

**Forth International Workshop and Steering Meeting
Bangkok / Rayong, Thailand
September 6-10, 1999**

WORLD OVERVIEW
OF CONSERVATION APPROACHES
AND TECHNOLOGIES (WOCAT)

4th

***Workshop &
Steering Meeting
Proceedings 1999***

Progress, Methods, Outputs,
Plan of Action,
Organisation

World Association of Soil and Water Conservation (WASWC)
Centre for Development and Environment (CDE)
Department of Land Development (DLD)
International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel (OSS)
International Board for Soil Research and Management (IBSRAM)

1999

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WOCAT

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Layout:

Karin Kipfer

List of Collaborating and Funding Institutions

ADB	Asian Development Bank, Manila, Philippines
ASOCON	Asia Soil Conservation Network, Jakarta, Indonesia
BSWM	Bureau of Soils and Water Management, Department of Agriculture, Quezon City, Philippines
CDCS	Centre for Development Co-operation Services, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands
CDE	Centre for Development and Environment, University of Bern, Switzerland
CIAT	Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical, Cali, Colombia
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DARC	Department of Agriculture and Resource Conservation, Pretoria, South Africa
DLD	Department of Land Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Bangkok, Thailand
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy
FSSRI	Farming Systems and Soil Resources Institute, University of the Philippines, Los Baños, Philippines
FSWCC	Fujian Soil and Water Conservation Centre, Fuzhou, Fujian, China
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, Eschborn, Germany
IBSRAM	International Board for Soil Research and Management, Bangkok, Thailand
ICARDA	International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas, Aleppo, Syria
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, Kathmandu, Nepal
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Niamey, Niger
INSAH	Institut du Sahel, Bamako, Mali
ISCW	Institute for Soil, Climate and Water of the Agricultural Research Council, Pretoria, South Africa
ISRIC	International Soil Reference and Information Centre, Wageningen, The Netherlands
OSS	Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel, Paris, France
PASOLAC	Programa de Agricultura Sostenible en Laderas de América Central, Managua, Nicaragua
RELMA	Regional Land Management Unit (former RSCU), SIDA, Nairobi, Kenya
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Bern, Switzerland
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi, Kenya
WASWC	World Association of Soil and Water Conservation, Ankeny, USA

WOCAT Management Board: CDE, DLD, FAO, ISRIC, OSS, RELMA

List of Abbreviations

CCD	Convention to Combat Desertification
DB	Database
DBMS	Database Management System
D-CAT	Database of WOCAT
DSS	Decision Support System
GLASOD	Global Assessment of Soil Degradation (UNEP/ISRIC)
ha	Hectare (10,000 m ²)
HKH	Hindukush/Himalaya
MB	WOCAT Management Board
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NARES	National Agricultural Research and Extension System(s)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PR	Public Relations
QA	Questionnaire on Approaches
QM	Questionnaire on the WOCAT Map
QT	Questionnaire on Technologies
RMD	Resource Management Domain(s)
SM	Steering Meeting
SWC	Soil and Water Conservation
TF	Task Force
ToR	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank
woCat	WOCAT's cat (cartoon and personal guide)
WS	Workshop

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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 4th Workshop and Steering Meeting (WWSM4) held in Bangkok / Rayong, Thailand in September 1999. 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 the WOCAT Project. Please give us your comments in order to improve the programme and the results presented in this document.

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

Summary

Report on the 4th WOCAT Workshop and Steering Meeting in Thailand, September 6-10, 1999

The 4th International Annual WOCAT Workshop and Steering Meeting (WWSM4), organized by the Thai Department of Land Development (DLD), the International Board for Soil Research and Management (IBSRAM) and WASWC, was held in Bangkok and Rayong, Thailand, from September 6 to September 10, 1999. Twenty-one foreign delegates from Denmark, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Philippines, South Africa, Switzerland, Syria and UK, and 10 Thai participants attended. Following is a brief report.

- **Progress**

Participants reported on activities undertaken during the past year in Africa, Asia, S. America and E. Europe. Major national and regional data-gathering and training workshops were held in Kenya, South Africa, Niger and Syria, while several contacts were established with new countries/regions. So far, collection of data on Technologies and Approaches in soil and water conservation has been well advanced in Africa, while the implementation of WOCAT in Asia was progressing well, especially the Philippines.

- **Outputs**

- One major output of WOCAT Project is the CD-ROM, which contains 113 SWC Technologies, 75 Approaches, 56 Images and many other features. The CD stock is now finished and the 2nd version of WOCAT CD-ROM containing up-to-date data and the whole WOCAT methodology will be made available in the year 2000.
- A WOCAT Video is being prepared.
- A draft Overview for Kenya (KOCAT) was presented.
- First edition of the WOCAT Brochure is out of print but the second edition will come out early next year.
- WOCAT Technical Data will soon be put onto the WOCAT website at WWW.WOCAT.NET and will be updated frequently.
- A monitoring method for WOCAT has been devised.
- Guidelines for WOCAT Map are ready.
- Production of WOCAT Datasets, Information Management System (IMS) and Decision Support System (DSS) is ongoing.

- **Financial status**

Since the launch of the Project in 1992, approximately \$2.8 million has been spent. Large part of the funding came from the Swiss Development Co-operation (SDC) and FAO, which constitutes the core fund. Smaller but very important contributions (mostly in-kind) came from various national and regional institutions that carry out WOCAT initiatives, with some technical support from the WOCAT Core Group. DANIDA expressed interest in supporting WOCAT implementation, partly through core funding, partly through project funding. P.S. After the Thailand meeting, financial support of US\$70,000 for the coming year was confirmed.

- **Workplan for 1999/2000**

The following agencies/countries have proposed a workplan for the coming 12 months: DANIDA, IBSRAM, ICARDA, ICIMOD, INSAH, DLD/Thailand, Kenya, Niger, Philippines and South Africa. Workplans from other countries will be submitted later.

- **Task force appointments**

In connection with outputs and various future activities, Task Forces were established on: Technologies/Approaches, Summary, Glossary, SWC Classification, testing WOCAT Map Methodology, WOCAT in Industrialized Countries, CD-ROM version 2, Quality Control, WOCAT in Latin America, WOCAT's Development Relevance, WOCAT Translation of Questionnaires to Other Languages, and Organization Set-up.

- **Vision for 3 and 10 years**

Participants helped reshape the vision of WOCAT to operate and become useful for 3 and 10 years for both national/regional and global extent.

- **Organization set-up**

The meeting agreed to maintain WOCAT as an international consortium with the Management Board (MB) as the governing and operating body for another year. While all five members, i.e. Hanspeter Liniger, Rod Gallacher, Godert van Lynden, Anneke Trux and Samran Sombatpanit are still in the Board, Mr Gathiru Kimaru of the SIDA-supported RELMA (Regional Land Management Unit), based in Kenya, was appointed in addition by the meeting to represent Africa. This MB style of operation may change after one year, pending the opinion of the Task Force on Organizational Set-up.

- **Next meeting**

The next meeting (WWSM5) will be held at the International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC), Wageningen, The Netherlands from September 5 to September 11, 2000. The Steering Meeting will be held on September 11, 2000

- **Field trip**

On September 8, 1999, while the meeting was transferred from the venue in Bangkok to Rayong Province on the East Coast, all participants had a chance to pay a visit to the Royally Initiated Khao Hin Sorn Study Center where several governmental agencies work together to test and demonstrate His Majesty King Bhumibol's initiatives in agriculture, fisheries, forestry, livestock development, resources conservation and management and rural development. The participants then moved on to the experimental plots of JICA-supported Land and Water Conservation Center Project in the East of Thailand at Rayong Province where ongoing trials are being conducted. Here followed an interesting discussion about the importance and use of such trials with regard to practical SWC matters.

Invitation to the workshop (issued June 1999):

WOCAT -

Annual International Workshop: September 6-10, 1999

Steering Meeting: September 10, 1999

Bangkok and Rayong, Thailand,

Hosts:

Department of Land Development (DLD), Bangkok

International Board for Soil Research and Management (IBSRAM), Bangkok

World Association of Soil and Water Conservation (WASWC)

Invited are:

All resource persons from the main collaborating and funding institutions and core collaborators. WOCAT would especially invite all the participants of the previous Annual Workshops and Steering Meetings as well as representatives from institutions that have recently joined this project. Participation in the whole workshop period is welcome and encouraged, since this will give the opportunity to exchange ideas and further develop the programme as well as to strengthen the collaboration among different institutions of the WOCAT network.

Note: On the last day of the Workshop, a Steering Meeting will be held (on Friday September 10, 1999). All participants are invited, including additional donor representatives who might join the group only for that event, "to steer" and decide on the continuation of the WOCAT programme for the next years.

Introduction:

Since 1996, WOCAT has organized International Annual Workshop and Steering Committee Meeting with the goal (a) to bring together the main collaborating and funding institutions and the core collaborators, (b) to assess the progress, (c) to further develop the programme and (d) to plan for the future.

As agreed during the last workshop in Twann, Switzerland, in 1998, the dates for the Workshop and the Steering Meeting was set to be September 6-10, 1999 at a venue in Thailand.

Major developments during the last year will need to be presented and discussed with the WOCAT collaborating institutions such as achievements in the methodology, in building up the database and outputs, new national and regional initiatives, and material for the presentation of the programme to potential users. Collaborators are invited to contribute to the further development and promotion of these WOCAT activities.

Topics:

Based on the decisions in Twann and the current state of WOCAT, the following main agenda are proposed:

1. Activity report

- Progress of regional and national initiatives: Eastern Africa (Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, ...), Southern Africa, Western Africa (ICRISAT: Niger), Northern Africa (OSS, ICARDA),

- West and Central Asia (ICARDA: Syria, ICIMOD: Nepal, DANIDA: India), SE Asia (China, Thailand, Philippines), Central and Latin America (PASOLAC, CIAT, GtZ)
- Progress of task forces appointed during the last steering meeting (see note below)
 - Financial report

2. Outputs (final drafts to be presented and improved):

- Overall concept for the different outputs of WOCAT
- New brochure (presentation of final draft and approval for printing)
- Video (presentation of concept and filming during the Workshop and Steering Meeting)
- Guidelines for national and regional WOCAT activities (presentation of final draft and approval for printing)
- Handbooks (development of short summaries / overviews from concrete examples)
- WOCAT datasets and standards (to be presented for global exchange)
- Improvement of the Information Management System (IMS) and the Decision Support System (DSS)
- CD-ROM version 2 (presentation of final draft and approval for producing)
- "WOCAT on Internet" (proposal and approval)

3. Development of the funding strategy:

- Role of the WOCAT Management Board, regional and national institutions
- Concrete steps

4. Steering Meeting to approve plans and programme for the next 1 year / 3 years (10/9/99):

- activities
- task forces
- funding

Please comment on the agenda and indicate your interests: They will be further developed and presented at the beginning of the workshop for your approval.

Note: All responsible persons for the task forces appointed during the last steering meeting in 1998 are invited to present the progress during the last year and to guide the further development during the workshop (see Twann Proceedings: Appendix III).

Introduction

**Opening Address of Mr. Sima Morakul
Director General, Department of Land Development,
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Royal Thai Government**

**On the occasion of the opening of
The Fourth International Annual Workshop and Steering Meeting of
The World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies
(WOCAT) Project**

**The Maruay Garden Hotel, Bangkok
and The Hin Suay Nam Sai Resort, Rayong
September 6-10, 1999**

Ladies and Gentleman,

It is my great pleasure to be with you at the opening of this important meeting of the WOCAT Project.

