



Community Directors of the Kalpavalli Cooperative at their monthly meeting (Timbaktu Collective)

Kalpavalli conservation approach: community-centred conservation of the commons (ອິນເດຍ)

Kalpavalli

ຄຳອະທິບາຍ

The Kalpavalli Community Conservation Area (KCCA) is a 6,500-acre (2,630 hectare) expanse of community-regenerated arid land located in the state of Andhra Pradesh in southern India. Over thirty years, participatory efforts have protected and restored this savannah ecosystem, with direct and indirect benefits to the community. This community-centred conservation of the commons is termed the Kalpavalli conservation approach.

The Kalpavalli conservation approach is renowned for its focus on restoring common lands through the efforts of a cooperative society based on a federation of village forest committees. Community members are the beneficiaries. Through this approach, 6,500-acres (2,630 hectare) of arid and severely degraded common lands, have been successfully rejuvenated over the past 33 years. An NGO, Timbaktu Collective, has facilitated the conceptualisation and implementation of the approach.

The primary stakeholders are marginalized community members, including Dalits (the socially disadvantaged lowest castes), who have traditionally been landless labourers and pastoralists. Timbaktu Collective has played a critical role in community mobilization, capacity-building, training, and documentation. The approach empowered the lower castes to participate actively in the decision-making process and enabled them to advocate for benefits from government programmes. However, the lack of absolute ownership of the common lands and the potential influence of private parties with vested interests remain challenges.

The programme offers social and technical support. Details of the approach and its key focusses are as follows:

1. Social

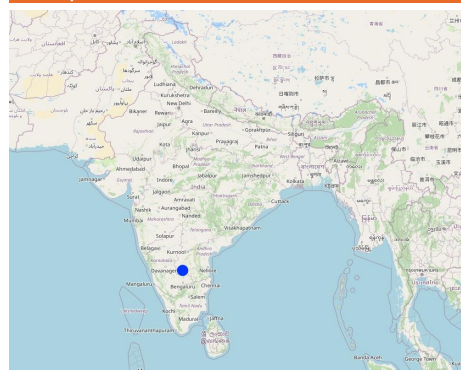
Livelihoods: The Kalpavalli area is officially designated by the government as "wastelands", a contentious term which is applied to lands which the government does not consider economically productive. These lands are technically administrated by the State Government, but in most cases are either ignored or given to companies to establish factories or industrial estates. However, the Kalpavalli conservation approach ensures that traditional grazing and usage rights by communities are recognised. This facilitates sustainable land use centred on grazing, harvesting of non-timber forest produce, and more. The approach further promotes community management of common resources, joint responsibility for land protection, access to income generation from minor forest produce – all based on sustainable resource management.

Ownership and rights to resources: Grazing lands are largely under the technical ownership of the government, where traditional usage rights are permitted but not awarded legal status. The main challenge here is uncertainty about long-term ownership and rights to access. The approach therefore aims to secure usage, control, and ownership rights for the local community users. This is enabled through the creation of a community cooperative. The NGO and the cooperative have together been exploring various legal options to secure community ownership of the land.

Participation: The approach relies on social and technical methods, emphasizing community engagement. Social techniques include street theatre, community outings, participatory discussions, and voluntary service ("Shramadhanam") to educate and mobilize the largely illiterate population.

Membership and monitoring: Members contribute an annual fee to access grazing and fuelwood collection. The approach includes policies for both protecting and monitoring common resources.

ສະຖານທີ່



ສະຖານທີ່: Anapaturam District, Andhra Pradesh, ອິນເດຍ

ການຄັດເລືອກພື້ນທີ່ ທີ່ອີງໃສ່ຂໍ້ມູນທາງພູມິສາດ
• 77.55676, 14.15407

ວັນທີເລີ່ມຕົ້ນ: 1992

ປີຂອງການສິ້ນສຸດ: n.a.

ປະເພດຂອງແນວທາງ

- ☐ ພື້ນເມືອງ / ຫ້ອງຖິ້ມ
- ☐ ການລິເລີ່ມ ພາຍໃນປະເທດ ທີ່ຜ່ານມາ / ນະວັດຕະກຳ
- ☐ ພາຍໃຕ້ໂຄງການ / ແຜນງານ
- ☒ Mixed using all three of the above

Organization development: Capacity-building, conflict resolution and organization management are facilitated through training and workshops.

Enterprise development: The community cooperative has launched eco-tourism initiatives to generate income, reinvesting profits into conservation efforts.

2. Technical

Restoration: The initial focus was on land protection, as common lands were degraded. In the initial years a key focus was on planting but then restoration work was modified as the land responded. Efforts have included protection from logging, creating firebreak lines, seed collection of native species, stream clearing, rotational grazing management, constructing rock-filled dams - and other watershed development work.

