

Conversion of Village Livestock Committees into the legal Pasture User Unions (ព។

ິ<mark>ຈິກິສະ</mark>ຕານ)

Табдил додани Кумитаи Чорводории Деха ба Чамияти Чарогох Истифодабарандагон

ຄ_ືຄອະທິບາຍ

Livestock committees were established with the goal to improve livestock health as well as natural resource management in the watersheds where the village pastures were situated. Livestock committees in the Muminabad district are organised at village level and coordinate their activities through the registered livestock association at district level.

Aims / objectives: This approach applied by Caritas Switzerland, aimed to improve natural resource management in the watersheds through an organised effort of livestock owners. It encourages preventive measures against soil erosion by providing incentives for beneficiaries at community level. The process is managed by the livestock committees, who represent the animal owners at village level. The committees are responsible for organising livestock owners and managing the village pastures by applying rotational grazing principles, establishment of water points and rest places, ensuring safe paths for animals and easy access to pasture lands.

Stages of implementation: The project encompasses the following steps: 1) Competitive call for project proposals to improve livestock and pasture management through villager's efforts, 2) Expression of interest from community members to participate in the competition, 3) Development of project proposals from villagers with assistance of technical staff from the implementing agency (Caritas), 4) Selection and notification of winners, confirmation of village funding commitments, 5) A village general meeting for the inception of project and laying the foundation for the livestock committee, 6) Formalisation of partnership agreement with donor (signed agreements for project implementation), 7) Project implementation transfer into livestock committee's responsibility, 8) Technical assistance through training and workshops, monitored by the implementing agency (Caritas), 9) Strengthening of the livestock committee as a community based organisation, 10) follow up and continued activity of livestock committee through other projects and self organised activities among livestock owners

Role of stakeholders: Various locals and village members are essential is assisting with the success of the project; The religious head (mullah) acts as a promoter of idea and mobilises the community through developing villager's interest; the village informal leader (vakil), helps to coordinate the activities; local organisations assist in informing and bringing people together for the meetings. The livestock committee consists of five members, including the appointed head shepherd. This has proven to be an effective size group. The main tasks of this committee include; mapping the pasture lands, organising rotational schemes, informing and training livestock owners of methods to improving pasture grazing, keeping villagers informed, establishing and collecting membership fees, keeping the accounts for the organisation, and application of funds (own or donor's), develop new ideas and project proposals for further land improvement projects.

ສະຖານທ[



ສະຖານທື: Muminabad, Tajikistan/Khatlon, **ຕ**າ ຈິກິສະຕານ

ການຄັດເລືອກພື້ນທື ທີ່ອີງໃສ່ຂໍ້ມູນທາງຜູມີສາດ

• 70.03513, 38.01524

ວັນທີ່ເລືມຕຶນ: n.a.

ປີຂອງການສິ້ນສຸດ: n.a.

ປະເພດຂອງແນວທາງ

ພີ່ມີ ຍິງ / ຫຍິງຖືມ ການລິ່ງ ຫຼື ພາຍ] ນປະ] ໝາຜີທົນມາ / ນະວັດຕະ

🔲 ພາຍ 🛛 🖞 ຄງການ/ 🗋 ຜນງານ

Other important information: The villagers are responsible for the labour contribution during the construction of water points or paths/roads. They pay membership fees, which cover the shepherd's salary and the committee's activities. They are kept informed of pasture grazing schemes, and control the performance of the committee.



Photo shows the establishment of PUUs. (Caritas (Muminabad))

📋 🗓 າຍຂອງ] ນວຫຄຼັງ ລະການປຽປັກຮັກສາສັ 🗍 ວດສົມ

ເປົ້າໝາຍ / ຈຸດປະສົງຫຼັກໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ

The Approach focused mainly on SLM with other activities

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: In Soviet time the pastures around the villages were belonging the village, but after the Soviet era all the land become private, individuals started to privatize the pasture lands around the village and people found out only after a month, during the payment day. The pastures belong to one person, if the herd of the village is grazing village have to pay. If the tax for one ha of pasture land is 1 USD, to private people they have to pay per cow 3.5 USD per month.

