

Land Users of Rikhey-Domphu Milk Group (Tshering Yangzom)

# Improved Livestock Farming System (Бутан)

Rigsar Gi Thokley Gonor Sochong Baethang (২ল্ম'ল্মম'ন্ট্র)র্রল'ঝম'র্ন্নর্রম'ল্মম'র্ন্নর্ম'র্ন্নম'ন্

# ОПИСАНИЕ

The approach involves a group of farmers implementing an improved dairy system. The system incorporates practices and technologies that enhance animal welfare, reduce environmental impact, and increase production.

This case describes how a group approach can facilitate and encourage improved dairy production with better sheds, more productive breeds, environmental sustainability and marketing. Upgraded dairy production is described in detail under the technology "Improved dairy sheds" (T6898).

Initially, the land users were a part of a bigger milk group established in 1993. In 2017, some detached themselves and formed "Om Nyamdel Tshogde" which is a group composed of 67 members from Rikhey and Domphu chiwogs, led by a Chairperson, Mrs. Yangzom. The group also has a treasurer, Drungchen, and a driver. The main objective of forming the milk group was to improve the livelihoods of land users through higher yields via better livestock farming. The group formation process was assisted by the livestock extension officer. The funding was mobilized from the community itself.

The group members, with some support from the government, constructed improved dairy sheds, and biogas plants, and received training on fodder plantations. The stakeholders involved were land users, livestock extension officers, and the private cooperative B-COOP. The land users' role is to coordinate and conduct activities related to livestock farming. The extension officer's role is to provide veterinary and technical services. B-COOP's role is to buy dairy products from the group, especially milk.

The group members have installed improved dairy sheds with cemented floors, feeding troughs, corrugated galvanised iron (CGI) roofing, and a continuous water supply. Also, cattle have access to timely veterinary services. Cow dung and urine are used as fertilizers and also in biogas plants. Biogas plants generate renewable energy (methane), thereby cutting down the use of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) gas which is derived from fossil fuel.

Under improved dairy sheds, stall-feeding is practised which bars the cattle from going to forests to feed. This prevents the degradation of land by cattle movement through trampling. For better nutrition and feeding, grass fodder species including Super Napier (pakchung), Napier, and Guatemala are grown, cut and and fed to cattle. In addition, other feeds provided included banana stems, maize stems, maize powder, mustard cake, and processed feeds. The group delivers at least 300 litres of milk per day to B-COOP, and some milk goes to India. Improved breeds have replaced numerous low-yielding local cattle thereby making more efficient use of cattle feed. Also, fewer, more productive animals help reduce environmental degradation and methane losses to the atmosphere. The majority of cattle reared have been bred through artificial insemination. Most cattle are 50:50 hybrids between local breeds and improved breeds such as Jersey. Improving the breeds helps to increase milk production (e.g Holstein Friesian) and or percentage butter fat (e.g. Jersey). To feed and sustain productive, improved breeds, various fodder species are cultivated in large areas. This helps in carbon sequestration and preventing soil erosion.

#### МЕСТОПОЛОЖЕНИЕ



**Местоположение:** Kheripam village, Domphu chiwog, Dewathang gewog, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag, Бутан

### Географическая привязка выбранных участков

• 91.53619, 26.86058

**Дата ввода в действие:** 2017

Дата завершения: н/п

### Тип Подхода

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

What the land users like about the approach is that improved livestock farming results in a continuous source of income, as milk production is not seasonal like vegetable production, it provides organic fertilizers for fields, improves livelihoods, makes use of waste such as cow dung in biogas plants which means reduced dependency on LPG gas which is quite expensive. Also access to credit is increased. Government support has increased after the milk group formation. Furthermore, the workload is shared among the land users, especially during the making of biogas plants, thus easing the workload per person.



Land users of Rikhey-Domphu milk group (Tshering Yangzom)



Improved dairy shed of land user Tshewang Zangmo (Tshering Yangzom)

# ЦЕЛИ ПОДХОДА И БЛАГОПРИЯТНЫЕ УСЛОВИЯ ДЛЯ ЕГО РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ

# Главные цели/ задачи Подхода

The main aims of the approach are to enhance the overall well-being of animals, optimize animal production, minimize forest grazing and promote continuous stall feeding, increase the availability of FYM and urine for application to fields, develop pasture with fodder grasses, foster efficient waste utilization, provide a comfortable working environment for land users, and improve the livelihoods of land users through higher yields and better household income.

