

Regreening Africa overview

Ghana SHARED Workshop 20th – 21st October

Mieke Bourne Ochieng – Programme Manager

(with inputs from the Regreening Africa Team)



Land degradation is affecting
3.2 billion people globally

(IPBES, 2018)

Africa context



Over **65%** of
Africa's agricultural
land is degraded





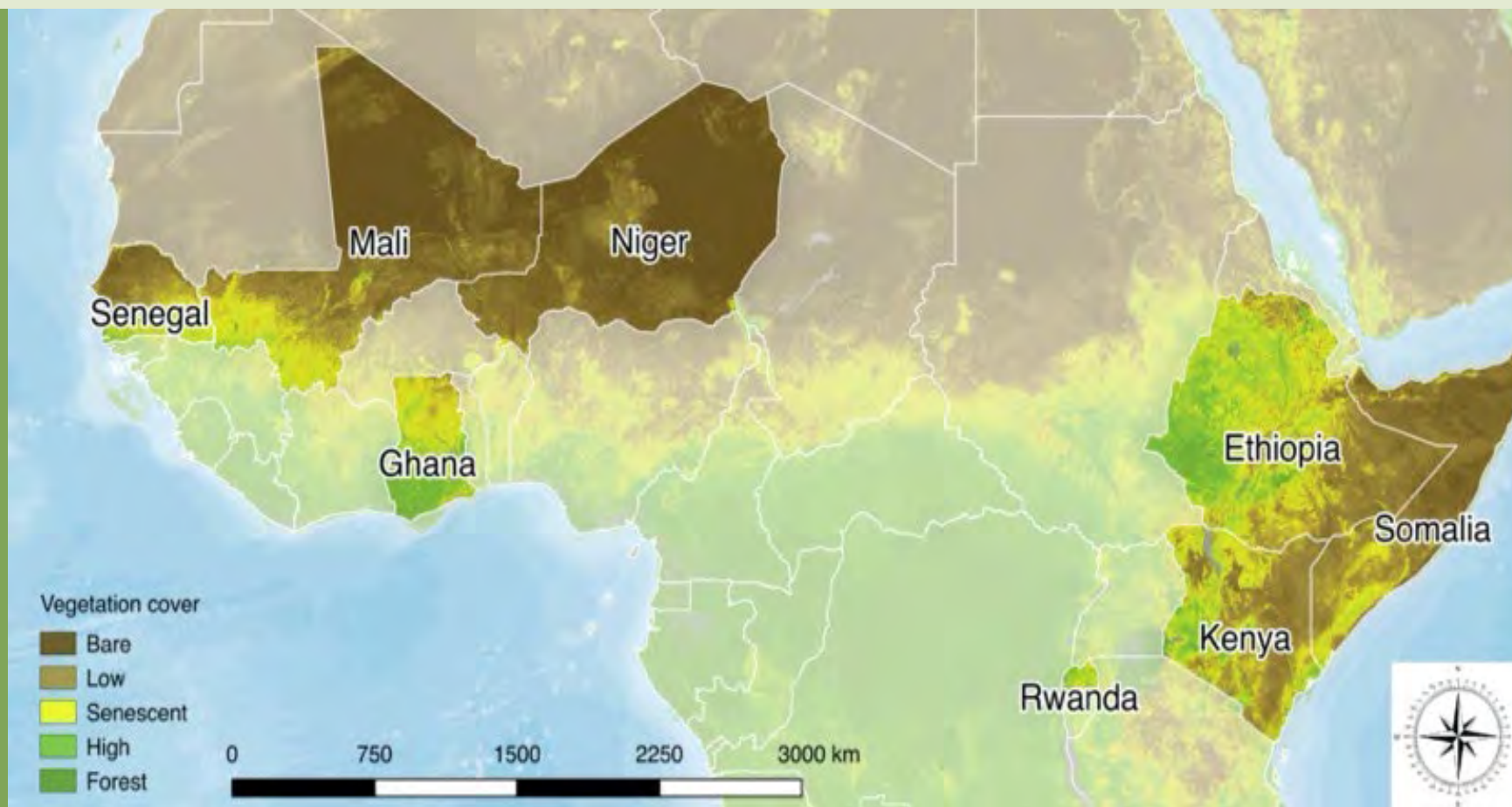
Regreening Africa (2017-2023)



*500,000 households,
across 1 million hectares*



*Incorporating trees into
croplands, communal
lands and pastoral
areas with S&W
conservation and other
practices*