Protection of the commons: Stones were used to demarcate the land, and volunteer groups ("Vana Samrakshana Samithi") were established to prevent overgrazing and protect the area from uncontrolled fires.

Earthworks: Soil and water conservation measures such as rock-filled dams and earth bunds were introduced to reduce soil erosion and enhance groundwater recharge.

Research and management plans: Researchers helped map and share understanding of biodiversity. Biodiversity conservation, including both flora and fauna became a focus, with savannah ecology management plans developed.

Trees and vegetation: Initial attempts at using nurseries for propagation met with little success - and were replaced by seed broadcasting and propagation of local wild species. Seed huts were built to store seeds gathered from this indigenous vegetation.



Women community members engaged in seasonal collection of fodder, thatch and broom grass from the conservation area. (Timbaktu Collective)



Community forest watchers during a training session on research methods in the conservation area (siddharth rao)

ເປົ້າໝາຍຂອງແນວທາງ ແລະ ການປົກປັກຮັກສາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ

ເປົ້າໝາຍ / ຈຸດປະສົງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ

Water and Soil Conservation
Community-Led Conservation
Common Land Protection
Wildlife Conservation
Livelihood Generation
Empowerment of Local Communities

ເງື່ອນໄຂທີ່ສະໜັບສະໜູນໃຫ້ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ບົນພື້ນຖານແນວທາງ

- **ສັງຄົມ / ວັດທະນະທຳ / ມາດຕະຖານ ແລະ ຄຸນຄ່າທາງສາສະໜາ:** Cultural practises such as sramadhanam (volunteering physical labour for a common goal), vanabhojanam (feasts in the forest), Sacred Groves, Kattubaatu (group decisions and social agreements that everyone decides to honour)
- **ມີຄວາມສາມາດ / ເຂົ້າເຖິງຊັບພະຍາກອນດ້ານການເງິນ ແລະ ການບໍລິການ:** The most important factor to note, especially as a resource, was the Timbaktu campus serving as an active ecology lab. A lot of knowledge was transferred from this site to the hills of Kalpavalli. All the technologies implemented were done with locally available skills, labour and materials. Therefore, the costs were minimal.
- **ການກໍ່ຕັ້ງສະຖາບັນ:** The different technologies of the watershed concept such as gully plugs, greening, conservation, rock filled dams water flow delay and absorption were modified and adapted to this particular landscape thanks to having an institutional setting and back up. It served as an interface to acquire the knowledge and then systematically implement it on the field. Having the institutional setting also allowed for the technological interventions to be suggested to the Government bodies for watershed works. It also worked in the favour of the approach that institutionally as well, these were not only ideas or concepts shared but were also actively being worked on in the field, which added to its credibility.
- **ການຮ່ວມມື / ການປະສານງານຂອງຜູ້ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ:** The Community members (Forest Protection Committee) , the NGO, the Village level Panchayat, local Universities and the Government were all involved in these processes. If any of these actors did not cooperate then this approach would not have been possible. The larger goal of communities working towards ' greening' was what largely aided this collaboration between various actors to occur
- **ກ່ຽວກັບກົດໝາຍ (ສິດນໍາໃຊ້ດິນ, ສິດນໍາໃຊ້ນໍ້າ):** The concept of 'land use for the commons', village common lands.
- **ນະໂຍບາຍ:** That the Common lands were for use by the village and came under the Revenue Department which grants usage rights. This enabled all the works to be undertaken without any backlash from upper castes in the village. That the Sacred Groves come under the Endowment Lands, which also aided the protection of the wild lands surrounding them. The Village Panchayat in tandem with the BMC (Biodiversity Management Committees) are a newer

- body that by policy of the regional and national Government follows an International agreement on Local bodies having the onus of maintaining and protecting their local biodiversity. NREGA – employment guarantee scheme FFW – Food for Work scheme Watershed Scheme by the regional Government.
- **ການປົກຄອງທີ່ດິນ (ການຕັດສິນໃຈ, ການປະຕິບັດ ແລະ ຂັ້ນຕອນ):** Institution of the Forest Protection Committee as a Cooperative, creation of Community Management Plans with the help of experts, social norms such as 'Ummadi Bhoomi' – common land maintenance, clear roles and responsibilities of the various members of the committees.
 - **ຄວາມຮູ້ກ່ຽວກັບການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ, ການເຂົ້າເຖິງການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ທາງດ້ານວິຊາການ:** Having the NGO to play the role of facilitator and to interface with universities and donors allowed for the knowledge systems to be more easily shared and disseminated in field.
 - **ຕະຫຼາດ (ໃນການຊື້ວັດຖຸດິບ, ຂາຍຜະລິດຕະພັນ) ແລະ ລາຄາ:** Very low market dependence and very low market orientation as well. Local markets were easy to approach for sale of seasonal produce.
 - **ວຽກ, ມີກຳລັງຄົນ:** Definitely enabling as for the earthworks taken up by the members of the community, they received wages from various government schemes and grants raised by the NGO Timbaktu Collective. Hardly any machines were used so the large majority of the works done served as a livelihood for the members.
 - **ອື່ນໆ:** Repetition of the various technologies, such as trenches, rock filled dams, fire lines, seed collection and dibbling and so forth allowed for these methods to become part of the inhouse knowledge. Developing these packages of practises by the community members and team have perfected these technologies and can easily implement the process on field.

