



World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies

How to use the WOCAT Database to register innovations

Status Seminar 2025:
Sustainable Land Management in Sub-Sahara Africa

5th June, 2025

Jonas Chastonay, WOCAT Secretariat
Centre for Development and Environment, University of Bern
jonas.chastonay@unibe.ch

Agenda

- 1) Brief introduction to WOCAT
- 2) How the WOCAT Global SLM Database is used for knowledge keeping and dissemination
- 3) How to enter data into the WOCAT Global SLM Database

Introduction to WOCAT

Brief introduction to the World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT) and the Global SLM Database

About WOCAT

A global SLM network officially recognized by the UNCCD

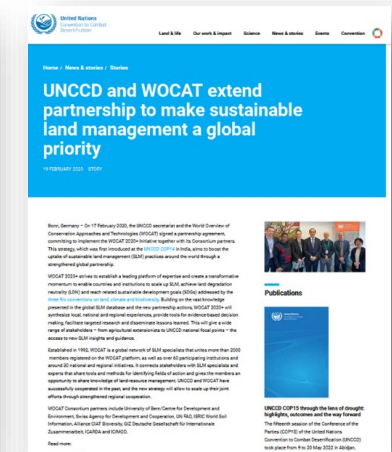
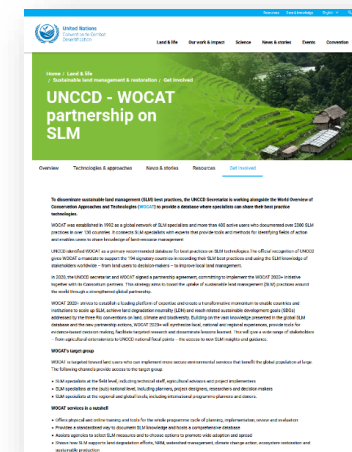
- The World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT) is a **global network established in 1992**.
- WOCAT supports the compilation, documentation, evaluation, sharing, dissemination, and application of **sustainable land management (SLM) knowledge**.
- Facilitates local, national, regional and global knowledge sharing and analysis of **which good practices work where, how and why, and what are their costs and benefits**.
- In 2014, WOCAT's growth and ongoing improvement culminated in being **officially recognized by the UNCCD** as the **primary recommended Global SLM Database** for best SLM practices.

<https://www.wocat.net/en/about>

Consortium Partners



UNCCD knowledge Partner



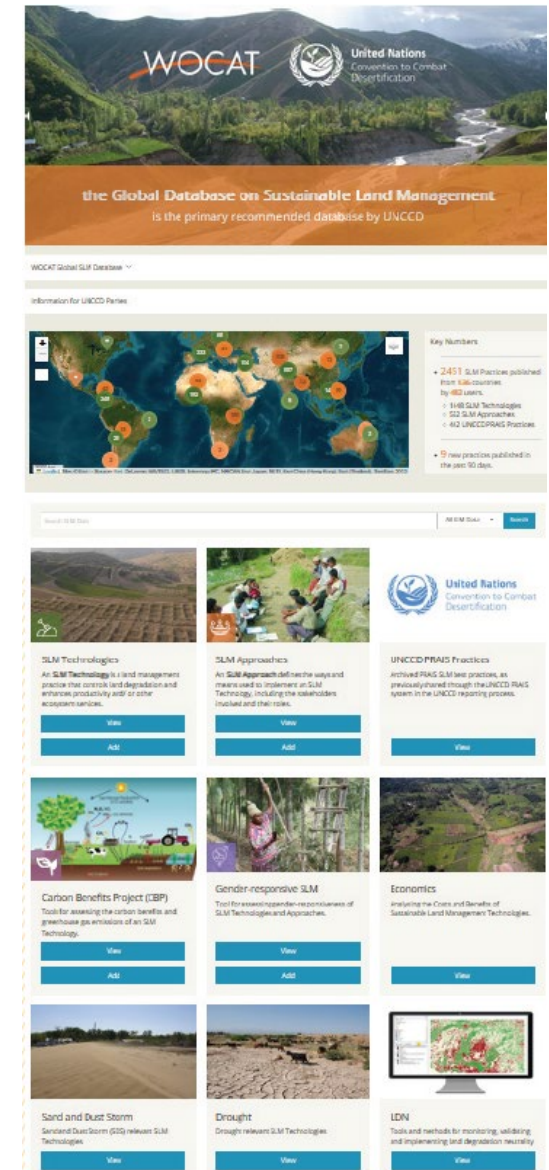
WOCAT Global SLM Database

Free access, standardized SLM data with API option

Main features

- **free upload and worldwide sharing** of countries' good SLM practices in English, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Russian, Chinese, Arabic, Khmer, Mongolian and Thai
- **free access** to 2400+ reviewed, proven, field-tested SLM practices from over 135 countries
- **standardized summary** of all Technologies and Approaches can be downloaded in various languages
- **database filter** to find relevant SLM practices for specific landscapes, land uses etc.
- possibility to integrate national SLM good practices in national/project/global platforms **through API**

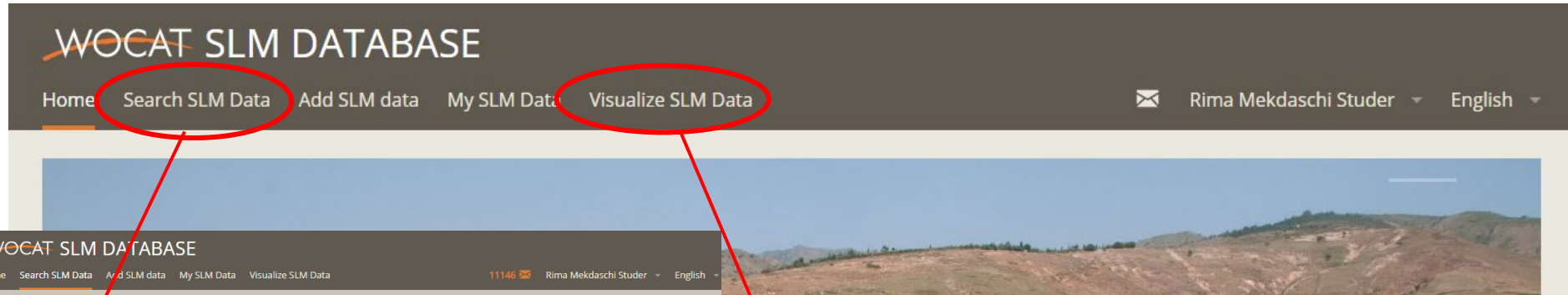
UNCCD parties and other reporting agencies are encouraged to enter and share SLM best practices in the WOCAT SLM Database, and report in PRAIS under "Implementation Framework"/"Actions on the ground" (section 7.4.1 of the PRAIS reporting manual)



<https://qcat.wocat.net>

WOCAT Global SLM Database

Search and visualize SLM data



WOCAT SLM DATABASE

Home Search SLM Data Add SLM data My SLM Data Visualize SLM Data 11146 Rima Mekdaschi Studer English

Search All SLM Data

Country: Niger Select or type a project name Institution: Select or type a name Language: Select or type a language name

Advanced filter for: SLM Technologies SLM Approaches Search

Country: Niger

Only data declared as public are visible.

