

The African Landscapes Action Plan Phase 3

12 - 15 November, 2019
Arusha, Tanzania ●

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

The African Landscapes Dialogue in Arusha 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 third 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 second was in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in March 2017.

The Co-Organizers of the Arusha Dialogue were EcoAgriculture Partners, Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resources Management Africa (SANREM-Africa), the Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network (HoA-REC&N), the National Land Use Planning Commission of Tanzania, the Water and Land Resources Centre (WLRC), the African Model Forests Network (AMFN), Solidaridad East and Central Africa, The Nature Conservancy, African Wildlife Foundation, and African Biodiversity Collaborative Group.

The Host of the event was the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania's National Land Use Planning Commission.

Financial support for the Dialogue was provided by David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), SwedBio, the Government of Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, Solidaridad and the Hitz Foundation. A number of participants were sponsored by Solidaridad Network, US Department of Agriculture - Foreign Agriculture Service (USDA) and Vi Agroforestry.

Thematic Coordinators included the African Model Forest Network, the African Centre for a Green Economy, EcoAgriculture Partners, SANREM-Africa, National Land Use Planning Commission of Tanzania, South Rift Association of Land Owners – Kenya (SORALO), the Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network (HoAREC&N), Solidaridad East and Central Africa, Institute of Natural Resources, National Development Planning Commission-Tanzania, GIZ and the Climate Smart Agriculture CSA Youth Network (CSAYN).

Field Trips to visit landscapes around Mt Kilimanjaro were organized by Solidaridad East and Central Africa-Tanzania country office.

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A photograph of a man with a serious expression, wearing a light blue button-down shirt. He is holding a small green seedling in a black plastic nursery pot. The background is a lush, green forest with sunlight filtering through the trees.

‘Using Integrated Landscape Management, in the light of issues such as biodiversity loss and extinction crisis, climate change and land resources degradation, is more important than ever. We need to create a basic framework that gives direction and voice to the often competing, desires and demands of the various land users and communities, and use the framework to inform worldviews that address global challenges such as poverty alleviation, biodiversity conservation, food production, institutional arrangements and policies. I ask all the participants of this Dialogue, from within and outside of Tanzania, as they represent the stakeholders of the landscapes, to get together to collaborate in the planning and implementing of our landscape actions and knowledge sharing and supporting continued resilient building.’

*Hon. William Lukuvi, Minister of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development
Government of Tanzania*

November 12, 2019

African Landscapes Action Plan (ALAP) Phase 3, 2019-2021 : Summary of Recommendations

A coalition of 140 landscape leaders convened at the African Landscapes Dialogue, in Arusha, Tanzania in November 2019, recommended the following actions to advance sustainable landscapes in Africa, building on the Action Plans developed in 2014 and 2017:

1. Strengthen landscape partnerships and governance

- Promote participatory and transparent decision-making in landscape partnerships;
- Recognize that landscapes are dynamic and keep evolving;
- Strengthen inclusion of women and youth as active members of landscape partnerships;
- Mobilize national networks of landscape partnerships for dialogue and knowledge-sharing.

2. Adapt land use planning and property rights to strengthen landscape action

- Establish more efficient, transparent and justly implemented protocols for participation of communities in local and subnational level land use planning;
- Establish community agricultural areas and conservation areas where boundaries and bylaws for use are respected by the community;
- Address land use conflicts between user groups within communities by establishing mechanisms for clarifying access rights, reporting conflicts and seeking restitution for damages;
- Work towards secure land and resource tenure for individuals in the communities including farmers and livestock keepers, and with rights for women, youth and marginalized populations;
- Advance research and develop tools for addressing challenges of property right and land use planning in complex land use mosaics with overlapping, legitimate rights for land and ecosystem services.

3. Mainstream biodiversity conservation and climate smart agriculture through integrated landscape management

- Provide policy support and frameworks for scalable, locally-led landscape initiatives to meet national and international commitments on biodiversity and climate change;
- Build inclusive, 'green' landscape economies, that integrate biodiversity consideration into agricultural systems, urban landscape planning and integrated landscape investments;
- Invest in Landscape-CSA train-the-trainer programs to build capacity of local government officials and civil society and private sector landscape leaders;
- Strengthen landscape partnerships to support landscape-CSA with a focus on system processes and assessment, inclusive engagement, capacity-building, clear agreements and finance;
- Mainstream L-CSA into national policies and programmes by having champions from grassroots and policy levels generating awareness in line ministries;
- Build systems to measure landscape-level performance.

4. Mobilize business and finance in support of sustainable landscapes

- Help businesses to evaluate their impact on landscape transformation, and how landscape factors affect their business;
- Build business learning networks in landscapes where collaborative action plans encourage and support business development and growth;
- Strengthen financial analysis and planning by landscape initiatives, evaluating and mobilizing local, national and international sources of finance, and intermediary organisations;
- Build the financial management 'ecosystem', infrastructure and capacities for financial management for ILM;
- Educate and mobilize policymakers and national and local sources of capital about opportunities for ILM business and finance.

5. Advance national policy for sustainable landscapes

- Communicate information about landscape management with simple issue-based language, in terms meaningful for policymakers;
- Facilitate Cabinet-level dialogue towards a paradigm shift in land policy from 'degrade, abandon and migrate' to 'protect and restore';
- Organize practical policy implementation through inter-agency committees and monitoring and evaluation frameworks;
- Build national programs that support locally-led landscape partnerships;
- Include landscape partnerships in developing and implementing national policies.

