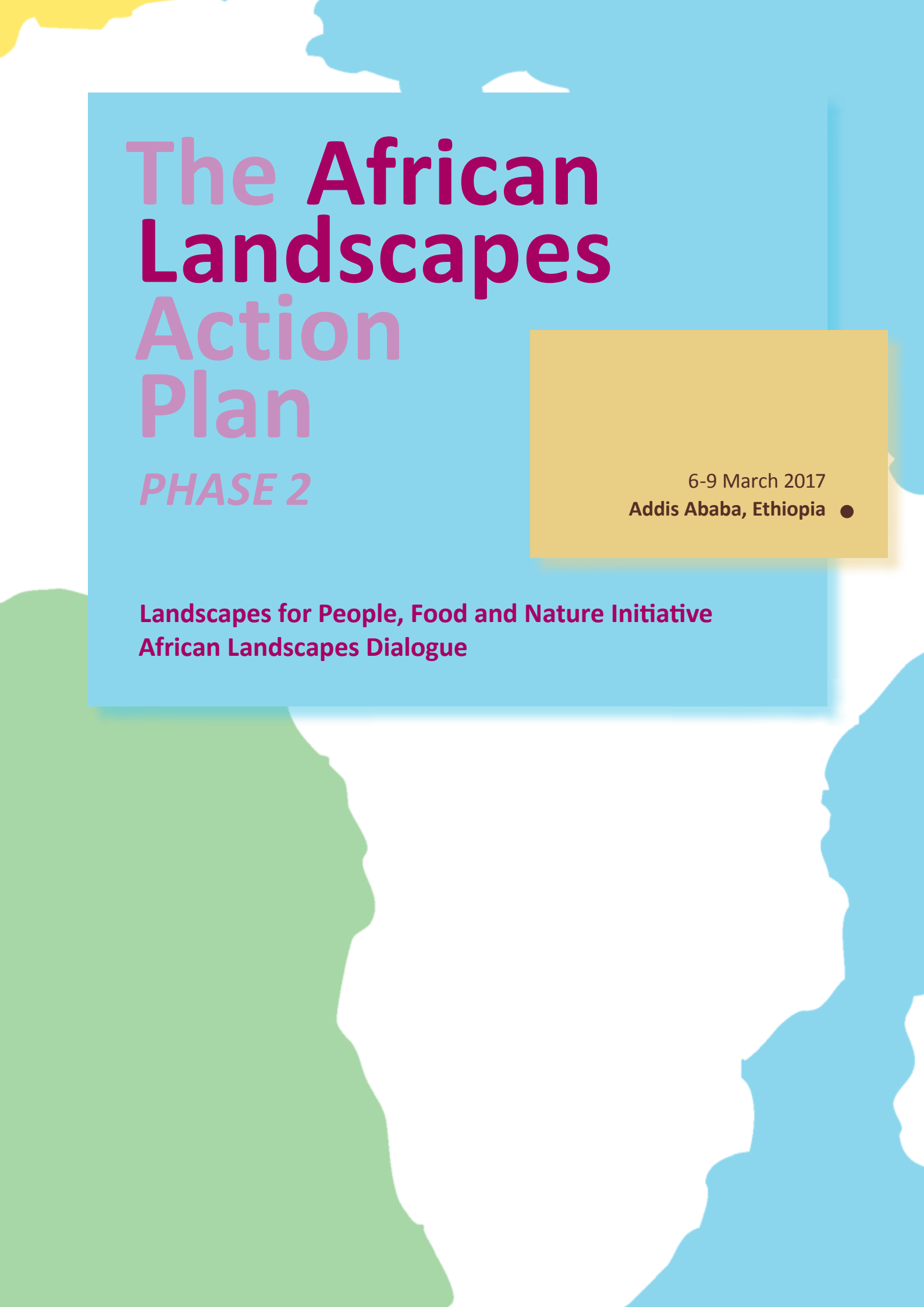


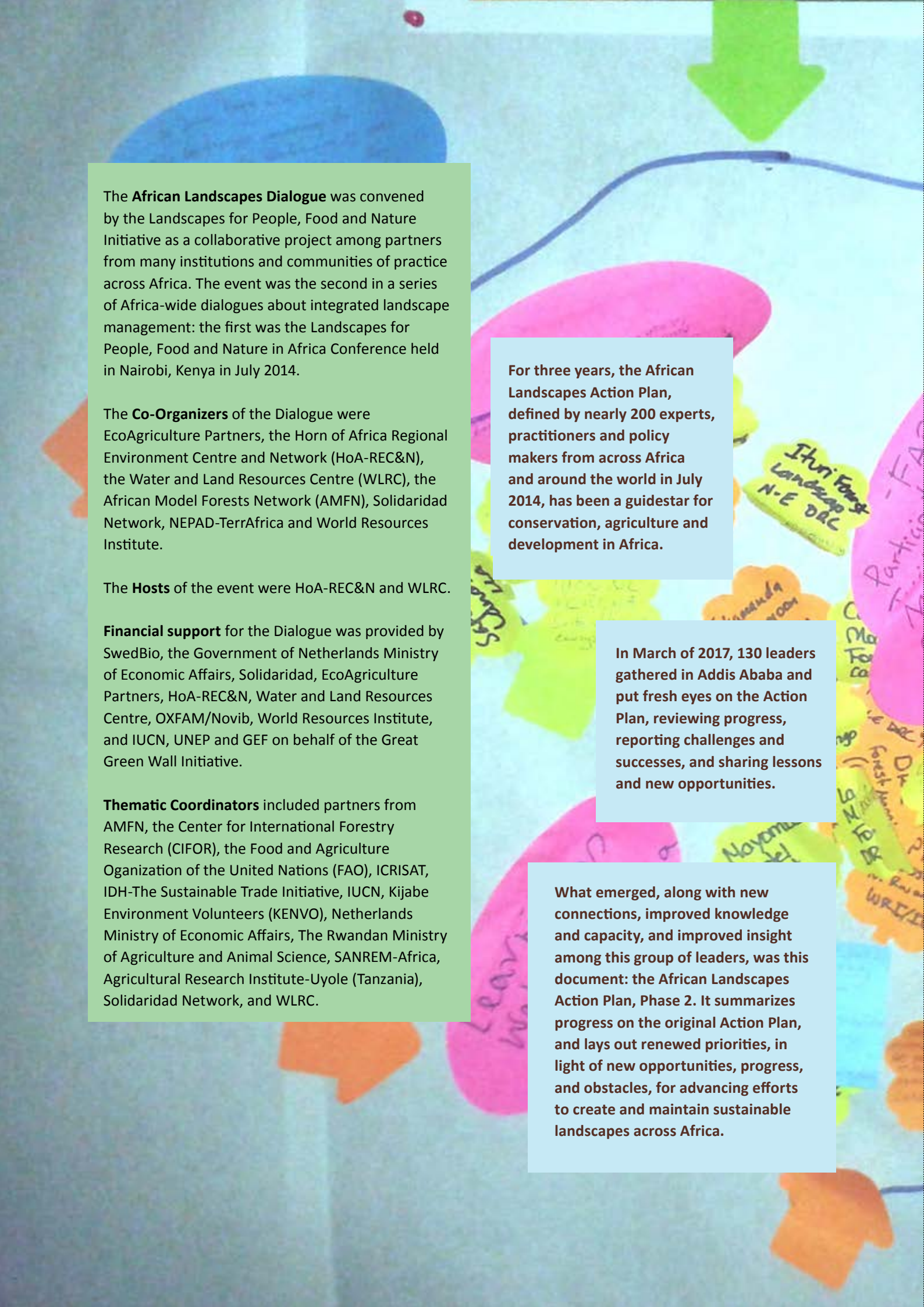


The African Landscapes Action Plan

PHASE 2

6-9 March 2017
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia ●

Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative
African Landscapes Dialogue



The **African Landscapes Dialogue** was convened by the Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative as a collaborative project among partners from many institutions and communities of practice across Africa. The event was the second in a series of Africa-wide dialogues about integrated landscape management: the first was the Landscapes for People, Food and Nature in Africa Conference held in Nairobi, Kenya in July 2014.

The **Co-Organizers** of the Dialogue were EcoAgriculture Partners, the Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network (HoA-REC&N), the Water and Land Resources Centre (WLRC), the African Model Forests Network (AMFN), Solidaridad Network, NEPAD-TerrAfrica and World Resources Institute.

The **Hosts** of the event were HoA-REC&N and WLRC.

Financial support for the Dialogue was provided by SwedBio, the Government of Netherlands Ministry of Economic Affairs, Solidaridad, EcoAgriculture Partners, HoA-REC&N, Water and Land Resources Centre, OXFAM/Novib, World Resources Institute, and IUCN, UNEP and GEF on behalf of the Great Green Wall Initiative.

Thematic Coordinators included partners from AMFN, the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), ICRISAT, IDH-The Sustainable Trade Initiative, IUCN, Kijabe Environment Volunteers (KENVO), Netherlands Ministry of Economic Affairs, The Rwandan Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Science, SANREM-Africa, Agricultural Research Institute-Uyole (Tanzania), Solidaridad Network, and WLRC.

For three years, the **African Landscapes Action Plan**, defined by nearly 200 experts, practitioners and policy makers from across Africa and around the world in July 2014, has been a guidestar for conservation, agriculture and development in Africa.

In March of 2017, 130 leaders gathered in Addis Ababa and put fresh eyes on the Action Plan, reviewing progress, reporting challenges and successes, and sharing lessons and new opportunities.

What emerged, along with new connections, improved knowledge and capacity, and improved insight among this group of leaders, was this document: the **African Landscapes Action Plan, Phase 2**. It summarizes progress on the original Action Plan, and lays out renewed priorities, in light of new opportunities, progress, and obstacles, for advancing efforts to create and maintain sustainable landscapes across Africa.

“Our people are becoming wealthier and healthier, and we are taking control of our continent’s future. As our nations develop, we realize that there must be reconciliation between economic development and our environment. [The African Landscapes Dialogue] is an opportunity to reflect on progress made towards sustainable development by implementing the African Landscapes Action Plan, and once more, we can learn from each other and reflect on challenges, achievements, and struggles, and yet get renewed energy for collaborative actions.”

*H.E. Dr. Gemedo Dale
Minister of Environment, Ethiopia*

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Introduction to the African Landscapes Action Plan (ALAP), Phase 2

