



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)	Inverted Tulips Plain, Summering grounds of HamulehTribe of Bakhtiari Confederation
Country (include State and Province)	Chelgerd, Kuhrang (Chahar-Mahal and Bakhtiari Province)
Area encompassed by the CCA (specify unit of measurement).	Approx. 2000ha (inverted tulips plain) Total territory of Bakhtiyari Confederation 1,950,000 hectares
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)	Hamuleh tribe, 500 households
Is the community considering itself an indigenous people? (Please note Yes or No; if yes note which people)	Yes, Indigenous (Nomadic Pastoralists)
Is the community considering itself a minority? (Please note Yes or No, if yes on the basis of what, e.g. religion, ethnicity)	Yes, Ethnicity
Is the community permanently settled? (Please note Yes or No; if the community is mobile, does it have a customary transhumance territory?)	No, not settled permanently. (they have their customary territory incl. summering and wintering grounds, migratory route and half way rangelands)
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)	Less than national average
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, only recently by the Forest, Rangelands and Watershed Organisation
Conflicts with land tenure, natural resource use?	Yes, based on the Nationalization of Rangelands, the local community have to obey government rules for entering and leaving the territory
What is the main management objective (e.g. livelihood, cultural, spiritual...)	Livelihood and culture
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	Rangeland and grassland
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¹ Please see http://www.iucn.org/themes/wcpa/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/pascat/pascatrev_info3.pdf

Description of biodiversity & resources (ecosystems, species, functions) conserved by the CCA	Diversity of flora and fauna including medicinal and food value. Plants such as: Celery, Shallot, Garlic, Mushroom, Wild Pennyroyal, Acanthus, Rhubarb, Marjoram, Pennyroyal, Mountain Sesame, etc. and fauna such as: Wild Goat, Partridge, Rabbit, Ewe, Leopard, Bear
Description of local ethnic groups and languages spoken	Lori Language (Ilami ethnic group) Nomadic Pastoralists, Hamuleh tribe which is one of the independent tribe of Bakhtiari Confederation and belongs to Haft Lang Branch
Broad historical context of the CCA	Summering ground of Hamuleh Tribe, but recently a part of the plain has been protected by government organisation (General Office of Natural Resource) since 2005.
Governance structure for the CCA (who takes management decisions, how?)	Customary management of the Rangelands by community elders
Length of time the governance model has been in place	Long term period
Land and resource ownership in the CCA	Community common property regime, in the meantime national property of Gov.
Type of land use in the CCA	Rangeland, rare agricultural land and mountainous areas
Existence of written or oral management plans and specific rules for the use of natural resources in the CCA	Oral. Customary law
Map and zoning of the CCA (please attach if available and relevant,)	Sketch participatory maps included in the report and the photo folder, From: East to Gorganak mountains, West to Tishtardan summering grounds, North to Shourmordar mountains, South to Ghaleh Sabzi mountains
Relevant pictures with captions (please attach if available)	Attached
Major threats to biodiversity and/or the CCA governance system	Uncontrolled tourism (under government and private sector management); overgrazing; hunting
Local CCA-relevant features, stories, names, rules and practices	In the old times when customary laws and local management regimes were still in place, the rangelands and their natural resources were more ecologically balanced because through local knowledge and wisdom capacity of rangeland were being assessed and the maximum number of livestock that could be supported were determined. Indicator species and climatic conditions helped them decide on timing for starting to migrate between wintering and summering territories.

Contact individuals and organizations: please add contacts directly related to the community governing the CCA: Jalal Sepehri, Dr. Mahmoodeh Jomehpour, Shanbeh Rezaee, Mohammad Ali Askari (chief of SL Fund);

References²: please list any available references describing the conservation, cultural and socio-economic values of the CCA

Please refer to the latest study conducted by Cenesta on this CCA.

² Please use the same format of the references in: <http://www.iucn.org/themes/ceesp/Publications/TILCEPA/guidelinesindigenouspeople.pdf>



Fig. 1 – Inverted tulips are endemic to Iran



Fig. 2 – Local meeting with Bakhtiari Tribe Elders



Fig.3 – Participatory map of the plain of Inverted Tulips