ເງື່ອນໄຂທີ່ເຊື່ອງຊ້ອນໃຫ້ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ບົນພື້ນຖານແນວທາງ

- **ສັງຄົມ / ວັດທະນະທຳ / ມາດຕະຖານ ແລະ ຄຸນຄ່າທາງສາສະໜາ:** Lack of agency for women, caste system
- **ມີຄວາມສາມາດ / ເຂົ້າເຖິງຊັບພະຍາກອນດ້ານການເງິນ ແລະ ການບໍລິການ:** Initially it was difficult for the members to raise capital/ group savings by themselves. In light of this, the NGO fundraised small amounts to help the works undertaken, especially for wages and salaries of members. Additionally, being a low priority landscape, (these swathes of land are even called 'wastelands') it was difficult to raise large amounts for restoration works as it did not at that time capture the imagination of the population nor the Government.
- **ກ່ຽວກັບກົດໝາຍ (ສິດນຳໃຊ້ດິນ, ສິດນຳໃຊ້ນ້ຳ):** Technically the land belongs to the Government. So even if the community actively works and restores it, even for 3 decades, the ownership will not rest with them. Here are a few examples in how this has proved to a hindrance so far: Land grab by private windmill companies Green tribunal windmill case, though won, did not get payment to the community Government granted sections of land to the Forest Department in the conservation area. Electricity Department granted area to lay high power cables through wolf and blackbuck habitat
- **ນະໂຍບາຍ:** Lack of understanding about the delicate nature of Grassland ecosystems and lesser known/ low priority landscapes Lack of information of how these landscapes actually impact and enable livelihoods for many sections of the lower castes in the community Demarcation of these lands as 'waste lands'
- **ການປົກຄອງທີ່ດິນ (ການຕັດສິນໃຈ, ການປະຕິບັດ ແລະ ຂັ້ນຕອນ):** Lack of legal ownership. Although the India state has a progressive Forest Rights Act, which can enable indigenous communities to gain access to traditional lands this does not apply to this region as the village members are not classified as "Tribals" as per Indian law. Very difficult to deal with encroachments or to get the external parties to comply with the conservation area's protection protocols. Legitimacy of ownership is always questioned due to this factor.
- **ຄວາມຮູ້ກ່ຽວກັບການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ, ການເຂົ້າເຖິງການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ທາງດ້ານວິຊາການ:** Distance of the Kalpavalli area, which is very rural. Until 2011, there were no roads as well and so anyone willing to do this work and share knowledge had to be able to hike and walk large distances to see the work being done.

ການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ ແລະ ບົດບາດຂອງພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງທີ່ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ

ພາລະບົດບາດຂອງພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ທີ່ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ

ແມ່ນໃຜ / ພາກສ່ວນໃດ ທີ່ເປັນເຈົ້າການ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີການ?	ລະບຸ ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ	ຜົນລະນາ ບົດບາດ ໜ້າທີ່ ຂອງພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ
ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ດິນໃນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ / ຊຸມຊົນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ	10 local village groups all from marginalised lower castes.	Watch and ward, land management and participatory processes.
ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງ ພາຍໃນຊຸມຊົນ	The Kalpavalli Tree Growers Cooperative (registered name) comprising over 250 members. Also referred to as the 'Cooperative or community Cooperative' in various places in this document.	Mobilisation, management and participatory processes.
ຜູ້ຊ່ຽວຊານ ການນຸ່ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ / ທີ່ປຶກສາດ້ານກະສິກຳ	Researchers, academics and university groups.	SLM technologies, trainings, data collection.
ນັກຄົ້ນຄວ້າ	inhouse and external ecologists and social scientists	documentation and SLM
ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງ ທີ່ບໍ່ຂຶ້ນກັບລັດຖະບານ	The timbaktu collective	ideation, catalyst, implementation, technical, administrative, financial and logistical support.
ອຳນາດ ການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ	Local Panchyath, District Collector, Block Education officer	legal owners of land, facilitate education and help with conflict management.
ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງ ສາກົນ	Interntional donor agencies	funding, monitoring and evaluation.

ການລວບລວມເອົາຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນໃນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ/ຊຸມຊົນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ ແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ

	ບໍ່ມີ ການປະຕິບັດ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນ ນອກ ການຮ່ວມມື ການນຳໃຊ້ເອງ		
ການເລີ່ມຕົ້ນ / ແຮງຈູງໃຈ	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	Village community members as well as the NGO team came together to understand land degradation and its impacts on the community. They started working on the watershed to conserve water.
ການວາງແຜນ	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	The community and NGO planned activities such as tree planting, grass seed dibbling, fire management. They collectively mobilised volunteers for this.
ການປະຕິບັດ	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	The community members and NGO partnered to implement all restoration work from the beginning of the project. They created a cooperative dedicated to the restoration of the selected common lands, hired the required labor as well as contributed voluntarily to the restoration activities. These are ongoing till date, including planting, protection, critical watering, fire and grazing management.
ຕິດຕາມກວດກາ / ການປະເມີນຜົນ	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	Daily monitoring of the commons is undertaken by the community watchers and community members work alongside any researchers who are monitoring or collecting data.
Research	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	All research is discussed in advance with the community directors and community watchers are part of the data collection process. research results are shared with the community.

Overview of the facilitation and information flow in the Kalpavalli Programme, excerpt from the Kalpavalli Management Plan



ການຕັດສິນໃຈໂດຍ

- ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ດິນຜູ້ດຽວ (ການລິເລີ່ມດ້ວຍຕົນເອງ)
 ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນຫຼັກ, ການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ໂດຍຜູ້ຊຸ້ວຊານ ການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນແບບຍິນຍາງ
 ✓ ພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງທັງໝົດ, ເປັນສ່ວນໜຶ່ງ ຂອງທີມທາງແບບບໍ່ສ່ວນຮ່ວມ
 ຜູ້ຊຸ້ວຊານ ຫຼັກດ້ານການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍິນຍາງ, ມີການຕິດຕາມປຶກສາຫາລືກັບຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້
 ທີ່ດິນ
 ຊຽວຊານ ສະເພາະດ້ານການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ດິນແບບຍິນຍາງຜູ້ດຽວ
 ນັກການເມືອງ / ຜູ້ນຳ

ການຕັດສິນໃຈບົນພື້ນຖານ

- ☐ ປະເມີນເອກກະສານ ຄວາມຮູ້ກ່ຽວກັບ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດີແບບຍືນຍົງ (ຫຼັກຖານທີ່ຊ່ວຍໃນການຕັດສິນໃຈ)
- ☐ ຜົນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບ ຈາກການຄົ້ນຄວ້າ
- ☒ ປະສົບການສ່ວນບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ຄວາມຄິດເຫັນ (ທີ່ບໍ່ເປັນເອກກະສານ)

ກິດຈະກຳ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້ ແມ່ນເປັນພາກໜຶ່ງຂອງແນວທາງ

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

៤. តើសេចក្តីបំភ្លឺសង្ខារនេះមានន័យអ្វី?

ພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງດັ່ງລ່ມນີ

- ✓ ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ດິນ
- ✓ ພະນັກງານພາກສະໜາມ / ທີ່ປຶກສາ

ຮູບແບບການຝຶກອົບຮົມ

- ✓ ການເຮັດຕົວຈິງ
- ✓ ຕົວຕໍ່ຕົວ
- ✓ ເນື້ອທີ່ສ່ວນທົດລອງ
- ✓ ກອງປະຊຸມ
- ✓ ຫຼັກສູດ

ກວມເອົາຫົວຂໍ້

Seed preservation and collection, grassland and rangeland management and ecology, wildlife conservation, bird watching, aquatic ecology, human-wildlife conflict, GIS basics, ecotourism, gender training, evolutionary biology.

ການບໍລິການທາງດ້ານການໃຫ້ຄໍາປຶກສາ

**ໄດ້ຮັບການບໍລິການທາງດ້ານການໃຫ້
ຄໍາປຶກສາ**

- ✓ ໃນພື້ນທີ່ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ດິນ
- ✓ ສນຄືນຄວ້າ

The NGO Timbaktu Collective makes coordinates and links the land users to specific expertise and advisor services as and when requested or required. this includes universities, other NGOs, researchers and government officials.

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງຂອງສະຖາບັນ

ສະຖາບັນ ໄດ້ຮັບການສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ

ບໍ່ມີ

ມີ, ໜ້ອຍໜຶ່ງ

ມີ, ພໍສົມຄວນ

ມີ, ຫຼາຍ

ໃນລະດັບດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້

✓

 ທ້ອງຖິ່ນ

ລະດັບພາກພື້ນ

ແຫ່ງຊາດ

ອະທິບາຍສະຖາບັນ, ພາລະບົດບາດແລະຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບ, ສະມາຊິກ, ແລະອື່ນໆ.

