



School teachers establishing and testing different barriers in a gully to plug (Daler Domullojonov (14, Giprozem st., Dushanbe, Tajikistan))

## Village school participation and involvement (طاجيكستان)

Чалб ва иштироки мактаби деҳа

### الوصف

A competitive tendering process for project grant money to implement identified SLM practices within a community, and on completion of the implementation activities the village school will be assigned ownership and responsibility for the maintenance and sustainability.

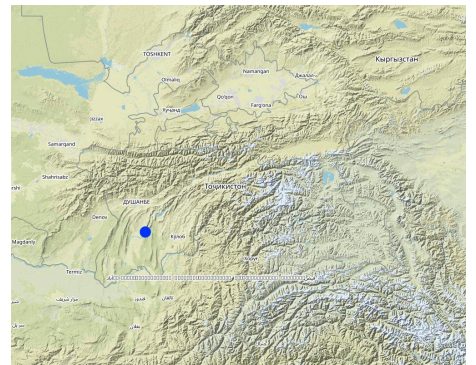
**Aims / objectives:** The objective of the approach is to find a mechanism by which you can involve large sections of the community, allocate land for the communities benefit, provide a mechanism for long term maintenance, and establish a demonstration area for cross site visits and educational training.

**Methods:** Several methods were employed to implement the approach, these included community and local government workshops, seminars on proposal writing followed by subsequent proposal development in conjunction with local experts and community mobilization. The project staff used the approach to train active community members on suitable land management practices that would benefit identified degraded lands and develop sustainable competitive proposals to be reviewed by a selection panel. The community was encouraged to provide substantial input into the funding of their proposed project if they wanted to be successful. A predetermined condition was set on awarded grants that the degraded land had to be officially allocated to the school for a twenty year period.

**Stages of implementation:** The INGO Welthungerhilfe announced a competition amongst the local communities in one region to submit project proposals for addressing community environmental problems. The local government were involved from the outset, were encouraged to help suggest communities that should compete. The communities were provided with workshops on how to develop sustainable land management proposals with support from local agronomists. The proposals had to outline the commitment of the community, the area of land to be re-established and how, and finally the level of community contribution towards the project. The terms of the competition dictated that the area of rejuvenated land would be officially signed over to the school for a period of twenty year and the school community would thereby be responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of the land and entitled to invest any profits back into the school, hence indirectly supporting many families in the community. The projects were selected based on a predetermined criterion and the winning projects received part funding in the form of fuel, machinery, fencing etc upto 50% of the final costs. The people were mobilised to implement the project through a community day of action known as a 'Hashar' and on completion the school assumed responsibility for the plot of land.

**Role of stakeholders:** Although the approach is project driven it required buy in from the local authorities, and the heads of collective dehqan farms who dedicate land use right to village schools, however it was the school community that had to be the real driving force to see the proposal developed into a tangible outcome.

### الموقع



**الموقع:** Khovaling / Dorobi, Tajikistan / Khatlon, طاجيكستان

### المرجع الجغرافي للمواقع المختارة

• 68.99736, 38.00004

### تاريخ البدء: 2

### سنة الإنهاء: 2009

### نوع النهج

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

## غايات النهج والبيئة المواتية

### الغايات/الأهداف الرئيسية للنهج

The Approach focused mainly on SLM with other activities (Community initiated SWC activities realised with involvement of village school, holistic approach, )

environmental restoration by community involvement. to prevent soil erosion, gulley expansion and land degradation; to convert barren land to agroforestry system. to create capacity of villagers and young generation to protect environment and effective use of locally available natural resources.

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: Poor land management practices compounded by a lack of knowledge and funds that have resulted in continued land degradation and loss of fertility.

### 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 greatly helped the approach implementation: The state were very supportive of the allocation of land to the schools.

