

Workshop Report



(Photo: Rahel Mesganaw)

Landscape Approaches for Improved Land and Water Resources Management

Training of Trainers

July 29–31, 2026

Wolayita Sodo, Omo-Ghibe Basin, Southern Region, Ethiopia
IWMI and RCBDIA

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Cover photo: Participants during the workshop (photo credit: Rahel Mesganaw)

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Highlights

- The workshop strengthened practical capacity for integrated landscape management, helping local practitioners diagnose land degradation, identify restoration opportunities, support participatory land-use planning, and plan water-efficient, climate-resilient interventions.
- About 50 participants from government, NGOs, and civil society organizations took part, with strong youth representation; approximately half were young professionals, creating opportunities for knowledge exchange and local application across the Omo-Ghibe Basin.
- Participants gained hands-on experience with key planning and restoration tools, including the DPSIR framework for understanding land degradation drivers and impacts, and ROAM for identifying and mapping forest and landscape restoration opportunities.
- The training combined presentations, group discussions, exercises, and practical demonstrations, enabling participants to apply concepts such as participatory land use planning, GIS-supported mapping, water harvesting, and soil and water conservation to real landscape management challenges.
- The eLandCare decision-support tool was a major practical highlight, as participants installed, tested, and applied the Android-based tool to support site-specific soil and water conservation recommendations and climate-resilient land and water management.

Summary

The CGIAR Multifunctional Landscapes Science Program aims to generate evidence and strengthen capacities for integrated landscape management that balances agricultural productivity, environmental sustainability, ecosystem restoration, climate resilience, and livelihood improvement. As part of this program, the training workshop “Landscape Approaches for Improved Land and Water Resources Management” was held from 29–31 July 2026 in Wolayita Sodo, Omo-Ghibe Basin, Southern Region, Ethiopia, and was organized by IWMI and RCBDIA. The workshop formed part of planned capacity-building activities designed to strengthen the practical skills of local-level practitioners from government, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and civil society organizations in applying integrated landscape approaches for improved land and water resources management.

The workshop was organized in response to the growing need for enhanced technical capacity among practitioners responsible for managing land and water resources in complex and rapidly changing landscapes. It aimed to equip participants with practical knowledge and tools for diagnosing land degradation challenges, identifying restoration opportunities, facilitating participatory land use planning, and implementing water-efficient and climate-resilient landscape management interventions. The training introduced key approaches and tools, including the Driver–Pressure–State–Impact–Response (DPSIR) framework, the Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM), selected soil and water conservation measures, participatory land use planning (PLUP), water-efficient and resilient landscape management technologies, and the eLandCare decision-support tool.

Approximately 50 participants attended the workshop, representing a diverse range of government organizations, NGOs, and civil society organizations. The participant group was predominantly male, reflecting the current composition of many natural resource management institutions. Nevertheless, the workshop achieved strong youth representation, with approximately 50% of participants being young professionals, primarily working in district and kebele-level agricultural offices. This broad representation enhanced opportunities for knowledge exchange and strengthened the potential for applying the training outcomes in local land and water management initiatives across the Omo-Ghibe Basin.

Workshop objectives

The primary objectives of the workshop were to:

- a) Introduce the driver-pressure-state-impact-response (DPSIR) framework and how it is used to analyze qualitative data and understand the system (course 1).*
- b) Introduce the Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM) and its applications to identify and analyze the potential for forest and landscape restoration (course 1).*
- c) Discuss the design and implementation of some selected SWC measures (course 1).*
- d) Introduce the use of participatory land use planning at village and landscape levels (course 2).*
- e) Discuss approaches and technologies for water-efficient and resilient landscape management (course 3).*
- f) Introduce the eLandCare decision support tool and familiarize the practitioners on its use and applications (course 4).*

Summary of sessions

The training courses offered in the planned capacity-building activities are organized into four interrelated short courses, each designed to build practical skills for local-level practitioners working in government, NGOs, and civil society organizations. These are:

Course 1: Land degradation and restoration

This course introduced participants to key tools and approaches for understanding land degradation and identifying viable restoration options. It emphasized the application of analytical frameworks and

methodologies to diagnose landscape conditions and guide decision-making. Participants also gained practical skills in the design and implementation of soil and water conservation measures suited to different agroecological contexts. This course was designed into three sessions (Table 1).

