

Training of Trainers through expert (MSDSP Khorog)

# Facilitation of community-based pasture management initiatives (ຕາຈິກິສະຕານ)

Mountain Societies Development Support Programme - Aga Khan Foundation

## ຄ¶ອະທິບາຍ

Initiation of community-based solutions to slow down pasture degradation, and to improve pasture use and management in three pilot Jamoats of upland Tajikistan.

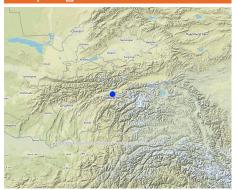
Aims / objectives: During the Soviet times land users in Tajikistan were allowed to keep very little livestock individually and this was mainly in the vicinity of rural settlements. The majority of the livestock were managed by collective agricultural farms, which utilised different seasonal pastures. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the previously stateowned livestock was distributed among individual farmers, most of whom had limited knowledge and experience with pasture management (PM), and capacities to access the distant pastures used by the collective farms. As a consequence, the amount of livestock kept in the vicinity of rural settlements increased, leading to overgrazing and severe degradation of nearby pastures. In the framework of a project on sustainable land management in the Pamir-Alai region (PALM), funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), MSDSP facilitated the initiation of community-based solutions to the problem of pasture degradation at three pilot jamoats in Jirgital, and three in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO).

Methods: 1. Awareness raising and capacity building of PM issues. 2. Integration of PM issues in village development plans. 3. Grant support and community co-financing for implementation of targeted measures. 4. Monitoring of the impacts of the implemented measures as a basis for up-scaling.

Stages of implementation: 1. National pasture management experts from the Pamir Biological Institute held a training of trainers (ToT) session for MSDSP facilitators and district specialists, who conducted follow-up training on PM at the pilot communities in 2009. 2. Pilot communities identified key problems related to PM in the process of Village Development Planning facilitated by MSDSP, and prioritised targeted measures for improved PM. 3. A set of micro-project proposals were developed based on the prioritised measures, which focused on (re-) construction of roads and bridges for improved access to pastures, and construction of stables during spring/autumn, as well as summer pastures. 4. Monitoring of the impacts of the implemented measures as a basis for up-scaling.

Role of stakeholders: Community members were engaged in identifying and implementing targeted measures for addressing pasture use and management issues. Jamoat level non-governmental organisations called Social Unions for Development of Village Organizations (SUDVOs), coordinated and supported the identification and implementation of the selected projects in several village organisations. Governmental agricultural extension agents were engaged in training, and consulted in the review process. MSDSP staff facilitated the overall process and engaged in monitoring progress with implementation. PALM project staff engaged in the review, monitoring and assessment of the impacts of the supported measures.

#### ສະຖານທ∏



ສະຖານທີ: Jirgatol, ຕາຈິກິສະຕານ

#### ການຄັດເລືອກຜື້ນທື ທືອີງໃສ່ຂ້າມູນທາງພູມີສາດ

• 71.0, 38.999

**ວັນທີເລືມຕຶນ:** 2009

**ປີຂອງການສິນສຸດ:** n.a.

#### ປະເພດຂອງແນວທາງ

ພ[] \_ອງ / ທອງຖຸ

ການລີ<u>| 6</u> ພາຍ| ນປະ| ໝາ<u>ຟົ</u>ອນມາ / ນະວັດຕະ

📊 ພາຍ 🛮 🗗 ຄງການ 🗎 ຜນງານ



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# 🛮 🗖 🕽 າຍຂອງ 🗘 ນວທຄົງ ລະການປฏิปัກຮັກສາສິ∰ ວດສົມ

#### ເປົ້າໝາຍ / ຈຸດປະສິງຫຼັກໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ

The Approach focused mainly on SLM with other activities (rehabilitation of rural infrastructure to improve access to pastures, pasture and livestock productivity, animal diseases)

The main aim of the approach was to initiate the improved use and management of pastures, by raising awareness and knowledge on issues regarding pasture degradation and sustainable pasture management, mobilising community action, and pilot-testing selected technologies and measures for improving pasture management in highly degraded areas.

