Regreening Africa

REGREENING AFRICA

Inclusive and Evidence-Based Approaches to Accelerating Land Restoration in Ghana

STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP OCTOBER 20-21, 2022

Funded by European Union

Contents

Acronyms

ANR	Assisted Natural Regneration
CERGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services
CRIG	Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSO	Ghana Civil Society Organizations
DOA/DA	Department of Agriculture
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EU	European Union
FC	Forestry Commission
FMNR	Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration
FORIG	Forestry Research Institute of Ghana
GFPS	Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy
ICRAF	The International Council for Research in Agroforestry
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MESTI	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation
MLGDRD	Ministry of Local Government, Decentralization & Rural Development
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NDA	Northern Development Authority
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NOCC	National Oversight and Coordination Committee
NOPRA	Northern Patriots in Research and Advocacy
NRI	Northern Ghana Restoration Initiative
RRC	Rural Resource Center
SHARED	Stakeholder Approach to Risk-informed and Evidence-based Decision-making
S4T	Savings for Transformation
UDS	University for Development Studies
UN	United Nations
WV/WVG	World Vision/World Vision Ghana

Workshop Overview

Regreening Africa held a 1.5 day Stakeholder Approach to Risk-informed and Evidence-based Decision-making (SHARED) workshop in Accra, Ghana from October 20-21, 2022.

This workshop brought together a wide range of stakeholders and partners across local, national, and regional scales to showcase the evidence and achievements of the European Union funded Regreening Africa Program in Ghana. Additionally, existing and future programs, strategies, policies, and resources regarding sustaining and expanding restoration efforts were identified and discussed.

SHARED
The Decision Hub

The SHARED process is a tailored method for stakeholder engagement, managing relationships and brokering multi-stakeholder cross-sectoral partnerships. The SHARED process is founded on the principle of fostering evidence-based decision making.

Workshop Objectives

1

Showcase the Regreening Africa Program's successes and learning

2

Review and discuss the **implication of the evidence and experience** from 4+ years of implementation

3

Take stock of the **current science, practice, policy, and institutional actions** in Rwanda that contribute to land restoration and multiscale commitments

4

Discuss how ongoing efforts in Ghana can be linked to further **support continued, large scale restoration**

5

Plan actions for future targeted programs, strategies, policy entry points, and resources that need to be taken to establish and sustain a targeted initiative for restoring northern Ghana's landscapes

Plan for the sustainability of the program's initiatives

Participants

71 Attendees

14 Women
57 Men

5 farmers

1 EU
7 government

24 partners and NGOs

Overview Presentations of Regreening Africa Programme

Regreening Africa is a 5 year program (September 2017 – January 2023) funded by the European Union and implemented by a consortium of international NGOs, including World Vision (WV) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS), as implementing partners to The World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF).

In Africa over 65% of agricultural land is degraded and land degradation is affecting 3.2 billion people globally. In response, Regreening Africa works to restore degraded lands and increase resilience across the continent. The program is implemented in 8 countries (Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Rwanda, Ghana, Senegal, Mali & Niger) and targets a total 500,000 households and 1 million hectares of land.

As of September 2022, Regreening Africa has reached

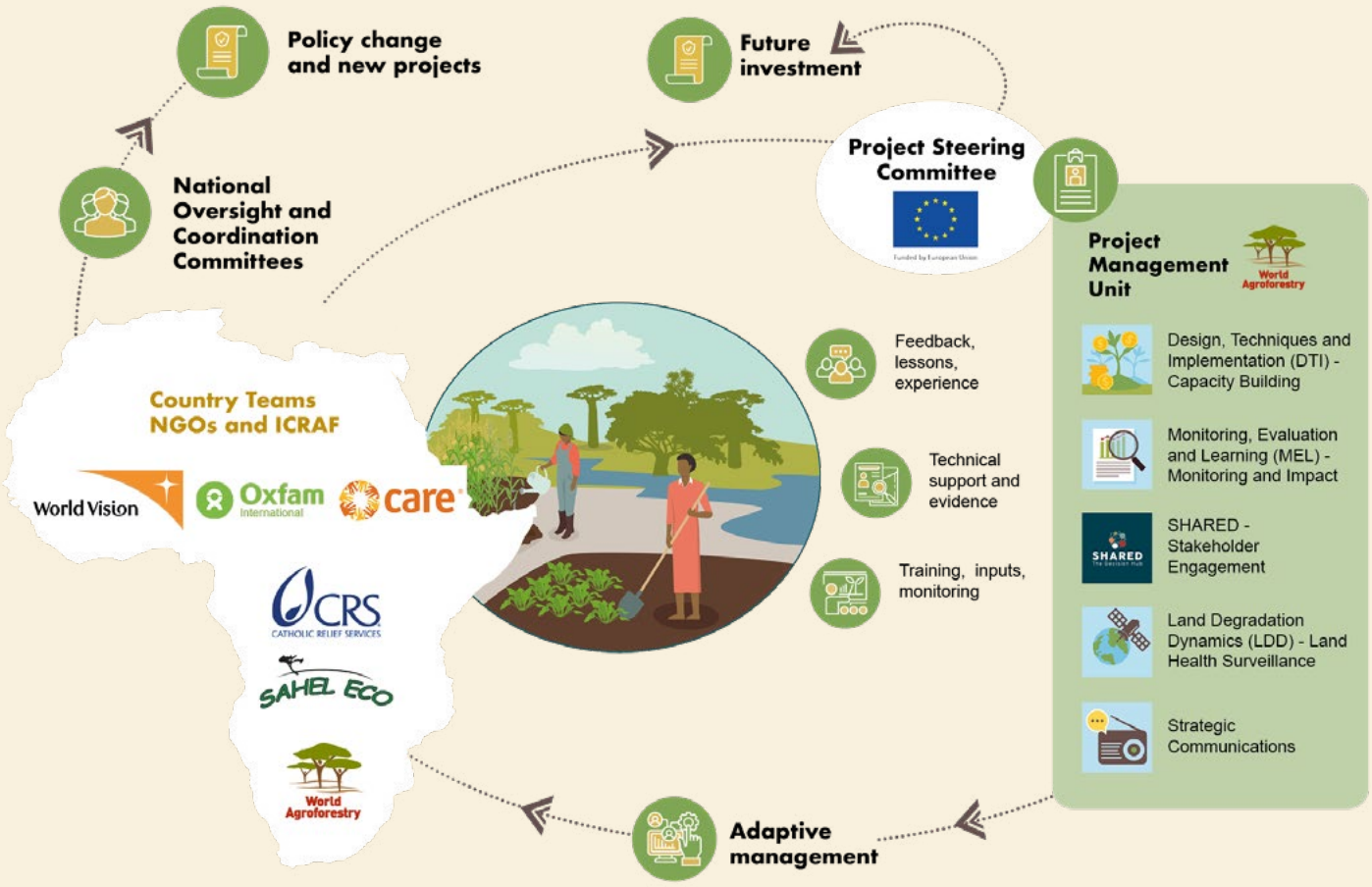
401,209 households and covered

665,924Ha of land across the 8 programme countries.

In Ghana, Regreening Africa addresses pressing challenges to the savanna areas, such as acute and prolonged dry seasons, overgrazing (livestock pressure), rampant bush burning and indiscreet felling of trees, culminating in declining forest cover, loss of indigenous biodiversity and decreased soil fertility.

Regreening Africa's goal for Ghana is to Improve livelihoods, food security, and resilience to climate change by smallholder farmers and restore ecosystem services by scaling the practices of evergreen agriculture.

Regreening Africa's implementation approach for Ghana includes community mobilization, radio campaigns, stakeholder capacity building, partner implementation of field activities, multi-stakeholder engagement, campaigns, and advocacy, and support for complementary livelihood options. Regreening Africa has achieved notable success by training farmers in FMNR and bushfire management, introducing S4T interventions, developing business plans, and establishing environmental governance systems and structures, among other interventions.



LESSON 1

Practices are varied and must match local context – if it doesn't work for the local community, we won't have adoption. Nurseries, tree growing and grafting and direct seeding. It's not so much how many we plant, but how many are still there and how diverse they are.

Regreening Africa Programme Manager Mieke Bourne presents a summary of the key lessons

Nurseries
(Including indigenous trees)

Farmer managed natural regeneration, assisted natural regeneration
(Big return on investment)

Tree growing
Grafting
Direct seeding

Niger
soil & water conservation

Ethiopia
exclosures

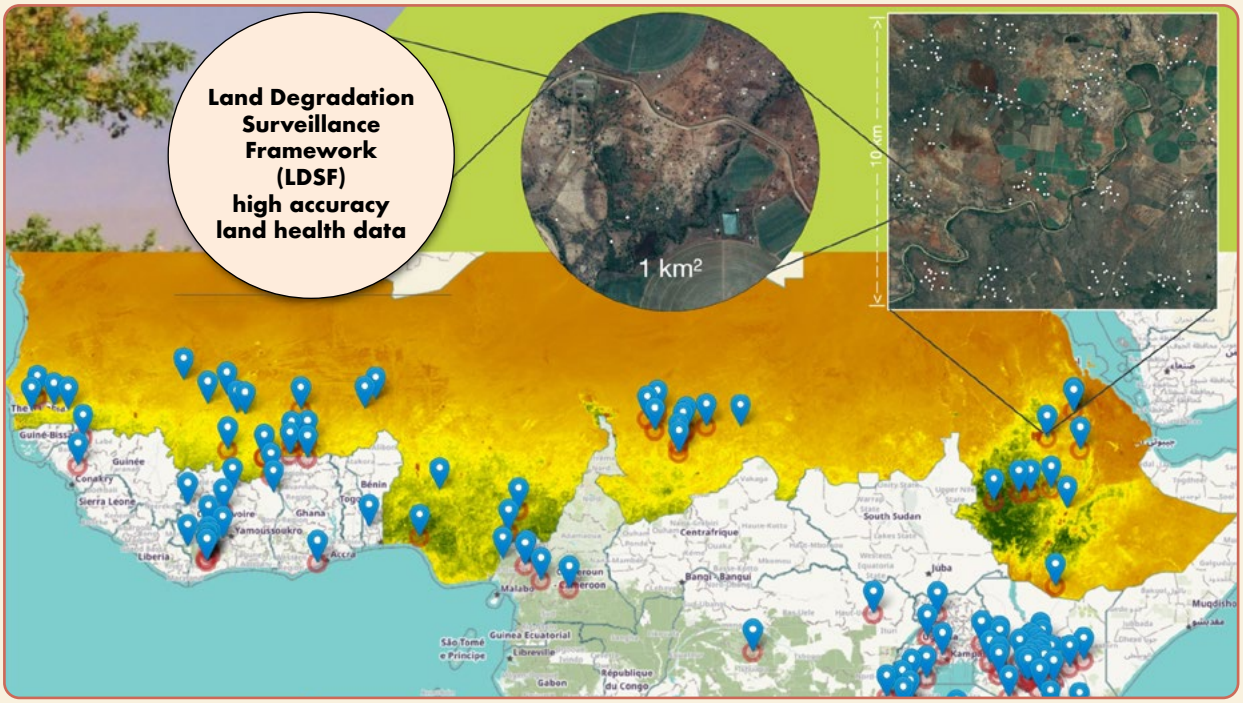


Figure 2: Land Degradation Surveillance Framework (LDSF)

