# Cross-regional dialogue on the northern landscape restoration initiative

Report from the workshop held in Tamale in July 2022

Regreening Africa

SHARED
The Decision Hub

World Agroforestry

World Vision

CRS
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

Funded by European Union

# TABLE OF CONTENTS


List of acronyms 3
Summary 4
**INTRODUCTION** 5
Multi-stakeholder engagement in Northern Ghana using the SHARED Process 6
Why a Northern Ghana Landscape Restoration Initiative (NRI)? 7
Road Map to the NRI (2018-2022) 8
About the cross-Regional Dialogue on Accelerating Land restoration in Northern Ghana 9

**SECTION ONE: EVIDENCE AND EXPERIENCES FOR SCALING LAND RESTORATION IN NORTHERN GHANA** 10
Regreening Africa: Overview of Outcome and Achievements in Ghana 11

- **PRACTICES CASE STUDIES**

1. Regreening Africa: Key lessons for scaling land restoration in Northern Ghana 13
2. TreeAid's experience in FMNR and village enterprises 15
3. Baobab value chain development with ORGIIS 16
4. Community Restorative agroforestry with Eco-Restore -"Modernising The Ancient" 17
5. FMNR a promising option for community-based forest management – Regreening Ghana 18

- **POLICY CASE STUDIES**

1. Establishment of the District Environmental Management Committee in Mion 20
2. The experience of the Bushfire Management Alliance 22

- **SCIENCE CASE STUDIES**

1. Gender Transformative Action Research in Northern Ghana 24
2. Regreening App 26
3. Improving production and sustainability of shea parklands using elite trees 28

**SECTION TWO: VISION AND ACTION PLAN FOR THE NORTHERN RESTORATION INITIATIVE** 29

1. Visioning change for land restoration in Northern Ghana 30
2. Incentives and disincentives to scaling land restoration 35
3. Opportunities to collaborate and accelerate land restoration in Northern Ghana 37
4. Mapping the changes that we want to see- Action plan 39

**CELEBRATION OF COMMITMENTS TO LAND RESTORATION** 41

**ANNEX 1. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS** 44


COVER PAGE IMAGE
CAPTION GROUP PHOTO OF PARTICIPANTS TO THE CROSS-REGIONAL DIALOGUE

# CROSS-REGIONAL DIALOGUE ON THE NORTHERN LANDSCAPE RESTORATION INITIATIVE

## *List of acronyms*

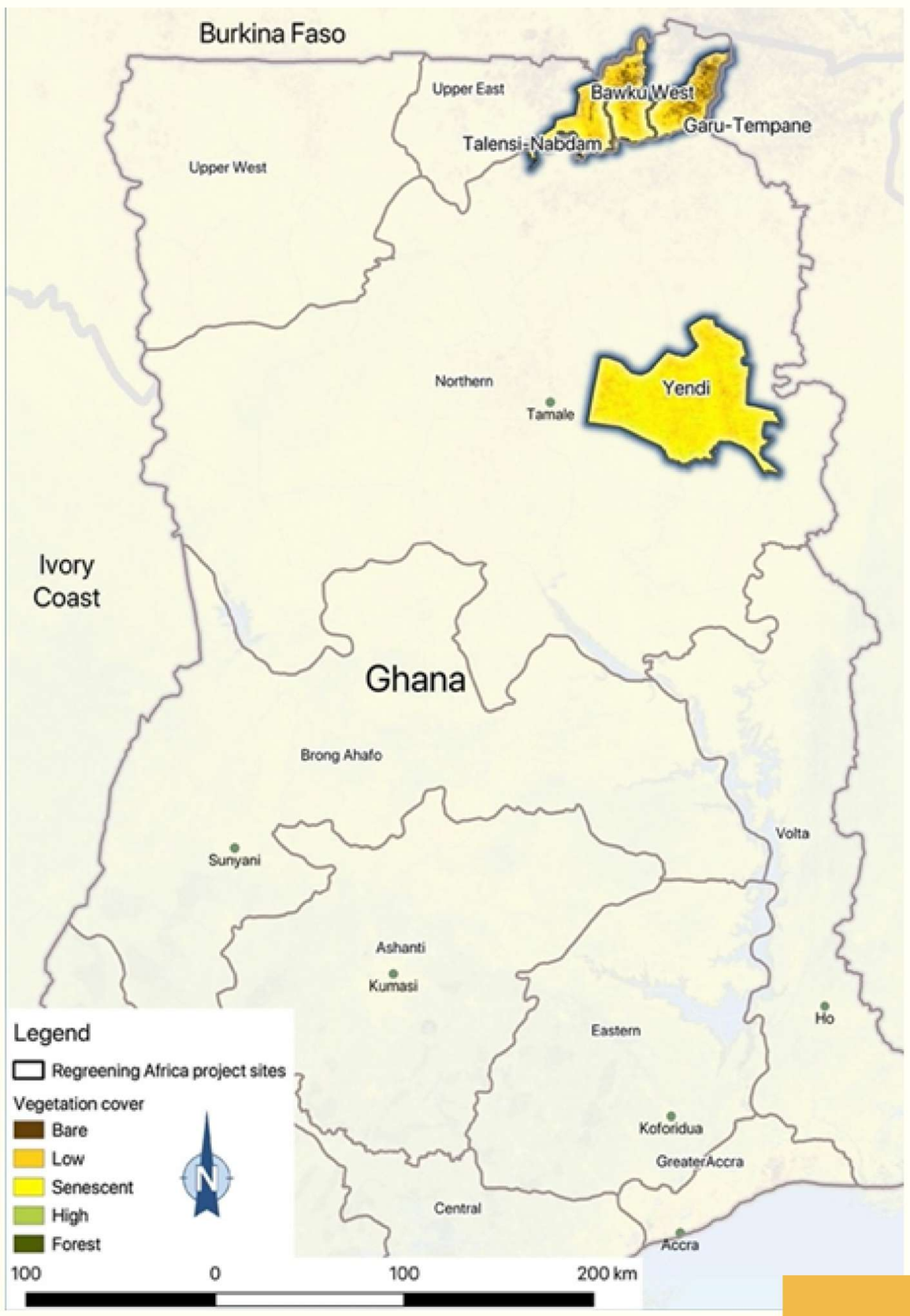
| | |
|---|---|
| **CA** | Conservation Agriculture |
| **CBOs** | Community Based Organisations |
| **CREMA** | Community Resource Management Area |
| **CRS** | Catholic Relief Services |
| **DA** | District Assembly |
| **DoA** | Department of Agriculture |
| **EHSD** | Directorate of Environmental Health and Sanitation |
| **EPA** | Environmental Protection Agency |
| **EU** | European Union |
| **FC** | Forestry Commission |
| **FMNR** | Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration |
| **FORIG** | Forest Research Institute of Ghana |
| **FSD** | Forest Service Division |
| **GES** | Ghana Education Service |
| **GGW** | Great Green Wall |
| **GNFS** | Ghana National Fire Service |
| **GPSNP** | Ghana Productive Safety Net Project |
| **GSA** | Global Shea Alliance |
| **GSOP** | Ghana Social Opportunities Project |
| **IPM** | Integrated Pest Management |
| **MMDAs** | Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies |
| **MoFA** | Ministry of Food and Agriculture |
| **NADMO** | National Disaster Management Organisation |
| **NBSSI** | The National Board for Small-Scale Industries |
| **NCCE** | National Commission for Civic Education |
| **NGOs** | Non-Government Organizations |
| **NRI** | Northern Ghana Restoration Initiative |
| **NORPRA** | Northern Patriots in Research and Advocacy |
| **ORGIIS** | Organisation for Indigenous Initiatives and Sustainability |
| **PFJ/RFJ** | Planting for Food and Jobs / Reading for Food and Jobs |
| **SARI** | Savanna Agricultural Research Institute |
| **SDGs** | Sustainable development Goals (UN) |
| **SILC** | Saving and Loans systems |
| **SLWM** | Sustainable Land and Water Management |
| **UDS** | University of Development studies (Ghana) |
| **VSLA** | Village Savings and Loan Association |
| **WRC** | Water Resources Commission of Ghana |
| **WVG** | World Vision (Ghana) |

