



Field demonstrations for farmers attending the field school (UNDP Shaartuz, Shaartuz Area Office, 2 Ziyodaliev Street, Shaartuz)

Central Asian Countries Initiative for Sustainable Land Management (CACILM) (塔吉克斯坦)

Фермерские полевые школы

描述

Farmer Field Schools (FFS) are held to fill farmer's gaps in knowledge on the use of sustainable agricultural technologies, efficient irrigation water use and prevention of land degradation using trials tailored to local conditions.

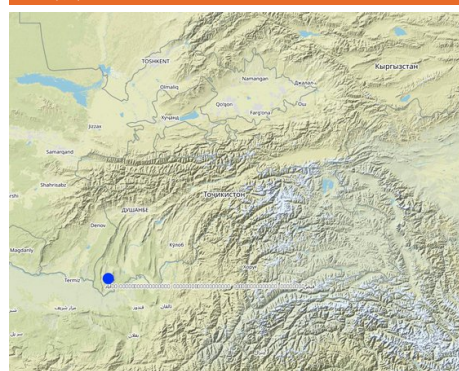
Aims / objectives: Farmer field schools are part of the UNDP-GEF project on "Demonstrating Local Responses to Combating Land Degradation and Improving Sustainable Land Management in SW Tajikistan". They were established with the aim to address the dissemination of sustainable agricultural technologies, and the introduction of new crops. Currently, many farmers in Tajikistan may not previously have been farmers during Soviet times and therefore may lack detailed agricultural knowledge and experience.

Methods: The FFS training is voluntary and the opportunities to attend are announced at Jamoat level. Each year 4 different groups, each comprising 10 to 20 farmers are formed in 4 different Jamoats. The learning comprises a range of activities from classroom teaching to hands-on field experience. The content of the training sessions are effectively adapted to the relevant season and crops as well as to the pests that may occur. The field school addresses some of the following topics; cultivation of winter wheat, potatoes, tomatoes and melons, adequate post harvest handling, use of trees and shelterbelts, generation of quality seeds, pest management, efficient use of irrigation water, etc. The field from which the FFS participants learn about agriculture in practice is a 0.5 ha plot provided by one of the farmers.

Stages of implementation: Before the start of the FFS, 4 local agronomists from target Jamoats were recruited by UNDP and sent on a study tour to Russia. These agronomists in their capacity as a Local FFS Consultant started running FFSs in each Jamoat. Initially, in conjunction with the National FFS Consultant of the SLM project, the local consultants organised several meetings with local farmers in order to identify their training needs. Taking into account the needs of farmers the curricula was prepared and the training schedule was agreed with the farmers/participants.

Role of stakeholders: The project engaged women who are generally considered landless and vulnerable. They were involved in the demo plots on the basis of agreement signed between a local women's group and a farmer, who owned the land. According to this agreement 70% of the harvest is distributed among the women, and 30% remains for farmer. In addition, many training sessions on pest management, planting of tomatoes, potatoes etc were delivered to women at the demo plot. To ensure food security at the household level training on canning, preparation of juice and how to make jam were conducted. However, more male than female farmers participated in the FFS. This is linked to the fact that the role of male farmers on Dehkan farms is to take decisions on cropping patterns and instruct other farmers. Therefore better dissemination of knowledge is expected from male farmers participating.

地点



地点: Shaartuz, Khatlon, 塔吉克斯坦

选定地点的地理参考

- 68.135, 37.266

启动日期: 2007

终止年份: 2011

方法的类型

- ☐ 传统/本土
- ☐ 最近的本地倡议/创新
- ☒ 基于项目/方案

Other important information: The project has been efficient in providing micro-loans through an agreement with the micro-loan organisation “Rushdi Obshoron” for agricultural purposes in all four Jamoats. In total, 100,000USD has been distributed to 4 Jamoats.



