

Manual bush harvesting with axes and mechanised processing into wood chips, Otjozondjupa Region Namibia (Cheetah Conservation Fund)

Bush Thinning and Biomass Processing by Manual or Mechanised Means (มามีเขย) **Bush Thinning**

ຄ¶ອະທັບາຍ

In Namibia, excess bush is harvested to reduce competition with other plants, especially grasses. Bush can be thinned manually (e.g. with axes), semi-mechanised (e.g. chainsaws) or fully mechanised (e.g. customised equipment). After cutting, the bush is left to dry and then processed into chips or other products.

bush is left to dry and then processed into chips or other products.
Bush thinning is carried out in Namibia to restore degraded rangeland by stimulating the regrowth of grasses – which are suppressed by excess bush. About 30-45 million hectares are affected by bush encroachment, and this affects biodiversity, groundwater recharge and the carrying capacity of rangeland. There are many causes of bush encroachment, including overgrazing and reduced frequency of wildfires. Most bush encroachment involves indigenous, rather than invasive, species.
While natural transitions in the ecosystems may lead to reductions in bush encroachment, active rehabilitation measures are required for the short-term improvements. This is an absolute necessity for many farmers, who experience severe economic difficulties due to the reduced productivity of their rangeland.
Bush control comprises responsive measures (bush thinning), follow-up measures (aftercare) as well as preventative measures (good rangeland management). Since vast areas of Namibian rangeland are heavily encroached by bush, the focus is currently on bush thinning. This entails selective harvesting of bush. To determine the density of bush remaining after thinning, a formula based on tree equivalent (TE) and average annual rainfall is used. One TE is defined as a woody tree or bush of 1.5 metres in height.
As rule of thumb for attaining optimal bush density, about 30-35% of encroacher biomass should be removed. This is based on research carried out mainly in South Africa, measuring and comparing the re-growth after bush removal. Where too much bush was removed, this often resulted in even heavier encroachment.
Bush thinning follows strict environmental guidelines set by the Directorate of Forestry (DoF) through the Forestry Act and the Directorate of Environmental Africa; (DeA) through the Environmental Management Act. This governs the equipment used (to avoid soil disturbance) and the amount of bushes harvested (to various factors.

While there is a lack of precise knowledge on the long-term effect of bush thinning, there is no doubt that control has an overall positive effect on the savannah ecosystem in Namibia. The need is widely recognised among land owners and acknowledged on the national political agenda.

To render bush thinning economically feasible, value chains have been developed. Through To render bush thinning economically feasible, value chains have been developed. Through processing and utilisation of the woody biomass, income can be generated. Processed bush biomass can, for example in the form of chips, can be used for thermal and electrical energy applications (e.g. local biomass power plants or biomass boilers for industry). Currently two such energy installations exist in Namibia, one at a local brewery and one at a local cement factory. In addition, the national power utility NamPower currently considers the construction of a 20-40 MW biomass power plant. Other existing value chains include the production of charcoal, firewood, poles, as well as bush -based animal feed. Further value chains under consideration include composite materials, such as wood-plastic, as well as biochar. Scientific observations have shown, that bush thinning requires regular follow-up. These measures ("aftercare") include the prevention of coppicing and re-growth. This can be achieved by applying aboricides selectively to the cut stems, stem fires or the introduction of browsers (e.g. goats). Research on the effectiveness and possible side effects of each of these

browsers (e.g. goats). Research on the effectiveness and possible side effects of each of these methods is limited.

A major challenge is the limited suitability of available machines. The process leads to high wear and tear on the equipment (both harvesting and processing technology, (like chippers and pelletisers), often rendering operations unprofitable. Research into, and development of,

ສະຖານທີ



ສະຖານທື: Bush control is applied across Namibia on many privately owned farms. Activities are most concentrated in the regions Khomas, Omaheke, Otjozondjupa and Oshikoto., มามิเขย

ຈຳນວນ ພື້ນຫຼື ຫຼືໃຊ້ ເຕັກໂນໂລຍີ ຫຼືໄດ້ວິເຄາະ: 100-1000 ឌីឆ្នាវាិ]]

ການຄັດເລືອກພື້ນທື ທືອີງໃສ່ຂໍ້ມູນທາງຜູມີສາດ

- 16.15492, -20.10128 18.09998, -19.59084
- 17.71545, -19.39084 17.71545, -19.25411 15.91322, -19.39298 17.33093, -19.63741 17.05078, -22.55315
- •
- 17.5237, -22.91792 17.04529, -22.91792 16.67725, -20.46819 17.677, -20.79207 16.90796, -21.97871

