



To JICA organisation

REPORT

L4S Workshop on Sustainable Pasture Management
District Gissar village Bobosurhon

Implementing Organization: PO CAMP Kuhiston

Project period: September 25-27 2009



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Dushanbe, CAMP Kuhiston - 2009

1. Background

As it is known Tajikistan is located in mountainous zone of Central Asia. Inhabitants of the mountain areas generally have traditional knowledge and experience related to natural resource use, i.e. pasture management. Many cases show that local populations underestimate the potential for pasture management, and that local decision-makers are unable to enforce the measures needed to improve pastures. In such situation, awareness building and training of both local decision-makers and people regarding pasture management appears crucial for the future of mountain villages in Tajikistan.

Therefore external support is needed to help increase the awareness of the local population and village authorities about the use of water and soil, and to enhance their capability to implement measures intended to reduce their vulnerability and mitigate possible negative impacts of non sustainable use of natural resource which lead to the erosion of lands, poor pastures.

2. Activities

CAMP Kuhiston successor organization of Central Asian Mountain Program funded by Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and registered in 2006 as a non-profit and non-governmental public organization. CAMP Kuhiston promotes improvement of people's livelihoods in mountain villages of Tajikistan by encouraging a more sustainable way to use of natural resources.

CAMP Kuhiston pursues a trans-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder approach based on local, regional and international partnership and experiences. CAMP Kuhiston develops, adapts and implements innovations, simple and effective technologies with an emphasis on awareness and involvement of villagers, local institutions, partner organizations and experts.

The purpose of CAMP Kuhiston is to help rural mountain communities of Tajikistan, ensure that the communities are empowered to play a greater role in developing their self-management potential and in meeting their own development needs.

CAMP Kuhiston conducts trainings for co-funding partners. The workshops carried out in various villages according to selection of the respective donors. There is involvement of the local communities, farmer associations, state authorities at three different levels: Khukumat, Jamoat and Mahalla Councils. While CAMP Kuhiston mainly focuses on awareness building and capacity strengthening of the abovementioned population on the remote areas of Tajikistan.

3. Implementation

With the request of the JICA organization, CAMP Kuhiston hosted three days L4S workshop on Pasture Management in Gissar valley village Bobo Surkhon on September 25-27.

The L4S workshops have been held by Master of Science. Boimurodov. R, Chief of the Chair of Agro-Chemistry and Soil Science of the Tajik Agrarian University, pre-doctoral degree in agricultural science and Mr. Rahmonov B., Head of Melioration Department of Water Conservation Scientific and Research Institute (Tajik WCSRI).

Members of the dekhkan associations, representatives of the Jamoat and local Khukumat have attended the workshop.

The workshop was focused on familiarization of participants with the village natural resources, signs of exhaustion of the natural resources, with the management system and development of recommendations on their sustainable use. This seminar was special for its training methodologies, meaning that L4S – is a self training methodology built on sharing views between participants and development of recommendations and proposals on sustainable use of the village natural resources.

3.1 Goal of the seminar:

The main goal of the seminar was to investigate by participatory approach of natural resource use: soil and water conservation in pasture of Bobo Surkhon village. The basic process of training is exercises on observation, discussion, and exchange of experiences. Discussion on possible approaches on sustainable management of the Bobo Surkhon village's pasture. Thus, the training had more self-reliant forms of its conduction.

3.2. Outcome

Before conduction of this seminar on pasture management (PM) outcome was developed:

Participants have:

- To estimate different functioning of natural resources, periods and circumstances for its rehabilitation;
- To determine principle cycles and main possibility injuries of the pasture;
- Elaborate general view on the main systems and methods of pasture management;
- Elaborate plan for sustainable use of the pasture;
- To determine further steps for sustainable pasture use:
- To familiarize with terminology "sustainability" and elaborate measures for long term of pasture use.