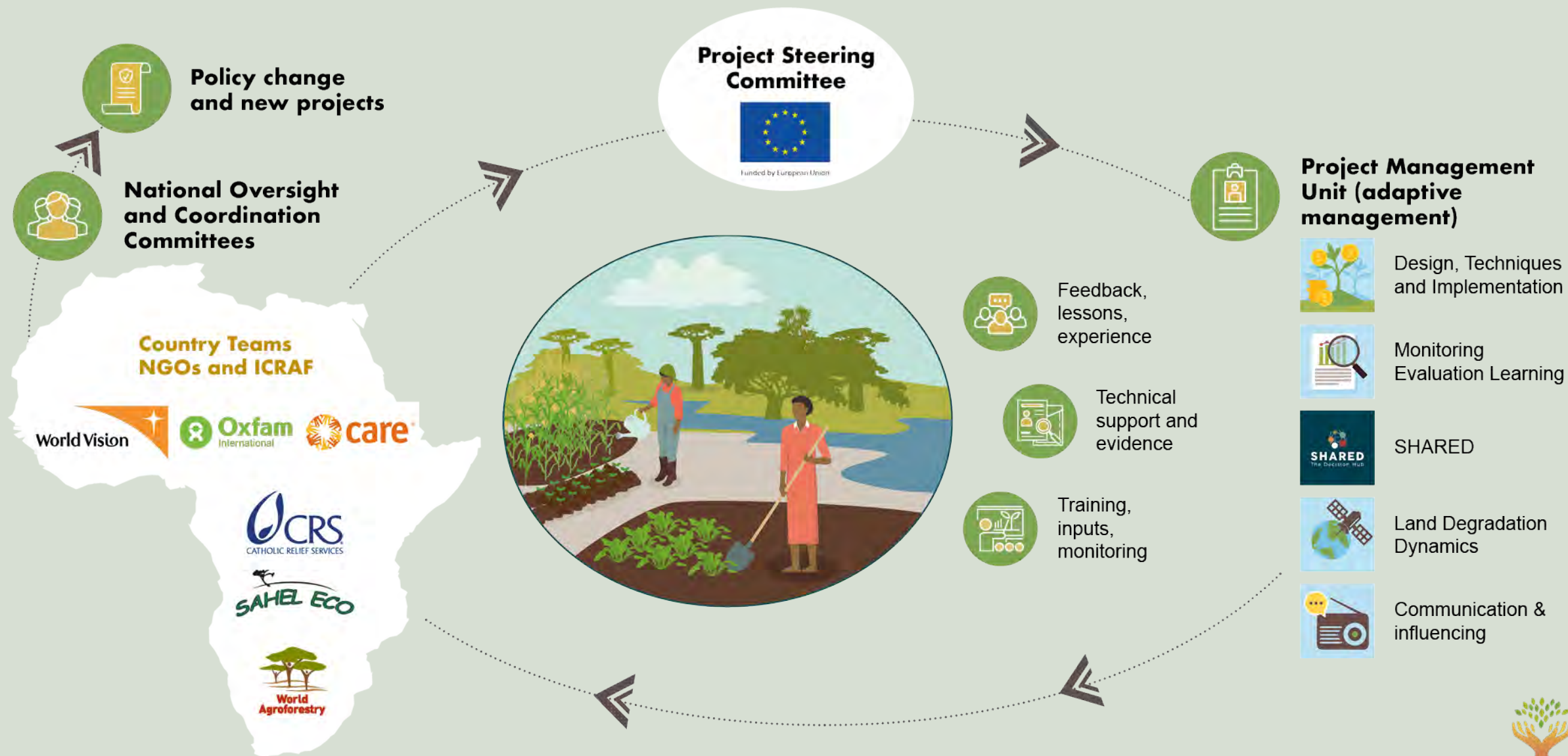


Funded by European Union



Regreening Africa

A unique programme structure



Achievement on targets by September 2021



500,000

HHs: target

401,297

HHs: reached to date

127,073

HHs: verified (uptake surveys)



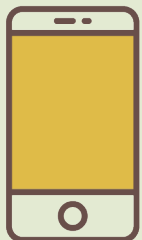
1,000,000 Ha: target

665,924

Ha: reached to date

311,199

Ha: verified (uptake surveys + App)



399,040 hectares

157,250 households

Captured with the Regreening App by October 2022

A photograph of a field with rows of young plants. Each plant is in a black plastic mulch bag. The soil is dark brown and appears moist. The background is slightly blurred, showing more of the field and some green grass. A semi-transparent circular overlay is positioned on the right side of the image, containing the text.

Lesson 1

**Practices are varied
and must match
present and future
local contexts**

Nurseries (including indigenous trees)





Tree growing + grafting +
direct seeding

FMNR, ANR + (big return on investment)



Ethiopia: exclosures +



Niger: soil & water conservation +



Compost



A woman with dark skin, wearing a red long-sleeved shirt and a black and white checkered apron, is holding a small tree sapling in a black plastic bag. She is looking towards the left of the frame. The background is a lush green field with many trees and bushes. The lighting is bright, suggesting it is daytime.

Lesson 2

Address drivers of
degradation and
incentives for
restoration

An aerial photograph showing a severely degraded landscape. The terrain is characterized by deep, winding erosion gullies and large, exposed areas of light-colored, sandy soil. Sparse, low-lying green vegetation is scattered across the landscape, particularly in the upper left and lower right corners. The overall appearance is one of significant soil erosion and land degradation.