ການແຜ່ກະຈາຍຂອງເຕັກໂນໂລຍີີ: 🛛 👼ະຫຍາຍຢ_່ຄິງ 🛭 ວວາ]ີ **ມິຜິ**[[1200.0 km²)

ຢູ່ໃນເຂດປ່າສະຫງວນທື່ບໍ?:

ວັນທີຂອງການປະຕິບັດ: 2015

ປະເພດຂອງການນໍາສະເໝີ

🛭 ດຍຫຼົ້ນນະວັດຕະກອິຄິດຄົນຂອງຜູນອີ Π ເປັນສຊົມ[ີ ຖືຂອງລະບົບພື¤ເມືອງ (>50

- 🛛 ນ🗋 ລຍະກ**ິກສ**ອງ / ກ[ິ]ານຄິ<u>ມ</u>ີຄວ_ิค
- 🔲 🛛 ດຍ👜ນ🗋 ຄງການ ການຊຸຊິຍເຫຼືອຈາກພາຍນອກ

more suitable machinery is necessary. Other requirements are improved skills training and continuous monitoring of the long-term effects on rangeland.



Mechanised bush harvesting using a customised excavator with hydraulic shear. (Ohlthaver & List)

ການ[] [] ຍກ**ັເກ**[] ນ[]ີລຢ

ຈຸດປະສີງຕຶນຕໍ

- ່ 👖 ປັບປຸງ ການຜະລິດ 🔲 ຫຼຸດຜ≣ນ, ປອງກັນ, ພື້ນຝູ ການເຊື≣ມ∏ ຊມຂອງິ∎
- 🔲 ຫຼຸດຜອື່ນ, ປອງກັນ, ຟຟຟູ ກ• ການອະນຸລັກ ລະບິບນິເວດ
- ການອະນຸລົກ ລະບັບນີເວດ
 ຢົກປັກຮັກສານຄື / ນຄູພື້ນທີ ປະສົມປະສານກັບ ເຕັກ ນິ ເອີຍິ
 ຢົກປັກຮັກສາ / ການປັບປຸງຊີວະນາ (ັ້ນ
- ປົກປັກຮັກສາ / ການປັບປຸງຊີວະນາ [ິນ
 ຫຼຸດຜ່ຽນຄວາມສ່ຽງ ທາງ [] ພິພັດທຄົມະຊາດ
 ປັ້ນຕິວຕ່ກຼືຍົການປ່ຽນ [] ປ່ງສຟຊີອາກາດ / ທີ່ຮູ້ຄືຍ [] ຮຫຼ ລະຜົນກະທິບ
 ຫຼຸດຜ່ຽນຜົນກະທິບ ຈາກການປ່ຽນ [] ປ່ງສຟຊີອາກາດ
- 🖬 ສ້ຄົງຜົນກະຫົບ ຫາງເສດຖະກິດ ທີ່ເປັນປະ[] ຫຍດ ສຄົງຜົນກະຫົບ ຫີເປັນຫາງບວກ [] ຫຼື ສິ່ງຄົມ

ຈຸດປະສົງທືກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບການເຊືອມໂຊມຂອງດິນ

- 👖 ປອງກັນການເຊືອມ🛛 ຊມຂອງິດ
- 📕 ນານຟູກິນ / ຟູກິນທີ່ສືບ] ຮ່າຮອງພ ມານຟູກິນ / ຟູກິນທີ່ສືບ] ຮ່າຮອງພ
- . ປັບຕິວຕ<u>ຄື</u>ອີນເຊື່ອີມ[] ຊຸມຂອງິ**ຄ**
- ບ[]ສາມາດ[] 🕅

ກຸ່ມການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍິງ

- 🎍 ການຄຸຝີຄອງສັດລຽງ 🗋 ລະທິງຫຍອລຽງສັດ
- ການປັບປຸງດິນ / ພືດຄຸມດິນ

ການນຳໃຊ້ດິນ

ريى	ທຶງຫຍ້າລ້ຽງສັດ
 210 00	

110-

ການສະໝອງນ້ຳ

🔲 ນຄຼືຝົນ ປະສົມປະສານ ກັນລະຫວ[າງມຄຼືຝິນ 🛭 ລະນຄຼືຊິນລະປະທານ

Manual bush cutting with axes (Cheetah Conservation Fund)

- ນ<u>ຄື</u> ຢູ່ອິຊິນລະປະທານ ພຽງຢ່ອງດຽວ
- ม <u>ที่ พี่ ที่สายตรุรณ เพ</u>ต ใญ ที่ 19 เติม





