

Japan International
Cooperation Agency
(JICA)

Forest, Rangeland and
Watershed Management Organization
(FRWO)
Natural Resources and Watershed General Office
(NRWGO)

The Participatory Forest and Rangeland Management Project
in Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province
Islamic Republic of Iran

ANNUAL REPORT
(3rd YEAR)

December, 2012

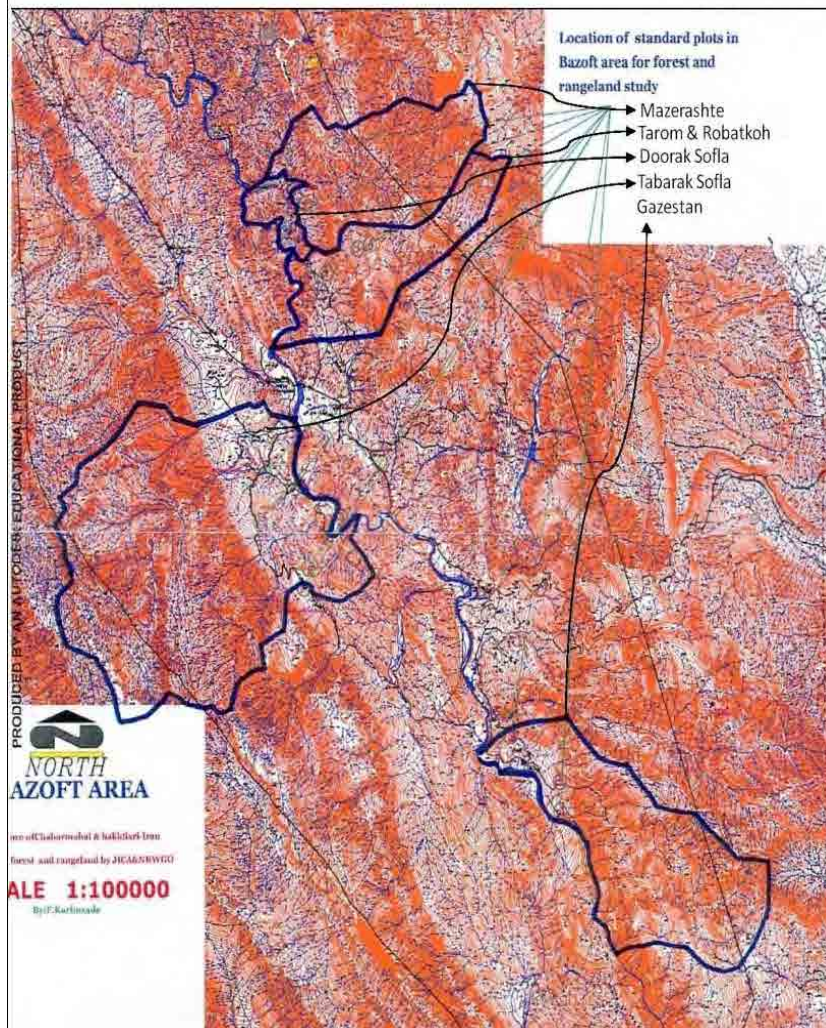
Japan Overseas Forestry Consultants Association
Japan Forest Technology Association
Sanyu Consultants Inc.

LOCATION MAP



5 Pilot Village in Bazoft Area for JICA Project

Dec . 2010



PHOTOS

1 Management matter and Basic survey



4th JCC meeting (17 Oct 2012, Shahrekord)



Interview to women dressmaking group from review mission.(October, Durak Sofla)



Interview to villagers who don't participate in this project, suggestion from Iranian side.(October, Tabarak Sofla)



Livestock of nomad, moving to Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province from Khūzestān Province, end of April.



Results of the project, which used the way of lease the National land to residents, done by NRWGO of Khuzestan (Andikah, Khuzestan Province)



Gate of NRWGO of Khūzestān, main work is control of desertification.(Ahvāz, Khūzestān province)

2 Forest and Rangeland management Field



Public land Plantation in front of the primary school. Students put their name plate on the trees which they planted. including cypress, etc. (March, Gazestan)



Survey on Robotkoh highland, there were seasonal houses in gently slope area, and they established walnuts gardens. Dominant species is dwarf shrub; *Astroagalus* and *Dafne* as Alpine vegetation (September, Robotkoh)



Training for guardsman. From the NRWGO forest Police bureau, they gave the explanation of structure of the fire and practiced how to control the fire. (July, Tabarak Sofla)



Village experience exchange. They visited Check dam in Tabarak Sofla and Protection area of Tarom. The participants answered the questionnaire in Bazoft guesthouse. (October, Telurd)



The left side is protected area. The right side is non protected area, the bare land was created by livestock. (October, Gazestan)



Reinforcement work of check dam which are damaged by snow-melt water in spring. They are carrying bags filled with stones.



The monitoring of regeneration condition, direct sowing of *Quercus* spp. (October, Tarom)



The monitoring of growth situation of the direct sowing of *Quercus* spp.



Establishment of small scale nursery. (November, Durak Sofla)



We have sown wild celery seeds in the protected high land area, near 2,200m above sea level. A project gave seeds, and villagers sowed by themselves. (November, Mazerashte)



The fence repair situation; the damaged part are inclined with pushing soil with the repair work of the road improvement construction. (October, Tabarak Sofla)



Guardsmen chased off donkeys from the protected area. There are many damages due to free donkey in autumn. (October, Tabarak Sofla)

3 Community Development field



The workshop which looked back on activities of last year in each village was held. CF prepared presentation paper and had conduct presentation. (April, Durak Sofla)



Holding of Joint seminar, the participant of the seminar was CF of 5 villages. We had guests, JICA Iran office director, NRWGO Director. (May, Telurd)



Establishment Orchards. As a trial planting, many fruits species have planted, such species as peach, pomegranate, pear and etc. they installed fence and signboard. (March, Mazerashte)



Intercropping beans in orchard. The crop yield wasn't good by delay of starting time of cultivation. (August, Tabarak Sofla)



On the Job Training; Pruning of copies from the grafted tree and for making tree form. (November, Tabarak Sofla)



Site visit of developed advanced orchard as a CF training. They discussed with instructor and with local people actively. (September, Saman area)



From trainees requests, various cloths were produced at the end of the training. 460 hours sewing training course is completed finally. (October, Durak Sofla)



It is an excellent example for Technical Institute, the head of rural training bureau in headquarter of Technical Institute came for inspection. (November, Durak Sofla)



For having vegetative reproduction test and to knowing ecosystem of wild celery, we picked up the roots of wild celery. (May, surrounding Birahegoon village)



We visited the village with horticulture expert who was introduced by MOJA. The expert instructed on the nursery establishment. In addition, he offered the information about the grafting. (November, Durak Sofla)



For the cooperation with MOJA, we had the meeting with Horticulture Management Department in MOJA. And the director visited Bazoft area by himself and confirmed the condition. (November, Mazerashte)



In the cross sector workshop, we inquired to the participants about satisfaction on the project activities. They are scoring to each activities. (November, Durak Sofla)

4 Capacity Development and training field



PCM training
They analyzed about issues of protection area in Farsan District. (26 May, 2012)



Eco-tourism
They discussed about field study trip in Bazoft area. (Guest house in Bazoft) (29-30 Sep, 2012)



Field work (course of Zagros Type Forests & Forest Management) (15 Oct, 2012)



Soil Erosion Control course, examining a bunted tree as an indicator of creep on the slope . (30 Oct, 2012)



Case study in Iran (UNDP participatory project in South Khorasan)
Explanation about the project from FRWO senior expert (21 Oct 2012)



Case study in Iran (UNDP participatory project in South Khorasan)
Inspecting a biogas production facility at project site. (22 Oct 2012)

ABBREVIATION

Following abbreviations were used in R/D and 1st JCC MM. These may be used in this report.

No.	Abbreviations	Name (English)
1	APO	Annual Plan of monthly Operation
2	C/P	Iranian Counterpart
3	CD	Capacity Development (CD)
4	CD	Community Development
5	CF	Community Facilitator
6	FRWO	Forest, Rangeland and Watershed Management Organization
7	ICR (DF)	Inception Report (Draft)
8	IrJ-PFRMP	“The Participatory Forest and Rangeland Management Project in Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province” in Islamic Republic of Iran
9	JAFTA	Japan Forest Technology Association
10	JCC	Joint Coordination Committee
11	JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
12	JOFCA	Japan Overseas Forestry Consultants Association
13	JOT	Joint Operation Team
14	MM	Minutes of Meeting
15	MOJA	Ministry of Jihad-e Agriculture
16	NRWGO	Natural Resources and Watershed Management General Office of Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province
17	PDM	Project Design Matrix
18	PO	Plan of Operation (Quarterly base)
19	PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
20	R/D	Record of Discussions
21	SCI	Sanyu Consultants Inc.
22	VAP	Village Action Plan
23	WS	Workshop

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Chapter 1 Objectives of the Project

Based on the Record of Discussion signed in March, 2010, the project have been implemented since July, 2010 with 5 years term, aiming to strengthen participatory forest and rangeland management ability of NRWGO of Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province, located at upper stream of the Karun River which is a biggest water basin area in Iran, expecting NRWGO's capacity building of natural vegetation recovery with mutual understanding among villagers to cut the negative chain of the land degradation which has been caused by exceeded forest utilization and over grazing.

Activities and Expected Outputs

1. The Capacity Development (CD) Strategy for NRWGO is presented.
2. Regeneration of forest and rangeland is promoted in the target villages.
3. Alternative income sources for forest and rangeland conservation are introduced in the target villages.
4. The Capacity Development Plan for NRWGO with regard to participatory forest and rangeland management is formulated / implemented.

Chapter 2 Operation system

2.1 Offices of the project and Iranian Counter Part

The project set up 2 offices;

1. NRWGO Head Office in Shahrekord, provincial capital of Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province, and
2. Bazoft NRWGO Office in Bazoft district, the pilot operation area.

Under the guidance of and collaborating with the experts, the counter parts(C/Ps), including NRWGO staffs and foresters of Bazoft and other district, and experts work together to implement the project activities in the targeted villages for pilot operations.

(1) The counterpart organization

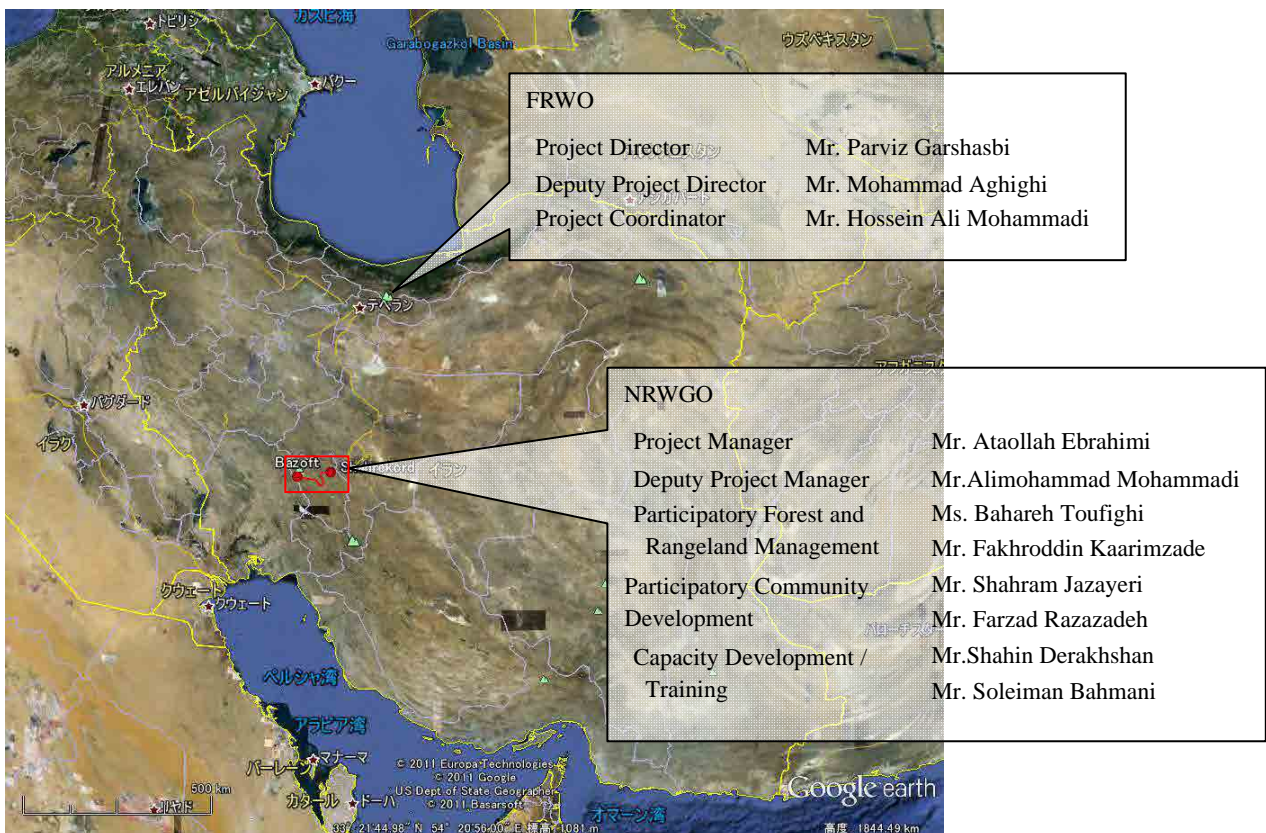
Forest, Rangeland, and Watershed Management Organization (FRWO)

Natural Resource and Watershed Management General Office of Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province (NRWGO)

(2) Beneficiaries

The staffs Natural Resource and Watershed Management General Office of Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province (NRWGO) (approximately 85 personals)

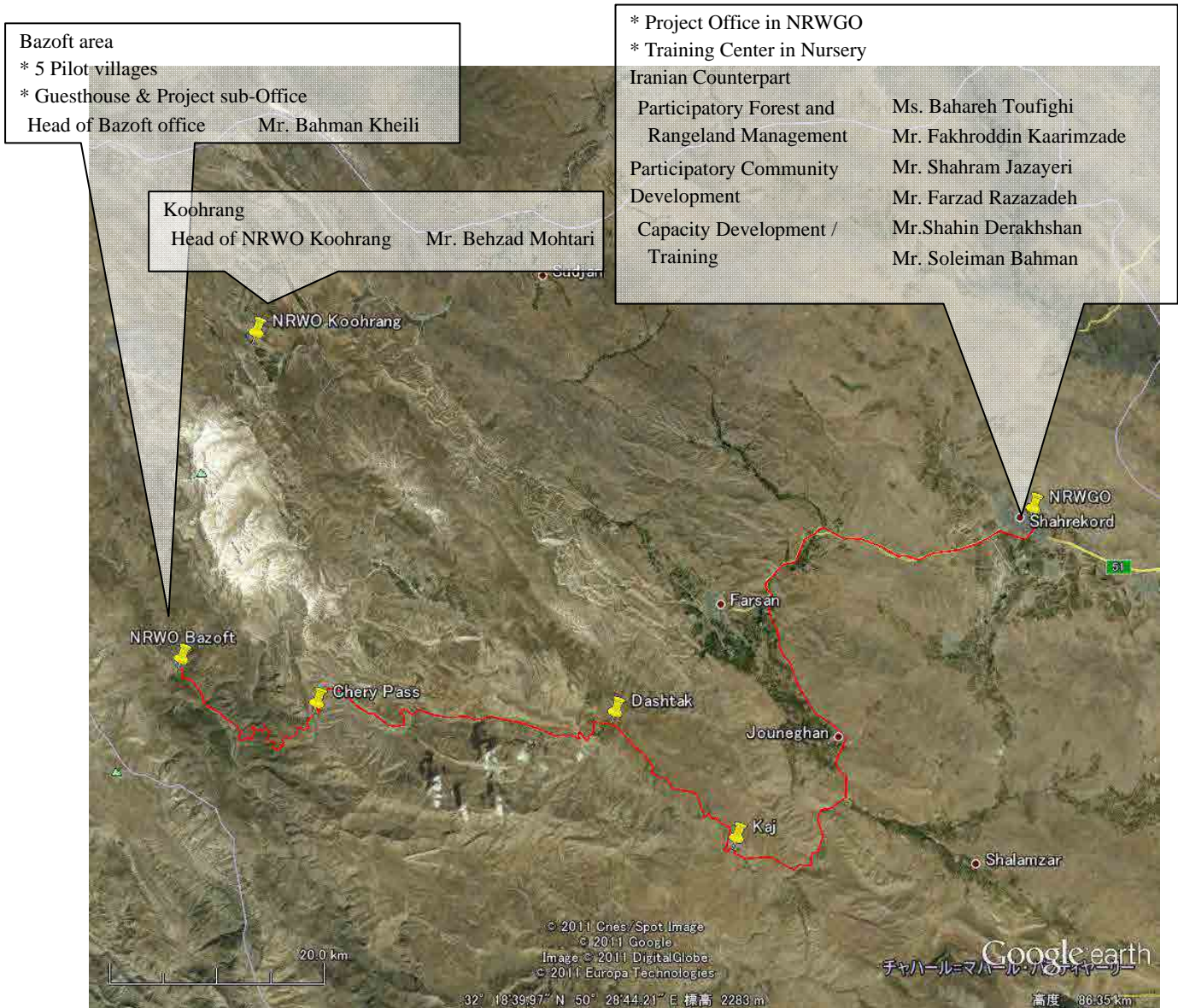
The villagers of the pilot project operations in Bazoft area, Koohrang district of Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province



Tehran - Shahrekord Distance 550km

Overland Route: Tehran-Qom-Esfahan-Shahrekord 7 hours by car

Air Route: Tehran-Esfahan 1 hour flight and Esfahan-Shahrekord 2 hours by car



Shahrekord – Koohrang Distance 90km - 1.5 hours by car

Shahrekord – Bazoft (red line) Distance 150km - 3.5 hours by car (Elevation of Chery Pass is 2,800m)

Koohrang – Bazoft Distance 105km - 2 hours by car

2.2 Assignment of Japanese Experts

2nd year's contracted term has shortened to include planting period, early spring, into contract term of 3rd years that start date of the 3rd year began from the last 10 days of February. Operation period of experts have sub-divided into 3 part; 1. Pre-noruse period (from the last 10 day of February to middle of March) 2. Pre-Ramadan period (early April to middle of July) and 3. After Ramadan to before snow fall (end of August to the end of November). But Community Development group have had continued their operation even the Ramadan period to meet the requirement of villager's concerned.

Total Man-Months (MM) of JICA expert has contracted as 19.4MM, and due spend times for non-direct operation, such as mid-term review and others, 10days/2 person has expended by company expense. Both JICA and Iranian experts have expressed their hope to have time to adjust schedule for co-operation.

Field	Name	Belonging	3ed year (2012)												3rd			
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	Day	MM		
chief adviser/Participatory Forest&Rangeland Management (1)	Seiichi MISHIMA	JOECA			20>		>10				14>		>24	25>	29		124	4.13
Participatory Forest&Rangeland Management (2)	Atsushi HISAMICHI	JAFTA	21>	>11		20>		>13				2>	>31				105	3.50
Participatory Community Development (1)	G.SHOKOHIFARD	SCI	20>	>15	12>	>7				23>	>13						73	2.43
Participatory Community Development (2) /Coordinator	Saori TAKEI	JOECA		2>8	9>	Coordinator	>31	1>2	22>	>16	23>		>24	25>	29		149	4.97
Capacity Development/Training (1)	Osman ATIF	JAFTA									7>		>10				65	2.17
Capacity Development/Training (2)	Shoichi YAMASHITA	JOECA	21>	>13	20>		>2										66	2.20
																	582	19.40
Report										▲				▲				
										(Plan of Operation)				Annual Report (3rd year)				
Total																	582	19.40

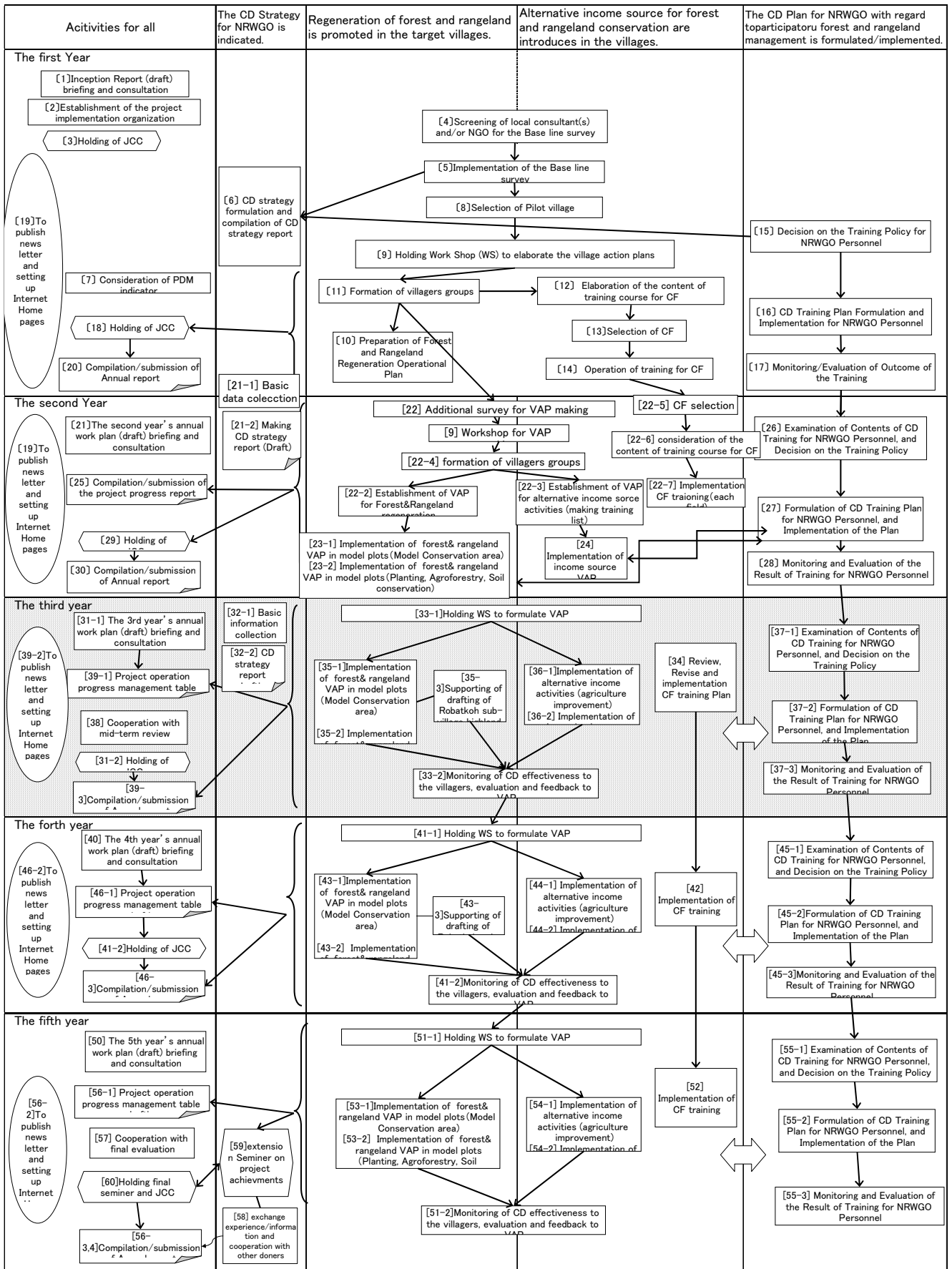
■ Actual ▨ Private

2.3 Work schedule (Flow chart on the operation process)

Duration of the 3rd year operation was from February to November 2012. Schedule of most of operation items has conducted according to the plan, while the schedule of items of [39-2] Publicity, [32-2] CD strategy report writing and [39-1] operation progress report writing have delayed.

Work schedule (operation process) of the Project is as follows;

Figure Work schedule (operation process) of the Project



Chapter 3 Achieved result, problems and its solution of 3rd year

3.1 Administration matters

Activity No.: [31-1] Briefing and consultation of 3rd year's operational policy(draft)
[39-1] Project operation progress management table (3rd year) drafting
[38] Cooperation with Mid-term review team's works
[39-2] Newsletter publishing and setting up internet home page
[31-2] Holding of JCC
[39-3] Compilation/submission of annual report (the 3rd year)

3.1.1 Report of the Project management

(1) Briefing and consultation of 3rd year's operational policy (draft)

At the initial stage of 3rd year activities in February, briefing and consultation of 3rd year's operational policy (draft) has explained for JICA Iran Office, FRWO and NRWGO and the draft have been accepted.

Especially, responding to view of Iranian side, following items have improved through JICA negotiation; i. Duration of JICA experts stay in Iran have slightly extended to meet requirement by Iranian side because insufficient operation term of JICA experts have had causing inadequate field operation, ii. Timing of CP training in Japan shall be in summer and/or in autumn because some limitation by sight visit in January or February of winter season's cold and snowy weather.

(2) Submission of operation progress management chart

The chart have drafted during the middle stage of the project 3rd year and submitted to JICA and CP organization concerned after the mid-term review which has planed to submit in August, before the review, having understanding on the contents with JICA Iranian office and CP organizations. The form of drafting has reformed to meet the demand of making contrast with expected result and progress, referring to other format of similar JICA forestry project.

(3) Cooperation with Mid-term review team's works

The mid-term review works have had done during 28th September to 17th October. The project team have cooperated with the team in preparing schedule of field survey(draft) and self-evaluation table have drafted and submitted for the team as preparatory works. The cooperation works include; preparatory information dissemination for concerned persons, arrangement of Bazoft area visit, Meetings and interviews etc..

The team compiled "Joint mid-term review report" and which has presented in 4th JCC. 11 items have recommended in the report that JOT meetings have held on the project operation

(4) Holding of JCC

4th JCC has held in 17th October. Major topic has changed from reporting of 3rd year activities and proposal of 4th year operational plan to reporting of the mid-term review team and discussions on the topic

concerned, due to reporting of 1st to 3rd year activities, until the mid-term review team arrival, had already been done during Joint meeting of expert meeting and the Joint mid-term review meeting in 9th October, before the JCC.

2 times of follow up JOT meeting have held after the team have left to study, confirm and collect information among experts concerned on the major point of the mid-term review report and on revised PDM.

