramsar Regional Center.

(3) Demand for further cooperation of JICA with DOE

The JCC members discussed the next step of the project. DOE emphasized the need to apply the experience of the Project to the other wetlands in Iran and neighbouring countries, and to develop the project activities involving Bujagh Wetland and Amir Kalaye Lake which are other Ramsar sites in Gilan province and to complete the wetland management system in Gilan. Moreover, DOE also mentioned further challenges to be faced in achieving not only the Overall Goal, which is establishment of the adaptive management, but also the integrated wetland management mentioned in the master plan developed by JICA in 2005. Accordingly DOE requested continuous support from JICA in order to adequately implement those actions which mostly comprise the recommendations by the Joint Terminal Evaluation Team. Japanese Terminal Evaluation Team on behalf of JICA explained that JICA would positively consider the necessity of the projects.

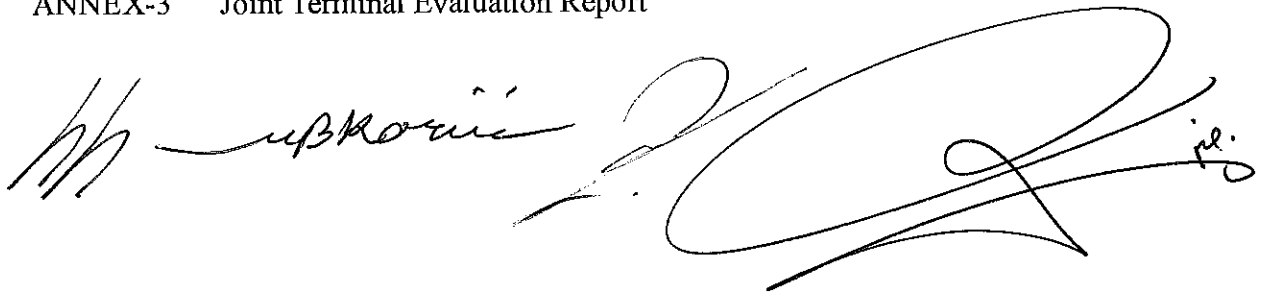
(4) Sixth JCC

The JCC members confirmed that the next JCC (6th JCC) meeting will be held in July, 2012 in order to discuss the Project Completion Report.

END

List of Annex

- ANNEX-1 Agenda on the 5th Joint Coordination Committee Meeting
- ANNEX-2 List of attendance of 3rd Joint Coordination Committee Meeting
- ANNEX-3 Joint Terminal Evaluation Report

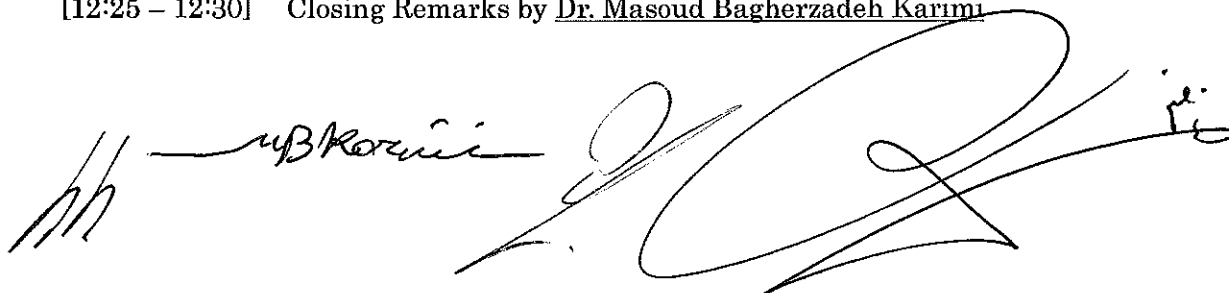


The Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project

Agenda on The 5th Joint Coordination Committee Meeting

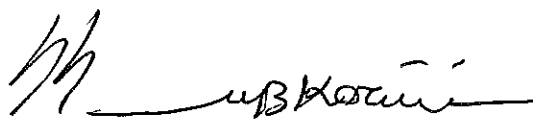
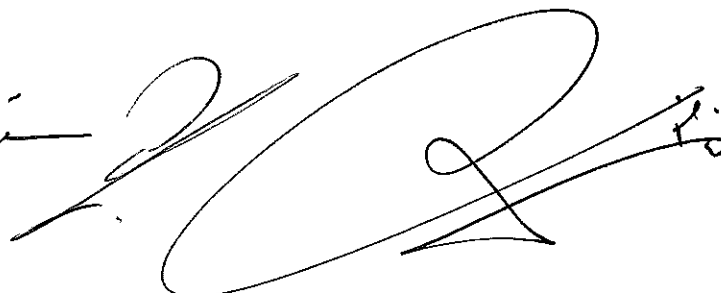
May 30, 2012 10:15 – 12:30
, Tehran


- [10:15 – 10:20] Opening Statement by, Dr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi, Deputy of Habitats and Protected Area Bureau, DOE
- [10:20 – 10:50] Progress and Achievement of the Project by, Mr. Amir Abdoos, Director General, Gilan Province Environment Protection Administration, DOE
- [10:50 – 11:10] Background, Purpose and Development in future of the Project by, Dr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi
- [11:10 – 11:30] The Report of Terminal Evaluation Survey by members of the Terminal Evaluation Survey Team
- [11:30 – 11:45] Post Project, Cooperation between Japan and Iran by, Dr. Asghar Mohammadi Fazel, Deputy Head of Directorate for Natural Environment, DOE
- [11:45 – 12:25] Discussion
- [12:25 – 12:30] Closing Remarks by Dr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi

The block contains several handwritten signatures. On the left, there is a signature that appears to be 'mh'. In the center, there is a signature that reads 'Dr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi'. To the right of this, there is a large, stylized signature that is difficult to decipher. Further to the right, there is another signature that appears to be 'E'. At the bottom left, there is a small signature that looks like '1/2 A'.

Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project
List of attendance of
5th Joint Coordination Committee Meeting

| NO | Name | Position | Organization |
|----|--------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Dr. Asghar Mohammadi Fazel | Project Director | Deputy Head of Directorate for Natural Environment |
| 2 | Mr. Massoud Bagherzadeh Karimi | Deputy of Habitants and Protected Area | DOE Tehran |
| 3 | Mr. Amir Abdoos | Director General Of DOE | DOE Gilan |
| 4 | Ms. Elahe Kalantari | Deputy Project Manager, Expert of Education Section | DOE Gilan |
| 5 | Mr. Naser Moghaddasi | DG of Protected Area and Wetland | DOE Tehran |
| 6 | Mr. Ali Ansari | Expert for International Affairs and Conventions | DOE Tehran |
| 7 | Mr. Sadegh Sadeghi Zadegan | Director General | Ramsar Regional Center |
| 8 | Rosita Fakhrevaaz | Central and West Asia | Ramsar Regional Center |
| 9 | Hamid Allah Tayyarpour | | Development Deputy Office, Gilan Office |
| 10 | Ali Rouz Khosh | | Jihad-e-Agriculture Organization, Gilan |
| 11 | Mr. Yasuto Takeuchi | Head of the Office | JICA Iran Office |
| 12 | Mr. Ramin Bagher | Planning Expert | JICA Iran Office |
| 13 | Mr. Shin-Ichiro Tanimoto | Chief Advisor of JET | JICA Expert Team |
| 14 | Mr. Hirohito TAKATA | Team Leader | Global Environment Dept. JICA |
| 15 | Mr. Takuya SEKIGUCHI | Cooperation Planning | Global Env. Dep., JICA |
| 16 | Mr. Hiroyuki OKUDA | Evaluation Analysis | Tekizaitekisho LLC |
| 17 | Ms. Asieh Saber Moghaddam | Interpreter | JICA Expert Team |
| 18 | Mr. Asan BAGHERZADEH | Head of Water Quality and Environmental Bureau | Gilan Regional Water Organization |
| 19 | Mr. Reza KHODARAHMI | Expert of Agriculture Water and Waste Water of Environmental Office, | Agricultural Research and Extension and Education Organization (AREEO) |




Joint Terminal Evaluation Report

for

the Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project

May 2012

Joint Terminal Evaluation Team



Mr. Hirohito TAKATA

Leader of Japanese Evaluation Team

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Japan

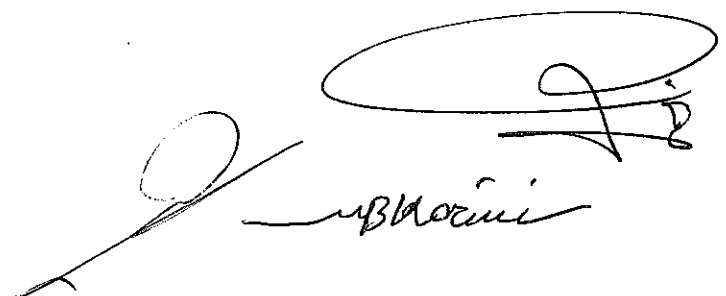
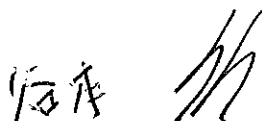


Mr. Asan BAGHERZADEH

Leader of Iranian Evaluation Team

Gilan Regional Water Organization

Islamic Republic of Iran

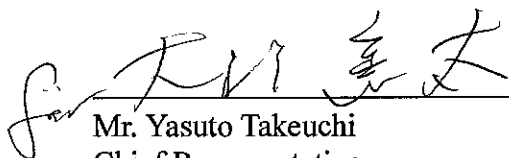


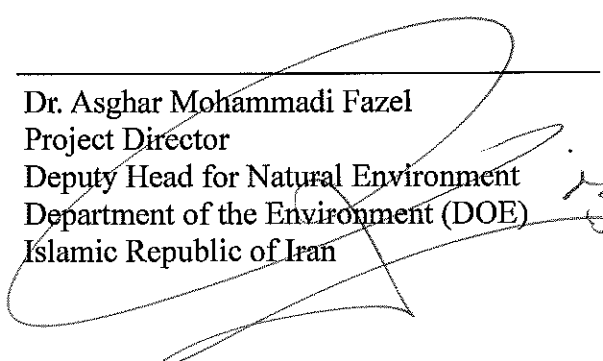
**MINUTES OF MEETING
BETWEEN
AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
AND
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY EXPERT TEAM
ON
SIXTH JOINT COORDINATION COMMITTEE
FOR
THE ANZALI WETLAND ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT**

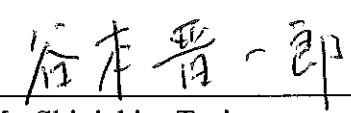
The Iranian authorities concerned chaired by the Deputy Head of Directorate for Natural Environment, Department of the Environment (hereinafter referred to as "DOE") had discussion on the draft Project Completion Report of the Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") with Japan International Cooperation Agency Expert Team (hereinafter referred to as "JICA Expert Team").