Addressing drivers of degradation and creating an enabling environment, grazing management



Equitable value chains and livelihoods



Medicinal
Fodder
Moringa
Soumbala
Poles
Zizyphus
Bamboo
Gesholeaves
Shea
Fruits
Beekeeping
Seedlings
Myrrh
Charcoal
Fuelwood
Balanites
Baobab
Timber
Firewood
Frankincense



Lesson 3

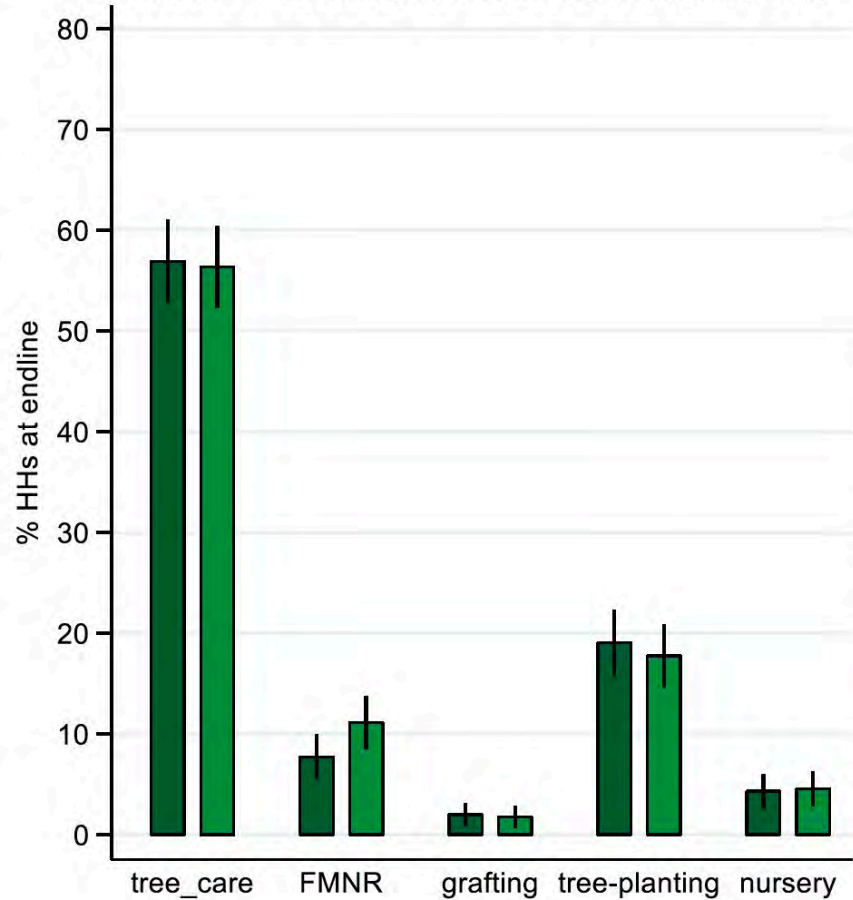
Bringing science,
evidence and monitoring
to the global and local
restoration
agenda accelerates
impact on the ground



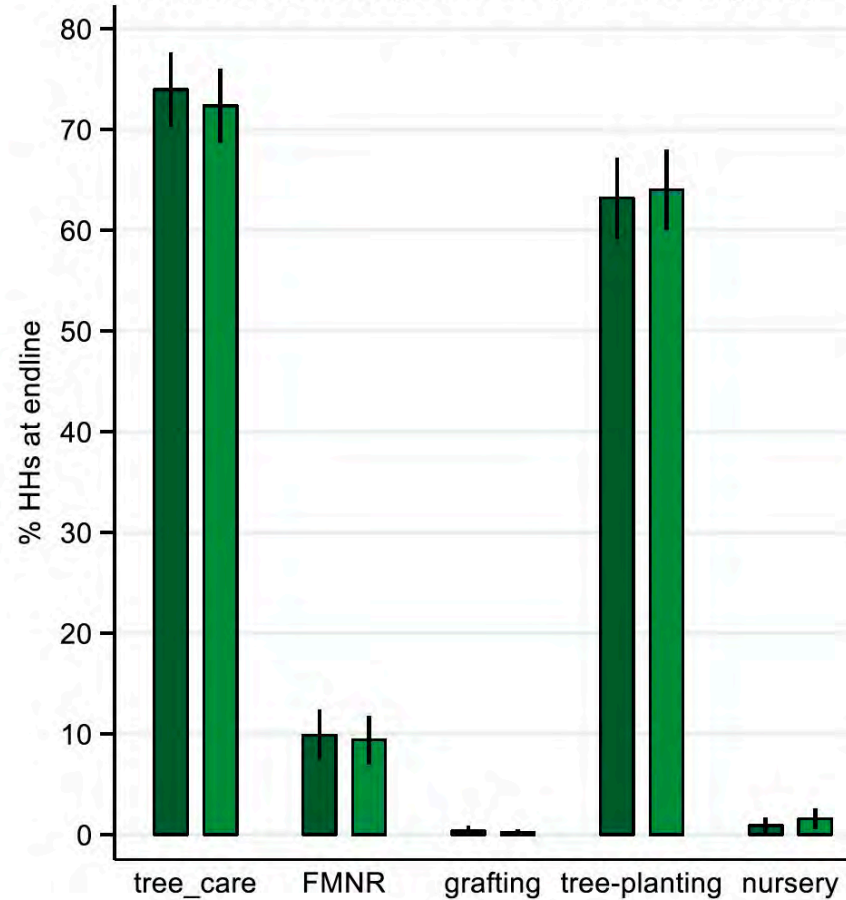
Practice of greening initiatives at baseline by treatment group