July 2017 marks the third anniversary of the adoption of the African Landscapes Action Plan (ALAP), a strategic roadmap for achieving sustainable landscape management in Africa. Developed in July 2014 at the “Landscapes for People, Food and Nature in Africa” conference in Nairobi, and endorsed by the African Union, the ALAP lays out 19 specific priority actions in six themes – Policy, Governance, Business, Finance, Research and Capacity Development – to advance integrated landscape approaches that work deliberately to support food production, ecosystem conservation, and rural livelihoods across entire landscapes.

Partner organizations of the Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative (LPFN) and other key stakeholders in Africa formed working groups and task forces to implement some of the specific recommended actions laid out in the ALAP. Notable accomplishments during Phase 1 provide a sound foundation and forward momentum for Phase 2. **Policy** action was stimulated at multiple levels – international, continental, regional and national, with a major accomplishment being the African Union’s formal endorsement of the African Landscapes Action Plan, and its incorporation into political commitments on landscape restoration. **Landscape governance and multi-stakeholder partnerships** were advanced through regional landscape learning networks, and the production of guidance documents. The **Business** theme gained momentum through a “Business for Sustainable Landscapes” initiative that brought together strategic leaders from Africa and elsewhere to develop an action plan for more effective partnerships with business in landscape initiatives. Leaders of the **Finance** theme characterized and evaluated landscape finance mechanisms in Africa. Leaders of the **Capacity Development** theme initiated the African Landscape Academy. The original African Landscapes Action Plan can be found here:

peoplefoodandnature.org/publication/africanactionplan/

Nearing the completion of the first phase of the ALAP, the LPFN partners agreed that it was critical to convene a knowledge-sharing event for highly motivated and deeply experienced African landscape leaders and practitioners to take stock of the progress and to update ALAP’s recommended actions to further advance integrated landscape management going forward, in “phase 2.”

This document provides a brief description of the The African Landscape Dialogue that was held in March, 2017 to mark the beginning of ALAP Phase 2, then reviews progress made during ALAP Phase 1, organized around the Plan’s six themes: policy, landscape governance and multi-stakeholder partnerships, business, finance, research and capacity development. The third section of the Phase 2 Action Plan describes outcomes from the Dialogue including reflections and recommended actions for each theme, and the fourth presents a vision for integrating the thematic efforts through an expanded landscape learning network to realize 100 sustainable landscapes through ALAP Phase 2. Annexes provide links to knowledge products generated during Phase 1, regional landscape initiatives. A complete list of organizations that contributed to the African Landscapes Dialogue and thus the vision and content of this Action Plan can be found at the back of the document.