Final JOT of 3rd year has held in 26th November to report activities of after the team have left and operation plan(draft), including information that the expected plan of operation of which quantities and depth(quality) could not be decided at the moment because which will be decided negotiation with JICA. Iranian side basically agreed on the final JOT report. View on organic collaboration among groups concerned has proposed and on short JICA expert stay in Iran has mentioned.

(5) Advertisement activities

Newsletter Vol.1 has distributed grasping good opportunity. The project outline compiled as Power Point have used to explain for the national NRWGO Extension officer meeting, UNDP officer in FRWO, in a meeting of NRWGO and MOJA joint meeting hosted by Mr.Orangi, Vise minister of MOJA, for Study tour team from World Bank project in Mazandaran NRWGO. After JCC, IRNA (Islamic Republic New Agency) news reporter collected and opened in the web-site on the mid-term review information, including interview.

On the News letter, renewal of contents, information collection and system have studied. Opening of internet home page has delayed on the schedule and Iranian side also expressed the necessity.

(6) Compilation/submission of annual report (the 3rd year)

The 3rd year annual report should be drafted and submitted to JICA Iranian office and Iranian C/P organizations.

3.1.2 3rd year's operation system and collaborative project activities implementations

(1) Structure of CP organization (FRWO, NRWGO)

It is observed that Iran has complex system of land ownership and utilization right through 2 times of land right reform. NRWGO have responsible to National land of forests and rangelands, guidance, permission and authorization and control for farmers and pastoralist who have land utilization right on the national land.

Division of FRWO/NRWGO and merge into Ministry of Environment and others have not concluded, which have once on the table of government administrable organization reform discussion in the parliament since 2011.

During 3rd year, Mr. Garshasbi, Deputy project director and General Director of Arid and semi-arid area has took over the post of Mr.Shojae, the Project Director and General Director of Watershed management department, according to retirement of Mr.Shojae.

Because of restructuring of FRWO's Departments, Mr.Garshasbi is now General Director of Watershed Watershed management and Arid and semi-arid area. Mr.Aghigi, General Director of Planning

and coordination, succeeded the post of Deputy Project director.

(2) Office and other facilities preparation

No significant change from since 2nd year in Shahrekord Office, Office/Guest house in Bazoft and Training room in nursery.

On Shahrekord Office, 2 rooms are not enough for C/P meeting and Materials preparation space that Japanese expert team has, continuously, been requested one more room to improve the situation.

On Office/Guest house in Shahrekord, feeding issue has not completely been solved, but using it with tolerant as the facility is under management of NRWGO.

Training room in nursery have used by needs.

3.1.3 Socio-economic environment of the Project 3rd year

(1) Socio-economic environment

Economic sanctions have strengthened and domestic inflation of consumer price has accelerated. Due to Iranian Rial currency exchange rate has devaluated 2 times against US\$ that prices of imported goods such as Personal computer and other electric commodities have doubled within a short period of since July to October 2012. The reason is not clear, whether National revenue have reduced, out flow of foreign currency to escape from the economic crisis or economic policy facing on the coming election of Iranian president in June 2012, but operational budget allocation for NRWGO was stopped and of which effects for the project activities have not been less.

It will be fair to say that the effects for the project activities will increase more in 4th year. Centrally to press news in Japan, domestic society has keeping stability.

The 5th National Development Plan has drawn up in 2011, and it is tolled that of the basic policy direction on forest and rangeland was not significantly be changed which will be verified through translation of Provincial NRWGO concerned part.

(2) Funding situation

Iranian side has borne CP personnel expenditure, allowances for trip, traffic cost and electric power-air condition -water expenditure, construction and maintenance costs for Bazoft office/guest house and training room in nursery as well.

Though monthly salary are being paid into staff account directly from FRWO, economic situation surrounding the project in the latter half of 2012 (3rd year) has been changing, due to closure of operational budget transfer from FRWO to NRWGO, trip allowances and traffic costs for Iranian experts(CPs) have being reduced as money saving activities. That share-rid system, ex.NRWGO staffs who have similar work and Project CP who have schedule to go Bazoft shall use a car for both purpose, and one day trips has introduced and being increased and accompanied field project operation have been getting un-ease.

Forest conservation project has newly created in Tarom village of Bazoft area using NRWGO budget of which budget allocation was done in June 2012 that the arrangement and such operation as digging hole, seedlings purchase and planting have done like emergency operation. In October, operation budget have frozen and stopped payment for contractor that village organization has requested NRWGO to clarify the

situation.

(3) Pilot village operation expenses

JICA expert side has announced that after the second half period payment for Guard man from Iranian side will be necessary and Iranian side expressed their view that the said kind of cost sharing might be possible. But in reality, the tight Iranian budgetary condition might be continued, under the situation of the economic sanction and the requested cost sharing might be un-ease. Also, it might be getting difficult on new village selection, preparation and implementation by initiative of Iranian side on and after the 4th year of the project period from the budgetary situation.

3.2 The project activities concerned matters

3.2.1 Overview of the field operation of 3rd year

(1) Basic survey Sector activities

Collection of basic information such data as “The Law of Increasing productivity of Agriculture and Natural resources”, etc., supplement survey by interview on land ownership and/or land utilization right, Khuzestan province visit to survey residential and grazing area of Nomad in Bazoft area in winter season and UNDP participatory project in Birjand which may have similarity for reference have conducted.

Referring to the information above and the project progress, “A strategic Action Report on NRWGO Capacity Development(CD)” (Final version) has compiled which has succeeded from 2nd year.

(2) Forest and Rangeland Management Sector Activities

VAP of each village was reviewed and revised. Based on the VAPs, such activities for maintenance and management of conservation area for forest regeneration which include employment of guard man, fence maintenance, small conservation area mark plate installation, regeneration monitoring, Quercus and medicinal plant seeds sowing and other than that planting in public land; check dam construction and maintenance and small scale nursery establishment have been implemented.

On CF training, OJT and such Off -JT training as firebreak establishment, check dam construction and village site observation tour for information exchange have implemented.

(3) Community Development sector activities

We held cross-sector workshops twice on VAP. We had increased the chance of activities opportunities for CF, holding 5 villages joint seminar as CF training, other than the training held by each sector. VAPs on orchard, VAPs on sewing and VAPs on seedling production have been implemented in this year. As a CF training, site visit to developed good sites in horticulture fields had been implemented. In the sewing VAP, 460 hours training had been completed, then we have reached the following steps that lead to bank loans. We had already done test selling to know market surrounding villages concerned. During the late 3rd year, seedling production VAPs has been planted and with the cooperation to MOJA, we have started to implement establishment of small home garden nursery. Finally we have had inter-VAPs workshop in each village and satisfaction inquire on this project activities had conducted, the activities ware given generally

good satisfaction score.

(4) Sector of CD training for NRWGO staff

We planed and implemented CD training for staff. 3rd year, training courses implemented 8 modules, 8courses (“PCM”, “Eco tourism”, ”Forest Fire, Pest and disease, Bird & Animal Damage”, ”Forest & Rangeland Ecology (Forest Ecology, Rangeland Ecology, Climate Change)”, ”GPS”, ”Forest Management in Zagros Mountain Area”, “UNDP participatory project in South Khorasan”, “Erosion control”, “fruit growing and horticulture”). NRWGO and participant answered to be beneficial in general, through monitoring and evaluation of training result. Next year, we will consider about issues through feedback of project activities.

3.2.2 Basic survey Sector activities

Output1; Capacity Development (CD) Strategy for NRWGO are indicated

Activity No; [32-1] Basic information collection

[32-2] CD strategy report drafting

(1) Basic information collection

Basic materials collection for information gathering and supplementary interview on land ownership and land utilization in villages has done. The contents of Land ownership and land utilization, Survey in Khuzestan province, The Law of Increasing productivity of Agriculture and Natural resources and UNDP participatory project in Birjand are as described below briefly.

1) Land ownership and land utilization right of villagers concerning Forest and Rangeland

The status of villagers on Land ownership and land utilization of Forest and Rangeland concerned have summarized in 2nd year was as follows;

- ①Agriculture land; private land or common land for villagers
- ②Forest and Rangeland; Slope area and forest land are National land and under management of NRWGO
- ③As for utilization, these national land are permitted to use as grazing land. And the area suitable for cultivation has long been acknowledged as common land of village in which able to use with free of charge. Wheat and Barley are used to be sown crops, but NRWGO has not permitted the activities that the land utilization has been a major cause of conflict between them

These situation on Land ownership and land utilization issues has appeared interview in the 2nd year, and same situation has confirmed through interviews in other two villages (Mazerashte and Durak Sofla) in the 3rd year.

In addition to the above, a fact that there are none of control power or right by village or tribe was confirmed.

The situation above has formed historically; Responsible persons/organization on number control of grazing animal critical for Forest and Rangeland management have changed as; before the Islamic

Revolution era; Land owners or Landlords, after the Islamic Revolution era; NRWGO.

And the NRWGO has no measure and no right to safe guard the property (forest and rangeland). And villagers who are assigned as the Guardsman also have no right to control grazing animals.

To secure forest and rangeland conservation area and make effect on forest and rangeland plan in Bazoft area where there have been managed as common land, even which are legally fiction, and where there are many land utilization right concerned persons, it must be necessary not only to activate prohibition of grazing in conservation area which was agreed and established by villagers concerned and but also activate control force of NRWGO un-permitted grazer in and outside the conservation area.

Especially under a present situation that more than half of cause of overgrazing can be well explained by existence of big animal grazer; few of grazer based on, in, or outside village of Bazoft, who graze 100 to 300 head of animals/family. And if there will not be established of strengthened NRWGO control power or other effective measure which is not based on a control power of community or tribal tie, it might be suggested that any of forest and rangeland management scheme will come to crash down.

To establish forest and rangeland management plan and not let the plan crashing down, following elements shall be put into the plan.

- ① Handover a right on forest and rangeland management from NRWGO to private sector
- ② Villager's self-help support in case if there are week government
- ③ Infrastructure improvement on grassland improvement for pastoralist

2) A Survey in Khuzestan province, where pastoralists and grazing animal stay in winter season

Site visit of Andikah area, Khuzestan province where there are winter season residents of summer time pastoralist in Bazoft were selected to survey conservation area and grazing situation in winter. In winter season conservation area has surveyed with NRWGO staffs.

It was found that garazing land degradation has been accumulated by following reasons; decrease of quantity of grass growth and water supply by warming climate and less rainfall trend in Khuzestan, road construction caused increased along the migrant rangeland decrease for Nomad, dwellers along the road increase and decrease in rangeland for migrating Nomads, stay period get longer in Bazoft area by shortened transfer period as animal transportation truck which has enabled by the road, etc.

These facts have caused single year weeds recovery has got less and gradually getting impossible, because of no seeds distribution. Grazing season start earlier and grasses have eaten out before maturity and spreading season of seeds in the kind of feeding weed.

3) The Law of Increasing productivity of Agriculture and Natural resources

The law was already declared and informed from the President to the Minister of MOJA and it was said that it could not be opened due to the detail of which have not been examined. At the occasion of 4th JCC, Mr.Garshasbi, Director of the project, indicated, especially, to NRWGO attendant that the law shall be flexibly be applied for forest and rangeland management understanding the concept of the law. And It seems that tone of CP's explanation for villagers has softened on accessibility to National land to use it as fruit garden.

Concerned part of Article 15 of the law is translated and put on.

(excerpt some part) The government increase 10 years conservation measure from 40% to 90% and forest and rangeland area/people from 17% to 25% to recover (forest and rangeland), using potential of private sector aiming to develop planting of fruit tree and non-fruit tree, forest park, agriculture and timber industries.

JICA Expert note; the national target figure has none of support evidence on budget, system and man-power. But from the point of the project operation, it is important that the savior restriction on available tree and seed species for sowing and planting has taken out for expand forest and rangeland area.

4) UNDP carbon sequestration project in Birjand, South Khorasan province

Stage of the UNDP project at present is 3rd year of 2nd phase. From the point of participatory method, Village Development Group(VDG) forming, promoting VDG on the line of development and vegetation recovery operation have had conducted during the 1st phase, while more wide collaboration activities among the area, sector and organizations concerned and preparation for independence of post project and vegetation recovery operation also are conducted.

Findings on topics of Community Development, Vegetation recovery, Participatory Method and Microcredit are as follows;

①Community Development,

It is highly appreciated that NRWGO's attitude of tackling with both vegetation recovery and Community Development even the project is an international project.

②Vegetation recovery (Carbon sequestration)

Vegetation recovery operation has been conducted as government investment using GEF fund and Iranian Fund. Vegetation recovery technology for promising in Arid-area is applied. Within the extent of recovered site observation, the area is not difficult site in socio-economic situation and the operation has successfully be performed. When compared with operational and socio-economic condition of Bazoft area, it can be fair to say that it is far difficult in Bazoft area.

③Group forming and application of participatory method

Visit and explain method until village selection and group forming stage has applied. After the candidate village was confirmed, explanation of PRA and micro-credit follows and go into implementation stage.

Contact attitude of UNDP people to Villagers are; i. deciding implementation of micro-credit system, explain/ implementation follows, ii. Training of specific topics, of which villagers have their will to implement, have conducted, iii. encourage new businesses for a personal base.

JICA expert note on procedure; Here at our project, the project selected and decided villages for operation, conducted PRA and other survey then selected activities considering high prioritized items consulting with villagers concerned. Training items required for implementation were conducted by needs.

④Micro-credit method

The UNDP micro-credit method to mitigate poverty, business creation and community development seemed not matured to meet the scope on many of VDG participants income generation, may be too small micro-credit as funding source.

For VDG, many of training have implemented, and when a person has intended to begin business, necessary initial fund for the business have been supplied from the micro-credit fund, individually prepared fund by the person and the UNDP project. The business form seems not group work but a person who already have high potential and resource is solely operating.

The UNDP project emphasized improvement and conscious of livelihood, such effect as activation of woman and woman's tolerance to go out side, ect. by the micro-credit activities.

⑤ Contribution of Vegetation recovery operation for Community Development

Up to now, much of income generation opportunities have provided through UNDP vegetation recovery operation, in the séance of Village development promotion. It is heavily expected such as that public investment for vegetation recovery operation shall get a position of a measures for community development.

(2) Compiling of “A strategic Action Report on NRWGO Capacity Development” (Final version)

The contents have been sub-divided, reconstructed and newly created Part I: A strategy for action on NRWGO Capacity Development (CD) and Part II: A study on multi-spectral element affecting NRWGO Capacity Development. In the Part I, CD strategy for project implementation has summarized in a process table for action, based on previous field studies and analysis. In the Part II contains basic information which includes multi-spectral elements and its analysis.

The contents supplemented are summarized as Summary table 1 Available resources of the Project, status and Adaptive operation strategy Summary table 2: Activities strategy for Capacity Development of NRWGO (Operation Process of activities for each sector) which indicates strategy applied until now and up to the end of this project. The contents of the tables include results of field survey and analysis in the draft report of 2nd year and new findings acquired and its analysis through operation of 3rd year that the contents of summary tables may written standing on the ground and may adaptive for the present project environment.

Mid-term review team recommended new activity items on drafting Guidelines; Forest and rangeland regeneration guideline and Guideline concerning participation, assuming to use for extension activities and which include experiences on participatory works, are included in the Summary table 2: Activities strategy for Capacity Development of NRWGO.

The contents of the CD strategy report are as follows;

Part I A Strategy for Action on NRWGO Capacity Development (CD)

1. Extent of consideration on the CD strategy
2. Method of the CD strategy
3. Term of CD strategy –its meaning and scope of works -
 - 3.1. Recognition on the CD strategy at the beginning of the project start
 - 3.2. A Strategy for Action on NRWGO Capacity Development (CD)

Part II A study on multi-spectral element affecting NRWGO Capacity Development

4. Scope of Works on the item.
 - 4.1. Definition of the word: “Basic strategy”
 - 4.2. The Basic strategy and the scope of works on the item
 - 4.3. Definition of the CD strategy and issues to be considered

- 4.3.1. Definition of the CD
- 4.3.2. Definition of Strategy
- 4.3.3. Capacity Development
- 4.3.4. Factors to be considered to formulate the strategy
- 5. Method of understanding on various factors which affect for NRWGO`s organization staffs capacity
 - 5.1. Limitation of method of understanding on various factors
 - 5.2. Specific method of understanding of the various factors
- 6. Present status of NRWGO`s organization and activities
 - 6.1. NRWGO`s organization and tasks
 - 6.2. Members and contents of the tasks
 - 6.3. Survey, planning and operation
- 7. Evaluation of its operation –through sample survey in villages in Tarom and Mazerashte-
 - 7.1. Present situation of operation
 - 7.2. Present situation of forest and rangeland
 - 7.3. Evaluation of operation
- 8. Environment of NRWGO staffs
 - 8.1 Office
 - 8.2 Staff members and way of operation
 - 8.3. Duties and treatment of staffs
 - 8.4. Education
 - 8.5. Office condition
 - 8.6. Field work condition
- 9. NRWGO`s tasks and land management system
 - 9.1. Present situation of forest and rangeland management system
 - 9.2. Reasons of land management system reformation
 - 9.3. Measures to be take when the land system reformation
- 10. Economic policy of Agriculture, forestry and animal grazing and relation to Forest and rangeland management
- 11. NRWGO`s task and Local communities
 - 11.1. Village as tribal group and village administration
 - 11.2. Permanent dwellers and nomad
 - 11.3. Permanent dwelling promotion policy for nomad
 - 11.4. Transaction period of nomad
- 12. Administrative policy for forest, rangeland and watershed management
 - 12.1 Political, socio-economic environment and economic policy
for forest and rangeland recovery and for watershed management
 - 12.2 NRWGO`s organization and improvement of working system
 - 12.3. Measures to be taken for vegetation recovery
 - 12.4. Community Development (Mountainous village community development)
- 13. CD strategy for NRWGO
 - 13.1. A Strategy for Action on the CD concerned major factors to be studied
 - 13.2 Relevance of Basic Strategy
 - 13.3. End note for a Strategy for Action on the CD

3.2.3 Forest and Rangeland management

Output2; regeneration of Forest and Rangeland are enhanced in the targeted villages)

Activity number: [33-1] Holding of WS,etc to formulate VAPs

[34] Review, Revise and implementation of Training Plan for CFs

[35-1] Implementation of Forest and Rangeland regeneration Plan

(Forest and Rangeland regeneration activities appropriate for each conditions of model conservation areas)

[35-2] Implementation of Forest and Rangeland regeneration Plan

(Implementation of Planting, Agro-forestry, Soil erosion control etc.)

[33-2] Supporting of drafting of Robotkoh sub-village highland development

(1) Holding of WS, etc. to formulate VAPs

VAP has scheduled to draft by each sector; Forest and Rangeland, Community Development (Agriculture improvement) and Community Development (Improvement of Livelihood). VAP of Forest and Rangeland sector of last year has reviewed and revised.

WS of Forest and Rangeland for the revision has held, also, and to inform and understand what are going on in the Village, Inter-sectoral Joint WSs have held at start and end of 3rd year.

(2) CF Training

CF training have been held by OJT method in general; such works as preparation for WS of village and 5 village Joint WS and daily communication and coordination for project implementation.

Sector specific CF trainings, which include Guard man training, Inter-village study tour aiming to know activities of each village and to have better opinions for their own village, Firebreak construction method training and Check dam construction training, have conducted.

(3) Implementation of Forest and Rangeland regeneration Plan

(Forest and Rangeland regeneration activities appropriate for each conditions of model conservation areas, Implementation of Planting, Agro-forestry, Soil erosion control etc.)

1) 3rd year VAP drafting and signing of Forest and Rangeland sector in each village

Expert visit and consultation has conducted at the initial stage of 3rd year, and Sectoral WS of Forest and Rangeland has held to consult with and decide contents of 3rd year VAP, which has drafted and signed with concerned parties. Concluded contents for implementation in each village are summarized as following table of ○marked in each Colum of planed line, of which most of items have implemented as scheduled, and △marked items are initiated but not completed..

Village name	Contents of activities	3 rd year activities	
		Planned	Achieved
Gazestan	Create grassland conservation area(decide it after examination)	○	△
	Maintenance of Fence for conservation area	○	○
	Monitoring of regeneration experiment plot	○	○
	Cultivation of medicinal plant	○	△
	Planting in public land (nearby school)	○	○
	Establishment of small scale nursery	○	○
Tabarak Sofla	Area Marking of conservation area	○	○
	Maintenance of Fence for conservation area	○	○
	Monitoring of regeneration experiment plot	○	○
	Monitoring of regeneration experimentation plot	○	○
	Construction of Check dam	○	○
	Cultivation of medicinal plant	○	○
Tarom	Establishment of small scale nursery	○	○
	Area Marking of conservation area	○	○
	Maintenance of Fence for conservation area	○	○
	Monitoring of regeneration experiment plot	○	○
	Artificial regeneration (direct seeding)	○	○
	New regeneration experimentation	○	○
Durak Sofla	Planting in public land (nearby school)	○	△
	Area Marking of conservation area	○	○
	Monitoring of regeneration experiment plot	○	○
	Artificial regeneration (direct seeding of <i>Quercus</i> spp.)	○	○
	Cultivation of medicinal plant	○	○
	Strengthening of Check dam	○	○
Mazeras hte	Introduction of Agro-forestry	○	△
	Establishment of small scale nursery	○	○
	Area Marking of conservation area	○	○
	Monitoring of regeneration experiment plot	○	○
Common items	Cultivation of medicinal plant	○	○
	Strengthening of Check dam	○	○
Common items	Guard man training	○	○
	Inter-village study tour	○	○

2) Implementation of VAP

Status of Activities during the 3rd year in Forest and Rangeland are as follows;

① Maintenance of conservation area for forest regeneration

A conservation area for forest regeneration have established in each village during the 2nd year. The conservation areas have been maintained during the 3rd year. The area have established late in the 2nd year and regeneration has got apparent in spring season of 3rd year.

Conservation area watching; A guard man has employed during March to November to safe guard the conservation area of each village and ordered to watch the areas. Binocular, uniform and etc. have prepared for effective watch around works.

Maintenance of fence for specific conservation area: Maintenance and repair have implemented. No

damage were found fences in Gazestan and Tarom village, while in Tabarak village, repair work has done to recover damages as bent or buried caused by pushed or cut soils of road improvement construction work of road construction department.

Signboard for conservation area: General guidance board which express area and location of each conservation area have already prepared during 2nd year and small signboard to indicate the territory of conservation area have manufactured and installed.

Regeneration monitoring survey: Small monitoring plots have established to monitor regeneration status of each conservation area and have been monitored by a employed local expert. The survey has conducted and analysis report has prepared based on the survey result of spring, summer and autumn season, using established experiment plots of natural and artificial (by seeding) regeneration of *Quercus* spp.

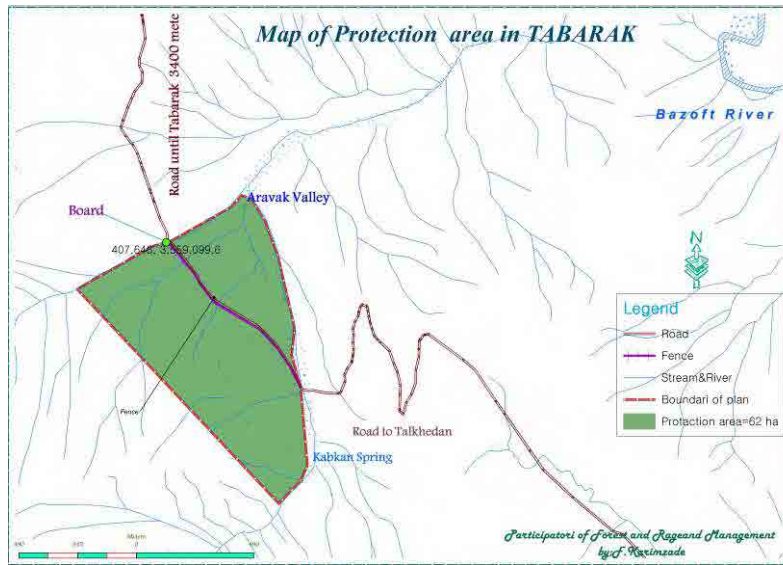
Seeding of *Quercus* seeds: This year was rich year in fruiting of *Quercus* seeds. The seeding works have conducted in Tarom and Durak Sofla village from since early November as scheduled.

Cultivation of medicinal plant: This year was rich year in fruiting of wild celery seeds and that enough quantity of the seeds has obtained. These seeds have sown in the conservation area in Durak Sofla and Mazerashte village. While in Gazestan village, new conservation area establishment and seeding of wild celery has planed. But it has postponed to 4th year due to land right issue could not be solved within the 3rd year end.

Statuses of conservation area in each village are summarized as tables below.

Table; Status of conservation area in each village (the state of 1st to 3rd year)

Gazestan	
<p>Area ; 6ha, Barbed wire Fence; 600m Guard man; 1 person/month Regeneration experiment plot; established The area facing to western, gentle slope, well preserved old Quercus mother trees(DBH; more than 40cm) for natural regeneration experimentation. Control plots are allocated neighbour to the area, typically National Forest in southern part is a bare land caused by over grazing.</p>	
Contents	Problems
<p>> State of 1st year; The protection area will be established near the proposal area which expert discussed to conserve the forest and farmland. The size of protection area was not decided in this time. It is said that there is no problem about land ownership (8 families). Village leader accepted to set up the fence in the protection area (the condition is that the fence will not occupy not only one family but also other family).</p> <p>> State of 2nd year; Consensus building on the land utilization right has obtained during the 2nd year. VAP binding and Fence construction has completed</p> <p>State of 3rd year; Grass recovery and Quercus natural regeneration have observed. The Quercus juvenile seedlings are surviving in Autumn. Up ground grass biomass (dry weight) of minimum sized plots inside the conservation area have measured. Wild celery seeds have planed to sow in rangeland of high land aiming to establish new conservation area. Land right negotiation were not succeeded that which has post paned to 4th year.</p>	<p>> Issue in the 1st year; To inform, to have opinion of land right owners and to have agreement among them. (The issue above has resolved in 2nd year)</p> <p>> Condition of the new conservation area establishment was; i. the project prepare the seeds ii. Villagers will sow the seeds and safe guard the area. The villagers could not get agreement with villagers and nomad concerned on the land right issue.</p>

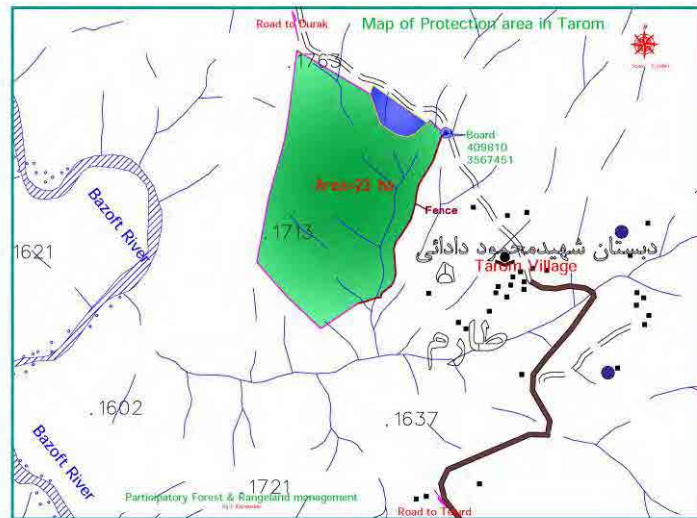


Area ; 60ha, Barbed wire Fence; 700m Guard man; 1 person/month Regeneration experiment plot; established The area facing east, gentle slope, upside road is rich in moisture content. Middle sized Quercus trees(Maximum DBH; app. 20cm) Natural regeneration experiment site.