Households practicing different greening activities at baseline

Households practicing at baseline (by treatment group)



Households practicing at endline (by treatment group)



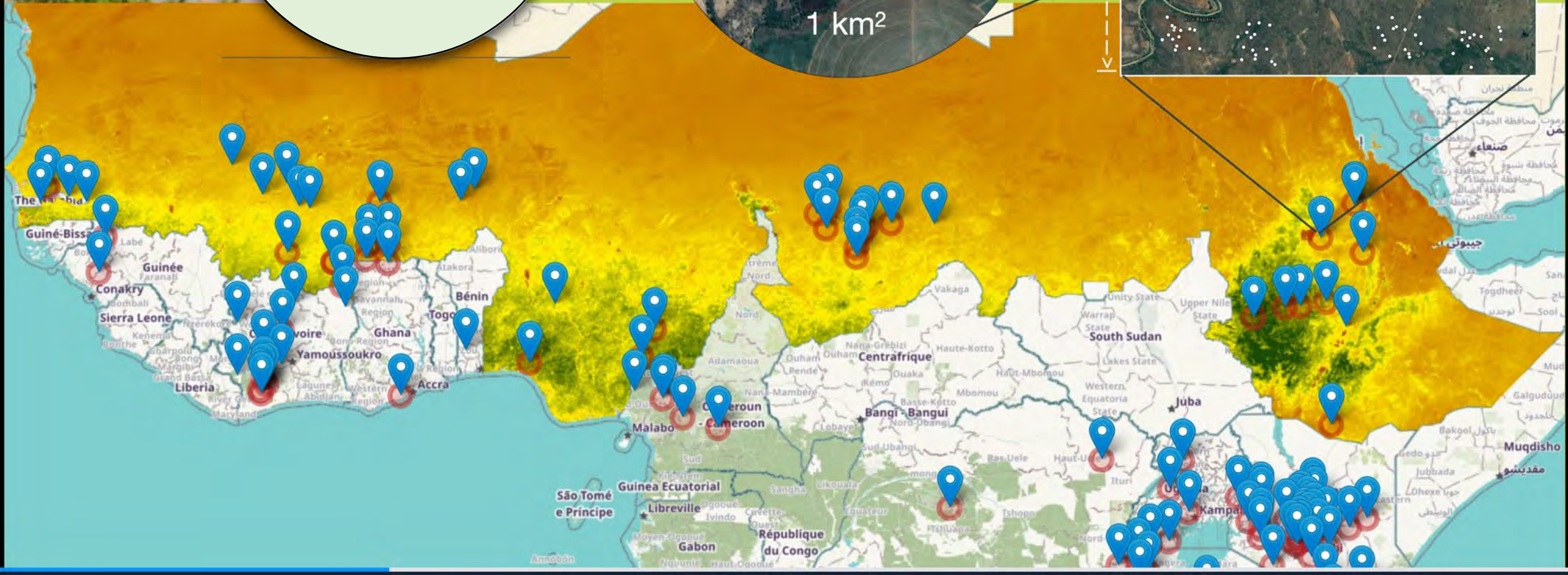
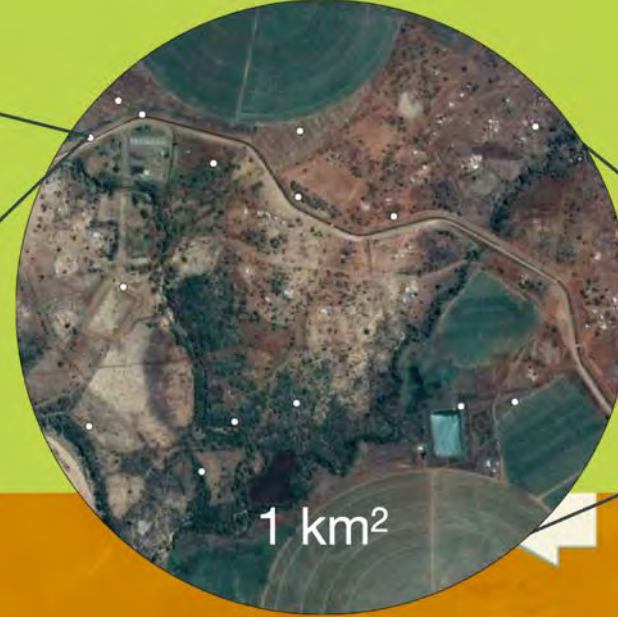
Year 4 (N=557)
Year 1 (N=575)

