



Members of the Land Management Group in Drunggoenpa chiong, Radhi Geog, Trashigang Dzongkhag (Hans van Noord)

Land Management Group (Butão)

Phazhing Zinchung Tshogpha (Dzobgkha)

DESCRIÇÃO

Land Management Group uniting all households in a community to plan and implement SLM and cash-generating activities

Aims / objectives: A Land Management Group (LMG) unites all households of a village and aims to advocate, plan and implement SLM activities, based on the land-based issues of that particular community. The LMG has formal by-laws, drafted interactively with the community, and has its own group saving account, as access to credit and proper savings is still a real constraint in remote areas. A first LMG was started in 2008 in Drunggoenpa chiong in Radhi geog, Trashigang Dzongkhag, East-Bhutan. The idea for the LMG was based on pioneering work of the Renewable Natural Resource Research Centre Bajo, Wangdue Dzongkhag, in Salami chiong, Dagana Dzongkhag.

Methods: In an effort to reinforce the social cohesion of communities and to improve the efficiency of planning for implementing SLM interventions, SLMP has initiated Land Management Groups. A LMG is considered very useful to overcome one of the main constraints of SLM implementation in Bhutan: labour-shortage. Many individual households have a growing lack of labour and therefore difficulties to implement labour-intensive SLM activities such as terracing, stone bunding or afforestation work.

Stages of implementation: LMGs are especially suitable for smaller communities, where households live relatively close to each other and have a good community bond. Instead of inter-acting with many individual households separately, the extension staff can also target their services, such as training programmes and technical guidance, to the group. The Drunggoenpa LMG was supported in their group formation process with regular meetings and took part in the annual participatory SLM action plan-ning for the chiong, identifying key land-based problems, their causes and possible SLM interventions. Implementation of these SLM activities, such as grass strip establishment, stone check dam construction, group private forest establishment, vegetable production and tree and bamboo plantation, was carried out in a labour-sharing approach. Pooling labour in the group, all the land of the group members is converted or treated.

Role of stakeholders: This enables vulnerable families including single-headed households and the poorest-of-poor, to participate and get access to more labour-intensive SLM interventions. Apart from the pure SLM interventions, attention is given to cash-generating activities such as vegetable production and potato cultivation, to enhance the livelihoods of the farmers.

Other important information: Costs of forming a LMG including implementation of a series of SLM activities at the village level are limited (less than US\$2,000 annually).

LOCALIZAÇÃO

Localização: Trashigang Dzongkhag, Radhi geog, Drung Goempa Chiong, Butão

Geo-referência de locais selecionados

- n.a.

Data de início: 2008

Ano de término: 2012

Tipo de abordagem

- ☐ Tradicional/Indígena
- ☐ Iniciativa/Inovação local recente
- ☒ Baseado em projeto/programa



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View of a steep slope area treated with grass strips by the group members in a labour-sharing approach (Hans van Noord (Schoutenkamp 43 Heteren The Netherlands))

OBJETIVOS DE APROXIMAÇÃO E AMBIENTE PROPÍCIO

Principais metas / objetivos da abordagem

The Approach focused mainly on SLM with other activities (vegetable production, potato production for cash income generation)

- To overcome labour constraints of labour-intensive SLM activities by working in a group, becoming more time-efficient
- To enhance the community bond and give access to all households to SLM activities

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: - Severe land degradation in the village through landslides and surface erosion on very steep dryland

- Overgrazing by cattle, causing crop damage and forest degradation
- Lack of timber as result of forest degradation and deforestation

Condições que permitem a implementação da Tecnologia(s) aplicada(s) sob a Abordagem

- **Quadro jurídico (posse de terra, direitos de uso da terra e da água):** The existing land ownership, land use rights / water rights greatly helped the approach implementation: All group members own land and this is a great help to implement SLM activities as there is a great sense of ownership.

