

January 2016

GEF/SGP- Iran

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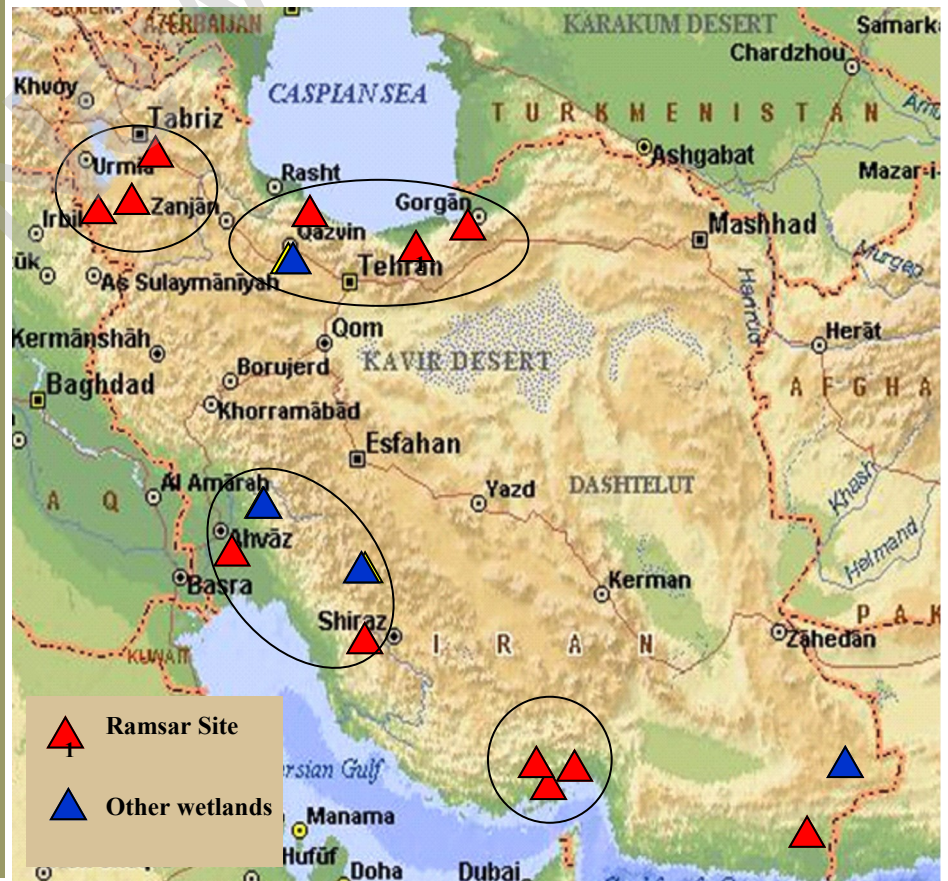


## Participatory Conservation of Iranian Wetlands



# WETLAND Projects Cluster

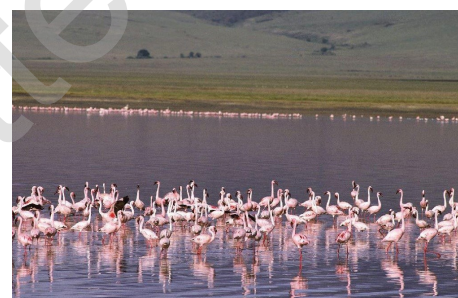
Iran has a diversity of wetlands (41 types), some of which are important bird areas (IBA) and some are also registered as Ramsar Sites or Biosphere Reserves (Hara Mangroves, Miankaleh,..). In fact, Iran was host of the Ramsar Convention back in 1971 (in Ramsar, Mazandaran Province). However, due to Climate Change and lower rainfalls as well as mismanagement of wetlands (eg. drainage, infilling for land reclamation (port, road, and other construction projects), agriculture, dams, over-fishing, over-grazing, over-hunting and poaching, aquaculture and other pollution sources of urban, agricultural or industrial nature), wetland ecosystems in Iran need to be saved and restored. SGP Iran throughout its 15 years of experience has found out that local communities and NGOs may be considered as key partners in this plight. The program has particularly invested in raising awareness/education, public participation, inter-sectoral collaboration, and livelihood programs. The following is a summary of wetland related projects that have been implemented in the program in various regions.