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Background of the African Landscapes Action Plan

Sustainable development through Integrated Landscape Management

Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) emerged in the past few decades in Africa as a powerful strategy to address the inter-linked challenges of agricultural and environmental regeneration, food and water security, resilience under climate change and other disruptions, health (human, livestock, wildlife) and inclusive 'green' economic growth. ILM takes many forms. But all involve diverse stakeholders developing shared objectives that encompass multiple benefits from the landscape. They have collaborative, community-engaged processes for dialogue, planning, negotiating, and monitoring decisions. They promote adoption of field, farm and forest practices designed to contribute to multiple objectives. They manage ecological, social, and economic interactions among different parts of the landscape to realize positive synergies. They develop markets and public policies to achieve the diverse landscape objectives and institutional requirements ([Scherr, Shames and Friedman, 2013](#)).

A continental review in 2013 documented 87 large integrated landscape partnerships in Africa. The number has grown significantly, with new partnerships arising from different 'entry points', including integrated watershed management, biological corridors, agriculture green growth, forest landscape restoration, city-regional development and climate-smart landscapes. Initiatives are promoted by local civil society groups and farmer organizations (e.g., Kijabe Environment Volunteers in Kenya-KENVO), national and international NGOs (e.g., African Model Forest Network, SORALO, IUCN, Conservation International, Solidaridad, African Wildlife Foundation, WWF, ARCOS Network), and local governments. More are being supported by regional governments (e.g. AFR100, the Great Green Wall, TerrAfrica and HOAREC&N), national governments (e.g., Ethiopia's watershed programme and Rwanda's forest landscape restoration programme), and even private agribusiness.

The African Landscapes Dialogues in 2014 and 2017

To organize and implement multi-sector landscape partnerships is challenging. It is critical to empower and ensure the participation of African landscape leaders in the decision-making and execution of these initiatives. The African Landscapes Dialogues were designed to:

- Highlight new locally-led initiatives, issues and innovations that are capturing attention in our landscapes
- Share lessons and experiences in integrated landscape initiatives across Africa
- Build knowledge, skills, connections, and motivation among grassroots leaders driving rural transformation in Africa, increasing the effectiveness of their efforts
- Develop specific follow-up actions to support landscape leaders in relevant local, national and regional programs, through the African Landscapes Action Plan.

During the [1st African Landscapes Dialogue](#) in July 2014 in Nairobi, landscape leaders generated the first African Landscapes Action Plan (ALAP), a strategic roadmap for achieving sustainable landscape management in Africa. The ALAP, endorsed by the African Union, laid 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.

During the [2nd African Landscapes Dialogue](#), held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in March 2017, landscape leaders and practitioners took stock of progress and updated ALAP's recommended actions to further advance integrated landscape management in Phase 2 (2017-2019), including coordination of regional initiatives. The African Landscapes Action Plan Phases 1 and 2 can be found [here](#).

3rd African Landscapes Dialogue: Enhancing the impact of integrated landscape management

The 3rd African Landscapes Dialogue was held on November 12-15, 2019, in Arusha, Tanzania. 140 ILM practitioners, researchers, policymakers, and finance, business, and community leaders from 85 institutions participated, hailing from 17 African countries and the United States and Europe. (See a list of participating organizations in Annex 1). These committed landscape leaders reviewed progress made since 2017 and recommended further actions to scale and ensure impact from this landscape movement in Africa.

The main discussion themes included: landscape partnerships and governance; property rights and land use planning; climate smart landscape planning and policy wildlife and biodiversity in landscape management; community business engagement, employment, and entrepreneurship for a green economy; and landscape finance. The program was designed 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 program](#) included more than 15 different discussion groups, two high-level policy panels, country and regional level planning sessions, and interactive plenaries. The detailed case presentations may be found at the [Dialogue website](#).

Day-long field visits took place for observation and learning within three high-biodiversity agricultural landscapes around Mt Kilimanjaro, around all of the main themes of the Dialogue.

Special topic discussions proposed by participants included: stimulating communications across landscape initiatives in Africa, the Rockefeller Food System Vision Prize Competition, landscape management and remote sensing, landscapes in national policy for land restoration, integrated food and land-use systems as an approach for landscape management, geo-design and landscape

management, integrated landscape and ecosystem restoration in West Africa and better software and data for locally-led landscape Initiatives.

A landscape tools bazaar showcased: Landscape Investment and Finance Toolkit (LIFT); Social Landscape Mapping; LandScale, WayFinder for Resilience; Multi-Actor Inclusive Research and Evaluation Design and Ownership Framework (MIREDOF); Gender Tool; and Restoration Opportunity Assessment (ROAM) Tool (see Annex 2).

Landscape leaders also met in country- and region-specific groups to discuss action steps at national level, including: Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, southern Africa and francophone west Africa. Several country groups made plans to organize or expand National Landscape Dialogues. Others planned meetings with national policymakers to discuss ways to advance the ALAP in their countries.

Drawing from all of these experiences and interactions, the Dialogue participants synthesized their reflections and laid out a new set of priority recommendations for the **African Landscapes Action Plan Phase 3**.

Achievements of ALAP Phase 2, 2017-2019

Introduction

Since the 2nd African Landscapes Dialogue in March 2017, there has been 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 partnership. While in 2014, Dialogue participants focused on defining strategies to support Integrated Landscape Management, in 2017 there was deeper analysis and sharing of emerging innovations and pilots.

Since 2017, there has been a notable maturing of established landscape partnerships; pilots have become programs; and new partnerships have benefitted from many new models and tools available. This section highlights some of the achievements from ALAP-Phase 2 on the themes prioritized in Addis Ababa. Selected resource materials for ILM practice in Africa developed during this period are included in Annex 3.

