



University of Zabol

Faculty of Water and Soil

Department of Range and Watershed Management

The Thesis Submitted for the Degree of M. Sc

In the field of Watershed Management

**Assessing the socio-economic effects of
watershed management projects in Sartang
Ramon basin of Jiroft city**

Supervisor:

Dr. Einollah Rouhi Moghaddam

Advisors:

Ms. Abbas Khaksefidi

Ms. Mosayyeb Farrashi

By:

Hamid Kamalipour

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Abstract

Today, the implementation of various natural resource projects in rural areas can not be considered apart from the environmental, social and economic effects of these projects. Economic and social assessment of watershed management projects is an important criterion for their evaluation. This study was performed to evaluating the socio-economic effects of watershed management projects in Sartang Ramon watershed basin of Jiroft city. The statistical society of the study was 375 households living in Sartang Ramon region, which 180 of them were randomly selected by Cochran's formula. The assessment tool was a questionnaire, which in there was completed in person after the preparation, validity test and reliability confirmation. The collected data were analyzed using SPSS software. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to evaluating the normality of the collected data and Spearman and Kendall tests were used to check out the correlation coefficients. Then, the effects of watershed management structures were investigated and prioritized. The results of the factorial analysis showed that the implementation of watershed management operations have inable to improvement on the water flowing of subterraneans and increase the area of agricultural and garden lands by controlling the floods and alluvium feeding. Also, the performace of conservation operations in pastures has improved the density of vegetation and increased the area of pastures and watershed management operations have reduced the tendency to migrating from the village and staying in there. The final results of the study showed that among social activities reducing the tendency to migrating from the village was the first priority with an average of 3.12 standard deviation of 1.10 and a scattering coefficient of 0.325 after watershed management operations. Also, among the economic activities, the conversion of low-yield rainfed fields to planted pastures was the first priority with an average of 3.25 standard deviation of 1.14 and a dispersion coefficient of 0.338.

Keywords: Economic impacts, Social impacts, Watershed management, Sartang Ramon Watershed Basin