ການເຊື່ອມໂຊມ ທາງຊີວະພາບ - Bh: ການສູນເສຍ ຫຼືຢູ່ອົາ[] ສະອງສີທີ່ມີ ຊິວິດ, Bq: ປະລິມານ / ອິນຊີວັດຖຸຫຼຸດລົງ, Bs: ຄຸນນະພາບ / ການອັດ[] []] ຂອງສາຍພັນຫຼຸດລົງ

ມາດຕະການ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍິງ



ມາດຕະການ ທາງດ້ານຜືດຜັນ - V4: ການປູກທິດ[] ຫ**ນ** ກ_ີ[ອັດສາຍຜັນ ທີ[] ຮຸກຮາມ



ມາດຕະການ ທາງດ້ານການຄຸ້ມຄອງ - M2: ການປຽນ[] ປງານຈັດການ ຄຸຼມີຄອງ / ລະດັບຄວາມ[] າ[] ஹີ M5: ການຄວບຄຸມ / ການປຽນ[] ປງຂອງ ອົງປະກອບຂອງຊະນິດ

ເທັກນິກການ] 🛙 🖉 ຮູບ

ຂໍກຳນົດທາງເທັກນິກ

PING RESTORE

Drawing of a bush harvesting site layout. The drawing depicts fully mechanised bush harvesting and immediate processing into wood chips. This set-up is most suitable for large-scale bush thinning, e.g. for the purpose of supplying biomass in larger quantities. Such off-take includes the potential export of bush in processed form (pellets) or energetic utilisation (e.g. local biomass power plants or biomass boilers in the industry). Currently two such energy solutions exist in Namibia, one at a local brewery and one at a local cement factory.

Note that a range of bush harvesting methods exist, ranging from fully mechanised (as depicted) to manual bush harvesting (e.g. with axes). The site layout and principles are the same in all scenarios, but harvesting speed and costs differ.

The bush harvesting process:

Bushes are harvested selectively with and excavator, to which a hydraulic sheer cutter is attached. The biomass is stacked in rows and left for drying some six to eight weeks (depending on weather conditions). The biomass is then further processed with a chipper and collected with a trailer for further transport off the farm (e.g. to a biomass power plant or industrial off-taker). As a rule of thumb, one third of the standing biomass is removed, leaving two thirds standing. Harvesting starts with smaller plants and then moves to larger ones, cutting only plants with 15 centimetres of diameter or less (as per Namibian forestry regulations).



ການຄຳນວນ ປັດໃຈການຜະລິດ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

- ຄິດ[] ຄິອິ] ອິອີຍ: ຕລື້ມີທີ່ເທີ ອິດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ເຕັກ ບິງລ໌ຊຢະ] າດ] ລະ
 ຫົວ ຍິຍ ຂອງລືມີທີ່ [] hectare)
- ສະກຸນເງິນທີ [] ສຼືຄົລັບການຄິດ [] ລົຄ[] ອົຄຍ: Namibia Dollar (NAD)
- ອັດຕາ 🛛 ລກຊີນ (ເປັນເງີນ 🗋 ດລ)າ 1 USD = 0.078 Namibia Dollar (NAD)
- ຄ<u>າ</u> ຮງງານສະເຫຼື ຂອງການຈາງ] ຮງງານຫຼື Namibia Dollar (NAD) 110

ກິດຈະກຳການສ້າງຕັງ

- 1. Bush harvesting/felling (🛛 ລຍະເວລາ ຄວາມຖີ[]Year around)
- 2. Stacking (and drying) (🛛 ລຍະເວລາ ຄວາມຖື🛛Year around)
- 3. Feeding the chipping operation (🛛 ລຍະເວລາ ຄວາມຖີ🛛Year around)
- 4. Transport (🛛 ລຍະເວລາ ຄວາມຖີ[]Year around)

ປັດເຈທືສຳຄັນສຸດທືສົ່ງຜົນກະທິບຕໍ່ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

110 m³ SHUTTLE TRAILER

M/dW 8/2015

Barre

GRINDER ON TRACKS

THREE WHEEL IO

Author: M.J. de Wet Pr. Eng., NRGen Advisors (Pty) LTD

ILLUSTRATION 1 : PLANVIEW OF

ECTED TREE LEFT

FELLED TREES

SITE

HARVESTING

(1) Investment in machinery (if not applied manually). (2) Maintenance of machinery (high wear and tear due to hardness of wood and high mineral content). (3) Remoteness of farms/land from buyers/markets.

