OVERVIEW OF WOCAT IN AFRICA

WOCAT Symposium - Ethiopia 2019
• Series of discussions to re-instate EthioCAT

• Strategies and steps devised among which include the following:
  • Agree on the processes to follow
  
  • Discuss with the SLM technical team of MoA on how to re-organize EthioCAT
  
  • Review the WOCAT questionnaire to customize it to Ethiopian condition
  
  • Devise EthioCAT template including space for visualization
  
  • Ask for support from WOCAT to get support in ‘migrating’ data from WOCAT to EthiCAT
• Make sure that there is seamless communication between WOCAT and EthioCAT.

• Continue documentation of technologies and approaches in WOCAT

• Organizing workshops once in a while to share experiences on EthioCAT/WOCAT documentation

• Provide training and capacity development for national/regional team

• In the long-term create an automated tablet to facilitate data entry into WOCAT/EthioCAT
• Prepare the knowledge products and link with national Knowledge platforms (e.g., organize the second national SLM Knowledge fair conference in 2019)

• Plan to create an institution or coordinating body who can regularly handle EthioCAT/WOCAT issues and promote its mission and motto

• Thematic areas for study will be identified by the network members and the studies will be commissioned to consultants

• CIAT and WLRC to support the above processes
MoALR: SLM Technique Committee with Knowledge Management Task force

EthiOCAT Executive (Network members)

Expert group for updating EthiOCAT
Expert group for Research & study
Expert group for web GIS establishment
Expert group for Capacity Development
WOCAT IN SOUTH AFRICA

(ACHIEVEMENTS AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES)

WOCAT Symposium - Ethiopia 2019

Dirk Pretorius
SMC Synergy
dirk@smc-synergy.co.za
WOCAT activities

• Land degradation mapping (WOCAT QM) for the proposed Ntabelanga dam catchment
• Identification of options for land rehabilitation (Ntabelanga dam)
• Documentation of 3 case studies (QT)
  • Reshaping gullies
  • Pitting
  • Thicket biome restoration
Ntabelanga land degradation mapping

On-line data capturing

QM database GIS integration
Options for land rehabilitation extracted from the WOCAT SLM database

Ntabelanga - Options for rehabilitation
Extracting relevant case studies from the WOCAT/UNCCD database

- Degradation types: gully erosion, loss of topsoil, riverbank erosion
- 79 Relevant case studies were grouped into the following categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Recommended</th>
<th>For consideration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agroforestry</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contours</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large structures</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone bunds</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small structures</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terraces</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trenches</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetated strips</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water harvesting</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (79)</strong></td>
<td><strong>38</strong></td>
<td><strong>41</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Captured case studies

- Reshaping of gully erosion through integration of silt fences, erosion blankets and brush packing (South Africa)
- Pitting to restore the degraded catchment of Mount Fletcher Dam (South Africa)
- Spekboom (Portulacaria afra) planting in riplines as part of Thicket Biome restoration in the Eastern Cape (South Africa)
WOCAT planned activities

- Land degradation mapping of the quaternary catchments feeding into the Mount Fletcher dam (South Africa)
- Identification of options for land restoration/rehabilitation of major degradation types (Mount Fletcher)
- Documentation of 8 case studies (QT) from major rehabilitation projects in South Africa
Comments

• The on-line WOCAT SLM data capturing system is really user-friendly (QT and QA)

• The WOCAT land degradation assessment tool (QM) can be adapted to work at almost any scale – data sources need to be adapted (e.g. use of high resolution satellite imagery)

• The WOCAT global SLM database is an excellent source of options for land rehabilitation (only guidelines not implementing procedures)

• Thank-you to Hanspeter and the rest of the WOCAT team for maintaining and supporting WOCAT
UGANDA’S KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Robust dataset online:
   - [http://www.slm.go.ug/](http://www.slm.go.ug/)
   - Global [https://qcat.wocat.net/en/wocat/list/?type=wocat&filter__qg_location__country=country_UGA](https://qcat.wocat.net/en/wocat/list/?type=wocat&filter__qg_location__country=country_UGA)

2. Onfarm demonstrations

3. National Policy Technical team for Scaling SLM
ROLE OF WOCAT IN THE REGION

CURRENT

• Technical Backstopping processes and dynamics
• Capacity building & Generating knowledge Prdts
• Hosting datasets
• Partnerships and Networking

FUTURE

• Leading regional dialogues towards scaling SLM at country and regional levels
• Supporting development of centres of excellence on scaling SLM at regional levels
• Mobilizing resources to support Scaling SLM
What has WOCAT achieved in the region

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•
•
Monitoring of conservation technologies and approaches in the Zeuss Koutine watershed (Médenine, Tunisia) – DESIRE project
✓ Implementation of the SLM technologies by a close collaboration with all stockholders.
✓ Simplification of the monitored parameters to the farmers to gain their implication, the involvement of the developments agents is rather an easier task.