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Farmers attending a lecture during the field school (UNDP Shaartuz (Shaartuz Area Office, 2 Ziyodaliev Street, Shaartuz))

方法目标和有利环境

该方法的主要目的/目标

The Approach focused mainly on other activities than SLM (agricultural production, market regulation, value chain development, seed multiplication)

The main aim of the approach is to support a change in mindset from a collective farming (Kolhoz) approach led by the state, onto private farmers putting more responsibility with the land users themselves. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, many collective farms disintegrated and as a result of land reforms, the Dehkan farms came into being. People without an agricultural background could set up their own Dehkan farms and become farmers. However, a lack of knowledge and expertise frequently led to inappropriate land use which has contributed to land degradation. The objectives of FFS are to provide training sessions to farmers to improve their knowledge of better farming practices and the more rational use of land and water resources.

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: lack of technical agricultural and ‘market economy’ knowledge, poverty

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

- **社会/文化/宗教规范和价值观:** Many women in the region do not own their own land and can therefore be very vulnerable Treatment through the SLM Approach: They were involved in the FFS receiving special training on pest management, planting of tomatoes, potatoes, vegetable canning, preparation of juice etc. A benefit sharing agreement was signed between the women's group and the farmer who owned the land
- **财务资源和服务的可用性/可得性:** Lack of financial resources to buy fuel, fertilisers, livestock etc. Treatment through the SLM Approach: A microloan organisation is providing credit loans from 2000-9000 Somoni (450-2,000 USD)
- **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 Initially, farmers had no freedom to farm, meaning they were not allowed to choose which crops they would grow, however, after the economic crisis this changed.
- **了解SLM，获得技术支持:** In general farmer's agricultural knowledge is weak. Especially as after the collapse of the Soviet Union anybody could get some land and become a farmer, even people who did not have a traditional farming background and therefore no agricultural knowledge Treatment through the SLM Approach: In the field schools farmers are receiving training about new agricultural technologies and have the chance to get advice about their particular problems
- **其他:** No quality seeds were available Treatment through the SLM Approach: UNDP provided seeds and ensured that a multiplication mechanism took place

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	Local agronomists from Jamoat level were sent to Russia on a study trip to learn from Russian experiences with sustainable land management Landless women, individual farmers	Only 1/3 of the participants were women. This is linked to the fact that the role of male farmers on Dehkan farms is to take decisions on cropping patterns and instruct other farmers. Therefore better dissemination of knowledge is expected from male farmers participating. Landless women who are very vulnerable.

SLM专家/农业顾问	International specialists National and local level consultants	
NGO	National agronomists working as consultants for UNDP	
国际组织	UNDP	

领导机构
UNDP

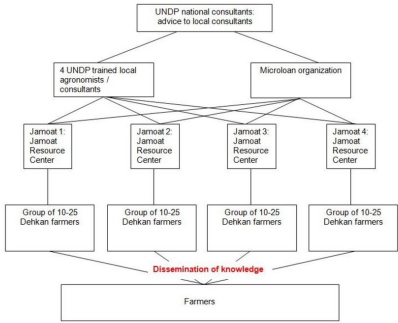
当地土地使用者/当地社区参与该方法的不同阶段

	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				✓	

Farmers only participated in FFS and were not involved in developing the content of training
No monitoring of the theoretical part of the approach took place, monitoring of land users success in applying the taught practices included interactive participation of land users.
Some research on crop performance was undertaken with interactive involvement of land users.

流程图

Before the start of the FFS 4 local agronomists from target Jamoats were recruited by UNDP and sent on a study tour to Russia. These local FFS consultants then started running a FFS in each Jamoat.



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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

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

Sustainable irrigation water use, integrated crop management, tree planting for biodrainage, preventing gully formation, crop storage, effective seed production, pest management

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

Farmer Field Schools: Key elements: Classroom courses, Farmer to farmer visits, Demonstration plots; Research is done on demonstration plots. Farmer to farmer visits are needed for an exchange of experience between different farmers.

Advisory service is quite adequate to ensure the continuation of land conservation activities; As they were provided with adequate training, the local level consultants are now able to continue holding training in farmer field schools. If the provision of micro-loans and the pay-back scheme keep working, funding will be available to ensure continuation.

