

WOCAT Network Meeting

Field Day
Newcomers
Presentations

Addis Ababa, 15. – 16. May 2019

Key topics and instruments

What are assets, opportunities, gaps and challenges?

Needs and perspectives

What are countries' & regions' perspectives on WOCAT?

Global issues

What are global donor interests and grand challenges

Structure

What is WOCAT and how does it operate in future?

- Only experienced WOCATeers
- Evaluation
- Shaping joint ideas
- → Implications for WOCAT

History of WOCAT - personal and with relevance for the future

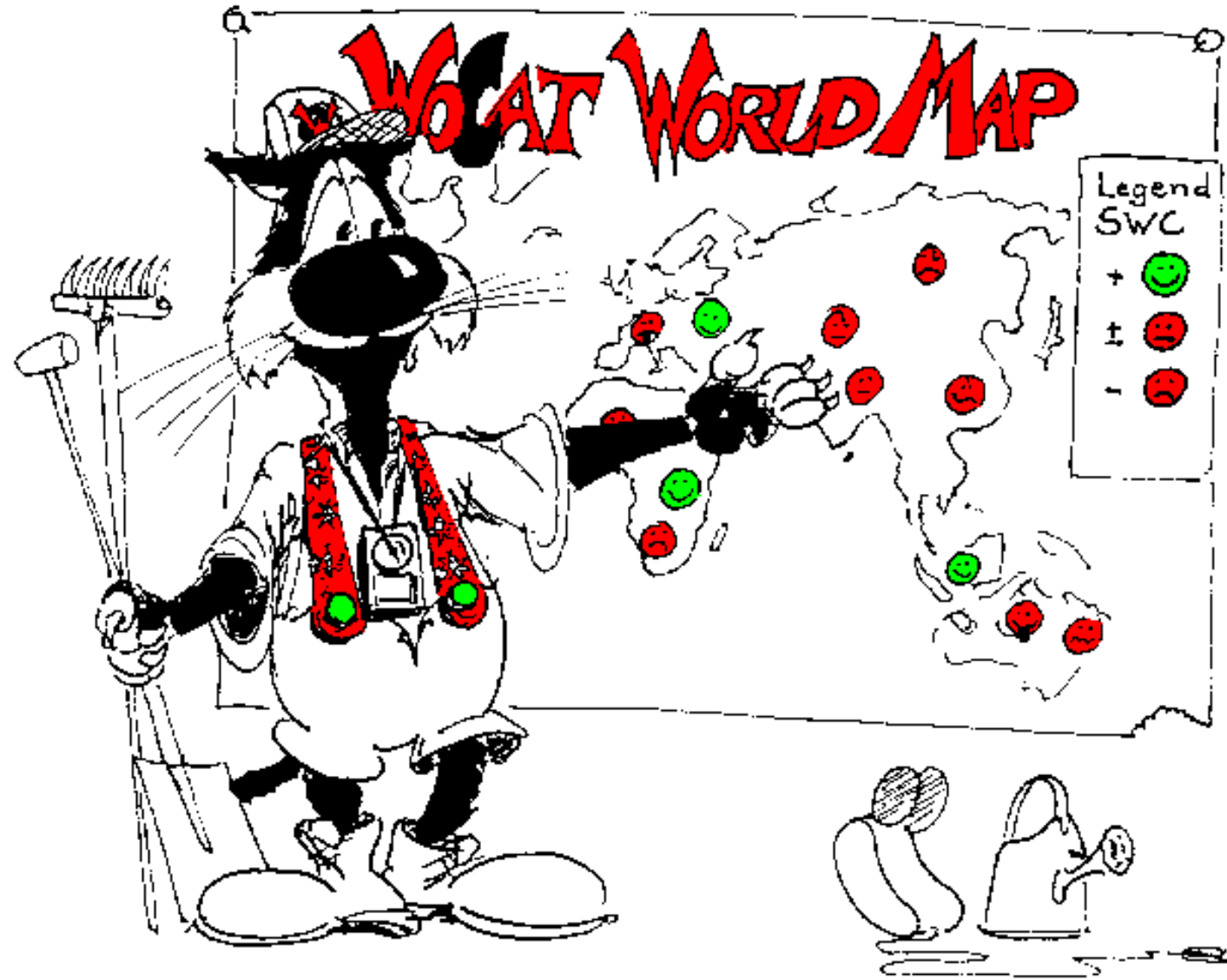
WOCAT Network Meeting , Addis Ababa 16/17 May 2019

...

Hanspeter Liniger
Director WOCAT CDE
Bern Switzerland



The original idea: a world map showing green spots ...



