World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies

9th

International Workshop and Steering Meeting

Yichang, China

8 November - 13 November 2004

PROCEEDINGS

Progress, Methods, Outputs,
Plan of Action,
Organisation

Co-sponsored by:

SWISS AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION SDC

syngenta Foundation

Danida

SWCMC

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WORLD OVERVIEW
OF CONSERVATION APPROACHES
AND TECHNOLOGIES (WOCAT)

9th

WORKSHOP & STEERING MEETING PROCEEDINGS

WOCAT Management Group:

Centre for Development and Environment (CDE, Switzerland)
World Soil Information (ISRIC, The Netherlands)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO, Italy)

Bureau of Soil and Water Management (BSWM, Philippines)
International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA, Syria)
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD, Nepal)
Ministère de l'Agriculture, du Développement Rural et des Pêches Maritimes (MADRPM, Morocco)
Regional Land Management Unit (RELMA, Kenya)
Soil and Water Conservation Monitoring Center (SWCMC, P.R. China)
Tajik Soil Science Research Institute (TSSRI, Tajikistan)

LIST OF COLLABORATING AND FUNDING INSTITUTIONS

ACT	African Conservation Tillage Network, Harare, Zimbabwe
ADB	Asian Development Bank, Manila, Philippines
ASC-UPLB	Agricultural Systems Cluster, University of the Philippines, Los Baños, Philippines
ASOCON	Asia Soil Conservation Network, Jakarta, Indonesia
BSWM	Bureau of Soils and Water Management, Department of Agriculture, Quezon City, Philippines
CAMP	Central Asia Mountain Programme, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
CDE	Centre for Development and Environment, University of Bern, Switzerland
CHTDB	Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Board, Bangladesh
CIS	Centre for International Cooperation, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands
DANIDA	Danish International Development Assistance, Copenhagen, Denmark
DEC	Dept. for Erosion Control, Faculty of Forestry, Belgrade University, Serbia & Montenegro
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Rome, Italy
FAO-RAP	FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific - (RAP), Bangkok, Thailand
FAO-SNEA	FAO Sub-Regional Office for North Africa - (SNEA), Tunis, Tunisia
FSWCC	Fujian Soil and Water Conservation Centre, Fuzhou, China
GRI-HAS	Geographical Research Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary
GTZ-CCD	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit - UN Convention to Combat Desertification, Bonn, Germany
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency, Joint FAO / IAEA Division, Vienna, Austria
ICARDA	International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas, Aleppo, Syria
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, Kathmandu, Nepal
ICRAF	International Center for Research in Agroforestry, Nairobi, Kenya
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Niamey, Niger
IFAD-GM	International Fund for Agricultural Development - Global Mechanism, Rome, Italy
InGeo	Institute of Geography, Ministry of Science, Almaty, Kazakhstan
INSAH	Institut du Sahel, Bamako, Mali
ISCW/ARC	Institute for Soil, Climate and Water of the Agricultural Research Council, Pretoria, South Africa
ISRIC	World Soil Information, Wageningen, The Netherlands
IWMI	International Water Management Institute, Pretoria, South Africa
KAU	Kyrgyz Agrarian University, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
KAU	Kyrgyz Agrarian University, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
KVL	The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Denmark
KVL	The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Denmark
LDD	Land Development Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok, Thailand
LDD	Land Development Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok, Thailand
LOE	Dept. of Landscape Ecology, Institute of Geography University of Göttingen, Germany
MADRPM	Ministère de l'Agriculture du Développement Rural et des Pêches Maritime, Morocco
MAFS-SCLUPU	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Soil Conservation and Land Use Planning Unit, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
MoA-Ethiopia	Ministry of Agriculture, Addis Abeba, Ethiopia
NCCR N-S	National Centre of Competence in Research North-South, Switzerland
NDA	National Department of Agriculture, Pretoria, South Africa
OSS	Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel, Tunis, Tunisia
PARDYP	People and Resource Dynamics in Mountain Watersheds of the Hindu Kush-Himlayas
PASOLAC	Programa de Agricultura Sostenible en Laderas de América Central, Managua, Nicaragua
PFI	Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar, Pakistan
RELMA	Regional Land Management Unit (former RSCU), SIDA, Nairobi, Kenya
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Bern, Switzerland
SOWAP	Soil and Water Protection project and its organisations, Europe
SWCB	Ministry of Agriculture, Soil & Water Conservation Branch, Nairobi, Kenya
SWCMC	Soil and Water Conservation Monitoring Center, MWR, Beijing, P.R. China
SYNGENTA	Environmental Safety Assessments and Contracts, Jealott's Hill International Research Centre, Berks, UK
SYNGENTA FOUNDATION	Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture, Basel, Switzerland
TSSRI	Tajik Soil Science Research Institute, Dushanbe, Tajikistan
UCL	Université catholique de Louvain, Agricultural Engineering Unit, Soil and Water Conservation, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium
UK-SMI	UK Soil Management Initiative, Mollington, UK
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi, Kenya
WASWC	World Association of Soil and Water Conservation, Beijing, P.R. China
WDCU	Watershed Development Coordination Unit, New Delhi, India

WOCAT Management Group: CDE, ISRIC, FAO, BSWM, ICARDA, ICIMOD, MADRPM, RELMA, SWCMC, TSSRI

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AGIS	Agricultural Geo-Referenced Information system
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CCD	See UNCCD
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
COST	European Cooperation in the field of Scientific and Technical Research
DB	Database
DBMS	Database Management System
DoA	Department of Agriculture
FAO-SNEA	FAO Subregional Office for North Africa
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GLASOD	Global Assessment of Human-Induced Soil Degradation (UNEP / ISRIC)
GO	Government Organisation
HKH	Hindu Kush - Himalaya
IRHA	International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance
ISCO	International Soil Conservation Organization
IUSS	International Union of Soil Science
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
LADA	Land Degradation Assessment in Dryland Areas (FAO-UNEP)
MG	WOCAT Management Group
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRD	Mountain Research and Development Journal
NCCR	National Centre of Competence in Research (CDE, Research Partnership North - South)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRE	Natural Resource and Environment Division of SDC
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PARDYP	People and Resource Dynamics Project
PFI	Promoting Farmer Innovations
QA	Questionnaire on Approaches
QM	Questionnaire on the WOCAT Map
QT	Questionnaire on Technologies
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SM	Steering Meeting
SWC	Soil and Water Conservation
TF	Task force
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WOCATeer	WOCAT collaborator
WOCAT-L	WOCAT mailing list
WS	Workshop
WWSM	WOCAT (annual) Workshop and Steering Meeting

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FOREWORD

These proceedings have been prepared mainly for the core group of WOCAT collaborators and institutions in order to present the results of the ninth annual WOCAT Workshop and Steering Meeting, held in Yichang, China, in November 2004. This document is not addressed to a broad public and therefore has not been prepared for such a purpose. It is a working document for the further development of WOCAT. Thus some of the issues are presented as reported by the rapporteurs and questions arising need to be addressed until and during the next annual workshop and steering meeting. Please give us your comments in order to improve the programme and the results presented in this document.

It was agreed that it would be attempted to keep the proceedings of this meeting more concise instead of continuing the trend to expansion The proceedings should consist of:

1. Summary of major discussion points;
2. Action list;
3. Annex: some of the presentations.

WOCAT would like to thank all participants and collaborating institutions for their contribution and considerable commitment before, during and after the workshop (see attached list of participants).

INTRODUCTION

Since 1996, WOCAT has organized International Annual Workshops and Steering Committee Meetings with the goal (a) to bring together the main collaborating and funding institutions and the core collaborators, (b) to assess the progress and to exchange experiences, (c) to further develop the programme, (d) to plan for the future and (e) enhance WOCAT in the host country / region.

During the previous annual workshop in Kathmandu, Nepal, in October / November 2003, China was selected to host the 9th annual workshop. The meeting was hosted by the Soil and Water Conservation Monitoring Centre of the Chinese Min. of Water Resources based in Beijing. The workshop took place at the Peninsula Hotel in Yichang during 6 days from Monday to Saturday, whereof one day was spent in the field. There was no extra steering meeting this year, since no donor representatives attended. Decisions were taken during the workshop on the last day (planning next year).

40 participants from 18 countries (22 from China) attended the workshop in response to an invitation to all main collaborating and funding institutions, core collaborators as well as representatives from institutions that recently joined WOCAT.

Special thanks are due to the Chinese hosts who organized an excellent and pleasant meeting.

Major topics of WWSM9:

The main discussion **topics** identified for the workshop were:

TOPIC 1: Progress reports on global, regional and national initiatives and task forces;
TOPIC 2: WOCAT database: knowledge and knowledge gaps;
TOPIC 3: Outputs;
TOPIC 4: Evaluation of WOCAT;
TOPIC 5: Vision and next 3 years WOCAT;
TOPIC 6: WOCAT medium and long-term future;
TOPIC 7: Planning next year(s).

The Yangtse river at the city of Yichang and further upstream. (Photos: Thomas Ledermann, Hanspeter Liniger)

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

Date / time	Activity / Topic	Responsibilities
Sunday 07/11		
	Arrival of participants; registration	
Monday 08/11		
08:15 – 09:15	Opening, welcome - WOCAT coordinator - Director of host institution (Greeting) - WOCAT (in China) coordinator - Official from provincial level (Division of SWC, Provincial dept. of water resources) - Official from Yichang city (Director, Yichang Bureau of water recourses)	 *Dr.HP. Liniger* *Prof. Guo Suoyan* *Prof. Cai Jianqin* *Mr.Li Chuanggang* *Mr.Yao Dazhi*
09:15 – 09:45	Introduction, participants' expectations, approval of agenda, administrative information - A brief introduction of SWC in China	*HP. Liniger* *Prof. Guo Suoyan*
	***TOPIC 1:* Progress reports**	Chair: G. v. Lynden Rapporteur: N. Güdel
09:45 – 10:30	Activities at the global level - Secretariat / Management Group / CDE - FAO - ISRIC	 *H.P. Liniger* *C. Licona Manzur* *G. van Lynden*
10:30 – 11:00	*Coffee break (Group photograph)*	
11:00 – 12:00	Task Forces (max. 10 min. each) - Use of WOCAT - Fund raising global / regional - Regional structures - QM / world map - E-learning - Quality assurance global / regional - Digital products	 *G. van Lynden* *HP Liniger.* *(R. White) - N.N.* *H Liniger, G. van Lynden* *(G. Schwilch) - N.N.* *HP. Liniger* *C. Pretorius*
12:00 – 13:30	*Lunch break*	
13:30 – 16:00	Presentation of regional and national progress reports and workplans (<10 min. each!) **Africa**: RELMA, Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, South Africa, Morocco **South Asia**: ICIMOD, Nepal, Bangladesh, India, **East and South-East Asia**: Philippines, Thailand / WASWC, China **Central Asia**: Kazakhstan	Regional / national coordinators / representatives
16:00 – 16:30	*Coffee break*	
16:30 – 16:50 16:50 – 18:00	**Europe**: SOWAP, Serbia & Montenegro, Switzerland Regional group meetings (3 groups: Africa, South and South-East Asia, Central Asia and Europe): - Discussion on problems and solutions within the countries - Discussion on use of WOCAT, quality assurance and emphasising on outputs - Preparation of common presentation to plenary and 1-2 poster: major achievements, problems, solutions, plans (which are of interest for the other regions) - Preparation of open questions where an answer is expected from the plenary	 Moderators: *D. Pretorius* *K. Khisa* *C. Licona Manzur*
19:00	*Dinner*	

Tuesday 09/11		
	***TOPIC 2*: WOCAT database: knowledge and knowledge gaps**	Chair: Turkelboom Rapp: C. Pretorius
08:40 – 09:20	Continuation of group work	
09:20 – 10:00	Presentation of regional group meetings and plenary discussions	
10:00 – 10:45	New experiences gained in 2004: - WOCAT and research - Use of WOCAT (emphasis on self-evaluation and monitoring as well as "outscaling") quality assurance, WOCAT panels, peer review and WOCAT label	*HP. Liniger* *N. Güdel* *Yong Li* *Carin Pretorius*
10:45 – 11:00	*Coffee break*	
11:00 – 12:00	***TOPIC 3:* Outputs** Presentation on outputs - Global overview book - National products - Digital products - The global map - Posters and other promotion materials / events	*H.P. Liniger*
12:00 – 13:00	*Lunch break*	
	***TOPIC 4:* Evaluation of WOCAT**	Chair: J. Rondal Rapp.: M. Douglas
13:00 – 13:45	Recurrent problems (e.g. QM / World map, operation of TFs, quality assurance, use of WOCAT, feedback to Secretariat)	*H.P. Liniger*
13:45 – 14:15	ADB Presentation & Discussion	*M. Douglas, B. Carrad, Niu Zhiming*
14:15 – 14:30	Discussion input and brainstorming: Objectives next phase & SWOT: Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (for each objective)	*H.P. Liniger*
14:30 – 16:00	Group work on SWOT	
16:00 – 16:30	*Coffee break*	
16:30 – 17:30	Continuation Group work: SWOT	
17:30 – 18:00	Presentation group work results. Plenary discussion and decisions	
19:00	*Dinner*	
Wednesday 10/11		
whole day	*field trip*	
Thursday 11/11		
	***TOPIC 5:* Vision and next 3 years WOCAT**	Chair: D. Pretorius Rapp: N. Gitonga
08:30 – 08:45	Information about reimbursements	*T. Ledermann*
08:45 – 09:00	Presentation of Participant's expectations and plenary discussion	*G. van Lynden*
09:00 – 10:30	Vision WOCAT (Group & Plenary)	*F. Turkelboom*
10:30 – 11:00	*Coffee break*	
11:00 – 11:30	Objectives (Priorities) (Plenary)	*H.P. Liniger*
11:30 – 12:00	Outputs & Methods for next 3 years. What? How? (Group)	*F. Turkelboom*
12:00 – 13:00	*Lunch break*	
13:00 – 14:00	Continuation on Outputs & Methods (Group)	
14:00 – 14:45	Outputs & Methods for next 3 years. What? How? (Plenary)	
14:45 – 15:15	Long-Term (Plenary)	*C. Licona-Manzur*
15:15 – 16:00	Commitments. Who? How? (Group)	*C. Licona-Manzur*
16:00 – 16:30	*Coffee break*	
16:30 – 17:00	Commitments. Who? How? (Plenary)	
17:30 – 18:00	Open – depending on needs	
19:00	*Dinner*	

Friday 12/11		
	***TOPIC 6*: WOCAT medium and long-term future**	Chair: B. Zhanguo Rapp: F. Turkelboom
08:30 – 08:45	Agreement about "Modular WOCAT"	
08:45 – 09:15	Brainstorming on Long-term: "Would WOCAT continue if core funding stopped after 2007?"	
09:15 – 10:00	Group work on activity planning (according of objectives of SDC proposal 05-07): Who? How?	
10:00 – 10:30	*Coffee break*	
10:30 – 11:15 11:15 – 12:00	Continuation group work on activity planning Plenary discussion on activity planning	
12:00 – 13:30	*Lunch break*	

13:30 – 14:00
 	
14:00 – 15:30
	Vision and mission (result of small group and discussion and approval): Plenary
	Group presentation on activity planning
	Group work:
	- Group A: WOCAT in research and education
	  - WOCAT label
	  - WOCAT support service
	- Group B: WOCAT in global conventions & global coordination of SWC initiatives
	- Group C: Management tools for WOCAT
	  - Operation of task forces
	  - Collaboration, incentives, TFs, WWSM, consultancies, voluntary inputs, …
	  - WOCAT organization and funding issues
		Chair: J. Rondal
		Rapp: N. Güdel

15:30 – 16:00	*Coffee break*	
16:00 – 17:30	Presentation of group work and plenary discussion and decisions	
19:00	*Dinner*	
Saturday 13/11		
	***TOPIC 7*: National and global activity plan for next year(s)**	Chair: Mr. Xu Rapp: T. Ledermann
08:30 – 09:15 09:15 – 10:00 10:00 –10:30	Finalizing national / regional workplans: indicate what will be done with own means (a), for what additional support is needed: from country / region (b) and from global WOCAT(c) - considering results of Workshop (adjust!) - concrete steps to achieve suggested results from the workshop topics (e.g. for quality assurance, outputs, use of WOCAT, etc.) - List requests / expectations towards regional / global WOCAT Short presentation of workplans (major events, improved / new Ts / As, needs from global WOCAT) Global activities for next year - major priorities - major events - formation of taskforces (topics, and members and priorities and finances)	
10:30 – 10:45	*Coffee break*	
10:45 – 12:00	Global activities for next year (con't) - Additional funding needs and opportunities - Organization of TFs - Compilation of materials / contributions to workshop proceedings	
12:00 – 13:15	*Lunch break*	
13:15 – 14:00 14:00 – 14:45 14:45 – 15:15	Election of Management Group members, assignment of Secretariat, next WWSM 2005 Feedback from participants (against expectations), AOB A.O.B.	
15:15 – 15:30	*Closing*	

TOPIC 1 PROGRESS REPORTS

Rapporteur: Nicole Güdel

Each year, progress at all levels is reported and compared with the workplans prepared during the previous workshop. The reports below cover the period from November 2003 (WWSM8 Nepal) to October 2004.

1.1 Activities at the global level

1.1.1 Review 2004

Major achievements in 2004:

- 3 funding proposals approved: SDC-NRU, DANIDA, Syngenta Foundation;
- Progress overview book: Increased number of quality controlled case studies for overview book (more than originally planed): from 23/15 Ts / As to 33/22 Ts / As quality assured and 8 Ts / As still in process of quality approval. First attempt for data collection in Australia and North America;
- Insight into problems and solutions for quality assurance procedures;
- CD-ROM Version 3 printed and distributed;
- WOCAT web page from 1 to 3 languages (E, F, S);
- Intensified and new links to research (SOWAP, NCCR, COST, IAEA);
- Publications: see list *Topic 1.1.3 'Publicity'*;
- Presentations and workshops.

1.1.2 Funding

Considerable efforts went into this activity since all funding sources for core activities of WOCAT were ending and needed renewal or new proposals.

a) SDC

In October 2004, SDC approved funding for the next 3 years phase (1 January 2005 - 31 December 2007) and thus the long-term commitment of the NRE-CDE (Natural Resource and Environment Division of SDC) programme was confirmed. The main **objective of this NRE-CDE programme contribution** is to enhance the WOCAT programme, its activities and the quality of its outputs by using the acquired competence of CDE and the partners of the WOCAT network. The emphasis for the future is on the data collection, monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of SWC technologies and approaches through national and regional initiatives and on the production of outputs. The meeting expressed appreciation about the long term commitment of SDC and about the contributions of the other donors.

Approved WOCAT programme:

- Long term mandate(!);
- WOCAT is well appreciated by SDC responsible;
- New challenges: combination with Conservation Agriculture (CA) and rainwater harvesting;
- The need to involve SDC related programmes: coordination bureaus, SDC partners (Helvetas and Intercooperation, CGIAR centres), conventions;
- CDE is seen by SDC as centre of competence to coordinate WOCAT;
- The annual budget remains at CHF 400.000 (about EUR € 250.000);
- Additional funds were granted by SDC for phase 2002-2004: CHF 70.000 (about EUR € 45.000);
- Objectives: see table below (p. 7).

b) DANIDA

Funding approved for 2 years (1 January 2004 - 31 December 2005): Danish Krone DKK 400.000 per year (about EUR € 50.000 per year) despite difficulties mentioned in last workshop (proceedings Nepal 2003, p.5) due to heavy engagement and commitment of Mr. Poul Richard Jensen and Jens Jensen. 50% of the budget is earmarked for core contributions to WOCAT and 50% for country related activities and support.

- The project has the overall goal to provide support for the documentation, monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of knowledge in sustainable soil and water management;
- Specific objectives are (A) to assist in the assurance of high quality data, (B) to contribute to outputs (Internet presentation, CD-ROMs and books) about Soil and Water Conservation (SWC) Technologies and Approaches and (C) to support WOCAT activities in DANIDA supported countries for the documentation, evaluation, monitoring and dissemination of SWC knowledge;
- Expected outputs are (a) to improved data quality of the documented SWC knowledge (objective A), (b) an enhanced network with an efficient coordination (objective A), (c) attractive presentations of good soil and water management practices in the Internet, on CD-ROMs and in overview books (objective B), (d) training workshops and backstopping (especially in DANIDA supported countries) (objective C) and (e) documentation of DANIDA (and other) project experiences with high quality data of SWC Technologies and Approaches in the internet and on CD-ROMs (objective C).

c) Other donors

- Syngenta Foundation funding (offered in October 2003) for the WOCAT network at the level of CHF 50,000 per year (about EUR € 30.000) for a three-year period (1 January 2004 – 31 December 2006) is still ongoing;
- In the SOWAP project an amount of EUR € 21,000 per year is allocated (through ISRIC) for WOCAT core activities;
- DoA (Department of Agriculture), South Africa: funding some of the urgent WOCAT activities (approved).

1.1.3 Publicity

- Internet appearance by WOCAT;
- WOCAT newsletters and contributions to WASWC newsletters;
- Presentations and workshops;
- Liniger HP, van Lynden, GWJ: Proceedings Nepal 2003;
- WOCAT 2004b: CD-ROM V3: Programme profile, SWC technologies and approaches database, maps, first results, addresses. FAO Land and Water Digital Media Series 9, Rome;
- Huber UM, Bugmann HKM, Reasoner MA, editors. Global Change and Mountain Regions: An Overview of Current Knowledge. Dordrecht: Springer Verlag, pp 605–616;
- Herweg K., Liniger H.P. (2003): Soil Erosion Control – An integral part of sustainable land management. In Zlatic M., Kostadinov S. and Dragovic N. (eds.): Natural and socio-economic effects of erosion control in mountainous regions. Proceedings International Year of Mountainous Conference, 10-13 December 2002, Faculty of Forestry, Belgrade, pp. 23-32;
- Herweg K., Liniger H.P. 2004: Bodenschutz und Wasserkonservierung in tropischen und subtropischen Gebirgsräumen – eine Herausforderung für die Geographie. In: Gamerith W., Messerli P., Meusburger P. und Wanner H. (Hrsg.): Alpenwelt – Gebirgswelten: Inseln, Brücken, Grenzen. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Geographie, Heidelberg und Bern;
- Liniger HP., Schwilch G.: WOCAT Methodology. Proceedings DANIDA workshop Indore, India;
- Liniger H.P., Douglas M., and Schwilch G. 2004: Towards sustainable land management – common sense and some other key missing elements (the WOCAT experience). Proceedings of ISCO Conference 2004; Brisbane;
- Schwilch G., Liniger H.P. and van Lynden G. 2004: Towards a global map of soil and water conservation achievements: A WOCAT initiative. Proceedings of ISCO Conference 2004; Brisbane;
- Lane M. and van Lynden G. 2004: Soil and surface water protection using conservation tillage in northern and central Europe. Proceedings of ISCO Conference 2004, Brisbane;
- Paper in “Renewable Natural Resources Management for Mountain Communities” (Eds. M. Stocking et al) (forthcoming);
- Presentation of WOCAT in a Mountain Research Initiative book by H. Hurni, HP. Liniger and U. Wiesmann (to be published in early 2005);
- Liniger HP., Schwilch G, van Lynden G.: ISCO Conference - Poster on the WOCAT world map;
- Liniger HP., Schwilch G.: Poster on the WOCAT questionnaires: Solution-oriented learning.

Review of global activities 2004

***Objectives* / expected results**	**Planned activities for the 3 years period 2002 - 2004**	**REVIEW 2004** **Major achievements November 2003 – October 2004**
1. WOCAT Network ***Objective**: to further support and develop the WOCAT network: coordination, awareness rising and promotion* **Result**: **enhanced and consolidated network**	a) **maintain collaboration** between existing partners b) **add new partners** and consortium members c) **conduct 3 International Workshops and Steering Meetings** (according to established procedure and guidelines) d) **participate in international conferences** to promote WOCAT (e.g. at events of UNCCD, IUSS and ISCO) e) **integrate WOCAT in development process** at the national (ongoing government, NGO and bilateral aid projects) and global level (UNCCD, UNCBD(?), UNFCCC(?)) f) **continue and enhance the WOCAT e-mail list and newsletter**	• Collaboration maintained and enhanced • BANCAT • Reorganization of WOCAT network: MG, Taskforces, … (e.g. MoU, …) • Promotion of WOCAT: - Paper in "*Renewable Natural Resources Management for Mountain Communities*" (Eds. M. Stocking et al) (forthcoming) - Presentation of WOCAT in a Mountain Research Initiative book by H. Hurni, HP. Liniger and U. Wiesmann (to be published in early 2005) • Presentations: - ISCO July 2004: 6 presentations: SOWAP, knowledge gap, WOCAT map, Ethiopia, Philippines and Serbia / Montenegro - International Weed Science Congress, Durban, June 2004?, Special session on conservation technologies (Njeru Gitonga, Kithinji Mutunga, Kenya) - ASUS symposium at the EUROSOIL meeting. Freiburg, Germany Sept. 9 - IAEA Second Research Co-ordination Research Project. Istanbul, Turkey Oct. 4 – 8 • Support to Regional WOCAT meeting: ICIMOD, Central Asia, India, China and representatives from other regions and WOCAT secretariat; ICIMOD; Nepal, March 2004 • Newsletters: two WOCAT Newsletter (2 year), one WASWC Newsletter • 9th International Workshop and Steering Meeting in China, 8 – 13 Nov. 2004 • Taskforces on regional structure and funding, quality assurance, QM / world map, use of WOCAT, digital products, e-learning • Fund raising: Although not mentioned in the planned activities, fund raising for WOCAT core activities is an important activity. Apart from securing the next phase of the programme contribution from SDC additional funding agreements with DANIDA and Syngenta Foundation could be signed.
2. Training ***Objective**: to provide backstopping and training support for national and regional initiatives.* **Result: National and regional collaborators trained to run WOCAT programme in their countries / regions**	a) conduct additional **2 international "Training for National Trainers / Facilitators" workshops** b) provide **support** and expertise for additional **national and regional initiation** and training workshops (e.g. Central Asia, India, Eritrea, …), upon request from national / regional institutions	• Training with core support: - Bangladesh (March 04) - China: (March / April 04) (backstopping from CDE and ISRIC) - Central Asia Research (NCCR IP2 Tajikistan): 3 countries (April 04) - SOCAT workshop. Leuven, Belgium (April 04) - India (April 04) (participation and backstopping from CDE) - Karnataka WOCAT training workshop. Bijapur, India (May 04) - North Africa: FAO Regional WOCAT training workshop attended by 23 participants from Tunisia, Morocco, Mauritania and Algeria (Sept. 04)

3. Methodology / Tools ***Objective**: to further develop the methodology, mainly the tools for knowledge exchange and decision support* **Result: Additional tools for exchange of knowledge and decision support developed**	a) **improve Internet access** to data and tools b) **improve database management system** to enhance decision support c) **produce support materials**, such as standards for national "overview books", guidelines for the use of WOCAT data in the development process	• Improved database functioning • Website: further improvement / modifications, regularly updated, now available in three languages • Further development of methodology and layout presentation of "Overview Books" • First draft of WOCAT basic questionnaires in English
4. Data quality ***Objective**: to enhance data quality and additional data collection* **Result: Good quality data from at least 15 countries made available and used for the production of outputs**	a) further develop procedures to **enhance data quality** b) **support further collection** of data-sets in 5-10 countries where WOCAT has been initiated and additional 5 new countries (depending on requests and Steering meetings)	• Set of quality assured Ts / As for CD-ROM v3 compiled • Increased numbers of Technologies and Approaches (improvement of quality) for overview book from Ts / As: 23 / 15 to 33 / 22 and 8 Ts and As still in process of quality approval. First attempt for data collection in Australia and North America • Insight into problems and solutions for quality assurance procedures gained • Central Asia Posters: first clarifications on status and possible way of presenting / distributing obtained
5. Outputs ***Objective**: to support the production of outputs* **Result: Outputs produced: CD- ROM versions 3 and 4, a book published on the experience of SWC from the collaborating countries, 5 publications of the WOCAT methodology and the results in international journals, proceedings of conferences and workshops**	a) **produce CD-ROM** in the FAO digital media series and distribute it to collaborating institutions, individuals and according to requests b) **compile a first overview of global experiences of SWC Technologies and Approaches** from selected countries that have been active in the compilation of the data c) **publish in journals and conference proceedings** the SWC classification system, the methodological tools for database management system, decision support (guidelines for "Using WOCAT") and for mapping	• CD-ROM v. 3: printed and distributed • National overview books: South Africa • Central Asia Posters (also in electronic versions) • Published: - see list *Topic 1.1.3 'Publicity'*

1.1.4 WOCAT in education / research

WOCAT in education / training:

- Lectures at the Swiss College of Agriculture, Zollikofen, Switzerland;
- Lectures at the University of Bern, Institute of Geography;
- Field training course in Tajikistan through the NCCR N-S programme.