Control plot allocated nearby and outside the area. National Forest in southern part is a typical bare land caused by over grazing.

Contents	Problems
<p>> Status in the 1st year; A cooperative already has a plan to establish 60ha conservation area. The cooperative has anxious about disturbance by the project on their plan, while the conservation area has not yet permitted by NRWGO.</p> <p>> Status in the 2nd year; No problem on land right issue was confirmed. NRWGO permitted the conservation area establishment (Minimum level by CP) and VAP has bonded. Barbed wire fence along a road has constructed down side of the road. On the other 2(two) side; 1 side along a river has stone blocked and dead fence along a main river. No guard facility along the upside conservation area.</p> <p>> Status in the 3rd year; Grass and Quercus are naturally regenerated. Especially regeneration of upside road area are vigorous which of situation looks like grasses were regenerated spending only a year. The Quercus juvenile seedlings are still surviving in Autumn. Much of sprout from stumps have observed. Material for Stone fence reinforcement has prepared for 4th year construction.</p>	<p>> Issue of 1st year; The project concept shall be cleared for the cooperative and Mutual understanding will be necessary. This area seems a candidate area for conservation area establishment.</p> <p>> in 2nd year, NRWGO has supplied seeds and planted seedlings in approximately 10ha of upside conservation area as</p> <p>> During 3rd years, especially upside conservation area, because of excellent regeneration of grasses, nomad and its animals have come into the area from 4 direction and having grass eaten damages. The villagers group has requested to NRWGO to install fence. But the request has rejected because of, according to NRWGO staff concerned, JICA managed area.</p> <p>Road surface improvement activity have had damaged the fence and which has repaired by the project.</p>

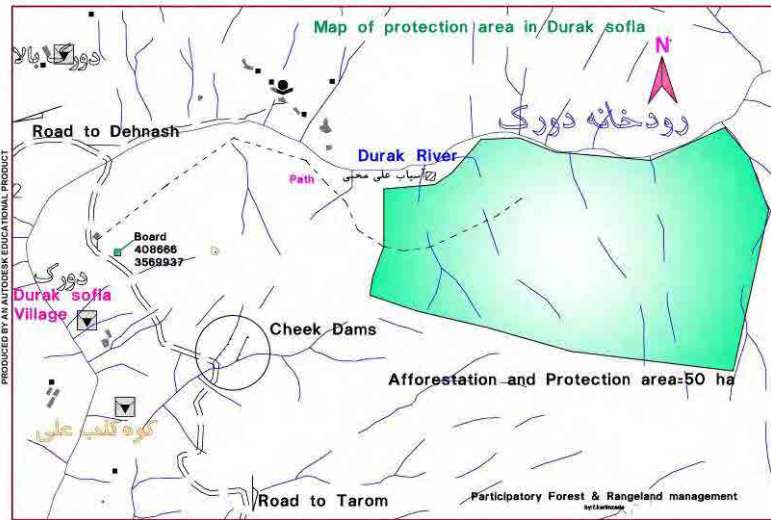
Tarom



Area ; 40ha, Barbed wire Fence has partly installed; Guard man; 1 person/month, Regeneration experiment plot; established
 The area faces to east and south. Silty soil texture. Dominant trees are approximately 20 years old Quercus trees, multi-shooted trunks, a few to 10. No fruiting has found. Crown density is medium.

Contents	Problems
<p>> Status of 1st year; Candidate conservation area recommended at initial stage was a area which NRWGO once conducted their operation, but due to steep slope and downfall of ground was found that judged as un-suitable. A area, having suitable geological and appropriate forest condition and suitable from view point of extension for forest conservation, was found.</p> <p>> Status of 2nd year; Location has identified and VAP has bonded. Barbed wire fence, parallel to a river of South-east-south side from road, has installed. Other than the fence, open boundary of 2 side.</p> <p>>Status of 3rd year; More than 90% of the sown and germinated Quercus have developed their leaves, less additional growth during and after the summer and surviving in autumn.</p> <p>During the 3rd year NRWGO project has initiated with planting of domestic species including Quercus species and wild Celery seeds have sown.</p>	<p>> Issue of 1st year; Opinion of both villagers and experts shall be reflected and decided on conservation area selection.</p> <p>> This process has passed without conflict during the 2nd year)</p> <p>> Land right owners are living mainly in Durak Sofla, neighboring village, problem concerning employment of guard man and regeneration area marker pile pulling out damage have happened. And pulling out damage on public land planting (school planting) by some unsatisfied parson has continuously be happened in Tabarak village area.</p>

Durak Sofla

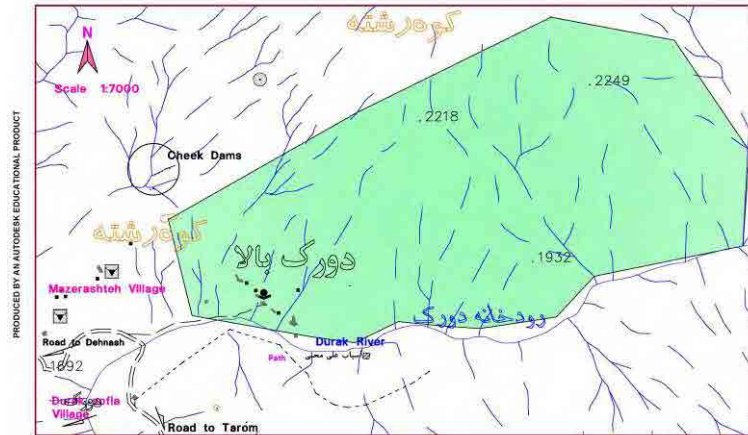


Area ; 40ha at start, then expanded to approximately 200ha. Without Fence; Guard man; 1 person/month Regeneration experiment plot; established.

The conservation area locate northern slope, left side of devastate river. The middle and lower side of slope degree is rather steep and revealing land slide form. Neighboring Mazerashte village have got damage a few years ago by soil and stone flow that they removed the village location to up hill present site.

Contents	Problems
<p>> Status of 1st year; in January 2011, the conservation area has assigned by NRWGO Koohrang office. Boundary of the area has confirmed by the staffs of Holing office. After the establishment, Quercus regeneration have found in the area.</p> <p>> Status of 2nd year; VAP has bonded in 2011. Only guardsman and no fence budget only has allocated. Regeneration experiment plots have established.</p> <p>> Status of 3rd year; the conservation area upside river has surveyed in September 2012. Germinated several seedlings/tree and its growth have observed. Grass recovery has confirmed by a distant view from Mazerashte hill in October.</p>	<p>> Issue in 1st year; representative of the village expressed his view that fruit trees cultivation is preferable to recover the conservation area. It is necessary to verify the contents of forest management plan and forestry law concerned. Community development group has proposed to NRWGO the area as a suitable site for fruit garden establishment, but rejected.</p> <p>> 2nd year, the candidate area for fruit garden have eliminated and the conservation area has established.</p> <p>> 3rd year: Display board has installed upside of neighboring un-permitted cultivated field and some part of the board has peeled away.</p> <p>The village has had inside trouble some history between small sub-villages concerned and which may be a cause of fighting on payment among assigned guard men. New CFs, from both of sub-villages, have selected by villagers of Forest and rangeland concerned.</p>

Mazerashte



Area ; 800ha at start, without Fence; Guard man; 1 person/month, Regeneration experiment plot; established Durak Sofla and Mazerashte village have wide conservation area. There still have many subject to be solved and to be established ways to manage wide area to eliminate or effectively control the exceeded animal grazing

Contents	Problems
<p>> Status of 1st year; the conservation area has already established and managed on around 2000m level area. The village have no new conservation area. Many of Gully erosion have generated, increased and growing worse. The village representative expected for JICA to construct check dam to prevent soil erosion.</p> <p>> Status of 2nd year; VAP has bonded in 2011. The area include path for animal grazing. A guardsman budget only has allocated by JICA order. Regeneration experiment plots have established.</p> <p>2011 year was memorized as Big drought year. The villager have reported that grazers have had cut trees for animal fodder during the November the month of which were no grass season and the fact was reported to NRWGO. There were no response from NRWGO and because which was critically important that A meeting of CFs inviting police chief and other concerned NRWGO staff has held to respond the request.</p> <p>> Status in the 3rd year; Natural regeneration status were surveyed. Wild celery seeds have sown in the high land area (2000m or more) of the conservation area, of which activity has once planed in 2011, but due to 2011 was the poor fruiting year and difficult collect seeds that has failure to work.</p>	<p>> Issue in 1st year; soil erosion control measure of size and numbers shall be examined to meet the budgetary ceiling.</p> <p>> On the said illegal cutting, similar case as 2011, was reported in September 2012. The fact, including state of affairs, shall be studied even the site is remote area. Within the conservation area, many evidences of beating branches to feed animals escaping the guardsman watching have been observed.</p> <p>Decreases of brances are causing declination of vigor and which may finally lead to death of trees.</p>

② Planting in public land

During the environment week in March, planting in public land, primary school surrounding area in Gazestan and Tarom village, have implemented with participation of the teachers and pupils. Planted seedling pulling put damage has appeared in Tarom village. The suspected person is not identified that instruction was given to prevent the kind of case. The project will conduct the planting again in Tarom in the 4th year. In Gazestan, watering could not continued during the summer vacation of the school and some of seedlings have dead and Donkey eat damage also were happened that survived seedlings have covered by wire net.

③ Agro-forestry

Planned agro-forestry activity in Durak Sofla village has postponed, due to appropriate site could not identified by land right issues among villagers. After the mid-term review recommendation, inter-group, forest and rangeland and Community Development, meeting has held and concluded that both group will collaborate and share the agroforestry activities. Appropriate site finding survey have conducted in Gazestan, Tabarak Sofla and Mazerashte village.

④ Check dam

During the 2nd year, check dams in gully have constructed in Mazerashte and Durak Sofla village. During the 3rd year, new check dam have constructed in Tabarak Sofla village and training has been done. Reinforcement work for constructed check dam was required because of snow melting and water flow in spring time. Such a kind of maintenances shall continuously be done. Vegetation recovery of check dam surroundings and vegetation simple wooden net fence method introduction will be examined.

⑤ Small scale nursery

Walnuts seed sowing has done in the small scale nursery established in Tabarak village. New small scale nurseries have created in Durak Sofla and Gazestan village.

3) Procurement Local experts and supervisor

Local experts have employed and implemented the activities above. It was examined and confirmed that whether there were double assignment between NRWGO operation and the project operation.

Activity	External expert and supervisor	Reason for selection
Fence maintenance	Mr. Amin Mohamad karimi	Mr. Karimi has experience of NRWGO project and knows field in Bazoft.
Check dam construction and reinforcement	Mr. Amin Borjian.	Mr. Bourjun has experience of NRWGO project and majored in watershed management in Shahrekord university.
Experiment of regeneration	Mr. Hojattolah Khedri	Dr. Khedri work in Shahrekord university as a research assistant and come from Bazoft area. He is good at field work.
Sowing of oak, Small scale nursery construction Medicinal plat sowing	Mr. Ezatollah Soleimani	Mr. Soleimani worked at Koohrang district office of NRWGO. He majored in medicinal plant and fruit tree planting in Shahrekord university

4) Procurement of material for construction and planting works

The project has procured the materials for the activities in Bazoft as much as possible. Other than above, the project has procured the materials mainly in Shahrekord.

5) Issues on each activity

① Maintenance of conservation area

Boundary of conservation area of Mazerashte village was not clear that GPS survey has been done. Drake Sofla conservation area included land right owner of both upside and downside sub-village residents and other NRWGO conservation area of Durak Sofla also have unstable safe guard situation those are causing inside village instability that which shall be rearranged at the starting period of 4th project year. In Tabarak village, because there are too much invasion of Nomad especially to the upside conservation area that CF is wondering whether it is possible to safeguard the area or the upside area should be eliminated from the conservation area.

② Road construction in Tabarak conservation area concerned

Constructed fence problem during the end of 2nd year has resolved according to the road construction office. In the 3rd year, road improvement work has suddenly begun and some part of fence have damaged that repair work have conducted. After the expected road surface reformation work(asphalt coating work), situation of the fence shall be examined.

③ Situation of activities in villages

Forest and rangeland CF is a representative of the group work in each village. Insufficient information transfer and arrangement among the group members of Durak Sofla forest and rangeland group has raised and during the end of 3rd year, new representatives have selected. The contract method for the conservation area watching may have needs to be reconsidered to escape from trouble of inside village.

④ Medicinal plant seeds

Cost sharing system, which is the way that the project provide seeds and villagers work to digging hole and sowing, has applied in 3 villages (Mazerashte, Durak Sofla and Gazestan village). The planted cost sharing system has well worked in Mazerashte and Durak Sofla village, of which sowing site was in the existing conservation area. While in Gazestan village, new conservation area for the medicinal seed sowing purpose has planted but arrangement of in village and out village Nomad people on land right and watching cost for conservation has not completed that the plan and implementation has postponed to 4th year.

⑤ Land ownership

As seen in the case of new conservation area establishment in Gazestan, in case of new conservation area establishment at the stage of grassland management plan formulation, efficient survey and consultation will be necessary.

⑥ Consultation and arrangement with Community Development Group etc.

A Joint meeting with Community development experts has held to rearrange activities on agro-forestry

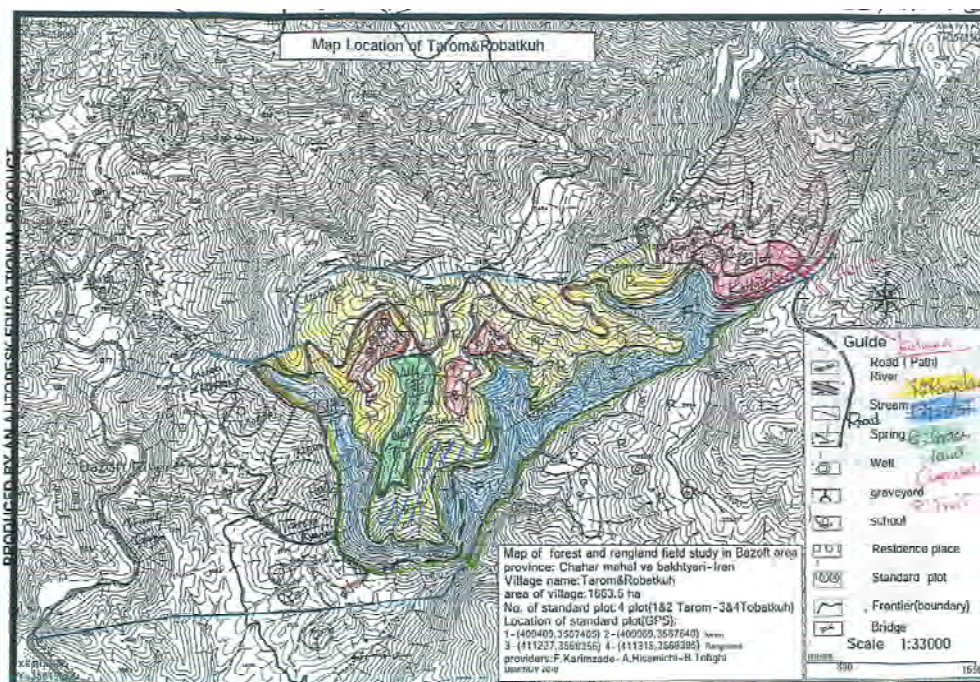
and seedlings raising activities as a follow up work for recommendation of mid-term review team. Not only holding of Joint meeting of Forest and Rangeland Group and Community Development Group, JOT meetings, which have been held irregularly by needs, shall be held regularly, including Capacity Development/Training group, and saving enough time to elevate participants to grasp overall activities of the project.

(3) Assistance for Robatkoh sub-village’s high land development plan

Registered official residences of villagers in Robatkoh sub-village locate in neighbour province of Khuzestan and Esfahan. Number of land right owners or land utilization right owners of the Robatkoh highland is counted approximately 200 persons. Tarom & Robatkoh multi-cooperative which are dormant state in long time, hereinafter called as “T&R cooperative”, newly selected young managing director Mr. Mohammad Reza Kazemi who lives in Esfahan province. We went to field survey twice. 1st time with Mr.Mohammadi, technical deputy of NRWGO, and 2nd time Mr.Kazemi, manager of cooperative, because of the action plan which had been submitted by M&R cooperative to us was just like list of their willing without any actual survey on land condition and their social situation etc.

Then a development study on Robatkoh highland utilization (summary results of survey) has drafted. As mentioned that the action plans which had been submitted from T&R cooperative was just concept and wishing list plan, so it should be reviewed totally. That field survey report which include; ①consideration on field natural condition for improvement of over-grazing bared land, ②checking the land rights relationships according to each big family, ③making rough plan of land utilization based on the field survey about development potential on utilization of forest and rangeland, and ④the process and needed survey items for request the permission of land utilization from NRWGO, which T&R cooperative would make forest and rangeland management detail plan for future.

Above summary results of survey) and the matrix of process and needed survey items for request the permission of land utilization from NRWGO has explained to C/P and Mr.Kazemi.



3.2.4 Rural Community Development

Output3: Alternative income source for forest and rangeland conservation are introduced in the target villages.

Activity Number: [33-1] Workshop for making VAP

[34] Review, revise and implement of training plan for CF

[36-1] Implementation of VAP on alternative income activities (Agriculture improvement)

[36-2] Implementation of VAP on alternative income source activities (Livelihood improvement)

[33-2] Monitoring of Capacity Development effectiveness to the villagers, evaluation and feed back to VAP

(1) Workshop for making VAP

The workshops for review and making on VAP were held in 5 villages, in each field by each expert. In addition, the whole cross-sector workshops were held 2 times, at the beginning and ending of activities of 3rd year, for letting know the villagers the project activities. Outline of the beginning workshop is below;

Purpose: ① Let the more villagers to know the project activities and our strategy.

② The OJT occasion for CF capacity development through the presentation of activities.

Schedule:

Date	Village
30 of April, 2012	Inter-village WS: Gazestan, Tabarak Sofla The day before inter-village workshop, CF had other WS for preparation of presentation of activities.
1 of May, 2012	Inter-village WS: Tarom, Durak Sofla, Mazerashte The day before inter-village workshop, CF had other WS for preparation of presentation of activities.
2 of May, 2012	Whole CF seminar in MOJA, Telurd

Outlines of workshops of each village:

The facilitator was Mr.Karimzadeh, C/P of Forest & Rangeland, each field CF presented their activities. It took around 1 hour, including 25minutes presentation by CF. Every workshop showed the village character, like having many problems between the villagers, supporting CF for presentation etc...

Table: Outlines of workshop in every village

Date time, participants	Contents
Gazestan 30 April 10:40~12:30 mosque Men:8 Women:5 Children:10 Men: mainly CF came. Women: Participants live near the mosque, and brought their	The presentations about Forest & Rangeland activities and Community Development activities; wild celery training and sewing training were presented by CF. CF were using the paper which CF and experts had made the day before WS. After the presentation, it had question answer session. At the beginning, there were not any opinion and question, but gradually the participants said their opinions and requests to the project, like bellows; - Except Gazestan, other pilot villages established orchard. Within this project period, is there any support for orchard establishment? We need technical training and support. - We planted Peach by ourselves, but we are lack of technical knowledge and budget for fencing to protect from the animals. - Under the forest & rangeland activity, we planted trees in the school yard and we put the name of students who had planted. But in this village, there are so many free donkeys, for the protection the trees from donkeys, we need fence or barrier. - We are thinking on expand the protection area, so we are protecting the surrounding the protection area where protected by project by ourselves independently.

<p>children.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the protected area, there are 1,000 of Quercus seedling are survived and the grass also grow thickly. There are dangers of forest fire, therefore it is better to pay attention for natural regeneration treatment like cutting the grass. Also it is needed to make fire break. We can be labors for cutting grass and bring then to the livestock. - Medicinal plants seeds have been germinated, we have more expectation for future. - Formerly there ware many wild celery in these area, we want to recover it again. <p>After that, Mr.Mishima explained that the project has limitation of invest, the project can implement some trainings and approach to the governmental office. It is better way to talk with MOJA about the support of orchard. Regarding sewing training, Ms.Parhan additionally explained the step which women had taken up to the beginning the sewing course.</p>
<p>Tabarak Sofla 30 April 15:30~16:40 Mosque</p>	<p>Mr.Aliadad Khodaverdi presented about Forest & Rangeland activities and orchard establishment, Ms.Soghra Khodaverdi presented about sewing training and Kelussia training.</p> <p>Mr.Aliadad Khodaverdi said that we want to restore the nature like former condition, we must take participatory method, because the land area per person is decreased because increasing the population compared to before. Therefore, we need additional 20 activities for developing our village besides JICA project; small fish pond, check dam and soil erosion control, expand orchard area, small hen management, milk cow management, honey production, vegetable cultivation, irrigation system for farmland, forest conservation, fruits trees plantation to the bared land, effective use of farmland, training for men, nursery, mushroom cultivation, etc..</p> <p>Ms.Khodaverdi expressed her opinion that she wants to receive the bank loan after the acquirement of sewing certification from the technical institute.</p> <p>In Q&A session, someone told that there are 7,000ha of forest land but there are 300ha of farmland in Tabarak Sofla, which is the reason that we try to benefit from the utilization of forest which exist in our village. Through this project, we try to use the opportunity to start several activities jointly.</p> <p>After that, Mr.Mishima explained that the project has limitation that we can do, but implementation of training for villagers is possible for the project scheme.</p> <p>Additionally, some villagers said that sewing training will be a good confidence for trainees and villagers, because school teachers had asked to order the school uniform to trainees.</p>
<p>Mazerashte 1 May 9:25~10:30 House of Mr.Horsid Eidvandi Men:15 Women:15 Mainly CF, gathering many villagers.</p>	<p>Mr.Karimzadeh explained the purpose of this meeting, afterward Mr.Horsid Eidibandi presented forest & rangeland activities, Mr.Goli Eidivandi presented orchard activities and Ms.Eidivandi presented sewing training. They used their paper which had been made in the day before presentation with project experts.</p> <p>In the Q&A session, they expressed some question and opinions.</p> <p>Regarding orchard, someone questioned that this orchard which established this year, the owners are few families, so do we have any plan to expand this kind of activities. C/P explained that this orchard is like one example for villagers, we are not sure it will be successful or no. this is a trial model activity.</p> <p>Regarding forest conservation, only our participation to some activities can not help to conserve the forest, it needs some benefit from the forest, planting fruits trees like walnuts and participants will receive some benefit from it. (This opinion is one kind of criticize about the walnuts which don't have fruits are distributed by NRWGO to Bazofta area before.</p> <p>After the WS, each CF would prepare the papers again for the next day presentation with supporting by who can write finely.</p>
<p>Durak Sofla 1 May 11:45~13:30 In front of the house of Mr.Mohebi Men:15 Women:12</p>	<p>It took more time to wait their discussion between upside and downside people, upside people complained that every WS hold in downside is not fair, they said that there are more persons than downside, the project might be hold WS in upside. But finally, upside people did not attend this WS.</p> <p>There are some participants who live in Khuzestan, then Mr.Karimzadeh took more time for explanation our project purpose. But the participants who came from Khuzestan required to making bid check dam for control of soil erosion. C/P gave them a information what from the budgetary limitation of the project, we choose the simple stone masonry check dam which the villagers could make by themselves.</p> <p>After that Mr.Samuel Mohebi presented forest & rangeland activities, Mr.Ghasem Mohebi presented orchard activates and Ms.Mohebi presented sewing training.</p>

	<p>Regarding protected area, someone raise up one opinion; many people earn their living by having sheep and goats, if the protected area would be expanded, how they can live without grazing their animals, and also we would have a problem of fuel wood.</p> <p>Regarding orchard, they complained the walnuts which don't have fruits distributed by NRWGO.</p> <p>They expressed that they wanted to have medicinal plants and wild celery activities. Then they listed the activities which they thought to need to be implemented; forestry seed for reforestation, check dam constriction, medicinal plants/wild celery cultivation, support to fishery and honey production, fuel wood supply and increasing the number of forest guardsman, etc...</p> <p>Regarding orchard, at the beginning, they would establish in national land, but NRWGO could not allow it, therefore they established in private land. The condition at the time when they started to establish, materials required would be prepared by project, the workforce would be provide by villagers side. The irrigation system was not completed, CF asked about irrigation system to the land owners whose land related to project orchard land, one participant shouted to all. The man who ware shouting in the WS lives in middle part of Durak Sofla, and that part can not use sufficient water, that was the reason that he was angry about irrigation. He could not to stop be angry, our project staff took him out from WS. There are some problems related water use right between villagers.</p> <p>Regarding sewing training, it took more times for selection of site for training, and several times they have face to shortage of materials for training, they wish to receive bank loan after finishing the course.</p> <p>There are so many questions from villagers side about orchard and protected area, Iranian expert answered individually.</p>
<p>Tarom 1 May 15:30~16:30 Mr.Abolghasem Kazemi house Men:4 Women:3</p>	<p>Mr.Abolghasem Kazemi presented orchard activities, Mr.Heilora Kazemi presented forest & rangeland activities and Ms.Kazemi presented sewing training. The papers which showed Forest & rangeland activities are prepared by C/P Mr.Karimzadeh in yesterday.</p> <p>Mr.Musa Kazemi who is the one of the owner of orchard, complained the high labor expenses and problem of pipe of irrigation. Public plantation activities, they planted in the primary school yard, but someone picked up the trees which students ware planted, then the teacher is confused. They estimated that the land is nearby Durak Sofla land, so the land owner from Durak Sofla wanted to show his land boundary by picking up trees near his land.</p> <p>After the WS, Iranian experts explained to CF about the presentation in Telurd.</p>

5 village whole joint seminar:

At the beginning, we had imagined that this WS would be a exchange of opinion in each CF. therefore, we considered that they would show their complaints, then we would find the solution with other villagers CF. But fortunately, we could have high rank guests like the Chief Representative of JICA Iranian Office, the general Director of NRWGO and personal form FRWO, so we would consider this seminar as presentation training for CF. We were anxious about their petition in this kind of opportunity for them, thanks to Mr.Karimizadeh facilitations, we could work without any delay. Especially women CFs were so nervous at the beginning, but finally they showed them opinions about the problems of training course and others with their willing. This opportunity which CF could presented in from of high rank persons was so good for them to aware of themselves as CF.

