Securing Rights and Restoring Land for Improved Livelihood

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Introduction about Halabat Area

Halabat villages are located about 25 Km. north east of Zarqa’ city and about 7000 population live in those villages. These villages are as simple as the Badia life, still have the traditional life style and it are inhabited with a large clan of Bani Sakher, particularly the tribes of Alothman, Alkhalaf, Alnweiran, Aldheimam, Almuhammed, Alulooq, Almujhem and other Jordanian tribes.

This area is called Halabat after an ancient fortress built by the Romans to watch the deserts’ tribes, while the old people of the area related the name “Halabat” with the horses’ “racetracks”, which are called “Halabat” in Arabic language, of the palace.

The area consists of several localities living in the areas of Halabat Alsharqi, Halabat Algharbi, Almazare’, Aldheimam, the villages of Altafeh Alsharqi, Altafeh Algharbi, and Sayeh Dyab. Halabat is affiliated to the Duleil province / Zarqa city center in terms of administration, while it is affiliated to Halabat Municipality in terms of services.

Halabat was one of the most vital areas of the country as it was a key source for producing all types of vegetable through Duleil irrigation project and the fertile agricultural unit in addition to more than 54 artesian wells in the area. This fertile area was affected by the companies, factories, cattle and poultry farms, Chlorine and animal protein and landfill in addition to Asphalt mixers that uses Base Course instead of water.

In Halabat area, there are a number of crushers that daily make explosions which pollutes the areas’ soil, water and air. The diary companies have caused some swamp water that cause epidemics. The challenges that Halabat area is facing can be summed up as follows:

- Lack of the basic services, especially in the fields of education, health, infrastructure, agricultural roads and the lack of a sewage network.
- The environmental pollution caused by the factories and the crushers.
- Poor management for the rangelands and the increase in the number of cattle which led to overgrazing and to drain in the rangelands and their energy.
- Lack of water and drought which led to degradation in rangelands.
- The change in the soil properties led to the loss in the soil’s organic materials and moisture and made it more susceptible to drain and degradation. These changes are due to erosion which also leads to the loss of the vegetation cover and to the decrease in the rate roots in the surface layer of the soil.
- The managerial, cultural and social factors affected the rangelands management in Halabat and resulted in the disruption of ecological balance which in turn leads to degradation in the natural resources.
Lack of awareness on environmental issues.
Disruption in the balance between the population growth and the economic growth.
Lack of effective agricultural systems and lack of integration between the productive sectors.
Lack of adequate coordination between various institutions and sectors.
Lack of agricultural consultancy and its necessary resources.
Lack of the active role of scientific researches to study and solve the existing problems as well as the lack of scientific planning for resource management.
Lack of accurate and adequate information as the bases for providing development plans and programs.

Grazing Situation

The grazing areas in Halabat are considered a good resource for Livestock and herds of cattle. However, the following several factors led to its degradation and low production which are represented in the decline of vegetation and in the loss of valuable grazing plants. The above-mentioned factors led to rangeland degradation and low production in Halabat area, the low income of pastoralists and the increase of unemployment among them as well as the degradation of livelihood in general which led to several economic and social crises.

Figure 1: shows the Reasons of Halabat Rangeland degradation based on PRA

The lack of a national strategy for protecting the rangelands and the lack of specialized scientific research and documentation increase those crises especially that the local communities are not involved in the rangelands management and the voluntary work is inactive between Halabat tribes.

Project description

The “Securing Rights and Restoring Land for Improved Livelihood” project assumes the responsibility of presenting a model on rangelands and dry areas natural restoration and protection. This project will present the required ecology services that will improve the
livelihood of inhabitants through insuring rights in land tenure, improving their management and providing opportunities for generating incomes. This project is implemented by the Regional Office of West Asia (ROWA) at the International Union for Conservation of Nature, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Arab Women Organization. The project is implemented in four Jordanian sites around Zarqa River basin, which are: Duleil, Alshukhneh (Bani Hashem Villages), Alhashimeih, and Halabat, which have the key problems that most communities in the rangelands and dry areas in Jordan are facing.

