

Herder with his herd on the land of forest administration (Christian Wirz, Switzerland)

Seminomadic individual herding (Таджикистан)

Chupon / Dajmardei Khaspi (professional herding)

ОПИСАНИЕ

Pasture management by a single herder, assisted either by an employee or by his own grandchildren, in collaboration with the habitants of the nearby village Karsang.

Aims / objectives: The herder chooses his territory by the criteria of biomass, vegetation cover and availability of surface water. In his work he gives special attention to fattening the animals, to not losing any of them and to giving back the right animals to the right tenant at the end of the season. For him it is important to be sincere with the tenants and to pay for lost animals

Methods: Every method applied serves the target of having an obeying herd. The herder works with lots of patience. In the first two weeks he pays very much attention to keeping the herd together, so the animals get used to each other. The rotational grazing scheme also fulfills the requirement of fattening the animals. Grazing the animals by night-time is a method to make the animals obey better. Part of the work is the daily control of the herd to identify sick animals and treat them. The animals are by the way not led by the herder, but rather accompanied by him.

Stages of implementation: After apprenticeship the herder is entrusted with animals from the village and with the generated income can then gradually build up his own herd.

Role of stakeholders: The herder is responsible for the relation with his animals, with the villagers and with the forest department (contract).

МЕСТОПОЛОЖЕНИЕ



Местоположение: Faizabad, Region of Republican Subordination, Таджикистан

Географическая привязка выбранных участков

• 69.0, 38.0

Дата ввода в действие: 1987

Дата завершения: н/п

Тип Подхода

- традиционная/ местная система землепользования, используемая коренным населением
- недавняя местная инициатива/ инновация
- в рамках проекта/ программы



Herder with his herd on the land of forest administration (Christian Wirz (Switzerland))



Herders on the way back to southern Tajikistan with their herd. (Christian Wirz (Switzerland))

ЦЕЛИ ПОДХОДА И БЛАГОПРИЯТНЫЕ УСЛОВИЯ ДЛЯ ЕГО РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ

Главные цели/ задачи Подхода

The Approach focused mainly on other activities than SLM (The focus of this approach is providing the own family with income and meat, by herding own and animals of other herders. It is very important for the herder to keep the animals healthy and to give them all back (the fattest possible) to their tenants.)

The herder's motivation to continue his father's work was that it enabled him to nourish his family. In his work he pays attention to fatten the animals enough to make them survive winter and to give them all back.

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: The inhabitants of the village give the herder their animals because they know that the animals will be more healthy on the more natural pastures frequented by him compared with village pastures and because the animals get more reserves for winter-time. The herder claims that the animals need 50% less hay and fodder in winter than the animals grazed near the villages.

Условия, содействующие применению Технологии/ Технологий в рамках Подхода

• **Нормативно-правовая база (землевладение, права на земле- и водопользование)**: If tenure were more secure and land use free, M. would divide the rented land into pasture zone, orchard and cropland. This would ensure more self-sufficiency, but probably less income, because he could keep less animals on the reduced pasture area

Условия, затрудняющие применение Технологии/ Технологий в рамках Подхода

- **Социальные/ культурные/ религиозные нормы и ценности**: Being unable to go to parties and weddings. Treatment through the SLM Approach: As it is not a problem for the herder (but perhaps for his wife and family?) the problem is not tackled.
- Наличие/ доступность финансовых ресурсов и услуг: Paying for lost animals. Treatment through the SLM Approach: As long as the herder can find the lost animal, even if it is dead, he will not have to pay for it.
- **Институциональные условия**: It is necessary to have good relations to obtain land from the forest administration. Treatment through the SLM Approach: As M. worked for the forest department for many years, it was not a problem for him to lease land.
- **Другие**: For M. the principal problem are bears (and wolves) killing animals. Treatment through the SLM Approach: Since he is not allowed to have a rifle to kill wild animals he has to chase them away with his dogs. This means that in summer, when the bears descend to lower areas for fruit in the orchards, he often has to keep awake by night.

УЧАСТИЕ И РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ РОЛЕЙ ЗАИНТЕРЕСОВАННЫХ СТОРОН

Заинтересованные стороны, участвующие в реализации Подхода, и их роли

Какие заинтересованные стороны/ организации-исполнители участвовали в реализации Подхода?	Перечислите заинтересованные стороны	Опишите роли заинтересованных сторон
местные землепользователи/ местные сообщества		The herder himself is the protagonist. In some years he employed and educated young herders.

Ведущая организация

The herder himself implements the approach

Участие местных землепользователей/ местных сообществ на разных стадиях реализации Подхода

поддержка

инициирование/ мотивация планирование

выполнение

мониторинг/ оценка Research

Deciding to be a herder

Once M. knew how to treat the animals he could begin work with an own herd.