African Landscapes Dialogue: Integrated landscape management in practice

From March 6th to 9th, 2017, 140 ILM practitioners, researchers, policymakers, and finance, business, and community leaders from 85 institutions – hailing from 16 African countries and the United States and Europe – convened in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia at the **African Landscapes Dialogue** to promote new ideas, expand networks, confront challenges, and share lessons and experiences among those who implement landscape initiatives. The goal: to inspire landscape leaders to mobilize full implementation of the African Landscapes Action Plan, and update the Plan.

Specifically, the objectives of the Dialogue were to:

- share lessons and experiences in ILM across initiatives and countries in Africa;
- highlight promising initiatives, innovations and lessons learned in our landscapes and professional settings;
- gain knowledge and skills in ILM through training and tools;
- review progress made on implementation of the African Landscapes Action Plan (ALAP) 2014-2016 and identify next steps for action; and
- enhance coordination and collaboration among landscape initiatives and programs.

The group included leaders with experience from a wide range of approaches and models for multi-stakeholder landscape partnerships. Some of these partnerships were convened by NGOs, others by government agencies, others by community organizations. Most were addressing many different social, environmental and economic objectives in the landscape. The conversations were thus rich with the detail and texture of experience in the field.

The ecological and socio-political contexts represented were strikingly different—pastoral landscapes in the Horn of Africa, drylands of the Sahel, rainforests of west and central Africa, highlands of East Africa, and the savannahs of southern Africa. But landscape leaders face very similar challenges: how to engage and facilitate collaborative action among diverse stakeholders, how to negotiate tradeoffs and find synergies among them, how to finance investments that straddle several different sectors, and how to mobilize policy support. They were eager to share their own experience, and eager to learn from others. Even those within the same country often did not know one another. The Kenyan participants were surprised to learn there were at least 30 integrated landscape initiatives operating in their country; Ethiopia had nearly as many.

The program was designed to maximize opportunities for participants to share experiences with one another, expand their knowledge and skills, and develop networks that would support and inspire landscape leaders across Africa. The event included more than 15 different participant-defined discussion groups, two high-level panels with national and sub-national policymakers, two poster sharing sessions for a more in-depth look at particular landscape initiatives, a training/skills-building session, interactive plenaries, a tools bazaar, and a field visit to a landscape initiative in the Central Rift Valley of Ethiopia.

A summary of key activities and outcomes of the ALD can be found here:

peoplefoodandnature.org/event/african-landscapes-dialogue-addis/

ALAP progress

July 2014 - March 2017

The period since mid-2014 has seen notable growth in local, national and international public, civic and private investment for sustainable landscapes in Africa. In parallel, strategic partners of the Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative in Africa made significant progress in implementing the African Landscapes Action Plan, in support of the continent's landscape partnerships.¹ There was major progress during Phase 1 in all six themes, although some Actions were advanced more than others.

¹ The ALAP activities in 2014-16 implemented collectively through the LPFN were funded by the Government of the Netherlands, the World Bank/TerrAfrica, the Government of Germany, and UN Environment Programme, as well as through generous co-financing from partners.

Policy

The LPFN worked internationally to advance **integrated landscape management as a key means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals**. In 2015, partners published a white paper on *Landscape Partnerships for Sustainable Development: Achieving the SDGs through Integrated Landscape Management*, and launched an outreach campaign to engage policymakers at the Summit on Sustainable Development in New York (September 2015), ECOSOC SDG Partnership Forum, the High Level Thematic Debate: Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (all in 2016).

Regionally, ALAP partners supported the African Union in developing the **African Resilient Landscapes Initiative (ARLI)**. Launched in 2015 by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), ARLI connects agriculture land, forest land and rangeland under a single management concept – the landscape approach – in order to boost the resilience of both ecosystems and livelihoods. ARLI is implemented through ALAP and the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100).

The LPFN worked with the Kenya Landscape Learning Network to conduct a **Landscape Policymaker Dialogue** in 2014 to improve the policy and institutional framework for ILM in Kenya based on policy-maker and civil society engagement. This type of policy dialogue process could serve as a model for other countries.

Subsequently, the LPFN published in 2017 the **Public Policy Guidelines for Integrated Landscape Management**, which highlighted eight key actions that governments could take to better support ILM.

Governance

The LPFN's **Learning Landscape Networks** are models of "knowledge-exchange and action platforms," a priority action identified in ALAP Phase 1. These learning networks focus on multi-stakeholder dialogue, strategic planning, coordination of activities and knowledge-exchange to help build and strengthen landscape governance and partnership. Landscape Learning Networks are expanding and strengthening in Kenya, Ethiopia and Tanzania, and exploratory discussions have begun in other countries.

An East African Regional Knowledge Exchange workshop took place in Kenya in June 2015, which focused on sharing landscape experiences and tools for ILM. The African Model Forests Network and HoAREC&N are encouraging cross-landscape learning among partners in different countries.

The African Landscapes Dialogue itself was a major regional knowledge-sharing event among landscape leaders from across Africa.

Various new guidance documents and tools to support integrated landscape assessment, negotiation, planning and monitoring have been developed by multiple organizations working in Africa. Some of these can be found in the Tool Bazaar section of the African Landscapes Dialogue web-page.

Business

The **Business for Sustainable Landscapes** initiative was organized to assess experience, opportunities, and gaps associated with business participation in landscape partnerships, and to develop an Action Plan to strengthen their contribution to such partnerships. Under the leadership of EcoAgriculture, IUCN's SUSTAIN-Africa Programme, SAI Platform, and Sustainable Food Lab, the initiative catalyzed input from more than 40 organizations that are working to advance landscape partnerships. There was active participation from Africa, including from the NEPAD Business Foundation, MICAIA, the Water Tower Agency of Kenya, IDH-Kenya and IDH-Ethiopia, and the African Model Forests Network.

The Action Agenda assessed the status quo of business participation in landscape partnerships and provides specific recommendations for businesses, finance institutions, governments and landscape programs. The focus was on international agriculture, forestry and food companies.

NEPAD/TerrAfrica, EcoAgriculture and the World Bank collaborated together to develop a communications document, including numerous examples of landscape initiatives in the region, which can be used to **introduce the landscape approach to agribusinesses in Africa**.