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: pasture degradation, overgrazing, restricted pasture area and too many cattle garzing, lack of infrastructure (bridges, roads, shelters), lack of knowledge about pasture management

## ເງື່ອນໄຂທື່ສະໝັບສະໝູນໃຫ້ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເຕັກໂນໂລຍີ່ ບິນພື້ນຖານແນວທາງ ເງື່ອນໄຂທີ່ເຂື່ອງຂ້ອນໃຫ້ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເຕັກໂນໂລຍີ່ ບິນພື້ນຖານແນວທາງ

- ມີຄວາມສຳມາດ / ເຂົາເຖິງຊັບພະຍາກອນດ້ານການເງິນ ແລະ ການບໍລິການ: communities were lacking funds for infrastructure development and could therefore not invest in the construction of roads and bridges Treatment through the SLM Approach: GEF funds were used to support communities in financing infrastructural improvements which allowed for more productive and sustainable use of available pasture
- **ทามท์ตัวสะทาขัม**: Lack of capacity to deal with pasture degradation problems Treatment through the SLM Approach: Engagement of village organisations, and social unions of village organisations (SUDVO) in addressing pasture management issues at six pilot jamoats
- ກ່ຽວກັບກິດໝາຍ (ສິດນຳໃຊ້ດິນ, ສິດນຳໃຊ້ນຳ): Limited clarity regarding responsibilities and lack of incentives for sustainable pasture management Treatment through the SLM Approach: MSDSP and PALM project members recommended the development of a pasture management law that addresses those legal constrains The existing land ownership, land use rights / water rights moderately hindered the approach implementation there is no law about pasture management in Tajikistan, therefore it was difficult to regulate the process
- ຄວາມຮູ້ກ່ຽວກັບການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍິ່ງ, ການເຂົ້າເຖິງການສະໝັບສະໝຸນ ທາງດ້ານວິຊາການ: technical knowledge about pasture management was lacking as during Soviet times people were not allowed to keep a lot of livestock Treatment through the SLM Approach: Community members of village organisations and relevant government experts were trained in various issues of pasture management

#### ການມສີ່ດົນຮຸດົມ 🗆 ລະເດັບາດຂອງພາກສຸດົນທ**ິກ**🗎 ວ**ອ**ງທ**ິ**ມສີ່ດົນຮຸດົມ

ພາລະບິດບາດຂອງພາກສ່ວນທືກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ທີ່ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ

ແມ່ນໃຜ / ພາກສ່ວນໃດ ທີເປັນເຈົ້າການ ໃນການ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີການ?	ລະບຸ ພາກສ່ວນທືກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ	ພັນລະນາ ບົດບາດ ໝ້າທື ຂອງພາກສ່ວນທືກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ
យฏก	Village organisations Only 20% of the participants were women, since men are responsible for managing the livestock, while women are concerned with livestock products only Elderly members of the communities were engaged in discussions on the possible solutions	
ය්ਊ[] ວຊາການນຄ[]ຄອງ ທ[ີນ[] ບບ[]ຍ[]/ ທ[][]ສາດტົນ ກະສົກტົ	Governmental agricultural advisors participated in the training.	
ພະນັກງານຂັ∐ສ∏ນກາƒຫຼ5ົາງ∏ ຜາໝ≣ົາງນະ[] ຍບາ≱ບ	Agrarian University in Jirgatol, Pamir Biological Institute	
pilot communities		

## ການລວບລວມເອົາຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນໃນທ້ອງຖືນ/ຊຸມຊົນທ້ອງຖືນ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ ແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ



Members of village organisations were involved in training and planning on pasture management, and actively participated in discussions The village organisations developed their own project ideas and submitted those proposals to MSDSP and other funders Land users were engaged in the monitoring and evaluation of the impacts of the implemented projects The Pamir-Biological Institute and the Institute of Botany under the Academy of Sciences were engaged in research and technical

#### ແຜ່ນວາດສະແດງ

## ການຕັດສີນໃຈໃນການເລືອກເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງທືດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

ການຕັດສິນ∏ ຈ∏ ດຍ **ຜ∐ຼີ** [ **ຊົ**ນຜ[ີ ] ຢູ່ການລິ | **ລົ**ດວົຍຕ⊡ຼ ອງ ຜฏ\_ - ເພື່ອ | -\_\_\_ ພາກສ່ຽນກ[ ວ**ຼ່**ຍງທັງ[ ດົ, [ັນສ່ຽນ[ ທີ່ຂອງວິທຫຼ້າງ[ ບບ**ສິ**່ງມັນຮ່ຽົມ ຜ໘∐ ວຊາໝັກຼົດคົນການຄມີຄອງ ທດີ່ນ∐ ບບໝົບກູ ມກົານຕິດຕາມປກົສາຫາລກັບ **ຜฏ ම**ූධිນ

