

**ACTIVITIES DEVELOPMENT WITH THE GOAL OF SUSTAINABILITY AND INCREASE OF INCOME
AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBES ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES,
CASE STUDY: TRIBAL CENTER OF HAJI ABAD**

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ABSTRACT

The growing population and the lack of sufficient income, especially for tribal young people, nomadic societies diversify the economy are inevitable. This article aims to sustain and increase of revenue and develop economic activities of tribes, following the implementation of projects and activities for the development of appropriate and sustainable job opportunities creation is in the center of the tribal center of Haji Abad. Methodology of this study was cross-sectional and survey - diagnostic techniques by using methods of participatory rural appraisal (PRA) and using the experience of FAO's Investment Centre was conducted. The population of this study included members of the Islamic council and heads of households located in the center of Haji Abad and for all is creating. In order to collect information, the self-made questionnaire and interview was used. To determine the applicable projects, three indices: economy, social acceptance adapt to natural conditions were considered. The results show that according to the proposed branch, there is develop economic projects possibility in accordance with natural condition and application area residents that mentioned in this article.

KEYWORDS: Tribal center, project employment, poverty alleviation, sustainability.

INTRODUCTION

Due to the instability of rural and tribal areas of Tehran province, one way to establish stability in the tribal centers is through diversification of economic and employment activities. Diversification of activities and increase of employment in the tribal areas, in addition to the attractive center for living space, are provided nomads access to more income and afterwards investment of government and public departments and prevention of the degradation of pastures and natural environment. This study tried to find and propose applicable projects with socio-economic and technical feasibility study for the development and creation of adequate job opportunities with the aim of sustainability at the tribal center of Haji Abad. The results of this study could be a model for other nomadic centers with similar conditions Tribal center of Haji Abad and its surrounding villages and centers in the deprived region are located of the city of Shahriar in Tehran Province. While the study area due to the amount of annual rainfall and average annual temperature is a part of dry areas.

Sustainability

The sustainability of the projects is closely linked to the issue of areas of convergence and public participation. The sustainable of benefits of community development strategies and infrastructure at the end of the project, when the end users are involved from the beginning in planning projects, and they look to these projects like their own projects will be easier. With written contracts with local communities based on the communities' responsibility to continue to work as a precondition for receiving financial resources to undertake project work easier. (FAO, 1997).

Antolet article (1990), which is to review the experience, education and extension system observed carefully selected parts of India, concluded that: 1- farmers learn from each other; 2- appropriate technology, regardless of the willingness of governments and promotional efforts, spreads. 3- costly and unsustainable investments should be avoided, unless they ensure that the proposed technology is appropriate with God-given resources and priorities of the majority of the producers. According to the Antolet findings, projects with technology transfer to traditional pastoralists and nomadic herders deals can be predicted as follows:

Poverty-oriented projects

Difference of poverty reduction projects with traditional projects is that poverty project - based, expressly designed for specific target groups. The purpose of this project is to maximize the number of households that could be a certain level of investment, they will be freed from poverty. For this reason, poverty reduction projects require specific types of analysis like: identification of target groups, evaluating the causes of poverty, targeting of project activity and monitoring the distribution of the benefits of the project. The term "target group" in the broadest sense refers to the people who are expected to provide project opportunities, react. The term is synonymous with the participants of the project and stakeholders.

Reducing vulnerability

One way to reduce vulnerability to help the target groups to acquire income-generating assets to which they can rely in times of emergency. The most common method of targeting is the limited participation in projects for special groups of people. These methods for a wide variety of projects, including those that orbit poverty are applicable. Meanwhile, at the poverty reduction projects, it is important to maximize the number of households with a certain level of investment they will be freed from poverty.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Methodology

One of the methods of analysis is SWOT model Which means to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses, threats and facing opportunities of a system or activity (Rokneddin - and Movahed Abdul-Ali, 1998). Study Group also due to the strategic plan and the guidelines of the FAO Investment Centre, which seeks to engage the tribal communities to identify their needs, drawing programs to focus and take responsibility for development work, to investigate the feasibility studies carried out previously and expertise visiting the area by using a diagnostic survey and using techniques of participatory rural appraisal (PRA) to hold meetings with Islamic Council and the public residents of the tribal center and explain the situation and offer suggestions about possible solutions or projects in the region. The statistical population of the paper of the heads of households located in the center of Haji Abad's nomadic families that formed the number 55, and because of a limited number of statistical population for study or census counting all methods was used and based on this methods, used statistical method also is descriptive statistics.