<u>ປັດໄຈນຳເຂົ້າໃນການຈັດຕັັງ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ (per 1</u> ລະບຸ ປັດໃຈ ນຳເຂົ້າ ໃນການຜະລີດ	ຫຼ່ວຍກາວຄ	ປະລິມານ	ຕົນທຶນ ຕໍ ອົາວໜ່ວຍ (Namibia Dollar (NAD))	ຕົນທຶນທັງໝົດ ຂອງປັດໃຈ ຂາເຂົ້າ ໃນການ ຜະລິດ (Namibia Dollar (NAD))	% ຂອງຕົນທຶນ ທັງໝົດ ທີ່ຜູ້ນຳ ໃຊ້ທີຄິນ ໃຊ້ ຈ່າຍເອງ
ແຮງງານ					
1 x Mechanic	person days	0.2	2000.0	400.0	
4 x Operators	person days	0.8	300.0	240.0	
1 x Operation manager chipping	person days	0.2	1000.0	200.0	
1 x Chipping operator	person days	2.0	150.0	300.0	
ອຸປະກອນ					
1 x 12t Excavator	pieces	1.0	120.0	120.0	
2 x Hydraulic grab and shearing attachments	pieces	2.0	60.0	120.0	
2 x Three wheel loggers	pieces	2.0	180.0	360.0	
1 x Chipper	pieces	1.0	840.0	840.0	
ອື່ນໆ				•	
Management and administration overhead	lump sum	1.0	200.0	200.0	
					12.0
ຄົນທຶນທັງໝົດ ໃນການຈັດຕັງປະຕິບັດ ເຕັກໂນໂລຍີ				2'780.0	
ຄฏ _ ອ ຼຄຍຫັງ[ີ ດ ສຄຼົລັບການສຄຼົງຕັ ງ ເຕັກ] ນ [ີ ລຍັ ນສະກຸນເງິນ] .	ດລາ			35'641.03	