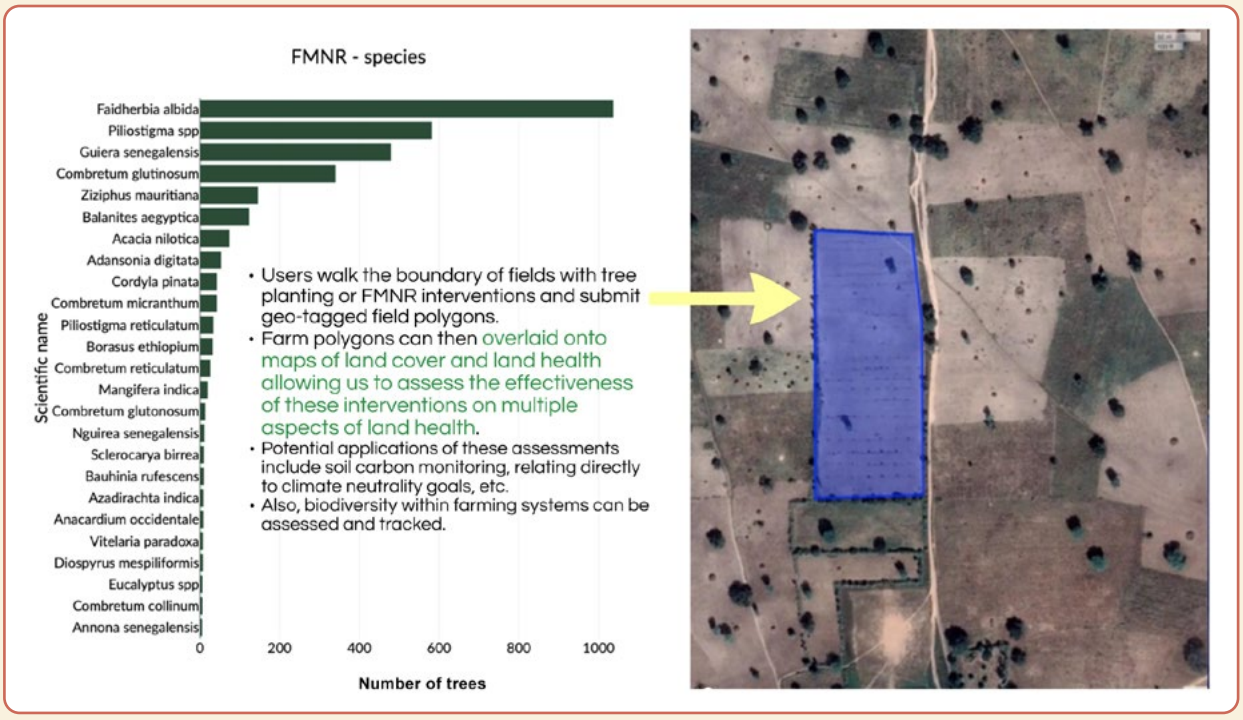
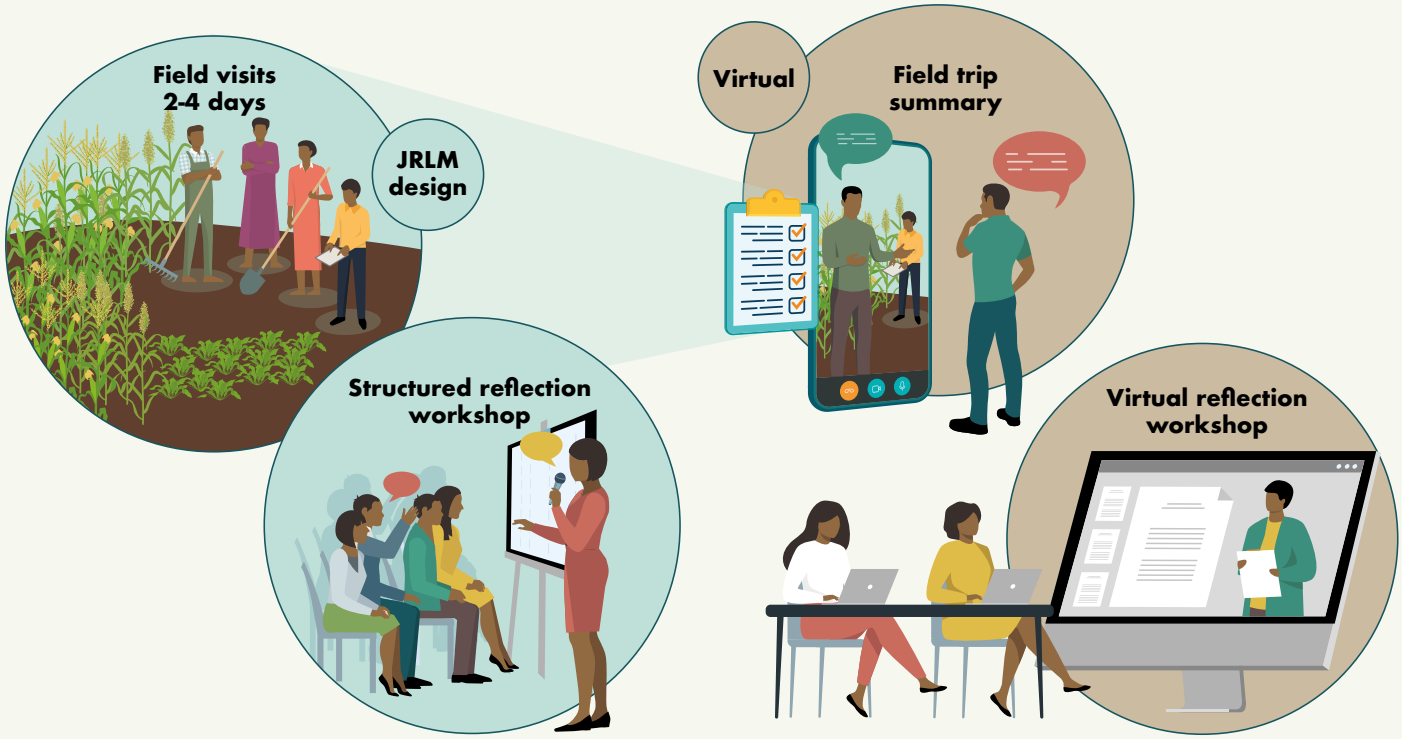


Figure 3: FMNR species

LESSON 2

Data should be accessible and available for adaptive management. Joint Reflective Learning Missions (JRLM) have strengthened the partnership between research, implementation, and community.



LESSON 3

Partnerships and inclusion – lessons to be learned across the organization on including and empowering youth and women.

Photo: Workshop participants in Ghana

Lessons from Regreening Africa

1. Match practices to context
2. Drivers and incentives
3. Monitor
4. Data based decisions and adaptation
5. Partnerships and inclusion

> **Restoration has to be incentivized, because it's the farmers whom we're relying on for it to succeed**
>
> Mieke Bourne

Key Lessons, Challenges, and Opportunities in Ghana

KEY INSIGHT

- Practices are varied and must match present and future local contexts.
- Address drivers of degradation and incentives for restoration.
- Bringing science, evidence, and monitoring to the global and local restoration agenda accelerates impacts on the ground.
- Data should be accessible and available for adaptive management.
- Partnerships and inclusion, including and empowering youth and women, is critical for effective and equitable change.

Additional lessons learned include:

- Traditional authorities must be involved in restoration activities, as they help grow community buy-in.
- Cross learning between countries and partners promotes quick scalability of technologies.
- Land restoration cannot be successful at scale without integrating livelihood activities with immediate benefit for farmers and landowners.
- Technologies must be user-friendly to make for easy adoption.
- Good environmental governance aids good implementation.

Challenges

- Sustainability of funding
- Data gaps
- Policy gaps

Opportunities

- Northern landscapes share common characters and thus single designs of restoration approaches can be widely applied.
- Several partners are working to improve the conditions of northern landscapes - but effective coordination is required to achieve broader impacts.

Workshop Opening

Numerous speakers from various organizations and agencies made opening remarks highlighting the importance and impact of the work being done through Regreening Africa:

[The] Regreening Africa program targeted the most vulnerable people in the communities"

Dickens Thunde, World Vision Ghana National Director

The Regreening Africa SHARED conference is so important as it allows stakeholders to share lessons learned and to bring best-practices to scale land restoration."

Nyadia Sulemana Nelson, Deputy Chief Executive, Forestry Commission Ghana

For the EU, helping agriculture and farmers in Ghana is a priority even beyond the Regreening Africa project."

Clemens Beckers, European Union, Ghana- Climate Change, Environment and Circular Economy

[The] Regreening Africa project has helped diversify income from crop and tree for livelihoods for the communities."

Michael Gyimah (Acting for Daniel Mumuni, Catholic Relief Services Country Representative

We have seen remarkable evidence of the restoration efforts that have come out of the Regreening Africa project."

Professor Daniel Ofori, Regreening Ghana National Oversight and Coordination Committee (NOCC) Chair

Gathering Perspectives

When workshop participants were asked the following - *Do we in Ghana have a coordinated approach to bring stakeholders and evidence together for taking decisions on land restoration strategies?* - Sentiments varied significantly. While some commented on strong strategic planning and policy work, others spoke on issues of coordination between stakeholders.

Interactive Session on Evidence and Experience

An interactive and participatory gallery walk on program evidence and experience was facilitated by subject matter specialists. Evidence and experience walls are useful tools to bring results and data into discussion spaces to understand and identify trends, relationships, implications, and gaps in information.

See highlights and findings from this activity and Regreening Africa's work across Ghana:

COMMUNITY VOICES

We must protect the environment. We must not do bush burning, people must not cut trees. As chief, that is my responsibility."

Mr. Sultan Haji, FMNR Group Member

After the training [a Gender Transformative Action training in Bawku West], my wife and I now work together and get work done faster and effectively. This is the way to live, once we support and discuss with each other, we now understand that as a couple one can get angry over minor issues but it does not have to result in a quarrel."

Ayidanbil Awini, Farmer of Bawku West District

In the past, we thought that bare land was good, but now we know that such exposed land causes land degradation. Trees provide a good environment; when the last tree dies, man also dies."

Christopher Mba Abugre, Farmer of Bawku West District

Our indigenous trees have multiple uses so we need to grow them."

Azuweira FMNR Group

When I graft a mango, I sell it for GHC 10 (≈ USD 1.60) and it matures in two years' time, unlike the non-grafted mangoes, which mature in 3–4 years and sell for half the price of the grafted mangoes."

Sheik Ahmed Bashiru, Farmer of the Garu District

We get herbs to treat diseases, firewood from branches of the trees when we prune them and get shea nuts for processing into shea butter."

Mr. Sultan Haji, FMNR Group Member

We were taught the value of having trees and shrubs on our farms as well as the dangers of burning farm residues during land preparation, which kills beneficial soil microorganisms and destroys soil organic matter etc. We also discovered that our yields were low because of these practices, making it impossible to feed our families."

John Akurugu, Famer of Bawku West District

If you refuse to plant trees today, you will subsequently accept tree planting in the future when the events of climate hits you hard.''

Mohammed Alhassan, Mion District

It was out of ignorance that we were cutting trees unsustainably, but with our awareness about the roles of trees raised through the Regreening Project it will not happen again."

Trees are like children. When they are small, you nurse and protect them. But when they are grown, everyone benefits."

Safora Abdulai, Lead Farmer, Garu District

Participants from the community attending the workshop, **Iddrisu Santaru**, a chief of 48 communities and an agribusiness specialist, and **John Anyagre**, a farmer, shared their experiences.

> **The CRS partnership has been extremely beneficial to the community."**
> Iddrisu Santaru

Additionally, he noted that his communities have chosen to scale up their adopted restoration practices and that he has supported 14 other chiefs to set up small nurseries.

John Anyagre commented on the importance of the educational component of Regreening Africa's programming and stressed the need for the program's work to be sustained.

> **With the additional income and tree possession I have been able to take care of my family" and "the Regreening Africa program has really helped the community to battle climate."**
> John Anyagre

KEY INTERVENTIONS

The interventions of the project in Ghana include:

The key interventions of the program include FMNR, ANR, bushfire management, tree nurseries, tree planting, and composting.

FMNR (FARMER-MANAGED NATURAL REGENERATION)

Systematic regeneration and sustainable management of trees and shrubs beginning with tree stumps, roots, and seeds in the soil. FMNR takes place on agricultural lands, commonly smallholder plots.

ANR (ASSISTED NATURAL REGENERATION)

ANR and FMNR share the same practices, however, ANR takes place on communal lands where priority is given to protect mother trees and wildlings. Community forests, where ANR is practiced, have been a notable success across program sites.

TREE NURSERIES

Controlled spaces where young tree seedlings or other plants are propagated in large quantities for eventual transplant into fields or for sale in markets. They are most suitable for areas with less ideal soil conditions.

COMPOSTING

The natural process of recycling organic matter, such as leaves and food scraps, into a valuable fertilizer that can be used to enrich soil and plants.

TREE PLANTING

The process of transplanting tree seedlings. Planting high value tree-crops such as mango, cashew and shea trees (*Mangifera indica*, *Anacardium occidentale* and *Vitellaria paradoxa*, respectively) has been promoted and value chains for tree crops have been strengthened.

BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT

Firefighting – emergency actions taken to prevent bushfires damaging life or property, and fire prevention – preventative actions taken to prevent or reduce the risk of severity before a fire occurs.

Question?

Fire management – what management works?

- Collaborations with the government on how to prevent fire with belts have worked and the community members have been trained on the adverse effects of fire.
- Bushfire management committees have helped sensitize communities on how to manage bushfires. There have also been collaborations environmental management committees.

FMNR ON COMMUNAL LAND: A PROMISING 'COMMUNITY FOREST OPTION'

Regreening Africa, through the work of World Vision (WV), has experienced notable success in the establishment of FMNR on communal lands to protect and enhance tree cover and diversity. These community forest areas range from 10 to 200 ha and provide a multitude of environmental and economic benefits for the landscape and wider community and support the sustainability of the program's interventions. They inspire farmers to practice FMNR in their own fields, support collective action through social capital building and also underpin the formulation and implementation of community by-laws for bush fire and illegal wood extraction.

Process for establishing community forest

100+ communal FMNR fields across the program sites, accounting for over **10,000** hectares

WV identifies and trains **lead farmers from various communities on FMNR and other restorative techniques**, such as composting, appropriate land preparation, and tree grafting. This program uses a **cascading train-the-trainer approach in which lead farmers sensitize and train farmers within their respective communities on these techniques**. Among lead farmers, there is **equal gender participation** to ensure that a diversity of interests and needs are represented.

1.

2.

WV engages with communities **to identify and select areas of degraded land to be restored through FMNR practices**. These areas of land have commonly been degraded by prior mining, bushfires, excessive logging, or grazing etc.

Lead farmers and other community members begin practicing FMNR to restore identified communal lands. As they practice FMNR, they track and monitor growth. **The positive changes in these communal lands in turn inspires other community members to adopt these techniques in their fields**.

3.

4.

Lead farmers work with **fire volunteer groups** to protect the community forestland and cropland from bushfires by establishing fire-belts during the dry season.

As tree coverage on these communal land matures, community members can benefit from a wide range of products such as **fruits, firewood, medicine and fodder**, in addition to increased soil health and fertility.

5.

6.

WV supports communities in the **establishment of regulations and by-laws** regarding the use of their community forestland to ensure their sustainability. Regulations may include **monetary fines or community service work** in response to degrading actions, such as over extraction. These regulations are overseen and enforced by community chiefs, elders and opinion leaders.

Community forests have proven to be a successful restoration strategy in Ghana. They inspire farmers to practice regreening practices in their own fields and establish and implement community by-laws for bushfire and illegal wood extraction. When an area is earmarked for restoration, the local authorities are told, together with the communities, not to cut or burn at those places. Additionally, there are fire volunteers in the communities who are there to battle fire outbreaks.

Question?

How are gains going to be shared?

- The next step is to ensure how resources will be shared. They already have laws on how to manage. People grazing should not be the same people benefiting from the FMNR or tree planting.

Regreening Africa

FMNR STEPS

STEP 01 **Select what stumps to regenerate**

STEP 02 **Prune**

STEP 03 **Follow up**

Depending on the purpose of the tree (fuel, fruit, fodder, etc.) farmers manage the tree accordingly

Question?

Livestock is a challenge in establishing FMNR and tree planting in Ethiopia. How is this managed in Ghana?

- Identify herdsmen and talk to them to herd in specific areas. Have a database on all of them for proper flow of communication if the need arises.

Which tree species do you prioritize?

- We focus on Indigenous types e.g., Acacia, Teak. We prioritize tree species that bring revenue to incentivize the communities on practicing restoration.

VALUE CHAINS

Value chains have the potential to intensify Regreening practices

Promising value chains include:

Shea Butter

Source of production: Shea butter is from the nuts of the shea tree.

Market: the butter is used for cooking oil and beauty products both locally and internationally.

Fuelwood

Source of production: fuelwood (firewood and charcoal) has been the preferred source of fuel in the locality due to its availability.

Market: it is comparatively cheaper on local and regional markets

Honey

Markets: honey is used locally and internationally for domestic consumption and internationally in the cosmetic industry

Program Support

- **Regreening Africa has helped assess and strengthen value chains in Ghana.** The program assisted producers establish detailed plans. Additionally, the program created synergies with Global shea Alliance (GSA) and linked producers to finance and marketing support.
- **Producers also benefited from trainings on tree management and grafting,** enabling them to use more sustainable and effective methods.
- **Strengthening value chains is crucial for job creation for women and youth.**

The only way we can sustain FMNR is educating the community on how they can use it for their livelihood."

Improvements

Immediate (Year 1 & 2)

- Support with nuts grading techniques, cost effective innovative packaging techniques and product branding.
- Train on tree management to support regeneration.
- Identify potential partners to leverage key chain activities e.g. financing & marketing support.

Medium term (Year 2 & 3)

- Support formation of producer, processor marketing groups.
- Link producers to markets.
- Tree planting. FMNR, insitu grafts to increasing the number of shea trees on their farms.
- Governance: By-laws changes marketing outlet for tree-based resources.

Long term (Year 3 & 4)

- Advocate for construction of a collection centres to store surplus produce.
- Support with processing equipment to enhance quality of the shea products for better market prices.
- Support with water harvesting, firewood sources and storage technologies.

- 80% of women are involved in shea butter value chain production.
- There is need to upscale by collaborating with private companies and developing warehouse and stores for farmers to keep the shea products.

Question?

What do you do with the byproduct of shea?

- The byproducts depend on the community but some of the uses are making fertilizers, using shells as fuel for heating, and making briquettes from shea.

Do you monitor the process of fuel wood collection to avoid crossing the line to deforestation?

- Shea trees are planted near homes for their protection and fast growing species are dedicated for fuel production.

MONITORING - EVIDENCE, EXPOSURE, AND ADAPTATION OF REGREENING INITIATIVES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Regreening Africa Program overall Theory of Change for direct scaling sites

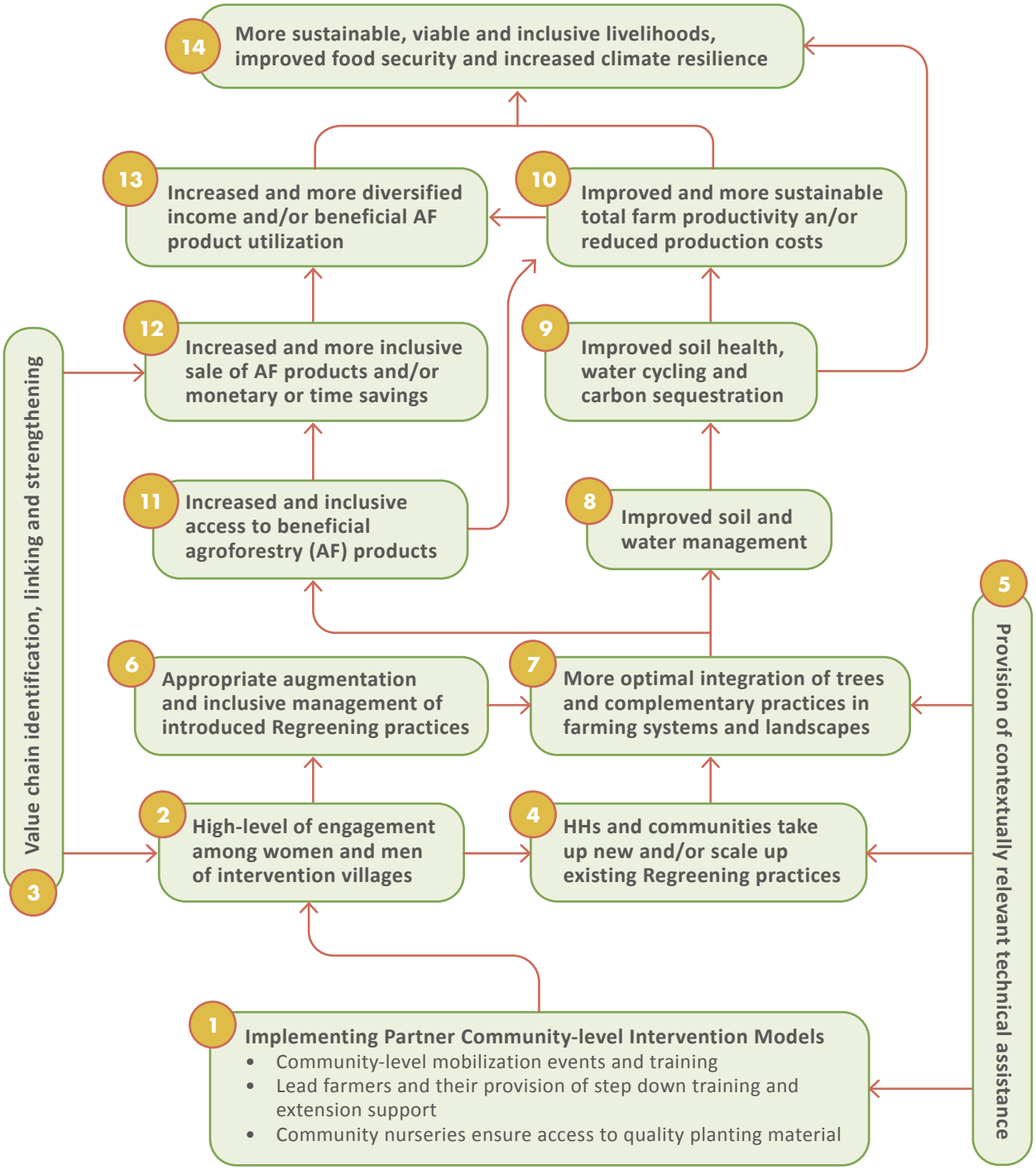
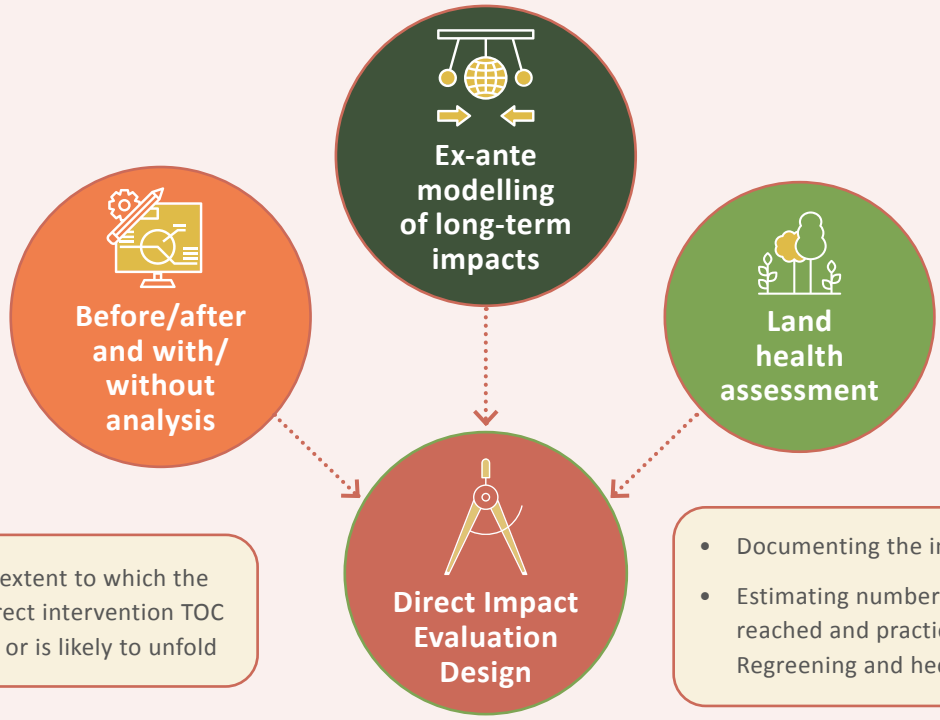