**ภาับส**ิบ∏ จ**ม**ผมิฤาบ

consultations

- 🔃 ປະ🛮 🗓 🗎 ອກກະສານຄວາມຮຫຼື 🏻 ວັນ ການຄມູຄອງ ທຊີນ 🗎 ບບພຼືຍທູ້ (ຫ້ຫຼືຖານທ 🗎 ຊฏิย[ ນ**ການ**ິຕສິນ[ ϡ \_\_\_ ຜฏิท∏ ຮັບ ຈາກການຄົມຄວ∏ \_\_\_\_ປະສฏການສቯນບ[ກ໖ [ ລະດວາມຄິດ[້ໝ (ທຽ[້]້າ[]ປອກກະສາ)ນ
- ຊ 🛮 🗘ວຊ**ະແະ** 🖟 ພາະຫຼົນການຄມີຄອງ ດິນ 🗎 ບບໝົຍ**ງ**ຜູ້ 🗓 ວ
- ນັກການ 🛚 🗐 / ຜ $ar{b}$ pilot communities

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#### ກິດຈະກຳ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້ ແມ່ນເປັນພາກໜຶ່ງຂອງແນວທາງ

- ການສ§ງຄວາມສາມາດ / ການຝຼືກອຊົຮມົ
- ການບ**ຼີລາ**ນ] **ຫຼ**ືຄປ<sub>ື</sub>ປສາ
- ສະຖາບັນການສ@ງຄວາມ 🖺 🖺 🛮 ຂ໗ການພັດທະນາອტການຈັດຕັტ
- ຕິດຕາມກວດກາ 🛮 ລະປະ 🗎 🗓ຜ🗓
- ການຄ[]ຄວ[]

## ການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ / ຝຶກອິບຮີມ

#### ໄດ້ສະໜັບສະໜູນຝຶກອິບຮີມໃຫ້ ແກ່ພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້

**∏** ຜ**ฏ**ฏ **ຊົ**ນ

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ຊັດແຄດນາກຕຸນອູດຊູກ ການ**∐ັສ**ຕ໘ຈິງ

นอินนิอิ

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ໃນລະດັບດັງລຸ່ມນີ

ລະດັບພາກພ🏻

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🔲 ຫອຼົງຖີ່ມີ

ຫັฏສ[]ດ П

#### ນວາເອີ້ມຄູວຮູ້

Short training courses were provided for land user, field staff/agricultural advisors

## ການບໍລິການທາງດ້ານການໃຫ້ຄຳປຶກສາ

#### ໄດ້ຮັບການບໍລິການທາງດ້ານການ ໃຫ້ຄຳປຶກສາ

Name of method used for advisory service: Engineering support and technical consultations

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

🗌 ນ**ມ**ິທຊີອງຜ**ົ**ມຄົ🏻 ຊີ້ນ ສ 🛮 ນ 🗓 ຄວ 🖣

through trained experts

#### ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງຂອງສະຖາບັນ

#### ສະຖາບັນ ໄດ້ຮັບການສ້າງຄວາມ ເຮັມແຂງ

ข∏่ไม

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#### ຮູບແບບການສະໜັບສະໜູນ

ทาๆถ¶บทาบ∏็ฆ

🔳 ການສ§ງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ / ການຝ໘ືອບຼີຮົມ

ອ⊓ປະກອນ

## ອະທິບາຍສະຖາບັນ, ພາລະບົດບາດແລະຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບ, ສະມາຊິກ, ແລະອື່ນໆ.

#### ລາຍລະອຸລິດເພີ່ມເຕີມ

village organisations were trained

#### ການຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ປະເມີນຜົນ

economic / production aspects were regular monitored by project staff through observations; indicators: changes in economic benefits for households before and after implementation of project bio-physical aspects were regular monitored by project staff through observations; indicators: changes in vegetation coverage, edible grass species, etc. area treated aspects were regular monitored by project staff through observations; indicators: Established at the start of project implementation There were several changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation: Some areas were grazed although they should not have been, project staff then talked to the responsible people in the village to ask about the causes for this and to try and initiate changes in practice.

