



## Incentive Based Local Level Participatory Planning Approach (埃塞俄比亚)

### 描述

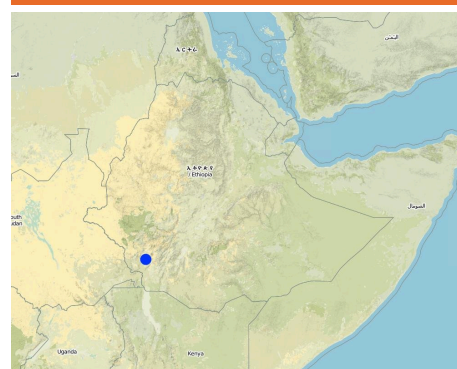
The approach involves, the use of incentives to motivate participation of communities in the planning and implementation of SWC activities which improve land productivity and income.

**Aims / objectives:** The purpose is to tackle food shortages of the participating households in preventing and controlling soil erosion by conserving soil and water and through improving soil fertility, enhance the production and productivity of lands, which are aimed at improving the income of the communities and hence improving livelihoods. The specific objective of the approach is to enable each individual land user to be aware of land degradation problem and the use of SWC. . The approach includes discussion during general meetings on the concept, discussion of SWC specialist with community members, demonstration, and conducting training.

**Stages of implementation:** The stages of implementation include site selection, making participatory work plan, selection of participants, construction of structures and planting trees.

**Role of stakeholders:** Communities participate in planning and management, implementation of the technology which consists of soil conservation and stabilizing of bunds by planting suitable plant species.

### 地点



地点: SNNPR, 埃塞俄比亚

选定地点的地理参考

- 36.0, 6.0

启动日期: 1991

终止年份: 不

方法的类型

- ☐ 传统 / 本土
- ☐ 最新
- ☒ 基于方案

### 方法和有利环境

该方法的主要目的/目标

The Approach focused mainly on SLM with other activities (Infrastructure development, water harvesting, income generating)

To alleviate the problem of food insecurity and to rehabilitate the degraded lands by involving the communities in planning and implementation of SWC activities.

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: Land degradation, soil erosion, food insecurity and low soil fertility.

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: Land users understand that income generated from closure areas is of community, not of government. This has encouraged the community to get more involved in conservation activities.

阻碍实施本办法所应用技术的条件

- **社会/文化/宗教规范和价值观:** low participation of women due to religious reasons Treatment through the SLM Approach: encourage women to do more SWC works by incentives
- **财务资源和服务的可用性/可得性:** lack of hand tools and other operational costs Treatment through the SLM Approach: provision of hand tools and allocate adequate finance
- **了解SLM，获得技术支持:** Lack of knowledge Treatment through the SLM Approach: training, field visits and participatory involvement at all levels

## 利益相关者参与和激励

### 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
地方政府		
国家政府	国家计划、决策	The MERET project
国际组织		

### 领导机构

The basic principles and steps for the methodology have been adopted from experience in other countries. This was adapted to local conditions with new elements added. National, regional and woreda specialists were involved in the process.

### 当地土地使用者/当地社区参与该方法的不同阶段

	无参与	启动参与	外部互动	支持互动	我动员
启动/动机					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
计划实施				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
评估 Research	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Mainly:public meetings; partly: interviews/questionnaires; At this stage public meeting is important to change land users attitudes.

workshops/seminars, rapid/participatory rural appraisal

Mainly: responsibility for major steps; partly: responsibility for minor steps; Priority is given to highly degraded areas for treatment.

### 流程图

### 有关SLM技术选择的决策

决策是由.....做出

- ☐ 仅土地使用者和当地社区主导
- ☒ 主导是土地使用者，SLM专家提供支持
- ☐ 所有利益相关者作为参与式方法的一部分
- ☐ 主导是SLM专家，咨询土地使用者之后
- ☐ 仅SLM专家
- ☐ 政府和当地社区

决策是基于

- ☐ 对充分记录SLM的利弊进行评估，基于证据决策
- ☐ 个人经验和意见，无记录

## 技术支持、能力建设和服务

### 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
- ☒ 机构强化和可持续发展
- ☒ 评估和监测
- ☒ 记录

### 能力建设/培训

向以下利益相关者提供培训

- ☒ 土地使用者
- ☐ 市场工作人员
- ☒ SWC specialists (1), extensionists/trainers (3)

培训形式

- ☒ 在农场对农民
- ☒ 区域公开会议
- ☐ 其他

涵盖的主题

Training on how to rehabilitate degraded lands by closing the area, laying out and constructing of physical and biological techniques to conserve soil and water and how to maintain them.

