



Chiog SLM action planning in Samchoeling chiog, Goshing geog, Zhemgang Dzongkhag (Hans van Noord)

## Participatory SLM Action Planning (بوتان)

### الوصف

**A methodology to identify in a participatory manner at village level land-based problems, its causal factors and mitigation measures to reduce land degradation and enhance rural livelihoods**

**Aims / objectives:** Participatory SLM Action Planning (SLM AP) is a methodology that aims at prioritizing possible SLM interventions to mitigate the most critical land degradation issues. Priorities are based on the identification of land-based livelihoods and livelihood resources, the key area-based problems and their causes. SLM AP is carried out in the SLMP geogs (block) at chiog (village) level, including all community households. It involves elements of PRA/PLA such as problem census, cropping calendars, history lines, natural resource mapping and builds on the in-depth knowledge and understanding of farming households of their land, their problems and opportunities. The process is highly visual to include the illiterate and very interactive by giving the communities the lead in prioritizing their problems and deciding on SLM interventions.

**Methods:** The SLM AP is an iterative process, starting with building and training SLM planning teams (GSPTs) at geog level, comprising of extension staff and locally recruited geog SLM planners (GSPs) and geog administration staff. The GSPTs start awareness and mobilization activities in the first year at geog council level. This is followed by a 3 day SLM AP in each and every chiog of the geog to compile a chiog SLM action plan. The village SLM APs are combined into a geog SLM AP and discussed, amended and endorsed in a public meeting by the geog council. The necessary budget is allocated by SLMP project and implementation of the planned activities takes place at chiog level.

**Stages of implementation:** Implementation is preceded by intensive training and capacity building of the communities in SLM activities. In the second year a new SLM AP round is made, lasting only one day, with review of the previous SLM AP at chiog level. Potential new activities are identified, based on field experiences, to complete the new SLM AP for year 2. In the final year 3, a last SLM AP round is made in all chiogs to compile chiog and ultimately a geog SLM AP.

**Role of stakeholders:** SLM AP is an inclusive process and gender sensitive, with focus on vulnerable households. The approach includes participatory Natural Resource mapping at chiog level and participatory Monitoring & Evaluation to track implementation progress and impact and to get feedback of the communities.

**Other important information:** Environmental and social screening procedures are applied to exclude any negative impact on the land or on social groups. SLM AP was piloted in 3 geogs in 3 Dzongkhags since 2006 and has been rolled out to more than 130 chiogs in 9 geogs.

### الموقع

9 separate geogs, Chhukha, Trashigang and Zhemgang Dzongkhags, بوتان

### المرجع الجغرافي للمواقع المختارة

- غير متاح

تاريخ البدء: 2006

سنة الإنهاء: 2012

### نوع النهج

- ☐ تليددي/أصلي
- ☐ مبادرة محلية حديثة/مبتكرة
- ☒ قائم على مشروع/برنامج





Chiog SLM action planning in Samchoeling chiog, Goshing geog, Zhemgang Dzongkhag (Hans van Noord (Schoutenkamp 43 Heteren The Netherlands))



Voting to rank and prioritize SLM interventions; note the use of drawings to include participation of illiterate farmers (Hans van Noord (Schoutenkamp 43 Heteren The Netherlands))

## غايات النهج وإيئة المواتية

### الغايات/الأهداف الرئيسية للنهج

The Approach focused mainly on SLM with other activities (livelihoods, cash income, food security, capacity building, awareness raising)

- To build community capacity to assess land degradation and identify and prioritize mitigation measures
- Enhancement of rural livelihoods

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: - Lack of awareness of land degradation processes, combined with limited technical knowledge to tackle its causes.

- Planning procedures are top-down and do not incorporate land-based issues adequately and fail to build local ownership and sustainability.