# SUMMARY

The Regreening Africa project organised a two-day cross-regional dialogue on the Northern Ghana Restoration Initiative in Tamale on the 20th and 21st of July 2022.The dialogue brought together 65 stakeholders from the government, research institutions, private sector, non-governmental organisations, and community leaders to share ideas and lessons around the opportunities and constraints to scaling sustainable land restoration practices and policies in northern Ghana. The event offered participants the opportunity to learn from a wide range of experiences in terms of scaling practices, policies, and science through a mix of oral presentations and through an interactive ‘’evidence and experience wall” session which allowed close interactions and stimulated in depth discussions. The first section of this report synthesises the variety of rich case studies were presented with their achievements and key lessons for scaling land restoration in northern Ghana. These included the Regreening Ghana project outcome and key lessons learnt including using FMNR/ARN as a promising option for community-based forest management but also extended to the experience of other important actors working in Northern Ghana such as TreeAid experience in FMNR and village enterprises for land restoration, ORGIIS, baobab value chain development and Eco-Restore’s, community restorative agroforestry. Policy discussions were held around the Mion district environmental management committee’s experience in improving local governance for landscape restoration and the work of the Bushfire Management Alliance. The gender transformative action research in Bawku West, the use of the Regreening app for citizen science tracking mechanisms and genetic research on improving production and sustainability of shea parklands using elite genotype trees were also important elements of science and innovations. The second section of the report documents the result of collective thinking through group work and plenary discussions that lead to build a common vision for accelerating landscape restoration in northern Ghana, looking at incentives and disincentives to scaling land restoration for different groups of stakeholders such as farmers, NGOs, Private sector and Government institutions. the opportunities to collaborate and accelerate land restoration in terms of scaling practices such as FMNR/ANR, policy alignment. The event ended with the celebration of individual and institutional commitments to land restoration.