(2) Review, revise and implement of training plan for CF

It is implemented in each sector through OJT. The main contents of OJT are communication between project side and villagers, information to villagers, organize villagers opinions etc... Some particular training by each field ware held; in forest & rangeland field, guardsman training, check dam construction training, fire break making training and exchange their experience between CFs, community development

field, site visit to developed good site of orchard in the province. Furthermore, in the preparation for mentioned WS and seminar, CF prepared their presentation papers and they clarified their activities. It helped for conscious to their CF status.

(3) Implementation of VAP on Agriculture Development (Orchard establishment)

1) Agreement of VAP

Village Action Plan (VAP) was prepared through discussion and signed by Village Representative and Project Team with mutual understanding. CF, as representatives are below;

Site	Person
Tabarak Sofla	Mr. Alidad Khodaverdi
Tarom- Site1	Mr. Abolghasem Kazemi
Tarom- Site2	Mr. Mosa Kazemi
Dural Sofla	Mr. Mohammad Ghasem Mohebi
Mazerashte	Mr. Gholi Eidivandi

2) Procurement of materials for orchards establishment and construction

①Materials

Materials which were bought and stored during the Second-Year were utilized to construct five orchards in villages.

Table: Used Materials for orchard establishment

Item	Unit	Quantity	Specification	Remarks
Land area	ha	3.2	Private lands, belonging to villagers based on evidences	Circumference 1794 m
Length of fence	m	1794	Metal fence of 2 m width and 5 cm mesh size	Galvanized, high quality, diameter of mesh wire 3 mm
Length of pole for fixing fence	m	1458	Metal poles of 5 cm diameter, and thickness of 3 mm	Galvanized, high quality. Include those use in making gate
Sand and gravel	ton	142	Include those for water-pond construction	Fine sand 50%, coarse sand 30%, and gravel 20%
Cement	ton	18	Include those for water pond construction	High quality
Water pump	No.	1	Single-phase, 15-Ampere	Use at one site only
Polyethylene pipe	m	1880	2-inch and 4-inch in diameter	Medium quality
Electrical cable	m	150	20-Ampere	For pump operation
Cast-iron pipe	m	8	6-inch in diameter	Use for road crossing at one site only
Gate	No.	5	3 m width, 2 m height	2-portioned gate

Quantity is sum for the five orchards.

②Construction

Orchard fence and gate are shown in Figure 1 and 2. A signboard with information on location, area, activity, and year of establishment of orchard was fixed at each site (Figure 3). Fruit saplings were planted with four meters distances to allow sufficient space for intercropping of seasonal vegetables.

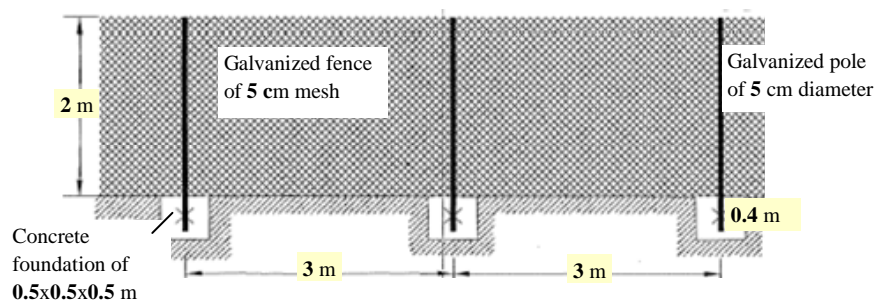


Figure1 Orchard fence

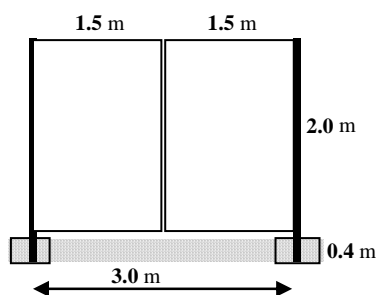
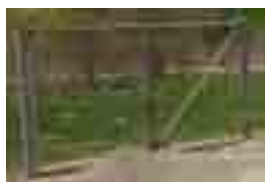


Figure2 Orchard gate



Length 1m



Figure3 Orchard signboard

Fruit saplings planted in orchards of villages are listed in Table 2.

Table 2 Fruit Sapling in Orchards of Villages

Village/Site	Peach	Apple	Quince	Pomegranate	Pear	Walnut	Almond	Grape	Apricot	Total
Tabark Sofla	200	0	25	0	25	0	0	0	50	300
Tarom-Site 1	95	15	5	5	5	25	10	0	40	200
Tarom-Site 2	50	20	0	50	0	10	20	30	20	200
Dorak Sofla	200	0	10	30	20	30	90	10	0	390
Mazeh Rashed	200	0	30	15	15	35	25	0	30	350
Grand Total	750	50	65	115	60	80	145	55	130	1450

Table 3 Vegetable Seeds Supplied to Villages

Village/Site	Plant Seed and Quantity											
	Potato (kg)	Watermelo (g)	Melon (g)	cucumber (g)	Sunflower (g)	Beans (g)	Pumpkin (g)	Basil (g)	Leek (g)	Radish (g)	Cress (g)	Broom* (g)
Tabarak Sofla	50	6	6	24	150	8	18	12	12	12	12	200
Tarom Site 1	25	6	6	12	250	7	6	12	12	12	12	100
Tarom Site 2	25	6	18	18	250	7	6	24	24	24	24	100
Dorak Sofla	200	12	18	18	500	30	18	12	12	12	12	250
Mazeh Rashed	200	18	6	24	500	15	6	12	12	12	12	250
Total	500	48	54	84	1650	67	54	72	72	72	72	900

* **Broom** is a plant grown for making cleaning tools (broom) from its stiff fibers.

crop type	Mazarashte				Durak Sofla				Tarom-site1				Tarom-site2				Tabarak Sofla			
	Growth condition*	Qty of sown seed ** (kg)	Harvested qty (kg)	qty of domestic consumption/market (kg)	Growth condition*	Qty of sown seed ** (kg)	Harvested qty (kg)	qty of domestic consumption/market (kg)	Growth condition*	Qty of sown seed ** (kg)	Harvested qty (kg)	qty of domestic consumption/market (kg)	Growth condition*	Qty of sown seed ** (kg)	Harvested qty (kg)	qty of domestic consumption/market (kg)	Growth condition*	Qty of sown seed ** (kg)	Harvested qty (kg)	qty of domestic consumption/market (kg)
Beans	Good	5 kg	25 kg	For domestic	Good	10 kg	50 kg	for domestic	Good	3 kg	5 kg	for domestic	Not sown	--	--	--	Good	2 kg	45 kg	for domestic
Sunflower	Good	0.05	3 kg	For domestic	Fair	1 pack	4 kg	for domestic	Fair	0.2 kg	few	for domestic	Good	0.01 (10 seeds)	2 kg	for domestic	Not sown	--	--	--
Potato	Not sown	--	--	--	Poor	25 kg	0	--	Fair	25 kg	25 kg	for domestic	Not sown	--	--	--	Good	6 kg	50 kg	for domestic
Vetch	Not sown	--	--	--	Not sown	--	--	--	Not sown	Not sown	--	--	Not sown	--	--	--	Excellent	5 kg	70 kg	35kg domestic, 35kg market
Broom	Not sown	--	--	--	Good	1 pack	30units	for domestic	Poor	--	--	--	Excellent	1 pack	none	--	Excellent	1 pack	40units	for domestic
Watermelon	Good	1 pack	200 kg	For domestic	Not sown	--	--	--	Fair	0.004 (4 seeds)	3 kg	for domestic	Good	0.01 (10 seeds)	280 kg	for domestic	Good	280 kg	280 kg	for domestic
Cucumber	Good	1 pack	200 kg	For domestic	Poor	1 pack	--	--	Excellent	1 pack	50 kg	for domestic	Good	1 pack	100 kg	some to relatives	Good	1 pack	60 kg	for domestic
Melon	Good	1 pack	250 kg	For domestic	Poor	1 pack	--	--	Good	1 pack	0	--	Not sown	1 pack	150 kg	some to relatives	Not sown	--	--	--
Pepper	Not sown	--	--	--	Not sown	--	--	--	Not sown	--	--	--	Not sown	--	--	--	Not sown	--	--	--
Eggplant	Not sown	--	--	--	Not sown	--	--	--	Not sown	--	--	--	Not sown	--	--	--	Not sown	--	--	--
Pumpkin	Excellent	1 pack	200 kg	For domestic	Fair	1 Pack	0	--	Good	0.005 (5 seeds)	45 kg (15fruits)	for domestic	Good	0.03 (30seeds)	300 kg	for domestic	Excellent	0.03 (30seeds)	300 kg	for domestic
Basil	Fair	1 pack	1 kg	For domestic	Good	1 pack	10 kg	for domestic	Good	1 pack	3 kg	for domestic	Not sown	0.03	2 Kg	for domestic	Not sown	--	--	--
Tare	Not sown	--	--	--	Good	1 pack	10 kg	for domestic	Poor	--	--	--	Not sown	--	--	--	Not sown	--	--	--
Radish	Good	1 pack	10 kg	For domestic	Good	1 pack	10 kg	for domestic	Good	1 pack	3 kg	for domestic	Not sown	0.03	2 kg	for domestic	Not sown	--	--	--
Cress	Not sown	--	--	--	Good	1 pack	10 kg	for domestic	Good	1 pack	3 kg	for domestic	Not sown	0.03	2 kg	for domestic	Not sown	--	--	--

Notes: *Plant growth: Excellent, good, fair, poor. **Seeds for trials were provided by the Project.

Remarks:

Mazerashte	Beans; Because our land was under the cultivation of wheat, we cultivated bean late Potato; Because land was under the cultivation of wheat, we weren't able to prepare land on time, then we didn't cultivate the potatoes Watermelon; Some pests attacked them Melon; Some pests attacked them
Durak Sofla	Beans was cultivated late Potato; Because we went to funeral of one of relatives, we cultivated seeds very late and they didn't grow Cucumber; Because of appearance of some pests, cucumbers dried Melon; Because of appearance of some pests, this crop was damaged Pumpkin should be cultivated in early Ordibehesht but we cultivated this crop late
Tarom- site1	Beans was cultivated late that affected efficiency Sunflowers were consumed by children Potato was cultivated late that affected efficiency Watermelon was cultivated late that affected efficiency Melon was damaged because of some disease and some pests
Tarom- site2	Beans; Because the considered land was under the cultivation of wheat, we didn't cultivate seeds and kept them for next year's cultivation Potato; Because the considered land was under the cultivation of wheat and we hadn't enough land, we weren't able to cultivate Broom seeds didn't grow Cucumber; Few days after fruiting, some pest attacked them Taste of cantaloupe wasn't sweet and it was to some extent similar to water. Remaining pumpkin seeds have been kept for next year Tare seeds didn't grow
Tabarak Sofla	Beans was cultivated late that affected efficiency Potato was cultivated late that affected efficiency Vetch was cultivated on time and had good yield Watermelon; Because of more irrigation than normal, this crop was damaged Cucumber was cultivated late that affected efficiency income from vetch is credited for maintenance of orchard

① Intercrops

It had taken long time for construction of orchard that distribution and sowing of intercrops vegetable seeds was delayed. Even though

Seeds of vegetables were provided to villages for planting in free spaces among the fruit trees (Table 3). Managers of orchards are introduced in Table 4. Amount of vegetables produced in orchards is recorded as format of Table 5.

Because of delay of orchards establishment, distribution of vegetable seeds which were requested by villagers for intercrops was also delayed. Otherwise they cultivated some species that they could sow. We need to improve following points for next year; the time delay of seeds distribution and lack of technical supports.

② Study visit to developed orchard area

Village people were taken to fruit growing areas for increasing their knowledge on orchard management. Details are below.

Date: 3 September 2012

Site: Kakesh and Shurab fruit growing zones in Saman area, Chaharmahal-Va-Bakhtiari Province

Schedule: Leave local office of the NRWGO in Telurd, Bazoft at 06:00

Refreshment 8:00 at Dashtak village

Visiting host orchard (traditional, individual) in Kakesh village 10:40 to 12:20

Lunch break in Saman Restaurant 12:30 to 13:20

Visiting kiosk for direct marketing of orchard produces at roadside 13:25 to 14:00

Visiting host orchard (modern, cooperative) in Shurab village 14:30 to 15:20

Return toward Bazoft 15:20

Refreshment in Jouneghan town 17:00

Arrive in Bazoft 19:30

Participants: Total 23 persons.

Villagers 7, NRWGO 7, local agriculture office 2, driver 5, JICA expert 1, JICA local staff 1

Outline:

At 10:40 all the attendees assemble in host orchard in Kakesh village. This orchard is a tradition orchard belonging to an individual with rich experience in fruit growing and high capability in orchard maintenance. In-charge of Islamic office in NRWGO stated the meeting by Quran citation, and then encouraging the attendees on growing fruit trees for self consumption and marketing, as stipulated in Islamic Doctrine.

Thereafter in-charge of security office of NRWGO, with specialty in agronomy explained some technical points on orchard maintenance such pest and weed control, as well importance of timely irrigation and fertilization.

Later on in-charge of Protection Unit of NRWGO guided the attendees on proper protection of orchard and avoidance of mishaps such as fire hazard.

After formal explanation by personnel of NRWGO, as mentioned above, in-charge of host orchard in Kakesh village (Mr. Abdullah Heidari) explained about his orchard history, and the way that he established it, as well means of its operation/maintenance.

Having grasped situ At 10:40 all the attendees assemble in host orchard in Kakesh village. This orchard is a tradition orchard belonging to an individual with rich experience in fruit growing and high capability in orchard maintenance. In-charge of Islamic office in NRWGO stated the meeting by Quran citation, and then encouraging the attendees on growing fruit trees for self consumption and marketing, as stipulated in Islamic Doctrine.

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After formal explanation by personnel of NRWGO, as mentioned above, in-charge of host orchard in Kakesh village (Mr. Abdullah Heidari) explained about his orchard history, and the way that he established it, as well means of its operation/maintenance.

Having grasped situation of the orchard, attendees raised their questions, and the host answer them. Following were among the questions raised: when he established his orchard? How? What variety of peach has he planted in his orchard? How many hectare is area of the orchard? Who he has got permission for irrigation water? What is the irrigation interval?

Mr. Heidari owner of host orchard answered that about 30 years ago he established this orchard by buying land from NRWGO and received permission for pumping irrigation water from Zayandehrud River from Water

Department. He added that in an average irrigation interval in watering period is once in 10 days.

In the second host orchard, Mr. Masomi in-charge of the modern cooperative orchard in Shurab village explained the orchard management system, water amount, irrigation system, and plant species and varieties. He said total area of the orchard is 726 ha, irrigation is drip system, water is pumped from Zayandehrud River with the help of powerful pumps. He also stressed that almond can be marketed with good price and low damage risk. Attendees raised their questions, and the host answered them. Following were among the questions raised: when he established his orchard? How? What variety of peach has he planted in his orchard? How many hectares is area of the orchard? Who he has got permission for irrigation water? What is the irrigation interval?

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Lesson learnt:

From traditional host orchard in Kakesh village

- 1) Soil Condition: soil should be nutritive enough for peach plant
- 2) Fertilization: Fertilizers containing phosphorus, iron are needed for peach trees
- 3) Selection of peach variety: fruit longevity, market price, and favorability should be considered
- 4) Irrigation should be done on time

From modern orchard in Shurab village

- a) Marketing: almond has high market demand
- b) Advantages of almond: It can be dried and kept under natural condition for a long time, without losing its quality
- c) Drip irrigation system: optimized and efficient use of water

(3) Implementation VAP on Livelihood Improvement and training

In the 3rd year training to villagers plan was; sewing, fruits garden management, medicinal plant/wild vegetable, honey production. But because of some problems of teacher's arrangement and implementation season, we could have implemented trainings as follows; sewing, fruits garden management, seedling production (including wild vegetable). Within the sewing training, we implemented market survey and test selling of some items.

1) Sewing training for women

Firstly we had to make the VAPs proceed from 2nd year, and then made a contract to the Technical Institute for the continuous training activities and we started to implement. Additionally, middle stage of the sewing training, we tried to have selling test, it caused the trainees to increase their motivation. Finally, all

the trainees who had continued up to the end, they could pass the final test and they could receive the certification from the Technical Institute. This certificate can fill the one condition of receiving bank loan.

① Implementation of 460hours sewing training by contract to Technical Institute

Contract and other preparations

It was necessary to make contract to Technical Institute continuously because of the every village condition; the same teachers were required to start smoothly and keep the trainees interests and skills. They must complete 460hours for this course; we needed to separate the hours for some parts, according to the discussion with the villagers, because of farming season. Hence in the contract we clearly mentioned the period of implementation. The contents of the contract are below. Also in Mazerashte and Tarom, fruits pick up seasons would be very busy for women, they must stop the training some moment in autumn also, then we must started 2nd term earlier than we had thought.

Besides as a basic condition for implementation in the fields, we have leased rooms in each site, hired the car for transportation for the 6 teachers and have leased one house for safety stay for 6 teachers. This procedure took many times and needed more efforts.

Separated implementation of training terms could realize the efficient management of the course. And the basic condition for the teachers and training place are very important problem in Bazoft area, solution of these problems are needed for other training and extension field for implementation of activities in Bazoft.

Contract period: from 1st Ordibehesht 1391 to 20th Aban 1391 (20 April 2012-10 November 2012)

Training period: Term1: 2nd Ordibehesht 1391 to 7th Khordad 1391 (21 April 2012-27 May 2012)

(25 working days, 4 hours per day + 2days for spare)

Term2: 1st Mordad 1391 to 16th Aban 1391 (22 July 2012-6 November 2012)

(75 working days, 4hours per day + 3days for spare)

Total contract amount: total 416,000,000 IRR (365,000IRR for each session)

(separately 20,000 IRR for registration fee of each trainee.)

Required hours for completion:

Each village needs following hours for completion;

180 session (90 working days, 4hours per day= 360hours) in 4 place (Tarom, upside Durak Sofla, down side Durak Sofla, Tabarak Sofla).

190 session (95 working days, 4hours per day=380hours) in 1 place (Mazerashte).

230 session (120 working days, 4 hours per day=460hours) in 1 place (Gazestan).

Payment process:

Remittance (Central Mali Bank, No. of account: 658/07, Name of account: Technical Institution of Iran)

Advanced payment allocation of the training teachers and requirements: 25% of total amount

Interim payment: confirmation of Interim Report: 25% of total amount

Final payment: confirmation of completion of the course: 50% of total amount (rest of the total amount)

Monitoring and completion of training

Japanese expert and Iranian expert, 2 persons took part in the supervising of the contract. Each beginning of the terms, always it occurred the lack of materials. We solved them officially to submit the caution letter to Technical Institute to improve the situation in the sites. As trainee's skills increasing, their requests to the raw materials for their class were increasing gradually; finally technical institute decided that each teacher selected high quality raw materials according to trainee's skill and their demands within the budget, so the class went very well.

The trainee's skill was increased so much compared to the last year, they can make up to Islamic manto. Like this kind of rural training course, this better results is rare for Technical Institute, getting to extend this results to the national level for extension of rural training, they would report and make a model as a good example and submit to Tehran head office. Personal from Tehran office came to visit this course to consult their achievement and their future.'

At the starting time, there were 68 trainees were registered, but it decreased to 55 trainees finally. Because trainees who could not continue to come the training course, they moved to other village for marriage, or the difficulties of after child-birth. It might be meant there are any persons to dropout from this course. The trainees who continue up to final class, they could pass the final test and Technical Institute issued their certification for them.

Table: Outlines of sewing class in each village

Village	No. participants at the beginning	No. participants at the end	Memo
Mazerashte	14	12	CF who had been selected in 2 nd year, she has been married and left the village, then trainees selected 30s lady as a CF, because other trainees are too young to listen others. But when CF needs to write and calculate, they chosen assistant CF from the young. Affect of young age, the quality of products are not so fine.
Durak Sofla down	13	9	This year also we had a problem of selection of the site. CF has been engaged, so she often leaves the village. But she is eager to finalize the training, she also works as CF. In this village, there are many women who can weave carpets and Chough, traditional cloth of Bakhtiari, it seems that women of this village are so skilful in hand making, so the product quality is good.
Durak Sofla up	13	13	Last year, they had a problem of selection of CF. But after the CF selected, CF works so hard and precisely, this village unity came out. This is only the village that from the start until the end of training, all were able to complete. There are many skilful ladies in this village, the production quality is excellent.
Tarom	7	6	One of the trainee could not continue due to child-birth, rest of 6 trainees continued. But 3 of them who had lived in Tarom before, after their marriage they moved to Telurd. They came from Telurd everyday. Because of small number of trainees, there is limitation of human resource who can work as CF.
Tabarak Sofla	10	9	This village's trainees, mainly CF, have more advanced idea about after the sewing training. They want to commercialize the sewing production. They were keen to test selling activities. It might be close to the town, they would bring the production to the town, like Changale.
Gazestan	11	6	Because of problem in last year, we started the training from 3 rd year. Initially trainees were 11, after there were some people who emigrated to the city, it was reduced to nearly half, others we didn't know the reasons why gave up this training. CF is the staff of health center in Gazestan, she has high capacity to work as CF, like collect the information from the villagers. This village are isolated from the other 4 pilot villages, therefore they could sell the test production near their village.

②Marketing and test selling of sewing production

For the knowing the situation of sewing production around the villages, grasping the potential of income source for trainees and trying their skill of training results, we had the test selling activities with fixed amount assistance from project.

To confirm the results of the training, we have carried out test selling activities with the fixed amount aid from the project in the middle stage of training, also for examining the realities of the market potential of around the village, as a means of livelihood of the residents.

The method and result of this activity are summarized as followings;

Process

1. Let the sewing teachers to grasp their trainee's skill and trends in the villages, and then order to the teachers to making some samples for this activity.
2. We implemented the survey on marketing the sample productions and how to sell and where to sell.
3. From the estimation of sample productions, on the bases of benefits from this activity, the project assist 200,000rial per one person as a subsidy; including the transportation of purchase materials for this activity, the shortage part would be borne by participants, making agreement between the project and participants who accept these condition and in order to be sold, and then we started the activity.
4. After the completion of production, they launched selling sequentially from the stage on finding costumers.
5. Finally we organized the workshop to know the number of the sales and profits.

Results

At the beginning stage, we were unclear whether this activity which participants side would bear a certain amount of burden would be possible. Due to their skill level increased, all the trainees had been agreed this activity and we could start.

We had considered that we could sell these productions in the small store in the villages, but we could not come to the agreement of price compared to quality, they had mainly sold in village to neighbors, relatives and the villages surrounding their villages. Additionally, they tried to sell in Chamangoli shop. The shop owner said that he could sell on commission, but he would not directly buy from sewer because of their quality. Later we checked the shop; he told us that the price which trainees showed to him was so expensive compared to quality and price of industrial productions, so he could sell 2 pieces from 6.

Final workshop, we calculated the expenditure and net profit from gross profits, then we shared the results of the activity. Some participants said that they wanted to continue this kind of activities with supervisor and technical assistance.

③Support for application to bank loan

Connecting to bank loan was requested from villagers, we communicated to Technical Institute for asking their continuous support about bank loan. As well as Technical Institute, cause of this training course had best results in rural area training, they try to record this good example as a good practice case, and they

might have efforts to connect this result to small domestic business. Technical Institute would collect the necessity documents to each site by in charge of this training, and then they would be responsible to the bank stage.

<necessity documents for apply to bank loan >

- 1-Password from web site of domestic job
- 2-Copy of filled form of the web
- 3-Certification from Technical Institute
- 4-National Card and the 1 photocopy
- 5-ID card and 1 photocopy
- 6-Education Certification and 1 photocopy
- 7-Completion Certificate of Military Service (only for men)
- 8-Photo 3x4cm
- 9-Filled form about domestic jobs
- 10-Folder

2) Training for villagers

We implemented training for villagers on fruits garden technique and seedling production (including wild vegetable seedling) in 3rd year. To start beekeeping for beginners, cause was not implemented by the following reason, ①it is better to start the course in spring season by timing of honey production, but we could have have time for the training only in summer and autumn seasons, ②Besides we had considered asking the villager as a teacher, and we could not have meeting with the teacher for arrangement.

①Fruits garden training

We had held On the Job Training in the orchard which the project supported to establish. In March, the time of establishment of orchard, the personal of Agriculture Research Center in Karaj city where we bought seedling for orchard, he was interested in cultivation in Zagros Mountains he came to hold the small training in each site about planting. And in November, we had found that there ware many sprouts from base of grafting seedling, we held pruning training in OJT base.

②Wild celery¹ survey for wild vegetable training

We know wild celery is promising as a good income source in Bazoft area as following; ①there are very few information related extension in fields, ②Reproduction technology has not been developed in university and other research center, ③the knowledge of NRWGO staff is higher than other researchers. As such reasons, we consulted to Rangeland office in NRWGO about development on propagation of wild celery with Rangeland office, and then before the technical development, we arrived at the idea which we should know wild celery itself, we would start the ecological survey and start trial test. We went to

¹ Wild celery (scientific name: *Kelussia Odoratissima Mozaff*), It is a plant of the family Umbelliferae. It is a perennial plant, it germinates in around the end of March, and it has grown to mid-May. Then, it put the seeds bolting, after July the leaves fall down before mid-July, the seeds are ripened.

Birahegoon village in Koohrang District. After that from May to November, we tried vegetative propagation test from the stem and the root which we picked up in the survey. This test results were failed. But we are trying to make seedling by pot in seedling production training in each village.