Tree planting increased significantly between baseline and endline

Slightly higher among households in treatment sites

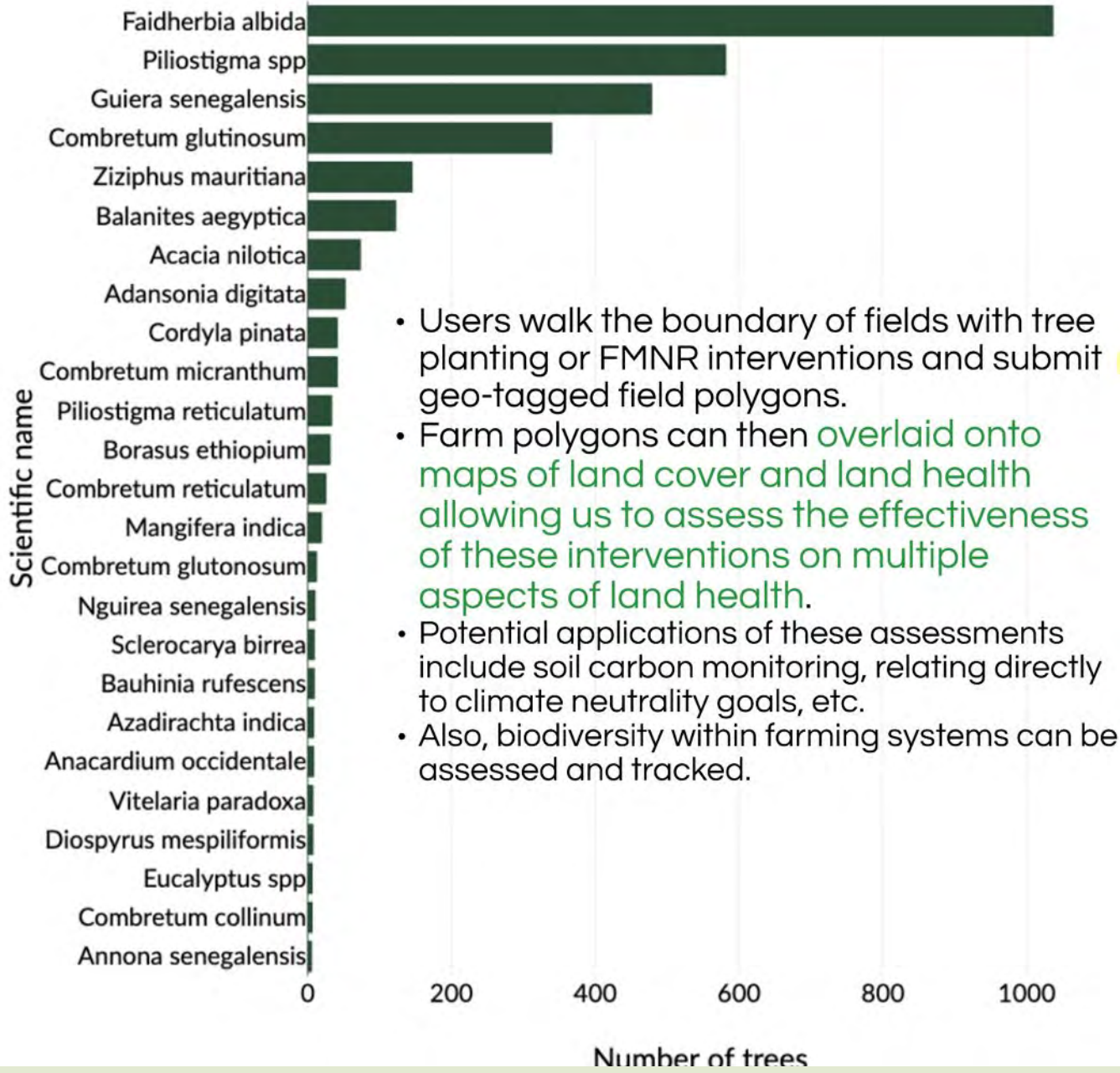
FMNR practice barely changed
Less tree grafting and involvement in nursery at endline

**Land Degradation
Surveillance
Framework (LDSF)
Land health data
and at high
accuracy**

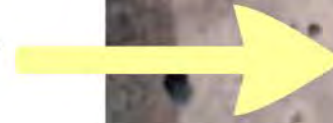




FMNR - species



- Users walk the boundary of fields with tree planting or FMNR interventions and submit geo-tagged field polygons.
- Farm polygons can then **overlaid onto maps of land cover and land health** allowing us to assess the effectiveness of these interventions on multiple aspects of land health.
- Potential applications of these assessments include soil carbon monitoring, relating directly to climate neutrality goals, etc.
- Also, biodiversity within farming systems can be assessed and tracked.