Схема реализации Подхода

Принятие решений по выбору Технологии УЗП

Решения принимались

- исключительно землепользователи (по собственной инициативе)
- в основном землепользователи при поддержке специалистов по
- все участники как часть процесса совместных действий преимущественно специалисты по УЗП после консультаций с
- землепользователями
- исключительно специалисты по УЗП
- политики/ руководители

Принятие решений было основано на

- анализ подробно описанного опыта и знаний по УЗП (принятие решений на основе подтвержденных фактов)
- результаты исследований
- личный опыт и мнения (незадокументированные)

ТЕХНИЧЕСКАЯ ПОДДЕРЖКА, ПОВЫШЕНИЕ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ И УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ЗНАНИЯМИ

Следующие мероприятия или работы являлись частью Подхода

- Повышение компетенций/ обучение
- Консультационные услуги
- Институциональная (организационная) поддержка
- Мониторинг и оценка
- Научные исследования

Повышение компетенций/ обучение

Обучение было предоставлено следующим заинтересованным лицам

землепользователи местный персонал/ консультанты

Тип обучения

🖊 в ходе работы обмен опытом между фермерами

опытные участки общие собрания

курсы

Рассматриваемые темы

Teaching of herding method: He tells his assistants not to beat the animals, not to shout at them, to treat animals fairly so they obey and to nourish them sufficiently so they don't walk away by night.

ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ И ВНЕШНЯЯ МАТЕРИАЛЬНАЯ ПОДДЕРЖКА

Годовой бюджет мероприятий по УЗП в долларах США

< 2000 2000-10000 10000-100000

100 000-1 000 000 > 1 000 000

Precise annual budget: н/п

Approach costs were met by the following donors: local community / land user(s) (All costs): 100.0%

Землепользователям были оказаны/предоставлены следующие услуги или меры стимулирования

Финансирование и внешняя материальная поддержка, предоставляемая землепользователям

Субсидии на отдельные затраты

Кредитование

Другие методы или инструменты стимулирования

АНАЛИЗ ВЛИЯНИЯ И ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

Влияние Подхода

Сумел ли Подход помочь землепользователям внедрить и поддерживать технологии УЗП? More biodiversity, less fertility decline, less cover reduction (compared to the grazing method used near the villages)

Сумел ли Подход расширить возможности социально и экономически уязвимых групп?

Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach?

Young men herding in Faizabad area, one of them only a few ridges in the east of M.

умеренно немного Нет Да, н Да, о 1

1

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Основные причины, побуждающие землепользователей внедрять УЗП

рост продуктивности

рост прибыли (доходности) и рентабельности

снижение деградации земель

снижение риска катастрофических погодных явлений

снижение объёма работ

материальное стимулирование/ субсидии

нормативно-правовое регулирование (штрафы)/ контроль престиж, общественное давление/ солидарность

причастность к движению/ проекту/ группе/ сети

экологическая сознательность

традиции и верования, нравственные ценности приобретение знаний и опыта в области УЗП

улучшение эстетической привлекательности

снижение остроты конфликтов

Долгосрочная устойчивость мероприятий в рамках Подхода Могут ли землепользователи самостоятельно (без внешней поддержки) продолжать применение того, что было реализовано в рамках Подхода?

нет

да

нет уверенности

The herder intends to continue his work as long as physically possible. He though wants to take less animals in the following year and instead more cows and less sheep and goats. He says that cows are easier to keep and in addition, he is paid four times more for a cow than for a sheep or a goat.

ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ И ИЗВЛЕЧЁННЫЕ УРОКИ

Сильные стороны: по мнению землепользователей

- Each tenant has animals with their own comportment. M. only has to deal with a little number of tenants (and thus animal comportments), whereas the village herds are composed by animals of much more tenants.
- animals can get used to each other. The composition of the big village herd is not always the same.
- The herder is always the same and treats the animals fairly: he leads the animals slowly and doesn't shout at them or beat them.

Сильные стороны: по мнению составителя или ответственных специалистов

- With around 600-700\$ per season, the work as a professional herder is quite well-paid (for rural areas). (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: As soon as work in the foreigner (especially Russia) becomes scarce, herding will be more attractive again.)
- For people with a tight relationship to nature and god (in the case of M.) this area is a good place, since remote. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: There will probably continue to be religious, nature-bound young people.)

Слабые стороны/ недостатки/ риски: по мнению землепользователейвозможные пути преодоления

The trees damaged by the animals are a problem from the herder's point of view. He sees the main problem in the past civil war, when lots of trees were chopped illegally. He says that treeplanting would not be a solution, because then grazing would not be possible anymore either.

Слабые стороны/ недостатки/ риски: по мнению составителя или ответственных специалистоввозможные пути преодоления

- The way of living is not modern in the young peoples' eyes: They prefer social and urban to rural, solitary life. As long as poverty predominates in the villages and cities cannot offer enough jobs to young people, agriculture and herding will stay interesting. Though, new (old) forms of herding might appear, such as herding in groups.
- Night grazing makes sheep eat impalatable (poisonous) plants and than become sick (according to a specialist from CARITAS). Training and workshops could be a platform for the discussion of such critical aspects.

Рецензент

David Streiff

СПРАВОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

Составитель **Editors**

Christian Wirz

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Ответственные специалисты

Christian Wirz (christian.wirz@students.unibe.ch) - Специалист по УЗП

Полное описание в базе данных ВОКАТ

https://qcat.wocat.net/ru/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2565/

Связанные данные по УЗП

Technologies: Daily and seasonal rotation on grassland https://qcat.wocat.net/ru/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1407/ Technologies: Daily and seasonal rotation on grassland https://qcat.wocat.net/ru/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1407/

Документирование осуществлялось при участии

Организация

• CDE Centre for Development and Environment (CDE Centre for Development and Environment) - Швейцария Проект

H/П

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