Finance

A group of LPFN partners including representatives from EcoAgriculture Partners, United Nations Development Programme, Global Environment Facility, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Earth Security Group, World Wide Fund for Nature, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Foundation, Lexeme Consulting, Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Rainforest Alliance and Hivos evaluated seven **financial mechanisms operating in Africa**, to determine how they are addressing challenges for intermediation, investment coordination with agreed landscape plans, and aggregation to access funding.

The Business for Sustainable Landscapes Action Agenda (see above in “Business”) had a major focus on finance, with significant inputs from Africa. After reviewing advances and constraints for landscape finance, the group made four major recommendations: to strengthen financing strategies of landscape partnerships; to step up efforts with financial institutions to test innovative mechanisms for blended finance in landscape partnerships; to create national and international platforms brokering between credible and bankable landscape partnership investments and finance institutions; and to develop centers of expertise to advise and facilitate landscape partnerships to sustainably finance projects.

FAO, EcoAgriculture and other partners have nearly completed a guidance document on financing mechanisms for investments in forest and landscape restoration, with case examples from Africa. The Forest and Landscape Investment Forum was organized and held in Kigali, Rwanda in May 2017, to link investor organizations with landscape actors involved in restoration.

Research

Since mid-2014, there has been a significant increase in landscape-related research in Africa, through national development and research programs and in African projects of the international CGIAR centers (ICRAF, CIAT, Bioversity, ICRISAT, CIFOR and the collaborative research programs). However there remains a gap of cross-institutional research around a common research agenda.

One research partnership began in 2016 to study how integrated landscape management could support nutritional security of vulnerable populations as well as land health in Laikipia County, Kenya, led by EcoAgriculture and the World Agroforestry Center with the Laikipia County government. The two-year study is enabling the research group to develop **an analytic framework and a collaborative, evidence-based process for integrated, cross sectoral planning at County level**.

There have been efforts from several international financial organizations to integrate finance for landscapes across sectors, including some countries involved in the new IFAD/GEF integrated approach pilot for Food Security. The World Bank has increased overall funding to governments for landscape management in many African countries, and some of the new climate-related international funding is going to multi-objective landscape programs.

Capacity development

EcoAgriculture, the World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF), the Wageningen Center for Development Innovation, the African Model Forests Network, the World Bank and the Netherlands Ministry of Economic Affairs initiated the development of **The Landscape Academy** to strengthen the capacity of the leaders of landscape partnerships in Africa to practice integrated landscape management. Learning resources developed and activities conducted through the Academy are expected to accelerate the knowledge and skills of landscape leaders across Africa. The Landscape Academy now includes a comprehensive curriculum development plan, a core learning module on landscape leadership and partnership and a strategy for hosting innovative knowledge products and capacity development services. UN Environment has assumed leadership for advancing the further development of the Academy in the coming two years.

NEPAD/TerrAfrica, EcoAgriculture and the World Bank organized and conducted **training courses** for TerrAfrica government partners in Lesotho, South Africa and Senegal on the landscape approach. The courses included monitoring and evaluation and engaging business for ILM among other topics. Four **on-line training modules** on integrated landscape management were developed for the World Bank's e-learning course on Landscapes.

Recommended Actions of the African Landscapes Action Plan 2014-2016

Policy

- 1: Present the evidence to policy makers
- 2: Synthesize lessons learned on policy implementation
- 3: Develop impact indicators
- 4: Involve grassroots communities

Governance

- 5: Develop a landscape learning and action platform
- 6: Expand landscape knowledge from rural to urban areas

Business

- 7: Introduce landscape labeling
- 8: Support landscape action within large companies
- 9: Build business awareness and capacity
- 10: Develop landscape tools for business

Finance

- 11: Coordinate finance across sectors and initiatives
- 12: Mainstream landscape investment into financial institutions
- 13: Mobilize microfinance and local finance
- 14: Bring an investment mindset into landscape initiatives

Research

- 15: Translate landscape research into action
- 16: Set priorities for appropriate landscape research

Capacity Development

- 17: Establish and promote an on line 'marketplace'
- 18: Build a globally accessible curriculum
- 19: Develop a policy and implementation framework

Outcomes from the Dialogue: Reflections and recommended actions

From discussion and debate during the Dialogue, participants took stock of the current state of integrated landscape management in Africa, and proposed updates to the African Landscapes Action Plan. Most of the Action items in the original Plan were deemed to still be relevant, with objectives not fully achieved. But their experience also generated some additional actions, and refinements for all of the six original themes. In addition, they made recommendations to enhance coordination among the many multi- and cross-landscape programs in Africa, and to extend the Dialogue recommendations more widely.

Policy

A sectoral approach to development at national and subnational levels continues to be a major impediment to achieving multi-functionality (agricultural productivity, conservation, economic development, etc) within landscapes. Emphasis on creating and supporting collaborative policies and joint action needs follow-up and facilitation across Africa. The effect of foreign direct investment (FDI) by multinationals on landscapes is becoming a big concern across Africa (e.g. tobacco farms, coal mining, mineral extraction, etc) whereby immediate economic benefits often outweigh consideration of longer term development and environmental goals. Ensuring that FDI-based economic incentives in Africa are promoted without destroying landscapes and livelihoods is a critical issue.

Meanwhile, national policy makers are not being involved in innovative landscape actions. Projects/actors can do more to engage policy makers. One way is to show explicitly how an initiative is contributing to a policy or commitment – to support government to report on its own progress.

Although many African countries have entered into various agreements/commitments such as the Bonn Challenge for forest landscape restoration, there is no clear monitoring system with defined indicators at country level to monitor the progress on achieving the targets. There is a need for national-level planning and coordination for effective implementation.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

- **Clarify existing policies at national and sub-national levels.**
Identify both enabling policies (for emulation/replication), as well as gaps.
- **Increase engagement of policy makers.**
Governments are key partners in landscape initiatives and trust should be cultivated through continuous dialogue. Stakeholders must understand government's policy objectives; government needs feedback from the local perspective to elevate local experiences. Regularly share ILM successes and innovations.
- **Mainstream landscape management into the broader development agenda, especially Sustainable Development Goals and Nationally Determined Climate strategies.**
This will require continuous and coordinated messaging from ALAP champions, including policymakers, at national and international levels.

Governance

Partnerships are at the core of ILM, as stakeholders represent the interests of different sectors and share local and national perspectives on landscape management. Partnership is important for management and development coherence and ensuring that there is continuous learning and exchange of ideas. In practice, partnership is the glue that holds integrated landscape initiatives together.