②Seedling production training in small scale nursery

Training contents for villagers are decided by PRA workshop and request hearing survey and condition of resources like teachers. However according to the recommendation from mid-term review team, even in community development field activities might be directly related to forest and rangeland, and also Mr.Rezazadeh, C/P of Community Development, inspired from community development activities of UNDP project, we would start to implement the seedling production in small scale nursery which could start in small space like in front of their house. In forest & rangeland field activities, there are similar activities. But in which we focus on the cash crops seedling and participation of women community development field. That's why we produce wild celery seedling within this activity.

For this seedling production activity, especially fruits trees seedling can be sold to other persons, we need more technical support, we would work with MOJA for technical support of fruits gardens. In November, the project expert, NRWGO expert and participants agreed VAP on this activity.

3) Cooperation with other organizations

①Cooperation with MOJA about fruits cultivation issue

According to med-term review recommendation, we held the meeting about cooperation with Horticulture Management Department, Provincial MOJA at 11 November. Speaking with MOJA, they expressed their attitude that they want to work with this project stronger than before. After the meeting we had a site visit to Bazoft with head of Horticulture Management Department for letting him know the situation and condition of the project and their orchards, he would introduce us adequate expert on this work. Our cooperation work for the moment is technical support for establishment of small scale nursery. From now on, we want to cooperate about maintenance of orchards management. At 21 and 22 November, we went to Bazoft with the expert who is introduced by MOJA and we explained the seedling production activities and fruits tree maintenance.

②Cooperation with Technical Institute about sewing issue

Though after the 460hours sewing training contract, site visit to Mazandaran province would be cooperated continuously with Technical Institute, Mr.Rezazadeh and Mr.Saidi, Director of Provincial Technical Institute are agreed.

(4) Monitoring of Capacity Development effectiveness to the villagers, evaluation and feed back to VAP

For the evaluation of VAP and feed back to the next year, and also for grasping the whole activities of this project in every village, we held cross-sector workshop in each 5 village in 2 days, 6 and 14 of November. The outline is below;

Purpose: 1) Report of mid-term review results

- 2) Introduce Birjand project
- 3) Discussion on project activities
- 4) Extension of project activities

Schedule: 11/6 AM Gazestan, PM Tarom, Durak Sofla (downside, upside jointly)

11/14 AM Tabarak, Mazerashte

Outline of workshop:

When we hold workshop in private house, host take the burden of preparation of workshop. So we discussed to C/P about the place where is better to hold workshop in public space, we held in mosque in Gazestan and Tabarak Sofla. In Tarom, Durak Sofla and Mazerashte, there are primary schools in each village, but school teachers live in there, so it was difficult to hold meeting in school. Before we had informed CF to gather villagers on time, but we needed to wait 30minutes for coming to the workshop.

But the activities are goes on, then many people become familiar with this project, now they gathered agreeably. Having the whole project workshop in each village, it is a good opportunity to advertize the project to the villagers. The time of workshop might be within 2 hours are acceptable to villagers.

Inquiry of satisfaction to activities:

The evaluation way in Iran is that score from 0 to 20. the participants scored to every activity. They gave them generally good satisfaction score.

Table: Matrix of satisfaction score on every activity

	Gazestan	Tarom	Durak Sofla	Tabarak Sofla	Mazerashte
Forest&Rangeland	18.12	19.00	16.47	16.40	18.25
Protection area	13.71	19.50	17.13	17.65	19.85
Check dam	--	--	--	16.45	18.25
Small scale nursery	--	--	--	16.55	--
Kelussia	17.60	16.50	--	17.00	18.33
Sewing	17.67	19.70	19.11	18.60	16.83
Orchard	--	19.80	16.79	19.25	18.22

(5) Issues to be considered

- ① Maintenance of orchards and driving of technical training on seedling production with MOJA cooperation
- ② Shift to the directly related activities to forest and rangeland
- ③ Discussion on the system for stronger participation of villagers
- ④ Driving the cooperation with other organizations
- ⑤ Continuous implementation of monitoring on Capacity Development of villagers

3.2.5 Capacity Development/ Training for NRWGO Personals

Output 4: The Capacity Development Plan for NRWGO with regard to participatory forest and rangeland management is formulated / implemented.

Activity No.: [37-1] Identify themes for CD program of NRWGO staff for each target group.

[37-2] Making of schedule and implementation of CD training for participatory forest & rangeland management for NRWGO staff.

[37-3] Monitoring and evaluation of the training result of the CD programs among NRWGO staff.

(1) Consider CD training plan and decide

1st year, we drew up the training plan thought needs and actual condition survey of NRWGO.

Groups of training subjects were divided into five groups, each year, five groups (modules) are always going to be implemented. 3rd year, we decided after due consultation in March and April of this year to confirm the training plan. This year's module were consisted by "Forest Ecology", "Forest & Rangeland Ecology (Forest Ecology, Rangeland Ecology, Climate Change)", "Forest Fire, Pest and disease, Bird & Animal Damage", "GIS", "GPS", "Remote Sensing", "Innovation in Natural Resource Management", "trip to observe participatory project". PCM Training was planned to implement in Shahrekord, as well as branch offices.

(2) Formulate CD training plan and implement

1) Training course and training participants

From among the courses in the 15 Modules of CD/training program, the following PCM course was implemented in March, April, & May 2012. Although this course was due to be implemented in NRWGO headquarter, it did 4 branch offices at the participant's hopes.

From among the courses in the 15 Modules of CD/Training program, the following seven courses were implemented in September, October & November 2012.

1. Ecotourism course, 2. Pests & Diseases Control of Forest Ecosystems course, 3. GPS course, 4. Zagros Type Forests & Forest Management course, 5. Introduction to Sample Cases in Iran course (Site visit to Sarbisheh UNDP Project in South Khorasan Province), 6. Soil Erosion & Its Control course, 7. Horticulture course.

A total of 102 staff of NRWGO (54 persons from the 7 NRWOs & 48 persons from NRWGO headquarter), consisting of management-level staff as well as rank & file staff, have participated in the mentioned training courses. Participants in the courses were selected by CD/Training counterparts in consultation with Director General & Technical Deputy of NRWGO from among the 125 permanent & contract technical staffs of NRWGO.

The courses had classroom lecture and fieldwork components. Lectures of the courses were conducted in classrooms in NRWGO Training Room located in Chahartakhte Nursery, Shahrekord & in the laboratories & classrooms of the Provincial Training Center in Chaloshter, Shahrekord. Fieldworks were conducted in Bazoft Area, In Saman Area & in Chaloshter Provincial Training Center.

Researchers from organizations such as the Provincial Agricultural & Natural Resources Research Center, Provincial Training Center & experts from FRWO & NRWGO, with teaching experience, were chosen as instructors for the training courses.

Table: Specification of Training Courses Implemented in 2012

Training Module	Courses Implemented	Instructor	Training Course Implementation Date, Place & Time	Number of Trainees Attended	
				Introduced by NRWGO (person)	Actually Attended (person)
PCM	PCM	Mr. Shoichi Yamashita	March 8,9 : HQ May 14,15: Bazoft May 20,21: Lordegan May 23, 24: Borujen May 26: Farsan	52	HQ: 8 Bazoft: 8 Lordegan: 17 Borujen: 12 Farsan: 11
Recreation, Park Management, Ecotourism, Forest Reserve	Ecotourism	Mr. Farzin Fard, Director, Dream Orient Tours Agency	-September 25: Classroom lecture 8:00 - 14:00 -September 29 & 30: Fieldwork in Bazoft Area 8:00 - 15:00	40	1 st day: 19 2 nd day: 17 3 rd day: 16
Forest Fire, Pest & Disease, Bird & Animal Damage	Pest & Disease Control	Dr. Zarir Saedi, Chief, Chaloshter Provincial Training Center	-October 6: Classroom lecture & laboratory work at Chaloshter Training Center 8:00 - 14:00 -October 7: Laboratory work & fieldwork at Chaloshter Training Center facilities 8:00 - 14:00	30	1 st day: 27 2 nd day: 27
GPS, Simple Survey Method	GPS	Mr. Hamid Mahinpoor, Ardal NRWGO Deputy Chief	-October 9: Classroom lecture 8:00 - 15:00 -October 10: Classroom lecture 8:00 - 15:00 -October 11:Field application in Chahartakhte Nursery 8:00 - 14:00	38	1 st day: 30 2 nd day: 35 3 rd day: 33
Forestry	Zagros Type Forests & Forest Management	Mr. Ebrahimi Rastaqi, former member of FRWO Forestry High Council	-October 13: Classroom lecture 8:00 - 15:00 -October 14: Classroom lecture 8:00 - 15:00 -October 15:Fieldwork in Bazoft Area 10:00 - 15:00	26	1 st day: 16 2 nd day: 20 3 rd day: 12
Introduction to Sample Cases in Iran	Site Visit To Sarbisheh UNDP Carbon Sink Project, South Khorasan Province	Mr. Houshang Jazi, Senior Expert, FRWO & Mr. Yari Sarbisheh UNDP Project Chief	-October 20:Departure for Birjand, Sarbisheh at 20:30 -October21:Arrival in Birjand at 7:30, lecture at South Khorasan Province NRWGO 13:30 - 16:00 -October 22:Project site visit 10:00 - 16:00 -October 23:Left Birjand for Shahrekord at 7:50	28	1 st day: 28 2 nd day: 28 3 rd day: 28 4 th day:28
Erosion Control	Erosion Control	Mrs. Bahare Tofighi, NRWGO Watershed Management Expert	-October 28: Classroom lecture 8:00 - 15:00 -October 29: Classroom lecture 8:00 - 15:00 -October 30: Fieldwork in Bazoft Area 10:00 - 15:00	26	1 st day: 15 2 nd day: 16 3 rd day: 17
Agroforestry, Reforestation, Horticulture	Horticulture	Dr. Asghar Musavi, Researcher, Provincial Agriculture & Natural Resources Center	-November 4: Classroom lecture 8:00 15:00 -November 5: Classroom lecture 8:00 - 15:00 -November 6:Fieldwork in Saman Area 9:00 - 13:30	20	1 st day: 9 2 nd day: 10 3 rd day: 10

2) Material Used for Training & Distributed to the Trainees

In the classroom lectures, six desktop computers, a projector and three GPS handsets, that were available in NRWGO Training Room, were used and the training material, as mentioned in the Table below, were distributed to the trainees. All the material distributed were in Farsi Language

Table: Material Used for Training & Distributed to the Trainees

Training Courses Implemented	Material Used for Training & Distributed to the Trainees
------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------

PCM	Handout: PCM Method, 29 pages
Ecotourism	Handout: Sustainable Tourism, 17 pages CD: 19 CDs containing handout & power point files
Pest & Disease Control of Forest Ecosystems	Handout: Methods of Recognizing &Controlling Pests & Diseases in Forest Ecosystems, 32 pages CD: 27 CDs containing handout & power point files
GPS	Handout: Method of Using Satellite Receiver GPS Handsets, 81 pages CD: 33 CDs containing handout & power point files
Zagros Type Forests & Forest Management	Handout: Zagros Forests ,55 pages CD: 20 CDs containing handout & power point files
Introduction to Sample Cases in Iran (Site Visit to Sarbisheh UNDP Project)	Handout: Carbon Sink International Project, 9 pages CD: 28 CDs containing handout & power point files UNDP Project Pamphlets & CDs: Pamphlets & CDs containing information on the project were distributed to the trainees by the Carbon Sink Sarbisheh Project Office
Soil Erosion & Its Control	Handout: Soil Erosion, Its Types &Its Control Methods, 40 pages CD: 17 CDs containing handout & power point files
Horticulture	Handout: Principles of Establishment & Management of Fruit Orchards, 108 pages CD: 10 CDs containing handout & power point files

3) Implementation of Test

In the last day of each training course implemented in September, October & November 2012, course participants took tests with regard to classroom lecture & field work. The test was marked from zero to 20, as is common in Iran. Also the test results were ranked into the following 5 categories, as is practiced in The Provincial Training Center, Chaloshter..

Below 10 marks: Not-Acceptable

From 10 to 13 marks: Acceptable

From 13 to 15 marks: Good

From 15 to 17 marks: Very Good

From 17 to 20 marks: Excellent

(3) Introduction to Sample Cases in Iran (Site Visit to Serbishe UNDP Project, South Khorasan Province)

1) Site visit Schedule

Under the CD/Training Module “Introduction to Sample Cases in Iran”, a site visit was arranged in October 2012 for 28 staffs of NRWGO to the joint UNDP & Government of Iran Carbon Sequestration Project in Sarbishe Area, South Khorasan Province. The project is considered as one of the successful bottom-up participatory projects in the field of natural resources management in the country. The schedule is as mentioned below.

1- Departure (Shahrekord to Esfahan by bus): 20:30, October 20

2- Departure (Esfahan to Tehran by air): 23:30, October 20

3- Departure (Tehran to Birjand by air): 6:30, October 21

4- Arrival at Birjand Airport: At around 8:00, October 21

5- Arrangement for accommodation, etc.: 10:00 to 13:00, October 21

- 6- Lecture on the contents of the project by the senior FRWO Expert & the Project Manager in South Khorasan NRWGO Conference Room: 14:00 to 17:00, October 22
- 7- Departure from Birjand hotel by bus & visit to the project site: 8:00 to 17:30, October 22
- 8- Departure for Tehran (from Birjand) by air: 8:30, October 23
- 9- Departure from Tehran To Shahrekord by bus & arrival in Shahrekord at 19:30, October 23

2) A Brief Description of the Project

① Project Outline

The Sarbisheh Carbon Sequestration Project in South Khorasan Province in Eastern Iran, is an ongoing joint UNDP & Government of Iran Project, the first phase of which began in 2003. The project was implemented to create a model of participatory management of natural resources in arid & semi-arid areas, to contribute to poverty eradication & to upgrade the capacity of the project target areas with regard to carbon absorption with the ultimate goal of combating Global Warming phenomenon.

The project covers an area of 225,000 ha, targeting 39 villages. The Sarbisheh Area with the mean annual precipitation of around 140mm can support only a scant vegetation cover consisting of shrubs & bushes. This vegetation cover was fast degrading due to over-grazing & for use as fuel for cooking & heating, etc. The project, therefore, aimed to empower local residents to manage, rehabilitate and utilize their natural resources in a sustainable manner. Empowerment is mainly realized through the establishment of Rural Extension Groups & provision of Microcredits to provide favorable loans to local inhabitants for various income generating activities. Main income generating activities of the project are: production of extracts (sap) from medicinal plants, fattening of livestock for meat production, raising of chicken & cow, tailoring, carpet weaving, establishment of village shops, etc.

② Main Achievement

Main Achievements of the Project are;

- Formation of 60 Rural Extension Groups consisting of 16 men groups, 11 women groups, 33 joint men & women groups, with a total membership of 1,769 persons;
- Utilization of wind, solar & biogas energies to replace the traditional usage of local plants as source of energy. This activity has resulted in an 81% reduction in the utilization of local plants as sources of energy;
- Provision of 800 loans to the group members for income generating activities;
- Rehabilitation of some 13,000ha area. This activity included planting, seeding, establishment of protection plots & management of micro-watersheds.
- Establishment & consolidation of a Carbon Sequestration Project in Iran.

3) Impression of NRWGO Staff who Took Part in the Visit

Twenty eight staff of NRWGO, including the Director General, Deputy Director General in Charge of Protection & several heads of office, took part in the site visit. The NRWGO participants were impressed by such project achievements as empowerment of local inhabitants through microcredit loans & active participation of women's group in the project activities. At the end of the visit, the participants decided to

form a committee to examine the application of similar activities in Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari Province.

(4) Evaluation of Training Course Contents by the Trainees

In the last day of each training course implemented in September, October & November 2012, course contents & instructor's teaching methods were evaluated by the trainees & their opinions were sought about the conduct of the course by filling a "Training Course Evaluation Form". The form contained 4 questions such as:

- Were the course contents beneficial to your work?
- Were the course contents & the instructor's teaching clear & understandable?
- Were the course contents new to you?
- Was the course conducted on-time & as planned?

With regard to all the questions, the majority (more than 80%) of the respondents evaluated the courses as "Highly Beneficial/Useful", "Somewhat Beneficial/Useful", "Highly clear and understandable", "Somewhat clear & understandable" as well as "New" & "Conducted as planned".

Main opinions expressed were: "To continue implementation of such training courses & give more time to each course", "To increase field visits & practical activities", "To distribute more handouts & also books related to each training course".

(5) Implementation of Training Courses in the Fourth Year (2013) & Related Issues

1) Implementation of the Remaining Modules

From among the 15 modules of the CD/Training program, 9 modules were fully & 6 modules were partially implemented in 2010, 2011 & 2012. Depending on the need of NRWGO, availability of instructors, etc., the remaining modules & courses will be implemented in 2013 & 2014.

2) Feedback of the Project Activities into the CD/Training Program

Based on the suggestion by the Mid-Term Review Mission, feedback of the JICA Project activities into CD/Training program & implementation of PRA in Bazoft Area will be conducted as mentioned below.

To feedback the JICA Project activities into the CD/Training program & to familiarize the NRWGO staff with JICA Project activities in Bazoft Area, the following will be presented in training courses in 2013; Contents of the project activities, Project implementation processes, Methods used to facilitate local community participation in the project activities, Reaction to & level of participation in the project, etc.

To implement this training, JICA Project experts & their NRWGO counterparts of Participatory Forest & Rangeland Management as well as of Community Development, will prepare handouts, power point files & other training material covering the respective project activities. The NRWGO counterparts will present the material in a one-day classroom course to the trainees & then the training participants will be taken to Bazoft project site for 2 or 3 day field visit.

3) Implementation of PRA & Participatory Method Courses in Bazoft Area Bazoft

PRA & Participatory Method courses will be implemented as classroom lecture in NRWGO Training Room & as fieldwork in Bazoft Area with the participation of people from the villages where JICA Project

activities are conducted. A one day classroom lecture in the NRWGO Training Room & a two day fieldwork in Bazoft Area will be considered.

4) Related Issues

All of the NRWGO staff who participate in JICA Project CD/Training program as trainees are busy with their daily office works & usually have to deal with customers who visit NRWGO headquarter or NRWGOs offices. In the case of classroom lectures conducted in NRWGO Training Room in Chahartakhte Nursery Shahrekord, the trainees attend classes for a few hours a day & then attend to their office work.

However, if the trainees participate in fieldwork in Bazoft Area for 2 or 3 days continuously, they cannot perform their office works & cannot attend the customers during that period.

At the beginning of the project, implementation of the project itself was the incentive for participation of local population in PRA sessions. However, with regard to the implementation of PRA & Participatory Method courses in Bazoft Area with the participation of people from the project target villages, the people may not have the same incentive to take part in purely training PRA sessions.

The above mentioned issues have to be discussed with NRWGO counterparts to find appropriate solutions.

Chapter 4 4th years operational policy

4.1 4th year's operation plan

(1) 4th year's operation period

Operation period will be from late February 2013 to late December 2013.

(2) Forest and Rangeland sector

① Continuation of previously started activities

Field activities in 2014(4th year) continues previously started activities to survey and confirm result of the Forest and Rangeland conservation activities by peoples participation. These activities include;

Maintenance of protection area, Maintenance of fence/sign board, Monitoring of regeneration experimental plot, use of Small scale nursery and extension, Medicinal plant (wild celery) cultivation, study tour of in/out village to strengthen CF activities and to have effect of cross-fertilizing by interchange with villages and Joint village WSs with Forest and Rangeland Group and Community Development Group.

② New proposal (corresponding to recommendation of mid-term review team)

Draft a Grassland management plan and implement, if possible,. though its areal scale and scope shall be considered from now on.

Such survey as “treatment experimentation for acceleration of coppice regeneration shoot”, grass productivities survey in established conservation area, etc., which may be supplementary and necessary information to draft technical guideline for regeneration which is included as new additional activities in PDM, are hopefully be conducted. To keep times for Collaboration activities with other sector, Community Development sector and Capacity Development/Training sector) will be necessary.

③ 4th year activities plan

Achievement of 2nd, 3rd year and Plan of 4th year are as in the Table below, of which ☆marked item are new item and * marked are Grassland management plan candidate villages. Follow up activities, guidance concerning “Robotkoh sub-village Forest and rangeland management plan (conceptual design) drafting” will be done, hopefully and to possible extent. Small scale nursery establishment (new) will be readjusted with home nursery activities of Community Development. On the planting in public land, firstly confirmation of willingness of villages and schools, and then judge its availability of implementation.

Village	2011(2 nd)year achievement	2012(3rd)year(achievement)	2013(4th)year plan
Common activity items for every village		-Joint WS of Forest and rangeland Group and Community Development Group -Village WSs of Forest and rangeland Groups -Training by site visit for CFs etc	-Joint WS of Forest and rangeland G. and Community Development G. -Village WSs of Forest and rangeland Groups -Training by site visit for CFs etc -Lecture for NRWGO staff training☆ -Rangeland management plan and implementation ☆
Gazestan	-Establishment of protection	-Maintenance of protection area	-Maintenance of protection area

	<p>area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Construction of fence -Experiment of regeneration (natural regeneration) -Medicinal plant sowing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maintenance of fence/sign board -Monitoring of regeneration experimental plot -Medicinal plant cultivation(supplement, monitoring) -Public land planting (surrounding a school) -Establishment of Small scale nursery -Establishment of new protection area in rangeland (seeds distribution) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maintenance of fence/sign board -Monitoring of regeneration experimental plot -Medicinal plat cultivation (supplement, monitoring) -Public land planting maintenance (surrounding a school)☆ -Establishment of small scale nursery (continue) -Establishment of new protection area in rangeland *
Tabarak Sofla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establishment of protection area -Construction of fence -Direct seeding of oak -Experiment of regeneration (natural regeneration/ direct seeding) -Medicinal plat sowing -Small scale nursery construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maintenance of protection area -Maintenance of fence/sign board -Monitoring of regeneration experimental plot -Medicinal plant cultivation (supplement, monitoring) -Small scale nursery construction -Check dam construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maintenance of protection area -Maintenance of fence/sign board -Monitoring of regeneration experimental plot -Medicinal plant cultivation(supplement, monitoring) Public land planting(surrounding a school) ☆ -Check dam construction maintenance -Establishment of small scale nursery
Tarom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establishment of protection area -Construction of fence -Direct seeding of oak -Experiment of regeneration (direct seeding) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maintenance of protection area -Maintenance of fence/sign board -Monitoring of experimental plot -Artificial regeneration (direct seeding of Oak) -New regeneration experiment (medicinal plant) -Public land planting (surrounding a school) ☆ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maintenance of protection area -Maintenance of fence/sign board -Monitoring of experimental plot -Public land planting(surrounding school) planting again
Robatkoh		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Forest and rangeland management plan (conceptual design) drafting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -follow up on Forest and rangeland management plan (conceptual design) drafting *
Durak Sofla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establishment of protection area -Experiment of regeneration (existing site of sowing) -Check dam construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maintenance of protection area -Monitoring of experimental plot -Direct seeding of Oak -Medicinal plant cultivation☆ -Enforcement of check dam -Introduction of agro-forestry (candidate site survey) -Establishment of small scale nursery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maintenance of protection area -Maintenance of fence/sign board -Monitoring of experimental plot - Medicinal plant cultivation☆ -Public land planting (surrounding school) ☆ -Enforcement of check dam☆ -Introduction of agro-forestry (include consideration of propriety)☆ -Establishment of small scale nursery
Mazerasht e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establishment of protection area -Experiment of regeneration (natural regeneration) -Check dam construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maintenance of protection area -Monitoring of experimental plot -Medicinal plant cultivation -Maintenance of check dam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maintenance of protection area -Monitoring of experimental plot -Medicinal plant cultivation☆ -Public land planting (surrounding school) ☆ -Enforcement of check dam (vegetation cover) ☆ - Agro-forestry(include consideration of propriety)☆ -Establishment of new protection area in rangeland *

(3) Community Development

① Continuous activities till now

We revise and continue to implement the VAPs which have already started till 3rd year.

Orchard

Orchard establishment had been completed in 4 villages, like installation of fence and plantation of saplings, we implement the orchard establishment in Gazestan village which is remained. And also following the 3rd year activities, maintenance of orchards and technical support for intercrops to earning income till giving income from the fruits, are followed.

We will give technical trainings required to villagers.

Sewing

Training course by Technical Institute was completed; all the trainees could get the certification of sewing training. Villagers are motivated to selling their product by test selling activity in 3rd year. In the 4th year, we try to support for following to link small business; basic condition development for production, like sewing machine acquirement, development of mini-finance system, production development, selling support.

Seedling production

This activity has been started in the end of the 3rd year. Our target seedlings are fruits trees, vegetables, wild vegetables, forestry species and flowers. These seedlings which villagers are producing have 2 purpose; planting in their fields and selling seedlings to others.

From February to April, we start to cultivate vegetable seeds and stamp seedlings. And we gave technical support to the participants.

Other trainings

Other concerned training to villagers like beginning with honey production training, we try to implement according to the condition and situation.

② New suggestion (response to mid-term review recommendations)

Iranian and Japanese experts need times for preparing class, text and practice which are related to the preparation work on Guideline which will be compiled in 5th year about the participatory methods of this project, and this work will be one class of the NRWGO staff training curriculum which means that transfer the Iranian/Japanese experts experience for this project to other NRWGO staffs.

We might have adequate cooperation relationship with other organizations, so far trying to build up the support system on activities after the project end. Especially with Horticulture Management Department of MOJA, we cooperate mutually for the same purpose of development and extension of horticulture in Bazoft area; we make agreement and financial aspect also cooperate mutual.

To enhance our relationship and cooperation system with forest & rangeland group, we have periodical joint meeting between groups for sharing the information, clarify our job for joint activities. Also we hold the whole project workshop in villages together.

(4) Training for NRWGO Staff

① Ongoing activities

We will carry out the training as planned.

② Suggestion and point to keep in mind (review from evaluation team)

- Experience of project activities with Iranian and Japanese expert, will be lectured by staff training.
- NRWGO will voluntarily implement new project like this one, after the end of this project and at present without target villages. Project may support such items that to select executive persons, and objective village for new project.
- Consider that as a region as a target area of rangeland management practices of participation, similar to the Zagros mountain range, carried out in the eastern part of Turkey.