## Lake Urmia Region

### Sirangoli Wetland (West Azerbaijan) - Ramsar Site

Lake Urmia is one of the world's largest hypersaline lakes, which has been suffering from shrinkage in the past decades, mainly due to water mismanagement and partially due to Climate Change. As this large lake is declining, the surrounding freshwater wetlands (known as satellite wetlands) are gaining more and more importance both for wildlife and for sustaining livelihoods of local communities. In 1996, Sirangoli wetland (south of Urmia Lake) completely dried out. However, some local community members still remembered Naghadeh Plain used to be a "Green Belt", lush with vegetation and rich in wildlife. In 2004, they decided to take action and formed the Soldouz Friends of the Environment Cooperative (a local NGO formed by teachers and ex-hunters) who decided to revive the Sirangoli wetland despite general consensus about its desperate situation. During field surveys they found out that the degradation of the wetland was the result of various factors including drought, unsustainable water irrigation, digging of too many water wells by farmers and lastly but most importantly, neglect and sedimentation in upstream traditional canals which stopped water from flowing into the wetland which were replaced by deep wells. After forming an alliance with three other NGOs Shanli Solduz Mountaineers Group, Naghadeh Mountaineers Group & Yashil Dagh Mountaineers Group), and with support from SGP Iran, 18 km of traditional canals from Godar River were dredged to maintain flow of unused farming water during the winter season to Sirangoli wetland. After three years Sirangoli was filled with water again and local livelihoods such as herding and livestock breeding as well as agriculture were improved. This project in fact demonstrated that through community efforts and knowledge, wetlands could be restored and it has been used as a model for five other satellite wetlands south of Urmia Lake incl. Hassanloo, Dorna and Zinevar wetlands. In 2007, the local representative of the Naghadeh Group was recognized as National Wetland Champion and in 2015, this project won the UNDP Equator Prize.



### IPM projects in collaboration with CIWP

To expand (upscale) previous locally implemented IPM projects, SGP and CIWP entered into a joint collaboration, whereby SGP would bring its community-based knowledge and experience in prompting sustainable agriculture (IPM) to CIWP at three sites: Sirangoli, Ghorigol and Parishan wetlands. It is worth noting that unsustainable agricultural practices is a key cause of water shortage and degradation of wetland ecosystems. Therefore, from 2009 to 2012, about 121537 cubic meters of water was stored, pesticides and fertilizers were reduced, healthier crops were produced. Local farmers were more empowered to address their own problems, as they were also the main beneficiaries of such restoration projects.



## Ghorigol Wetland (East Azerbaijan) - Ramsar Site

Ghorigol wetland is located east of the Urmia Lake, 30 km away from Tabriz City and very close to the main transit road. However this small lake is a key habitat for the white-headed ducks, a critically endangered species. Due to its proximity to the road, the wetland attracts travelers from the main road who use the area for picnics, but do not know much about the values of the lake. This is also the case of local communities living by the lake. As a result, an NGO (Institute for Conservation of Wildlife and Aquatic Organisms) which conducted research on the lake for years (esp. on the white-headed duck population), put forward a proposal to SGP for building awareness and education to promote wetland values. Key education materials (posters, brochures, books and films) were produced on wetland ecosystems as a result, and school children got familiar with their wetland.



## Kaniborazan Wetland (Mahabad, West Azerbaijan) - Ramsar Site

Kaniborazan wetland is located north of Mahabad and south of Lake Urmia. It is also a habitat for white-headed ducks and many other important migratory birds. Due to its rich birdlife, this wetland was announced as the First Birdwatching Site of Iran by the Cultural Heritage Organization of Iran in 2007 and as Wildlife Refuge in 2010 by DoE. However, local communities living near this lake (Qara Dagh and Khorkhoreh Villages) were not much involved in conservation work. To promote community-based ecotourism, Tarlan Birdwatching group as well as Mohitban NGO with SGP support, conducted multiple meetings and workshops at local level to promote conservation and ecotourism. As a result of these projects, local community knowledge about wetland values including its birds increased and they were more involved in protection of waterfowl and other wildlife. Hunting activities decreased substantially. As the best season for visitors was in fall, therefore, the community learned gradually to prepare local hosting facilities and local food for visitors. In the meantime, they formed their own Tourism Cooperative and two other local NGOs which are now very much involved in environmental activities such as recycling waste and environmental education. In 2013, the local community representative from the Qara Dagh Village was recognized as National Champion of Wetlands.



