

## **Abstract:**

The implementation of natural Resource Plans is one of the main policies of the forests, pastures and watershed management of the country in order to maintenance, improvement and rehabilitation of rangelands. A small tendency for exploiters is one of the main challenges to review plans that has focused on experts in the management and the future of rangeland. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of natural resources (rangelands) projects on the economic and social statuses of rangeland exploiters in Rabor city, Kerman province. This research is an applied type that has been performed in the common systems of this city's rangelands. In this regards, 35 villages are identified where rangeland designs were implemented in them and 132 people are identified which all of whom had a collective (cooperative) method of exploitation. The sampling was clustered method and using the Cochran formula, 98 exploiters were selected as samples. The research tool was a researcher-made questionnaire that was completed through direct interviews with the peasants in the region. Spearman correlation coefficient, multivariate regression and Friedman test were used for analysis by SPSS version 23. The findings of this research showed that there was a reverse relationship between the age and the participation of the beneficiaries in the rangelands ( $p < 0.05$ ). There was a direct correlation between the rangeland area and livestock history with the participation of exploiters in rangelands ( $p < 0.05$ ). However, there was no significant relationship in the participation of exploiters for the performance of exploitation partnerships rangelands ( $p > 0.05$ ). The greatest effect of the implementation of the plans is on the economic situation of the exploiters at the increasing of financial ability to develop livestock farms and reduce current costs indicators. By prioritizing the indicators of the impact of the implementation of natural resources projects on the social status of exploiters of Rabor's rangelands, it was revealed that the three factors including the trust of the exploiters to the governmental organizations, the trust of the exploiters to each other and the interest in ecosystem and durability in the village have the highest grade. Also, the findings of this study showed that among the indices affecting public participation in rangeland projects, the highest standard regression coefficient is related to economic factors indicators.

**Key Words:** Economic and Social Status, Livelihoods, Household Income, Rangeland Projects, Rabor City



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**The Thesis Submitted to fulfill Degree of M.Sc  
in the field of Range Management**

**Study of Effect of Natural Resource Projects on Social and  
Economic statuses of Rangelands Beneficiaries of Rabor City**

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2017