WOCAT in research:

- **NCCR** programme (National Centre of Competence for Research Partnership North - South): PhD study Bettina Wolfgramm: Land degradation risk assessment – outcomes for soil and water conservation for Tajik farmers?
- **NCCR** regional scientific training course: documenting case studies for overview-book, Mai 2004;
- Ongoing research collaboration with **SOWAP** in England, Belgium, Hungary and as a new SOWAP member Czech Republic;
- Collaboration **CDE – ICRAF**: Assessing (sensing) land use and soil quality. Mt. Kenya region (Master Thesis Conny Hett) and Central Asia (PhD study Bettina Wolfgramm);
- Coordinated research projects (CRP) of **IAEA** on fallout radio-nuclides (FRN): WOCAT method used as a standard to document SWC technologies, which are used in their research;
- Two PhD proposals handed in under the **COST** action 634 (European Cooperation in the field of Scientific and Technical Research). Title: On- and Off-site Effectiveness of Soil and Water Conservation in Switzerland – Steps Towards the Integration of Scientific, Experts' and Farmers' Knowledge.

1.1.5 WOCAT Secretariat

Main activities:

- Reactions to requests for brochures, CD-ROMs (CD-ROM v.3, CD-ROM Video);
- Email correspondence;
- Production of WOCAT Workshop and Steering Meeting proceedings;
- E-mails: Main persons involved in maintaining and enhancing the contacts and reacting to requests are: Fränzi Jöhr, Gudrun Schwilch, Godert van Lynden, Rima Mekdaschi-Studer, Thomas Ledermann and Hanspeter Liniger; yet more core support is needed (e.g. to avoid delayed replies to requests). The solution proposed by the Secretariat is to involve the growing pool of well informed WOCATeers, the sharing of information should go on amongst the different WOCATeers without necessarily involving the secretariat. There is also need to decentralize the support from the secretariat and to increasingly involve the regional and national institutions.

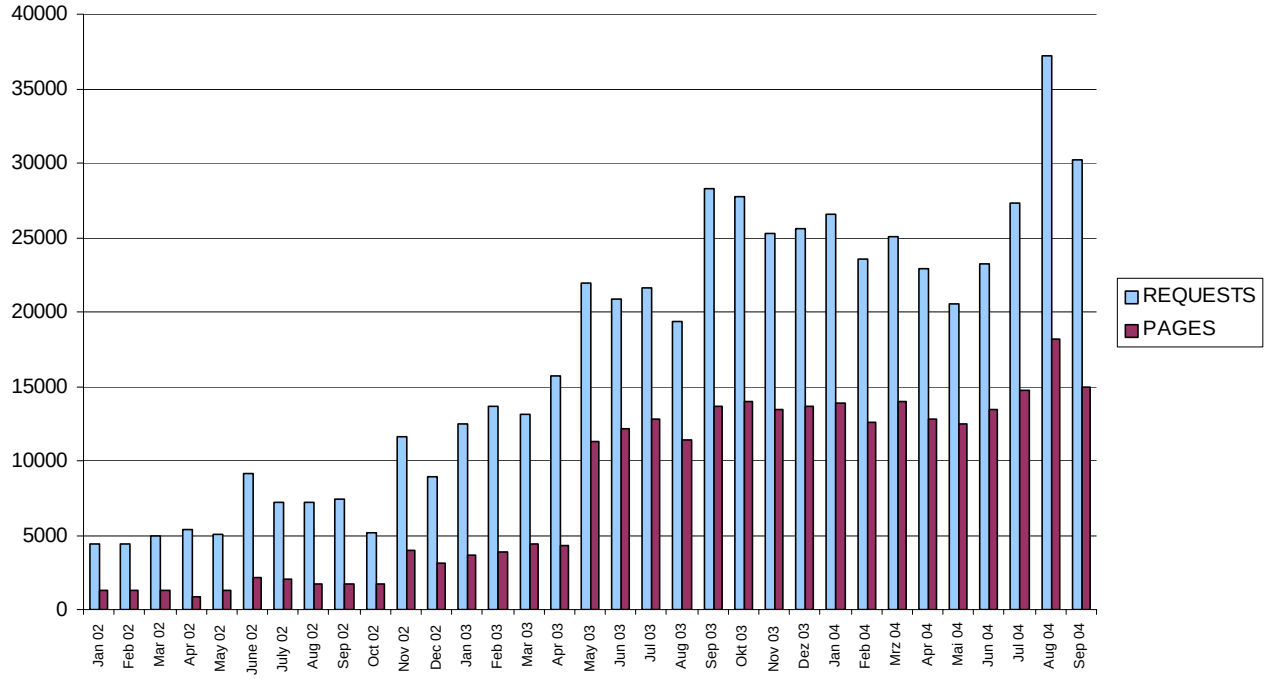
1.1.6 WOCAT website statistics

See also http://www.fao.org/landandwater/agll/WOCAT/WOCATlog.htm.

Website statistics (Oct. 03 to Sep. 2004):

- Total requests: 315,129 (861 / day) (each file on a web page is counted separately, i.e. if there are 10 graphic files on a page, this counts as eleven requests!);
- Total pages: 168,214 (459 / day);

Web statistic for WOCAT website



- Distinct hosts: 10,882 (number of different computers);
- The hits show a quite even distribution during the period from October 2003 to September 2004. The high increases in August 04 could again be the effect of the ISCO Conference in July 04. Although the reasons for this could not be elaborated in detail. The same count for the slight decrease in May 04;
- Domain or organisation analysis still not possible (unresolved IP-numbers), i.e. we don't know *who* visited our website;
- Top search words (in decreasing order):
  - 988 requests Worldmap
  - 492 reqs Soil
  - 398 reqs WOCAT
  - 320 reqs Map
  - 267 reqs India
  - 248 reqs Conservation
  - 197 reqs Water
  - 189 reqs Degradation
  - 179 reqs Watershed
  - 177 reqs Africa
  - 171 reqs Methodologia

  The list of the top search words for this period (Oct. 03 – Sept. 04) corresponds quite well with the last period (Oct. 02 – Sept. 03). Again, these top search words show a considerable interest in the map (worldmap and map in general) and India is ranking even higher, which is also reflected by the high number of downloads of the India pilot study (see below);

- Most requested pages
  English:
  - Home (index.asp)
  - Worldmap (worldmap.asp)
  - Database (databs.asp)
  - Introduction to WOCAT (about1.asp)
  - Collaboration and funding institutions (colfund.asp)
  - Latest Newsletter (newslet.asp)

Spanish:
- Inicio / Home (default_S.asp)
- WOCAT mapa global / Worldmap (worldmap_F.asp)

French:
- Accueil / Home (default_F.asp)
- Carte mondiale WOCAT / Worldmap (worldmap_F.asp)

- Least requested pages

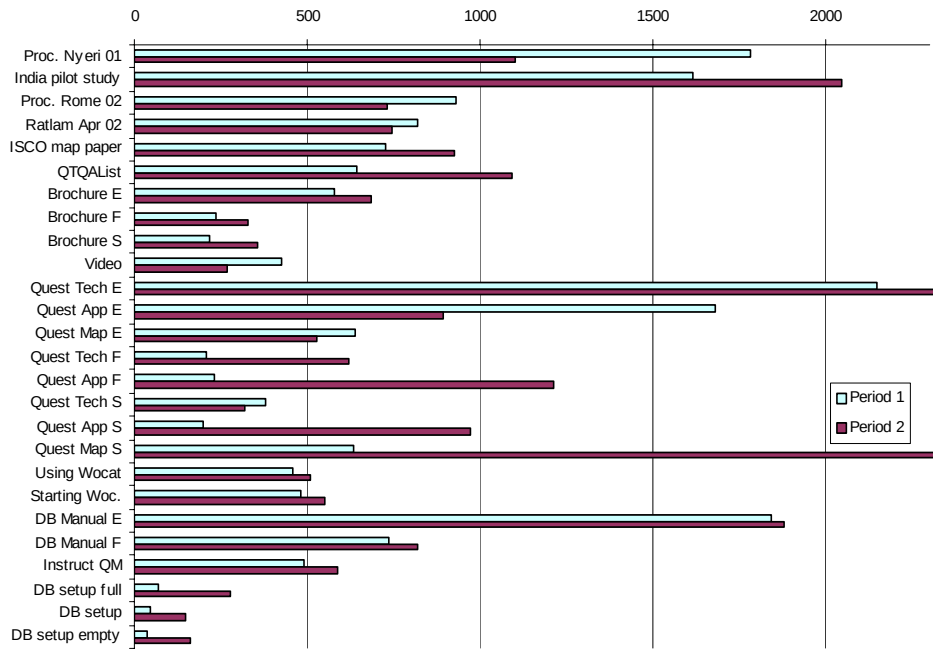
  English:
  - WOCAT News (wctnews.asp)
  - About WOCAT (aboutwct.asp)

  Spanish:
  - Archivo del noticiero (Inglés) / Newsletter Archive (newsarch_s.asp)
  - Definiciones de las medidas de CSA / Definition of SWC measures (swcmeas_s.asp)

  French:
  - Définitions des catégories (des pratiques) de technologies de CES / Definition of SWC measures (swcmeas_f.asp)

- The most frequently downloaded files were the questionnaires (in English), the Map questionnaire in Spanish, the database manual, the proceedings of former annual workshops (specially WWSM 08, 2003 in Nepal – below under 'other downloads') and the India pilot study. High interest has been given also to the latest newsletter #9 and the master thesis of Ott, Benguerel 1999: "Traditionelle und moderne Technologien zur Boden- und Wasserkonservierung im Sahelland Niger. Eine Fallstudie im Rahmen des WOCAT Programms".

Downloaded files Period 1 (Sep 02 - Oct 03) & Period 2 (Oct 03 - Sep 04)



These statistics needs to be interpreted with some care. The number of requests do not reflect the number of visitors because each graphic file on a web page counts as one request. On the other hand, certain visits are not counted, if the user has visited this page before and it is still in his cache and not rechecked. Or the Internet Service Provider's (ISP) cache has saved it, because somebody else from the same ISP has looked at that page recently. The proportion of requests retrieved from the cache can make up to 50%, so half of the user's requests are not counted. Further reading on www.analog.cx/docs/webworks.html.

1.2 Progress reports of taskforces

At the operational level it was noted (again) that neither Task Forces nor the Management Group had operated fully as intended, in spite of suggestions for improvement during the WWSM8 (see proceedings Nepal 2003). It was clear that contributions on a voluntary basis, as in the case of most TF and MG members, cannot be fully relied upon, because people are already burdened by other (paid) work.

1.2.1 Quality assurance global / regional

Global level

Task Force members: Malcolm Douglas, Will Critchley, Mats Gurtner, Gudrun Schwilch, Rima Mekdaschi Studer, Hanspeter Liniger

Report by Hanspeter Liniger

Considerable experience with the attempt to compile good quality summaries for 37 Ts and around 25 As has been made (overview book). It needs a strong commitment and time investment to do this. The interactive process is quite important (with most of the people we had to go back and forth for about 5 times to get reasonable results). Therefore, at the global level, a larger team, than we have it now, is needed (Hanspeter Liniger, Will Critchley and two persons from Switzerland: Rima Mekdaschi Studer and Thomas Ledermann replacing Gudrun Schwilch and Mats Gurtner at the moment). Suggestions like taking additional people (e.g. Malcolm Douglas) need to be discussed.

Other points of interest:

- In the ISCO Brisbane 04 paper the experiences are documented (available on CD-ROM V3 and Internet);
- Follow-up on the peer review procedure;
- WOCAT label idea has been further discussed;
- Getting a set of quality approved Ts and As ready to publish is a lot of work and a long process (also a result);
- How to ease the process of questioning the data and getting replies: Need for an interactive tool to mark where the questions / comments are and ask the author to put in his reply;
- Improved training workshops (mainly in the field): Nepal, Bangladesh, SOWAP;
- Much stronger involvement of research;
- Global group of peer reviewers with regional responsibilities: Who? For what region? Idea of “project support service”;
- Problem: WOCAT is not a priority for some projects, implementers etc.. Does it demand too much time? Does it get buried under administration and too many other activities? WHAT TO DO? (Reassess problems listed in proceedings Nepal 2003, p. 34-35.).

Regional level

No reporting made about regional quality assurance progress.

1.2.2 Digital products

Taskforce members: Developers G. Schwilch (Chair) & W. Prante, test group R. van der Merwe, J. Rondal, S. Sombatpanit, Y. Niino, G. van Lynden, M. Dhakal

Report by Carin Pretorius

The on-time completion as well as the distribution of the new WOCAT CD-ROM v.3 can be seen as the major output for 2004.

Other achievement: the Website (www.wocat.net) is now available in three languages (E, F, S).

Improved features:

- General improvements of the databases (in all three languages);
- Translation of the database manual to French and Spanish has been completed;
- The WOCAT website was updated regularly.

1.2.3 Use of WOCAT

Taskforce members: G. van Lynden (chair), Y. Niino, R. Labios, J. Rondal, Xu Feng

Report by Godert van Lynden

At the 8th WWSM the following tasks were identified for this TF. A draft review of target groups and training activities was completed by Godert van Lynden in December 2003 and distributed among the TF members for comments and additions. Very few reactions were received and further follow-up activities as defined in the table were not implemented.

Role of taskforce	Target date	Working time	Responsibility
Review and reassessment of target groups using the previous WWSM proceedings.	End of Nov 2003	3 days	
Reviewing / reassessing the objectives, content, methods and target participants of recent WOCAT training activities.	End of Dec 2003	17 days	
Development of strategies in promoting use WOCAT particularly as field appraisal and evaluation tool.	End of March 2004	14 days	ICIMOD, DANIDA-India, Yuji Niino, Joe Rondal, Romy Labios
Provide strategies on feedback mechanisms.	End of May 2004	14 days	ICIMOD, Berhanu Fantaw, Xu Feng,

1.2.4 Fund raising global / regional

Global level

Taskforce members: HP. Liniger, F. Turkelboom

Report by Hanspeter Liniger

Three proposals for fundrai$ing at the global level have been presented this year by Hanspeter Liniger: DANIDA, Syngenta and SDC. All of them met with approval. But at the global level additional people need to take the responsibility and commitment.

For fund rai$ing, WOCAT is still facing the same problems as already reported long time ago (see. proceedings Nepal 2003, p. 8):

The constraints that WOCAT faces are:

- Too little time / money allocation for WOCAT core activities, secretariat (incl. coordination, back-stopping, development of methodology, outputs, workshops);
- Too little support for taskforces (i.e. quality assurance and production of outputs, use of WOCAT).

Additional donors need to be engaged!

Regional level

Taskforce members: R. White, A. Gareyeva

Written report by Roger White

The experience of WOCAT in a regional context:

Currently WOCAT relies heavily on the enthusiasm of its members who are willing to put in extra time to WOCAT activities. Most people spend 100 % of their time on their own ToRs and things like WOCAT become the + 20%.

Specifically on fund raising: many donors do not allocate funds on a regional basis, and if they do, then not in the country grouping we would like to see. Links to a regional group may help convince donors of the opportunities and benefits of sharing and learning from others, as well as scaling up, but it still appears that most donors would allocate funds from specific country allocations rather than regional allocations.

So where does this leave WOCAT?

- Developing a tight regional grouping for implementing WOCAT activities or for fund raising may not be an option. Donors like to see their own flags on initiatives;
- Funding for regional projects can be difficult, funds may go to regional institutes but less commonly for regional projects. Groupings of countries may not fit donors plans. The majority of funds are allocated by donors bilaterally;
- Despite these shortages of regional funds, there may be a future in a regional soil conservation network that is broad based, inclusive, can fly a donors flag and includes WOCAT as a tool within its set up. Donors might be willing to sponsor a countries participation in a soil conservation network – but perhaps not the network itself. We need to take one step away from WOCAT and affiliation to WOCAT, we need to formulate a proposal that learns from WOCAT (and acknowledges it) but that is different from it;
- Proposal writing takes time and skills. If WOCAT is to spread then the sorts of fund raising initiated by Hanspeter Liniger (three proposals in 2004) need to be included within a next phase of WOCAT. Hopefully the overview book will show what products can come from WOCAT affiliation.

1.2.5 Regional structures

Taskforce members: R. White

Written report by Roger White

Some of the lessons learned in 2004 regionally may be of interest to WOCAT at the global level. We have tried to get HIMCAT going - and looked at it as a regional version of WOCAT. This was a mistake. In hindsight we should have set up a regional soil conservation network open to all. Within this forum we could have a WOCAT space for those who wish to use WOCAT as a tool. By having a club for WOCAT users we are too limited. As we all know WOCAT is a tool and not an end in itself. I feel we could get funding for a regional soil conservation network far more easily than for HIMCAT.

We made mistakes with our invitations, which were based mainly on personal contacts - some one from a University showing interest, someone from a District office who could make use of WOCAT. In both these example we failed because we had not made strong institutional links at the top first. We assumed that managers would listen to their staff who were attending this meeting, but that has not worked. Although participants liked the tools they will not be in a position to formally use them because WOCAT has not be been adopted or institutionalised. Those from the region who have prepared a QA or QT following training in use of WOCAT will probably never do another QA or QT unless it becomes their department's policy to adopt this WOCAT formally as a tool.

We made an assumption that there was a problem communicating within the fledgling network and with sharing and accessing data. So we set up an extranet platform so that documents could be posted and discussions held. It did not work, people may be prepared to read postings but not to initiate discussion - even shortly after a successful regional workshop. We, who set up the extranet portal, do not have the time to lead discussions and to make the content worthwhile for members to regularly visit. Other issues maybe (still) limited access to internet, language skills and really not understanding the who or what is a WOCATeer. Our conclusions would be if you are going to set something up like this and really get it going you need a fulltime

person to develop the network, post the information, stimulate discussion and get things going. This is not something you can 'add on'.

We still like the idea of a regional network but how do we get off the ground? Subsequent meetings (in Nepal) with more senior department staff did encourage us. There is a lot of interest in WOCAT, it is seen as a good idea by just about everyone. But the question was always how will it be funded?

1.2.6 QM / worldmap

Taskforce members: HP Liniger, S. Sombatpanit, G. van Lynden

Report by Hanspeter Liniger

Global Map:

Poster: Schwilch et al. ISCO 2004.

Status: 9 countries (contributions not finalized): Belgium, Chile, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal, Philippines, Serbia & Montenegro, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand.

Feedback:

- The methodology is clear;
- The result will be attractive;
- Extremely important for PR;
- Not too difficult but just needs a commitment and a group to push it (most efforts went into the overview book).

Next steps:

- Gudrun Schwilch and Hanspeter Liniger to make a draft layout (like overview book);
- Each participant of WWSM to fill in form: for his / her country (deliver by end of WWSM 04);
- Core group input for global map 2005 / 06 (after finishing the overview book).

Mapping (QM):

- Experience Joe Rondal, Carin Pretorius: South Africa (see *Topic 2.3.1 'AGIS Agricultural Geo-Referenced Information system'*);
- Experience Nicole Güdel, ICIMOD: Nepal (see *Topic 2.3.2 'Use and Usefulness of WOCAT - Feedback of a "WOCATeer" at ICIMOD, Nepal '*).

1.2.7 E-learning

Taskforce members: L. Kerkhoff (chair), R. Labios, R. Benson, G. Schwilch

Written report by Lies Kerkhoff

In ICIMOD, it was tried to increase learning and sharing among the WOCAT users of our region via email and internet. The benefits of such discussions are that:

- it will make WOCAT more meaningful and enjoyable for its users,
- it will become more likely that the information in the database is used, and
- it will help to increase the quality of the data, because others will show interest.

Starting at the regional WOCAT meeting in Kathmandu, enthusiasm about sharing of technologies and approaches and about giving feedback to others arose. It was proposed to use email to continue this discussions. PARDYP established a HIMCAT Extranet which was used as the discussion forum but till now many people have still not even signed up to enter the extranet site and hardly any messages have been exchanged.

Based on the experience already gained in other internet-based discussion group, following reasons might be of importance when focusing on why the discussion is not coming up:

- The e-network was set up to facilitate sharing among researchers in different countries who were preparing case studies on farmers' innovations in shifting cultivation for ICIMOD. This is different from questioning the data themselves;
- WOCATeers may not have good internet access and are not used to this media;
- Discussion should be about issues. WOCAT itself or a technology are not an issue, but a solution. The issues that could be discussed among WOCATeers are not plain to see;
- It is difficult to find a way to share the questionnaires in an informative way. It makes a lot of difference if you share a completed questionnaire or if you make a presentation or a summary like the ones in the overview book. The latter are much more interesting, and it is easier to find the broader issues to discuss. Therefore they are easier to trigger a reaction;
- Technologies and approaches that everyone is working on are very varied. This makes it more difficult to draw lessons or comparisons which could be interesting for discussion. It might be good to decide on a certain issue, e.g. "How to incorporate cash crops in SWC technologies?", or "What are effective technologies to use on landslides?". These are issues that generate interesting discussion, whereas sending around a technology like "large cardamom / alder agroforestry" will not provoke any feedback.

1.3 Activities at the national / regional level

Please note that a compilation of all activities at the national / regional level will be accessible by means of monitoring sheets and workplans on the WOCAT web. The following information is just a short summary of the most important events during the last year.

1.3.1 RELMA / Kenya

Report by Njeru Gitonga Lewis

RELMA sponsored two participants to the WWSM 2004 in Yichang. These were Jeremiah Njeru Gitonga of Natural Resources Management Trust (NRMT, Nanyuki - Kenya) and Daniel Danano (Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia) to represent East Africa and RELMA. A third participant, Paulo Tarimo, from Tanzania was also offered a sponsorship but was not able to travel to the workshop.

RELMA has expressed the need to continue its involvement with WOCAT. However, since RELMA now works under ICRAF (International Centre for Research in Agro-forestry), it needs to show and demonstrate good justification for this continuation. ICRAF is a big organization with many objectives and the role of RELMA (value for involvement / impacts) in WOCAT has to be demonstrated at the management level. RELMA also wishes to see that there are other sources of funds for the activities its involved in within WOCAT. This means the group of people / organizations involved have to source for additional funds. Further, there is need to collaboration not only at funding level, as has been the case before, but also at technical level. There is also need to involve other partners and become integrated into the other networks where RELMA is involved. These networks include the African Conservation Tillage Network (ACT) and South and East Africa Rain Water Network (SEARNET), among others.

Concerning the Kenya overview book, it was reported that work had continued but had not been finalized. This is to be followed up with Mr. Kithinji Mutunga.

WOCAT would be involved in activities planned for the 3rd World Conference on Conservation Agriculture to be held in Kenya in October 2005. These activities will be carried out by RELMA and NRMT and will involve analysis of impacts of conservation tillage on water use and soil fertility of which WOCAT tools would play a role. WOCAT, its methodology and tools will be presented in an information Kiosk in the workshop and in the presentations and planned fieldwork.

Additionally, a request has been made to use WOCAT methods and tools to document rainwater harvesting technologies and approaches within SEARNET. This will be follow up in a SEARNET workshop scheduled in Botswana towards the end of November 2004.

1.3.2 Ethiopia

Report by Daniel Danano

Activities:

Planned activities
- Completing of 8 QTs, 5 QAs and 8 QMs in Amhara and Dire Dawa Regions;
- Conducting a national workshop for promoting WOCAT / collaborating institutions;
- Training of field technical staff participating in the completion of the questionnaires;
- A review work for assuring quality;
- Strengthened regional coordination / cooperation (RELMA and East African countries);
- Complete QM for 5 region; prepare map and provide technical backstopping.

Achievements
- 10 QTs and 5 QAs were reviewed (assuring quality) and entered into the database;
- 3 Regional maps completed;
- Communication with RELMA and countries in East African was not achieved as planned since the key person responsible for coordination left office at RELMA.

All other planned activities were not achieved due to following reasons:
- New restructuring of the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. The merging of the two Ministries resulted in the reshuffling of staff in the entire country;
- This has resulted further in the inability to use the finance available for the activities.

Production of outputs:

- 3 case studies: one cost-benefit analysis using WOCAT procedures and tools and two case studies on two technologies;
- new maps for 5 Woredas in Tigray region.

Use of WOCAT:

- 7 university students are doing research, 3 researchers from the Ethiopian Agricultural Organization and 1 consultant shown interest in WOCAT;
- Several people made requests for WOCAT data and products;
- 10 individuals as well as 3 institutions are using WOCAT guidelines and the questionnaires.

1.3.3 South Africa

Report by Rinda van der Merwe

Progress made:

- WOCAT Fact Sheets;
- Symposium in Pretoria in March;
- Special Expert Meeting in Bern;
- New Contract;
- WOCAT in AGIS.

WOCAT Fact Sheets:

- Compiled by using the “four-page summaries”;
- Result = one-pager for each questionnaire;
- Divided into 3 parts: (1) Background / Information part, (2) SWC Technologies and (3) SWC Approaches;
- Different T’s and A’s were grouped into categories, to keep T’s and A’s dealing with the same issues together.