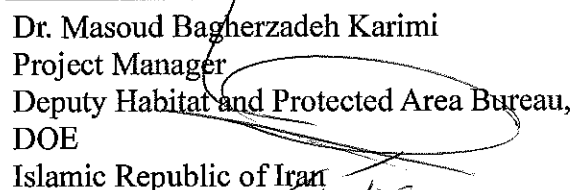
As a result of the discussion, the relevant Iranian authorities concerned and JICA Expert Team agreed to the matters referred to in the documents attached hereto, and declared the end of the Project.

Tehran, July 21, 2012


Mr. Yasuto Takeuchi
Chief Representative
Japan International Cooperation Agency
(JICA) Iran Office
Japan


Dr. Asghar Mohammadi Fazel
Project Director
Deputy Head for Natural Environment
Department of the Environment (DOE)
Islamic Republic of Iran


Mr. Shinichiro Tanimoto
Chief Advisor
JICA Expert Team
Japan


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

ATTACHED DOCUMENT

1. Contents of the Discussion in the 5th JCC Meeting

In accordance with the Minutes of Meeting (hereinafter referred to as "M/M") signed on September 22, 2010, between the Department of Environment (DOE) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for the Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project in the Islamic Republic of Iran (the Project), the Government of Japan recommenced the Project and has dispatched the JICA Expert Team headed by Mr. Shin-ichiro Tanimoto through JICA to the Islamic Republic of Iran for supporting the implementation of the Project since April 7, 2011.

The sixth Joint Coordination Committee (hereinafter referred to as "JCC") meeting was held on July 21, 2012, chaired by Dr. Asghar Mohammadi Fazel, Deputy Head for Natural Environment, DOE. In the JCC meeting, Dr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi, Deputy Director General for Wetlands and Protected Areas expressed his appreciation to JICA and JICA Expert Team for the implementation of the Project. Mr. Shinichiro Tanimoto, Chief Advisor of the JICA Expert Team explained the draft Project Completion Report and necessary actions after the end of the Project.

Subsequently, the JCC members discussed on the draft Project Completion Report and actions after termination of the Project, and agreed to the report. Finally, Dr. Fazel declared termination of the Project and continuation of the project activities after the termination of the Project.

2. Results of the JCC meeting

(1) Project Completion Report

In the draft Project Completion Report, Mr. Tanimoto emphasized the achievement of the project purpose with 3rd Anzali Wetland Management Committee meeting held on 4th July 2012. Gilan Provincial Deputy Governor, Mr. Mohammad Akbarzadeh, who was the chairman of the meeting, approved project products (monitoring manual, environmental education action plan, ecotourism action plan and zoning map, and he also requested the participants to continue the project activities. Mr. Tanimoto explained that responsible sections have been designated by Mr. Abdoos, Director General of DOE Gilan in order to continue the project activities. The JCC members discussed on the appropriateness of the report and actions after the termination of the Project, and agreed to them subject to some revisions with comments by the members.

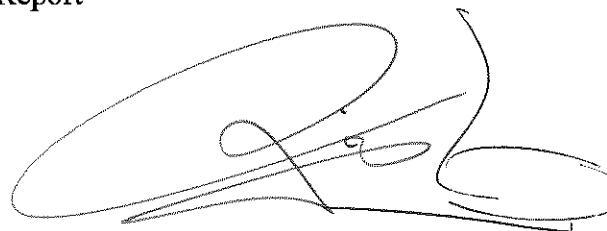
(2) Termination of the Project

The JCC members agreed that the Project would be terminated with submission of the Project Completion Report. There was a general agreement in the JCC that an international conference or training workshop should be held to share experiences of the Project. This was suggested to be implemented by the end of this year 2012.

END

List of Annex

- ANNEX-1 Agenda on the 6th Joint Coordination Committee Meeting
- ANNEX-2 List of attendance of 6th Joint Coordination Committee Meeting
- ANNEX-3 Cover page of the draft Project Completion Report



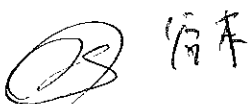
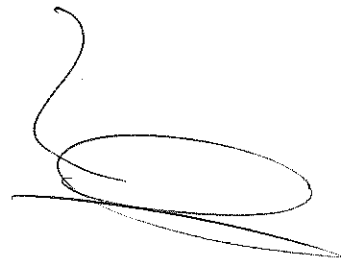
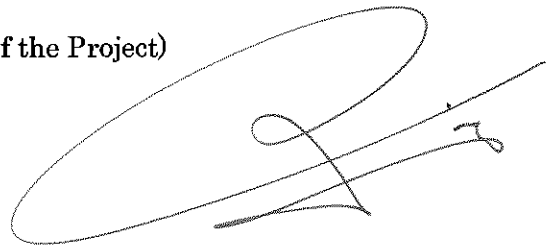
Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project

Agenda of 6th Joint Coordination Committee Meeting

Date and Time: 10:00 ~ 11:20, 21th July, 2012

Venue: Meeting Room, DOE HQ

- [10:00 – 10:10] Opening Statement by, Dr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi, Deputy Director General for Wetlands and Protected Areas, DOE
- [10:10 – 10:40] Explanation of the Project Completion Report by, Mr. Shinichiro Tanimoto, Chief Advisor/ Wetland Conservation and Monitoring, JICA Expert Team
- [10:40 – 11:10] Discussion (Facilitated by, Dr. Masoud Bagherzadeh Karimi)
(Approval of the Project Completion Report)
- [11:10 – 11:20] Closing Remarks by Dr. Asghar Mohammadi Fazel, Deputy Head for Natural Environment, DOE
(Declaration of the termination of the Project)



Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project

6th Joint Coordination Committee

21th/ July/2012

| No | Name | Position | Organization | Sign |
|----|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|------|
| 1 | Dr. A. M. Fazel | Deputy head of DOE | DOE | |
| 2 | Amir Abdos | Director General | Gilan province DOE | |
| 3 | Dr. Masoud B. Karini | deputy director General | DOE | |
| 4 | Hossein Khorramjah | GOVERNATOR | OF GILAN | |
| 5 | TAGARPOUR-HAMID | " " | " " | |
| 6 | sadegh sadeghi zadehgan | Executive Director | Ramsar Regio centre - CWA | |
| 7 | SADEGH SADeghi | | | |
| 8 | Hitoshi Watanabe | Environmental Education Zoning Expert | JICA Expert Team | |
| 9 | Hideki Yukihiro | Project Formulation Advisor | JICA Iran | |
| 10 | Kenta Ono | Representative | JICA Iran | |
| 11 | Gholi Darvishi | Program Officer | JICA Iran | |
| 12 | Farzin Fard | JICA project team | project team | |
| 13 | Shinichiro Tanimoto | Chief advisor | JICA Expert Team | |
| 14 | Naser Moghadam | Protected Area and Wetland D.C | DOE | |
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**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT
THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN**



**JAPAN INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION AGENCY**

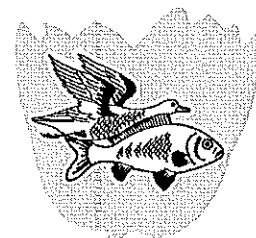



**ANZALI WETLAND ECOLOGICAL
MANAGEMENT PROJECT
IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN**

**PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT (Third Year)
(Draft)**

July 2012

**DOE Project Team
JICA Expert Team**



 ۱۵۶

Attachment 19 Photographs



No. 1
1st JCC Meeting
(Central Level)

2007/11/13



No. 2

1st JCC Meeting
(Provincial Level)

2007/11/14



No. 3

2nd JCC Meeting

2008/3/5



No. 4

3rd JCC Meeting

2011/4/26



No. 5

4th JCC Meeting

2012/2/1



No. 6

5th JCC Meeting

2012/5/30



No. 7

6th JCC Meeting

2011/7/21



No. 8

1st AWMC Meeting 1

2011/7/6



No. 9

1st AWMC Meeting 2

2011/7/6



No. 10

1st AWMC Meeting 3

2011/7/6



No. 11

2nd AWMC Meeting 1

2012/2/29



No. 12

2nd AWMC Meeting 2

2012/2/29



No. 13

3rd AWMC Meeting 1

2012/7/4



No. 14

3rd AWMC Meeting 2

2012/7/4



No. 15

GIS and RS Training

2011/7/2



No. 16

Bird Monitoring Training

2011/10/6



No. 17

Physiochemical and
Biological Training

2011/10/18



No. 18

Monitoring and Feedback
System Training

2012/4/16



No. 19

Monitoring Activities



No. 20

Meeting with Local People
in Anzali

2012/2/19



No. 21

Meeting with Local People
in Somesara

2012/2/21



No. 22

AWMC Work Level (Expert) Meeting
for Zoning

2012/2/22



No. 23

Workshop
in Socio-economic Survey

2011/7/21



No. 24

Booklet and Game Materials
for Elementary School Student

2011/11



No. 25

Audio-visual Material
for Environmental Education

2012/2/1



No. 26

Audio-visual Material
for Environmental Education
(Screen Shot of Opening)

2012/2/1



No. 27

Booklet Material
for Guidance School Student



No. 28

1st Trial Program
for Environmental Education
(Elementary School Students)

2011/12/17



No. 29

2nd Trial Program
for Environmental Education
(Elementary School Students)

2011/12/18



No. 30

3rd Trial Program for Environmental Education
for Environmental Education
(Elementary School Students)

2012/3/13



No. 31

4th Trial Program
for Environmental Education
(Elementary School Students)

2012/4/18



No. 32

5th Trial Program
for Environmental Education
(Junior High School Students)

2012/7/11



No. 33

6th Trial Program
for Environmental Education
(Junior High School Students)

2012/7/14



No. 34

Pilot Ecotour in Winter 1

2012/2/7



No. 35

Pilot Ecotour in Winter 2.

