



Typical benchmark with goat-proof fencing (at Orange Grove)

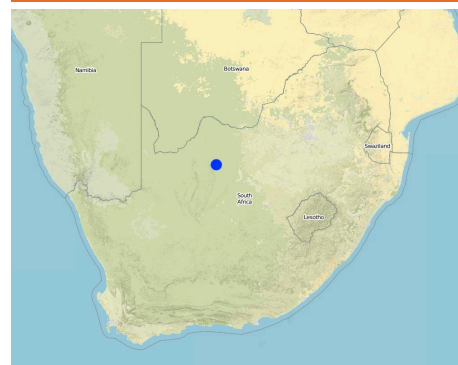
Communal stakeholders (南非)

描述

Government funded project aimed at rangeland management to enhance natural resource management. The community being the key stakeholders.

Aims / objectives: The community was approached to show where the benchmarks should be erected. The whole community was informed about the project and how they would benefit from it. Benchmarks were erected by the community, thus creating jobs. Initial surveys were conducted so that later comparison in production and species composition could be made after further surveys. The rotational approach was introduced in a communal system.

地点



地点: North West Province, 南非

选定地点的地理参考

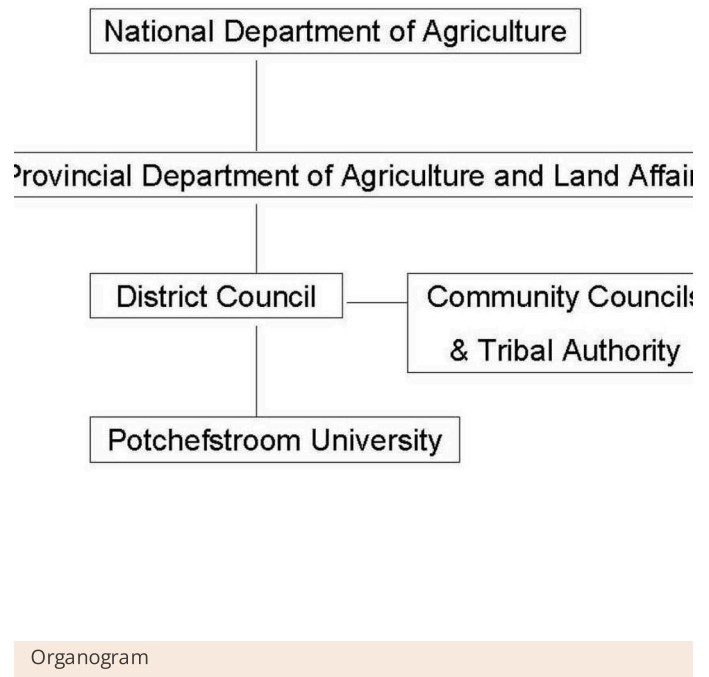
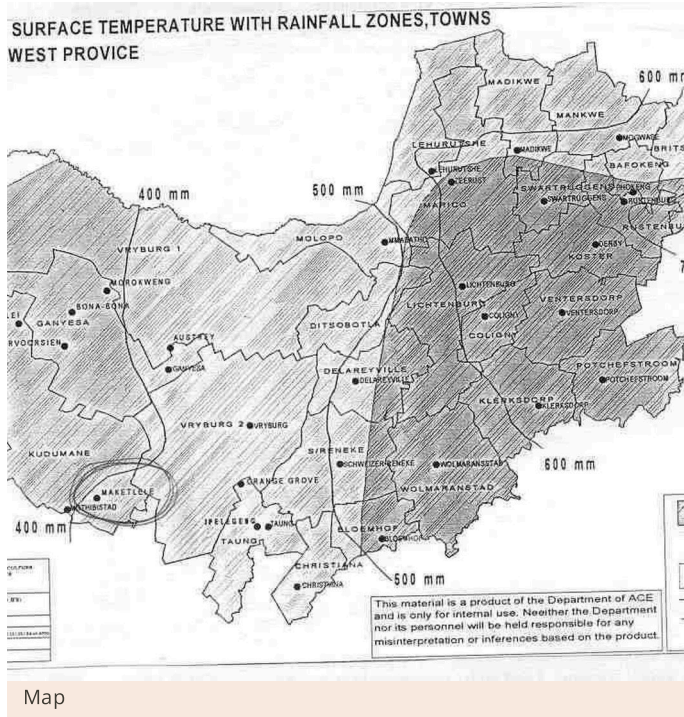
- 23.622, -27.369

启动日期: 1998

终止年份: 不适用

方法的类型

- ☐ 传统/本土
- ☐ 最近的本地倡议/创新
- ☒ 基于案例研究



方法目标和有利环境

该方法的主要目的/目标

The Approach focused mainly on SLM with other activities (Cattle improvement. Veld management strategies have been learned. Survey skills learned.)

