



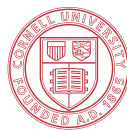
**Landscapes for
People, Food and Nature**



EAST AFRICAN LEARNING LANDSCAPE REGIONAL KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

Workshop Report

**AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT, JUJA, KENYA
JUNE 2-3, 2015**



Cornell University





The Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative is a collaborative initiative to foster cross-sectoral dialogue, learning and action. The partners aim to understand and support integrated agricultural landscape approaches to simultaneously meet goals for food production, ecosystem health and human wellbeing.

Find out more at:

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Workshop participants, June 2, 2015. Photo by Isaiah Esipisu.

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STRENGTHENING CAPACITY OF CIVIL SOCIETY TO SCALE UP INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT IN ETHIOPIA, KENYA AND TANZANIA.

BACKGROUND

The East African Learning Landscape Regional Knowledge Exchange held on June 2-3 at the African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD) in Juja, Kenya brought together 30 leaders from 15 landscapes across Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. This meeting was designed as a capstone to a larger initiative funded by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) focused on strengthening the capacity of civil society to scale up and improve the effectiveness of integrated landscape management initiatives that seek to jointly achieve sustainable agriculture, healthy ecosystems and biodiversity, adaptation to climate change, and mitigation of climate change, while enhancing the well-being and self-realization of low-income households and communities in rural Africa. Specifically, this initiative seeks to:

1. strengthen institutional and strategic effectiveness of multi-stakeholder platforms for integrated landscape management in “Learning Landscapes” in Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania and to strengthen the engagement of farmer and community organizations, and of women, in decision-making;
2. mobilize policymaker support for integrated landscape management, with strong civil society engagement, in Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania;
3. enhance knowledge-sharing among leaders of integrated landscape initiatives, both women and men, in Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania; and
4. learn lessons about landscape strengthening investment and knowledge-sharing that can be disseminated to partners in Africa and around the world in the Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative.

INTRODUCTION & OBJECTIVES

Ms. Krista Heiner and Mr. Chris Planicka of EcoAgriculture Partners opened the meeting by giving a brief [introductory presentation](#). This included background information on integrated landscape management (ILM), the Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative (LPFN), and a description of the project objectives and activities thus far. Finally, they outlined the specific objectives of this meeting, which included:

1. Gathering leaders from Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda;
2. Exchanging knowledge on and experiences with ILM; and
3. Learning about a few tools for improving ILM.

Participants then shared their expectations for the meeting. They emphasized learning about different approaches and tools used for managing landscapes in other contexts, understanding where to access information on ILM, and facilitating members from different landscapes to work together to exchange best practices after the workshop.

SHARING LANDSCAPE EXPERIENCES – THEMES: AGRICULTURE & MARKETS

In the agriculture and markets theme, representatives of three landscapes shared their experiences. The representatives included: Dr. Zacharia Malley of Uyoile Agricultural Research Institute, for the Mbeya landscape in southern Tanzania; Mr. David Kuria of Kijabe Environmental Volunteers (KENVO) for the Lari landscape in central Kenya; and Mr. Paul Otieno of Integrated Landscapes Partnership in Bungoma, for the Bungoma landscape in western Kenya. The [Mbeya landscape presentation](#) focused on the establishment of innovation platforms for intensifying the production of crops

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and management of livestock that takes into account conservation of biodiversity. The [Lari landscape presentation](#) focused on building partnerships for sustainable land use, with examples of dairy and horticulture. The [Bungoma landscape presentation](#) focused on local processes that enhance the pooling of resources for improved farming at both household and landscape levels. The three landscapes emphasized on the importance of joint initiatives within the communities, to address the local level agricultural problems.

In the subsequent plenary session, participants discussed several key issues. One issue was accessing finances for the platforms, as well as finances for developing the value chains. Another issue was about the best strategies for marketing the products at both local and national level for the benefit of local farmers. In addition, land use planning was essential, starting from the households up to the entire landscape. The planning goes hand in hand with land suitability for the different competing uses, and therefore helps in decision-making on the kind of value chains that the landscape can support sustainably. Participatory land use planning was proposed as the best way, which would involve the farmers, local government, national government and civil society.

In order for the financing, markets and planning to be well developed for improved agriculture, the participants discussed the need to have supportive policies in place; and rules set by the government to ensure the policy implementation. Additional suggestions from the participants underscored the need for well-coordinated mobilization of all stakeholders and communication within the landscapes in order to bring all of them to a common understanding of the landscape problems and solutions. Similarly, knowledge exchange through innovative means such as exchange visits and village demonstrations, and documenting lessons learnt for sharing with wider audience were found to be instrumental in developing the landscapes.