Landscape Partnerships

- National landscape networks advanced in Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya.
- Cross-country knowledge exchanges were made, e.g., community scouts from Gambela in Ethiopia undertook a learning visit to SORALO's landscape in Kenya to enhance their capacity in community biodiversity conservation; a youth and women learning visit was organized between Nature Association of Djibouti and Barwaaqo Voluntary Organisation (BVO) in Somaliland for insights into building business models on beekeeping and poultry management.
- Farmer organization leadership in landscape initiatives increased sharply, as reflected in their active participation in the Arusha Dialogue (about a sixth of participants).
- New tools for gender mainstreaming in ILM were developed.
- Gender equality and social inclusion (including youth) is being implemented in African research through CGIAR programs to increase their control of productive assets, participate in decision making, and decrease their labour burdens.
- Major initiatives to promote rangeland and pastoralism, collaborative actions in transboundary resources management, and for concerted efforts in landscape management in Africa have been championed by UN Environment, IUCN, the Evergreening Alliance and HoA-REC&N.
- HoA-REC&N began a new regional initiative to enhance environmental sustainability and resilience across transboundary social ecological systems in the Horn of Africa through collaborative actions.

LANDSCAPE

1) Southern periphery of the Dja Biosphere Reserve - Nadege (R.A.F.) Cameroon

2) Mount Bamboze - Nadege (R.A.F.) Cameroon

3) Mount Bana - Nadege (R.A.F.) Cameroon

Business

- Agribusiness became more active in landscape partnerships. For example, the Global Agribusiness Alliance and EcoAgriculture Partners, documented three initiatives to understand their business rationale for landscape partnerships, institutional models, business and landscape benefits: [Olam-Responsible water in the Upper Ruvuma River basin \(Tanzania\)](#); [Toward sustainable tobacco sourcing: PMI partnerships \(Malawi\)](#) and [Partnerships for productivity protection and resilience in cocoa landscapes.](#)
- In West Africa, strong local landscape initiatives in the African Model Forest Network are building 'green' local economies.
- [Numerous green business models](#) have developed across Africa, including for moringa in Congo, the DRC and Cameroon and for [beetroot in Rwanda.](#)

Finance

- Landscape leaders reported significantly increased financial literacy and finance planning, and evolution of financial institutions to recognize landscape issues.
- A new methodology for assessing landscape financial flows (LAFF), was tested in the Juabeso-Bia and Sefwi-Wiawso landscape in Ghana by Tropenbos and EcoAgriculture in 2019; sectors selected for in-depth study of flows were cocoa, conservation and timber.
- Members of the Coalition for Private Investment in Conservation, with EcoAgriculture Partners, reviewed emerging models of large-scale landscape finance models in Africa.
- Opportunities for landscape finance for the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, and the Global Environment Facility became accessible directly to African landscape partnerships.
- The African Development Bank started a Green Growth initiative to enhance livelihood security and address emerging development challenges.
- An informal working group of African financial institutions on water resource investment is being organized.
- The community studying Natural Capital in Africa focused their November 2019 regional meeting Uganda meeting on intersection of natural capital and integrated landscape management.

Queen Elizabeth and Vininga Landscape (covering Uganda and DRC - trans boundary landscape)

3) ABCG Southern Agribusiness (SACOT) Land Tenure and Rights

23 Laikipia County Natural Resource Network (LAINONAR), Kenya NRM 5

24 Etinde Landscape South West Cameroon Fritz BAYOU G Cameroon landscape Engineers Association CGALEA

LANDSCAPES

4) Donkoto
Corridor
Salonga
National park
Madage (RH)
DRC

5
Great lakes
landscape
Uganda
Soudan

6
Kilimanjaro
Sagumbe
landscape
initiative
Soudan

Policy

- There are now over 113 million hectares of commitments through AFR100 supporting the Bonn Challenge on land restoration; the New York Declaration on Forests, and the African Resilient Landscapes Initiative (ARLI).
- Dozens of African countries made national commitments for action on climate change adaptation and mitigation that encompass integrated landscape solutions.
- In Ethiopia, HoA-REC&N developed an Integrated Land use and Development Plan (ILDP) for Gambella Peoples' National Regional State (GPNRS) that was adopted by Ethiopia's government with a keen interest to deploy the same planning approach to other regions in the country.
- The Government of Benin developed a new strategy for land management for the SDGs.
- Kenya's County-level Sustainable Development planning used a landscape approach in several Counties.

Capacity-building

- A six-module curriculum for local government authorities in Africa to develop climate smart landscapes was developed by EcoAgriculture Partners, SANREM-Africa, USDA, IITA, and University of California-Davis and as tested with 80 local leaders in Tanzania ([read more here](#)).
- Responsibility for the Landscapes for People, Food and Nature initiative [Landscape Academy](#) was transferred to UN Environment, the Global Landscapes Forum, and Wageningen University) and now focuses on developing on-line MOOCs (massive open on-line courses), including modules on landscape leadership, governance, finance, climate action, and landscape ecology.
- Local knowledge has been incorporated more systematically into landscape programs of African Landscapes Dialogue partners, including SwedBio, Solidaridad Network, The David and Lucile Packard Foundation, and Vi Agroforestry.

South west
Ethiopia

25
Rangeland Management
Anesha, Tanzania
Community Research
and Development
Services (CORDS)

26
Kilimanjaro National
Park (KINP)
Conservation of
National landscape
for ecosystem
services/water

11ED
- conduct work
on climate
change
- financing project
which build
resilience to
climate change

Research

- International research on landscape governance has been published in a [special journal issue](#) for Land and other journals by African researchers and international partners;
- Landscape scenario analyses to 2030 were undertaken in the [Atewa Landscape of Ghana](#) and the [Kilombero Landscape of Tanzania](#) by PBL and EcoAgriculture Partners, in collaboration with IUCN-NL, A Rocha Ghana and the African Wildlife Foundation.
- Methodologies for monitoring of land health, biodiversity and other variables have been advanced by the World Agroforestry Centre and the Institute of National Resources (INR).
- A framework for assessing landscape performance was developed by partners of LandScale, and tested to assess REDD+ in cocoa-forest landscapes in Ghana.
- A major study of the impact of landscape management on water security in Ethiopia was implemented by Water and Land Resource Centre, in collaboration with Oxford University and Addis Ababa University.