## Caspian Region

### **Fereydunkenar, Ezbaran and Sorkhrud wetlands (Fereydunkenar, Mazandaran)**

As one of SGP's first projects in Iran, this project was proposed for Fereydunkenar Wetland Complex in 2001 by an NGO (MCCA) to protect the wintering habitat of the critically endangered Siberian cranes (*Grus Leucogeranus*). Interestingly, this habitat was within the traditionally managed wetlands, known as "Damgahs" that were privately owned rice fields cultivated in summer for rice production and managed in winter for duck trapping. By recognizing the role of local communities in forming and maintaining these wetlands, the project was able to build the necessary relations with local trappers and work with them collaboratively to protect the cranes. As duck trapping was socio-economically and culturally important for locals, the project had to act as a bridge between the government (DoE) and the local trappers. The project also promoted some Conservation Art products with local women and organized a few exhibitions for advocacy and awareness raising about the Siberian cranes at local and national levels. This site was recognized as Ramsar Site in 2004 and as an "Indigenous Community-conserved Area" (ICCA) in 2008. Based on the experiences of this project a GEF/UNEP project in collaboration with DoE and ICF (International Crane Foundation) was drafted (SCWP) which was implemented by DoE from 2004 to 2009 for conservation of wetlands on the migratory route of Siberian cranes and other waterfowl.

### **IPM rice projects (Souteh & Ezbaran Villages, Mazandaran)**

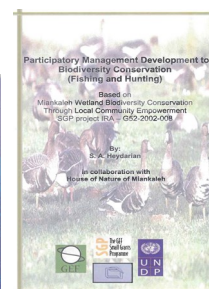
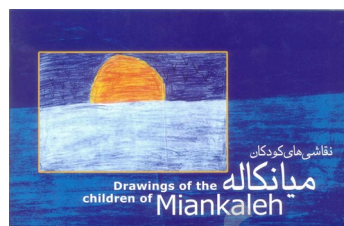
In 2003, recognizing the biodiversity value of Fereydunkenar wetlands for migratory birds, a demonstration project was set up in a nearby village (Souteh) by an NGO (IGRA) which was experienced in applying Farmer Field Schools (FFS) methodology. Through this project, the local farmers were encouraged to reduce their pesticide use, to enhance health as well as produce healthier crops and protect the biodiversity. The project demonstrated multiple use of rice paddies for both fish and duck production. As a result, a group of local farmers were trained (who did later managed to train other farmers and were able to market their IPM rice).

Once the first IPM project showed results (2003-2005), a follow-up project was implemented in another nearby village (Ezbaran) in 2006. This time the grantee was a local trappers group (Cooperative of Trappers of Ezbaran). The aim of this project was to gradually introduce IPM methodology to the Damgah community in order to reduce pesticide usage in the bird wintering areas. With production and marketing of IPM rice in Ezbaran and Souteh, IPM rice was gradually introduced to the Fereydunkenar market which is nationally known as one of the best in the country. To further promote this initiative in the Caspian coast, the Caspian Environment Program as well as a UNEP/GEF project (SCWP) co-funded other projects to promote IPM in other Caspian coast areas (eg. Bujagh National Park).



## Miankaleh Wetland (Mazandaran)

In parallel to the Fereydunkenar project, a project also was initiated in Miankaleh wetland (Ramsar Site and Biosphere Reserve). Located at the southwestern tip of the Caspian Sea, this wetland used to be one of the most important spawning grounds for the Caspian sturgeon fish as well as an important hub for the Caspian Seals (now both globally endangered). Miankaleh wetland is also known as one of the most important bird areas in the Palearctic region (>300 bird species). Due to weak management, Miankaleh is losing much of its biodiversity due to fast pace of development, rapid changes in land use and hunting pressure. In 2002, a project was proposed to raise awareness about the biodiversity values of Miankaleh and to involve the public (especially children) in its protection.



## Sepid Rud Delta (Guilan)

Also along the Caspian Sea, a project was proposed to conduct a participatory EIA of Fish Farm in the Kiashahr Port wetland. This is one of Iran's Ramsar Sites that is located at the mouth of a major river (Sepidrud) flowing from Alborz mountains to the Caspian Sea, also a major spawning ground for sturgeon and other endemic fish. At the time of the project, fish farms were being established in many of Iran's wetlands, therefore EIA studies were critical. However, one of the innovations of this project was to emphasize on Participatory EIA which involved local communities in the EIA process. The results were published as a report to be share with other EIA projects.