The involvement of the private sector especially in markets was also discussed. Participants emphasized that market dynamics are controlled by businesspeople who have their own standards for meeting consumer demands. The coexistence between people in the landscapes was seen as helpful in conserving biodiversity. For example, the communities in the upstream and downstream of the landscapes needed to have mutual agreements to conserve water towers and judiciously utilize the water resource for agricultural purposes.

TOOLS FOR ILM (SESSION) – LANDSCAPE PERFORMANCE SCORECARD & LANDSCAPE LABELING

Landscape Performance Scorecard

Ms. Krista Heiner, EcoAgriculture Partners, gave a brief presentation on the [landscape performance scorecard](#), which is a 20-question, participatory scoring tool that tracks landscape performance across four dimensions—conservation, production, livelihoods and institutions—and can be used to track landscape performance, improve stakeholder understanding of the landscape, and stimulate discussion on key landscape issues. Additional information about this tool can be found on the [Landscape Performance Scorecard tool page](#) on the LPFN website and at the Landscape Measures Resource Center.

The participants also engaged in a brief discussion of their experiences using the landscape performance scorecard. The Ethiopian participants modified the scorecard to better suit their needs, including adding additional questions and dimensions to provide a deeper analysis. They found the scorecard useful in highlighting similarities between different landscapes, and these findings could be useful for policy makers seeking to improve the conditions for ILM in Ethiopia. Several challenges were also highlighted, including the fact that the scoring can be subjective, it can be difficult to compare scores between landscapes in different contexts, and it can be difficult to compare landscapes over time, especially when there are different respondents or their knowledge levels change. Furthermore, sometimes stakeholders want to defend their interests, and it takes time to explain the purpose of the exercise and establish trust.

Landscape Labeling

Mr. David Kuria, KENVO/EcoAgriculture Partners Fellow, then gave a brief presentation on [participatory landscape labeling](#), which is a producer-driven tool to capture the value to consumers of the unique attributes of the landscape and its producers' best practices. He highlighted KENVO's experience using this tool to help market honey from the

Lari Landscape. Additional information about this tool can be found in [framework document](#) as well as a case study of the [Mbeya Landscape's experience](#).

The participants then discussed several aspects of the process of landscape labeling, including what conditions are needed to start the process, how to develop standards and monitor those standards, and how to overcome marketing challenges. David Kuria highlighted the importance of having a label for individual products, forming a co-op or group of producers to improve the quality, quantity and price of the product, and having an independent committee to develop standards for landscape products.

ENGAGING CIVIL SOCIETY IN POLICYMAKING FOR ILM – PANEL DISCUSSION

Ms. Krista Heiner of EcoAgriculture Partners facilitated a panel discussion with Dr. Ally-Said Matano of the East African Community Lake Victoria Basin Commission Secretariat, Mr. John Nakei of the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) Center, Ms. Verrah Otiende of the World Agroforestry Center in Kenya, and Dr. Amare Bantider Dagnev of Addis Ababa University in Ethiopia to discuss and compare the unique policy contexts and goals in each of the countries. The panel also discussed the importance of public policy in developing integrated landscape management initiatives that are inclusive of public, private and civil society sectors. Policy, in this case, refers to diverse actions taken by the public sector, including formulating, implementing and enforcing rules, regulations and laws; raising awareness; providing technical support; and enabling investment in integrated landscape initiatives.

The panelists responded to a series of questions, including how they think public policies can support ILM and what challenges they face to making policies that support ILM. Dr. Matano highlighted that a bottom-up approach, starting with farmers' holistic approach to resource management is needed, because as you scale up, the policies become increasingly siloed into sectors. He also emphasized that policies need to be backed by research and must be implemented (not just written).

Dr. Amare emphasized Ethiopia's unique policy context with being informed by bottom-up and top-down participation. He also highlighted challenges with conflicting policies and power imbalances between sectors.

Mr. Nakei described the SAGCOT initiative and its unique policy context, especially the need to incentivize and regulate the private sector. He emphasized the need to understand the local communities' goals in order to build ownership on the ground.

Ms. Otiende described the national policy dialogue process undertaken in Kenya to improve participation of the civil society in policy making and communication between sectors and levels of government. She highlighted the importance of taking a bottom-up approach to policy development and involving landscape actors and government officials in a structured dialogue.