ກິດຈະກຳບຳລຸງຮັກສາ

1. Aftercare (🛛 ລຍະເວລາ ຄວາມຖີ[]Annually)

ຕົນທຶນທັງໝົດ ໃນການບຳລຸງຮັກສາ (ໂດຍການປະມານ) 500.0

ສະພາບ] ວດສົມທອີມະຊາດ

ສະເລ່ຍປະລິມານນ້ຳຝິ່ນປະຈຳປີ

າບີ ເຂດກະສີກຳ-ສະພາບອາກາດ

ຂ້ມູນຈຳເພາະກ່ຽວກັບສະພາບອາກາດ

< 250 ມີລີ _ ົ 251-500 ມີລີ _ ົ 501-750 ມີລີ _ ົ 751-1,000 ມີລີ _ ົ 1,001-1,500 ມີລີ _ ົ 2,001-3,000 ມີລີ _ ົ 3,001-4,000 ມີລີ _ ົ > 4,000 ມີລີ _ ົ	500 ມີລິງັດ ເຄີງຄວາມຊມ .750 ມີລິງັດ ເຄິງຄວາມຊມ .750 ມີລິງັດ ເຄິງອອກມູຊມ .1,000 ມີລິງັດ ຫຼື ຫຼື ຫຼື 1-1,500 ມີລິງັດ ຫຼື ຫຼື 1-2,000 ມີລິງັດ 1 1-3,000 ມີລິງັດ 1 1-4,000 ມີລິງັດ 1		ປະລິມານນ_ີຕິຟິນສະເລຍຼິຕຢູ່ີເປັ້ນມີລິ]ັດ : 350.0 Namibia is a semi-arid country and rainfall ranges roughly from 150- 550mm per year (rough approximation due to the vastness of the area described). ຊື ຼິຊອງສະຖານີ ຣຸຕຸນິຍົມ: Various			
ຄວາມຄ້ອຍຊັນ ພື້ມທີ່ອາບພຽງ (0-2%) ອອື່ນ (3-5 %) ປານກາງ (6-10 %) ມອື່ນ (11-15 %) ເນີນ(16-30%) ມີສ (31-60%) ຊັນຫຼາຍ (>60%)	ອີ⊓ນຳ ອີກນຳ ອີກນຳ ເງິງກຳ ຍັງນຳ ເງິງກຳ ເງິງກຳ ເງິງກຳ ເງິງກຳ ເງິນ ເງິນ ເງິນ ເງິນ ເງິນ ເງິນ ເງິນ ເງິນ	ລະດັບຄວາມສູງ 0-100 [ີ໋໋໋ a.s.l. 101-500 [ີ໋໋ a.s.l. 501-1,000 [ີ໋໋ a.s.l. 1,001-1,500 [ີ໋໋ a.s.l. 1,501-2,000 [ີ໋໋ a.s.l. 2,001-2,500 [ີ໋໋ a.s.l. 2,501-3,000 [ີ໋໋ a.s.l. 3,001-4,000 [ີ໋໋ a.s.l. > 4,000 [ີ໋໋ a.s.l.	ເຕັກໂນໂລຍີໄດ້ຖືກນຳໃຊ້ໃນ ລັກສະນະສວດ ລັກສະນະກີອີ ບ[ງົວຂອງ			
ຄວາມເລິກຂອງດິນ ຕືฏຫຼາຍ (0-20 ຊັງຕີ]ັ໋໋໋) ຕື່ີຟີ (21-50 ຊຕມ) ເລິກປານກາງ (51-80 ຊຕມ) ເລິກ (81-120 ຊມ) ເລິກຫຼາຍ (> 120 cm)	ໂຄງສ້າງຂອງຕິນ (ເທີງໝ້າດິນ) ■ ຫຍາບ / ເບົາ (ດິນຊາຍ) ປານກາງ (ດິນ]ຼຽລດິນ] ຄຸນ ບາງລະອຽດ /]ັກ (] ຽົງ	ໂຄງສ້າງຂອງດິນ (ເລິກລົງ 20 ຊັງຕີແມັດ) ■ ຫຍາບ / ເບົາ (ດິນຊາຍ) ປານກາງ (ດິນ] ລິລດິນ] ຄນ ບາງລະອຽດ /]ັກ (] ຽັນ	ທາດອິນຊີຢູ່ເທິງໜ້າດິນ ສູງ (> 3 %) ປານກາງ (1-3 %) ີ⊓ ຕີ∏<1 %)			
ນ້າໃຕ້ດິນ ເຫຼິງຊັມີ _ີຼີດິນ < 5 _ີ້ລ 5-50 _ີ້ລ > 50 _ີ້ລ	ມີນ້າໜ້າດິນ ເກີນ ດີ ປານກາງ ∎ ສຸກຍາກ / ຍີ⊡ມ	ຄຸນນະພາບນ້ຳ (ການຮັກສຳ) ມີນຄູດື່ມ ບ[ີນຄູດື່ມ (ຮຽກຮອງ] ສົການ ບ[ີດນຄູ] ມຄ_ ອີຊີຄູ ນການຜະໂລກະສິກຄ ພຽງຢຄັງດຽງ (ຊິນລະປະທານ) ຜິດປົກກະຕິ ຄຸນນະພາບນຄູ[] າຍໃຫຼ	ດິນເຄັມເປັນບັນຫາບໍ? □ ມີນ ການເກີດນ້າຖ້ວມ □ ມີນ □ ບີ□□ ມີນ			
ຄວາມຫຼາກຫຼາຍຂອງຊະນິດ ສູງ ຕ∄]	ຄວາມຫຼາກຫຼາຍຂອງສືງທີມີ ຊີວິດ ຢານກາງ ຕຄື]					
ຄຸນລັກສະນະຂອງຜູ <u>ມຄ</u> 🛛 🛱	ງນການນຄ_ ໔ັາກ ນ_ີລຢ					
ການວາງແນວທາງຕະຫຼາດ ກຸມີຕິນເອງ (ພີລວັງ) ປະສີມປິນເປ(ກຸມີຕິນເອງ/ເປັນ ສີນຄາງ) ການຄາງ / ຕະຫຼາດ	ລາຍຮັບທີ່ໄດ້ມາຈາກກິດຈະກຳ ອື່ນໆ ທີ່ບໍ່ແມ່ນການຜະລິດກະສີ ກຳ III [] ອຼີຍກອຼາ 10 % ຂອງລາຍຮັບ ຫັງ[ີດ 10-50 % ຂອງລາຍຮັບທັງ[ີດ > 50 % ຂອງລາຍຮັບທັງ[ີດ	ລະດັບຄວາມຮັງມີ ທຸກຍາກ ທຸກຍາກ ສະເລຍ ຮັຽມີ ຮັຽມີຫຼາຍ	ລະດັບຂອງການຫັນເປັນກິນຈັກ ການ[ຊີ ຮງງານິຍ ສັດລາກ[] ກີ ∎ ເຄື່≣ງກິນຈັກ			
ຢູ່ປະຈຳ ຫຼື ເລລ້ອນ ∎ ບ∏ີ≣®ີ ຫວ] ບບີ່ຫຼືອັງ-ເຄີງປີຍຍ] ບບຍີຍຕາມຫຄືມະຊາດ	ບຸກຄົນ ຫຼື ກຸ່ມ ບຸກຄົນ / ຄິວເຮືອນ ກຸ⊡ / ຊຸມຊິນ ການຮ⊡ມມື ການຈຄັງງານ (ບ[ິສັດ, ອິງການ ລັດຖະບານ)	សេព ្រ ៥មិ្លា ា ៥ឌិរាម	ອາຍຸ ເດັກນອຍ ຊາວ] ມີ ດີ ອາງຄົນ ຜູ້ສີງອາຍຸ			
 ເຂດພື້ນທືການນໍາໃຊ້ຕໍ່ຄິວເຮືອນ <0.5 ເຮັກຕາ 0.5-1 ເຮັກຕາ 1-2 ເຮັກຕາ 2-5 ເຮັກຕາ 5-15 ເຮັກຕາ 15-50 ເຮັກຕາ 100-500 ເຮັກຕາ 500-1,000 ເຮັກຕາ 1,000-10,000 ເຮັກຕາ > 10,000 ເຮັກຕາ 	ຂະໜາດ ຂະ] າດຼີຍ ຂະ] າດກາງ ຂະ] າດ] ຫຼືຍ	ເຈົ້າຂອງທີ່ດິນ ລັດ ບຼີໄສັດ ຊຸມຊິນ / ບຼານ ກຸພິ ບຸກຄົນ, ບຼີໃຫຼຍີ ທີ່	 ສິດທິການນໍາໃຊ້ທຶດິນ ເປີດກວຽງ (ບ[ງົງໝາຈັດຕັຖ]) ຊຸມຊິນ (ທີ່ມີການຈັດຕັຖ]) ເຊິງ ບຸກຄົນ ສິດທິການນໍາໃຊ້ນັກ ເປີດກວຽງ (ບ[ງົງໝາຈັດຕັຖ]) ຊຸມຊິນ (ທີ່ມີການຈັດຕັຖ]) ເຊິງ ບຸກຄົນ 			