2012/2/7



No. 36

Pilot Ecotour in Summer 1

2012/6/13



No. 37

Pilot Ecotour in Summer 2

2012/6/13



No. 38

Pilot Ecotour in Summer 3

2012/6/13



No. 39

Pilot Ecotour in Summer 4

2012/6/13



No. 40

Pilot Ecotour in Summer 5

2012/6/13



No. 41

Pilot Ecotour in Summer 6

2012/6/13



No. 42

Natureguide Training in Winter

2011/11/29



No. 43

Natureguide Training in Summer

2012/5/15



No. 44

Small-Scale Facilities in Selke
Sign



No. 45

Small-Scale Facilities in Selke
Watching Tower

2012/6



No. 46

Small-Scale Facilities in Selke
Wooden Bridge1

2012/6



No. 47

Small-Scale Facilities in Selke
Wooden Bridge2

2012/6



No. 48

Small-Scale Facilities in Selke
Environmental Education Center1

2012/6



No. 49

Small-Scale Facilities in Selke
Environmental Education Center2

2012/6



No. 50

Small-Scale Facilities in Selke
Environmental Education Center3

2012/6



No. 51

Small-Scale Facilities in Selke
Wooden Trail

2012/6



No. 52

Small-Scale Facilities in Selke
Bird Hide

2012/5



No. 53

Small-Scale Facilities in Selke
Path

2012/5



No. 54

Small-Scale Facilities in Selke
Tables and Benches

2012/6



No. 55

Small-Scale Facilities in Selke

Main Signboard

2012/6



No. 56

Small-Scale Facilities in Selke

Signboard in the Bird Hide

2012/5



No. 57

Small-Scale Facilities in Selke

Signboard on the Path



No. 58

Small-Scale Facilities in Selke

Signboard on the Watching Tower

2012/3



No. 59

Small-Scale Facilities in Selke

Signboard on Watching Tower

2012/3



No. 60

Small-Scale Facilities in Selke

Handing over

2012/7/14



No. 61

Ecotourism Meeting
in 2nd year (2008)

2008/6/8



No. 62

Ecotourism Meeting
in 3rd year (2012)

2012/2/5



No. 63

1st Workshop

2007/11/28



No. 64

2nd Workshop

2012/2/1



No. 65

3rd Workshop

2012/5/26



No. 66

Study Tour

25th-27th February 2012 1

2012/2/26



No. 67

Study Tour

25th-27th February 2012 2

2012/2/26



No. 68

Study Tour 25th-27th February 2012 3

2012/2/26



No. 69

Partnership between Anzali and Kushiro

Memorandums Signing in Kushiro

2011/9/15



No. 70

Biweekly Meeting

2011/10/5



No. 71

Training in Japan(2008)

(Yatsu-higata Wetland)

2008/4/25



No. 72

Training in Japan(2008)

(Sakata Wetland)

2008/5/2



No. 73

Training in Japan(2011)
(Izu-numa Wetland)

2011/9/10



No. 74

Training in Japan(2011)
(Izu-numa Wetland)

2011/9/10



No. 75

Training in Japan(2012)
(Kushiro Wetland)

2012/6/18



No. 76

Training in Japan(2012)
(Kushiro Wetland)

2012/6/18



No. 77

Ramsar Convention COP11
in Bucharest

Meeting between Anzali and Kushiro

2012/7/2



No. 78

Ramsar Convention COP11
in Bucharest

Meeting between Anzali and Kushiro

2012/7/4



No. 79

Tehran Museum Video System

2012/7



No. 80

Plate of AWMC Secretary

2012/7



No. 81

Selke Wildlife Refuge



No. 82

Siyahkeshim Protection Area



No. 83

Sorkhankol Wildlife Refuge
(Guard Station)



No. 84

Landscape of Lagoon



No. 85

Migratory Birds



No. 86

Fishing by Local People



No. 87

Selke Gurad Station

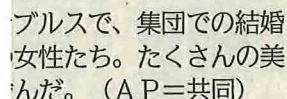
Attachment 20 News Articles

List of Newspapers

| Date | Type | Title | Publisher |
|------------|-----------|--|---|
| 2010/10/23 | Newspaper | 渡り鳥 イラン 飛来地の湿原汚染 日本が保全協力へ Wetland Pollution of Migratory Bird Habitat in Iran, Japan Cooperates for Conservation Wetland | 信濃毎日新聞 (Shinanomainichi Shinbun Co., Ltd) |
| 2011/7/8 | Newspaper | AWMC was officially launched. Coordinated Management of Anzali Wetland Projects is in Action Plan | Sabz Press |
| 2011/7/9 | Website | Declaration of Launching AWMC was signed by Provincial Governor of Gilan and Ambassador of Japan | Ministry of the Interior |
| 2011/7/11 | Website | Japanese and Iranian Experts Try to Survive Anzali Wetland | Iran Paper |
| 2011/7/12 | Newspaper | Anzali Wetland and Kushiro Wetland in Japan have been known as Sister | Avay-e-Sabz Press |
| 2011/7/22 | Website | Launch of a Management Committee to protect Anzali Wetland in I.R.Iran | Ramsar Convention |
| 2011/7/23 | Newspaper | Water lilies of Somesara and Anzali yearn for growing again | Souma News Agency |
| 2011/7/24 | Newspaper | Iranian and Japanese experts analyzed the problems of the international Anzali Wetland | IRNE News |
| 2011/7/26 | Newspaper | Provincial Governor of Gilan and Ambassador of Japan met each other and discussed | ISNA News |
| 2011/7/27 | Newspaper | Declaration of Launching AWMC was signed with Ambassador of Japan in order to restore the Wetland. | ISNE News |
| 2011/8/24 | Newspaper | Ambassador of Japan stated: Sisterhood of Anzali Wetland of Gilan and Kushiro of Japan | Deilam News |
| 2011/12/17 | Newspaper | The Book "Familiarity with the Anzali Wetland" was Unveiled | IRNA News |
| 2011/12/22 | Newspaper | Selkeh Wildlife Refuge Host Gilan Students | Iran Zamin Newspaper |
| 2012/2/15 | Newspaper | New Model of Wetland's Management will be presented with cooperation with Japan | IRNA News |
| 2012/2/21 | Newspaper | Saving Anzali Wetland | Iran Daily |
| 2012/7/8 | Newspaper | Anzali and Kushiro Wetlands to become Sister Cities | Iran Paper |
| 2012/7/18 | Newspaper | Implementation of the Second Phase of Anzali Wetland Management Plan | Keyhan |

22日

よう、慶州でG20財務相・
央銀行総裁会議



A cartoon illustration of a person being sprayed by a lion statue. The person is depicted in a simple, stylized manner, wearing a hat and a suit, and is being sprayed with water from the mouth of a lion statue. The lion statue is also stylized, with a large head and a mane. The scene is set outdoors, with some foliage visible in the background.

☆……☆
花嫁に会えずとも

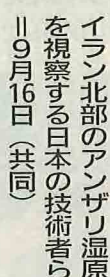
結婚式の費用のためにウィーンの銀行から4600円(約52万円)を奪ったギャン

全身にタトゥー（入れ墨）を入れていることで知られる米オレゴン州の男性が、今度は自分の眼球にタトゥーを入れることを決めた。

☆…………☆
画竜点睛となるか

(ウィーンDPA共同)

い、有罪判決を受けている。



渡り鳥の飛来地として知られながら汚染が問題化しているイラン北部の湿原で、日本の国際協力機構（JICA）が支援する保全活動が来春、本格化する。国際的に重要な湿地を保全するラムサール条約が採択されたラムサールの北西約80^{キロ}。条約の母国で国際協力が花開くか注目される。

平方キと面積は東京・山手線内の3倍に達する。ソデグロヅルやカオジロタテガモが飛来。ユーラシアアカウソの生息も目撃されている。いずれも絶滅が心配される希少動物。夏にはハスの花の名所になる。1975年に同条約上の保護対象となった。

「ガンやカモ、白鳥の生息地が広く、繁殖だけでなく越冬



冬には2500〜3千羽の白鳥が来るといって、イラン環境庁のデラム・ゴルマルビさんは「大量のアカウキクサが生い茂り水中の酸素濃度が低下、魚の生息が危ぶまれる状態だ」とまゆをひそめた。以前は5〜10メートルあった水深が2メートルになった湖沼があり、無秩序な狩猟や漁も横行し、無秩序な狩猟や漁も横行し、先的な保護が必要な湿原に付置付けられた。

物の捕獲禁止地区の設定など、永続的な湿原保全の土台作りを目指す。

日本の条約登録湿地、千葉県の谷津干潟などを視察した経験がある同州のカムラン・ブルフィネシヤド前環境局長は「保全活動の再開をうれしく思う。日本の経験をぜひ伝えてほしい」と期待を込めた。(バンダルアンザリ共同) 川千歳

渡り鳥 イラン 飛来地の湿原汚染


インドネシア・パナン沖合にある保護区の小島で、ふ化したばかりの海亀の赤ちゃん（9月29日）（共同）



海 龜



インドネシア・パダンの海岸沿いの店先で
売られている海亀の卵 9月27日（共同）

 インドネシアの海亀 現在世界に生息する海亀7種はいずれも絶滅の恐れがあるとしてワシントン条約で商業目的の国際取引が禁止されている。世界最大の島しょ国であるインドネシアの海域には、このうち6種が生息。同国は、世界最大の大の亀で海亀の中で最も絶滅が近い種とされるオサガメの太平洋唯一の産卵地とされるほか、タイマイなどの有数の生息地でもある。

冬もできる貴重な湿原だ」と湿原の一部を勝手に私有化して汚染する人も。

コンサルタント会社、日本工
プロジェクトはイランの求
めで2007年にいったんス
営の谷本晋一郎さん。

しかし、南部に大都市ラシ
クトを抱え、人氣の錫光地でも
あるため生活排水や廃棄物
が流入。山間部の伐採で土砂
も流れ込み、生態系の変化が
タートした後、同国政府の方
針転換などで08年10月に中
断。現在は日本側の調査結果
を受けイラン側が泥土の除去
作業を始めている。来春以降、

懸念される。93年には特に優先的な保護が必要な湿原に位置付けられた。

1年余りで排水規制や希少動物の捕獲禁止地区の設定など、永続的な湿原保全の土台

Sabz Press 2011/07/08

<http://isdle.ir/news/index.php?news=6191>

Anzali Wetland Management Committee was officially lunched. Coordination management of Anzali Wetland projects is in action plan.

Sabz Press – Environment Group, Leila Masrouri: The first summit for declaring the establishment of AWMC was held with provincial governor of Gilan, ambassador of Japan, DOE Gilan officials, JICA, and representatives of stakeholder bodies in attendance.

Sabz Press correspondent reports, Director General of DOE Gilan said: The committee pays attention to developmental and environmental problems of wetland watersheds which may in some ways have effects on the wetland. He also said: AWMC will lead to managing consensus in order to make appropriate decisions. Relating to responsibilities of AWMC he said: In order to reach sustainable wise exploitation of the wetland and targets of Ramsar Convention the committee is responsible for supervising and monitoring Anzali Wetland, coordination, and cooperation of the stakeholders. Before passing the article 193 of the law of 5th 5-year Developmental Plan, AWMC has been part of planning council of the province, and will act as an independent workgroup under the supervision of Planning Council, stated Mr. Abdoos.

