

School teachers establishing and testing different barreirs in gulley to plug (Daler Domullojonov (14, Giprozem st., Dushanbe, Tajikistan))

Village school participation and involvement (Тажикистан)

Чалб ва иштироки мактаби деха

тодорхойлолт

A competitive tendering process for project grant money to implement identified SLM practices within a community, and on completion of the implementation activities the village school will be assigned ownership and responsibility for the maintenance and sustainability.

Aims / objectives: The objective of the approach is to find a mechanism by which you can involve large sections of the community, allocate land for the communities benefit, provide a mechanism for long term maintenance, and establish a demonstration area for cross site visits and educational training.

Methods: Several methods were employed to implement the approach, these included community and local government workshops, seminars on proposal writing followed by subsequent proposal development in conjunction with local experts and community mobilization. The project staff used the approach to train active community members on suitable land management practices that would benefit identified degraded lands and develop sustainable competitive proposals to be reviewed by a selection panel. The community was encouraged to provide substantial input into the funding of their proposed project if they wanted to be successful. A predetermined condition was set on awarded grants that the degraded land had to be officially allocated to the school for a twenty year period.

Stages of implementation: The INGO Welthungerhilfe announced a competition amongst the local communities in one region to submit project proposals for addressing community environmental problems. The local government were involved from the outset, were encouraged to help suggest communities that should compete. The communities were provided with workshops on how to develop sustainable land management proposals with support from local agronomists. The proposals had to outline the commitment of the community, the area of land to be re-established and how, and finally the level of community contribution towards the project. The terms of the competition dictated that the area of rejuvenated land would be officially signed over to the school for a period of twenty year and the school community would thereby be responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of the land and entitled to invest any profits back into the school, hence indirectly supporting many families in the community. The projects were selected based on a predetermined criterion and the winning projects received part funding in the form of fuel, machinery, fencing etc upto 50% of the final costs. The people were mobilised to implement the project though a community day of action know as a 'Hashar' and on completion the school assumed responsibility for the plot of land.

Role of stakeholders: Although the approach is project driven it required buy in from the local authorities, and the heads of collective dehkan farms who dedicate land use right to village schools, however it was the school community that had to be the real driving force to see the proposal developed into a tangible outcome.

БАЙРШИЛ



Байршил: Khovaling / Dorobi, Tajikistan / Khatlon, Тажикистан

Сонгосон байршлуудын газарзүйн холболт

• 68.99736, 38.00004

Эхлэх огноо: 2

Төгсөх жил: 2009

Арга барилын төрөл

- уламжлалт / уугуул
- Сүүлийн үеийн орон нутгийн санаачлага / шинэчлэл
- 🔽 төсөл / хөтөлбөр дээр үндэслэсэн

Арга барилын үндсэн зорилго, зорилт

The Approach focused mainly on SLM with other activities (Community initiated SWC activities realised with involvement of village school, holistic approach,)

environmental restoration by community involvement. to prevent soil erosion, gulley expansion and land degradation; to convert barren land to agroforestry system. to create capacity of villagers and young generation to protect environment and effective use of locally available natural resources.

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: Poor land management practices compounded by a lack of knowledge and funds that have resulted in continued land degradation and loss of fertility.

Тухайн Арга барилын хүрээнд нэвтрүүлсэн Технологийг хэрэгжүүлэхэд дэмжлэг болох нөхцлүүд

• Хууль, эрхзүйн хүрээ (газар эзэмшил, газар, ус ашиглах эрх): The existing land ownership, land use rights / water rights greatly helped the approach implementation: The state were very supportive of the allocation of land to the schools.

Тухайн Арга барилын хүрээнд нэвтрүүлсэн Технологийг хэрэгжүүлэхэд хүндрэл учруулах нөхцлүүд

- Санхүүгийн нөөц, үйлчилгээний хүртээмж / боломж: Limited availability of funds Treatment through the SLM Approach: Project provided support funding to match contributions provided by the community.
- Хууль, эрхзүйн хүрээ (газар эзэмшил, газар, ус ашиглах эрх): There were no formal documented land user rights on the land selected for the implementation of technologies. Treatment through the SLM Approach: Before the implementation started the plot of land was officially assigned to the school for a period of 20 years.
- **ГТМ-ийн талаарх мэдлэг, техникийн дэмжлэг авах боломж**: There is a lack of technical knowledge within the community. Treatment through the SLM Approach: A series of cross visits and practical trainings were organised by the project to neighboring communities.
- Ажлын багтаамж, хүн хүчний нөөц бололцоо: There is extensive work required in the successful implementation and maintenance of the chosen technologies. Treatment through the SLM Approach: The plot was divided into 3 parts to assign specific responsibilities.