This project cannot be implemented apart from the efforts made to compact desertification and restoration of rangelands. The National Strategy for Compacting Desertification aims to limit the misuse of resources and land degradation and to achieve sustainable management of the reserved lands with wide societal participation to provide new natural reserves. The National Policy for Rangelands Development aims to end the land degradation and restore their productivity and thus restore the productivity of livestock. In both cases, these plans are hindered by the lack of funding, the lack of qualified implementation resources and the lack of the action plans based on accurate data and land tenure. The project will support the strategy and the plan through funding and implementing integrated social-economic development for the communities in dry areas. It will also provide integrated training models for these communities and will benefit from their traditional knowledge and practices best in adapting with the life requirements of dry areas, by effective management of the available resources. Moreover, the project will involve the target communities in the rangelands restoration activities, and so, it will foster building the capacity of individuals and institutions on environmental management.

Furthermore, the project aims to create reserved rangelands areas called Hima that are governed by the local communities, which, in turn, will develop and implement plans for rangelands protection from urbanization and mining projects. Those rangelands are supposed to sustainably utilize their natural resources to improve the communities' standard of living, taking into account the needs and rights of all community groups including women and marginalized groups who will be involved into building capacity programs to fully participate in the planning and governance activities.

Upon the Finalizing of the project, the Hima sites will be a model on rangelands protection and management in terms organizing grazing and natural restoring vegetation cover. The rangelands will provide better distribution of surface water and agriculture, along the contour lines, for the plants and herbs that are compatible with the fragile ecosystem in those areas and have the ability to survive in the drought and frost. The participatory community management for the Hima sites highlights the rights of communities for sustainably using those sites as well as preventing any violation by projects that are inappropriate for these communities.

It is hoped that the success of these sites leads to the adoption of these targeted communities for land use management after practicing those principles in Hima management. It is also hoped that this knowledge is shared, then adopted by the government and finally is supported by the House of Representatives. Therefore, the project team is keen on informing the government and the House of Representatives on its objectives, activities and outputs.
Project’s methodology

The project’s methodology is based on the following two key bases: Stakeholders dialogues for concerted actions, and the project management cycle. The first base highlights the dialogues and activities. The stakeholders include the land users from the local community, and the services providers from the governmental institutions and non-governmental institutions that support the community. The decision making process should take place within the integrated management framework of the natural resources following a consensual approach and dialogue. Such approach would lead to mutual understanding of integrated management implementation. Once the stakeholders are capable of having effective communication, they would be able to find successful methods to face the challenges represented in the rangelands degradation and some lands’ uses. It is now clear that the success of the dialogue and concerted activities among the stakeholders and facilitators due to the differences in the stakeholders’ interests and levels of impact. Therefore, there is need good skills for the facilitators to build up sustainable and effective links among the stakeholders. Furthermore, there is need for enhancing and exchanging information management to build up the stakeholders’ capacities in planning and implementing project so that the local community will be able to take the lead in sustainable land management of lands uses and be involved in the decision making process.

The second base is represented in utilizing the six-phase management cycle to organize and guide the Stakeholders dialogues for concerted actions, and therefore to take thoughtful decision that would lead to concrete outcomes. The phases of the cycle can be divided into three main groups as follows:

- The phases of forming the “vision”, “assessment” and “strategies” to provide an appropriate environment for achieving the shared long-term vision and a strategy for improving the livelihood which calls for high facilitating skills.
- The phases of “planning” and “implementation” to set the priorities of the strategic interventions, and then developing and carrying out the implementation plans.
- The phase of “Reflecting” which is considered a sustainable phase.

Strategic planning cycle for sustainable land management (SLM)

The scenarios should be prepared in a participatory process following sequenced steps that are systematically carried out with the partners. This process aims to identify the problems, form a vision, develop the strategies and identify and implement the activities / projects or initiatives. The following is a definition of some terms used in the methodology of scenario building:

*Figure2: SLM Planning Cycle*
- **Vision**: The state of the natural resources that are to be accessed in the future. There should be agreed on the vision by all partners and stakeholders, before the development of the strategies.

- **Scenarios**: Description of possible future conditions based on the analysis of the current situation and trends. The scenarios are the basis for the development of strategies and plans that lead to achieve the vision.

- **Strategies**: A set of activities that will lead to the implementation of the vision based on different scenarios. These strategies must be fixed, updated according to the recent information and developed in the light of the government's strategies and public policies.