ເງືອນໄຂທືສະໝັບສະໝຸນໃຫ້ການຈັດຕັງປະຕິບັດເຕັກໂນໂລຍີ ບິນພື້ນຖານແນວທາງ

ເງືອນໄຂທີເຊື່ອງຊ້ອນໃຫ້ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ບິນພື້ນຖານແນວທາງ

ການມສີວິນຮວິມ 🛛 ລະເດີບາດຂອງພາກສວິນຫຼຄິ 🗋 ວອີງຫມີສີວິນຮວິມ

ພາລະບົດບາດຂອງພາກສ່ວນຫືກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຫືມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ					
ແມ່ນໃຜ / ພາກສ່ວນໃດ ທືເປັນເຈົ້າການ ໃນການ ຈັດຕັງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີການ?	ລະບຸ ພາກສ່ວນທືກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ	ພັນລະນາ ບົດບາດ ໜ້າທີ່ ຂອງພາກສ່ວນທື່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ			
ຜ∐ຼฏຊຶ່ນນ⊠ງຖິມ ∕ ຊມຊນຼທອງຖິມ					
ອ[]ການຈັດຕັຖ]ຫ ຍຼິ]ມີສັ ບລັດຖະບານ					
ພະນັກງານຂັ້ມສ[]ນກາງຜ⊒ົາງ] ຜນຜ≣ີຄົງນະ[] ຍບາ¢ບ					

ການລວບລວມເອົາຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນໃນທ້ອງຖືນ/ຊຸມຊົນທ້ອງຖືນ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ ແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ



ແຜ່ນວາດສະແດງ

Research

ການຕັດສີນໃຈໃນການເລືອກເຕັກໂນໂລຍີ່ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍິງ

ການຕັດສິນ[] ຈ[] ດຍ

- ແມຼຄີ ຊຶ່ນແມ່ ຈຳນານລິ ມີບວົດແມ່ ອ)
- 🔲 ຜຽຼົຄິ] 🛛 🖉 ຄິມຫັກີ, ການສະ 🗍 ບສະ 🗌 🗍 ມີດຍຊີ 🗍 ວຊານການນຄິ 🛛 🖉 ຄິນ 🗍 ບບຍົ ຍງ
- ພາກສຽນກ[ວອີງທັງ] ດີ, [້ຟສຽນ])ຂອງວິທຫຼາງ] ບບສີຽນຮຽມ
- ຜີຊີ[] ວຊາໝັ່ງຄົດຄົນການຄມີຄອງ ທີ່ຄິນ]] ບບມີຍຸດີ, ມຫຼານຕິດຕາມປີກີສາຫາລຫຼີບ ຜ**ຼົ**ມຄິ] **ຊີ**ຄິ່ນ ຊ] [ວຊສະ] ພາະຄົນການຄມີຄອງ ດິນ[] ບບຍົຍທີ່ຜ່ີດີ[] ວ
- ນັກການ 🛛 🛃ງ / ຜฏฏ

ການສະ[ັບສະ] [ັນຫຼີເພ] ລົຍ່ານສອງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ 🛛 ລະການຄມຄອງຄວາມຮ]

ກິດຈະກຳ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້ ແມ່ນເປັນຜາກໜຶ່ງຂອງແນວທາງ

- ການສອງຄວາມສາມາດ / ການຝມືອບິຮມີ
- ການບ**ີລ**ານ] **ຫຼ**ືອປຼີກສາ
- ສະຖາບັນການສຽງຄວາມ 🗍 😰 🛛 ຂຽການພັດທະນາອຽການຈັດຕັຽ Π
- ຕິດຕາມກວດກາ 🛛 ລະປະ 🗍 🏛 🕅
- ການຄມີຄວ¶

🔲 ຜນຼີຄິ] ຊຶ່ນ

ການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ / ຝຶກອິບຮີມ

່ ເດັສະໝັບສະໝຸນຝຶກອິບອີມໃຫ້

ແກ່ພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ 🔲 ພະນັກງານພາກສະ🛛 າມ/ທ[]ຼຫສາ

ໄດ້ຮັບການບໍລິການທາງດ້ານການ

ກາັ**ມສິ**ນ[ຈµີພµີຖານ

ຊວຼິຍ] ນການັດສິນ] 🤊 ຜฏิທ∏ ສີັບ ຈາກການຄฏิຄວฏิ

ປະ] ມີ] ອກກະສານຄວາມຮຫຼື] ວັນ ການຄມີຄອງ ທຄືນ] ບບພີຍ)ຼີ (ຫັຫຼືຖານທ]

ປະສຽການສຽນບ[ກ🛛 🗋 ລະຄວາມຄິດ]ັໝ (ທ2][[ທີ]ປອກກະສາ).

