



Direct Payment System (ສະວິດເຊີແລນ)

Direktzahlungssystem

ຄຳອະທິບາຍ

Financial aid of the government to land users to compensate for loss of financial output of crops.

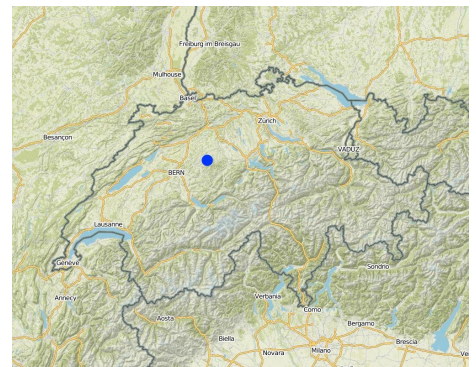
Aims / objectives: The main aim is to maintain agriculture and its production of goods. Because of the small amount of financial output for a land user and its products in Switzerland, there are direct payments to the land user paid per area size. These payments are substantial for every land user but especially in mountain regions of Switzerland to compensate land users for their work for nature and environment. Another goal is to keep the nutrient security of Switzerland alive. This goal can only be reached by supplementary payments in order to produce agricultural goods competitively.

Methods: Direct payments mean financial sums paid to a land user per area size. They differ from position of the field. A land user must apply for the direct payments in autumn. During winter the land user must mark his fields and their use online. Payments are reached three times during the following year: in June, autumn and winter.

Stages of implementation: The beginning of direct payments is in the 1980s when there were payments for livestock owners. Before there were never direct financial payments to land users but the agricultural products were financed by the government itself and land users got a fixed price for their products. 1989 land users got direct payments for the first time under the programs IP Suisse and ÖLN. Today payments are calculated by area size.

Role of stakeholders: The direct payment system is mainly a political issue. Politicians make budgets for the total amount of direct payments each year. Moreover, they can make new rules and obligations for land users. The land user must always adopt himself and his technology and crop rotation to these changes. This can be very difficult. Land users are represented by their unions but there is no space for individual opinions or direct participation in the system.

ສະຖານທີ່



ສະຖານທີ່: Frienisberg, Bern, ສະວິດເຊີແລນ

ການຄັດເລືອກພື້ນທີ່ ທີ່ອີງໃສ່ຂໍ້ມູນທາງພູມິສາດ

• 7.82282, 47.04757

ວັນທີເລີ່ມຕົ້ນ: 1989

ປີຂອງການສິ້ນສຸດ: n.a.

ປະເພດຂອງແນວທາງ

- ຂຶ້ນເມືອງ / ຫ້ອງຖິ້ມ
- ການລິເລີ່ມ ພາຍໃນປະເທດ ຫຼື ຜ່ານມາ / ນະວັດຕະກຳ
- ພາຍໃຕ້ໂຄງການ / ແຜນງານ



ເປົ້າໝາຍຂອງແນວທາງ ແລະ ການປົກປັກຮັກສາສາສິງແວດລ້ອມ

ເປົ້າໝາຍ / ຈຸດປະສົງຫຼັກໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ

The Approach focused mainly on SLM with other activities (Maintenance of a good financial situation for Swiss land users)

The system wants to support Swiss Agriculture on a financial basis. Because agricultural products are produced under swiss conditions regarding wages, soil prices etc. the products can not compete against other products from abroad. The direct payments close the gap between the theoretical value of a product and its end price in stores.

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: The system of direct payments gives wrong appeals to the land users. Because payments are made by area size land users want to expand their farm size even more. But there is also more work to do if a farm is bigger. The system also provokes cultivation of fields that are at risk for erosion or other consequences because it does not differ from fields that are at risk and fields that are not. It is only the size that matters.

ເງື່ອນໄຂທີ່ສະໜັບສະໜູນໃຫ້ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ບົນພື້ນຖານແນວທາງ

ເງື່ອນໄຂທີ່ເຊື່ອງຊ້ອນໃຫ້ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ບົນພື້ນຖານແນວທາງ

- **ມີຄວາມສາມາດ / ເຂົ້າເຖິງຊັບພະຍາກອນດ້ານການເງິນ ແລະ ການບໍລິການ:** Rentability of conservational agriculture and its technologies were often discussed because there may be losses at the beginning. Treatment through the SLM Approach: Because of financial payments losses of financial capital can be compensated.

ການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ ແລະ ບົດບາດຂອງພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງທີ່ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ

ພາລະບົດບາດຂອງພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ທີ່ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ

ແມ່ນໃຜ / ພາກສ່ວນໃດ ທີ່ເປັນເຈົ້າການ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີການ?	ລະບຸ ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ	ຜົນລະບາ ບົດບາດ ໜ້າທີ່ ຂອງພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ
ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ດິນໃນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ / ຊຸມຊົນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ		
ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງ ທີ່ບໍ່ຂຶ້ນກັບລັດຖະບານ		
ອຳນາດ ການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ		
ພະນັກງານຂັ້ນສູນກາງ (ຜູ້ວາງແຜນ, ຜູ້ສ້າງນະໂຍບາຍ)		

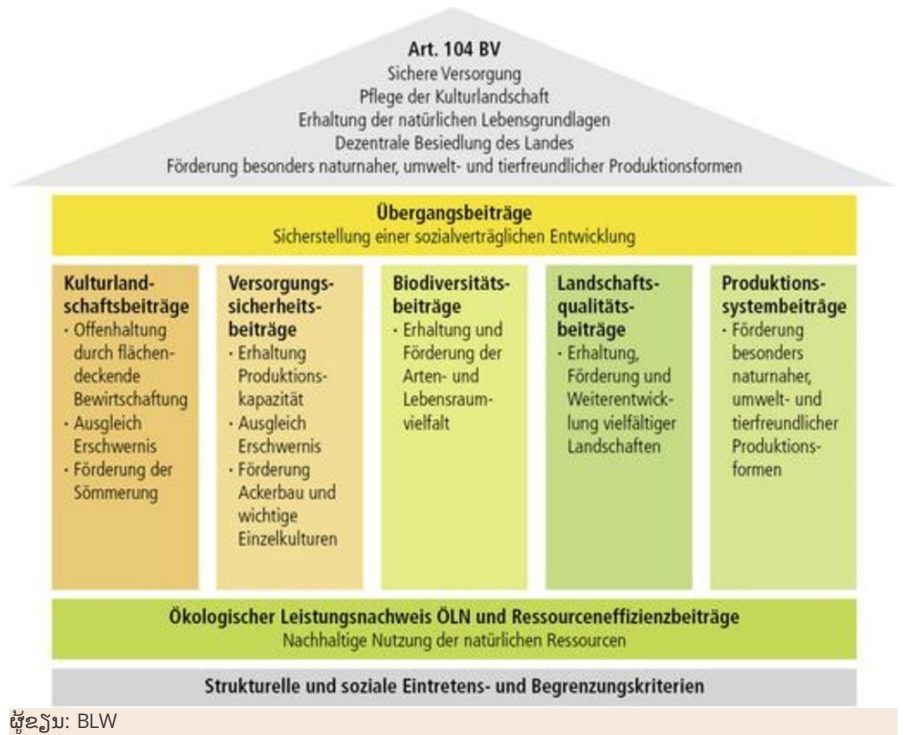
ອົງການທີ່ເປັນຕົວແທນໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ
government

ການລວບລວມເອົາຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ດິນໃນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ/ຊຸມຊົນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ ແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ



ແຜນວາດສະແດງ

Organisation chart for direct payments



ການຕັດສິນໃຈໃນການເລືອກເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

ການຕັດສິນໃຈໂດຍ

- ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ດິນຜູ້ດຽວ (ການລິເລີມດ້ວຍຕົນເອງ)
- ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນຫຼັກ, ການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ໂດຍຜູ້ຊ່ຽວຊານ ການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ
- ບາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງທັງໝົດ, ເປັນສ່ວນໜຶ່ງ ຂອງວິທີທາງແບບມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ
- ຜູ້ຊ່ຽວຊານ ຫຼືກຳລັງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ, ມີການຕິດຕາມປຶກສາຫາລືກັບ ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ
- ຊ່ຽວຊານ ສະເພາະດ້ານການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງຜູ້ດຽວ
- ນັກການເມືອງ / ຜູ້ນຳ

ການຕັດສິນໃຈບົນພື້ນຖານ

- ປະເມີນເອກກະສານ ຄວາມຮູ້ກ່ຽວກັບ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ (ຫຼັກຖານທີ່ ຊ່ວຍ ໃນການຕັດສິນໃຈ)
- ຜົນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບ ຈາກການຄົ້ນຄວ້າ
- ປະສົບການສ້ວນບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ຄວາມຄິດເຫັນ (ທີ່ບໍ່ເປັນເອກກະສານ)

ການສະໜັບສະໜູນເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ, ການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ ແລະ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມຮູ້

ກິດຈະກຳ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້ ແມ່ນເປັນພາກໜຶ່ງຂອງແນວທາງ

