



Training of Trainers through expert (MSDSP Khorog)

Facilitation of community-based pasture management initiatives (ຕາຈິກິສະຕານ)

Mountain Societies Development Support Programme - Aga Khan Foundation

ຄຳອະທິບາຍ

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

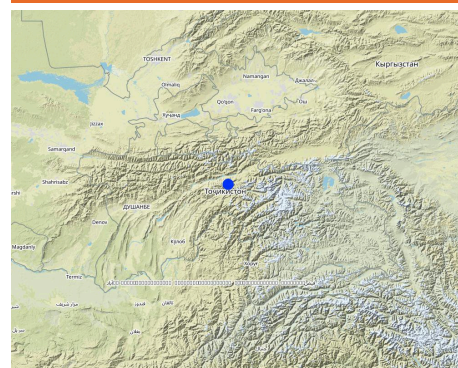
Aims / objectives: During the Soviet times land users in Tajikistan were allowed to keep very little livestock individually and this was mainly in the vicinity of rural settlements. The majority of the livestock were managed by collective agricultural farms, which utilised different seasonal pastures. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the previously state-owned 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 Jirgatal, 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.

ສະຖານທີ່



ສະຖານທີ່: Jirgatal, ຕາຈິກິສະຕານ

ການຄັດເລືອກພື້ນທີ່ ທີ່ອີງໃສ່ຂໍ້ມູນທາງພູມິສາດ

• 71.0, 38.999

ວັນທີເລີ່ມຕົ້ນ: 2009

ປີຂອງການສິ້ນສຸດ: n.a.

ປະເພດຂອງແນວທາງ

☐ ພູມິສາດ / ທຸກໆປະເພດ
☐ ການລົງທຶນ / ພູມິສາດ
☐ ພູມິສາດ / ພູມິສາດ
☐ ພູມິສາດ / ພູມິສາດ



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ໝາຍເຫດ / ຂອບເຂດ ຂອງ ນວທຳ ລະການປະຕິບັດກຮັກສາສິດທິ ວັດທະນະທຳ

ເປົ້າໝາຍ / ຈຸດປະສົງ ຫຼັກໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ

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 grazing, lack of infrastructure (bridges, roads, shelters), lack of knowledge about pasture management

ເງື່ອນໄຂທີ່ສະໜັບສະໜູນໃຫ້ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ບົນພື້ນຖານແນວທາງ

ເງື່ອນໄຂທີ່ເຊື່ອງຊ້ອນໃຫ້ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ບົນພື້ນຖານແນວທາງ

- **ມີຄວາມສາມາດ / ເຂົ້າເຖິງຊັບພະຍາກອນດ້ານການເງິນ 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 resources
- **ການກໍ່ຕັ້ງສະຖາບັນ:** 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
- **ກ່ຽວກັບກົດໝາຍ (ສິດນໍາໃຊ້ດິນ, ສິດນໍາໃຊ້ນໍ້າ):** 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 constraints 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 ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ, ການເຂົ້າເຖິງການສະໜັບສະໜູນ 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

ການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ ແລະ ຄຸນນະພາບຂອງພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ວຽກງານສູນກາງ

ພາລະບົດບາດຂອງພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ທີ່ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ

ແມ່ນໃຜ / ພາກສ່ວນໃດ ທີ່ເປັນເຈົ້າການ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີການ?	ລະບຸ ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ	ພັນລະນາ ບົດບາດ ໜ້າທີ່ ຂອງພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ
ຜູ້ປຸງ / ຊຸມ / ນັກວິຊາ / ຊຸມຊົນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ	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	
ຜູ້ປຸງ / ວຽກງານນະຄອນລາວ ທີ່ມີ / ບັນຍັດ / ທຸກໆສາດສະໜາ	Governmental agricultural advisors participated in the training.	
ພະນັກງານຂັ້ນສູງ / ນັກວິຊາ / ຜູ້ປຸງ / ບັນຍັດ	Agrarian University in Jirgatol, Pamir Biological Institute	
pilot communities		

	ບໍລິມະສິດ	ການປະຕິບັດ	ການອຸປະສັກ	ນອກ	ການຮ່ວມມື	ການເຊື່ອມຕໍ່	ຊ່ວຍ
ການສຶກສາ / ການຮ່ວມມື	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
ການວາງແຜນ	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
ການປະຕິບັດ	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
ຕິດຕາມກວດກາ / ການປະຕິບັດ	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Research	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

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.

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ບຸກຄົນທີ່ສ້າງຄວາມສະຫງົບ ລະຫວ່າງ ນັກ ສູ້ບ

- ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ
- ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ່ອນຂໍ້ມູນເອງ
- 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: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ
- ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ່ອນຂໍ້ມູນ 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 no-grazing areas in pristine forests in the vicinity of new pastures, etc.
 - 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

ໜ້າ ອອກກະສານສົ່ງອີງ

ການລວບລວມ Mizrob Amirbekov	Editors	ການທົບທວນຄືນ David Streiff Alexandra Gavilano Joana Eichenberger
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ວັນທີຂອງການປະຕິບັດ: May 12, 2011

ປັບປຸງລ່າສຸດ: Nov. 2, 2021

ບຸກຄົນທີ່ສ້າງຄັນ

Mizrob Amirbekov (mizrob.amirbekov@akdn.org) - ຜູ້ຊີ້ ວຊານກຸນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນ ບບຢູຍູ

Nevelina Pachova - ຜູ້ຊີ້ ວຊານກຸນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນ ບບຢູຍູ

ການບັນຍາຍລາຍລະອຽດ ໃນຖານຂໍ້ມູນ ຂອງ WOCAT

https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2444/

ຂໍ້ມູນການເຊື່ອມໂຍງຂໍ້ມູນການຄຸ້ມຄອງການນຳໃຊ້ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

n.a.

ເອກກະສານ ແມ່ນໄດ້ອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກໂດຍ

- ສະຖາບັນ
- Kyrgyzstan Mountain Societies Development Support Programme, Aga Khan Development Network (MSDSP KG) - ກູ້ດັດຕັນ
- ໜ້າ ເຫງານ
- 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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