



HOT NEWS

01, 2026



HOT NEWS

ISSUE 01 2026



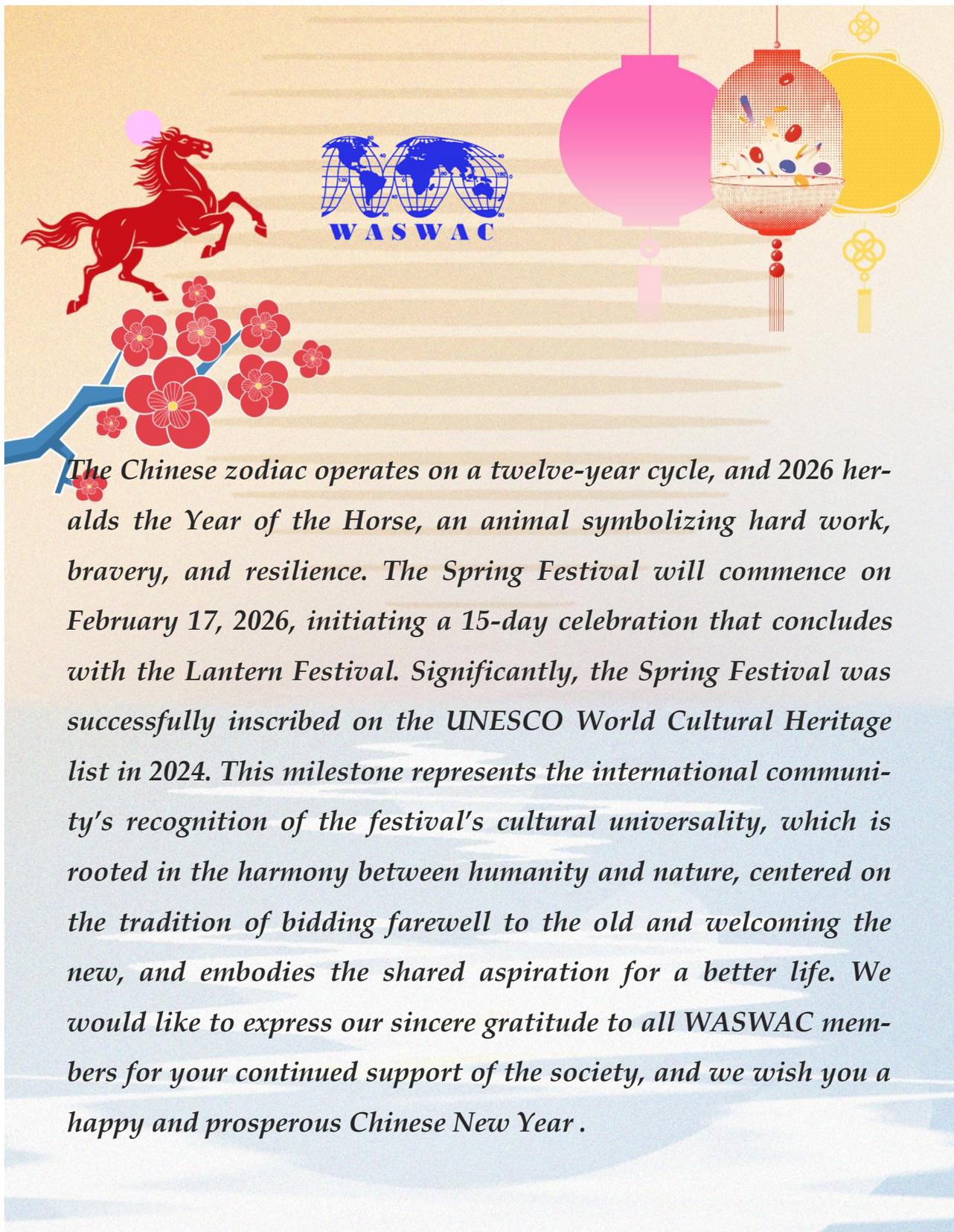
CONTENTS

Chinese New Year Message of WASWAC	01
The 1st International Conference on Land Degradation and Restoration will be held in Valencia, Spain	02
From Ambition to Action: Why Financing Will Shape the Future of Land Restoration	03-04
FAO Warns of 'Silent Crisis' as Land Degradation Threatens Billions	05
Progress Made Holding Back Desert	06-07
Global Estimation of Post-fire Soil Erosion	08-09
Digital Mapping of Peat Thickness and Carbon Stock of Global Peatlands	10-11
Degraded Land: Assessment, Impact, Restoration, and Challenges	12
Degraded Land, Deadly Storm: How Soil Erosion Worsened Cyclone Ditwah's Impact	13
Contents of Issue 1, 2026 for IJSR	14-17