- ການສ້າງຄວາມສາມາດ / ການຝຶກອົບຮົມ
- ການບໍລິການໃຫ້ຄຳປຶກສາ
- ສະຖາບັນການສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ (ການພັດທະນາອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງ)
- ຕິດຕາມກວດກາ ແລະ ປະເມີນຜົນ
- ການຄົ້ນຄວ້າ

ການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ / ຝຶກອົບຮົມ

ໄດ້ສະໜັບສະໜູນຝຶກອົບຮົມໃຫ້ແກ່ພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້

- ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ດິນ
- ພະນັກງານພາກສະໜາມ / ຫີປຶກສາ

ຮູບແບບການຝຶກອົບຮົມ

- ການເຮັດຕົວຈິງ
- ຕົວຕໍ່ຕົວ
- ເນື້ອທີ່ສ່ວນທົດລອງ
- ກອງປະຊຸມ
- ຫຼັກສູດ

ກວມເອົາຫົວຂໍ້

There was also an overthinking on the side of land users. Some of them did not change environmentally good technologies after there were less payments for this technology because they saw the advantages of their technology. However, without a financial support at the beginning they would not have implemented new technologies.

ການບໍລິການທາງດ້ານການໃຫ້ຄຳປຶກສາ

ໄດ້ຮັບການບໍລິການທາງດ້ານການໃຫ້ຄຳປຶກສາ

Advisory service is very adequate to ensure the continuation of land conservation activities

- ໃນພື້ນທີ່ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ດິນ
- ສູນຄົ້ນຄວ້າ

ການຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ປະເມີນຜົນ

bio-physical aspects were ad hoc monitored by government through observations; indicators: None socio-cultural aspects were ad hoc monitored by government through observations; indicators: None economic / production aspects were ad hoc monitored by government through observations; indicators: None area treated aspects were ad hoc monitored by government through observations; indicators: None no. of land users involved aspects were ad hoc monitored by government through measurements; indicators: None management of Approach aspects were ad hoc monitored by None through observations; indicators: None There were few 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: None

ການຄົ້ນຄວ້າ

ການວິໄຈໄດ້ຮັບການຮັກສາຫົວຂໍ້ໄປນີ

- ສັງຄົມ
 - ເສດຖະສາດ / ການຕະຫຼາດ
 - ລະບົບນິເວດ
 - ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ
- Research was carried out on station

ການສະໜັບສະໜູນທາງດ້ານການເງິນ ແລະ ອຸປະກອນຈາກພາຍນອກ

ງົບປະມານປະຈຳປີ ໃນກິດຈະກຳ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງທິດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ ທີ່ເປັນສະກຸນເງິນໂດລາ

- < 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: government (projects): 50.0%; national non-government (soil support program): 10.0%; local government (district, county, municipality, village etc): 40.0%

ການບໍລິການ ຫຼື ສົ່ງກະຕຸກຊຸກຍູ້ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້ ແມ່ນໄດ້ສະໜອງໂດຍຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທິດິນເອງ

- ການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ທາງດ້ານການເງິນ / ອຸປະກອນ ສະໜອງໃຫ້ແກ່ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທິດິນ
- ຫຼຸດປັດໃຈນຳເຂົ້າ
- ສັນເຊືອ
- ສົ່ງຈູງໃຈ ຫຼື ເຄື່ອງມືອື່ນໆ

ເງິນສະໜັບສະໜູນອຸປະກອນ / ສະໜອງໃຫ້ຜູ້ຊົມໃຊ້ທິດິນ

ກະສິກຳ: ແນວພັນ, ແກ່ນພັນ

area size
cultivation per ha

ງົບປະມານທາງສ່ວນ
ງົບປະມານເຕັມສ່ວນ

-
-

ແຮງງານຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທິດິນ

- ການອາສາ
- ສ້າງເຂົ້າ - ອາຫານ
- ຈ່າຍເປັນເງິນສົດ
- ໄດ້ຮັບການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ອຸປະກອນດ້ານອື່ນ

ການວິເຄາະຜົນກະທົບ ແລະ ສະຫຼຸບລວມ

ຜົນກະທົບຂອງການນຳໃຊ້ແນວທາງ

ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີທາງ ສາມາດຊ່ວຍຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທິດິນ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ແລະ ບຳລຸງຮັກສາ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທິດິນແບບຍືນຍົງໄດ້ບໍ່? There are payments for conservational agriculture and technologies. Therefore, SLM is applied there. However, there are also payments for conventional agriculture and technologies and the attractiveness to change a cultivation system is not very high.