Since the Department of Land Development co-operated with the World Association of Soil and Water Conservation into implementing the WOCAT Project in Thailand in 1996, we have been able to identify a number of conservation technologies and approaches in use in our country in the past until now. The cataloguing of these items is very crucial in terms of learning process, which our country is doing. Soil and water conservation ideology was introduced to Thailand about 40 years ago. At first the practice was in the rubber growing area in the south, then spread to all other parts of the country when the Department of Land Development was established in the year 1963. During that time, soil and water conservation measures comprised of contour bunds, bench terraces and farm ponds. Green manuring and other methods of soil fertility improvement were also introduced at that time. Since then, several foreign assistance projects have brought in more conservation measures such as hillside ditches, contour hedgerows and vetiver grass technology.

Along with some indigenous technologies such as rice terraces, contour trashlines, cut-off drains, and some locally modified methods such as farm road, we have come to a sizeable selection of soil and water conservation methods which, when sharing with those obtained from other countries and continents, and combining with several approaches catalogued so far, will form a good guide to the implementation of soil and water conservation projects and programmes, in order to obtain higher degree of success in terms of farmers' adoption and sustainable land use and development.

In the occasion of the 4th International Annual WOCAT Workshop and Steering Meeting, which the International Board for Soil Research and Management, The World Association of Soil and Water Conservation and the Department of Land Development join forces in organising in Thailand during this week, I am very pleased to be here among several knowledgeable experts in resources conservation from 23 institutions and 13 countries. What resolutions come out from the meeting, which require manpower, efforts and certain resources from this country, in order to form concrete impacts for worldwide action towards the prevention and rehabilitation of land degradation, our department will try our best.

At this stage, I would like to mention the name of one person who brought WOCAT enterprise and necessary support to Thailand. That person is Professor Hans Hurni of the University of Bern, Switzerland, and the Past President of the World Association of Soil and Water Conservation, to whom we want to express our most sincere thanks.

For the organisation of the Workshop, I would like to thank the meeting arrangement team, headed by Mr. Dechar Sumrit, Director of Soil and Water Conservation Division and several of his staff members.

With my strong wish for the success of this important meeting of WOCAT Project, I declare the Workshop open.

.....

After the official opening of the Workshop, Hans Hurni addressed the participants and Hanspeter Liniger reviewed the different phases of the Project in order to introduce the participants to the main task ahead during the Workshop and Steering Meeting. The main phases of WOCAT are presented in Table 1 and 2 (p. 4/5).

Zainol Eusof from IBSRAM and Samran Sombatpanit on behalf of the WASWC welcomed all participants to this meeting.

Expectations of participants

After the introduction, expectations from the participants were collected and grouped as follows (all contributions are listed as stated):

1. Getting to know more about WOCAT

- What to gain from WOCAT?
- To be familiar with WOCAT
- Update ICIMOD and myself on WOCAT activities and participate in the Steering Meeting

2. Methodology

- Streamlined questionnaires for easier filling-up
- WOCAT impact appraisal system
- Towards an “Adult” WOCAT:
 - Solid workplan: clearly identified tasks, activities and budget
 - Improved functionality of member
 - Proper funding strategy: for core activities and regional / national initiatives

3. Outputs and use of WOCAT

- Implementation of WOCAT and use of products, PR material
- More application in farmers / farm level
- Involvement of farmers in decision making
- Pilot project extending WOCAT to development projects
- How others outside WOCAT can gain from the WOCAT outputs or life style
- WOCAT CD-ROM #2
- Defining types of outputs to maintain motivation at national and local level
- Development of outputs (particularly overviews)

4. Regional / national initiatives

- To define further our contribution to WOCAT
- Formalize DANIDA–WOCAT relationship
- More about implementation of WOCAT in South Africa
- Muster support for ICIMOD–WOCAT project
- Hope WOCAT will convince some countries the virtue / usefulness in carrying out WOCAT project, and exchange information with other countries
- To obtain Malaysia’s participation in WOCAT
- Strengthen IBSRAM–WOCAT linkage
- Getting more ideas to apply from some experiences (participants) of WOCAT meeting to make a research of DLD in local site of Thailand
- Refinement of WOCAT strategy for West Africa
- Reinforcing WOCAT regional decentralization in West Africa

5. Funding strategy

- Finalize fund-raising strategy / guidelines

Table 1: WOCAT Major Phases 1992-99

Period	Phase	Activities	Data		Outputs		
			Preliminary	Final	PR	Method	Decision support
92- 94	Initiation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First ideas • Prototypes of Q 					Short reports Flyer
95 - 98	IMS: Method development & testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q95 printed • Q98 revised 	Eastern, Southern Western, Northern Africa; Thailand Fujian, Philippines				QT/A/M95 Workshop reports Brochure 97 Desert. Atlas CD - ROM version 1 QT/A98
	Institutional development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consortium • decentralization 					
	IMS implementation data collection	Initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regional ICRISAT- INSAH, ICARDA • national: South Africa, Kenya, Niger, 	South Africa, Niger, Kenya, Syria, +				Incentive paper Brochure 99 AMA paper CD - ROM version 2 WOCAT on Internet First handbooks
	DSS development and products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making data available • Reports/ analysis 					
	Institutional development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consortium Consolidation • Guidelines for regional/ national initiatives 					Management strategy Guidelines

IMS: Information Management System, **DSS:** Decision Support System; **Q:** Questionnaires; **T:** Technologies; **A:** Approaches

TABLE 2: WOCAT International Annual Workshops /Steering Meetings

Workshops / Steering Meetings 1996-1998	Bangkok / Rayong 1999
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the methodology • Search for management & funding strategy • Retreat in Europe (Switzerland) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation method and development of outputs • PR material and attractive products • Finalizing management & funding strategy • Heart of Eastern World (Support Eastern Initiatives) <p>(woCAT meets THAIger)</p>

WOCAT Milestones 1992-99		
1992	Bern	Proposal for funding to SDC: WOCAT funded by SDC: from 1.9.92 - 31.8.95
1 October	Sydney; Australia	ISCO Conference: 24 SWC specialists from 16 countries 1st international meeting to define overall goals
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.
1994		
January 13-14	Thika, Kenya RSCU	Task force meeting: Approaches 1st draft of report on approaches (guidelines)
March 13-15	Wageningen ISRIC	Task force meeting: Technologies 1st draft of questionnaire on Technologies
June	Bern at CDE	Finalizing 1st drafts of QT/QA
August	Bern at CDE	Task force map. 1st draft of QM
August	Bern CDE	CDE coordination. Drafts of QT, QA, QM compiled
August-November	Kenya, Ethiopia, Niger, S.A.	Testing of QT, QA by WOCAT task force members Feedback from testing in Africa, suggestions for improvements
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 of WOCAT)
December 12-15	Bern, CDE	Workshop for Core Group Members Final draft of Qs, change of methodology: towards regional workshops.
1995		
March 13-14	Rome, FAO	Meeting on map with ISRIC and CDE Further development of objectives and outputs of the map
May	Bern, CDE	Finalizing QT, QA and QM / Printing of 1st version of QT, QA and QM
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
August	CDE-UNEP	Proposal for funding of Regional Workshop. UNEP approval for funding of Southern African workshop
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
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
1996		
January	Bern, CDE	Proposal for funding to SDC: 2nd phase of WOCAT funding approved by SDC: from 1.9.95 - 31.8.98
Febr. - May	Bern, CDE	Meetings: Evaluation of results, drafting of outputs, revision of method
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
June	Tunis, Tunisia; OSS	4th Regional workshop (Northern Africa): Including Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania. Organized by OSS.
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
Sept. 15-21	Thailand (DLD)	National WOCAT Workshop: Launching Asian data collection with national funding: 21 Technologies and 14 Approaches
1997		
March	Bonn (GtZ)	Meeting: GtZ – FAO – CDE: Discussion of progress and issues to be addressed during Next SC meeting
- May	Bern, CDE	Revision of questionnaires on Technologies and Approaches
May	Bern, CDE	Production of WOCAT brochure

May-Aug	FAO and CDE	Development of new database and data analysis system
May	CDE and ISRIC	Presentation of WOCAT in Desertification Atlas of UNEP
June	Paris OSS and CDE	Entry of N-Africa and W-Africa data into old DB: 26 Technologies, 16 Approaches
July	GtZ, CDE	New initiative: Latin and Central America: Translation into Spanish, Contacting institutions, starting process
July	ADB, CDE	New initiative: China: Preparing translation into Chinese, proposal for WS in Nov'97
Aug 26-Sept 2	Murten, CDE	International Workshop and 2nd Steering Committee meeting
October	Rome, OSS	WOCAT multimedia presentation at the CCD conference
November 17-21	Fuzhou, ADB	National Initiation and training workshop in Fuzhou, Fujian Province: 26 participants of six Red Soil Provinces in China
December	Rome, FAO	Management Board Meeting
1998		
February	Bern, CDE	WOCAT Database Training for 3 delegates from the Fujian SWC Centre, China
February	Bern, CDE, ISRIC, FAO	Development work on Database Management System for QT, QA, QM and integration of QT / QM
March	Bern, CDE	New initiatives of ICRISAT Niger and PASOLAC Nicaragua: First discussions
March 31-April 1	Bogota, GTZ	WOCAT Workshop Colombia with 12 experts of GTZ, CIAT and University of Colombia
April	Paris, OSS and Colombia, GTZ	Translation of latest versions of questionnaires into French and Spanish
April	Bern, CDE	Final Revision of questionnaires on Technologies, Approaches an Map
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-May	Bern, CDE	WOCAT Review: external evaluation of the WOCAT programme for SDC
May-Aug	Cali, CIAT	WOCAT studies in Colombia by two students of CDE Bern
June-Aug	Niamey, ICRISAT	WOCAT studies in Niger by two students of CDE Bern
July	Rome, FAO	Distribution of WOCAT CD-ROM to all WOCAT collaborators and contributing specialists
August 17-21	Manila, DANIDA	New initiative: National WOCAT Workshop in the Philippines
August 25-September 1	Twann, CDE	3rd International Annual Workshop and Steering Meeting
September - October	Bern, CDE	Proposal for funding to SDC: 3rd phase of WOCAT funding approved by SDC: from 1.9.98 - 31.8.01
December	Bern, CDE	Finalizing revision and printing of revised version of QT and QA
1999		
January 18 - 21	Nanyuki, Kenya	Taskforce Meeting for WOCAT Kenya and East Africa: setting -up of programme to collect 14 SWC Technologies and 10 Approaches from Kenya.
March 9-10	Managua, PASOLAC	Introduction to WOCAT at National Seminar on SWC in Nicaragua
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
April 19 - 24	Bern, CDE	WOCAT meeting: Database Management System esp. QM, different language versions, new brochure, guidelines etc.
May 3 - 7	Niamey, ICRISAT	WOCAT training workshop for finalizing the datasets for Niger and initiating the process for neighbouring countries
May 3 - 7	Nairobi, Kenya	Workshop for collection of 12 Technologies and 7 Approaches of Kenya
June 7 - 13	Aleppo, Syria ICARDA	WOCAT initiation and training workshop for ICARDA staff and national institutions
September 6 - 10	Bangkok, Rayong Thailand, DLD, IBSRAM, WASWC	4th International Annual Workshop and Steering Meeting

TOPIC 1: Activity Report

National and Regional Initiatives

Chair: S. Sombatpanit

Rapporteur: T. Partap

1. Eastern Africa

(Kithinji Mutunga, Joseph Mburu and Gathiru Kimaru)

- The core WOCAT group from Kenya i.e. K. Mutunga, J.K. Mburu and Prof. D.B. Thomas had a meeting in Kenya with two members of the WOCAT secretariat, i.e. Hanspeter Liniger and Gudrun Schwilch.
- This meeting set out a programme of activities for the coming year for Kenya. The major activities discussed included the way forward for filling in the QT and QA using the revised questionnaires. Other major activities were a strategy for funding of activities and the preparation of the draft overview for soil and water conservation for Kenya.
- The Kenya WOCAT core group together with the secretariat members participated in the regional meeting of RELMA (Regional Land Management Unit) planning meeting to explain the WOCAT concept. Discussions were also held with the Director of RELMA and some of the staff of the organization. In May 1999, a national WOCAT workshop was held in Kenya where 7 SWC specialists and the core group finalized data for 12 QTs and 7 QAs using the revised questionnaires. The core group also prepared a draft overview for Soil and Water Conservation Technologies and Approaches for Kenya to be presented to the WWSM4 in Thailand in September 1999.
- Few additional activities have taken place in some other Eastern African countries since the regional workshops took place in Kenya and South Africa in 1995.