# INTRODUCTION

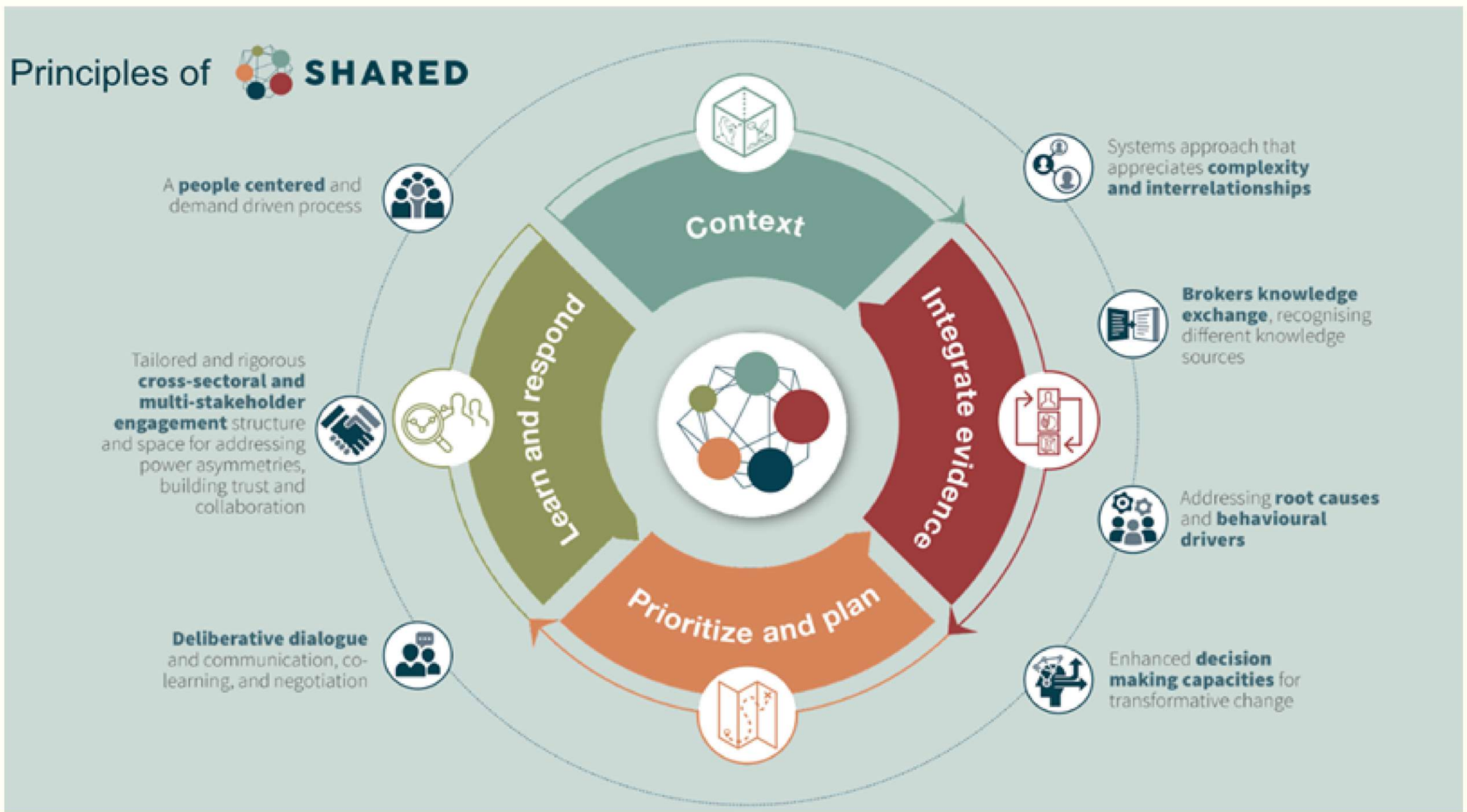
Reversing Land Degradation in Africa by Scaling-up Evergreen Agriculture (Regreening Africa) is a 6-year £1.3 million European Union (EU) funded project led by World Agroforestry (ICRAF) across eight sub-Saharan African countries. In Ghana, the Project is being implemented through a consortium of partners made up of World Vision Ghana (WVG) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) with technical support from ICRAF. Regreening Africa's goal in Ghana is to create a sustained approach to reversing land degradation and integrating food production through agroforestry. Regreening Africa addresses pressing challenges in Ghana's savannas: extreme and prolonged dry seasons, overgrazing, uncontrolled bushfire, declining tree cover, loss of indigenous biodiversity and decreased soil fertility. 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.




**MAP OF THE REGREENING AFRICA PROJECT AREA IN NORTHERN GHANA**

# *Multi-stakeholder engagement for accelerating Land restoration in Northern Ghana using the SHARED Process*

One of the key approaches of the Regreening Africa project for scaling land restoration in Ghana is the engagement with policy makers through multi-stakeholder campaigns and advocacy strategies. For this purpose, World Vision Ghana, in partnership with Catholic Relief Services (CRS), ICRAF, and national and local governments has facilitated a series of multi-stakeholder dialogues and workshops at various scale (district, regional and national) using the SHARED process to influence policies and practices in favour of land restoration through evidence and experience sharing. The project facilitated an initial multi-stakeholder national workshop in November 2018 to bring together national and regional government officials, donors, IGOs, NGOs, grassroots organisations, and farmer representatives. This helped review the evidence and benefits associated with integrating trees into landscapes, identify opportunities for taking re-greening practices to scale and developing policies to enable this process and collectively develop a road map for scaling up. This initial workshop paved the way for the Northern Ghana Restoration Initiative and the subsequent activities led by the consortium in terms of integrating and sharing evidence and experiences on practices, policies and partnerships that promote sustainable land and natural resource management and enhance communities' livelihoods and well-being.



# *Why a Northern Ghana Landscape Restoration Initiative (NRI)?*

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 area of landscape restoration, food security and community resilience. Adequate coordination and engagement of all relevant stakeholders are critical to improve the planning, design, implementation of interventions and to generate evidence and share learning. This is particularly important as to achieve the desired impact and the long-term sustainability of landscape restoration interventions to support the Government of Ghana achieve its commitment under the Bonn Challenge and the African Forest Landscape Initiative to restore 2 million hectares of degraded lands by 2030. The Northern Ghana Restoration Initiative (NRI) specifically aims to support the design and implementation of strategies and policies that are aligned and coherent with the savannah mosaic landscape contexts.

PARKLAND LANDSCAPE IN NORTHERN GHANA
PHOTO BY WORLD VISION GHANA

# *Road Map to the Northern Ghana Landscape Restoration Initiative*

## (2018-2022)

**WHERE WE'VE COME FROM**
**2018-2021**

**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 Reflective Learning Missions

**WHERE WE ARE NOW**

**SHARED Multistakeholder engagement and consultations on NRI**

3 District dialogues and exposure
April 22
129

Cross-regional dialogue
July 22
59

National SHARED workshop
October 22

Proposal for NRI
November 22

**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

SHARED
The Decision Hub

**Big opportunities**

**Scaling Practices**

**Enabling Policy and institutional environment**

**Science, Evidence and Information**

**Partnerships and Platforms**

# *Cross-Regional Dialogue on Accelerating Land restoration in Northern Ghana*

**The specific objectives of the cross-regional dialogue were to:**

- Showcase the Regreening Africa Program and its successes in Ghana: Review and discuss the implications of the evidence and experience from 4+ years of implementation
- Take stock of the **current practice, science, policy, and institutional actions** that contribute to land restoration and multiscale commitments
- Strategize how ongoing efforts in Northern Ghana can be linked to accelerate large scale land restoration
- Action plan **future programs, strategies, policy entry points, and resources** to take forward the Northern Ghana Restoration Initiative.