## Owan Lake

Located in an altitude above 2000 asl., not far from the city of Qazvin, Owan Lake has been attracting local tourism since 1998 when it got highly publicized by the media. With arrival of visitors, the local community of Owan Lake has been trying to reduce the impacts of tourism on the Lake (including waste, fires, etc.). In 2003, a grant was approved by SGP to the Iranshahr NGO to study the carrying capacity of the lake for tourism as well as conducting an EIA study. Through close interaction with the local community (Owan Village Council), study reports were prepared and a local team was formed to further implement the recommendations. Also with SGP support, a local micro-credit fund was established for the benefit of the community. However the government approved a major private sector investment project nearby the lake, which was later on cancelled as a result of local community efforts to further reduce the impacts of mass tourism. Owan Lake reflected very well the challenges of promoting tourism in wetland ecosystems without proper planning and management mechanisms in place.



## Persian Gulf/Oman Sea Region (South)

### Gowatre Wetland (Sistan-Baluchestan) - Ramsar Site

As part of the first round of proposals at SGP, and further in the south of Iran, a proposal was drafted by an NGO (Green Front of Iran) to protect another Ramsar Site (Gowatre Bay). Although at start the project had a conservation objective, it very quickly found out that local communities living nearby these wetlands have major shortcomings in terms of health and education, therefore to gain the public participation in any conservation projects, they focused on working closely with the local communities in applying participatory techniques and approaches to identify their livelihood issues and redesign the project according to the local needs and aspirations. A lessons learned booklet was published which was used later on by other SGP projects.

### Qeshm Island Cluster of wetland projects (coastal and marine wetlands)

Among biodiversity hotspots on Qeshm Island is the nesting grounds of Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricate*) - an endangered species on the Red List of IUCN. In 2000, the Head of the QFA Environment Office (Bijan Darehshouri) found out that the local community in Shibderaz consumed turtle eggs as a delicacy. When he explained the global importance of this species, the Village Council of Shibderaz accepted to support conservation efforts in protection of the turtle nesting grounds on sandy shores of their village. As a result, in 2001, with SGP support a project was formulated for community-based conservation work. As a result of close collaboration between Environment Office of QFA and the Village Council, the locals actively participated in monitoring of the turtles during the nesting season. Valuable scientific information was collected by local monitoring (55 turtles regularly nested in Shibderaz) and approx. 5000 baby turtles were released back to the sea during the project. Another important outcome was that the 20km beach was declared as protected by QFA and tourism started to create new livelihood options for the community. A follow-up project was supported by SGP for promoting sustainable tourism/ecotourism with support from an NGO (Avaye-Tabiate Paydar). By producing women handicrafts (Art for Conservation) and other advocacy materials, awareness of visitors and locals increased about the biodiversity values of the island. In addition, a zoning plan was prepared to further reduce the impacts of tourism on the turtle nesting. Also with SGP support local communities were engaged in restoring reef ecosystems and mangroves.

[For more information on Qeshm Cluster of projects please refer to the Qeshm Newsletter.]

### Mugger Conservation project (Sistan-Baluchestan)

The Mugger (*Corocodilus palustris*) is the largest reptile of Iran and is found in its most western habitat range in the transboundary wetland of Sarbaz River. It is indeed a globally vulnerable species therefore the Pars Herpetologists Institute (NGO) with support from SGP started a project to further engage the local communities in protection of the mugger habitat. The project focused on meetings with farmers and workshops with children. One of the key outcomes was to benefit from the local communities knowledge about the muggers and to find out solutions for reducing threats with their direct support and collaboration. As a result a documentary film was produced on the muggers cohabitation with locals.



## Zagros Region

### Euphrates River (Khuzestan Province)

In Iran there are 10 different species of turtles but the Euphrates turtle is the only soft shell turtle which may only be found in freshwater ecosystems of Khuzestan Province, namely in the Euphrates river at the border of Iran and Iraq. The Euphrates turtle is globally endangered and the main reason is habitat destruction and pollution of rivers. Some of the threats that have been identified in Iran were dam constructions, Iran/Iraq war, river pollution (pesticides, urban and industrial) and inappropriate fishing methods. Since 2009 (with support from SGP and DoE Khuzestan), the Pars Herpetologists Institute has been advocating public awareness and conducting field research, training workshops, publication of brochures and dissemination of information in schools. Experience of this project has shown that conservation programs are more successful when they are conducted with multiple stakeholders (gov. and non-governmental) participation, which makes project results more sustainable in long-term. The project experience also contributed to a PhD research.