Symposium in Pretoria:

A one-day symposium & workshop was held on 5 March 2004 in Pretoria. Objective was to popularise the current information and promote WOCAT, including suitable publications and a workshop on user level, to complete the objectives of phase II of the project. It was attended by 22 people from all over South Africa.

Way Forward:

- Improvement of completed questionnaires through revisits and follow-up contact;
- Continuation of process of data acquisition; attempt to increase the representative of the data, through balanced involvement of different stakeholders;
- Update of the map questionnaires;
- Training of persons to manage data acquisition and the database, involving capacity building in the DoA;
- Implementation of procedures to ensure quality control of data for inclusion in the WOCAT database.

Special Expert Meeting, June 2004 – Bern:

- Bring together the main management group, project executers and funding institution from RSA;
- Report on and assess the progress;
- Further develop the programme;
- Plan for the future.

Outcomes:

- Pre-Selection Form;
- Include training aspects in Annual Workshops?
- Spatial data of WOCAT – Carin Pretorius.

New Contract:

- Contract for 18 months was submitted and accepted by the DoA;
- WOCAT will be part of the Annual report of the DoA from this year on.

Objectives:

- Continue the process of data acquisition;
- Establish a Review Panel to ensure quality control of data;
- Improvement of completed questionnaires through revisits and follow-up contact (review by panel);
- Investigate possible links with similar projects and programmes;
- Maintenance of the database, which includes the updating of the Fact File;
- General maintenance of WOCAT web page in AGIS.

1.3.4 Morocco / MADRPM

Report by Nahid Elbezzaz

The Moroccan Experience as regards Water and Soil Conservation

- Soil fertility degradation in its broadest sense (physical, chemical, and biological), impacts negatively on agricultural production when demand for foodstuffs is on the increase;
- In arid and semi-arid countries, like Morocco, sustainable use of soil is a pre-requisite for achieving a better efficiency through rainwater and is likely to secure food security for populations;
- Soil impoverishment in Morocco results from the following key factors:
    - Insufficient knowledge of soil characteristics and soil production capacities;
    - Increased pressure on soil due to population growth and the cropping of marginal lands;
    - Inappropriate agrarian structures and land tenure systems;
    - Low income users;
    - Unsuitable irrigation methods and
    - Collapse of the social structures in the rural world.

Some results of projects carried out in Morocco are provided for more illustration:

A technical assessment of the anti-erosion techniques used in Morocco was carried out within the framework of the Watershed Development Plan (MCEF, 1991):

- It related to these interventions: soil protection and soil rehabilitation techniques with fruit-bearing plantations, correction of the ravines and the torrents, pastoral improvements and afforestations;
- The evaluation also brought to bear on erosion control and rural development schemes;
- The most predominant anti-erosion techniques in use are the infiltration or diversion bergs, catch walls, and windrows;
- Work to stop erosion carried out on private-ownership lands was often accompanied by plantation of fruit trees (olive, almond, fig trees and vines);
- These plantations make it possible to ensure an income for farmers and to strengthen the stability of the anti-erosion structures.

WOCAT in Morocco:

- In our context, WOCAT is very important by its approach and demarche;
- It represent a significant plus to our CES programs;
- There is a need:
    - for capacity building specifically to WOCAT to follow the efforts started since 1996;
    - for workshops to spread the approach, the methodology to fill in the questionnaires QT, QA and QM, as a major step to continue WOCAT introduction in the country.

1.3.5 ICARDA (DRYCAT)

No WOCAT activities during 2004.

1.3.6 Tajikistan

Report by Sanginov Sanginboy

Activities:

Planned Activities

- Workshop with FAO in Faizabad in the field of Conservation Agriculture;
- Involvement in WOCAT;
- Organising travel workshop in the field of on-farm soil and water management for farmers with German Agro-Action;
- Prepare the project for IAEA with the component of WOCAT activities.

Achievements

- Workshop with FAO: Introduction of WOCAT at workshop;
- Involvement in WOCAT and research: Soil Institute with the students of NCCR N-S projects prepared the draft of some technologies;
- Travel workshop: Presentation and training: WOCAT methodology had been presented;
- IAEA Project: Project had been prepared and successfully had been approved by IAEA;
- One T and one A newly documented;
- Reacting to numerous requests for WOCAT products;
- 15 participants of workshops trained.

WOCAT meetings / workshops / presentations:

- Training using WOCAT tools within the NCCR N-S research programme in Faizabad and Varzob (May 2004);
- Workshop with FAO in Faizabad in the field of Conservation Agriculture (28 August 04): 200 participants from 5 countries;
- Travel workshop in the field of on-farm soil and water management for farmers with German Agro-Action (17 June 04): 200 participants from Tajikistan.

1.3.7 Kazakhstan

Report by Irina Skorintseva

Activities:

Planned Activities

- Creation of a database on Soil and Water Conservation (SWC) technologies and approaches;
- Development of a database of farmers in Kazakhstan;
- Development of special questionnaires for farmers for definition of problems of land use in Kazakhstan;
- Creation Map of landscape – ecological zoning of Almaty oblast on the degree of degradation of the land;
- Documentation of Minimum Tillage (Conservation Agriculture);
- Conducting 3 seminars of Soil and Water Conservation (SWC) technologies and approaches;
- Popularisation of SWC technologies and approaches in farms of Republic of Kazakhstan (RK);
- Training on SWC technologies in farms of Republic of Kazakhstan.

Achievements

- Database on SWC technologies and approaches;
- Database of 100 farms;
- Questioning of 100 farmers;
- Map of landscape–ecological zoning of Almaty oblast on a degree of degradation of the land, scale 1: 1000,000. It is distributed in farms of Almaty oblast;
- The “Minimum Tillage” poster is available and distributed in farms;
- Seminars result in: 1. Close communication of farmers and experts on SWC to technologies, 2. Popularisation of SWC technologies, 3. Training on SWC technologies;
- Distribution of information on 40 SWC technologies in farms;
- Training on 6 SWC technologies in 5 farms: see list below (6 questionnaires).

WOCAT meetings / workshops / presentations:

- Regional meeting of representatives of WOCAT in Central Asia (20 February 04): 4 participants from Kyrgyzstan;
- Presentation SWC of technologies in Central Asia (10 March 04): Kyrgyzstan.

Filling of questionnaires on soil and water conservation technologies (6 questionnaires):

- Technology of fastening Aral sea's drained bottom's soil;
- Technology of watering through grooves;
- Technology of creation of holoxylon pasture-protective strips at north desert subzone for moisture accumulation and prevention of wind erosion;
- Technology of creation of the artificial pasturable phyitocinoses at north desert subzone;
- Technology of creation of meliorative plantings for struggle against wind and water erosion;
- Technology of the minimal processing of soil and sowing.

Benefits of WOCAT:

- Training and distribution SWC of technologies among farmers;
- Close contact of farmers to experts SWC of technologies of Republic of Kazakhstan.

1.3.8 Kyrgyzstan

Written report by A. Asanaliev, Aida Garayeva

Activities:

Planned activities
- Collection of data and analysis, the creation of posters;
- Establishment of WOCAT focal point;
- 50 Posters and 50 brochures on SWC from Central Asia;
- Implementation of 24 technologies in Alliance villagers;
- Training for RAS (Agr. Services, Helvetas);
- To rise the ecological problems and discuss them at a round table.

Achievements
- 15 technologies / 1 approach (short version only) newly filled & 1T was filed for the overview book;
- Agreement with CAMP and definition of mandate;
- Public exhibition in DOM GOR Nov. 2005: 8 introduced SWC technologies in villages. Methodology and implementation on the one school lesson;
- 24 technologies were implemented;
- RAS specialists in 4 oblast are trained;
- “Land ownership and soil and water conservation” - Round table was organised.

WOCAT meetings / workshops / presentations:

- Organisation exchange visits on PTD and demonstration plots (among farmers of Tg, Kz, Kg);
- Participate in exchanges between the mountain regions (Alps and Central Asia);
- Exhibition soil and water conservation in 9 villages (February/March 04): 30-50 participants from KZ;

Production of outputs:

- Presentation materials: Publication of the brochures (50) / Poster (55)
- Meetings with Rural Advisory Service specialists and management group.

1.3.9 ICIMOD – Nepal

Written report by Roger White

Activities:

Planned activities
- Support global WOCAT programmes - Organize and co-sponsor WOCAT global meeting;
- Capacity building on WOCAT tools - Organise training;
- Start a regional (Himalayan) network of SWC experts and institutes - Organise a regional meeting;
- Strengthen networking opportunities for HIMCAT partners - Create digital connections between partners;
- Support Himalayan country programs - Provide training support if required;
- Provide opportunities to test new ideas - Support WOCAT core in carrying out pilot studies in Nepal;
- Contribute to the global database - Extend all possible help during the evaluation and documentation of Qs in Nepal, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh by partners.

Achievements
- WOCAT 2003 global meeting organised in Kathmandu in November 2003;
- Organised a training in November 2003 for participants from Nepal, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh;
- Meeting comprising of participants from the hills and mountains of Central and South Asia was organised; minutes available on the WOCAT web site;
- HIMCAT extranet launched from ICIMOD;
- Two persons from ICIMOD went to Bangladesh as resource persons for a training on WOCAT;

- Ms Nicole Güdel was given all possible support by PARDYP ICIMOD for carrying out the assigned tasks;
- In Nepal case studies on improved terraces and land rehabilitation (by PARDYP), landslip and stream bank stabilisation (by Department of Soil Conservation) and a few traditional ones have been evaluated and documented; in India polythene lined fish ponds have been evaluated; in Pakistan plans are to document pitcher irrigation work; in Bangladesh four QTs and QAs have been evaluated presently - being commented upon: In total: 9 Ts and 9 As new filled, 2 Ts and 2 As updated;
- Maps are prepared for the Sub-catchment of Jhikhu Khola watershed (PARDYP watershed), no field verification.

WOCAT meetings / workshops / presentations:

- Training for HIMCAT (November, 03): 20 participants from India, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh;
- HIMCAT regional meeting (24-28 March, 04): 50 participants;
- BANCAT training (March, 04): 25 participants from Bangladesh;
- Meeting with DSCO (Nepal) (June, 04): 5 participants from Nepal.

Production of outputs:

- Analysis of regional perspective on funding, quality assurance, e-learning related aspects of WOCAT;
- Regional meeting reports.

Modifications made / innovations carried out to approaches or technologies as a result of WOCAT:

PARDYP team has prepared a database for water management.

Benefits of WOCAT:

It has a set of important questions and tools which can be used for monitoring and evaluation of a SWC technology and approach. The same can be shared globally. WOCAT offers to SWC experts an opportunity to network, and share knowledge.

Problems with WOCAT:

It is considered as an add-on and not as a monitoring system by most. Lack of funds for national and regional initiatives. Rigorous quality assurance requirements.

1.3.10 HIMCAT

Report by Sanjeev Bhuchar

Active network partners:

- India;
- Nepal;
- China;
- Central Asia;
- Pakistan;
- Bangladesh;
- and NRM-ICIMOD and WOCAT core.

Important achievements:

- PARDYP-ICIMOD organised WOCAT Global meeting in November 2003 in Kathmandu;
- This was followed by a second training on WOCAT tools for HIMCAT members;
- Four technologies and approaches were evaluated and documented from the Bagmati watershed, Nepal;
- NEP11 and NEP2 have been included in the latest WOCAT CD;
- In March a training was organised by Dr Khisa in the Chittagong Hill Tracts for SWC experts in Bangladesh; managed to get USD 10,000 from the CHT Development Board; about 25 participants attended; Godert van Lynden, Jose Rondal, Sanjeev Bhucharand Madhav Dhakal were in the trainers' group;

- BANCAT (Bangladesh Conservation Approaches and Technologies) - a sub-network of HIMCAT formed;
- Four examples documented (draft); two (on Shifting cultivation and agroforestry in the CHT) have been shared with ICIMOD for comments;
- In March 2004 a WOCAT regional (HIMCAT) meeting was organised with participants from the hills and mountains of South Asia, Central Asia and the Hindu Kush Himlayas. Godert van Lynden represented the WOCAT core; minutes posted on WOCAT site;
- Ms Nicole Güdel joined PARDYP-ICIMOD for WOCAT tasks mainly for Mapping Jhikhu Khola in Nepal and sharing experiences;
- A lot of time (not planned) was given by different authors for finalising some case studies for the global database (NEP 2) and the overview book (NEP 11), pls. see the overview book and database update;
- HIMCAT extranet was launched by PARDYP-ICIMOD;
- New ideas for HIMCAT have been generated;
- However there are scepticisms regarding the sustainability of this regional initiative in the absence of PARDYP which has put more than US$ 10,000 worth of investment (this year) for taking forward this important move;
- Institutionalisation of WOCAT tools in the regional SWC based organisations remains a challenge and requires an After Action Review for addressing it.

1.3.11 PARDYP - India

Report by Bhupendra Singh Bisht

PARDYP India team has been participating in the WOCAT initiative since 2003. Drs Bhupendra Singh Bisht and Sudhir Singh Bisht have been leading this initiative in India PARDYP. They have participated in three training organized by PARDYP-ICIMOD in Kathmandu, which includes the regional (HIMCAT) meeting in March 2004. This has been possible because of the support from the Director, GB Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development (Almora, Uttaranchal, India), Dr B.P. Kothyari (Country Coordinator PARDYP-India) and importantly the PARDYP regional coordinator - Mr Roger White.

With these training by WOCAT core, mainly focusing on QTs and QAs, a few activities were planned for 2003 – 2004. These included evaluation and documentation of two soil and water conservation (SWC) technologies and approaches in the project site (Garur Ganga Bheta Gad Watershed, Uttarachal, India). These were: (1) Fish ponds (project implemented) and (2) Traditional Upland terraces. During this period only polythene lined fish ponds have been evaluated. There are mud lined and concrete fish pods as well but these will be documented separately in the coming years. The filled Qs on polythene lined fish ponds are being reviewed by regional and country teams first before they can be sent for the WOCAT core for consideration for the database.

Due to many other assignments and project activities it was not possible to complete the WOCAT plans for 2003-2004. The evaluation and documentation of upland terraces was not possible. However, the experience gained during the fish pond evaluation has increased understanding about the questions. The team is more confident about evaluating other technologies and associated approaches. There are a few potential SWC technologies that can be documented, namely, technologies related to rehabilitation of degraded lands, wasteland development, tea plantations, etc. Priority will be given to PARDYP implemented SWC activities so that lessons learned while evaluation can add value to the project. The teams realize that getting the summaries from the WOCAT database can be important for publications and producing posters, flyers, general articles.

As WOCAT is being considered by the PARDYP India team as a method for self evaluation, allocating funds for this purpose is not a constraint. However, the project (in India) is not in a position to dedicate enough resources for promoting WOCAT in the region in a big way. It will make and is making an indirect attempt to promote it by presenting the documented cases in the Institute or in workshops. Informal discussions about WOCAT with a few professors in the Kumaun University (Nainital, India) and with other experts in Uttarachal (Biotechnology division) have shown that they are interested in learning about WOCAT. In case of such expressions of interests by individuals of institutes, WOCAT related materials are required.

For mapping, the team is still not well trained. Nevertheless, before any investments can be made for this purpose it is important to know about the experiences gained by those who have worked on this, for example Ms Nicole Güdel in Nepal, and also the value added to a project such as PARDYP.

1.3.12 Bangladesh

Report by Khisa Sudibya Kanti

Activities:

Planned Activities
- Awareness build-up: meeting with 6 SWC specialist;
- Awareness and capacity build-up: arrangement of training for 30 SWC specialists for 7 days;
- Strengthening of collaboration: formal / informal collaboration;
- Data generation: preparation of local map, field work, documentation of QT, QA, QM, digital mapping;
- Quality Assurance: technical assessment.

Achievements
- Two days' introductory awareness meeting on WOCAT with briefing notes was held where 6 SWC specialists attended;
- 9 days' training workshop was organised where 25 SWC specialists attended;
- Formal / informal collaboration was maintained through BANCAT WG meetings (two times);
- Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) administrative and physio-graphic map prepared;
- During training workshop, field work was carried out and 4 QTs and 4 QAs were documented;
- Digital mapping could not be done due to shortage of fund. Training on QM needed;
- Quality of documented QTs and QAs was as far as possible assessed in the BANCAT WG meeting held two times for the purpose. Not adequate and still a lot of improvement needed;
- Funding proposal for Documentation of SWC Technologies in Chittagong Hill Tracts between Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Board and BANCAT focal point achieved.

WOCAT meetings / workshops / presentations:

- Regional WOCAT Meeting (20-26 March 04): 17 participants from Bangladesh, India, Pakistan Nepal, P.R. China, Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Netherlands;
- National Training Workshop (09-17 March 04): 25 participants from Bangladesh, Netherlands, India, Nepal and Philippines;
- Regional WOCAT Training (03-08 November 03): 18 participants from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Production of outputs:

- Overviews and case study summaries:
  QTs: BAN01: Hill Agroforestry, BAN02: Multipurpose Earthen Dam, BAN03: Traditional Shifting Cultivation, BAN04: Valley Floor Paddy Terraced Cultivation
  QAs: BAN01: Participatory and Innovative Ideas, BAN02: Farmer Initiated Water Harvesting Pond in the Valley adjacent to hill, BAN03: Strategies of Traditional Shifting Cultivation, BAN04: Valley floor Paddy Cultivation through Traditional System;
- Maps: CHT Administrative and Physiographic Map.

Use of WOCAT:

- Numerous requests made for WOCAT data and products as well as for training (both from Government (GO) and Non-government organizations (NGO)).

Benefits of WOCAT:

- Acquired knowledge on scientifically documenting technologies and approaches (methodologies);
- Clarifications received on many confusing terminologies during the field training, many clarifications received from Dr. Godert van Lynden, Dr.Sanjeev Buchar, Dr. Joe Rondal and Mr. Madhav Dhakal, ideas and concepts developed, awareness built-up, database generated auto-summary of QT and QA;
- Strength: elaborated and illustrated, covers many aspects(broad coverage), software moderately user-friendly;
- Opportunities: global coverage.

Problems with WOCAT:

- Serious problems faced in documenting QMs;
- Multidisciplinary questionnaire requires multidisciplinary team: without training, questionnaires can not be filled up, secondary data required in filling up the Qs, no scope for recommendation for replication by other stakeholders, not user-friendly for replication, QTs do not say step by step implementation procedures;
- Threats: very much computer dependent.

1.3.13 Philippines

Report by Romeo Labios

The Philippine Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (PHILCAT) continued its planned activities for the past year. Best efforts were exerted to meet pre-set targets during the 8th International Workshop and Steering Meeting in Kathmandu, Nepal.

WOCAT Promotion:

- Poster presentation, First National Congress of Agroforestry, 19-20 November 2003, Leyte State University, Philippines;
- WOCAT presentation, Upland Agriculture Development Program, April 19, 2004, Department of Agriculture, Quezon City, Philippines;
- Consultation Workshop for the Philippine National Action Plan (PNAP) to Combat Desertification, June 21-22, 2004, Cities of Davao and Cebu, Philippines;
- Paper and Poster presentation, First World Congress of Agroforestry, 27 June to 2 July, 2004, Orlando, Florida, U.S.A;
- WOCAT presentation, Custom Recommendation System (CRS) for Sloping Land Management Database, July 2004, PCARRD (Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Development), Los Banos, Laguna, Philippines;
- WOCAT presentation, various extentionists and farmer's training on Conservation Farming, a tripartite effort by the Agricultural Training Institute, BSWM and PCARRD;
- Distributed 250 flyers, 50 brochures and 12 CD-ROM (old version).

Technology Demonstration:

- Established 40 NVS (Natural Vegetative Strips) corn farms (farmers were provided with free hybrid corn seeds as incentive);
- Monitored established demo-farm and technology adoption in adjoining farms;
- Conservation tillage for corn on 6 major corn growing areas; developed SWC techno-guide pamphlets for distribution to corn researchers and extension workers.

WOCAT in Education:

- WOCAT materials were used as reference in course curriculum in Agricultural Systems and Natural Resources Management;
- Published and distributed soil conservation flyers using WOCAT materials;
- PHILCAT served as trainer for the WOCAT training in Bangladesh.

Documentation:

- Updated information on NVS, Multi-storey Cropping, Bench Terracing and Landcare for the World Overview Book;
- Targeted new documentation was not achieved because of lack of funds.

Networking:

- Involved two state universities who have shown interest with WOCAT (Isabela State University and Don Mariano Marcos State University);
- Started to reconstitute WOCAT Inter-Agency and will include the above-mentioned institution.

Published Flyers / Pamphlets:

- Practical and Low-Cost Soil and Water Conservation Technologies for Upland Farmers;
- Guide for Conservation Tillage for Corn Production Grown in Paddy Field.

1.3.14 WASWC

Report by Samran Sombatpanit

Activities:

Planned Activities
- Publishing of WOCAT Highlights in every issue of WASWC Newsletter;
- Contribution of data from various members of WASWC living in many countries;
- Presentation of WOCAT at international meetings cooperated by WASWC (in varying contents) and in some countries visited.

Achievements
- 4 WASWC Newsletter published including WOCAT highlights;
- 20 presentation of WOCAT in Australia, China, Japan, Argentina and Brazil.

Production of outputs:

- WOCAT highlights in WASWC Newsletters.

Use of WOCAT:

- Numerous requests made for WOCAT data and products to WASWC Japan Chapter for the International Symposium of Participatory Strategy for SWC, November 27-28 2004;
- Training and education on WOCAT was given during conferences and lecture tours in Australia, China, Japan, Argentina and Brazil.

1.3.15 China

Report by Feng Xu

The past year (Oct. 2003-Oct.2004) is the beginning for activities in national level, as the landmark in China. In September 2002, the China Ministry of water resources (MWR) approved SWCMC (Soil and Water Conservation Monitoring Center, Ministry of water resources) to join WOCAT as national coordinating agency in China. After then, SWCMC started the activities as its commitment (proceedings Rome 2002, p.73).

Implementation (in Italics) of committed activities:

- MoU for WOCAT development in China nationally is planned to be signed during this Conference
  -> The memo was signed as the basic document for the future coordination;
- Training on how to get WOCAT started is expected to be organized early next year, in detail covering personnel trained, data management, and outputs produced, etc.
  -> In 2003, SWCMC organized 2 major training programs for soil erosion in southern China (training of vegetation restoration technologies for construction areas in Fujian province, and training of collapse (gravity) erosion control in Guangdong province. The number of trainees of these programs exceeded 100;
- Linkages of future China-WOCAT (initially defined as COCAT) with the SWCMC national website are expected to be implemented after WOCAT is initiated in China
  -> SWCMC has planned the website in early 2003. Unfortunately, the SARS impacts delayed the network infrastructure updating in the Ministry of water resources. The updating has not started yet. However, SWCMC has prepared the basis for the website, and will establish the linkage at the end of 2004;

- Linkages of existing WOCAT network in Fujian with the future national network are proposed to conducted -> *The preliminary linkage was established. The training of WOCAT in Fujian province was successful . Basing on the good relationship between national and regional (Fujian province) agencies, the prospects for future linkage and cooperation are good;*
- Get fixed funding support for WOCAT from the Ministry of Water Resources (MWR) and searching for other potential funds from other resources -> *SWCMC has applied for such funding from MWR and other resources. Also for the reason of SAR, international cooperation was affected somewhat. But MWR has expressed the will to support SWCMC'S activities for WOCAT. We will try to attain this goal in next year.*

The other plan implementation:

The most important plan in China was the originally planned 8th Annual Workshop and Steering Meeting. SWCMC had almost finished the main preparations before the SARS attack broke out and the meeting had to be moved to Nepal. However, the organisation of the 9th WWSM has gone successfully.

Expenses for WOCAT:

Expenses for WOCAT in the last year manly were donated by the support for training programs. Those expenses include materials, digital outputs, and experts travel fares. The total expenses amounted to RMB (Chinese currency unit) 19,500 (which equals to US$ 2,350).

Plan for next year:

We plan to enhance the impact of WOCAT in our country in near future rapidly. The effort will be mainly based on training programs.

- Organize a WOCAT training program for Chinese trainers
  -> We plan to select 10 future potential, suitable person as trainers from seven main regions where suffering serious erosion threat. These future potential trainers will take the responsibilities for planning and organizing regional WOCAT training program in 2005. And they also will be the taskforce for WOCAT in national training program (below) in 2004. We hope the half month training program for trainers will be held in Switzerland (CDE) or in Beijing, and hope to get support from CDE.
- Organize national training program including WOCAT training for Chinese trainees
  -> At least 1 national training program for Chinese trainees will be implemented in 2004. And WOCAT training will be key courses for in the training program(s). The trainees presumably will amount to 200.

1.3.16 FAO / UNEP

Report by Clemencia Licona Manzur

Activities:

Planned Activities
- New version (V3) of WOCAT CD-ROM;
- Continuation of participation in WOCAT activities;
- WOCAT workshop Tunis.

Achievements
- New version of WOCAT CD-ROM produced and sent to WOCAT members: Compilation of new and updated material for the revised version. Modification of web interface for use on CD-ROM;
- C. Licona Manzur integrated WOCAT in her core work and participation in the annual WOCAT meeting;
- WOCAT workshop held as planned.

WOCAT meetings / workshops / presentations:

- WOCAT workshop Tunis (12-18 September, 04): 18 participants (Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania).

Use of WOCAT:

- Distribution of WOCAT products (e.g. 500 CD-ROMs).

1.3.17 FAO-SNEA / North Africa

Written report by Charles Bielders

WOCAT meetings / workshops / presentations:

- Regional WOCAT training workshop', FAO, Tunis, Tunisia (13-18 September 2004): 18 participants from Tunisia, Morocco (2), Algeria (1), and Mauritania (2). Some of the Tunisian participants were related to the administration and others to the FAO project "Programme de Conservation des Eaux et du Sol dans les Gouvernorats de Kairouan, Siliana et Zaghouan en Tunisie" (GCP / TUN / 028 / ITA).
  Background:
  1) WOCAT appears as a potentially useful tool for in the Magreb, for documenting, information exchange, monitoring and evaluation of SWM-related activities. FAO can play a leading role in resuming WOCAT activities in this region, given the apparent disinterest by OSS;
  2) The FAO project GCP / TUN / 028 / ITA sees a good potential of using WOCAT in monitoring and evaluation activities.

1.3.18 FAO / LADA

Report by Clemencia Licona Manzur

Clemencia Licona Manzur, FAO's new representative within WOCAT mentioned that WOCAT would still have a role to play in the LADA project, for which a full project proposal had recently been approved by GEF and was now with UNEP for approval (PS: approved).

LADA objectives:

- Develop and test an effective methodological approach for the assessment of land degradation in drylands;
- Assess land degradation in drylands at global, national and sub-national levels to identify:
  - the **status and trends** of land degradation in all its components, including biodiversity
  - **hot spots**: areas with greatest land constraints or under risk of degradation
  - **bright spots**: areas where degradation has been slowed or reversed through appropriate technologies.