Editor: Pengfei DU

Assistant Editor: Songdi YANG

Chinese New Year Message of WASWAC



The Chinese zodiac operates on a twelve-year cycle, and 2026 heralds the Year of the Horse, an animal symbolizing hard work, bravery, and resilience. The Spring Festival will commence on February 17, 2026, initiating a 15-day celebration that concludes with the Lantern Festival. Significantly, the Spring Festival was successfully inscribed on the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage list in 2024. This milestone represents the international community's recognition of the festival's cultural universality, which is rooted in the harmony between humanity and nature, centered on the tradition of bidding farewell to the old and welcoming the new, and embodies the shared aspiration for a better life. We would like to express our sincere gratitude to all WASWAC members for your continued support of the society, and we wish you a happy and prosperous Chinese New Year .

The 1st International Conference on Land Degradation and Restoration will be held in Valencia, Spain

The 1st International Conference on Land Degradation and Restoration to be held in Valencia July 20th to 26th 2026 with debate about the Land degradation as a multifaceted process that affect the Earth Planet and that requires coordinated global, national, and local action. The meeting will allow an exchange of information between scientists and stakeholders during the three days conference plus the four days of field work. LDR2026 will strengthen the scientific knowledge in Land Degradation and the strategies and policies to apply successful restoration strategies. The objective is to provide key scientific information and advice that will influence positively on policy decisions to achieve a sustainable management and use of natural resources in the Earth Planet.

Soil and water are two key resources for the humans. Preserve the water and the soil is the main pillar of the sustainability of the human-kind. There will be a scientific session on soil and water conservation, the State-of-the-Art throughout study cases in the world. This scientific session wishes to show the examples of study cases around the world that can summarize the State-of-the-Art of the soil and wa-

ter degradation and conservation. Join us to show your research experience with your examples from your own study sites or by means of scientific research. Join us in Valencia, Spain, for the 2026 Land Degradation and Restoration conference and the positive view of the successful restoration in degraded land. Cases, strategies and policies scientific session. **The deadline abstract submission is May 31st 2026.**

This international event aligns with global initiatives such as the UNCCD, SDG 15.3, the Bonn Challenge, and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, and supports the European Research and Innovation Strategy (Horizon Europe).

Read More

<https://landdegradationrestoration.eu/>

From Ambition to Action: Why Financing Will Shape the Future of Land Restoration

Restoring land is no longer a question of knowing what to do. Countries across regions and income levels have identified interventions where land is degrading and how drought risks can be reduced.

What now determines whether these plans deliver real impact is their financing. “We have reached a point where the challenge is not a lack of commitment or solutions,” said Yasmine Fouad, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). “The challenge is whether our financial systems are able to support the scale of transformation that land restoration and drought resilience require.”

Meeting global land restoration and drought resilience targets will require around USD 355 billion per year between 2025 and 2030 – far more than is currently being invested. As long as land is not considered a strategic asset, rather than treated as a secondary environmental concern, this gap will persist.

Today’s financial systems are not designed for the scale, timeframes, or risk profiles that land restoration demands. Public budgets in many countries are under pressure, shaped by competing development priorities and raising sov-

ereign debt levels that result in limited fiscal space. Responsibilities for land, water, agriculture and climate are often split across institutions, complicating coordinated investment.

Private investment has so far played a limited role. While interest in sustainability is growing, land restoration often involves longer time horizons and higher perceived risks. Without mechanisms to share risk, capital continues to flow elsewhere – even as UNCCD works to mobilize companies and investors through its Business4Land (B4L) platform, including the launch of the B4L Champions’ Council in 2026.

The result is a persistent mismatch: the economic costs of land degradation continue to accumulate across food systems, water security and national economies, while investment remains far below what is required.

Closing this gap requires a shift in investment logic – recognizing land restoration as core economic activity, not a side project.

For development banks and public financiers, this means positioning land restoration not as a niche environmental issue, but as a strategic asset class – one that underpins food security, climate resilience and long-term stability.

In many countries, fiscal policies continue to favour land-degrading activities, while restoration remains underfunded. Redirecting incentives – by reforming subsidies and aligning taxation and public spending with sustainable land management – can change the economics of land use, making restoration financially viable rather than marginal.

Aligning agriculture, water, climate and economic strategies is critical to making financing more effective and durable. When policies pull in different directions, investment fails to deliver lasting results.

Mobilizing private investment at scale will also depend on reducing risk. Strategic use of public and concessional finance can absorb early risks, unlocking private capital at a scale that public budgets alone cannot reach.

