



Food for work (埃塞俄比亚)

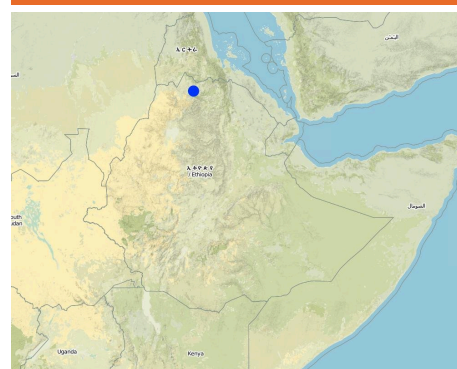
描述

Food for work is an incentive given to land users for the activities they perform by participating in land management activities.

Aims / objectives: Food grain and edible oil at a rate of 3kg/day of grain and 200gm/day of oil is paid for an activity undertaken by a person. Land users who are selected to participate in the approach should be able bodied to undertake activities in land management and are paid the amount indicated for a given amount of work done according to the norm. A person is required to perform 10m/day soil bund to be paid the rate described above. Other activities have different norms. There are some land users who could do more than this and are entitled to be paid more according to the norm.

Methods: FFW's role in soil conservation work: 1. it has motivated the involvement of many farmers 2. Help alleviate food shortages 3. Enabled create assets 4. Strengthened the functioning of Kebele Administration. The approach was implemented through a project initiated in 1990 in the woreda. Problems addressed by the approach included: soil erosion, sever gully and land degradation, loss of cultivated lands, absence of legislations, shortage of fuel and construction material and grazing land shortages. The direct causes for the problems were identified to be overgrazing, vegetation clearing, steep slopes cultivation and poor agricultural practices. Main constraints hindering proper implementation of technologies included lack of community collaboration, lack of sense of ownership and shortage of trained extension workers.

地点



地点: Ana Limu, Hossana, Tigray, 埃塞俄比亚

选定地点的地理参考

- 38.31, 14.02

启动日期: 1996

终止年份: 2003

方法的类型

- ☐ 传统 / 本土
- ☐ 最新 ☐ 本地创新
- ☒ 基于 ☐ 方案

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 (Pond construction, tree planting, development infrastructure.)

Rehabilitation of degraded land and planting trees on denuded slopes and hills: Protecting farmland from soil erosion and improving grazing lands and pasture for improved livestock feed production. The Specific targets are to improve crop and livestock productivity, reduce fuel and construction wood shortages, control farmland soil erosion, improve grazing conditions and increase livestock production, alleviate water shortages by developing springs and pond construction and provide access roads. Benefits obtained included: rehabilitated degraded lands; improved crop and livestock production.

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: - to increase community participation, - to work quality activities, - to develop sense of ownership, soil erosion, deforestation.

推动实施本办法所应用技术的条件

咨询服务

已提供咨询服务

☒ 在土地使用者中心
☐ 在固定中心

Name of method used for advisory service: Government extension system; Key elements: Development agent, Production cadres, SWC specialists; 1) Advisory service was carried out through: government's existing extension system; Extension staff: mainly government employees 2) Target groups for extension: technicians/SWC specialists; Activities: Training of land users of development agents

Advisory service is very adequate to ensure the continuation of land conservation activities; The government structure is up to grass root level so that is helps to continue the SWC activities.

机构强化

机构已强化/建立

☐ 否
☒ 是
☐ 是
☐ 是

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

☐ 任务
☒ 能力建设
☐ 设备

进一步细节

监测和评估

bio-physical aspects were regular monitored through observations; indicators: physical achievements socio-cultural aspects were monitored through observations; indicators: farmers' participation and acceptance economic / production aspects were monitored through observations; indicators: results obtained There were few changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation: The method of training was supported by practical demonstration sites.

外部支持

SLM组成部分的年度预算，以美元计算

☐ < 2,000
☐ 2,000-10,000
☐ 10,000-100,000
☒ 100,000-1,000,000
☐ > 1,000,000

Approach costs were met by the following donors: international (-): 80.0%; local community / land user(s): 20.0%

Precise annual budget: 不

已向土地使用者提供以下服务或激励

☒ 为土地使用者提供政府支持
☒ 定期投入
☐ 信贷
☐ 其它激励或手段

为土地使用者提供财政/物质支援

工具

Handtools

☒ 充分
☐ 部分
☐ 不

Seedlings

☒ 充分
☐ 部分
☐ 不

Community infrastructure

☒ 充分
☐ 部分
☐ 不

土地使用者劳动力为

☐ 自愿
☒ 以工换工
☐ 以工资支付
☐ 得其他支持

影响分析和可持续性

方法的影响

支持力度很大
中
很少
否
是
是
是

方法是否帮助土地使用者实施和技术维护

Maintenance of the structures & integrate with biological measures.

☐ 否
☐ 是
☒ 是
☐ 是

Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach?

Other NGOs also apply the approach exg. world vision.

☐ 否
☐ 是
☒ 是
☐ 是

土地使用者实施SLM的主要动机

☒ 不

方法活动的可持续性

土地使用者是否持续实施措施无外支持
☐ 否
☐ 是
☒ 不确定

长处: 土地使用者的观点

- They get food and conserve their land (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Communities should work SWC activities on their own land individually.)

长处: 编制者或其他关键资源人员的观点

- It creates awareness and strengthens local institutions (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: continue training)

弱点/缺点/风险: 土地使用者的观点如何克服

- It creates problem in farming increase the spacing of the structures on cultivated land.

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

- There is free grazing area closure, cut and carry, maintain damaged SWC activities.

参 文

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资源人

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WOCAT数据库中的完整描述

https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2378/

链接的SLM数据

不

文件编制者

机构

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) - 意大利

- 不

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