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

- **توفر/الوصول إلى الموارد والخدمات المالية:** Limited availability of funds Treatment through the SLM Approach: Project provided support funding to match contributions provided by the community.
- **الإطار القانوني (حيازة الأراضي، وحقوق استخدام الأراضي والمياه):** There were no formal documented land user rights on the land selected for the implementation of technologies. Treatment through the SLM Approach: Before the implementation started the plot of land was officially assigned to the school for a period of 20 years.
- **المعرفة حول الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي، والوصول إلى الدعم الفني:** There is a lack of technical knowledge within the community. Treatment through the SLM Approach: A series of cross visits and practical trainings were organised by the project to neighboring communities.
- **توفر القوى العاملة، عبء العمل:** There is extensive work required in the successful implementation and maintenance of the chosen technologies. Treatment through the SLM Approach: The plot was divided into 3 parts to assign specific responsibilities.

## مشاركة وأدوار الأطراف المعنية

### الأطراف المعنية بالنهج وأدوارها

ما هي الجهات المعنية / الكيانات المنفذة التي شاركت في النهج؟	حدد الأطراف المعنيين	وصف أدوار الأطراف المعنية
مستخدمو الأراضي المحليون/المجتمعات المحلية	Community members and farmers	Mainly heavy activities like organic fertilizers carry, ploughing and planting was carried by males. Women supported with feeding of workers. All interested community members were involved in all stages of activities implementation and final beneficiary of action is school.
متخصصون في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي / مستشارون زراعيون	The approach was designed by international experts with input from national specialists Project technical staff, advisor	
المعلمون / أطفال المدارس / الطلاب	School teacher	
منظمة غير حكومية	WHH project staff	
الحكومة المحلية	Head of jamoat (sub district), and village head	

### الوكالة الرائدة

local authorities and project staff

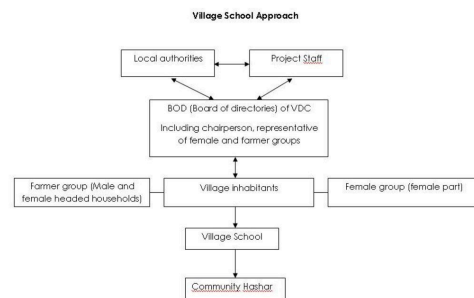
## انخراط مستخدمي الأراضي المحليين/المجتمعات المحلية في المراحل المختلفة للنهج

	غير موجود	سلبي	تفاعلي	دعم خارجي	تعبئة ذاتية
المبادرة/التحفيز					✓
التخطيط				✓	
التنفيذ				✓	
الرصد/التقييم			✓		
Research	✓				

community members leading by teacher presented project proposal to receive support of project realization to WHH project teachers together with project staff look through and updated plan in the beginning it was really good and active labor and in-kind contribution of activity, once additionally in cash contribution was required teacher continued alone joint (project staff and villagers) monitoring of activities were realized during activities implementation and finalizing

## مخطط التدفق

The organisational set up instigated by the project staff with the involvement of the local authorities resulting in a community day of action for implementation of the technologies



المؤلف: Daler Domullojonov (WHH, Dushanbe)

## 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 المتأصلة 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

شكل التدريب

- ☒ في العمل
- ☒ من مزارع إلى مزارع
- ☒ مناطق العرض
- ☒ اجتماعات عامة
- ☐ دورات

المواضيع المغطاة

Proposal writing, soil conservation techniques and cross site visits.

### خدمة استشارية

تم تقديم الخدمة الاستشارية

- ☒ في حقول مستخدمي الأراضي
- ☐ في مراكز دائمة

Advisory service is quite adequate to ensure the continuation of land conservation activities; heads of jamoat (sub district), collective dehkan farm and village

### الرصد والتقييم

area treated aspects were regular monitored by project staff through observations; indicators: covered area no. of land users involved aspects were ad hoc monitored by land users through observations; indicators: progress of used technics technical aspects were regular monitored by land users through observations; indicators: None management of Approach aspects were ad hoc monitored by project staff through observations; indicators: None There were no changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation: None There were few changes in the Technology as a result of monitoring and evaluation: Check dams with plastic sacks were covered after observing short durability, The size of contour trenches were adjusted after rainy season, additionally to rain water harvesting pounds establishment of conservation pound was added upstream