Figure 1: Theory of change direct scaling sites

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Approach



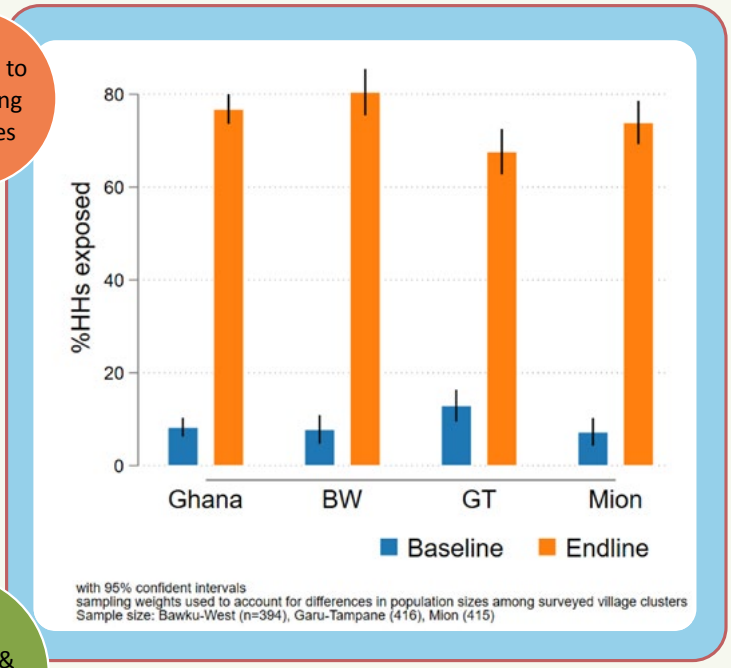
Evaluate the extent to which the program's direct intervention TOC has unfolded or is likely to unfold

- Documenting the intervention
- Estimating number of households reached and practicing Regreening and hectarage

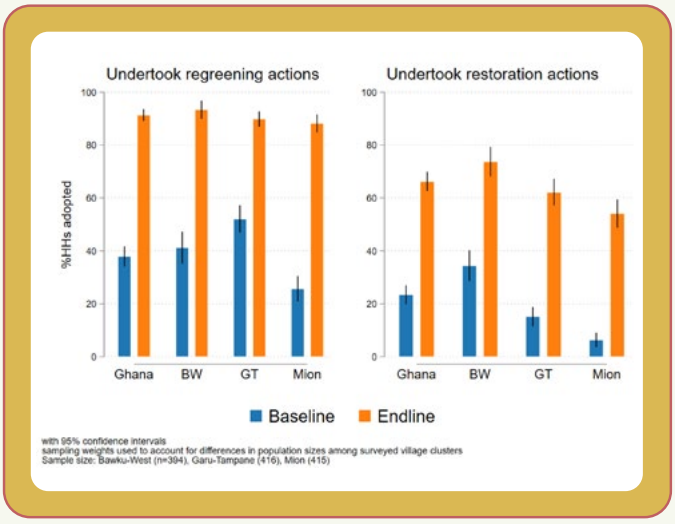
Key results and discussions

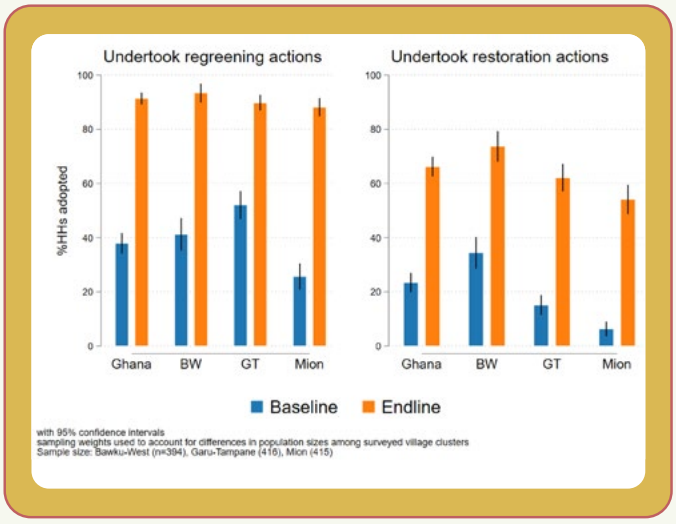
- Overall HHs exposure to Regreening initiatives significantly increased - 69% overall, 72% Bawku-West, 55% Gara-Tampane & 67% in Mion.
- The uptake of Regreening actions also increased by 53% relative to the baseline, and restoration actions by 43%.
- Tree planting, FMNR and Care & Management of existing trees widely practiced.
- Low level of adoption for nursery and tree grafting, but some positive change at endline.

Exposure to regreening initiatives



Uptake of regreening & restoration actions





The monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) component of Regreening Africa monitors the program's impact through various socio-economic indicators.

A baseline survey was conducted in 2018 and a follow up survey was conducted last year to compare the differences. Results were based on 1,000 households data.

It was found that there was a 69% increase in receiving training/support, a 52% increase in the adoption of regreening actions, and that women benefited more from the program as they were the major adopters.

There is a need to encourage practice of grafting and nursery adoption to encourage sustainability post project closure."

LAND HEALTH AND THE REGREENING APP

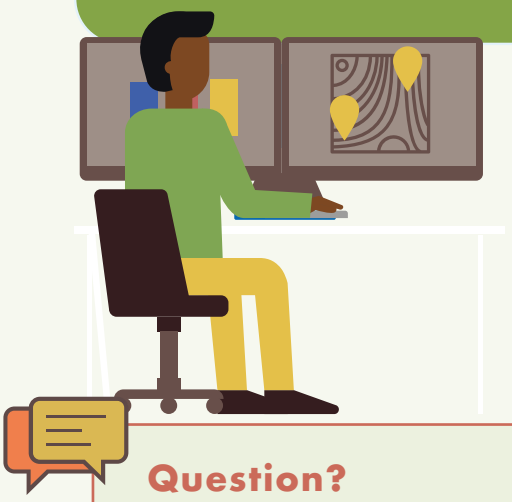
How it's done

Satellites provide frequent images of the earth's surface globally. This imagery is consistent over time and space. Therefore, it can be used to accurately detect changes in the earth's surface over time and in different regions. With the restoration plot GPS information from the Regreening Africa app, the restoration progress can be monitored. Together with monthly rainfall data, the vegetation at plot-level is modelled and predicted using a greenness indicator: the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI).

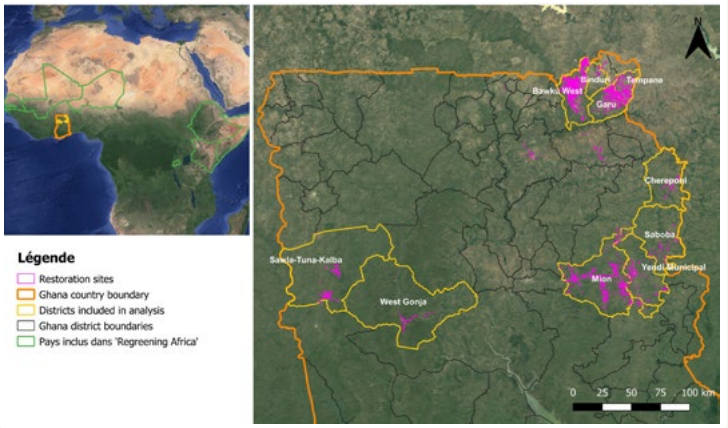
Next, the predicted vegetation is compared to the actual vegetation at plot-level. The difference between the actual vegetation and the predicted vegetation is an indication of the successfulness of the restoration. In Ghana, we monitor 21,842 restoration sites (27,000 ha).

Data used:

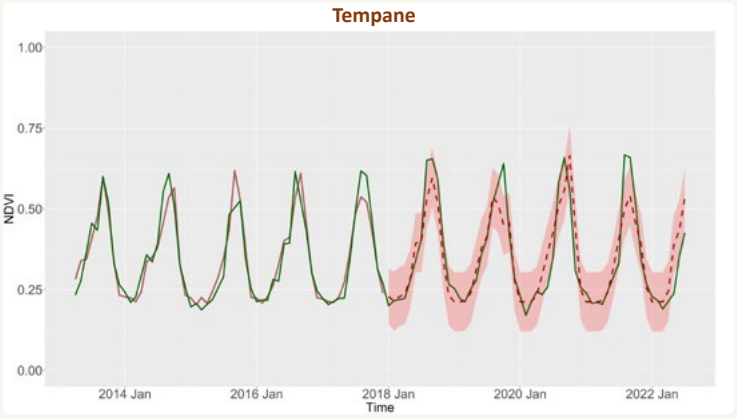
- Landsat 8 images (2013-presence).
- Global Precipitation Measurement - GPM (2013-presence).
- Restoration plot GPS data from the Regreening Africa app.

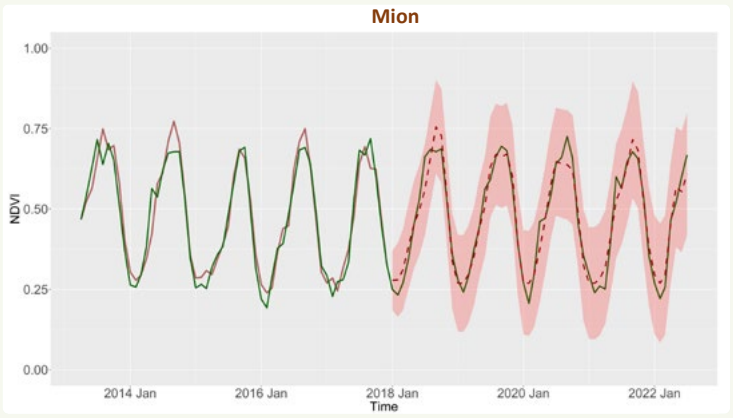


Where do we monitor



Actual (green) vs Predicted (red) Vegetation at Zone-Level





Before and after (time series) land health data is needed to be able to show impact and tell a complete story.

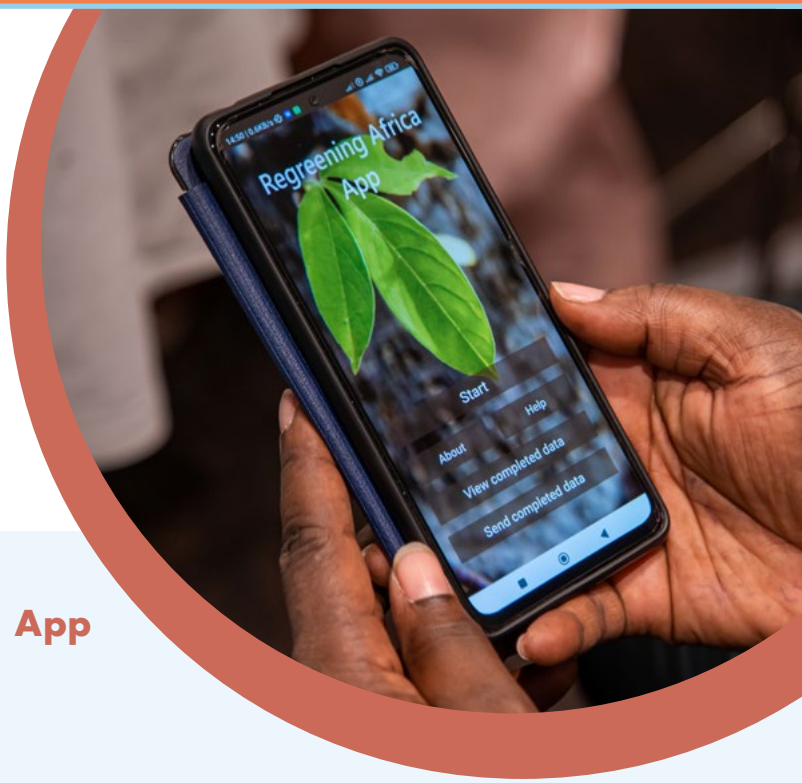
Question?

How do you validate data taken by enumerators in the

- Capacity development is done, and we combine data from app, satellite imagery and field visits for verification.

How can you view all the data inputted into the Regreening app?

- Data is viewed through the DRS dashboard. Logging into the dashboard needs credentials - liaise with the project team if in need of data.



Regreening Africa app

The Regreening Africa App is a mobile-based android application that allows users to collect data at farm level on a range of land restoration practices that allows for robust landscape level monitoring.