(5) Newly cross sector activities

As we mentioned above chapter, we are considering implementation on transfer our experience and knowledge through this project activity within the NRWGO staff training curriculum. This class has been thought as a efficient activity for organic coordination among these sectors in the project. Additionally preparation for this training class for NRWGO staff, like power points and handouts, can be a one part of the preparation work for making guideline in 5th year. We should assure our assignment time, we can try to coordinate the Japanese experts schedule and NRWGO staff training curriculum schedule.

4th year schedule

No.	Schedule	Year 2013											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
40-1	Briefing and consultation of 4th year's operational policy(draft)			■									
41-1	Holding WS to formulate VAP			■									
42	Implementation of CF training			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
43-1	Implementation of Forest and Rangeland regeneration Plan (egeneration activities appropriate for each conditions of model conservation area)			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
43-2	Implementation of Forest and Rangeland regeneration Plan (implementation of planting, agroforestry, soil erosion control etc.)			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
43-3	Supporting of drafting of Robotkoh sub-village highland development					■	■						
44-1	Implementation of alternative income activities (agriculture improvement)			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
44-2	Implementation of alternative income activities (livelihood improvement)			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
41-2	Monitoring of CD effectiveness to the villagers, evaluation and feedback to VAP				■							■	
45-1	Identify themes for CD program of NRWGO staff for each target group			■									
45-2	Making of schedule and implementation of CD training for participatory forest & rangeland management for NRWGO staff					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
45-3	Monitoring and evaluation of training result of the CD program among NRWGO staff					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
46-1	Project operation progress management table (4th year) drafting								■	■			
46-2	Newsletter publishing and setting up internet homepage								■				
41-1	Holding of JCC										■	■	
46-3	Compilation/submission of annual report (4th year)											■	■

(6) Arrangement of operational organization and cooperation infrastructure

In 3rd year, the project director has been changed from Mr.Shojae, former Deputy Director of watershed management in FRWO, to Mr.Garshasbi, Deputy Director of watershed management and arid-semi arid area management. Friendly relationship of JOT members composed of Japanese and Iranian

experts has been continued. However we had 3 official JOT meeting, at the beginning, middle and end of year. From now on, especially we are considering the transfer jobs to NRWGO and taking more part responsible of NRWGO, especially on forest and rangeland sector, and also we enhance the linkage between three sectors within this project, we need to have more often periodical meeting for sharing further information. Before each expert worked for getting cooperation and support from other organizations in operational level, but from now on, we need to approach to the other organization officially and request to them to come official meeting of this project, from the sustainable aspect after the project end.

The president election will conducted in June 2013. We are worried about the replacement political appointees after the election. Also we assume that it is necessary to rebuild (greeting and explain the project) to remake the relationship between the senior officers.

We are suggested that Bazoft guesthouse needs access way between old office and new guesthouse, for further effective utilization. We need to continue to request to Iranian side for giving the project 1 more room in Shahrekord office.

4.2 Technology exchange and transfer through survey implementation

It has been understood that Counter parts were very busy also in 4th year. Even if the situation were so, NRWGO capacity development through the joint operation of the pilot project, training activities, etc. as OJT, is important to accomplish the project objectives and expected result on maximum level.

The Iranian C/Ps, within available extent, having been working with JICA expert with responsible manner even very busy ordinary business condition shall be continued.

4.3 Other training necessary to consider

(1) C/P Training in other country

On the 4th year CP Training, Training in Japan will not be not planed. Instead of Japan, Training in China which has similar climate and other condition as Iran is under consideration. Supplement information concerning Forest conservation policy, forestry technology,etc.in the Arid and semi-arid land will be acquired which are not able to learn from Training in Japan. Preparation and implementation of the Training will be conducted within 4th year.

Chapter 5 C/P training in Japan

Logistic support such as training planning, scheduling and coordination and field explanation support for the CP training in Japan have been done. The training has effectively been done. Afterward Japan Overseas Consultants Association, the one of this Joint Venture company of this project, had been entrusted with this JICA training by country as “IRAN: Community Development and Organization Capacity Development Course”, from JICA Tokyo International Center (TIC).

The period of this course is from 16 of July to 1of August (implemented period; from 17 of July to 31 of July), and the purpose of this course is “enhancement of the capacity of participatory community development and the capacity development for the organization staff”. The implemented schedule is below;

Name of trainees

	Name	Status in the Project	Status in the Organization
1	Mr.Parviz Garshasbi	Project Director	Deputy Head for Arid and Semi-Arid Region and Deputy Head for Watershed Management, FRWO
2	Mr.Ali Javaheri		Technical Deputy, NRWGO in Fars Province
3	Mr. Jamal Mousavi		Watershed Management Deputy, NRWGO in Zanjan Province
4	Mr. Shahram Jazayeri	Expert (Participatory Community Development)	Head of Forestry Office, NRWGO in Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province
5	Mr.Hossein Bahrami		Watershed Management Deputy, NRWGO in Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province
6	Mr. Behzad Mokhtari	Field Counterpart	Koohrang Office (NRWO), NRWGO in Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province

Schedule

C: courtesy call, L: Lecture, F: Field visit, D: Discussion

No	M	D			contents	Teacher, related organizations	Place	Stay	
1	7	15	Sun		Tehran-Dubai-			Plane	
2		16	Mon		Dubai-Natritra			TIC	
3		17	Tue	9:30-12:00 14:25 – 14:40 15:10 – 15:45 15:50 -18:00 18:30 – 20:30	C C L C	Briefing, Orientation Courtesy call on JICA Courtesy call to Forestry Agency Forest cooperative law and activity Courtesy call on JOFCA, welcome party	Mr.Takata, Mr.Sekiguchi, Global Environment Department, JICA Mr.Furukubo, Director of Private Forest Department, Forest Agency Mr.Miya, Forest Agency JOFCA(Dr.Ozawa, Mr.Kato), Project exerts	TIC Head office,JICA Forest Agency Kasumigas eki	TIC
4		18	Wed	8:50-9:10 9:30-12:30 14:00-16:00	C F D	Courtesy call to Hannou mayer Japanese village in mountainous area and its forest (Satoyama tour) Topic information, Discussion	Eco tourism promotion section, Hannou city Eco tourism, promotion section and Agriculture and Forestry Section hannou city, tour guides, JOFCA	Hannou city Hannou city hall	TIC
5		19	Thu	9:00-13:00 14:00-16:00	L L	Rangeland management in Japan Forest/Forestry and mountainous village development policy (laws and regulation, subsidy, finance and tax system in brief)	Mr.Takahashi, Chief researcher of Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku Agriculture Research Center Mr.Teramura, Planning Dep., Forestry Agency	TIC TIC	TIC
6		20	Fri	10:30-11:45 13:00-14:10	L L	Forest making by people participation Research and and survey Policy	Mr.Satomi, Research and Conservation div. Froestry Agency Mr.Sano, Research and Conservation div., Froestry Agency	Ministry of Agriculture,	

			14:15-15:15	L	Outline of Forests and Forestry in Japan	Mr.Yamazaki, Planning div., Forestry Agency	Forestry and Fisheries		
			15:30-16:30.	L	Research and Educational organization	Mr.Masuda Research and Conservation div., Forestry Agency		TIC	
7	21	Sat	13:30-17:00	F	Japanese culture (Meiji shrine forest) , so called Antenna-shop (rural product marketing measure)	Mr.Mishima, JOFCA	Tokyo	TIC	
8	22	Sun			(Holiday)	(Freetime)		TIC	
9	23	Mon	8:00-10:00 11:00-12:00 13:30-14:45 14:50-17:00	C L L	Move Tokyo-Nagano Courtesy call on theRegional Forest Office National forest management; briefing of operation, organization, staff allocation and budget, forestry management plan, compartment system, boundary preservation, nature conservation and anti-animal damage measure)	Mr.Suzuki, Director General Mr.Takeuchi, Planning and coordination office Mr.Iwashita, head of Planning sec. Mr.Inui, head of conservation sec. Mr.Kobayashi, head of National Forest management sec.	Chubu Regional Forest Management Office	Nagano city	
10	24	Tue	9:00-12:00 14:00-15:30 16:00-17:00	L F	National forest management: customary land, land lease, profit share forest(in national forest, in private forest), local industry promotion measure, forest guard, forest management education and guidance National Forest : timber production site, recreation forest	Mr.Kobayashi, head of property management sec. Mr.Tsutamura, head of marketing Mr.Andou, head of Education and extension sec. Mr.Saga, head of field office Mr.Iwatsuka, chief of work sec.	Chubu Forest Management Bureau Hokushin office	Nagano city	
11	25	Wed	9:30-11:00 11:30-12:30 13:30-15:40	F	National Forest Management: Outline of office, plantation, watershed management construction works, recreation forest	Mr.Shimodou, Head of field office Mr.Kanai, chief of conservation sec Mr.Kiuchi, chief of work sec	Chusinn office	Nagano city	
12	26	Thu	9:00-9:30 9:30-11:20 13:30-14:30 14:30-15:30 15:30-16:30	C F F	courtesy call on prefectural Forest office Forest management by Prefectural government : organization, budget, forest planning, mountainous village development Prefectural Forestry Research Institute: organization, mushroom, wild vegetables, timber processing	Mr.Shioiri, Director of Forest policy department Mr.Yamaguchi, forest policy sec Mr.Sugaya, Director of Prefectural Forestry Research Institute Mr.Kawauchi, Extension chief, prefectural Research Institute Mr.Masuno, Planning sec	Nagano prefectural office Shiojiri city	Nagano city	
13	27	Fri	9:30-11:10 11:45-12:15 14:00-15:00 15:25-16:35	F F	Prefectural mountainous village development policy and measure; Promotion and guidance sector, Forest owner's cooperative, Forestry study group Non-wood products development; Wood charcoal/fuel mushroom, wild vegetables and its harvest, processing and marketing activities	Mr.Totoki, Head of Kinasa Forest cooperative Mr.Kubota, Agriculture cooperative company Mr.Takano, Hokushin timber production cooperative Mr.Miyazawa, Nagano utilization of forest resources cooperative	Suburb of Nagano city Mr.Garsh asbi, to JICA, NRT	Nagano city	
14	28	Sat	10:00-14:00	F	Nature conservation site	JOFCA	Utsukusigahara, Nagano	Nagano city	
15	29	Sun			Move Nagano-Tokyo			TIC	
16	30	Mon	9:00-12:00 13:30-17:30	L L	Outline of Participatory One village One product movement method (History and method) OVOP; Making action plan	Mr.Uchida, Deputy director of One village One product movement Association in Oita prefecture	TIC TIC	TIC	
17	31	Tue	9:00-12:00 13:30-15:00 17:15-18:30	L D	OVOP; Making action plan wrap-up session Evaluation	Mr.Uchida, Deputy director of One village One product movement Association in Oita prefecture Mr.Hisamichi, JAFTA, Dr.Shokohifard, Sanyu Mr.Sekiguchi, JICA Mr.Mishima, Mr.Hisamichi, Dr.Shokohifard	TIC TIC TIC	TIC TIC	
18	8	1	Wed		Preparation for leaving, Narita- Dubai-			TIC	Plane
19		2	Thu		Dubai-Tehran				

Annex

JP: Japanese, EN: English, FA: Persian

		Title	Language	Japanese Ver.	English Ver.
1	PDM	Mid-term Review team suggested version	EN, FA	EN	EN, FA
2	APO	Latest version	JP, EN	JP, EN	FA
3	Village Action Plan (VAP)	<p>1) Forest & Rangeland Management (Signed ver.) Gazestan, Tabarak Sofla, Taron, Durak Sofla, Mazarashte</p> <p>2) Community Development: Orchard (Signed ver.) Tabarak Sofla, Taron1, Taron2, Durak Sofla, Mazarashte</p> <p>3) Community Development: Sewing (Signed ver.) Tabarak Sofla, Taron, Durak Sofla upside, Durak Sofla downside, Mazarashte, Gazestan</p> <p>4) Community Development: Seedling production (Draft) Tabarak Sofla, Taron, Durak Sofla upside, Durak Sofla downside, Mazarashte</p>	<p>EN, FA</p> <p>EN, FA</p> <p>EN, FA</p> <p>EN, FA</p>	Attached 1 village per 1 activity (others are omitted)	Attached 1 village per 1 activity (others are omitted)
4	Minutes of meeting and documents	<p>1) JRC&Expert Joint Meeting (9 Oct) Handouts documents Minutes of Meeting</p> <p>2) The 4th JCC (17 Oct) Minutes of Meeting Technical Comments from Iranian team</p> <p>3) Experts Meeting (25 Oct) Handout documents Minutes of Meeting</p> <p>4) Experts Meeting (27 Oct) Minutes of Meeting</p>	<p>EN</p> <p>JP</p> <p>EN</p> <p>EN, FA</p> <p>EN</p> <p>EN</p> <p>EN</p>	<p>EN</p> <p>JP</p> <p>EN</p> <p>EN</p> <p>EN</p> <p>EN</p>	<p>EN</p> <p>EN</p> <p>EN</p> <p>FA</p> <p>EN</p> <p>EN</p>
5	Collected material list		EN		
6	Submitted reports		EN, JP		
7	Delivered equipment list	No equipment to be recoded for 3 rd year			

Japan International
Cooperation Agency
(JICA)

Forest, Rangeland and
Watershed Management Organization
(FRWO)
Natural Resources and Watershed General Office
(NRWGO)

The Participatory Forest and Rangeland Management Project
in Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province
Islamic Republic of Iran

ANNUAL REPORT

(3rd YEAR)

December, 2012

-Separate Volume-

Japan Overseas Forestry Consultants Association
Japan Forest Technology Association
Sanyu Consultants Inc.

ANNEX1 PDM

Suggested by Mid-term Review team Version

Revised Project Design Matrix (PDM)

16 October, 2012

Project Title: The Participatory Forest and Rangeland Management Project in Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province

Version 3

Supervising Agency: Forest, Rangeland and Watershed Management Organization(FRWO), Implementing Agency: Natural Resources and Watershed Management General Office (NRWGO) Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province

Direct Beneficiaries: Staff of NRWGO Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province, Indirect Beneficiaries: Residents of Target Villages

Target Areas: 1) Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province, 2) Target Villages in Bazoft Area

Project Period: Five (5) years from 2010

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators ^{*4}	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Overall Goal			
Participatory forest and rangeland management ^{*1} is introduced in Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province	1. By using the knowledge and experience gained from the Project, NRWGO will newly introduce participatory forest and rangeland management at least 1(one) village in Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province	1 NRWGO Monitoring Report	There is no role change of NRWGO.
Project Purpose			
The capacity of NRWGO for participatory forest and rangeland management is enhanced.	1 More than 70 % of project participants in NRWGO will utilize knowledge / experience gained from the Project. 2 More than 70 % of project participants in target villages will value that NRWGO's capacity of forest & rangeland management was enhanced NRWGO's a 3	1. Result of the interview to the project participants(NRWGO) Result of the Test of C/P trainings 2. Result of the interview to the project participants(NRWGO) 3. Result of the interview to the project participants in the target villages	Substantial number of trained NRWGO staff will not leave the project.
Outputs			
1. The Capacity Development(CD) ^{*2} Strategy for NRWGO is indicated.	1. Capacity Development Strategy Report will be prepared by June June December , 2012.	1 Capacity Development Strategy Report	① There is no major policy change in forestry management, community development and capacity development of FRWO / NRWGO. ② These is no serious natural disaster which prevents regeneration of forest & rangeland, and introduction of alternative income sou
2. Regeneration of forest and rangeland is promoted in the target villages.	1. 75% of newly created Model Plots will achieve the purpose of establishment and maintained by December, 2014. 2. 75% of newly created Model Plots are evaluated that vegetation are recovered by December, 2014.	1. Forest & Rangeland Regeneration Plan of each target village 2. Project Progress Report	
3. Alternative income source for forest and rangeland conservation are introduced in the target villages .	1 Training program for CF candidate at least 5 persons in each village are initiated by December, 2012. 2 70% of necessary number of CFs for VAP sub-project activities will be maintained by December, 2014. 3 At least one (1) Village Action Plan will be conduct 4	1. Training Program for Community Facilitators 2. Village Action Plan Project Progress Report	
4. The Capacity Development Plan for NRWGO with regard to participatory forest and rangeland management is formulated / implemented.	1. At least 5 CD modules will be conducted every year. 2. At least 60% of NRWGO technical staff will participate in CD program. 3. 50% of participants [who have attended "PCM, PRA, Participatory method "module,] in CD program have drafted/drafting at least a proje	1. The Capacity Development Plan for NRWGO 2. Project Progress Report	

Activities	Inputs		
<p>1.1 Understand natural conditions and socio-economic situations of target areas.</p> <p>1.2 Understand problem and initiative for participatory forest & rangeland management.</p> <p>1.3 Understand ongoing activities of similar projects in and out of the target area.</p> <p>1.4 Understand knowledge, capacity and willingness for participatory forest & rangeland management among the staff of NRWGO.</p> <p>1.5 Identify local resources and/or service providers for CD.</p> <p>1.6 Based on the information and data obtained, prepare Project Baseline Survey Report.</p> <p>1.7 Elaborate the CD Strategy for NRWGO.</p> <p>1.8 Identify target villages for participatory forest & rangeland management, and introduction of alternative income source.</p> <p>2.1 Prepare <u>operational Plan Village Action Plans</u> for Forest & Rangeland Regeneration in the target villages.</p> <p>2.2 Establish Model Plots in the target villages.</p> <p>2.3 Extract lessons & learns by analyzing previous similar projects.</p> <p>2.4 Discuss and agree common target/goal for protecting Model Plots with local residents of target villages.</p> <p>2.5 Based on the actual condition of Model Plots, implement regeneration operations.</p> <p>2.6 Based on the actual condition of the area, implement tree planting, agro-forestry and erosion control activities in the target villages.</p> <p>2.7 <u>Based on the above activities, prepare a guideline for forest and rangeland regeneration.</u></p> <p>3.1 Prepare Village Action Plans for participatory forest & rangeland management of each target group in all target villages.</p> <p>3.2 Prepare plans for training programs for Community Facilitators who will assist CD.</p> <p>3.3 Identify/formulate people's organization in respective target village.</p> <p>3.4 Select participants for the training programs for Community Facilitators.</p> <p>3.5 Implement training programs for Community Facilitators.</p> <p>3.6 Implement CD programs for participatory forest & rangeland management to local residents of target villages.</p> <p>3.7 Monitor on the impact of the CD programs among program participants.</p> <p>3.8 Monitor and evaluate CD programs and obtain feedbacks.</p> <p>3.9 <u>Based on the above activities, prepare a guideline for participatory forest & rangeland management.</u></p> <p>4.1 Identify themes for CD program of NRWGO staff for each target group.</p> <p>4.2 Identify resource and service provider for CD program for NRWGO staff.</p> <p>4.3 Elaborate CD programs for participatory forest & rangeland management for NRWGO staff.</p> <p>4.4 Implement CD programs for participatory forest & rangeland management for NRWGO staff.</p> <p>4.5 Monitor on the impact of the CD programs among NRWGO staff.</p> <p>4.6 Monitor and evaluate CD programs and obtain feedbacks.</p>	<p>Japan Side</p> <p>(1) Japanese Experts 1) Chief Adviser 2) Participatory Community Development 3) Capacity Development/ Training 4) Participatory Forest & Rangeland Management 5) Project Coordinator</p> <p>(2) International Training 1) Based on necessity for project implementation, Coun</p>	<p>Iran Side</p> <p>(1) Counterpart Staff 1) Project Director 2) Project Manager 3) Deputy Project Manager (full time position) 4) Project Coordinator 5) Counterpart staff in; ①FRWO (Teheran) ②NRWGO (Shahre-Kord) ③NRO (Koohrang) ④NRWGO Field Office (Bazoft) 6) Administrativ</p>	<p>Pre-Conditions</p> <p>① There is political stability in Iran.</p> <p>② There is no major change in the organizational set up of the FRWO/NRWGO in both Regional vis-à-vis National level.</p> <p>③ There is no substantial decrease in the budget for FRWO/NRWGO.</p>

*1 "Participatory Forest and Rangeland Management" is protection, utilization and regeneration of forest and rangeland management through participation and support of the people living nearby forest & rangeland.

*2 "Capacity Development(CD)" is the process in which problem-managing skills are enhanced collectively at individual, organizational, and societal levels.

*3 "Village Action Plan" contains the detailed design of activities for alternative income source that each target village will implement by applying the participatory methodology.

فعالیت ها	ورودی ها	
1.1 درک شرایط طبیعی و موقعیت اجتماعی- اقتصادی منطقه هدف		
1.2 درک مسائل ابتدایی و مشکلات موجود در مدیریت مشارکتی جنگل و مرتع		
1.3 درک دیگر فعالیت های مشابه با این پروژه در داخل و خارج از منطقه		
1.4 درک دانش، ظرفیت و علاقه ی کارشناسان اداره کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری در رابطه با مدیریت مشارکتی جنگل و مرتع		
1.5 شناسایی منابع محلی و ارائه کنندگان خدمات برای توسعه ظرفیت		
1.6 تهیه ی گزارش مطالعات پایه ی پروژه بر اساس اطلاعات به دست آمده		
1.7 تبیین استراتژی توسعه ی ظرفیت برای کارشناسان اداره کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری		
1.8 شناسایی روستاهای هدف برای اجرای فعالیت های مشارکتی مدیریت جنگل		
2.1 به منظور احیای جنگل و مرتع در 3 طرح اجرای روستا طرح عملیاتی تدوین روستاهای هدف		
2.2 ایجاد پلات نمونه در روستاهای هدف		
2.3 تجزیه و تحلیل پروژه های مشابه در گذشته و درس گرفتن از آنها		
2.4 گفتگو و توافق با ساکنین روستاهای هدف برای حفاظت از پلات نمونه		
2.5 اجرای عملیات احیا بر اساس شرایط واقعی پلات های مدل		
2.6 جرای فعالیت هایی از قبیل درختکاری، تلقیح زراعت و جنگلداری و کنترل فرسایش خاک بر اساس شرایط موجود در روستاهای هدف منطقه		
2.7 تهیه ی راهنما برای احیای جنگل و مرتع بر اساس فعالیتهای فوق الذکر		
3.1 تهیه ی طرح اجرای روستا به منظور مدیریت مشارکتی جنگل و مرتع برای هر یک از گروه های هدف		
3.2 تهیه ی طرح برای دوره های آموزشی تسهیلگران اجتماعی که توسعه ی جوامع را یاری خواهند کرد		
3.3 شناسایی سازمان های مردمی در روستاهای هدف مربوطه		
3.4 انتخاب شرکت کنندگان در دوره های آموزشی مربوط به تسهیلگران اجتماعی		
3.5 جرای برنامه های آموزشی برای تسهیلگران		
3.6 اجرای برنامه های توسعه ی ظرفیت مدیریت مشارکتی جنگل و مرتع برای ساکنین محلی روستاهای هدف		
3.7 پایش تأثیر برنامه های توسعه ی ظرفیت بر شرکت کنندگان در برنامه		
3.8 پایش و ارزیابی برنامه های توسعه ی ظرفیت و بازخوردهای حاصله		
3.9 تهیه ی راهنما برای احیای جنگل و مرتع بر اساس فعالیتهای فوق الذکر		
4.1 شناسایی موضوعات مربوط به برنامه های توسعه ی ظرفیت برای کارشناسان هر یک از گروه های هدف در اداره کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری		
4.2 تشخیص منابع و ارائه کنندگان خدمات برنامه های توسعه ظرفیت برای اداره کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری		
4.3 تبیین برنامه های توسعه ظرفیت مدیریت مشارکتی جنگل و مرتع برای کارشناسان اداره کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری		
4.4 اجرای برنامه های توسعه ظرفیت مدیریت مشارکتی جنگل و مرتع برای کارشناسان اداره کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری		
4.5 پایش تأثیرات برنامه های توسعه ی ظرفیت بین کارشناسان اداره کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری		
4.6 پایش و ارزیابی برنامه های توسعه ی ظرفیت و بازخوردهای حاصله		
	<p>طرف ژاپنی</p> <p>کارشناسان ژاپنی (۱)</p> <p>مدیر مشاور (۱)</p> <p>توسعه ی مشارکتی جوامع (۲)</p> <p>توسعه ی ظرفیت / آموزش (۳)</p> <p>مدیریت مشارکتی جنگل و مراتع (۴)</p> <p>هماهنگ کننده پروژه (۵)</p>	<p>طرف ایرانی</p> <p>کارشناسان همتای ایرانی (۱)</p> <p>رئیس پروژه (۱)</p> <p>مدیر پروژه (۲)</p> <p>(معاون پروژه (تمام وقت) ۳)</p>
Pre-Conditions		
پیش شرطها		
1. در ایران ثبات سیاسی وجود دارد		
2. تغییر عمده ای در ساختار سازمانی سازمان جنگلها و مراتع و همچنین اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری استان چه در سطح ملی و چه در سطح استانی وجود ندارد		
3. کاهش قابل توجهی در بودجه ی سازمان جنگلها و مراتع و اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری استان وجود ندارد		
	<p>اداره کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری شهرکرد - 1</p> <p>اداره منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری گرهرنگ - 2</p> <p>دفتر اداره ی منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری در بازت - 3</p> <p>کارمندان اداری به منظور اجرای پروژه (6)</p>	<p>بر حسب ضرورت، مواد و تجهیزات مورد نیاز (1)</p> <p>برای اجرای فعالیتهای زیر: 1- طرح اجرای روستا</p> <p>برنامه های آموزشی برای تسهیلگران اجتماعی - 2</p> <p>طرح احیای جنگل و مرتع - 3</p> <p>طرح توسعه ی ظرفیت اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری - 4</p>
	<p>دفتر پروژه، تجهیزات و مواد (2)</p> <p>مکان کار برای کارشناسان ژاپنی (1)</p> <p>اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری استان - 1</p> <p>دفتر اداره ی منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری بخش بازت - 2</p>	<p>کل هزینه های مورد نیاز برای فعالیتهای کارشناسان ژاپنی (1)</p> <p>بخشی از هزینه های مورد نیاز جهت اجرای فعالیتهای زیر (2)</p> <p>طرح اجرای روستا - 1</p> <p>برنامه های آموزشی برای تسهیلگران اجتماعی - 2</p> <p>طرح احیای جنگل و مرتع - 3</p> <p>طرح توسعه ی ظرفیت اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری - 4</p>
	<p>مواد و تجهیزات مورد نیاز برای اجرای (2)</p> <p>فعالیتهای زیر: 1- طرح اجرای روستا</p> <p>برنامه های آموزشی برای تسهیلگران اجتماعی - 2</p> <p>طرح احیای جنگل و مرتع - 3</p> <p>طرح توسعه ی ظرفیت اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری</p>	<p>هزینه های مورد نیاز جهت اجرای فعالیتهای زیر:</p> <p>طرح احیای جنگل و مرتع - 1</p>

¹ مدیریت مشارکتی جنگل و مرتع عبارت است از مدیریت حفاظت، بهره برداری و احیای جنگل و مرتع از طریق مشارکت و حمایت مردم محلی که در نزدیک جنگل و مرتع زندگی می کنند.