机构强化

机构已强化/建立

- ☐ 否
- ☐ 是, 少许
- ☒ 是, 适度
- ☐ 是, 非常

在下列层面上

- ☒ 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

infrastructure, classrooms

监测和评估

technical aspects were regular monitored by project staff through measurements; indicators: on farm productivity bio-physical aspects were ad hoc monitored by land users through observations; indicators: market situation economic / production aspects were regular monitored by project staff through observations; indicators: None no. of land users involved aspects were regular monitored by project staff through measurements; indicators: None There were no changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation: None There were several changes in the Technology as a result of monitoring and evaluation: Exchange of experiences between different Jamoats (Jamoats differed in types of crops cultivated).

研究

研究涉及以下主题

- ☐ 社会学
- ☒ 经济/市场营销
- ☒ 生态学
- ☒ 技术

Experiments about intercropping of different crop species. Local consultants also undertook research on marketing of different crops, which crop should be grown, and when for example, in order to achieve the best prices.

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

Approach costs were met by the following donors: international (GEF / UNDP): 100.0%

Precise annual budget: 不适用

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

劳动力

Salary of consultants

部分融资
充分融资

农业: 种子

classrooms

Study trip for local consultants to Russia

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

信贷

条件: Interest rate charged: 1.5%; repayment conditions: A microloan organisation was established and equipped by UNDP with a starting capital of USD 200,000. The interest rate is 1.5% per month, which is considered low compared to credits provided by other financial institutions.

Moreover, it requires very limited papers to be provided for get a loan. Farmers pay back loans in cash. . Interest was lower than market rate.

信贷提供者: 不适用

信贷接受者: 不适用

方法的影响

否 是, 很少 是, 中等 是, 支持力度很大

More holistic thinking, including crop selection, cultural practices, conservation, integrated pest management etc. However, the number of farmers participating in field schools is still somewhat limited.

10/10

Landless women were engaged in the field schools. The women groups kept 70% of the crop yield, while 30% was paid to the landowner of the demonstration plot. Food security increased for the women.

☒

The approach could not reduce the problem, it was a governmental decision. The problem is likely to be overcome in the near future.

☒ ☐ ☐ ☐

The approach has not yet been disseminated over the country.

- ✓ 增加生产
- 增加利润（能力），提高成本效益比
- 减少土地退化
- 降低灾害风险
- 减少工作量
- 支付/补贴
- 规章制度（罚款）/执行
- ✓ 声望、社会压力/社会凝聚
- 加入运动/项目/团体/网络
- 环境意识
- 习俗和信仰，道德
- 提高SLM知识和技能
- 美学改进
- 冲突缓解
- ✓ agricultural knowledge

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

Farmers who were trained in the field schools are now able to disseminate their knowledge to other farmers. For this they receive some 'in kind' contribution from the farmers they teach such as seeds etc.

长处: 土地使用者的观点

- Increased crop yields lead to increased family budget (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Ensure application of taught practices.)
- The farmers feel confident about what they do and are keen to disseminate their knowledge to other farmers (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Dissemination of knowledge to other farmers so that more people can profit, for example through farmer to farmer visits)
- The farmers know which crops to cultivate and how to adapt to the market conditions.
- Integrated pest management helps to fight diseases and leads to better onion yield (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Apply integrated pest management on all fields.)

- The farmers are trained on the rational use of land and water resources which helps to reduce land degradation. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: An emphasis has to be put on the prevention of land degradation.)
- Farmers from different backgrounds enrich their farming practices and fill gaps in agricultural knowledge Topics taught in FFS should be diversified and continually updated. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Topics taught in FFS should be diversified and always be up to date.)

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

- Until now the FFS were running free of charge to the participants, however, this should be changed in order to raise more money to continue with the field schools, but farmers might not be willing to pay immediately, it takes some time before the farmers realise the significance of the FFS Farmers would be more willing to pay if they were asked for in kind contributions. rather than cash.

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WOCAT数据库中的完整描述

https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2439/

链接的SLM数据

Technologies: Pest management with pheromone insect traps https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1054/

Technologies: Rehabilitation of poor soils through agroforestry https://qcat.wocat.net/zh/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1052/

文件编制者

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项目

- Central Asian Countries Initiative for Land Management (CACILM I)
- Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, Tajikistan (WB / PPCR)

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