Your search results (58)

- Participatory land rehabilitation [Niger]**
Planning and management of individual and village land, based on land users' participation, with simultaneous promotion of women's activities.
Compiler: Eric Tielkes 01/16/2009 midnight
- Assisted natural regeneration [Niger]**
Assisted natural regeneration (ANR) is an agroforestry technique, which consists in protecting and preserving tree seedlings growing naturally on cropland or forest/rangeland.
Compiler: Dieter Nill 09/25/2014 8:05 a.m.
- Nardi/Vallerani trenches [Niger]**
Nardi/Vallerani trenches are microcatchments which are made using a special tractor-pulled plough to restore degraded and encrusted forests and rangelands.
Compiler: Dieter Nill 09/25/2014 7:54 a.m.
- Cordons de pierres [Niger]**
Alignement de pierres selon les courbes de niveau.
Compiler: Hans Sagebiel 06/07/2011 7:24 p.m.

https://explorer.wocat.net

Filters

Create your query by entering choices in one of more filters below, click on to clear your query.

Operator AND Reset Filters

ID

Search for Title, Keyword, description, etc...

SLM Categories

Select Region(s): West Africa

Select Country(ies)

Select Agro-climatic zone

Institution(s)

Main purpose(s) of the Technology

Land use type(s)

Select Degradation type

Goal of the Technology with regards to land degradation

Select SLM group

Select SLM measures

41 SLM Approaches 115 Institutions 102 SLM specialists 8 Countries

Location of documented SLM

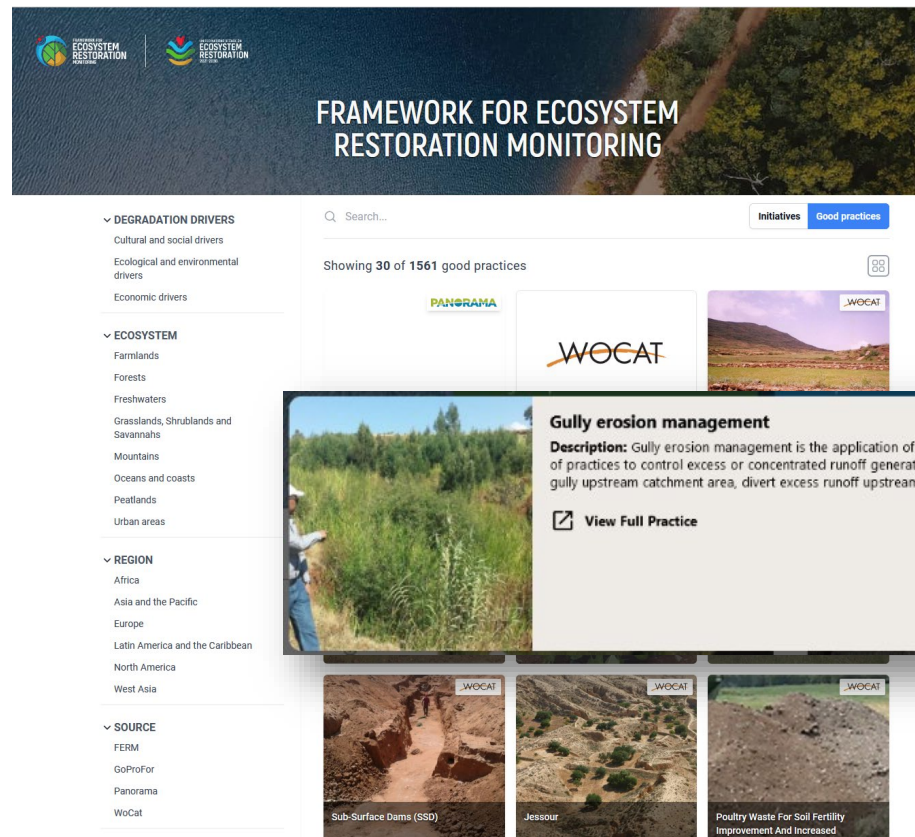
Land use types

- Cropland
- Crazing land
- Forest woodlands
- Waterways, waterbodies, wetlands
- Unproductive land
- Settlements, infrastructure
- Mixed (crops / grazing / trees, incl. agroforestry)

WOCAT Global SLM Database – linked platforms

Enhancing global knowledge sharing and integration: leveraging APIs for SLM data

WOCAT's good practices are available on various platforms, databases, and applications, **linked through the Application Program Interface (API).**



Linked Platforms / Databases / Applications

- Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring (FERM)
- Water Harvesting Explorer (World Bank)
- UNCCD Drought & SDS Toolbox
- FarmBetter application
- LandPKS application
- Carbon Benefit Platform
- Great Green Wall Observatory
- National Platforms
- *H2020 OPTAIN Learning Environment*
- *G20 GLI Platform*
- ...

in progress

How the WOCAT Global SLM Database is used for knowledge keeping and dissemination

Example: GLUES research programme

Global Assessment of Land Use Dynamics, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Ecosystem Services (GLUES)

- A seven-year-long research programme on SLM funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) (largest funding efforts related to SLM in Germany).
- More than 600 scientists and 12 regional projects (Angola, Botswana, Brazil, China, Germany, Madagascar, Namibia, the Philippines, Russia (Siberia), and Vietnam) were involved.
- The BMBF call asked for putting land management into context of those who manage land and producing knowledge that could be shared and implemented by the people in the respective regions.
- Use of standardized WOCAT format and Global SLM Database for documenting, evaluating and disseminating SLM.