3.3. Results of the seminar

By the end of PM seminar participants:

- Identified the exact size of pasture they need for village Bobo Surkhon;
- Used participatory approach to the village pasture, to use it properly and in a right way;
- Necessary to regulate cattle breeding;
- Elaborated plan for sustainable management and usage of the pasture;
- Pasture committee of mountain communities should be more involved and work actively

4. Future steps

Bobo Surkhon village is developed in livestock breeding, but they suffering from the lack of drinking water. Degradation of pasture exists in the village. People continue to grow grains in high slopes. Many trees are removing from slopes of the hills. All these factors negatively influence on the pasture productivity. The participants proposed the following further steps to improve pasture productivity:

Sustainable use of soil with the aim to avoid erosions

- Improve soil fertility by use of bio and chemistry fertilizers
- Decrease growing of grains on the slopes of hills
- Improve green coverage through planting of permanent grasses

- Rehabilitate gardens and bushes
- Elaborate plan for prevent ravine from the south part of the village

Annex 1

Program of the seminar

First Day

Opening the seminar, introductions. Presentation of the work program (objectives, schedule, program, rules, and results of the seminar). Simulation game "Sustainable use of rangelands"
Parsing game

Second Day

Analysis of the results of the previous day Imputation of livestock (UG)

- At the farm level or Jamoat
- At the village level

Score "productive capacity" of pasture Effects on the capacity of pastures

- Season
- Height
- Precipitation
- Vegetation / soil quality /
- Exposure-slope
- Slope-slope

Manage livestock and pasture

- Goal-livestock production
- Value of livestock

Cycle / period of restoration of cattle

- Increasing the productivity of pastures through management
- Increased interaction between the intensification of pastures with income-generating activities

Intensification:

- Pasture rotation and pasture fencing
- Control of weeds
- Planting, inter-row placement of crops, agro-forestry
- Production of forage and crop rotation

- Senokos
- Irrigation / fertilization of pastures
- Income-generating activities
- Production of meat and milk
- Tourism, community based

Third Day

Principles and rules of pasture management through community involvement. Investments and better management of pastures.

Veterinary Services and Veterinary Pharmacy

Grazing and training of the Shepherds
Co-transport of animals on pastures
Improve access to grazing

Accommodation-herder families

Koshary and cowsheds for livestock (intensive and summer pastures)
Marketing Product
Manage livestock
Determination of future steps
Conclusion and closure of the seminar
Evaluation Workshop

Simulation game:

"Sustainable use of rangelands"

The purpose of the exercise: Managing livestock and pastures at the level of individual farms, and villages' Jamoat

Annex 2

Picture 1. Scheme of revile rehabilitation in the south part of the village.

Picture 2. Planting trees, bushes, and permanent grasses are needed to rehabilitate the slope.

Picture 3-6. Training process

Estimation of the seminar

Positives	Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ defining productivity capacity of the pastures ▪ seminar raised the vital problem ▪ program of the seminar very interesting ▪ moderators work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ field excursion to pastures ▪ organizing and showing films ▪ involve youth ▪ involve jamoat, region representatives, and land committee into the training

Annex 3

List of participants

№	Name	Working
1	Fozilov Asliddin	Economist in Djamoat
2.	Gafurov Sirojiddin	Farmer (Dekhan farmer)
3.	Avazov Khayrullo	Farmer (Dekhan farmer)
4.	Toshev Abdusalom	Farmer (Dekhan farmer)
5.	Davlatov Makhmadsho	Garden
6.	Avazova Khursandmo	Farmer
7.	Asoeva Saidbi	Djamoat
8.	Olimov Asliddin	Farmer (Dekhan farmer)
9.	Negmatov Shodi	Driver of Dekhan farm
10.	Gafurova Salomat	Djamoat
11.	Kosimova Muarama	Djamoat
12.	Khaitova Bibisalomat	Арендатор
13.	Karimov Rakhim	Farmer (Dekhan farmer)
14	Negmatov Saadi	Farmer (Dekhan farmer)
15	Khasanov Sunniddin	Working Djamoat
16	Zokirova Surayo	Working Djamoat
17	Tosheva Mavluda	Working Djamoat
18	Ismatov Amriddin	Farmer (Dekhan farmer)
19	Aminov Kodir	Farmer (Dekhan farmer)
20	Burieva Latofat	Farmer (Dekhan farmer)
21	Mirzoev Abdullo	Working Djamoat
22	Khaitova Midjgona	Working Djamoat
23	Negmatov Abdukarim	Farmer (Dekhan farmer)
24	Khasanov Abdukarim	Teacher in School
25	Karimov Abdusamad	Djamoat
26	Boymurodov R.	Moderator
27	Rakhmonov B.	Moderator