2. South Africa

(Robin Barnard and Dirk Pretorius)

- Training workshop – Kwazulu Natal March 1999 organised by ISCW / DLRM, 36 participants attended.
- Training evaluation – QTs, QAs and QM filled
- Concerns were raised about:
 - quality control (who and how)
 - commitment for collaboration in provinces (budget and manpower issues).

Follow up:

- WOCAT network advisory group formed
- More than 15 Qs completed
- Integrated into the database
- Video contribution (ISCW)
- Phase 2 approved for funding (US\$50,000)
- ISCW project management in operation
- Other initiatives identified

Phase 2: To continue data acquisition

- To complete map questionnaire
- Training by Mirjam Staehli
- Popularisation of WOCAT
- To develop quality control system

- Follow up on Workshop

3. Niger

(Charles Bielders and Gaoussou Traore)

In Niger, the WOCAT initiative is being carried out within a wider framework, as part of activities led by the National Soil and Water Conservation Committee. This committee is composed of development organizations and NGOs, national and international research institutions, and governmental agencies.

Since the last steering meeting, the National SWC Committee organised the following WOCAT related activities:

- December 1998: National Research and Development Concertation Workshop. Participants recommended, among other things, that a national database on SWC technologies, approaches and actors be created. The WOCAT programme was introduced as an option to respond to their recommendation. Proceedings have been published (in French).
- May 1999: WOCAT Training and Data Collection Workshop. Presentation of the WOCAT questionnaires and databases, and hands-on experience by 23 participants from Niger + 4 observers from the West African region. WOCAT programme was endorsed by Niger participants, representing 15 development organisations, 5 research institutes and 3 government agencies. The proceedings is expected for October 1999 (in French).
- Updating of French translation of all 3 questionnaires, QA and QM databases.
- Feed-back on databases (debugging).

Currently:

- Fifteen Technologies from Niger are in the database, of which 3 have been thoroughly checked for quality and consistency. There are commitments for additional 15 Technologies.
- Four Approaches are in the database and require quality control. There are commitments for additional 8 Approaches.

4. INSAH

(Gaoussou Traore)

- Expected Output: Establish a formal link between the Institut du Sahel (INSAH)-CILSS and WOCAT.
- Realized: The link between INSAH and WOCAT has been established in 1998 and 1999.
- October 1998: The WOCAT initiative was presented during the INSAH Management Board meeting in Bamako (Mali). WOCAT was accepted as an initiative to be included in INSAH's programme activities.
- November 1998: A one day presentation was made by Anneke Trux and Gaoussou Traore to INSAH scientific staff in Bamako, Mali. It helped increase the interests of INSAH in the WOCAT initiative.
- March 1999: In Tarrafal (Cape Verde) Gaoussou Traore presented the WOCAT initiative during the regional coordinating committee of the "Natural Resources Management Pole" meeting. The representatives of eight CILSS countries (Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Chad) have designated three persons to attend the Niger national workshop (INSAH, the NRM pole coordinator, Niger). Cape Verde was added later on.
- May 1999: Four regional participants attended the Niger workshop. A working group was put in place in order to "define a regional action plan for West Africa in 4 months, 1 year and 3 years time frames. The regional group discussed about the promotion of WOCAT; the launching of national initiatives, and the regional coordination. The group reached the

conclusion that WOCAT was relevant to the region, and that it should be integrated in the existing mechanisms of regional coordination in NRM (NRM pole).

- INSAH, ICRISAT and OSWU (Optimizing Soil and Water Use network) will continue WOCAT promotion activities and together organize a regional WOCAT workshop in June 2000. INSAH has been designated to lead the overall coordination and facilitation of WOCAT in the Sahel region and West Africa.

The full report of the Niger workshop is available in French.

5. ICARDA in Northern Africa / West and Central Asia

(Michael Zöbisch)

- Questionnaires being translated into Arabic
- Questionnaires filled
- Questionnaires in Russian being prepared
- ICARDA staff collecting data / information for QT and QA
- Workshop organised in June 1999

6. ICIMOD and South Asia

(Tej Partap)

- With the help of WOCAT (Will Critchley) ICIMOD has prepared a project proposal for a regional initiative.
- An MoU was signed with WOCAT for co-operation.
- Fund raising is going on.

6. Thailand

(Samran Sombatpanit)

- First national meeting September 1996, 20 technologies and 13 approaches gathered
- 4th Annual Workshop and Steering Meeting organised
- DLD–WOCAT cooperation for continuing work.

7. Philippines

(Jose Rondal and Romy Labios)

- WOCAT workshop was held in 1997 and QT, QA filled.
- NUS being produced as post workshop follow-up.
- In 1998 the WOCAT workshop was held jointly by several institutions.

8. China

(X. Yang: through correspondence)

- WOCAT workshop in Fujian Province in 1997.
- Questionnaires are being prepared in Chinese and data collection is ongoing.

9. Latin & Central America

(M. Fischler and M. Ayarza: through correspondence)

- CIAT took responsibility for regional coordination but presently no firm commitments.
- PASOLAC programme has compiled: A Guia tecnica: Wish to transfer 13 technologies from the Guia tecnica into the WOCAT programme.
- Presentation of WOCAT at the 4th Seminar on Soil and Water Conservation, Managua, Nicaragua, March 9-10, 1999 (by PASOLAC): Considering that WOCAT is completely unknown in Central America, the primary objective was to present its methodology to

institutions potentially interested in collaborating in WOCAT. Principal aspects of WOCAT were presented to:

- approximately 100 participants mainly from Nicaragua, based on the brochure and the preliminary Spanish versions of QT/QA as well as the database in MS-ACCESS.
- A working group consisting of the CIAT-Hillside Project in Central America and the Soils Program based at CIAT headquarters in Cali, Colombia, the National Agricultural University of Nicaragua (UNA), and the Regional Program on Soil and Water Conservation in the Hillside of Central America (PASOLAC) agreed to explore the interest of other institutions in Central America and to write up a proposal to be presented by CIAT at the WOCAT's Annual Meeting. CIAT would then take a lead in coordinating WOCAT activities in the region. However, the proposal has not been completed up to now.
- Development and revision of Spanish questionnaires and database: WOCAT has made a big effort to develop a Spanish version of the MS-ACCESS database and questionnaires (QT and QA). These are currently under revision by CIAT-Hillside Project (QT completed, QA pending).

Activities planned for 1999/2000

- Transfer of soil and water conservation technologies of PASOLAC's technical guide into WOCAT database. This activity is planned for February 2000 and will be conducted in Nicaragua by two persons from WOCAT Berne. PASOLAC will be facilitating implementation of this work.
- Explore possibilities to conduct a WOCAT workshop in Central America. However, implementation of WOCAT will depend on available funding and identification of a coordinating institution in the Central American region.

10. DANIDA

(Jørgen Karlsen, Jens Jensen)

- DANIDA has been involved in SWC projects for 20 years.
- Looking for collaboration with WOCAT partners. It was a period of watching and standing by as a donor.
- DANIDA is looking for cooperation in WOCAT activities for India (ICIMOD, Indian, Himalaya-Hindu Kush area)

11. FAO

(Rod Gallacher)

- Subsidising ASOCON for SWC activities.

TOPIC 2: Outputs

Chair persons: G. Traore, G. v. Lynden

Rapporteurs: C. Bielders, and group work rapporteurs (mentioned in group work)

The following issues were presented, discussed and further elaborated in group work:

Issues:

- 1) **PR communication strategy and brochure**
- 2) **Video**
- 3) **Monitoring and impact**
- 4) **Quality control**
- 5) **Available datasets**
- 6) **CD-ROM version 2**
- 7) **WOCAT on the Internet**
- 8) **Handbook / summaries / overviews**
- 9) **National / regional initiatives**
- 10) **Guidelines for evaluation**
- 11) **Extending WOCAT to rural development**

1) PR communication strategy and brochure

(J. Mburu)

A dissemination and communication strategy was presented by M. Moll and H.P. Liniger.

Additional documents that are not included but available from the responsible collaborators are:

Responsible Collaborator	
1) Jose Rondal , Romeo Labios	Consultative Workshops on World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT) in the Philippines (short report)
2) Will Critchley, Godert van Lynden	Overview of Soil and Water Conservation Approaches and Technologies in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan Region. A project proposal jointly submitted by ICIMOD and WOCAT, February 1999
3) Hanspeter Liniger, Godert van Lynden	1) Draft guidelines for regional and national initiatives 2) Draft guidelines for evaluation of SWC
3) Donald Thomas	Draft report: Overview of SWC in Kenya

WOCAT dissemination and communication strategy

Overview: WOCAT outputs

- Information management system and methodological framework
- Decision support system
- Public relations and promotional materials

Information management system and methodological framework

Products	Status	Target groups
questionnaires Technologies (T) Approaches (A) Map (M)	available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWC specialists with field experience
Database management system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technologies • Approaches • Map • Addresses • Photo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manual (CD-ROM + in print), out late 1999 • online help function? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWC specialists at national regional centres • database specialists • database users
Guidelines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to initiate and collect data • to use and apply data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first draft ready • under development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WOCAT coordinators at regional, national institutions + initiatives
Glossary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • final draft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWC specialists

Decision support system

Products	Status	Target groups
handbooks / overview books	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • draft proposal from Kenya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWC specialists
maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preliminary versions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planners • policymakers
reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first papers ready (e.g. 'incentives', AMA proceedings 1999) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWC specialists and institutions
database query / analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • available / ongoing improvements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWC specialists
???	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
???	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	

Public relations / promotional materials

Products	Status	Target groups
brochure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first finished version ready • print English ver. in 1999 	institutions / SWC specialists decision-makers / donors
video	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first treatment ready • main filming now and early 2000 in Kenya • ready in May 2000 	decision-makers on department level / SWC specialists in field and office
posters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ongoing documentation, 2 available 	institutions / participants at workshops + events
overhead transparencies, computer presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outline to follow • ready in 2000 	coordinators / SWC specialists / participants of training events
'corporate identity'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • brochure marks first step towards new focus and image 	all target groups
logo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • old logo adapted and streamline or • new logo 	all target groups

A draft for the revised brochure was prepared and presented by CDE. The aim is to produce a version that is general and may target anyone interested in WOCAT.