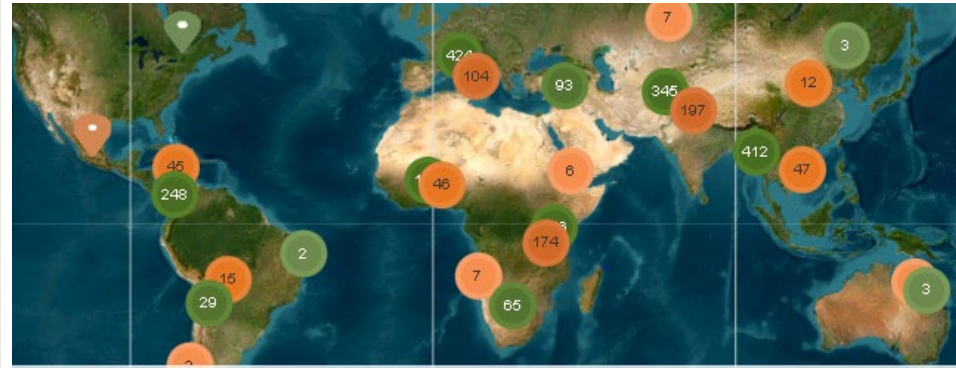
Global Assessment of Land Use Dynamics, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Ecosystem Services (GLUES)



WOCAT SLM DATABASE

Home Search SLM Data Add SLM data My SLM Data Visualize SLM Data 14599 Rima Mekdaschi Studer English

the Global Database on Sustainable Land Management is the primary recommended database by UNCCD



Key Numbers

- 2482 SLM Practices published from 136 countries by 503 users.
- 1470 SLM Technologies
- 561 SLM Approaches
- 442 UNCCD PRAIS Practices

WOCAT

ABOUT | SLM | LDN | DATABASE | DECISION SUPPORT | REGIONS & COUNTRIES | PROJECTS | MEMBERSHIP | TEAM | MEDIA

Home Search SLM Data Add SLM data My SLM Data Visualize SLM Data

Search All SLM Data

Country Project Institution

Advanced filter for

GLUES

- GLUES** - Book project: Making sense of research for sustainable land management
- CARBIOCCIAL / GLUES** - Carbon optimized land management strategies for southern Amazonia
- CC-LandStrad / GLUES** - Climate Change - Land Use Strategies
- INNOVATE / GLUES** - Interplay among multiple uses of water reservoirs via innovative coupling of substance cycles in aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems
- LUCCI / GLUES** - Land Use and Climate Change Interactions in Central Vietnam

- COMTESS / GLUES** - Sustainable Coastal Land Management
- SuLaMa / GLUES** - Sustainable Landmanagement in south-western Madagascar
- KULUNDA / GLUES** - Sustainable land management in the Russian steppes
- SuMaRIO / GLUES** - Sustainable Management of River Oases along the Tarim River, China
- TFO / GLUES** - The Future of Okavango



Sustainable propagation of the fodder tree Euphorbia sten

Propagation of "samata" cuttings for long-term provision of supplementary livestock fodder to reduce the pr
 Compiler: [Johanna Goetter](#) Creation: 2015-05-19 16:06

EN



Water saving through reuse of return flow in paddy fields [

Return flow from paddy fields is strategically collected before being lost to rivers and is reused as an effective
 Compiler: [Justyna Svcz](#) Creation: 2015-07-24 14:01

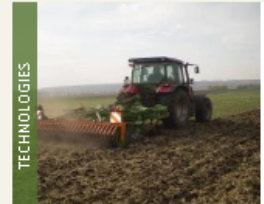
EN



No Till [Russia]

No tillage is based on direct seeding with the innovative/ modern direct seeder Condor and works without a
 Нулевая обработка
 Compiler: [Peter Liebelt](#) Creation: 2016-07-16 17:38

EN



Minimum Tillage [Russia]

Minimum tillage is a one-pass operation combined with sowing, using a classic Russian seeder modified for s
 harvesting.
 Минимальная обработка
 Compiler: [Peter Liebelt](#) Creation: 2016-06-23 08:59

EN



Ecological engineering for biological pest control in lowland

Ecological engineering in lowland rice agroecosystems by planting of flower strips in rice fields as habitats for
 Compiler: [Martin Wiemers](#) Creation: 2016-05-19 15:31

EN



Conservation Agriculture in a semi-arid area [Namibia]

Conservation agriculture using permanent water-harvesting planting basins, or rip-lines and fertilizer/manu
 Lima nawa (Vambo/Rukwangali)
 Compiler: [Alexander Groengroeft](#) Creation: 2016-03-17 08:43

EN



Water retention polders to improve water management [G

Water retaining polders to reduce flood risk due to heavy rainfall or runoff at high tide in embanked coastal
 developed in a participatory process with local experts.
 Polder zum Wassermanagement entwickelt durch lokale Experten (Nordsee Regi
 Compiler: [Martin Maier](#) Creation: 2015-06-10 11:21

EN



Increasing environmental awareness using comic-style illustrations as a visual communication tool [Madagascar]

Communicating and transferring scientific results and recommendations about sustainable land management to local people
 Compiler: [Tobias Feldt](#) Creation: 2015-12-23 00:00

EN



Stakeholder participation in integrated assessment and planning of vulnerable coastal regions [Germany]

Stakeholders have been involved in integrated assessment to develop action-oriented land use options addressing possible climate change adaptation measures as alternatives to traditional coastal protection strategies.
 Stakeholder Partizipation und integrative Entscheidungshilfen für gefährdete Küstenregionen (deutsch)
 Compiler: [Martin Maier](#) Creation: 2015-03-10 00:00

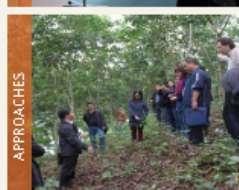
EN



Open dialogue platform on sustainable land management [Germany]

Establishing a dialogue platform on sustainable land management which is open to all stakeholders
 Compiler: [Johanna Fick](#) Creation: 2015-08-04 00:00

EN



Scientist-practitioner communication for sustainable rubber cultivation in China [China]

Establishing communication between scientists and practitioners to improve sustainable rubber cultivation in Yunnan, China
 Compiler: [Thomas Aenis](#) Creation: 2016-01-27 00:00

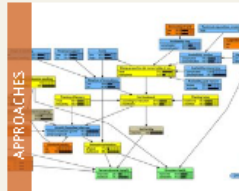
EN



From storylines to scenarios: raising awareness and decision support [Brazil]

Investigating viable carbon-optimized land management strategies, which maintain or improve ecosystem function, under changing climate conditions in the Southern Amazon - using regional scenarios generated from storylines.
 Compiler: [Jan Goepel](#) Creation: 2016-06-09 00:00

EN



Bayesian Network Approach [Brazil]

Assessment of the probability and effectiveness of management options or innovations to describe cause-effect-relationships and to make recommendations for action on sustainable land management in the Itaperica region in Northeast Brazil.
 Abordagem com Redes Bayesianas
 Compiler: [Verena Rodorff](#) Creation: 2017-03-20 15:12

EN

PT



Constellation Analysis [Brazil]

Constellation Analysis is a tool used to clarify perceptions of different stakeholders about critical situations or problems. In workshops, participants visualize interrelationships between actors, as well as the associated natural, technical and regulatory factors.
 Análise de Constelação
 Compiler: [Verena Rodorff](#) Creation: 2017-03-20 13:18

EN

PT



Water retention area at the primary sea wall with the delineation of the retention area and the land use as developed in a participatory process with local experts (Research project COMTESS)

Water retention polders to improve water management (Germany)

Polder zum Wassermanagement entwickelt durch lokale Experten (Nordsee Region)

DESCRIPTION

Water retaining polders to reduce flood risk due to heavy rainfall or runoff at high tide in embanked coastal lowlands. Delineation of the retention area and land use within the retention area was developed in a participatory process with local experts.