Additional issues that were brought up during the plenary discussion that followed included the role of public and private sectors in public-private partnerships, the challenges with harmonizing sectoral policies, the need to build the capacities of policy makers and implementers, and various strategies to involve civil society organizations in participatory policy making, among others.

SHARING LANDSCAPE EXPERIENCES – THEMES: BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION & SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK INTENSIFICATION

Under the themes of biodiversity conservation and sustainable livestock intensification, representatives of four landscapes shared their experiences. Mr. Meshurie Melembuki of Manyara Ranch Livestock and Pastoralist Association (MRALIPA) and Mr. Kimerei Saning'o of African Wildlife Foundation presented a poster on the Maasai Steppe Landscape in Tanzania. Mr. David Wanjohi of Laikipia County Natural Resource Network (LAICONAR) presented a poster on the [Laikipia Landscape in Kenya](#). Ms. Sheila Tallam of the World Agroforestry Centre and Mr. Paul Njuguna of the Upper Tana Natural Resources Management Project presented a poster on the [Embu Landscape in Kenya](#). Dr. Amare Bantider

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of Addis Ababa University and Water and Land Resource Centre presented a poster on the [Bale-West Arsi Eco-Region in Ethiopia](#). All dealt with biodiversity conservation in a large-landscape context, with Maasai Steppe and Laikipia also dealing with sustainable livestock intensification specifically.

During the plenary discussion that followed, participants discussed mechanisms for benefits-sharing, including ideas about sharing tourism revenues with local communities in Tanzania and Kenya. This issue was noted as a contentious one in Kenya, as new legislation efforts seek to address revenue-sharing. The experiences of Laikipia and Maasai Steppe were discussed in detail, particularly in terms of managing human-wildlife conflict, livestock-wildlife diseases, and pastoralist lifestyle shifts as land privatization and sub-division intensifies. Many participants highlighted the need for holistic and integrated solutions to human-wildlife conflict, noting that efforts such as fencing are only stop-gap solutions.

LANDSCAPE NETWORK DISCUSSION

The Water and Land Resources Centre, represented by Dr. Gizaw Desta Gessesse and Dr. Amare Bantider, shared their experiences in initiating an [Ethiopian Learning Landscape Network](#). They detailed the process they undertook to engage country-level partners in a core working group, as well as the subsequent selection of seven case study landscapes, the studies carried out in each (all represented at this workshop), and the Ethiopian Learning Landscape and Actors Dialogue held as a culmination of this research in Addis Ababa in May 2015.

Mr. David Kuria of KENVO then described the developing landscape network in Kenya. In particular, he focused on how the previously ad hoc network had recently agreed at a meeting in May 2015 to begin formalizing itself around three landscapes: Lari, Naivasha, and Laikipia. This Kenyan network is to be led by KENVO, Imarisha Naivasha, and East Africa Wildlife Society (EAWLS). As they are only beginning to formalize their network, they found the Ethiopian experience very enlightening.

SHARING LANDSCAPE EXPERIENCES – THEMES: EROSION CONTROL & LAND RESTORATION

The erosion control and land restoration theme experiences were shared by landscapes from Ethiopia. The representatives included Solomon Gedif of [Aba Gerima landscape](#), Birhane Etay of [Bohele landscape](#), Fasika Hailu of [Ergi landscape](#) and Getahun Legesse of [Wichi landscape](#). These landscapes ranged from about 500 hectares to 1,600 hectares in size. These landscapes faced high levels of soil erosion, soil fertility loss, uncontrolled free grazing, and deforestation of the landscapes which made them bare. This problem is now made worse by the increasingly erratic rainfall and more frequent drought events.

During the plenary sessions participants highlighted a need for documenting the process of landscape planning. Also, adequate monitoring was needed to show the results of land rehabilitation, which could be observed through increased yields of crops, and changes in the hydrological system. The participants were keen to know how institutions are involved, and the relationship between these institutions, so that the aspect of sustainability is inbuilt in the land restoration. The involvement of youth was emphasized by the participants, especially because they can contribute highly to the degradation and are also able to easily understand and apply the improved practices for higher productivity. The participants observed that free grazing, even if it is controlled, will still lead to the same problems affecting the landscape. The issue of supporting policies was also discussed, where, the involvement of the national and regional governments need to be articulated, with rules that will enable the policies to work. Lastly, the aspect of impact in the society was mentioned. This was emphasized because there is supposed to be a change in the mindset of the local people to avoid eroding the gains made in the landscape rehabilitation process.

