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设计方案

Quarterly Newsletter
Watershed Planning & Coordination Office
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Cover Photo: Training workshop for developing the project strategic
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Introduction

Coordination of Executive organizations in activities and a unique attitudes about importance, necessity and the need for participatory planning are considered as inevitable requirements of this process. Otherwise all the efforts to empower and organizing local communities through a bad deal will go away.

For example, if the funds of executive organizations is not spent to conduct activities, the belief created in local communities for participatory planning and cooperation of local communities undermined by the executive organizations solely for their funds would be absorbed. In other words credit and their financial resources will be changed into a destructive factor for the participatory planning process, therefore training and capacity building in governmental organizations and changing attitudes towards participatory planning is considered as a basic necessity.

Below are the major activities in the fall 2010:

**Documentation:**

- Publishing 9th Issue of the quarterly newsletter submitted to the offices and organizations and related authorities.
- Editing and updating information of Hableh Roud Website
- Providing preliminary version of documentary Hableh Roud film and holding the expert meeting with the presence of administrative and provincial experts and sending them to consultant for applying in the final version.
- Presenting Final documentary Hableh Roud Film by the consultant.

**Development of the watershed Strategic Plan:**

The first workshop for compiling strategic plans by those involved on the project was held in Firouzkouh Natural Resources and Watershed Management Office from 18/12/2010 till 19/12/2010. At the beginning of Workshop Mr Khan Mohammadi, head of Natural Resources and the Watershed management Office of the city, welcoming the audience, said: “Our goal is to Conserve, Rehabilitate, Develop and Exploit of Natural Resources and implement these projects is not possible without the participation of people.

Mr. Nader Afshar, Firouzkouh Governor, said: the city has the necessary capabilities to develop agriculture and tourism. Soil and Water Resources conservation should be a basis of development planning.

Mr. Mirlmad, Director General of Natural Resources and Watershed Management of Semnan province, referring to results of Hableh Roud Project in Tehran and Semnan provinces, told that entering this plan we learned how to work with people.

We initially thought that the natural resources does not communicate much with people, but now we know that Socio-Economical needs and income of people related to Natural Resources.

If some budget to be allocated in the Local Development Fund, there will be very good results.
Mr Mohammadi, National Project Manager (NPM), referring to the failure of the consultant in Strategic Plan Compilation, had expressed hope that cooperation with all those involved in both Tehran and Semnan provinces, compilation of Strategic Plan will be implemented.

Mr. Mansouri & Mr. Kasayian executive managers of project in Tehran and Semnan provinces explained about the first phase of the project. The debate was started in the workshop by introducing the present members.

Mr. Jazi explained something about the compilation of the strategic plan. The required committees to compile strategic plan are as follow:

- expert committees
- provincial monitoring committee
- strategic national level committee

He specified expert required committees for compiling the strategic plan and asked both executive managers to introduce relevant experts in each committee. Then the provided terms of reference by watershed management deputy were given and it was prescribed to each committee to give their feedback concerning their term of reference.

On the second day of the workshop, Mr. Jazi said, "the first step in compiling the strategic plan is to study the current situation and the committees should review the existing information and update the needed parts", this was approved by the audience. Then it was suggested that in the provided report by committees, the updated parts should be determined, if not the reason should be mentioned. He offered the general format for presenting the report as follow:

| Summary of the report |
| Description of updating the information |
| General recommendation |
| Information resources |

**Approvals:**

1- Executive managers should provide the proposed boundaries for watershed up to 24/12/2010.
2- Both executive managers should submit their final experts list for attending in the committees up to 24/12/2010.
3- Executive managers of both provinces should introduce department of environment representatives as soon as possible.
4- The committees should finalize their term of reference and provide it with a letter to the project office.
5- The experts should refer to executive managers of both provinces and follow up the basic information.
6- The committees are obliged to specify a date for presenting their reports.
7- Physiography committee should provide the socio-economic committee with the number of selected watershed villages.
8- The socio-economic committee will identify the number of the final villages in the selected area.
9- Upon receiving the socio-economic committee report, some villages will be selected.

10- Work (study) only focused on selected rural villages and for others the model will be offered exclusively.
11- Committees should be in contact together to be informed of the results of the studies and more coordination.
12- National Project Manager, will poll from National Project Director of relevant approvals and then will inform them of major approvals.