<div>TOTAL HH</div> <div>158382</div> <div>▲ Total farmer/group /institution surveyed</div>	<div>TOTAL FMNR plots</div> <div>76783</div> <div>▲Total FMNR plots surveyed</div>	<div>TOTAL TP plots</div> <div>80398</div> <div>▲ Tree planting plots surveyed</div>	<div>TOTAL Trees</div> <div>229199</div> <div>▲ Individual trees surveyed</div>	<div>TOTAL Nurseries</div> <div>802</div> <div>▲ No. of nurseries recorded</div>	<div>TOTAL Area(ha)</div> <div>403632</div> <div>▲ Total area under restoration</div>
--	---	---	--	---	--



TOTAL **HH**

37371

▲ Total farmer/group /institution surveyed

TOTAL **FMNR** plots

1074

▲Total FMNR plots surveyed

TOTAL **TP** plots

35873

▲ Tree planting plots surveyed

TOTAL **Trees**

37093

▲ Individual trees surveyed

TOTAL **Nurseries**

69

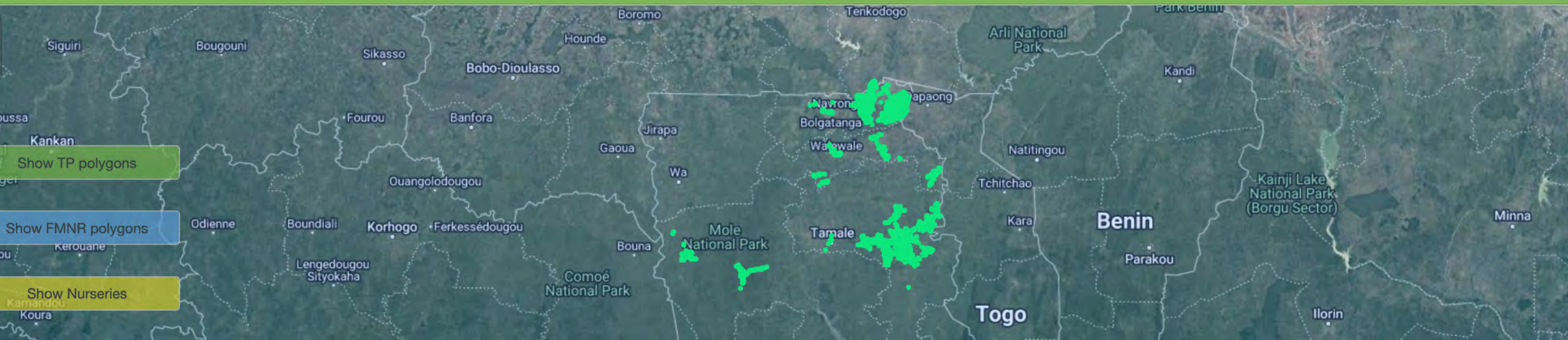
▲ No. of nurseries recorded

TOTAL **Area(ha)**

44002

▲ Total area under restoration

Tree Planting



Menu

Home



- About Regreening Africa
- About this dashboard
- About the Regreening App

Explore country data

- Rwanda
- Ghana
- Senegal
- Kenya
- Ethiopia



Regreening Africa Dashboard



Ghana



Select the project area you would like to explore!

All

Switch language
☐ English

When you select a project area from the dropdown list above, a heatmap will also be shown on the map. This shows where the Regreening Africa App is being used to track tree planting activities. Also, other graphics on this page will update to reflect the area selected (if data is available for this area).

- Highlights
- Results of Monitoring and Evaluation (MEL) surveys
- Regreening Africa App
- Soil and land health