ТАЛУУДЫН ОРОЛЦОО БА ҮҮРЭГ

Арга барилд оролцогч талууд болон тэдгээрийн үүрэг

Ямар оролцогч талууд / хэрэгжүүлэгч байгууллагууд арга барилд оролцож байсан бэ?	Оролцогч талуудыг тодорхойлно уу	Оролцогч талуудын үүргийг тайлбарлана уу
Орон нутгийн газар ашиглагч / орон нутгийн иргэд	Community members and farmers	Mainly heavy activities like organic fertilizers carry, ploughing and planting was carried by males. Women supported with feeding of workers. All interested community members were involved in all stages of activities implementation and final beneficiary of action is school.
ГТМ-ийн мэргэжилтэн/ хөдөө аж ахуйн зөвлөх	The approach was designed by international experts with input from national specialists Project technical staff, advisor	
Багш/ сурагч/ оюутан	School teacher	
ТББ	WHH project staff	
Орон нутгийн захиргаа	Head of jamoat (sub district), and village head	

Тэргүүлэх байгууллага

local authorities and project staff

Арга барилын янз бүрийн үе шатанд орон нутгийн газар ашиглагчид / бүлгүүдийг татан оролцуулах



community members leading by teacher presented project proposal to receive support of project realization to WHH project teachers together with project staff look through and updated plan in the beginning it was really good and active labor and in-kind contribution of activity, once additionally in cash contribution was required teacher continued alone joint (project staff and villagers) monitoring of activities were realized

joint (project staff and villagers) monitoring of activities were realized during activities implementation and finalizing



ТЕХНИКИЙН ТУСЛАЛЦАА, ЧАДАВХИ БИЙ БОЛГОХ БОЛОН МЭДЛЭГИЙН МЕНЕЖМЕНТ

Дараах үйл ажиллагаа эсвэл үйлчилгээ нь арга барилын нэг хэсэг болсон

Чадавхи бэхжүүлэх/сургалт

ГТМ-ийн мэргэжилтэн дангаараа улс төрчид / удирдагчид

- Зөвлөх үйлчилгээ
- Институцийг бэхжүүлэх (байгууллагын хөгжил)
- Мониторинг ба үнэлгээ
- Судалгаа 1

Чадавхи бэхжүүлэх / сургалт

Дараах сонирхогч талуудад

сургалт хийсэн

Сургалтын хэлбэр 1 Ажил дээр



фермерээс -фермер үзүүлэнгийн талбай Олон нийтийн уулзалт курс дамжаа

Хамарсан сэдэв

Advisory service is guite adequate to ensure the continuation of land conservation activities; heads of

Proposal writing, soil conservation techniques and cross site visits.

Зөвлөх үйлчилгээ

Зөвлөх үйлчилгээ үзүүлсэн Газар ашиглагчийн талбай дээр

Тогтмол төвд

Мониторинг ба үнэлгээ

area treated aspects were regular monitored by project staff through observations; indicators: covered area no. of land users involved aspects were ad hoc monitored by land users through observations; indicators: progress of used technics technical aspects were regular monitored by land users through observations; indicators: None management of Approach aspects were ad hoc monitored by project staff through observations; indicators: None There were no 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: Check dams with plastic sacks were covered after observing short durability, The size of contour trenches were adjusted after rainy season, additionally to rain water harvesting pounds establishment of conservation pound was added upstream

jamoat (sub district), collective dehkan farm and village

Судалгаа

Судалгаа нь дараах сэдвийг хамарсан

Социологи Эдийн засаг/ зах зээл Экологи

Research was carried out on-farm

- Технологи 1

САНХҮҮЖИЛТ БОЛОН ХӨНДЛӨНГИЙН МАТЕРИАЛЛАГ ДЭМЖЛЭГ

ГТМ-ийн бүрэлдэхүүн хэсгийн жилийн төсөв ам.доллараар

< 2.0002,000-10,000 10,000-100,000 100,000-1,000,000 > 1,000,000

Approach costs were met by the following donors: local community / land user(s) (labour, poles for fence, seedlings of trees and shrubs, seeds of grains, rent of tractor): 60.0%; international

Газар ашиглагч нарт дараах урамшуулал, үйлчилгээг үзүүлсэн

- Газар ашиглагчдад санхүүгийн / материаллаг дэмжлэг үзүүлсэн 1 Тодорхой хөрөнгө оруулалтанд нөхөн олговор олгох \checkmark
- Бусад урамшуулал, хэрэгсэл

Газар ашиглагчдад санхүүгийн болон материаллаг дэмжлэг үзүүлэх

In the implementation EC TACIS financed the Welthungerhilfe project support in form of materials and seeds Хөдөө аж ахуй: Үр, үрсэлгээ	 хасэгчлэн санхүүждэг Бүрэн санхүүждэг
Хөдөө аж ахуй: Үр, үрсэлгээ: Бордоо	 Image: A set of the set of the
seedlings	