Principles underlying LADA methodological approach:

- Biophysical & socio-economic components of land degradation;
- Assessments should capitalize on existing initiatives, focus on the goods and services of the drylands, work with local stakeholders;
- Recognizes that humans are an integral component of most ecosystems and emphasizes understanding the immediate and underlying causes of threats to entire systems (applies IEM);
- Relies on modern and traditional knowledge: participatory rural appraisals; expert assessments; field measurements; remote sensing (RS), geographic information systems (GIS), modelling;
- Uses the Driving Force – Pressure – State – Impact – Response (DPISR) Framework;
- Indicators "tool box": set of common indicators SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, time-bound) + flexibility to accommodate to national / local circumstances;
- Multiscale (local, national, regional, global): through statistically sound sampling frame;
- Assesses degradation across time.

When LADA meets WOCAT:

- Concept of bright spots paramount to LADA;
- WOCAT has already the tools to document technologies and approaches = bright spots;
- WOCAT database enriches LADA's outputs at national, regional and global levels;
- LADA supports the dissemination of WOCAT's expertise and addition of data to WOCAT's dbase (also checking on time);
- LADA, international link to use WOCAT's findings in policy making;
- Standard use of terminology, maps and data collection procedures.

Issues:

- Data validation / quality so far and for LADA-WOCAT process;
- Check terminology is compatible with other international relevant initiatives;
- Cost benefit analysis of technologies (comparison to other technologies? Why was this chosen?);
- How to link dbases (portal, master dbase, automatic update?).

1.3.19 Serbia – Montenegro

Report by Miodrag Zlatic

Activities:

Planned activities

- Continue of finding national donors;
- Contacts with foreign organisations.

Achievements

- National level: 2 contacts: (1) WMC "Sava - Dunav" –> unfavourable; (2) Directorate for Water Management of Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry and Water Management –> favourable;
- Contact with UNU for Regional Programme.

WOCAT promotion:

Achievements

- Meeting with representative of Directorate for WM (Water Management) of Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry and Water Management (MAFWM): D. Misailovic;
- Meeting in WMC "Sava – Duna" with director;
- Meeting in WM Enterprise in Nis regarding QM;
- Visiting demonstration sites in Macedonia, Turkey, Bulgaria and Serbia regarding UNU support;
- Workshop "Community Based Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands of Central Balkan Mountains and Northern Turkey, supported by UNU seed money.

Workshop report:

Miodrag Zlatic has organized a regional workshop in Belgrade / Predejane from July 8-10, with 25 participants from Turkey, Bulgaria, FYR Macedonia and Serbia & Montenegro as well as Prof. Dr. Martin Haigh, Professor of Oxford Brookes University in UK and Vice President of WASWC for Europe, who is a consultant for this regional initiative. As the workshop results will be the base for the project proposal its significance is in its implementation character, i.e. it would be executed directly on the selected representative localities of the hilly-mountainous Balkan Region, and has also been planned for WOCAT implementation.

Excursion during workshop: visiting village Oraovica in Grdelicka gorge (altitude 700 m).

Workshop was supported by Water Management Enterprise "Erozija" Nis with lunch for participants on the last day of workshop.

Map Questionnaire:

Achievements

- Five communities were done through QM matrix tables: in Pcinja District: Trgoviste (370 km2), Bosilegrad (571 km2), Presevo (264 km2) and Bujanovac (461 km2) and in Pcinja District: community Vlasotince (308 km2);
- Community Leskovac (1024 km2) updated.

Starting QA, QT:

Achievements

- 6 QTs (3 filled with peer review) and 1 QA. 3 QTs were done in Oraovica in Grdelicka Gorge, 2 in village Granice near Mladenovac community in Belgrade surrounding and 1 in West Serbia in Ljubovija Community.

Quality Control:

Achievements
- Peer review of 3 QTs.

Brochure:

Achievements
- Not done (lack of investments); to the end of year will be prepared;
- Report for Ministry of Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry and Water Management (MAFWM) (on Serbian).

One of WOCAT Implementations:

Jelena Tomicevic adapted WOCAT questionnaire for her PhD (example in village Jagostica in NP Tara Mountain).

1.3.20 ISRIC / SOWAP

Report by Godert van Lynden

Activities:

Planned Activities
- Trained SOWAP staff -> training;
- SOWAP case studies documented -> data collection;
- Analysis of documented SOWAP data -> evaluation;
- Dissemination of first SOWAP results -> through website, workshops, presentations;
- 2 Newsletters;
- Strong WOCAT network (global) -> Maintain network through Email and otherwise.

Achievements
- 5 people trained (3 UK, 1 BE, 1 HU);
- Case studies: 1 UK (Loddington), 1 BE, 1 HU (still being translated);
- Analysis of SOWAP data partly done;
- Dissemination of results partly done (esp. at conferences, farmer days). Still on-going;
- 2 Newsletters;
- Network maintained.

WOCAT meetings / workshops / presentations:

- WOCAT training Nepal: November 2003, 20 participants (NP, IN, BD, PK);
- WOCAT training Bangladesh: March 2004, 30 participants from Bangladesh;
- HIMCAT regional meeting: March 2004, 25 participants (NP, BD, IN, PK);
- SOWAP training Leuven (BE): April 2004, 5 participants (BE, HU, UK);
- WOCAT / SOWAP presentation at ESSC conference Budapest;
- WOCAT / SOWAP presentation at ISCO conference.

-> 5 meeting / workshop reports and 2 presentations.

Use of WOCAT:

- All SOWAP partners (UK, BE, HU) are using the WOCAT questionnaires for documenting SWC;
- 60 participants (ICIMOD Nepal, SOWAP, Bangladesh) trained.

Problems with WOCAT:

Applicability in W. European agricultural context (SOWAP): too much bias towards developing country and project-driven activities. Also problem with “added SWC cost” in cases where the entire agricultural system is changing (e.g. conversion from traditional ploughing to min. tillage).

1.3.21 IAEA

See *Topic 2.1 'WOCAT in research'*.

1.3.22 Switzerland

Report by Hanspeter Liniger

Intensified and new links to research with COST:

See *Topic 2.2.2 'COST'.*

Presentations and workshops:

- Swiss Soil Science Society. Lausanne, Switzerland, March 25 – 26, 2004;
- Dare to Share Fair 2004. Bern, Switzerland, March 30 – April 02, 2004;
- "Dom Vody" (House of water) on wheels, a happening for the International year of fresh water. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan and Dushanbe, Tajikistan, May / June 2004;
- Touring Exhibition: Swiss Cooperation in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Switzerland, November 2004.

1.4 New initiatives

1.4.1 COST

See *Topic 2.1 'WOCAT in research'*.

1.4.2 Syngenta Foundation

See *Topic 1.1.2 'Funding'*.

1.4.3 ADB

See *Topic 4.1 'ADB Presentation'*.

1.5 Regional Group Meetings

- Discussion on problems and solutions within the countries;
- Discussion on how to make country and regional programmes more effective;
- Preparation of common presentation to plenary and 1-2 posters: major achievements, problems, solutions, plans (that are of interest for the other regions);
- Preparation of open questions where an answer is expected from the plenary.

1.5.1 Asian Group

Bangladesh, China, India, Nepal, Philippines

	What is working well, what is good?	**Problems, what is not working?**	**Solutions, redirections?**
China	WOCAT is used, institutionalised	- Not enough material, external support - Language is biggest obstacle - How do we have to use the "comment" boxes in the questionnaires - QM is not working properly, not possible to link attribute table with map - Adoption (planning, monitoring, evaluation of SWC projects) of WOCAT tools in the field is very low	- More external support (material, training, expertise) - Integration with ongoing projects (e.g. LADA, GEF OP12 Project on Land Degradation)
India	For PARDYP / ICIMOD: recognized as useful tool for evaluation of PARDYP Ts and As.	- The two Dr. Bishts are the only persons who are trained WOCATeers in northern India. It has not spread. We are running it alongside a regular job, time constraints - "What is WOCAT" is only clear to a small number of people - Funds	More training, more resources
Nepal	- Within ICIMOD / PARDYP WOCAT is recognized as useful tool, which from time to time might serve for internal evaluation or for inputs. - Training feedback was very positive	After HIMCAT meeting in March 2004, no activities reported from outside ICIMOD In general not spread beyond people, who attended the training workshop	Re-launch HIMCAT (revitalize) possible redirection: "Himalayan / global Soil Conservation Network..." or something similar, where not only the use of WOCAT tools is a common element, but WOCAT plays a methodological role (WOCAT as option in bigger network)
Bangladesh	- Technical backstopping - National network is working well	-WOCAT use has to be a multi-disciplinary team work, no one can tackle QT & QA alone. - Regional network is not working efficiently	- Training, external support needed. More capacity building - HIMCAT needs to be institutionalised
Philippines	- Strong interest for WOCAT products for agencies connected to SWC - Committed people on WOCAT initiatives - Good networking at national level	Insufficient resources to fully operationalize WOCAT at the regional level	Funding commitment

1.5.2 Central Asian & European Group

Kazakhstan, Serbia & Montenegro, SOWAP (UK, Belgium, Hungary, Czech Rep)

- **Good points**
  a. Serbia & Montenegro has increased the stakeholders & included the support of one ministry and one institute. Funding for 2 years (4,000 US$) has been secured;
  b. SOWAP is using WOCAT as a tool for documenting technologies tested in pilot sites, but also has included the filling of questionnaires in other places.

- **Problems in the regions (countries)**
  a. Institutional collaboration;
  b. Funding;
  c. Awareness: WOCAT is not only a tool for collecting information but also to self checking and comparing information.

- **Possible solutions**
  a. WOCAT cannot solve institutional problems at this stage but a possible way forward could be introducing the WOCAT in university curricula or promoting its use in student's works to document conservation practices;
  b. An incentive for researchers is to have their technologies published in an international database, easily accessible to people;
  c. Another way would be to get help from NGO's to collect / fill questionnaires;
  d. Allocate time is important. 20% of working time in case of Serbia Montenegro has been productive.

1.5.3 African Group

Kenya, Morocco, Ethiopia, South Africa

- Positive output: We can still learn from each other with sharing experiences (problems and solutions);
- Even with limited outputs, there is still a favourable link between policy makers in Africa – WOCAT is doing something "right" – very attractive, but outputs NB! WOCAT is a long process – outputs should be divided into:
  a. Short,
  b. Medium, and
  c. Long term;
- The Approach of initiation and implementation of WOCAT should be well planed – e.g. should have the right information: the person(s) filling in Q's should have experience in that specific technology (knowing what to ask, to get the right information);
- Q's are difficult to complete, causing a database that is not usable, for example for specific countries / regions;
- WOCAT should link to existing programs – it mustn't be an extra job;
- WOCAT QT, QA and QM questionnaires should be improved and reviewed to include and consider the contemporary thoughts of SWC such as including more questions in the questionnaires to address the watershed concept, water harvesting and etc, coming up with, changing global and national policies.

Questions to Plenary:

- Is WOCAT used somewhere by people who are supposed to benefit from it?
- Should the WOCAT tools become more differentiated (different levels)?
- How to use WOCAT in schools (education), research, and for project planning purposes? Any experiences?

TOPIC 2 WOCAT DATABASE: KNOWLEDGE AND KNOWLEDGE GAPS

Rapporteur: Carin Pretorius

2.1 Filling the knowledge gaps

A recent review of the data gathered for the World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT) program provided an opportunity to identify a number of the key elements, which if missing, will limit the effectiveness of local efforts to achieve sustainable land management.

The key issues addressed are:

- Common sense and critical questioning;
- Preconceptions;
- Biases and wishful thinking;
- Poor understanding of land degradation processes;
- Lack of impact assessment of conservation;
- Lack of a holistic assessment and failure to understand the context;
- Insufficient use of land users' own experiences; and
- The inflexibility of proposed solutions.

A review of the WOCAT database indicates a wealth of untapped knowledge but also knowledge gaps, especially concerning the coverage and impact of soil and water conservation (SWC). The methodology and tools developed by WOCAT have been used by SWC specialists for critical sharing and review of their often fragmented knowledge, development of a database, identification of gaps and contradictions, and questioning and evaluation of their current perceptions and field experiences. This process builds understanding and capacity to support successful advancement of SWC and helps to avoid expensive and demoralizing mistakes (see *H.P. Liniger, M. Douglas, and G. Schwilch 2004: Towards sustainable land management – common sense and some other key missing elements (the WOCAT experience). Proceedings of ISCO Conference 2004, Brisbane)*.

Brainstorming on how to fill the knowledge gaps:

- Modular system (to allow different levels of information and knowledge);
- Interactive feedback system in DB;
- Peer review panel and WOCAT label;
- PSS: Project Support Service;
- Enhanced training (Training Centre in Beijing for SWC specialists, use in Universities, e-learning?);
- Strengthening link to research.

=> However there is no shortcut: SWC is complex, needs to be properly assessed and tuned to local conditions and needs investment in the compilation, evaluation and monitoring.

2.2 WOCAT in research

WOCAT was not primarily designed as a research programme, but it has shown that collaboration between development-oriented research and implementation is crucial for successful documentation and exchange of knowledge, and for addressing knowledge gaps. In order to address the established gaps, WOCAT has initiated research in collaboration with the Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research (NCCR) North-South, the EU funded Soil and Water Protection SOWAP project, CGIAR Centres, IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) and two PhD proposals have been handed in for the COST (European COoperation in the field of Scientific and Technical Research) action 634.

2.2.1 IAEA

Yong Li and Lu Li

The second Research Co-ordination Meeting (RCM) of the CRP (Co-ordinated Research Project) was held from 4 – 8 October 2004, in Istanbul, Turkey. 33 Scientists attended the meeting, namely the 19 contract / agreement holders, the scientific secretary and 13 observers. The objectives of this meeting were to review the progresses achieved by the participants in the implementation of their respective objectives and work plan, to modify / adjust the work plan, if necessary, to discuss and agree on the follow-up of experimental work plans for the next 18 month.

Objectives of the project: to develop diagnostic tools for assessing soil erosion and sedimentation processes and effective soil conservation measures for sustainable watershed management. Specific research objectives:

- to further develop fallout radionuclide methodologies, with particular emphasis on the combined use of 137Cs, 210Pb and 7Be for measuring soil erosion over several spatial and time scales;
- to establish standardized protocols for the combined application of the above techniques;
- to use these techniques to assess the impact of short-term changes in land use practices and the effectiveness of specific soil conservation measures.

Expected outputs of the project:

- Package of validated methodologies and management tools based on nuclear techniques focused towards planning and design of erosion and sedimentation remediation strategies;
- Understanding of the effectiveness of soil conservation measures in controlling soil erosion and sedimentation for sustainable watershed management and crop production;
- Strengthening the capacity of national and regional institutions on erosion and sedimentation remediation technologies;
- Publication of the methodologies, guidelines and research results.

WOCAT's role:

Assist in the documentation, monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of the SWC Technologies tested through the research. Using Fallout Radionuclides (FRN) to Assess Effectiveness of Soil Conservation Measures in Reducing Soil Erosion and Improving Soil Quality (e.g. in China):

(1) Select the soil conservation measures used in the study sites;
(2) Design research plan for soil conservation measures;
(3) Report / document effectiveness of SWC measures estimated from FRNs at national and regional scales.

2.2.2 COST

Hanspeter Liniger

The new COST 634 action: On- and Off-site environmental impacts of runoff and erosion.

The main objective of the action is to coordinate and synthesise European soil erosion research in the contexts of land management and policy formulation so as to: limit runoff, improve soil protection and reduce on- and off-site environmental impacts of runoff and erosion in Europe.

Two PhD theses:

Titel: On- and Off-site Effectiveness of Soil and Water Conservation in Switzerland – Steps Towards the Integration of Scientific, Experts' and Farmers' Knowledge.

Objectives:

- Application and adaptation of existing participatory methods for different agricultural technologies;
- Filling information gaps esp. on so-called off-site damage;
- Developing and testing approaches in communication / extension.

Methodology:

- WOCAT (H.P. Liniger)
- IMA (Impact Monitoring and Assessment) (K. Herweg);
- From Farmer - to Farmer / ALS Approach - Autodidactic Learning for Sustainability (P. Fry / S. Rist);
- Damage Mapping (FAL Reckenholz, Swiss Federal Research Station for Agroecology and Agriculture, V. Prasuhn).

2.3 Other experiences gained in 2004

2.3.1 AGIS Agricultural Geo-Referenced Information system

Carin Pretorius

What is AGIS (Agricultural Geo-Referenced Information system):
A initiative between:
- National Department of Agriculture (DoA);
- Provincial Departments of Agriculture (PDA's);
- Agricultural Research Council (ARC);
- Various private companies.

Provides reliable geo-referenced:
- Land, climate, plant, production and water information, integrated with infrastructural- and socio-economic factors.

Consists of:
- 54 websites;
- 123 spatial data layers (including 8 world data layers);
- 1 management system.

Websites:
- Commodities e.g. Potatoes, Sunflower, Annona, Fynbos, Pepper etc.;
- Virtual herbarium;
- Weeds & invasive plants;
- Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information Mapping and Monitoring System (FIVIMS);
- Agricultural chemicals;
- Agricultural infrastructure;
- Climate;
- WOCAT;
- Password protected data management system;
- Etc.

Why use AGIS?
Existing hardware & software maintained by DoA:
- Informix, Informix ArcSDE, Informix web datablade (The Informix® Web DataBlade™ module is a collection of tools, functions, and examples that ease development of "intelligent", interactive, Web-enabled database applications);
- ArcIMS;
- Development (ARC) & serving centre (DoA).

Existing development:
- Expertise database;
- Organizational database;
- Contact info database;
- Links database;
- Events database;
- e-Library;
- Secure data management system.

Existing spatial data (123 spatial data layers)

What next?
- SADC & World spatial data;
- RSA Technologies spatial data;
- Quality control procedures current & new RSA data;
- Link between WOCAT data and Field Office Technical Guide;
- User defined report;
- Develop & import WOCAT Approaches database (QA);
- Develop & import WOCAT Map database (QM).

2.3.2 Use and Usefulness of WOCAT - Feedback of a "WOCATeer" at ICIMOD, Nepal

Nicole Güdel

The mapping exercise (QM):
- Selected sub-catchment only: Jhikhu Khola (200 polygons);
- Base map used: land use map 2001;
- Basically desktop exercise (field visits restricted);
- Few field visits due to security reasons;
- Main secondary data used: satellite image Jhikhu Khola watershed (2001), orthophotos Jhikhu Khola (1996), PARDYP internal data & publication (mainly covering degradation issues), thematic GIS coverages (e.g. landsystem, gullies / mass movements, detailed land use map, geology, soil types...), photos.

Strong points of QM:
- Creating awareness about spatial extent and pattern of degradation and conservation;
- Simplicity;
- Same format (Access) as QT and QA.

Weak points of QM:
- Technical obstacles, making it "no fun" to work with;
- Many limitations going beyond "normal" mapping problems >> cheating?!
- Until now: one way traffic >> using / extracting data?
- High and profound understanding required >> quality / implications?

Final statement on QM:
Until now:
- The QM methodology has hardly been used and considerable improvements are required;
- Considering the present condition of the QM (the database in particular) and present organizational structure of WOCAT, quality requirements of maps created with QM are difficult to met.

=> Improve existing database according to suggestions.
=> Wouldn't GIS (e.g. Arc View) and fully committed WOCAT Arc View specialists be better?

A few general remarks:
- The WOCAT idea is excellent!
- WOCAT Qs as checklist is an important use;
- Quality assurance is difficult as long as people filling data are not the same as the ones making use of WOCAT;
- Who is really making use of WOCAT?
- Working with WOCAT is time consuming! But: WOCAT is mostly something additional;
- "What and who is WOCAT?" is still fuzzy for many WOCAT stakeholders and might differ considerably on different levels (single data collector <> global steering body).

TOPIC 3 OUTPUTS

Report by Hanspeter Liniger
Rapporteur: Carin Pretorius

3.1 Global overview book

3.1.1 Status

At the WWSM8 in Kathmandu, the deadline for including potential additional case studies was set to 31 December, 2003. Even so, during 2004, new studies were selected bearing in mind the global representativeness (missing continents, land use, traditional systems) emphasising on Australia and North America (Canada).

The number of all studies increased from the original selection (2002 / 2003) of 10 Ts and 8 As up to 38 Ts and 23 As of which most are now proof-read by editor and approved by the author. And there are most likely another 4 Ts / 1 As upcoming. But there are several other reasons for the delay:

1. Poor data quality (difficulties in quality assurance) -> issues to be addressed (see Liniger H.P., Douglas M., and Schwilch G. 2004):
   (a) insufficient critical attitude
   (b) preconceptions, biases and wishful thinking
   (c) poor understanding of degradation and conservation
   (d) lack of impact assessments and monitoring
   (e) lack of holistic assessment and failure to understand the context
   (f) insufficient use of land users' experience
   (g) inflexible solutions
2. The need to develop a feedback mechanism between editors / reviewers and the contributors;
3. Language and cultural barriers;
4. Personal changes at the Secretariat in Bern.

During the last WWSM, a first draft version was presented. Minor changes have been made and an updated example will soon be available on the Web (http://www.wocat.org/books.asp). Compliments on the layout were received from many sides.

3.1.2 Table of Content

PART I	Introduction: Moving away from degradation – towards soil and water conservation and sustainable land management	7
PART II	Case studies of SWC Technologies and Approaches	256
PART III	Analysis	45
PART VI	Conclusions	5
PART V	Appendices	25
	Total pages	**± 350**

3.1.3 Case studies

Selected case studies for global overview book (*in italics: first selection of cases presented at WWSM7*)			
QT/QA	**Name of Technology**	**Country**	**Corresponding Approach**
AUS01	Ecograzing	Australia	Ecograzing
AUS02	Large scale conservation agriculture	Australia	none
BOL05-09	Catchment gully control	Bolivia	Incentive-based catchment treatment (QA BOL02)
BRK10	*Composting and planting pits*	*B. Faso*	*Zabré women's agroecological association*
CHN21	*Bahia grass cover on orchard terraces*	*P. R. China*	*none*
CHN45	*Loess Plateau Terraces*	*P. R. China*	*none*
CHN48	Shelterbelt	P. R. China	none
COL02	*Intensive agroforestry system*	*Colombia*	*Integrated rural community development*
COS02	*Shade-grown Coffee*	*Costa Rica*	*Agroforestry extension*
ETH15	*Area closure for rehabilitation*	*Ethiopia*	*Local level participatory planning*
ETH16	Improved grazing land management	Ethiopia	Local level participatory planning (QA ETH15)
IND01	*Forest catchment treatment*	*India*	*Joint forest management (JFM)*
IND03	*Sunken streambed structure*	*India*	*Comprehensive watershed development approach*
KEN05	*Fanya Juu Terrace*	*Kenya*	*Catchment approach (QA KEN01)*
KEN16	*Grevillea agroforestry system*	*Kenya*	*Spontaneous spread (QA KEN08)*
KEN30	Small scale conservation tillage	Kenya	Self-help group approach (QA KEN13)
KYR01	Poplar trees for bio-drainage	Kyrgyzstan	none
MOR10	No-till technology	Morocco	Knowledge development for no-till farming
NEP10	Traditional irrigated rice terraces	Nepal	none
NEP11	Landslip and stream bank stabilisation	Nepal	Participatory watershed management
NIC01	*Earthworm culture for manure*	*Nicaragua*	*Productive development & food security (QA NIC03)*
NIC04	*Check dams from stem cuttings*	*Nicaragua*	*none*
NIG02	*Planting pits with stone lines*	*Niger*	*Participatory land rehabilitation (QA NIG01)*
NIG15	Sand dune stabilisation	Niger	Participatory land rehabilitation (QA NIG01)
PER01	*Rehabilitation of ancient terraces*	*Peru*	*Community terrace rehabilitation*
PHI03	*Natural vegetative strips*	*Philippines*	*Landcare (QA PHI04)*
PHI07	*Multi-storey cropping*	*Philippines*	*none*
PHI12	Terracing for rainfed paddy rice	Philippines	none
RSA03	*Traditional stone wall terraces*	*South Africa*	*Community tradition*
RSA04	*Vetiver grass lines*	*South Africa*	*Self-teaching*
RSA42	Restoration of degraded rangeland	South Africa	none
RSA47	Strip mine rehabilitation	South Africa	none
SWI01	Green cover in vineyards	Switzerland	Innovative land user response
SYR01	*Stone wall bench terraces*	*Syria*	*None*
TAJ03	Intercropping in orchards	Tajikistan	Farmer initiative replacing an authoritarian regime
TAJ04	Conversion of grazing land to vineyard	Tajikistan	Innovative individual and self-help group
THA25	*Small level bench terraces*	*Thailand*	*None*
UGA04	*Improved trash lines*	*Uganda*	*Promoting farmer innovation*
Potential additional case studies			
QT	**Name of Technology**	**Country**	**Remarks**
AUS03	Mulching in sugar cane	Australia	???
CND01	Prevention of tillage erosion	Canada	???
SYR02	Water harvesting	Syria	none
UKE01	Non-inversion tillage	UK	Conservation tillage

3.1.4 Discussion in plenary

At this meeting, there has been little feedback from the participants (except on the layout). Some clarifications with Ts and As took place, and the distribution (through WASWC, at the 3rd World Conservation Agriculture Conference, through press release and a high profile launch) as well as the printing (quality, numbers) was discussed. Following questions were raised and decisions made:

- Must the content of the questionnaires be adapted to the layout / format of the overview book? => Yes;
- Will the Overview book be for sale? => Good idea;
- Are there other organizations / associations interested in funding the printing of additional publications and to distribute it? E.g. WASWC, FAO (printing in FAO series) supported by LADA / GEF, UNEP, ICRAF / RELMA, printing in Kluwer, Elsevier, McGrow;
- 5000 copies will be printed at this stage;
- Language: English;
- Might be a nice idea to continue adding Ts / As to this Overview after its published;
- Overview book will be available on the WOCAT website;
- Advertise through book reviews in journals: IUSS, Soil Tillage, Agroforestry, Geoderma, Crop science, WASWC, etc.;

- PR and promotion at 3rd World Conservation Agriculture Conference;
- Distributed in agricultural libraries, universities;
- Calculate costs for printing in Switzerland, alternatives in other countries? India, China;
- Planning for promotion and distribution needed.

The overview book will be a very important output for WOCAT and needs a fast release since there are many competing / complementary products on the way: IWMI book, CA (RELMA book), IRWH (IIRR), Sahel-Study (Chris Reij, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands). Possible collaborations are currently under clarification. The overview book will be published in July 2005.

3.2 National products

Further work on two national products, following the concept of WOCAT light (see p. 55, *Topic 6.1: Modular WOCAT*) has been achieved:

- South Africa Info Book:
  WOCAT Fact files, Version 1, 2004;

- Central Asia SWC Technology Posters - CAMP:
  first clarifications on status of English version and possible way of presenting / distributing made through WOCAT secretariat.

3.3 Digital products

- A third version of the WOCAT CD ROM has been printed and distributed widely;
- The Website (www.wocat.net) is now accessible in three languages (E, F, S).