Outcomes from the 2019 Dialogue: Reflections and Recommended Actions

The 2019 African Landscapes Dialogue generated reflections and recommendations related to five key themes considered to be major levers through which Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) can significantly contribute to multiple sustainable development goals in parallel. These included: strengthening landscape partnerships and governance; adapting land use planning and property rights to support landscape action; mainstreaming biodiversity and wildlife conservation

and climate smart agriculture through integrated landscape management; mobilizing business and finance in support of sustainable landscapes and employment; and advancing national policy support. Participants shared experiences and good practice, recommending actions to further improve the effectiveness and scale of ILM. Each theme included explicit attention to how gender, youth and inclusion could be strengthened in landscape action.



Photo: M. Koningstein/EcoAgriculture Partners, 2019

1) Strengthen landscape partnerships and governance

Across Africa, landscape partnerships are diverse. They are composed of different stakeholders: those who live and have roots in the landscape (CSO's, local NGO's, communities, locally-based businesses, local governments), as well as those with mainly work-related ties to the landscape (national or international businesses, state or national government agencies, international NGOs), whose presence is temporary. These differences influence each actor's perception and knowledge of the landscape as well as their roles in the governance process. Inclusive governance, that is mindful of gender and social differences among stakeholders, as well as norms of justice, fair representation, voice and transparency, must guide any multi-stakeholder landscape platform.

This was illustrated during the Dialogue by role play simulations. A key role for conveners is to ensure all actors work together and all voices are heard, and to use participatory approaches that provide opportunities for all groups to serve in the landscape. New technologies and practices at landscape level are adopted more successfully when they are appropriate to women's and youth interests, resources and demands. Many partnerships have introduced innovations to enhance inclusion of women, such as Water Land Resource Centre's Homestead Development programs.

Partnerships represented at the Dialogue included both those convening all key landscape actors at the start of the partnership formation process, and those that initially involved stakeholders for a single project or problem. Several countries have begun establishing networks of landscape partnerships, to enable knowledge-sharing for ILM. For example, in Uganda, the National Farmers Federation, Vi Agroforestry and Solidaridad have begun convening landscape actors in the country.

Recommended actions:

Promote participatory and transparent decision-making in landscape partnerships.

- Mobilize and strengthen local champions in the landscape;
- Collect data to inform and influence decisions;
- Use participatory approaches to ensure diverse landscape actors are well heard, and that there is local ownership of the platform.

Understand that landscapes are dynamic and keep evolving.

- Involve landscape partnership in different dimensions of action including value chain development, transport, marketing and innovations to address new opportunities;
- Negotiate continuously to balance means and rights among landscape actors.

Mobilize national networks for dialogue and knowledge-sharing among landscape partnerships.

- Strengthen policies that support landscape partnerships;
- Promote practicable and inclusive policy and regulatory frameworks for landscape management;
- Link local-level stakeholder platforms with national frameworks, and seek to align objectives.

Strengthen inclusion of women and youth as active members of landscape partnerships.

- Support the adaptive capacity of women and youth in new technology agricultural extension and climate information services, taking into account their priorities and resources;
- Create active mechanisms for women and youth to express opinions, take initiatives, and influence decisions, going beyond numerical representation.

2) Adapt land use planning and property rights to support landscape action

The complicated land use mosaics in most African landscapes pose serious challenges devising land and resource rights and land use planning processes. Interconnected flows of water, wildlife and ecosystem services across a landscape mean legitimate claims of some groups conflict with legitimate claims of others. Climate change is shifting the effective boundaries of production and protected areas. Multi-stakeholder landscape partnerships can play a valuable role in negotiating local adaptations of rights and advising policy.

Thematic discussions during the Dialogue focused on participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation, with case studies of innovative approaches presented from rubber and palm oil plantations in the [Campo Ma'an OTU area in Cameroon](#) and the [inclusion of marginalized groups in property rights and land-use planning in Tanzania](#), including as well as lessons from the [Kilombero district in Tanzania](#). Innovations included land use zoning around biodiversity-rich landscapes, village land use planning and management at landscape scale; and community-managed wildlife areas. Participants discussed the nature of rights and legal pluralism in African customary practice.

New challenges have arisen for land use planning of new economic development corridor strategies in Africa, an investment framework to develop and link regions and countries along transport infrastructure. These are often located in landscapes rich in natural resources or highly vulnerable to degradation, and promote spatially targeted public and private investment. Such corridors can pose threats to local land and water rights; this can be addressed through more systematic landscape stakeholder engagement in planning.

Recommended actions:

Establish more efficient, transparent and justly implemented protocols for participation of communities in local and subnational level land use planning.

Establish community agricultural areas and conservation areas where boundaries and bylaws for use are respected by the community.

Address land use conflicts between user groups within communities by establishing mechanisms for clarifying access rights, reporting conflicts and seeking restitution for damages.

Work towards secure land and resource tenure for individuals in the communities including farmers and livestock keepers, and rights for women, youth and marginalized populations.

Advance research and develop tools for addressing challenges of property right and land use planning in complex land use mosaics with overlapping, legitimate rights for land and ecosystem services.

3) Mainstream biodiversity conservation and climate smart agriculture through integrated landscape management

Integrated Landscape Management is a valuable means of implementing major development and conservation objectives, including biodiversity conservation and climate smart agriculture, in ways that also contribute to other objectives and needs in the landscape. Two thematic working groups reviewed the experience of African landscape partnerships in pursuing ILM with strong biodiversity and climate benefits.

Biodiversity and wildlife in landscape management

The thematic working group on ‘biodiversity and wildlife conservation through ILM’ reflected on the rich experience in Africa, and produced a set of [concrete recommendations](#) for the CBD Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework for application in Africa. A growing number of landscape partnerships across Africa, mostly implemented by CSOs, communities and other private entities, have won more than 6.4 million hectares of land for biodiversity habitat connectivity across entire ecological regions and between parks and community lands. For example, Namibia now has 86 conservancies representing 19% of communal land); Kenya has 160 conservancies making up for 11% of community areas placed under conservation (more than formal protected areas – 8%). In Tanzania, wildlife corridors like the Manyara Ranch and the Northern Tanzania Rangelands Initiative have blended habitat conservation with tourism and livestock production to benefit local communities.