Specific observation about the draft brochure

- That all funding and collaborating institutions should be acknowledged (with their name or logo at the back)
- The WOCAT grid should be incorporated as a corporate logo, either at the front or at the back. The graphic artist is to judge where, and then decided by the Management Board.
- On the inside front cover; should include pictures from other parts of the world together with the one from Africa.
- On page 3; the heading for the brown box, "some definitions" should be deleted. This will make it better readable.
- On page 8; the words;... "welcome more initiatives" will be deleted.
- a new heading; "The WOCAT Network invites more initiatives" without in colour brown will be inserted at the top of page 9.
- On pages 4 and 5, should attempt to relate the paper question on page 4 to the data entry on the computer on page 5. Show only a part of the data entry which can be read.
- On page 7; the picture of CD-ROM and its casing will be removed from here and put on the back page with information how to obtain it.
- The title on page 3 will be "The WOCAT Method" and "and network" will be deleted.
- The heading of the global picture on page 9 will be "The WOCAT Network" in brown colour
- A caption for the picture on page 8 from China will be inserted to read "Participants at a Regional Workshop".
- The whole section on page 10 "WOCAT – Active through Co-financing" will be deleted as well as the cat bearing cash crop on that page.
- More appropriate photos will be sought for pages 9 and 11 to depict activities at field level.

Additional individual comments were handed over to M. Moll to incorporate into the final version of the brochure. A task force was established to produce the brochure (see task forces).

The brochure and video aim at selling the idea of WOCAT, getting people interested and showing how it works, how users could benefit from it (this can be only shown in general: it might be attractive to show cases of its application for different situations all over the world. However this will make the brochure bigger. Maybe a follow-up version with the specific aim of showing WOCAT in the development process will have to be envisaged in the near future.

2) Video production

(J. Mburu / M. Moll)

- A concept has been developed. This concept aims at depicting WOCAT work as having relevance to the specialists. In turn it will show that WOCAT can be useful to organisations participating and the land users.
- The video can highlight more on how WOCAT works in the field with the different actors involved.
- The target of the video will be the specialists in land use disciplines and the policymakers.
- Already there are available film clips from the workshops in Syria, South Africa, Thailand, and Niger. Additional footage will be filmed in Thailand (September 1999) and Kenya (February 2000).
- Once shooting in Thailand is ready a script will be prepared which can be distributed for comments.

The video will be around 15-20 minutes long. The product should be ready by May 2000.

3) Monitoring and impact

(Presentation by M. Stocking)

Overview:

- What is monitoring?
- Why does WOCAT need it?
- What monitoring is needed?
- Developing a *simple* system

Being Conscious of New Agendas: Sustainable Rural Livelihoods

Monitoring

- is a continuous review of processes and outcomes
- involves examining at regular intervals a number of key indicators which measure whether activities are achieving their objectives
- is closely related to evaluation: i.e. putting a value on the benefit derived from an activity
- and evaluation (M&E) must feed back to project design, methods and objectives

Why does WOCAT need monitoring?

- All projects should have it!
- WOCAT must demonstrate demand and value for its outputs
- WOCAT is externally funded, and many contribute their time - funders and employers need evidence
- Scepticism that all WOCAT does is collect vast amounts of information

What does WOCAT monitoring need to do?

- Develop key indicators
- Find out take-up of outputs
- detect cases of spontaneous dissemination and usage
- keep statistical counts of:
 - workshop participants
 - institutions & type
 - requests for information.....

Repeat: WOCAT must demonstrate demand and value for its outputs

What needs to be monitored:**1) People and institutions involved**

- Statistical database for global coverage
- who is being reached?
 - Scientists/professionals
 - institutions including NGOs
 - decision-makers.....
- where is being reached
 - agro-ecologies
 - countries & regions
- what is being reached
 - soil degradation problems
 - types of projects

2) Direct take-up of outputs

- Qualitative list kept centrally
- Annual contact with workshop participants - not a questionnaire!
- Value ascribed to outputs
 - value of projects using WOCAT
 - benefits to land users of techniques promoted
 - And more?

Benefits derived and spontaneous take-up

- Qualitative list kept centrally
- Professional awareness - anecdotes
- Use of particular aspects
- Modifications and innovations
- Use in education and training

Use of Monitoring Database:

- Knowledge on impact
- Contribution to development agendas
- Knowledge on adaptations
- Revising procedures and activities
- Marketing and fund-raising tool
- Satisfaction with job well done!

Conclusion: Monitoring is essential, but the need for simplicity of the monitoring criteria is emphasized in order not to become an additional heavy burden to the monitoring team.

General discussion:

- The contributors to the previous sessions are commended for the very good supporting documentation they are providing for new WOCAT participants. This will greatly facilitate the startup of new WOCAT initiatives in new countries/regions.
- The issue of relative emphasis on data collection vs. data use was raised, i.e., information management system vs. decision support tool. These activities should go together, at the risk of losing momentum. At the same time, the use of the WOCAT tools requires 1) a fairly extensive dataset, 2) reliable datasets (quality). WOCAT needs to take the lead in using the collected data within a development context, also to make sure that it is not being misused by others with potentially negative impact on the project itself.

Result of group work

(Rapporteur: Joseph Mburu)

Objective: to set-up a simple system for WOCAT to monitor its impact

Two types of indicators are proposed: performance and impact indicators.

I. Performance indicators

1. Number of person / institutions contacted. (at national, regional and global level)
2. Measure of intensity of contact e.g. 1-5, 5-20, >20 contacts per year.
3. Number of meetings / workshops organised per year and percentage time spent for the following purpose:
 - (a) Promotional purposes
 - (b) Information and training
 - (c) Data collection
 - (d) Dissemination / synthesis
 - (e) Others
4. Development of Database
 - (a) Number of Technologies (Ts) and Approaches (As) filled per year.
 - (b) Area for which maps are prepared for Ts.
5. Production of outputs
 - a) Overviews and handbooks
 - b) Reports, papers, analysis of specific aspect, e.g. incentive
 - c) Meeting / workshop reports
 - d) Presentations made
 - e) Presentation materials (PR) prepared
 - f) Maps
 - g) Others (for example, guidelines)
6. Progress of official agreements / memorandum of understandings (MoU) entered into in a year, (for either funding or other kinds of collaboration).

II. Impact indicators

1. In the Internet
 - (a) Count of numbers of users that home on the WOCAT page
 - (b) Register all those users that show interest in WOCAT
 - (c) Number of those accessing the data
 - (d) Number of those down loading the WOCAT reports

2. User experience
 - (a) Requests made for training on WOCAT methodologies and performed training activities
 - (b) Use made of WOCAT advice / services as a tool for programme design, implementation, etc.
 - (c) Modifications made or innovations carried out from WOCAT reference
 - (d) Educational benefits derived from WOCAT
 - (e) Any enhanced professional awareness linked to WOCAT
 - (f) Others

4) Quality control in WOCAT data

A concern is the routine procedure for quality control of data. Quality control is required at the global, regional, national and project level:

At local (project) level:

Datasets are initially generated at workshops. Quality control at this level is very important. This will involve WOCAT resource person(s) as well as participants from previous WOCAT workshops. For fitting in of subsequent questionnaires, there is a need for dedicated well-trained staff for collecting additional data from the “suppliers”. The time and money required for these tasks need to be seriously considered.

Questionnaires are still very difficult to complete. At present stage, one can make use of the information already present in the database to serve as a reference for quality control: upward spiral in quality control.

At national level:

Co-ordinating committee for WOCAT is responsible for quality control. This needs to be of inter-disciplinary, inter-institutional composition. This is currently the case in Niger, South Africa and Kenya.

At regional level:

Use existing mechanism at the regional level, as this is efficient, appropriate, cost-effective, and the people are committed. For instance, in the Sahel, this can occur through an existing regional co-ordinating committee involving nine countries. Similarly, SADC can play a strong role in Southern Africa. Care needs to be taken not to get bogged down by systems. These regional bodies are to be used as a co-ordinating mechanism and for implementation of WOCAT activities.

At the global level:

Through an advisory committee of international experts. Example: SALT (sloping agricultural land technology), and people involved in WOCAT with experience. Need to take into account both the technical and socioeconomic dimensions.

Step 13 of the guidelines should serve to encourage quality control for inclusion in the DB. Proper recognition of contributors will also serve as a means to ensure quality.

Discussion points:

- If a questionnaire is the result of group/team work, then no changes should be made to it without prior approval of the team. If it is the result of an individual contribution, changes may be permitted, but should seek agreement/approval from the author.
- Quality has two components: quality and consistency. Consistency is a more objective criterion that can be checked across questions or from one questionnaire to another. Quality is more subjective: what is “truth”? This should in most cases be left to the author(s) of the questionnaire. The use of repeated similar but not identical questions in a questionnaire for

checking quality and consistency was implemented in earlier questionnaires, but they were immediately detected by users, who then skipped the question as a “repeated question”.

- Need for a technical review committee? This should occur at the national / regional level through an advisory committee of well respected individuals. The quality control should not allow for a veto right on QTs and QAs at the global level. WOCAT does not want a global quality control committee. It is up to the nations to decide whether a Q is appropriate and of suitable quality, and whether a given Q should be included in the regional / global database.

5) Available datasets

(H.P. Liniger, G. v. Lynden)

Currently there are English, French and Spanish data sets available:

Questionnaires:		No. of entries:
QT	old version	116
	new version	34 (+)
QA	old version	85
	new version	19

Summary of all QTs and QAs

Country	Technologies			Approaches		
	old / *in prep.	updated / new 9/99	new / planned 2000	old / *in prep.	updated / new 9/99	new / planned 2000
AFRICA						
Botswana	3			3		
Burkina Faso	2			2		
Cameroon	1			1		
Eritrea	1			1		
Ethiopia	5	3	+	3	1	
Kenya	8	1	11	3	1	6
Lesotho	5			2		
Malawi	3			3		
Mali	2			2		
Morocco	9			4		
Mozambique	2			1		
Namibia	1			1		
Niger		15			4	+
South Africa	13*	9		14*	10	+
Senegal	3			2		
Sudan	3			2		
Swaziland	2			4		
Syria			2			1
Tanzania	4			4		
Tunisia	4			4		
Uganda	2			2		
Zambia	4			3		
Zimbabwe	3			3		
ASIA						
China	9		+	2		+
India	1					
Philippines	2		+	3		+
Thailand	24		+	16		+
AMERICA						
Colombia		2			2	
Honduras		4			1	

Map database:

An important improvement is the interactive filling of the map database. Changes made can be viewed directly using the map viewer. By clicking on a map polygon, the database (altributable) can be accessed directly and a change can be made to the database. SOTER units (physiographic) are suitable base map units.