→ got changed due to demand from the LD affected countries

World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies



A **global network**

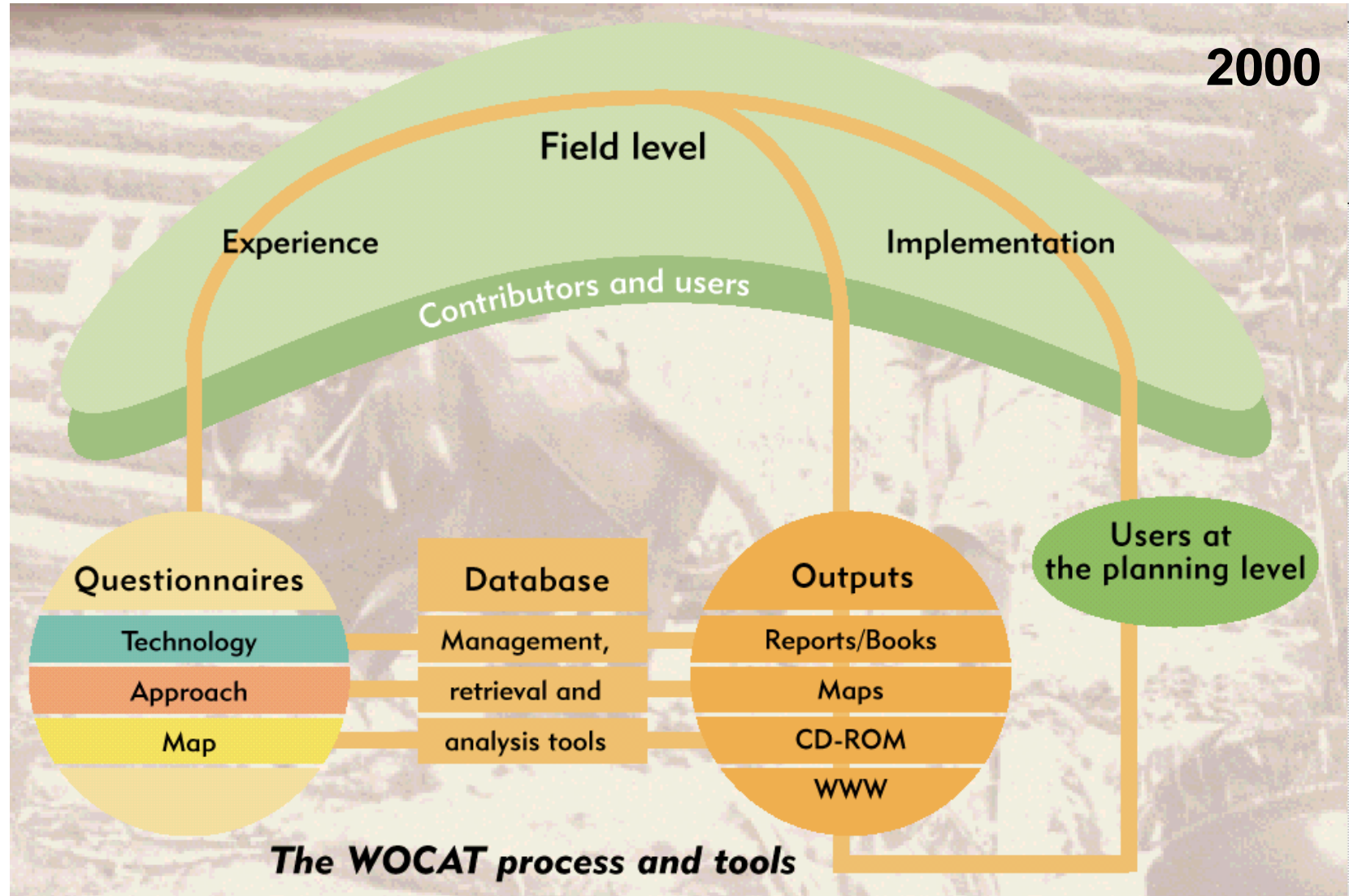
The **mission** is to provide **tools to share valuable knowledge in soil and water conservation, to assist in the search for improved land management and to support decision making.**

The **tools** (tested and developed world-wide):

- questionnaires to document experiences
- a database
- reports, maps, CD-ROMs
- all available in Internet: **www.wocat.net**

Useful for the **implementation of NCCD projects**
(→ **presented 15.03.2001**)

Knowledge from the field for the field



A global network - decentralized

WOCAT network 2000

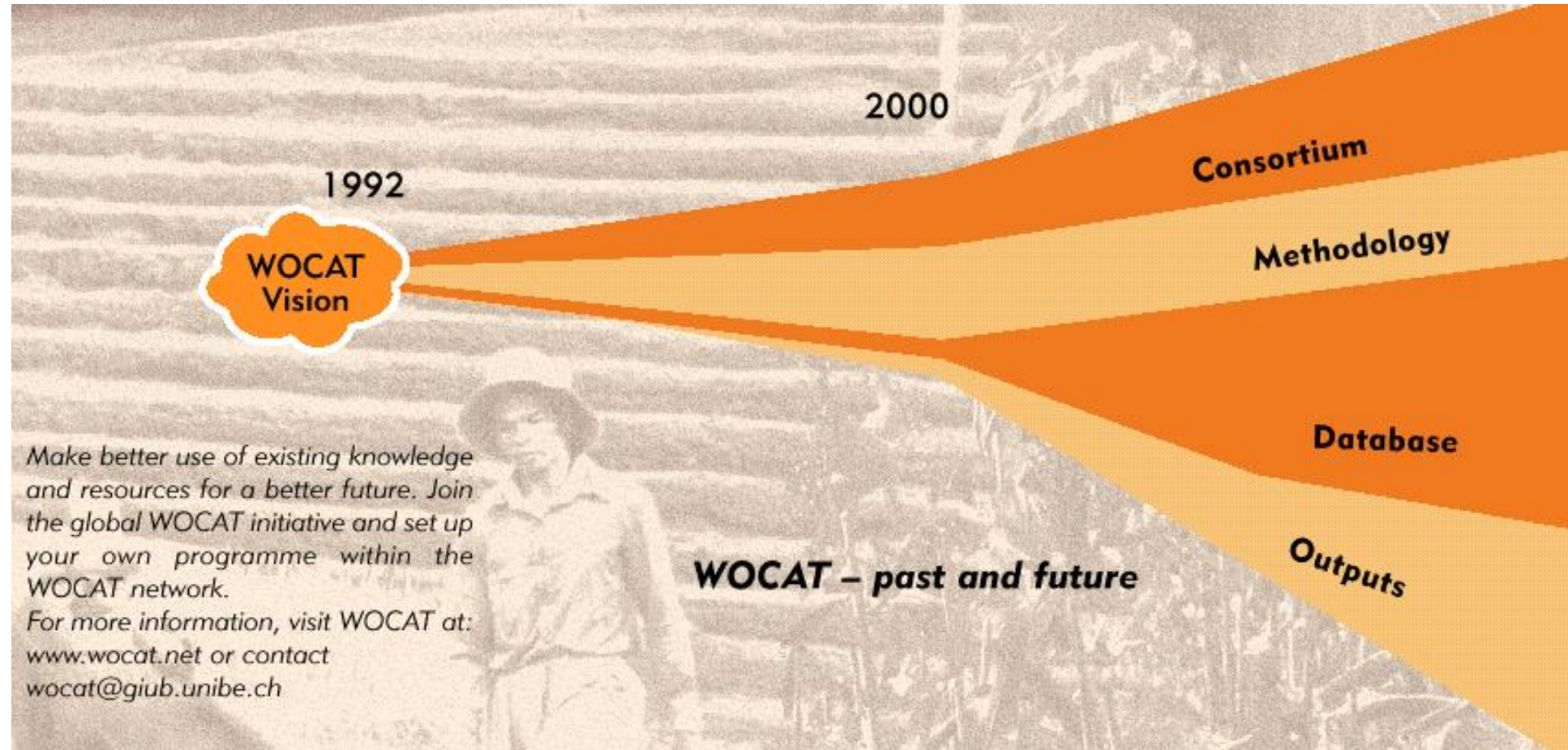
- ✓ “Dear colleagues from WOCAT secretariat, thank you very much for your information ... very please receive this **massage** from WOCAT. It is will very interesting...”) (**Abdybek Asanaliev, Kyrg.**)
→ WOCAT → a way of life