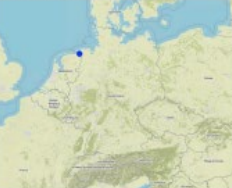
In the 19th and 20th century land was reclaimed from the sea to make use of the exposed fertile soils for agriculture through a process known as 'impoldering'. The reclaimed land is now characterized by intensive grazing and cropland. This is a region where agriculture is the most important form of land use. However, the land needs to be regularly drained. Given the expected increase in precipitation in winter due to climate change, the corresponding increase in freshwater discharge needs to be managed. Furthermore, the periods when natural discharge into the sea occurs are likely to decrease – because of rising sea levels also caused by climate change. Consequently, in winter and spring, greater quantities of freshwater will need to be pumped into the sea rather than discharged naturally at the low or 'ebb' tide. Specially embanked water retention polders will be required to temporarily impound water as part of a multifunctional approach to coastal zone management.

Purpose of the Technology: These retention polders could be a cost-effective alternative to expensive investments in extra pumping capacities to prevent submergence of low-lying cultivated areas. The primary aim is to restrict floods to the retention polders when the drainage network is overburdened and cannot deal with the predicted extra demands in the future. The high evapotranspiration from the open waterbody, and the needs growing within, will also help with reducing the amount of water. During dry summers, the water in the retention polder could also be put to creative use as a source of irrigation. Another potential advantage is that subsurface saltwater intrusion in the region could be prevented by the freshwater-filled polders. During extreme storm surges and in the rare case of breaches in the sea wall, the retention polders would serve as an extra line of defence by holding seawater.

Establishment / maintenance activities and inputs: An embankment enclosing approx. 500 ha will be able to store up to 2,500,000 m³ of water. This will improve the drainage of an area of approx. 49,000 ha. The investment for building this water retention area is high – but for the reasons stated it serves a necessary purpose at a cost which is lower than the alternative – increased pumped drainage installations. Maintenance costs will be lower than the drainage alternative as only the integrity of the embankment needs to be monitored regularly. Currently, agricultural land use within the polders is adapted to higher water levels and occasional flooding. Within the embanked area there will be a change from the current use of mainly crop land to extensive grazing, open water and reed stands.

Natural / human environment: Some parts within the retention polder will be used for agricultural purposes, while the wetter parts will be set aside. In these latter sections, undisturbed natural regeneration will take place. A landscape comprising various different elements, without any extreme forms of intensive land use such as large areas of monocultures will be the result. Thus requirements for agricultural use and tourism will be addressed.

LOCATION



Location: Landkreis Aurich, Germany, Lower Saxony, Germany

No. of Technology sites analysed:

• Geo-reference of selected sites
• 7.07806, 53.44667

Spread of the Technology:

In a permanently protected area?:

Date of implementation:

10-50 years ago

Type of introduction

- through land users' innovation
- as part of a traditional system (> 50 years)
- during experiments/ research
- through projects/ external interventions



Baffles seen from different angle. (Erika Marques)

The "Green Liver System": eco-friendly water purification (Brazil)

Fitorremediação (Portuguese)

DESCRIPTION

Water purification using macrophytes to treat effluent from fish farming.

The Itaperica reservoir was completed in 1988 to generate hydropower. About 40,000 people were compulsorily relocated. The construction of the reservoir led to a shortage of fish, making aquaculture a viable and profitable alternative. However excess feed and excreta of fish add nutrients and pollute water.

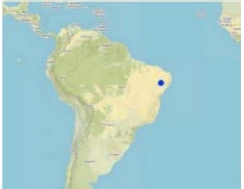
The "Green Liver System" uses aquatic plants, established in artificial wetlands, to remove, transfer, stabilize or eliminate pollutants in wastewater from fish farms. The use of large quantities of feed in aquaculture, along with the application of antibiotics, hormones and probiotics, has negative impacts on aquatic ecosystems due to the introduction of nitrogen, phosphorous and drug residues into the system. The Green Liver System is a form of phytoremediation (phyto = plant and remediate = correct) that uses a range of plants to decompose, extract, or hold contaminants present in soils and waters. This technology has been considered as an innovative alternative and a low cost option compared to others used in contaminated sites - like membrane bioreactors, upflow anaerobic sludge blanket (UASB), and others.

The plants selected for use in Green Liver System artificial wetlands depend on the pollutant to be removed. Research shows physiological differences between species, which need to be taken into account when planning wastewater treatments, ideal plants for phytoremediation need: a) a fast growth rate; b) high biomass production; c) long rooting systems; d) easy maintenance/pruning; e) to be able to persist, and f) to have the ability to store trace metals within specific parts which can be later removed.

The Green Liver System uses aquatic macrophytes, which extract contaminants from the water, store them, or even metabolize them - transforming them into less toxic or harmless products. In the case of *Eichhornia crassipes*, most of the solids in suspension are removed by sedimentation or by adsorption in the root system. The dense coverage of these plants reduces the mixing effect of the wind, as well as minimizing thermal mixture. Shading by the plants restricts algal growth and the root system prevents horizontal movement of particulate material. In this way, particles are removed from the wastewater and microorganisms associated with the plants' rhizosphere slowly decompose. Many organisms can be used in biodegradation: these include bacteria and fungi as well as plants, and the efficiency of one or the other depend, in many cases, on the molecule structure and of the presence of enzymes that are effective in degrading the pollutant.

The fish farm used as an example here is located on the margins of the Itaperica reservoir in Brazil. There are dozens of excavated tanks used to produce tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) and tambaqui (*Colossoma macropomum*) fingerlings and juvenile fish. As well as these tanks, there are many net enclosures installed in the reservoir where the fishes are reared to maturity. Part of the wastewater from the excavated tanks is released into a stabilization lagoon, and the remainder goes to the Green Liver System. The effluent is enriched with spare feed, and excreta from the fish, which includes drug residues. If not treated, this may cause eutrophication because of its mineral richness. The Green Liver System consists of an excavated tank of 100m x 20m x 2m in size. The tank is subdivided into six parts: two planted to *Eichhornia crassipes* and four to *Egeria densa*. A mesh barrier stops fish from being flushed into the tank. Regular monitoring of the physical, chemical and biological parameters is required to control environmental fluctuations.