*Stephen Yir-eru Engmen deputy CEO of the NDA ``The event is considered "timely and coincides with our ongoing plans as indicated in the mandate of NDA. The NDA is at an advanced level of developing a Medium-Term Development Plan with broader stakeholder consultations." The deputy CEO highlighted the need "to foster greater collaboration and joint actions in the restorations of savannah landscapes also because of the urgency and rate at which the environment is degrading."*

# SECTION ONE

# EVIDENCE AND EXPERIENCES FOR SCALING LAND RESTORATION IN NORTHERN GHANA

EVIDENCE AND EXPERIENCE WALL SESSION DURING THE CROSS-REGIONAL DIALOGUE
PHOTO BY EMILIE SMITH DUMONT

# REGREENING AFRICA:

## *Outcome and Achievements in Ghana*

**FARMERS ENGAGING IN THE TREE PLANTING ACTIVITIES IN NORTHERN GHANA**

PHOTO BY WORLD VISION

- **11,920 lead** farmers and fire stewards trained in FMNR and bushfire management
- **15,700 framers trained in tree planting and management** (8,800 Males and 6,900 females) in Bawku West and Garu Tempane
- **12,000 framers trained in regreening practices** (FMNR, Conservation Agriculture, tree planting and management)
- **2,300 households** benefited from training on the construction and use of improved cook stoves in Mion
- **540 farmers benefited from grafting training** in Bawku West and Garu Tempane
- **6,500 beneficiaries** introduced to S4T interventions to (87% female)
- **Over 200,000 seedlings** planted cumulatively over the last 5 years
- Developed business plans for three strategic actors to promote the shea value chain
- **Pioneer and support the Northern Restoration Initiative**
- Real time monitoring mechanism (**RegreeningApp**) introduced and being used with partners to track restoration progress.

## ACHIEVEMENTS IN LAND AREA
*(preliminary results)*

| INDICATORS | Ghana overall | Garu-Tempane | Mion | Bawku West |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project target (land to be restored in ha) | 90 000 | 31 500 | 27 000 | 31 500 |
| Land under restoration (ha) | 123 086 | 49 737 | 49 263 | 24 086 |
| Difference target and under tree | 33 086 | 18 237 | 22 263 | -7 414 |

## ACHIEVEMENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS REACHED
*(preliminary results)*

| INDICATORS | Ghana overall | Bawku West | Garu-Tempane | Mion |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Household targets | 40 000 | 14 000 | 14 000 | 12 000 |
| Number of households reached by programme activities | 39 291 | 12 734 | 16 111 | 10 446 |
| Number of households reached and taking up restoration initiatives | 38 521 | 12 505 | 15 946 | 10 070 |

# PRACTICE CASE STUDY 1.

*Regreening Ghana project: key lessons on scaling land restoration*

**Presented by Edward Akunyagra**

*Based on the four years of project experience and deep stakeholder engagements at district level, priority actions to promote practices and policies were shared. These are important to ensure sustainable landscape restoration and improve the resilience of communities across Northern Ghana.*

## *Practices*

- Mainstream FMNR as a low cost easy to use land restoration practice that can be used by extension services within the Department of Agriculture and Forestry commission to enhance tree cover.

- Increase community ownership through active sensitisation, targeted co-designing and implementation, monitoring and evaluation of interventions.
  à Bushfire reduction and prevention campaign through capacity building and provision of basic equipment to fire volunteer groups and through sensitisation (radio programs)

- Fire volunteer groups, nursery groups, women village saving and loans association, technology champions/lead farmers as well as school environmental clubs (youth are fast adopters and disseminators of regreening practices) are key social mechanisms to foster cohesion and successful ownership of regreening activities.

- Alternative livelihood means for local communities are key to restoration (improving value chain or diversifying (e.g., beekeeping) as well as building capacity of private nursery operators as an income generating activity

## *Policy and institutions*

- Work closely with District Assembly and communities to formulate, gazette and enforce community bylaws on environmental restoration and protection (bushfire, charcoal burning, tree felling)

- Create sustainable environmental management subcommittee of the district assembly

- Develop and share evidence though stronger coordination mechanism and the promotion of evidence based scalable practices

- Community Forest management planning and benefit sharing mechanisms are great motivators.

## *Data and science*

- Promote citizen science and critical data collection

- Facilitate the adoption of the Regreening App by local partners (Forestry/ Department of Agric and other NGOs)

- Monitoring and evaluation processes for tree planting or protection are critical to tree survival and encourage communities to protect tree seedlings.

**FARMER GROUP PRACTICING FMNR IN BAWKU WEST**
PHOTO BY WORLD VISION GHANA

# PRACTICE CASE STUDY 2.

*TreeAid's experience in FMNR and village enterprises*

**Presented by Jonathan Naaba**

*TreeAid works across the drylands with work focusing on Forest governance; Natural resources management and agroforestry; Enterprise development and trade and Tree based food and nutrition security.*

## *Achievements*

- Grown 2,911,222 assorted trees; FMNR of 1,817,010 assorted trees amounting to 2,554 Ha under direct restoration
- Facilitating the implementation of the natural resources governance system and facilitating enterprise development (5025 farmers) with 212 Village Tree Entrerprises
- 11,761 farmers participating

## *Key lessons for scaling land restoration*

- Communities that get support from traditional chiefs and ready to reverse degraded lands and create sustainable livelihoods
- FMNR / ANR is sustainable, fast and cost effective
- Institutional collaboration needs improving and especially sharing of knowledge and skills
- Shea sector needs intensification to increase the management, value chains and research