Some landscapes are affected by competing needs (e.g., water, wildlife, livestock, settlement, agriculture), which require better coordination and strong policy actions. How to deal with competing needs while improving the landscapes is a large topic of interest that multi-stakeholder groups need improved capacity and support to adequately address. More work especially needs to be done around pastoral resource management in multi-objective landscapes.

Trust among landscape actors is critical to successful partnership. Cases that document how communities have been mobilized and partnerships sustained for landscape initiatives need to be shared more widely. Women, youth, minority groups, smallholder farmers and others must be well integrated into decision-making platforms and processes within landscapes.

Most landscape investments focus on agricultural and conservation issues, while issues of public health, nutrition and gender often are not integrated into landscape-level projects and programs. When explicitly considered, gender is often treated as a single pillar, something to be “addressed”; while practically gender needs to be mainstreamed across all interventions as a cross-cutting strategy.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

- **Strengthen and develop new Landscape Learning Networks at country and sub-regional levels.**

Ethiopia is institutionalizing their learning network within and across sub-national government plans. In Kenya, a stock-taking exercise has been outlined, to map the more than 30 landscape initiatives in Kenya and to understand their entry points and priorities. Similar regional learning networks and workshops are recommended for Southern and West/Central Africa.

- **Recognize and support farmers’ contributions to integrated land management.**

The LPFN has proposed a collaborative activity on Farmer Leaders in Multi-Stakeholder Landscape Partnerships, which has the potential to greatly advance this recommendation. The objectives of the initiative are to: better understand the current state of farmer leadership in multi-stakeholder landscape initiatives, as well as barriers, challenges, and drivers; identify the needs and priorities of farmers for strengthened roles in landscape partnerships; and catalyze global action to advance farmer leadership in landscape initiatives.

- **Support the role of women and youth in ILM in all ALAP activities, and ensure women’s meaningful participation in multi-stakeholder platforms.**

Address gender as a priority theme in the next African Landscapes Dialogue forum.

- **Establish a Working Group on pastoralists and rangeland management in ILM.**

Include pastoralists and rangeland management as a priority theme in the next African Landscapes dialogue.

- **Improve coordination mechanisms within landscapes through multi-stakeholder landscape processes, and also across public agencies in different sectors and levels.**

Business

Businesses often are held to high standards in regards to land and water management, environmental stewardship, infrastructure investments, and legal requirements for collaborative planning, creating an enabling environment and/or clarity on land use planning. Companies face operational and reputational risks if shortcomings occur; yet it is difficult for companies to hold government accountable if government obligations are not met. This risk imbalance can lead to miscommunication and erosion of trust, transparency, and good will.

Therefore, it is important to recognize businesses as full partners in landscapes, not merely as “problems” or a source of funding. Landscape challenges often have multiple contributors and can only be solved in collaboration. ALAP partners must build the evidence of the positive and impactful roles that businesses can play by documenting success stories, to show how versatile and important businesses can be in sustaining healthy landscapes.

Launched in 2017, the Business for Sustainable Landscapes Action Agenda was developed to begin addressing these challenges, and to respond directly to the 2014 ALAP recommendations to “build business awareness and capacity” and “support landscape action within large companies.”

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

- **Generate evidence on diverse types of businesses in landscapes.**

Because various business structures and types, e.g. smallholder farmers, small- and medium-size enterprises (SMEs), key domestic sectors, international suppliers, multinational agribusinesses, etc. are capable of and require different modes of engagement and have different motivations and roles to play in landscape partnerships, it is important to understand the different types of businesses and their various needs. Developing a standard categorization may be helpful.

- **Take stock of business learning networks and learn how to connect with them for discussion about landscapes.**

As an ILM community, it is important to tailor knowledge-exchange meetings to business’ interests and learn how to effectively reach out to and attract relevant business partners, often through the networks of landscape practitioners. Companies are increasingly willing to engage as they see the value of adopting a more holistic landscape approach for long term sustainability.

Finance

Various financial mechanisms have begun to be put in place for implementing landscape action plans, mainly blended funds that aim to allocate finance to multiple sectors and landscape stakeholders including farmers and SMEs. This development offers an increasingly fertile learning environment for evaluating and designing viable landscape finance strategies.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

- **Landscape initiatives should map financial flows and resources within their landscape.**

Tools are needed to establish a financial and economic baseline. Identify the economic actors and inventorize the financial streams going in and out of the landscape. Scorecards could be developed. These should be implemented in partnership with financial organizations.

- **Landscape partnerships should seek ways to coordinate finance and investment across the landscape.**

It is important to establish a trustworthy landscape entity to help coordinate finance. This is a central element to enable blended finance to reach landscape stakeholders. Landscape leaders can build a financial infrastructure using existing structures and mechanisms in the landscape and country and work with intermediaries. In some places, they can work towards a quality-labeled landscape to attract the right investments that align with stakeholders' landscape priorities.

- **Undertake outreach about landscape investment opportunities with financial institutions in Africa, and mobilize a landscape finance learning community.**

Include landscape criteria in existing standards like the Equator Principles and IFC criteria, and link them to national investment programs. Work with development Banks in Africa. Build the financial literacy of landscape partnerships, and build a learning community among finance institutions in Africa. Work with landscape ambassadors and champions to develop roadshows or incubators with investors.

Research

Policy makers, investors, businesses and communities need locally-based evidence to demonstrate the progress of ILM interventions and to justify acceleration and scaling of ILM interventions. Yet many challenges remain in building the evidence base around the effectiveness and efficiency of ILM on the ground. Common challenges include the inherent complexity of landscapes in which biophysical and socio-cultural diversity and dynamics make each landscape unique; short project timelines that do not allow for long-term investment in monitoring and evaluation efforts; and a lack of common indicators and evaluation methodologies across a diverse range of landscape experiences.

Building the evidence in support of taking a landscape approach to sustainable development will be imperative to: incentivize policy makers' support for scaling up landscape initiatives – policy makers must see how their own priority issues are impacted; promote government and private sector investments in ILM and maintain support from development partners; accelerate communities' adoption of ILM processes; and foster research and influence development agendas.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

- **Encourage landscape stakeholders, including indigenous groups, to define development problems and frame the technical and institutional solutions and research challenges as part of multi-stakeholder discussions.**
- **Develop standardized landscape indicators that can be adapted to each landscape context.**
These make it possible to evaluate progress within, and between, landscapes, while being cognizant of the requirement for context specificity. Three types of indicators are necessary to effectively monitor and evaluate landscape initiatives:
 - Biophysical indicators (yield, soil fertility, forest cover, landscape composition, biodiversity, ecosystem ecosystem services, rehabilitation of degraded land etc);
 - Socio-economic indicators, i.e. human wellbeing [income, health, food security, dietary diversity, education, sanitation, peace etc];
 - Process (methods, actors, problem analysis, planning, implementation, learning and networking, timing etc.).
- **Build a strong evidence base for ILM.**
Data should be gathered and made available which can be used to compare ILM with prior interventions and sectoral approaches.