LOCATION



Location: Vila do Coité, Itacuruba, Pernambuco, Brazil

No. of Technology sites analysed:

• -38.7387, -8.80567

Spread of the Technology:

applied at specific points/ concentrated on a small area

In a permanently protected area?:

Date of implementation: less than 10 years ago (recently)

Type of introduction

- through land users' innovation
- as part of a traditional system (> 50 years)
- during experiments/ research
- through projects/ external interventions



Researchers introducing the procedure of the venn diagram to local participants of the MARP study. (Jutta Hammer)

Rapid and Participatory Rural Appraisal Study (MARP) (Madagascar)

Etude de Méthode Accélérée de Recherche Participative (MARP) (French)

DESCRIPTION

The MARP approach, as reported here from Madagascar, is a participatory, but rapid, interdisciplinary assessment of local perspectives on livelihoods and natural resources use.

Aims / objectives: MARP is a methodology for assessing local situations that is both participatory and rapid. It was used during the initial stage of a six-year research project (2011-2016) on sustainable land management (SLM) in Madagascar conducted by a consortium of German and Malagasy universities in collaboration with a NGO. The aim of the MARP study was to facilitate the local population to express their perspectives on local livelihoods and natural resource use. The approach sought to integrate local voices into project planning. Specific objectives were (a) to build a link between German and Malagasy researchers from different disciplines, (b) to train them in the MARP methodology, (c) to understand the broad outlines of subsistence strategies, and (d) to explore the diversity of social and environmental situations in the Mahafaly Plateau region.

Methods: The MARP methodology facilitated an exchange between the local population (including land users and village representatives) and researchers about selected themes. Participants were invited to express themselves about their lives, social and ecological conditions and their use of natural resources. Four villages were chosen for the study, two at the coast and two on the plateau. The researchers were divided into two groups. Each group was accompanied by a facilitator and translators and each collected data in one village at the coast and one village on the plateau. Different techniques were applied to gather the information including semi-structured interviews, social maps, calendars (demonstrating cropping systems and historic developments etc), venn diagrams, and transect walks. In group discussions among researchers, information was triangulated and validated. After assessing a village, researchers called its villagers for feedback and discussion about the collected data. In this meeting the researchers presented a summary of results on local livelihoods, cropping systems and socio-cultural events, to discuss how accurate they were.

Stages of implementation: The MARP study was developed and carried out by researchers from various disciplines including agriculture, livestock farming, silviculture, economics and human geography. It was divided into four phases, (1) an introductory workshop and technical training, (2) data collection, (3) data analysis, and (4) a final workshop. In phase (1) two external experts in the MARP techniques introduced these to the participating Malagasy and German researchers in a four-day workshop. Phase (2) and (3) were implemented in the study region over a four-week period. In phase (4) the MARP study closed with a final workshop in the regional capital Tuléar, where re-sults were discussed with regional stakeholders.

Role of stakeholders: The local population played a particularly important role in the MARP study through providing key information about livelihoods and natural resource use etc. People from different clans and lineages, social status and both men and women were strategically included. The MARP study group comprised 27 people who participated in the

LOCATION



Location: Beheloke-Atsimo, Mahafaly Plateau, south-western Madagascar, Madagascar

• Geo-reference of selected sites
• 43.70012, -24.06151

Initiation date: 2011

Year of termination: 2016

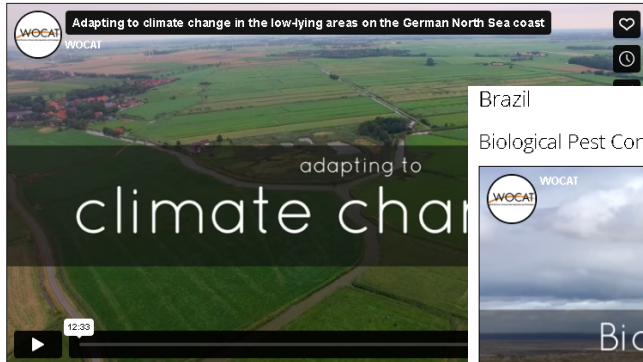
- Type of Approach**
- traditional/ indigenous
 - recent local initiative/ innovative
 - project/ programme based

Associated videos

Germany

Adapting to climate change in the low-lying areas on the German North Sea coast

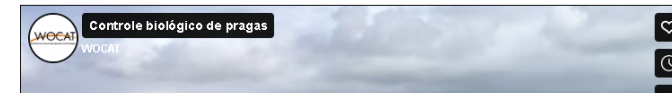
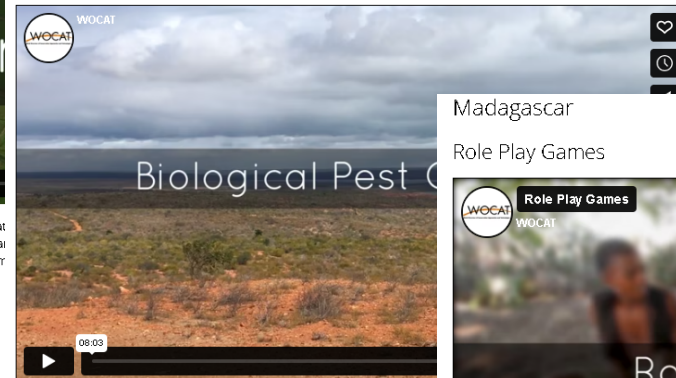
Anpassungen an den Klimawandel im norddeutschen Tiefland



Brazil

Biological Pest Control

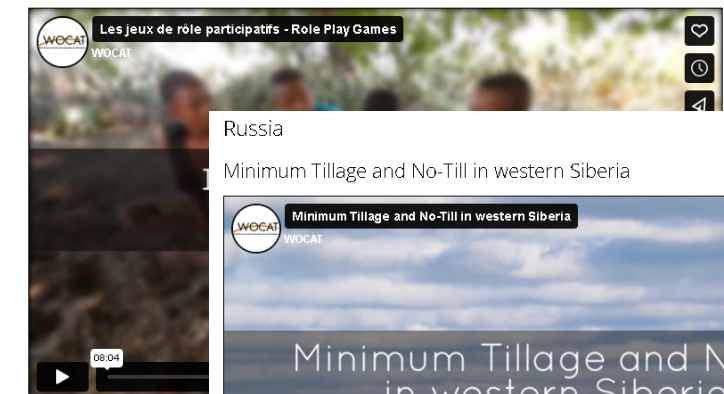
Controle biológico de pragas



Madagascar

Role Play Games

Les jeux de rôle participatifs



Russia

Minimum Tillage and No-Till in western Siberia



In the East Frisian Lowlands on Germany's North Sea coast regulation of the water enables large-scale agricultural use of the land below sea level. With climate change from the sea be further used? By means of computer models the impacts of different land use scenarios are simulated.