3.4 The global map

The methodology has been presented during the ISCO conference in Brisbane, July 2004. The design and the presentation of the map have been well received but provision of data has been meagre. A decision was made that after publishing of the overview book, major efforts will be made to compile the map.

An attempt to get all countries participating at the WWSM09 to complete the global map table before the end of the workshop for inclusion in the global map did not yield the desired results.

3.5 Posters and other promotion materials / events

In *Chapter 1.1 'Activities at the global level',* promotions activities and presentations / events are already listed / mentioned.

TOPIC 4 EVALUATION OF WOCAT

Rapporteur: Malcom Douglas

4.1 ADB Presentation

Bruce Carrad, Zhang Weidong, Malcolm Douglas

In October 2002 the GEF Council approved the PRC-GEF Partnership on Land Degradation in Dryland Ecosystems. This is a long term country programming framework (CPF) that seeks to combat land degradation, reduce poverty, and conserve biodiversity in the western region of the PRC over a 10-year period (2003-2012). The investment for land degradation control envisaged in the 10 year CPF are estimated at about US$1.5 billion ($150 million in GEF grants, $700 million of Government funds and an additional $615+ million from a number of international donors). The Capacity Building to Combat Land Degradation Project, supported by GEF and ADB, is a key initial project of the PRC-GEF partnership on 'Land Degradation in Dryland Ecosystems'.

The Capacity Building to Combat Land Degradation Project's component 5: 'Monitoring and Evaluation System for Land Degradation' has common interests with the LADA and WOCAT programs. Hence it has been agreed that implementation of some component 5 activities should be undertaken in collaboration with these two global programs. Previous ADB projects have been instrumental in developing strong cooperation between the PRC and WOCAT. This new ADB project will undertake the systematic documentation and evaluation of land degradation control technologies and approaches within the drylands of western China and recognises that there is no need to develop its own database or documentation tools given that these are already available through WOCAT. The project also intends to make use of Chinese WOCAT experts (from the Fujian Soil and Water Conservation Centre) as resource persons for training national and provincial level technicians in the use of the WOCAT tools. Provision has been made in the budget to support them. It is proposed to hold the first module of the WOCAT training (i.e. led by Chinese WOCAT experts) end of May 2005 with the second module at the beginning of June 2005 (led by the WOCAT secretariat). To save costs, these 2 modules would run back to back.

Objectives and Scope:

The objectives of component 5 are to:

- Improve the quality of the information available at the national level as to the true nature, extent and severity of land degradation within the PRC as a whole, and the western region in particular;
- Achieve an inter-agency consensus on a network mechanism for coordinating and sharing the collection and analysis of national level land degradation related data sets;
- Meet province / autonomous region specific needs for data, and information, on IEM and land degradation control;
- Improve the capacity, within selected western provinces and counties, to comprehensively monitor and assess the impact of land degradation and the effectiveness of control measures;
- Develop a better understanding of the driving forces, pressures, state, impact and responses to land degradation within the dryland areas of the PRC;
- Increase knowledge of technologies and approaches (best practices) that have been successfully used for land degradation control, and improved dryland ecosystem management, both within and outside the PRC.

In striving to achieve these objectives component 5 would undertake capacity building activities at the:

- National level - focussing on inter-agency coordination and harmonisation of data collection standards and methods;
- Provincial level - focusing on the collection and handling of data related to IEM / land degradation control, including the documentation and evaluation of best practices (technologies and approaches), within the province;
- County level - focusing on pilot studies using participatory tools and indicator sets to monitor and assess land degradation, and the documentation and evaluation of alternative technologies for its control, at the local (community) level.

Activities and Outputs:

1. Development of an operational national land degradation monitoring and assessment network mechanism for coordinating and sharing the collection and analysis of national level data sets;
2. Establishment of Provincial IEM Information Centres;
3. Preparation of a comprehensive overview report on the current status, future scenarios and impact of land degradation within the western region;
4. Documentation and evaluation of successful technologies and approaches for controlling land degradation (best practice studies);
5. Piloting local level participatory land degradation monitoring and assessment;
6. Preparation of a land degradation field assessment guidelines manual;
7. Paper presentations at international workshops of Chinese experience with land degradation monitoring and assessment.

Cost estimates:

Component 5 will be financed by GEF on a grant basis, and administered by ADB, with an overall budget of around US$ 2.8 million. An additional US$ 56,500 ADB TA grant is available for component 5, primarily to cover the costs of the ADB consultant inputs.

4.2 Recurrent problems – Brainstorming and discussions

Based on the observations made by core persons of the Management Group the following issues were presented as an input to the SWOT analysis (see *Chapter 4.3: 'SWOT analysis*):

Positive aspects of WOCAT:

- Tools: used in training and research, as checklist for indicators / important aspects;
- Uniqueness: fills a gap; is standardized; field and global level; balanced between socio-economics and bio-physical aspects; brings practitioners, researchers, technicians, etc. together; …

Negative aspects of WOCAT:

- DB: Number of data sets hardly increasing, not complete and / or of low quality!
- Quality?
- Spontaneous adoption of whole methodology seldom (parts are taken);
- After motivation during training / workshops little action is taken.

Observed demands:

- Many want information covering many aspects (esp. their specialty), current buzz-words (poverty, carbon, biodiversity, …);
- Flexible according to users needs;

BUT

- Simple and user-friendly;
- Not too demanding on inputs and investments;
- ???

Conclusion:

(1) There is need to reassess the **basic WOCAT assumptions** which were made more than 10 years ago. The internal SWOT (Strength Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats) analysis should assess those assumptions (see below)
   - Is there a lot of experience worthwhile documenting?
   - Is it valuable and getting lost?
   - Is it already documented? evaluated? disseminated? monitored?
   - Should it be documented? evaluated and used?

(2) Even though many partners so far have confirmed that the WOCAT network and tools are needed and useful, concerned professionals and institutions have **difficulties in implementing and using WOCAT** tools. Reasons could be as follows:

- SWC people are very busy and too committed and have not been allocated time and resources to carry out the activities;
- For the concerned institutions not sufficient priority is given and resources are allocated to the WOCAT activities (see report *Topic 2.3.2: "ICIMOD / HIMCAT"*, see also *proceeding Nepal 2003*).

Given these constraints, the current available WOCAT questionnaires are too complicated and comprehensive as an entry point to many individuals and institutions. Therefore, there is need to have a modular system with questionnaires, databases and outputs at different levels of complexity and comprehensiveness in order to meet the needs of different user groups. There is need to allow a less demanding and still attractive entry point into the WOCAT activities. A possible solution would be the introduction of 3 levels (modules):

a. WOCAT "Professional": the existing questionnaires for in depth documentation and evaluation, and intended for research, and implementation in the field, etc. (current version of WOCAT questionnaires);
b. WOCAT "Basic": reducing to the grey shaded questions (in the current questionnaire) for summary sheets and for overview book;
c. WOCAT "Light": S. Africa and Central Asia used a 1 page version as summary sheet and poster.

The introduction of a modular system needs to be evaluated and discussed in the SWOT analysis (below).

(3) In order to increase the efficiency of the documentation, monitoring, evaluation of the knowledge and to increase the quality of the database additional **training** might be needed.

(4) The products and use of WOCAT for the different target groups might need to be reassessed and defined more accurately.

4.3 SWOT analysis

With regard to the problems mentioned in chapter 4.2 "Recurrent problems", a "SWOT" (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis was undertaken, with particular emphasis on (see Table : below):

- Output generation;
- Quality management;
- Networking;
- Capacity building;
- Tool development.

This proved a very useful exercise, highlighting some outstanding results, some significant problems and some challenges and opportunities for the near future. A potential or in some cases a real problem is that WOCAT is seen as an external activity and as an extra burden rather than an activity to benefit the user / contributor directly. Clearly in these cases WOCAT has an image problem which needs to be sorted out. Showing (the practical use of) more concrete outputs is therefore a high priority to WOCAT.

Interesting is also to note that the priority at this stage of WOCAT has been clearly given to quality assurance, capacity building and output generation, whereas the other activities - networking and tool development - need to be maintained but not with as much priority than the other activities. One originally not planned value of WOCAT needs to be highlighted which is the importance of the training aspect of WOCAT. It seems that there is great need for training on one hand and that WOCAT has developed tools that are more and more needed in training.

The feedback from the SWOT analysis also indicates that the issue of (poor) data quality could be addressed by increased efforts in training and capacity building as well as in the intensified efforts to link with research.

More analysis could not be done during the workshop. However, the result of SWOT analysis need to be further discussed during the next year and should to be taken as an input for further discussions during the next Annual Workshop and Steering Meeting in 2005 in Belgrade.

Field	Strengths (up to now)	Weaknesses (up to now)	Opportunities (for the future)	Threats (up to now) (for the future)
1. Output generation **Rating:** **- Overall: 3** **- Groups:** **G1:3** **G2: 3** **G3: 4** **G4: 2**	- A lot of available **information / outputs**: 1. CD ROM 2. Database system 3. Journal 4. Report in other languages 5. RSA Fact sheets 6. Website 7. Proceedings 8. Brochures **- Website** more accessible - Universal character - Power of WOCAT tools recognized	- Insufficient quality (**T / As** in national database, outputs on all levels) - Scientific approach of **QM** - Compatibility of new versions with old **CD ROM** - Rural people limited access to **websites / internets** - Limited, not updated **hardcopies** (brochures) - Limited outputs in **book format** (overview book still not published) - Lack of **language** compatibility for databases, data - Limited ownership - Limited **incentives**	- Improve database (Quantity & quality) - Internet based map - **Promotion** and update of materials (quality WOCAT calendar, mass-media) - Transfer of successful experiences in new regions - more short and clear outputs, which are useful and helpful in work - Traceable credit - Standardised way of documenting SWC activities - Data management improved - Developed **feedback** system on the WOCAT website - Expand South Africa experience on **e-learning** - Commitment of WOCAT organizer - A means to get recognition and the support from local government and international funding agencies - Output also in other **languages**	- Outputs not being used - Computer based - Building a competent / sustainable national WOCAT team - **Policy** makers want to see real results (implementation) - Poor quality products - Who will do it / Commitment - **Cost** effectiveness / Funding
2. Quality management **Rating:** **- Overall: 1.75** **- Groups:** **G1:2** **G2: 3** **G3: 1** **G4: 1**	- Realising difficulties and shortcomings - Quality control **teams** established in some countries - A lot of available **information** - Universal character - **Tools** are available and also in various languages (E, F, S, Chinese...) - Creation of **outputs** (e.g. WOCAT Overview book) are already serving indirectly as quality management tools - Commitment of WOCATeers	- General: it is difficult to control quality with current approach - **Qs** are too long - Difficult to get teams together for reviews - **Constraints**: time and human resources Wrong people do quality control (not experienced enough) - Core people on national and regional level should control quality - Limited numbers of **Ts / As** are documented that could reflect the real situation of the countries - Limited documentation of local knowledge and practices available - Inconsistency in data quality (e.g. translation mistakes) - Quality is question of perception - One person filling in a Q – better quality if done as a team process - Limited **incentives / ownership**	**- Qs:** - More brainstorms when completing Qs - Use SWC experts to assist with completion of Qs - More focus on teamwork - Quality feedback by expert / active professionals - New approach of collecting data - Establish National **Review panel** / Panel of Experts / External Reviewers (will be funded) - Link to other projects at national or international level - Keep the outputs in mind when doing Quality Assurance - Focus on QUALITY and not QUANTITY	- To much effort in to little **Q's** - Risk of implementation of successful technology in wrong area - Bad quality management can harm image of WOCAT - Building a competent / sustainable National WOCAT team - Who will do it / Commitment - Lack of **incentives** / funding - Time constraints
3. Networking **Rating:** **- Overall: 3.5** **- Groups:** **G1:4** **G2: 4** **G3: 3** **G4: 3**	- Effective management group - Bern power - Global network established and working - Regional network in **China** established - Lobby - Facilities for good networking exist and are effective (e-mail list, newsletter, website etc) - Annual workshop & steering **meeting** - National working groups established	- Poor **network system** / Missing "link" between national / regional and global level (e.g. little feedback) - **Global** group very busy with regional and national issues – don't get to everything. Is this the right way? Who is doing what/when? Responsibilities of role-players not clear. - Networking at **national** level not effective in some countries - **Regional** networks weak (Africa, Himalayas, Asia...) / lack of coordinators - Lack of **incentives** for national workgroups /	- Competent and committed national and regional WOCAT coordinators - Strengthening of **Global** WOCAT Group - Target relevant national / regional / international bodies or institutions for **commitment** (e.g. RELMA's willingness to strengthen East Africa) - Link with other regional or national networks (African conservation tillage network, South and East Africa rainwater network - Broaden the base (NGO's, environmental organizations, …)	- **Internet:** - Low / lack of use - Speed of internet queries - *WOCAT not integrated into national & international programmes* - Building a competent / sustainable national WOCAT team - Lack of interest - Lack of **commitment** and time of individuals - Limited feedback from and among SWC practitioners

	- Developing countries focus	lack of funds - No interest by some institutions to get involved - Limited coverage - High level of drop out - Too much dependent of individual commitment - Not a lot of progress in 1 year (discussion same issues again) - Internet slow for queries	- Implementation through extension officers - **Annual meetings and workshops** - very good - annual workshop every 2 y. more efficient? - **Regional** meetings - Use of ArcIMS to view spatial data - Make more use of **internet** - **Mass-media** - Number of people that have access to electronic equipment, strengthens WOCAT	- Lack of **funding** - **Top-down** approach with strengthening of Global WOCAT Group
4. Capacity building **Rating:** **- Overall: 2** **- Groups:** **G1:1** **G2: 1** **G3: 2** **G4: 4**	**- Training Workshops:** - Training of users - Training of trainers - Training materials - The **website / internet** - Annual **WOCAT meetings**	- Nationally – **one man show** **- Training:** - People on national level need training - Few national trainers trained - Not priority at national level - Financial restrictions (e.g. training) - Lengthy **Q's** makes capacity building difficult - Lack of awareness - Language barrier (e.g. Chinese accents) - Lack of common understanding of certain components (economics, …) - Complexity of conservation concepts (economic aspect, costs and benefits, …) - With changes in database, CD-ROM, etc, give some document with information with it (over writing data)	- Develop cadre of **SWC experts** on WOCAT - Introduction of WOCAT in **education & research** **- Promotion** of WOCAT **- Training:** - Target training of SWC specialists (new regions) - Need based training modules - Institutionalise WOCAT training in participating agencies/offices - Linkage to other land management trainings - Awareness building - Institutionalisation of WOCAT (advanced regions) - Specific strategies for farmers that should be adapted to local conditions - Need of informed WOCATeers	- Building a competent / sustainable National WOCAT team - Who will train? - Trained people not always available for WOCAT tasks - Available experts to provide the capacity building - Trying to train the wrong people (not real experts) can harm image of WOCAT - Lack of funding & commitment - Discontinuity of staff / shifting priority - Cost of languages - Political support?
5. Tool development **Rating:** **- Overall: 4.25** **- Groups:** **G1:5** **G2: 2** **G3: 5** **G4: 5**	**- Overview book** helps to get main important questions from Q's - Comprehensive (detailed), standardized **QT / QA** which are manageable to a certain level **- Website** accessible **- Video** - Other materials available	**- QM** is weak and not used -> carefully plan future thereof **- QT / QA** somehow to long **- Internet** too slow (download) -Limited methodology on WOCAT decision support system - Limited standard or indicators to feed on the situation of different countries or regions - Tools not user friendly and too complex (for no specialists - Even though tools comprehensive still some parts missing - Lack of awareness of tools - Very little national tools - Database criticised by experts	- Make **tools** expendable (according to one's level) and user friendly **- QT / QA:** Standard Light Extra light but extracted to new questionnaires (not just shadings) **- QM** -> more user friendly -> use of GIS or other tools - Link to other experiences of other countries and organizations (i.e. AGIS, LADA) - Produce national tools - WOCAT can be integrated into existing knowledge systems - WOCAT becomes a forum to share new and simple tools, e.g. land degradation assessments, QE (assess the effectiveness)	- Problems with getting **QT / QA's** filled in - No improvement of **Map** - Limited resources / tedious & expensive to develop tools - Official recognition - Available appropriate DSS to local conditions - Building a competent / sustainable national WOCAT team
6. Other	- Clear overall goal of WOCAT - Backed by international organisations	- Implementation - long process – people impatient (policy makers)	- Promote national media coverage - WOCAT to be integrated in other programmes (LADA, UNU)	- If WOCAT not used by people intended to use it – will fail!

4.4 Overall conclusions

- WOCAT started on assumption that very valuable knowledge exists and JUST needs to be assembled however;

- Collection of scattered knowledge is demanding for
  (a) the collectors / methodology
  (b) for the resource persons;

- Data collection is not the main aim but self-evaluation, monitoring, dissemination and use;

- Major knowledge gaps have been identified
  - Lack of comprehensive understanding
  - Compiling both knowledge and gaps is a challenge for research
  - Training and capacity building: the major role of WOCAT;

- WOCAT main focus is changing: from data collection to tool developer & to training and linking with research!

Brainstorming and plenary discussion about recurrent problems and presentation of issues as an input to the SWOT analysis. (Photo Hanspeter Liniger)

TOPIC 5 VISION AND NEXT 3 YEARS WOCAT

Rapporteur: Njeru Gitonga, Nicole Güdel

5.1 WOCATs Vision and Mission

The meeting discussed in groups the “vision and mission” of WOCAT. A mission statement has existed since several years, but clearly needed some rethinking due to changes in emphasis. And although previous WWSMs have included a session on the “Vision of WOCAT”, this was more a brainstorming exercise about the years to come than formulating a clear vision. After a lively discussion it was decided, that WOCAT needs a vision which justifies why we are doing WOCAT and why we are spending time and money in it. The meeting agreed on the following formulation:

WOCAT Vision: *“Local Soil and Water Conservation (SWC) knowledge and experience shared and used globally”.*

WOCAT’s mission is:

to support decision making and innovation in the field of SWC by:

- *connecting stakeholders,*
- *enhancing capacity, and by*
- *developing & applying standardized tools for*
- *documenting, monitoring, evaluating, sharing and using knowledge.*

Group work on the Vision and Mission of WOCAT. (Photo: Thomas Ledermann)

5.2 Next 3 years

In the ToR for SDC, there are five main objectives for the next three-years phase: (1) output generation, (2) quality management, (3) networking, (4) capacity building and (5) tool development. The thoughts given below are focused on the "what", "how", "who" for each objective and are the results of a group work.

5.2.1 Output Generation

Outputs:
- New CD-ROM;
- Improve database system in MS Access, CD-ROM;
- Internet base map;
- Web site;
- Promotion materials;
- Overview Book;
- Calendar?

What is needed to achieve in the next 3 years:
- Organize a core group of experts that is multi-disciplinary and inter-institutional in composition at national level;
- Provision of feedback mechanism;
- WOCAT label (elaborate the possibility to establish and WOCAT label for documented, evaluated and disseminated Ts and As);
- Translation to more languages;
- Updating of existing materials (brochures, flyers, CD in LWM series #9, videos, etc.);
- Enhancement of WOCAT e-learning proposal.

How to achieve it:
- Approval from ministry / agency heads regarding official involvement to WOCAT of their institution;
- Provision of incentives (e.g. honorarium and recognition);
- Need of a good programmer; need to clarify the request from the user to have clear response;
- Money from core funds; seek funding at national level, if possible;
- More manpower / womanpower from core group (Management Group (MG) members and secretariat and other persons supporting the core activities of WOCAT;
- Expand the S. Africa experience to other regions / countries (hands-on training??);
- Publish various results of WOCAT: e.g. global / regional / national overview books, WOCAT experiences made so far, CD-ROMs.

Assistance needed from core group:
- Official letter (remark editors: about what? MoU? …) from the Secretariat;
- Proposal (remark editors: not clear?);
- Core funding.

5.2.2 Quality Management

What needs to be done:
- Improve data quality / quantity.

What is needed to achieve in next 3 years:
- Committed and well experienced panel of experts;
- Regular review / updating of entered data (semi-annually or annually) at national level;
- Further in-country training (appreciation of the questions in the Qs; clear idea on what to put in the comments column).
  Comments editor: sufficient priority and resource allocation at the national and regional level (see Chapter 4.2 'Recurrent problems – Brainstorming and discussions').

How to achieve it:
- Provision of incentives (e.g. Honorarium / recognition);
- Win interest by showing good products of WOCAT and indicate room for improvement;
- Translation to national language with group of local WOCATeers (within the country).

Assistance needed from core group:
- Technical assistance;
- Core fund.

5.2.3 Networking

Task Forces and feedback:
Identified problems:
- Need clear ToRs and time frame (NB: issue addressed during previous WWSM in Nepal);
- Internet access is sometimes a problem;
- WWSM participants are not always the most appropriate persons for TF's.

Possible solutions:
- For good feedback at the global level a good structure at national / regional level (and hence feedback at that level) is required in the first place;
- Need for regional WOCAT offices with paid persons? Voluntary inputs do not work;
- TF should be established (3-5 persons max.) for specifically identified issues. The issue should then be discussed and "solved" during an intermediate meeting in-between two WWSM's (or some days before or after the WWSM). This requires (modest) funding, e.g. shared between host country and WOCAT. Funding to be identified before end of WWSM!

Regional networks:
- MG should play an active role in addressing regional institutions. NB: this already happens on ad-hoc basis (e.g. through existing contacts, other projects and attendance of conferences etc.);
- Approaching regional organisation from only one (top) side will not work, countries also need to contact from their end;
- FAO has regional networks / offices in place that could play a facilitating role;
- Regional office should be the target from both side i.e., WOCAT office and WOCAT regional / national office. There is need for follow-up specially for country / regional office (ICARDA);
- WOCAT (particularly WOCAT regional offices) should approach different international, regional and national soil and water associations for promotion through these organizations;
- IAEA and ISCO will have a meeting in Morocco in 2006 and WOCAT approaches and tools can be promoted through presentation of SWC technologies in these meetings. The ISCO organizer (Md. Sabir) may be contacted;
- Use of ArcIMS (internet map server) will be explored and, if possible, used for QM of WOCAT. This requires investigations and linking the existing data. A task group should be formed to follow up on this and make the specifications (Carin Pretorius to lead the task force);
- WOCAT may invest in photomap (remark editor: ???) development;
- Ask national / regional organizations to include WOCAT in their activities;
- Suggestions were made to open up the Annual WOCAT Workshop and Steering Meeting to share experiences on some specific technical or other developments to be presented and discussed;
- Funding is lacking, funding may be obtained more readily if proposals are addressing specific issues: quality control of data, assisting countries to collect data and training.

5.2.4 Capacity Building

- Training of trainers is needed. Where possible, a regional training should be organized where trainees from different countries can be trained together to minimize costs;
- WOCAT tools can be used to teach at different levels;
- Cost of translation may be a problem; national / regional institutions to support in translations, or look for international organization in their areas who can do so.

5.2.5 Tool / methodology development

Why need to work further on tools?

- Tools are most important part of WOCAT;
- Too heavy, need for simplified tools;
- Tool should be improved, need to be up to international standard;
- WOCAT forum for sharing tools ('Tool market');
- Tools should grow with new knowledge, need for other tools & modules (e.g. software, extra tools for other situations, C / B analysis), and perhaps some might need to be deleted;
- Tools adapted depending on target group (also donors);
- Simple, so that maybe also farmers (comments editor: which would be a new target group) can use a more user-friendly interface;
- QM needs to be improved (e.g. ArcIMS).
- Chinese (and other language?) version to be added to the 3-language (E / F / S) WOCAT tools.

Who is our target group?

- Broadened target group: SWC expert, farmers, researchers, extension, donor, policy makers.

5.3 Plenary discussion / decisions

Output Generation and Quality Management:

- Donors / funds also have to be approached by collaborators outside the core group. To get funding from institutions with a national or regional focus (or national / regional institutions);
- WOCAT should look for more funding for core activities. The current funds will not effectively meet the requirement to support core-activities;
- Incentives: not only money should be discussed. Also for example recognition of "valuable" members within the SWC community.

Networking and Capacity Building:

- Where would the money come from if people in the TF's were paid? Organise mid annual meetings for TFs;
- The 'Headwater Conference, Norway, 2005', provides another option to promote WOCAT (issue from discussion Thursday), besides ISCO 2006;
- Vertical links to partners and users needed;
- The more good looking products and outputs available, the more funding institutions will be interested.

Tool development:

- Discussion on the use of physically separating questions: Some find that tagging / marking questions in the big questionnaire is enough (such as it is now with grey-shaded and not-grey shaded parts) and keep everything in the same document. Others prefer fully separate versions.
- The urgent need to change the present tools into more user-friendly tools was again stressed by a number of participants in the plenary discussion ("We have to face reality. The questionnaires / the tools are too heavy. The only thing people still have in mind from 1995 (training in South Africa), is the thick questionnaire! If we go on like this, we will fail."). How to achieve this is secondary. It is important that we move with questionnaires that people / partners in the field will accept and use otherwise WOCAT will die within a region / country. A decision was reached and is presented under *Topic 6.1 'Modular WOCAT'*.

5.4 Workplans for next 3 years

Considering the ideas presented above (*Topic 5.2: Next 3 years*) as well as the following discussions in the plenum (see 5.3), the workgroups regathered and composed workplans for the next 3 years for all mentioned SDC objectives.