The organisational set-up



Past and future (2000+)



WOCAT: Better use of existing knowledge

Network: 2000 and 2019

- 6 Management Group members
- 27 major institutions world-wide
- 8 countries with 72 Technologies and 54 Approaches
- 27 countries with additional preliminary data on 110 Technologies and 77 Approaches



Key Numbers

- **1913** SLM Practices published from **129** countries by **368** users.
 - 1019 SLM Technologies
 - 451 SLM Approaches
 - 443 UNCCD PRAIS Practices
- **165** new practices drafted in the past 90 days.
- **46974** visits from **187** different countries since launch in August 2016.

WOCAT → 20 year young... why continue?

20 years ahead and still unique:

- Focus on SLM not Degradation
- Standardized KM, harmonized efforts, synergies betw. partners
- Setting trends / standards (proactive) → prototypes, innovations
- Highly valued & recognized world-wide (local, national, global)
- Partnership without bribes (countries & regions are not paid)
- Good label for SDC/Swissness: committed, long-term, neutral, ...

Challenges:

- Global SLM reporting standard and KM platform: UNCCD, WB, GEF, GiZ, ...
- Move from standardized KM to innovative DS for upscaling of SLM and poverty reduction
- CC adaptation / Disaster Risk Reduction / CC mitigation
- SLM → link between Conventions: CCD, CBD, FCC & WATER
- Institutional set-up and funding strategy esp. for global component

WOCAT

supporting

WODOG

**Worldwide Orientation
towards Development On
the Ground**

→ Join us!!!



Cartoon: K. Herweg

Where do we stand today?

**“Yesterday we stood one step
before a big drop...**

**... today we are one good step
further...**

**... before doing this, let us jointly
reflect... which direction to go!**



Strategy 2015 - 2018

WOCAT's "International Strategy" for 2015–2018 is the product of experiences gathered in the WOCAT programme since its launch in 1992. The Strategy resulted from an internal evaluation and consultation on the future of the programme, in which all Consortium partners were involved.

The Strategy determines the direction of the WOCAT programme for the next 4 years, including:

- the **importance of SLM** and **knowledge management**
- key challenges to the **adoption of SLM** by land users and to **mainstreaming SLM**
- the **WOCAT Network setup**, including vision and mission, overall goal, and organization of the WOCAT Network
- WOCAT International's **strategic goals 2015–2018**
- **fundraising** strategy
- monitoring and evaluation
- annex