Table 1. Sessions and descriptions of course one

Module	Duration	Sessions	Focus/key topics	Method used
Land degradation and restoration	One – day	The DPSIR framework	This session introduced the drivers-pressures-state-impact-response (DPSIR) framework to trainees and discussed how the framework is used to analyse qualitative data to understand the system.	Presentation, group discussions and exercise
		Identification of restoration measures to be placed in a landscape	This session presented the ROAM that helps to: (a) identify and analyse the potential for forest and landscape restoration (FLR), and (b) locate specific areas of opportunity at a national, subnational or landscape level.	
		Designing and implementing selected SWC	This session discussed the design and implementation of selected soil and water conservation measures for multiple agroecological zones and land uses.	

The presentations, group discussion, and exercises provided insights on land degradation and restoration. Specifically, the DPSIR group exercise provided participants with valuable hands-on experience in applying the framework to analyze soil erosion-induced landslides in the Omo-Ghibe Basin. Through focused discussions, participants developed a conceptual DPSIR framework and gained a clear understanding of the causal relationships among Drivers, Pressures, State, Impacts, and Responses, as well as the role of indicators in diagnosing environmental problems and informing decision-making. The exercise strengthened their skills in identifying, prioritizing, and ranking indicators for each DPSIR component and demonstrated how the framework can be used to systematically assess land degradation challenges and identify appropriate response options. In addition, the Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM) group exercise enhanced participants' capacity to identify, prioritize, and spatially map tree-based forest and landscape restoration measures suited to different land uses and biophysical conditions. Participants gained practical skills in evaluating restoration opportunities, selecting appropriate interventions, considering biophysical and socioeconomic criteria, and linking restoration options to landscape objectives. The group presentations and discussions further enriched learning by allowing participants to compare approaches, validate assumptions, and deepen their understanding of how DPSIR and ROAM can be jointly applied to support evidence-based planning, landscape restoration, and sustainable land and water management in the Omo-Ghibe Basin.

Course 2: Participatory land use planning (PLUP)

This course focused on the principles and practices of participatory land use planning to support inclusive and sustainable landscape management. It equipped practitioners with skills to facilitate planning processes at local and basin levels, integrating community knowledge with technical tools such as GIS. The course also highlighted how PLUP contributes to improved water resource management and landscape restoration outcomes. This course was designed into three sessions (Table 2).

Table 2. Sessions and descriptions of course two

Module	Duration	Sessions	Focus/key topics	Methods used
Participatory land use planning	One day	Introduction to PLUP	Introduced basic terms and concepts, levels/stages of land use planning, and participatory impact monitoring.	Presentation, group discussions and exercise
		Facilitation of PLUP	Presented the approaches and tools used to facilitate PLUP at local and basin levels.	
		GIS for PLUP	Focused on the application of GIS in PLUP.	
		Contribution of PLUP	Discussed the contribution of PLUP to water resources management and landscape restoration.	

The course on Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) provided participants with both conceptual understanding and practical skills for applying participatory approaches to sustainable land management. Through presentations, participants gained knowledge on PLUP principles, planning processes, stakeholder engagement, participatory mapping, GIS applications, monitoring systems, and the role of PLUP in addressing land degradation, watershed management, and forest and landscape restoration. The interactive group discussions and exercises enabled participants to practically apply these concepts by identifying land-use challenges, prioritizing issues, designing monitoring frameworks, analyzing land-use and land-cover change, and developing participatory mapping and planning strategies. These hands-on activities strengthened participants' capacity to facilitate inclusive land-use planning processes, integrate local knowledge into decision-making, and develop effective land management interventions at community, watershed, and basin levels.

Course 3: Water-efficient and resilient landscape management technologies and approaches

This course explored integrated approaches and technologies for enhancing water efficiency and building resilient landscapes. It covers key concepts such as agricultural systems, landscape approaches, the rainfed-irrigation continuum, and upstream-downstream interactions, alongside value chain considerations. Participants are introduced to practical water and land management technologies, including in-situ and ex-situ water harvesting techniques. This course was designed into four sessions (Table 3).