Households were free that choose any projects which they preferred. Accordingly, 6 questionnaire, depending on economic production executable projects in the interest of each project according to the original ideas expressed about the proposed project with the necessary information at the disposal of households and women were interested in weaving. The results of the analysis of the questionnaires were completed by residents are implemented in different sectors, especially in the projects.

Information and Data

Study of the problems of the region and the reasons for it

Previous feasibility study briefly shows that the common problems of rangelands are: herbal compound inappropriate, inappropriate practices on rangeland and water shortages and poor rainfall in the pasture, soil type, land unsuitable soil of region, lack of balance between livestock production and operation of long-range pasture (Madadi, 2006).

Trend during the period 1345- 1387 Haji Abad tribal population centers

Tribal center of Haji Abad have been in 1996 or in the 1375 Iranian census with 159 people (30 families) of population, this tribal center have been in 2005 with 212 people (41 families) of population, and in 2008, according to immigrant of some clan members of Saveh region to this center and the new marriages, family size has been reached to 55 households at the center.

The annual growth of population is estimated 5.9 percent in the center that is much higher of the natural growth of the population in rural communities. According to the average age of farmers and attitude of young people to agriculture and animal husbandry works shows that migration of this tribal Center to urban areas has not been, and population of the residents in the center has less tendency to migrate permanently to the city as possible until will be concentrate on living conditions endured and adapted to the various problems.

Examine employment trends in the tribal center

The lack of job opportunities in rural areas is one important factor in the instability of the village. In the study tribal Center of Haji Abad of the shows that in this region with an area of about 908 hectares, there is about 736 hectares of pastures with production of pasture less than 50 kg of dry matter per hectare has not grazing capacity of about 100 to 150 livestock units per year. However, according to statistics, more than 5,000 sheep and goats from the center are available. The large number of livestock in the pasture decreased pastures for each livestock and endangers their growth so that their breeding and pasture is not economical and rangelands due to excessive exploitation disappeared and has become like a desert state, thus employment and income situation of the nomads is more at stake.

The rangelands to restore the livelihoods and reduce dependency of local communities on pastures and prevention of environmental damage, and on the other hand, for increase of income and financial interests of residents, there is need to change of the way animal husbandry and agriculture and residents living.

Most international financial institutions (Like the World Bank, African Development Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development) design project is divided into three phases: identification, preparation and evaluation, but FAO's Investment Centre for Development Studies has concluded that the identification of projects is the most important and most neglected stage of the design process (FAO, 1997: pp75-76). Accordingly identify implemented projects in the study area is the most important part of this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Study group of scheme after reviewing the records of studies, about the case of Haji Abad region and expert survey from the region and observation the results of soil and water experiments and holding the meeting with members of the center's Islamic council, was introduced a number of projects that can be implemented on the technical side and with regard to environmental and economic criteria. Then by meeting with the public people and provide of the comments on the proposed projects, projects were subjected to initial surveys. Finally, following the implementation of projects is approved and was asked by the people with regard to human potential, natural and existing feasibility, and with regard to applicants for each of the projects.

1. Dairy cattle breeding projects
2. Beef Projects (cattle fattening)
3. Mushroom farming project
4. Carpentry projects
5. Dairy industry project
6. Forage for livestock farming projects
7. The projects of range management and rehabilitation of Center's rangelands
8. Projects in pools of water for fish farming (in the case of energized in wells)

Before that, two points are necessary. First, with regard to problems and economic backwardness and low-power of tribal Center's people, full helping of tribal affairs and other relevant departments and agencies for the implementation of these programs is necessary. Second, should be tried to set these programs to be implemented to make the necessary changes in the tribal Centre and it's area, and provide areas for growth and self-reliance and economic empowerment of the people and the wider economic programs at the center and its surrounding villages and the region.

