

Soil erosion control

Alternative and cost effective methods to control soil erosion (南非)

描述

Alternative and cost effective methods to control soil erosion

Aims / objectives: Research alternative, cost effective measures to control soil erosion
 Training of potential contractor to erect soil conservation structures (Black Economic Empowerment) Wider acceptance and adoption of techniques by neighbouring communities

Methods: On-site research Literature research Needs analysis Trial and error Awareness campaigns and information days Job creation to build structures

Stages of implementation: Control invader plants Literature research Design small structures Construction of erosion structures and stock watering Research on run-off trials Data analysis Information sharing

Role of stakeholders: Construction of small structures, control invader plants, construction of stock watering

地点

地点: Ladybrandt, South Africa / Free State, 南非

选定地点的地理参考

- 不适用

启动日期: 2006

终止年份: 2009

方法的类型

- 传统/本土
- 最近的本地倡议/创新
- 基于项目/方案



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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 (Control invader and alien plants)

Research alternative, cost effective measures to control soil erosion Training of potential contractor to erect soil conservation structures (Black Economic Empowerment) Wider acceptance and adoption of techniques by neighbouring communities

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: Soil erosion Lost of grazing due to invader and alien plants Over grazing Lack of stock / grazing management Lack of knowledge

推动实施本办法所应用技术的条件

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:** Community has limited financial resource for conservation Treatment through the SLM Approach: Project will provide funding for implementation of structures
- **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 hindered the approach implementation Stock owners association rules was too rigid and land users are not owners (communage) - no private ownership. Members of cattle association differ.
- **了解SLM, 获得技术支持:** Community does not have technical know-how to design small structures Treatment through the SLM Approach: Project provides technical input
- **其他:** Knowledge: Little knowledge about cost-effective measures to control soil erosion Treatment through the SLM Approach: Project will provide funding for implementation of structures

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

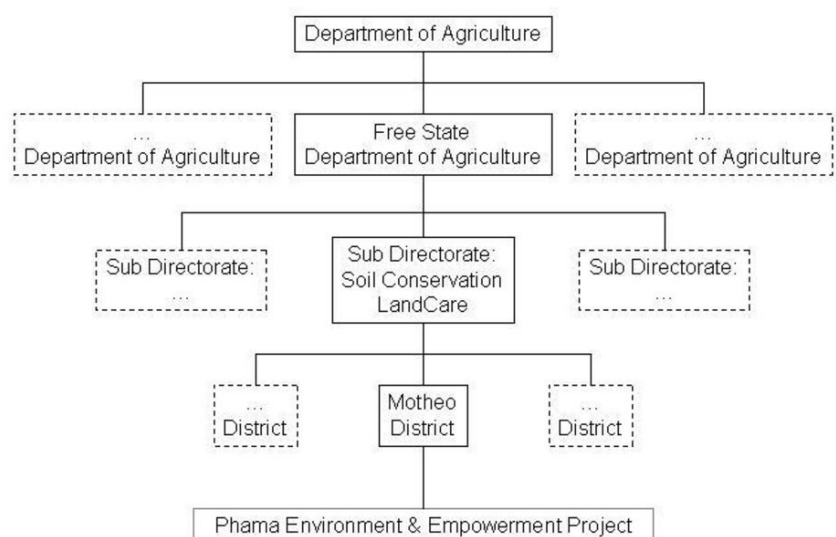
该方法涉及哪些利益相关者/执行机构?	指定利益相关者	说明利益相关者的角色
当地土地使用者/当地社区	Stock owners, contractors and community members	Men will do more physical work like building rock structures or fitting of rock gabions
SLM专家/农业顾问		
国家政府 (规划者、决策者)	Provincial Department of Agriculture technical officials	
国际组织		

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	✓				

流程图

Organogram QA RSA 072



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, 由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
- land user

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

Construction of SWC structures and training on veld management. Control of invader plants.

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: Cost effective erosion control and veld management; Key elements: Awareness, Meetings formal and informal, Farm visits and participatory approaches

Advisory service is quite adequate to ensure the continuation of land conservation activities; Empowered through project to continue with SWC activities

监测和评估

technical aspects were regular monitored through measurements; indicators: Functionaing (effectiveness) of structures socio-cultural aspects were ad hoc monitored through observations; indicators: Adoption of technology area treated aspects were regular monitored through measurements; indicators: Area treatede / conserved no. of land users involved aspects were regular monitored through measurements; indicators: No. of community actively involved management of Approach aspects were regular monitored through measurements; indicators: Maintenance and acceptance There were few changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation: Redesign of small structures and different application of materials

研究

研究涉及以下主题

- 社会学
- 经济/市场营销
- 生态学
- 技术

Run-off trials and participatory approaches for community participation

Research was carried out on-farm

融资和外部物质支持

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: 不适用

Approach costs were met by the following donors: government (Agricultural Research Council): 80.0%; national non-government: 15.0%; local community / land user(s): 5.0%

已向土地使用者提供以下服务或激励

- 为土地使用者提供财政/物质支援
- 特定投入的补贴
- 信用
- 其它激励或手段

为土地使用者提供财政/物质支援

	部分融资	充分融资
设备: 机械	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
设备: 机械: 工具	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
农业: 种子	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
农业: 种子: 化肥	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Biocides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

土地使用者的劳动力为

- 自愿
- 以粮换工
- 以现金支付
- 获得其他物质支持

影响分析和结论性陈述

方法的影响

该方法是否帮助土地使用者实施和维护SLM技术？

Use of silt fences and soil boxes adapted by land users

否, 很少
是, 中等
是, 支持力度很大

该方法是否改善了阻碍SLM技术实施的土地使用权/用户权问题？

Improve general awareness and commitment of cattle owners The problem is unlikely to be overcome in the near future. Too many people - too much pressure on the land and unwillingness of local authorities to get involved.

Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach?

Commercial farmers who visited project adopted and implemented some of the SWC methods demonstrated / researched in projects.

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）？

否
 是
 不确定

结论和吸取的教训

长处: 土地使用者的观点

- Temporary job creation (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Not sustainable if there are no follow up projects)
- Improved natural resource condition (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Maintain structures / control invasive plants / implement grazing system)
- Contractor empowered with unique SWC methods - niche market (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Continue empowerment with training and information sharing. He has to advertise his services.)

长处: 编制者或其他关键资源人员的观点

- Empowerment of community with knowledge and skills (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Ensure the adaptation and implementation of structures and maintenance of current structures)
- Empowerment of contractor (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Follow up projects and work for private sector)
- Holistic approach towards environmental problems (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: systems approach deal with real causes of degradation. More partnerships and more stakeholders involved.)
- Cost effective methods to control soil conservation (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: More on-site research and awareness of test method technologies and approaches.)
- Alien plant control (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Follow up and more research monitoring and evaluation)
- Improved veld management (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Monitoring and evaluation)

弱点/缺点/风险: 土地使用者的观点如何克服

- No ownership of land (land tenure - commonage) Review use of commonages - need new policy
- Low educational levels - difficult to train, learn new technologies Continue education, training and awareness
- Contractor needs administrative empowerment Capacity building

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

- Lack of local expertise in SWC structures / small structures Continue with research and information sharing at national / international level.
- Capacity on project management side More and better trained project managers.
- Financial support: Huge problem - small budget Convince national donors about extent and degree of degradation problems. Look for private donors.
- Politics exclude commercial farmers - project could have bigger impact Decision for restoration and conservation must be based on ecological needs and not political agendas.

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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_2654/

链接的SLM数据

不适用

文件编制者

机构

- 不适用

项目

- 不适用

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