SHARING LANDSCAPE EXPERIENCES – THEMES: WATER MANAGEMENT, CARBON & FORESTRY

Under the theme of water management, Mr. Kamau Mbogo of Imarisha-Naivasha presented a poster on the experiences of the [Naivasha Landscape](#) within the Lake Naivasha Basin in Kenya, and Mr. Assefa Bellay a government officer in the Amhara National Regional State presented a poster on the experiences of the [Lake Tana Sub-Basin](#) in Ethiopia.

Under the theme of carbon and forestry, Mr. Meseret Bekele, government officer within the Humbo District presented a poster on the experiences of the [Humbo Carbon Project](#) in Ethiopia, and Ms. Lilian Kiguli of ECOTRUST in Uganda and Ms. Martha Kaphuka of Vi Agroforestry in Kenya presented a poster on the experiences of agricultural carbon projects in the [Mt. Elgon trans-boundary region](#).

During the plenary discussion that followed, participants discussed challenges with payment for ecosystem services systems, including the small size of payments, the difficulties with monitoring practices, and the difficulty with finding sustained financing. The experience of Naivasha, where downstream users pay upstream farmers a token fee to help maintain water quality, as well as the example of Vi Agroforestry in Kenya, where farmers receiving carbon “bonus” payments for implementing sustainable agriculture land management practices, were discussed at length. Participants also noted the similarities between the challenges (i.e. water hyacinth, numerous stakeholders and policies, population growth, pollution and water allocation challenges) in the Naivasha landscape and other large lake basins in the region, like Lake Victoria and Lake Tana.

TOOLS FOR ILM (SESSION) – SPATIAL PLANNING & GROUND-BASED PHOTO MONITORING

Spatial Planning

Mr. Chris Planicka, EcoAgriculture Partners, gave a brief presentation on [spatial planning and monitoring](#) of landscape interventions. He described the eight step process that involves (i) identifying benefits and their locations in the landscape; (ii) identifying areas where change for improved benefit supply is desired; (iii) assessing who currently manages these areas, (iv) defining how to measure changes in landscape benefits; (v) assessing how a change in landscape impacts people; (vi) designing a landscape change at selected locations; (vii) implementing landscape change at selected locations; and (viii) monitoring and evaluating changes in the landscape.

The participants engaged in a brief discussion of the tool. They asked questions about how different land use planning methods compared to spatial planning. The participants further sought to know the level of participatory processes involved, as well as the scale of implementation. They specifically asked about the challenges of using spatial planning. These challenges were explained as (i) more time is needed for initial deliberations and planning; (ii) the process of monitoring takes a lot of time, because it needs to be defined by stakeholders, (iii) it is a slow, continuous ongoing process; and (iv) it requires more collaboration to work. The participants were referred to a resource material on spatial planning, a [user's guide](#) prepared by EcoAgriculture Partners and Cornell University with support from Terrafrica titled “Spatial Planning and Monitoring of Landscape Interventions.”

Ground-Based Photo Monitoring (GBPM)

Dr. John Recha, Environmental Resources Management Centre for Sustainable Development (ERMCS), gave a brief presentation on [ground-based photo monitoring](#) (GBPM) as a tool for tracking land use and land cover changes following project implementation. He described the five-step process that involves (i) establishing a GBPM team; (ii) designing an analytical framework; (iii) designing a sampling scheme, (iv) collecting data; and (v) organizing, analyzing and storing the information.

After the presentation, participants asked questions about GBPM. They sought to know whether this is a new method compared to normal photography, and what size of land can be covered by this tool. The participants wanted to get examples of where this has been used, which was answered in detail by both the Ethiopian team and Kenyan team from Lari landscape. The limitations of GBPM were discussed as well as its advantages, and capability of generating interest especially from the youth in this digital era. Another application mentioned for GBOPM is the WOCAT model for watershed monitoring. The participants were referred to a resource material on GBPM, a [user's guide](#) prepared by EcoAgriculture Partners and Cornell University with support from Terrafrica titled “Ground-Based Photo-Monitoring of Landscape Changes Arising from Sustainable Land Management Practices.”

INTRODUCTION TO THE LANDSCAPES ACADEMY

Ms. Cora van Oosten of Centre for Development Innovation (CDI) at Wageningen University and Dr. Constance Neely of the World Agroforestry Center led a session introducing the [African Landscapes Academy \(ALA\)](#). The presenters described the ALA as a place to build and share a globally-accessible curriculum on integrated landscape management. Since it is a new idea that is still being developed, the presenters used this session to brainstorm ideas for its construction with participants, described as building the Landscape Academy “house.” Participants worked in small groups of 4-5 people to address two sets of questions.