Studies show that provide a suitable place for the construction of proposed farms in a complex and also a place for houses mushroom as well as places dairy plant in view of the legal gaps and land for growing forage for livestock health and is the need to transfer a total of 150 hectares of pasture. It is predicted that about 120 hectares of the crop will be needed and the remaining 30 hectares for others, including the right place for the Integrated Livestock, a place for mushroom production halls and places for plant of dairy products and ...will be required. According to geological maps, vegetation cover and topography of the area, the best place was found to become a new agricultural lands and construction of facilities. Information of the applicable proposed projects have been available to the people in terms of compliance with conditions and natural resources, as well as the economic and financial studies, and was eventually performed a survey of the heads of households to accept and demand for the residents in terms of financial and investment possibility. The results of intended projects are described briefly below:

Pasture and rangeland restoration projects and beneficiaries of it

Range plan to improve the existing vegetation, puts the continuity and stability of production, is considered, due to the bad condition due to inappropriate grazing pastures, two simultaneous work is necessary: first, the reduction of the livestock population in order to reduce the pressure on existing pastures and creating opportunities for restoration of grasslands, secondly, creating job opportunities to those who are ready to change their livestock to other types of productive work. To implement the projects and alternative productive works, the allocation of 150 hectares of natural resources around the tribal center is necessary. On the basis of this proposal, for about 600 hectares of pasture residue can implement range management and restoration of pasture plans. The costs of operations are explained in detail in the research report.

The following plan for the remaining 600 hectares of pastures is suggested:

1. 150-hectare area is divided into areas. (Four districts)
2. 50 hectares of land are planted every two years. 4 to 6 meters is required between plants and four irrigation
3. Water storage operations and seeds adapted to the area of 100 hectares (bore to a depth of 30 cm, width 40 cm) furrows, is struck from the Faroe 3 to 6 meters and a length of 100 meters.
4. The repair and equipping wells and the construction of a water reservoir.
5. Building health watering device
6. Create a piece of martyrs
7. Restoration of earth dams

Table 1: Description of recovery operations nomadic grassland at the center of Haji Abad

Restoration of earth dams	Create a piece of martyrs (ha)	Construction of watering (device)	Construction of reservoirs (number)	Repair holes	Incoming water storage (ha)	Planted	Protection (ha)	Years of project
1	1	1	1	1	40	20	150	First
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	Second
-	-	-	-	-	30	15	150	Third
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	Fourth
-	-	-	-	-	30	15	150	Fifth
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	Sixth
+	+	+	+	+	-	-	150	Seventh
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	Eighth
1	1	1	1	1	100	50	1200	Total

Source: research findings

To perform range projects seems that Office of Tribal Affairs and the Department of Natural Resources is required to be held further briefings with the local community, and their confidence for the implementation of such projects to be drawn and with priority given to those who are not able to perform any of a variety of projects of economic output, implementation of range projects has been operational.

Animal husbandry projects

Livestock units so that it can provide benefits of residents and also prevent damage to rangelands, and is accepted by residents including dairy cattle breeding and fattening the calf. Due to afford people as well as the livestock industry in the province appears to conditions of license That license small farming is easier and is more suitable for the nomads. According to this, the estimates a unit of dairy cattle are milking 25 apical and 75 licenses fattening calves capital is calculated. Based on the results of interviews and questionnaires completed by the heads of households, 41 households in the form of 16 groups were selected 16 livestock farming (dairy and beef) and land for planting and forage production, rather than their current method of breeding style.

Manufacturing

According to the survey on Haji Abad and other existing potentials and willingness of local people, the most appropriate proposed manufacturing industries in that area (Table 2) would be: A) - manufacture of dairy products, b) - manufacture of mushroom and c) - handicrafts (carpet) that A brief description is provided for each one:

Table 2: Required manufacturing industries and requested by residents

Row	Required industry	Counting measure	Required Number
1	Dairy products	unit	1
2	Mushroom production	unit	2
3	Carpet weaving	Carpet scaffold	23

Source: research findings

Projects for mushroom production

Due to the absence of favorable conditions of water and soil for agriculture and horticulture in the region, mushroom production projects are one of the suitable options. Now two residents of the tribal Center have expressed an interest to do that. If even one or two cases in the region and the success of their implementation, as well as other members of the community will be interested in mushroom production projects. While causal costs of the project related to mushroom in a hall of 100 square meters as a minimum economic size of the proposed, is presented in detail in the study plan.

