IFAD GEF Project :
Cross-cutting capacity building,
knowledge services and coordination project for the

Food Security Integrated Approach

Pilot Program

(Ethiopia, Uganda, Ghana, Burundi, Swaziland, Kenya, Senegal, Burkina, Niger, Malawi, Tanzania and Nigeria)

Training Programme

A Progress report submitted by UNEP (2020)

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Development of national training and capacity development programme to Sustainable Land Management (SLM) tools and methods and agrobiodiversity-based options and knowledge on ecosystem services

Training Programme

Sustainable Land Management: Best Practices and Tools

Objective

The training objective is to develop a national training and capacity development programme to ensure each country has access to SLM tools and methods and agrobiodiversity-based options and knowledge on ecosystem services.

The training programme complements the Sustainable Land Management for Food Security in Africa: Best Practices and Guidelines for Policy Action and the Toolbox for Sustainable Land Management reports prepared by UNEP in support of the IAP-FS.

Target Audience

The target audience could be agricultural officers working in the context of a country-level project (see list of 12 African countries in IAP-FS programme). They would be concerned with how strengthening ecosystem resilience would assist communities to mitigate and adapt to risks for food security. Risks to food security that the trainees address include climate change, dryland degradation, inappropriate use of technology, forced population displacement, among others.

The training is targeted at middle level managers who would have responsibilities in project identification, design, implementation, monitoring/evaluation, reporting, etc.

At a minimum, the trainees should have access to:

i. A few, general documents on how ecosystem resilience is linked to food security for background / context. These documents are reports / documents / books / reviews written for a global/regional audience and could provide the larger context for the users' project.

ii. A few, general tools such as manuals, short courses, etc. for project management (Results Based Management, Logframes, Theory of Change, Adaptive management, etc). These tools will assist the users to ensure that the project is well designed and has outputs that lead to outcomes to enhance project success.

iii. Specific tools depending on nature of project. Examples include tools to:

- process climate data to assess future risk to food security from climate change;
- use IT platforms to incorporate project data and information, including spatially explicit data, to support project planning, management, execution, monitoring, reporting and evaluation;
- integrate biophysical data with socio-economic data at a local project scale to understand win-wins, trade-offs and impacts.

Qualification of trainees

Participants should be project staff with SLM experience, should have university training, should be able to operate a computer and enter, save, and analyse data. Trainees may include managers who use IT for project management, including generating progress reports for donors, etc.

Delivery method

a. **How:** A combination of field visits and classroom work so that trainees have access to both practical and theoretical knowledge. The training would include a total of 10 days effective training including

i. 6 days of indoor training

ii. 4 days of field visits on SLM best practices and tool usage.

b. **Where:** A possible venue is the International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) HQ and associated project sites in Kenya.

c. **Duration:** 1-2 weeks depending on objectives and training budget. The delivery method could be adapted depending on availability of project sites to assess SLM best practices and current use of SLM tools among trainees.

Training modules or elements

a. **Week 1:** Introduction to SLM best practices and field visits

i. **Module 1:** SLM and Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, SLM and Growing Concerns in Sub-Saharan Africa

ii. **Module 2:** Principles of SLM: Increased Land Productivity, Improve Livelihoods, Environmental Sustainability, Triple-Win Solutions

iii. **Module 3:** Best SLM Practices in Focus Countries

1. Integrated Soil Fertility Management: What It Entails, Principles and Types, Socio-Ecological Impact Scores, Country Cases.

2. Conservation Agriculture (CA): What It Entails, Principles and Types, Socio-Ecological Impacts, Country Cases.

3. Rainwater Harvesting: What It Entails, Principles and Types, Socio-Ecological Impacts, Country Cases.

4. Agroforestry: What It Entails, Principles and Types, Socio-Ecological Impacts, Country Cases

5. Harnessing Ecosystem-Based Adaptation Options for Smallholders: What It Entails, Principles and Types, Socio-Ecological Impacts, Country Cases

6. Reducing Post-Harvest Losses: What It Entails, Principles and Types, Socio-Ecological Impacts, Country Cases

b. **Week 2:** Application of SLM tools and field work.

i. **Module 4:** SLM tools

ii. **Module 5:** Intro to Tools used in the IAP-FS project and Essential Facts Trainee presentations on tool use:-

- Multidimensional Poverty Assessment Tool (MPAT) (www. Ifad.org)
- Landscape degradation Surveillance Framework (LDSF) (www. http:// landscapeportal.org)
- Self-evaluation and Holistic Assessment of climate Resilience of farmers and Pastoralists
- (SHARP) (www.fao.org)
- Resilience, Adaptation Pathways and Transformation Assessment (RAPTA) (www.stapgef.org)
- Diversity Assessment Tool for Agrobiodiversity and Resilience (DATAR) (https://www.bioversityinternational.org/)
- EX-Ante Carbon Balance Tool (EX-ACT) (http://www.fao.org/tc/exact/ex-act-home/en/)
- Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands Mapping Tool (WOCAT-LADA) (http://www.fao.org/land-water/land/land-assessment/assessment-and-monitoring-impacts/en/)
- Vital Signs (https://www.conservation.org/projects/vital-signs)
- Resilience Atlas (https://www.resilienceatlas.org/)

iii. **Module 6:** Hands-on training in IAP-FS tool use.

iv. **Module 7:** Conclusion, networking, and course evaluation.

Training schedule

WEEK 1	DAY1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4	DAY 5
0800-0830	Opening remarks, training objectives, course outline	Field data visits: SLM best practices	Field data visits: SLM best practices	Daily recollection: Key summaries of previous days' field visits	Daily recollection
0830-1000	Trainees present themselves, their roles and responsibilities, previous experience with SLM best practices and tools. What do trainees expect to get from training?			Module 3: Best SLM Practices in Focus Countries	Module 3: Group Presentations
1000-1030	**Coffee**			**Coffee**	**Coffee**
1030-1230	Module 1: SLM and Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, SLM and Growing Concerns in Sub-Saharan Africa			Module 3: Best SLM Practices in Focus Countries	Module 3: Group Presentations
1230-1400	**Lunch**			**Lunch**	**Lunch**
1400-1600	Module 2: Principles of SLM			Module 3: Groupwork	Conclusions and preparations for tool integration for food security (Week 2)
1600-1730	Module 2: Principles of SLM, Preparations for field visits			Module 3: Group Presentations	Social activity
1730-1800	Reflections			Reflections	

WEEK 2	DAY 6	DAY 7	DAY 8	DAY 9	DAY 10
0800-0830	Daily recollection	Field visits: SLM tools in practice	Field visits: SLM tools in practice	Daily recollection	Daily recollection
0830-1000	Module 4: SLM tools. Data visualization: Using field data entries, create visual products (charts, spreadsheets, PDFs, etc, for display and inclusion in reports)			Module 6: Hands-on training in IAP-FS tool use.	Module 6: Planning for tool integration. Module 6: Group Presentations
1000-1030	**Coffee**			**Coffee**	**Coffee**
1030-1230	Module 5: Intro to Tools used in the IAP-FS project and Essential Facts			Lecture: Why does data collection matter for data quality?	Next Steps: Networking among SLM tool users
1230-1400	**Lunch**			**Lunch**	**Lunch**
1400-1600	Module 6: Hands-on training in IAP-FS tool use.			Module 6: Groupwork: Data quality analysis using sample data	Evaluation
1600-1730	Module 6: Hands-on training in IAP-FS tool use.			Module 6: Group Presentations	Closing session
1730-1800	Reflections			Reflections	

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