² توسعه ی ظرفیت (CD) عبارتیست از روندی که مهارت های مدیریت مشکل به طور جمعی در سطحهای فردی، سازمانی و اجتماعی تقویت می یابد.

³ طرح اجرای روستا (Village Action Plan) حاوی طراحی دقیق فعالیتهای مربوط به منابع درآمد جایگزین است که هر یک از روستاهای هدف با بکارگیری روش مشارکتی اجرا خواهد کرد.

ANNEX 2 APO

3rd year Final Version

ANNEX 3 Village Action Plan

1) Forest & Rangeland Management (signed sample)

Attach	English	Persian	Village
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Mazerashte
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Durak Sofla
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Tarom
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Tabarak Sofla
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Gazestan

2) Community Development : Orchard (signed sample)

Attach	English	Persian	Village
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Mazerashte
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Durak Sofla
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Tarom site-1
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Tarom site-2
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Tabarak Sofla

3) Community Development : Sewing (signed sample)

Attach	English	Persian	Village
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Mazerashte
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Durak Sofla Downside
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Durak Sofla Upside
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Tarom
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Tabarak Sofla
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Gazestan

4) Community Development : Sapling production (draft)

Attach	English	Persian	Village
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Mazerashte
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Durak Sofla Downside
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Durak Sofla Upside
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Tarom
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Tabarak Sofla
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Gazestan

Memorandum

This Memorandum is made to confirm contents and responsibility of each party on Village Action Plan (VAP) of 2012 project year, based on the Article 2 of "Agreement Between Representative of Tabarak Sofla and JICA Project Team and NRWGO, Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province, on Tabark sofla Village Action Plan for Participatory forest and rangeland management ; dated on 21st of September 2011".

The contents and mutual responsibility of each party are written in Plan for year 2012 of ANNEX 1 of VAP for 2012 project year as attached.

The parties hereto have caused this memorandum to be signed by their duly authorized representatives in duplicate as of the day and year first above written, each party retaining one (1) copy of English and Persian thereof, respectively.

Date March 2012

JICA project

久道篤志

Atsushi Hisamachi, Expert on Participatory Forest and Rangeland Management
JICA project "The Participatory Forest and Rangeland Management in Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province"

Village Side

[Handwritten Signature]

(Name of Signer)
(Status in the village)

>Representative of this group

NRWGO

[Handwritten Signature]

Fakhrodin Karimzade, Participatory Forest and Rangeland Management
NRWGO, Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province

Witness (villagers, if necessary)

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------|
| 1. (Name) | <i>Pokhadi Khodavevdi</i> | (Sign) | |
| 2. (Name) | <i>Kojake Khodavevdi</i> | (Sign) | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 3. (Name) | <i>Mahar Khake Mavi</i> | (Sign) | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 4. (Name) | <i>Jamsh: Khodavevdi</i> | (Sign) | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 5. (Name) | <i>Nokhmadvevdi Khodavevdi</i> | (Sign) | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 6. (Name) | | (Sign) | <i>[Signature]</i> |

ANNEX 1

Village Action Plan for participatory forest and rangeland management

Village name: Tabarak sofla

Date: 5 March, 2012

version 2

5 years plan

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Remarks
Work shop						
Forest Regeneration		Planning				Natural regeneration Fencing by barbed wire Monitoring by experimental plot Maintenance for Medicinal plant by villagers
		Implementation				
			Monitoring/ maintenance	Monitoring/ maintenance	Monitoring/ maintenance	
Soil erosion control			Planning			Construction check dam Maintenance of check dam by villagers
			Implementation			
				Maintenance	Maintenance	
Small scale nursery		Planning				1 st year construction nursery
		Construction	Construction			2 nd year production of seedling
			Production	Production	Production	

Plan for year 2012

Objectives	Activities	Schedule	Quantities	Input		Person in charge	Monitoring
				Internal	External		
Forest Regeneration Protection area :60ha	Fence maintenance	May to July October	700m	Villagers	JICA NRWGO Expert		
	Experimental plot maintenance	May to July	1500m2	Villagers	JICA NRWGO Expert		
	Experimental plot monitoring	May to July October	3 times	Villagers	JICA NRWGO Expert		
	Guard for protection area	March to November	60ha	Villagers	JICA NRWGO		
	Training for Guard	June	1times	Villagers	JICA NRWGO		
Soil erosion control	Construction	May to July	5 check dams	Villagers	JICA NRWGO Expert		
Small scale nursery	Construction	October	4m2	Villagers	JICA NRWGO Expert		
	Maintenance	May to July	4m2	Villagers	JICA NRWGO Expert		
Visiting tours		June to July	5 persons	Village chief, Group leader, CF	JICA NRWGO		
Workshop		May to July October	2 times	Villagers	JICA NRWGO		

Record of arrangements in the village and explanation of the action plans of 2012 project
year

Following the agreement which were made in 2011 project year between villagers, JICA, NRWGO for the implementation of the Participatory Forest and Rangeland Management Project in Bazoft area, Koohrang County and regarding the arrangements, we, experts of NRWGO and JICA hold a meeting with the presence of the villagers and representative of village in Tabarak Sofla village in / /2012.

In this meeting, we discussed and exchanged opinions about the necessity of the participation of all the villagers in the implementation of this model project, conservation and protection of the forest and rangeland and action plans, sustainable and correct utilization of the non-timber potentials of forest such as medicinal plants etc.

Then the action plans of 2012 project year of Forest and Rangeland group as attached were explained for the villagers by Mr. Hisamich and Mr. karimzade and were delivered to the selected representative of the village, Mr _____.

By the way, Mr Dehavel Khodvendi ^{hasakovehad} was selected as the guard for guarding the protected areas, and enclosures, including fence, forestations etc and it was appointed to issue Guarding License and deliver it to him during 1 week.

یادداشت تفاهم

این یادداشت تفاهم به منظور تایید مفاد و مسئولیتهای طرفین در طرح اجرایی روستا (VAP) در سال ۲۰۱۲ بر اساس ماده ۲ توافقنامه ی طرح اجرایی روستا در روستای تبرک سفلی که در تاریخ ۳۰ شهریور سال ۱۳۹۰ (۲۱ سپتامبر ۲۰۱۱) بین نمایندگان روستای تبرک سفلی، تیم پروژه ی جایکا و اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری استان چهارمحال و بختیاری به منظور مدیریت مشارکتی جنگل و مرتع منعقد گردید، تنظیم شده است.

مفاد و مسئولیتهای متقابل هر یک از طرفین در ضمیمه ی شماره ی ۱ که به طرح اجرایی روستا در سال ۲۰۱۲ پروژه پیوست شده است قید شده اند.

بدین وسیله، طرفین این یادداشت تفاهم را توسط نمایندگان قانونی خود در دو نسخه امضاء نموده و به ترتیب هر یک از طرفین یک نسخه ی انگلیسی و فارسی از آن نزد خود نگه خواهد داشت.

تاریخ: اسفند ۱۳۹۰



روستا:



نام امضاء کننده:

مسئولیت در روستا:

شاهدان (روستائیان، در صورت لزوم):

- | | |
|-------|------------------------|
| امضاء | ۱. نام شخصی خالوری |
| امضاء | ۲. نام محبت خراوردی |
| امضاء | ۳. نام منوچهر صوری |
| امضاء | ۴. نام جمال خالوری |
| امضاء | ۵. نام محمدرفیق خالوری |

پروژه ی جایکا:



نام کارشناس: آتسوشی هیسامیچی

کارشناس مدیریت مشارکتی جنگل و مرتع

پروژه ی جایکا "مدیریت مشارکتی جنگل و مرتع در استان

چهارمحال و بختیاری، جمهوری اسلامی ایران"

اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی استان چهارمحال و بختیاری:

فخرالدین کریمزاده

کارشناس مدیریت مشارکتی جنگل و مرتع، اداره ی

کل منابع طبیعی استان چهارمحال و بختیاری



ضمیمه ی شماره ی ۱

طرح اجرای روستا پیرامون مدیریت مشارکتی جنگل و مرتع

نام روستا: تبرک سفلی تاریخ ۱۳۹۰/۱۲/۱۵ نسخه ی ۲

برنامه ی ۵ ساله

ملاحظات	۲۰۱۴	۲۰۱۳	۲۰۱۲	۲۰۱۱	۲۰۱۰	سال
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	کارگاه
- احیای طبیعی				_____		احیای جنگل
- فنس کشی با				برنامه ریزی		
سیم خاردار				_____		
- پایش از طریق				اجرا		
پلات آزمایشی	_____	_____	_____			
- نگهداری از						
گیاهان دارویی	پایش / نگهداری	پایش / نگهداری	پایش / نگهداری			
توسط روستائیان						
- احداث سیل			_____			کنترل فرسایش خاک
بند			برنامه ریزی			
- نگهداری سیل			_____			
بند توسط			اجرا			
روستائیان	_____	_____				
	نگهداری	نگهداری				
- احداث				_____		احداث نهالستان کوچک
نهالستان در سال				برنامه ریزی		
اول			_____	_____		
- تولید نهال در			احداث	احداث		
سال دوم	_____	_____	_____			
	تولید	تولید	تولید			

برنامه ی سال ۲۰۱۲

اهداف	فعاليتها	برنامه ی زمانی	كميتها	ورودی		مسئول	پایش
				داخلی	بیرونی		
احیای جنگل منطقه ی حفاظت شده: ۶۰ هکتار	نگهداری فنس	ماه می تا جولای و اکتبر	۷۰۰ متر	روستائیان	- جایکا اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی استان - کارشناسان		
	نگهداری پلات آزمایشی	ماه می تا جولای	۱۵۰۰ متر مربع	روستائیان	- جایکا اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی استان - کارشناسان		
	پایش پلات آزمایشی	ماه می تا جولای و اکتبر	۳ بار	روستائیان	- جایکا اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی استان - کارشناسان		
	پاسبانی از منطقه ی حفاظت شده	ماه مارس تا نوامبر	۶۰ هکتار	روستائیان	- جایکا اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی استان		
	آموزش نگهداران	ماه ژوئن	۱ بار	روستائیان	- جایکا اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی استان		
کنترل فرسایش خاک	احداث سیل بند	ماه می تا ژولای	۵ عدد سیل بند	روستائیان	- جایکا اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی استان - کارشناسان		
نهالستان کوچک	احداث نهالستان	اکتبر	۴ متر مربع	روستائیان	- جایکا اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی استان - کارشناسان		
	نگهداری نهالستان	ماه می تا ژولای	۴ متر مربع	روستائیان	- جایکا اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی استان - کارشناسان		
تورهای بازدید		ماه ژوئن تا ژولای	۵ نفر	بزرگ روستا و تسهیلگران	- جایکا اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی استان		
کارگاه		ماه می تا ژولای و اکتبر	۲ بار	روستائیان	- جایکا اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی استان		

باسمه تعالی

صورت جلسه هماهنگی با روستا و ابلاغ برنامه اجرایی سال ۲۰۱۲ پروژه مدیریت مشارکتی جنگل و مرتع

پیرو موافقت نامه ای سه جانبه که در سال ۲۰۱۱، در خصوص نحوه اجرای پروژه مدیریت مشارکتی جنگل و مرتع بین منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری استان، سازمان جایکا و روستائیان، در محدوده روستای بخش بازفت شهرستان کوهرنگ انجام گرفت. و با عنایت به هماهنگی های به عمل آمده، کارشناسان منابع طبیعی استان و سازمان جایکا، جلسه ای با نماینده و جمعی از مردم روستا در تاریخ در روستای تبرک سفلی برگزار کردند.

در این جلسه در خصوص لزوم مشارکت همه مردم روستا در اجرای این پروژه الگویی، حفظ و حراست از جنگل ها و مراتع و برنامه های اجرایی آن و همینطور در مورد بهره برداری اصولی و پایدار از پتانسیل های غیر چوبی جنگل، از جمله تولید گیاهان دارویی و، بحث و تبادل نظر صورت گرفت.

در ادامه، برنامه های اجرایی سال ۲۰۱۲، در بخش جنگل و مرتع این پروژه به شرح برگه پیوستی این صورتجلسه توسط آقایان، هیسامیچی و کریمزاده برای حاضرین تشریح شد و در جهت همکاری و مشارکت مردم در اجرای آن، به نماینده منتخب روستا، آقای تحویل شد.

در ضمن آقای **دلدار رضی صمدی** به عنوان قرقبان برای حفاظت مناطق حفاظت شده، و کارهای اجرایی آن، اعم از فنس کشیها و جنگل کاری ها و با انتخاب مردم تعیین شده و مقرر شد حکم قرقبانی ایشان ظرف مدت یک هفته صادر و به نامبرده تحویل گردد.

**Agreement Between Dorak Sofla Village and JICA Project Team and
Natural Resources, Rangeland and Watershed Management General Office (NRWGO)
of Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province**

**On Village Action Plan for Participatory Community Development
(Orchard establishment, Vegetable growing, and relevant Training)**

**Under “The Participatory Forest and Rangeland Management Project in
Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province, Islamic Republic of Iran”**

July 2011 to December 2012

BACKGROUND OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement is made having a process of; i) Village workshop held during July 2011 for explanation of Village Action Plan (VAP) making and implementation, ii) Meeting and discussion for making of detailed design of VAP, including landownership, activities, schedule and cost and work sharing among experts (JICA and NRWGO of Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province) and villagers concerned, and iii) Acceptance of the detailed design of VAP by the Villagers.

CONTENT OF AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, JICA Project Team and NRWGO of Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari are conducting “The Participatory Forest and Rangeland Management Project in Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province, Iran”(hereinafter referred to as “the JICA Project”) from the year 2010 and selected the **Dorak Sofla** village as a pilot project village.

WHEREAS, the Village is willing to join the pilot project in accordance with the terms and conditions contained as set forth in this Agreement;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of mutual covenants hereinafter contained, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. Terms of the Project

The Terms of the JICA Project is from July 2011, but Term of Village Action Plan (VAP) is not limited to the above mentioned term. After termination of the JICA Project, the Village and NRWGO will continue VAP activities by themselves.

2. Contents and responsibility of each party on VAP

Contents and mutual responsibility of each party are written in VAP as shown in the **Annex** of this agreement.

3. Budget for VAP implementation

The budget, including labor cost, will be shared by each party within the capacity of each party with mutual consultation.

4. Management of VAP

The VAP management shall be done in a mode of participatory and democratic manner. For smooth

implementation of VAP, the village selected Community Facilitators who currently work as counterparts of JICA and NRWGO experts. VAP planning and implementation process shall be open for others and the process shall be monitored by the three parties (JICA, NRWGO and Village), and if required include other parties, and VAP may change by needs.

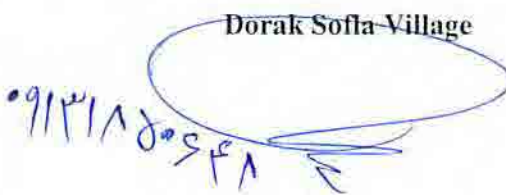
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be signed by their duly authorized representatives in two copies (English and Persian).

JICA Project



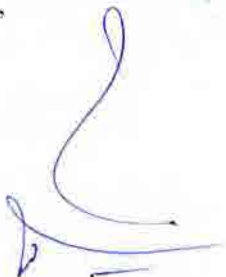
Dr. Gholamhossein SHOKOHIFARD
In-charge of Participatory Community
Development, JICA project "The Participatory
Forest and Rangeland Management in
Chaharmahal-va-Baktiari Province, Islamic
Republic of Iran."

Dorak Sofla Village



Name and signature of responsible person

NRWGO



Engineer Farzad REZAZADEH
Expert on Participatory Community Development,
NRWGO, Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province

Witness



Beneficiaries

<i>Name</i>	<i>Signature</i>
-------------	------------------

این جانبان اصفه گنده ان زیر مالکین شش دانگ خود کول که ت مل شش دانگ
 تنه زنی می باشد تا تمامی کمال و عین رضایت که به پدرشیت ده جریب زمین تصویب
 به تقلید دو قطعه پنج جریب که مجاور هم می باشد به نمایندگی وکالت جناب
 آقای محمد قاسم معینی جهت احداث باغ صفت رکتی پروژ جاگه ایجاد شود
 که از هرگونه بهره برداری از زمین مذکور طبق سهام مالکین برداشت می گردد

۱۴ خلیل احمد فرزند احمد تا جریب

۱۵ علی داد احمد فرزند ناصر

۱۶ محمد خدا احمد فرزند محمد

۱۷ محمدت احمد فرزند علی

۱۸ مهدی خلیلی فرزند محمد

۱۹ سعید خلیلی فرزند

۲۰ حسن قلی خلیلی فرزند علی

۲۱ اکبر احمد فرزند سعید

۲۲ علی حسین احمد فرزند محمد

۲۳ محمد خدا احمد فرزند محمد

۲۴ کشته احمد فرزند حسن

۲۵ نثار احمد فرزند مراد

۲۶ عبد رزاق احمد فرزند میرزا

۲۷ محمد احمد فرزند احمد

۲۸ محمد احمد فرزند محمد داود

۲۹ خورشید فرزند مراد

۳۰ خرد احمد فرزند خرد

۳۱ نصر احمد

۱ حسنعلی معینی

۲ تراب معینی

۳ یوسف معینی فرزند محمد

۴ محمد قاسم معینی فرزند محمد

۵ محمد احمد فرزند محمد

۶ برام احمد فرزند محمد

۷ بهار احمد فرزند محمد

۸ زعم خدا احمد فرزند محمد

۹ علی میرزا احمد فرزند امیر

۱۰ معترف احمد فرزند مراد

۱۱ موسی احمد فرزند محمد

۱۲ ایرج احمد فرزند عباس

۱۳ محمد احمد فرزند محمد

۱۴ احمد احمد

Annex: Village Action Plan for Dorak Sofla

Five-years Plan (Iranian Year and Months)

Year	Annual Scope	Months											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1390	Orchard Establishment				Site Identification	Land preparation	Layout of irrigation facilities	Estimation of quantity of required materials and their procurement	Identification of fruit trees suited to the area and procurement of saplings	Fixing fence of orchard	Fixing fence and setting irrigation facilities	Setting irrigation facilities and sapling planting	Maintenance of orchard and care of saplings

Year	Annual Scope	Months											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1391	Vegetable growing and training on farming practices	Maintenance of orchard and care of saplings	Preparation of land among the saplings for growing vegetables	Training on farming practices and sowing of vegetable seeds	Caring for vegetable and fruit plants	Caring for vegetable and fruit plants	Vegetable harvesting	Visiting areas with successful farming records	Fertilization and maintenance of orchard	Fertilization and maintenance of orchard			

1392													
1393													
1394													

Objectives	Activities	Schedule	Quantities	Input		Responsible Person in village	Monitoring Date
				Internal (village)	External (JICA)		
Orchard establishment, vegetable growing, and Training on farming practices	Land preparation Fixing fence Setting water conveyance facilities Seedling planting, and seed sowing Caring for plants and orchard maintenance	July 2011 to March 2012	Land and water Equipment for land preparation Fruit sapling and vegetable seeds Training materials and facilities	Land, Water, and Labor	Fence, Pole for fixing fence Irrigation facility (pipe, pump), fruit sapling, and vegetable seeds	Mr. Mohamad-Ghasem MOHEBI	

توافقنامه

بین روستای دورک سفلی، تیم پروژه ی جایکا و اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری استان چهارمحال و بختیاری

پیرامون "طرح اجرایی روستا"

در زمینه ی توسعه ی مشارکتی جوامع روستائی (احداث باغ، سبزیکاری و ارائه ی آموزشهای زراعی)

از طریق "پروژه ی مدیریت مشارکتی جنگل و مرتع در استان چهارمحال و بختیاری، جمهوری اسلامی ایران"

تیر ماه سال ۱۳۹۰ لغایت آذر ۱۳۹۱

توافقنامه

پیرو مراحل طی شده که عبارتند از:

۱. کارگاه های برگزار شده برای ارائه ی توضیحات پیرامون تدوین و اجرای "طرح اجرایی روستا"

۲. جلسات و مذاکرات در مورد طراحی "طرح اجرایی روستا" شامل مالکیت اراضی، نهاده ها، فعالیت ها، برنامه ی زمانی، تقسیم کار و هزینه میان طرفین توافقنامه

۳. پذیرش جزئیات ارائه شده در مورد "طرح اجرایی روستا" توسط روستائیان

این توافقنامه منعقد می شود.

محتوای توافقنامه

با توجه به اینکه تیم پروژه ی جایکا و اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری استان چهارمحال و بختیاری از سال ۱۳۸۹، "پروژه ی مدیریت مشارکتی جنگل و مرتع در استان چهارمحال و بختیاری، کشور ایران" (که از این به بعد پروژه ی جایکا تلقی میشود)، را اداره میکنند و ۵ روستا به عنوان روستای هدف انتخاب کرده اند و با توجه به اینکه روستا تمایل دارد بر اساس مفاد و شرایطی که در این توافقنامه آمده است در پروژه ی الگو شرکت کند، هر سه طرف در موارد زیر به توافق رسیده اند:

مورد ۱. زمان اجرای پروژه:

- زمان شروع پروژه ی جایکا از تیر ماه سال ۱۳۹۰ می باشد.
- بعد از پایان پروژه ی جایکا، روستا و اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری استان چهارمحال و بختیاری فعالیتهای "طرح اجرایی روستا" را توسط خودشان ادامه خواهند داد.

مورد ۲. فعالیتها و مسئولیت های هر طرف در مورد "طرح اجرایی روستا"

- مسئولیت های هر طرف در ضمیمه ی پیوست تشریح شده است.

مورد ۳. تامین نهاده های اجرای "طرح اجرایی روستا"

- نهاده های اجرای پروژه، شامل نیروی انسانی و نهاده های قید شده در پیوست توسط طرفین با توجه به ظرفیت طرفین و مذاکرات متقابل تامین خواهد شد.

مورد ۴. مدیریت "طرح اجرایی روستا"

- "طرح اجرایی روستا" به شیوه ی مشارکتی و دموکراتیک انجام خواهد شد.

- به منظور تسهیل اجرای پروژه، روستا تسهیلگرانی انتخاب کرده که در حال حاضر به عنوان همتایان کارشناسان زابنی و ایرانی فعالیت دارند.
 - مراحل طرح و اجرای "طرح اجرایی روستا" بایستی برای دیگران علنی بوده و این مراحل بایستی توسط سه طرف (جایکا، اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری و روستا) و در صورت لزوم از طرق دیگر پایش شده و اصلاحات ضروری صورت گیرد.
- نمایندگان قانونی سه طرف (جایکا، اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری و روستا) به همراه شاهدانی که اسامی آنها ذکر شده، این توافقنامه را در دو نسخه (یک نسخه ی انگلیسی و یک نسخه ی فارسی) امضاء نموده اند.

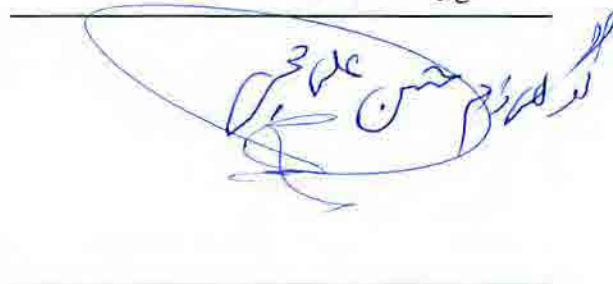
روستای دورک سفلی

نام و امضاء مسئول

محمد قاسم مجبی



اسامی و امضاء شاهدان



پروژه ی جایکا

دکتر غلامحسین شکوهی فرد

مسئول توسعه ی مشارکتی جوامع روستایی



اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری استان
چهارمحال و بختیاری

مهندس فرزاد رضا زاده

کارشناس اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری استان
چهارمحال و بختیاری

برخی از روستائیان ذی نفع

نام و نام خانوادگی

شماره ی تماس

امضاء

این جانبان اصفه گنده ان زیر مالکین شش دانگ خود کول که ت مل شش دانگ
 تنه زنی می باشد تا تمامی کمال و عین رضایت که به پدرشیت ده جریب زمین تصویب
 به تقلید دو قطعه پنج جریب که مجاور هم می باشد به نمایندگی وکالت جناب
 آقای محمد قاسم معینی جهت احداث باغ صفا رکتی پروانه جایگاه ایجاد شود
 که از هرگونه بهره برداری از زمین مذکور طبق سهام مالکین برداشت می گردد

۱۴ خلیل احمد فرزند احمد تا جریب

۱۵ علی داد احمد فرزند ناصر

۱۶ محمد خدا احمد فرزند محمد

۱۷ محمدت احمد فرزند علی

۱۸ مهدی خلیلی فرزند محمد

۱۹ سعید خلیلی فرزند

۲۰ حسن قلی خلیلی فرزند علی

۲۱ اکبر احمد فرزند سعید

۲۲ علی حسین احمد فرزند محمد

۲۳ محمد خدا احمد فرزند محمد

۲۴ کشته احمد فرزند حسن

۲۵ نثار احمد فرزند مراد

۲۶ عبد رزاق احمد فرزند میرزا

۲۷ محمد احمد فرزند احمد

۲۸ محمد احمد فرزند محمد داود

۲۹ خورشید فرزند مراد

۳۰ خرد احمد فرزند خرد

۳۱ نصر احمد

۱ حسنعلی معینی

۲ تراب معینی

۳ یوسف معینی فرزند محمد

۴ محمد قاسم معینی فرزند محمد

۵ محمد احمد فرزند محمد

۶ برام احمد فرزند محمد

۷ بهار احمد فرزند محمد

۸ زعم خدا احمد فرزند محمد

۹ علی میرزا احمد فرزند امیر

۱۰ معترف احمد فرزند مراد

۱۱ موسی احمد فرزند محمد

۱۲ ایرج احمد فرزند عباس

۱۳ محمد احمد فرزند محمد

ضمیمه - طرح اجرایی روستا

طرح ۵ ساله برای روستای دورک سفلی

سال	محور کاری سالانه	فروردین	اردیبهشت	خرداد	تیر	مرداد	شهریور	مهر	آبان	آذر	دی	بهمن	اسفند
۱۳۹۰	احداث باغ				انتخاب محل باغ	آماده سازی زمین	بررسی امکانات آبیاری	برآورد مقداری و خرید مصالح ساختن	شناسایی درختان مناسب و خرید نهال	حصار کشی	حصار کشی و ایجاد امکانات آبیاری	- ایجاد امکانات آبیاری و نهالکاری	- مراقبت از نهالها و کوددهی
۱۳۹۱	سزیکاری و ارانه ی آموزشهای زراعی	مراقبت از نهالها و رسیدگی به وضعیت بهداشتی باغ	-آماده سازی زمین بین نهالها جهت کشت سزيجات -آموزش پيرامون سزیکاری	کشت بذر سزيجات و آبیاری	مراقبت از باغ (نهالها و سزيجات)	مراقبت از باغ (نهالها و سزيجات)	برداشت سزيجات	بازدید از مناطق موفق در باغداری	مراقبت از باغ شامل هرس	مراقبت از باغ شامل کوددهی			
۱۳۹۲													
۱۳۹۳													
۱۳۹۴													

تاریخ پایش	مسئول	نهادها		کمیته	برنامه ی زمانی	فعاليتها	هدف
		خارجی (جایکا)	داخلی (روستا)				
تابستان ۱۳۹۱	محمد قاسم محبی	- فوس و پایه ی فوس - لوله و امکانات آبیاری - نهال - بذر سبزی - ارانه ی آموزشهای زراعی	- زمین - منبع آب - نیروی انسانی	- زمین - ابزار آماده سازی زمین - نیروی انسانی - نهال - بذر سبزی	تیرماه ۱۳۹۰ لغایت آذر ۱۳۹۱	- آماده سازی زمین - حصارکشی، آبرسانی، نهالکاری - سزیکاری، ارانه ی آموزشهای زراعی شامل بازدید آموزشی - مراقبت از باغبرداشت سزيجات	احداث باغ، سزیکاری و ارانه ی آموزشهای زراعی

**Agreement Between Gazestan Village and JICA Project Team And
Natural Resources Watershed Management General Office (NRWGO) of
Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province**

**On Village Action Plan for Participatory Community Development
(Sewing for Livelihood Improvement)**

**Under “The Participatory Forest and Rangeland Management Project in
Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province, Iran”**

20 April 2012

BACKGROUND OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement is made having a process of; i) Village workshop held during July 2011 for explanation of Village action Plan (VAP) making and implementation, ii) Meeting and discussion for making of detailed design of VAP, including landownership, activities, schedule and cost and work sharing among expert (JICA and NRWGO of Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province) and villagers concerned, and iii) Acceptance of the detailed design of VAP presentation by the Villagers.