Proper Allocation of Anzali Wetland Restoration Budget

Pointing to dimensions and location of the wetland Mehdi Saadati the superior representative of administration in Gilan said: defective procedures and misuse of Anzali wetland capabilities have put Anzali Wetland in the list of endangered wetlands of the world. Provincial governor of Gilan mentioned discharge of urban, rural, and industrial sewage of Rasht, Anzali, Somesara, Fouman, Shaft, Masal, and Rezvanshahr into the wetland, pouring unmanaged waste water, accumulation of residues and said: according to field studies water depth of the wetland has been highly reduced which has caused worrying situation for the wetland. The pace of transformation from a wetland into a lagoon has been increased and if the current trend continues, we will witness the demise of the wetland in 15 to 20 years, although it is definitely stoppable, he added.

He also said, to guarantee the success of the plan, appropriate, practical, and scientific measures have to be taken as soon as possible to eliminate the degrading factors. Mr. Saadati stated: dredging, building sediment traps, digging waterways in the wetland, and watershed and aquifer management have to be considered in order to allocate credit to the mentioned items.

Head of AWMC said, following the meetings with Ministry of Energy and conducting field studies it was decided to allocate sufficient funds to construct sewage refinements in order to reduce the amount of pollutants pouring into the wetland.

He said subsequent to summits and visits to Rasht industrial estate a deadline was set to take preliminary measures to construct a central refinement unit and if we had %10 progress in construction we would be able to benefit governmental financial aids, and obliged hospitals to modify their waste water management method.

Provincial governor of Gilan emphasized the importance of publicizing the outcomes of summits and activities through monthly reports.

He said: If we realize there is an issue against environment protection principals, the procedure has to be controlled to avoid the past shortages.

Pointing to AWMC declaration he stated: The declaration provided and signed in this meeting will be presented in Ramsar Convention conference to be held in June 2012 Romania in order to have more clarification and efficiency.

Strengthening the Relations

Having mentioned that he was a student of Persian language in Japan, and he travelled to Gilan 38 years ago, ambassador of Japan stated: During my trip to Anzali Wetland I witnessed the blooming of water lilies which was so beautiful and memorable, while in his recent visit to the wetland we didn't manage to reach the water lilies due to reduction of the depth of the wetland. He expressed his delight for presence of JICA beside Iranian experts to prevent the wetland from turning into a lagoon. He said: "the Japanese believe human and wetlands are dependant and we know the Iranian have the same belief, therefore I hope the project proceeds successfully and strengthens the relations between the two countries.

The declaration of AWMC was signed by the Iranian and Japanese sides and at the end of the meeting and improvement of preservation and restoration of the wetland through enhancing watershed management, soil abrasion, and sediments, and also increasing water quality by means of building infrastructures and sewage refinement were among the 12 items of the mentioned declaration.

Anzali and Kushiro Wetlands Sisterhood Agreement

Sisterhood of Anzali and Kushiro wetlands was announced by provincial governor of Gilan and ambassador of Japan after signing Anzali declaration.

It has to be said that Kushiro Wetland is the largest wetland of Japan which was registered in Ramsar Convention in 1980. It has the area of 19290 hectares which 7863 hectares of it has been registered as Ramsar site. The wetland is the habitat for various rare species Japan's wildlife.

It is a very good example of wise exploitation of the wetland. Providing sites for watching birds and rare species of plants, walking paths in the wetland, camping, and fishing are among the interesting functions of ecological management.

Ministry of the Interior 2011/07/09

<http://www.moi.ir/Portal/Home/ShowPage.aspx?Object=News&CategoryID=cc1955c9-7610-428d-b15c-fafc947cc884&WebPartID=91024e8e-ce24-406b-b257-5f9e864d1cba&ID=1175dd54-3cdc-4446-a725-143a8d69db07>

Declaration of lunching AWMC was signed by provincial governor of Gilan and ambassador of Japan

Mr. Saadati said: With strategic attitudes of the administration and direct order from president, solving the environmental problems is being strictly followed especially in Anzali Wetland.

Appreciating administration of Japan for cooperation in management and restoration of the wetland he expressed the willingness of Gilan province for benefiting from valuable experiences of Japan to restore the wetland.

Emphasizing the importance of restoring Anzali Wetland in national and strategic point of view he said: The wetland with the area of 19,200 hectares has been made up of joining 18 rivers and is one of the important international wetlands.

Mr. Saadati then named four protected zones of Anzali Wetland including Siah Kisom, Sorkhankol, Choukam, and Selke, and said: all of these zones constitute only %30 of the total area of the wetland and the rest is used by people.

He pointed to different applications of the wetland for locals such as tourism, fishing, hunting, rowing, craft works and warned: if we don't pay attention to the wetland it will put it in danger of destruction.

Mentioning the 6200 tons of fish hunted annually in the past, he said: the number has been reduced to 500 tons in most optimistic estimation.

He continued: Restoration of the wetland is to be implemented and a 900-billion-Rial budget has been allocated to the project. Announcing that the restoration project commenced last year he said the allocated fund will be injected in 5 years.

He named restoration of the waterways of the wetland, preparing the schedule of comprehensive environmental and industrial plans, allocation of budgets to facilitate the construction of Rasht refinement unit, restoration of Zarjoub and Goharrud rivers, collecting urban sewage, controlling rural and hospital wastes, as the important factors affecting restoration of the wetland.

Japanese & Iranian Experts Try to Survive Anzali Wetland

Change of circumstances in Anzali wetland is worrisome compared to 38 years ago.

According to FARS News Agency, Kinichi KOMANO, Japanese Ambassador to Iran, in a meeting arranged by Joint Committee for Revival of Anzali Wetland, said, "The cooperation between the Iranian and Japanese governments is aimed at survival of Anzali wetland." He further added that the allocated budget for wetland's revival plan might not be sufficient, but was still effective and they hope the revival procedures would be done effectively.

Japanese Ambassador to Iran, while referring to the past history of the wetland, mentioned his 38 years ago's visit of the wetland along with his wife, when the wetland was covered by lotus flowers, while this time it was not possible to proceed to those beautiful flowers by boat due to the shallow water of the wetland and could be seen only from afar.

He further notified that the wetland should be looked at as a live entity and the relation between human being and nature should not be ever ceased. He also called on Japanese and Iranian experts for making their efforts for survival of the wetland.

Amir ABDOUS, Dir/Gen of Guilan DOE, emphasized that the first phase of the ecological management of Anzali wetland has been finished within 2005-2007 and the second phase was started from the beginning of the current Iranian year.

Pointing out to the formation of Anzali wetland management committee, Mr. Abdous, notified that the objectives of this committee are to access wise sustainable implementation, facilitating planning improvement, protection and management of the wetland.

He further added that even though the Anzali wetland project has been started by small credits, but it was still effective and before the start of the ecological management, the Anzali wetland survival headquarters had been started its activities by construction of four sediments removing dams in waterways.

He emphasized on the importance of Anzali wetland management committee and said that the cooperation between the concerned organizations in management of this wetland is among the concerns of its natural resources sustainable management.

12/July/2011

No.319

Avay-e-Sabs Press

Anzali wetland and Kushiro wetland in Japan have been known as sister ship.

Fars News from Rasht reports: Guilan Provincial Governor participated in Joint Committee of Anzali Wetland Restoration and Ecological management projects in Provincial Governor Office. Some solutions must be found for wetland environmental issues.

Mr. Saadati added: Guilan Provincial Governor Office follows the process of Wetland restoration Project and proposed to establish International Anzali, Somesara, and Rasht Organization.

He appreciated Japanese experts for managing the Anzali wetland and said: Anzali Wetland is one of the most important natural environments in Guilan province.

The Governor added: 30 % of Guilan province (6420 Ha) area is managed by DOE. He declared Urban and industrial waste water and runoff of solid waste dumping from Rasht and 5 other cities including Somesara, Anzali, Fuman, Shaft, Masal, and Rezvanshahr enter the wetland and make it polluted.

Mr. Saadati; before the depth of Anzali wetland was 10-12 m, but now it has been shallower and the depth have been reduced to 0.5-2 m in some areas because of sediments extracted from wastewater and solid waste. Previously, it was possible to catch fish to the rate of 6200 ton which is reduced to 400-500 ton now.

He also said: The area of the wetland has been decreased from 450 Ha to 150 Ha now. He notified the wetland will be died if the condition goes on the same during coming 15-20 years.

The governor said; Azolla covered a huge area of the wetland and makes aquatic die and is a big danger for the wetland. He said by establishment of Anzali Wetland management Committee in the Province, as one of plans of steering Foundation, we are going to conserve the wetland.

According to Mr. Saadati, Government allocated 900 billion Rial to restore the wetland in a 5-year plan. He added the problems of the wetland do not relate just to the wetland itself and the source of the problem must be found.


About the projects and plans of Restoration project he said; In addition to sediment remove project, there are other on-going projects such as fish –culture possibility (endemic and economic fish) around the wetland. Also Aquifer and watershed management projects must be considered in order to remove the sediment from up-stream area.

Governor said; It is necessary to allocate more budget to wastewater treatment plants in order to restore Goharroud and Zarjoub Rivers. This was discussed with the Deputy of minister. Time schedule for establishment of Wastewater Treatment Plant in Rasht Industrial City has been made and Government will financially support the project.

He mentioned to execution of domestic waste water treatment systems and clarified hat all hospitals are obliged to be connected to waste water and solid waste sanitary treatment system. Most hospitals are connected to treatment system and just some private hospitals face to financial problems which will be solved by Governmental subside.

In the continue he said: Anzali Wetland management Committee is responsible to improve planning, coordination, conservation and management of Anzali Wetland in order o achieve wise use of the resources and wetland potential. This committee will have a special glance to environmental problems in watershed area which can affect the wetland.

Fars reports: The decree of Anzali wetland Management Committee and Anzali Declaration were signed by Kin-Ichi Kumano, Japan Ambassador and Iran authorities of DOE and will be presented in 2012 in Romania.



The Ramsar Convention
on Wetlands

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Launch of a Management Committee to protect Anzali Wetland in I.R. Iran

22/07/2011

Anzali Wetland is located on the southern coast of the Caspian Sea in the Islamic Republic of Iran and was listed as a Ramsar Site in June 1975. The Ramsar Site was listed on the Montreux Record in 1993 as clear signs of degradation were noted due to a range of influences related to human activity (development activities, indirect impact through the inflow of sewage, wastewater, and solid waste). Another problem was sedimentation due to the deposit of soil brought in by surrounding streams.





In this context, a technical cooperation between the Government of the I.R. Iran and the Government of Japan was created to establish a conservation plan for Anzali Wetland. Following an agreement signed by the two Governments in 1958, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has been implementing a series of technical cooperations in several sectors in Iran.



