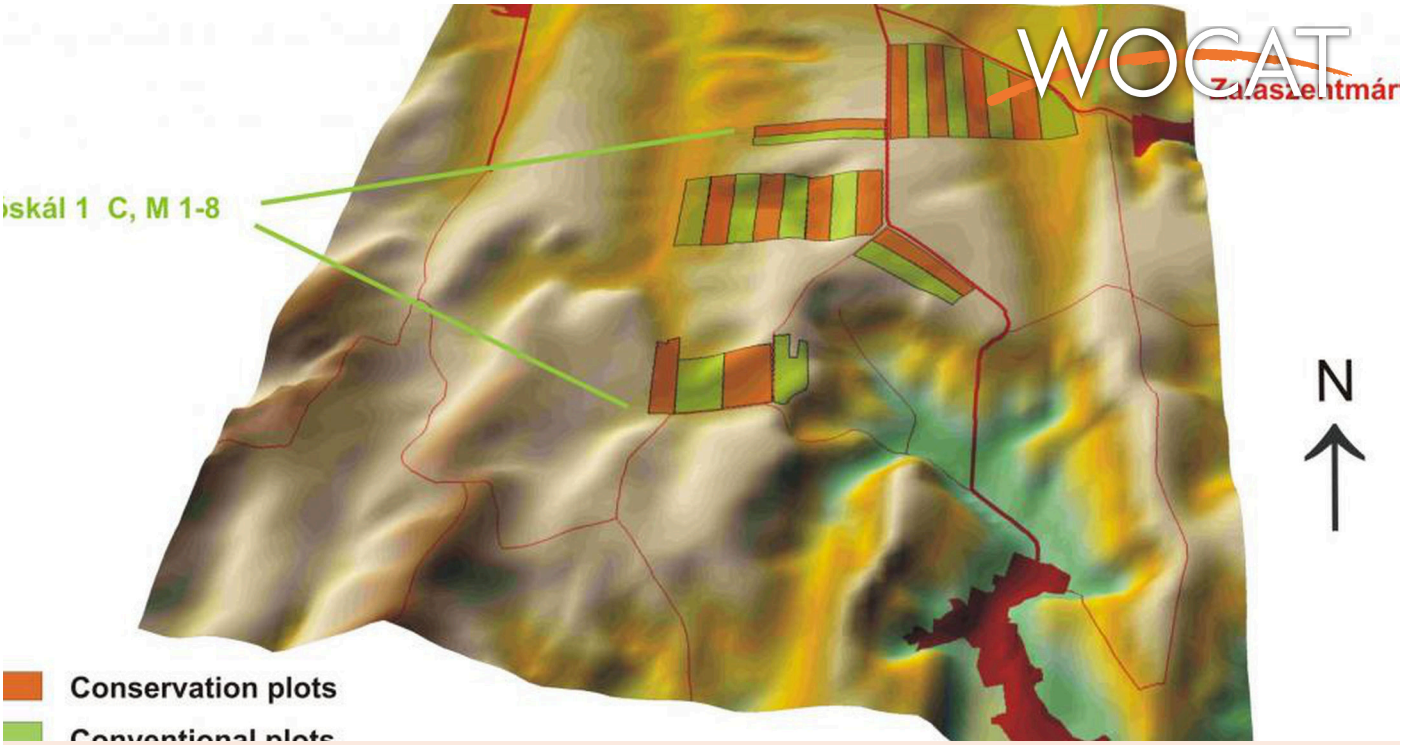


DEM of SOWAP plots (Conventional plots: C 9-12).