WORKPLAN 2005-07 for: Output Generation and Quality Management				
Expected Output	**Activities in next 3 years**	**Responsible person/institution**	**Time table**	**Inputs/funds needed**
1. Improve Data quality/quantity	1.1 Organization of expert group			
	1.1.1 Organize core group of experts at the national level	National coordinator	Nov 04-Oct 05	Funding from national institute
	-Send official invitation, request approval of ministry or agency heads (Include TOR of core group and responsibility in letters)			
	-Orientation of WOCAT to group	Expert group		Human Capacity (HC)
	1.1.2 Regular review/updating		2005-2007	
	1.2 Additional training			
	1.2.1 national trainers(new member countries)	MG	2005-2007	Funding and HC
	1.2.2 in-country training	MG/nat. coordinator	2005-2007	HC
	1.2.3 inclusion in existing land management projects	MG/nat. coordinator	2005	
	1.2.3 modification of regular training modules			
2. New CD-ROM	2.1 Work on version 4		2004-2007	HC funding from MG
	-Additional inputs from member countries	National coordinator		
	-Put everything together	MG – FAO		
	-Print and distribute CD	MG – FAO		
3. Website	3.1 Provision of feedback mechanism			
	- contract of good programmer	MG/FAO/CDE	2004-2005	HC & funding
	- validate result with country member	National coordinator		HC
	3.2 Keeping the website updated	MG/FAO	2004-2007	HC
4. Overview book	4.1 Publication (hardcopies and e-book)	MG	June 2005	
	-finalizing inputs	National coordinator	2004-2005	HC
	-printing/binding book	MG/FAO	June 2005	HC & Funding
	4.2 Distribution			
	- sending book copies to regional/national coordinator	MG	July 2005	Funding??
	- distributing to interested members	RC/NC	Dec 2005	Funding (official receipt from secretariat)
5. Promotion materials	5.1 Update brochures, flyers, posters:	MG/Secretariat	2005-2006	Funding and HC
	- get new inputs(updating, translation)			
	- printing & production, distribution			
	5.2 Translate to other languages	Reg. & nat. coordinators	2005-2007	Funding and HC
	5.3 Enhancement of WOCAT e-learning		2005-2006	Funding and HC,
	- expand SA experience to other countries	SA group and MG		funding for participants
	- hands on training at global/national level	Coordinators		from core group
6. Global map	6.1 Developing the format	Map TF?	2005-06	Core funds and
	6.2 Collecting the information	MG/CDE/ISRIC		contributions by national
	6.3 Compiling the maps			/ regional collaborators,
	6.4 Printing and distributing the maps			National Geographic

WORKPLAN 2005-07 for: Networking & Capacity building				
Expected Output	**Activities in next 3 years**	**Responsible person/institution**	**Time table**	**Inputs/ funds needed**
1. Improved Regional Networks	1.1 Develop strategy and engage institutions. Identify organizations (FAO, REC – Regional Environmental Center –East Europe countries, RELMA, SADC, SOWAP) 1.2 Identify contact persons and make contact	C. Licona Manzur / all	Early Dec. 04 March 05	NA
2. Improved feed-back systems	2.1 Organize intermediate taskforce meetings and 2.2 Identify funding for meetings	TF members	First half 05	For WOCAT travel costs (US$ 25,000)
3. Trainers	3.1 Training of trainers (2?)	MG+, nat. & reg. coordinators	Anytime (China 05)	For WOCAT resource persons (US$ 10,000)
4. WOCAT promotion	4.1 Develop strategy 4.2 Implement strategy 4.3 Farmers Field Schools (FFS)	TF members & MG all all	April 05 ongoing ongoing	See TFs Core funds Core funds
5. Translations	5.1 Approach organizations that can assist in translations 5.2 Contact potential persons	MG & nat. coordinators	March 2005	Core funding (US$ 1,000)

WORKPLAN 2005-07 for: Output Generation and Quality Management				
1. Modular / flexible QT	1.1 Reviewing, re-organizing and layering of present standard QT (e.g. consisting of light, basic, professional QT)	Core group & support group, members from tool group for feedback)	June 2005	extra inputs needed?
2. Improved & flexible / modular QA (nr. of layers / modules to be discussed)	2.1 Improving QA (Remove redundancies, allow traditional approaches to be well documented, clarify definitions / classification (explanation part of questionnaire)) 2.2 Reviewing, re-organizing & layering of present stand. QA 2.3 Develop a decision support tool (like "search by criteria") to improve query on approaches	WOCAT core group, consultant, WOCAT tool group for feedback	June 2005	consultant
3. Open market space with extra modules	3.1 Redesigning the WOCAT website for (a) providing and (b) promoting extra tools 3.2 Invitation, call for international contribution 3.3 open for additional, specific tools (not necessarily WOCAT tools)	FAO (? , to be checked with Wolfgang) Core Group	June 2005	no additional resources
4. GIS based QM	4.1 Redesigning QM for GIS compatibility (ArcView, WebGIS) 4.2 Testing / modifying redesigned QM	WOCAT QM development team (South Africa, China, Philippines. To be discussed) WOCATeers, QM development team	June 2005 (?) December 2005 (?)	Payment (who will pay??) Payment for QM development group (who will pay??)

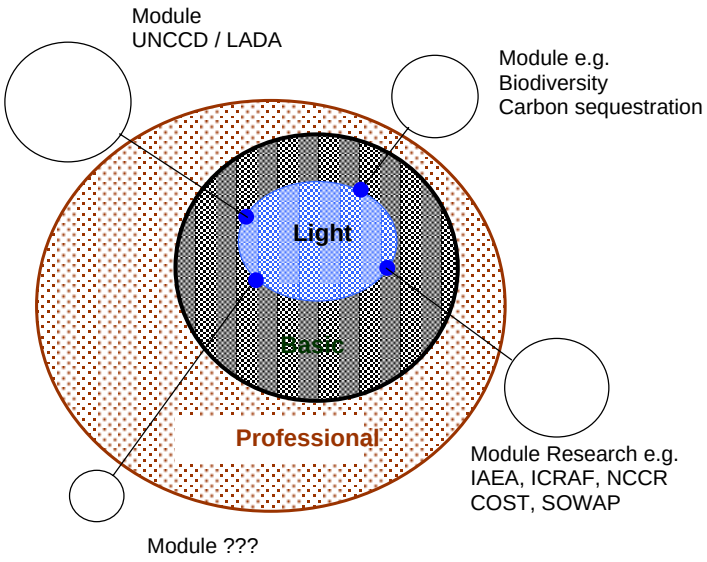
TOPIC 6 WOCAT MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM FUTURE

Rapporteur: Francis Turkelboom

6.1 Modular WOCAT

Hanspeter Liniger

WOCAT cannot pretend to cover all elements of international conventions such as UNCCD (desertification; the most obvious one), biodiversity, climate change, etc. but should have a modular approach which facilitates a close link with these. Therefore WOCAT has developed questionnaires with different levels of complexity and comprehensiveness in order to meet the needs of different user groups. The following three levels will be available for QT and QA (not for QM): WOCAT questionnaire "**light**", WOCAT questionnaire "**basic**" and WOCAT questionnaire "**professional**".



LIGHT	BASIC	PROFESSIONAL
Target group: broad public	**Target group:** Interested public, SWC specialists, decision makers	**Target group:** SWC specialists, researchers, decision makers
Level of complexity: selected information, reduced from BASIC level	**Level of complexity:** basic information: contains all the key questions from professional level	**Level of complexity:** comprehensive information: in-depth understanding
Use, Outputs: fact sheets / posters, basis for further documentation (basic or professional)	**Use, Outputs:** attractive 4 page documentation, overview books, basis for further documentation (professional)	**Use, Outputs:** professional use / database: capacity building, monitoring and evaluation, decision support

To keep the framework flexible and open for supplementary topics (not covered in the standardised WOCAT questionnaires), additional modules can be added according to specific interests and needs: e.g. modules on "Biodiversity", "Carbon sequestration", etc..

A decision is reached in plenary and the modular approach for WOCAT is approved by voting.

6.2 WOCAT Long-term future

Hanspeter Liniger

A brainstorm session on the long-term future was held: “Would WOCAT continue if core funding stopped after 2007?”. From SDC side it has been stressed that more efforts should be undertaken by other WOCAT partners than CDE – especially those involved in core activities and in the Management Group – to increase and diversify core funding sources. SDC expects other donors to come in, otherwise they may stop funding.

Brainstorming ideas:

1. Only strong WOCAT initiatives would continue;
2. Would the WOCAT products continue to be used?
3. But knowledge and environment is evolving, so it will need maintenance and updating;
4. It should grow, not shrink;
5. 15 years is not too long for such a program, it is not even enough;
6. National programs would need more core management support;
7. Tools still need quite some time + capacity building;
8. Different countries are at different stages;
9. There is so much work to do, so WOCAT needs to expand;
10. Need for visible, high-impact outputs;
11. Potentials: LADA, capacity building programs in many conventions, etc.;
12. Core funds are needed to expand the core group;
13. See also Vision & Mission;
14. Decision making / evaluation / use for SWC still need to be developed. This might attract donors who work on methodologies;
15. WOCAT should go beyond development. We still need the ‘O’ of WOCAT. Overview will never be complete, but research and education is very important;
16. Courses (under-graduate and post-graduate) on WOCAT at University: will be offered at University of Bern starting from Nov. 2006 and lectures at the Swiss College of Agriculture, Zollikofen, Switzerland (started in 2004);
17. What about reclamation of degraded soils, traditional knowledge, desertification? Not so clear in Website. Need more emphasis;
18. Evidence of successful cases of upscaling. Perhaps we need a system for feedback mechanisms;
19. Feedback on the use of the database has been minimal. Is there a real demand?

6.2.1 ToR for the WOCAT Management Group (MG)

A: core MG
B: enlarged MG

1. Technical responsibility

- Coordinating development and functioning of tools and other technical products / outputs (A/B)

2. Organizational responsibility

- MoUs (A/(B))
- Linkage to regional / national initiatives (geographically and ad hoc) (A/B)
- Organization of Annual Workshops and Steering Meetings (A/B)
- Respond to requests, comments, suggestions (B/A)

3. Global coordination responsibility

- Pursue global vision (A/B)
- Promotion of WOCAT (A/B)
- Motivation of and feedback to regional / national initiatives (A/B)
- Representation at international conferences, in international programmes (A/B)
- Publications (A/B)
- Guide / push task forces (A/B)
- Responsible for WOCAT-L and newsletter (A)

4. Funding responsibility (acquisition and coordination)

- Initiation of core funding proposals (A/B)
- Support for national / regional funding proposals (B/A)
- Responsibility and signatories for funding agreements (at global level) (A)

5. Training and Education

- Provide support and backstopping for regional / national training courses (A/B)
- Initiate courses and lectures at University / colleges and for extension services (A/B)

Operation

- Through e-mail, exploring possibilities to enhance networking through “e-tools” (A/B)
- Physical meetings: during Annual Workshops and other events (where many WOCATeers get together) (A/B)

ToR for secretariat

- Act on requests of the MG (core);
- Respond to correspondence and requests (and distribute to MG when needed);
- Distribution of materials, tools;
- Host the global database;
- Assist on organization of global workshops and steering meetings.

6.3 WOCAT Management tools

=> An essential point with expected voluntary inputs is that currently there is only a (small) carrot (incentive), if at all, and no stick (payment, contract). Voluntary inputs are not fully reliable because they are too much subject to low prioritisation.

6.3.1 Operation of WOCAT task forces

-> see previous proceedings

Although quite some work has been achieved, this was mostly not through the TFs but on a paid basis, i.e. by CDE or ISRIC or by hired experts (Malcolm Douglas, Will Critchley). Possible reasons given were: no clear ToR (not entirely true, see WWSM8 proceedings), not directly related to the WOCAT nat. / reg. activities, lack of funds. Regarding the latter it was agreed that TF members should not be paid for their role in a TF, but that in some cases funds might be needed to facilitate additional TF meetings or hiring a consultant for a specific job. TFs were therefore requested to draft some clear and concise ToRs, indicate a workplan with time frame and funds required where applicable. Other incentives for TF members were considered to be: recognition for the work done, international travel and meetings.

6.3.2 Operation of WOCAT management group (MG)

Operation of the MG: again this has not functioned as intended in spite of the changes suggested and implemented last year. Most work was still done by CDE and ISRIC and it was decided that where this has worked in practice it would probably in the future as well. However, communication in some cases had also been too restricted between Hanspeter Liniger and Godert van Lynden and more use should be made of email exchange about general WOCAT management issues. A 1-2 day meeting prior to the WWSM should also be considered. Clemencia Licona Manzur would explore the possibility of a more active role for FAO (i.c. herself) than in the recent past – besides Wolfgang Prantes inputs of course.

6.3.3 Proceedings

It was agreed that it would be attempted to keep the proceedings of this meeting more concise instead of continuing the trend to expansion (from 50 pages for WWSM1 meeting to 122 for WWSM8!). The proceedings should consist of:

1. Summary of major discussion points;
2. Action list;
3. Annex: some of the presentations.

6.3.4 WWSMs

Likewise it was suggested to change the set-up of future WWSMs and avoid the impression of ever-repeating topics. Less time should be spent on long discussions regarding management issues that should be dealt with by the MG or technical discussions that should be handled by TF's. These would then present their findings at the WWSM for approval. The WWSM should offer more scope for exchange of experiences, e.g. as was done during the regional "HIMCAT" meeting in Kathmandu in March, with presentations of QT and QA case studies form various countries.

6.4 WOCAT in global conventions & global coordination of SWC initiatives

LADA will be using WOCAT tools which makes a direct link with CCD.

- Include WOCAT in other land degradation assessment or monitoring systems;
- A possible point of entry of WOCAT to CCD, CBD and FCCC is through the use of WOCAT tools for evaluating technologies to combat desertification, evaluating the progress of conventions.

But….

- It needs to add modules specific to e.g. biodiversity and carbon sequestration / markets, add the concept of reclamation and rehabilitation or make them more obvious.

Yes… how?

- We would need experts in the matter, where to get them from? People directly involved in the conventions? E.g. people from the IPCC;
- Obvious linkage to the aims of Agenda 21. Donors like to see the buzz words, so it can be used to promote WOCAT, e.g. include a specific mention to Agenda 21 and relating paragraphs on the Website;
- Explore possibilities of WOCAT experts providing consultancy for evaluating technologies around the world. Depending on available funds, monitoring of the implementation of the conventions at the field level could be done. Fees? Who could be part of the consultant group? May be linked to capacity building since experts derive their experiences from training;
- Approach (inter)national organisations to promote the use of WOCAT tools (this will also be a by-product of the exercise on networking);
- Strengthen linkage with other international organisations (will also be achieved by the networking exercise);
- Buzzwords to use: rehabilitation, reclamation, Agenda 21, biodiversity, carbon markets, desertification, best practices, evaluation (self-evaluation).

6.5 WOCAT in research

Education:

- China-Fujian team has experience with a demonstration site (open site) for education of students in SWC matters;
- Exhibition center: models for education (editors comments: clarification needed);
- Applied SWC: for example demonstration sites showing SWC practices (explained, displayed with WOCAT tools);
- Theory of SWC: Lecturing, Diploma works, PhD >> WOCAT methodology.

Research:

- WOCAT standardized classification / definition system was used to design the research setup by senior scientists (Example IAEA);
- Use of WOCAT methodology and tools in research.
  => include the WOCAT methodology in the curriculum of Universities, research institutions, scientific councils.
  => in-job training / in-service training.

WOCAT support service / labeling:

- Offer a WOCAT team for support, possibly against payment (example: ADB programme obviously is interested in getting support from a WOCAT support team during the planning of their project and then the further development);
- Who could be “support experts”? On which level?
- Different levels of certifications for experts in different subjects (e.g. database expert, land degradation assessment specialist) and levels (advanced, professional...);
- Connect support service with label;
- Putting service on website, environmental journals, make this service known;
- Support service can be obtained from national, regional and global level.

TOPIC 7 PLANNING NEXT YEAR(S)

Rapporteur: Nicole Güdel, Thomas Ledermann

7.1 WOCAT vision

- High priority
o Medium priority
Already achieved: √√√, √√, √
New items in italics

WOCAT in three years

Global

- √ √ WOCAT proven useful at global level (e.g. accepted by international organizations);
- More emphasis in training on cost-benefit aspects and on impacts (on natural, human environment);
- √ Demonstrated impact of WOCAT use in policy, *(research)*, field level;
- Global map available (start: Nov. 03);
- *Support from additional donors;*
- √ *WOCAT is used in other networks: e.g. IRWA, CA, UNCCD etc.;*

o √√ WOCAT further spreading in Africa and Asia, new initiated activities in Europe, South America *(through FAO / LADA)*;
o √ *Advance WOCAT in research and education;*
o *Global panel (project support service, label) established;*
o √ *Training of trainers enhanced;*
o *Feedback mechanisms developed.*

Regional / National

- √√ Existing Q's updated and quality-checked;
- Have at least 100 "quality-checked" QTs (√√) and QAs (√) and 5 country maps;
- √ WOCAT used in evaluating, planning, and implementing projects (e.g. via national action plans for UNCCD);
- Proven usefulness of WOCAT at field level;
- √√ WOCAT used in education, extension and research;
- *Regional / national funding available;*
- *Workshops / trainings organized without core support;*

o √ Functional regional and national secretariats;
o √ WOCAT tools and approaches institutionalised within SWC related agencies, programmes and projects in "member" countries?

WOCAT in ten years

Global

- Database containing a representative set of technologies and approaches for most agro-ecological zones *including all continents;*
- *Set of established, updated tools available and well documented;*
- √ Active and expanding WOCAT network including current institutions plus representatives from other continents;
- Comprehensive compilation of technologies / approaches available worldwide (Atlas?).

Regional / National

- √ Overview and handbooks from currently involved nations;
- WOCAT used in extension, project evaluation and monitoring and education as a regular activity by GOs and NGOs;
- National and regional maps available;

o WOCAT more linked with eco-regional initiatives on land degradation / Natural Resources Management.

7.2 Proposed Global Activities 2004

As the main donors for the global WOCAT programme / core activities are SDC and DANIDA, the objectives of their support have been identified and stated in the respective funding proposals as follows:

The main **objective** is to enhance the WOCAT programme, its activities and the quality of its outputs by using the acquired competence of CDE and the partners of the WOCAT network. The emphasis for the future is on the data collection, monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of SWC technologies and approaches through national and regional initiatives and on the production of outputs.

The specific objectives of the SDC-CDE programme contribution for the 3 years period 2005 to 2007 are as follows:

1) To support the production of outputs (at national, regional and global level);
2) To enhance data quality and additional data collection;
3) To further support and develop the WOCAT network: coordination, awareness rising and promotion;
4) To provide backstopping and training support for national and regional initiatives;
5) To further develop the methodology, in particular the tools for knowledge exchange and decision support.

Posing with the Cat. Jose Rondal, Romeo Labios and Kanti Khisa (left to right) in front of the Peninsula Hotel in Yichang. (Photo: Hanspeter Liniger)

Major events coming up…:

- WOCAT Training, Bangladesh. March 2005;
- IAEA Training Course, China. 18 – 25 April 2005;
- WOCAT Training, China. May/June 2005;
- International Symposium on Sustainability of Paddy Farming, Philippines. 1 – 4 June 2005;
- Headwater Conference, Norway. June 2005;
- International Workshop on Strategies, Science and Law for the Conservation of the World´s Soil Resources, Reykjavik, Iceland. 14-18 September 2005;
- Int. Conservation Agriculture Conference, Nairobi, Kenya. 3 – 7 October 2005;
- Int. Rainwater Harvesting Conference, Nairobi, Kenya. October 2005;
- ISCO Conference, Morocco. May 2006;
- LADA meeting.

Enhancing use of WOCAT in other networks:

Conservation Agriculture (CA)
- 3rd World Conference in Kenya: 3-7 October 2005;
- Special session, booth, field trip;
- Involved in writing manual.

International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance (IRHA)
- International training workshop, Kenya, August 2005;
- Using WOCAT tools / network;
- Compilation of RWH experience;
- Training workshop.

IWMI
- Bright spots book (with WOCAT).

UNCCD / LADA
- Using WOCAT tools for the approved GEF projects: China, Central Asia (Pamir / CAMP), India.

The way forward:

- Modular WOCAT;
- WOCAT label: e.g. “desertification free production”;
- Outputs: Overview book, global map;
- Link to UNCCD;
- Linking Soil and Water: IRHA, CA, …;
- Link to Research;
- Training;
- “ALS approach (Autodidactic Learning for Sustainability)” module for SWC?
- Economy module?

Major global activities:

In the following table the objectives and the specific activities (as listed in the project document) are listed and in a 3rd column the planned activities for the 1st year of the current phase of the WOCAT contribution are described.

Objectives / Expected results *	Activities	Planning 2005: Major global activities / achievements planned for Nov. 2004 – Oct. 2005 bold -> top priority
1. Output generation *CD- ROM versions 3 and 4, a book published on the experience of SWC from the collaborating countries, 5 publications of the WOCAT methodology and the results in international journals, proceedings of conferences and workshops*	• produce CD-ROM in the FAO digital media series and distribute it to collaborating institutions, individuals and according to requests • print a first overview of global experiences of SWC Technologies and Approaches • publish in journals and conference proceedings: WOCAT tools, methods, results. • support the production for national overviews • produce dissemination materials: Use of WOCAT (posters, pamphlets, videos) • compile a first global map on SWC achievements	• **Printing global overview book June 05 and dissemination** • **Conference papers: Conservation Agriculture Conference: 10/05, Rainwater harvesting Kenya: 10/05** • **Advance with the global map compilation (to be finalized by 06)** • Update WOCAT materials according to new Vision / Mission and Modular WOCAT (flyers, brochures, DBs, questionnaires etc.) • Update posters
2. Quality management *Good quality data made available and used for the production of national and regional outputs*	• further develop procedures to enhance data quality (through panels (national, regional, global) and WOCAT labeling) • address knowledge gaps: linking to research e.g. NCCR N-S, EU programmes (SOWAP, COST), main focus on the impact of SWC • support further collection of data-sets (depending on requests and Steering meetings) • Support the set-up of national / regional / global data reviewing panels.	• **Establishing global panel: project support service, label (explore procedure)** • Advance WOCAT in research and education: COST proposal, SOWAP, NCCR • Backstopping data collection depending on requests • ???
3. Networking *WOCAT Network enhanced and consolidated*	• add new partners and consortium members in regions where WOCAT is not yet well established. • strengthen collaboration between partners and between soil management (fertility, productivity) and water management (conservation, excess water / flood management, disaster prevention, …) • Strengthen partner in the use of WOCAT	• Expand within existing WOCAT countries / regions, new regions (Latin America through FAO / LADA) • **Using other networks and Conferences e.g. C. A. and water harvesting** • **Conduct WWSM 2005** • Support and coordinate TF meetings • Conferences: CA Kenya, RWH Kenya • **Integrate into LADA and Desertification Convention** • E-mail and newsletter

	• conduct 3 International Workshops and Steering Meetings • participate in International Conferences to promote WOCAT (e.g. at events of UNCCD, IUSS and ISCO; LADA) • integrate WOCAT in environmental and development processes at the global (UNCCD, UNCBD, UNFCCC, LADA) and at the national / regional level (government, NGO and bilateral aid projects) • collaborate with other global networks e.g. conservation agriculture, rainwater alliance etc. • continue and enhance the WOCAT e-mail list and newsletter • pursue the idea of a WOCAT label and project support service	• **Pursue the idea of a WOCAT label and project support service** • Promote overview book and use of WOCAT • Newsletters • **ADB** program in China
4. Capacity building *National and regional collaborators trained to run WOCAT programme in their countries and regions*	• conduct additional international "Training for National Trainers / Facilitators" workshops • provide support and expertise for additional national and regional initiation and training workshops , upon request from national / regional institutions	• **Training for trainers: China, Bangladesh** • WOCAT in education: courses at University level
5. Tool development *Additional Tools for exchange of knowledge and decision support developed*	• improve Internet access to data and tools • improve database management system to enhance decision support, exchange between users and providers on knowledge • produce support materials, such as standards for national "overview books", guidelines for the use of WOCAT data in the development and implementation activities	• **TF: QM** • DB improvement • **Adjustment of Ts and As: light, basic, professional** • Produce training manual • **Develop feedback mechanism in database** • Improve website

*** Objectives / Expected results as stated in the funding proposal** of the programme contribution from SDC 2005 to 2007. Additional funding through Syngenta Foundation and DANIDA has been identified in order to complement the SDC funding and to support the objectives and activities listed.

7.3 Funding

7.3.1 Budget

Budget		Review 2003/ 04			2004 / 05	
	Description	**Budget** 1 July 03–30 June 04	**Expenditures** 1 July 03–30 June 04	**Used**	**Budget** 1 July 2004 – 30 June 05	
		CHF	**CHF**	**In %**	**CHF**	**~ US$**
1	**Salaries and overheads (CDE)**	*** 412,000**	**404,223.85**	**98**	**395,000**	**328,020**
2	**Travel Costs**	**26,000**	**25,106.70**	**97**	**25,000**	**20,761**
21	Travels					
3	**Materials**	**63,000**	**41,656.10**	**66**	**77,000**	**63,943**
31	Computers, peripheral, software	1,000	4,331.25	433	5,000	4,152
32	Production of books	35,000	167.30	0.5	57,000	47,335
33	Production of CD--Rom	10,000	9,366.40	94	0	0
34	Printing reports / posters	10,000	1,247.60	12	5,000	4,152
35	Postage etc.	7,000	7,508.45	107	10,000	8,304
4	**Subcontractors**	**74,000**	**104,697.70**	**141**	**123,000**	**102,143**
41	International Workshops, Steering Meetings	36,000	27,184.90	76	30,000	24,913
42	Training National Trainers Workshop	0	2,673.70		10,000	8,304
43	Quality Control	20,000	30,743.85	154	30,000	24,913
44	Mandate for support (ISRIC)	0	28,065.60		0	0
45	Seedmoney, support national initiatives	8,000	0.00	0	8,000	6,643
46	*Other mandates not CDE*	10,000	16,125.00	161	30,000	24,913
47	*National Workshops*	0	0.00		0	0
48	*Additional contributions (Task Forces)*	0	0.00		15,000	12,456
	Total	**575,000**	**575,684.25**	**100**	**620,000**	**514,866**

* for 2004, SDC granted an additional amount of CHF 70,000 due to adjustments made by SDC concerning salaries and overheads (added to the budget 2004, position 1: Salaries and overheads)

Available funds Jul 03 – Jun 04	
Donors	**Income in CHF**
SDC	435,000
DANIDA	80,000
UNEP	0
Syngenta	50,000
SOWAP	15,000
Total	**580,000**

Estimated funds Jul 04 – Jun 05	
Donors	**Budgeted income CHF**
SDC	435,000
DANIDA	80,000
Syngenta	50,000
SOWAP	24,500
DoA RSA	20,000
FAO	12,000
Total	**621,500**

Comments to the expenditures 1.7.2003 - 30.6.2004 and Budget 04/05

Review last year (1.7.03- 30.6.04): The highest expenditures are for budget position 1 salaries and overheads CDE. The comparison shows that it was possible to keep the expenditures within the budget after an adjustment and an extra contribution by SDC. This could be justified due to the fact that SDC increased the overhead rates after the budget for the phase was made.
For materials only 2/3 of the budgeted amount was used due to the postponement of the overview book production. However, the under-expenditures for materials was used for additional mandates to subcontractors for quality assurance and to Will Critchley for editing the overview book. The overall budget of CHF 575,000 was overspent by only CHF 685.

Budget 04/05: The estimated available funds for the next year are with CHF 621,500 about CHF 40,000 higher than last year. This is due to increased contributions promised for the printing of the overview book and from SOWAP: salaries maintained at the same level, increased budget for overview book, mandates and task forces.

Contributions 10/03-09/04: The list of contributions for the period 10/03-09/04 showed that there was a marked increase of the total contribution by ~30% compared to the year before. It needs to be emphasized that there are several contributions still missing in the list and that all the contributions made by SWC specialists in document their experiences is not accounted for as it is rather difficult to put a figure to the time spent by SWC specialists to document, monitoring, evaluate and disseminate SWC experiences. Therefore only the officially registered figures are presented in this table. Out of these registered contributions SDC contributed 46% in the last year.