Features of the Regreening Africa App

TREE PLANTING MODULE

- Record the targeted households having adopted tree planting practices
- Record the number of hectares regreened by tree planting
- Mapping tree planting plots
- Identify the agroforestry systems established (objectives, disposition of the trees, density, tree species)
- Recording and analyzing management practices
- Evaluate the performances of the planting practices
- Tracking growth of trees by making references and management practices assessments
- Geotagging selected trees

FARMER MANAGED NATURAL REGENERATION (FMNR) MODULE

- Record the targeted households having adopted FMNR practices
- Record the number of hectares regreened through FMNR
- Mapping the FMNR plots
- Recording tree species composition of the FMNR plot
- Recording management practices
- Tracking growth of trees by making references and management practices assessments
- Geotagging selected trees

NURSERY MODULE

- Record nurseries supported by the Regreening Africa Project
- Record seedlings production (species composition, production capacity, seedlings quality)
- Recording and assessment of the seedling production practices
- Geotagging nurseries

TRAINING MODULE

- Documenting the trainings carried out: the number, location, topic, e.t.c.
- Connect the topic of the trainings carried out in a given location to the practices and issues identified that will guide the training schedule(s)
- Documenting participation in the trainings in terms of number and gender

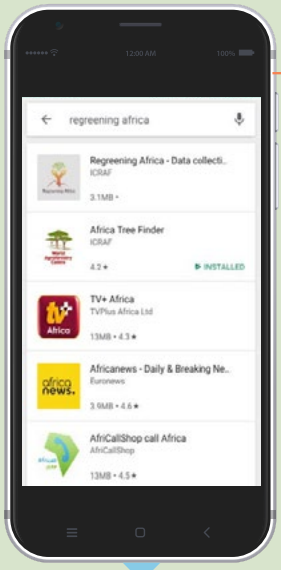
Why do we need it?

The Regreening Africa app links land restoration activities implemented by farmers and pastoralists to large global initiatives, providing evidence that can positively inform these efforts, whilst simultaneously assessing their effectiveness on the ground.

Downloading and accessing the Regreening Africa app on Google Play Store.

Connect your phone to Wi-Fi or to mobile network

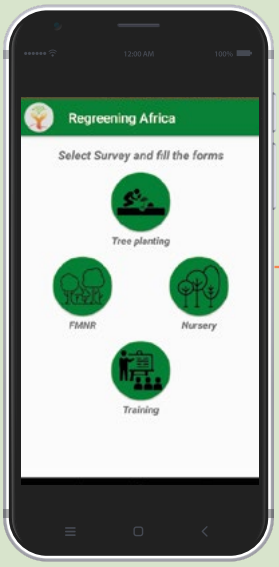
Locate app



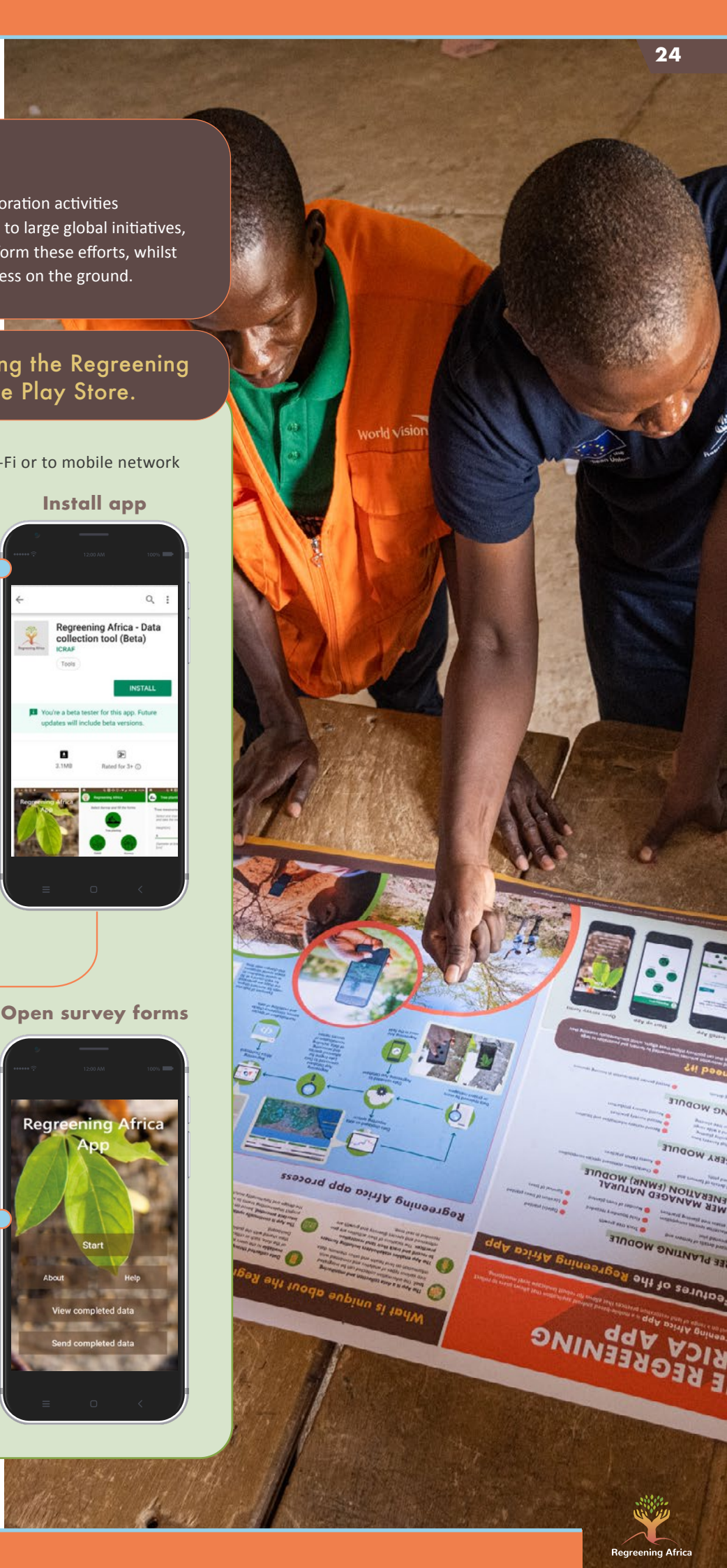
Google Play

Install app

Start up app

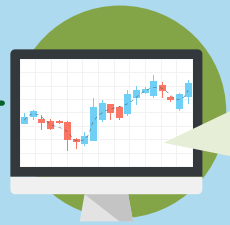


Open survey forms

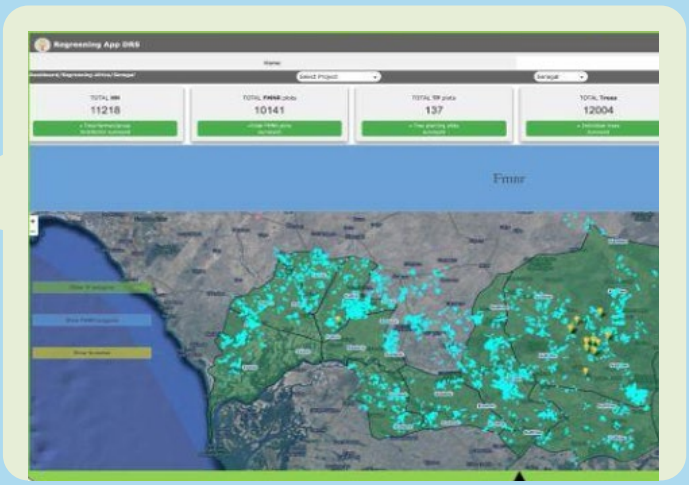


Regreening Africa app process

The data that is uploaded by the app users, can then be reviewed by project managers on the Data Reporting System developed as part of Regreening Africa. Project managers can download and review the raw data in real time.



Data displayed on data reporting system

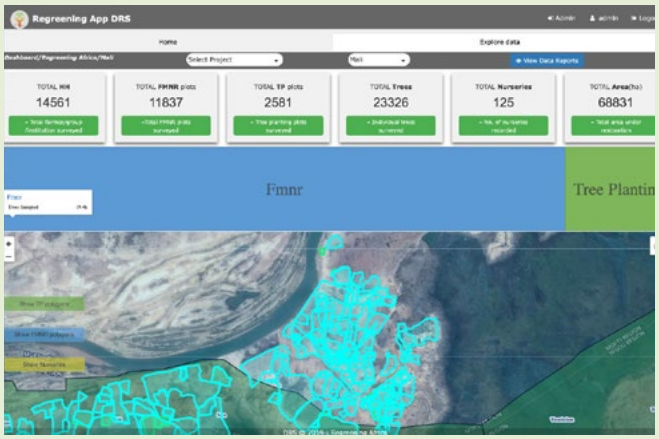


Data reviewed by users or project managers

Data uploaded to Regreening app database

Regreening app database connected to Data Lake Engine for advanced queries and processing of data, including normalisation of species names

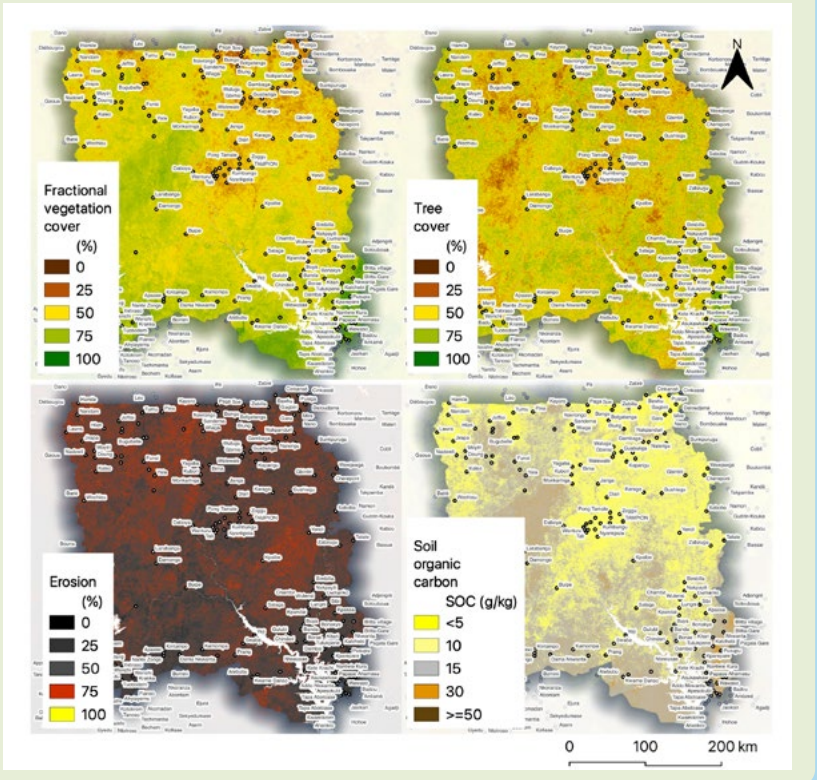
Regreening app used in the field



Regreening Africa Dashboard

Users have access to data visualisations, results of analysis, interactive tools and maps

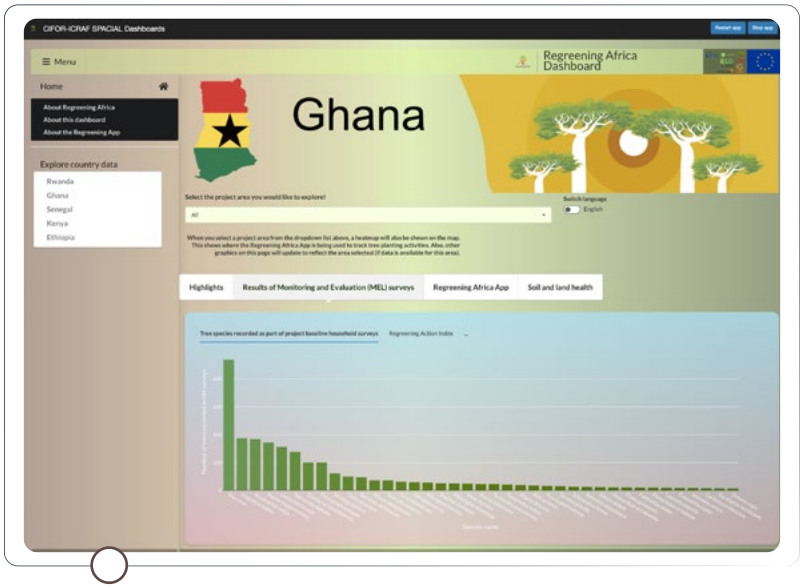
Normalisation of species names, consistency checks and modelling of data