The Kalpavalli area is managed by the Kalpavalli Tree Grower's Cooperative Society which is a federation of 10 Vana Samrakshana (Forest Protection) Committees. Their primary role is the decentralized management of their common lands.

The VSCs and the Cooperative were established by the Timbaktu Collective, under the Andhra Pradesh State "Mutually Aided-Cooperative Act" to create participatory decision making processes in the villages for the common lands. The VSCs partner with the Timbaktu Collective for technical, administrative, financial and logistical requirements while they continue to function independently and in parallel to the local Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC). The BMC's are in essence the same members as the VSC, the difference is that the BMC are legal entities under the Biological Diversity Act of the central government. This was an act passed only in 2002. The NGO Timbaktu Collective has been finding different strategies to strengthen village institutions based on available laws. The Cooperative monitors the use of the Kalpavalli forests through its Watch and Ward policy. This encompasses field level forest watchers appointed by the VSCs and entrusted with the responsibility of overseeing a specific area. The forest Watchers undertake patrolling, monitor forest activities, seasonal NTFP collection and collaborate extensively with the NGO team members.

ລາຍລະອຽດເພີ່ມເຕີມ

ຮູບແບບການສະໜັບສະໜູນ

✓

 ທາງດ້ານການເງິນ

✓

 ການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ / ການຝຶກອົບຮົມ

✓

 ອຸປະກອນ

ການຄິດຕາມ ແລະ ປະເມີນຜົນ

There are internal and external processes to monitor and evaluate the project. The internal ones are, weekly, monthly and yearly team reviews by the Timbaktu Collective. The Cooperative Directors Meet every month to review progress and strategies. The timbaktu collective also organises for periodic monitoring and evaluation from external consultants on a case-by-case basis. External mentoring and evaluation is largely done by funding agencies on a yearly basis.

ການຄົ້ນຄວ້າ

ການວິໄຈໄດ້ຮັບການຮັກສາຫົວຂໍ້ໄປນີ້

✓

 ສັງຄົມ

✓

 ເສດຖະສາດ / ການຕະຫຼາດ

✓

 ລະບົບນິເວດ

ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ

From the year 2008, several formal research projects were taken up in the Kalpavalli area. One of the first was to do a physical walk along with marked locations along the BURUJULU (boundary markings) in order to make a GPS map. Post that, in 2013 there was a Biodiversity assessment done for both flora and fauna. Soon after a Wolf and Vulture questionnaire was carried out among land users and other community members to understand villager's mindsets towards these two threatened species. The findings, along with other smaller questionnaires were compiled into another research study and report that outlined a Management Plan for the Kalpavalli Cooperative. Fauna specific research with camera trapping and field notes allowed Researchers to establish Kalpavalli as a critical habitat and corridor, especially for the vulnerable Indian Grey Wolf.

Most of the research over the years was carried out by Independent Ecologists and Wildlife Biologists. Mr. Siddharth Rao, Naren Sreenivasan, Gautham Gollapalli and Joseph Vattakaaven are among the researchers who have done extensive work on the Kalpavalli approach.

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.

The NGO was and is funded by various donor agencies (international and national) as well as philanthropists. All funding information is published annually on www.timbaktu.org. With respect to Nrega and FFW the NGO served as the implementing agency chosen by the government. This was completed in the 2000s.

ການບໍລິການ ຫຼື ສົ່ງກະຕຸກຊຸກຍູ້ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້ ແມ່ນໄດ້ສະໜອງໂດຍຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທິດິນເອງ

✓

 ການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ທາງດ້ານການເງິນ / ອຸປະກອນ ສະໜອງໃຫ້ແກ່ຜູ້ນຳທິດິນ

✓

 ຫຼຸດປັດໄຈນຳເຂົ້າ

ສັນເຊື້ອ

✓

 ສົ່ງຮຽງໃຈ ຫຼື ເຄື່ອງມືອື່ນໆ

ເງິນສະໜັບສະໜູນອຸປະກອນ / ສະໜອງໃຫ້ຜູ້ຊົມໃຊ້ທິດິນ

The NGO Timbaktu Collective has raised grants to support salaries for watch and ward, holding meetings, purchasing equipment and other logistical support.

ແຮງງານ

NREGA and Food For Work Programmes

ແຮງງານຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທິດິນ

✓

 ການອາສາ

ລ້ຽງເຂົ້າ - ອາຫານ

ຈ່າຍເປັນເງິນສົດ

ງົບປະມານທາງສ່ວນ
ງົບປະມານເຕັມສ່ວນ

✓

ສົງຄະຕຸກຊຸກຍູ້ອື່ນໆ

The NREGA Act and The Food for work Government programme

ການວິເຄາະຜົນກະທົບ ແລະ ສະຫຼຸບລວມ

ຜົນກະທົບຂອງການນຳໃຊ້ແນວທາງ

ວິທີທາງ ຊ່ວຍຊຸກຍູ້ ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ, ໃນການປັບປຸງ ການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ ຂອງຜູ້ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ບໍ່?