- **Plans**: A continuum of decisions on the use of resources, which are possible to achieve the vision. The plan includes a clear statement of the ways that will be used, the costs and responsibilities, a list of activities that will be implemented and the target groups.

- **Local (internal) factors**: These factors can be controlled and will affect the achievement of the vision.

- **Non-local (external) factors**: These factors cannot be controlled and will affect the achievement of the vision.

### Scenario building methodology

The scenarios building process for Halabat area was prepared through several workshops held in the area with the participation of the following partners from the government and private agencies: Zarqa Agriculture Directorate, the Agricultural Centre, the Municipality, the Province, and the Ministry of Agriculture, the Directorate of Rangelands, Social Development Office, the local community, the Royal Scientific Society, Badia Research and Studies Program (BRP), Arab Women Organization, IUNC- ROWA. The workshops followed a three-step methodology: Scenarios Development, Scenarios Finalizing, Definitions of Strategic Intervention and Guiding Activities for the Initiatives.

The scenarios can be developed through implementing the following three steps: Developing a smart vision, identifying the factors affecting the achievement of the vision, and classifying factors according to their importance and uncertainty of occurrence. This classification is conducted using the following four-section matrix: More important and more uncertain, more important and less uncertain, less important and more uncertain, less important and less uncertain. Four scenarios, at utmost, are developed based on this matrix. The strategies and activities for each scenario are identified, taking into account other factors.

![Factors categories](image3.png)

**Figure 3: Factors categories**
**Scenarios building process**

The vision, scenarios, strategies and implementation plans were developed during a workshop held in October 2011 and January 2012. The two phases included collection and analysis of information with the participation of partners from government agencies and Local Dry Lands Resources Management Committee.

**Problem tree**

![Problem Tree](image)

**Figure 4: Problem Tree based on PRA**

The problem tree was prepared during a two-day workshop with the aim of identifying the real reasons of deterioration of the environmental degradation in Halabat dry lands, as well as developing a shared vision and identifying the related data to be collected in the subsequent phase, prior to initiating the process of scenarios building.

The problem tree shows that there is consensus among various stakeholders on the main problem facing Halabat and its rangelands uses, which is represented in drought. The land tenure fragmentation, the conflict of interest and the lack of effective strategies for land...
uses led to the random digging of wells, which, in turn, led people to shift from agriculture and livestock breeding. Hence, the unorganized migration of population and the establishment of industrial projects generating income affected the agricultural lands. Poor coordination between institutions and individuals and the inactive role of communities in the management of natural resources led to the ineffectiveness of the agricultural center and its extension in the area. This encouraged overgrazing and lack of exploitation of alternative resources and has also increased the impact of drought and climate change. All these factors affected the economic conditions, and led to the reluctance of people from agriculture and livestock breeding due to the high costs of fodder and water.

**Stakeholders analysis**

The stakeholders were analyzed during the workshop with the aim of identifying the related stakeholders involved in lands use problems and degradation in the area. These authorities are divided into two key types: key stakeholders that have direct contact with the problem are affected by and have impact on the problems. Secondary stakeholders that are less affected by and have less impact on the problem. The table below shows various stakeholders, approved by Halabat Committee, and their role in natural resources management in Halabat site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Key/ Secondary</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Livestock Owners</td>
<td>Key</td>
<td>Consumers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The Administrative Governor</td>
<td>Key</td>
<td>Enforcing the Legislations on destruction against the Rangelands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Industrial Facilities</td>
<td>Key</td>
<td>Polluting the Rangelands and Plants due to Waste disposal and releasing gases’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 5: stakeholder analysis*

*Figure6: Tent to show the stakeholder relation to the rangeland management in halabat*
The lack of coordination among the relevant sectors such as the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, manufacturers, laboratories, administrative governors and the local community led to the gaps between the policies implemented on the ground, as well as to the conflicts between the economic development and social development and the ignorance of the requirements and measures for environmental resources conservation.

The local people would like to live in a healthy clean environment, especially the livestock owners as pollution affected their grazing activities, and the factories’ managers and administrative governors who spend most of their time in the area.