Условия, содействующие применению Технологии/ Технологий в рамках Подхода

- **Наличие/ доступность финансовых ресурсов и услуг**: There is assured monthly income for the land users due to the supply of milk to B-COOP and India.
- **Институциональные условия**: There is assured monthly income for the land users due to the supply of milk and other dairy products to B-COOP and India. This has helped improve the livelihoods of land users through higher yields and better household income.
- **Сотрудничество/ координация действий**: There is labour sharing in the group (for example in the construction of biogas plants) thereby easing the workload in the group. The milk group is collectively run by the land users. Every land user is equally involved in meetings related to the group. The land users also share experiences and ideas, resulting in continuous improvement. All these enhance collaboration/coordination among the land users.
- **Программные документы/ руководящие установки**: The government has supported the land users by providing deep freezers and other livestock farming construction materials free of cost.
- Осведомленность в области УЗП, доступность технической поддержки: The land users realize the importance of improved livestock farming systems and biogas plants. They also have access to advisory services from the livestock extension officer.
- **Рынки (для приобретения материалов и услуг, продажи продукции) и цены**: The group sells dairy products to Bhutan (B-COOP) and India, especially milk and generates income. The group has access to different markets which might have been difficult for individual farmers to have access to.
- Объем работ, доступность рабочей силы: There is labour-sharing in the group (for example in the construction of biogas plants) thereby easing the workload in the group.

Условия, затрудняющие применение Технологии/ Технологий в рамках Подхода

# 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 land users of Rikhey-Domphu chiwogs.	Collectively produce milk (at least 300 L/day).
эксперты по УЗП/ сельскому хозяйству	Livestock extension officer.	Provide technical support to land users.
частный сектор	Bhutan Cooperative (B-COOP)	Buy milk from the group.

### Участие местных землепользователей/ местных сообществ на разных стадиях реализации Подхода

поддержка 1 инициирование/ мотивация ✓ **/** планирование выполнение мониторинг/ оценка

The livestock extension officer proposed the formation of the milk group.

The livestock officer and land users planned the group management plan.

The land users carried out the fieldwork of producing milk and constructing improved dairy sheds and biogas plants.

The land users monitor their group activities.

### Схема реализации Подхода

Idea proposition from District Livestock Officer (DLD) to start milk group in Dewathang Gewog. Milk group formation in Dewathang in 1993. Rikhey-Domphu Chiwogs detached themselves from the Dewathang milk group in 2017 and formed its own seperate milk group called Om Nyamdel Tshogde.

# 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

- и 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

**у** землепользователи местный персонал/ консультанты

### Тип обучения

в ходе работы обмен опытом между фермерами

опытные участки общие собрания

# курсы

### Рассматриваемые темы

- -Biogas plant construction
- -Fodder grass plantation

### Консультационные услуги

# Консультационные услуги

The land users have access to advisory services from the livestock extension agent.

были предоставлены

иа полях землепользователей

в постоянно

функционирующих центрах

### Институциональная поддержка

Какие институциональные структуры были укреплены или вновь созданы

на уровне

местные

региональный национальный Опишите организацию, функции и ответственность, членство и т.д.

There is assured monthly income for the land users due to the sell of milk and other dairy products such as cheese and butter.

Подробнее

нет

да, немного

да, умеренно

🗸 да, существенно

### Тип поддержки

финансовая

повышение компетенций/ обучение оборудование

Мониторинг и оценка

# 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

There is no annual budget allocated for the construction of improved dairy sheds and biogas plants. For biogas plant construction, pipes, metals, and 15 bags of cement were provided to land users by the government. For dairy shed construction, roofing material (18 CGI sheets) and 18 bags of cement were provided. These materials were provided by the government only once. There is no annual providing of materials or money to the land users.

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

### Финансовая/ материальная поддержка, предоставленная землепользователям

For biogas plant construction, pipes, metals, and 15 bags of cement were provided to land users by the government. For dairy shed construction, roofing material (18 CGI sheets) and 18 bags of cement were provided. Also, deep freezers were provided to the land useाई

Deep freezers

Cement bags CGI sheets Pipes Metals A part of these materials was financed by the government.

1

Трудозатраты, вложенные землепользователями были

добровольный

в обмен на продукты

за денежное вознаграждение

в обмен на другие материальные ресурсы

Заём/кредит

Условия: Nu 20,000 credit Кредиторы: BDBL Заёмшики: Land users

# АНАЛИЗ ВЛИЯНИЯ И ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

Влияние Подхода

Improved livestock farming system has promoted technologies such as improved dairy sheds and biogas plants. Сумел ли Подход расширить знания и возможности землепользователей в применении практик УЗП? The land users have adopted technologies such as improved dairy sheds and biogas plants. Сумел ли Подход укрепить сотрудничество между заинтересоваными сторонами/ выстроить механизмы сотрудничества? The land users have been able to sell milk and other dairy products to B-COOP and India and this has helped the land users generate income. Also, B-COOP and India have benefitted from the continuous milk supply from the milk group. The milk group has helped in forming a partnership between the land users and the buyers. 1 Сумел ли Подход снизить остроту конфликтов? The land users have developed pasture land of Super Napier, Napier, and Guatemala grasses for stall feeding of cattle. This has minimized the issue of cattle entering other land users' fields and foraging on the crops. Сумел ли Подход расширить возможности социально и экономически уязвимых групп? Land users from different backgrounds are now part of the milk group. Сумел ли Подход содействать гендерному равенству и расширить права и возможности женщин и девочек? Land users in the milk group are a mix of males and females. There is no gender discrimination. Сумел ли Подход способствовать улучшению продовольственой безопасности/ качества питания? Land users have assured monthly income due to the sale of milk and other dairy products. This has led to better household income. Also, stall feeding under an improved dairy shed has promoted the cultivation of fodder of good quality and variety leading to increased and quality milk production. 1 Сумел ли Подход расширить доступ к рынкам? Land users now sell milk and other dairy products to B-COOP and India. 1 Сумел ли Подход привести к более эффективному использованию электроэнергии/ возобновляемых источников энергии?