6) CD-ROM version 2

(W. Prante)

- CD-ROM v. 2.0 will include the following documents / databases:
 - All 5 databases (Technologies, Approaches, Maps, Images and Addresses) in multi-language versions
 - Full questionnaires with pictures, in three languages
 - New brochure in English
 - Various reports (AMA, Incentives document, desertification atlas extract, steering meeting proceedings, proceedings from recent national workshops)
 - Glossary in three languages
 - Guidelines for national / regional WOCAT initiatives and for evaluation
- The CD will not include the multi-media presentation from version 1.0
- Deadlines for CD-ROM:
 - For production of the CD-ROM: 31/10/1999
 - for submission of ready-made material (reports / documents / questionnaires / digital photographs and sketches that require no further data entry / formatting): 27/10/1999
 - for questionnaires, photographs, drawings, etc. that are not already in electronic form: 30/09/1999

It is preferred that questionnaires be entered into the digital format by the regional / national WOCAT coordinating teams, rather than in Bern. This will be more efficient, and allows for quality control and gets a feed-back with data entry problems, to be reported to the WOCAT MB.

Comments:

- The CD-ROM will be an auto-run version, with a pop-up menu that will appear after insertion of the CD. There is a need for some kind of explanatory document to introduce the reader to the aims of WOCAT and the contents of the CD for people who might come across the CD with no prior knowledge of the project. The brochure could be used for this purpose, with hyperlinks to various components of the CD from the text of the brochure. To be effective, this requires that the brochure be translated into three languages, with a language selection menu upon starting the CD.
- What are the purposes / end-users for the WOCAT CD?
 - v 1: feed-back to contributors
 - v 2: idem, but also for distribution to new users and to promote WOCAT. This requires that the quality of the data and the quantity of Technologies / Approaches being described in the DB be sufficient.
- It was recommended that the databases be usable with a minimal installation of files on a computer HD (to suit computers with low HD space). This can be achieved by keeping the data and image files on the CD, if the program is not going to be used for data entry or updating. In the latter case all files need to be copied as the WOCAT CD is a read only medium.
- It is recommended that individual users should not be able to modify the global database on their own to avoid having many different versions of the database of varying quality. Regional / national coordinators and other users can create a new datafile with the required

records and perform any required modifications on this new datafile. Modifications can then be sent to Bern for inclusion into the global database, when and if desired.

- The CD must be in three languages (F/E/S).

Development after the Workshop:

- The planning as stated was too optimistic and several documents (e.g. brochure) and databases could not be finalised in time, such that FAO could still produce the version 2 before the end of 1999. A task force was established to assure that a CD-ROM v. 2 will be printed by spring 2000 (see task forces).

7) WOCAT on the Internet

(W. Prante)

- The WOCAT home page is housed on the new site at www.WOCAT.net and no longer on the CDE site.
- Currently only 2 search criteria for Technologies are incorporated in the home page (by country and keyword), but this will be expanded upon request from users. It is suggested to expand to 5 criteria: 2 environmental, 2 human environments, + “type of measure” criteria.
- The full WOCAT version will not be available on the Internet, but there should be a provision for downloading the full DB.
- The site should ideally be in three languages, which has implications for the keyword search as these are currently in different languages and not automatically translated.
- The output of the search currently is a list of Technologies. This list should provide links to the 2-page summaries.
- Explicit reference should be made to the author of each Technology / Approach, including an active e-mail link, so that people can contact the author for further information.

8) Handbook, summaries, overview

(K. Mutunga)

a. Overview (use Kenya case as a reference)

- The overview is meant to provide a summary of the situation of the WOCAT initiative / SWC activities in a country or region.
- It is mainly targeted to donors, decision-makers at the national and regional level, and to WOCAT consortium members, but can also be of use to researchers and planners.
- Content: should include an executive summary, a short analysis of Technologies and Approaches; presentation of WOCAT.
- The Kenya overview can serve as an excellent basis, but it is up to the individual countries to produce their own overview and it would be ideal if some parts of the overview could be automatically derived from the database.

b. Handbook

- Objective: to provide essential information on Technologies and assist users in the selection of suitable Technologies.
- Must be user friendly, with clean and clear sketches and photographs.
- Target group: extension services, project co-ordinators and NGOs in NRM, who do not have easy access to computers.
- The handbook should not include Approaches, as it seems inappropriate to use a handbook to choose an Approach. Should rather be described in the overview document.
- Could include a “decision tree” at the front of the document to help guide the user towards suitable Technologies.
- Should contain:

1. Name of Technology (also local name and language)
2. Summary of Technology (comprehensive summary; current summaries in DB may not be sufficiently elaborate)
3. Two illustrations: photograph + high quality technical drawing (compulsory).
4. Geographical area and environmental characteristics, in sentences or not in the form of colour scales (?). Only the rank 1 items.
5. Main category (rank 1 only) 2.2.2.4; Call this “main purpose” rather than main category.
6. Main category of soil degradation (in one sentence, rank 1 only) 2.2.2.3
7. Other category of soil degradation (in one sentence, rank 2 and 3) 2.2.2.3
8. Main functions (in 1 sentence, those ranked as 1)
9. Other functions (idem, ranked 2 and 3)
10. Costs: manpower and materials for establishment and maintenance. Only the quantity figures, not actual dollar costs (too variable).
11. Supportive Technologies (only if essential).
12. Adoption, on and off-site benefits and advantages: in the form of a short summary (needs to be hand-written).
13. Strengths
14. Weaknesses
15. Credit to authors

Suggested layout for QA (needs to be elaborated on). Must include the following:

1. Name
2. Summary
3. Constraints
4. Main incentives (list, not rank)
5. Main subsidies (list, not rank)
6. Strengths
7. Weaknesses
8. Credit to authors

Discussions:

One needs to be careful that the handbook will not be used as a blueprint for implementation of technical information. The Technologies cannot be taken out of the context where they were being implemented. There is always a need for adaptation to local conditions. However, the handbook can be made in such a way as to provide sufficient background information to allow users to make a sensible decision and minimise misuse of the technical data. But misuse, however, cannot be totally prevented.

Conclusions: (lessons learnt from Kenya)

- There are needs to assess the conditions for the spontaneous adoption of Technologies.
- Identification of a single “best” approach is difficult.
- WOCAT is a “stepping stone” for a systematic and national data collection and analysis for improved land and water management in Kenya.

9) Guidelines for national / regional initiatives

(Draft presented by H.P. Liniger, Karl Herweg, G. v. Lynden, W. Critchley, G. Schwilch)

- Useful for organisers – the level of details reflexes the level of preparedness
- Activities are very detailed – the document could serve as a sort of quality manual
- procedure presents a good filtering system for institutions and individual involvement

- should be properly formatted to make it more attractive
- brief introduction on WOCAT
- contents
- cover
- present as a manual

It may be useful to include a chart to link national to regional initiatives / mechanisms. Time frame for initiatives should be in line with the WOCAT secretariat capabilities. Value added to data inputs (11-18) needs to be further elaborated.

Discussions:

- A users guide for the guidelines will be developed
- Guidelines are very useful, though perhaps sometimes a bit long and too much detail.
- Target group for guidelines is small
- The guidelines should be available both in printed and electronic form, easily updatable, and downloadable.
- The form in the guidelines provides a good means for selecting partners in regional / national initiatives (eliminating insufficiently motivated partners).

10) Guidelines for the evaluation of SWC

(Draft provided by G. v. Lynden and W. Critchley)

- The various listed criteria have been discussed, as well as some possible new ones:
 - More attention should be paid to the livelihood / productivity objectives. This is currently partly covered by the first two criteria, but not yet elaborated; QT indicators: cost benefit ratio, economic benefits vs. disadvantages.
 - Make a distinction between public and private lands.
 - “effectiveness” is not a very appropriate term as it causes confusion (here only used in relation to soil degradation).
- Many other indicators could be used, but the number should be limited (should not become another questionnaire!).
- It was remarked that there is a risk of misuse of such criteria for accepting / rejecting technologies because the records in the database are site / project specific in many cases.
- The issue of who should be defining the evaluation criteria was raised: the users or the technicians? There is probably a need for users input in the identification of the criteria.
- Automated retrieval of the relevant questions for indicators would be most helpful.

Discussions:

- Adoption rates should be emphasised
- It is not suitable to arrive at a single, aggregate, indicator for the evaluation of a technology, as the evaluation involves numerous technical and socioeconomic criteria that can only be quantified on a relative scale. The relative importance of one parameter vs. another is very difficult to establish, and may be site specific.

11) Extending WOCAT to Rural Development

(Frits Penning de Vries)

Extending to whom? And what?

Although there will be exceptions, WOCAT's products are not targeted at farmers and other land users, but to those who give information to land users and other stakeholders and to those who create an enabling socioeconomic environment for soil and water conservation.

We distinguish three groups of users of WOCAT products:

- a) NARS, (organizations of) professionals to whom WOCAT provides knowledge, check lists and skill.
These scientists can also provide feedback to WOCAT about quality of information in the database and fill out questionnaires on extra technologies. Bottlenecks experienced currently are felt in data quality, incomplete forms and lacking information from Technologies in OECD countries.
- b) Extension services, NGOs and other “practitioners” who can contribute WOCAT knowledge to the participatory farm and community development process. WOCAT provides them with examples and options. “WOCAT expands horizons” as a service to community development processes. For practitioners without access to a PC, CD and Internet, hard copies are required of the Technologies in the database that are relevant to the particular Resource Management Domain. A ‘research and compare’ mechanism on hardcopies is still needed.
- c) Organisations — national and international — responsible for planning rural development, or “planners”, WOCAT can enable them to make broad overviews of possible Approaches, help to identify gaps in knowledge, and hence help in the resource allocation process. So far, stimulating examples for planners have not been provided by WOCAT Team. Once these examples exist, workshops for planners in other countries and /or organisations should be organised.

Other issues

In addition to solving these bottlenecks, we consider it very important to involve WOCAT soonest in development projects, so that impact of this approach can be determined, and weakness and strength monitored.

As the WOCAT database develops, we need to give more explicit attention to intellectual property rights of its contents, and to the implications that derive from it (who updates, who adds, how to acknowledge, how to disseminate and use data, etc.)

TOPIC 3: Funding strategy and organisational set-up

1) Report on national and regional initiatives funding perspective

(Group work result: Tej Partap, ICIMOD)

The six group members discussed various issues relating to this subject. The group felt funding perspective should be discussed separately for (a) national and (b) regional initiatives / programmes or projects.

Further, the group also agreed to deliberate the perspective separately for the national and regional level by addressing the following three issues:

- Constraints to programme initiative (problems faced by institutions in initiating or sustaining WOCAT activities).
- Prospects / strengths.
- Processes to chase funding.

A. National level:

Problems / constraints: two different perceptions were shared:

One, problems or constraints faced by those who are yet to start WOCAT programme in countries where it is not yet recognised as priority. Money is needed in this first case to raise awareness to master support for the initiative.

Two, the perception of countries (like Thailand and Philippines) about the constraints was different: they look for funds to maintain routine activities, such as communication, local travel and office support etc.

Calls for “seed money” from all sides:

- Advocate that WOCAT central office arranges it and shares with national and regional coordinating institutions / focal points.
- It will be used by these institutions to meet routine non-project or in project preparation phase, like mustering support.
- Additional benefit is that this will allow evolutions of a structure of WOCAT (also).

Seed money – key issues

- from where - WOCAT central office?
- how much - equal or to vary from country institution.
- what for - for ground work and sustaining the initiative
- who handles - nominated focal point institution with mandate and freedom to spend
- what benefits - Ownership, sense of partnership, sense of responsibility / duty on WOCAT in general reporting, coordination within region / nation.

Fund raising process;

- **One**, asking seed money from WOCAT central office.
- **Two**, suggesting joint project development (WOCAT +regional or national institution).
- Joint selling of project and fund sharing.