Table 3. Sessions and description of course three

Module	Duration	Sessions	Focus/key topics	Methods used
Water-Efficient and Resilient Landscape Management Technologies and Approaches	Half a day	Introduction	Introduces the key definitions of terms and concepts around the resilient landscape.	Presentation, group discussions and exercise as well as use of documentary films
		Approaches to landscape and water management	Covers four key approaches: the agricultural system approach, the landscape approach, the rainfed-irrigation continuum and upstream – downstream interactions, and the value chain approach.	
		Sustainable landscape transformation	Discusses key aspects of sustainability. These include (a) sustainability in context, (b) measuring sustainability, and (c) context-specific sustainable	

			landscape transformation pathway development.	
		Water-efficient and resilient LM technologies	Discusses in-situ and ex-situ water harvesting and soil and water conservation technologies.	

The workshop session on Water-Efficient and Resilient Landscape Management Technologies and Approaches provided participants with practical understanding and skills for improving water efficiency and resilience within landscape management. Through presentations, group discussions, exercises, and documentary films, participants explored key concepts of resilient landscapes, examined major landscape and water management approaches—including agricultural systems, the landscape approach, the rainfed–irrigation continuum, upstream–downstream interactions, and the value chain approach—and discussed sustainability in context, sustainability measurement, and context-specific transformation pathways. The session also introduced practical technologies such as in-situ and ex-situ water harvesting and soil and water conservation measures, enabling participants to connect conceptual learning with field-oriented solutions for sustainable land and water management. Overall, the interactive learning methods strengthened participants’ capacity to analyze landscape-water linkages, identify suitable water-efficient and conservation technologies, and apply sustainability thinking in planning resilient landscape interventions.

Course 4: Use and applications of the eLandCare decision support tool

This course focused on introducing the use and application of the eLandCare decision support tool for better design and implementation of land and water management practices. The eLandCare is an Android mobile application developed by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and Ethiopia's Ministry of Agriculture to provide site-specific soil and water conservation (SWC) recommendations. The key features include: (i) Offline functionality: Works in remote field areas without internet access, (ii) Tailored guidance: Embeds national SWC guidelines to match local ecological zones, and (iii) Field support: Helps agricultural officers and land managers plan climate-resilient interventions. This course was designed into four sessions (Table 4).

Table 4. Sessions and description of course four

Module	Duration	Sessions	Focus/key topics	
eLandCare decision support tool	Half a day	Why the decision support tool?	Discussed the importance of the decision support tool	Presentation, demonstration of the tool and practical testing and validation
		Parameters of the eLandCare tool.	Discussed the detail parameters embedded in the Android tool	
		Installing, testing and validation of the tool	Each participant installed the decision support tool, tested and validated	
		Group exercise	Focused on the use and application of the tool for better assigning SWC measure in the landscape.	

The eLandCare decision support tool session was a practical and engaging component of the workshop, introducing participants to the Android-based application developed by IWMI and Ethiopia’s Ministry of Agriculture to support site-specific soil and water conservation (SWC) recommendations, including offline functionality, tailored guidance based on national SWC guidelines and ecological zones, and support for climate-resilient land and water management interventions. Through the presentation, live demonstration, installation, testing, validation, and group exercise, participants gained hands-on experience in applying the tool to improve the assignment of appropriate SWC measures across the

landscape. The demonstration was well received and motivated participants by showing how the tool can translate field observations into practical, site-specific guidance for day-to-day field activities and decision-making, thereby increasing their confidence in recommending conservation measures, particularly in unfamiliar landscapes. Overall, participants recognized eLandCare as a useful guiding tool for strengthening site-specific planning, improving the placement of SWC measures, and supporting more climate-resilient land and water management practices.

Lessons learned / Outputs / Deliverables

Key Lessons Learned

The workshop demonstrated that integrated landscape management requires a combination of analytical tools, participatory planning approaches, practical technologies, and decision-support systems rather than standalone interventions. The following key lessons emerged:

- Hands-on and participatory learning methods are highly effective for capacity development. Presentations combined with group discussions, exercises, demonstrations, and practical applications significantly improved participants' understanding and confidence in applying new concepts and tools.
- The DPSIR and ROAM frameworks complement each other well. Participants learned that DPSIR helps diagnose the root causes and impacts of land degradation, while ROAM supports the identification, prioritization, and spatial targeting of restoration opportunities. Together, they provide a strong basis for evidence-based landscape planning.
- Participatory land-use planning (PLUP) is essential for sustainable landscape management. Effective land-use planning requires the integration of local knowledge, stakeholder engagement, GIS tools, and monitoring systems to support inclusive decision-making and long-term restoration outcomes.
- Landscape resilience depends on integrated water and land management approaches. Participants recognized the importance of linking agricultural systems, watershed processes, water harvesting technologies, and sustainability pathways when designing climate-resilient interventions.
- Digital decision-support tools can substantially improve field-level planning. The eLandCare application was identified as a practical tool for providing site-specific soil and water conservation recommendations, particularly because of its offline functionality and alignment with national guidelines. Participants appreciated its potential to improve the selection and placement of conservation measures and increase confidence in decision-making.
- Multi-stakeholder participation enhances knowledge exchange and future application. Bringing together practitioners from government, NGOs, and civil society organizations created opportunities for sharing experiences and strengthened the likelihood that training outcomes will be applied across the Omo-Ghibe Basin.

Overall, the workshop highlighted that combining scientific frameworks, participatory planning processes, practical technologies, and digital tools can significantly strengthen the capacity of local practitioners to address land degradation and implement climate-resilient land and water management interventions.

Key workshop outputs and deliverables delivered included:

- Four structured training courses were delivered, covering land degradation and restoration, participatory land-use planning, water-efficient and resilient landscape management, and use of the eLandCare decision-support tool.
- Technical sessions and practical exercises were conducted on the DPSIR framework, ROAM, selected soil and water conservation measures, PLUP facilitation and GIS-supported planning, water-efficient landscape technologies, and eLandCare parameters and application.

- Interactive learning products were generated through lectures, small-group discussions, examples, end-of-session questions, classroom exercises, group work and report-back discussions, supporting practical learning and peer exchange among participants.
- Training and reference materials were provided, including course manuals, related peer-reviewed journal publications and PowerPoint presentations.
- A practical eLandCare tool session was delivered, including installation, testing and validation of the Android-based decision-support tool by participants, followed by a group exercise on applying the tool to assign suitable soil and water conservation measures in the landscape.

Recommendations

Based on the workshop outcomes and lessons learned, the following recommendations and follow-up actions are proposed:

- Scale up capacity-building activities by organizing additional training workshops and Training-of-Trainers (ToT) programs on integrated landscape management for practitioners working at district, watershed, and community levels across the Omo-Ghibe Basin.
- Promote the practical application of DPSIR and ROAM in local planning processes to support evidence-based assessment of land degradation, prioritization of restoration interventions, and monitoring of landscape management outcomes.
- Strengthen participatory land-use planning (PLUP) by integrating stakeholder engagement, participatory mapping, GIS tools, and monitoring systems into local and basin-level land and water management planning processes.
- Support wider adoption of water-efficient and climate-resilient technologies, including in-situ and ex-situ water harvesting, soil and water conservation measures, and other sustainable landscape management practices suited to local conditions.
- Expand the use of the eLandCare decision-support tool among agricultural extension staff and natural resource management practitioners. Follow-up technical support, refresher training, and user feedback mechanisms should be established to improve uptake and effectiveness.
- Establish a community of practice and ongoing engagement platform among workshop participants, government agencies, NGOs, and research institutions to facilitate knowledge sharing, exchange of experiences, and dissemination of good practices.
- Strengthen collaboration between IWMI, RCBDA, government institutions, universities, and civil society organizations to support joint implementation of landscape restoration and land and water management initiatives.
- Monitor the application of knowledge gained from the workshop through periodic follow-up assessments, mentoring, and documentation of success stories and lessons learned from field implementation.
- Enhance youth and gender inclusion in future capacity-development activities, building on the strong participation of young professionals and encouraging greater representation of women in landscape management initiatives.

Overall, continued technical support, knowledge exchange, and institutional collaboration will be critical to translating the skills and tools introduced during the workshop into sustained improvements in landscape restoration, water resource management, and climate-resilient development across the Omo-Ghibe Basin.