On the basis of this agreement, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) implemented “The Study on Integrated Management for Ecosystem Conservation of the Anzali Wetland” over a period of 26 months, between February 2003 and March 2005. The study helped in developing the following activities:

Follow us







Photo gallery



Ramsar COP11
6-13 July 2012
Bucharest, Romania

The Convention today
Number of » Contracting Parties:
162
Sites designated for the
» List of Wetlands of International Importance:
2,040
Total surface area of designated sites (hectares):
193,411,417

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Map: [click here](#)

Ramsar Forum: [subscribe](#)

[http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-news-archives-2011-anzalirSCOOPERATION/main/ramsar/1-26-45-489%5E25239_4000_0__\[2012/07/05 15:45:44\]](http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-news-archives-2011-anzalirSCOOPERATION/main/ramsar/1-26-45-489%5E25239_4000_0__[2012/07/05 15:45:44])

- 1) Development of an integrated Master Plan for the conservation of the Anzali Wetland,
- 2) Implementation of pilot activities, some of the prevention measures identified in the Master Plan; and
- 3) Assistance for capacity development of the staff from concerned organizations to build up co-ordination mechanisms for overall wetland management.

As a next step, the Government of the I.R. Iran asked the Government of Japan to consider a technical cooperation for implementing the main components suggested in the Master Plan. In response to this request, the Government of Japan initiated the "Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project" in November 2007, which was implemented by the Department of the Environment and supported by JICA's Expert Team.



Mr Komano (left) and Mr Saadati

In July 2011, the first Anzali Wetland Management Committee meeting was chaired by the Governor of the Guilan Province, with the participation of the Japanese Ambassador.

Anzali Wetland Management Committee's main mission is to facilitate the improvement of planning, co-ordination, conservation and management within the Anzali Wetland. The main objective is to achieve sustainable wise use of the wetland.



Signing of the Anzali Declaration

Representatives from the Department of the Environment in Iran and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) intend to present the Anzali Declaration and the progress on the project activities at the 11th meeting of the Contracting Parties, to be held in Romania in June 2012.

Report sent by the JICA Expert Team for the Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project

Water lilies of Somesara and Anzali yearn for growing again

Souma News reports: Anzali and Somesara Wetland is the artery of the region but with growing trend of contamination it is taking its last gasp.

According to this report Gilan is a rich province in terms of greenery, beauty, and natural gifts. The wetlands are one of the most eye-catching places of the region and house in thousands of species. Anzali and Somesara Wetlands are among the international wetlands of Iran in Ramsar Convention and are special in terms of ecology. The wetlands are collections of plants and creatures and are truly masterworks among God's creations. But due to the pollution caused by human activities this rich ecosystem is approaching its demise.

Rowing, skiing, hunting, and tourism are common activities of the wetland. Moreover, immigration of thousands of birds in winter and abundance of water lilies the wetland is called flowers' island by locals. The wetland is located at south western coast of Caspian Sea, west of Sepidroud delta and south of Anzali city and it is bounded with Kapourchal and Abkenar villages in west, Somesara and Rasht in south. The watershed region of Anzali and Somesara Wetland has the area of 3610 km² and is bounded by Alborz mountain range in south and a number of permanent rivers which feed the wetland before pouring into the sea. There are protected areas in the wetland such as Siah kishom, Selke, and Sorkhankol. The complex of the wetland and its surrounding natural resources acts as pastures and fruitful rice fields to fulfill the locals' economical needs. Water level fluctuations, urban sewage increment, fertilizers and solid residues and entrance of stranger species such as Azolla have direct influence on environmental conditions of the wetland. Sediments resulting from soil abrasion carried from upper hand watershed regions play a major role in degrading the wetland. Although various measures have been taken so far, an integrated solution for restoring the wetland has to be implemented due to complexity of the problem. The commencement of AWMC as a cooperation project with DOE and JICA could give hope for survival of the wetland.

Record Codification of Anzali and Somesara Wetland Restoration Project:

"Wetlands and Jungles are living ecosystems and any alterations in them may cause many problems for human beings" said Director General of Habitats and Protected Area Bureau.

Naser Moghadasi continued: The relationship with Japan is due to their valuable experiences in Japan to restore wetlands and considering studies in their management strategies. He considered the successful experiences of Japan in sustainable development as the reason for cooperation in Anzali Wetland ecological management project. Director General of Habitats and Protected Area Bureau said monitoring and evaluation of the situation of the wetland, organizing and exploitation of tourism, and educating common items of AWMC. "The situation of the wetland is so worrying and destruction of fragile ecosystems such as the wetland and jungles of the North of Iran has to be stopped. He emphasized the importance of educating different levels in order to save the wetland from destruction and wished there

would be no worrying factors such as biological diversity, qualitative and quantitative development and pollution situation 5 years from now.

Moghadasi pointed to Anzali Wetland Restoration Project as one of the most important programs of DOE and announced: we are preparing a document to help the restoration project.

Allocation of 90 billion tomans for restoration of Anzali Wetland:

Provincial Governor of Gilan stated: It has been decided in AWMC to exchange experiences with Japanese experts in applying concepts and principals of Ramsar Convention in order to restore Anzali and Somesara Wetland as one of the wetlands of international importance.

“AWMC has the responsibility of monitoring, and wise exploitation of the wetland” Mr. Saadati added. He named improvement of watershed management, reduction of soil abrasion and sediments, increasing water quality by making waste water refinement foundations and processes, continuous monitoring, comparative management approaches as items of AWMC. Provincial Governor of Gilan pointed to lunching, organizing, and managing accessible data base of the wetland as the other items of the committee. He considered Anzali Wetland as the most remarkable creation of Gilan as said: Supporting restoration activities, ecotourism, and environmental education, which includes providing financial aids and proposing operational plans by official and private institutions and NGOs is one of the responsibilities of AWMC. Contribution in issuing permissions for accessing and exploiting the wetland according to zoning maps and natural capabilities of the wetland is another role of the committee, added Mr. Saadati.

He mentioned monitoring the effects of development, and required measures for preventing unwanted species of plants from growing more are among the important roles of the committee. The head of AWMC stated that “raising required funds to take necessary measures and exchanging experiences among Anzali and other wetlands of Iran are among the actions to be taken by the committee. He emphasized that the allocated budget has to be correctly spent in order to save the wetland.

Mr. Saadati stated: dredging, building sediment traps, digging waterways in the wetland, and watershed and aquifer management have to be noticed in order to allocate credit to the mentioned items. He considered allocation of 90 billion tomans in a 5-year period to restoration of the project as an important step taken towards preserving the wetland.

Credits of Anzali Wetland Restoration Project are effective:

Pointing out that although the budget of Anzali Wetland Restoration Project is insufficient, it is greatly effective, the Director General of DOE Gilan said: lunching AWMC has facilitated programming, coordinating, preservation and restoration of the wetland.

The committee pays attention to developmental and environmental problems of wetland watersheds which may in some ways have effects on the wetland, added Mr. Abdoos. He also said: AWMC will lead to managing consensus in order to make appropriate decisions. Relating to responsibilities of AWMC he said: In order to reach sustainable wise exploitation of the wetland and targets of Ramsar Convention the committee is responsible for supervising and monitoring Anzali Wetland, coordination, and cooperation of the stakeholders. Before passing the article 193 of the law of 5th 5-year Developmental Plan, AWMC has

been part of planning council of the province, and will act as an independent workgroup under the supervision of Planning Council.

Goal of 10-year Prospective Document is a wetland with Biodiversity Applications

The wetlands specialists of DOE said: Rise of the water level has damaged the wetland.

Mr. Bagherzade added: In articles 187 and 193 of the 5-year developmental plan, ultra-sectoral restoration of the wetland has been considered to let us cooperate as an ultra-sectoral committee.

Mentioning that we are all influenced with the current situation of the wetland he said we should work together under an integral management.

Pointing to determination of the officials and the allocated budget, one of DOE experts said: If no step was taken towards restoration of the wetland, it would be our fault.

Mr. Bagherzade added: According to 5-year developmental plan we are pursuing a wetland with economic and biodiversity applications which is valuable for the region and the world.

Iranian and Japanese experts analyzed the problems of the international Anzali Wetland

Rasht – problems of the international Anzali Wetland, restoration and ecological management of the wetland were the topics discussed in the joint meeting between Iranian and Japanese experts.

IRNA reports Wednesday the joint meeting between experts of DOE and the ambassador and specialists of Japan was held in Governor's office concerning the Anzali Wetland Restoration and Ecological Management Projects. The superior authority figure of Gilan named Anzali Wetland as the most remarkable symbol of creation in the province and said: Anzali Wetland has drawn the attention of the world; therefore fundamental measures have to be implemented in order to stop the process of contamination of the wetland.

"The wetland has four protected areas which cover %30 of the wetland, and increase the potential of wetland's attractions and development of tourism and sports of the area" said Mehdi Saadati. He pointed to the pollution of the wetland as its major problem and said: discharging the sewers of 8 major cities of Gilan into the wetland and the magnitude of the caused pollution have made it one of the endangered wetlands of Ramsar Convention. Gilan's provincial governor continued: In the past 6200 tons of fish would be hunted in the wetland, but presently this number has fallen to 400 tons. He said "if the current trend of contamination continues, we will witness the demise of Anzali Wetland in 20 years. "90 billion tomans of budget has been allocated to restoration of Anzali Wetland which will be gradually injected to the plan" added Mr. Saadati. Then he continued: Pollution resources have to be identified in restoration of the wetland and deterrent actions have to be implemented by upper hand organizations. Moreover, watershed management and aquifer management have to be done in the mentioned organizations.

Superior representative of administration in Gilan pointed to dredging of the wetland as an important issue and emphasized the necessity of its commencement in the year of Economical Jihad. Mentioning the funds allocated to restoration and improvement of the current status of the wetland he stated: construction of a

refinement system in Rasht with %10 progress, the plan of collecting people's sewage discharging into two rivers of Goharrud and Zarjoub in Rasht, equipping the hospitals with garbage burner in Rasht, and controlling the residues in Gilan are among the programs started in recent years in order to improve the current situation of Anzali Wetland. Mr. Saadati then restated: In organizing Anzali wetland plural determination is needed, and to stop the contamination, entrance of pollutants has to be blocked now; efforts have to be made to compensate the shortages of previous years in order to save the wetland from its current situation.

Mentioning the studies conducted in order to save Anzali Wetland from contamination, the ambassador of Japan said: unfortunately the pollution of the wetland has risen compared to the past and gross amounts of garbage can be seen all over the wetland. Kin Ichi Kumano added: The pollutions of international Anzali Wetland have made all of us worried and Japanese and Iranian experts try to implement effective measures for the wetland and successfully finish the plans. He continued: the wetland is part of the nature, we wish to preserve it and we shouldn't let it to be destroyed.