International cooperation remains essential, particularly for countries facing the largest restoration and drought resilience needs. When used strategically, public finance can mobilize additional resources while delivering benefits that extend beyond national borders.

Financing was central to discussions at the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNCCD (COP16), which mobilized political attention, launched new partnerships and secured more than USD 12 billion in

pledges for drought resilience.

COP16 showed that political momentum exists. The challenge now is whether financing systems can convert that momentum into delivery.

Attention is now shifting to COP17 in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. With the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists in 2026 approaching, the focus will increasingly turn to implementation.

Rangelands alone cover more than half of the Earth's land surface and support the livelihoods of over one billion people, yet remain among the most underfinanced ecosystems globally.

For the UNCCD, the road to COP17 is about ensuring that financing frameworks are designed to deliver –capable of translating ambition into measurable impact on the ground.

News Source

<https://www.unccd.int/news-stories/stories/ambition-action-why-financing-will-shape-future-land-restoration>

FAO Warns of 'Silent Crisis' as Land Degradation Threatens Billions



The finding comes in the latest State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA) report by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), released in Rome.

“The report delivers a clear message: land degradation is not just an environmental issue – it impacts agricultural productivity, rural livelihoods and food security,” the UN agency said. Land degradation typically results from a combination of factors, FAO explained, including natural drivers such as soil erosion and salinization.

To measure degradation, the report compared current values of three key indicators – soil organic carbon, soil erosion, and soil water – against conditions that would exist without human activity under native or natural states.

The data was processed through a machine-learning model that integrates environmental and socio-economic drivers of change to estimate the land’s baseline condition in the ab-

sence of human activity.

The report estimates that around 1.7 billion people worldwide live in areas where crop yields are 10 per cent lower due to human-driven land degradation. They include 47 million children under the age of five who are suffering from stunting.

The report outlines actionable opportunities for integrated sustainable land-use and management practices, alongside tailored policies. By reversing just 10 per cent of human-induced degradation on existing croplands through crop rotations or other sustainable land management practices could produce enough to feed an additional 154 million people a year.

“To seize these opportunities, we must act decisively. Sustainable land management requires enabling environments that support long-term investment, innovation and stewardship,” FAO Director-General Dongyu Qu wrote in the report’s foreword.

News Source

<https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/11/1166251>

Progress Made Holding Back Desert



After years of cumulative effort, the Alshaa League on the western edge of the Inner Mongolia autonomous region treated its 100 millionth mu (6.67 million hectares) of desertified land earlier this month.

The milestone comes on the back of the sustained hard work of many across China's northern reaches to hold back the spread of the desert.

This hard-won progress coincides with a significant strategic evolution at the national lev-

el. In September, China unveiled a revised master plan for the Three-North Shelterbelt Forest Program, stretching across the north, northwest and northeast of the country.

This updated blueprint refocuses efforts from sheer scale toward scientific precision and synergistic benefits, aiming to secure past gains and accelerate future progress.

The convergence of Alshaa's tangible success and the plan's strategic refinement marks a new chapter in China's long-term commitment to ecological civilization, offering insights for desertification control globally.

Launched in 1978, the Three-North Shelterbelt Forest Program is a large-scale, multiphase afforestation project aimed at protecting northern China from desertification and sandstorms.

After the initial phase of the project, in 1989 China unveiled a comprehensive plan that outlined the scale, objectives and stages, guiding the project through to its 2050 completion.

The project, spanning 13 provincial-level regions, including Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang Uygur and Ningxia Hui autonomous regions, and Shanxi and Shaanxi provinces, focused overwhelmingly on planting trees and shrubs at a

massive scale to stabilize soil and block the advancing sands. This approach has yielded significant results, increasing the region's forest coverage from 5.05 percent in 1977 to 13.84 percent today.

The success in Alshaa provides a case study of this evolving strategy in action. The league, grappling with the Badain Jaran, Tengger and Ulan Buh deserts, was once a primary source of sandstorms affecting northern China. Decades of persistence, employing methods such as aerial seeding, enclosure conservation and afforestation, have culminated in the creation of a 1,856-kilometer network of protective forest and grasslands.

The greenbelts have effectively halted the expansion of the three deserts, protecting not only local communities but also vital natural landscapes like the Yellow River, Hexi Corridor and Hetao Plain. In addition, they safeguard critical infrastructure, including highways, railways and gas transmission pipelines.

During 2021 to 2025, Inner Mongolia expanded the Three-North Shelterbelt Forest Program by an additional 6.67 million hectares, as part of a broader national effort to combat desertification, improve ecological stability and enhance environmental protection.

