

Self Help (埃塞俄比亚)

描[

A household and the family members work on SLM measures to manage their land without external support.

Aims / objectives: Self-help approach explains the responsibility taken by a land user household to undertake SLM activities on the land he is holding using his and the family labor, without incentives provided from external sources. It aims at enhancing household land users' responsibilities for managing their land so that they will be able to increase land productivity and improve the livelihoods. This approach is as old as communities and farming. Land users cultivating on steep slopes practiced SLM activities using this approach for many years. The approach area is defined by administrative and watershed units.

地



地点: Amhara, 埃塞俄比亚

选定地点的地理参考38.0, 11.0

启动日期: 2000

终止年份: 不 0

方法的类型

● 信□ /本土
 ● 最□ □ 本地/創新
 ✓ 基于□ ◎方案

方□ □ 标和有利□ 境

该方法的主要目的/目标

The Approach focused mainly on SLM with other activities (water harvesting, grazing land management, forest development)

To enhance household responsibilities in the management of land, improve land productivity and efficiency of labor

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: shortage of trained manpower to provide adequate technical advice, support the households at the time of planning and implementation. Causes of the problem are: 1) Indirect: lack of knowledge, lack of enforcement of legislation, land subdivision and 2) Direct: over-exploitation of vegetation, agricultural causes and overgrazing

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 moderately helped the approach implementation: the farmer has use rights that encorages for proper management of that specific plot

阻碍实施本办法所应用技术的条件

- 机构设置: Inadequate emphasis given to implementation compared to the plan Treatment through the SLM Approach: Attention should be given to action on the ground
- **了解SLM**,获得技术支持: lack of skilled power to implement the approach Treatment through the SLM Approach: enhance the skill of support staff
- 其他: Lack of integration of SLM with other agricultural activities Treatment through the SLM Approach: provision of improved inputs

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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			
	Working land users were mainly men (Family	Actual work with responsibility. The approach involved disadvantaged people because one who do not implement the approach and conserve his/her land will be land less.			
国家政府 1 划 、决 1 1		providing technical support			

当地土地使用者/当地社区参与该方法的不同阶段



Public meetings: land users undertake SLM activities on their own plots Training: At any time in the year but most commonly in the dry seasons before the onset of rains

family labor: engaged any time their involvement is needed Field visits: development agents and group leaders make field visits to evaluate the activities

流程图

有关SLM技术选择的决策



技术支持、『	力建□	和□		

土地上



能力建设/培训

向以下利益相关者提供培训		
✓	土地使1 1 1 场工作人员	0
1	SWC specialists	



涵盖的主题

general and frequent traing and followup

咨询服务

已提供咨询服务 ✓ 在土地使□ □ □ ✓ 在固定中心 Name of method used for advisory service: Training and visit; Key elements: training, demonstration, followup; 1) Advisory service was carried out through: government's existing extension system; Extension staff: mainly government employees 2) Target groups for extension: land users; Activities: planning, surveying, constructio and evaluation

Advisory service is inadequate to ensure the continuation of land conservation activities; there should be further empowerment through training

机构强化		
机构已强化/建立	在下述层面上	描述机构、角色和职责、成员等.
 否 是□ 少□ 是□ □ 度 ✓ 是□ □ 常 	✓ 本地 区域	
	国家	
 ✓ ^是□ □ 常 支持类型 		进一步细节

监测和评估

bio-physical aspects were regular monitored through observations; indicators: number of farmers practising SLM measures bio-physical aspects were regular monitored through measurements; indicators: amount of work done technical aspects were regular monitored through observations; indicators: quality of work economic / production aspects were regular monitored through observations; indicators: extent of work done area treated aspects were regular monitored through measurement There were no changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation

SLM组成部分的年度预算,以美元计算 < 2,000 Approach costs were met by the 2,000-10,000 following donors: government 10,000-100,000 (national): 3.0%; local community 100,000-1,000,000 / land user(s) (-): 97.0% Precise annual budget: 不□ □	已向土地使用者提供以下服务或激励 为土地使□□□ 提供□□ 政 支援 □□ 定投入□□□□ 信□ 其它□ 励或手段
影响分析和□ □ 性□ □	
方法的影响	很少 中 ¹⁰ 这很大
方『 是否帮助土地使『 『 实 施和 技术护 naintenance and expansion of the technology	る息息
Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach? Almost all land users used this approach because it is easy to adapt w	vith the local condition.
土地使用者实施SLM的主要动机 <mark>✓</mark> 不□ □	方法活动的可持续性 土地使□ □ □ 否□ 持□ □ □ 方□ 实施□ 措施□ 无外□ 支; 否 是

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长处: 土地使用者的观点

 decrease lands that can be degraded more and improve the production of land (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: training, follow up)

长处:编制者或其他关键资源人员的观点

• improve the attituede of farmers on conservation works (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: it shoud be supported through training, motivation/ rewarding and follow up)

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

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WOCAT数据库中的完整描述 https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2386/			
链接的SLM数据 不□ □			
文件编制者			
机构 • SNNPR Bureau of Agriculture - 埃塞俄比亚 • Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (DEZA / COSUDE / DDC / SDC) - 』 士 □			

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