New approaches to land use planning are more fluid, operating on a broader scale to accommodate ecosystem connectivity and ecological processes.. New ways to incorporate biodiversity benefits in livelihood strategies and incentivize local communities collectively and individually have been developed, including managing agricultural systems for biodiversity benefits. Financial innovations and models are encouraging both biodiversity

conservation in economic development and market-based incentives (carbon market) to drive long term conservation planning. Coexistence models (e.g. for livestock and wildlife) and other production systems compatible with sustainable resource use are being developed. However, for these approaches to be sustainable, national policy and planning frameworks need to recognize and promote ILM as a tool to overcome the internal inconsistencies of sectoral planning frameworks to ensure integrated land use planning for optimal realization of benefits from a range of ecosystem services.

Recommended actions:

Provide policy support and frameworks for locally-led landscape partnerships, to meet national and global policy commitments.

- Support and strengthen long term, locally-led and area-based landscape initiatives;
- Create national policy and enabling frameworks that make space for community-led landscape initiatives;
- Plan with communities and promote more broadly land use planning methods that embrace integrated landscapes at larger scales (regional, national and trans-boundary);
- Work through existing integrated landscape initiatives.

Build inclusive, ‘green’ landscape economies.

- Manage agricultural systems for biodiversity conservation;
- Integrate biodiversity consideration and natural infrastructure into urban landscape planning;
- Generate direct community benefits from protecting wildlife and biodiversity and link wildlife economy to market;
- Mobilize finance for integrated landscape investments that support biodiversity.

Build systems to measure landscape-level performance

- Set landscape biodiversity targets;
- Build local skills and invest in Community Resource Centres for locally-led landscape monitoring and research.

Climate smart landscape planning and policy

A large group of Africa landscape partnerships are seeking to address climate change adaptation and mitigation. Those at the Dialogue focused especially on how to design effective climate-smart agriculture at landscape scale (L-CSA). These strategies systematically consider the interactions between climate action in agricultural, forest, watershed, grasslands and wetlands in managing and mitigating climate risks.

Key factors to understand on the technical side are current and historical climate patterns; livelihood practices of the community and other stakeholders; biophysical and socioeconomic aspects of natural resources; root causes of land degradation; land use systems (incompatible/inappropriate and conflicting practices), available CSA technologies; and external threats and opportunities to be exploited.

On the social side, information needs to include: institutional, legal and policy frameworks; existing capacity of stakeholders; indigenous knowledge; land tenure; stakeholder mapping; finances and needs of groups such as youth, women and the physically challenged. Many members of the group had participated in the Tanzania Landscape-CSA training curriculum for sub-national programs and policy leaders developed by EcoAgriculture Partners and U.S. Department of Agriculture and they reflected on ways that training could be further enhanced and institutionalized.

Recommended actions:

Invest in Landscape-CSA train-the-trainer programs to build capacity of local government officials, civil society and private sector

landscape leaders.

- Analyze lessons learned from piloting L-CSA training at the local level; institutionalize training with support from development partners;
- Develop train-the-trainers programs with leading extension education organizations to expand training of planners and agricultural extension officers at local government authority (LGA) level;
- Develop in-depth teaching case studies that focus on interactions at landscape level.

Strengthen landscape partnerships to support landscape-CSA intensively (such as through system process and assessment, inclusive engagement, capacity-building, clear agreements and finance).

- Develop a platform to share lessons learned for L-CSA within and across countries;
- Mobilize landscape CSA champions to bridge landscape initiative and mainstream into broader programs and policies;
- Include youth, women and other vulnerable groups in planning, implementation and assessment of landscape CSA;
- Enhance partnerships' use of climate information services and Landscape-CSA planning and implementation;
- Support an integrated holistic approach going beyond agriculture.

Mainstream Landscape-CSA into subnational and national policies and programmes through planning from grassroots, while generating awareness in line ministries through champions

- Establish stakeholder-engaged landscape CSA baseline assessments and monitoring to engage stakeholders and build capacity in pilot landscapes in multiple countries;
- Mobilize political support for landscape CSA;
- Define analytic frameworks for designing and assessing climate interactions across landscapes;
- Manage financial mechanism for climate-smart landscapes;
- Improve capacity of national meteorological agencies to deliver climate information services and information for landscape MSPs.

4) Mobilize business and finance in support of sustainable landscapes

Landscapes across Africa need to transform quickly to inclusive, 'green' economies, if they are to meet the pressing challenges of employment generation, climate, food and water security and biodiversity conservation. The natural resource base must be used and managed carefully in alignment with economic activity to achieve a sustainable or even regenerative economy, while also sustaining nature. Thus individual businesses in the landscape that use or impact natural resources need to become landscape-friendly, and available financial resources need to be redirected to businesses and other public, private and civic projects that support agreed landscape goals.

Business engagement, employment and entrepreneurship

Locally-owned green and socially inclusive businesses are a core building block for sustainable landscapes. There are numerous opportunities to develop and grow these businesses with support from landscape partnerships, and to generate wealth and employment. Examples of landscape-friendly businesses shared included: forest products and reforestation, sustainable agriculture and agroforestry products, water, wildlife and cultural tourism, renewable energy and biofertilizers. Examples are the case studies from the [Kilimanjaro Landscape, sugarcane and cocoa value chains to support landscape restoration in Ghana and Tanzania](#) and [Moringa planting in the Dimonika Biosphere in the Republic of the Congo](#).

However, landscape-friendly business development faces significant challenges: climate change; difficult access to land, technology and finance; weak local capacities; lack of infrastructure; and markets that do not reward sustainable business. Landscape partnerships and policymakers need explicit strategies to overcome these.