Location of trees planted

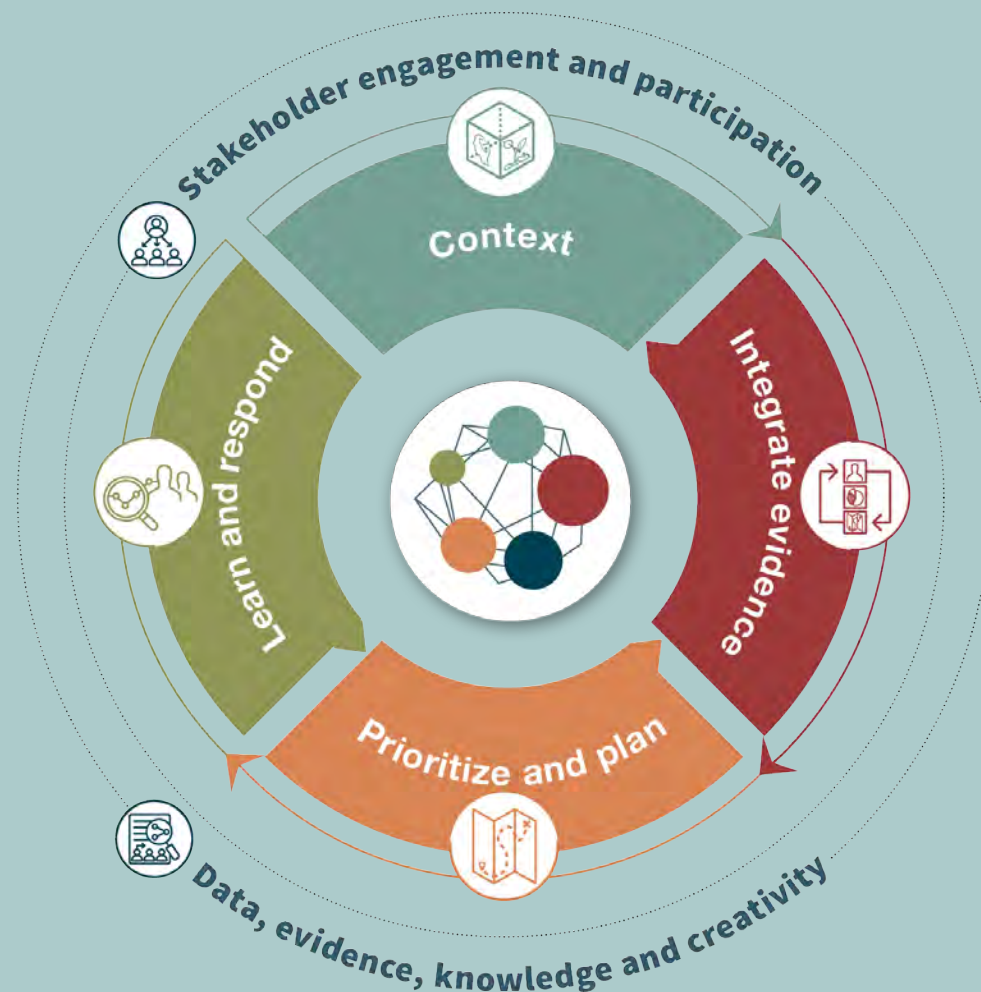


Use of trees protected by farmers



Map with project areas/districts highlighted

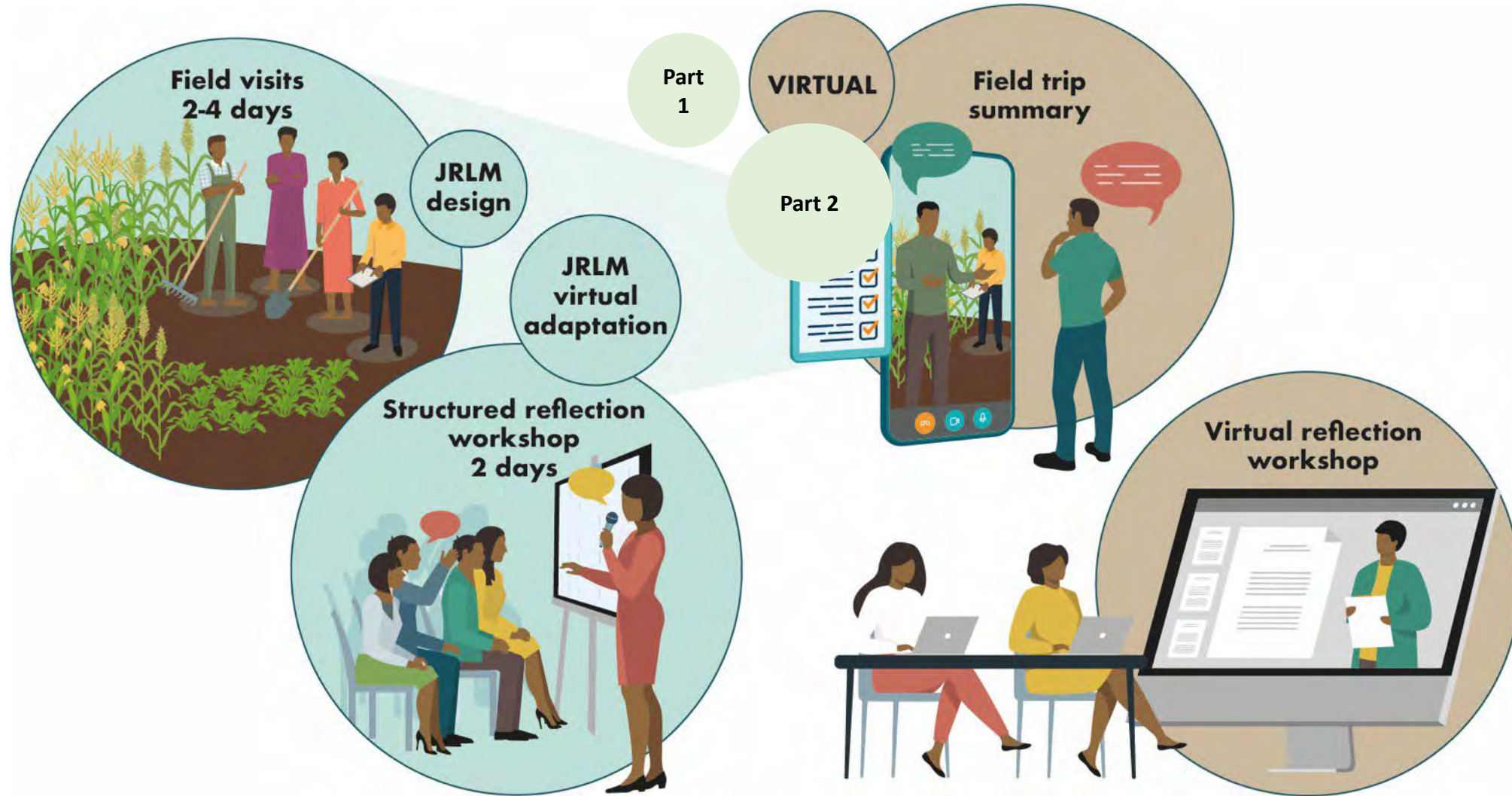




Lesson 4

Data should be accessible and available for adaptive management

Joint Reflective Learning Missions: Integrating evidence, supporting adaptive management



Lesson 5: Partnerships and inclusion



Including and empowering youth and women



Phase 3. Prioritize Implementation

Road map for regreening northern Ghana, actions to overcome the underlying causes restricting regreening

2019



- **Form a coordination body** in charge of environmental issues for the 3 northern regions.
- **Develop laws** backing the coordination body
- **Research bodies to provide baseline data** and community needs identified

Led by the EPA with MOFA, RCCs/DAs, FC, GNFS, NADMO, NGOs/CBOs, WRC, traditional rulers



Prepare a development restoration plan for northern Ghana, with comprehensive budget, effective M&E system, implementation plan for all agencies, and knowledge-sharing to assess performance. Led by a technical committee coordinated by NADA, with members from FC, EPA, MOFA, FORIG, SARI, UDS, WRC, NGOS, MMDAs, private sector, NDA



- **Empower chiefs and traditional leaders** to enforce environmental management policies – Led by EPA, FC, DAs (2019 – 2022)
- **Organize workshops** for law enforcement agencies and the judiciary on environmental management – Led by Fire service, FC, and EPA, (year-round 2019 – 2022)



- **Conduct a massive sensitization.** Led by commitment from traditional authorities, chiefs and Tindana (2019 – 2021)
- **Community level engagement including women and youth.** Engage groups to deal directly with duty bearers and actually get the process embedded. Led by community leaders with NGOs, CSOs, Unit Committee members, landowners, youth and women's groups



A basket of options to suit different parts of the northern regions