CONTENT OF AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, JICA Project Team and NRWGO of Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari are conducting “The Participatory Forest and Rangeland Management Project in Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province, Iran”(hereinafter referred to as “the JICA Project”) from the year 2010 and selected the Gazestan village as a pilot project village.

WHEREAS, the Village is willing to join in the pilot project in accordance with the terms and conditions contained as set forth in this Agreement;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of mutual covenants hereinafter contained, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1- Terms of the Project

The Terms of the JICA Project is from July 2010, but Term of Village Action Plan (VAP) is not limited to the above mentioned term. After termination of the JICA Project, the Village and NRWGO will continue VAP activities by themselves.

2-Contents and responsibility of each party on VAP

Contents and mutual responsibility of each party are written in VAP as attached ANNEX I of

this agreement.

3-Budget for VAP implementation

The budget will be shared by each party within the capacity of each party with mutual consultation according to Annex I.

4-Management of VAP

VAP management shall be done in a mode of participatory and democratic manner. For Smooth implementation of VAP, the village selected Community Facilitator who currently works as counterpart of JICA and NRWGO expert as attached ANNEX II. VAP planning and implementation process shall be open for others and the process shall be monitored by the three parties (JICA, NRWGO and the Village), and if required, include other parties, and VAP may change by needs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be signed by their duly authorized representative in three copies in English and Persian, each party retaining one copy of English and Persian.

NRWGO

Village Side

Mr. Rezazadeh
Expert on Community Development
NRWGO, Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province

Ms. **SIMA PARSHAN**
Representative of women's activities
Gazestan Village

JICA project

Ms. Saori TAKEI,
Expert on Community Development
JICA project "The Participatory Forest and Rangeland
Management in Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province"



ANNEX I

Gazestan Village Action Plan on Sewing for Livelihood Improvement

Date: April 18, 2012

5 years plan

	Annual scope	Farvardin	Ordibehesht	Khordad	T i r	Mordad	Shahrivar	M e h r	A b a n	A z a r	D a y	Bahman	Esfand
1390	Acquirement of basic skill of sewing							██████████ Training					
1391	Acquirement of basic skill of sewing and finding the marketing		██████████ Training			██████████	██████████	██████████					
1392	Development their skill and selling test		██████████		██████████	██████████		██████████					
1393	Selling and development their skill		██████████				██████████						
1394	Selling												







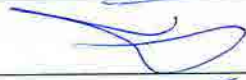



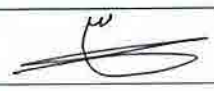
Plan for year 1391

Objectives	Activities	Schedule	Input		Person In charge
			Village	JICA	
Acquirement of sewing skills	Attend 460 hours training course	2 Ordibehesht – 7 Khordad in the afternoon 2 Mordad- 20 Aban in	-Adjust and maintain the condition of training room - Registration fee: 20,000rial/trainee	- Provision of Training course (83,950,000rial) - Training room rental fee (33,000rial/day) - Lodging and transportation for teachers	
Marketing	Making simple products and selling some	Shahrivar – Mehr	Tools Work force Place	Raw materials Supervisor	

* JICA pays training room rental fee including water and electricity cost.

If the condition has been had problem, hot, cold and shortage of electricity fee etc., should be solved between trainees.

ضمیمه ی شماره ی 2- اسامی تسهیلگران اجتماعی و کارآموزان کلاس خیاطی

اعضاء	شماره ی تماس	نام و نام خانوادگی	
	۰۹۱۳ ۷۷۳ ۰۵۴۳	خانم فاطمه اعلانی	1
	(کاربر) ۰۹۱۳ ۵۵۴۴ ۵۳۹	خانم راضیه اسدی	2
	(مدرس) ۰۹۱۳ ۸۷۹ ۰۷۹۶	خانم زهرا اسدی	3
	۰۹۱۳ ۱۱۴۱ ۴۹۱	خانم فاطمه بزازی	4
	تلفن ۰۲۸ ۲۷ ۱۲۴۰ ۰۱۲	خانم آرزو بزازی	5
	تلفن ۰۳۸۳۷ ۸۲ ۴۰۱	خانم پوریا (مدرس) بزازی	6
	۰۹۱۴ ۰۷۶ ۸۳۹۸	خانم معصومه عربی	7
	۰۹۱۳ ۹۳۵ ۲۸۹۷	خانم فاطمه عربی	8
	(کاربر) ۰۹۱۳ ۵۹۳ ۴۹۸۳	خانم زهرا عربی	9
	۰۹۱۳ ۲۸۵ ۷۲۶۸	خانم سیمین وردهان	10
	۰۹۱۳ ۵۶۳ ۷۵۰۱	خانم اراک تسهیلگر	11
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توافقنامه

بین روستای گزستان، تیم پروژه ی جایکا و اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری استان چهارمحال و بختیاری

پیرامون "طرح اجرایی روستا"

در زمینه ی توسعه ی مشارکتی جوامع روستائی (خیاطی، گروه بهبود معیشت)

از طریق "پروژه ی مدیریت مشارکتی جنگل و مرتع در استان چهارمحال و بختیاری، جمهوری اسلامی ایران"

1 اردیبهشت سال 1391

توافقنامه

پیش زمینه ی توافقنامه:

بیرو مراحل طی شده که عبارتند از:

1. کارگاه های برگزار شده برای ارائه ی توضیحات پیرامون تدوین و اجرای "طرح اجرایی روستا" در تیرماه سال 1390

2. جلسات و مذاکرات در مورد طراحی دقیق "طرح اجرایی روستا" شامل مالکیت اراضی، فعالیت ها، برنامه ی زمانی، تقسیم کار و هزینه میان طرفین توافقنامه (جایکا، منابع طبیعی و روستائیان مربوطه)

3. پذیرش جزئیات ارائه شده در مورد "طرح اجرایی روستا" توسط روستائیان

این توافقنامه منعقد می شود.

محتوای توافقنامه:

با توجه به اینکه تیم پروژه ی جایکا و اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری استان چهارمحال و بختیاری از سال 1389، "پروژه ی مدیریت مشارکتی جنگل و مرتع در استان چهارمحال و بختیاری، کشور ایران" (که از این به بعد پروژه ی جایکا تلقی میشود)، را اداره میکنند و روستای گزستان را به عنوان روستای هدف انتخاب کرده اند و با توجه به اینکه روستا تمایل دارد بر اساس مفاد و شرایطی که در این توافقنامه آمده است در پروژه ی الگو شرکت کند، هر سه طرف با در نظر گرفتن تعهدات متقابل که از این به بعد بر عهده دارند، در موارد زیر به توافق رسیده اند:

مورد 1. زمان اجرای پروژه:

- زمان شروع پروژه ی جایکا از تیر ماه سال 1389 می باشد اما زمان "طرح اجرایی روستا" محدود به زمان ذکر شده نمی باشد. بعد از پایان پروژه ی جایکا، روستا و اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری استان چهارمحال و بختیاری فعالیتهای "طرح اجرایی روستا" را توسط خودشان ادامه خواهند داد.

مورد 2. فعالیتهای و مسئولیت های هر طرف در مورد "طرح اجرایی روستا"

- مسئولیت های هر طرف در ضمیمه ی شماره ی 1 طرح اجرای روستای این توافقنامه تشریح شده است.

مورد 3. بودجه ی اجرای "طرح اجرایی روستا"

- بودجه ی اجرای پروژه توسط طرفین با توجه به ظرفیت طرفین و مذاکرات متقابل طبق ضمیمه ی شماره ی 1 تامین خواهد شد.

مورد 4. مدیریت "طرح اجرایی روستا"

- "طرح اجرایی روستا" به شیوه ی مشارکتی و دموکراتیک انجام خواهد شد.

• به منظور تسهیل اجرای پروژه، روستا تسهیلگرانی به شرح ضمیمه ی شماره 2 انتخاب کرده که در حال حاضر به عنوان همثایان کارشناسان ژاپنی و ایرانی فعالیت دارند.

• مراحل طرح و اجرای "طرح اجرایی روستا" بایستی برای دیگران علنی بوده و این مراحل بایستی توسط سه طرف (جایکا، اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری و روستا) و در صورت لزوم از طرف دیگر پایش شده و اصلاحات ضروری صورت گیرد.

نمایندگان قانونی سه طرف (جایکا، اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری و روستا) به همراه شاهدانی که اسامی آنها ذکر شده، این توافقنامه را در دو نسخه (یک نسخه ی انگلیسی و یک نسخه ی فارسی) امضاء نموده اند و هر یک از طرفین یک نسخه ی انگلیسی و فارسی نزد خود نگه خواهد داشت.

اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری استان
چهارمحال و بختیاری

مهندس فرزاد رضا زاده
کارشناس بخش توسعه ی جوامع، اداره ی کل منابع
طبیعی و آبخیزداری استان چهارمحال و بختیاری

روستای گزستان

خانم سعیدیه وصال
نماینده ی فعالیتهای خانوار
روستای گزستان

پروژه ی جایکا

خانم سانوری تاکه ای
کارشناس بخش توسعه ی جوامع، پروژه ی جایکا
"مدیریت مشارکتی جنگل و مرتع در استان چهارمحال و
بختیاری"

طرح 5 ساله برای روستای گلستان

سال	محور کاری سالانه	فروردین	اردیبهشت	خرداد	تیر	مرداد	شهریور	مهر	آبان	آذر	دی	بهمن	اسفند
1390	یادگیری مهارتهای پایه ای خیاطی												
1391	یادگیری مهارتهای پایه ای خیاطی و بازاریابی		کوشش						کوشش، بازاریابی				
1392	توسعه ای مهارتها و فروش آزمایشی								کوشش ستر خیاطی، فروش، بازاریابی، تولید				
1393	فروش و توسعه ای مهارت								کوشش ستر خیاطی، فروش، بازاریابی، تولید				
1394	فروش								فروش محصولات توسط کارآفرینان				







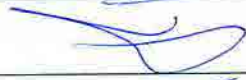



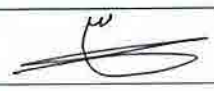
برنامه ی سال 1391

مستول	نهاده ها		برنامه ی زمانی	فعالیتها	هدف
	جایکا	روستا			
	- پرداخت هزینه ی دوره ی آموزشی 93,350,000 ریال - پرداخت کرایه اتاق (33,000 ریال در روز) - تهیه ی اسکان و حمل و نقل مربیان	- تهیه و نگهداری کلاس آموزشی - پرداخت مبلغ 20,000 ریال حق ثبت نام / هر کارآموز	2 اردیبهشت تا 7 خرداد، بعد از ظهرها 2 مرداد تا 20 آبان	460 ساعت حضور در دوره ی آموزشی خیاطی	یادگیری مهارتهای خیاطی
	- مواد خام - ناظر	- ابزار - نیروی کار - مکان	شهریور - مهر	تهیه ی مدل های نمونه و فروش تعدادی از آنها	بازاریابی

*جایکا کرایه ی اتاق آموزشی شامل هزینه ی آب و برق را پرداخت می نماید.

اگر در مورد شرایط اتاق مشکلی باشد مثلاً اگر اتاق گرم باشد، سرد باشد، هزینه ی برق بالا باشد، این مسائل باید توسط خود روستائیان حل شود.

ضمیمه ی شماره ی 2- اسامی تسهیلگران اجتماعی و کارآموزان کلاس خیاطی

اعضاء	شماره ی تماس	نام و نام خانوادگی	
	۰۹۱۳ ۷۷۳ ۰۵۴۳	خانم فاطمه اعلانی	1
	(کاربر) ۰۹۱۳ ۵۵۴۴ ۵۳۹	خانم راضیه اسدی	2
	(مدرس) ۰۹۱۳ ۸۷۹ ۰۷۹۶	خانم زهرا اسدی	3
	۰۹۱۳ ۱۱۴۱ ۴۹۱	خانم فاطمه بزازی	4
	تلفن ۰۲۸ ۲۷ ۱۲۴۰ ۰۱۲	خانم آرزو بزازی	5
	تلفن ۰۳۸۳۷ ۸۲ ۴۰۱	خانم پوریا (مدرس) بزازی	6
	۰۹۱۴ ۰۷۶ ۸۳۹۸	خانم معصومه عربی	7
	۰۹۱۳ ۹۳۵ ۲۸۹۷	خانم فاطمه عربی	8
	(کاربر) ۰۹۱۳ ۵۹۳ ۴۹۸۳	خانم زهرا عربی	9
	۰۹۱۳ ۲۸۵ ۷۲۶۸	خانم سیمین وردهان	10
	۰۹۱۳ ۵۶۳ ۷۵۰۱	خانم اراک تسهیلگر	11
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**Agreement between Mazerashte Village and JICA Project Team And
Natural Resources Watershed Management General Office (NRWGO) of
Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province**

**On Village Action Plan for Participatory Community Development
(Seedling Production for Livelihood Improvement)**

**Under “The Participatory Forest and Rangeland Management Project in
Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province, Iran”**

November 2012

BACKGROUND OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement is made having a process of; i)Village workshop held during July 2011 for explanation of Village action Plan (VAP) making and implementation, ii)Meeting and discussion in November 2012 for making of detailed design of VAP(seedling production for livelihood), including landownership, activities, schedule and cost and work sharing among expert (JICA and NRWGO of Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province) and villagers concerned, and iii) Acceptance of the detailed design of the VAP.

CONTENT OF AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, JICA Project Team and NRWGO of Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari are conducting “The Participatory Forest and Rangeland Management Project in Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province, Iran“(hereinafter referred to as “the JICA Project”) from the year 2010 and selected the Mazerashte village as a pilot project village.

WHEREAS, the Village is willing to join in the pilot project in accordance with the terms and conditions contained as set forth in this Agreement;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of mutual covenants hereinafter contained, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1- Terms of the Project

The Terms of the JICA Project is officially from July 2010 to, but Term of Village Action Plan (VAP) is not limited to the above mentioned term. After termination of the JICA Project, the Village and NRWGO will continue VAP activities by themselves.

2-Contents and responsibility of each party on VAP

Contents and mutual responsibility of each party are written in VAP as attached ANNEX I of

this agreement.

3-Budget for VAP implementation

The budget, including labor cost, will be shared by each party within the capacity of each party with mutual consultation.

4-Management of VAP

VAP management shall be done in a mode of participatory and democratic manner. For Smooth implementation of VAP, the village selected Community Facilitator who currently works as counterpart of JICA and NRWGO expert as attached ANNEX II. VAP planning and implementation process shall be open for others and the process shall be monitored by the three parties (JICA, NRWGO and the Village), and if required, include other parties, and VAP may change by needs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be signed by their duly authorized representative in three copies in English and Persian, each party retaining one copy of English and Persian.

NRWGO

Village Side

Mr. Rezazadeh
Expert on Community Development
NRWGO, Chaharmahal-va-Bakhtiari Province

Representative of seedling production
activities in Mazerashte Village

JICA project

Ms. Saori TAKEI,
Expert on Community Development
JICA project "The Participatory Forest and Rangeland
Management in Chaharmahal-va-Baktiari Province"

ANNEX I

Mazerashte Village Action Plan on Seeding Production for Livelihood Improvement

Date: November , 2012

3 years plan

	Annual scope	Farvardin	Ordibehesht	Khordad	T i r	Mordad	Shahrivar	M e h r	A b a n	A z a r	D a y	Bahman	Esfand	
1391	Establishment								Land Preparation Seeding (Peach, Apple, Almond, Forest species)	Walnut, Apricot,		Cutting (Pomegranate, Fig, Grapevine, Rose)		
1392	Maintenance, Grafting		Seeding vegetables	Weeding, watering, thinning etc... technical support									Grafting	
1393	Maintenance, Transplanting, Selling			Weeding, watering, thinning etc... technical support									Transplanting and selling	

Plan for year 1391

Objectives	Activities	Schedule	Input		Person In charge
			Village	JICA	
Capacity Development of participants related to plants cultivation Establishment nursery in each family	-Grasping needs	Aban -	-willing	-information	CF
	-Materials Purchase	Azar -	-transportation	-budget	CF
	-Distribution	Azar -	-cooperation, work		Each family
	-Leveling the land	Azar -	-land, work	-technical assistance	Each family
	-Preparing soil	Azar -	-work		Each family
	-Plowing	Azar -	-work		Each family
	-Seeding (each specie)	Azar -	-work	-seeds	Each family
	-Cutting	Esfand -	-work	-cutting	Each family

* When villagers face problem during or after this activity, they should solve it in the village, among themselves, consulting with CF.

ANNEX II

Mazerashte Village Community Facilitator and participants of seedling production

	Name	Telephone No.	Kind of received seed	Amount of received seed	Sign
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
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16					
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19					
20					

توافقنامه

بین روستای مازنه رشته، تیم پروژه ی جایکا و اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری استان چهارمحال و بختیاری

پیرامون "طرح اجرایی روستا"

در زمینه ی توسعه ی مشارکتی جوامع روستائی

(تولید نهال به منظور بهبود معیشت)

از طریق "پروژه ی مدیریت مشارکتی جنگل و مرتع در استان چهارمحال و بختیاری، جمهوری اسلامی ایران"

آذر ماه سال 1391

توافقنامه

پیرو مراحل طی شده که عبارتند از:

1. کارگاه های برگزار شده در سال 1390 برای ارائه ی توضیحات پیرامون تدوین و اجرای "طرح اجرایی روستا"
 2. جلسات و مذاکرات در مورد طراحی "طرح اجرایی روستا" مربوط به احداث نهالستان کوچک به منظور بهبود معیشت در آبان ماه سال 1391 شامل مالکیت اراضی، نهادها، فعالیت ها، برنامه ی زمانی، تقسیم کار و هزینه میان طرفین توافقنامه
 3. پذیرش جزئیات ارائه شده در مورد "طرح اجرایی روستا" توسط روستائیان
- این توافقنامه منعقد می شود.

محتوای توافقنامه

با توجه به اینکه تیم پروژه ی جایکا و اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری استان چهارمحال و بختیاری از سال 1389، "پروژه ی مدیریت مشارکتی جنگل و مرتع در استان چهارمحال و بختیاری، کشور ایران" (که از این به بعد پروژه ی جایکا تلقی میشود)، را اداره میکنند و 5 روستا به عنوان روستای هدف انتخاب کرده اند و با توجه به اینکه روستا تمایل دارد بر اساس مفاد و شرایطی که در این توافقنامه آمده است در پروژه ی الگو شرکت کند، هر سه طرف در موارد زیر به توافق رسیده اند:

مورد 1. زمان اجرای پروژه:

- زمان شروع پروژه ی جایکا از تیر ماه سال 1390 می باشد.
- بعد از پایان پروژه ی جایکا، روستا و اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری استان چهارمحال و بختیاری فعالیتهای "طرح اجرایی روستا" را توسط خودشان ادامه خواهند داد.

مورد 2. فعالیتهای و مسئولیت های هر طرف در مورد "طرح اجرایی روستا"

- مسئولیت های هر طرف در ضمیمه ی 1 پیوست تشریح شده است.

مورد 3. تامین نهادها ی اجرای "طرح اجرایی روستا"

- نهادها ی اجرای پروژه، شامل نیروی انسانی و نهادها ی قید شده در پیوست توسط طرفین با توجه به ظرفیت طرفین و مذاکرات متقابل تامین خواهد شد.

مورد 4. مدیریت "طرح اجرایی روستا"

- "طرح اجرایی روستا" به شیوه ی مشارکتی و دموکراتیک انجام خواهد شد.

- به منظور تسهیل اجرای پروژه، روستا تسهیلگرانی انتخاب کرده که در حال حاضر به عنوان همتایان کارشناسان ژاپنی و ایرانی فعالیت دارند.
 - مراحل طرح و اجرای "طرح اجرایی روستا" بایستی برای دیگران علنی بوده و این مراحل بایستی توسط سه طرف (جایکا، اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری و روستا) و در صورت لزوم از طرق دیگر پایش شده و اصلاحات ضروری صورت گیرد.
- نمایندگان قانونی سه طرف (جایکا، اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری و روستا) به همراه شاهدانی که اسامی آنها ذکر شده، این توافقنامه را در دو نسخه (یک نسخه ی انگلیسی و یک نسخه ی فارسی) امضاء نموده اند.

اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و آبخیزداری استان چهارمحال و بختیاری

مهندس فرزاد رضا زاده
کارشناس توسعه ی جوامع، اداره ی کل منابع طبیعی و
آبخیزداری استان چهارمحال و بختیاری

روستا ی مازه رشته

نام و امضاء مسئول

پروژه ی جایکا

خانم سانوری تاکه ای
کارشناس توسعه ی جوامع
جایکا، پروژه ی مدیریت مشارکتی جنگل و مرتع در استان
چهارمحال و بختیاری

ضمیمه ی 1 - طرح اجرایی روستای مازہ رشته پیرامون تولید نهال به منظور بهبود معیشت

تاریخ:

طرح 3 ساله برای روستای مازہ رشته

سال	محور کاری سالانه	فروردین	اردیبهشت	خرداد	تیر	مرداد	شهریور	مهر	آبان	آذر	دی	بهمن	اسفند
1391	احداث									آماده سازی زمین، کاشت بذرهای هلو، گردو، سب، بادام، زردآلو، گونه های جنگلی			کاشت قلمه های انار، انجیر، گل محلدی، انگور
1392	نگهداری، پیوند	کاشت سبزیجات و صیفی جات						چیدن علف های هرز، آبیاری، تنک کردن، و ... حمایت فنی					پیوند
1393	نگهداری، جابجایی نهال، فروش							چیدن علف های هرز، آبیاری، تنک کردن، و ... حمایت فنی					جابجایی برای کاشت و فروش نهال

برنامه ی سال 1391

مسئول	ورودی		برنامه ی زمانی	فعالیتها	هدف
	جایکا	روستا			
تسهیلگر	اطلاعات	- علاقه و اراده	- آبان	- درک نیازها	توسعه ی ظرفیت افراد شرکت کننده در ایجاد نهالستان کوچک خانوادگی
تسهیلگر	- بودجه	- هزینه ی حمل و نقل	- آذر	- خرید ابزار	
هر خانواده		- همکاری، کار	- آذر	- تقسیم ابزار	
هر خانواده	- کمک فنی	- زمین، کار	- آذر	- مسطح کردن زمین	
هر خانواده		- کار	- آذر	- آماده سازی زمین	
هر خانواده		- کار	- آذر	- شخم زمین	
هر خانواده	- تهیه ی بذر	- کار	- آذر	- کاشت بذر هر یک از گونه ها	
هر خانواده	- تهیه ی قلمه	- کار	- اسفند	- آماده سازی و کاشت قلمه ها	

*در صورتی که در هنگام و پس از اجرای فعالیت هر گونه مشکلی پیش آید می بایست از طریق مذاکره و مشورت بین روستائیان و کمک تسهیلگر حل گردد.

ضمیمه ی 2- اسامی تسهیلگر و افراد شرکت کننده در فعالیت احداث نهالستان کوچک روستای مازہ رشتہ

No	نام و نام خانوادگی	شماره ی تماس	نوع بذر تحویل گرفته	مقدار بذر	امضاء
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امضاء	مقدار بذر	نوع بذر تحویل گرفته	شماره ی تماس	نام و نام خانوادگی	No
					23
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ANNEX 4 Minutes of Meeting and Documents

- 1) JRC & expert Joint Meeting (Oct 9)
 - Handouts
 - Minutes of Meeting

- 2) the 4th JCC (Oct 17)
 - Minutes of Meeting; including handouts
 - Technical Comments from Iranian team

- 3) Expert Meeting (Oct 25)
 - Handouts
 - Minutes of Meeting

- 4) Expert Meeting (Oct 27)
 - Minutes of Meeting