Газар ашиглагчаас гаргасан хөдөлмөр хүчний зардал

сайн дурын

- хоол хүнсээр ажилладаг
- бэлэн мөнгөөр төлдөг

бусад материаллаг дэмжлэгээр шагнагдсан

НӨЛӨӨЛЛИЙН ДҮН ШИНЖИЛГЭЭ БА ДҮГНЭЛТ	
Арга барилын үр нөлөө	
Арга барил нь ГТМ-ийн технологийг хэрэгжүүлж, хадгалахад газар ашиглагчдад тусласан уу? First of all the approach was discussed with all community members.	Yryй Тийм, бага зэрэг Тийм, зарим 、 Тийм, их
Арга барил нь эмзэг бүлгийнхнийг нийгэм, эдийн засгийн хувьд чадавхижуулсан уу? The project was focused on providing for the communitz schools.	
Арга барил нь ГТМ-ийн технологийг хэрэгжүүлэхэд саад учруулсан газрын эзэмшил / ашиглах эрхийг сайжруулахад чиглэсэн үү? The problem is unlikely to be overcome in the near future.	 Image: A set of the set of the
Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach? The approach was implemented in another 15 communities.	

Газар ашиглагчид ГТМ хэрэгжүүлэх болсон үндсэн шалтгаан Арга барилын хүрээнд хэрэгжүүлсэн үйл ажиллагааны үйлдвэрлэл нэмэгдсэн

- Ашиг нэмэгдсэн (боломж), зардал-үр ашгийн харьцаа сайжирсан 1 Газрын доройтол буурсан
- Гамшигийн эрсдэл буурсан Ажлын ачаалал бууруулсан
- 🗾 төлбөр / татаас

дүрэм журам (торгууль) / сахиулах

- нэр хүнд, нийгмийн дарамт / нийгмийн холбоо
- Сүлжээ/ бүлэг төсөл/ хөдөлгөөнд гишүүнээр элсүүлэх
- Байгаль орчны ухамсар
- зан заншил, ёс суртахуун
- ГТМ-ийн мэдлэг, туршлага дээшилсэн
- гоо зүйн сайжруулалт
- зөрчилдөөнийг бууруулах
- well-being and livelihoods improvement

ДҮГНЭЛТ, СУРГАМЖ

Давуу тал: газар ашиглагчийн бодлоор

- Additional income source for school budget. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Pupils could be taught how to optimise the use of the land.)
- Improvement in the quality of land and has reduced the risk from natural disasters. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: The technologies could be adapted as the land improves in the future.)

Давуу тал: эмхэтгэгч эсвэл бусад мэдээлэл өгсөн хүмүүсийн бодлоор

• A major problem was to connect the land tenure with the final beneficiaries within the community. This issue was solved through handing over all rights to village school. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: The approach may benefit from the involvement of legal land specialist.)

тогтвортой байдал

Газар ашиглагчид арга барилаар дамжуулан хэрэгжүүлсэн арга хэмжээг тогтвортой үргэлжлүүлж чадах уу (гадны дэмжлэггүйгээр)?

Ē

- Үгүй Тийм
- 🗸 Тодорхойгүй

Сул тал/ дутагдал / эрсдэл: газар ашиглагчийн бодлоордаван туулах боломжууд

It required continuously cultivation activities in the beginning. The community became tired of volunteering after several days. Responsible person /s has to be in charge to mobilise the people

Сул тал/ дутагдал / эрсдэл: эмхэтгэгч эсвэл бусад мэдээлэл өгсөн хүмүүсийн бодлоордаван туулах боломжууд

• In the beginning the school did not benefit too much. Additional crops can be planted

- It is a low cost, holistic, approach involving all community through village school. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: It could be further enhanced with extra support of local authorities)
- The approach provides a source of income for the school and provides a place of learning for the children. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Further sites with different SLM practices coul dbe developed into school demonstration plots.)

СУУРЬ МЭДЭЭЛЭЛҮҮД

Эмхэтгэгч Daler Domullojonov	Хянан тохиолдуулагчид	Хянагч David Streiff Alexandra Gavilano Joana Eichenberger
Баримтжуулсан огноо : 09 4-р сар 2011	Сүүлийн шин	іэчлэл : 02 11-р сар 2021
Мэдээлэл өгсөн хүн Daler Domullojonov (dalerd@list.ru) - ГТМ мэр	гэжилтэн	
WOCAT мэдээллийн сан дахь бүрэн тод https://qcat.wocat.net/mn/wocat/approaches/	•	
Холбогдох ГТМ мэдээлэл тодорхойгүй		
Баримтжуулалтыг зохион байгуулсан		
Байгууллага • Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. (Welthunge Төсөл • Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, Tajiki		
Гол сурвалж баримт сэлт • Final narrative report of EC Contract # 144	-912: Welthungerhilfe project in Temurmal	ik district

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

© (†) (\$) (9)