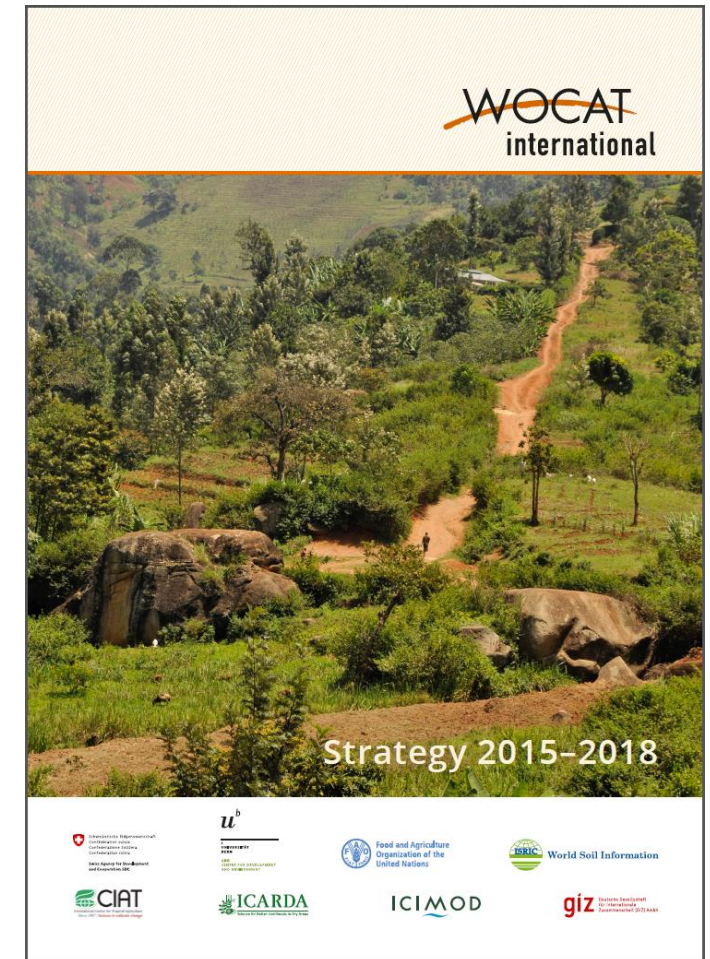
WOCAT's **vision**

... is that land and livelihoods are improved through sharing and enhancing knowledge about SLM.

WOCAT's **mission**

... is to support adaptation, innovation, and decision-making around SLM.

... eco-system services, BD, food security, CCA/AAM, DRR, land and water conflicts



Goal:

... unite knowledge management and decision support efforts,
spreading SLM by:



WOCAT assets → instruments

Linking: local-national-global

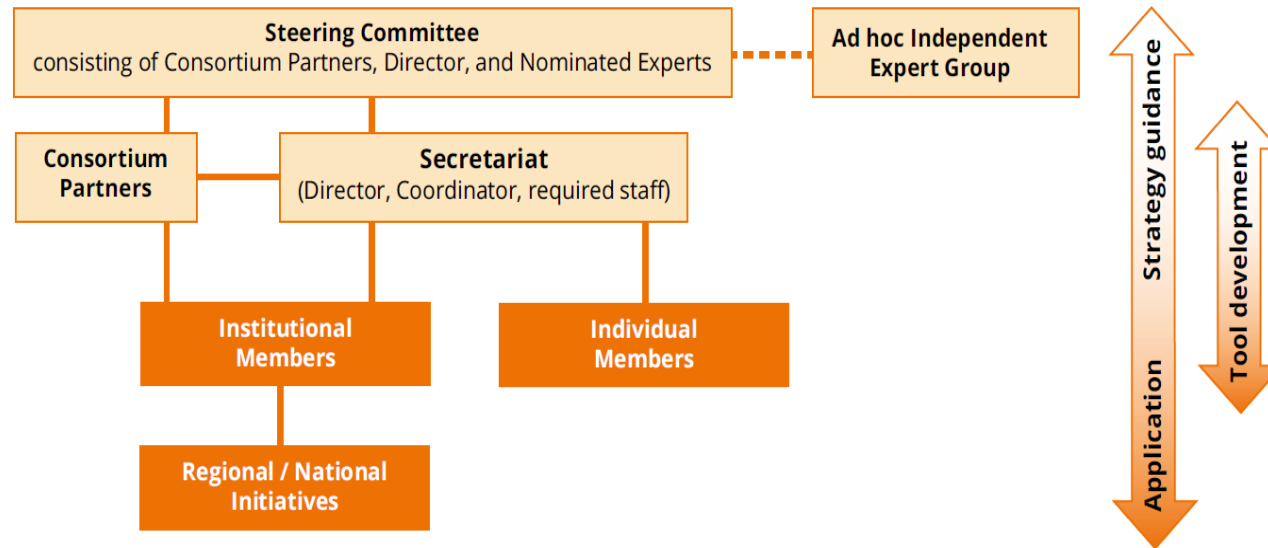
maintain global, open
SLM network



- ✓ from informal to formal
- ✓ a global KM platform
- ✓ network partners used it for projects

Organizational structure of the WOCAT Network

WOCAT International



WOCAT Regional / National

- Different engagement of CPs for funding of WOCAT Secretariat and water related projects
→ needs rethinking

4 WOCAT International strategy 2015–2018





provide open access
global SLM knowledge
repository (DB, Books,
videos, ...)



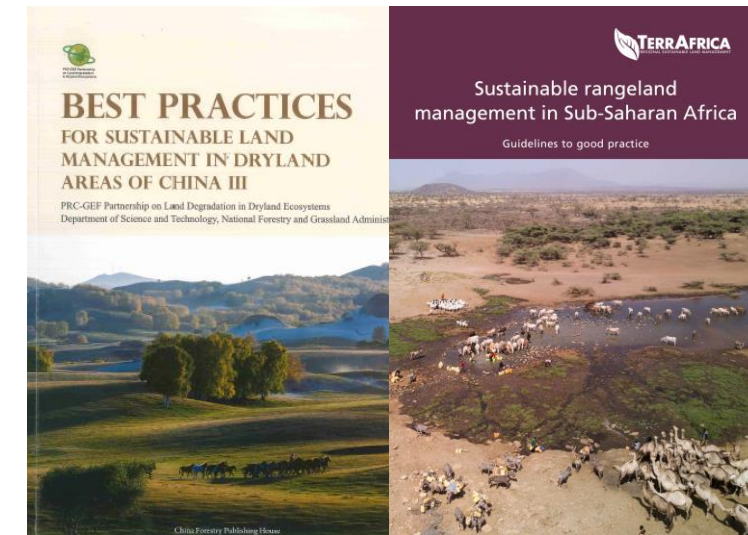
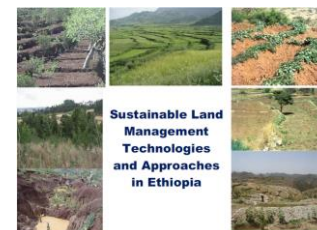
... **SLM videos:** a voice to land users.