Condições que dificultam a implementação da Tecnologia(s) aplicada(s) sob a Abordagem

- **Normas e valores sociais/culturais/religiosos:** Labour-intensive SLM activities are potentially excluding vulnerable households from access to SLM support Treatment through the SLM Approach: Group approach enables the inclusion of all households, making use of labour-sharing
- **Carga de trabalho, disponibilidade de força de trabalho:** Labour-intensive character of some of the SLM interventions Treatment through the SLM Approach: Labour-sharing approach in group eases constraint, even for vulnerable and single-headed households

PARTICIPAÇÃO E PAPEL DAS PARTES INTERESSADAS ENVOLVIDAS

Partes interessadas envolvidas na abordagem e seus papéis

Que partes interessadas/órgãos de implementação estavam envolvidos na abordagem?	Especifique as partes interessadas	Descreva o papel das partes interessadas
Usuários de terra/comunidades locais	group with local by-laws	No gender bias; women are equally participating in more physically demanding activities, such as ploughing. Yes, little. All community households are participating in the land management group, including some female headed and poorest households.
Especialistas em GST/ consultor agrícola		
Governo local	Local government (geog and chiog level)	
Governo nacional (planejadores, responsáveis pelas decisões)		

Agência líder

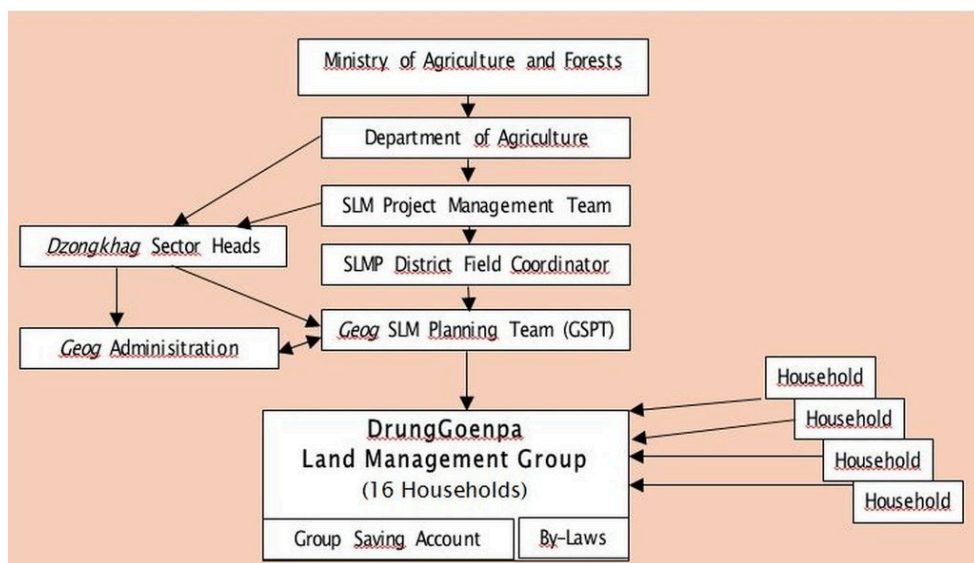
Initial idea was developed after field visit by community members and Geog SLM Planning Team (GSPT) to Selamji Land Management group in Dagana Dzongkhag.

Envolvimento do usuários de terra/comunidades locais nas diferentes fases da abordagem

	Nenhum	Passivo	Apoio externo	Participativo	Automobilização	
Iniciação/motivação				✓		Community members were inspired by visit to Salamji, a SLM focal village in Dagana Dzongkhag and advocated a similar approach in their village
Planejamento				✓		Participatory SLM action planning, annually, to discuss land based issues, causes and potential SLM interventions
Implementação				✓		Range of SLM interventions such as grass strip establishment, stone check dam construction, group private forest plantation etc. technical guidance by local extension staff
Monitoramento/avaliação				✓		Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation meetings with geog extension staff and members of the municipality administration; includes regular insight in group saving account balance and status for transparency
Research	✓					

Fluxograma

Organisation chart of the Land Management Group



Autor: Hans van Noord (Schoutenkamp 43 Heteren The Netherlands)

Tomada de decisão sobre a seleção da Tecnologia GST

As decisões foram tomadas por

- ☐ Somente usuários da terra (iniciativa própria)
- ☒ Principalmente usuários da terra, apoiados por especialistas em GST
- ☐ todos os atores relevantes, como parte de uma abordagem participativa
- ☐ Principalmente especialistas em GST, após consulta com usuários da terra
- ☐ Somente especialistas em GST
- ☐ Políticos/líderes

As decisões foram tomadas com base em

- ☐ Avaliação de conhecimento bem documentado de GST (tomada de decisão baseada em evidências)
- ☐ Resultados de pesquisa
- ☐ Experiência pessoal e opiniões (não documentado)