ການເຂົາແຖງການບໍລິການ ສຸຂະພາບ ການສຶກສາ ການຊຸຼີມຍເຫຼືອ ດ_ີຫຼືນວິຊາການ

-

ມໂຄງລາງ					
ທຸກຍາກ			~	តិ	
ທຸ່ກຍາກ			~	តិ	
ທຸກຍາກ		~		តិ	

ການຈອງງານ (ຕົວຢອງ, ການເຮັດກິດຈະກອ ອື່ມີ ທີ່ຢຼີ[][] **ນງົມ**ຜະລິດກະສີກອົ) ຕະຫຼາດ ພະລັງງານ ຖະ[ິນຫົນທາງ 🛛 ລະການຂຶ້ນສິງ ການດື່ມຼຸ່ນ🛛 🗋 ລະສຸຂາພິບານ ການບລິການ ທາງດອນການເງິນ

ຫຸກຍາກ 🖌 👘 ດີ ក ທຸກຍາກ 1 ທຸກຍາກ √ តិ ຫຸກຍາກ 🧧 🖌 ດີ ທຸກຍາກ √ តិ ຫຸກຍາກ 🖌 📃 ດີ

ຜິນກະທິບ

ຜົນກະທິບທາງສັງຄົມ ແລະ ເສດຖະກິດ

ການຜະລິດອາຫານສັດ Bush-based animal feed production has been successfully ຫຼຸດລົງ 🚽 🖌 ເຜີມຂຶ້ນ trialed and is implemented by various farmers across Namibia. ຜົນຜະລິດຂອງສັດ ຫຼຸດລົງ 🚽 🖌 ເນີຼມຂຶ້ນ Carrying capacity of bush controlled land increases if regular aftercare is implemented. ການຜະລິດພະລັງງານ (ເຊັ່ມີ: ນ၅, ຊີວະ ພາບ) Bush-to-electricity value chain under development. Several ຫຼຸດລົງ 🚽 🖌 ເນີຼມຂຶ້ນ industrial off-takers use woody biomass for boilers (heat), the national power utility currently develops a first biomass power plant. ມີນຄົ 🛛 ສີຄິດລຽງ ຫຼຸດລົງ 🚽 🖌 ເນີຼມຂຶ້ນ Studies show a direct positive correlation between the extent of bush control and the availability of groundwater. ລາຍຮັບ ຈາກການຜະລີດ ຫຼຸດລົງ 🚽 🖌 ເນີມຂຶ້ນ Bush based value addition, e.g. charcoal production, leads to additional income for land owners and farm workers. ຄວາມຫຼາກຫຼາຍ ຂອງ 🏾 🗃 ຄາຍຮັບ ຫຼຸດລົງ 🖌 🖌 ເຜີມຼະຊຶມ Bush based value addition, e.g. charcoal production, leads to additional income for land owners and farm workers. ຜິນກະທິບທາງສັງຄົມ ວັດທະນະທຳ