Recommended actions:

Develop collaborative landscape action plans that encourage and support business development and growth.

- Help businesses to evaluate their impact on landscape transformation, and how landscape factors affect their business;
- Develop lines of credit to finance landscape-friendly business investment.

Influence public policies to support landscape-friendly business.

Build business learning networks on landscapes and connect them.

Landscape finance and investment

The past several years have seen major finance developments that support integrated landscape investment. These include tools for MSPs, new landscape developers (nonprofit and for-profit), new funds, and landscape investment by development finance institutions. Examples of innovation in Africa include the use of carbon credit from voluntary markets to fund landscape-wide investment portfolios (e.g., Vi Agroforestry supported programs in Kenya and Uganda); eco-city investment; businesses internalizing costs to address landscape risks and opportunities; and investment sources setting conditionalities that require environmental and social sustainability.

Model Forest collaboratives in West Africa are building robust local economies reflecting their own identities, and forming their own local investment partnerships. Landscape leaders reported increased co-finance by multiple partners, including companies, cooperatives, governments, and communities. For example, the Water and Land Resource Centre began working with NESTLE Waters Ethiopia to design an ILM project for the landscape where their water bottling company (Abyssinia Spring) is located. To enhance inclusion, some funders have made investment in

youth and women an explicit criteria for financing. Landscape investment portfolios are including and incubating businesses owned by women and that are attractive to youth (e.g., solar, climate mitigation).

However, there are still daunting challenges to mobilize sufficient finance for the investments needed to achieve sustainable landscapes. At the level of individual investments, there is limited access for smallholders, difficulties incorporating ecosystem restoration and management into business models; and inadequate mechanisms for sharing risks and costs among actors. Systemic challenges include inefficiency of moving international finance to landscapes through national governments; high transaction costs to find funding for whole investment portfolios; limited sources of funding for landscapes initiatives to undertake enabling investment; and a critical need to build capacities of actors in financial institutions and funds to understand and invest in ILM. Shifting from an unsustainable economy to a sustainable economy requires extensive institutional change in the finance sector.

Recommended actions:

Strengthen financial analysis and planning by landscape initiatives.

- Analyze investment opportunities based on their integrated landscape action plan and the type of funding needed, and share these investment portfolios with prospective funders;
- Evaluate and mobilize local sources of finance and tap diverse funding mechanisms (private,

public, civic);

- Encourage large private companies to shift their corporate responsibility finance toward landscape management (e.g., through payments for ecosystem services);
- Explore international funds that can be accessed directly by landscape initiatives or local partners, and develop strong relationships with intermediary organisations;
- Track the impact of investments and build evidence for financial actors of the added value of ILM.

Build the financial management ‘ecosystem’, infrastructure and capacities for financial management for ILM.

- Motivate formation of new landscape development and investment companies;
- Mobilize companies to invest in the landscapes where they are operating and gain value;
- Develop conditionalities for investment (for ILM benefits);
- Develop information technology to facilitate landscape investment.

Educate and mobilize policymakers and national and local sources of capital about opportunities from ILM.

- Organize forums on landscape finance at district and national level;
- Share finance and financial flows information with landscape;
- Develop strategies and mechanisms for ‘de-risking’ landscape investment.

5) Advance national policy for sustainable landscapes

All the Heads of State and Government of the African Union endorsed the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods in 2014. At least 27 countries have pledged to restore over 96 million hectares of degraded land on the continent by 2030. Forty countries include climate change mitigation from Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry in their (intended) Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for the Paris Climate Accord; 34 NDCs include mitigation contributions from agriculture. Every African nation has signed on to the Sustainable Development Goals. Many of these commitments include landscape-wide strategies. But to turn policy into action, and ensure alignment among these policies, policymakers need evidence-based guidance for Integrated Landscape Management.

The 2019 Dialogue concluded that 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, climate, etc) within landscapes. A strategy session on national policy to support ILM was organized by Dr. Luc Gnacadja, former Minister of Environment of Benin and Secretary-General of the UNCCD. A number of African countries have since then worked to create and support collaborative policies, including Benin's new strategy for land management for the SDGs, Ethiopia's Sustainable Land Investment Framework and 15-year Flagship program; County-level Sustainable Development planning in Kenya; and support for landscape-wide management in Ghana's Stool Land policy. Some countries are integrating urban and rural land codes, unifying all land use reporting.

Such integrated policies do not necessarily require more funding, but rather that existing budgets be used differently and in a more coordinated way. Forty-two sub-Saharan African countries are dependent on agriculture; policymakers are motivated by recognizing that landscape investment can be more effective in job creation than other sectors. Women's land rights and issues are better articulated than they have been in the past few years, but often gender discrimination results from hidden policy provisions.

Recommended actions:

Communicate information about landscape management with simple issue-based language, in terms meaningful for policymakers.

- Mine existing data linking land degradation to concrete economic and social impacts, and how one sector's actions are impacting others; mainstream natural capital accounting into national budget;
- Calculate the institutional costs to create one job through landscape investment versus in other sectors.

Facilitate Cabinet-level dialogue towards a paradigm shift in land policy from 'degrade, abandon and migrate' to 'protect and restore.'

- Link policy to business, economic development and the National Development Plan;
- Territorialize land management, involving all land managers in integrated landscape management, and strengthen institutional; and regional frameworks for ILM at all levels;
- Use systems thinking to identify potentials for land rehabilitation; don't just focus policy action on degraded areas;
- Organize for practical policy implementation through inter-agency committees and monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

Organize practical policy implementation through inter-agency committees and monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

- Designate one Minister to coordinate action among all the Ministers; agriculture, water, transport and other ministries should regularly talk and consult on plans;
- Set up inter-agency committees with each Ministry tasked to specify its contributions to negative impacts and ways to overcome;
- Understand constraints to implementing existing pro-landscape policies;
- Establish a monitoring and evaluation framework aimed at generating lessons learned.

