



Regreening Africa

National SHARED Workshop

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@Alisa Hotel
Accra

Regreening Africa
Project Ghana

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

Introduction

Project
Motivation/Rational
e

Implementation
Approach



Key Highlights of
interventions

Key Results

Lessons/Challenge
s/opportunities

Introduction

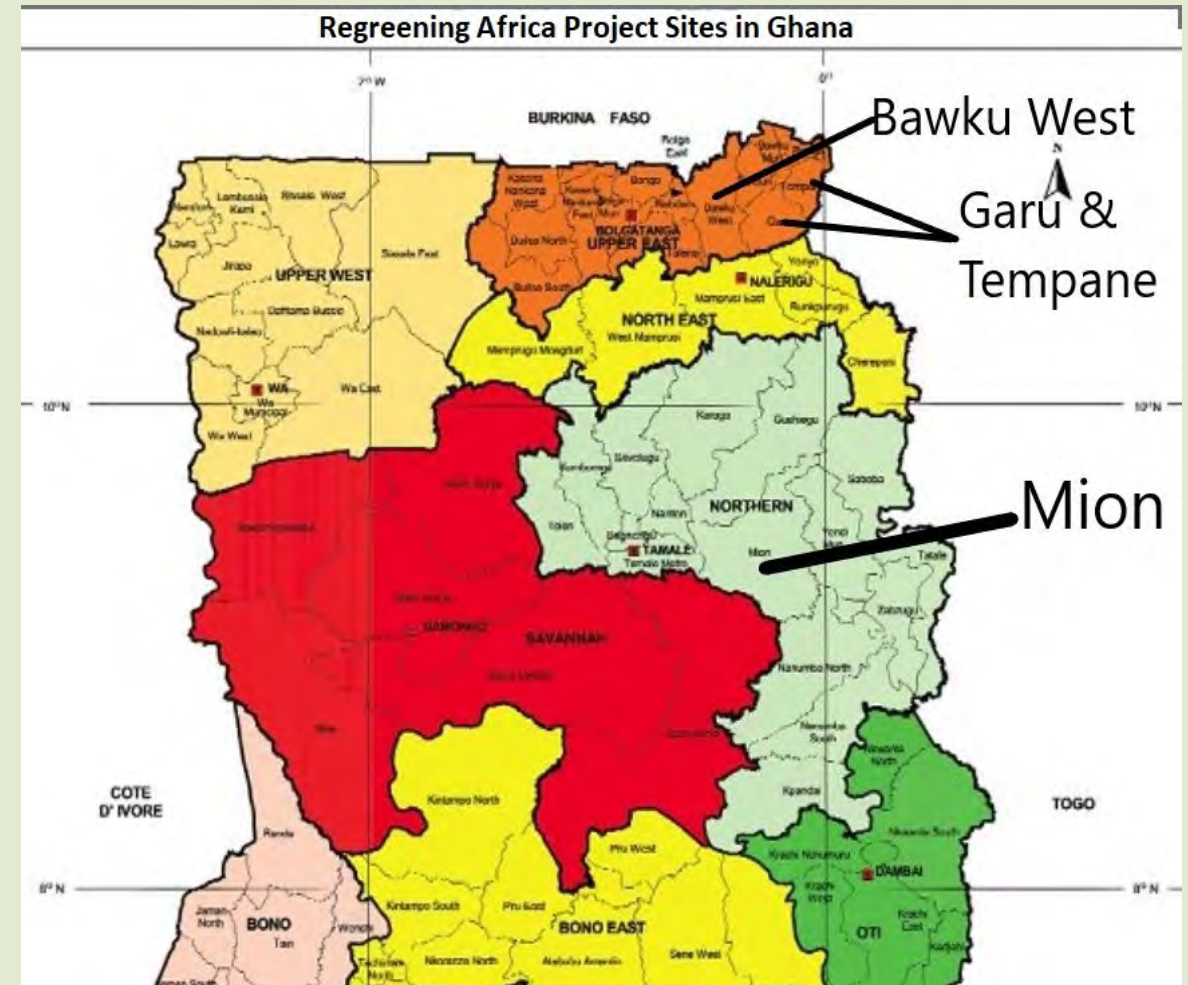
- ❑ Reversing Land Degradation in Africa Project (Regreening Africa Project) is a 5 and half-year £1.3 million European Union (EU) funded project.
- ❑ The Project is being implemented in Ghana through a consortium of partners made up of WVG and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) with technical support from World Agroforestry (ICRAF).
- ❑ In Ghana, the Project addresses pressing challenges of 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 infertility
- ❑ The Project targets 40,000 households covering 90,000 hectares by 2023 in the Bawku West, Garu-Tempane (Upper East Region) and Mion (Northern Region) Districts.

Project Goal and Sites in Ghana



Project Goal

Improve livelihoods, food security and resilience to climate change by smallholder farmers in Africa and restore ecosystem services by scaling-up the practices of evergreen agriculture.



Project Motivation/Rationale



Implementation Approach

- ❖ Community mobilization
- ❖ Radio campaigns
- ❖ Stakeholder capacity building
- ❖ Partner implementation of field activities
- ❖ Multi-stakeholder engagements, campaigns and advocacy
- ❖ Support for complementary livelihood options



Key Highlights of Interventions

11,920 lead farmers and fire stewards trained in FMNR and bushfire management in Bawku West, Mion and Garu-Tempane

Over 200,000 seedlings planted cumulatively over the last 5 years in Bawku West and Mion, Garu-Tempane

17,550 farmers have benefited from compost making and other conservation Agric training in the project operations

The project have worked towards gender and financial inclusion by introducing S4T interventions to 6500 beneficiaries (87% female) in the Bawku West and Tempane District



Developed Business plans for one strategic actor in each district to promote the shea value chain

Established functional environmental governance systems and structures at community and district levels

The Gender Transformative Approach.