Gender and youth-related achievements

The workshop successfully engaged a large number of young professionals, with approximately 50% of the participants being youth, primarily from district- and kebele-level agricultural offices. Their active participation in group discussions, practical exercises, and tool demonstrations created a strong foundation for future application of integrated landscape management approaches within local institutions. The strong representation of youth enhanced knowledge exchange and increased the



likelihood that the skills and tools introduced during the training will be applied in ongoing land and water management initiatives across the Omo-Ghibe Basin.

However, the workshop faced a significant challenge in achieving gender balance. Despite efforts to encourage participation from women professionals, the pool of technical experts working in land, water, forestry, and natural resource management positions at district and kebele levels is heavily dominated by men. As a result, only one woman participant attended the workshop out of approximately 40 participants, reflecting the broader gender imbalance within local natural resource management institutions rather than a lack of interest in the training itself.

This experience highlighted the need for targeted measures to increase women's participation in future capacity-building activities. Such measures could include early engagement with partner institutions to nominate qualified women staff, setting minimum participation targets for women, and supporting initiatives that encourage greater representation of women in technical land and water management roles. Despite the low female participation, the workshop provided an inclusive learning environment in which all participants were encouraged to actively contribute to discussions, exercises, and practical demonstrations.

Partnerships

The workshop created and strengthened partnerships among research institutions, local government offices, and non-governmental organizations working on land and water resources management in the Omo-Ghibe Basin. In addition to the collaboration between IWMI and RCBDIA in organizing the training, the workshop provided an important platform for establishing new working relationships with local development partners, particularly RCBDIA, TERPEZA, and several district- and kebele-level government offices.

These partnerships were instrumental in achieving the workshop objectives. Partner organizations supported participant mobilization, coordination of logistics, identification of priority capacity needs, and facilitation of engagement with local stakeholders. Their active involvement ensured strong participation from practitioners directly responsible for implementing land and water management interventions on the ground, thereby increasing the relevance and potential impact of the training.

A key success of these partnerships was the creation of a shared platform for knowledge exchange among organizations working in landscape restoration, watershed management, participatory land-use planning, and climate-resilient land and water management. The workshop fostered stronger relationships among stakeholders and generated interest in future collaboration on capacity building, restoration planning, and the application of tools such as DPSIR, ROAM, PLUP, and eLandCare within the Omo-Ghibe Basin.

The experience demonstrated the importance of strong internal and external partnerships in delivering successful capacity-building initiatives. Collaboration with local NGOs and government offices not only enhanced the quality and reach of the workshop but also increased opportunities for scaling up and sustaining the application of the knowledge and tools introduced during the training. These partnerships provide a solid foundation for continued engagement and joint efforts to support integrated landscape management and restoration activities in the basin.

Annexes

Photos



Pictures showing workshop activities: presentations, group work, reporting back, and interactions with participants (Photo: Rahel Mesganaw)