During this period, the region completed the afforestation of 9.87 million hectares, improved 24.47 million hectares of land by planting grass, and reclaimed 12.33 million hectares of desertified and sandy land. These efforts are unparalleled in scale, ranking first in the country, and demonstrate the region's commitment to large-scale ecological management and restoration.

During this period, the region completed the afforestation of 9.87 million hectares, improved 24.47 million hectares of land by planting grass, and reclaimed 12.33 million hectares of desertified and sandy land. These efforts are unparalleled in scale, ranking first in the country, and demonstrate the region's commitment to large-scale ecological management and restoration.

The revised master plan sets out clear goals for the Three-North Shelterbelt Forest Program by 2050. Those goals include increasing the forest coverage rate by another 1.9 percentage points to bring the forest and grass coverage rate to 43 percent.

News Source

<https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202510/24/WS68facde7a310f735438b69c7.html>

Global Estimation of Post-fire Soil Erosion

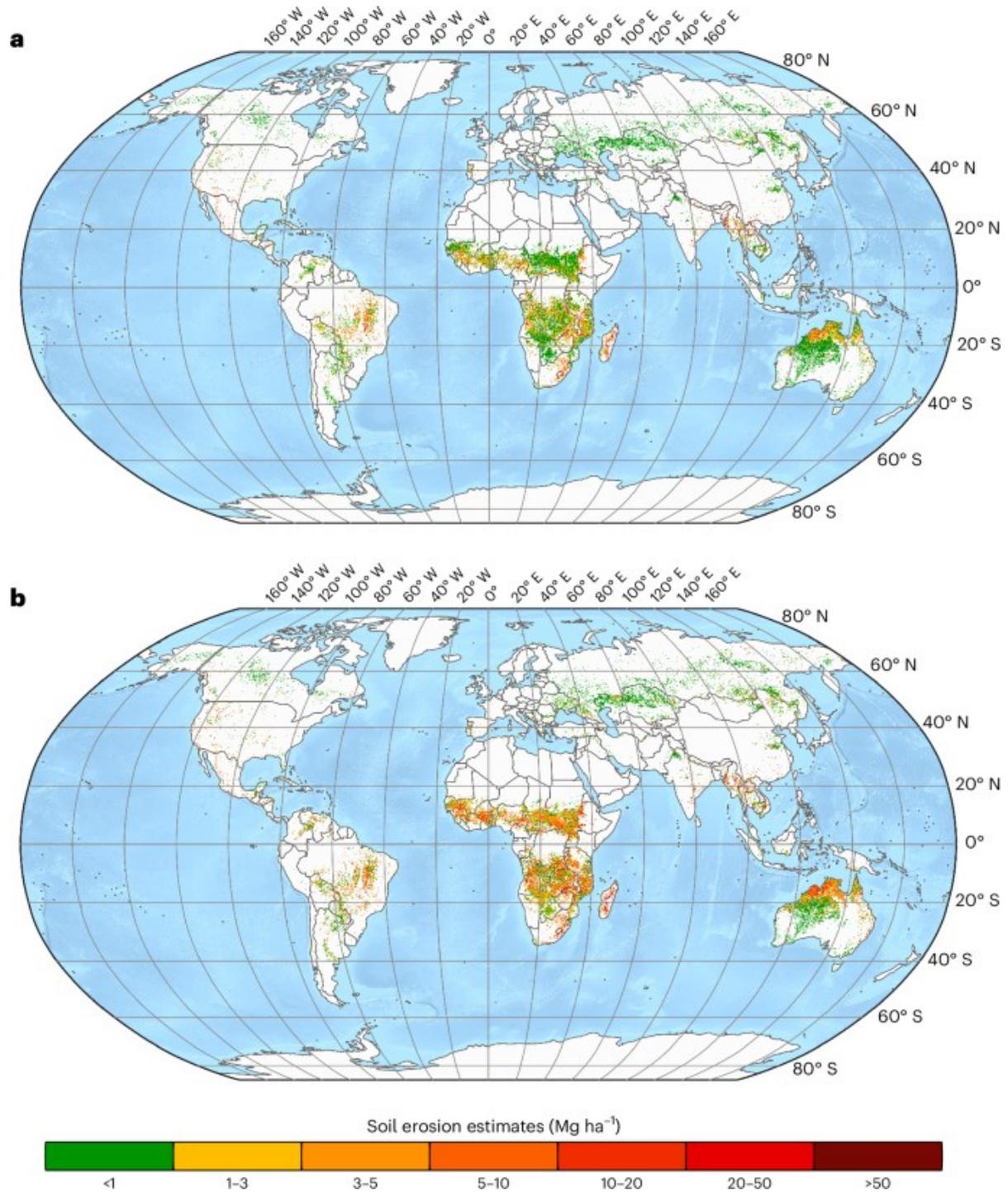
Wildfires affect land surface and post-fire geomorphological activity worldwide, increasing surface runoff and soil erosion. However, a global quantitative assessment considering the cumulative effect of several wildfires is still missing. Here we present a global assessment of post-fire soil erosion, considering cumulative wildfire-driven geomorphological changes over the last two decades. We estimate global trends of post-fire soil erosion using a global database on wildfire occurrence and fire severity, and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) model together with the recovery of those burned landscapes by remote sensed data. Our results show that when considering multiple wildfire events, global post-fire soil erosion accounts for 8.1 ± 0.72 Pg annually, representing 19% of the global soil erosion budget and an additional 5.1 ± 0.56 Pg soil erosion annually in comparison to pre-fire conditions. Moreover, soil erosion attributed to the first post-fire year represents 31% of the total soil erosion, whereas the remaining share can be attributed to previous wildfire occurrences. Globally, Africa is the continent that is impacted the most in terms of post-fire soil erosion, given its substantially

