



Community explaining their approach of gully conservation in a focus group discussion (Sabita Aryal Khanna)

Trans-generational approach for the protection of gully (ເນໂປ)

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ຄຳອະທິບາຍ

The gully protection activities were initiated and maintained by local people by using local materials based on their indigenous knowledge which supports to achieve more sustainable soil and water management.

Aims / objectives: The aim of the approach is to reduce gully formation, protect the fertile agricultural land and minimise the effect of slipping down of the village.

Methods: Individual farm owner along the side of the gully take the first responsibility of the maintenance. The Jagidol village community and the Newari Guthi of the region, and all Hindus who worship for the Nagdevata and Shiva devata along the stream bank take extra care and consciousness on gully protection. It is a collective efforts through social networks.

Stages of implementation: Ever on going. Basically individual initiation. If the problem is bigger in Community gathering and discussion takes place for planning of necessary activities. Material will be collected locally. Hands of implementation is called from the local area. This approach has been continued for over 200 years.

Role of stakeholders: The land owner along the stream bank have major role, if the situation becomes terrific then only other give hands. Men are more active for the land protection during crisis such as flood, but in regular upkeeping and maintenance women are more active.

Other important information: Gully is much more in control in the upper region where the bioengineering approach is applied; there it is more stable and mature. In the lower belt of the gullies it still is under the need of regular maintenance.

ສະຖານທີ່

ສະຖານທີ່: Kavre, Nepal, ເນໂປ

ການຄັດເລືອກພື້ນທີ່ ທີ່ອີງໃສ່ຂໍ້ມູນທາງພູມິສາດ
• n.a.

ວັນທີເລີ່ມຕົ້ນ: n.a.

ປີຂອງການສິ້ນສຸດ: n.a.

ປະເພດຂອງແນວທາງ

- ☒ ພື້ນເມືອງ / ທຸກໆຖິ່ນ
- ☐ ການລິເລີ່ມ ພາຍໃນ ນປະເທດສະຫຼຸບມາ / ນະວັດຕະກຳ
- ☐ ພາຍໃນ ຂ້ອງການ / ແຜນງານ



Community worship for Nagadevta along the gully, devotees take extra care and consciousness on the protection of the gully (Sabita Aryal Khanna (Kathmandu University))



Community explaining their approach of gully conservation in a focus group discussion (Sabita Aryal Khanna (Kathmandu University))

ເປົ້າໝາຍ າຍຂອງແນວທາງແລະ ການປົກປັກຮັກສາສິດທິພູມ

ເປົ້າໝາຍ / ຈຸດປະສົງຫຼັກໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ

The Approach focused mainly on other activities than SLM (Activities of religious, cultural and biological importance)

To protect against gully formation. To protect under the soil loss. To protect the land from flood. Protection of source of water for dry season. To prevent landslides. To prevent the sliding of the hill towards the gully. To improve the well being of the farm and farmer.

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: Lack of institutional development. The group is not registered anywhere in a conservation team or organisation. Thus getting no technical and financial support from government or non-governmental organisations. The research done by the community is not documented, it is transmitted by mouth to mouth. To manage the gully labour shortage in the village is a real constraint.

ເງື່ອນໄຂທີ່ສະໜັບສະໜູນໃຫ້ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ບົນພື້ນຖານແນວທາງ

- ກ່ຽວກັບກົດໝາຍ (ສິດນໍາໃຊ້ດິນ, ສິດນໍາໃຊ້ນໍ້າ): The existing land ownership, land use rights / water rights greatly helped the approach implementation: The land in the gully side is owned by individual farmers. The water resource available next to the farm is also used by the individual farmer. Thus the managing of the gully, stopping further erosion etc. is also in responsibility of the owners. If a problem increases at a certain site of an individual farmer, this means his land will be more affected than others, he takes the initiative for getting help from available sources of the village community

ເງື່ອນໄຂທີ່ເຊື່ອງຊ້ອນໃຫ້ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ບົນພື້ນຖານແນວທາງ