# PRACTICE CASE STUDY 3.

*Baobab value chain development with ORGIIS*

**Presented by Clifford Amoah Adagenera**

## *Achievements*

- Facilitating partnerships with private sector actors for sustainable employment (Aduna, Noe, Eco-cert, Tree Aid)

- Women economic empowerment and coordination of Smallholder Farmers and NTFP collection (VSLA & cooperative Union approach) - **Working across 55 communities involving 2,734 women**

- Sustainable Financing and Improving value addition

- Traceability and Quality Control using Organic and Fair for life certification

Scale: Northern, Upper East, Upper West, North-East, Savannah - Working in 3 CREMAS: Builkawe, Builsa yenning and SKGK

## *Key lessons for scaling land restoration*

- Ensuring traceability & record keeping is important to tree value chains

- Local communities have become more aware of the importance of both the fruit and the seeds

- Financial inclusion and impact on agriculture in the local communities

# PRACTICE CASE STUDY 4.

## *Community Restorative agroforestry with Eco-Restore – "Modernising The Ancient " –*

**Presented by Peter Lovett**

*The aim of EcoRestore is to increase tree cover & regenerative soils across parkland landscapes of North-East Region with full community participation, and indigenous knowledge integrated with decades of scientific experience in three districts.*

## *Achievements*

- 20 communities, 1,000+ tree farmers managing their indigenous resources
- Current clients: Bunge Loders Croklaan, Ecosia, Fuji Oil, Noé & Upfield.
- Established over a quarter of million tree seedlings in 2021, aiming at three-quarters of million in 2022. Multiple long- & short-term tree nurseries. Monitoring & beating-up guarantee results after 3 years

## *Key lessons for scaling land restoration*

- Guaranteeing Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), key to growing & maintaining client base
- Monitoring & beating-up with innovative tree growing, key to delivering KPIs
- Transparency, timely reporting, accountability, good business practices, with effective staff using SOPs, ensures success & trusted landscape partnerships

# PRACTICE CASE STUDY 5.

## *FMNR a promising option for community-based forest management – Regreening Ghana*

FMNR IN A COMMUNITY FOREST IN BAWKU WEST
PHOTO BY WORLD VISION GHANA

*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*

*1.* 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.

*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 or excessive logging or grazing etc.

*3.* 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.

*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.

*5.* As tree coverage on this 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 fertilite and micro-climate amelioration.

*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.

# POLICY CASE STUDY 1.

## *Establishment of the District Environmental Management Committee in Mion*

## *The Roles of the Environmental Management Committee:*

*(I)* **Advises the District Assembly** on **environmental regulation and policies** and makes recommendations for addressing pressing environmental issues in the district;

*(II)* **Coordinates the activities and serves as a channel of communication** between the Mion district Assembly and different environmental management bodies including government agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs);

*(III)* Serves as **a regulatory body for the implementation and enforcement of district bylaws** on the environment in the district.

**The committee is composed of diverse stakeholders:**

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

# *Timeline:*

🎯 **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 regarding **tree cutting, manufacture of charcoal, and the 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.

# *Key Lessons for scaling land restoration*

- **Formulation the district environmental bylaws is critical**, however, the challenge lies in their effective implementation
- Competence and capacity in landscape restoration/natural resources management need to be increased.
- There is a need for an **information and communication strategy** at community and district level
- **Political parties and traditional leaders** should play an active role in **advocating adherence to the bylaws**
- Activities of **commercial farming also can 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.**

# POLICY CASE STUDY 2.

*The experience of the Bushfire Management Alliance*

**Presented by Dr. Edmund Kyei Akoto-Danso**

## *Strategic directions of the Alliance*

- **Improve Multi- Stakeholder Galvanization:** To re-energize the main stakeholders and generate commitments to curb and control bush fires

- **Sensitization – Radio program, Community Sensitization, Billboards**

- **Bushfire Regulations and enforcement:** The support of communities to enact and enforce laws to control bushfires within the communities is key in any strategy against bushfires

- **Capacity building (training) of stakeholders** Training of community stakeholders (school children, traditional leaders, bushfire mgt committee ) in fire management

- **Incentive Schemes** Encouraging communities through incentive systems to reward the best performing farming group/community for the non-occurrence of bush fires

- **Monitoring and Information Management** Real-time monitoring of fires with technology, Identification of burnt scars/areas and Lessons learnt and documentation

# *Key Lessons for scaling land restoration*

- Limited collaboration and commitment among stakeholders at the district level, leading to a fragmented approach to solving the problem

- Limited awareness on the causes of bushfires

- Lack of effective laws and enforcement of laws against individuals who cause bushfires

- Lack of know-how on bush fire management among community members

- Difficulty in checking activities of miscreants as far as bush fire management is concerned

**The Alliance is composed of five projects/programs:**

- The Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (GASIP)
- Market Oriented Agricultural Program (MOAP)
- Resilience Against Climate Change (REACH)
- Training and Extension for Conservation Agriculture in the Savannah (TECAS)
- Centre for Indigenous Knowledge and Organizational Development (CIKOD)

# SCIENCE CASE STUDY 1.

## *Gender Transformative Action Research in Northern Ghana*

### Presented by Gloria Adeyiga

*To build resilience through restoration intervention, men and women must be actively engaged in decisions about household's wellbeing. This begins with an appreciation of each's contribution to the household's wellbeing; share of workloads, control and access to land/ assets, household incomes and decisions. This also includes understanding how resources and tasks can be distributed more equitably amongst household members to minimise shocks from shock and disasters.*

*The research led by ICRAF/Bangor University is embedded within the Regreening Africa land restoration project in the Bawku-West District of Ghana where it sought to facilitate gender transformative approaches using a series of participatory gender engagement dialogues in 15 research communities. 150 couples were engaged in activities aimed at exploring priority gender issues. These included exercises used to develop common goals and identifying participatory indicators that participants used to assess progress towards positive change. Six trained community trainers working in pairs facilitated community dialogues with groups of ten couples in each community. Trained community champions, cultivated through the process supported the continued engagement and action of participating couples (or households).*

**FARMING COUPLE IN BAWKU WEST**
PHOTO BY KELVIN TRAUTMAN

# *Achievements*

**At the end of 22 months of continuous engagement, support and action of households; the following results were reported**

- **Access to fertile family land: 80%** of women in 15 communities' access about ≤ 0.5acres to plant groundnuts/Bambara beans/bean/vegetables.