On-site technology application. Seeing is believing. Community participation. Empowerment of the community to better their own situation. Job creation, community-based natural resource management. Promoting partnerships between public, community and private sectors.

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: Degraded rangelands, thus insufficient grazing for the cattle.

推动实施本办法所应用技术的条件

- 法律框架（土地使用权、土地和水使用权）：The existing land ownership, land use rights / water rights greatly helped the approach implementation: The chiefs favoured the approach.

阻碍实施本办法所应用技术的条件

- 财务资源和服务的可用性/可得性: Availability of government funds. Treatment through the SLM Approach:
- 机构设置: Communication between parties. Treatment through the SLM Approach: More structured and organised meetings.
- 了解SLM，获得技术支持: Lack of community participation during surveys. Treatment through the SLM Approach: Make a big issue about environmental awareness.

相关利益相关者的参与和角色

该方法涉及的利益相关者及其职责

该方法涉及哪些利益相关者/执行机构？	指定利益相关者	说明利益相关者的角色
当地土地使用者/当地社区	Participation	Specific ethnic groups: Twana people but only men. The community was asked where the benchmarks should be situated.
国家政府 规划者、决策者		Funding
国际组织		Basic framework

领导机构

The approach - international specialists. The South African approach and application - national specialists. Specification of sites - land users.

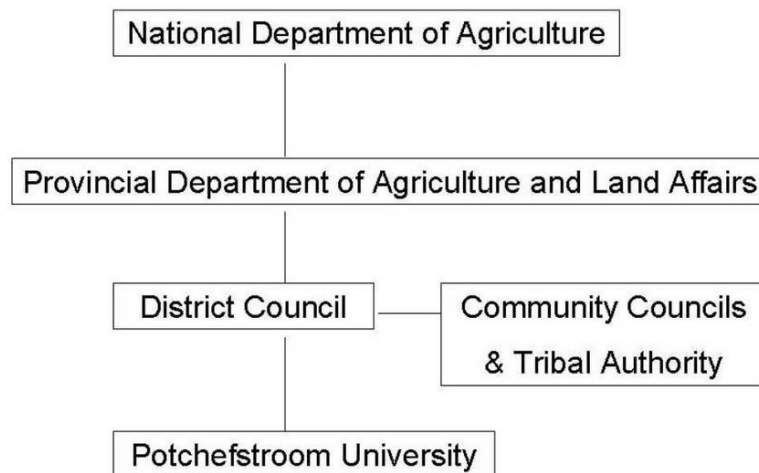
当地土地使用者/当地社区参与该方法的不同阶段

	无	被动	外部支持	互动	自我动员
启动/动机		✓			
计划		✓			
实施				✓	
监测/评估				✓	
Research				✓	

workshops/seminars, public meetings; Training for surveys was provided.
workshops/seminars; Training
responsibility for minor steps; Should apply the rotation.
measurements/observations; Help with monitoring.
on-farm; Benchmarks was erected.

流程图

Organogram



有关SLM技术选择的决策

决策是由.....做出的

- ☐ 仅限土地使用者 ☐ 自主
- ☐ 主要是土地使用者 ☐ SLM专家提供支持
- ☐ 所有相关参与者 ☐ 作为参与式方法的一部分
- ☒ 主要是SLM专家 ☐ 咨询土地使用者之后
- ☐ 仅限SLM专家
- ☐ 政治家和 ☐ 领袖

决策是基于

- ☐ 对充分记录的SLM知识进行评估 ☐ 基于证据的决策
- ☐ 研究结果
- ☐ 个人经验和意见 ☐ 无记录

技术支持、能力建设和知识管理

以下活动或服务是该方法的一部分

- ☒ 能力建设/培训
- ☒ 咨询服务
- ☒ 机构强化 ☐ 组织发展
- ☒ 监测和评估
- ☒ 研究

能力建设/培训

向以下利益相关者提供培训

- ☒ 土地使用者
- ☐ 现场工作人员 ☐ 顾问
- ☒ SWC specialists, extensionists/trainers

培训形式

- ☐ 在职
- ☒ 农民对农民
- ☒ 示范区域
- ☒ 公开会议
- ☐ 课程

涵盖的主题

Ecological principles, NRM principals.