### الشروط التي تمكن من تنفيذ التقنية/التقنيات المطبقة في إطار النهج

- **الإطار القانوني (حيازة الأراضي، وحقوق استخدام الأراضي والمياه):** The existing land ownership, land use rights / water rights helped a little the approach implementation: Individual land titles of households favour greatly the planning and implementation of SLM activities

### الطروف التي تعيق تنفيذ التقنية/التقنيات المطبقة في إطار النهج

- **توفر الوصول إلى الموارد والخدمات المالية:** Large amount of cash to handle at municipality level Treatment through the SLM Approach: Training, monitoring and limitation of cash amounts
- **الإطار المؤسسي:** Delays in financial releases to decentralised level because of lengthy/complicated administrative chain Treatment through the SLM Approach: Training of key financial staff to shorten procedure and minimize frequency of budget releases
- **الإطار القانوني (حيازة الأراضي، وحقوق استخدام الأراضي والمياه):** Lack of efforts in implementing SLM technologies on land without ownership and living as tenants Treatment through the SLM Approach: Awareness on the importance of proper management to prevent decline in productivity and their own livelihoods through loss of soil fertility and or loss of land physically due to landslides and mass movements.
- **المعرفة حول الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي، والوصول إلى الدعم الفني:** Awareness of communities and technical confidence of teams Treatment through the SLM Approach: Training and capacity building
- **عبء العمل، توفر القوى العاملة:** Large volume of work, especially in growing season Treatment through the SLM Approach: Make of use of lean winter season for labour-intensive SLM interventions
- **غير ذلك:** Small land holding sizes to spare a portion for SLM technologies Treatment through the SLM Approach: Awareness on the advantages of SLM

## مشاركة وأدوار الأطراف المعنية

### الأطراف المعنية بالنهج وأدوارها

وصف أدوار الأطراف المعنية	حدد الأطراف المعنيين	ما هي الجهات المعنية / الكيانات المنفذة التي شاركت في النهج؟
In all villages the most vulnerable community members were identified (wealth / well-being ranking), ranked and specific effort made to include them in most interventions, where possible.	communities of all chiogs	مستخدمو الأراضي المحليون/المجتمعات المحلية
		متخصصون في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي / مستشارون زراعيون
		المعلمون / أطفال المدارس / الطلاب
	GSPT and Dzongkhag staff (Local government)	الحكومة المحلية
	RGoB, MoAF, DoA	الحكومة الوطنية (المخططون، صانعو القرار)

منظمة دولية	GEF, World Bank	
monk body		

## انخراط مستخدمي الأراضي المحليين/المجتمعات المحلية في المراحل المختلفة للنهج

	غير موجود	سلبي	الدعم الخارجي	تفاعلي	التعبئة الذاتية
المبادرة/التحفيز					✓
التخطيط					✓
التنفيذ					✓
الرصد/التقييم					✓
Research	✓				

National level stakeholders in consultation with district and municipality staff developed the methodology through an iterative consultation process

Decentralised training and planning of SLM interventions at chiog level (130+ chiogs) in 9 geogs in 3 Dzongkhags

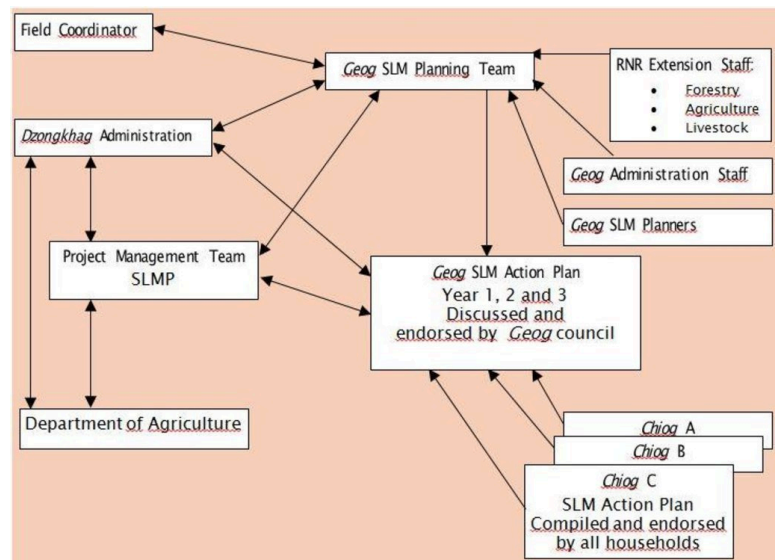
Range of SLM and livelihood activities at chiog level (130+ villages) during 6 year project period