- Organic certification – Led by ORGIIS, GSA, MOFA, private sector (2019 – 2022)
- Formation of savings groups (VSLAS) – Led by WV, CRS, DAs (2019 – 2022)



Use an integrated research approach with multiple approaches to data collection and dissemination

- Complete a baseline survey – Led by scientists with community members
- Disseminate survey results – Led by scientists with community members

2020



Implementation of the coordination body – led by EPA



- **Organize educational contest in schools** on fire prevention and environmental management - Led by Fire service, FC and EPA (all year round 2019 – 2022)
- **Scale up fire clubs in various junior and senior high schools** – Led by Fire Service (all year round 2019 – 2022)



- **Bee-keeping** – Led by MOFA, NGOs, consultants (2019 – 2022)
- **Rearing of small ruminants** – Led by NGOs, MOFA, Politicians (2019 – 2022)



- **Implement actions** – Led by farmers, community members, policy makers (Jan 2019 – June 2020)
- **Monitoring** – Led by scientist (2019 – 2022)

2021



First review of the coordination body



Award communities for best compliance – led by Fire Service, FC and AA district assemblies (June/July 2019-2022)



Evidence on importance of regreening

Evaluation – Led by community members and scientists (2021)



Dry season vegetable farming – Led by MOFA, IDA, youth, women, 2019 – 2022

2022



Final review of the coordination body



Sensitize communities on relevant policies on wildfire (bush fire) prevention – Led by Fire service and FC (September – March 2019, 2022)



Follow-up if necessary – Led by scientists and community members

SHARED workshop in late 2018 at the start of the project

Summary

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

We are building on the work from the past 5 years (and more)





Thank You! Merci! Asante!

Visit our website: www.regreeningafrica.org

Drop us an email: regreeningafrica@cgiar.org

Like our Facebook page: [Regreening Africa](#)

Follow us on Twitter: [@RegreenAfrica](#)