... plus many more products and in different languages

- ✓ Great buy-in from countries
- ✓ Self-initiative
- ✓ Involving research

- More promotion / dissemination
- More guidance on how to use them
- Bringing into education



DS-SLM SLM Best Practices Documentation



Proyecto SD MST: Salta, Chaco semiárido salteño

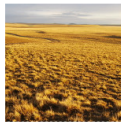
Caracterización del sitio | Talleres | Evaluación de Degradación | Buenas Prácticas | Mapas

BUENAS PRÁCTICAS



Remediación de suelos contaminados por bioestimulación

Remediación de suelos contaminados por bioestimulación



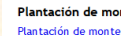
Evaluación forrajera de pastizales naturales

Evaluación forrajera de pastizales naturales por método Santa Cruz y planificación del pastoreo utilizando cargas continuas flexibles



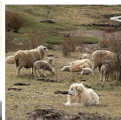
Manejo forestal sustentable

Manejo forestal sustentable aplicado a el Bosque Andino Patagónico con Ganadería Integrada



Plantación de montes forrajeros

Plantación de montes forrajeros



Perros protectores del ganado

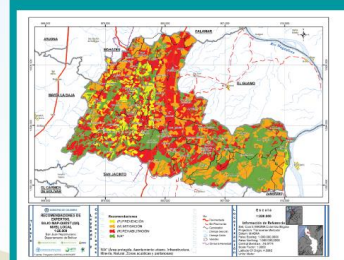
Perros protectores del ganado



Manejo Agrosilvícola

Manejo Agrosilvícola de una plantación de nuez pecan consociada con pasturas

Recomendaciones de manejo



Implementación prácticas de Manejo Sostenible de Tierras (MST) Monitoreo, indicadores de impacto, documentación Wocat

La implementación de prácticas de manejo sostenible de tierras se realizó en sinergia y articulación con otros proyectos en la zona. Se enfocó en el monitoreo de indicadores de impacto por medio de comparación de datos en parcelas con y sin MST.

La gestión del conocimiento se enfocó en:

- Documentación de las prácticas en la plataforma de WOCAT
- Capacitación a técnicos, productores y campesinos
- Talleres de sensibilización sobre los procesos y efectos de la degradación



Descripción y documentación de los 5 sitios de implementación de prácticas de Manejo sostenible de tierras:



Sistema silvopastoril

Ubicación: San Juan Nepomuceno, Bolívar
Uso anterior: ganadería extensiva
Objetivo: Incrementar productividad, mitigar los impactos de la sequía y reducir la degradación del suelo.

Max información en: www.wocat.net/en/global-slm-database

Vers une Gestion Durable des Terres (GDT)

Une collection des bonnes pratiques en Tunisie



Philippine Case Studies on Sustainable Land Management Approaches and Technologies



PHICAT SLM
Philippine Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies



What is Buffer Zone?

Buffer zone is an area that is sustainably managed to facilitate the protection/conervation of protected resources. It also provides shelter/habitat for wildlife species such as birds and temporary shade for laborer during hot times. It reduces wind velocity, prevents soil erosion, and traps carbon dioxide emissions. The buffer zone also adds to the aesthetic value of the plantation.



Beneficial Effects :

Production and Socio-Economic Benefits:

- Improved conservation ecosystem knowledge
- Improved cultural opportunities

On-Site Benefits

- Reduced downstream siltation
- Reduced wind transported sediments
- Reduced damage to neighboring lands

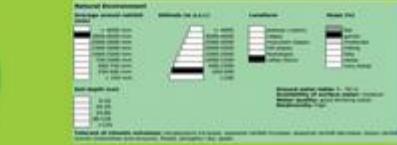
Ecological Benefits

- Reduced surface runoff
- Reduced emission of carbon and greenhouse gases
- Increased/maintained habitat diversity
- Improved rain-water infiltration of water
- Increased soil moisture
- Improved erosion water drainage
- Reduced habitat/landscape natural events
- Reduced wind velocity
- Improved soil cover
- Increased biomass above ground Carbon
- Increased soil organic matter / below ground Carbon
- Reduced soil loss
- Increased animal diversity
- Increased plant diversity
- Increased beneficial species
- Serves as temporary shade for laborers/workers

Other Functions :

Main Technical Functions

- Control of windings/ignition
- Control of dispersed runoff/impacts / retard classification of soil (e.g. by tree roots against sand slides)
- Increase in nutrient availability (moderately, depending on degree of cultivation)
- Increase of groundwater level / recharge of groundwater
- Reduction in wind speed
- Increase of biomass (diversity)
- Improvement in biodiversity



SLM posters and material for extension services and land users




Scaling up Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices
by smallholder farmers: working with agricultural extension
services to identify, assess and disseminate SLM practice

On-farm ponds to alleviate the potential impact of seasonal droughts and for increasing crop cultivation and aquaculture



LOCATION


Location: Srayang Tboung village, Srayang commune, Kuleaen district, Preah Vihear province, Cambodia

Geo-reference of selected sites:
• 104.55815, 13.69309

Date of implementation: 2013

Type of introduction:
✓ through land users' innovation

Digging ponds on farms to harvest rain water used for irrigating crops during drought provides a means for addressing a lack of water at the start of crop cultivation, both before the start of the rainy season and after the end of the rainy season. The main objective of this practice is to increase the duration of the potential growing seasons for crops. A pond with a storage capacity of 2.412 cubic meter of water can potentially irrigate crops year-round in an area of at least 1.6 hectares, including during the dry season.