Reza Bagherzade, one of the DOE specialists complained about the incoordination of the plans in the wetland and said: we should look at Anzali and Orumie wetlands in an ultra-sectoral way and with establishing the management committee of Anzali Wetland things go on in a coordinated way. He stated: budgets have been allocated for rebuilding Anzali Wetland and in 10-year Prospect Program economical, social, and ecological values of the wetlands have been emphasized. He considered the present situation of the wetland as an alarm for the people who inhabit the neighboring areas and continued: we strive to have an integrated and united ecological management in national and provincial scale in order to reduce incoordination of the executive plans to minimum.

A sisterhood agreement was also signed between Anzali and Kushiro Wetland in Hokkaido province by the provincial governor of Gilan and ambassador of Japan.

A declaration of establishing the management committee of Anzali Wetland which is going to be presented in Ramsar Convention in Romania in 2012 was also confirmed by deputy of Habitats and Protected Areas Bureau, ambassador of Japan, Provincial Governor, and General Director of DOE Gilan.

It has to be said that the first phase of ecological plan of Anzali Wetland was finished in cooperation with Japan during the years from 2005 to 2007, and the second phase started last April.

Declaration of lunching management committee of Anzali Wetland was signed with ambassador of Japan in order to restore the wetland.

Provincial Governor of Gilan announced that declaration of lunching the management committee of Anzali Wetland was signed with the ambassador of Japan.

ISNA Correspondent reports: Provincial Governor of Gilan welcomed the provision of the declaration which was signed by representatives of both sides and said: The administration is so determined to solve the environmental problems.

Mr. Saadati added: With strategic attitudes of the administration and direct order from president, solving the environmental problems is being strictly followed especially in Anzali Wetland.

Appreciating Japan administration for cooperation in management and restoration of the wetland he expressed the eagerness of Gilan province for benefiting from valuable experiences of Japan to restore the wetland.

Emphasizing the importance of restoring Anzali Wetland in national and strategic point of view he said: The wetland with the area of 19,200 hectares has been made up of joining 18 rivers and is one of the important international wetlands.

Mr. Saadati then named four protected zones of Anzali Wetland including Siah Kisom, Sorkhankol, Choukam, and Selke, and said: all of these zones constitute only %30 of the total area of the wetland and the rest is used by people.

He pointed to different applications of the wetland for locals such as tourism, fishing, hunting, rowing, craft works and warned: if we don't pay attention to the wetland it will put it in danger of destruction.

Mr. Saadati considered discharge of urban, industrial, and agricultural sewage, waste water, sediments, and Azolla growth (type of algae) as the most important problems of the wetland and stated: due to accumulation of the sediments, water depth has decreased from 12 to 2 meters.

Mentioning the 6200 tons of fish hunted annually in the past, he said: the number has been reduced to 500 tons in the most optimistic point of view.

He continued: Restoration of the wetland is to be implemented and a 900-billion-Rial budget has been allocated to the project. Announcing that the restoration project commenced last year he said the allocated fund will be injected in 5 years.

He named restoration of the waterways of the wetland, preparing the schedule of comprehensive environmental and industrial plans, allocation of budgets to facilitate the construction of Rasht refinement

unit, restoration of Zarjoub and Goharrud rivers, collecting urban sewage, controlling rural and hospital wastes, as the important factors affecting restoration of the wetland.

Provincial Governor of Gilan emphasized the role of media, public education, and enlightening public opinions in cleansing the environment.

The ambassador of Japan expressed the willingness of Japan for contribution in preserving the wetland.

Comparing the past and present situation of the wetland Kin Ichi Kumano pointed to his visit to the wetland 38 years ago and said: current trend of contamination is worrying and Japan specialists are ready to prevent the wetland from turning to a lagoon.

He hoped the cooperation in ecological management of between international cooperative agencies of Japan and DOE lead to more successful relations in future of the two country.

Provincial Governor of Gilan and ambassador of Japan met each other and discussed

Provincial Governor of Gilan emphasized the development of relations between Gilan and provinces of Japan.

ISNA reports: Mentioning the necessity of lunching a specialist committee including experts of governor's office and embassy of Japan stated: Considering the benefits of Iran and Japan, lunching the mentioned committee will develop the relations between Iran and Japan.

Superior representative of administration in Gilan pointed to available conditions for developing the relations of private sectors of both sides and added: With establishment of the committee desirable approaches could be applied in the fields of tourism, technical and scientific activities.

Provincial Governor of Gilan also offered a sisterhood agreement between Anzali Wetland and one of the provinces of Japan in order to improve the relations between Iran and Japan.

Emphasizing the natural similarities of Gilan and provinces of Japan he said the enhancement of relations could be easily done and claimed: Gilan is one of the top provinces of Iran in producing agricultural products such as rice, tea, dried fruits, honey, olive, silk, and marine animals. He continued: Anzali Port and constructing new ports, having free economical and industrial zones, access to the market of Central Asia, will provide opportunities to develop foreign relations of Gilan province.

Mentioning the approval of 71 selected tourist areas, he emphasized the establishment of tourist agencies.

Mr. Saadati pointed to scientific advancements of Japan and expressed the willingness of cooperation of Technology and Science Park of Gilan with its counterpart in Japan in producing new energies.

Provincial Governor of Gilan also stated cooperation such as strengthening and optimization structures, industrial cooperation, developing infrastructures, student exchange, and dispatching cultural committees could help developing the existing relations.

Ambassador of Japan welcomed the recommendations offered by the provincial governor in order to develop the relations and referring to cultural and environmental similarities of Gilan and Japan stated: When we enter Gilan and see the paddy lands we feel as if we are in Japan.

Mr. Kumano hoped with dogged determination and will in Gilan, mutual relationships develop more than before.

Deilam news – 2011-Aug- 24

<http://deilamnews.com/?p=6361>

Ambassador of Japan stated: Sisterhood of Anzali Wetland of Gilan and Kushiro marsh of Japan

This morning the ambassador of Japan in Iran in governor's office stated: I wouldn't like to witness Anzali wetland turning into a lagoon with the strategic activities of the Anzali Wetland Restoration Project.

In the joint meeting of Anzali Wetland Restoration Project which was held in the governor's office this morning, Kin Ichi Kumano addressed the meeting as informative and declared: cooperation of Iran and Japan, and JICA Expert Team in Anzali wetland might seem to be small but in terms of the effects on the wetland it is considerable.

He then added: I hope the restoration of the wetland is done effectively.

Having mentioned that he was a student of Persian language in Japan, and he travelled to Gilan 38 years ago along with his wife, the ambassador of Japan stated: During my trip to Anzali Wetland I witnessed the blooming of water lilies which was so beautiful and memorable for me and my family, while yesterday in my visit to the wetland we didn't manage to reach the water lilies due to reduction of the depth of the wetland.

Then he continued: Anzali Wetland has been dramatically contaminated over the last 38 years and its current status is greatly worrying.

He added: I hope strategic and executive things happen in this beautiful and valuable wetland in order to stop it from turning to a lagoon.

Mentioning that the wetland is not separate from the nature, and nature is not generally and particularly separate from the ecosystem of the earth, and pointing to the Sadi's famous poem which says "human beings are parts of each other" restated: The feeling of the people and the government of Japan is exactly the same as the feeling of the people and the government of Iran about this poem and in Japan the same example is used for human and wetlands.

He then appreciated the efforts of the administration, authorities, and people of Iran and Gilan in restoration of Anzali Wetland and preventing the valuable

ecosystem of the wetland from degrading and said: I'm so glad that Japanese experts and authorities participate in the project and this cooperation has successful results in the future of the wetland.

Anzali Wetland is globally known and all environmentalists and people of the world would like to participate in its restoration. It is hoped that measures of administration of Iran and the efforts of people in restoration of the wetland introduce it to the world.

The Book “Familiarity with the Anzali Wetland” was Unveiled



Anzali - The book 'familiarity with the Anzali Wetland' prepared by the Department of Environment and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) was unveiled on Saturday in the presence of JICA representative and the head of DOE Anzali in Azadegan primary school in Anzali.

“The book “Familiarity with the Anzali Wetland” has been

prepared in line with Anzali International Wetland restoration and with the aim of educating children in the wetland surroundings”, said Akbar Mighi, Head of DOE Anzali, in an interview with IRNA correspondent.

“This book has been prepared with a circulation of one thousand copies for the first time and will be distributed in primary school Anzali and Somesara”, added Mr. Mighi.

He noted: Environmental education transfers information and knowledge to the children with the aim of motivating them to protect the wetland voluntarily.

“Elaheh Kalantari, Sedigheh Gholipour, and Hitoshi Watanabe prepared the materials and Ali Meraji and Nastaran As’adi designed the layout and paintings of the book”, stated the head of DOE Anzali.

IRNA reports, in this book it has been explained with a simple language that the Anzali Wetland is located in south-western coasts of the Caspian Sea and next to the Anzali Port.

This water body is a safe habitat for various plants and fauna species. Moreover, due to the economical, social, and educational importance of the wetland, Ramsar Convention which is an international treaty, was signed in Ramsar City in 1970 with the intention of conserving the wetland in which, Anzali Wetland was registered in 1975 as a Wetland of international importance.

Wetlands have many benefits, among which, supplying water for domestic, agricultural, and industrial applications and making underground water resources can be pointed.

Freshwater of the wetland prevents sea water from intrusion into drinking water, water for washing up and agriculture, and it also averts soil salinization.

Plants in the wetland avert harsh winds in the region. Besides, wetlands deposit toxic matter and store nutrients for plants' growth, as well as having great potential for producing energy such as electricity and firewood.

The water transportation of passengers, goods and supplies, and the residents living around the wetland areas are also other benefits of wetlands.

International Anzali Wetland is approximately 16 thousand hectares. The depth of the wetland varies from around two meters and 80 centimeters to half a meter in some places. The wetland is connected to the Caspian Sea by a shipping canal, one thousand and 800 meters long.

Selkeh Wildlife Refuge Hosts Gilan Students

Protecting environment and ecosystem as gifts from God and natural privileges, requires knowing their importance and taking the responsibility, especially in local communities, to conserve them alongside sustainable and logical use of them.

Environmental education of local communities, students in particular, is part of the Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project in cooperation with Iran and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

The practical and face-to-face part of educating students in towns and villages around the Anzali Wetland has just begun following the publication of the book “Familiarity with the Anzali Wetland”.

Selkeh Wildlife Refuge hosts various migratory bird species at this time of the year, which was made more scenic by the presence of fourth-grader students, their amazements, and their laughter. During the visit, students eagerly listened to explanations of the DOE expert, who is a member of project team, and excitedly described the birds they had already known and curiously questioned the newly encountered ones.



Necessity of Field Learning

“Educating students and enabling local communities are the most important programs in the second term of Anzali Wetland Ecological Management Project”, said Hitoshi Watanabe, environmental education expert of JICA Expert Team in an interview with *Iran Zamin* correspondent. He note: Although the time is limited to achieve the main educational goals and

change in behavior, the first step has been taken and we hope DOE and other relevant organizations proceed with this move towards reaching the desired conditions.