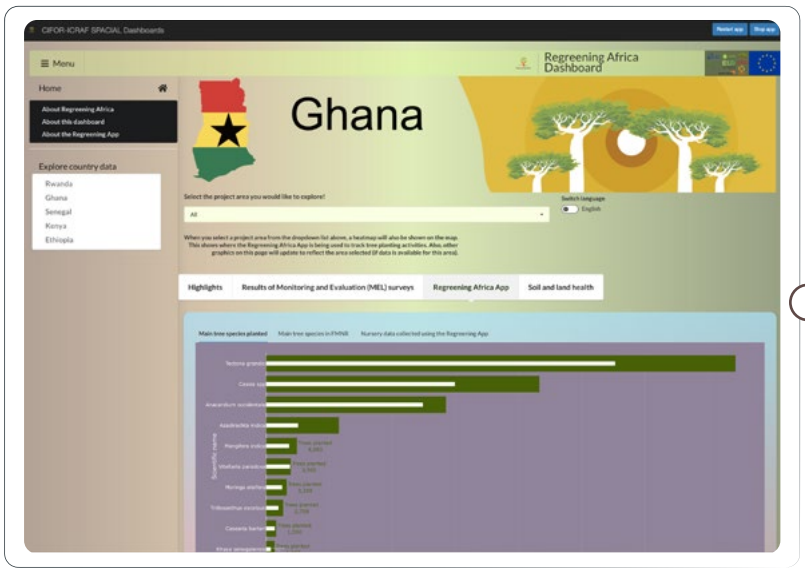
Examples of indicator maps for northern Ghana. The maps are generated for each country at 30 m spatial resolution to assess spatial variations and changes over time

REGREENING AFRICA DASHBOARD

PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

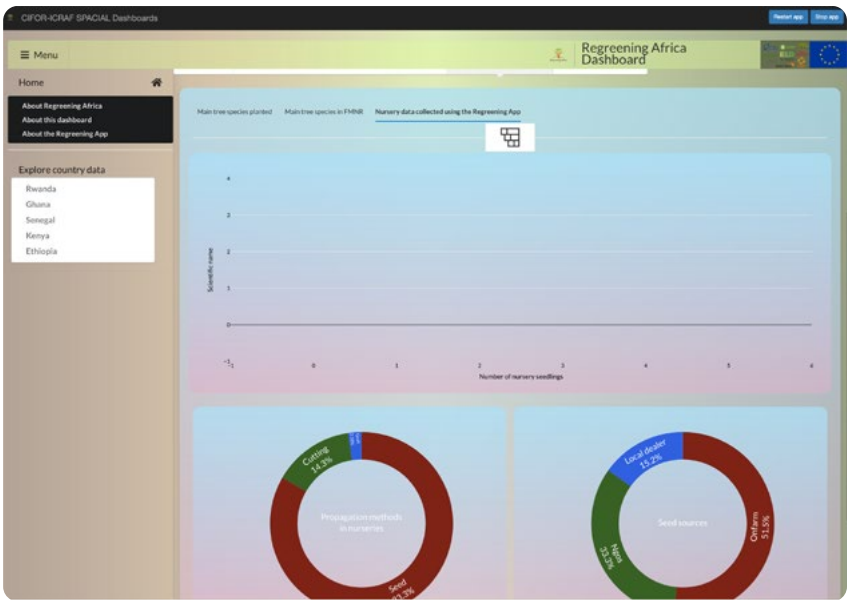


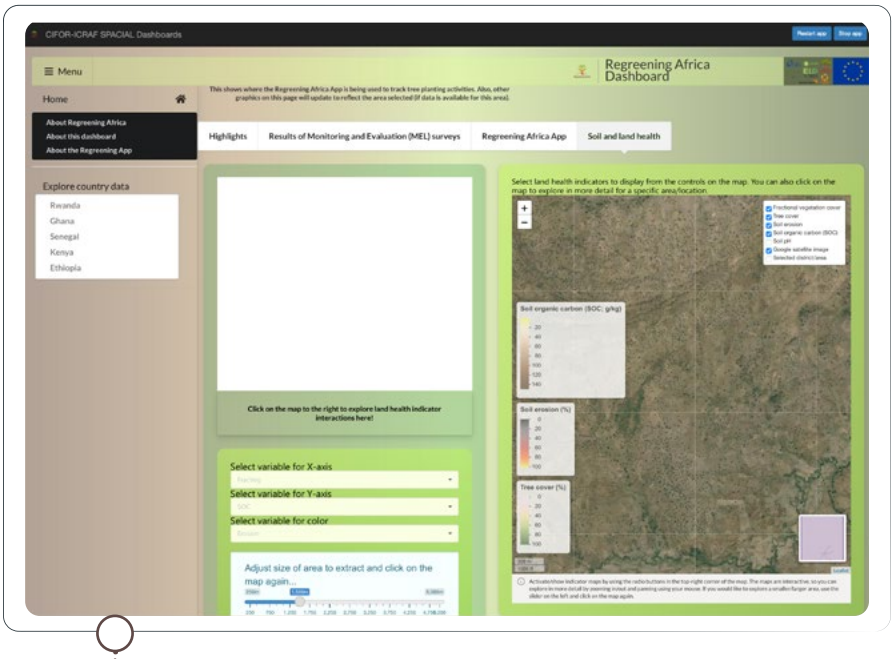
RESULTS OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION (MEL) SURVEYS



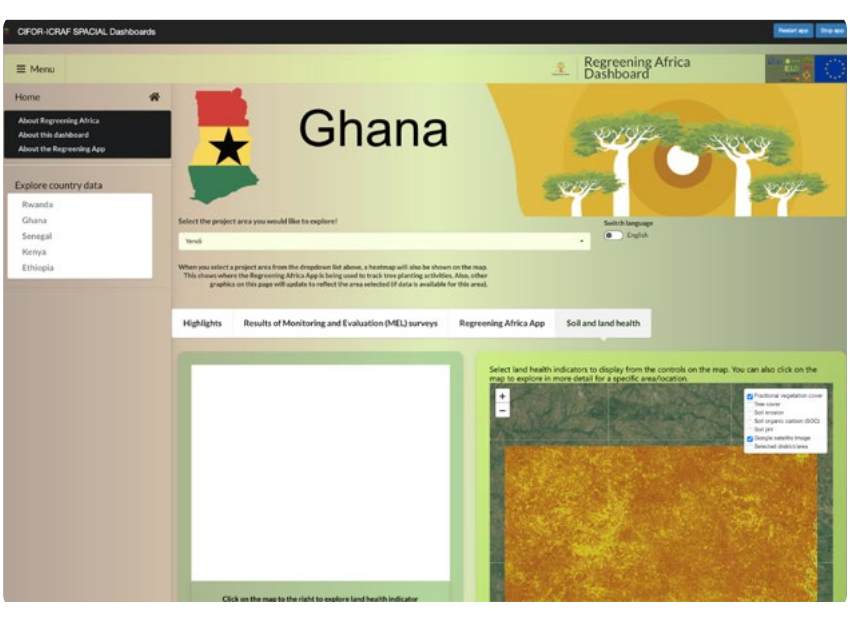
REGREENING AFRICA APP

REGREENING AFRICA APP





SOIL AND LAND HEALTH



GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE ACTION

Summary of research project

Sustainable land restoration interventions requires addressing the inequalities women face both because of land degradation and restrictive cultural norms and customs that severely limit their control and access to land and resources.

The gender transformative action (GTA) research embedded within the Regreening Africa land restoration project in the Bawku-West District of Ghana applied an innovative participatory process using a series of gender engagement dialogues in 15 research communities. 150 couples were engaged in activities aimed at exploring priority gender issues within households over a period of 22 months.

IMPACT OF GTA IN PROJECT COMMUNITIES

LAND ACCESS: 80% of women in 15 communities now have access to fertile homestead fields (about 0.5acres to plant groundnuts/Bambara beans/bean/vegetables.)

IMPROVED LABOUR DIVISION More than half of men now participate in household chores e.g. fetching water from longer distances using bicycles/motorbikes, washing clothes, childcare.

95% of men reported women now shared livestock care duty, this has drastically reduced livestock death or theft.

INCLUSIVE DECISION-MAKING: More than 70% of women reported 'feeling' included in household decisions (needs further reflection on how this translates into action).

POTENTIAL EXPANSION high interest from other non-participating households who have observed benefits.

KEY FINDINGS ON GENDER AND RESTORATION

- Current restoration does not **target the livelihood needs and conditions of women**.
- The land use and location where restoration is undertaken **favours men and provides unequal benefits**.
- **There are inequities around labour of restoration:** men and women sharing labour of implementation.

All these are critical precursors for achieving gender equity goals in land restorations

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACCELERATING SCALING

Scaling Up: Changes in policy, ways of collaboration

- Gender Transformative Approaches reflected in design, planing and budgets.

Scaling Out: Multiplication, extension, replication etc.

- Cross-cutting methodology (process, tools, training of trainers can be readily deployed to other programs and areas.
- Training and collaboration with District Assemblies and traditional authorities

Scaling Deep: Shifting mindsets, values and practices

- Local contextual factors key consideration in GTA design
- GTA is a continuous iterative process -sustainability
- Change is possible in a short time and accumulative overtime

Lessons for Scaling?

1. Building social capital is critical for implementing GTA.
2. Continuous support, action and engagement necessary owning the process and mapping pathways.
3. Progress marking provides opportunity to celebrate success, reflect, recalibrate and encourages change.

Question?

How do we get more women participation?

- Activities, such as role play dialogues, have resulted in better situational understanding among men and women, resulting in greater participation of women.

Additional Comments:

- A gender balance must be ensured while choosing community representatives.
- Women's representation in regreening activities and bushfire management committees has increased over time.
- Land access is still an issue in certain communities.

MION GOVERNANCE POLICY

THE ROLES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE:

- Advises the District Assembly on environmental regulations and policies and makes recommendations for addressing pressing environmental issues in the district.
- Coordinates the activities and serves as channel of communication between the Mion District Assembly and different environmental management bodies including government agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
- Serves as a regulatory body for the implementation and enforcement of district bylaws on the environment in the district.

STRUCTURE OF THE COMMITTEE

The committee is composed of diverse stakeholders (12)

- Traditional leaders
- Assembly members
- Technical members and Police
- Government institutions
- Religious leaders
- Community members
- Women and Youth groups
- NGOS

Key lessons

- Formulating the district environmental bylaws is critical However, the challenge lies in their effective implementation.
- Build competence and capacity in landscape restoration/natural resources management.
- There is a need for an information and communication strategy at community and district level.
- Political parties and traditional rulers should play an active role in advocating adherence to the by-laws.
- Activities of commercial farming also be controlled by the bylaws, especially land clearing.
- Monitoring and evaluation are important components that can help brand the districts as 'Green' and attract future investments for sustainable development and landscape restoration.

TIME LINE

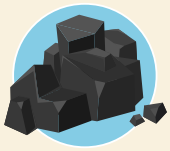
2012

The Mion District Assembly was established with a vision to maintain a clean and environmentally friendly district where women and men have access to quality and sustainable health services, education, economic resources and have a right to participate in decision making processes.

2019

28 environmental bylaws were officially published by the Mion District Assembly.
Three specific bylaws are focused on natural resource management.

TREE CUTTING



MANUFACTURE OF CHARCOAL

CONTROL OF BUSH BURNING

2021

To strengthen governance on natural resources, **the Mion District Environmental Management Committee was formed** by the Mion District Assembly and CRS, through the Regreening Africa project, **to oversee the implementation and enforcement of the environmental bylaws.** This sub-committee was officially launched in June, 2021.

District and community level structures were established in Mion and have proven effective in sustainably managing natural resources.

Question?

What is the sustainability of this restoration committee?

- Sustainability model post projects. Take turns to organize workshops and other activities.

Does funding affect those committees?

- Part of the assembly committees are funded annually by the district.