# Основные причины, побуждающие землепользователей внедрять УЗП

Biogas plants have reduced the use of LPG in some households.

- рост продуктивности
- 🔽 рост прибыли (доходности) и рентабельности

Group marketing has helped land users earn better.

- 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?

нетда

Сумел ли Подход привести к созданию новых рабочих мест/ к расширению возможностей получения дохода?

нет уверенности

# ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ И ИЗВЛЕЧЁННЫЕ УРОКИ

# Сильные стороны: по мнению землепользователей

- Government support especially to groups.
- Easy access to market because of group formation.
- Improved livelihood of farmers through higher farm yields and better household income.
- Use of a renewable of energy like biogas instead of LPG.
- Improved health and animal welfare.

# Сильные стороны: по мнению составителя или ответственных специалистов

- Knowledge sharing (land users can share their ideas and experiences while working in a group).
- Improved dairy shed made of cement, gravel, and stones is more durable than the old dairy shed made from wood.
- Availability of good quality fodder and a diverse range of forage options
- Increase in organic matter due to FYM application and better soil moisture retention by increased soil organic matter.
- Reduced labour due to reduced fodder collection and herding in the forest.
- Efficient waste utilization.
- Reduced land degradation due to reduction in forest grazing.
- Increased vegetation cover due to improved pasture development and reduction in forest grazing.
- Less soil compaction through decreased trampling by animals.

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

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

 Sometimes working in a group can be difficult. Internal conflicts and misunderstanding are common in group ventures. Regular group meetings and guidance by extension staff.

### СПРАВОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

Составитель Tshering Yangzom Editors chenga Tshering

Рецензент William Critchley Rima Mekdaschi Studer Joana Eichenberger

Продолжительность применения Технологии: 23 августа 2023 г. Последнее обновление: 30 мая 2024 г.

### Ответственные специалисты

Yangzom - землепользователь

Tshewang Zangmo - землепользователь

Wangdi - землепользователь Jampel - землепользователь

Tendel Zangmo - землепользователь Cheki Wangmo - землепользователь

### Полное описание в базе данных ВОКАТ

https://qcat.wocat.net/ru/wocat/approaches/view/approaches\_6895/

### Связанные данные по УЗП

Technologies: Improved Dairy Shed https://qcat.wocat.net/ru/wocat/technologies/view/technologies\_6898/ Technologies: Improved Dairy Shed https://qcat.wocat.net/ru/wocat/technologies/view/technologies\_6898/

### Документирование осуществлялось при участии

### Организация

- National Soil Services Center, Department of Agric (National Soil Services Center, Department of Agric) Бутан Проект
- Strengthening national-level institutional and professional capacities of country Parties towards enhanced UNCCD monitoring and reporting - GEF 7 EA Umbrella II (GEF 7 UNCCD Enabling Activities\_Umbrella II)

#### Ключевые ссылки

Thapa, L., Choden, D., & Tamang, N. B. (2019). Adoption of Improved Dairy Production Practices by Dairy and Non-Dairy Farmers' Groups.: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Lokey- $Thap a/publication/334507972\_Adoption\_of\_Improved\_Dairy\_Production\_Practices\_by\_Dairy\_and\_Non-Dairy\_Production\_Practices\_by\_Dairy\_and\_Non-Dairy\_Production\_Practices\_by\_Dairy\_and\_Non-Dairy\_Production\_Practices\_by\_Dairy\_and\_Non-Dairy\_Production\_Practices\_by\_Dairy\_and\_Non-Dairy\_Production\_Practices\_by\_Dairy\_and\_Non-Dairy\_Production\_Practices\_by\_Dairy\_and\_Non-Dairy\_Production\_Practices\_by\_Dairy\_and\_Non-Dairy\_Production\_Practices\_by\_Dairy\_and\_Non-Dairy\_Production\_Practices\_by\_Dairy\_and\_Non-Dairy\_Production\_Practices\_by\_Dairy\_and\_Non-Dairy\_Production\_Practices\_by\_Dairy\_and\_Non-Dairy\_Production\_Practices\_by\_Dairy\_and\_Non-Dairy\_Production\_Practices\_by\_Dairy\_and\_Non-Dairy\_Production\_Practices\_by\_Dairy\_and\_Non-Dairy\_Production\_Practices\_by\_Dairy\_and\_Non-Dairy\_Production\_Practices\_by\_Dairy\_and\_Non-Dairy\_Production\_Practices\_by\_Dairy\_and\_Non-Dairy\_and\_No$ \_Dairy\_Farmers'\_Groups/links/5d2ec146299bf1547cbd248a/Adoption-of-Improved-Dairy-Production-Practices-by-Dairy-and-Non-Dairy-Farmers-Groups.pdf

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