larger burned area. Our results illustrate the magnitude of post-fire soil erosion globally and therefore support post-fire management actions towards the mitigation and restoration of affected areas and policies towards land-degradation neutrality.

Over the study area and period, annual burned areas averaged 2.9 million km². Throughout 18 years, the trend in burned areas has been declining significantly globally (Mann-Kendall trend test $p < 0.0005$), with the exception of an increase in North America. Africa is the most-affected continent, with 66% of the annual burned area identified mostly among low (67%) and moderate (33%) severities. High-severity burns are more pronounced in North America (10%), Asia (5%) and Europe (4%) but are rare in other.

Burned area and severity were used as inputs for soil erosion estimations with RUSLE. However, to account for the long-term contribution of fires to the global erosion budget, our estimations consider the cumulative effect of various wildfires.

Global pre-fire and post-fire soil erosion for the year 2019.



Article Source

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41561-025>

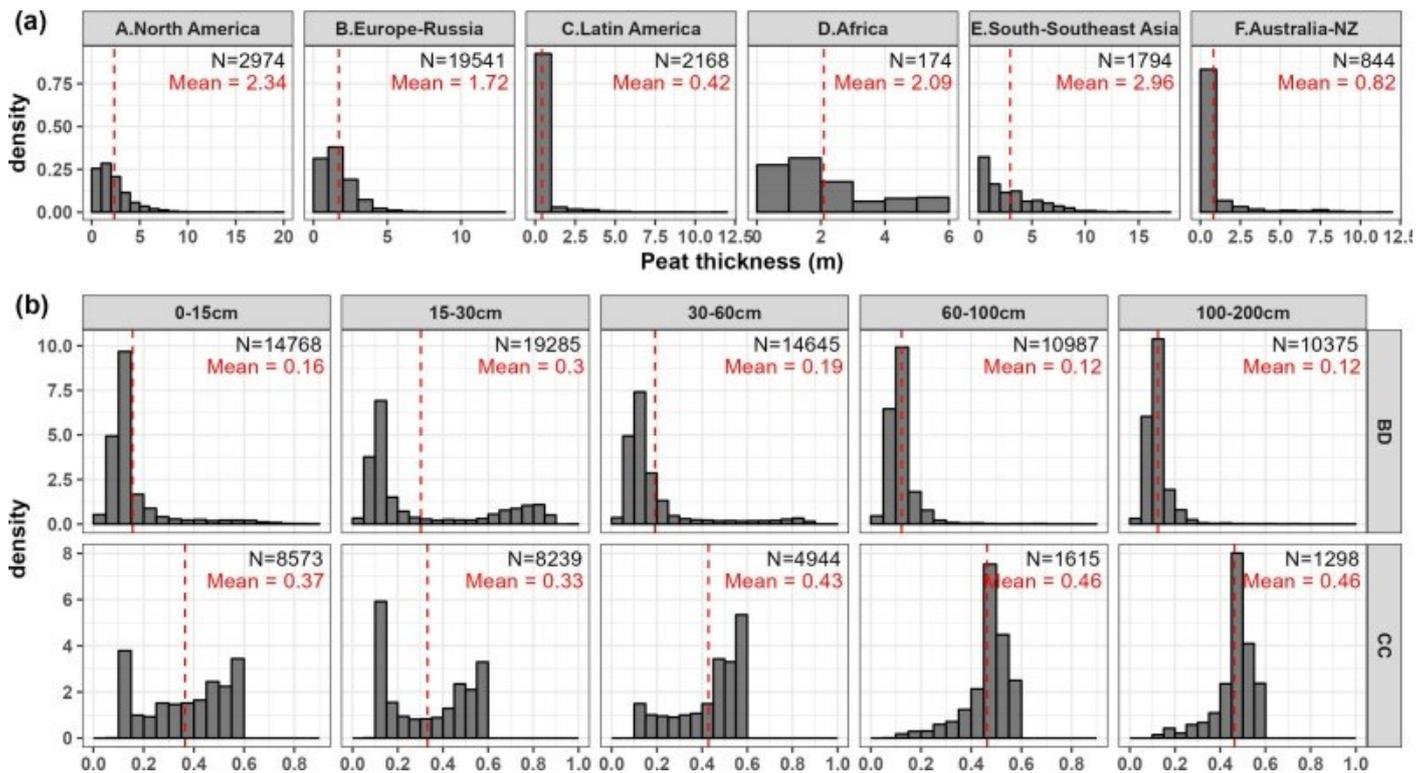
[-01876-0](#)

