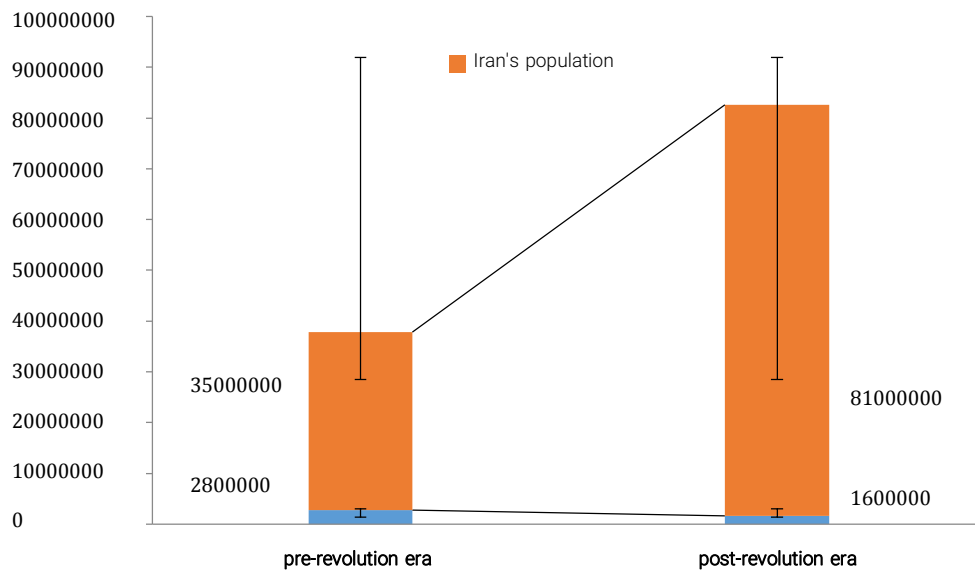


**Figure 1)** distribution of nomads' population centers in the post-revolution era



**Figure2)** comparative graph of the number and the percentage of nomads in the pre-revolution and the post-revolution era

**Table 2)** legal rules related to the sustainable development in nomadic regions of Iran in the pre-revolution era

The laws and their periods (year)	The content
<b>First development program law (1948-1954)</b>	It was not a comprehensive plan, but it was a collection of several plans. It was not a co-operational program because it was copied from the foreign versions and had a top-down attitude. Focusing on the oil economy to modernize the country, rural and nomadic communities' needs were ignored. This program could not reach its aims because of political issues and the oil nationalization movements.
<b>Second development program law (1955-1961)</b>	Just like the first plan, the second one was a collection of various plans. The laws related to this plan were according to the economic growth steps. The only way to get the oil benefits in this plan was to shift from a rural and nomadic lifestyle to the urban one. The plan does not involve the nomads' communities. Shahsavan nomads settlement plan was the only plan related to the nomads, which led to the Moghan agro-industry that increased Shahsavan nomads' problems by capturing their pastures and winter quarters (Gheshlagh). Clearly, the plan's urbanism approach is not expected that un-urban areas, including the rural and nomadic zones, receive equal development as urban areas.
<b>Third development program law (1962-1968)</b>	It was the first time that distribution was mentioned in the development plans, but it seemed to be against the development. It was a social aim, not an economic one. According to the dominant urbanization attitude, most of the budget was allocated to the communication and telecommunication sectors, and after that, agriculture with 23.1% of the budget. At the same time, the third plan was the white revolution in Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's kingdom, which includes land reform, abolishing the serfdom system, and the nationalization of the rangelands and jungles. Such changes influenced the nomads in some cases such as 1) nomads' development plan in Bakhtiyari, Ghashghaei, Kurd, and Balouch tribal zones 2) Fars tribe zone development with the aim of the nomads' settlement, which was postponed because of the lack of enough studies and evaluations 3) Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad development plan which was a combination of regional development and nomadic socio-economic development to organize the nomad social and economic lives. This plan was also failed due to the lack of enough knowledge of nomadic life.
<b>Fourth development program law(1968-1972)</b>	The fourth plan had a focus on fast development and emphasizing industry rather than agriculture. Although there was a focus on the traditional theories and the renovation, severe structuralism could be seen in the plan. The laws related to this plan consider fair distribution as a tool to remove the development barriers. The total budget allocated to this plan was 10800000000rials in 1971, while just 13000000rials were allocated to the nomad's plan. Comparing the budget allocated to other plans with the mere budget of nomad's plan, it can be concluded that there was not considerable attention paid to the economic development of nomads.
<b>Fifth development program law (1968-1973)</b>	The fifth development plan had an extreme desire to increase urbanism and industrialism and was development-oriented. There was no clear definition from development, which was very problematic. There was no attention paid to the nomads and their special problems and situation, and there was no separate plan for their development and improvement. However, nomadic regions were mentioned for the first time, including a few activities to tackle the nomads' serious problems. 1) Kerman nomads' social and economic development plan 2) Kermanshah nomads' social and economic development plan 3) nomadic regions development plan 4) nomads' education plan. These regional plans with small budgets were set up in the first year. It was very important to bring social and economic development in a plan. The fifth plan was simultaneous with the Stockholm international conference on humans and the environment (1973).