The first set of questions dealt with the skills that would be of greatest value to the participants, including both process skills and technical skills.

Some of the common process skills the participants desired included:

- Facilitation
- Capacity building
- Managing multi-stakeholder processes
- Negotiation
- Advocacy
- Communication
- Mobilization

Some of the common technical skills the participants desired included:

- Spatial planning and land use planning
- Project planning and management
- Policy formulation
- Transdisciplinary / participatory research
- Participatory community based monitoring and evaluation
- GIS / mapping
- Conservation technologies / practices
- Livelihood improvement techniques
- Integrating indigenous and scientific knowledge
- Value chain analysis
- Marketing
- Sustainable financing

The second set of questions addressed the structure of the Landscapes Academy. Participants started by sharing their ideas in terms of structure, or how the house should be built. Next, they addressed what they could contribute to this academy.

Some of the common structure ideas included:

- mixing practical knowledge with theoretical knowledge;
- utilizing workshops, field practice, and modular courses;
- understanding the needs of all potential target audiences (i.e. communities, researchers, governments, engineers, politicians, private sector actors, NGOs, CBOs, etc.);
- including evaluation mechanisms, benchmarking performance and providing certifications at completion of modules or courses; and
- combining online and offline learning.

Some of the common contributions from participants included:

- field experience, including field visits, demonstration sites / farmer field schools, and acting as resource persons;

- documentation of best practices;
- training facilities;
- content / curriculum development;
- needs assessment;
- providing tools, such as manuals, guides, and Participatory Action Research; and
- serving as trainers / technicians.

Overall, participants were excited by the Landscapes Academy, and were ready to engage with the facilitators to contribute to it. But they also emphasized the need to share the Academy with people in the landscapes during the development phase, to get their feedback and support.

WAYS FORWARD

At the end of the workshop, participants were asked to brainstorm how to continue this work. Examples of future steps mentioned included:

- sharing information;
- facilitating exchange visits between landscapes in the region (e.g. on PES, SALM, carbon monitoring, etc.);
- formulating a regional African landscape network;
- pursuing funding to sustain platforms for information sharing / collaboration;
- developing common methodology;
- conducting field visits;
- operationalizing the landscape academy;
- writing blogs on knowledge exchange;
- developing online landscape profiles;
- developing more cases / evidence for business involvement;
- developing more evidence / cases of sustainability on the ground (gov't investment, etc.); and
- allowing for more time to exchange knowledge.

WORKSHOP EVALUATION

The evaluations completed by participants at the end of the workshop highlighted several important findings. Participants commented that the sessions focused on sharing landscape experiences were effective because:

- they created linkages and comparisons among landscapes;
- they facilitated learning new knowledge (through presentations and free discussions);
- they gave representatives an opportunity to share experiences and get feedback; and
- they facilitated networking opportunities and participation from all stakeholders.

These sessions could have been improved by:

- reducing the number of presentations at one time;
- engaging more private sector actors;
- preparing supporting documents about each of the landscapes ahead of time;
- ensuring that issues, such as energy and urbanization, were better represented; and
- increasing the time allocated to the sessions.

Participants commented that the policy panel session was good because:

- the panelists were knowledgeable and competent;
- the discussion was interactive and generated useful insights; and
- there was regional representation among the panelists (especially regional experiences from Lake Victoria Basin Commission).

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The policy panel session could have been improved by:

- having written presentations or contributions from the panelists;
- including more highly experienced policymakers (especially from the government);
- there was more time for participants to ask questions; and
- having the presentations focus more on innovative policy ideas.
- The participants commented that the sessions on tools were good because they:
- presented practical tools that were very relevant;

The sessions on tools could have been improved by:

- allowing additional time, because the presentations were rushed;
- providing more practical examples where the tools have been applied;
- providing more time to discuss best practices or to visit a landscape and practice the tools;
- simplifying and comparing the tools; and
- facilitating more discussion on the problems and challenges of tools.

In general, the participants commented that the most valuable aspects of workshop were:

- the discussion on the African Landscape Academy;
- providing the materials on USB drive;
- learning about different landscapes;
- sharing knowledge between countries;
- interacting with each other; and
- learning about the tools.