- **Share of Work burdens:** more than **half** of male participants participating in household chores e.g. fetching water from longer distances using bicycles/motorbikes, washing clothes, childcare.

- **Livestock care: 95%** of male participants report to women taking care of livestock, a situation that has drastically reduced livestock death or theft.

- **Input into Household Decisions:** More than **70%** of women participants reported 'feeling' included in household decisions; however a reflection in decision needs more engagement and action.

- High Interest in GTA: **Potential Scaling** from the high interest from non-participating households who have seen the benefits from participating households.

# *Key lessons for scaling land restoration*

- Importance of understanding the context of gender dynamics in terms of socio-cultural norms, environmental, education, access to markets and migration patterns is crucial in tailoring the gender transformative process and participatory tools.

- Changing gendered norms takes time and requires several iterations, adaptations, and the continuous support within the community by the gender champions, hence its necessary mainstream GTA into all communal activities/interventions.

- Clear participatory indicators allow people to mark progress, celebrate milestones and encourage further changes.

# SCIENCE CASE STUDY 2.

*Regreening App*

## Features of the Regreening Africa App

### TREE PLANTING MODULE

- Record details of farmers and regreened plot
- Chatacterise species composition and assess tree planting practices
- Track tree growth
- Field boundary recorded
- Number of trees planted
- Date(s) planted
- Location of trees planted
- Survival of trees

### FARMER MANAGED NATURAL REGENERATION (FMNR) MODULE

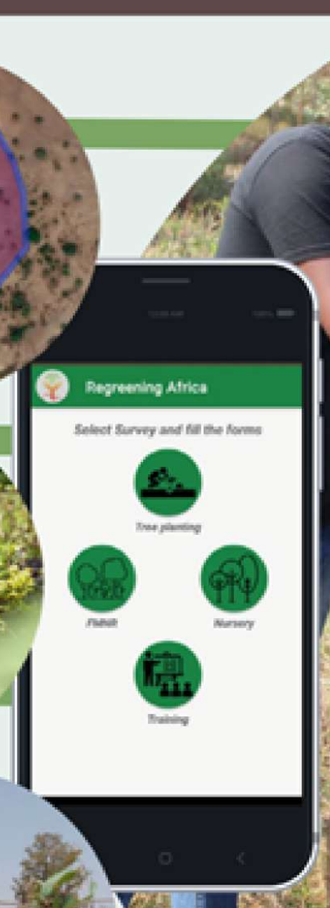
- Record details of farmers and regreened plots
- Characterise dominant species composition
- Assess FMNR practices

### NURSERY MODULE

- Ensuring that farmers have access to quality planting materials and a wide range of species for tree planting
- Record nursery information and location
- Record nursery practices
- Record nursery production