ROAD MAP TO THE NORTHERN GHANA RESTORATION INITIATIVE 2018 - 2022

WHERE WE'VE COME FROM 2018-2021

SHARED
The Decision Hub

- **2018 SHARED** inception workshop: "The Tamale Declaration" on the NRI
- Policy Review
- Evidence and data (uptake survey, Regreening App, LDD MEL)
- Continuous engagement with policy and decision makers at various scales
- National Oversight Coordination Committee meetings
- Joint Reflection Learning Missions

WHERE WE ARE NOW

SHARED Multistakeholder engagement and consultations on NRI

3 District dialogues and exposure **April 2022**

Cross-regional dialogue **July 2022**

SHARED The Decision Hub
National SHARED workshop **October 2022**

Proposal for NRI **November 2022**

129 **59**

Reviewing evidence and lessons to co-design recommendations

THE CHANGE WE WANT TO SEE

- Effective coordination with tailored strategy and interventions to the Savannah mosaic landscape.
- Accelerated scaling of landscape restoration, increased food security and resilience to climate change in Northern Ghana.

Big opportunities

Scaling Practices

Enabling Policy and institutional environment

Science, Evidence and Information

Partnerships and Platforms

POLICY AND PLANNING ENVIRONMENT

Steps towards Sustained, Nationwide Restoration Movement

Policies

- National Agroforestry Policy (1986)
- Ghana Forest and Wildlife Policy (1995)
- Forestry Development Master Plan (1996)
- National Land Policy (1999) (revised In 2002)
- National Action Programme to Combat Drought and Desertification (Environmental Protection Agency) (2002)
- National Biodiversity Strategy tor Ghana (Ministry of Environment and Science) (2002)
- National Riparian Butter Zone Policy (2011)
- Ghana Forest and Wildlife Policy Revision (2012)
- National Integrated Water Resources Plan (2012)
- Ghana National Climate Change Policy (Ministry of Environment Science, Technology and Innovation) (2013)
- Ghana Livestock Development Policy and Strategy (2016)

1986 — 1990 — 2000 — 2010 — 2020 — 2030 — 2040

1996-2000 Ghana - Vision 2020 (first steps)

2006-2009 Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS 11)

2010-2020 National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy

Commitments and Programs

2014-2017 The Food and Agriculture Development Policy (FASDEP 11) & Its Medium-Term Agricultural Sector Investment Plan

2009-2015 Ghana Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management (SLM)

2015-2030 Bonn Challenge

2015-2040 National Forest Plantation Strategy

2015-2020 National Climate Change Policy Action Programme for Implementation

2016-2020 National Climate Smart Agriculture and Food Security Action Plan

2016-2036 Forestry Development Master Plan

2016-2040 Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy

Ghana has 35% of its land under threat of desertification. As a result of land degradation, grasslands, woodlands and forests are being lost while natural water bodies are drying up due to prolonged droughts... The annual cost of land degradation in Ghana is estimated at USD 1.4 billion. This is equal to 6% of the country's GDP. The returns on taking action against land degradation practices are estimated at 5 USD for every dollar invested in restoring degraded land in Ghana.

The Case for Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration /FMNR) in the Upper West Region of Ghana, ELD Report 2019

Visioning the Scaling of Land Restoration

Workshop participants reviewed scaling efforts in Ghana and envisioned how scaling can be achieved more efficiently in the future.

Landscape and landscape restoration effort in Ghana:

Presentation/ Dialogue Keypoint(s):

- Strong political support and monitoring systems are needed for successful scaling.
- Monitoring should go beyond forestry to include other indicators regarding social or economic success.
- As there is significant fragmentation across Ghana, harmonization of data is required.

Governance for landscape restoration:

Presentation/ Dialogue Keypoint(s):

- The objectives of District Committees are to enforce community bylaws and serve as the link between the districts, NGOs, and communities.

NRI Roadmap and Evidence from Regional Workshop:

Presentation/ Dialogue Keypoint(s):

- Community collaboration is crucial
- The boundaries between agriculture, agroforestry and forest are very porous/ mixed in Ghana
- Future planting efforts need a great focus on soil fertility and changes in food production associated with soil health
- The goals of sustainable livelihood initiatives include mixed farming with animals
- A government agency to serve as the anchor for the success and sustainability of the NRI.
- MOFA should use FMNR as an extension tool.

Question?

What is the sustainability of these committees?

- Committees are formed around the district assemblies and around existing institutions - being formed around existing institutions increases their sustainability.

We need to think about the type of agriculture we want to do and the type of land restoration we want to do. If you have big machinery on your land, it is more difficult to plant trees in between."

Science, Community, Practice, Policy and Investment Dialogue

Several panelists spoke on the key actions and current active roles of institutions in relation to land restoration and took questions for workshop participants:

- **Panelist Chief Sintaro Mahama** highlighted that they oversaw the planting of 6,800 trees and stated that one can see the impact of this action.

  "We want to minimize the negative impacts on the soil and to increase biomass. By having more biomass, you have a more productive landscape, this is how we can improve the landscape."

- **Panelist Sam Danse (Northern Development Authority)** spoke of how cattle don't need to solely be seen as an issue to restoration initiatives:

  "I think we should combine forestation and pastoralization. We cannot separate them. Cattle are not an issue as long as you have a clear strategy and you can provide a corridor for cattle."

  They additionally stressed the importance of teaching youth about landscape restoration.

- **Panelist Dr. Shalom Addo Danse (Researcher)** highlighted that while shea trees take a long time to mature, they provide numerous benefits and are very suitable for the region.

- **Panelist Jaqueline Mbawine (Arocha, implementing NGO)** spoke on the importance of utilizing local knowledge of communities while further building their capacity to sustain and restore lands. They also emphasized the importance of clear land access and land tenure and how the Crema system can be effective in achieving community representation.

  When asked whether evidence-based decision making would help solve issues of sustainable land restoration, they responded:

  "We need to involve the community with the evidence-based decision making. We need to build more partnerships so we can actually do these things."

- **Panelist Emanuel (Forestry Commission)** spoke to the fire resistance of shea trees -

  "it makes sense to plant more."

- **Panelist Saadia B. Owusu (IUCN)** spoke on the successes of the Crema system and how local initiatives can grow in scale. When asked how can you make sure that all stakeholders have a seat at the table, they answered:

  "It is from the bottom up. You put in place the right leadership structures to make sure that all stakeholders are being taken into account."

SUMMARIZING DAY 1 IN KEYWORD AND PHRASES

The first day of the workshop closed with participants sharing a few words or phrases summarizing the day.

GROUP WORK - INCENTIVES AND DISINCENTIVES

For group work activities, participants were asked to do the following:

1 REVIEW THE INCENTIVES AND DISINCENTIVES SHEETS COMPILED FROM THE TAMALE 2022 CROSS-REGIONAL WORKSHOP

INCENTIVES FOR RESTORATION (BY CATEGORY)	FARMERS	NGOS	GOVERNMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR
ENVIRONMENTAL				
Healthier animals resistance to disease	X		X	
Preserving and enhancing environmental services	X	X	X	X
Improved cop yields and animal production - Increased food security	X	X	X	
SOCIO-ECONOMIC				
Sustainable livelihoods and economic gains from land and natural resources	X		X	
Access to technologies, information and resources	X	X		
Medicinal value plants	X			X
Women, youth and community participation	X	X		
Reinforces good relations and community-based suppliers and local authorities			X	X
Supports private company's own values and goals				X
POLICY AND INSTITUTIONS				
Access/ availability of funding/financing	X	X	X	X
Effective monitoring systems	X	X	X	X
Environmental commitments from national and state governments		X	X	
Recognition - visibility increases for districts undertaking restoration	X		X	
Payment for environment services e.g. awards	X			X

2 IDENTIFY INCENTIVES AND DISINCENTIVES FOR THE FOLLOWING 5 TOPICS/THEMATIC AREAS.

Mainstreaming FMNR/RNA as an integrated extension technology with synergies across Forestry, Agriculture And Environment Departments, and adapting tree selection and germplasm policies

(+) Mainstreaming FMNR/RNA incentives included:

- Improved biodiversity, crop yields, and animal production
- Socio-economic benefits, e.g. diversified livelihoods
- Improved linkages and establishment of strong tree and agriculture based value chains
- Integration of FMNR as agricultural extension model
- Invasive species management policy

(-) Mainstreaming FMNR/RNA disincentives included:

- Commercial farming
- Lack of benefit sharing
- Lack of invasive species management plan
- Lack of species-to-site matching plan
- Limited access to planting materials
- Tree planting and management plan

The following action was an outcome of mainstreaming discussions:

ACTION	WHO	IMMEDIATE	SHORT-TERM	LONG-TERM
Data gathering on FMNR practices and benefits	WVG, CRS, ICRAF, FORIG	X		
Formation of team to advocate for FMNR and concept development	MOFA, WVG, CRS, ICRAF, FORIG, CRIG, UDS, BTU, Traditional Leaders, CSO, NOPRA, Farmers, Media		X	
Presentation of concept to the ministry	WVG, CRS, FORIG, ICRAF, Media		X	
Policy formation	MOFA, WVG, FORIG, ICRAF, MESTI		X	X

Evidence and data for informing decision making and scaling land restoration

(+) Evidence and data for informing decision making and scaling land restoration incentives included:

- Incentivising communities for restoration.
- Access to technologies, information, and resources.
- Showing success (backed by data) that women and youth are benefiting.
- Effective monitoring system to respond to international and local restoration commitment.

(-) Evidence and data for informing decision making and scaling land restoration disincentives included:

- Lack of predictive models for bushfires and floods.

Local level governance for land restoration of the savanna ecosystems (district assembly, by-laws, traditional chiefs) - How do we need to empower and sustain mechanisms for land restoration?

(+) Local Level Governance incentives included:

- Advocation by Traditional/Local Authorities.
- Strong traditional beliefs that the environment must be protected.
- Strong community structures to support land restoration.
- Availability of communal land restoration initiatives.
- Presence of local government structures to support land restoration.
- Policies/bills/programs to support land restoration.
- Availability of ground water to support restoration work.

(-) Local Level Governance disincentives included:

- Lack of coordination and partnership.
- Unclear system/ambiguous definitions for land use, e.g. mineral commission versus forestry policies.
- Lack of alternatives livelihood options for land users.
- Limited incentives to support actors in land restoration.
- Lack of bylaws in some communities and limited bylaw enforcement.
- Signing up to National treaties - Fulani Herdsmen.

Partnership and platforms for the Northern Restoration Initiative – What will we do to take this initiative off the ground?

How do we mobilize commitments and investment?

(+) Partnership and platforms for the Northern Restoration Initiative incentives included:

- Access/availability of funding.
- Environmental commitment from state governments, e.g. UN Decade of Restoration.
- Women, youth, and community participation.
- Access to technology, Information, and resources.

(-) Partnership and platforms for the Northern Restoration Initiative disincentives included:

- Competing interest for natural resources and competing interest from stakeholders and policies.
- Weak regional governance.
- Unclear tenure/ownership of land and trees.
- Information gaps.
- Natural disasters.

Local livelihoods, value chains and incentives for farmers – how do we institutionalize support mechanisms at local level (e.g. tree village enterprises), and networks with the private and financial partners?

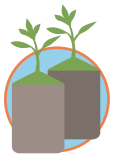
(+) Local Livelihood, Value Chains and Incentives for Farmers incentives included:

- Practices that meet short term economic needs and goals e.g., fodder crops, legumes etc.
- Payment for ecosystem services.
- Recognition of local knowledge on environmental conservation (Indigenous knowledge).
- Support alternative livelihood options through environmental enterprises such as honey production and shea processing.
- Adding value to medicinal plants such as mahogany.
- Awarding communities that have managed to reduce bushfires.

MAPPING OUR IMPACTS: WHO IS DOING WHAT AND WHERE?