## 咨询服务

### 已提供咨询服务

☒ 在土地使用者 土地上  
☐ 在固定中心

Name of method used for advisory service: Conventional extension package: Household package; Key elements: mass mobilization (regular extension package), group work (MERET), family labour (Household package); 1) Mainly: government's existing extension system, Partly: projects own extension structure and agent; Extension staff: mainly government employees 2) Target groups for extension: land users; Activities: implement soil and water conservation activities.

Advisory service is quite adequate to ensure the continuation of land conservation activities; Awareness creation given to SWC specialists and land users, so that they will be able to practice SWC technologies. As a result, substantial amount of degraded land have been rehabilitated and made productive.

## 机构强化

### 机构已强化/建立

☐ 否  
☒ 是 ☐ 少 ☐ 度  
☐ 是 ☐ 常  
☐ 是 ☐ 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

☐ 务  
☐ 力建/培  
☐ 备  
☒ seedlings

### 进一步细节

## 监测和评估

There were few changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation: Following the recommendations made through the evaluation and monitoring work, some changes in the way technologies and techniques have been applied could be changed / adjusted. Exmple: layout procedures standards, design and choice of techniques

## 研究

☐ ☐ ☐ 及以下主  
☐ 会学  
☐ 市场  
☐ 态学  
☒ 技术

Practicing, recording and reporting of activities, achievements and impacts have been part of the work. Hence observations and trials on technologies have enabled the project to screen best practices and management techniques.

Research was carried out on-farm

## 和外部支持

### 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

Precise annual budget: 不

Approach costs were met by the following donors: international (WFP): 80.0%; government (national): 20.0%

### 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 支援  
☒ 定投入  
☐ 信  
☐ 其它 励或手段

## 为土地使用者提供财政/物质支援

### 机械

Motor cycles / transport facilities

☐ 分  
☐ 充分  
☒

### 机械: 工具

Handtools

☒

### 农业: 子

☒

### 农业: 子化

Biocides

☒

### Seedlings

☒

### Community infrastructure

☒

### 土地使用者 劳动力为

☐ 愿  
☒ 以 换工  
☐ 以 支付  
☐ 得其他 支持

## 影响分析和 性

	否	是	很少	中	支持力度很大
方 是否帮助土地使 实施和技术护 protection of soil erosion by improved methods, water is conserved in the soil by microbasins, flood hazard decreased by combined measures and soil fertility is increased using compost.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
方 是否改善了SLM技术实施 土地使 / 权 户权 The approach has promoted the sense of user rights of land users on assets /developments created/made such as the communiy forests, grass, terraced fields etc and they are aware that they are the ones to decide on the use of the assets developed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach? Land users have greatly adopted the methods and procedures of LLPPA to all development plans at villages, communities and Kebele levels. Similarly, many NGOs and government organizations have been using the LLPPA.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 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 ☐ ☐ 否 ☐ 持 ☐ ☐ 方 ☐ 实施 ☐ 措施 ☐ 无外 ☐ 支持  
☐ 否 ☐ 是 ☐ 不 ☒ 定

## 和吸取 教

### 长处: 土地使用者的观点

- Avoid individual contribution for different social works. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Improve the production per unit area of land.)
- Availability of construction materials and feed for livestock increased. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Plant multipurpose tree and shrubs species.)
- Environment rehabilitation and natural beauty of the area increased. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Improve micro and macro environment)
- Increase production and productivity of land. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Plant multipurpose plant species.)

### 弱点/缺点/风险: 土地使用者的观点如何克服

### 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

### 长处: 编制者或其他关键资源人员的观点

- Degraded lands are rehabilitated (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Strengthening incentive based SWC approach)
- Sustainable soil and water conservation practices are in place. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Increase training and follow-up)
- Community has gained knowledge participating on local level planning. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: provide frequent training to planning teams from the community working with SWC specialists)
- Additional income is generated from rehabilitated and closed areas. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Resource management responsibilities given to the community)
- SWC technologies are adopted. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Close supervision and monitoring and evaluation to be further strengthened.)

## 编制者

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实施日期: Jan. 22, 2009

上次更新: July 24, 2017

## 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\\_2384/](https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2384/)

## 链接的SLM数据

Technologies: Rehabilitation of degraded lands [https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/technologies/view/technologies\\_1070/](https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1070/)Technologies: Rehabilitation of degraded lands [https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/technologies/view/technologies\\_1070/](https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1070/)

## 文件编制者

## 机构

- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (DEZA / COSUDE / DDC / SDC) - 瑞士

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