### TRAINING MODULE

- Record training details
- Record gender participation in training sessions

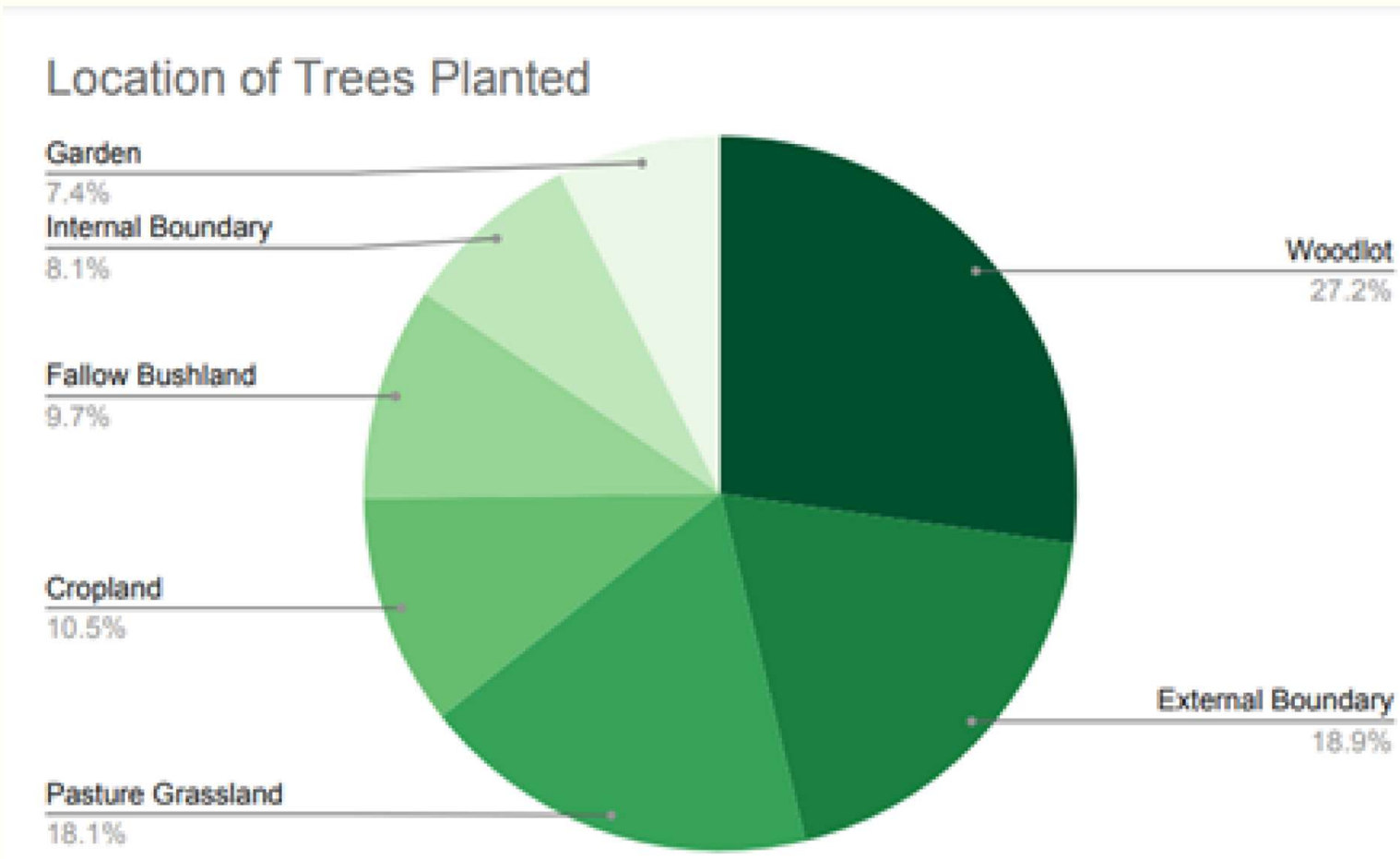


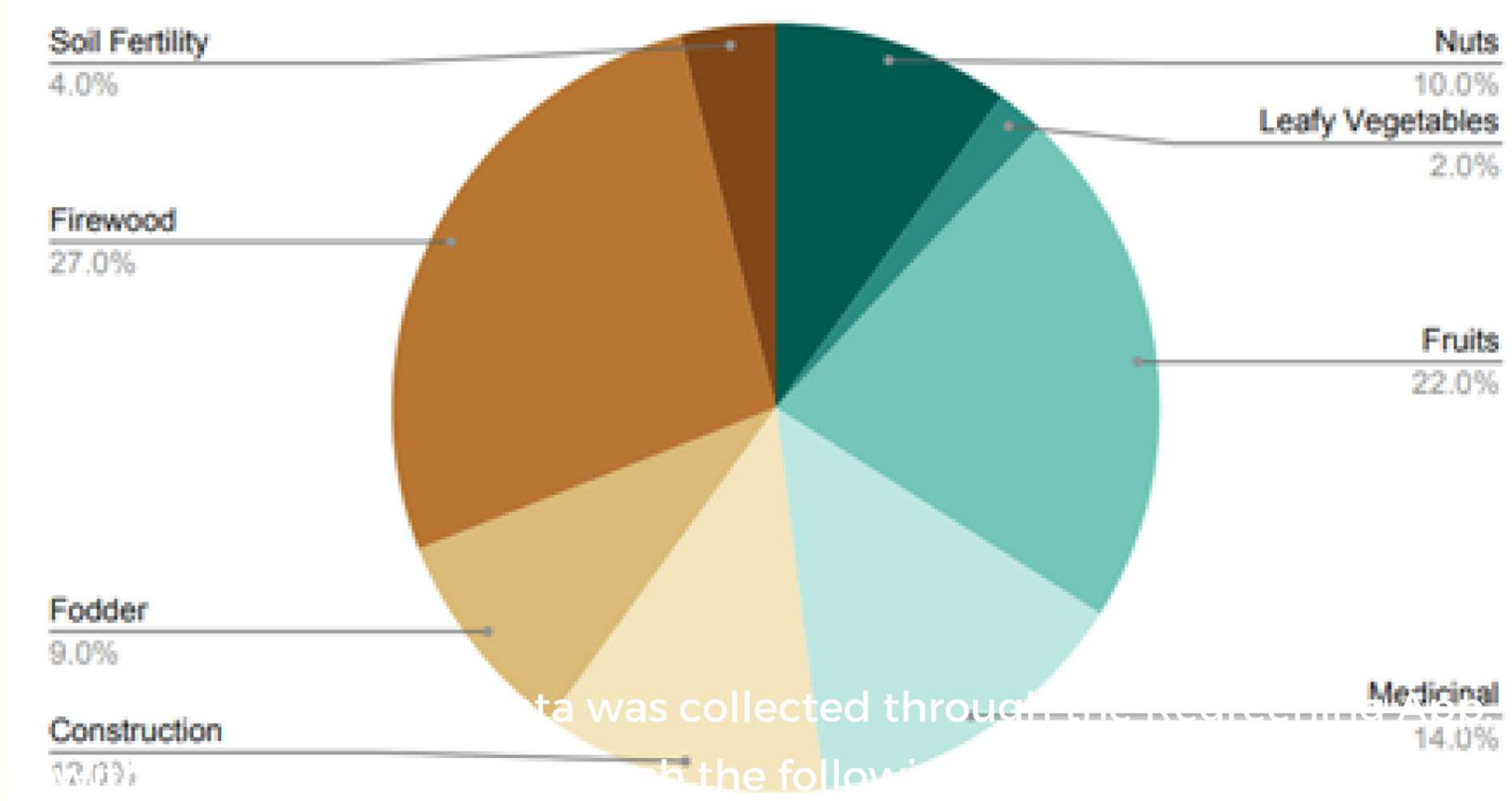
**Assisted crowd sourcing, through data collection across multiple countries and contexts is giving critical insights into drivers of land degradation. This will allow for more effective restoration efforts to be designed and implemented on the ground.**