### Zagros Springs (Khuzestan and Lorestan provinces)

Lorestan Mountain Newt (*Neurergus kaiseri*) is only found in crystal clear mountain springs of Lorestan and Khuzestan province. This is an endemic species and in 2008 was listed as Critically Endangered. In 2011 Pars Herpetologists Inst. started a project with SGP support to protect this species from being smuggled and sold. Major awareness raising campaigns at provincial and national levels were organized, face-to-face interviews and workshops were conducted with sellers, locals, DoE game guards, local authorities, railway personnel, mountaineers, etc. Advocacy materials such as posters, documentaries,.. were produced and distributed. The project identified new habitats and added them to the list of DoE Protected Areas (Shevi Waterfall and Mohammad Ali Khan Bakhtiari Dej).



### Kushkezar Wetland (Fars Province)

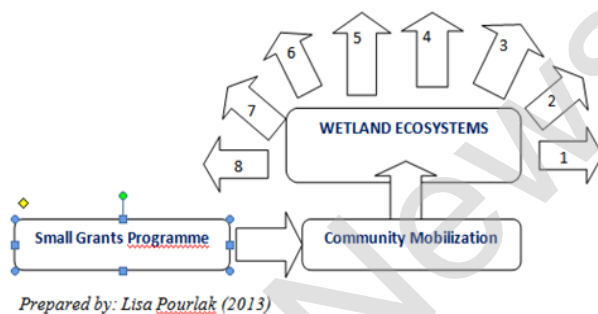
Kushk-e Zar Wetland and its surrounding rangelands are located in the summering grounds of the Kuchi sub-tribe and have been under their protection for several centuries. The rich biodiversity of this wetland was under severe threat due to allocation of its surrounding rangelands and the wetland itself to agricultural fields. By working closely with local communities and respecting the customary laws in rangeland management, Cenesta (NGO) was able to introduce the concept of ICCA to the Department of Environment and with SGP support empower local tribal community in more sustainable range and wetland management. This model was later on used in other wetlands and ecosystems to promote the concept of ICCAs in Iran and to some extent globally.



## Clustering of projects and Up-scaling wetland projects

Looking back at the SGP experience of working on wetlands during the past decade in Iran, these projects maybe clustered geographically into four major regions or watersheds: Caspian region, Urmia region and Persian Gulf/Oman Sea region. The projects may also be clustered thematically according to the ecosystem services that they produce (Table 1). Wetlands indeed provide valuable “goods and services” which are referred to as “benefits” such as: Water storage and supply, flood mitigation and control, shoreline protection/erosion control, sediment retention, nutrient retention, pollutant removal, water purification, source of natural products (fish, wildlife, timber), energy production, water transport, gene bank, recreation and tourism, as well as socio-cultural significance (aesthetic value, religious/spiritual value, research and education). Wetlands also act as carbon sink, and help maintain micro-climates. Within SGP cluster of projects, some of these goods and services have been enhanced. However, unlike the conventional approach, the SGP approach has been participatory, whereby local communities and NGOs have been directly involved and got the opportunity to get hands-on experience on this topic. In fact, local communities in particular need to be more involved in this process as they live nearby these wetlands, and are most affected by degradation of these valuable ecosystems, therefore they are the primary beneficiaries of any restoration work. In addition, local communities have the know-how which needs to be combined with expertise of NGOs in specific areas. By providing the necessary funds, SGP’s role has been a catalyst to provide a mechanism for local community and NGO contribution to enhancement of wetland ecosystems (Fig.1).

**Figure 1 – Ecosystem Services enhanced through NGO and CBO mobilization**



	Conventional Methods	SGP Methods
<b>Entry point</b>	Weaknesses	Existing capacities
<b>Objectives</b>	Problem solving	Capacity development
<b>Who trains?</b>	Expert	Facilitator
<b>Who decides?</b>	Plan	Local community
<b>Why?</b>	Standards implementation	Situation improvement
<b>Where?</b>	Class room	Field
<b>What kind of knowledge?</b>	Academic knowledge	Traditional knowledge, existing experiences, and science
<b>How?</b>	Positivistic	Participatory research action
<b>Results</b>	Solving problems	Trust and capacity increase (Sustainable)

In total, from the 35 wetland related projects in the wetland cluster of SGP, with a total funding of more than \$600,000 since 2001, all projects have been proposed and implemented by NGOs and CBOs. Other stakeholders who were engaged in the process were government (mainly at provincial and sub-provincial levels) such as DoE, FRWO, Ministry of Agricultural Jihad, Ministry of Education, Fisheries Organization, ...academia and private sector.