Steps to follow:

- 1) Identify right institution — regional or national — which has the mandate and capacity to manage / spend funds.

- 2) MoU / letter of agreement between WOCAT and institution in question.
- 3) Developing joint project [e.g. WOCAT – ICIMOD (Nepal, India)]
- 4) Reserving funds for using WOCAT experts (agreement on budget sharing, funds to be kept where for services (important for national projects).
- 5) Joint searching for funds (requesting covering letter signed by WOCAT and institute).
- 6) Both sides to make efforts.
- 7) Coordinating institution to manage most funds in activities.
- 8) National / regional institutions responsible for reporting.

B. Regional initiatives

- Wherever possible focus on creating regional grouping.
- Advantage of better management and wider knowledge sharing.
- Common reporting (regional) and representation in WOCAT more effective.
- Process for funding similar.
- Seed money: should regional institution manage it? (some may ask for it for annual participation in the meeting outside the region)

Where to look for funds?

- 1) Bilateral development aid agencies
DANIDA, SDC, FINNIDA, NORDA, USAID, SNV etc.
- 2) Multilateral development aid agencies
ADB, WB (Projects in countries).
- 3) National / regional ongoing SWC or land use projects wanting information and training.
- 4) National funds for conservation and development.
- 5) Foundations

Note: Create pressure groups or tie up with theme. Local national NGOs / farmers organisations involved in SWC efforts to create demand for WOCAT work and to sensitise possible funding sources.

2) Organizational set-up

(Group work result: Rod Gallacher)

Management Board tasks – coordination and evolution plus funding perspectives for and from WOCAT core.

Dennis Cahill showed the necessary shift in perception made in his note distributed earlier this year. WOCAT must be seen as a process.

1. WOCAT as a process.

One major problem is that, being task-oriented, WOCATTERS tend to forget that WOCAT is a MEANS not an END. WOCAT can only be justified by its effect. This effect should not be confused with WOCAT results, i.e. the information received from completed questionnaires. WOCAT is only finally justified to the degree that it makes a valuable contribution, firstly to recording and evaluation, but more particularly to policy and planning. WOCAT therefore needs to be considered as a process, not an event. That process has (at least) three stages: i) development of questionnaires, ii) completion of questionnaires, and iii) using the extracted information. Consideration of WOCAT as a process indicates that WOCAT urgently needs to demonstrate its utility in stage 3, i.e. its DEVELOPMENT RELEVANCE.

2. The development relevance of WOCAT

(an attempt at definition to encourage further thinking)

Policies and plans are necessary for sound development.

Neither policies nor plans can be developed in a vacuum; both need a firm foundation. WOCAT provides a double benefit in this situation:

- WOCAT provides a logical, sequential means of assessing the causes of a conservation problem within its associated socioeconomic and technical environment, the factors constraining the solution of the problem and an analysis of the successes and failures of current and previous technical and socioeconomic approaches.
- The information so gathered is presented in a structured format which provides a ready basis for a disciplined approach to the development of policies and plans.

It is at this stage that the unique value of WOCAT is seen as WOCAT helps avoid repetition of the mistakes of the past by providing both policymaker and planner with a worldwide comparison of the successes and failures of other conservation Approaches and Technologies under similar environmental conditions.

(by D. Cahill 27.04.99)

We must also be clear in defining WOCAT objectives and listing core priorities of national and regional needs.

With this in mind, various proposals for the evolution of WOCAT were suggested.

DANIDA's support to WOCAT will effectively double the funds available for activities coordinated from Berne.

For better planning and auditing, both funding and activity budgets will be prepared and circulated in advance of annual WOCAT steering meetings, so that these matters can be discussed in advance nationally and by donors, especially if a representative cannot attend.

An overview of proposals will also be made available in advance. This will cover:

- 1) global;
- 2) technical;
- 3) capacity building;
- 4) database development and
- 5) outputs.

An indicative percentage allocation of the designated funds will be given to each of these 5 categories for examination and discussion.

Impact assessment, monitoring and evaluation procedures of WOCAT are to be offered to organisations to evaluate and implement soil and water conservation programmes as an entry point for further dialogue with WOCAT.

National and regional organisations are to raise their own funding in greater part. This activity will require tracking with a fund raising activity plan.

Information on ongoing WOCAT activities are to be disseminated to partners.

Statements from donors are to be collected for the brochure to indicate donor perception of the usefulness of WOCAT. A short questionnaire is to be distributed for this purpose, to quantify real or estimated expenditure on soil and water conservation and land management for development.

The WOCAT organigram needs to be updated. It needs a few formal relationships but without having to incorporate WOCAT as a registered foundation.

**REPORT FROM THE WOCAT STEERING MEETING,
SEPTEMBER 10, 1999**

Chair: R. Gallacher

Rapporteur AM : R. Labios

PM : Z. Eusof

Agenda of WOCAT Steering Meeting 9/10/1999

In: Rayong Province, Hin Suay Nam Sai Resort

Friday, 9/10/99	Item	Responsible persons:
08:30 -	1. Introduction, approval of agenda of SM	R. Gallacher
	2. Review of Activities (9/98- 8/99): milestones, regional / national initiatives, task forces,	H.P. Liniger and responsible persons
	3. Financial overview of expenditures	H. Hurni
	4. Review 3 years and 10 years vision of WOCAT: global and regional	S. Sombatpanit
	5. Review of global coordination	J. Jensen
	6. Annual work plan for regional initiatives and global programs	H.P. Liniger
	7. Task forces	R. Gallacher
	8. Approval of organisational set-up of WOCAT	J. Karlsen
- 17:00	9. Closing feedback from participants (against expectations)	G. Traore

Agenda 1: Introduction, approval of the agenda

R. Gallacher read the revised schedule for the day

Agenda 2: Review of activities (9/98 – 8/99); milestones

H.P. Liniger provided an overview of the milestones / activities done from September 1998 to September 1999.

Regional / National Initiatives

H.P. Liniger requested everyone to refer to Twann Proceedings, Appendix II: Workplans

A. Report from Eastern Africa – Kenya case

- Mentioned in the report done during the first day
- Has to update information in the QTs and QAs

B. Report from Asia

China case:

- R. Gallacher – mentioned that translation of WOCAT Qs from English to Chinese is being done.

Philippine case:

- Workshop was done in August 17-21, 1998 with assistance from the Water Resources Development Project (WRDP) of the World Bank and DANIDA Watershed Management Investment Component (WMIC).
- Completed 3 QTs and 2 QAs.
- WOCAT initiative has been included as part of a set of recommendations for the long-term implementation of the National Watershed Information System in the Philippines.
- Ad-hoc Philippine WOCAT committee was formed with Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM) of the Department of Agriculture as chair and the Forest Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources as vice chair. Members are University of the Philippines, professional societies like PSST, CFM.

C. Report from IBSRAM case – F. Penning de Vries

- A handout of the report was distributed. Rapid evaluation of WOCAT was done in 1998.
- WOCAT DB has good potential use for developing countries, but the current packaging is inappropriate. It is also difficult to install.
- WOCAT should give more attention to good quality data.
- IBSRAM should seek more interaction with WOCAT. IBSRAM networks would supply information to WOCAT and the WOCAT CD could be integrated into the knowledge center etc.

D. Report from ICARDA – M. Zöbisch

- With no extra funds, activities were confined within the ongoing parallel programme of ICARDA.
- Completed translation of QTs into Arabic.
- Translation into Russian is planned for the future
- Data collection on Technologies from Tunisia is still ongoing.
- Able to train 12 persons to use Qs; problems are time and logistic availability.
- Plan for the next year to have WOCAT as part of the regular project activities (several research projects).
- Plan to include WOCAT in Central Asia, particularly Kazakhstan with funding request from USA.

E. Report from West Africa/ICRISAT – C. Biolders

- Almost met annual expectations, partly thanks to the inputs of the Swiss students onsite: Updated data on QT/QA (15/4) are available. More are planned.
- Existing data on QM still need to be completed.
- Completed two workshops and the proceedings of the second workshop is being printed.
- Informed that one NGO requested questionnaires for them to fill up.

F. Report from INSAH – G. Traore

- Institutional links formed between WOCAT/INSAH and CILSS covering nine countries.
- Has met the INSAH Board and country representatives after the Twann meeting.
- Conducted one-day “Scientific animation/awareness”.
- Has organized regional coordinating committee in SAHEL region.

- OSS provides funding support as well.
- A soil and water use optimisation initiative has begun with ICRISAT, assisted with funds by OSS.

G. Report from South Africa – D. Pretorius

- Reported that various databases from South Africa can be linked to WOCAT (e.g. SOTER).
- Activities of WOCAT in South Africa will be mostly funded by the National Department of Agriculture.
- Got strong support by a Swiss student in collection of Ts and As.
- NDA funding (Institute for Soil, Climate and Water) is cleared for 1 more year.

H. Report from WOCAT Ethiopia – H. Hurni

- Reported that project proposal was made to be funded by SDC.
- Activities from September – December 1999 are mainly in filling up the QTs and QAs and put in database.

I. Report from Thailand – S. Sombatpanit

- Filling up of the questionnaires is not yet complete due to changes in administration.
- Reported that a number of QTs and QAs will be completed within a short time (for the new CD-ROM). The maps will be very useful for policymakers and planners.

J. Report from China – H.P. Liniger

- Reported that there is ongoing activity in translating the English Qs into Chinese.
- So far there are five QTs in the Chinese DB, in the Chinese language version.

K. MEDCAT - R. Gallacher

- Activities in the Mediterranean region should be included. It is referred to as MEDCAT which has not taken-off yet.
- A field office in Croatia is the contact institution/agency.
- They started collecting data / information particularly on coastal erosion/conservation which WOCAT can be useful.
- UNEP / FAO has provided funding for the monitoring, data collection of coastal conservation technologies.
- Requested that WOCAT core staff can assist the Mediterranean staff with regards to training and capability building, workshops.

Report from Task Forces

1. Information Management Systems by W. Prante.
 - Has completed three language versions (English, French, Spanish).
 - Has removed some bugs in the program.
 - Has put WOCAT into the Internet.
 - Would like to receive more information that can be inputted into the CD-ROM.
2. Guidelines
 - These were done during the week and on schedule.
3. Decision Support System
 - C. Biolders reported that a proposal was submitted to SDC in July 1998 but not funded.

4. Funding Strategy

- There is no firm deadline and an increased effort is needed for the next year including the review of the organisational set-up (two task forces!)

Agenda 3: Financial overview of expenditures

Hans Hurni reported on the financial status and suggested to put “in-kind” contribution in person-per-month; percentage and rough estimate of value in dollar. Last year’s contribution was around USD515,000 and about the same as the previous years (not all figures for contributions were available). So far about two-thirds of the funds (total 2.8 million US dollars) have come from SDC and FAO but the contributions from other organisations are getting more and more important with the decentralised funding. DANIDA is just about to finalize a contribution to WOCAT: 50% for regional / national initiatives and 50% as core funding. (Total amount is about USD70,000 per year. For more details see Appendix III.)

Agenda 4: Review of 3 years and 10 years vision of WOCAT: global and regional

With regard to the future of WOCAT, the exercise of the Murten and the Twann workshops was repeated to review the vision of the participants for the medium (3 years) and long term (10 years) , as reflected in the table below. Furthermore, detailed workplans for the global, regional and national level were drafted by the various collaborating institutions. These are attached in a separate appendix.