Having a pond in a field is regarded as being resilient to climate change (climate-smart agriculture) because farmers can have sufficient water for irrigation in all seasons throughout the year. With the application of drip irrigation, farmers save water and time. Labour input for irrigation is reduced while a better environment is provided for crop growth, reduced soil erosion and better management of weeds, diseases and some insect pests. Drip irrigation is also a system of irrigation that maximizes water use efficiency in periods of drought in response to climate change.



TECHNICAL DRAWING

EVALUATION AND IMPACTS		
Socio-economic impacts		
Crop production	decreased	increased
crop quality	decreased	increased
risk of production failure	increased	decreased
product diversity	decreased	increased
land management	hindered	simplified
drinking water availability	decreased	increased
irrigation water availability	decreased	increased
irrigation water quality	decreased	increased
demand for irrigation water	increased	decreased
expenses on agricultural inputs	increased	decreased
farm income	decreased	increased
Socio-cultural impacts		
SLM/land degradation knowledge	reduced	improved
Ecological impacts		
water quantity	decreased	increased
water quality	decreased	increased
harvesting/ collection of water (runoff, flow, snow, etc)	reduced	improved
groundwater table/ aquifer	lowered	recharge
soil moisture	decreased	increased
soil cover	reduced	improved
soil loss	increased	decreased
plant diversity	decreased	increased
drought impacts	increased	decreased
Off-site impacts		
damage on neighbours' fields	increased	reduced

STRENGTHS

- Sufficient water is made available for irrigation of crops
- Crops can be grown outside the period of regular cropping based on rainfall distribution
- Water can be stored for irrigation in the dry season and for use during periods of drought
- Neighbors can be given access to water stored in the ponds

WEAKNESSES → HOW TO OVERCOME

- Loss of some land from crop cultivation due to the pond → *Change to using the land to raise fish*
- Need to restore the pond within every two or three years → *Hire someone to do it*
- Digging pond is expensive → *Seek collaborate with a partner like the person who owns an excavator for mutual benefits*
- Reduced area of cultivated land → *Can change the use of the land to grow some aquatic plants and raise fish*

Complier: Hany Lay (hanylay@gmail.com) **Farmer:** Mark Hong

 04 April 2013 (1st draft) 05 April 2013 (2nd draft) 06 April 2013 (3rd draft) 07 April 2013 (4th draft) 08 April 2013 (5th draft) 09 April 2013 (6th draft) 10 April 2013 (7th draft) 11 April 2013 (8th draft) 12 April 2013 (9th draft) 13 April 2013 (10th draft) 14 April 2013 (11th draft) 15 April 2013 (12th draft) 16 April 2013 (13th draft) 17 April 2013 (14th draft) 18 April 2013 (15th draft) 19 April 2013 (16th draft) 20 April 2013 (17th draft) 21 April 2013 (18th draft) 22 April 2013 (19th draft) 23 April 2013 (20th draft) 24 April 2013 (21st draft) 25 April 2013 (22nd draft) 26 April 2013 (23rd draft) 27 April 2013 (24th draft) 28 April 2013 (25th draft) 29 April 2013 (26th draft) 30 April 2013 (27th draft) 01 May 2013 (28th draft) 02 May 2013 (29th draft) 03 May 2013 (30th draft) 04 May 2013 (31st draft) 05 May 2013 (32nd draft) 06 May 2013 (33rd draft) 07 May 2013 (34th draft) 08 May 2013 (35th draft) 09 May 2013 (36th draft) 10 May 2013 (37th draft) 11 May 2013 (38th draft) 12 May 2013 (39th draft) 13 May 2013 (40th draft) 14 May 2013 (41st draft) 15 May 2013 (42nd draft) 16 May 2013 (43rd draft) 17 May 2013 (44th draft) 18 May 2013 (45th draft) 19 May 2013 (46th draft) 20 May 2013 (47th draft) 21 May 2013 (48th draft) 22 May 2013 (49th draft) 23 May 2013 (50th draft) 24 May 2013 (51st draft) 25 May 2013 (52nd draft) 26 May 2013 (53rd draft) 27 May 2013 (54th draft) 28 May 2013 (55th draft) 29 May 2013 (56th draft) 30 May 2013 (57th draft) 31 May 2013 (58th draft) 01 June 2013 (59th draft) 02 June 2013 (60th draft) 03 June 2013 (61st draft) 04 June 2013 (62nd draft) 05 June 2013 (63rd draft) 06 June 2013 (64th draft) 07 June 2013 (65th draft) 08 June 2013 (66th draft) 09 June 2013 (67th draft) 10 June 2013 (68th draft) 11 June 2013 (69th draft) 12 June 2013 (70th draft) 13 June 2013 (71st draft) 14 June 2013 (72nd draft) 15 June 2013 (73rd draft) 16 June 2013 (74th draft) 17 June 2013 (75th draft) 18 June 2013 (76th draft) 19 June 2013 (77th draft) 20 June 2013 (78th draft) 21 June 2013 (79th draft) 22 June 2013 (80th draft) 23 June 2013 (81st draft) 24 June 2013 (82nd draft) 25 June 2013 (83rd draft) 26 June 2013 (84th draft) 27 June 2013 (85th draft) 28 June 2013 (86th draft) 29 June 2013 (87th draft) 30 June 2013 (88th draft) 01 July 2013 (89th draft) 02 July 2013 (90th draft) 03 July 2013 (91st draft) 04 July 2013 (92nd draft) 05 July 2013 (93rd draft) 06 July 2013 (94th draft) 07 July 2013 (95th draft) 08 July 2013 (96th draft) 09 July 2013 (97th draft) 10 July 2013 (98th draft) 11 July 2013 (99th draft) 12 July 2013 (100th draft)