Proposed construction of a dairy plant in the industrial method

Due to the necessity of health problems in the production of food and variety of market-friendly products, instead of dairy products in small workshops, proposed the construction of a production unit of domestic dairy products manufacturing by offered following the scheme justification:

The project with an annual production capacity of 20 /000tons of dairy products including milk, yogurt, skim milk, chocolate milk and buttermilk without gas in the land area of 4000 square meters with about 1260 square meters building with an investment of infrastructure 10/936 Million Rials applicable. The project will provide 30 jobs directly and 150 jobs indirectly for the people of tribal Center. Breakeven the project is 30 percent, which means that the production capacity of more than 30 percent predicted will be profitable and the return on investment with a nominal capacity of 100 percent, is 2.2 years.

Handicrafts (weaving)

Since half of the population are women, and carpet weaving in tribal communities is women's professional, it is an appropriate basis for the development of women's employment and the revival of traditions and folk arts which is forgotten. With regard to the presence of livestock activity as an important economic activity in the tribal center and existence of many raw materials (wool) that makes it possible of using wool for weaving. If there is the development and prosperity of carpet, related professions such as dyeing will be created and grown. Moreover, after completion of the course, each student can individually or jointly (2 members) create a carpet weaving workshop in a room of 12 meters with a carpet scaffold and used to be busy of carpet weaving in their homes. The fine administrative costs of the workshop is presented in detail at the study plan's report.

Carpentry projects and its applicants (beneficiaries)

In the general meeting of Villagers, 23 women aged between 12 and 45 years who were living in the tribal center, to participate in classroom training, and follow that were ready to do the carpet weaving in their spare time.

Aquaculture projects

According to the interest of the people to aquaculture is proposed that the management of nomadic Affairs is done necessary assistance to make electrical wells in order to provide the possibility of aquaculture in addition to agricultural work (dual-purpose farming Pools). Meanwhile, according to the being electrical of one of the wells, well owner announced readiness to apply to this affair by referring to the fishery section of agriculture Jihad of Shahriar city.

Appropriate pattern of cultivation in Haji Abad

Due to the specific conditions of the region in terms of climate and soil conditions and living conditions of Haji Abad's nomadic families, if about 120 hectares of pasture lands are turned into farmland, with the construction of dairy cattle breeding farms can reduce the dependence of nomadic families on the ranch and pasture lands. According to this research, it is better, the lands (120 hectares) to be used for forage production:

1. Planting alfalfa on 60 hectares of land for 6 years
2. Planting barley crop on 60 hectares of land or only planting barley on 40 hectares and planting up to 20 hectares of other crops according to the needs of the region.
3. The planting 60 hectares of maize as a second crop land, barley and other crops

Details of cropping pattern in the study area, as well as training required for optimal implementation of the proposed projects have been stated in detail in the report of the study plan.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The government rarely able to protect forests, pastures, fencing and putting armed guards to rely, because most economical and efficient would be considered a contribution to the local community, so they maintain pastures and choose the right ways to protect and the government would have control over it. This research has also been studied with the same approach and projects at the tribal center of Haji Abad are scrutinized and proposed. These projects have been selected in such a way that the views and experiences of local people and also with available talent have coordination, however at the same time, are economic and will improve the economic status of tribal center's people on the current situation. The projects have been demonstrated compliance with desired technical perspectives and on the other hand with regard to the views of residents of tribal center of Haji Abad on projects and even training needed by people, views and social acceptance are considered in proposed projects. Also, to determine the cost of implementing and operating of the projects and estimates of revenues and profits in each of the projects, economic trends and financial aspects in compliance with applicable projects was observed. In addition, try to pay attention to the social and economic importance of technical issues mentioned above, the most applicable projects that can be deployed in the various aspects of tribal life at the center of Haji Abad, and to diversity and provide enough jobs for its establishment's tribes, offered. It is evident that proper implementation of the results of this project detailed studies can be a successful model for the deployment of nomadic tribes in the midst of other similar tribal centers and areas in the country and can increase their income and welfare, and on the other hand to reduce the additional and imposed burden on rangelands because of additional animal in it. In other words, the regeneration and fertility of pastures and grasslands prevent the destruction of the natural environment.

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