**Table 3)** sustainable development evaluation matrix in nomadic regions of the country in the pre-revolution era (1951-1978)

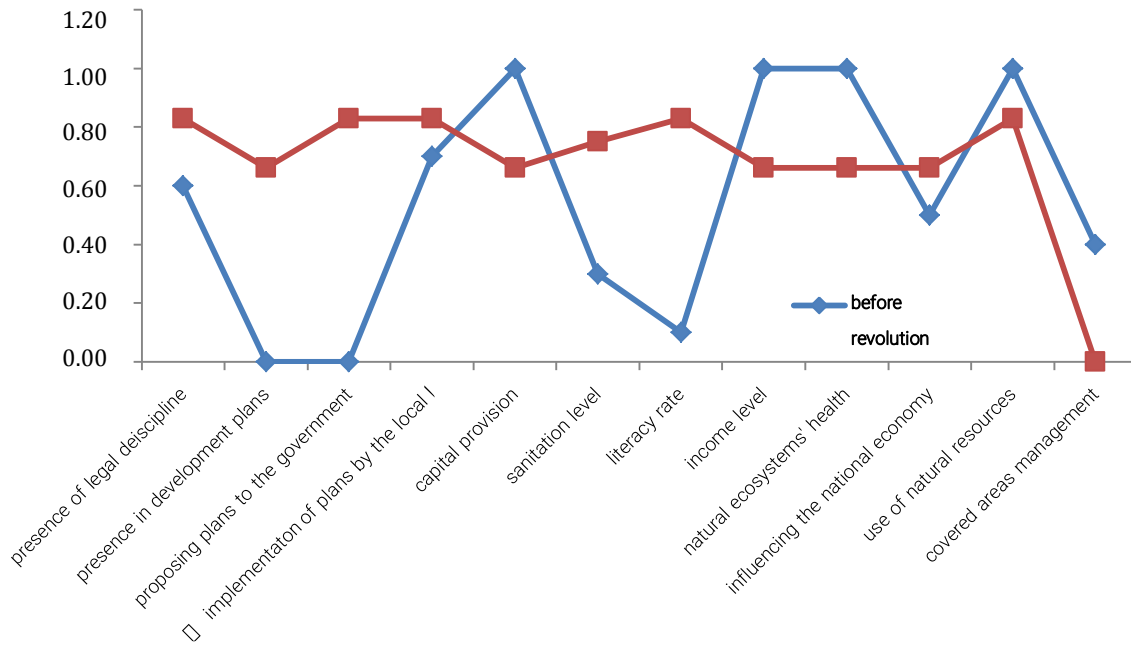
Index	Measure	First program	Second program	Third program	Fourth program	Fifth program
<b>Cooperation</b>	Legal rules	○	○	●	●	●
	presence in the development plans	○	○	○	○	○
<b>Self-assistant &amp; self-determination</b>	Proposing the plan to the government community	○	○	○	○	○
	Implementation of the plan by local	●	●	⦿	⦿	⦿
	Provision of financial assets for the development	●	●	●	●	●
<b>Empowerment and capacity making</b>	Sanitation level	○	○	⦿	⦿	⦿
	Literacy rate	○	○	○	○	⦿
	Income level	●	●	●	●	●
<b>Coordination and integration of the ecological systems with economic and social systems</b>	Natural ecosystems health	●	●	●	●	●
	Influence on the national economy	⦿	⦿	⦿	⦿	⦿
	Use of natural resources	●	●	●	●	●
	Management of covered areas	●	●	○	○	○