## Enhancing Wetland Ecosystem Services

**Table 1. Ecosystem services enhanced with SGP cluster of Wetland projects**

Sites/ Ecosystem Services	1- Water Supply and Quality	2- Agriculture	3- Biodiversity	4- Tourism	5- Community Empowerment	6- Local Livelihoods	7- Environ. Awareness/ Education	8- Research
Fereyfunkenar wetlands*		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Miankaleh*			✓				✓	
Owan				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kushkezar				✓	✓	✓		
Sirangoli*	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	
Kaniborazan*			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Ghorigol*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Parishan*		✓						
Euphrates River			✓				✓	✓
Sepid Rud Delta	✓				✓			✓
Gowater Bay*			✓		✓		✓	

*\*Ramsar Sites*

The above table shows that not only SGP projects have been active in Ramsar Sites but also they have addressed a broad range of issues such as biodiversity conservation, awareness raising and education, as well as community empowerment as key components of SGP projects. Some of these projects have directly contributed to sustainable livelihoods (through ecotourism, IPM products, Conservation Art) while other have indirectly promoted sustainable livelihoods by enhancing water regime, research and community awareness about wetland values and the need to protect them from further degradation (eg. Sirangoli and Sepidrud Delta). One of the key areas of activity has been focused on community empowerment in order to allow them to participate in multi-sectoral decision-making mechanisms on wetlands. In fact some projects have been more successful in this regard (eg. Kaniborazan, Kushkezar, ...) and some others still need to work on it (eg. Fereyfunkenar, Miankaleh,...).

**Table 2 – Ecosystem Approach versus the Conventional Approach applied to wetlands**

The Ecosystem Approach which has been very much a focus of wetland conservation efforts globally and nationally is also another way of looking at SGP's achievements towards wetland conservation in Iran. In a comparison between the conventional approach to wetland management versus SGP's community-based and participatory approach, one could conclude that SGP Iran's approach has been very closely linked to the 12 Principles of the Ecosystem Approach.

<b>Ecosystem Approach: 12 Principles</b>	<b>Conventional Approach</b>	<b>SGP Approach</b>
<b>Principle 1:</b> The objectives of management of land, water and living resources are a matter of societal choices.	Objective of management is a matter of governmental choice	Management of natural resources is a societal choice
<b>Principle 2:</b> Management should be decentralized to the lowest appropriate level.	Centralized management and decision-making system	Decentralized management and decision-making system
<b>Principle 3:</b> Ecosystem managers should consider the effects (actual or potential) of their activities on adjacent and other ecosystems.	In governmental projects this is conducted as studies are at watershed levels	Local projects usually do not apply this principles
<b>Principle 4:</b> Recognizing potential gains from management, there is usually a need to understand and manage the ecosystem in an economic context. Note: Sustainable use should consider biodiversity conservation in total cost.	Activities are mainly focused on the economic aspect.	Environmental (including biodiversity), and socio-economic values are all taken under consideration
<b>Principle 5:</b> Conservation of ecosystem structure and functioning, in order to maintain ecosystem services, should be a priority target of the ecosystem approach.	Sectoral government approaches in general undermine ecosystem functions.	Local communities in general have a better understanding of ecosystem services and functioning as they live nearby them.
<b>Principle 6:</b> Ecosystem must be managed within the limits of their functioning.	See above.	See above.
<b>Principle 7:</b> The ecosystem approach should be undertaken at the appropriate spatial and temporal scales.	Most activities revolve around physical presence of stakeholders	Key stakeholders are involved and active throughout the whole process
<b>Principle 8:</b> Recognizing the varying temporal scales and lag-effects that characterize ecosystem processes, objectives for ecosystem management should be set for the long term.	Short-term viewpoint	Sustainability of outputs and outcomes are especially important
<b>Principle 9:</b> Management must recognize the change is inevitable.	Resistance towards any change	Flexibility is important to be able to change things
<b>Principle 10:</b> The ecosystem approach should seek the appropriate balance between, and integration of, conservation and use of biological diversity.	Resistance against any usage of wetlands	Conservation and sustainable usage are both taken into consideration
<b>Principle 11:</b> The ecosystem approach should consider all forms of relevant information, including scientific and indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices.	Indigenous knowledge not necessarily taken into consideration	Importance of modern and indigenous knowledge and technologies
<b>Principle 12:</b> The ecosystem approach should involve all relevant sectors of society and scientific disciplines.	In a conventional approach scientific disciplines are involved and used as a tool for decision-making.	By following up Action Research, and based on local needs, various scientific disciplines are used