Digital Mapping of Peat Thickness and Carbon Stock of Global Peatlands

Peatlands, occupying merely 5% of the Earth's land surface, are an important carbon sink, storing up to double the carbon of the world's forests. The quantification of global peatlands carbon stock and their spatial distribution, however, poses a significant challenge due to their heterogeneous nature and the complex hydroecological processes that govern their formation. Using the Global Peatland Map (GPM 2.0), this study employed a digital soil mapping approach to predict peat thickness, and multilayer bulk density (BD) and carbon content (CC) globally. We applied the Quantile Random Forest (QRF) algorithm, informed by land surface data (soil, climate, organisms, and topography), to develop regional models for peat thickness and global models for BD and CC. Peat thickness models, based on approximately 27,000 data points, demonstrated good predictive performance, with the highest accuracy observed in African peatlands (validation $R^2 = 0.61$). In contrast, BD (~19,000 points) and CC (~9,000 points) models showed more variable performance across different soil layers (average $R^2 = 0.45$ and $R^2 = 0.22$, respectively). Feature importance analysis indicated that elevation and climate

were key predictors, particularly in Latin America and South-Southeast Asia. Applying the models to 1 km resolution covariates across the world, our predicted peat thickness map aligned well with existing high-resolution regional maps. By incorporating error propagation rules, we estimated the global peatlands carbon stock to be 942 ± 312 Pg C over an area of 6.75 million km². Our results, including detailed maps, are available to facilitate further global peatland analyses and modelling endeavours.

To facilitate global modelling and account for variations across different climatic zones, we grouped global peatlands into six distinct regions. Initially, we segmented these into three broad latitudinal bands: Northern, Tropical, and Southern. We then further subdivided these based on geographic and continental differences. The Northern region was divided into two subregions: America and Europe-Asia. The Tropical region was split into three subregions: America, Africa, and Southeast Asia-Papua New Guinea. In the Southern region, Australian-New Zealand peatlands were grouped together, while South Chilean and tropical Peruvian peatlands were classified as



Latin American peatlands, reflecting their geographic continuity within the continent. Although Chilean peatlands may share some ecological traits with temperate peatlands in Australia and New Zealand, at large extent, geographic continuity can be as important as ecological similarity.

Across the six regions, the datasets were generally right skewed, indicating that most observations were below the mean. In Latin America and Australia-NZ, peat thickness was predominantly less than 0.5 m, leading to mean values below 1 m (0.43 m and 0.82 m, respectively). Africa, which had the fewest recorded observations, showed a peat thick-

ness distribution ranging from 0.02 to 5.86 m. Other regions exhibited similar distribution patterns, with mean peat thickness values around 2 m. Southeast Asia had the deepest average peat thickness, with a mean of 2.97 m.

Article Source

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0341816225005454>

Degraded Land: Assessment, Impact, Restoration, and Challenges

Land degradation affects about 120.72 million hectare (Mha) area in India. Water erosion, wind erosion, soil salinity, soil acidity, mining, and waterlogging are the major forms of land degradation. Land degradation leads to reduction in soil quality, biodiversity, ecosystem services, and environmental pollution. Moreover, cultivation of crops under such lands is either impractical or compromised with crop quality. Therefore, the adoption of rehabilitation measures is sine qua-non for restoring soil quality without compromising yield potential. Despite numerous localized studies, significant research gaps persist regarding (i) the comparative assessment of rehabilitation measures across diverse agro-ecological zones, (ii) the quantification of long-term ecological and economic benefits, and (iii) the integration of socio-economic and policy dimensions for large-scale adoption. Addressing these gaps is crucial for designing evidence-based land restoration strategies in India. Accordingly, the objectives of this review are: (1) to assess the current status and extent of land degradation in India; (2) to evaluate the ecological and economic impacts of major degradation types; (3) to synthesize and