Reviewed: Hany Lay (hanylay@gmail.com) **Supported by:** IFAD

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harmonize and
further develop
tools and methods
with partners



Linking local - national - global

(2) WOCAT-UNCCD SLM BP reporting and Carbon Benefit Project

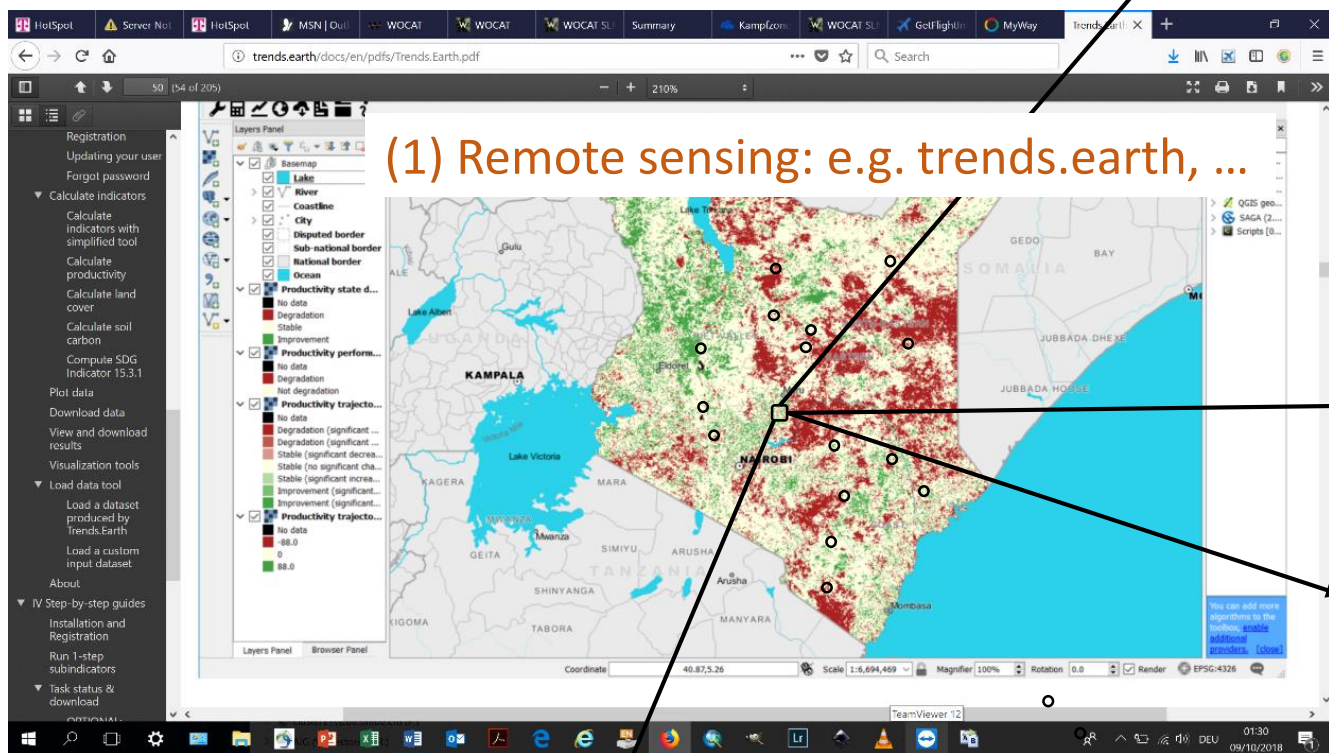


<https://www.wocat.net/en/global-slm-database>

UNEP , Colorado State University

<http://www.carbonbenefitsproject.org>

(1) Remote sensing: e.g. trends.earth, ...

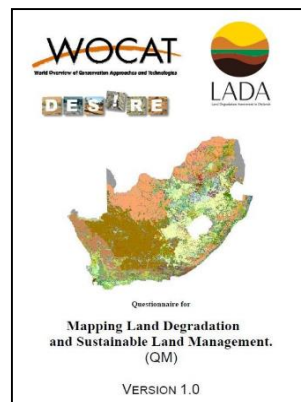


(3) Mobile App LandPKS

LandPotential. Org
WOCAT T and A App
(developed in
Thailand

(4) Add. Data e.g. Collect Earth (FAO)