Capacity development

In partnerships, dialogues, and planning platforms, stakeholders have differing capacity to represent themselves and their constituents. Agreeing on a common vision for a landscape is the first step in identifying capacity needs and guiding capacity development activities. Particularly at local landscape level, it is important to establish responsibility in chains of knowledge sharing among stakeholders, and to have gatekeepers, focus groups and functional feedback loops. Among national or regional organizations and initiatives, there is the potential for overlap and redundancies in capacity building courses and programs, thus again the need for coordination.

In general, moving the conversation from “what’s challenging” to “what are our opportunities for growth” will be very helpful.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

- **Use local knowledge to inform capacity development and promote cross-landscape learning.**

Evidence-based training and demonstration is important in the local context, and indigenous knowledge and alternative ways of knowing need to be acknowledged. Cross-visits by leaders from different landscapes are critical to the learning process. Knowledge should be shared through the landscape platform and also through relevant groups and organizations. Reinterpretation of lessons learned from other landscapes is important, since differences in landscapes mean that not all best practices in one landscape will suit another location.

- **Adopt a blended learning approach to advance The Landscape Academy.**

A combination of face to face and on-line support is needed, as well as materials and courses designed to complement the different learning styles of diverse audiences.

- **Learn to assess and respond to population dynamics in landscapes.**

Consideration of population dynamics – natural growth, migration, and seasonal fluctuations due to climate and/or work opportunities – are critical to ILM strategies and implementation; build capacity at local and national levels to access and analyze relevant population and health data.

Coordination

The large number of regional landscape programs and initiatives active in Africa (Great Green Wall, TerrAfrica Partnership, AFR100, IUCN SUSTAIN-Africa, et al.) has led to some concern over potential redundancies, competition for resources, and “reinventing the wheel.” To capitalize on strengths and promote synergies across the different initiatives, greater emphasis must be placed on knowledge-sharing, coordinated monitoring, and more shared capacity-development opportunities. African leaders need to set priorities and coordinate their engagement in regional landscape programs rather than responding to donors’ specific entry points (water, restoration, climate, agricultural productivity, etc).

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

- **Undertake a regional mapping of landscape programs.**

LPFN could organize this as an open source resource, possibly linking to the African Union’s environmental platform launched at COP-22.

- **Collaborate in knowledge management and knowledge-sharing, and link tools and indicators.**

There is a particular opportunity for efficiency and reach; explore having ALAP facilitate information exchange among the regional program. Programs should link and build on one another’s tools and indicators for land and resource status assessment, rather than re-invent them.

- **Use regional initiatives to support national strategies, and strengthen links to other sectoral agendas.**

Propose a Side Event at UN Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) Conferences of the Parties, linked to reporting on Land Degradation Neutrality, with a Panel of National Focal Points to discuss challenges and solutions for national agencies of coordinating regional landscape programs. Regional landscape programs should scope and reach out to regional programs working on challenges beyond environment, agriculture and water—to encourage incorporation of landscape strategies in inclusive green growth, human health, sustainable urban development and other areas.

Dialogue

LPFN partners will need to continuously champion the implementation of the African Landscapes Action Plan in its second phase to increase the Plan's visibility and build policy and financing support.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

- **Organize regional outreach and dialogue focused on advancing ALAP-2 at planned international and regional meetings in 2017-2018, e.g.:**
 - Forest and Landscape Investment Forum, Kigali, Rwanda, May 2017
 - African Green Revolution Forum, Abidjan, Cote D'Ivoire, September 2017
 - AFR100 Annual Partnership Meeting, Niger, September 2017
 - UNFCCC COP 23, Bonn, Germany, November 2017
 - Conference on Land Policy in Africa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, November 2017
 - 4th Global Science Conference on Climate Smart Agriculture, Johannesburg, South Africa, November 2017
 - Global Food Security Conference, Cape Town, South Africa, December 2017
 - Global Landscapes Forum, Bonn, Germany, December 2017
 - World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, February 2018
 - Adaptation Futures 2018, Cape Town, South Africa, June 2018
- **Organize further African Landscapes Dialogues on a regular annual or bi-annual basis, with the next one tentatively to take place in Tanzania in late 2018, with expanded participation.**

ALAP-2: Overview of recommended actions

Policy

- Clarify existing policies at national and sub-national levels – to identify both enabling policies (for emulation/replication), as well as for gaps.
- Increase engagement of policy makers.
- Mainstream landscape management into the broader development agenda, especially Sustainable Development Goals and Nationally Determined Climate strategies.

Governance

- Strengthen and develop new Landscape Learning Networks at country and sub-regional levels.
- Recognize and support farmers' contributions to integrated land management.
- Support the role of women and youth in ILM in all ALAP activities, and ensure women's meaningful participation in multi-stakeholder platforms.
- Establish a Working Group on pastoralists and rangeland management in ILM.
- Improve coordination mechanisms within landscapes through multi-stakeholder landscape processes, and also across public agencies in different sectors and levels.

Business

- Generate evidence on diverse types of "business" in landscapes.
- Take stock of business learning networks and learn how to connect with them around landscapes.

Finance

- Landscape initiatives should map financial flows and resources within their landscapes.
- Landscape partnerships should seek ways to coordinate finance and investment across their landscape.
- Undertake outreach about landscape investment opportunities with financial institutions in Africa, and mobilize a landscape finance learning community.

Capacity development

- Use local knowledge to inform capacity development, and promote cross landscape learning
- Adopt a blended learning approach to advance Landscape Academy
- Learn to assess and respond to population dynamics in landscapes

Research

- Encourage landscape stakeholders, including indigenous groups, to define development problems and frame the solutions as part of multi-stakeholder discussions.
- Develop standardized landscape indicators that can be adapted to each landscape context.
- Build a strong evidence base for ILM.

Coordination

- Undertake a regional mapping of landscape programs.
- Collaborate in knowledge management and knowledge-sharing, and link tools and indicators.
- Use regional initiatives to support national landscape strategies, and strengthen links to other sectoral agendas.