“The definition of the wetland has been basically pointed in the book, but certain number of birds which could be seen by children in the wetland has been mainly focused in order to create more familiarity with ways to protect them”, added Mr. Watanabe. He continued: Whether in Iran, Japan, or anywhere else providing environmental materials have some difficulties, but due to our experience in Japan on using volunteers, NGOs, and local authorities we suggest the same beneficial experience as a successful method in Iran.

In this one-day workshop in addition to receiving a package including a book, environmental games, and gifts from the instructor, students got to know some bird species and learned how to protect them and their eggs. They also became familiar with bird watching concept on the watching tower located in Selkeh guard station, as the best way to enjoy the beauty of the birds in the wetland.

The cooperation between Iran and JICA dates back to 1993, when Anzali Wetland was registered as an endangered wetland which was followed by Iranian government’s request from Japan for a technical cooperation and conducting a master plan study with the aim of conserving the wetland. The study on integrated management for ecosystem conservation of the Anzali Wetland was scheduled for a 26-month period from February 2003 to March 2005 and technical cooperation of the project began in November 2007 which was officially suspended in October 2008. Finally, the project was recommenced in September 2010 following the willingness expressed by DOE in the 10th administration of Iran and subsequent to an agreement signed by the two sides.



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IRNA NEWS /2012/02/15

مدل جدیدی از مدیریت تالاب ها-با همکاری ژاپن- ارائه می شود/اجتماعی/
<http://www.irna.ir/News/30795628/> /

New Model of Wetlands' Management will be presented with cooperation with Japan

Rasht. Deputy of Bio-diversity and Habitats, DOE, said: within cooperation with Japan International cooperation agency, , new model of wetland management which can be applicable to all other wetlands in the country, will be presented to Anzali International wetland .

Mr.Asghar Mohamdai Fazel, in an interview with Irna on Friday, mentioned that according to this model, in addition to wetland's management in province level, local committees consisted of cultural and local working groups will be formed to play role on wetland's management.

Mr.Mohamadi Fazel also added that JICA project in Anzali wetland ,in cooperation with Iran DOE, will be accomplished by Summer 1391.Japanese experts has made a combination of studies and presenting a management plan for Anzali wetland, that one of its output is development of participatory management and cooperation with local society.

He also mentioned: [as 2012 is named as Year of wetlands and ecotourism, development of ecotourism in Anzali wetland can be one of most important wetland's utilization]. He also said that establishment of a good mechanism for monitoring is an outputs which has made this project as one of the most successful JICA projects.

Mr.Mohamadi Fazel, said data collection station have been established in 24 points of Anzali wetland, which all these data will be processed and analyzed in one monitoring data analyzing center.

Applicability of result od Anzali wetland management project to the other projects is one of the benefits which this project may has , Mr.Mohamadi fazel said.He mentioned that this montoring system can be applied in other places as well.

Mr.Fazel , Also talked about two other activities of the project; Zonning and education ,and stated that this project is going to present a Japanese-Iranian model ,and one basic method to the world.

Mr.Fazel and Head of DOE, Mr.Mohamadi zaddeh had visited Guilan province to participate in World wetlands' day ceremony, this Thursday.

Looking for Your Own Face

By Fariduddin Attar

Your face is neither infinite nor ephemeral.
You can never see your own face;
only a reflection, not the face itself.

So you sigh in front of mirrors
and cloud the surface.

It's better to keep your breath cold.
Hold it, like a diver does in the ocean.
One slight movement, the mirror-image goes.

Don't be dead or asleep or awake.
Don't be anything.

What you most want,
what you travel around wishing to find,
lose yourself as lovers lose themselves,
and you'll be that.



Invocation

We are busy with the luxury of things.
Their number and multiple faces bring
To us confusion we call knowledge. Say:
God created the world, pinned night to day,
Made mountains to weigh it down, seas
To wash its face, living creatures with plans
(The ancestors of prayers) seeking a place
In this mystery that floats in endless space.

God set the earth on the back of a bull,
The bull on a fish dancing on a spoon!
Of silver light so fine it is like air;
That in turn rests on nothing there
But nothing that nothing can share.
All things are but masks at God's beck and call,
They are symbols that instruct us that God is all.

Iranian Recipe

Sour Cherry, Rose Preserves

Sour Cherry Preserve

Ingredients

500 grams, sour cherries
Sugar, 1 cup

Direction

Wash, dry and remove pits
from sour cherries.

Add sugar to sour cherries
and let them sit there for
a couple of hours.

Place fruit and juices in a pot and bring to a simmer. Remove
extra foam. Simmer for about an hour until the juices turn into
syrup. Sometimes sour cherries have a lot of juice.

You have two options; if you are left with too much syrup. One
option is to remove the actual fruit from the pot, reduce the re-
maining syrup and then return the fruit. The other option is to re-
move the major portion of the syrup and boil fill it thickens. Once
it cools, store in a bottle. It should be mixed with cold water for
a sour cherry drink.

Once the preserve is ready, place in a sterilized jar and refrig-
erate. Since no preservatives are used in this recipe, it's better to
consume it within 3 months.

Rose Preserves

Ingredients

• Rose petals, 500 grams fresh or 2 cups dried
• Lime juice, 1/4 cup
• Sugar, 2.5 cups
• Water, 2 cups
• Pistachios, 1 cup slivered
• Rosewater, 2 tablespoons (if using dry petals)

Direction

Select fresh pink rose petals. Cut off the white ends of the petals
and wash carefully, especially if they have been sprayed with
pesticides. Place rose petals in a container and cover with cool
water. Let stand for 15 minutes, then drain. If using dried rose pet-
als, place in a pot, cover with water and bring to a boil. Drain in a
colander. Sprinkle with 1 tablespoon lime juice and let sit.

Meanwhile, place sugar and water in a laminated pot. Bring to
a boil, reduce the heat and let simmer over medium heat for 35
minutes, or until the syrup has thickened.

Add the rest of the lime juice, rose petals, slivered pistachios
and rosewater, mix well, cover and simmer over medium heat for
20 minutes longer, or until the syrup sticks to the back of a spoon.
Remove from heat and let cool.

Sterilize jelly jars in boiling water; drain and let dry. Fill the
jars with the hot preserve and seal. Store in a cool, dark place.

Health Benefits of Cherry

Sour cherries, whether fresh, dried, cooked, squeezed into juice
or baked in a pie, taste great and provide healthful antioxidants
naturally.

Antioxidants guard the body against damage-mongering free rad-
icals, which cause cells to deteriorate. Tart cherries, like raspberries,
prunes, raisins and other fruits, protect your cells against toxins.

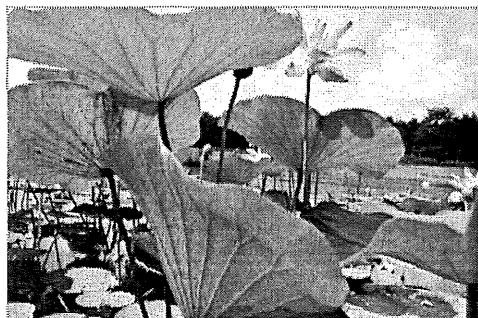
Regular consumption of tart cherries or sour cherry juice may con-
trol cholesterol levels, triglycerides and prevent excess weight gain.

A study conducted on laboratory rats by the University of
Michigan showed that rats fed a sour cherry powder along with a
fatty diet did not gain significant amounts of weight or develop
cardiovascular problems.



Exclusive

Saving Anzali Wetland



By Farzaneh Shokri & Atefeh Rezaei-Nia

The international Anzali Wetland in Iran's northern
Gilan province will be divided into different zones
based on a joint project with Japan to improve the
preservation of regional ecosystems.

Shin Tanimoto, director in charge of Anzali Wetland's
ecological affairs, made the above announcement in an
interview with Iran Daily.

Shin said Iranian and Japanese environmental experts
are collaborating to ensure the sustainability of the wet-
land and expand its preservation programs.

"The project to improve the condition of Anzali Wet-
land, as one of the most important international wetlands,
was launched in 2007 on the suggestion of Iran's Depart-
ment of Environment," he said, adding that the project
will end by July 2012.

Wetland Division

The Japanese official explained that the wetland will
be divided into six natural zones based on the project,
each zone of which has its own particular characteristic
and will be used for a certain purpose.

"The project will help stop the wetland's destruction
and improve its condition," he said.

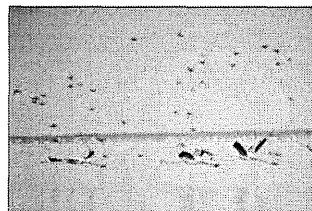
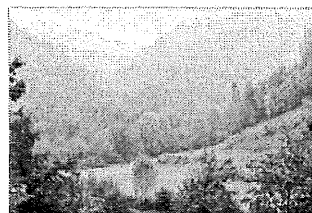
Shin said Anzali Wetland has been in an undesirable
condition for years.

"Urban areas near the wetland have expanded such
that human activities and the use of fertilizers are threat-
ening it," he said.

"Overexploitation of the wetland by its residents has
had a destructive impact on it.

Shin said monitoring and protection measures must be
increased in the wetland to save it from further destruc-
tion.

Asked why Japan has been selected as Iran's partner



to collaborate on the issue, Shin said this is because nu-
merous similarities have been identified between the two
country's wetlands.

"Gilan province is very similar to the central and
northern parts of Japan with regard to climatic condi-
tions," he said, adding that the further one goes to the

northern parts of Japan the similarities are felt more.

Ecotourism Potentials

Takashi Kaji, another Japanese environmental expert
involved in the project, described Anzali Wetland as one
of the most unique wetlands in the world with exclusive
characteristics.

He noted that Anzali Wetland has high potentials for
promoting ecotourism.

"Anzali Wetland consists of different ecosystems such
as shallow ponds and pastures," he said.

Kaji said Anzali Wetland is home to different types of
bird species and fishes.

"The local people should be employed for promoting
ecotourism," he said, explaining that if residents gain
knowledge about the values of saving their environment
and know to what extent overexploitation of natural sites
will affect the lives of next generations, they will do eve-
rything to save it.

Kaji said the local residents can guide fishermen,
farmers and hunters how to use the wetland without
causing harm.

"Expansion of cooperation between local people and
state sectors is essential for promoting ecotourism," he
said.

There are 84 international wetlands in Iran, 34 of
which have been registered on Ramsar Convention.

Spread over 19,300 hectares, Anzali Wetland is the
country's most important one, which is also considered
one of the most significant habitats of birds in the Mid-
dle East.

The wetland is also an important breeding ground for
different types of fishes indigenous to Caspian Sea.