### البحوث

تناول البحث المواضيع التالية

- ☐ علم الاجتماع
- ☐ الاقتصاد / التسويق
- ☐ علم الأيكولوجيا
- ☒ تكنولوجيا

Research was carried out 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

Precise annual budget: غير متاح

Approach costs were met by the following donors: local community / land user(s) (labour, poles for fence, seedlings of trees and shrubs, seeds of grains, rent of tractor ): 60.0%; international

تم تقديم الخدمات أو الحوافز التالية لمستخدمي الأراضي

- ☒ الدعم المالي/المادي المقدم لمستخدمي الأراضي
- ☒ إعانات لمدخلات محددة
- ☐ الائتمان
- ☐ حوافز أو وسائل أخرى



non-government (fencing material,  
fuel for earth works, part of  
seedlings, seeds of perennial  
plants): 40.0%

## الدعم المالي/المادي المقدم لمستخدمي الأراضي

In the implementation EC TACIS financed the Welthungerhilfe project support in form of materials and seeds

زراعة: بذور	ممول جزئيا ممول بالكامل
زراعة: بذور: أسمدة	
seedlings	

العمل من قبل مستخدمي الأراضي كان

- ☒ تطوعي
- ☐ الغذاء مقابل العمل
- ☐ مدفوع نقدا
- ☐ مقابل دعم مادي آخر

## تحليل الأثر والتصريحات الختامية

### آثار النهج

هل ساعد النهج مستخدمي الأراضي على تنفيذ وصيانة تقنيات الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي؟ First of all the approach was discussed with all community members.	لا نعم، قليلا نعم، باعتدال نعم، إلى حد كبير
هل ساهم النهج في تمكين الفئات المحرومة اجتماعيا واقتصاديا؟ The project was focused on providing for the communitz schools.	
هل أدى النهج إلى تحسن في مسائل حيازة الأراضي / حقوق المستخدمين التي أعاقت تنفيذ تقنيات الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي؟ The problem is unlikely to be overcome in the near future.	
Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach? The approach was implemented in another 15 communities.	

## 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
- ☒ الواجهة 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

- Additional income source for school budget. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Pupils could be taught how to optimise the use of the land.)
- Improvement in the quality of land and has reduced the risk from natural disasters. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: The technologies could be adapted as the land improves in the future.)

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

- A major problem was to connect the land tenure with the final beneficiaries within the community. This issue was solved through handing over all rights to village school. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: The approach may benefit from the involvement of legal land specialist.)

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

- It required continuously cultivation activities in the beginning. The community became tired of volunteering after several days. Responsible person /s has to be in charge to mobilise the people

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

- In the beginning the school did not benefit too much. Additional crops can be planted

- It is a low cost, holistic, approach involving all community through village school. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: It could be further enhanced with extra support of local authorities)
- The approach provides a source of income for the school and provides a place of learning for the children. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Further sites with different SLM practices could be developed into school demonstration plots.)

## المراجع

**جامع المعلومات**  
Daler Domullojonov

**المحررون**

**المراجع**  
David Streiff  
Alexandra Gavilano  
Joana Eichenberger

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**آخر تحديث:** 2 نوفمبر، 2021

### الأشخاص الرئيسيين لمصدر المعلومات

Daler Domullojonov (dalerd@list.ru) - متخصص في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي -

### WOCAT الوصف الكامل في قاعدة بيانات

[https://qcat.wocat.net/ar/wocat/approaches/view/approaches\\_2572/](https://qcat.wocat.net/ar/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2572/)

### بيانات الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي المرتبطة

غير متاح

### تم تسهيل التوثيق من قبل

المؤسسة

- Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. (Welthungerhilfe) - طاجيكستان

المشروع

- Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, Tajikistan (WB / PPCR)

### المراجع الرئيسية

- Final narrative report of EC Contract # 144-912: Welthungerhilfe project in Temurmalik district

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