However, the lack of coordination between all concerned stackeholder increased pollution, rates of desertification, degradation of natural resources and the destruction of vegetation cover as a result of unaware several practices that have large effects on the area.

**Shared vision**

After the preparation of the problem tree and identifying the stakeholders, the following initial vision was formulated:

"By 2020, increasing livestock in Halabat at a rate of 15-25%, reviving the indigenous plants, and promoting cooperative spirit, as well as making Halabat a tourist destination to improve the economic situation of livestock owners."

**Factors affecting the attainment of the vision**

The following factors that directly affect the attainment of the vision were identified with participation of all stakeholders, including members of the community:

1. **Lack of awareness on the environmental social aspects**: There are no adequate awareness programs for the target group on organized grazing, modern agricultural technologies, methods of timber cutting, veterinary, and uses of alternative water sources. These aspects have been reflected negatively on the environmental situation and led to the increased desertification and the loss of plant species in the area.

2. **Scarcity of rainfall**: Recently, the scarcity of rainfall has led to changes in temperature effect and affected the productivity of land and biodiversity in the area. Hence, the decline of vegetation and the trend towards overgrazing.

3. **Lack of strategies for land uses**: The decline in the agricultural lands is attributed to the following reasons: Urbanization, lack of compliance to the housing areas, and the lack of future strategic planning by the government to accommodate the rise in population and to ensure the protection of agricultural land as well as the lack of awareness programs on the serious illegal use for the agricultural lands.

4. **Lack of enforcement of natural resource management law**: The unreasonable use of natural resources such as pastoral and groundwater resources led to the degradation of these resources. Furthermore, the lack of organized grazing caused the destroying of rangelands while the illegal and random digging of wells led to the reduction of water sources. Therefore, there is an imperative need to activate the
awareness and guidance role on the management of natural resources and the optimal uses of rainfall and water harvesting.

5. **High prices of fodder:** The low productive lands, the recession of pastoral plants and the scarcity of rain led to the reluctance of people from livestock breeding and the lack of alternative nutritional led to the high prices of fodder.

6. **Population Growth:** The continuing increase in population in the area that is associated with the lack of clear strategies for land uses led to the fragmentation of land tenure in line with the poor economic conditions and more demands on the natural resources.

7. **Poor financial conditions and migration of the sheep breeders:** The high prices of pesticides, veterinary treatments, vaccines and fodder led to reduction in the number of livestock in the area, where livestock breeders are forced to sell some of their livestock to buy some fodder. Other livestock breeders are forced to move to the places of work to improve their standard of living and to work in government and military jobs.

8. **Environmental practices of the owners of factories and quarries:** Investment promotion policies encourage the establishment of quarries that have an effect on agriculture, as they led to the lack of pastoral plant, and recession of agricultural area. In addition, the quarries had an impact on the soil fertility; they led to the pollution of rainwater by dust and to the seizure of the large areas surrounding the quarries. Eventually, this has led to the lack of grazing in the area and affected people’s health as well as that of animals.

9. **Fragmentation of land tenure and damage of the green areas:** Land fragmentation led to the decrease in the agricultural areas of land and the green areas where buildings are constructed and therefore plants and animals are affected. There are positive effects of building the factories represented in these providing job opportunities for the local people. However, this is negatively reflected on the agricultural sector as this reduces the number of agricultural workers.

10. **Soil problems:** These problems are related to several factors, such as, overgrazing and scarcity of rainfall. Moreover, frequent harvesting led to erosion and poor conditions of soil and to the recession of some indigenous plants and therefore to the decrease in the fodders and the increase the cost of feeding livestock.

11. **Climate change and changes in the planting dates:** These changes have negatively affected the vegetation cover and reduce the production and quality of the rangelands. This increased of the cost of fodder and in the purchased feed, which raised the economic burden on livestock owners.

12. **Weakness of Marketing:** Soil problems and water shortages lead to the increase of overgrazing and fodder’s cost, the decrease of grazing areas and incomes of feed. This leads to lack of economic feasibility of livestock, poor marketing, and poor quality product. Furthermore, there are no alternative projects to provide livestock owners with other sources of income and marketing that motivate them to manage and protect natural resources.