Dialogue

- Organize regional outreach and dialogue in 2017-2018.

100 Sustainable Landscapes: Towards a regional African landscape network

The African Landscapes Dialogue demonstrated the growing maturity of integrated landscape initiatives around the continent, as well as the value of well-facilitated knowledge-sharing among them for advancing policy and practice.

During the African Landscapes Action Plan Phase 2, the partners will explore ways to inter-link the various elements of the plan—landscape partnership strengthening, the Landscape Academy, a finance community of practice, policy coordination, business engagement, research support, and outreach. They will pursue development of a ‘100 Sustainable Landscapes’ network that facilitates and accelerates improved governance and capacities, and catalyzes new financing of stakeholders’ agreed action plans for landscape transformation.

The network will draw on lessons learned in the national landscape learning networks, and on the strengths of the various regional landscape programs. It will connect sustainable agricultural, forest and fishery supply chains efforts with sustainable landscapes initiatives. The network will provide a foundation around which diverse public, private and civic actors can coordinate their efforts through leadership from landscape partnerships.

Annex 1. Resources produced under ALAP, 2014-2017

These resources include both Africa-specific reports, and Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative collaborative global resources that had active involvement of African partners. This is not a complete list of all resources inspired by or in service of ALAP produced during this period.

- African Landscapes Action Plan (original)
<http://peoplefoodandnature.org/publication/africanactionplan/>
- Integrated Landscape Management in Africa
<http://peoplefoodandnature.org/publication/integrated-landscape-management-in-africa/>
- Little Sustainable Landscapes Book
<http://globalcanopy.org/publications/little-sustainable-landscapes-book>

Policy

- National Policy to Support Landscape Management in Africa
<http://peoplefoodandnature.org/publication/national-policy-to-support-landscape-management-in-africa/>
- Landscape Partnerships for Sustainable Development: Achieving the SDGs through Integrated Landscape Management
<http://peoplefoodandnature.org/publication/landscape-partnerships-for-sustainable-development/>
- Synthesis report: Policy Dialogues for Integrated Landscape Management in Kenya
www.worldagroforestry.org/sites/default/files/Synthesis%20Report%20for%20National%20Policy%20Dialogue_0.pdf
- Public Policy Guidelines for Integrated Landscape Management
<http://ecoagriculture.org/publication/public-policy-guidelines-for-integrated-landscape-management/>

Governance

- Supporting African Landscape Objectives through Local Landscape Governance
<http://peoplefoodandnature.org/publication/supporting-african-landscape-objectives-through-local-landscape-governance/>
- Participatory Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation of Multi-Stakeholder Platforms in Integrated Landscape Initiatives
<http://peoplefoodandnature.org/publication/participatory-planning-monitoring-and-evaluation-of-multi-stakeholder-platforms-in-integrated-landscape-initiatives/>
- Toward Viable Landscape Governance Systems: What Works?
<http://peoplefoodandnature.org/publication/toward-viable-landscape-governance-systems-what-works/>
- Managing for Resilience: Framing an integrated landscape approach for overcoming chronic and acute food insecurity
<http://peoplefoodandnature.org/publication/managing-for-resilience/>

Business

- Business for Sustainable Landscapes: An action agenda for sustainable development
<http://peoplefoodandnature.org/publication/business-for-sustainable-landscapes/>
- Engaging Business for Integrated Landscape Initiatives in Africa
<http://peoplefoodandnature.org/publication/engaging-business-for-integrated-landscape-initiatives-in-africa/>
- The Landscape Approach for Sustainability in African Agribusiness: Partnerships that support excellent companies, communities, and ecosystems
<http://peoplefoodandnature.org/publication/landscape-approach-sustainability-african-agribusiness/>

Finance

- Financing Integrated Landscape Investments in Africa
<http://peoplefoodandnature.org/publication/financing-integrated-landscape-investments-in-africa/>
- Scaling Up Investment & Finance for Integrated Landscape Management: Challenges & Innovations
<http://peoplefoodandnature.org/publication/scaling-up-investment-finance-for-integrated-landscape-management-challenges-innovations/>

Research

- Measuring the effectiveness of landscape approaches to conservation and development
<http://peoplefoodandnature.org/publication/measuring-the-effectiveness-of-landscape-approaches-to-conservation-and-development/>
- Priorities for Research in African Landscapes
<http://peoplefoodandnature.org/publication/priorities-for-research-in-african-landscapes/>

Capacity development

- Strengthening Capacities for Collaborative Landscape Management in Africa
<http://peoplefoodandnature.org/publication/strengthening-capacities-for-collaborative-landscape-management-in-africa/>
- Learning Landscapes: Men and women from across East Africa work together to overcome challenges in integrated landscape management
<http://peoplefoodandnature.org/publication/learning-landscapes/>

Annex 2. Multi- or cross-landscape programs, networks or initiatives in Africa

- African Resilient Landscapes Initiative
- African Landscapes and Forest Restoration Initiative (AFR100) – <http://www.wri.org/our-work/project/AFR100/about-afr100>
- The CARE-WWF Alliance – <http://www.care.org/about/partnerships/care-wwf-alliance> and <https://www.worldwildlife.org/partnerships/care-wwf-alliance>
- Global Landscapes Forum – www.landscapes.org
- Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative – www.greatgreenwallinitiative.org/
- Horn of Africa Climate Change Program – hoarec.org/2016/11/11/horn-of-africa-climate-change-program/
- IDH Sustainable Landscapes Initiative – www.idhsustainabletrade.com/landscapes/
- IUCN SUSTAIN – www.waterandnature.org/initiatives/sustain
- Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative – www.peoplefoodandnature.org
- TerrAfrica – www.terrafrica.org