ໃຫ້ຄຳປຶກສາ

🗌 ນໝົທຊີອງຜฏฏฏ ຊຶ່ນ ສ]ມ🛛ຄວາ

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງຂອງສະຖາບັນ

ສະຖາບັນ ໄດ້ຮັບການສ້າງຄວາມ

ເຮັມແຂງ ข∏[]ม ท[] อิถ] ปี

ມ∏ພສີມຄວນ ____ມ,ິຫ∏າຍ

ຫາງດ§ນການ[ິ ຫຼ

ອ∏ປະກອນ

ການຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ປະເມີນຜົນ

bio-physical aspects were regular monitored by project staff, land users through observations; indicators: None bio-physical aspects were regular monitored by project staff, land users through measurements; indicators: None technical aspects were regular monitored by project staff, land users through observations; indicators: None technical aspects were regular monitored by project staff, land users through measurements; indicators: None socio-cultural aspects were regular monitored by project staff, land users through observations; indicators: None socio-cultural aspects were regular monitored by project staff, land users through measurements; indicators: None economic / production aspects were regular monitored by project staff through observations; indicators: None economic / production aspects were regular monitored by project staff, land users through measurements; indicators: None area treated aspects were regular monitored by project staff, land users through observations; indicators: None area treated aspects were None monitored by project staff, land users through measurements; indicators: None no. of land users involved aspects were None monitored by project staff, land users through observations; indicators: None no. of land users involved aspects were None monitored by None through measurements; indicators: None There were few changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation: Involvement of the local mosque. There were few changes in the Technology as a result of monitoring and evaluation: Setting a side big amount of the pastures.

ການສະ[[ັບສະ]] []ນຫາ**ງົນ**ການ[ັງ [] ລະອ]ປະກອນຈາກພາຍນອກ

ງິບປະມານປະຈຳປີ ໃນກິດຈະກຳ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ ທີ່ເປັນ ສະກຸນເງິນໂດລາ

< 2.000 2,000-10,000 10,000-100,000 100.000-1.000.000 > 1.000.000 Precise annual budget: n.a. Approach costs were met by the following donors: international non-government: 60.0%; local community / land user(s): 40.0%

ການບໍລິການ ຫຼື ສຶງກະຕຸກຊຸກຍູ້ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້ ແມ່ນໄດ້ສະໝອງໂດຍຜູ້ນຳ ໃຊ້ທື່ດິນເອງ

🔲 ການສະ[ັບສະ] [ໝາງດຄົນການ]ິ 🕱 / ອ]ປະກອນສະ] ອງ][ຫຼໝົມຄົທຄົນ ซ[**]ีดปี** จฏิ**] ย**ี Π ສິນ 🛛 🖪

ສົງຈ[ງ] ຫຼື **ຍ**ງມອນ[]

ເງິນສະໝັບສະໝຸນອຸປະກອນ / ສະໝອງໃຫ້ຜູ້ຊົມໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ



Wocat	SLM	Approaches	

ບດີສະຫ[[[]ບລະເດີຣ[] ນທີ່ ຊັບ

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ້ອນຂໍ້ມູນເອງ

ການວິ ຄາະໝົກະທ2 ລະສະຫ]]ບລວມ ຜົນກະທິບຂອງການນຳໃຊ້ແນວທາງ ប]] ມ[] គ្លីខ]] ມ[]ងគ្លី]]ត្តល្វា ມ[]ាខ Π ການຈັດຕັຖປະຕິບັດ ວິທຫຼາງ ສາມາດຊຽຍຜນຼົກ 🛛 🙀 🗍 ມການັດຕັຖປະຕິບັດ 🗋 ລະບ]າລ]ກສາ 🗍 ກ 🗍 ມ 🗍 ລົຍານຄມີຄອງ ທຣິນ 🗍 ບບນຼົຍອາ 🛛 🗗 Decreasing of runoff, increase of soil cover, increase of fodder crops and rehabilitation of the gullies. ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທຫຼາງ ສາມາດສອງຄວາມ 🗍 📴 🛛 ຂາກາງສັງຄມ 🗋 ລະ 🛛 ສດຖະິກບ🛯 ການຈັດຕັຖຼປະຕິບັດ ວິຫຫຼາງ ສາມາດປັບປ[ງປະ[ົວການຖຸຼຄິອງຫງິນ / ສິດຫິ] ນການໝົ] ອຼີຄິນ ຫ] ອົງຊອນ] ນການັດຕັຖຼປະຕິບັດ 🗍 ກ[] ນ[] ລູໝານ 👘 💶 🔲 ຄມີຄອງ ຫວຼືນ∏ ບບຍີຍຽ∏ ໘? At the beginning the spring where the livestock was drinking water open the livestock were destroying the Π Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach? ສືງກະຕຸກຊຸກຍູ້ໃຫ້ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ໃນການປະຕິບັດການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນ ຄວາມຍືນຍິງຂອງການຈັດຕັງປະຕິບັດກິດຈະກຳຂອງແນວທາງ ຜฏิฏิ 🛛 🖉 🛱 🖞 ສາມາດຈັດຕັฏ ປະຕິບັດຕາມ 🗍 ນວທາງ 🛄 ເອງຟ 🗍 ໂດຍປາດສະຈາກການ ແບບຍືນຍິງ ສະ[ິບສະ] []ນຈາກພາ**ມົສ**ພາຍນອກ)? ການຜະລິດ[] **ມ**ຂມ Π 👖 ກຄື] ລ∏ມຂີ້ມີ (ຄວາມສາມາດ), ການປັບປ[ງຄື] ອີຄີຍ, ຜ⊡ປະ[] ຫຍຸດອັດຕາສວີນ ย∏∏ม 🔲 🗌 ກ🛛 ກ ຫຼ<u>ີ</u>ຟີໝຸບຸກ] ຊົກ] ໔ຠ ຫ[**[ສິຫ**ຄວາມສ**]** ງຂອງ[**ິພັລ** ບ[]]ມອນ 👖 ການຫ🗌 🖥 📾 ພາລະວ 🗌 ກ PUUs are officially registered, all the pastures around the village belong ການຊ_ີຄລະ[ິ ສູ / [ິ ສູອ]ດ] [ນ to them. At the end of the year they have to pay taxes. ກ⊓ລະບ∏ ບ∏ ລະລະບ∏ ບາ(ສະອ∏ ທ/ການບັງຄັບ∏ ຊ ກ ດັສສຽດວາມກຸດດັນທາງສີ່ງຄມ / ການຕິດຕຸທີ່ມີທາງສີງຄມ ລວມ 🛛 📴 ມຄົກັນກັບການ 🗋 🗗 ຫວ່ 🗋 ຄງການ ກ🛄 / 🗋 🖥 ຂຄຼຍ 🔲 ຄວາມຮັບຮ[ທາງສ🔟 ວດສົມ ພາສ∭ ລະຄວາມ[⊠ຖ[ສ∐ບັດສິນຑ§ ການປັ້ນປ∏ຫຼວາມຮ∭ ລະຄວາມສາມາດ ຂອງການຄµຄອງ ຫຄືນ∏ ບບµຍຫຼ ການປັບປ[]ງຄວາມฎງາມ ການຫ**[]ອີຫ**ຂຊີ້ດ[ຢູ well-being and livelihoods improvement

ລ] ງ <u>ໂ</u>ຂອາຫານ ຈ<u>ຄ</u>ຍ[ັ**່ນ**[ິ່ງສຸດ

ການກສື່ທີ່າ: ຫມ ການກສື¶ງ: ຫນີ: 🛛 ມີ

🛛 ຮງງານຂອງໜີ🖣 🛛 👰 🗍 ນ 🔲 ການອາສາ 🛭 ຣັບການສະ[ັບສະ] 🕼 ຢູ່ປະກອນຄົນອມີ

ອ[ປະກອນ] ອົງກມີຈັກ

ກະສິກ၅: 🛛 ນວັນ, 🗌 🗓ພັນ

ອ[ປະກອນ] ອົງກມີຈັກ: 🛛 ອົງມ]

ກະສິກຄ: 🛛 ນວັນ, 🗍 ມີພັນ: ຟນີ, ປຍື



ายปะน ปฏิปะน

Π

Π

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທືດິນ ວິ່ທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂັ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ້ອນຂໍ້ມູນ ເອງວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

🛛 ອກກະສານອີງອ]		
ການລວຍລວມ Sa'dy Odinashoev	Editors	ການທິບທວນຄືນ David Streiff
ວັນທີຂອງການປະຕິບັດ : Feb. 13, 2016		ປັບປຸງລ່າສຸດ : July 7, 2017
ບຸກຄົນທີ່ສຳຄັນ Sa'dy Odinashoev (sady.dc@mail.ru) -	ຜຊີ[] ວຊາກຄົນການຄມີຄອງ ຫງິນ[] ບະ	រឌិតបៀ
ການບັນຍາຍລາຍລະອວິດ ໃນຖານຂໍ້າ https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/appr		
ຂໍ້ມູນການເຊືອມໂຍງຂໍ້ມູນການຄຸ້ມຄຣ n.a.	ວງການນຳໃຊ້ຄິນແບບຍືນຍິງ	
ເອກກະສານ ແມ່ນໄດ້ອຳນວຍຄວາມ:	ສະດວກໂດຍ	
ສະຖາບັນ • CARITAS (Switzerland) - ສະວິດ[] 🛛 [] ຄຫຼານ • n.a.	ລນ	

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International

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