Tentative Schedule for Landscape Approach Training

Venue: Wolayita Sodo; Date: 29-31 July 2026

Day	Activity	Time	Responsible
	Registration	8:00 – 8:30 am	IWMI
	Welcome speech, introduction of participants and a brief overview of the training	8:30 – 9:00 am	Wolde/Amare
Day 1 (29 July 2026)	Course 1: Land degradation and restoration (one day)		Wolde
	Session 1: The DPSIR framework	9:00 – 9:30 am	
	Group exercise	9:30 – 10:30	
	Coffee/tea break	10:30 – 11:00 am	IWMI
	Session 2: Introduction to ROAM	11:00 – 11:15 am	
	ROAM – Data collection and analyses – brief discussion	11:15 – 11:35 am	
	ROAM – analysis of environmental and economic viability	11:35 – 12:00 am	
	Group exercise – success and failure factors	12:20 – 1:00 pm	
	Lunch	1:00 – 2:00 pm	IWMI
	ROAM – results to recommendation	2:00 – 2:30 pm	
	Session 3: Selection and Implementation of Sustainable Land Management Measures	2:30 – 3:15 pm	
	Coffee/tea break	3:15 – 3:45 pm	
	Session 3: Selection and Implementation of Sustainable Land Management Measures	3:45 – 5:30 pm	IWMI
Day 2 (30 July 2026)	Course 2 – PLUP (one day)		Rediet
	Session 1: General introduction to PLUP	8:30 – 9:30 am	
	Group exercise: LULC change (perception & adaptation – case study) & Levels of LUP in Ethiopia (main tasks/activities and purposes, appropriate methodology)	9:30 – 10:30 am	
	Coffee/tea break	10:30 – 11:00 am	IWMI
	Reporting back and discussion from group exercise	11:00 – 12:30 am	
	Lunch	12:30 – 1:30 pm	
	Session 2: Facilitation of PLUP at different levels	1:30 – 2:15 pm	
	Group exercise: LUP monitoring systems (development & implementation) at local level	2:15 – 3:00 pm	
	Coffee/tea break	3:00 – 3:30 pm	IWMI
	Reporting back and discussion from group exercise	3:30 – 4:15 pm	
	Session 3: Participatory and technical mapping: GIS for PLUP	4:15 – 4:45 pm	
	Group exercise: Participatory mapping	4:45 – 5:15 pm	
	Reporting back from group exercise	5:15 – 5:45 pm	
	Session 4: Contribution of PLUP	5:45 – 6:00 pm	
Day 3 morning (31 July 2026)	Course 3 – Water-efficient resilient landscapes (Half Day)		Amare
	Session 1: Introduction	9:00 – 9:30 am	
	Session 2: Approaches to resilient landscape and water management	9:30 – 10:30 am	
	Coffee/tea break	10:30 – 11:00 am	
	Session 3: Sustainable landscape transformation - pathways to development	11:00 – 11:30 am	
	Session 4: Water-efficient and resilient landscape management technologies	11:30 – 12:30 am	
	Lunch	12:30 – 2:00 pm	IWMI
Day 3 afternoon (31 July 2026)	Course 4: eLandCare decision support tool		Kefyalew
	Session 1: why the decision support tool	2:00 – 2:30 pm	
	Session 2: Parameters of the tool	2:30 – 3:00 pm	
	Session 3: Installing, testing and validation	3:00 – 4:00 pm	
	Coffee/tea break	4:00 – 4:30 pm	
	Group exercise	4:30 – 5:30 pm	

Participants' feedback: Training evaluation and key learning outcomes

Post-training evaluation was conducted to assess the effectiveness of the training and gather feedback from participants using three evaluation categories: (i) content and method, (ii) competencies of trainer, and (ii) workshop organization. We used 7 criteria to assess the opinion of participants on the content and method used during the workshop, 7 criteria to assess the competencies of trainers and 3 criteria to assess workshop organization (Table 1).

Table 1. Criteria used to assess the opinions of the participants on the training

Categories of evaluation	Criteria	Description
Content and method	Cri-1	Training objectives were clear
	Cri-2	Content met my learning needs
	Cri-3	I will be able to apply it to my work
	Cri-4	The slides used were helpful
	Cri-5	The contents and activities were varied
	Cri-6	Group discussions were useful
	Cri-7	Handouts will serve as an important resource
Competencies of trainer	Cri-1	Had good knowledge of the topic
	Cri-2	Stimulated my interest
	Cri-3	Explained clearly
	Cri-4	Encouraged discussions
	Cri-5	Provided helpful feedback
	Cri-6	Presented good examples
	Cri-7	Was tactful and professional
Workshop organization	Cri-1	The workshop was well organized
	Cri-2	The venue was comfortable
	Cri-3	The course duration was suitable

The evaluation results in Figure 1 indicated that the content and methodology used during the training were relevant and effective. All participants strongly agreed (77%) or agreed (23%) that the training objectives were clear, while most (95%) indicated that the content met their expectations. Likewise, 70% either agreed (20%) or strongly agreed (50%) that they could apply the knowledge to their work. Similarly, most (95%) respondents strongly agreed that the slides were helpful (55% strongly agreed and 40% agreed), while all the participants indicated that the contents and activities were varied (73% strongly agreed and 27% agreed) and group discussions were useful (85% strongly agreed and 15% agreed). These results indicated that the training was engaging, interactive, and well aligned with participants' expectations.