- ສັງຄົມ / ວັດທະນະທຳ / ມາດຕະຖານ ແລະ ຄຸນຄ່າທາງສາສະໜາ: situation of the temple nearby the gully and worship place for 'Nag devta' (snake God) Treatment through the SLM Approach: mutual discussion and decision
- ມີຄວາມສາມາດ / ເຂົ້າເຖິງຊັບພະຍາກອນດ້ານການເງິນ ແລະ ການບໍລິການ: to buy implementation tools Treatment through the SLM Approach: use of local material, call for kind donations within the community and if possible, cash from the community
- ການກໍ່ຕັ້ງສະຖາບັນ: no linking of the act with the organisation Treatment through the SLM Approach: self management
- ກ່ຽວກັບກົດໝາຍ (ສິດນໍາໃຊ້ດິນ, ສິດນໍາໃຊ້ນໍ້າ): land owner is the most responsible Treatment through the SLM Approach: the land owner is convinced by other villagers to maintain the gully near by his plot
- ຄວາມຮູ້ກ່ຽວກັບການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ, ການເຂົ້າເຖິງການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ທາງດ້ານວິຊາການ: no complete awareness of the conservation acts but continued as it is transmitted from generation to generation Treatment through the SLM Approach: new methods and material are used by learning from other program or project implemented in the neighbourhood areas
- ວຽກ, ມີກຳລັງຄົນ: During the busy parts of the farming calendar there is little or no labour available for SLM projects. Treatment through the SLM Approach: SLM projects are scheduled so that they coincide with periods of less farm labour stress, i.e. dry season.
- ອື່ນໆ: Conservation measures generate more time during the busy farming period of monsoon Treatment through the SLM Approach: extra hands will be called from the community

ການມີສຳນຶກສຳລັບ ແລະ ບົດບາດຂອງພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງທີ່ມີສຳນຶກສຳລັບ

ພາລະບົດບາດຂອງພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ທີ່ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ

ແມ່ນໃຜ / ພາກສ່ວນໃດ ທີ່ເປັນເຈົ້າການ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີການ?	ລະບຸ ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ	ຜົນລະນາ ບົດບາດ ໜ້າທີ່ ຂອງພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ
ຜູ້ປຸກ ຊີນ ນສູງຈີນ / ຊຸມຊົນທົ່ວຖີ່	The people who own the land near by the stream and the village as a whole. The land owners and elderly persons of the village	It is considered as a heavy work and therefore carried out by young men. Men are involved during the problem time. Women are regularly involved all around the year for the maintenance.
ພະນັກງານຂັ້ນສູນກາງ (ຜູ້ດຶງແຜນ, ຜູ້ສືບທອດໂຍບາຍ)		
ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງສາກົນ		
near by villager or practitioner		

ອົງການທີ່ເປັນຕົວແທນໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ

The old man and women in community take initiative to explain best methdos.Young men on the basis of their observation around the other similar problem and solution choose the option and implement. Women member maintain the gully during the farming time.

ການລວບລວມເອົາຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນໃນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ/ຊຸມຊົນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ ແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ

	ບຸກຄົນ ການປະຕິບັດ ການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອຈາກພາຍ ນອກ ການຮຽນ ການສຶກສາ		
ການເລື່ອມຕົ້ນ / ແຮງງານ ຈ			The villagers realised that they needed to protect the land to increase the amount of available farming land and to protect their village from landslides.
ການວາງແຜນ			The villagers plan various counter measures during the dry season, so that when the monsoon come their land would be protected
ການປະຕິບັດ			The land users implemented the protective measures using local materials .
ຕິດຕາມກວດກາ / ການປະເມີນຜົນ			The build protective measure are maintained and repaired from time to time.
Research			no documentaion is made besides our study

ແຜນວາດສະແດງ

ການຕັດສິນໃຈໃນການເລືອກເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ການຮຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

ການຕັດສິນໃຈ ຈາກໂດຍ	ການຕັດສິນໃຈ ຈົນພົບຖານ
<div><div></div> ຜູ້ຊົມຊື່ນ ຊື່ນຜູ້ຊົມຊື່ນ (ການລິເລີ່ມຕົ້ນຕົນເອງ)</div> <div><div></div> ຜູ້ຊົມຊື່ນ ຊື່ນຕົນເອງ, ການສະໜັບສະໜູ້ ນໂດຍຜູ້ຊົມຊື່ນຊາວນ ການນຳໃຊ້ ຊື່ນແບບຍືນຍົງ</div> <div><div></div> ພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງທັງໝົດ, ເປັນສ່ວນໜຶ່ງຂອງວິທີທາງແບບມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ</div> <div><div></div> ຜູ້ຊົມຊື່ນຊາວນ ຜູ້ກວດກາການຄຸມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ, ມີການຕິດຕາມປັກສາຫາລືກັບຜູ້ຊົມຊື່ນ ຊື່ນ</div> <div><div></div> ຊ່ວຍຊາວຊາວສະເພາະດຽວການຄຸມຄອງ ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງຜູ້ຊົມຊື່ນ</div> <div><div></div> ນັກການເມືອງ / ຜູ້ຊົມຊື່ນ</div>	<div><div></div> ປະເມີນເອກກະສານ ຄວາມຮູ້ທຽບກັບ ການຄຸມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ (ຫຼັກຖານທີ່ຊຸມຊົນ ນການຕັດສິນໃຈ ກ)</div> <div><div></div> ຜົນທີ່ ສູ້ບ ຈາກການຄຸມຄອງ</div> <div><div></div> ປະສົບການສ່ວນບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ຄວາມຄິດເຫັນ (ທີ່ບໍ່ໄດ້ເອກກະສານ)</div>