**Table 4)** sustainable development evaluation matrix in nomadic regions of the country in the post-revolution era (1978-2019)

Index	Measure	First & second program	Third & fourth program	Fifth program	Sixth program	Seventh program	20-year perspective program
<b>Cooperation</b>	Legal rules	○	●	●	●	●	●
	presence in the development plans	●	●	●	○	○	●
<b>Self-assistant &amp; self-determination</b>	Proposing the plan to the government community	○	●	●	●	●	●
	Implementation of the plan by local	●	●	●	○	○	●
	Provision of financial assets for the development	○	○	●	○	○	●
<b>Empowerment and capacity making</b>	Sanitation level	○	○	●	●	●	●
	Literacy rate	○	●	●	●	●	●
	Income level	●	○	●	○	○	●
<b>Coordination and integration of the ecological systems with economic and social systems</b>	Natural ecosystems health	●	●	●	○	○	●
	Influence on the national economy	○	●	○	○	○	●
	Use of natural resources	●	●	●	○	○	●
	Management of covered areas	○	○	○	○	○	○

**Table 5)** the influence of the development plans in pre-revolution and post-revolution eras and their results

Plan	The dominant pattern of the development	Current strategies and policies	The results
<b>From Pahlavi to the first program</b>	Refurbishment-development	Urbanism and industrialism developing strategies	Increasing the urbanism, nomads' forced settlement
<b>First development program</b>	Refurbishment-development	Regional development strategies considering urban regions and industry	Increasing the urbanism and lack of enough attention to rural and nomadic communities
<b>Second development program</b>	Development	Regional development strategies considering urban regions and industry	One-way relationships benefiting cities and destroying rural and nomadic strategies
<b>Third development program</b>	Development and transformation	Wealth accumulation modernization Land reform Multi-sectors development strategies	High rise in urbanism and worsening the problems Rural and nomadic people emigration Lack of attention to nomadic communities
<b>Fourth development program</b>	Transformation	Wealth accumulation modernization Land reform Multi-sectors development strategies	High rise in urbanism and worsening the problems Rural and nomadic people emigration Lack of attention to nomadic communities Nomads' forced settlements
<b>Fifth development program</b>	Basic needs pattern	Basic needs orientation Poverty orientation Target group orientation	Increasing the urbanism and emigration to cities Limited attention to nomads in development and service providing plans
<b>Without any plan (between the Islamic revolution and the first development program)</b>	Basic needs pattern	Basic needs orientation Poverty orientation Target group orientation	Public sanitation Prevent the emigration Organizing plans
<b>First development program</b>	Refurbishment	Striking structural balance Economic growth Provision of basic needs	Development services Preparation for the nomads' settlement
<b>Second development program</b>	Refurbishment with focus on the improvement	Improvements in the cooperation Considering the ecologic systems	Targeted plan Provision of the budget Encouraging people Education
<b>Third development program</b>	Sustainable development (sustainability as the second priority)	Empowerment and capacity making cooperation Integration of ecological systems with economic and social ones	Nomads' organizing and settlements plans Provision of job and education opportunities
<b>Fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh development program in the post-revolution era</b>	Sustainable development	Self-determination and self-assistance cooperations Empowerment and capacity making Integration of ecological systems with those of economic and social	Paying more attention to the indices of economic development and lack of enough attention to the environmental indices Transformation in homogenous development in various regions Improvement of nomads' position in the community People's cooperation encouragement Striking a balance between the rural population and their received services Co-operations' enhancement



**Figure 3)** a comparison of the sustainable development in nomadic regions of Iran between the pre-revolution and the post-revolution eras