Evaluation of land degradation in Medenine Gouvernorat, case of wadi Hallouf watershed (LADA-FAO)
✓ Assessment of land degradation process, as well as the effectiveness of different water and soil conservation techniques.
✓ Make sure linkages between socio-economic and biophysical tools and their use by local and national evaluators.

Multi-criteria prioritization of SWC techniques using WOCAT tools technologies and approaches in the Oum Zessar watershed (Médenine, Tunisia)

Decision Support for Mainstreaming and Scaling Out Sustainable Land Management (DS-SLM)
✓ Improvement of monitoring techniques by WOCAT as SLM practices.
✓ Under the DS-SLM project, in order to up-scale SLM paractice, the Ministry of Agriculture awarded a grant to support farmers to adopt it.
What is the role of WOCAT in TUNISIA
To develop and test promising prevention and remediation strategies against desertification and land degradation in close cooperation with local stakeholders,

Contribute to Combating Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD) worldwide through scaling up sustainable land management best practices with evidence based and informed decision making

To disseminate results to different foray, amongst others using a web-based harmonized information system

Increase the provision of ecosystem goods and services and enhance food security in countries and regions affected by DLDD through the promotion of SLM, integrated management, and efficiency in the use of natural resources
• Review past Wocat experiences and identify key land degradation drivers and development constraints,

• Set and test biophysical and socio-economic indicators for desertification driven problems,

• Continue improvement and validation of combating desertification techniques and technologies and integrated approaches by combining local knowledge with scientific expertise.

• Development of more holistic approaches/methods to help decision makers in drylands development.

• Set up a monitoring/evaluation system for combating desertification in the region.
What could future collaboration of the region and its countries with WOCAT look like
AFRICA REGION - AfriOCAT

• During the 17th WOCAT Symposium and Network Meeting in Feldafing, Germany, representatives from 10 African countries signed a Notice of Intent - basically the first step in the formation of AfriOCAT.

• The history of WOCAT in Africa goes back to 1995 when a regional WOCAT workshop was held in Magoebaskloof in the Limpopo province, South Africa.

• Around 28 soil and water conservation specialist from 8 countries attended the workshop during which 22 technology questionnaires and 17 Approaches questionnaires were completed.
Notice of Intent

• A commitment by delegates towards the establishment of AfriOCAT – a network of African collaborators in the use and further development of WOCAT

• Expressed their wish to consolidate their voices, unique backgrounds, skills, expertise and visions to contribute to the further growth of WOCAT

• Commitment to actively explore funding opportunities to advance the application of WOCAT technologies and approaches and to support the secretariat of WOCAT International

• Emphasized that the intent of the statement and the formation of the African WOCAT network is to strengthen their joint capacity to influence policies at local, regional, national and continental level and to influence all work relevant to Sustainable Land Management (SLM)
CHALLENGES

• Institutional – mandated members on committee, secretariat
• Logistics – coordinating institution, meetings, entity (AfriOCAT)
• Funding – up to now all voluntary contributions without compensation
Achievements since July 2015

• Established an Interim Steering Committee /Secretariat
• Compiled a draft strategy
• Prepared a concept note for funding
• Approached NEPAD to assist with introduction/coordination
• First Africa region meeting organized in May 2018 by Terr Africa / NEPAD in Dar es Salaam aimed at operationalizing AfriOCAT under NEPAD – 22 countries were represented
• Several actions developed which requires follow up by NEPAD
• Role of founding members critical in rolling out AfriOCAT
Outlook with respect to challenges

• Secure funding for the institutionalisation of WOCAT in Africa
• Establish an entity for AfriOCAT under NEPAD
• Appoint formal management group
• Sign formal MOU with WOCAT
• Develop website – www.afriocat.net
• Enlist member countries