The workshop could have been improved by:

- including a field visit or hold workshop in one of the landscapes;
- making it a 3-day workshop to give more time for sharing experiences;
- allowing additional representation from landscapes;
- discussing the way forward in more detail;
- using PowerPoint presentations to enhance the process of sharing (rather than the posters alone); and
- including more policymakers as a part of the event.

ANNEX I: PARTICIPANT LIST

NAME	INSTITUTION	COUNTRY
Martha Kapukha	Vi Agroforestry, Bungoma landscape	Kenya
Lilian Kiguli	Ecotrust, Mbale landscape	Uganda
Rodgers Masha	Tanzania Agricultural Partnerships, Mbeya landscape	Tanzania
Zacharia Malley	Agricultural Research Institute, Uyole, Mbeya landscape	Tanzania
Alganesh Tesema	Ministry of Environment & Forestry	Ethiopia
Kimirei Saning'o	Manyara Ranch Livestock and Pastoralist Association (MRALIPA)	Tanzania
Meshurie Melembuki	Manyara Ranch Livestock and Pastoralist Association (MRALIPA)	Tanzania
Paul Otieno	Integrated Landscapes Partnership in Bungoma	Kenya
Gizaw Desta	Water and Land Resource Centre (WLRC)	Ethiopia
Amare Bantider	WLRC /Addis Ababa University	Ethiopia
Assefa Belay	Lake Tana Sub-basin	Ethiopia
Asmamaw Kume	Ministry of Water, Irrigation & Energy	Ethiopia
Meseret Bekele	Humbo Landscape	Ethiopia
Birhaney Etay	Bohele Landscape	Ethiopia
Solomon Gedif	Aba Gerima Landscape	Ethiopia
Getahun Legesse	Wuchi Landscape	Ethiopia
Fasika Hailu	Ergi Landscape	Ethiopia
Sheila Tallam	World Agroforestry Centre	Kenya
Kamau Mbogo	Imarisha Naivasha	Kenya
Clarence Makau	Imarisha Naivasha	Kenya
Douglas Bwire	World Agroforestry Centre	Kenya
David Wanjohi	Laikipia County Natural Resource Network (LAICONR)	Kenya
David Kuria	Kijabe Environmental volunteers (KENVO)	Kenya
John Nakei	Southern Agricultural growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT)	Tanzania
Abenet Mengistu	Ministry of Agriculture	Ethiopia
Verrah Otiende	World Agroforestry Centre	Kenya
Isaiah Esipisu	Science writer (journalist)	Kenya
Celline Achieng	East Africa Wildlife Society	Kenya
Leah Mwangi	Kijabe Environmental Volunteers (KENVO)	Kenya
Ally-Said Matano	Lake Victoria Basin Commission, East African Community	Regional
Paul Njuguna	Upper Tana Natural Resources Management Project	Kenya
Cora van Oosten	Ecosystems & Landscape Governance Centre for Development Innovation, Wageningen University	Netherlands

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NAME	INSTITUTION	COUNTRY
Constance Neely	Integration of Research, Practice and Policy - World Agroforestry Centre	USA
Krista Heiner	EcoAgriculture Partners	USA
Chris Planicka	EcoAgriculture Partners	USA
John Recha	Environmental Resources Management Center for Sustainable Development (ERMCS D)	Kenya

ANNEX 2: AGENDA

Tuesday, June 2nd

8:00-9:00	Opening and introductions
9:00-9:45	Background and objectives for the event
9:45-10:00	Question and answer
10:00-10:30	Coffee break
10:30-12:00	Sharing landscape experiences – Themes: Agriculture and markets
12:00-1:00	Tools for ILM (Session) – Landscape Performance Scorecard, Landscape Labeling
1:00-2:00	Lunch
2:00-3:30	Engaging civil society in policymaking for ILM – Panel discussion
3:30-3:45	Coffee
3:45-5:00	Sharing landscape experiences – Themes: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable livestock intensification
5:00-5:45	Landscape network discussion
5:45-6:00	Closing

Wednesday, June 3rd

8:00-8:30	Opening and outline of the day's agenda
8:30-10:00	Sharing landscape experiences – Themes: Erosion control and land restoration
10:00-10:30	Coffee break
10:30-12:00	Sharing landscape experiences – Themes: Water management, carbon and forestry
12:00-1:00	Tools for ILM (Session) – Spatial Planning, Ground-Based Photo Monitoring
1:00-2:00	Lunch
2:00-2:45	Introduction to the African Landscapes Academy
2:45-3:45	Coffee and workshop evaluation
3:45-4:00	Closing