SUPORTE TÉCNICO, REFORÇO DAS CAPACIDADES E GESTÃO DO CONHECIMENTO

As seguintes atividades ou serviços têm sido parte da abordagem

- ☒ Reforço das capacidades/ formação
- ☒ Serviço de consultoria
- ☒ Fortalecimento da instituição (desenvolvimento organizacional)
- ☒ Monitoramento e avaliação
- ☐ Pesquisa

Reforço das capacidades/formação

Foi fornecido treinamento às seguintes partes interessadas

- ☒ Usuários de terra
- ☐ Equipe de campo/consultores

Tipo de formação

- ☒ Em exercício
- ☒ Agricultor para agricultor
- ☐ Áreas de demonstração
- ☒ Reuniões públicas
- ☐ Cursos

Assuntos abordados

Training to community members on group formation and specific technical SLM interventions such as organic vegetable production, grass strip establishment, group private forestry, stone check dam construction, bamboo plantation etc. The annual participatory SLM action planning and natural resource mapping also contributed considerably in raising awareness of all villagers, developing their understanding of causal chain relations of their key land problems.

Serviço de consultoria

Foi prestado um serviço de consultoria

- ☒ nas áreas dos usuários da terra
☐ Em centros permanentes

Name of method used for advisory service: SLM advisory service by extension staff; Key elements: Grass strip establishment, Group formation, Organic vegetable Production; Renewable Natural Resource Extension staff of the geog are providing on-the-job advisory service to the group members through regular visits to the community to carry out trainings, which are mainly hands-on, with a demonstration site on the land of one of the group members. At the end of the training the group members plan for a rotation schedule to carry out the SLM activity on the land of all group members.

Advisory service is quite adequate to ensure the continuation of land conservation activities; Determination expressed by group to continue with activities post-project.

Fortalecimento institucional

As instituições foram fortalecidas / estabelecidas

- ☐ Não
☐ Sim, pouco
☐ Sim, moderadamente
☒ Sim, significativamente

no seguinte nível

- ☒ Local
☐ Regional
☐ Nacional

Descreva instituição, papéis e responsabilidades, membros, etc.

Tipo de apoio

- ☐ Financeiro
☒ Reforço das capacidades/ formação
☐ Equipamento

Mais detalhes

Considerable support to the Land Management Group through group formation process guidance and concentrated effort to plan for and implement a range of SLM focused activities, combined with hands-on training events.

Monitoramento e avaliação

bio-physical aspects were regular monitored by project staff, land users through observations; indicators: Regular observations by project staff together with group members of grass strips, riser height, check dam infill and tree seedling growth technical aspects were regular monitored by project staff, land users through observations; indicators: Regular observations and measurements by project staff together with group members of grass strip area, number of check dams and plantation status (bamboo and tree seedlings) socio-cultural aspects were regular monitored by project staff, land users through observations; indicators: Regular observations by project staff together with group members on group status and feedback of group on implementation progress and issues and future activities economic / production aspects were regular monitored by project staff, land users through observations; indicators: Regular observations by project staff together with group on crop yield, fodder grass production along grass strips (# of loads) and animal production increase (milk in litres, butter and cheese in kilos) area treated aspects were ad hoc monitored by project staff, land users through measurements; indicators: Regular measurement by project staff and group members of area treated with grass strips and area planted with bamboo and tree seedlings no. of land users involved aspects were ad hoc monitored by project staff, land users through observations; indicators: Ad-hoc observation by group members (attendance register) management of Approach aspects were regular monitored by project staff, land users through observations; indicators: Regular observations in participatory monitoring and evaluation meetings with group members There were few changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation: In the initial group formation process these was considerable involvement by the local extension staff, which has been reduced as the group members have taken upon themselves most of the planning and implementation as their confidence levels have risen and their technical capability enhanced by a series of training events. There were few changes in the Technology as a result of monitoring and evaluation

FINANCIAMENTO E APOIO MATERIAL EXTERNO

Orçamento anual em USD para o componente GST

- ☒ < 2.000
☐ 2.000-10.000
☐ 10.000-100.000
☐ 100.000-1.000.000
☐ > 1.000.000
 Precise annual budget: n.a.