compare the effectiveness of agronomical, mechanical, agroforestry, and bio-engineering rehabilitation measures; and (4) to identify critical research and policy needs for sustainable land restoration. Findings from published studies reveal that interventions such as subsurface drainage, agroforestry, shelterbelts, and bench terracing significantly improve soil health, increase cropping intensity and yields, and reduce erosion losses. Therefore, it can be concluded that the implementation of context-specific rehabilitation measures is essential to the restoration of degraded lands and has the capacity to address the problems of livelihood, nutritional, and environmental security. The results of this review will help researchers, land managers, and decision-makers create appropriate strategies for successfully eradicating the issue and comprehend the importance of rehabilitation measures in preventing land degradation to improve ecosystem services in India.

Article Source

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.128471>

Degraded Land, Deadly Storm: How Soil Erosion Worsened Cyclone Ditwah's Impact

In late November 2025, Cyclone Ditwah dumped extraordinary rainfall on Sri Lanka, unleashing record floods and landslides. What meteorologists called a weak tropical storm turned into the nation's deadliest natural disaster of the century: by early December more than 600 people were dead and hundreds missing. This calamity exposed not just an unusually intense storm, but the fragility of Sri Lanka's landscape. Years of soil erosion, deforestation and unplanned development had left the land unable to buffer extreme rains. Ditwah's floods were "not random failures" but the result of "underlying fragilities" in the terrain and its drainage systems. In short, the country's beaten-down soils and slopes amplified the cyclone's violence.

Under natural conditions, healthy soil acts like a sponge. Dark, organic-rich loam with plenty of pore space soaks up rainwater and stores it in subsurface layers. During wet periods the soil holds water, then releases it slowly – a process that delays and diminishes flood peaks. But when soil is degraded – eroded, compacted or stripped of organic matter – its water storage vanishes. Raindrops that should percolate into earth instead flow rapidly over

the surface. Studies of soil-hazard links confirm this: degraded soils lose water-holding capacity and "exacerbate" flood risk by reducing infiltration and increasing runoff.

In practical terms, this means runaway storms. With less absorption, even moderate rain begins to sheet off fields and hills. Streams swell much faster and higher than normal, since almost all the rain is converted to runoff. Meanwhile, exposed topsoil washes into drains and rivers. Sediment clogs channels and reduces channel depth, leaving less room for water. In short, once soil structure is lost, the land's natural flood defenses disappear. Floodwaters rise and travel more destructively, and even slopes normally stable can suddenly fail. Ditwah's rainfall – reportedly over 400 mm in some mountain areas – was unusually high, but observers say the real disaster multiplier was degraded soil. By the time the skies poured, much of the ground could neither soak nor safely shed the deluge.

Article Source

<https://climatefactchecks.org/degraded-land-deadly-storm-how-soil-erosion-worsened-cyclone-ditwahs-impact/>

Contents of Issue 1, 2026 for IJSR

Turbulence structure and near-wall suppression in equilibrium and nonequilibrium sediment transport: An experimental study

Bambang Agus Kironoto, Miskar Maini, Adam Pamudji Rahardjo, Istiarto

Pages 1-22

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1001627925000794>

Why did an ancient basin suddenly experience debris flows outbreak and migration in recent 50 years?

Liqun Lyu, Yunqi Wang, Xinyue Liang, Jun Li, ... Zhaoyin Wang

Pages 23-35

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1001627925000939>

Analysis of sediment resuspension in shallow lake under variable wind speed and water depth

Wenguang Luo, Yan Pan, Jing Lu, Jinxiao Zhao

Pages 36-44

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1001627925000642>

River system sediment rating curve parameter estimation via integrated models

Tushar Khankhoje, Samrat Boro, Parthasarathi Choudhury

Pages 45-59

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1001627925000629>

Characterizing changes in channel morphology associated with base level fall: Application on Le Sueur and Maple Rivers

Zeyad Ayoob Sulaiman, Mena Ahmed Al Sawaf, Ahmed Shareef Hayder, Ahmed Moustafa Ahmed Moussa

Pages 60-71

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1001627925000630>

Sedimentary organic matters within the subtropical mountainous river-estuary-bay continuum: Provenances, fates and implications

Fengling Yu, Junyang Ma, Zhaoquan Huang, Chengcheng Gao, ... Tian Xia

Pages 72-82

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1001627925000708>

Controls on channel morphodynamics in the Yellow River Estuary: Insights from a multi-method assessment under an evolving multi-channel regime