#### ການຄືນຄວ້າ ການວິ∐ ຈ∐ຮັບການຮັກສາຫቯຂ∐∐ປฏ ສັງຄມ Aimed at problem, option and impact assessment 🛮 ສດຖະສາd ການຕະຫ🖰 າດ ລະບฏິນິ ] ວດ Research was carried out on-farm \_\_\_\_ั**ท**\_ ນ \_ <u>โ</u>ยย pasture management ຶການສະ∐ັບສະ[ [ນທ**າໆົດ**ການ∐ັ໘ [ ລ**ະ**ສ∏ປະກອນຈາກພາຍນອກ ງິບປະມານປະຈຳປີ ໃນກິດຈະກຳ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງທືດິນແບບຍືນຍິງ ທືເປັນ ການບໍລິການ ຫຼື ສືງກະຕຸກຊຸກຍູ້ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້ ແມ່ນໄດ້ສະໝອງໂດຍຜູ້ນຳ ໃຊ້ທືດິນເອງ ສະກຸນເງິນໂດລາ ການສະ[້ບສະ] [ໝາງດອົນການ[ິ່ງ/ອ[ປະກອນສະ] ອງ[[ຫຫຼັນອົນອົນ < 2,000 Approach costs were met by the 2,000-10,000 🔳 ຫ∐ีดปี จญี 💆 following donors: international 10,000-100.000 ສິນ 🛮 💆 (PALM): 70.0%; national non-100,000-1,000,000 **ສິຖາ**[ງ[ ຫ∭ **ຍ**ິງມອີມີ[ government (MSDSP): 30.0% > 1.000.000 Precise annual budget: n.a. ພฏิຖານ∐ ຄາໝົງ: ∐ັ້£ົາຫາງ П bridges, shelters 🛮 ຮງງານຂອງໝົ🗗 🖫 🗒 🗓 ນ 🔳 ການອາສາ ລ[ ງ[ฏຂອາຫານ ຈฏีຍ[ ນ] ຫຼືສູ່ຄົ 🛮 ຊີ້ບການສະ[້ບສະ[ ໝຸປະກອນຄົນອນ ັການວັ∏ ຄາະ∰ກະທຽ 🛮 ລະສະຫ∏∏ບລວມ ຜົນກະທິບຂອງການນໍາໃຊ້ແນວທາງ 믈믘 ການຈັດຕັກປະຕິບັດ ວິທຫຼາງ ສາມາດຊຸຊົຍຜຽຼກີ[] - ຫຼີຄົນ [] ນການັດຕັກປະຕິບັດ [] ລະມ[າລ[ກຸສາ [້າທ[] ນ[] ໝີປານຄມຼີຄອງ ທຸຄີນ[] ບບນຼົຍຕູ[] ຄຼີໃ Reduced pressures on pastures in the vicinity of rural settlements П ການຈັດຕັກປະຕິບັດ ວິທຫຼາງ ສາມາດສອົງຄວາມ 🗀 📴 🗆 ຂຸທາງສັງຄມ 🛘 ລະ🛭 ສດຖະິກບ🖺 🗀 Elderly herders with improved access to health facilities ການຈັດຕັກປະຕິບັດ ວິທຫຼາງ ສາມາດປັບປ∏ປະຕິ ັນການຖຄືອງທດົນ / ສີດທິດ ນການໝົດ ໝົດມືນ ໜດ ຊົງຊອົນດ ນການັດຕັກປະຕິບັດ ດີ ທດ ນດ ຊົນປ່ນ 👚 🚺 📗 ຄ∐າຄອງຫດຼີ່ນ∏ ບບໝົຍ∏∏ ឰ️ໃ talks with the government were started to make way for a law on pasture management П Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach? Strong interest by other communities but limited financial means for replication ສື່ງກະຕຸກຊຸກຢູ່ໃຫ້ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ໃນການປະຕິບັດການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນ ຄວາມຍືນຍິງຂອງການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດກິດຈະກຳຂອງແນວທາງ **ຜฏิกิ**⊡ **ធ្**ฏิก ສາມາດຈັດຕັຖືປະຕິບັດຕາມ⊡ ນວຫາງ⊡ດອງທຸ∏ດຍປາດສະຈາກການ ແບບຍືນຍິງ 🔳 ການຜະລິດ🛮 🗓ຂ໓ ກฏ ລ 🗓ໝີ (ຄວາມສາມາດ), ການປັບປ ງฏ ឨฏe, ຜฏปะ 🗇 ຫຍຸດອັດຕາສ່ຽນ ถ[][]ม ມ[[**@**ໝິບູກ[ **@**π[ ຮັກ ຫ[[**ຜົພ**ຄວາມສ[] ງຂອງ[ິ**ນັ**ໝ ນ∐∏ໝາ ການຫ∏∏**ໝົ**ໝພາລະວ∏ ກ The village organisations have the responsibility to teach their ການຊ<sub>ື</sub>[ຄຣະ 🗎 ສູ / 📋 ສູອ 🛮 ດ 🗎 🔝 ມ community members ກດົລະບ ບ ລະລະບ ບກ(ສນອ ກ/ ການບັງຄັບ ឨ ກ∐ ດັສສສ∐ຄວາມກ6ີດັນທາງສັງຄມົ / ການຕິດຕ6ີ້ໝົຫາງສັງຄມົ ລວມ 🛮 📴 ນຄົກັນກັບການ 🔄 🖨 ນ 🗎 ຫລ 📗 ຄງການ ກ 🗓 / 🗎 🖨 ຂຄຼີຍ 📊 ຄວາມຮັບຮ[ທາງສ🕦 ວດສົມ