Strengthen national programs that support local landscape partnerships and include them in developing and implementing national policies.

Implementing ALAP Phase 3: Next steps

African Landscapes Dialogue partners have committed to champion the implementation of the African Landscapes Action Plan, increase the Plan's visibility and build policy and financing support.

Next steps will include:

Strengthen national landscape leader dialogues and networks.

- Support landscape leaders to organize National Landscape Learning Dialogues and cross-landscape exchanges;
- Recruit high-level champions of integrated landscape management;
- Mobilize inputs from African landscape leaders to design the global '1000 Landscapes for 1 Billion People' network of landscape partnerships.

Raise awareness of African Landscapes Action Plan recommendations.

- Develop outreach materials for the ALAP that all partners can use to ensure consistent messaging;
- Disseminate key messages at regional meetings, including: African Green Revolution Forum, AFR100 Partners meeting, Global Landscapes Forum--Africa, African Ministers of the Environment and Ministers of Agriculture, and African Climate Change forums;
- Organize an African landscape gathering at the World Conservation Congress January 7-15, 2021 in Marseilles, France;
- Link ALAP to the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration and UN Decade for Smallholder Farmers;
- Mobilize policy analyses and briefs to inform national policy dialogue.

Track progress of ALAP implementation.

- Review progress on implementing the ALAP;
- Track ALAP-related activities of African Landscapes Dialogue participants, from all three Dialogues.

Organize and implement the 4th African Landscapes Dialogue.

Annex 1. Selected resources contributing to ALAP by African Landscape Dialogue partners, 2017-19

- Ajjugo, J., J. Kamanga, S. Kanyamibwa, and S.J. Scherr. 2020. *How integrated landscape management can contribute to the CBD post-2020 Biodiversity Framework: Recommendations for Policymakers from African Landscape Leaders*. EcoAgriculture Partners, for the Landscapes for People, Food and Nature initiative, Washington, D.C.
- ALAP. 2017. *African Landscapes Action Plan, Phase 2*. Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative African Landscapes Dialogue .
- Bioversity International, KALRO, Hivos and SANREM Africa. 2017. [Open Source Seed Systems Policy Workshop Report](#). Kenya.
- Buck, Louise E., Sara J. Scherr, Barbara Chami, Melissa Goldman, Ted Lawrence, Jefferson Meham, Ellen Nevers, and Ryan Thomas. 2019. [Exploring Property Rights and Tenure in Integrated Landscape Management](#). EcoAgriculture Partners on behalf of the Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative. Washington, D.C.
- Diaw M. C. 2017. *Integrated Landscape Management in Africa: Learning from Each Other: a Landscape Convening Method for Integrated Landscape Management in Africa*. African Model Forest Network.
- Gnacadjia L. 2018. Cotonou. [Pourquoi un changement de paradigme?](#) Presentation held at the Atelier national sur la gestion des terres y des paysages agro-forestiers au Bénin: nécessité d'un changement de paradigme pour un développement durable.
- Gnacadjia L, and Brahimi Y. 2018. *Landscape Transformation for Development and Resilience in Africa Reshaping Partners' Common Vision and Support Framework to Scale up Interventions and Investments*. Discussion Paper by TerrAfrica, NEPAD, World Bank Group.
- Meijer, J, Shames, S, Scherr, SJ and Giesen P. 2018. [Spatial scenario modelling to support integrated landscape management in the Kilombero valley landscape in Tanzania](#). PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency and EcoAgriculture Partners, The Hague.
- Meijer, J, Shames, S Scherr SJ and Giesen P. 2018. [Spatial modelling of participatory landscape scenarios: synthesis and lessons learned from exploring potential SDG progress in 3 case studies](#). PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency and EcoAgriculture Partners, The Hague.
- Meijer, J, Shames, S and Giesen P. 2018 *Towards a Living Landscape: using scenarios and modelling in the Atewa-Densu landscape in Ghana*, PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency and EcoAgriculture Partners, The Hague.
- Otieno, G. and Westphal, I. 2018. [Building resilience through "Open Source Seed Systems" for Climate Change Adaptation in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania: What are the options for policy?](#) Hivos, Bioversity International.
- Solidaridad East & Central Africa. (2019). *Balancing productivity and conservation in high value ecosystems: The Kilimanjaro landscape solutions*. Solidaridad East and Central Africa, Nairobi, Kenya.

Annex 2. New tools for landscape management

[Gender Inclusivity Buckets Book](#)

The aim of this booklet is to serve as a background document to guide gender mainstreaming in project development, based on 11 gender inclusivity buckets. It can inspire you on how to work on gender mainstreaming in projects, and at the same time serve as a manual for proposal development by showing how the gender inclusivity buckets can be translated into project interventions

Solidaridad

[LandScale](#)

An emerging tool to help drive landscape-scale sustainability, by providing measurable indicators of the state and trajectory of sustainability at the landscape level across environmental, social, and economic dimensions.

Rainforest Alliance; Verra; Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA); IUCN; National Community Reinvestment Coalition (NCRC); Solidaridad; ProForest; EcoAgriculture Partners

[Landscape-Climate Smart Agriculture Training Curriculum](#)

Training course to build leadership capacity in integrated landscape initiatives that promote climate change adaptation and mitigation while improving livelihood security.

EcoAgriculture Partners, Cornell University, UC Davis and USDA Climate Hub at UC Davis

[Landscape Investment and Finance Toolkit \(LIFT\)](#)

A three-module process and materials that help landscape initiatives define, develop and find finance for their landscape priorities, guiding them to find the types of investors that might be interested in their landscape-specific business cases, and develop pitch materials to successfully acquire that finance.