VISION for WOCAT: medium term and long term

The following table is the result of a brainstorming session to update the last year's vision:

Global	Regional / National
WOCAT in 3 years	WOCAT in 3 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DB handling and management system refined to be more user-friendly with online help • User-friendly database and analytical tools available on the Internet • Regional nodes identified and incorporated into WOCAT (decentralised programmes) • Pools of facilitators established at all regional nodes (i.e. through training, etc.) • PR and marketing tools produced and made available to regional nodes • "Guidelines" for regional / national institutions finalised and used • (Prototype) handbooks available for at least two regions • WOCAT on-line through Internet • Hyperlink databases developed 	<p><u>Outputs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handbooks (for some countries) completed: Kenya, South Africa, Niger, Philippines, Thailand • Interactive maps <p><u>Use</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WOCAT used in evaluating, planning and implementing projects • NARES begin to use WOCAT as a tool for self-evaluation and monitoring <p><u>Organisation and coverage</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More strength in regional nodes, minimum core / NARES as responsible partners, with trained facilitators to assist in training others in the region • Use of "standard" proposals (e.g. ICIMOD) for promoting other initiatives • Add other regions: India, Central / Latin America <p><u>Sources of information</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add indigenous knowledge of farmers, NGOs <p><u>Methods and tools provided by WOCAT:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tested in different countries and environments • Improvements identified, communicated to global level and incorporated
WOCAT in 10 years	WOCAT in 10 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional coverage within Africa and Asia completed and outputs published (including handbooks); the rest in progress • Functional extraction of data from other DBs (e.g. GIS) and linked to WOCAT • Impact of WOCAT T/A analyses/DSS visible • Large number of bilateral / multilateral development programmes using WOCAT tools and outputs integrated in practical SWC and management by NARES, NGOs, planners • Decision Support System developed and optimised • Global awareness • WOCAT linked to national research priorities and development needs in new countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technically self-supporting regional / national WOCAT countries operational in all major regions • In more than five regions staff trained to use WOCAT • Approach and Technology handbooks available for many regions (incl. additional languages) • WOCAT tools widely used for planning and implementing SWC activities • Integrated information available for both levels: policy / planning and for field work • WOCAT results widely used in project design • WOCAT widely used in NARES

Agenda 5: Review of global coordination (until 2001)

The proposal of the Twann meeting (Twann Proceedings p. 31) was discussed and further elaborated as follows:

Global WOCAT co-ordination activities for the phase 9/1998- 8/2001

Component	What	By whom
1. Global co-ordination (networking among membership; donor contacts; management of task forces; review of user reactions; financial administration, etc.)	• Presentation and promotion of WOCAT	MB
	• Management Board	MB
	• Annual Workshop and Steering Meeting	MB
	• Networking and co-ordination between regional and national initiatives	MB and reg. /nat.
	• Funding strategy development and co-ordination	TF
	• Enhancing regional / national initiatives	Nodes
	• Marketing and testing of products	Nodes
2. Technical assistance to reg. / nat. initiatives (language standardisation; assistance to data quality; data exchange procedures, prototype outputs, etc.)	• Questionnaire translations, printing, data collection	Nodes
	• Data quality and exchange	MB
	• Database management support	FAO, CDE
	• Production of outputs	Various
3. Capacity building (support services to network members)	• Training in WOCAT tools	Various
	• Materials (hardware, software)	CDE
4. Database development (development of database software, data retrieval and Decision Support System; data presentation; data inputs and completion, etc.)	• Building-up of global database	FAO, CDE
	• Further development of database management system	FAO, CDE
	• "Case studies" collection, complementation, analysis	MB
	• Support to existing data sets and data collection	CDE
	• Transfer of non-WOCAT data sets into WOCAT	MB
5. Production of outputs (WOCAT output development and demonstration as guidelines for regional and national members and users)	• Manual, procedures, guidelines for regional, national, and global WOCAT	TF
	• Prototypes (case studies)	TF
	• Reports / books (global): Analysis / Synthesis - Handbooks	TF
	• Demonstrate test application of prototype (usefulness)	TF
	• Guidelines for evaluation of SWC	TF
	• CD-ROM Version 2, Internet version	FAO, CDE
	• Video relating to WOCAT	FAO, CDE
	• Brochure No. 2	MB

Agenda 6: Annual work plan for regional initiatives and global programmes

For all regional / national initiatives workplans were elaborated and are presented in Annex I.

Next venue for Annual Workshop and Steering Meeting: Suggested that every second year, the venue be somewhere in Europe and the other years in regions where WOCAT is active:

For 2000: **ISRIC in Wageningen** was proposed. **Dates: September 5-11, 2000** (Workshop from September 5-9, 2000, and followed by the Steering Meeting on Monday, September 11, 2000). Note: The Management Board was informed after the WWSM4 that ISRIC accepted to host the WWSM5 as proposed.

Agenda 7: Task forces

Task forces (TFs) are the main vehicle to drive the WOCAT programme in-between the Annual Workshops and Steering Meetings. The previous TFs were assessed whether they need continuation, and additional TFs were added. The list is in Appendix II.

Agenda 8: Approval of organisational set-up of WOCAT

The organisational set-up was discussed and an organigram of WOCAT was discussed as presented in the draft of the new brochure and in the results of Topic3 (see above). No final solution could be found and therefore a task force was established to follow this issue up and develop the organisation, including the legal status of the programme (see TF) and to present the result to the next Steering Meeting. In Annex IV a proposal elaborated after the Steering Meeting is included to stimulate the thoughts.

The five Management Board members were reelected for the next year and Mr. Gathiru Kimaru from RELMA was proposed to be the sixth member. Since Mr Kimaru left earlier, the coordinator was asked to contact him. The contact was done; Mr. Kimaru accepted the nomination.

Agenda 9: Closing and feedback from participants (against expectations)

Before closing the Steering Meeting by the organisers and hosts, the participants were asked to provide a feedback to the Workshop and Steering Meeting. The comments are summarised as follows:

- WOCAT is more than a database; it is a tool
- Development of outputs and demonstrating the usefulness is a major priority for the coming year
- Organisational set-up partly clarified but needs extra efforts due to the growing network
- Funding strategy still needs further pushing
- Good to meet the WOCATeers, the different institutions and to develop a common future, once a year face to face
- Possibility to contribute to the further development and improvement of the programme
- Useful for many countries
- WOCAT family is growing
- Expectations partly met
- Shorter than previous annual workshops and steering meetings led to higher workload and less time to sort issues out and prepare the Steering Meeting properly. It was recommended to have again one day before the Steering Meeting to relax, tie up loose ends and prepare for the last day.
- Thanks were expressed to the organisers and hosts of the meeting (DLD, IBSRAM and WASWC) for the preparation and the excellent working atmosphere.
- Special thanks to all DLD organizers.

APPENDIX I: WORKPLAN for : DANIDA-supported Watershed Development Programme										
Expected outputs	Activities	Input				Funding		Responsible person(s)		Timetable
		Person x months /Institution		Materials/ equipment	Available	Required		Commitment by		
PRG Sensitised on WOCAT	• DANIDA Workshop Nepal	1	month	KVL/ DANIDA	-	\$6,000	-	Jensen	DANIDA	Oct/Nov 1999
Contacts established	• Pilot project formulated	1	month	KVL/ DANIDA	-	\$6,000	-	Jensen + ?	-	Apr 2000
Training QT/QA	• Workshops monitoring	1	month	KVL/ DANIDA	-	\$6,000	-	Jensen	-	Sept 2000

Prepared by Jorgen Karlsen, Jens Jensen

Total: US\$18,000

WORKPLAN for : ICARDA										
Expected outputs	Activities	Input				Funding		Responsible person(s)		Timetable
		Person x months /Institution		Materials/ equipment	Available	Required		Commitment by		
MoU ICARDA/ WOCAT signed	• Develop contents get signatures	1	0.25	0.25	-	Staff time		MZ		1/2000
QA, QM, QT in Arabic and Russian available	• Translate QA, QM Arabic • Translate QT, QA, QM Russian and Arabic	2	1	2.00	-	Staff time		MZ/ZM		3/2000
		2	2	4.00	-	Staff time		MZ/ZM		9/2000
10 facilitators trained	• Conduct 2 workshops	3	0.50	1.50	-	Staff time	Travel + material \$5,000	MZ/ZM		9/2000
Ts/As Documented (5)	• Document Ts and As	5	0.25	1.25	-	Staff time		MZ/ZM		9/2000

Prepared By Michael Zöbisch

Total: \$ 5000

WORKPLAN for : IBSRAM Asialand (1)										
Expected outputs	Activities	Input				Funding		Responsible person(s)		Timetable
		Person x months /Institution		Materials/ equipment	Available	Required		Commit- ment by		
7 QTs 4 QAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data inputs from <i>ASIALAND</i> Network 	7	1.5	7	Questionnaires	✓	-	China Indonesia Laos Malaysia Philipp. Thai Vietnam	-	May 2000
20 Extension materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of relevant extension materials 	14	2	7	-	✓	-	-	-	Jan 2000
Prototype of linkaging WOCAT to relevant extension materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	May 2000

Prepared by Frits Penning de Vries

Total:

WORKPLAN for : IBSRAM 2 - ASIALAND Sloping Land Network										
Expected outputs	Activities	Input				Funding		Responsible person(s)		Timetable
		Person x months /Institution		Materials/ equipment	Available	Required		Commit- ment by		
Proposal IBSRAM-WOCAT Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss, write and submit 	1	0.5					Frits Penning de Vries		1/7/2000
Task force reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handbooks Glossary Quality 	2	0.25					Frits Penning de Vries		1/7/2000

Prepared by Frits Penning de Vries

Total:

WORKPLAN for: ICIMOD (1999 – 2000) (HIM-CAT)										
Expected outputs	Activities	Input				Funding		Responsible person(s)		Timetable
		Person x months / Institution		Materials / equipment	Available	Required		Commitment by		
Revised Project funded for Nepal/ India	Devising project as per donor requirements	1	2						-	-
Awareness on WOCAT in HKH	Specific participation in workshops and present WOCAT	0.5	1	-	-	Self	+ seed money	T. Partap	T. Partap	2000
Contributions to video and photos for WOCAT brochure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shooting footages • Give photos 	0.25	1	-	-	Self	-	T. Partap	T. Partap	Oct 1999

Prepared by Tej Partap

Total:

* If project gets funded then workshops will be organised and QTs, QAs filled.