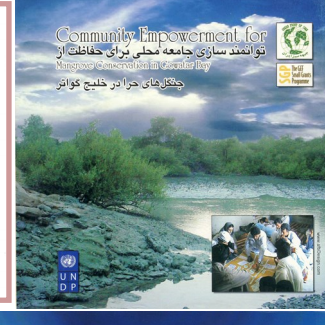
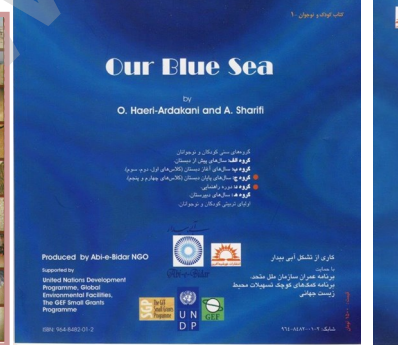
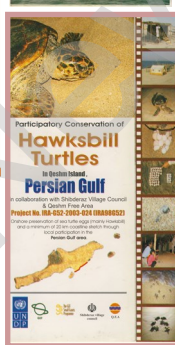
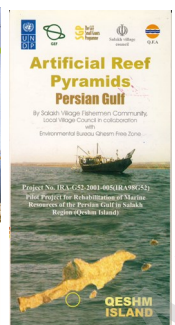
### List of SGP projects in wetland ecosystems:

No.	Project No.	Project Name	Grantee
1	IRA-G52-2001-002(IRA98G52)	Community-based Conservation of the Traditional Waterfowl Trapping Practice (local Damgah) in the winter Habitats of Migratory Waterbirds, including Siberian Cranes	Mazandaran Crane Conservation Association
2	IRA-G52-2001-003(IRA98G52)	Study of the Persian Gulf Marine Ecology & the Local Community (Corals and Their Relationship with the Indigenous)	Abie-e-Bidar NGO
3	IRA-G52-2002-004(IRA98G52)	Active Community Empowerment for Mangrove Conservation in Govater	Green Front of Iran
4	IRA-G52-2001-005(IRA98G52)	Pilot Project for Rehabilitation of Marine Resources of the Persian Gulf in Salakh Region (Qeshm Island)	Salakh Community Organization – Council of Salakh Village
5	IRA-G52-2001-008(IRA98G52)	Miankaleh Wetland Biodiversity Conservation Through Local Community Empowerment (in Zagharz & Qareh-Tappeh Villages)	Sustainable Development Facilitators
6	IRA-G52-2002-017(IRA98G52)	Participatory EIA for Sustainable Fish Farm Capacity in Port Kiashahr Wetland and Sepidrud Delta, Ramsar Site/ Caspian Sea.	
7	IRA-G52-2003, 2004 & 2007-024(IRA98G52)	Onshore Preservation of Hawksbill Turtle Eggs through Community Participation	Shibderaz Local Community
8	IRA-G52-2003-028(IRA98G52)	Seasonal Rehabilitation of Dorge Sangi Wetlands	Umbrella of 4NGOs from Naghadeh
9	IRA-G52-2003-031	Aquaculture of Pearl by the Local Community of Berkeh Khalaf Village, Qeshm Island (Pearls of Persian Gulf)	Berkeh Khalaf Community Group in Partnership with a team of Env. Experts
10	IRA-G52-2004-035(IRA98G52)	Active Community Empowerment for Mangrove Management in Govater bay (Phase II of IRA-G52-2001-004)	Green Front of Iran
11	IRA-G52-2004-036(IRA98G52)	Promoting participatory propagation of native plants & mangroves by local communities of Shibderaz and Direstan Villages, Qeshm Island	Local Council of Shibderaz and Direstani Villages
12	IRA-G52-2004-041(IRA98G52)	Protection of Char Tang-e Kushk-e Zar Wetland towards a Community Conserved Area with the participation of Kuhi Sub-tribe in Eghlid Township, Fars Province (Zagros Region)	Community Investment Fund of the Council For Sustainable Livelihoods of Kuhi Sub-Tribe (CIF-CSL) with the technical assistance of Centre for Sustainable Development
13	IRA-G52-2004-042(IRA98G52)	Networking on indigenous knowledge through literature development and local libraries on the land and water resource management for Qeshm Island, Persian Gulf	Councils of Laft & Sarig-e-dulab Villages
14	IRA-G52-2004-046(IRA98G52)	Promoting and empowering the locals in the production and marketing of conservation art for the SGP project No. 24 (Onshore preservation of sea turtle eggs (mainly Hawksbill) and a minimum of 20 km coastline stretch through local participation in the Persian Gulf area)	Qeshm Women Environment Conservation Art Group
15	IRA-G52-2004-047(IRA98G52)	PROMOTING LIVELIHOODS FOR ECOTOURISM THROUGH WOMEN'S HANDICRAFT COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS OF SHIBDERAZ VILLAGE RELATED TO HAWKSBILL TURTLE PROJECT AND BERKEH KHALAF VILLAGE RELATED TO PEARL CULTURING PROJECT IN QESHM ISLAND	Moaseseh Avayeh Tabiyate Paydar
16	IRA-G52-2007-52 (84th)	ASSIST COMMUNITY IN REBUILDING DIKES AFFECTED BY GENO CYCLONE	Kolani Village Council
17	IRA-05-02 (50th)	Empowerment of communities in marketing alternative livelihood products of SGP interventions in Qeshm, Dahan, Yakhkesh (as Main Regions), Fereydoonkenar(Secondary Region) - Short Title:SGP MARKETING PROJECT	Toseyeharan Mehr
18	IRA/05/07(55th)	Future replication and expansion of SGP Artificial Reef Pyramids through enhanced communication material of the IRA-G52-2001-005 project	Salakh Fishery Co-operative in partnership with a team of Environmental Experts