This video was produced by WOCAT and COMTESS.

The technology aims at biological pest control through reducing the use of supporting preferred habitats of biological pest control agents like natural made organic pesticides. Increasing habitat heterogeneity stimulates greater number of pest types will be controlled.

Participatory simulation to foster stakeholder dialogue in natural resource management, conciliate resource conflicts and facilitate participatory land use planning.

This video was produced by SuLaMa and WOCAT.

Simulation participative pour la gestion des ressources naturelles, concilier les conflits. Ce vidéo était produit par SuLaMa et WOCAT.

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Kulunda Steppe has gained increasing importance as the breadbasket of the Russian Federation.

Agriculture is characterized by large-scale intensive farming based on monocultures. Inappropriate land use and poor management on the steppe has led, in turn, to widespread degradation. One initiative taken was to test sustainable intensification using no-till and minimum tillage techniques.

<https://wocat.net/en/wocat-media-library/making-sense-of-research-for-sustainable-land-management-videos/>

Global Assessment of Land Use Dynamics, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Ecosystem Services (GLUES)

Making sense of research for sustainable land management



- Managing land sustainably...
- ... in the field
 - ... in the landscape
 - ... jointly by research and practice
 - ... mitigating climate change
 - ... preserving ecosystems and biodiversity
 - ... bridging gaps between research and practice
 - ... contribution of research
 - ... case studies



WOCAT SLM Knowledge Dissemination

Solid and easily accessible WOCAT knowledge products

WOCAT and its partners have produced...

... a global online database of SLM Technologies, SLM Approaches and SLM mapping

... books, fact sheets and brochures at global, regional and national levels: summary books, practice inventories books, practice inventories, guidelines for different users in different formats

... videos on SLM: a voice for land users implementing SLM in their fields



How to enter data into the WOCAT Global SLM Database

Introduction to the documentation process of SLM good practices using WOCAT Questionnaires (**QT** and QA) and the Global SLM Database data entry process

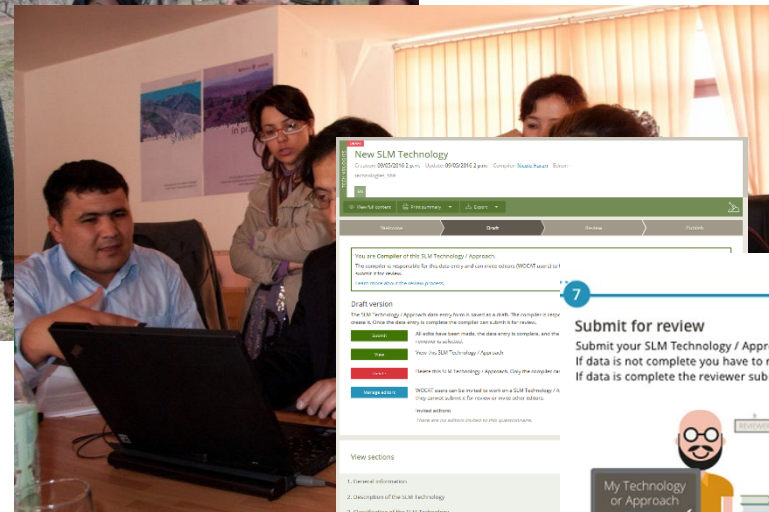
WOCAT Global SLM Database – process

From questionnaires to reviewed data available online in the WOCAT Global Database

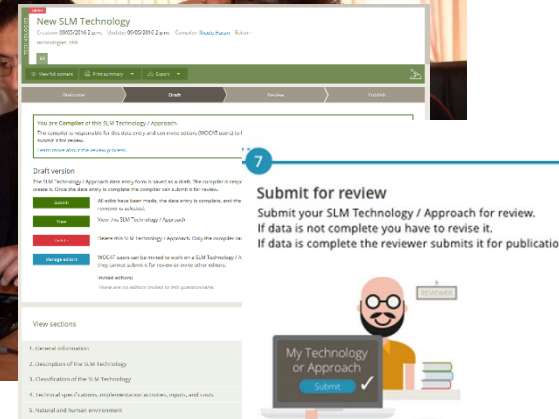


Questionnaires on SLM Technologies, Approaches and Gender

Documenting information from and with land users, entering in Questionnaires



Entering data in Database



Review process



Data available online

QT & QA Questionnaires

Two main WOCAT Questionnaires for documenting good SLM practices



WOCAT - World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies

Questionnaire on
Sustainable Land Management (SLM)
Technologies

2019 Version



WOCAT - World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies

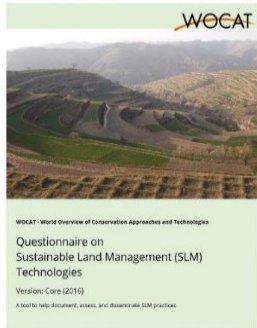
Questionnaire on
Sustainable Land Management (SLM)
Approaches

Version: Core (2016)

A tool to help document, assess, and disseminate SLM practices

Documentation SLM Technologies and Approaches

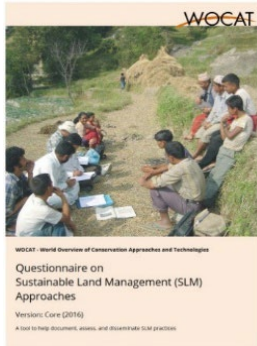
SLM Technology + SLM Approach = SLM practice



Example: Keyhole Garden (Bangladesh)



An **SLM Technology** is a physical practice on the land that controls land degradation, enhances productivity, and/or other ecosystem services. A Technology consists of one or more measures, namely agronomic, vegetative, structural, and management measures (WOCAT 2017).