Prior to the approach, these specific communities and castes were not involved in discussions or decisions based in and around their villages. Over the years, the land users feel all decisions regarding their common resources such as fodder, thatch grass, streams and waterways were all made in a participatory fashion, and led by the lower caste members.

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ມີ ຜ່ອນໜຶ່ງ
ມີ ຜ່ອນໜຶ່ງ
ມີ ຜ່ອນໜຶ່ງ
ມີ ຜ່ອນໜຶ່ງ

ການນຳໃຊ້ ວິທີທາງ ດັ່ງກ່າວນີ້ ສາມາດເປັນຫຼັກຖານ ທີ່ສະໜັບສະໜູນ ໃຫ້ການຕັດສິນໃຈໄດ້ບໍ່?

Yes. This was because of seeing the effects of various technologies taking shape on the landscape and then slowly increasing the area of the Commons that were added to be protected and nurtured. Photo documentation helped monitor and share results to make it easier to implement more evidence based decision making possible, especially for the illiterate community members. Researchers documenting and collecting data has helped this process.

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ມີ ຜ່ອນໜຶ່ງ
ມີ ຜ່ອນໜຶ່ງ

ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີທາງ ສາມາດຊ່ວຍຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ແລະ ບຳລຸງຮັກສາ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງໄດ້ບໍ່?

Yes. Having the support of the NGO team members to help oversee and propagate technologies allowed for more village groups to get involved in healing the lands closest to their area. This had various impacts such as mobilizing the community as well maintaining all records for any incentive-based work to be immediately reimbursed. This built trust as well to maintain the SLM technologies once implemented.

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ມີ ຜ່ອນໜຶ່ງ
ມີ ຜ່ອນໜຶ່ງ

ການນຳໃຊ້ ວິທີທາງ ສາມາດປັບປຸງ ການປະສານງານ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ທີ່ມີປະສິດທິພາບ ຂອງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງໄດ້ບໍ່?

Definitely. Having a strategic approach to the technologies meant that existing social norms and cultures were used in a participatory way. Examples are shramadaanam (voluntary work for a specific goal such as making making fire lines), desilting waterbodies in the dry season, putting out fires using existing techniques such as green palm fronds etc. If these methodologies were not used in a resourceful manner, all the technologies would have proved much more expensive to implement in field.

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ມີ ຜ່ອນໜຶ່ງ
ມີ ຜ່ອນໜຶ່ງ

ການນຳໃຊ້ ວິທີທາງ ສາມາດລະດົມ ຫຼື ປັບປຸງ ການເຂົ້າເຖິງຊັບພະຍາກອນ ການເງິນ ສຳລັບການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງໄດ້ບໍ່?

Prior to the approach, this land area was degraded and unmanaged for any returns, tangible and intangible. By starting the initial village groups, members put together small savings to carry out certain activities while the NGO also raised funds for the same. This process greatly helped to initiate and then continue to mobilize financial resources. Currently, the Eco tourism model also follows the same ideology of mobilizing funds for SLM in the area.

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ມີ ຜ່ອນໜຶ່ງ

ການນຳໃຊ້ ວິທີທາງ ສາມາດປັບປຸງຄວາມຮູ້ ແລະ ຄວາມສາມາດຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ໃນການປະຕິບັດ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງໄດ້ບໍ່?

Yes definitely. Building on a few existing technologies, the SLMs introduced were simple, practical and enabled community members to easily join in the process.

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ມີ ຜ່ອນໜຶ່ງ

ການນຳໃຊ້ ວິທີທາງ ສາມາດປັບປຸງຄວາມຮູ້ ແລະ ຄວາມສາມາດ ຂອງພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງໄດ້ບໍ່?

Village members who are not part of these committees were also impacted by these activities as awareness grew about restoration practises and methods to aid the process.

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ມີ ຜ່ອນໜຶ່ງ

ການນຳໃຊ້ ວິທີທາງ ສາມາດສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ ໃຫ້ສະຖາບັນການຈັດຕັ້ງ, ການຮ່ວມມື ລະຫວ່າງພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງບໍ່?

Yes definitely. The Cooperative approach intrinsically is a people led structure that is open to sharing knowledge and involving others in processes. The community, NGO, Government as well as other stakeholders such as migratory pastoralists, research organizations, farmer cooperatives, Cooperative of People with disabilities and local Government school children are all stakeholders with whom collaboration has been initiated and strengthened.