咨询服务

已提供咨询服务

- ☐ 在土地使用者的土地上
- ☐ 在固定中心

Name of method used for advisory service: Demonstration; Key elements: Benchmark sites, Learning by doing; 1) Mainly: government's existing extension system, Partly: non-governmental agency. Extension staff: mainly government employees 3) Target groups for extension: land users, technicians/SWC specialists; Activities: Public demonstrations

Advisory service is inadequate to ensure the continuation of land conservation activities; Monitoring does not persist if some one is not doing it with them.

机构强化

机构已强化/建立

- ☐ 否
- ☒ 是 ☐ 少许
- ☐ 是 ☐ 适度
- ☐ 是 ☐ 非常

在下述层面上

- ☒ 本地
- ☐ 区域
- ☐ 国家

描述机构、角色和职责、成员等。

支持类型

- ☐ 财务
- ☒ 能力建设/培训
- ☐ 设备

进一步细节

监测和评估

bio-physical aspects were regular monitored through measurements socio-cultural aspects were ad hoc monitored through observations
economic / production aspects were ad hoc monitored through observations area treated aspects were regular monitored through
measurements no. of land users involved aspects were regular monitored through measurements management of Approach aspects were
regular monitored through measurements There were no changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation

研究

研究涉及以下主题

<input type="checkbox"/> 社会学	Vegetation, NRM, production monitoring, soil composition, on-site application.
<input type="checkbox"/> 经济/市场营销	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 生态学	Research was carried out on-farm
<input type="checkbox"/> 技术	

融资和外部物质支持

SLM组成部分的年度预算，以美元计算

<input type="checkbox"/> < 2,000	Approach costs were met by the
<input type="checkbox"/> 2,000-10,000	following donors: government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10,000-100,000	(national - Department of
<input type="checkbox"/> 100,000-1,000,000	Agriculture): 80.0%; national non-
<input type="checkbox"/> > 1,000,000	government (University): 20.0%
Precise annual budget: 不适用	

已向土地使用者提供以下服务或激励

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 为土地使用者提供财政/物质支援
<input type="checkbox"/> 特定投入的补贴
<input type="checkbox"/> 信用
<input type="checkbox"/> 其它激励或手段

为土地使用者提供财政/物质支援

影响分析和结论性陈述

方法的影响

		很少	中等	支持力度很大
		否	是	是
该方法是否帮助土地使用者实施和维护SLM技术		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rotational grazing system was adopted.				
Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other regions in North West Province are following the example.				

土地使用者实施SLM的主要动机

☒ 不适用

方法活动的可持续性

土地使用者能否维持通过该方法实施的措施	无外部支持的情况下	
<input type="checkbox"/> 否		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 是		
<input type="checkbox"/> 不确定		

Extension officers learned from the specialists.

结论和吸取的教训

长处: 土地使用者的观点

- Better grazing. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Keep to the rules of rotational grazing. Keep cattle out of resting velds.)
- Specialists help. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: The specialists made surveys easy. Assist in erecting.)

长处: 编制者或其他关键资源人员的观点

- The committed ADC manager. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Keep him motivated through communication.)
- LandCare. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: he buzz words were introduced and community was made aware of the environment.)
- Interaction between different cultures. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Specialists and communities were introduced to one another.)

弱点/缺点/风险: 土地使用者的观点如何克服

- Specialists are very remote. Not always reachable.
- Reduction of cattle numbers. Resistant to reducing wealth.

弱点/缺点/风险: 编制者或其他关键资源人员的观点如何克服

- Linguistic abilities not sufficient. Learn to speak Tswana.
- Times delays. The sites are a bit remote and the people only drive during working hours.
- NRM application should be sustainable. Not only based on incentives, but the benefits should be realised.

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WOCAT数据库中的完整描述

https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2339/

链接的SLM数据

Technologies: Communal grazing management https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1382/

Technologies: Communal grazing management https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1382/

文件编制者

机构

- Potchefstroom Universiteit vir CHO (Potchefstroom Universiteit vir CHO) - 南非

目

- 不适用

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