13. **Poor coordination and cooperation between community members on one side and the government departments on the other side, which leads to conflicts of interest:** There is lack of awareness on the seriousness of the problem, ignorance by the stakeholders, lack of cooperation between the partners and the stackholder,
including the community members. These aspects led to enhancing the conflict of interest and affected the attainment and the percentage of achievement of the vision.

**Factors Categorization**

The partners and stakeholders found that the most important and less uncertain factors are as follows:

- Fragmentation of land tenure
- Poor coordination and cooperation among the local community and the government departments which leads to discord in interests.

**Figure 7: Factors categorization upon the matrix of important and uncertainty**

The other factors which would play a vital role in affecting the situation in the area in the next phase can be summed up as follows and called a background story:

The population growth and migration to the area would lead to the increased demands on the natural resources and the urbanization over the agricultural lands. Therefore, it is highly essential to form a local committee for the integrated management of natural resources that is trained on sustainable management of land uses. This would enhance cooperation in the local community and government departments to provide adequate services, and increase the burdens and the illegal uses of lands. It is also expected that the strong relations between the stakeholders would lead to prompt response and solutions for the problems of grazing and livestock in Halabat, to end the problems of overgrazing, soil degradation and the illegal use of water and to increase the efficiency of land uses. The committee would probably build up good relations with the Directorate of Agriculture and the National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension (NCARE) to implement any relevant projects on food industries and agricultural products such as cheese manufacturing, growing fodders and natural plant processing. These projects will positively reflect on the incomes of families in the area.
The committee will discuss some of the developmental projects such as the grazing sites that can be implemented in coordination with the Directorate of Tourism in Zarqa Governorate to benefit from the ruins in Halabat so that this project is a model that will be disseminated and managed by the local communities in the future. Additionally, Halabat Palace can be considered as a world heritage site managed in cooperation with the local community. This would attract tourism to the area, provide jobs opportunities, improve the economic conditions of the society, and boost loyalty and interest in livestock as all this will reflect on food security in the area.

On the other hand, it is expected that the local community improves its competency in communicating with the donors as this will increase the opportunities of implementing income generating projects that serves the area and improves the community's economic situation.

Regarding the revival of indigenous plants in the area, it is expected that these awareness programs, which are organized with the stakeholders and professionals, will improve the methods of grazing and will encourage growing and marketing these plants to improve the environmental conditions of the area.

The strong relations between the local community and the Ministry of Tourism and Antiques would form a solid base for encouraging tourism in the village and will highlight Halabat as a touristic site. This will also lead to create job opportunities and increase the incomes of the local community by implementing several touristic projects.

Other factors can be worked on in line with other factors of higher importance and less possibility to achieve the required vision.

This background should be connected to the scenarios to select the one that matches the area's conditions. Therefore, the strategies will discuss the mentioned factors.

**Scenarios Finalizing**

**Scenarios possibilities:**

- **The first scenario: High cooperation and coordination between the community members and the government and controlling of the land tenure fragmentation problem:** This scenario is difficult to realize on the short term but is considered the best scenario to realize the vision. Good cooperation among the concerned authorities and their active response for the problems and people's needs help reduce the problems associated with water, environment, agriculture and land uses. On the other hand, the land tenure ownership by the citizens is a catalyst for raising the efficiency of lands uses through organizing grazing, protection of biodiversity in the site and the use of modern technology in irrigation and water harvesting projects. This improves the economic situation of the livestock owners and sustains the organized pastoral activities along with reserving the rights of all groups utilizing the lands in Halabat.

- **The second scenario: High cooperation and coordination between the community members and the government and existence of the land tenure fragmentation problem:** This scenario is the second in terms of better achievement of the vision, as
good cooperation and coordination with the concerned authorities have an important role in improving the sectors of water, environment, agriculture and land uses. However, the land tenure fragmentation among members of the community is a barrier for achieving the vision and improving sustainable land uses that ensure its rights and revitalization of the indigenous plants.

The third scenario: Poor cooperation and coordination between the community members and the government and reduction of the land tenure fragmentation problem: This scenario is at the same the level of the second one in terms of the ability to achieve the vision, as poor cooperation and coordination with the concerned stakeholder reduce the efficiency of the service provided in the areas of water, agriculture, environment and sustainable land uses and reduces development and improvement in these areas. The lack of land tenure fragmentation possessed by the local people improves land uses through possible implementation of modern technology and projects related to enhance the productivity of lands by protecting them and applying regular grazing.