List of organizations participating in the African Landscapes Dialogue

- Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia
- Africa Union Commission
- African Model Forests Network
- African Wildlife Foundation
- Amhara Bureau of Agriculture, Ethiopia
- Amhara National Regional State, Ethiopia
- Arba Minch University, Ethiopia
- Association of Djibouti Nature
- Barwaako Voluntary Organization (BVO), Somalia
- Beagle Sustainable Solutions
- Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
- County Government of Laikipia, Kenya
- Delegation of the European Union in Ethiopia
- Direction of the Environment and Sustainable Development, Djibouti
- EcoAgriculture Partners
- Ethio-Wetlands and Natural Resources Association
- FARM Africa-Ethiopia
- Food and Agriculture of the United Nations (FAO)
- FAO-Ethiopia
- GIZ Ethiopia
- Golina Office of Agriculture, Ethiopia
- Hawassa University, Ethiopia
- Heifer International
- Heifer International Tanzania
- Horn of Africa Climate Change Programme (HoA-CCP)
- Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network (HoA-REC&N)
- IDH Sustainable Trade Initiative
- Imarisha Naivasha, Kenya
- International Center for Tropical Agriculture
- International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- Kaleidoscope Research and Policy
- Kenya Small Scale Forum (KESSFF)
- Kijabe Environment Volunteers (KENVO)
- Laikipia County Natural Resource Network (LAICONAR), Kenya
- Matema Office of Agriculture, Ethiopia
- McKinsey & Company
- Mekelle University, Uganda
- Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, Rwanda
- Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MoANR), Ethiopia
- Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Djibouti
- Ministry of Agriculture, North Kordofan, Sudan
- Ministry of Economic Affairs, The Netherlands
- Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Kenya
- Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change (MEFCC), Ethiopia
- Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Physical Development, Sudan
- Ministry of Environment, Netherlands
- Ministry of Natural Resources, Rwanda
- Movement for Ecological Learning and Community Action (MELCA) Ethiopia
- National Agency for the Great Green Wall, Federal Ministry of Environment
- National Land Use Planning Commission, Tanzania
- L'Institut national de pédologie, Senegal
- National Smallholder Farmers' Association of Malawi (NASFAM)
- National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya
- Netherlands Embassy in Ethiopia
- Netherlands Enterprise Agency
- Office of Prime Minister of Somalia
- Olam International Limited
- Population, Health and Environment (PHE) Consortium, Ethiopia
- Raya Azebo Office of Agriculture, Ethiopia
- Selian Agricultural Research Institute (SARI), Tanzania
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
- SNV Netherlands Development Organization
- Solidaridad Network
- South Rift Association of Land Owners (SORALO), Kenya
- SOS Sahel, Ethiopia
- St. Mary's University, Ethiopia
- SwedBio at Stockholm Resilience Centre
- Synergos Communicatie
- Technoserve
- United Nations Environment Programme
- United Nations Environment—World Conservation Monitoring Centre
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service (ARS)
- University of Nairobi
- Utrecht University, The Netherlands
- UTZ
- Water and Land Resources Centre (WLRC), Ethiopia
- Women Advancement Initiative, Nigeria
- Wondogenet College of Forest and Natural Resources, Ethiopia
- World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)
- World Food Programme (WFP) Ethiopia
- World Resources Institute
- World Vision Ethiopia
- World Vision International



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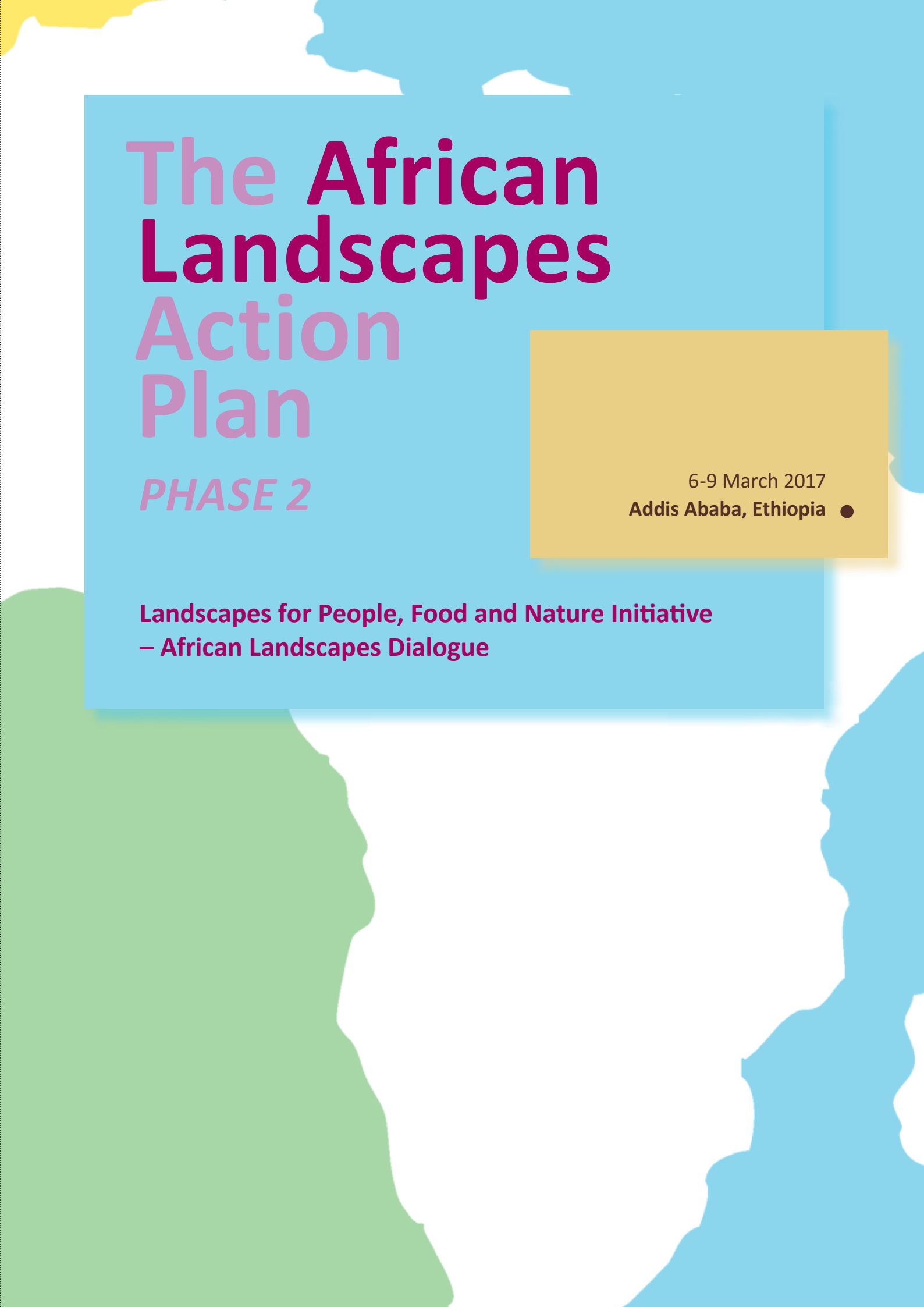


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The African Landscapes Action Plan

PHASE 2

6-9 March 2017
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia ●

Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative
– African Landscapes Dialogue