ການປັບປ∏ງຄວາມ🖫ງາມ

ພາສ∭ ລະກວາມ[ ⊠ຖ∏ສฏิถัดສິນທฏ

ການປັບປ ເຄວາມຮ∭່ ລະຄວາມສາມາດ ຂອງການຄມີຄອງ ທ່ຽນ ບບຍົຍ ຫຼື

# ບດົສະຫ∐∭ບລະບດົຮ[ ນທີ ຮັັບ

# ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທືດິນ ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ້ອນຂັ້ມູນເອງ

- Reduction of conflicts over resource use and strengthened social capital (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: utilise the improved social capital for addressing other pressing environmental and community development issues)
- Improved income from livestock provides a strong incentive for sustaining the established infrastructure (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: a proportion of the obtained income should be reinvested in maintenance e.g. through collection of user fees )
- Improved environmental conditions in the vicinity of rural settlements, and reduced labour inputs into livestock breeding (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: capitalise on those environmental improvements through the development of alternative income-generating activities such as bee-keeping and eco-tourism that will limit the need for further increases in livestock numbers)

#### ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມູມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ວິ່ທີການແກັໄຂແນວໃດ

# ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂັເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ້ອນຂ້າມູນ ເອງວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

- Improved access to new pastures and possible further increases in livestock numbers may lead to their degradation in the future Community members and village organisations have to make sure that the new pastures are being used in a sustainable manner e.g. through controlled grazing and pasture rotation, designation of nograzing areas in pristine forests in the vicinity of new pastures,
- The approach contributes to improve the well-being of the medium income groups of the communities in question, as accessing distant pastures is most often not a problem for the better-off, while the poor often have only limited or no livestock use as part of the generated additional income in the community for support of poor households
- The approach is economically beneficial but difficult to up-scale due to the high initial investment costs identify appropriate mechanisms for stimulating replication through relevant legal and policy incentives or alternative financing

## 🛮 ອກກະສານອົງອຽ

ນປກອວດອວກ Mizrob Amirbekov **Editors** 

ການທິບທວນຄືນ David Streiff Alexandra Gavilano Joana Eichenberger

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#### ການບັນຍາຍລາຍລະອຽດ ໃນຖານຂໍ້ມູນ ຂອງ WOCAT

https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/approaches/view/approaches\_2444/

#### ໍຂໍ້ມູນການເຊື່ອມໂຍງຂໍ້ມູນການຄຸ້ມຄອງການນໍາໃຊ້ດິນແບບຍືນຍິງ n.a.

ເອກກະສານ ແມ່ນໄດ້ອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກໂດຍ

ສະການັນ • Kyrgyzstan Mountain Societies Development Support Programme, Aga Khan Development Network (MSDSP KG) - រាពីពិព័រ \_ ญาม

- Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, Tajikistan (WB / PPCR)
- Sustainable Land Management in the High Pamir and Pamir-Alai Mountains (PALM Project / NCCR)

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