WORKPLAN for: Institut du Sahel – CILSS-OSS

Expected outputs	Activities	Input				Funding x 1000 CFA		Responsible person(s)		Timetable
		Person x months/ Institution		Materials / equipment	Available	Required		Commitment by		
WOCAT Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional NRM pole committee meeting 	1	0.03	INSAH	Conference materials	Yes, 50		G. Traore	-	November 1999
Testing the questionnaires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 national workshops on demand 	1	0.5	INSAH	11	520	8,000	G. Traore	-	May - June 2000
		1	0.5	OSS				A. Trux		
Long-term action plan for West Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 regional workshop 	1	0.5	INSAH	11	520	15,000	G. Traore	-	Between July and Dec. 2000
		1	0.5	OSS				A. Trux		
More regional involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attend the 5th WOCAT Steering Meeting 	1	0.5	INSAH	-	520	1,500	G. Traore	-	September 2000
		1	0.5	OSS				A. Trux		

Prepared by Gaoussou Traore

Total:

WORKPLAN for : DLD, Thailand 9/1999 – 8/2000										
Expected outputs	Activities	Input				Funding		Responsible person(s)		Timetable
		Person x months/ Institution		Materials / equipment	Available	Required		Commitment by		
QTs QAs	• Complete 12 QTs 12 QAs	4	3	DLD	-	\$3,000 mostly in kind	-	DLD staff	DLD staff	Jan 2000
Map	• Thai-cat maps	4	2	DLD/ ISRIC	-	\$2,000 mostly in kind	-	DLD staff	DLD staff	Jan 2000
	•		--	Workshop						

Prepared by Samran Sombatpanit and DLD participants

Total: US\$5,00

WORKPLAN for: Western Africa - NIGER										
Expected outputs	Activities	Input				Funding		Responsible person		Timetable
		Person x months / Institution		Materials / equipment	Available	Required		Commitment by		
Extended Niger DB	• QC (12 QT / 4 QA)	4	3	ICRISAT	-	\$1,000	-	C. Bielders	CB	10/1999
	• New (15 QT / 10 QS)	4	0.3	SWC Committee	-	-	-	C. Bielders	CB	2/2000
Handbook Overview CD		3	0.3	SWC Committee	-	\$2,000	-	C. Bielders	CB	6/2000
French brochure	• Translation	1	0.05	ICRISAT	-	-	-	C. Bielders	CB	10/1999
English Qs										6/2000

Charles Bielders, Gaoussou Traore

Total:

WORKPLAN for: Eastern Africa - Kenya										
Expected outputs	Activities	Input				Funding		Responsible person(s)		Timetable
		Person x months / Institution		Materials / equipment	Available	Required		Commitment by		
Overview book	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalise overview 	2		WOCAT	Drat report	-	5,000	D.B. Thomas K. Mutunga J.K. Mburu	K. Mutunga	31/12/99
12QTs / 7QAs database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keying of May workshop data into database 	1		WOCAT	Completed 12QT+7Q A	-	2,000	K. Mutunga	K. Mutunga	30/9/99
Updated 1995 QTs/QAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact individual of QT/ QA 1995 	2		WOCAT/ RELMA*			5,000	D.B. Thomas K. Mutunga JK. Mburu G. Kimaru	K. Mutunga	Jan-Mar 2000
Map draft data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QM data collection update 	1.5		WOCAT/ RELMA*			4,000	D.B. Thomas K. Mutunga JK. Mburu G. Kimaru	K. Mutunga	Jan-Mar 2000
SWC draft map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop 	2		WOCAT/ RELMA*			5,000	Same as above	K. Mutunga	May 2000
WOCAT in Eritrea, Ethiopia,Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up of 1995 regional workshop at Machakos, Kenya 	2		RELMA			open	G. Kimaru	K. Mutunga	9/1999 – 9/2000

Prepared by D.B. Thomas/K. Mutunga / J.K. Mburu: to contact RELMA for supplementary funding. Total: US\$21,000

WORKPLAN for: PHILCAT (Philippines)										
Expected outputs	Activities	Input			Funding		Responsible person(s)		Timetable	
		Person x months / Institution		Materials / equipment	Available	Required		Commitment by		
WOCAT awareness for SWC practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct one (1) national workshop 	20	5 days	PHILCAT* committee: - BSWM - FMB - NIA - UPLB - SEARCA - PSSST - CFM	- Video - QT - QA - QM - CD-ROM version 2 - Brochure	Local	\$3,000 (cash)	-	J. Rondal. R. Labios	Jan 2000
Accomplished QA and QT (3QT and 3QA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research Field investigations 	15	30 days	PHILCAT* committee: - BSWM - FMB - NIA - UPLB - SEARCA - PSSST - CFM	- QT - QA - CD-ROM version 2	Local	\$2,000 (cash)	-	J. Rondal. R. Labios	Oct 1999 – Sept 2000

José Rondal, Romeo Labios

Total: US\$5,000

*A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) will be executed among the members of the Committee.

WORKPLAN for: SAFCAT (NDA-ISCW), South Africa 1999-2001

Expected outputs	Activities	Input				Funding		Responsible person(s)		Timetable
		Person x months / Institution		Materials / equipment	Available	Required		Commitment by		
WOCAT DB for SA / Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QC • Contunity • Establish network • Training of personnel of NDA & ARC (technical) • Link other initiatives • Follow-up WS (SADC) 	1	1	CDE	- QS	\$50,000	-	-	R.B. D.P. R. v d M. M. Staehli	1999/2001
QM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate available data (SOTER, LC, Deg.) • Update QM-SA 	1 1 1	1 1 0.5	ISRIC ISCW NDA	-	\$5,000 (FAO)	-	-	R.B. D.P. G. v L.	99/2000
Products Handboks Overview DB-CD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print handbook • Provide overview • Contribute to CD-ROM • Distribute outputs 	1 2 1	0.5 6 1	CDE ISCW NDA	CD-ROM	√	-	-	R.B. D.P. R. v d M.	99/2001

Prepared by Dirk Pretorius, Robin Barnard

ISCW Institute for Soil, Climate and Water

NDA National Department of Agriculture, South Africa

APPENDIX II: Taskforces 1999/2000

TF on:	Respons. person	other persons	Major activities till 8/00 (not complete during workshop) needs to be done afterwards with the responsibility of the leader to provide details and to drive the TF to the next Steering Meeting	When?	Funding?
DBMS/CD ROM Software Development	W. Prante	G. Schwilch C. Bielders G. v.Lynden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		provided by FAO, CDE, ISRIC, ICRISAT (in kind)
Guidelines	HP. Liniger G. v.Lynden W. Critchley	D. Cahill J. Jensen K. Herweg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refine guidelines, complete annexes, • test in reg. workshop 	Dec. 99 – Mar. 00	especially guidelines on evaluation need considerable input in time (funding)
Funding Strategy	R. Gallacher H. Hurni	M. Zöbisch J. Jensen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		
Overview – outputs for Kenya	D.B. Thomas	HP. Liniger G. v.Lynden J. Mburu K. Mutunga (+RELMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • review update data • synthesis • workshop to asset draft • finalisation draft 		
Video	HP. Liniger M. Moll	J. Mburu M. Zöbisch R. Gallacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • finalize script • agree production modality • selection of existing footage / shooting new footage • final draft • final production 	Nov. 99 Feb. 00 April 00 May 00	Funding from Core WOCAT (SDC)
Brochure	HP. Liniger M. Moll	D. Cahill W. Prante G. Schwilch S. Sombatpanit K. Herweg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • final version (English) • translations in French, Spanish 	Dec. 99 Jan. 00	
T, A summaries, handbooks, overviews	K. Mutunga	S. Sombatpanit D. Pretorius T. Partap C. Bielders F. Penning dVries G. Schwilch/H.P. Liniger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		

Glossary	F. Penning de Vries	S. Sombatpanit W. Critchley	•		
Translations E, F, S	C. Bielders	A. Trux W. Prante R. Gallacher	•		
SWC Classification	D. Cahill	G. v. Lynden HP. Liniger D. B. Thomas	•		
Testing QM	G. v. Lynden	W. Prante HP. Liniger	•		
WOCAT in industrialised / mechanised areas	R. Barnard	D. Pretorius J. Karlsen R. Gallacher	•		
CD-ROM v. 2	W. Prante	G. Schwilch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • draft version (only English) • Final version 2 (English, French, Spanish) 	Dec. 99 May. 00	
Quality Control	R. Barnard	C. Bielders HP. Liniger F. Penning de Vries W. Prante D. Cahill D.B. Thomas	•		
WOCAT promoted in Latin America	J. Karlsen	M. Ayarza (?) W. Prante	•		
WOCAT in development process	J. Jensen	K. Mutunga T. Partap G. Kimaru R. Labio	•		
Organisational set-up	H. Hurni	J. Karlsen A. Trux R. Gallacher J. Rondal	•		

APPENDIX III: Financial Contributions to WOCAT between 9/92 and 8/99 (in US \$)												
(in US\$)	5/96-8/97			9/92-8/97	9/97-8/98			9/92-8/98	9/98-8/99			9/92-8/99
	Cash	"Kind"	Total	Total	Cash	"Kind"	Total		Cash	"Kind"	Total	Total
SDC	153,000		153,000	603,000	150,000		150,000	753,000	200,000		200,000	953,000
FAO	110,000	90,000	200,000	450,000	35,000	150,000	185,000	635,000	40,000	60,000	100,000	735,000
IDRC	15,000		15,000	85,000				85,000				85,000
RSCU/RELMA		5,000	5,000	70,000	5,000		5,000	75,000	6,000	2,000	* 8,000	83,000
UNEP				90,000				90,000				90,000
GTZ/OSS	33,000	8,000	41,000	166,000	21,000	18,000	39,000	205,000	*20,000	*18,000	* 38,000	243,000
CDCS		5,000	5,000	30,000		5,000	5,000	35,000		* 5,000	* 5,000	40,000
ISRIC		35,000	35,000	70,000		35,000	35,000	105,000		* 35,000	* 35,000	140,000
CDE		20,000	20,000	50,000		20,000	20,000	70,000		10,000	10,000	80,000
Thailand (DLD)	32,000	3,000	35,000	35,000	1,000	2,500	3,500	38,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	41,500
PASOLAC/GTZ/LA		25,000	25,000	25,000	19,000	15,000	34,000	59,000	* 4,000	* 6,000	* 10,000	69,000
ADB/China		5,000	5,000	5,000	21,000	3,000	24,000	29,000		* 5,000	* 5,000	34,000
ASOCON		15,000	15,000	15,000	18,000	14,000	32,000	47,000		* 2,000	* 2,000	49,000
NDA/ISCP(ARC)/SA						6,000	6,000	6,000	50,000		50,000	56,000
ICRISAT					2,500	2,500	5,000	5,000	4,000	10,000	14,000	19,000
ICARDA									5,000	10,000	15,000	15,000
INSAH										3,000	3,000	3,000
ICIMOD										5,500	5,500	5,500
OSWU									4,000		4,000	4,000
IBSRAM									1000	4,500	5,500	5,500
Philippines (UPLB/BSWM)					20,000	10,000	30,000	30,000		2,000	2000	32,000
Total US\$	343,000	211,000	554,000	1,694,000	292,500	281,000	573,500	2,267,500			515,000	2,782,500

Note: Inputs of national contributing specialists during regional workshops, meetings and conferences (e.g. ISCO), totalling 3 person-years, are not included in this overview.

APPENDIX IV: ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP

See attachment: organisational-chart.pdf

APPENDIX V: BRAINSTORMING FOR A SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE TO DONORS

New Questionnaire QD?

to donors/decision-makers

- 1 page!
- get global overview on SWC funding and
- on decision making (by donors / implementing agencies)

- 1) Investment per year per country / region
- 2) Decision making process
 - where to invest? (Would a map on degradation and conservation help?)
 - How to improve? (Would it help to have access to Ts / As?)
 - Monitoring/impact assessment useful/ needed?

Comments:

- rise awareness -> donors
- inform them about WOCAT

List of Participants at the WWSM4 Meeting

Maruay Garden Hotel, Bangkok & Hin Suay Nam Sai Resort, Rayong
6–10 September 1999

Last name	First name	Institution/Organization	Address	Post code	City	Country	Tel	Fax	E-mail
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