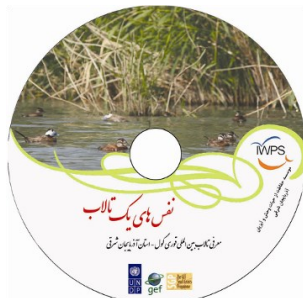
# POSTERS



# BROCHURES &



# FILMS

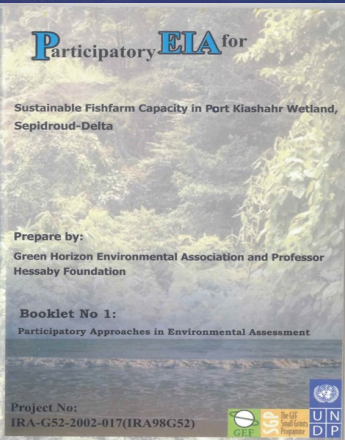


## BOOKS

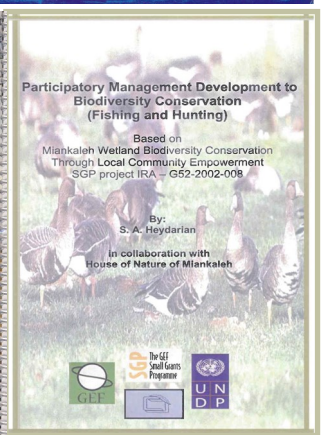
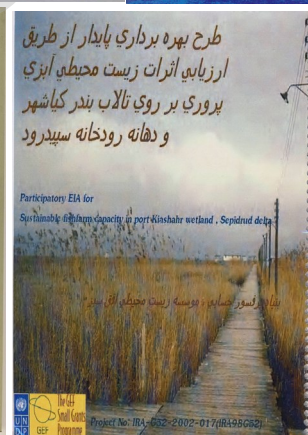
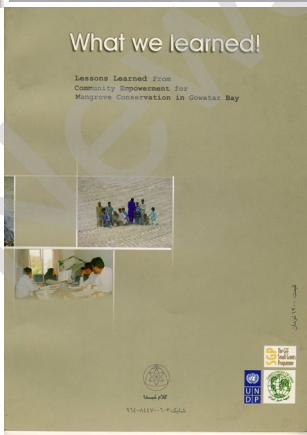
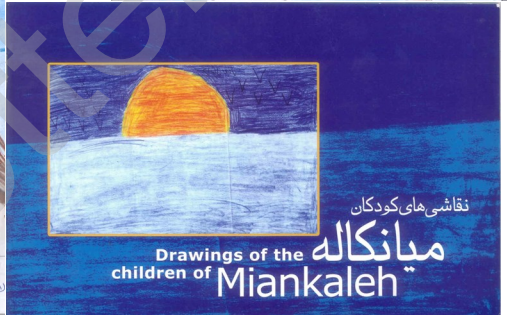
تگین ارغوانی دشت سلدوز  
(بازنشت فلائینگوها)



تکانش، بهیبه مصطفی پورشاد



Onshore Participatory Preservation of Hawksbill Sea Turtles in Shidderaz Village in Qeshm Island with support of Qeshm Free Area (QFA) and the local community



## TOYS & other items



For more information please refer to:  
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