Abstract

Tribal communities are in production with the development of a creative and sustainable use of scarce resources, have played a vital role and SWOT model is one of the strategic tools accordance strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats within the system outside the system. In this research, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats using two groups of tribes and Identity Manager, then different strategies nomadic livestock feeding was determined and evaluated using the SWOT model. Recent survey data by questionnaire and Delphi version of the tribal areas of Sistan acquired the data analysis was performed using SAS software. The results suggest that low levels of literacy among the weaknesses of vulnerability to disasters such as floods and droughts Shayrv been a priority in the field of public-private partnership with tribes and these tribes as obstacles to development fixed, improved and upgraded. In addition, the external opportunities, neighboring Afghanistan and Pakistan with 2 high. According to most of these approaches can be developed in order to provide tribes. From external threats as well as continuous and periodic droughts and imports of livestock from neighboring countries is considered as the most important external threat defense solutions have been proposed to reduce these effects. If the tribe wants to be consistent and play a positive role in the lives of the tribes of the region, needs to determine and develop specific strategies to develop local participation, clear rules and strong, sustainable marketing plan is realistic.

Key words: Expansion guidelines, Animal nutrition, SWOT, SistanTribal



University of Zabol Pa. Campus Graduate School Deportment of Animal Science Thesis Submit For Degree MS.C In The Field Animal Nutrition

Title:

Expansion guidelines for nutrition management of tribal livestocks of Sistan region, Using SWOT model

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Septamber 2015