7.3.2 Contributions

Financial Contributions to WOCAT between 9/02 and 10/04 (in US $)

	09/02-09/03			09/92-09/03	10/03-09/04			09/92-09/04
	Cash	In-kind	Total	**Total**	Cash	In-kind	Total	**Total**
SDC	300,000		300,000	**1868,000**	300,000		300,000	**2168,000**
FAO	240	10,000	10,240	**919,240**	4,000	10,000	14,000	**933,240**
IDRC			0	**85,000**				**85,000**
RSCU/RELMA	???	???	0	**178,500**	8,000		8,000	**186,500**
UNEP			0	**100,000**				**100,000**
GTZ/OSS			0	**243,000**			???	**243,000**
CIS – Vrije Universiteit		10,000	10,000	**80,000**		10,000	10,000	**90,000**
ISRIC		20,000	20,000	**220,000**		20,000	20,000	**240,000**
CDE			0	**70,000**			0	**70,000**
Thailand (LDD)			0	**51,500**			???	**51,500**
PASOLAC/GTZ/LA			0	**74,000**				**74,000**
ADB/FSWCC - China			0	**65,500**				**65,500**
ASOCON			0	**62,000**				**62,000**
NDA/ISCW (ARC)/SA	15,400	5,000	20,400	**171,400**	24,300	6,100	30,400	**201,800**
ICRISAT (Niger)			0	**31,000**			0	**31,000**
DED (Niger)			0	**6,000**			0	**6,000**
ICARDA		???	0	**35,000**			0	**35,000**
INSAH			0	**10,000**			???	**10,000**
ICIMOD	???	???	0	**14,500**		15,000	15,000	**29,500**
OSWU			0	**4,000**				**4,000**
IBSRAM			0	**5,500**			???	**5,500**
Philippines (UPLB/BSWM)	1,000	3,000	4,000	**52,500**	1,000	3,000	4,000	**56,500**
DANIDA	58,000		58,000	**231,300**	58,000		58,000	**289,300**
University Belgrade		???	0	**2,600**	1,600		1,600	**4,200**
MoA: SWC Kenya			0	**12,500**	8,000		8,000	**20,500**
HIMA - Iringa Tanzania			0	**???**			0	**???**
ESAPP Ethiopia			0	**23,235**		16,500	16,500	**39,735**
CAMP Central Asia	13,000	1,500	14,500	**24,500**	3,200	6,500	9,700	**34,200**
UNCCD-GTZ for Central Asia			0	**10,000**	9,700		9,700	**19,700**
MoA: SWC Tanzania			0	**???**			???	**???**
MoA: Ethiopia: WFP	12,000	2,000	14,000	**18,200**		18,200	18,200	**36,400**
WDCU India	10,000		10,000	**30,000**	30,000	15,000	45,000	**75,000**
Syngenta			0	**15,000**	35,000		35,000	**50,000**
ADB/China National level		12,100	12,100	**42,100**			5,000	**47,100**
WASWC	1,000	1,000	2,000	**11,000**	1,000	1,500	2,500	**13,500**
Kazakhstan	950		950	**950**	8,600		8,600	**9,550**
Tajikistan	2,000	500	2,500	**2,500**	3,000	400	3,400	**5,900**
MAFS Tanzania	7,890		7,890	**7,890**			???	**7,890**
SOWAP			10,000	**10,000**			25,000	**35,000**
Bangladesh (CHTDB)				**0**	4,200	500	4,700	**4,700**
Total	**421,480**	**65,100**	**496,580**	**4788,415**	**499,600**	**122,700**	**652,300**	**5440,715**

7.4 Activity Plans

See *Annex 1 'Workplans 2005'*.

7.5 Taskforce Activity Plans

People not responding in issues that relate to their task force might be mention by their names at the next WWSM!

Taskforce: *members*	ToR Activities and how to achieve…	Deadline
Mapping – QM & Worldmap *Carin Pretorius, Dirk Pretorius, Njeru Gitonga Lewis, Godert van Lynden, Wolfgang Prante, Gudrun Schwilch*	(1) Investigate current structure and contents of the QM db -> Email; (2) Investigate available hard- and software setup at CDE, FAO, WUR: server capacities, internet config.; software (ARC-IMS, DB) -> Email; (3) Check options for off-line data management -> Email, Brainstorming; (4) Prepare action plan for development of prototype -> Email; (5) Develop prototype -> Ad-hoc, Email; (6) Meeting to discuss prototype and further actions needed -> in Wageningen (?); (7) Follow-up to the meeting -> to be determined.	(1) End of 04 (2) End of Jan 05 (results) (3) End of Jan 05 (4) Feb 05 (5) Before QM meeting (6) May or Jun 05 (7) next WWSM
WOCAT tools – QT/QA *Mats Gurtner, Francis Turkelboom, Ling Qin Meng, Hanspeter Liniger, Will Critchley, Wolfgang Prante*	(1) revision and tool adjustment (light, basic, professional); (2) WOCAT interactive feedback mechanism for comments to data and requests to authors to improve / clarify, …	
Quality assurance / control procedures, development of WOCAT label, peer review, project support service *Yong Li, Hanspeter Liniger, Rinda van der Merwe, Will Critchley (?), Malcolm Douglas (?)*	(1) Circulating ideas: 1st Draft outline -> e-mail; (2) Compile 2nd draft (31 Jan 05); (3) Meeting (? Only if it is combined with other tasks) / Conference phone, discuss implementation; (4) Develop implementation procedures; (5) Implement it!!!	(1) Till 15 Dez 04 (2) 31 Jan 05 (3) Feb 05 (4) Mar-Apr 05 (5) May+
WOCAT in research and education *Romeo Labios, Miodrag Zlatic, Yong Li, Zhanguo Bai, Bijuan Nie*	**WOCAT in Research:** a) Integration of WOCAT M&E tools (1) ADB-Fujian, China project?? (2) IAEA, CAAS project (quantitative analysis); (3) Diploma work, MS and PhD thesis; b) Review existing research project proposal (approved and pending) to serve as example for other countries interested **WOCAT in Education:** c) Preparation of WOCAT course curriculum (4) Review existing WOCAT training modules / design; (5) Prepare course outline for undergraduate and graduate level; (6) Discussion forum for approval within the institute, university; (7) Discussion of approved course outline with WOCAT in Bern; (8) Presentation during the WWSM 05.	(1) Nov 04-Jan 05 (2) Start Nov 04 (3 years) (3) Start Nov 04 (3 years) (b) Jan 05 (c) Nov 04+ (4) Nov 04-Feb 05 (5) Mar-Jun 05 (6) July-Sep 05 (7) Sep 05 (8) Nov 05
Worldmap: *Hanspeter Liniger, Lu Li, Gudrun Schwilch*	(1) Method approved; (2) After finalization of overview book, major efforts to be made to get the information for each country.	
Feedback (WOCAT internal) & dissemination strategies (external). WOCAT and conventions. Funding. *Clemencia Lincona Manzur, Godert van Lynden, Hanspeter Liniger, MG*	(1) Compilation of institutions to involve for funding, dissemination, use of WOCAT (Clemencia, +); (2) Clarify role of WOCAT (and Clemencia) in FAO: LADA, Desertification; (3) Strategy development for WOCAT in Conventions, other org. / institutions / programmes (Conventions: Clemencia +, others: HPL); (4) Develop practical links: modules to other programmes (all). -> Means: e-mail and phone conference (meeting only if other additional issues can be covered as well)	(1) 30 Nov 04 (2) 30 Nov 04 (3) Feb 05 (4) Mar 05+

7.6 Organizational Issues

7.6.1 Election of MG Members

Stepping down:

- FAO: Freddy Nachtergaele
- INSAH: François Lompo

Approved:

MG Core

- CDE: Hanspeter Liniger (global coordination; secretariat)
- ISRIC: Godert van Lynden
- FAO: Clemencia Lincona-Manzur (new)

MG Enlarged

- BSWM: Joe Rondal (so far)
- ICARDA: Francis Turkelboom (so far)
- ICIMOD: Sanjeev Bhuchar (so far)
- MADRPM: Nahid Elbezzaz (new)
- RELMA: Soren Damgaard-Larsen
- S. Asia: position open
- SWCMC: Feng Xu (so far)
- TSSRI: Sanginboy Sanginov (so far)

Secretariat and global coordination: CDE

The workshop participants approved the proposed MG structure and endorsed CDE as the institution to continue hosting the secretariat.

7.6.2 Next International Annual Workshop and Steering Meeting

The usefulness of a annual WWSM was discussed in plenum. The participants see the annual convention as profitableness and agreed on retaining the meetings.

Offers for hosting:

1. Serbia-Montenegro (offer since several years)
2. SOWAP country
3. Switzerland

Decisions made:

When: tentative 05-10 September 2005 or 12-17 September 2005 (PS: a decision for the former dates has meanwhile been made)

Where: Serbia-Montenegro

Comments: Miodrag Zlatic will help to facilitate VISA problems. Switzerland is still in the position to step in, in case there are problems.

7.7 Feedback from participants

	1 very bad	2	3	4	5 excell.	Average grade
In general:			4	2	8	4.3
A good meeting.			1	5	8	4.5
Good minutes of the meeting.			2	6	6	4.3
Share experience in WOCAT.		1	2	5	9	4.3
Learning / sharing experiences specially from China.			3	4	8	4.3
To learn form your large experience in the fields of SWC.			6	4	4	3.9
Reflection on WOCAT mission & define future directions.		1	2	11	4	4.0
Avoid repetition of listing good, but fulfilable intentions.		1	5	6	2	3.6
Is WOCAT working (as intended in other countries)?		2	4	5	2	3.5
Quality assurance:			1	3		3.8
Quality assurance still a problem in South Africa -> panel of experts?			5	6		3.5
Quality control of data collection (feedback meetings).	1	1	6	5	1	3.3
Quality control and assurance procedures clear?	1	4	6	2	2	3.0
Use of WOCAT:				3	1	4.3
Who are WOCAT users, how are they reached.		3	4	6	2	3.5
Identify new opportunities for WOCAT (application).			3	9	3	4.0
Using WOCAT in education / research.		2	6	6	2	3.5
How to ensure WOCAT is also used for policy making?	1	3	7	3	2	3.1
Promotion of WOCAT to the farmer level and the use there. How?	1	3	6	2	3	3.2
Practical use of WOCAT.	1		7	4	2	3.4
WOCAT expansion, experiences and procedures on how to use WOCAT in SWC planning process.		2	8	4	2	3.4
Using WOCAT to obtain reliable data for effectiveness of conservation measures at larger spatial and short-term scales		1	5	5	3	3.7
Using WOCAT to analyse the cost and benefits of the best WOCAT technologies.		4	2	7	2	3.5
National / Regional:				2	1	4.3
A good follow-up to the meeting: functioning nat. / reg. initiatives.			5	5	4	3.9
Which are the networks / channels through which WOCAT works, how do you get ample participation?			8	3	3	3.6
Linkages to other initiatives, UN efforts related to land degradation / conservation, integrated approach to ecosystem management.		1	7	6	2	3.6
To understand how to work with / use WOCAT in the Integrated Natural Resources Management Programme (research & development) in Kenya.			5	4	2	3.7
To understand how our project (NRM3) can extend the use of WOCAT with / and as a means to collaborate with other partners involved in SWM in Kenya.			6	3	2	3.6
How to properly link WOCAT to CHOCAT (WOCAT in China) in terms of the Chinese situation.		1	4	6	2	3.7
Get to know WOCAT in order to better introduction of the approach in Morocco (national, sub-national and local level).			3	5	3	4.0
Important role of WASWC in WOCAT.			2	4	4	4.2
On Taskforce:				2		4.0
Functional task forces with “token” funding support from the secretariat			6	5	2	3.7
Identify methods to get task forces more effectively		1	5	7	1	3.6
A good follow-up to the meeting -> Functioning Task Forces (needs good plan)		1	5	6	1	3.5
On outputs:				4	1	4.2
About the Overview book and the World Map status.		1	2	7	3	3.9
On methods:					2	5.0
To know more about the use of WOCAT, its methodology, tools, etc.			3	8	4	4.1
Cell values indicate number of participants rating according topic with corresponding grade!			**overall average**			**3.8**

ANNEX 1: WORKPLANS 2005

page

WORKPLAN for Kenya 2005										
Expected outputs	**Activities**	**Input**				**Funding**		**Responsible person(s)**		**Timetable**
		Person x months/ Institution			**Materials / equipment**	**Available**	**Required**		**Committed by**	
Output 1 Consolidate and Enhance WOCAT working group and activities in Kenya	• Identify institutions and persons previously involved and their interests	2	1	MOA/ NRMT	NA		100	Mutunga, Njeru	MOA, NRMT	Jan-Feb 05
	• Identify other potential partners (funding and technical)	2	2	NRMT/ MOA, Others	NA		100	Njeru, Mutunga	NRMT, MOA MOA, NRMT	Mar-Apr 05
	• Conduct 1 day meeting to follow up on existing activities, clarify interests and commitments and chart way forward	2 res. pers + 15 participants	1 Wk for res. pers + 1 day for parti-cipants	MOA, NRMT, Others	Transport Per diem Lunch Worksop materials		1400	Mutunga, Njeru	MOA, NRMT	Apr 05
	• Follow-up and co-ordinate national working group members and activities	2	2 day per month	MOA, NRMT	Telephone, Email		400	Mutunga, Njeru		Continuous
Output 2 Use and promote WOCAT in the 3rd World conservation agricultural workshop – Nairobi, Kenya (Oct 2005)	• Document selected case studies using WOCAT tools • Analyse existing data and make results • Prepare and Conduct field work • Design, develop and setup information Kiosk • Participate in workshop presentations and discussions									
Prepared by:					Total:	$ 0	$ 2,000			

WORKPLAN for Ethiopia 2005										
Expected outputs	**Activities**	**Input**				**Funding**		**Responsible person (s)**		**Timetable**
		Person x months		**Institution**	**Materials equipment**	**Available**	**Required**		**Committed by**	
8 QTs, 3Qas and QMs completed	Completing questionnaires on QAs, QTs and QMs in Amhara, DireDawa and Harar regions	16	1 month	BOARDs WOARDs MOARD	QTs, QAs and QMs	-	1,500	National and regional coordinators		March, 2005
16 Woreda field staff trained	Training field technical staff participating in the collection of information	18	1 week	BOARDs WOARDs MOARD	Venue with its facilities	3,000	1,000	National and regional coordinators		Feb 2005
8 QTs, 3 QAs and QMs reviewed and entered into the data base	A review work for assuring quality	3	3 months	MOARD	Compiled questionnaires (QAs, QTs & QMs)	1,500	2,000	National Coordinators		Sep 2005
Draft overview book	Draft overview book on Ts, As and Ms, compiled and quality assessed	2	6 months	MOARD	ETHIOCAT database		25,000	National Coordinators	Request made to ESAPP	Sep 2005
Prepared by:					Total:	$ 4,500	$ 29,500			

WORKPLAN for South Africa 2005										
Expected outputs	**Activities**	**Input**				**Funding**		**Responsible person(s)**		**Timetable**
		Person x months/ Institution			**Materials / equipment**	**Available**	**Required**		**Commit-ment by**	
Data collection	• Put system in place to identify technologies and approaches for database • Identify possible candidates to fill in questionnaires • Collect data	1	3	ARC-ISCW		$ 7,500	0	ARC-ISCW	RVDM	April 2005
Quality control of questionnaires	• Identify a panel of experts • Hold meeting with panel of experts • Quality control of questionnaire by panel • Correct / complete questionnaires	1 5	4 2	ARC-ISCW Outside ??		$ 4,880	0	ARC-ISCW / University	RVDM	August 2005
Database management	• Data input on computer • Update changes	3	1	ARC-ISCW		$ 4,600	0	ARC-ISCW	RVDM	2005
Preparation of progress report	Write progress reports	1	1	ARC-ISCW		$ 2,400	0	ARC-ISCW	RVDM	2005
Technology Transfer	• Presentations at meetings / workshops • Update the Fact Files/ AGIS	2	2	ARC-ISCW		$ 4,200	0	ARC-ISCW / DoA	RVDM	2005
International co-operation	• Responds to CDE requests and forward new data • Attend annual workshop and steering meeting and write report • Participate in task forces	1	1	ARC-ISCW		$ 10,000	0	ARC-ISCW / DoA	RVDM	2005
Training personnel in the WOCAT methodology	• Organise a workshop to train personnel • Hold workshop • Write workshop report	2	1	ARC-ISCW / DoA		$ 2,000	0	ARC-ISCW / DoA	RVDM	2005
WOCAT on AGIS	• Finalise and use internet data management system • Updating other relevant spatial data	2 1	1 1	ARC-ISCW / DoA ARC-ISCW		$ 2,000 $ 2,000	0 0	ARC-ISCW / DoA ARC-ISCW /	CP/ DP CP	2004 –2005 2004 -2005
Prepared by: Rinda van der Merwe					Total:	$ 40,580	$ 0			

WORKPLAN for Morocco 2005										
Expected outputs	**Activities**	**Input**				**Funding**		**Responsible person (s)**		**Timetable**
		Person x months/Institutions			**Materials/ equipment**	**Available**	**Required**		**Commitment by**	
Support for national initiation and training workshops	Enhance national experts capacity to run WOCAT programme	4	----	MADRPM/Direction of Land Management (DAF) + WOCAT Secretary + FAO	Management tools	2,000 $	2,000 $	Lahcen LJOUAD	Nahid ELBEZZAZ	2004-2005
Regional collaborators trained to run WOCAT programme (increase awareness)	Conduct national training for local and experts (spread WOCAT methodology (+regional experts=North and West Africa)	2	2 months	MADRPM /Direction of Land Management (DAF) + WOCAT Secretary + FAO	Management Tools (QA+QT/hard copies)	7,000 $ for National experts	7,000 $ for regional experts + 5,000 $ for the equipment	Lahcen LJOUAD	Nahid ELBEZZAZ	Feb 2005
Improved/New Ts/As	Fill in and review of previous Qs	15	5 days	MADRPM /Direction of Land Management (DAF)	QA+QT	-	-	Lahcen LJOUAD	Nahid ELBEZZAZ	2005
WOCAT promotion	Fill in QM (essay)	1	---	MADRPM /Direction of Land Management (DAF)	QM	-	-		Nahid ELBEZZAZ	2005
Prepared by: Nahid Elbezzaz					Total:	$ 9,000	$14,000			

WORKPLAN for ICARDA related projects during 2005										
Expected outputs	**Activities**	**Input**				**Funding**		**Responsible person(s)**		**Timetable**
		Person x months/ Institution			**Materials / equipment**	**Available**	**Required**		**Commitment by**	
Survey of local SWC innovations in steep olive orchards of NW Syria	Field survey in NW Syria List of SWC measures Analysis of decision making Thesis (KULeuven, Belgium)							Sven Defrijn (KU Leuven)	Francis Turkelboom (ICARDA)	Thesis ready by June 2005
Survey of local SWC innovations in upper Karkheh river basin, Iran	Field survey in Karkheh List of SWC measures Survey report							Yaghoub Norouzi Banis	Yaghoub Norouzi Banis (SCWMRI, Iran)	Report ready by June 2005
Prepared by: Francis Turkelboom										

WORKPLAN for ICIMOD – Nepal 2005

- Strengthen country initiatives: R White and S. Bhuchar to participate in the BANCAT training (19-23 March. 05);
- Organize a regional meeting of HIMCATeers in Kathmandu (6-7 June 05);
- Prepare posters based on WOCAT formats (as demonstrated by the Central Asian group);
- Participate and contribute in the WOCAT steering meeting;
- Help peer review case studies from the region;
- Plan ahead for sustaining and expanding the HIMCAT network;
- Maintain and develop HIMCAT extranet (an assessment study is planned for the year).

WORKPLAN for Tajikistan 2005										
Expected outputs	**Activities**	**Input**				**Funding**		**Responsible person (s)**		**Timetable**
		Person x months/Institutions			**Materials/ equipment**	**Available**	**Required**		**Commit-ment by**	
Awareness	Workshop "Soil and Water conservation technologies"	1	1	Soil Institute, CAMP, GAA	Posters, presentation exhibition	1,000 USD		CAMP, GAA Sanginov	Awareness	Workshop "Soil and Water conservation technologies"
Awareness	On-farm test of gully stabilization technologies in Ayni	1	1	Soil Institute, GAA		2,000 USD		CAMP, Ergashev, Sanginov	Awareness	On-farm test of gully stabilization technologies in Ayni
DB	To fill 2 Ts in QT	2	1,5	Soil Institute, CAMP	Stationeries and translation	1,200 USD		Ergashev, Sanginov S.	DB	To fill 2 Ts in QT
	On farm research with the students of NCCR program	5	2	Soil Institute, NCCR			4,000 USD	CAMP, NCCR, Sanginov S Nekushoeva G Wolfgramm B		On farm research with the students of NCCR program
DB	To fill 2 QT and QA	2	2	Soil Institute	Translation			Sanginov, NCCR	DB	To fill 2 QT and QA
Prepared by: Sanginov Sanginboy					Total	$ 4,200	$ 4,000			

WORKPLAN for Kazakhstan 2005										
Expected outputs	**Activities**	**Input**				**Funding**		**Responsible person (s)**		**Timetable**
		Person x months/Institutions			**Materials/ equipment**	**Avail.**	**Required**		**Commitment by**	
1.Creations of a databank on Soil and Water Conservation (SWC) technologies and approaches	Filling of questionnaires by standard format on suggested on Soil and Water Conservation (SWC) technologies (3) and approaches (3)	3	3	1. Institute for Water Management of RK. 2. Institute of Geography of RK. 3. Barayev Research-Production Center of Grain Farming of RK	Questionnaires by standard format in program Microsoft Access			PhD. Irina Skorintseva	1. PhD. Irina Skorintseva 2. Dr. Myhamedzhanov V. 3. Dr. Ilya Alimaev	Feb-June 2005
2. Creation of a map of landscape of Kyzylorda oblast	Mapping of landscape of Kyzylorda oblast of RK			1. Institute of Geography of RK						
3. Creation of a map of landscape–ecological zoning of Kyzylorda oblast on a degree of degradation of the land	Mapping of the degradation processes of the Kyzylorda oblast of RK	2	6	1. Institute of Geography of RK	Programs on drawing up of maps.			PhD. Irina Skorintseva	PhD T. Budnekova	Jan–June 2005
4. Conducting of 3 seminars of Soil and Water Conservation (SWC) technologies and approaches		6	3	1. Institute for Water Management. 2. Institute of Geography of RK. 3. Research-Production Center for Livestock Husbandry and Veterinary.				PhD. Irina Skorintseva		April–May 2005
5. Popularization of SWC technologies and approaches in the farms of RK	Popularization of SWC technologies and approaches in the farms of RK	6	11	1. Institute for Water Management. 2. Production Center for Forestry. 3. Institute of Geography of RK. 4. Barayev Research-Production Center of Grain Farming 5. Research-Production Center for Livestock Husbandry and Veterinary. 6. Institute of Geography RK.	Posters on SWC technologies, format – A4 (30)	1000		PhD. Irina Skorintseva	1. Dr. Myhamedzha-nov V. 2. PhD Kaveren V 3. PhD. Irina Skorintseva 4. Dr. Gossen I. 5. Dr. Ilya Alimaev	Jan–Nov 2005
6. Training on SWC technologies in farms of RK	1. Technology of the minimal processing of soil and sowing. 2. Agrolandscapes zoning on conditions of cultivation of grain crops.	6	9	1. Institute for Water Management. 2. Production Center for Forestry. 3. Institute of Geography of RK. 4. Barayev Research-Production Center of Grain Farming 5. Research-Production Center for Livestock Husbandry and Veterinary. 6. Institute of Geography of RK.	Knowledge of technologies	2000		PhD. Irina Skorintseva	1. Dr. Myhamedzha-nov V. 2. PhD Kaveren V 3. PhD. Irina Skorintseva 4. Dr. Gossen I. 5. Dr. Ilya Alimaev 6. PhD T. Budnekova	Jan–Sept 2005
Prepared by: Irina Skorintseva					Total	$ 3,000	$ 0			

WORKPLAN for Kyrgyzstan 2005										
Expected outputs	**Activities**	**Input**				**Funding**		**Responsible person (s)**		**Timetable**
		Person x months/Institutions			**Materials/ equipment**	**Available**	**Required**		**Commit-ment by**	
Dissemination	• Implementation of 7 technologies	14	5	Soil researchers, Agrarian University, CAMP, RAS, Farmers, CCD/GTZ AGOCA	Seeds, Saplings, fences…	6100 EURO		Gareyeva, WG CAMP RAS,		12.03.05 – 31.11.05
Dissemination	• Using the technologies as a demonstration plots for exchange visits	15	3	Soil researchers, Agrarian University, CAMP, RAS, Farmers, CCD/GTZ AGOCA	Transport costs	1000 Euro		Gareyeva, WG CAMP AGOCA		12.03.05 – 31.11.05
Dissemination	• Training for RAS (Agr. Services, Helvetas) and farmers in Environmental impact assessment and monitoring	14	5	Agrarian University, CAMP, RAS, Farmers, CCD/GTZ	Salaries Transport costs	5000 Euro		CAMP, RAS (Helvetas)		12.03.05 – 31.11.05
	• Development the EIA and M Tool	3	5	Agrarian University, CAMP, RAS, Farmers, CCD/GTZ	Salaries	900Euro		CAMP		12.03.05 – 31.11.05
Dissemination	• Collections and description of new technologies	3	1	Agrarian University, CAMP	Salaries Transport costs Stationaris	3000 Euro		CAMP		12.03.05 – 31.11.05
	• Round table	20	0,5	Agrarian University, CAMP, RAS, Farmers, CCD/GTZ	Translation salaries	1000 Euro		CAMP		November 2005
	• Publication the brochure in Kg and Russ.	2	1	CAMP, CCD/GTZ	Publish costs translations	1350 Euro		CAMP,		12.03.05 – 31.11.05

Prepared by: Asanaliev Abdubek and Aida Gareyeva Total EUR 18,350

WORKPLAN for PARDYP - India 2005										
Expected outputs	**Activities**	**Input**				**Funding**		**Responsible person (s)**		**Timetable**
		Person x months/Institutions			**Materials/ equipment**	**Available**	**Required**		**Commit-ment by**	
Case studies on Polythene lined water harvesting technology & Upland terrace cultivation follow WOCAT documented	• Evaluation and Documentation • Peer review • Send for Global database	3	1	GBPIHED (PARDYP, India)	QA & QT (Hard Copies)	Yes	-	Drs. B.S.Bisht, S.S.Bisht & B.P.Kothyari	-	April 2005
Case studies on mud and concrete lined fish pond	• Evaluation and Documentation • Peer review • Send for Global data base	3	1	GBPIHED (PARDYP, India)	QA & QT (Hard Copies)	Yes	-	Drs. B.S.Bisht, S.S.Bisht & B.P.Kothyari	-	May 2005
Awareness	• Meeting • Seminar	3	¼	GBPIHED (PARDYP, India)	WOCAT CDs, Case Studies, Folders	Yes	-	Drs. B.S.Bisht, S.S.Bisht & B.P.Kothyari	-	June 2005
Case Studies on Rehabilitation of Degraded Land	• Evaluation and documentation of waste land development technology	3	¼	GBPIHED (PARDYP, India)	QA & QT (Hard Copies)	Yes	-	Drs. B.S.Bisht, S.S.Bisht & B.P.Kothyari	-	Oct 2005