ການສະໜັບສະໜູ້ ນໂຕໂນໂລຢີ, ການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ ແລະ ການຄຸມຄອງຄວາມຮູ້

ກິດຈະກຳ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້ ແມ່ນເປັນພາກໜຶ່ງຂອງແນວທາງ

- ການສ້າງຄວາມສາມາດ / ການຝຶກອົບຮົມ
- ການບົດການ ຫຼື ປຶກສາ
- ສະຖາບັນການສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ (ການພັດທະນາອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງ)
- ຕິດຕາມກວດກາ ແລະ ປະເມີນຜົນ
- ການຄຸມຄອງ

ການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ / ຝຶກອົບຮົມ

ໄດ້ສະໜັບສະໜູ້ຝຶກອົບຮົມໃຫ້ແກ່ພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້	ຮູບແບບການຝຶກອົບຮົມ	ກວມເອົາຫົວຂໍ້
<div><div></div> ຜູ້ຊົມຊື່ນ ຊື່ນ</div> <div><div></div> ພະນັກງານພາກສະໜາ ນ ທີ່ປຶກສາ</div>	<div><div></div> ການເຮັດຕົວຈິງ</div> <div><div></div> ຕົວຕົນ</div> <div><div></div> ເນື້ອທີ່ສ່ວນທົດລອງ</div> <div><div></div> ກອງປະຊຸມ</div> <div><div></div> ຫຼັກສູດ</div>	

ການຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ປະເມີນຜົນ

bio-physical aspects were regular monitored by land users through observations; indicators: No formal reporting was ever made, but evolution of the approach were continually observed. technical aspects were regular monitored by land users through observations; indicators: No formal reporting was ever made, but evolution of the approach were continually observed. Continuity of the approach aspects were regular monitored by land users through observations; indicators: No formal reporting was ever made, but evolution of the approach were continually observed. There were few changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation: The insecurity factor of the land user is combined with religious aspects such as the development of temple There were few changes in the Technology as a result of monitoring and evaluation: New and recent material and technology is emerging in the lower area were the practice is relatively young

ການສະໜັບສະໜູ້ ນທາງການເງິນ ແລະ ອຸປະກອນຈາກພາຍນອກ

ງົບປະມານປະຈຳປີ ໃນກິດຈະກຳ ການຮຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ ທີ່ເປັນສະກຸນເງິນໂດລາ	ການບໍລິການ ຫຼື ສົ່ງກະຕຸກຊຸກຍູ້ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້ ແມ່ນໄດ້ສະໜອງໂດຍຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນເອງ
<div><div></div> < 2,000</div> <div><div></div> 2,000-10,000</div> <div><div></div> 10,000-100,000</div> <div><div></div> 100,000-1,000,000</div> <div><div></div> > 1,000,000</div>	Approach costs were met by the following donors: local community / land user(s) (There has been no external aid): 100.0%
Precise annual budget: n.a.	<div><div></div> ການສະໜັບສະໜູ້ ນທາງການເງິນ / ອຸປະກອນ ສະໜອງໂດຍຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ</div> <div><div></div> ຫຼັກສູດ ຈັດຕັ້ງ</div> <div><div></div> ສິນເຊີຍ</div> <div><div></div> ສິດທິ ຫຼື ເຄື່ອງມືອື່ນໆ</div>

ການວິເຄາະຜົນກະທົບ ແລະ ສະຫຼຸບລວມ

ຜົນກະທົບຂອງການນຳໃຊ້ແນວທາງ

ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີທາງ ສາມາດຊ່ວຍຜູ້ຊົມຊື່ນ ຊື່ນ ນການັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ແລະ ບຸກລຸງສາ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ເກີນແບບຍືນຍົງ ຄູ່
Land slide and food shortages are reduced, soil loss is prevented. The sliding of the hill and community habitation is improving.