Approach costs were met by the following donors: international (GEF, World Bank): 85.0%; local community / land user(s) (Land Management Group): 15.0%

Os seguintes serviços ou incentivos foram fornecidos aos usuários de terras

- ☒ Apoio financeiro/material concedido aos usuários da terra
☒ Subsídios para insumos específicos
☐ Crédito
☐ Outros incentivos ou instrumentos

Apoio financeiro/material concedido aos usuários da terra

Equipamento: Ferramentas

Parcialmente financiado
Totalmente financiado

☒

Agrícola: Sementes

☒

Seedlings

☒

A mão-de-obra dos usuários da terra foi

- ☒ Voluntário
☐ Comida por trabalho
☐ Pago em dinheiro
☐ Recompensado com outras formas de apoio material

ANÁLISE DE IMPACTOS E DECLARAÇÕES FINAIS

Impactos da abordagem

ouco
moderadamente
significativamente

A abordagem auxiliou os usuários da terra a implementar e manter as tecnologias de GST? Soil and water conservation efforts have improved considerably with at least 0.5 ha of land converted to/treated with SLM, such as grass strips, stone check dams and bamboo and tree plantation areas. A visible impact has been made as the area of grass strips and developing bench terraces are visible for the whole municipality.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
A abordagem concedeu autonomia aos grupos social e economicamente desfavorecidos? The most vulnerable household are members of the group, representing the poorest families and female-headed households. Some of the hands-on trainings were carried out on the land of these households to give them first access and overcome their labour shortage constraint.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach? Approach has been rolled out to other communities in Trashigang Dzongkhag to scaling-up municipalities of SLMP, based on the experiences with the Drung Goenpa Land Management Group	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Principal motivação dos usuários da terra para implementar a GST

- ☒ Produção aumentada
- ☒ Lucro (lucrabilidade) aumentado, melhora da relação custo-benefício
- ☐ Degradação do solo reduzida
- ☐ Riscos de desastre reduzido
- ☒ Carga de trabalho reduzida
- ☐ Pagamentos/subsídios
- ☐ normas e regulamentos (multas)/aplicação
- ☐ Prestígio, pressão social/coesão social
- ☒ Afiliação a movimento/projeto/grupo/rede
- ☒ Consciência ambiental
- ☐ Costumes e crenças, moral
- ☐ melhoria dos conhecimentos e aptidões de GST
- ☐ Melhoria estética
- ☐ Atenuação de conflitos
- ☒ well-being and livelihoods improvement

Atividades de sustentabilidade de abordagem

Os usuários da terra podem sustentar o que foi implementado através da Abordagem (sem apoio externo)?

- ☐ Não
- ☐ Sim
- ☒ Incerto

CONCLUSÕES E EXPERIÊNCIAS ADQUIRIDAS

Pontos fortes: visão do usuário de terra

- Are equal....

Pontos fortes: a visão do/a compilador/a ou de outra pessoa capacitada

- Enhanced community bond and mutual trust
Labour-sharing approach in group eases the difficulty to implement labour-intensive SLM activities
Vegetable production in group has improved food security and generates cash income
Saving account of group facilitates credit need of households and serves as common bond between households (How to sustain/enhance this strength: Continued support and guidance to group
Continue labour-sharing in future activities

Increase production area

Regular bookkeeping and cash generating activities to add to savings)

Pontos fracos/desvantagens/riscos: visão do usuário de terra como superar

- Are equal...

Pontos fracos/desvantagens/riscos: a visão do/a compilador/a ou de outra pessoa capacitada como superar

- Initially freely grazing cattle caused problems between group members with implementation of SLM activities
Group expresses interest in having a simple meeting venue to facilitate group meetings By-laws help to overcome issues and working together in a group has improved mutual trust
Seek support to construct simple meeting hall

REFERÊNCIAS

Compilador/a
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Revisor
Fabian Ottiger

Data da documentação: 15 de Julho de 2014

Última atualização: 3 de Agosto de 2017

Pessoas capacitadas

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Descrição completa no banco de dados do WOCAT

https://qcat.wocat.net/pt/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2493/

Dados GST vinculados

n.a.

A documentação foi facilitada por

Instituição

- MoA (MoA) - Butão
- National Soil Services Centre (National Soil Services Centre) - Butão

Projeto

- n.a.

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