ຜີນກະທິບຕໍລະບົບນິເວດ ມວນຊີວະພາບ / ຢູ[ີທິງຊັມດິນ C ຫຼຸດລົງ 🚽 🖌 🚺 ເນີມຂຶ້ນ ຄວາມຫຼາກຫຼາຍຂອງພືດ ຫຼຸດລົງ 🖌 🖌 ເພີມຼຂຶນ ສາຍພັນຕອງຖີມ ເພີມຂຶ້ນ

Alien species are completely removed where possible (e.g. Prosopis).

ຜິນກະທິບນອກສະຖານທື

ການວິເຄາະຕິມີທຶນ 🛛 ລະຜົນປະ 🗋 ຫຍດ				
ຜິນປະໂຫຍດເມືອທຽບກັບຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍໃນການສ້າງຕັງ				
ຜົນຕອບ[] ທນ[] ນ[] ລຍັສີສ	ຜິນກະທິບທາງລິບຊຸ			
ຜົນຕອບ[] ຫນ] ນ[] ລຍະຍາວ	ຜີນກະຫົບທາງລິບຊັ້ງ 🖉 🖌 ຜີນກະຫົບທາງບວກຫຼາຍ			
ຜົນປະໂຫຍດເມືອທຽບກັບຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍບຳລຸງອັກສາ				
ຜົນຕອບ[ທ½] ນ[ລຍັ ມ ິສ	ຜົນກະທິບທາງລິບຊຸ			
ຜົນຕອບ[] ຫຟ] ນ[] ລຍະຍາວ	ຜິນກະທິບທາງລິບຊຸ			

Bush thinned land takes 3-5 years to fully recover its productive grass layer, thus direct economic benefits are only experienced with a delay.

ການປຽນ[] ປງສະພາບິ ດ ຟອອາກາດ					
ການປ່ຽນແປງດິນຝ້າອາກາດ ເທື່ອລະກ້າວ ປະລິມານນຄືຝົນປະຈຄົບີ ຫຼຸດລົງ _ບ ິເງືອກຢ _ີ ຫຼ	ງ 📕 🖌 📕 ດີຫຼາຍ				
ອາກາດ ທື່ກ່ຽວພັນກັບຄວາມຮຸນແຮງ (ໄພພິບັດທາງທຳມະຊາດ)					
	ບຼີໃຫຼ້ມຢຄັງ 🖌 👘 ດີຫຼາຍ				
ການຍອມຮັບ 🛽 ລະການປັບຕິວ					
ອັດຕາສ່ວນຂອງຜູ້ຊິມໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນໃນເຂດພື້ນທີ່ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຮອງເອີ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ	່າ ທັງໝົດນັ້ນ ມີໃຜແດ່ທີ່ສາມາດຢັບຕິວຕໍ່ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ້, ມີຈັກຄົນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບ ການກະຕຸກຊຸກຍູ້ ແລະ ອຸປະກອນ?				
🔳 ກລືະນີດຽວ / ການທິດລອງ	0-10%				
1-10%	11-50%				
11-50%	51-90%				
> 50%	91-100%				

120'000 hectares are bush thinned per year in Namibia; figures on the increase

່ ໄດ້ມີການດັດແປງເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ເພື່ອປັບໃຫ້ເຂົ້າກັບເງືອນໄຂການ ຢ່ຽນແຢງບໍ?

ດ[][] ກ[]ກ [] [] ກ[]ກ

້ ເດັ່ຢ່ຽນແປງເງືອນໄຂຫຍັງແດ່?