The fourth scenario: Poor cooperation and coordination between the community members and the government and the existence of land tenure fragmentation problem: This is the worst scenario for achieving the vision as the problem of fragmentation of land tenure among the people of Halabat and poor cooperation and coordination with the concerned stakeholder which will affect the improvement of water, agriculture, environment, sustainable lands uses. Poor coordination and cooperation limit implementing projects related to the vision and to improving the economic conditions of the community and particularly the livestock owners.

The discussions with the projects' committee of Halabat highlighted that fourth scenario, "Poor cooperation and coordination between the community members and the government and the problem of land tenure fragmentation", is the closest to the current situation. Therefore, the strategic interventions and activities will be developed to move from this scenario to the best scenario (No. 1), which aims to achieve "High cooperation and coordination between the community members and the government and reduction of the land tenure fragmentation problem".

Strategic interventions, activities and initiatives

The first scenario: High cooperation and coordination between the community members and the government and reduction of the land tenure fragmentation problem.

The key strategic Intervention: The working teams should work cooperatively and have good understanding of the problem to develop a detailed plan that aims to improve the economic status of livestock owners, especially the small farmers and to increase awareness to stop overgrazing by building up the commission’s capacity in several areas such as attracting funding.
Activities / initiatives:

1. Forming team to manage the uses of land’s natural resources by the local community and the relevant government departments.
2. Building the capacity of the team in terms of financial, administrative and technical aspects.
3. Organizing awareness and guidance campaigns for the local community in cooperation with all relevant partners in the areas of health and animal feeding as well as training courses in food processing, fertilizers and water harvesting by making excavation, dams, poultry farming and cultivation of useful herbs.
4. Organizing marketing courses for the rural products.
5. Organizing projects with the participation of the local community and the government (and stimulating the government agricultural projects such as the Rural Poverty Project).
6. Establishing income generating projects such as breeding sheep, bees and poultry.
7. Designing a model for a rangeland reserve in the government land with management of the local community in order to revive the indigenous plants.
8. Establishing micro-economic projects to support cooperative work (including an agricultural project based on modern agricultural methods and utilizing trees and plants that fit the pastoral area and consume small amounts of fresh water instead of planting clover and olives).
9. Conducting economic feasibility studies for productive projects to maintain natural resources and to stop environmental degradation.
10. Implementing the gray water project as an alternative source to irrigate pastoral crops and to try to revive the indigenous plants.
11. Implementing projects that benefit the local community such as utilizing the food leftovers to feed poultry and gray water to irrigate the houses gardens in order to achieve self sufficiency for the families.

These activities are all supported by establishing strong communication among all stakeholders. Moreover, they aim to improve the general situation in the area and to organize lobbying campaigns by all stakeholder based on thoughtful action plans.

The second scenario: High cooperation and coordination between the community members and the government and existence of the land tenure fragmentation problem

First Strategic Intervention: Promoting cooperative teamwork in order to develop strong communication between all stakeholders. This intervention aims at improving the general situation in Halabat and building up the administrative and financial capacities to attract funding and provide effective awareness programs that reduce land tenure fragmentation.

Activities / initiatives:

1. Forming a team for land’s natural resources management following legal procedures.
2. Building the capacity of the team in the administrative and financial aspects.
3. Developing the communication skills and networking with stakeholders and donors to gain their support through visiting the institutions and relevant government departments to raise the level of coordination, conducting seminars in Halabat with participation of trainees from the concerned institutions and communicating with the Lower House representatives of the area to ensure the cooperation of those institutions.

4. Organizing awareness and guidance campaigns for the local community in collaboration with all relevant partners to highlight the impact of land tenure fragmentation on indigenous plants restoration and soil fertility.

5. Developing a tribal mechanism for the land management and maintaining their productivity through acknowledgment of other experiences addressing land tenure fragmentation.

**Second Strategic Intervention:** Implementing development projects to improve the economic and environmental situation in Halabat and to ensure sustainable management of land uses and natural resources.