Regular participatory M&E at chiog and geog level

Few focused SLM related research topics commissioned to governmental research institutions

## مخطط التدفق

Overview of network of Stakeholders at chiog (village), geog and district level



المؤلف: Hans van Noord (Schoutenkamp 43 Heteren The Netherlands)

## اتخاذ القرار بشأن اختيار تقنية الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي

وقد تم اتخاذ القرارات من قبل

- مستخدمو الأراضي وحدهم (المبادرة الذاتية)
- ✓ مستخدمو الأراضي بشكل أساسي، بدعم من متخصصي الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي
- جميع الجهات الفاعلة ذات الصلة، كجزء من نهج تشاركي
- متخصصون في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي بشكل أساسي، بعد التشاور مع مستخدمي الأراضي
- متخصصون في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي بمفردهم
- السياسيون / القادة

تم اتخاذ القرارات بناء على

- تقييم المعرفة الموثقة جيدًا بشأن الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي (اتخاذ القرارات القائمة على الأدلة)
- نتائج البحوث
- خبرة وآراء شخصية (غير موثقة)

## الدعم الفني وبناء القدرات وإدارة المعرفة

### شكلت الأنشطة أو الخدمات التالية جزءًا من النهج

- ✓ بناء القدرات/التدريب
- ✓ خدمة استشارية
- ✓ تعزيز المؤسسات (التطوير التنظيمي)
- ✓ الرصد والتقييم
- ✓ البحوث

## بناء القدرات/التدريب

### تم تقديم التدريب للأطراف

#### المعنية التالية

- ✓ مستخدمو الأراضي
- ✓ موظفون ميدانيون / مستشارون
- ✓ Project management staff

### شكل التدريب

- ✓ في العمل
- ✓ من مزارع إلى مزارع
- ✓ مناطق العرض
- ✓ اجتماعات عامة
- ✓ دورات

### المواضيع المغطاة

Extensive training programmes for project management staff and field coordinators and the decentralised extension staff (forestry, livestock and agriculture) at geog level together with the geog administration staff and finally to all chiog communities (130+). Initial training was on SLM action planning and Natural Resource mapping; later on a range of technical intervention such as hedgerow establishment, check dam construction, bioengineering, afforestation, community forestry, fodder development, bamboo plantation, bench terracing etc.

## خدمة استشارية

### تم تقديم الخدمة الاستشارية

- ✓ في حقول مستخدمي الأراضي
- في مراكز دائمة

Name of method used for advisory service: SLM planning knowledge transfer; Key elements: participatory planning, capacity and skills building of RNR extension staff; Whole range of extension advisory services by all extension teams related to SLM, cash generation and group formation

Advisory service is quite adequate to ensure the continuation of land conservation activities; Capacity built, awareness raised, institutions supported. Adequate human and institutional capacities and awareness have been created during the GEF/World Bank SLM Project period and the effort is still being continued. The actual implementation of the SLM technologies in the field is constrained by inadequate fund support and small land holdings.

## تعزيز المؤسسات

### تم تعزيز/إنشاء المؤسسات

- لا
- ✓ نعم، قليلا
- نعم، باعتدال
- نعم، إلى حد كبير

### على المستوى التالي

- ✓ محلي
- إقليمي
- وطني

### صف المؤسسة والأدوار والمسؤوليات والأعضاء وما إلى ذلك

### نوع الدعم

- مالي
- ✓ بناء القدرات/التدريب
- ✓ معدات
- ✓ curriculum development support, seeds, seedlings

### مزيد من التفاصيل

Moderate support to monk body, schools, Non-Formal Education and geog administrations