WORKPLAN for Bangladesh 2005										
Expected outputs	**Activities**	**Input**				**Funding**		**Responsible person (s)**		**Timetable**
		Person x months/Institutions			**Materials/ equipment**	**Available**	**Required**		**Commit-ment by**	
Review of BANCAT progress and preparation of next workplan	BANCAT WG Meeting	11 BANCAT WG Members	1 day		Papers, pens, folders, laptop computer, multimedia projector	USD200 (for travel cost and daily allowance)	-	Sudibya Kanti Khisa and Mr.Jalaluddin Md.Shoaib	Sudibya Kanti Khisa and Mr.Jalaluddin Md.Shoaib	17.9.04
Booklet on documented technologies Brochure, posters	Draft and final Copy and printing	4 persons	3 months, 4 institutions	CHTDB, SRDI, BFRI IFESCU	BANCAT materials will be used	USD850		Mr.S.K. khisa and Mr.JU Shoaib	Mr.J.U .Shoaib, Dr. Kamal Hossain, Dr. Khairul Alam	December 2004 – June 2005
Folders on documented technologies (1000 copies)	Printing of Folders(4 colors)	4 persons	3 months, 4 institution	CHTDB, SRDI, BFRI IFESCU	BANCAT materials will be used	USD850		Mr. S.K.Khisa and Mr.JU Shoaib	Mr.J.U .Shoaib, Dr. Kamal Hossain, Dr. Khairul Alam. S.K. Khisa	December 2004 – June 2005
Awareness and documentation of CATS & documentation of 2 QTs and 2 QAs	Training Workshop on WOCAT tools and methodologies at IFESCU	15 participants	7 days	CHTDB, SRDI, BFRI IFESCU		USD3,000	Travel support for resource persons from abroad	Mr. S.K.Khisa and Mr.JU Shoaib	Mr.J.U .Shoaib, Dr. Kamal Hossain, Dr. Khairul Alam. S.K. Khisa	Feb-March, 2005
Quality Assurance	Review of documented CATs	15 BANCAT memebers	2 days	CHTDB, SRDI, BFRI IFESCU		USD2,000		BANCAT WG	BANCAT WG	Feb-March, 2004
Prepared by: Sudibya Kanti Khisa , on behalf of BANCAT WG					Total	$ 6,900	$ 0			

WORKPLAN for Philippines 2005										
Expected outputs	**Activities**	**Input**				**Funding**		**Responsible person (s)**		**Timetable**
		Person x months/Institutions			**Materials/ equipment**	**Available**	**Required**		**Commit-ment by**	
WOCAT PR Materials	• Presentation of WOCAT materials to scientific conferences, trainers, and farmers training	2	4	UPLB BSWM	Computer, presentation materials	200	1,000	R.Labios J.Rondal	R. Labios J.Rondal	Nov '04 to June '05
Educational Materials	• WOCAT use as instruction materials	1	10	UPLB	Computer, WOCAT materials	100	0	R. Labios	R. Labios	Nov'04 to Oct'05
1QA, 1QT 1 QA, 1 T	• Update and documentation • New Documentation	2 5	4 2	UPLB BSWM	Computer	400	1,500	R. Labios J Rondal	R. Labios J Rondal	Jan-Sept'05
Project proposal	• Preparation and submission of proposal to funding agency	2	6	UPLB BAR	Computer/CA and WOCAT literatures	100	0	R. Labios	R. Labios	Jan-June'05
Completion of QM for the Philippines	• Data gathering and inputting	5	5	BSWM	Computer, software	200	2,000	J Rondal	J Rondal	Jan-Sept '05
Training of Farmers	• Training of farmers on Conservation Agriculture (4 regions)	8	4	BSWM PCARRD ATI UPLB	WOCAT PR Materials	1,000	3,000	J Rondal R Labios	J Rondal R Labios	Jan- Sept '05
Prepared by: Romeo V. Labios and Jose Rondal					Total	$ 1,800	$ 7,500			

WORKPLAN for WASWC 2005										
Expected outputs	**Activities**	**Input**				**Funding**		**Responsible person (s)**		**Timetable**
		Person x months/Institutions			**Materials/ equipment**	**Available**	**Required**		**Commit-ment by**	
4 times a year	• Publishing of WOCAT Highlights in WASWC Newsletter	1	1.0	WASWC	Computer	$1,000	-	Samran Sombatpanit		Nov 04 – Oct 05
2 each of QA & QT	• Keying QTs & QAs that have been documented	1	0.5	WASWC	Computer	$ 500	-	Samran Sombatpanit		
2 each of QA & QT	• Documenting new QTs & QAs	1	1.0	WASWC	Computer and travel up country	$1,500	-	Samran Sombatpanit		
Prepared by: Samran Sombatpanit					Total	$ 3,000	$ 0			

WORKPLAN for China 2005										
Expected outputs	**Activities**	**Input**				**Funding**		**Responsible person (s)**		**Timetable**
		Person x months/Institutions			**Materials/ equipment**	**Available**	**Required**		**Commit-ment by**	
4 to 5 Trainer	Training program	2	2 weeks	SWCMC	Training material	ADB		Mr. Cai		May
3 QAs, QTs	collect data	12	12	SWRC/YWRC	Digital camera, human resources	1,200 USD		Mr. Meng	Mr. Hu	2004-2005
Spread	RAS RTW on soil erosion-soil quality linked to WOCAT	3	1 day	China academy of agriculture sciences	software, computers, human resources	8,000 USD	No	Mr.Li Yong	Ms.Li Lu	Apr 05
Research	Monitoring and evaluating soil conservation measures using WACAT and FRNS in China	6	12	China academy of agriculture sciences		12,000 USD		Mr.Li Yong	Ms.Li Lu	2004-2005
Prepared by:					Total	$ 21,200	$ 0			

WORKPLAN for Serbia - Montenegro 2005										
Expected outputs	**Activities**	**Input**				**Funding**		**Responsible person (s)**		**Timetable**
		Person x months/Institutions			**Materials/ equipment**	**Available**	**Required**		**Commit-ment by**	
Further actions	• Contacts national and foreign donors (national ministries and UNU)	2	2	BU-FFDE			$ 1,000	M. Zlatic, Nada Dragovic	BU-FFDE	Nov - Dec 2004
WOCAT promotion	• Education of students: lectures on the forth year of studying • Training in Nis/Valjevo • Promot. at Headwater	12	0,02	BU-FFDE			$ 2,000	M.Zlatic, S.Kostadin-ov, N. Dragovic, J. Tomicevic	BU-FFDE NGO CE-KOR	Jan – Jun 2005
Further action QM	• Training for QM in Mladenovac • Continuing working on QM in South Serbia and starting at Central Serbia	6	3	BU-FFDE, NGO CEKOR			$ 3,000	M.Zlatic, S. Kostadi-nov, N. Dragovic, J. Tomicevic	BU-FFDE NGO CE-KOR	Jan-Mar 05
QA, QT Quality Control Brochure	• Continue work on QA and QT in Sout and West Serbia • Feedback meeting • Brochure of perf. progamme	6 4 4	3 1 1	BU-FFDE, NGO CEKOR			$ 4,000 $ 1,000 $ 1,000	M.Zlatic, S. Kostadi-nov, M. Zlatic, N. Rankovic	BU-FFDE NGO CE-KOR	Apr-Jun 02 July 02
Prepared by: Miodrag Zlatic					Total	$ 0	$ 12,000			

WORKPLAN for ISRIC / SOWAP 2005										
Expected outputs	**Activities**	**Input**				**Funding**		**Responsible person (s)**		**Timetable**
		Person x months/Institutions			**Materials/ equipment**	**Available**	**Required**		**Commit-ment by**	
(SOWAP / ProTerra): • More people trained	• Training for SOWAP/ProTerra staff	2	0,5	ISRIC, CDE / CIS				GVL	ISRIC, CDE / CIS	April 05 (?)
• First case studies analysed	• Evaluation	2	1,5							March 05
• More cases documented in UK, BE,HU	• Documentation (cont'd)	1	0,5	Idem, with Nat. coord.'s		YES			Idem, with Nat. coord.'s	Sept. 05
• New case studies documented in CZ, FR,SP,IT	• New documentation after training	1	0,5			(p.m. , SOWAP budget)			Nat. teams	Oct. 05
• Integration of results with other SOWAP data	• Compile data	1	2	GVL and SOWAP Communications team					GVL	ongoing
• Dissemination of results at field, national and European level	• Dissemination	1	2						GVL and SOWAP Communications team	ongoing
WOCAT coordination	• React to requests and queries per Email or otherwise	1	1			YES From SOWAP contribution € 21.000				
	• Promote WOCAT during meetings, conferences, etc.	1	1							
	• Participate in WOCAT meetings and trainings as resource person	1	1							
WOCAT fund raising	• Assess and contact potential donors	1	1			YES From ISRIC contribution ± € 12.000				
	• Assist in funding prop's									
Prepared by: Godert van Lynden					Total	$ 43,000	$ 0			

WORKPLAN for FAO 2005										
Expected outputs	**Activities**	**Input**				**Funding**		**Responsible person (s)**		**Timetable**
		Person x months/Institutions			**Materials/ equipment**	**Available**	**Required**		**Commit-ment by**	
WOCAT on-line databases	• Occasional updates of on-line data	1	0.2	FAO	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	W. Prante	self	n.a.
WOCAT space, including mapping options	• Together with other task force members: • Assessment of current system • Production of recommendations • Production of a preliminary version of new WOCAT space/mapping system	1	2	FAO/others	n.a	n.a	n.a	W. Prante		April preliminary version
Compilation of institutions where WOCAT could be of use	• Compilation of contributions by WOCAT members	1	1	FAO/otheers	n.a	n.a	n.a	C. Licona Manzur		January
WOCAT business plan	• Together with other steering committee members prepare business plan 2005	1	2	FAO/others	na.	n.a	n.a	Van Lynden to coordinate, C. Licona Manzur from FAO		?

ANNEX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

WOCAT 9th International Annual Workshop and Steering Meeting

Yichang, China, 08 November - 13 November 2004

Name	Institution	Address	Country	Email-Address	Telephone	Telefax
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Middle rows: Yong Li, Romeo Labios, Aijun Zhao, Hong Wang, Nahid Elbezzaz, Clemencia Licona Manzur, Carin Pretorius, Dirk Pretorius, Rinda van der Merwe, Francis Turkelboom, Nicole Güdel, Godert van Lynden, Jeremiah Njeru, Miodrag Zlatic, Kanti Khisa, Feng Xu;
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ANNEX 3: FIELD TRIP REPORT

On Wednesday 10-11 a field trip was undertaken to the Three Gorges Dam in the Yangtze river, some 30 km from Yichang. This enormous project which will result in the largest artificial reservoir worldwide (> 600 km length) has started in 1993 and is scheduled to be terminated in 2009. When finished, twenty-six 700-megawatt turbine will generate power equalling the energy produced by 18 nuclear plants or the burning of 40 million tons of coal. Currently the dam is already operational with the lake having filled up for about half. Unfortunately the lousy weather did not allow a good view of the dam and surrounding area in its entirety.

See http://www.chinaonline.com/refer/ministry_profiles/threegorgesdam.asp for an overview of the Three Gorges Project with balanced pros and cons.

Field trip: Panorama view of the Three Gorges Dam in the Yangtze River (top) and its catchment (bottom). Other points of interest: workstations and demonstration sites (middle left) as well as test plots (middle right). (Photos: Hanspeter Liniger)

ANNEX 4: WOCAT MILESTONES

WOCAT Milestones 1992-2004		
2004		
November	Switzerland	Touring **exhibition** presenting Swiss Cooperation in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, including case studies using WOCAT tools.
November 8-13	Yichang, P.R. China	**9th Annual International WOCAT Workshop and Steering Meeting**
November	Switzerland	**SDC / NRU** approved continuation for WOCAT **funding** for next phase (01.01.2005 - 31.12.2007). CHF 400,000 per year.
October 5-7	Stamford, England	**SOWAP Plenary Meeting** (2004): Do WOCAT tools need some adaptation for SOWAP use?
October 4-8	Istanbul, Turkey	Participation and presentation at the **IAEA Second Research Project Co-ordination Meeting** on "Assess the effectiveness of soil conservation techniques for sustainable watershed management using fallout radionuclides". It emphasized the need for proper documentation, monitoring and evaluation of soil and water conservation technologies and approaches using the WOCAT tools (21 participants from 17 countries).
September 13-18	Kairouan, Tunis	FAO Regional **WOCAT training** workshop attended by 23 participants from **Tunisia, Morocco, Mauritania and Algeria**
September 9	Freiburg, Germany	WOCAT presentation during the **IASUS symposium at the EUROSOIL meeting**: Bringing WOCAT into the global agenda
July 4-8	Brisbane, Australia	**13th ISCO Conference**: participation, paper presentation (WOCAT , SOWAP) and poster on WOCAT World Map.
July	FAO, Rome	**CD-ROM version 3** printing and distribution
May/June	Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan and Dushanbe, Tajikistan	"**Dom Vody**" (House of water) on wheels, a happening for the International Year of Fresh Water: poster presentation of examples of case studies documented using WOCAT tools
May 17-21	Bijapur, India	**Karnataka WOCAT training workshop**, organized by the DANIDA assisted Karnataka Watershed Development Project (KWDP)
May 1-18	Dushanbe, Tajikistan	**NCCR regional training course** including WOCAT use in research and documentation of case studies.
April 20-23	Leuven, Belgium	**SOCAT workshop**: WOCAT training workshop for SOWAP collaborating countries, attended by 9 Participants from UK, Belgium, Hungary (+ Netherlands, Switzerland)
March 30-April 2	Berne, Switzerland	**Dare to Share Fair** 2004: participation and poster presentation of WOCAT
March 25-26	Lausanne, Switzerland	Presentation of WOCAT at the **Swiss Soil Science Society**
March 20-27	Kathmandu, Nepal	First **regional WOCAT meeting for South and Central Asia region**: Himalayan Conservation Approaches and Technologies (**HIMCAT**), organized by ICIMOD, attended by 17 participants from Nepal, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, China, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.
March 9-17	Rangamati, Bangladesh	**National training workshop** on WOCAT tools and methodologies in **Bangladesh**, organized by the Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Board.
January	Switzerland	Approval of **funding by SYNGENTA Foundation** for 01.01.2005 - 31.12.2007 (CHF 50'000 per year)
January	Denmark	Approval of **DANIDA funding** for 01.01.2005 - 31.12.06. Contribution to core activities and ear marked activities in DANIDA supported countries (approx. US$ 50'000 per year).
2003		
November 3 – 8	Kathmandu, Nepal	WOCAT training for ICIMOD countries
October 28 – November 2	Kathmandu, Nepal	8th Annual International WOCAT Workshop and Steering Meeting, attended by 23 participants from 13 countries
September 11-26	Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan	Presentation of WOCAT as research tool and setting up research collaboration with NCCR North-South: impact of land use on natural resources. Workshop and field work on SWC Ts and As in Central Asia.
August 19-21	CDE Berne, Switzerland	Task force meeting “global overview book”

May, 19-23	Vienna, Austria	IAEA research coordination meeting: "Assess the effectiveness of soil conservation techniques for sustainable watershed management and crop production using fallout radionuclides". Inclusion of WOCAT in the international research projects of IAEA.
March 22-25	Almaty, Kazakhstan	WOCAT initiation workshop in collaboration with CAMP (Central Asia Partnership Programme) and national institutions.
March 20-21 and 26-27	Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan	WOCAT training of 20 Central Asian students in collaboration with NCCR North-South (Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research)
February 24 – March 4	Kathmandu, Nepal	Presentation of WOCAT in Symposium and Research Workshop on Renewable Natural Resources Management for Mountain Communities and WOCAT Workshop in Kathmandu and Pokhara/Landruk
2002		
October November 5-8	Rome, Italy	Presentation of WOCAT methodology at the LADA workshop at FAO: acceptance of WOCAT as a tool for the documentation and assessment of Land degradation (and conservation)
October 28 – November 4	Rome, Italy	7th Annual International WOCAT Workshop and Steering Meeting, attended by 40 participants from 22 countries
October 7 – 11	Ratlam, India	WOCAT Training Workshop organized by the Comprehensive Watershed Development Project (CWDP) with the support of DANIDA in Ratlam district, Madya Pradesh State, India.
June 1 – 5	Fujian Province, China	Visit of 7 WOCATeers to Fujian Province.
May 26 – 31	Beijing, China	Participation of several WOCATeers at the 12th ISCO Conference in Beijing, China.
April 9 – 11	Ratlam, India	Introductory WOCAT workshop, organized by the Comprehensive Watershed Development Project (CWDP) with the support of DANIDA in Ratlam district, Madya Pradesh State, India with 35 participants from 3 districts.
January 23 – 25	FAO, Rome	Presentation of WOCAT at the steering meeting of the LADA project (Land Degradation Assessment in Dryland Areas)
January 21 – 25	FAO, Rome	Workshop for WOCAT Facilitators with 15 delegates from 10 countries. In-depth treatment of the WOCAT methodology for those responsible for the co-ordination and implementation of regional / national data collection.
2001		
September 28 - 29	Nyeri, Kenya	Presentation and Meeting with RELMA regional Advisory Committee members from 6 Eastern African countries: Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia
September 24 - 28	Nyeri, Kenya	6th Annual International WOCAT Workshop and Steering Meeting attended by 30 participants from 15 countries
September 21	Nairobi, RELMA; ICRAF	Presentation of WOCAT and its use to national and international institutions
September	FAO, CDE	Finalizing of WOCAT video and printing & publishing it in the FAO Land and Water Digital Series No 16: on a CD-ROM in 3 languages: E, F, S
June 11-14	Iringa, Tanzania	National WOCAT Training Workshop in Iringa, Tanzania, initiated through the HIMA project and the Ministry of Agriculture, sponsored by DANIDA.
May 21-24	Dushanbe, Tajikistan	Regional WOCAT Training Workshop for four Central Asian countries (Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Khazhakstan, Uzbekistan) on Technolgies and Approaches, organized by CAMP and UNCCD/GtZ.
April 23-27	Nazret, Ethiopia	National WOCAT Training Workshop in Nazret, Ethiopia with 39 representatives from 9 different regional Bureau's of Agriculture, NGOs, Universities and other research institutions. Initiation of ETHIOCAT.
March 8	Bern	WOCAT presentation in a special Swiss forum for sustainable soil management (NBN-Forum) with representatives of SDC, different NGO's, research institutions
January 22-31	Bern, CDE	WOCAT Task Force meeting: QM methodology and database improvement, WOCAT website, address database, WOCAT in education, administrative issues.
2000		
December 11 – 22	Bonn, UNCCD	Participation of WOCAT in the UNCCD Conference of the Parties (COP4) in Bonn (side event and stand with posters and CD-ROM)
November	Pretoria, South Africa	WOCAT as an important part in the ITC/ISRIC refresher course
October 23-28	Buenos Aires, Argentina	ISCO conference: various WOCAT presentations and WOCAT/ISRIC/FAO corner in the poster hall
September 26 – 29	Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan	WOCAT information and training workshop in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan for five countries in Central Asia (organized by CAMP and NCCD)
September 4 – 11	Wageningen, ISRIC	5th International Annual Workshop and Steering Meeting
September	Rome, FAO	WOCAT on internet (CD-ROM on internet)
September	Rome, FAO	Printing of CD- ROM Version 2

June 12 - 20	Pretoria, South Africa	Workshop WOCAT South Africa: testing the map methodology, quality control QT/QA, outputs Approaches/Technologies.
June 9	Berne, CDE	Printing WOCAT brochure 2000 (English, French, Spanish)
April 10 – 12	Rome, FAO	WOCAT meeting: organisational set-up, funding strategy, planning.
1999		
September 6 – 10	Bangkok, Rayong Thailand, IBSRAM, DLD, WASWC	4th International Annual Workshop and Steering Meeting
June 6-13	Aleppo, Syria	Regional WOCAT training workshop for ICARDA countries
May 3 – 7	Nairobi, Kenya	Workshop for collection of Technologies and Approaches of Kenya
May 3 – 7	Niamey ICRISAT	WOCAT training workshop for finalizing the datasets for Niger and initiating the process for CILSS - INSAH countries
April 19 – 24	Bern, CDE	WOCAT meeting: Database management System esp. QM, different language versions, new brochure, Guidelines etc.
March 15-19	Stanger, South Africa	WOCAT workshop South Africa: Training of 34 participants from 9 Provinces WOCAT to be used as a national tool to gather and exchange SWC experience
March 9-10	Managua, PASOLAC	Introduction to WOCAT at National Seminar on SWC in Nicaragua
January 18 – 21	Nanyuki, Kenya	Taskforce Meeting for WOCAT Kenya and East Africa: setting –up of program to collect 14 SWC Technologies and 10 Approaches from Kenya.
1998		
December	Bern, CDE	Finalizing revision and printing of revised version of QT and QA
September – October	Bern, CDE	Proposal for funding to SDC: 3rd phase of WOCAT funding approved by SDC: from 1/9/98 - 31/8/01
August 25– September 1	Twann, CDE	International Workshop and Steering Meeting
August 17-21	Manila, DANIDA	New initiative: National WOCAT Workshop in the Philippines
July	Rome, FAO	Distribution of WOCAT CD-ROM to all WOCAT collaborators and contributing specialists
June-Aug	Niamey, ICRISAT	WOCAT studies in Niger by two students of CDE Bern
May-Aug	Cali, CIAT	WOCAT studies in Colombia by two students of CDE Bern
April-May	Bern, CDE	WOCAT Review: external evaluation of the WOCAT programme for SDC
April-June	Rome, FAO and CDE	Preparation of WOCAT CD-ROM version 1.0 which illustrates the WOCAT methodology and shows preliminary data sets and results
April	Bern, CDE	Final Revision of questionnaires on Technologies, Approaches an Map
April	Paris, OSS and Colombia, GTZ	Translation of latest versions of questionnaires into French and Spanish
March 31–April 1	Bogota, GTZ	WOCAT Workshop Colombia with 12 experts of GTZ, CIAT and University of Colombia
March	Bern, CDE	New initiatives of ICRISAT Niger and PASOLAC Nicaragua: First discussions
February	Bern, CDE, ISRIC, FAO	Development work on Database Management System for QT, QA, QM and integration of QT / QM
February	Bern, CDE	WOCAT Database Training for 3 delegates from the Fujian SWC Centre, China
1997		
December	Rome, FAO	Management Board Meeting
November 17-21	Fuzhou, ADB	National Initiation and training workshop in Fuzhou, Fujian Province: 26 participants of six Red Soil Provinces in China
October	Rome, OSS	WOCAT multimedia presentation at the CCD conference
Aug 26- Sept 2	Murten, CDE	International Workshop and 2nd Steering Committee meeting
July	ADB, CDE	New initiative: China: Preparing translation into Chinese, proposal for WS in Nov'97
July	GtZ, CDE	New initiative: Latin and Central America: Translation into Spanish, Contacting institutions, starting process
June	Paris OSS and CDE	Entry of N-Africa and W-Africa data into old DB: 26 Technologies, 16 Approaches
May	CDE and ISRIC	Presentation of WOCAT in Desertification Atlas of UNEP
May-Aug	FAO and CDE	Development of new database and data analysis system
May	Bern, CDE	Production of WOCAT brochure
May	Bern, CDE	Revision of questionnaires on Technologies and Approaches
March	Bonn (GtZ)	Meeting: GtZ – FAO – CDE: Discussion of progress and issues to be addressed during Next SC meeting

1996		
Sept. 15-21	Thailand (DLD)	National WOCAT Workshop: Launching Asian data collection with national funding: 21 Technologies and 14 Approaches
August 26-30	Bonn	ISCO Conference: Presentation of WOCAT Africa to date (paper), Poster presentations in Dare to Share Fair, meetings to and feed-back from SWC specialists worldwide
June	Tunis, Tunisia; OSS	4th Regional workshop (Northern Africa): Including Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania. Organized by OSS.
May 6-14	Sigriswil	International workshop and Steering Committee (SC) meeting with main collaborating institutions and donors: Development of the programme, finalizing outputs of WOCAT, Formation of a WOCAT Consortium and Steering Committee
Febr.- May	Bern, CDE	Meetings: Evaluation of results, drafting of outputs, revision of method
January	Bern, CDE	Proposal for funding to SDC: 2nd phase of WOCAT funding approved by SDC: from 1/9/95 - 31/8/98
1995		
December 11-15	Magoebaskloof, South Africa	3rd Regional workshop (Southern Africa) 28 SWC specialists from 8 countries, 4 facilitators, collection of 22 Technologies and 17 Approaches and regional map
November 6-11	Ouagadougou Burkina Faso, OSS/GTZ	2nd Regional Workshop (Western Africa): 30 participants from 4 countries: Launching of WOCAT and testing of methodology in Western Africa: sponsored by OSS/GTZ, FAO and SDC
August	CDE-UNEP	Proposal for funding of Regional Workshop. UNEP approval for funding of Southern African workshop
June 26-July 1	Machakos, Kenya collaboration RSCU - CDE	1st Regional Workshop (East Africa): 27 SWC specialists from 7 countries and 10 facilitators: 30 Technologies and 19 Approaches and regional map; sponsored by RSCU, CDE, FAO, GTZ
May	Bern, CDE	Finalizing QT, QA and QM / Printing of 1st version of QT, QA and QM
March 13-14	Rome, FAO	Meeting on map with ISRIC and CDE Further development of objectives and outputs of the map
1994		
December 12-15	Bern, CDE	Workshop for Core Group Members Final draft of Qs, change of methodology: towards regional workshops.
October 20-21	Wageningen, ISRIC	Meeting on database and expert system, ISRIC, CDE, SOCOX. First version of D-CAT (database of WOCAT) and development of X-CAT (expert system)
August-November	Kenya, Ethiopia, Niger, S.A.	Testing of QT, QA by WOCAT task force members Feedback from testing in Africa, suggestions for improvements
August	Bern CDE	CDE coordination. Drafts of QT, QA, QM compiled
August	Bern at CDE	Task force map. 1st draft of QM
June	Bern at CDE	Finalizing 1st drafts of QT/QA
March 13-15	Wageningen ISRIC	Task force meeting: Technologies 1st draft of questionnaire on Technologies
January 13-14	Thika, Kenya RSCU	Task force meeting: Approaches 1st draft of report on approaches (guidelines)
1993		
October 11-15	Riederalp Switzerland, CDE	International Workshop: 19 specialists from 13 countries Definition of WOCAT objectives, methodology; splitting up into three Qs: QT, QA, QM, to be developed by 3 task forces.
1992		
October 1	Sydney; Australia	ISCO Conference: 24 SWC specialists from 16 countries 1st international meeting to define overall goals
	Bern	Proposal for funding to SDC: WOCAT funded by SDC: from 1/9/92 - 31/8/95