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ມີ ຜ່ອນໜຶ່ງ

ການນຳໃຊ້ ວິທີທາງ ສາມາດຫຼຸດຜ່ອນ ຂັ້ນຂັດແຍ່ງໄດ້ບໍ່?

Significantly. In the initial years conflicts arose between villages over shared resources such as fodder and thatch grass. These were resolved by interventions from the NGO members. In later years, conflicts with windmill owners, private quarry owners, political parties looking to grab land were all dealt with in a peaceful manner with dialogue and exerting land use rights at the fore.

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ມີ ຜ່ອນໜຶ່ງ
ມີ ຜ່ອນໜຶ່ງ

ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີທາງ ສາມາດສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ ທາງສັງຄົມ ແລະ ເສດຖະກິດບໍ່?

Yes significantly. Kalpavalli works in 10 villages and in these villages with the most socially and economically marginalized communities. The Village members as well as traditional migratory pastoralists make regular income as well as livelihood supports thanks to this approach. The land users feel that this approach has had both immediate as well as long term benefits for socially and economically backward groups.

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ມີ ຜ່ອນໜຶ່ງ
ມີ ຜ່ອນໜຶ່ງ

ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີທາງ ສາມາດປັບປຸງ ຄວາມສະເໝີພາບ ຂອງບົດບາດ ຍິງຊາຍ ແລະ ສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງໃຫ້ຜູ້ຍິງໄດ້ບໍ່?

In the initial years, men were reluctant to have women join the discussions in the 'male dominated' areas of the village where meetings usually took place. Women too were hesitant to participate in these gatherings. However, they were encouraged to join in, especially as they were the ones doing rounds to collect firewood and fodder for the homestead. Slowly, they got involved and today play an important role in the leadership. However, daily patrol, watch and ward work is not undertaken by them due to safety concerns. School girls were encouraged to join day long SLM activities such as seed broadcasting and collection which was absolutely not common before. Some members pointed out that gender equality trainings by the NGO opened their eyes to shared leadership and responsibility of the commons.

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ມີ ຜ່ອນໜຶ່ງ
ມີ ຜ່ອນໜຶ່ງ

ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີທາງ ສາມາດຊຸກຍູ້ ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນທີ່ເປັນຊາວໜຸ່ມ / ຄົນລຸ້ນໃໝ່ ໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງໄດ້ບໍ່?

Many members encourage their children to attend the camps and awareness workshops that the Ngo organize. The focus of these is on grassland biodiversity and ecosystems along with fun games, activities and cultural dances and songs that celebrate nature. These training camps has had several hundred children and youth attend and has fostered a strong connection with their wild and common lands

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ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີທາງ ສາມາດປັບປຸງ ປະເດັນການຖືຄອງທີ່ດິນ / ສິດທິໃນການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ທີ່ເຊື່ອງຊ້ອນໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງໄດ້ບໍ່?

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Land tenure was not impacted but user rights were strongly bolstered. Community members never undertook measures to heal the land while it was just listed as the Commons. Since this approach, the fact that the land was restored and proved to become a massive resource for the community definitely improved user rights. As for tenure, it still comes under the Government.

ການນຳໃຊ້ ວິທີທາງ ໄດ້ປັບປຸງ ການຄ້າປະກັນສະບຽງອາຫານ ຫຼື ປັບປຸງໂຄສະນາການໄດ້ບໍ່? ☐☐☐✔
Community members interviewed for this case study pointed out two distinct ways in which the approach has led to food security. One is that the protection and management of the streams and the check-dams has ensured that the watershed works well every monsoon with sufficient water collection in the big lakes downstream. The water from here is used by the farming community to grow a variety of greens and vegetables that are then mostly sold locally in the village itself. The other factor they pointed out was that abundance of fodder for small ruminants has ensured that meat consumption, especially of free-range goat and sheep mutton has been possible thanks to this approach. In other villages, poorer sections of the community have no other protein source than to buy cheaper farmed 'broiler chicken' meat, which is weak in nutrition and pumped with a lot of steroids and antibiotics.

ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີທາງ ສາມາດປັບປຸງ ການເຂົ້າເຖິງຕະຫຼາດໄດ້ບໍ່? ☐☐✔☐
In this regards, the traditional market access for NTFP was strengthened. Livelihoods from seasonal broom grass collection, thatch grass, palm fronds for mats and basket weaving, wild berries and various flora for ethno- veterinary preparations have all been helped. The collection and sale of these have certainly increased the access to markets for these sections of the community, especially women from the lower castes. Additionally, market-based solutions such as an eco-tourism venture withing the conservation area is up and running. This provides revenue to the Coopertive from tourist who visit the restoration site. All this work in relation to markets has been led by the Timbaktu Collective.