## الرصد والتقييم

bio-physical aspects were regular monitored by project staff through observations; indicators: Regular measurements and observations of acreage of improved vulnerable land through SLM interventions; annual soil erosion plot measurements bio-physical aspects were regular monitored by project staff through measurements; indicators: Regular measurements and observations of acreage of improved vulnerable land through SLM interventions; annual soil erosion plot measurements technical aspects were regular monitored by project staff through observations; indicators: Regular measurements and observations of acreage and properties of specific areas of improved vulnerable land technical aspects were regular monitored by project staff through measurements; indicators: Regular measurements and observations of acreage and properties of specific areas of improved vulnerable land socio-cultural aspects were regular monitored by project staff, land users through observations; indicators: Regular observations through participatory M&E meetings economic / production aspects were regular monitored by project staff through observations; indicators: Regular observations and measurements by field extension staff (crop cut, animal production, volume of bamboo marketed; CBA study to establish economic viability economic / production aspects were regular monitored by project staff through measurements; indicators: Regular observations and measurements by field extension staff (crop cut, animal production, volume of bamboo marketed; CBA study to establish economic viability area treated aspects were regular monitored by project staff, land users through measurements; indicators: Regular measurements of area treated: range of project indicators for vulnerable land improved no. of land users involved aspects were ad hoc monitored by project staff, government through measurements; indicators: Regular measurements of households and farmers (male/female) participating management of Approach aspects were regular monitored by None through observations; indicators: WB, MTAC, Regular reviews with key stakeholders (Annual Review Workshops) There were several changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation: Two-tier approach: combination of inclusion of all household combined with limited areal focus; vulnerable households focus; financial disbursement system; ch more cash-generating activities; more group/community focus; labour-saving machinery There were few changes in the Technology as a result of monitoring and evaluation: change of type and variety of seeds and seedlings

## البحوث

### تناول البحث المواضيع التالية

- ✓ علم الاجتماع
- ✓ الاقتصاد / التسويق
- ✓ علم الأيكولوجيا
- تكنولوجيا

Little involvement, apart from some focused research on group formation at chiog level and studies on CBA, SLM-poverty linkage, rangeland management, rural-urban transition etc.

Research was carried out both on station and on-farm

## التمويل والدعم المادي الخارجي

### الميزانية السنوية بالدولار الأمريكي لمكون الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي

- < 2000
- 10,000-2,000
- 100,000-10,000
- 1,000,000-100,000
- ✓ > 1,000,000

Approach costs were met by the following donors: international (GEF-World Bank): 70.0%; government (RGoB): 20.0%; local community / land user(s): 10.0%

### تم تقديم الخدمات أو الحوافز التالية لمستخدمي الأراضي

- ✓ الدعم المالي/المادي المقدم لمستخدمي الأراضي
- ✓ إعانات لمدخلات محددة
- الانتماء
- حوافز أو وسائل أخرى

## الدعم المالي/المادي المقدم لمستخدمي الأراضي

Incentives for specific SLM interventions per area and through short-term input support (seeds and seedlings)

	ممول جزئياً	ممول بالكامل
معدات: أدوات	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
زراعة: بذور	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Seedlings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
for fencing and dams	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FYM sheds, irrigation channel renovation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

العمل من قبل مستخدمي الأراضي كان

- ☐ تطوعي
- ☐ الغذاء مقابل العمل
- ☐ مدفوع نقداً
- ☐ مقابل دعم مادي آخر

## تحليل الأثر والتصرّيات الختامية

### آثار النهج

	لا	نعم، قليلاً	نعم، باعتدال	نعم، إلى حد كبير
هل ساعد النهج مستخدمي الأراضي على تنفيذ وصيانة تقنيات الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي؟ Considerable area of vulnerable land brought under SLM, reduction of loss of land, improved yields, improved income, improved animal production, improved fodder base	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
هل ساهم النهج في تمكين الفئات المحرومة اجتماعياً واقتصادياً؟ Moderate improvement of vulnerable households (poorest and single-headed households) through targeted interventions and pro-active inclusion. The labour sharing approach in implementing SLM activities greatly benefited the resource (human and capital) constrained household.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
هل أدى النهج إلى تحسن في مسائل حيازة الأراضي / حقوق المستخدمين التي أعاققت تنفيذ تقنيات الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي؟ The problem is unlikely to be overcome in the near future. Individual land titles of households favour greatly the planning and implementation of SLM activities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach? Other government and donor-funded projects have adopted elements of the participatory SLM action planning methodology (DANIDA, REAP)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### المحفز الرئيسي لقيام مستخدمي الأراضي بتنفيذ الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي

- ☒ زيادة الإنتاج
- ☐ زيادة الربح (القدرة)، وتحسين نسبة التكلفة إلى العائد
- ☐ الحد من تدهور الأراضي
- ☐ الحد من مخاطر الكوارث
- ☒ انخفاض عبء العمل
- ☒ المدفوعات/ الإعانات
- ☐ القواعد واللوائح (الغرامات) / الإنفاذ
- ☒ الوجهة والضغط الاجتماعي/التماسك الاجتماعي
- ☒ الانتماء إلى حركة/ مشروع/ مجموعة/ شبكات
- ☒ الوعي البيئي
- ☐ العادات والمعتقدات والأخلاق
- ☐ تعزيز المعرفة والمهارات في مجال الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي
- ☐ تحسينات جمالية
- ☐ التخفيف من حدة الصراع
- ☒ well-being and livelihoods improvement

### استدامة أنشطة النهج

هل يمكن لمستخدمي الأراضي الحفاظ على استدامة ما تم تنفيذه من خلال النهج (بدون دعم خارجي)؟

- ☐ لا
- ☐ نعم
- ☒ غير مؤكد

## الاستنتاجات والدروس المستفادة

### نقاط القوة: وجهة نظر مستخدم الأرض

#### نقاط القوة: وجهة نظر جامع المعلومات أو غيره من الأشخاص الرئيسيين لمصدر المعلومات

- Decentralised, village level bottom-up planning and implementation ensures capacity building, ownership and empowerment of rural land users
- Participatory character gives a voice to farmers with in-depth knowledge of land-based issues and its causes and history
- Inclusiveness of approach, reaching to all households

### نقاط الضعف / المساوئ / المخاطر: وجهة نظر مستخدم الأرض/كيفية التغلب عليها

#### نقاط الضعف / المساوئ / المخاطر: وجهة نظر جامع المعلومات أو غيره من الأشخاص الرئيسيين لمصدر المعلومات/كيفية التغلب عليها

- Time-consuming and resource demanding
- Requires large workload of both extension staff and farmers
- Costly as the approach also covers actual implementation of all of planned SLM activities and reaches more than 130 villages for 3



Helps to build community sense  
(How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Continued annual AP

Continued annual AP; add with NR mapping and ITK studies and participatory M&E  
Continued annual AP; targeted focus on most vulnerable households  
Additional group formation and community group support  
)

year period  
Combine and align with Five Year Plan planning procedures; mainstreaming into governmental decentralised planning procedures  
Mainstreaming into regular planning and budgeting  
Spread over calendar year; labour-intensive SLM activities in lean winter season.

## المراجع

جامع المعلومات  
Karma Dorji

المحررون

المُراجع  
Fabian Ottiger

تاريخ التوثيق: 3 يوليو، 2014

آخر تحديث: 3 أغسطس، 2017

### الأشخاص الرئيسيين لمصدر المعلومات

karma dorji (kddorji@gmail.com) - متخصص في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي -  
Tashi Wangdi - متخصص في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي -  
Tshering Dorji - متخصص في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي -

### WOCAT الوصف الكامل في قاعدة بيانات

[https://qcat.wocat.net/ar/wocat/approaches/view/approaches\\_2489/](https://qcat.wocat.net/ar/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2489/)

### بيانات الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي المرتبطة

غير متاح

### تم تسهيل التوثيق من قبل

المؤسسة

- MoA (MoA) - بوتان
- National Soil Services Centre (National Soil Services Centre) - بوتان

المشروع

- غير متاح

### المراجع الرئيسية

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