The evaluation results indicated that the trainers had good knowledge of the topic (93% strongly agreed and 7% agreed), explained concepts clearly (68% strongly agreed and 32% agreed), encouraged discussions (98%), and stimulated interest (88% strongly agreed and 12% agreed). Similarly, 98% either agreed (20%) or strongly agreed (78%) that the feedback provided during the sessions are helpful. Moreover, 75% strongly agreed and 22.5% agreed that the training is complemented by practical and relevant examples and case studies. In terms of workshop organization, all of the trainees confirmed that the workshop was well organized and the training venue was comfortable to learning. The trainees showed mixed feedback on the duration of the training, with 48% strongly agreed and 23% agreed that the course duration was appropriate, while 7% disagreed and 5% strongly disagreed, but 17% were neutral. This suggests that some participants felt the training duration should be improved in future trainings.

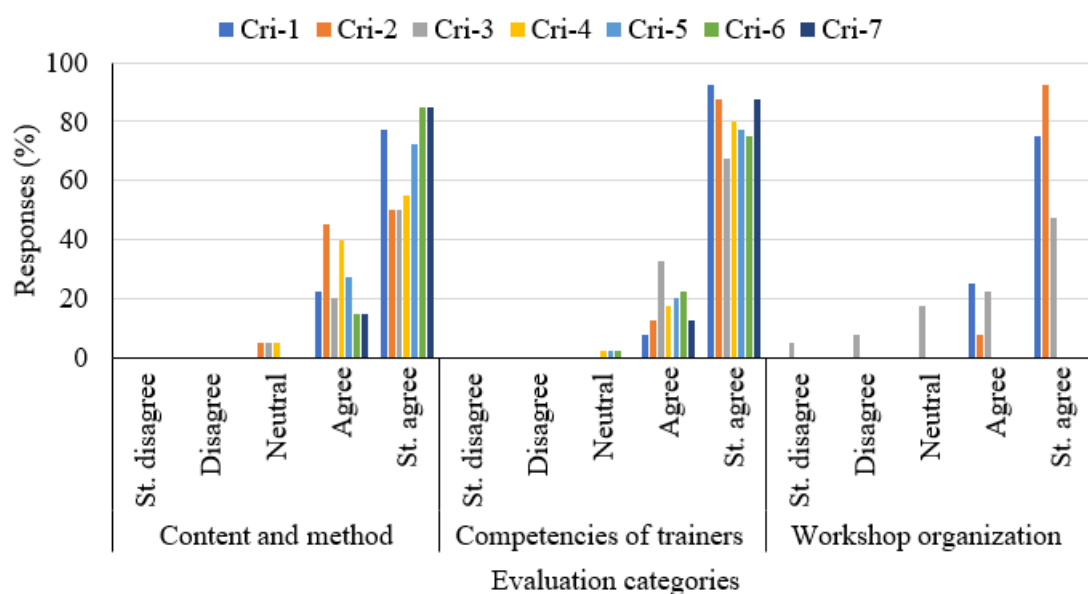


Figure 1. The evaluation of the workshop by participants

Participants expressed that the training enhanced their knowledge and skills on the use of DPSIR and ROAM frameworks, watershed delineation using ArcMap, and eLandCare mobile application. They also reported better understanding on sustainable landscape management, productive water use, community-centered land use planning and decision making, monitoring and evaluation of watershed interventions, land degradation assessment. Participants expressed strong motivation to implement the acquired knowledge in their respective work areas. Most respondents emphasized that they would use participatory approaches to identify problems using DPSIR and ROAM frameworks, engage communities and stakeholders in planning processes, and integrate the training concepts into annual watershed management activities through community awareness creation, farmer training, and promotion of bundle technologies (e.g., solar based irrigation) and eLandCare into local planning. Despite the positive feedback, the evaluation also revealed some recommendations for improvement, including allocating more time to cover the broad range of topics, practical engagements, field demonstrations and GIS exercises. Moreover, the participants emphasized the importance of conducting such training at appropriate times and providing comprehensive training manuals to ensure maximum participation and impact.



The International Water Management Institute (IWMI) is an international, research-for-development organization that works with governments, civil society and the private sector to solve water problems in developing countries and scale up solutions. Through partnership, IWMI combines research on the sustainable use of water and land resources, knowledge services and products with capacity strengthening, dialogue and policy analysis to support implementation of water management solutions for agriculture, ecosystems, climate change and inclusive economic growth. Headquartered in Colombo, Sri Lanka, IWMI is a CGIAR Research Center with offices in 17 countries and a global network of scientists operating in more than 55 countries.

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