Example: Peer to peer pass-on approach with women (Bangladesh)



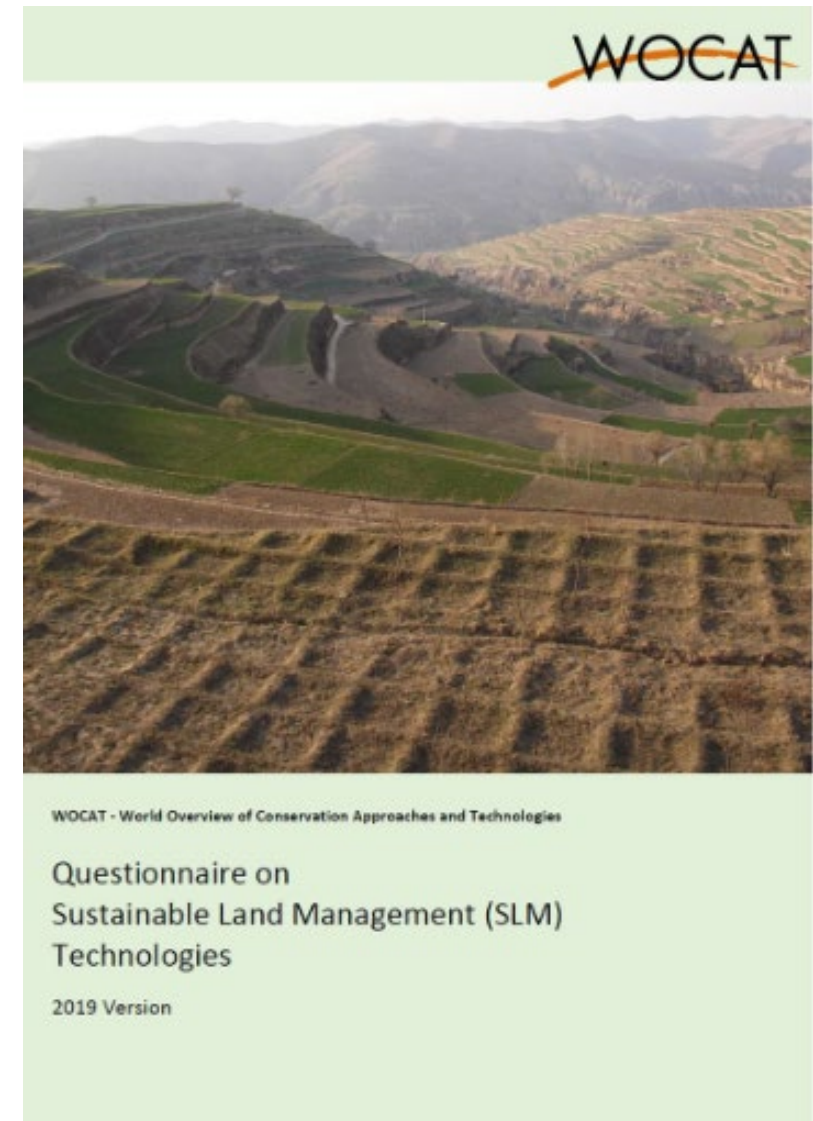
An **SLM Approach** defines the ways and means used to implement one or more SLM Technologies. It includes technical and material support, involvement and roles of different stakeholders, etc. An Approach can refer to a project/ programme or to activities initiated by land users themselves (WOCAT 2017).

SLM practice

QT – Questionnaire

Introduction to the questionnaire

- General information
- Description of SLM Technology
- Classification of SLM Technology
- Technical specifications, implementation activities, inputs and costs
- Natural and human environment
- Impacts and conclusions
- References and links



WOCAT SLM DATABASE

Home Search SLM Data Add SLM data My SLM Data Login English

WOCAT United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

the Global Database on Sustainable Land Management
is the primary recommended database by UNCCD

About the WOCAT SLM Database

Search SLM data Add SLM data

SLM Technology
An SLM Technology is a land management practice that controls land degradation and enhances productivity and/ or other ecosystem services.
Add

SLM Approach
An SLM Approach defines the ways and means used to implement a SLM Technology, including the stakeholders involved and their roles.
Add

Key Numbers

- 1510 SLM Practices published from 122 countries by 277 users.
 - 797 SLM Technologies
 - 260 SLM Approaches
 - 453 UNCCD PRAIS Practices
- 355 new practices drafted in the past 90 days.
- 13383 visits from 155 different countries since launch in August 2016.

<https://qcat.wocat.net/>

Define language before hand!! Otherwise a new language version is created

No data entry without log-in

How to navigate the database?

TECHNOLOGIES

New SLM Technology

Creation: 06/04/2025 12:36 p.m. Update: - Compiler: [Jonas Chastonay](#) Editor: - Reviewer: -

Print summary

Welcome Draft Review Publish

Review status

[Learn more about the WOCAT documentation of SLM practices.](#)

You are **Compiler** of this SLM Technology.

The compiler is responsible for this data entry and can invite editors (WOCAT users) to help create it. Once the data entry is complete the compiler can submit it for review.

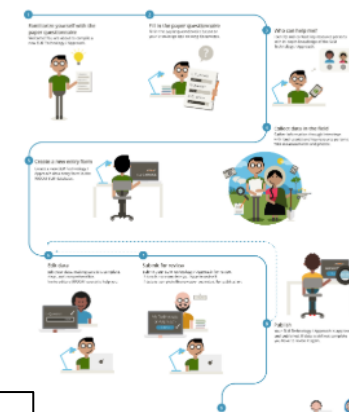
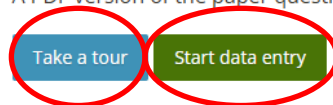
Hello Jonas. Welcome to the SLM Technology / Approach data entry form.

You are about to add data from the Core Questionnaire on SLM Technologies (QT) / Approaches (QA).

If this is the first time you are using the data entry form [please visit the help tour](#) and [read about the WOCAT documentation of SLM practices](#).

Please make sure that you have selected the correct language. You can change the language in the top right corner of this page.

A PDF version of the paper questionnaire can be [downloaded here](#).



!!! For SLM Approach looks the same and works alike

How to enter data online?

Go Back without saving

1. General information (0 / 6)

< Save and back Save and next >

☰ Table of Content ⓘ Help

Image

i Please provide a first image of the SLM Technology. You can add more images later.
Maximum file size: 3 MB. Valid file formats: JPG, PNG, GIF.

Image:

Upload picture, technical drawing, organigram

Caption, explanation of photo: ⓘ

Further comments:

Enter Text

Date:

Pick a date

Location:

Name of photographer:

< Save and go to overview Save and go to next section >



Add geo-referenced information on the map

Go Back without saving

2. Description of the SLM Technology (0 / 7)

Table of Content Help


Add points on the map by using one of the following methods:

- Set a point using the  button
- Set a point based on GPS coordinates using the  button

Use the edit and delete buttons to move points, delete single points or delete all points from the map

Click on the "number" button to display a list of all points. Here you can also delete single points.

Map layers: Google Hybrid OpenStreetMap



Location map:

Map data ©2017 Imagery ©2017 NASA, TerraMetrics Terms of Use

How to enter data online?