ການນຳໃຊ້ ວິທີທາງ ໄດ້ປັບປຸງ ການເຂົ້າເຖິງນ້ຳ ແລະ ສາຂາພິບານໄດ້ບໍ່? ☐☐☐✔
Access to water yes. Sanitation not necessarily as that comes under the management of the Municipality of the local government bodies. The SLMs in the approach have had a massive impact on consistent water levels in the entire watershed as well as recharging the underground aquifers.

ການນຳໃຊ້ ວິທີທາງ ໄດ້ປັບປຸງ ການນຳໃຊ້ແຫຼ່ງພະລັງງານ ແບບຍືນຍົງຫຼາຍຂຶ້ນບໍ່? ☐☐☐✔
As a lot of the SLMs were taken from the Timbaktu handbook, solar powered spaces were a big take away. All infrastructure in the Kalpavalli area is solar powered

✔ ການຜະລິດເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ

✔ ກຳໄລເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ (ຄວາມສາມາດ), ການປັບປຸງຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ, ຜົນປະໂຫຍດ, ອັດຕາສ່ວນ

✔ ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນດິນເຊື້ອມໂຊມ

✔ ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຄວາມສ່ຽງຂອງໄພພິບັດ

☐ ການຫຼຸດຜ່ອນພາລະວຽກ

✔ ການຊຳລະເງິນ / ເງິນອຸດໜູນ

☐ ກິດລະບຽບແລະລະບຽບການ (ລະອຽດ) / ການບັງຄັບໃຊ້

✔ ກຽດສັກສີ, ຄວາມກົດດັນທາງສັງຄົມ / ການຕິດຕໍ່ກັນທາງສັງຄົມ

☐ ລວມເຂົ້ານຳກັນກັບການເຄື່ອນໄຫວ / ໂຄງການ / ກຸ່ມ / ເຄືອຂ່າຍ

✔ ຄວາມຮັບຮູ້ ທາງສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ

✔ ພາສີ ແລະ ຄວາມເຊື່ອຖື, ສົມບັດສິນທຳ

✔ ການປັບປຸງ ຄວາມຮູ້ ແລະ ຄວາມສາມາດ ຂອງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

✔ ການປັບປຸງຄວາມງົດງາມ

✔ ການຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຂີ້ຂັດແຍ່ງ

ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ສາມາດຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຕາມແນວທາງໄດ້ເອງບໍ່ (ໂດຍປາດສະຈາກການສະໜັບສະໜູນຈາກພາກສ່ວນພາຍນອກ)?

☐ ບໍ່ມີ

☐ ແມ່ນ

✔ ບໍ່ແນ່ນອນ

ບົດສະຫຼຸບ ແລະ ບົດຮຽນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບ

- ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ**
- livelihood generation
 - participatory approaches
 - A sense of ownership and purpose in the community members towards the land
 - Hope and optimism - from seeing forest hand what collective actions on degraded lands can turn into
- ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ້ອນຂໍ້ມູນເອງ**
- Practical approaches with direct benefits
 - Low cost and highly reliable interventions
 - Ownership and community mobilization by members playing an active role
 - A local NGO collaborating with the community for a globally relevant body of work.

- ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ**
- Legal ownership not in their favour Government granting special status for land management to the Community based organization
 - Not having a significant immediate economic return Further RnD and enterprise development
- ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ້ອນຂໍ້ມູນເອງວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ**
- Land ownership and tenure not with community First and foremost would be a legal agreement granting Management Rights to the Federation by the Government which would help the community protect their commons from other private agencies, political parties and encroachment.
 - Not having a significant immediate economic return for the community members apart from the wages and now more recently the Eco tourism venture. There is a concern that the next generations would not be as enthusiastic without having significant economic returns. Establishing more revenue generating streams within the approach. There are steps being made to launch more enterprises such as a native flora nursery and products such as ethno-vet preparations.

ວັນທີຂອງການປະຕິບັດ: Oct. 20, 2023

ປັບປຸງລ່າສຸດ: Dec. 18, 2023

ບຸກຄົນທີ່ສໍາຄັນ

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ການບັນຍາຍລາຍລະອຽດ ໃນຖານຂໍ້ມູນ ຂອງ WOCAT

https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_6931/

ຂໍ້ມູນການເຊື່ອມໂຍງຂໍ້ມູນການຄຸ້ມຄອງການນໍາໃຊ້ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

n.a.

ເອກກະສານ ແມ່ນໄດ້ອໍານວຍຄວາມສະດວກໂດຍ

ສະຖາບັນ

- Adavi Trust (Adavi Trust) - ອິນເດຍ
- Arugu (Arugu) - ອິນເດຍ
- G20 Global Land Initiative (GLI)

ໂຄງການ

- G20 Global Land Initiative (GLI) Course (GLI Course)

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