An initial amount of \$600,000 has been allocated for
studying the possibility of bird watching in Anzali Wet-
land as well.

Inexpensive Trips Planned

Iranica Desk

Providing citizens with the opportunity to take
inexpensive vacations is among the priorities of
Iran's Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism
Organization (ICHHTO).

Announcing this, ICHHTO Chief Seyyed
Hassan Mousavi said Iran has high potentials
for attracting tourists because of its moderate
weather and historical attractions.

"Iran is one of the few countries that have all
four seasons (at any given time)," he said, add-
ing that senior officials active in tourism sec-
tor must adopt ways of promoting inexpensive
trips.

Mousavi said the in-
crease in domestic tourists
will help generate more
jobs for citizens around the
country.

He said the unemploy-
ment problem in most cit-
ies will be solved with the
rise in the number of tour-
ists, both domestic and for-
eign.

"The rise in the arrival
of foreign tourists will foil
the plot of Western media
outlets, which are trying
to display a fake image of
Iran," he said.

The ICHHTO chief said
many individuals are inter-
ested in travelling to Iran.

Pointing to Iran's high potentials in attract-
ing religious tourists, he said Imam Reza's (AS)
holy shrine in Mashhad, Khorasan Razavi pro-
vince, is one of the most important religious sites
of Iran, which attracts a lot of pilgrims through-
out the year.

"Mashhad hosts many Shiites, particularly
from Persian Gulf states," he said.

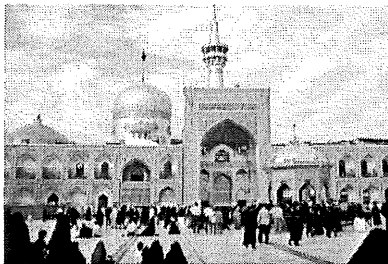
Iran plans to attract 7 million tourists by 2013
by displaying Iran's real image as a safe coun-
try.

Mousavi said Zionist and American media
outlets are trying to present Iran as an undevel-
oped, war ravaged country, which is not safe.

"They want to prevent tourists from travel-
ing to Iran because they know that if tourists
see Iran themselves, they will find Iran a very
safe country," he said.

Mousavi said that currently about 3,700 tour-
ist agencies are active in Iran.

The official noted that a number of programs
have been planned to welcome spring and the
Iranian New Year (starting March 20).



"Every city will set up its own Haft-Seen Ta-
ble, a table that contains seven items beginning
with the Persian 'S' alphabet," he said, adding
that Norouz Stations will be established in 1,100
cities to welcome tourists and celebrate this tra-
ditional holiday.

Mousavi concluded that all related organs
have been urged to help promote inexpensive
trips to enhance public happiness.

Sudoku

No. 83

Sudoku was inspired by the table devised by Iranian mathematician
Al-Kharazmi. Fill 9x9 grid with digits so that each column, each row
and each of the nine 3x3 sub-grids that compose the grid, contains all
of the digits from 1 to 9.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5 | | 6 | | | 8 | | |
| | 4 | | | | | 5 | | |
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| | | | 2 | | 1 | | | |
| | 7 | | 5 | | 9 | | 4 | |
| | | | | | | 8 | 9 | 3 |
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| 4 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 5 |
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| 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 1 |
| 5 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 7 |
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| 5 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| 6 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 4 |

Anzali and Kushiro Wetlands to become Sister Cities

Rasht- the Letter of Understanding regarding Anzali and Kushiro Wetlands to become sister cities will be signed soon.

Mohammad AKBAR ZADEH, Deputy Governor General of Guilan Province in Development Affairs, while pointing out to the specifications of Anzali Wetland, said that taking into consideration the structure of the habitats formed around the Wetland since long time ago, the rural people residing around the Wetland, consider their life depending on the Wetland and tried to preserve it.

He further added that Iran was the origin of Ramsar Convention and due to its closeness to the Wetland, the Wetland is the most appropriate place for implementing the required measures.

خواهر خواندگی تالاب‌های انزلی و کوشیرو ژاپن
رشت - خبرنگار ایران - مقدمات خواهر خواندگی تالاب‌های انزلی و کوشیرو ژاپن فراهم شده و بزودی تفاهمنامه آن امضا می‌شود.
 محمد اکبرزاده معاون عمران استاندار گیلان با برشمردن ویژگی‌های تالاب انزلی اعلام کرد: با توجه به بافت سکونتگاه که از دیرباز در حاشیه تالاب انزلی شکل گرفته مردم روستای اطراف این تالاب حیات خود را وابسته به تالاب انزلی می‌دانند و در حفظ و نگهداری آن می‌کوشند. معاون عمران استاندار گیلان ایران را خاستگاه کنوانسیون رامسر ذکر کرد و یادآور شد: با توجه به نزدیکی تالاب انزلی به رامسر این تالاب بهترین مکان امن برای انجام فعالیت‌های مورد نظر است.

2012 年 7 月 8 日 (日) 付

IRAN 11 面

Implementation of the Second Phase of Anzali Wetland Management Plan Started

Rasht- the meeting regarding implementation of the second phase of Anzali Wetland Management Plan started with the contribution of JICA in Rasht. In the meeting, the first phase of the Plan including training the Wetland's suburb inhabitants, wildlife management and ecotourism were discussed and it was decided to start the second phase of this international wetland Plan consisting of the preservation, revival and waste management.

Director General of Habitats and Regional Affairs Bureau of the DOE, said in the meeting, "Some Rls. 900b have been allocated for preservation and revival of the Anzali Wetland within 7 years, some of which were provided by the Government and the rest by NGOs. "

Moghadassi, while pointing out to the expansion of cooperation between DOE and Iran & Japan International Cooperation Agency, added that they would use Japan's Kushiro wetland management plan for preservation and revival of Anzali Wetland.

Furthermore, Akbarzadeh, Deputy Governor General of Guilan for Development Affairs, while emphasizing on the continuation of cooperation with the Japanese side for implementation of the national plan for preservation and revival of Anzali Wetland, said that the preliminary steps for making Anzali wetland and Japan's Kushiro, sister cities have been taken and the relevant letter of understanding will be signed soon.

Attachment 21 List of Collected Data and Documents

作成者： JICA Expert Team

| | | | | |
|------|--------|------|--------|----------|
| 主管部長 | 文書管理課長 | 主管課長 | 情報管理課長 | 図書資料室受付印 |
| | | | | |

収集資料リスト(List of Collected Materials)

平成 24 年 7 月 30 日作成

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-------|------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-----------|--|
| 地 域 | アジア | 調 査 団 | アンザリ湿原環境管理プロジェクト | 調 査 の 種 類 | 技術協力プロジェクト | 作 成 部 課 | |
| 国 名 | イラン | 等 名 称 | | 現 地 調 査 期 間 | 2007/11 - 2008/10, 2011/4 - 2012/7 | 担 当 者 氏 名 | |

| 番号 | 資料の名称 | 形態 | 版型 | ページ数 | オリジナル・コピーの別 | 部数 | 収集先名称又は発行機関 | 寄贈・購入(価格)の別 | 取扱区分 | 利用表示 | 利用者所属氏名 | 納入予定日 | 納入確認欄 |
|------------|---|---------------|------|------------|----------------|-----|--|----------------|------|------|------------------|-------|-------|
| Serial No. | Title | Type | Size | Total Page | Original/ Copy | No. | Provided or Issued by | Free/ Purchase | | | Person in charge | Date | Sign |
| 1 | Study on Anzali Wetland Tourism Master Plan | Electric file | A4 | - | Copy | 1 | GCHHTO | Free | | | | | |
| 2 | Water Level Fluctuations Table of the Caspian Sea 22 Dec. 2011- 20 Jan 2012 | Hard copy | A4 | 2 | Copy | 1 | PMO | Free | | | | | |
| 3 | Manual of Surface Water Limits Determination | Hard copy | A4 | 10 | Copy | 1 | Iran Water Resources Management Shares Company | Free | | | | | |
| 4 | River Water Flow Rate | Electric file | | | Copy | 1 | GRWO | Free | | | | | |
| 5 | Anzali Wetland Ecosystem based Management Project | Hard copy | A4 | 22 | Original | 1 | DOE Tehran | Free | | | | | |
| 6 | Directory of Iranian Wetlands | Hard copy | A4 | 136 | Original | 1 | DOE Tehran | Free | | | | | |
| 7 | Endangered and Protected Birds of Guilan Province | Hard copy | A5 | 106 | Original | 1 | DOE Gilan | Free | | | | | |
| 8 | Integrated Management Plan for Lake Urmia Basin | Hard copy | B5 | 91 | Original | 1 | UNDP Conservation of Iranian Wetland Project | Free | | | | | |
| 9 | Lake Parishan Management Plan | Hard Copy | B5 | 46 | Original | 1 | UNDP Conservation of Iranian Wetland Project | Free | | | | | |
| 10 | Towards a Community of Wetland Project Managers | Hard Copy | A4 | 94 | Original | 1 | UNDP Conservation of Iranian Wetland Project | Free | | | | | |
| 11 | Satoyama Initiative leaflet | Electric file | A4 | 6 | Copy | 1 | Ministry of Environment Japan | Free | | | | | |

| 番号 | 資料の名称 | 形態 | 版型 | ページ数 | オリジナル・コピーの別 | 部数 | 収集先名称又は発行機関 | 寄贈・購入 (価格)の別 | 取扱 区分 | 利用 表示 | 利用者 所属氏名 | 納入 予定日 | 納入 確認欄 |
|---------------|---|---------------|------|---------------|-------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Serial No. | Title | Type | Size | Total Page | Original/ Copy | No. | Provided or Issued by | Free/ Purchase | | | Person in charge | Date | Sign |
| 12 | Ramsar Handbook 4th Edition 1-21 | Electric file | A4 | - | Original | 1 | Ramsar Convention | Free | | | | | |
| 13 | A survey on Persistent Organic Pesticides in Anzali Wetland Sediments | Electric file | | 10 | Copy | 1 | Tarbiat Modarres University | Free | | | | | |
| 14 | Atlas of Protected Areas of Iran | Hard Copy | B3 | 157 | Original | 1 | DOE Tehran | Free | | | | | |
| 15 | Anzali Lagoon Adaptive Management Pilot Initiative Report | Hard Copy | A4 | 74 | Copy | 1 | Caspian Environment Program | Free | | | | | |
| 16 | Tarh Hadi Plans | Electric file | - | - | Copy | 1 | Housing Foundation | Free | | | | | |
| 17 | Annual Statistics Book of Gilan Province 2005 | Hard Copy | B5 | 835 | Original | 1 | Management and Plan Organization | Free | | | | | |
| 18 | National Ecotourism Document | Electric file | A4 | - | Copy | 1 | DOE Guilan | Free | | | | | |