



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)	Damgahs of Fereydoonkenar, Sorkhrud and Ezbaran
Country (Province)	Fereydoonkenar and Amol, Mazandaran Province (Iran)
Area encompassed by the CCA (specify unit of measurement).	300-400 ha
GIS Coordinates (if available)	
Whether it includes sea areas (Yes or no)	No
Whether it includes freshwater (Yes or no)	Yes
Marine (Y or N)	No
Concerned community (name and approx. number of persons)	300-400 Damgah keepers/trappers
Is the community considering itself an indigenous people? (Please note Yes or No; if yes note which people)	Yes
Is the community considering itself a minority? (Please note Yes or No, if yes on the basis of what, e.g. religion, ethnicity)	No
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?	Yes (Hunting Free Zone & Ramsar Site) - 2003
Conflicts with land tenure, natural resource use?	No conflict over land but conflict over waterfowl between traditional trappers and hunters
What is the main management objective (e.g. livelihood, cultural, spiritual...)	Livelihood/recreational/cultural
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	Freshwater wetland
Description of biodiversity & resources (ecosystems, species, functions) conserved by the CCA	Habitat of more than 45 species of waterfowl incl. Siberian cranes (Critically endangered)
Description of local ethnic groups and languages spoken	Mazandarani
Broad historical context of the CCA	Since at least 100 years ago these privately owned rice paddies have been used in winter for duck trapping. In the past each trapping

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

	station was owned or rented out by one person or two but now it belongs to multiple households.
Governance structure for the CCA (who takes management decisions, how?)	Trappers gather every August to make management decisions about water distribution, designate guards, collect money, and divide roles for the new season.
Length of time the governance model has been in place	At least 50 years (according to documents)
Land and resource ownership in the CCA	Lands are privately owned. Stations are used by owners or rented out to those who have the necessary trapping knowledge and skills.
Type of land use in the CCA	Agricultural land (rice fields in summer)/Damgahs (wetland) in winter.
Existence of written or oral management plans and specific rules for the use of natural resources in the CCA	Yes, mainly oral
Map and zoning of the CCA (please attach if available and relevant,)	Available (aerial pictures)
Relevant pictures with captions (please attach if available)	Available
Major threats to biodiversity and/or the CCA governance system	Rapid development around it + potential threat of birdflu
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: Mr. Rahmat Ahmadi, Head of the Ezbaran Trappers Cooperative (Ezbaran Village of Fereydoonkenar, Mazandaran)

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

Please check all related literature produced by MCCA (Mazandaran Crane Conservation Association) – GEF/SGP funded project

Pourlak, Lisa. 2000. “Cost-benefit of Ecotourism in Wintering Grounds of Siberian Cranes”. MSc. Thesis report. Teheran University

Moosavi, B. et al. 2006. Consultancy documents produced for the Siberian Crane Wetlands Project (GEF/UNEP)

² Please use the same format of the references in:

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



Fig. 1 – Ezbaran Damgah constitutes one of three major Damgah complexes in the Fereydoonkenar area. Damgah means « trapping site » referring to the traditional duck-trapping practice that takes place in here.



Fig. 2 – Damgahs are privately owned land and under strict local control. These unwritten rules and regulations have protected the wintering ground for the Western population of Siberian cranes (Critically Endangered)



Fig.3 – A Damgah keeper in his station (douma) engaged in his daily duck trapping activity.

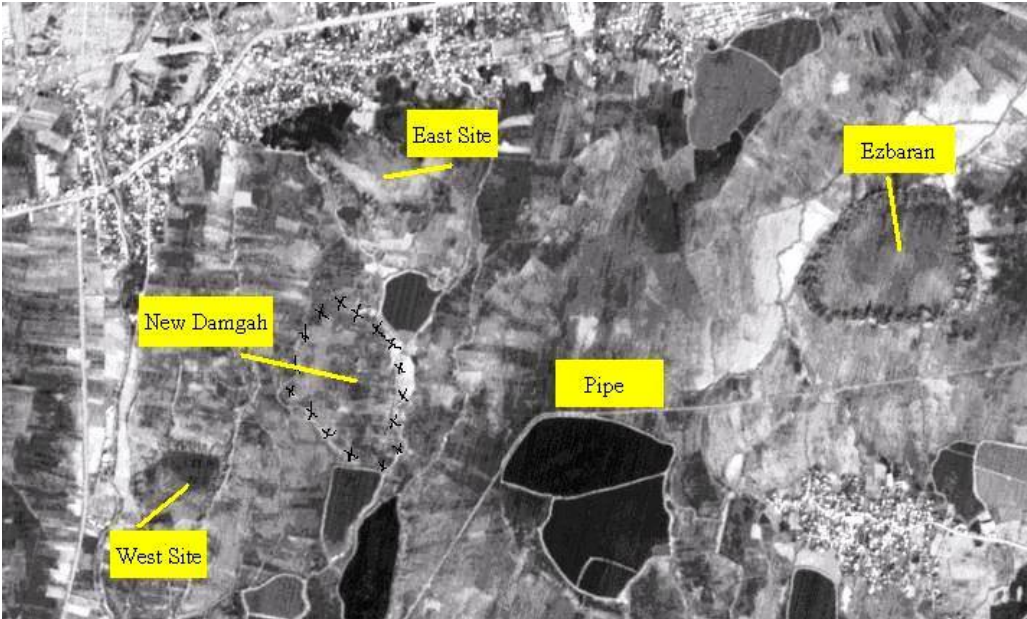


Fig. 4- Aerial view of the Ezbaran Damgah (on the right), Sorkhrud Damgahs (on the left) and the city of Fereydoonkenar (on the top). The boundaries of these ICCAs may be determined by tree-lines