



Format for the preliminary database of CCA sites in I.R. Iran

Basic data (please provide all)

Site Name (in local language and in English)	Traditional fishing (Damgostar) in southern coasts of the Caspian Sea
Country (Province)	Fereydoonkenar (Mazandaran Province)
Area encompassed by the CCA (specify unit of measurement).	10-15km along the coast
GIS Coordinates (if available)	
Whether it includes sea areas (Yes or no)	Yes
Whether it includes freshwater (Yes or no)	Yes (brackish)
Marine (Y or N)	Yes
Concerned community (name and approx. number of persons)	Traditional fishermen of FDK
Is the community considering itself an indigenous people? (Please note Yes or No; if yes note which people)	Yes (Mazandarani)
Is the community considering itself a minority? (Please note Yes or No, if yes on the basis of what, e.g. religion, ethnicity)	Yes
Is the community permanently settled? (Please note Yes or No; if the community is mobile, does it have a customary transhumance territory?)	Yes
Is the community local per capita income inferior, basically the same or superior to national value? (please note how confident you are about the information)	Same or less
Is the CCA recognised as a protected area by governmental agencies? (Yes or no; if yes, how? If no, is it otherwise recognized?) If yes, legal document? Establishment date?	Since 1990s fishing rights have been bought back by Shilat (Fisheries Org.)
Conflicts with land tenure, natural resource use?	Traditional fishermen were fined to fish using Damgostar method.
What is the main management objective (e.g. livelihood, cultural, spiritual...)	Fishing to sustain livelihoods. The sea has also spiritual and cultural values.
By definition, a CCA fulfils a management objective. To which IUCN management category ¹ do you consider it would best fit (this does not imply that the management objective is consciously pursued by the concerned community, but that it is actually achieved)	TBD

Additional qualitative information

Main ecosystem type	Marine (Caspian Sea)
Description of biodiversity & resources (ecosystems, species, functions) conserved by the CCA	A variety of sturgeon fish (incl. Caviar) as well as non-sturgeon fish.
Description of local ethnic groups and languages spoken	Mazandarani
Broad historical context of the CCA	Since centuries ago people of the northern coasts of Iran have been involved in fishing
Governance structure for the CCA (who takes management decisions,	Elders and most skilled

¹ Please see http://www.iucn.org/themes/wcpa/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/pascat/pascatrev_info3.pdf

how?)	fishermen took the most important decision regarding time and method for fishing
Length of time the governance model has been in place	For centuries
Land and resource ownership in the CCA	Government owned
Type of land use in the CCA	Fishing - Tourism
Existence of written or oral management plans and specific rules for the use of natural resources in the CCA	Yes, oral rules and regulations exist
Map and zoning of the CCA (please attach if available and relevant,)	Available.
Relevant pictures with captions (please attach if available)	Available.
Major threats to biodiversity and/or the CCA governance system	Decline in fisheries and biodiversity; change in fishing tools (industrial Kilka fishing; Parreh fishing); over-fishing ; water pollution due to discharge of rivers; invasive Jelly Fish; rapid urbanization of the coastal cities of Caspian Sea
Local CCA-relevant features, stories, names, rules and practices	Available

Contact individuals and organizations: here it is vital to have names of contacts directly related to the community governing the CCA

Haj Ghalami (Head of Fishing Cooperative in Fereydoonkenar)

References² : please stress references describing the conservation, cultural and socio-economic values of the CCAs.

Need to be investigated.

² Please use the same format of the references in:

<http://www.iucn.org/themes/ceesp/Publications/TILCEPA/guidelinesindigenouspeople.pdf>



Fig. 1 – Fishing Cooperatives (Parreh Method) have now replaced more traditional fishing practices in the southern Caspian Sea region



Fig.2 – Traditional Parreh fishing (above picture) along with the Damgostar method were the two main traditional fishing methods in the southern Caspian Sea coasts



Fig.3 – Despite the population increase along the southern Caspian coast, according to local fishermen there is a decline in fisheries both in terms of numbers and diversity