ບໍ່
ມີ
ມີ
ມີ

ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີທາງ ສາມາດສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ ທາງສັງຄົມ ແລະ ເສດຖະກິດບຸກ
ຄູ່

ຄູ່

ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີທາງ ສາມາດປັບປຸງ ປະເດັນການຖືຄອງທີ່ດິນ / ສິດທິ ນການຄຸ້ມ ຊື່ນ ທີ່ເກີນແບບຍືນຍົງ ນການັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ການ
ຄູ່
Community action will be not taken unless the individual farmer takes his initiative to solve the problem. Since it is individual farm it is thought to be managed by the land owner particularly

ຄູ່

Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach?

ຄູ່

Other farmers from neighbouring valleys have seen the SLM measures implemented in the gully and have adopted them in their own region.

ສິ່ງກະຕຸກຊຸກຍູ້ໃຫ້ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ໃນການປະຕິບັດການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນ ແບບຍືນຍົງ

ການຜະລິດເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ

ກຸ່ມ ລູກຂີ້ (ຄວາມສາມາດ), ການປັບປຸງຄຸ້ມ ຊື່ນ, ຜົນປະໂຫຍດ, ອັດຕາສ່ວນ

ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນດິນເຊື້ອມໂຊມ

ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຄວາມສ່ຽງຂອງ ພື້ນດິນ

ການຫຼຸດຜ່ອນພາລະວຽກ

ການຊຸກຍູ້ເງິນ / ເງິນອຸດ ນ

ກິດຈະບຸກລຸງແລະລະບົບການ (ລະອຽດ) / ການບັງຄັບ ຊື່

ກຽດສັກສີ, ຄວາມກົດດັນທາງສັງຄົມ / ການຕິດຕັ້ງທາງສັງຄົມ

ລວມເຂົ້າມາກັບການເຄື່ອນ ຫວ ໂຄງການ / ກຸ່ມ / ເຄືອຂ່າຍ

ຄວາມຮັບຮູ້ທາງສິດທິພົນ

ພາສີ ແລະ ຄວາມເຂັ້ມຄົງ, ສົມບັດສິນທິ

ການປັບປຸງ ຄວາມຮູ້ແລະ ຄວາມສາມາດ ຂອງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ເກີນແບບຍືນຍົງ

ການປັບປຸງຄວາມງົດງາມ

ການຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຂີ້ດແຍງ

well-being and livelihoods improvement

ຄວາມຍືນຍົງຂອງການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດກິດຈະກຳຂອງແນວທາງ

ຜູ້ຊົມຊື່ນ ຊື່ນ ສາມາດຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຕາມແນວທາງ ຕັ້ງແຕ່ໂດຍປາດສະຈາກການ
ສະໜັບສະໜູນຈາກພາກສ່ວນພາຍນອກ)?

ບໍ່ມີ

ແມ່ນ

ບໍ່ມີ

ບົດສະຫຼຸບ ແລະ ບົດຮຽນທີ່ ສຳຄັນ

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ

- Remarks and suggestion of nearby land users and community persons are taken into serious consideration (How to sustain/enhance this strength: Learning of society to respect and regard others suggestion. Morale value)

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ່ອນຂັ້ນເກີນ

- Community network and individual farm ownership, self farming by land owner, most of the landowner reside at the same hill (How to sustain/enhance this strength: Discourage migration of farming community to nearby city)

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

- Migration of farmer for better job. Commencement of new owner. Comming of a brick making factory instead of farming. Government should give more rules for cultivable land.

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ່ອນຂັ້ນເກີນ ເອງວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

- No proper and formal planning. No connection with authority and funding organisations Formalisation of the group for conservation practices

ເອກະສານອ້າງອີງ

ການລວບລວມ

Sabita Aryal

Editors

ການທົບທວນຄືນ

Fabian Ottiger

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ປັບປຸງລ່າສຸດ: July 9, 2017

ບຸກຄົນທີ່ສຳຄັນ

Sabita Aryal (sabita@ku.edu.np) - ຜູ້ຊີ້ນຳ ດຸນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ເກີນແບບຍືນຍົງ

ການບັນຍາຍລາຍລະອຽດ ໃນຖານຂໍ້ມູນ ຂອງ WOCAT

https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2669/

ຂໍ້ມູນການເຊື່ອມໂຍງຂໍ້ມູນການຄຸ້ມຄອງການນຳໃຊ້ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

n.a.

ເອກະສານ ແມ່ນໄດ້ອໍານວຍຄວາມສະດວກໂດຍ

ສະຖາບັນ

- Kathmandu University (KU) - ເນໂປ
- Sarada Batase Village Development Committee (Sarada Batase VDC) - ເນໂປ

ໂຄງການ

- n.a.