ການປຽນ ປິກແຟລອາກາດ / ຮອຍ ຮງ

- 🔳 ຕະຫຼາດມີການປຽນ🛛 ປງ
- ມີ ຮງງານເຕົວຢອງ, ເນື່ອງຈາກການເຄືອນຍອຍ ຮງງານ

ບົດສະຫຼຸບ 🛛 ລະນົດຮຽນທີ 🗍 🛱 ບ

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຮງ: ທັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ

- Effective measure against bush encroachment
- Costs can be balanced with additional income through the sale of • the biomass/biomass based products

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ້ອນຂໍ້ມູນເອງ

- Apart from the main purpose of rehabilitating rangeland, bush control has various side benefits, such as employment creation and industrialisation.
- Bush control and biomass utilisation can contribute to energy security in the country.
- The available range of technologies (from manual to fully mechanised) allows to develop viable concept for all types of land/land ownership scenarios.

Increasingly bush harvesting is carried out with mechanised means, aiming at large scale production for large biomass off-takers, both in the country and internationally.

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ວິ່ທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

- High initial costs involved. Development of dedicated financial products.
- Possible negative consequences, such as more aggressive regrowth of species. Increased knowledge dissemination, skills development and mentorship programmes.

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ້ອນຂໍ້ມູນ ເອງວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

- Necessity of cross-sector collaboration, e.g. agriculture, forestry, environment, industry, energy and resulting complexity. Introduction of effective steering body on national level.
- Challenges to sustain operations in communal areas/on land that is not owned by individuals. Development of concepts for community based projects and cooperation with relevant regional authorities and decision making bodies (e.g. Regional Councils, Conservancies).

ການລວບລວມ Iohannes Laufs **Editors** Asellah David **ການທິບທວນຄືນ** Alexandra Gavilano Rima Mekdaschi Studer Simone Verzandvoort Donia Mühlematter Joana Eichenberger

ປັບປຸງລ່າສຸດ: Nov. 2, 2021

ວັນທີຂອງການປະຕິບັດ: May 9, 2017

ບຸກຄົນທື່ສຳຄັນ

Johannes Laufs - ຜຸຊູຽວຊານ ດຕຼັນການຄຸມຄອງ ທີ່ຄິນ[] ບບື່ຍຍິງ Frank Gschwender - ຜຸຊູຽວຊານ ດຕຼັນການຄຸມຄອງ ທີ່ຄິນ[] ບບື່ຍຍິງ

ການບັນຍາຍລາຍລະອຽດ ໃນຖານຂໍ້ມູນ ຂອງ WOCAT https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_2203/

ຂ້ມູນການເຊືອມໂຍງຂ້ມູນການຄຸ້ມຄອງການນໍາໃຊ້ຕິນແບບຍືນຍິງ

n.a.

ເອກກະສານ ແມ່ນໄດ້ອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກໂດຍ

ສະຖາບັນ

• Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

- 🛛 ຄŋານ
- Book project: Guidelines to Rangeland Management in Sub-Saharan Africa (Rangeland Management)
- GIZ Support to De-bushing Project

ການອ້າງອີງທືສຳຄັນ

- Baseline Assessment for De-bushing Programme in Namibia (2014): GIZ Support to De-bushing Project, www.dasnamibia.org/downloads
- Demand Survey for the implementation of a De-bushing Advisory Service (2015): GIZ Support to De-bushing Project, www.dasnamibia.org/downloads
- Value Added user-opportunities for encroacher bush (2015): GIZ Support to De-bushing Project, www.dasnamibia.org/downloads
- Compendium of harvesting technologies for encroacher bush (2015): GIZ Support to De-bushing Project, www.dasnamibia.org/downloads
- Assessment of biomass resource and potential yield in Namibia (2015): GIZ Support to De-bushing Project, www.dasnamibia.org/downloads
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) on bush thinning and biomass utilisation (2015): GIZ Support to De-bushing Project, www.dasnamibia.org/downloads
- Assesment of financial products and incentive schemes for bush harvesting and value addition (2015): GIZ Support to De-bushing Project, www.dasnamibia.org/downloads
- Environmental and forestry bush harvesting guidelines and generic Environmental Management Plan (2016): GIZ Support to De-bushing Project, www.dasnamibia.org/downloads
- Regional assessment of the economics of land degradation related to bush encroachment in Otjozondjupa, Namibia: GIZ Support to Debushing Project, www.dasnamibia.org/downloads

ເຊືອມໂຍງກັບ ຂັ້ມູນຕ່າງໆ ທືກ່ຽວຂ້ອງທືມີ

- De-bushing Advisory Service (DAS) Namibia, Resource Section: www.dasnamibia.org/downloads
- Namibia Biomass Industry Group (N-BiG): www.n-big.org
- Videos: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCwCICCfwf0SdVBqg2ZcAcKA
- Namibia Charcoal Association (NCA): www.ncanamibia.com

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareaAlike 4.0 International