What type of restoration effort is it?	What action from the concrete plan will you/your project contribute to?	Where is the effort taking place	Organization/ Project
 Land restoration, sustainable land management	Data generation, knowledge exchange, capacity building	Universities, research organizations	GRO LRT
 Establishment of nurseries and planting of trees	Enforcement of environmental bylaws	Bawku West	Bawku West District Assembly
 Formation of committees, sensitization, and implementation of government projects and policies	Greater governance	Mion District	Mion District Assembly
 Establishing the economics of sustainable land management	Economic assessments of sustainable land management	Across Africa	ELD
 Seedling raising	Upscaling nurseries	Bawku West	Private Nursery
 Sustainable land and water management activities	Monitoring and technical support	Northern Savanna Zone	CSIR-FORIG, Ghana Landscape Restoration Project
 Enrichment planting	Gather and analyze evidence and data regarding livelihoods	Eastern, Ashanti, and Bono Regions	CSIR-FORIG, Plantation Projects
 Plantation establishment, germplasm mobilization, and research	Generate and analyze greater data and develop monitoring tools	Forest-Savanna transition zones	CSIR-FORIG, Degraded Forest Restoration Projects
 Tree planting, nursery establishment	Sensitization and enforcement	Mion, Tamale metro (Sakoya and Sanzrigu)	Tibzaa Integrated Farms - Traditional Authority

What type of restoration effort is it?	What action from the concrete plan will you/your project contribute to?	Where is the effort taking place	Organization/ Project
 Promotes gender inclusive nature-based climate solutions	Improve evidence and data accessibility in local languages	Upper West Region, Upper East Region, Savannah Region, Bono East Region, and Central Region	Farm Radio International
 FMNR/ANR, tree planting	Strengthening the establishment of nurseries, strengthening partnerships for sustainability	Bawku West, Garu Tempane, Mion	World Vision, Regreening Africa
 FMNR/ANR	Data gathering on FMNR/ANR	Acrosa Savannah landscapes, West Gonja s Africa	World Vision, EU LEAN Project
 Land restoration	Technology dissemination	West Gonja, Mion District, Nanumba	CRS
 Influences policy makers to allocate greater resources to land restoration activities	Sensitization, monitoring, and advocacy	Bolgatanga, Bongo, and Talensi Districts	Northern Patriots in Research and Advocacy
 Agroforestry, parkland restoration, tree planting	Greater restoration and planting activities	Northern Ghana	Eco Restore
 Increase carbon stocks, soil carbon sequestration, soil regeneration, and soil biodiversity	Connect farmers passionate about restoration with carbon markets	Volta Region, Accra, and Kumasi	Sabon Sake
 Tree planting, non-timber forest products	Support education, sensitization, and dissemination of results	Country wide	Forestry Commission
 Cremas, plantations, nurseries, and orchards	Restore shea lands	Northern Savannah zone	Forestry Commission Ghana Shea Landscape Emission Reductions Project

What type of restoration effort is it?	What action from the concrete plan will you/your project contribute to?	Where is the effort taking place	Organization/ Project
 Restoring and protecting the riparian buffer zones, tree planting, and FMNR	Increase the promotion of FMNR/ANR, tree planting, tree grafting, and nurseries	Yendi, Gushiegu, and Mio	Tree Aid Ghana
 Riparian vegetation restoration, natural forest rehabilitation, degraded forest restoration, and cocoa estate restoration	FMNR, ANR, and restoration monitoring	Northern Savannah ecological zone and in cocoa forest landscapes	EPA
 FMNR/ANR and tree planting	Create monitoring tools for accountability and evidence building	Across Africa	CIFOR-ICRAF
 FMNR, enrichment planting, woodlots, and nurseries	Support the development of value chains through governance, data, and partnerships	West and North Gonja and the Savannah Region	A Rocha Ghana
 Environment, land, and water management	Policy formation, capacity building, and advocacy	Countrywide	MOFA
 Development and production of shea trees and training on shea management and propagation	FMNR Mainstreaming	Savannah zone	CRIG
 Tree planting, smart agriculture, biodiversity conservation, natural resource management, and ecotourism	Upscale natural resource management trainings, collaborate with more stakeholders	West Gonja Municipal District	Bunyanso Farms Ltd.
 Forest restoration	Policy formation, coordination, and monitoring	Countrywide - district level	Ministry of Local Government, Decentralization & Rural Development
 Coordination efforts	Partnership building and coordination facilitation	Northern Ghana	NDA
 FMNR mainstreaming	Research and training	Tamale	UDS

DAY 2 **The workshop began with opening comments from the audience**

We need to integrate local and traditional knowledge. Maybe we can plant one tree for each baby born."

Commercial farming is going to increase in the future. We need to think about how we will combine mechanized commercial farming with restoration practices in the future."

We need policy linking up with technology to integrate trees on farms."

Philip Atiim, Project Manager at Catholic Relief Services, presented on current restoration activities, such as establishing a roadmap and a movement to achieve the NRI.

Question?

Can we try to connect the data with actual gaps? For instance, we saw we have little nurseries, how can we tackle that specific gap?

- We try to set up private nurseries, so we are less dependent on public funding.

We need to identify who takes key roles and who is involved so we can start connecting.

- The local level people are engaged. But now we need to connect at the national level.

Comment: It is good to identify what capacity gaps exist so we can try to fill them or work around it.

SUSTAINABILITY PLANNING

Sustainability planning with the community and local stakeholders is important to ensure that the promoted land restoration practices being implemented are continued after the Regreening Africa Program transitions out. Sustainability planning is the core of the program's exit strategy.

Objectives of community sustainability planning:

- Identify key interventions in the final years of the project to support sustained efforts after closure.
- Identify how various partners, including communities, can develop a joint long-term vision and sustainable pathways towards achieving this vision.

Edward Akunyagra, Project Manager of World Vision Ghana, presented on current sustainability planning activities:

- The functionality of RRCs is being strengthened.
- Sustainability plans for District Environmental Management Committees are being finalized.
- Best practices, technology manuals, and success stories are being compiled and disseminated.
- Community champions and lead farmers are being empowered with critical information and linkages.
- Project materials and equipment are being supplied to local partners.
- Sites, targets, time frames, activities, and resources are being identified for the sustainability plan.

Crucial actors involved in sustainability planning and implementation include:

- District assemblies, Agriculture Departments, and lead farmers.
- Opinion leaders and farmers of communities targeted by the program.
- Local implementing partners.

Key Points and Comments from the planning process

- Involvement of the Forestry Commission and NDA is key for sustainability.
  - The Forestry Commission has been involved in the district engagements and is exploring to better engage and collaborate at the national level.
- The roles of stakeholders need to be clearly defined and communicated among all stakeholders. Capacity gaps of stakeholders should be mapped.
  - The Ghana Shea Emission Reduction Program and the media are key stakeholders that require greater engagement and involvement.
- Continued capacity building and upscaling needs to be part of the exit plan.

Vision for Scaling Land Restoration in Northern Ghana:

The Northern Ghana Restoration Initiative is a critical way to ensure sustained restoration success in the region. The National Regreening SHARED workshop held in Tamale in 2018 highlighted the urgent need for improving the coordination of the numerous public-led, donor funded and private programs operating in Northern Ghana in the areas of landscape restoration, food security, and community resilience. The Northern Ghana Restoration Initiative specifically aims to support the design and implementation of strategies and policies that are aligned and coherent with the savannah mosaic landscape contexts.

CELEBRATION OF CO-CREATION AND COMMITMENT

The workshop concluded with participants making commitments to restoration. Some of these commitments are presented below by thematic area:

Adapting Strategies and Supporting Policy

"Support provision of relevant information towards crafting of policy for mainstreaming FMNR into sustainable land management as an extension model."
Joseph Gafaranga

"Support effective coordination and monitoring of MDAs level."
Joseph Soove, Planning Officer, MLGDRD

"I will ensure that areas restored under the project are captured in the annual report of the Ghana forest planting strategy"
GFPS

"Commitment to place the issue of restoration at the center of our strategy and promote MDA's role in coordination."
Sam Dawee, MDA

"Support data gathering and reporting, development of concepts and training manuals, training of farmers and other stakeholders."
Bernard Baatuuwie, UDS

Supporting the NRI

"See to the implementation of NRI."
Edward Akunyagra, WVG

"To be available to contribute to all aspects of data and evidence gathering activities towards a Northern Restoration Initiative."
James Amponsah

"To support technically and play any other role that is necessary to get the NRI in place."
Jontie, CRS

Supporting Operations

"Aggregate a database of farmers, connecting them to payment activities."
Eugema Konadu Domfe

"Support monitoring and data collection and technical backstopping."
Stephen Akpalu, FORIG

Building Capacity

"Conduct training for farmers and nursery operators."
Michael Teye Barner

"Plant more trees, lead a campaign against bushfire, and build the capacity of farmers."
Summan Iddrisu

"Educate community members on technologies relating to restoration in project areas."
Sylvester Korangteng, EPA

Increasing Knowledge and Sharing Information:

"Read more materials on the FMNR concept to further broaden my knowledge on the concept to be able to support communication and farmers."
Bugre Jonam D., FMNR 4SEED Project

"Share the networking opportunities from this workshop with my organization."
Beatrice Dossahd

"Share the discussion from this workshop with management of my organization and explore opportunities for incorporating NRI vision into both existing and future restoration projects."
Jaqueline Mbawine, Arocha

"I will reach out to WVG and partners to discuss how radio can really break information, infrastructure, and literacy barriers and explore the low-cost potential of using radio to drive scale-up."
Aaron, Farm Radio International

Taking Action

"Promote tree planting in my community."-
Philip Atiim, CRS

"I commit to strengthening partnership for holistic restoration."
Joshua Adombire, WV

"Training, Tree Planting, providing community

services and tree species improvement/research."
Mercy M. Akpalu

Action Plan for Land Restoration in Ghana

Immediate actions

1. Identification and improvement of sustainable livelihood options through capacity development of communities (workshops, demos, field days).
2. Establish connections and market linkages between value chain actors and farmers through fairs, markets, exhibitions, festivals. Mapping of actors and establishment of cooperatives.
3. Develop and strengthen tree-based value chains through setting up value addition hubs in the community. Build capacity in standardization, training on markets.
4. Boost the shea markets.
5. Establish land restoration farmer networks and sign up as carbon credit/emission reduction with certified projects under the carbon market.

1. By-laws should be enacted and gazetted and implemented.
2. EPA should liaise with the District Assembly to apply and enforce by-laws.
3. 3District Assemblies should intensify sensitization in communities on land degradation and by-laws.
4. 4Engage media including information vans and community radio to intensify sensitization.
5. Effective engagement and interaction of stakeholder with effective monitoring.
6. Traditional leaders should ban or regulate cattle movement.

WHO

- Ghana Enterprise Agency with support from NGOs and NDA
- Traditional chiefs
- General private sector.
- EPA

- D.A. Coordinating Director
- DA Planning Officer
- Traditional authorities
- NGOs

Desired outcomes

Restoration interventions result in sustainable livelihoods that provide additional income for farmers and a return on investments for private and financial partners

Effective and functional local governance systems for land restoration by 2027

1. Stakeholder mapping.
2. Develop a stakeholder engagement strategy and advocacy plan.
3. Communication and advocacy on the initiative.
4. Develop a strong effective and accountable NRI mechanism and body for coordination/ Steering committee.

1. Data gathering on FMNR practices and benefits from available evidence.
2. Formation of a 'change' team to voice out FMNR and concept development.
3. Presentation of the concept to the Ministries.
4. Policy formulation.
5. Engage with District assemblies.
6. Feed action plan into a Manifesto.
7. CRS and WV need to articulate and take forward action plan fast.

1. Collect, generate, and synthesize data - Promote Environmental assessment – baseline conditions of restoration sites.
2. Data accessibility improvement.
3. Capacity building.
4. Track progress/monitor tools for land restoration.

- NDA
- Regreening Africa Team

- MoFA,
- MLGDRD
- WVG
- CRS
- ICRAF

- FORIG
- UDS,
- SARI Cocoa Research
- Citizen science community
- MDAs
- FC
- CERGIS
- ICRAF
- Social media, LinkedIn, radio programs

Partnerships and platforms

Mainstreaming FMNR as an extension model for sustainable land management

Improved information and data accessibility and tools for land restoration decision making and practice

Regreening Africa

www.regreeningafrica.org

twitter.com/RegreenAfrica

www.facebook.com/RegreenAfrica

Funded by European Union

CIFOR

World Agroforestry

World Vision

CRS Catholic Relief Services

care

Oxfam International

SAHEL ECO

ELD The Economics of Land Degradation