Yanjie Sun, Xiaolong Song, Haijue Xu, Yuchuan Bai

Pages 83-97

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1001627925000757>

Determination of the most suitable artificial neural network method for sediment estimation in the Euphrates-Tigris Basin

Ömer Faruk Karaca, Kadri Yürekli

Pages 98-109

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1001627925000769>

Bed roughness effects on horseshoe vortex dynamics and soil erosion mechanisms in vegetated overland flows

Huilan Zhang, Fangzheng Gu, Shaoqin Xia, Feng Li, ... Qigang Chen

Pages 110-124

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1001627925000691>

Evaluating the potential of remediated dredged sediments as a growth medium for landscape plants: Effects of soil amendments and heavy metal uptake

Jae-In Lee, Chang-Hee Lee, Chang-Gu Lee, Nag-Choul Choi, Seong-Jik Park

Pages 125-134

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1001627925000770>

Suspended sediment concentration within submerged vegetation canopies: An improved method

Shanghong Zhang, Hao Jia, Caihong Tang, Yujun Yi, ... Qipeng Mou

Pages 135-144

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1001627925000952>

Short-term effects of polyacrylamide application on soil detachment capacity in rills of deforested hillslopes: A flume experiment

Misagh Parhizkar, Manuel Esteban Lucas-Borja, Nikolaos Tziolas, Pietro Denisi, Demetrio Antonio Zema

Pages 145-154

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1001627925000782>

Sediment coarsening in the Yellow River subaqueous delta: Regional patterns, causes, and implications

Yaoshen Fan, Guangzhou Wang, Shentang Dou, Hongyu Ji, ... Chao Zhu

Pages 155-169

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1001627925001088>

Long-term succession of fish biodiversity in the Yellow River Estuary under the influence of water-sediment regime changes

Yiping Wang, Yongjun Lu, Huaixiang Liu, Yaohui Hu, ... Yuhong Zeng

Pages 170-181

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1001627925000976>

Prediction of scour profiles downstream of grade control structures via the shear stress and

sediment bed curvature model

Amir H. Azimi

Pages 182-196

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1001627925000940>

WASWAC Councilors

Abdulvahed Khaledi Darvishan	Ivan Blinkov	Qingbin Pan
Alfred Hartemink	Ivan Minchev	Rachid Mrabet
Annie Melinda Paz-Alberto	Jorge A. Delgado	Sergey Chalov
Arora Sanjay	José Alfonso Gomez	Sevilay Hacıyakupoglu
Baoyuan Liu	Laura Bertha Reyes Sanchez	Seyed Hamidreza Sadeghi
Bořivoj Šarapatka	Lillian Øygarden	Shabbir Ahmad Shahid
Carmelo Dazzi	Mahmoud A. Abdelfattah	Shachi Pandey
Chinapatana Sukvibool	Mark Nearing	Stefanos Stefanidis
Clemencia Licona Manzur	Michael Maerker	Thomas W. Goddard
Dennis C. Flanagan	Moshood Tijani	Tijana Vulević
Duihu Ning	Nigussie Haregeweyn Ayehu	Tolga Görüm
Eli Pavlova-Traykova	Nikola Živanović	Valentin Golosov
Fei Wang	Panos Panagos	Velibor Spalevic
Fenli Zheng	Paola Andrea Campitelli	Wanwisa.Pansak
Goran Skataric	Paulo Tarso S. Oliveira	Xiubin He
Ian Hannam	Qin Chen	Zachary Gichuru Mainuri

WASWAC Advisors

Chihua Huang	Ildefonso Pla Sentis	Rattan Lal
Coen Ritsema	James Owino	Roberto A. Peiretti
Des E. Walling	Jean Poesen	Rosa M. Poch
Dingqiang Li	Julian Dumanski	Samran Sombatpanit
Donald C.Reicosky	Kingshuk Roy	Surinder Singh Kukal
Faouzi Bekkaoui	Machito Mihara	Syaiful Anwar
Franco Obando-Moncayo	Mike Fullen	Ted L. Napier
Gustavo Henrique Merten	Miroslav Dumbrovsky	William Critchley
Hans Hurni	Peter Strauss	Xiaoying Liu

WASWAC Honor Presidents

Jose Luis Rubio	Miodrag Zlatic	Rui Li
-----------------	----------------	--------

(Names are arranged in alphabetical order)



The Secretariat of WASWAC
No.20 Chegongzhuang Road West
Beijing 100048 P.R.China
Website: www.waswac.org.cn
Tel.:+86 10 6878 6579
Fax.:+86 10 6841 1174
Email: waswac@foxmail.com
waswac@vip.163.com