Go Back without saving

2. Description of the SLM Technology (3 / 7)

< Save and back Save and next >

Table of Content Help

2.6 Date of implementation

Indicate year of implementation:

Enter a whole number

If precise year is not known, indicate approximate date:

less than 10 years ago (recently)
 10-50 years ago
 more than 50 years ago (traditional)

Only one choice

2.7 Introduction of the Technology

Specify how the Technology was introduced:

i The terms **traditional** and **innovation** refer to the land users' own technologies. They cover technologies that have been in use for generations, as well as those developed more recently by innovative land users in response to changing circumstances. Use "other" when the Technology does not fit any of the given categories and specify why it does not fit.

through land users' innovation
 as part of a traditional system (> 50 years)
 during experiments/ research
 through projects/ external interventions
 other (specify)

Two or more choices

How to enter data online?

Go Back without saving

3. Classification of the SLM Technology (1 / 8)

Land use type(s)

Cropland

Grazing land

Forest/ woodlands

(Semi-)natural forests/ woodlands

Tree plantation, afforestation

other (specify)

Specify type of tree:

Select Some Options

If type of tree is not listed above, specify other type

Are the trees specified above deciduous or evergreen?

deciduous

mixed deciduous/ evergreen

evergreen

Products and services:

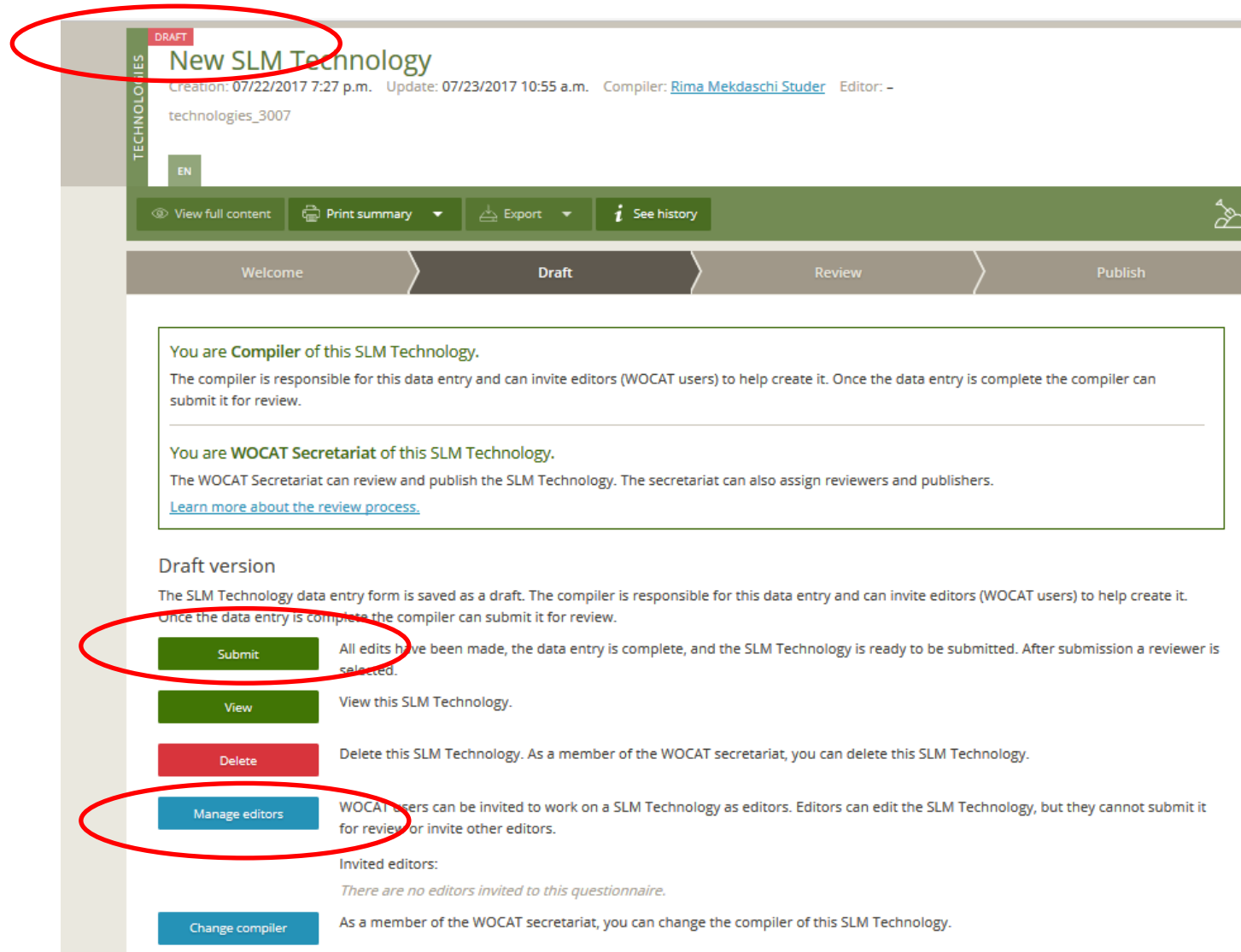
Timber

Fuelwood

Drop down

The review process

Submission for review



DRAFT
New SLM Technology
 Creation: 07/22/2017 7:27 p.m. Update: 07/23/2017 10:55 a.m. Compiler: [Rima Mekdaschi Studer](#) Editor: -
 technologies_3007

TECHNOLOGIES

EN

View full content Print summary Export See history

Welcome **Draft** Review Publish

You are **Compiler** of this SLM Technology.
 The compiler is responsible for this data entry and can invite editors (WOCAT users) to help create it. Once the data entry is complete the compiler can submit it for review.

You are **WOCAT Secretariat** of this SLM Technology.
 The WOCAT Secretariat can review and publish the SLM Technology. The secretariat can also assign reviewers and publishers.
[Learn more about the review process.](#)

Draft version
 The SLM Technology data entry form is saved as a draft. The compiler is responsible for this data entry and can invite editors (WOCAT users) to help create it. Once the data entry is complete the compiler can submit it for review.

Submit All edits have been made, the data entry is complete, and the SLM Technology is ready to be submitted. After submission a reviewer is selected.

View View this SLM Technology.

Delete Delete this SLM Technology. As a member of the WOCAT secretariat, you can delete this SLM Technology.

Manage editors WOCAT users can be invited to work on a SLM Technology as editors. Editors can edit the SLM Technology, but they cannot submit it for review or invite other editors.

Invited editors:
There are no editors invited to this questionnaire.

Change compiler As a member of the WOCAT secretariat, you can change the compiler of this SLM Technology.

How to access the database?

Login required for documenting

<https://wocat.net/en/account/register>



Q&A