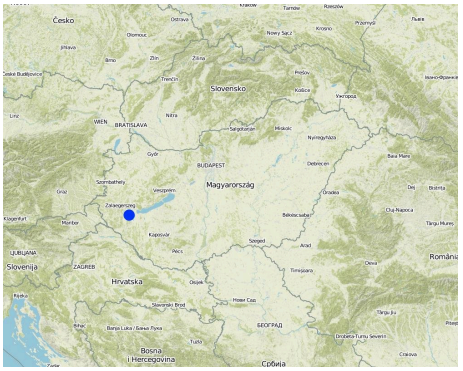
Conventional (contour-line and ploughing) tillage (Hungary)

DESCRIPTION

Conventional (contour-line and ploughing) tillage

Aims / objectives: The basis of the technology is the annual autumn ploughing. The ploughing and all other cultivation is carried out parallel to the contour lines. This way the erosion can be significantly decreased. The rotational cultivation aims at the reduction of the areal and fluvial erosion, at the repulsion of the weeds and at the attainment of the ideal state of the seedbed at the time of sowing. It is applicable anywhere bellow a certain slope angle. The only restriction is the excessively thin parcel structure. Special education and investment are not required, it can be realised by the available instruments.

LOCATION



Location: Zala county, Hungary

Geo-reference of selected sites

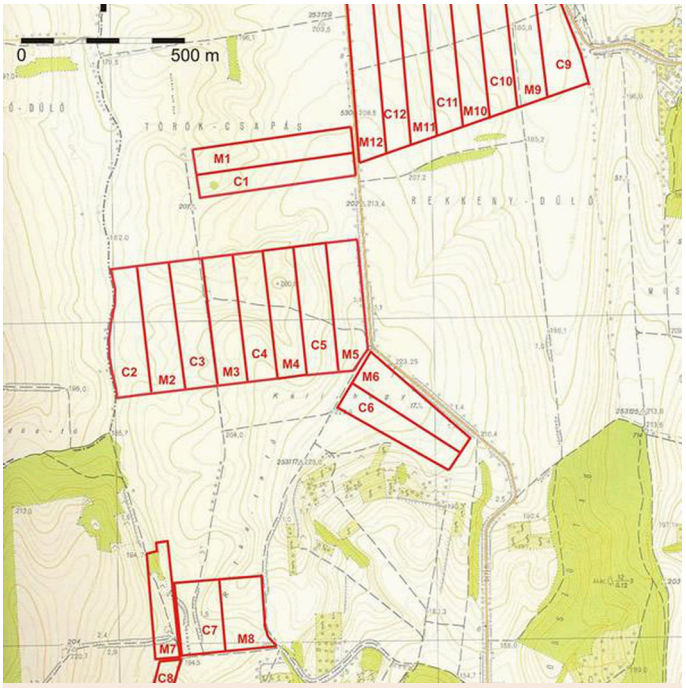
- 17.062, 46.678

Initiation date: n.a.

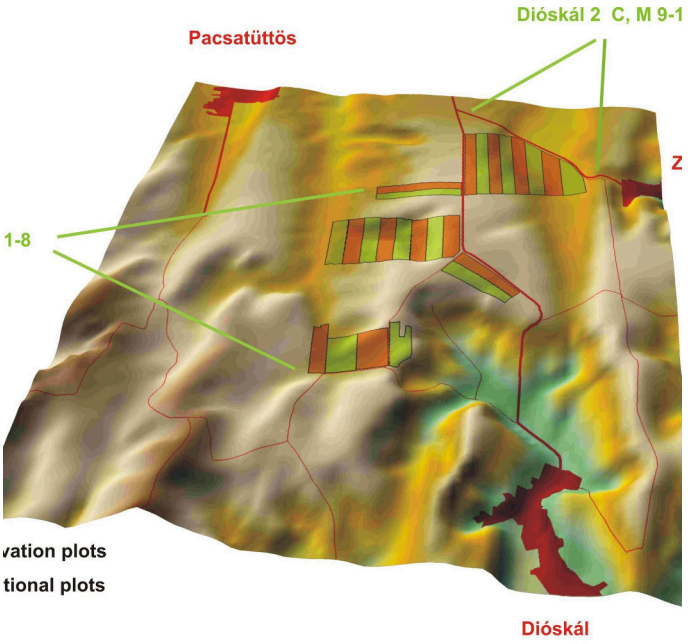
Year of termination: n.a.

Type of Approach

- traditional/ indigenous
- recent local initiative/ innovative
- project/ programme based



Map of SOWAP Conventional plots (C9, C10, C11, C12).