EcoAgriculture Partners and IUCN-Netherlands

[Multi-actor Inclusive Research and Evaluation Design and Ownership Framework \(MIREDOF\)](#)

A tool which provides transparent, inclusive and accountable traceability in global research systems to enhance real farmer ownership, adoption and utilisation of research, innovation and technology beyond mere tokenism.

Coalition of Farmers Ghana (COFAG)

[Restoration Opportunity Assessment Manual \(ROAM\)](#)

A flexible and affordable framework for countries to rapidly identify and analyse areas that are primed for forest landscape restoration (FLR) and to identify specific priority areas at a national or sub-national level.

IUCN and World Resources Institute (WRI)

[Social Landscape Mapping](#)

A tool to identify the social capital of actors within the landscapes using two main approaches: 1) mapping actors' resource flows and 2) mapping actors' priorities and values.

World Resources Institute (WRI)

[Wayfinder for Resilience](#)

A process guide for resilience assessment, planning and action in social-ecological systems in which participants work together to strengthen and refine their understanding about the system in focus, the sustainability challenges they face, and to develop strategies for creating adaptive and transformative change.

Stockholm Resilience Centre

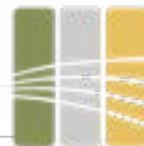
Annex 3. Organizations participating in the 3rd African Landscapes Dialogue

- Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment - Uganda
- Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group
- African Centre for a Green Economy (AfriCGE)
- African Model Forests Network (AMFN)
- African Wildlife Foundation - Kenya
- Agricultural Non State Actors Forum (ANSAF) - Tanzania
- Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS Network)
- Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)
- Cameroonian Landscape Engineers Association – Cameroon
- Carbon Tanzania - Tanzania
- CARE International – Tanzania
- CGIAR Research Programme on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) - Kenya
- Coalition of Farmers Ghana (COFAG) - Ghana
- Community Research and Development Services (CORDS) – Tanzania
- Cornell University – USA
- CSA (Climate Smart Agriculture) Youth Network – Cameroon
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ GmbH) – Germany
- Digital Green – Ethiopia
- Diocese of Central Tanganyika Development Services Company (DCT-DSC) - Tanzania
- District Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative Officer (DAICO) - Tanzania
- EcoAgriculture Partners - USA
- Ecotrust Uganda - Uganda
- EFCCC/Ethiopian REDD - Ethiopia
- ELIM Serviços Lda (ELIM) - Mozambique
- Enriching Skills Action Research Tanzania - Tanzania
- Ethiopian Coffee Forest Forum - Ethiopia
- Facilitator for Change (FC) - Ethiopia
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Tanzania
- Forest, Environment and Climate Change Commission - Ethiopia
- GenderCC - South Africa
- GIZ-SURE (Standard for Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure) - Germany
- Gomba District Farmers Association Uganda - Uganda
- Guluka Kwalala Youth Environment Group - Tanzania
- Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network (HoA-REC&N) - Ethiopia
- Illubabor Zone Agriculture Bureau - Ethiopia
- Imarisha Naivasha - Tanzania
- Incolab - Switzerland
- Initiative for Agriculture and Rural Development in Mali - Mali
- International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) - Ethiopia
- International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) - Uganda, Zimbabwe
- International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) - Tanzania
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) - Tanzania
- Kayonza Landscape - Uganda
- Kijabe Environment Volunteers (KENVO) - Kenya
- Kilimanjaro National Parks - Tanzania
- Kilombero Sugar Company - Tanzania
- Laiconar Network - Kenya
- Laikipia County Natural Resources Network (Laiconar) - Kenya
- LEO Livestock Cooperative Society - Tanzania
- Longido District Authority - Tanzania
- Makueni County Government - Kenya
- Marakwet Farmers Highlands Association - Kenya
- Mbeya Landscape Initiative - Tanzania
- Mennonite Economic Development Associates (MEDA) - Tanzania
- Ministry of Agriculture, Environmental Management Uni - Tanzania
- Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries Zanzibar - Tanzania
- Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, Government of the Netherlands - The Netherlands
- Ministry of Environment - Burkina Faso

- Mpigi District Farmers Association - Uganda
- Mvomero District - Tanzania
- National Development Planning Commission - Tanzania
- National Irrigation Commission - Tanzania
- National Land Use Planning Commission - Tanzania
- NESTLE Waters - Ethiopia
- Oikos East Africa - Tanzania
- Oxfam International - Ethiopia
- President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government - Tanzania
- Private Agricultural Sector Support (PASS) - Tanzania
- Rainforest Alliance, Central Africa - Cameroon
- Rainforest Alliance, East Africa - Kenya
- RAS KILIMANJARO - Tanzania
- Ruangwa District - Tanzania
- SANREM AFRICA - Kenya
- Seychelles Farmers Association (SEYFA) - Seychelles
- Solidaridad East and Central Africa - Kenya, Uganda, The Netherlands, Tanzania
- South Rift Association of Land Owners (SORALO) - Kenya
- Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) Centre Ltd - Tanzania
- Sudanese Society for Community Afforestation - Sudan
- Tanzania Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance - Tanzania
- Tanzania Coffee Board - Tanzania
- Tanzania Natural Resources Forum - Tanzania
- TechMatters - USA
- The David and Lucile Packard Foundation - Ethiopia
- The Nature Conservancy - Tanzania
- Uganda National Farmers Federation (UNFFE) - Uganda
- Uganda National Young Farmers Association - Uganda
- Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT) - Tanzania
- Union of Coffee Cooperatives in Rulindo District (UCOCARU) - Rwanda
- USAID - Tanzania
- Vi Agroforestry - Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda
- Wassa Amenfi Landscape Governance Working Group - Ghana
- Wildlife Clubs of Kenya - Kenya
- Wildlife Works - Kasigau Corridor REDD - Kenya
- World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) - Tanzania
- World Resources Institute (WRI) - USA
- World Wildlife Fund - USA
- ZAMUKA Cooperative - Rwanda
- Ministry of Finance Zanzibar - Tanzania



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