www.collect.earth



(5) Validation through expert assessment WOCAT-FAO

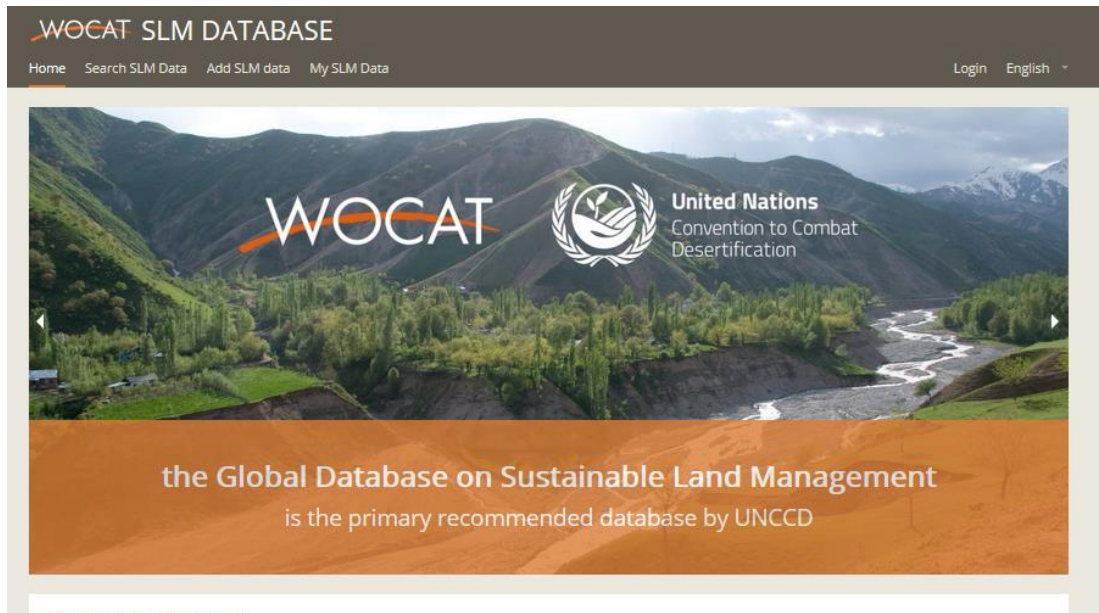
www.wocat.net

harmonize and
further develop
tools and methods
with partners



- ✓ Big efforts made:
- ✓ Harmonizing, standardizing yet offering flexibility for adaptation
- ✓ Modular with other existing tools
- ✓ Proactive and responding to needs of global partners (UNCCD: SLM BP, LDN), national partners
- ✓ Involving research
- ✓ Linking: local-landscape/watershed national global

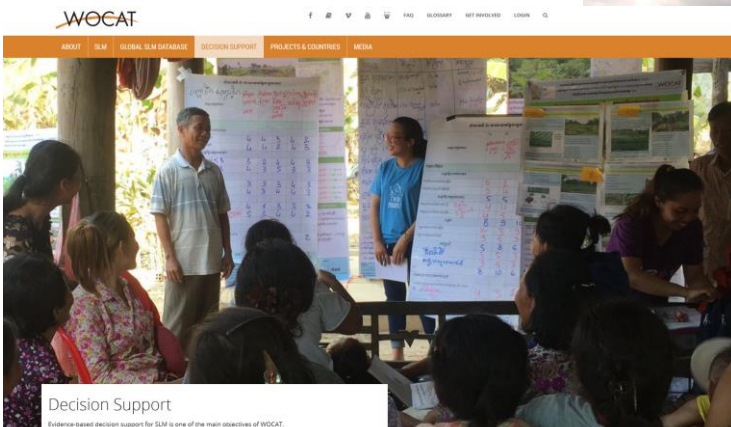
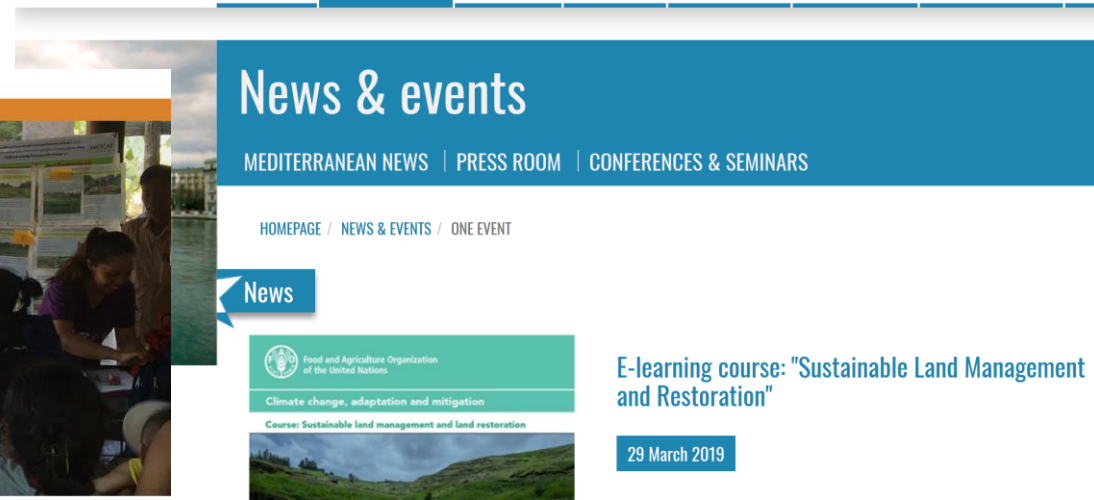
- Cost beyond the resources available / generated
- Always more improvements needed but without sufficient funding
- Negotiation and development and maintenance often beyond resources available and taking long time





build capacities at
local, regional and
national level

- ✓ On-going training in projects
- ✓ Guidelines as training material
- ✓ Products, tools to be used in training
(we are often not aware!)
- ✓ CIHEAM Bari FAO-WOCAT on-line course
 - Demand > supply
 - More training materials needed



Niche for WOCAT:

Facilitate Up- and Out-scaling of SLM: through evidence (knowledge)- based decision making by:

- Facilitating co-production of knowledge
- Facilitating knowledge-based decision making **at and between different levels** and linking
- Addressing hindering / enabling drivers
- Enhancing **LD/SLM impact assessment and documentation** through integration of **research** → proving the impact (on- offsite, at different levels)
- Positioning WOCAT in **UNCCD and CCA/ CCM** (and biodiversity), the water agenda and SDGs.
- Getting WOCAT established in programmes **major implementation agencies:** WB, IFAD, GIZ, UNDP, ...
- Positioning WOCAT in national programmes/initiatives
- Making SLM **capacity building and different levels**