- ບໍ່
- ມີ
- ມີ, ບໍ່ສົມຄວນ
- ມີ, ຫຼາຍ

Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach? about 97%

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-
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ສົ່ງກະຕຸກຊຸກຍູ້ໃຫ້ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທິດິນ ໃນການປະຕິບັດການຄຸ້ມຄອງທິດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

- ການຜະລິດເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ
- ກຳໄລເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ (ຄວາມສາມາດ), ການປັບປຸງຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ, ຜົນປະໂຫຍດ, ອັດຕາສ່ວນ
- ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນດິນເຊື້ອມໂຊມ
- ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຄວາມສ່ຽງຂອງໄພພິບັດ
- ການຫຼຸດຜ່ອນພາລະວຽກ
- ການຊຳລະເງິນ / ເງິນອຸດໜູນ
- ກິດລະບຽບແລະລະບຽບການ (ລະອຽດ) / ການບັງຄັບໃຊ້
- ກຽດສັກສີ, ຄວາມກິດຕົ້ນທາງສັງຄົມ / ການຕິດຕໍ່ກັນທາງສັງຄົມ
- ລວມເຂົ້ານຳກັນກັບການເຄື່ອນໄຫວ / ໂຄງການ / ກຸ່ມ / ເຄືອຂ່າຍ
- ຄວາມຮັບຮູ້ ທາງສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ
- ພາສີ ແລະ ຄວາມເຊື່ອຖື, ສົມບັດສິນທຳ
- ການປັບປຸງ ຄວາມຮູ້ ແລະ ຄວາມສາມາດ ຂອງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທິດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ
- ການປັບປຸງຄວາມງົດງາມ
- ການຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຂີ້ຂັດແຍ່ງ

ຄວາມຍືນຍົງຂອງການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດກິດຈະກຳຂອງແນວທາງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທິດິນ ສາມາດຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຕາມແນວທາງໄດ້ເອງບໍ່ (ໂດຍປາດສະຈາກການສະໜັບສະໜູນຈາກພາກສ່ວນພາຍນອກ)?

- ບໍ່ມີ
- ແມ່ນ
- ບໍ່ແນ່ນອນ

ບົດສະຫຼຸບ ແລະ ບົດຮຽນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບ

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ຫັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທິດິນ

- The payments are a security of income for the land users. Therefore he continues his production of agricultural products. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: The payment must be enough high so that it is accurate for the labour and work of a land

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ຫັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທິດິນວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

- A fixed product price would be the solution to higher payments. The situation from the beginning of the system was much better. Product prices must be on a similar level. However, this is not possible.

user on the fields. This must also be a point regarding future payments.)

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ້ອນຂໍ້ມູນເອງ

- It is a fair system: a land user only gets paid for his work on a field. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: A good life for a land user and his family is possible through the financial aid of the direct payment system. This must be maintained.)

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ້ອນຂໍ້ມູນເອງວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

- The system provides some dependence for the land user. He can not produce competitively without supplementary payments. Fair product prices and competitiveness would be the solution, but this is impossible to reach.
- There are many differences during short time regarding the sum and conditions of direct payments. A land user has thereby no chance of adopting himself to the new conditions. Payments must be stable during a longer time. Only then a land user is able to change his cultivation system.
- The system leads to wrong cultivation of fields because a land user wants as much area size as possible. This endangers soil and can lead to erosion. The system should be reduced to only not-endangered fields and provide payments for the non-cultivation of endangered fields.

ເອກກະສານອ້າງອີງ

ການລວບລວມ

Deborah Niggli

Editors

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ບຸກຄົນທີ່ສໍາຄັນ

Deborah Niggli (deborah.niggli@cde.unibe.ch) - ຜູ້ຊ່ຽວຊານ ດ້ານການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

ການບັນຍາຍລາຍລະອຽດ ໃນຖານຂໍ້ມູນ ຂອງ WOCAT

https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2602/

ຂໍ້ມູນການເຊື່ອມໂຍງຂໍ້ມູນການຄຸ້ມຄອງການນໍາໃຊ້ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

n.a.

ເອກກະສານ ແມ່ນໄດ້ອໍານວຍຄວາມສະດວກໂດຍ

ສະຖາບັນ

- CDE Centre for Development and Environment (CDE Centre for Development and Environment) - ສະວິດເຊີແລນ ໂຄງການ
- Preventing and Remediating degradation of soils in Europe through Land Care (EU-RECARÉ)

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