DEM of SOWAP plots (Conventional plots: C 9-12).

APPROACH AIMS AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Main aims / objectives of the approach

The Approach focused on SLM only

Soil protection (soil loss reduction), yield increase

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: land repartition and compensation > too much narrow plots

Conditions enabling the implementation of the Technology/ ies applied under the Approach

Conditions hindering the implementation of the Technology/ ies applied under the Approach

- **Legal framework (land tenure, land and water use rights)**: The existing land ownership, land use rights / water rights moderately hindered the approach implementation

PARTICIPATION AND ROLES OF STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

Stakeholders involved in the Approach and their roles

What stakeholders / implementing bodies were involved in the Approach?	Specify stakeholders	Describe roles of stakeholders
local land users/ local communities		

Involvement of local land users/ local communities in the different phases of the Approach

	none	passive	external support	interactive	self-mobilization
initiation/ motivation					✓
planning					✓
implementation					✓
monitoring/ evaluation	✓				
Research	✓				

Flow chart

Decision-making on the selection of SLM Technology

Decisions were taken by

- ☑ land users alone (self-initiative)
- ☐ mainly land users, supported by SLM specialists
- ☐ all relevant actors, as part of a participatory approach
- ☐ mainly SLM specialists, following consultation with land users
- ☐ SLM specialists alone
- ☐ politicians/ leaders

Decisions were made based on

- ☐ evaluation of well-documented SLM knowledge (evidence-based decision-making)
- ☐ research findings
- ☐ personal experience and opinions (undocumented)

TECHNICAL SUPPORT, CAPACITY BUILDING, AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

The following activities or services have been part of the approach

- [ ] Capacity building/ training
- [ ] Advisory service
- [ ] Institution strengthening (organizational development)
- [x] Monitoring and evaluation
- [ ] Research

Monitoring and evaluation

bio-physical aspects were ad hoc monitored through observations technical aspects were ad hoc monitored through observations economic / production aspects were regular monitored through measurements area treated aspects were ad hoc monitored through observations There were no changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation

FINANCING AND EXTERNAL MATERIAL SUPPORT

Annual budget in USD for the SLM component

- [ ] < 2,000
- [ ] 2,000-10,000
- [ ] 10,000-100,000
- [ ] 100,000-1,000,000
- [ ] > 1,000,000

Precise annual budget: n.a.

Approach costs were met by the following donors: government (national): 100.0%

The following services or incentives have been provided to land users

- [ ] Financial/ material support provided to land users
- [ ] Subsidies for specific inputs
- [ ] Credit
- [ ] Other incentives or instruments

IMPACT ANALYSIS AND CONCLUDING STATEMENTS

Impacts of the Approach

	No	Yes, little	Yes, moderately	Yes, greatly
Did the Approach help land users to implement and maintain SLM Technologies?		✓		
Did the Approach improve issues of land tenure/ user rights that hindered implementation of SLM Technologies? The problem is unlikely to be overcome in the near future.	✓			
Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach?				✓

Main motivation of land users to implement SLM

- [x] n.a.

Sustainability of Approach activities

Can the land users sustain what hat been implemented through the Approach (without external support)?

- [ ] no
- [x] yes
- [ ] uncertain

CONCLUSIONS AND LESSONS LEARNT

Strengths: land user's view

- no investment (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: sustained)
- less soil erosion (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: sustained)
- increase yield and income (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: sustained)

Strengths: compiler's or other key resource person's view

- no investment (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: sustained)
- less soil erosion (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: sustained)
- increase yield and income (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: sustained)

Weaknesses/ disadvantages/ risks: land user's viewhow to overcome

Weaknesses/ disadvantages/ risks: compiler's or other key resource person's viewhow to overcome

REFERENCES

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Full description in the WOCAT database
https://qcat.wocat.net/af/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2650/

Linked SLM data
Technologies: Conventional (contour-line and ploughing) tillage https://qcat.wocat.net/af/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1081/
Technologies: Conventional (contour-line and ploughing) tillage https://qcat.wocat.net/af/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1081/

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Project
- n.a.