GTA:

Participatory Tools aimed:

- Awareness of gender roles and norms
- Challenge allocation of resources/ decisions/duties
- Addressed power relationships between women and others
- Identifies shifts in norms/behaviors/ other barriers

Key Outputs:

- Access to fertile farming land
- Balance of household chores
- Input into household decisions
- Improved household relations

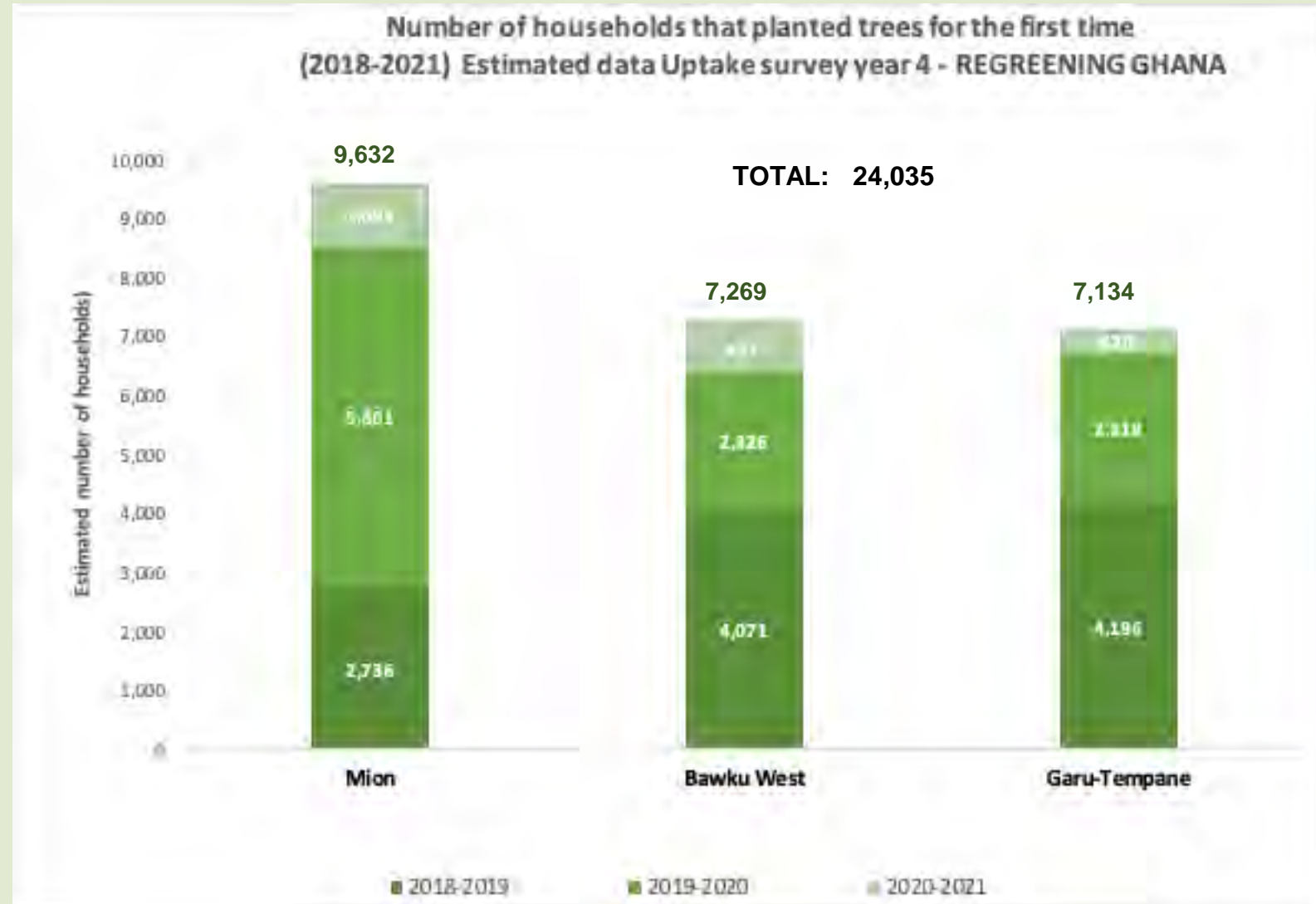
Regreening Ghana with trees PRELIMINARY EVIDENCE (Yr 4)

Number of households that practiced FMRN for the first time
(2018-2021) estimates



Regreening Ghana with trees

PRELIMINARY EVIDENCE (year 4)



Lessons Learnt



The involvement of traditional authorities leads to a broader buy in



Cross Learning between Countries and partners promotes quick scalability of technologies



Provision of alternative livelihood support to farmers sustains restoration efforts



Technologies must be friendly and makes possible for easy adoption eg FMNR



Good environmental governance sustains land restoration efforts. Eg byelaws - EMC

Challenges and opportunities observed



Opportunities

- ☐ Northern landscapes share common characteristics and hence single designs of restorations approaches can be applied widely.
- ☐ There are several partners working to improve the conditions of Northern landscape but require effective coordination to achieve broader impacts

Challenges

- ☐ Sustainability of Funding
- ☐ Data gaps
- ☐ Policy gaps

**THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION**