**Implementation activities for aggregative Management with the participation of people:**

1. Semnan Province:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Unit (of measure)</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Implement the range rehabilitation <strong>+</strong></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Holding promoting workshop of gardens' development <strong>+</strong></td>
<td>40 meeting</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Abdol Abaad, Abdollah home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Water transition project <strong>+</strong></td>
<td>20 Km</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lasjerd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Building of windbreaker around farms <strong>+</strong></td>
<td>30 Km</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Garmsaar plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Plantation in sloping lands <strong>+</strong></td>
<td>30 ha</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Raamneh area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Participation of the people with the members of rural fund**

**Participation of the people with the members of rural fund- cooperation of Semnan Jihad-e- Agriculture Office.**

**Participation of the people**
2. Tehran Province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Volume (measure)</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Construction of stone and cement dike</td>
<td>M3</td>
<td>150/5</td>
<td>Hoyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Construction of stone and cement dike in Dehnaar</td>
<td>M3</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>Dehnaar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Providing the equipments for construction of the pool</td>
<td>M3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sarand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Providing the equipments for construction of the pool</td>
<td>M3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dasht-e-Sabz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Construction of Bandisaar and Spillway and Dike</td>
<td>M3</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>Aro</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

News

- Providing the financial tables on the basis of UNDP funding according to NEX.
- Preparing the work plan of 2011 of Hableh Roud Project.
- Setting financial documents of the project according to official and international auditors of UNDP.

Report

**Land and Water sustainable management history (Hableh Roud) section 9, 1st phase**

In this issue we deal with integrated watershed management in another village called Hesarbon

**The location of Hesarbon Village**

Hesarbon is located in leading south of Dalichaye watershed and the main road of Tehran-Firouzkouh 90 km North- east of Tehran.

Residents’ jobs are often agriculture , horticulture and stockbreeding . Four major clan and many sparsely populated are living in the village ,tht each of them reside in a particular area and their members decide on their area issues separately.

**Activities method**

Group members of facilitators and experts were into the Hesarbon village on 13th Esfand , nearly 300 men & women had gathered in village mosque ,though a few days ago the Participators transferred their trained to villagers ( Participatory Evaluation Methods and techniques that had been raised in Damaavand workshop) and they found that should be involved in community affairs and for playing such a role must learn methods and techniques and have an exact look into their environment find the problems and seek their solutions. Committee presence in the workshop and participate in discussions and describe the government plan to change the planning system and introducing Hableh Roud Project had a great impact on participants.

Residents of the village came earlier than others to priorities and found the solution for their issues , so that cooperators presented more than 10 projects at the meeting dated 08/05/1999 on agriculture, stock breeding, development and watershed management ,……under the titles of repair and asphalt roads, supplying water of gardens and farms , range rehabilitation , flood control, conversion industries and construction of educational complexes , each of them had been prepared with the particular aim, then repair and asphalt road of Hisarbon-Seyed Abaad was put in first priority. In this village 45 workshops were organized and the members of the project committee attended in 24 cases.

Implemented activities

- Widening , Repair and asphalt access road of Seyed Abaad- Hesarbon
- Flood control and Range Management of Anaar Darreh
- Flood control and Range management of Gol darreh
- Flood control and Range management of Sorkheh
- Flood control and Range management of Goshaad Darreh
- Flood control and Range management of Khoda daad

Participatory Check dam construction in Goshad darreh
Achievements
- Flood Control and reduce losses and maintain the access roads
- Establish the necessary conditions for enduring production, possibility of increasing the garden area in the valleys that flood control has been done.
- Improve traffic conditions through construction of the road Seyed Ahaad- Simin dasht
- Increase the income of the owners and cultivation of summer crops, due to facilitate of transfer the products at the right time and reduce the high costs of shipping in the soiled road.
- Reduce the waste production due to increasing vehicle traffic and speed up market access.

Deficiencies
- People understanding of the words of those involved in, was different from the technique during and after the project (they thought that all activities will be conducted by government funds).
- Maintenance and Restoration of flood control projects have high costs that is beyond capacity of the people so that enduring of structured efficiency is threatened.
- Lack of formation of village fund
- Women and youth projects, despite their significant presence in meetings and activities were not followed up and the group withdrew from the project.

People Evaluation of Implemented Flood Control Project (Darreh Sorkheh) as an example of the implemented projects
The proposed project by people was:
1- Construction of different kinds of check dams
2- Bunch planting, Seeding, and Plant cutting
3- Total project cost 750 million Rials (with participation rate of 25 percent)
4- Remove the flood damages from gardens and roads (over 1 milliard Rials in the year 1984)
5- Increase the motivation to exploit similar activities

Results
1- Flood Control
2- Significant increase of vegetation
3- Remove costs of annual reconstruction
4- Remove the flood damages from gardens and roads
5- Increase the motivation to exploit similar activities

Public Participatory Principles and methods:
what is the School Method in the field?
This is kind of a participatory, observation, research, administrative and comprehensive approach to farm, farmer and ecologic principles of agriculture.

This method is seeking:
- Replacement of facilitating with common methods of teaching
- Empowerment of farmers on farms' ecology, that is proper plantation should be provided by particular training programs
- Empowerment of farmers to ensure of the decisions
- Capacity Building in expertise, management, planning and making policy

For this purpose, overall changes should be done as follow:
- Reform research methods into collaborative research
- Develop the methods of agricultural-partnership methods
- Improve training methods into proper mutual methods

General principles of school include four items:
1- Healthy plant growth
2- Weekly control of product
3- Maintaining the useful factors in planting
4- Farmers become skilled in their farm management