**Activities / initiatives:**

1. Establishing micro-economic projects develop and support cooperative work that reduces land tenure fragmentation and conflict of interest based on partnerships (such as agricultural project based on modern agricultural methods and the use of trees and plants that are appropriate for the area and consume small amounts of fresh water instead of planting clover, barley and olives).

2. Conducting economic feasibility studies for the following projects in order to maintain land uses and to stop environmental degradation through using gray water sources for irrigation.

3. Establishing strong communication between all concerned stakeholder in order to improve the general situation in the village.

4. Establishing a cultural center to provide training services and courses.

5. Establishing a factory and a fodder mill.

6. Establishing micro-credit project for raising sheep.

7. Establishing a project for indigenous pastoral plants cultivation.

8. Establishing a project for dairy products manufacturing.

**The third scenario: Poor cooperation and coordination between the community members and the government and reduction of the land tenure fragmentation problem:**

**First Strategic Intervention:** Raising awareness at the community members on the rights of sustainable uses of lands and natural resources.

**Activities / initiatives:**

1. Developing plans and awareness programs for local communities based on their needs.

2. Coordinating and communicating with the stakeholders (such as the Ministries of Water, Agriculture and Environment for the implementation of the awareness programs.
3. Communicating with the donors to support the awareness programs.

**Second strategic Intervention:** Enhancing the coordination role with all stakeholder as this is a national interest that will achieve progress.

**Activities / initiatives:**

1. Forming a team representing the local community and government institutions to manage natural resources.
2. Building the capacity of technical and administrative team.
3. Promoting confidence between the team and the local community and all partners.
4. Developing awareness campaigns and guidance for the local community on pasture degradation problems in Halabat. These campaigns include lectures, workshops and posters.
5. Implementing and supporting participatory planning among the community members in Halabat.
6. Holding meetings to develop mutual understanding on public matters.
7. Forming a societal follow-up committee to gain support from the official bodies.
8. Holding several sessions for the community on the importance of coordination and cooperation.
9. Organizing programs to gain support for the role of the local community and highlighting the successful stories to deepen the participatory approach.

**Third Strategic Intervention:** Implementing projects to raise the income level in the community.

**Activities / initiatives:**

1. The establishment of micro-economic projects designed to develop and support collective action (including an agricultural project based on modern agricultural methods and the use of trees and plants that suit the area and consume a small amount of fresh water instead of planting alfalfa, olives and grapes).
2. Water harvesting projects (such as excavation work to support the cultivation of fodder and water collection wells in the home)
3. Construction of a dam on the watercourse of stirrups.

**The fourth scenario:** the weakness in cooperation and coordination between members of the community and the government and the existence of the problem of fragmentation of land tenure

The most probable scenario in the site is the fourth scenario, as there is lack of trust between community members and relevant government departments in the area. Also, the lack of financial resources reflected negatively on the development and restoration of environmentally area due to lack of initiatives in this regard. There are activities of a proposed strategy for dealing with this scenario.

**Strategic Direction I:** building the capacity of the Management Committee of the project and improve communication with donors.
Activities / initiatives:

1. Meetings and continue to activate members of the Management Committee of the project.
2. Provide technical training and financial and administrative members of the Committee on the management of projects.
3. Provide training to members of the Committee on writing project proposals.
4. Provide training to members of the Committee on issues of communication and marketing skills.

**The second strategic direction:** to raise and improve the economic level of the local community and owners of livestock.

Activities / initiatives:

1. Studies to assess the economic situation of the local community to gain access to the poorest and those who suffer from the difficulty in finding pasture for their livestock.
2. Communication with donors for grants and funding for income-generating projects.
3. Implementation of training courses for members of the community in the field of traditional industries by focusing on plants indigenous to the area.
4. Implementation of productive projects of small and medium serving members of the community.

**The third strategic direction:** the protection of the natural resources of arid lands in the Halabat and their uses.

Activities / initiatives:

1. The location of pilot programs can be organized in which about reviving the indigenous plants.
2. Identify potential uses of natural resources and to identify and target beneficiary groups.
3. Coordination with the concerned departments (water, agriculture, environment) for the implementation of sustainable activities for land use.
4. Projects separation and reuse of gray water at the household level and irrigate plants pastoral.
5. Highlight the role and importance of the participation of community members in the management of tourist sites and heritage in the area to facilitate the use of protected land uses.