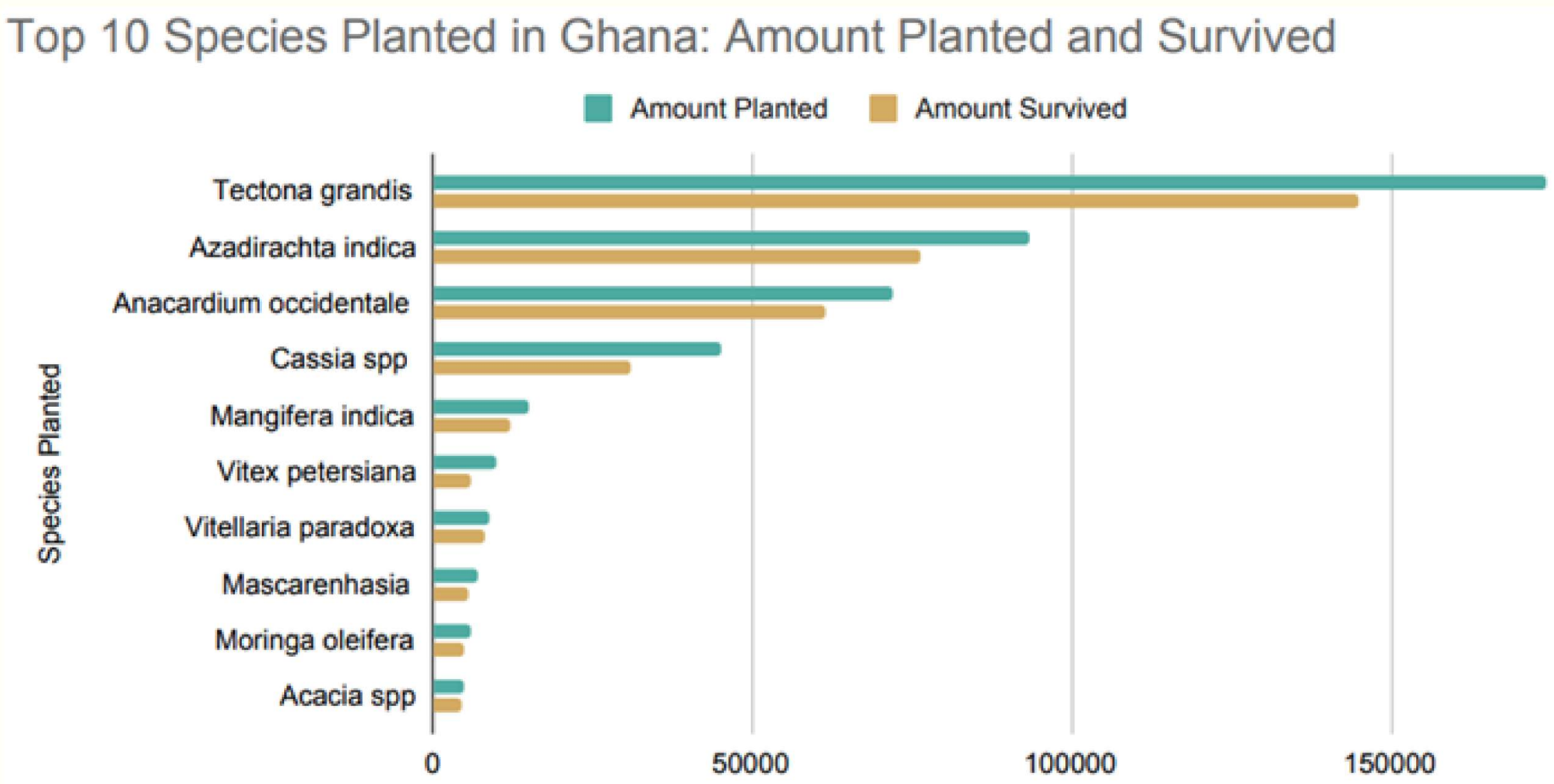
Photo: Felix Ntwenda/ World Vision Rwanda

Regreening Africa

The following data was collected through the Regreening App.
To access a dashboard with more information, search the following url:
https://dashboards.icraf.org/app/ra_dashboard



# SCIENCE CASE STUDY 3.

## *Improving production and sustainability of shea parklands using elite trees*

**Presented by Dr Michael Teye Barnor**

*The work of the cocoa research institute of Ghana highlights the importance and potential of selecting elite shea trees for the sustainability of parklands in Northern Ghana. Their finding shows the presence of elite shea genotypes and shea populations. These are trees or population of trees that yield high quantities of nuts containing high percent (⩾ 55%) fatty acid and are amenable to vegetative propagation.*

## *Key lessons for scaling land restoration*

- Elite shea genotypes could be multiplied in large quantities through hardwood grafting for regreening the north.
- This can be achieved by training many individuals, mainly women in shea grafting like it was done for cashew.
- Capacity of tree nursery operators could be enhanced to take up shea grafting to multiply elite genotypes

# SECTION TWO

# VISION AND ACTION PLAN FOR THE NRI

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS IN TAMALE
PHOTO BY EMILIE SMITH DUMONT

# 1. BUILDING A COMMON VISION FOR ACCELERATING LANDSCAPE RESTORATION IN NORTHERN GHANA

## *Our desired outcome:*

By 2030, we, the people of the Northern Region of Ghana, will be living and working in regenerative landscapes that have restored ecological integrity and provide ecosystem benefits and services.

Resilient livelihoods and well-being will be sought from sustainable agriculture, livestock, forestry, and agroforestry that contribute to diverse and connected value chains and our capacity for supportive local savings and loans.

Our cultural belief system will be associated with our commitment to land restoration and promote the importance of collaboration among indigenous peoples, men, women, youth and elders and their collective restoration practices.

Our governance system draws upon traditional and formal structures, will be well coordinated, supports the inclusion of all stakeholders through multi-stakeholder platforms and promotes and implements policies that result in sustainable landscape restoration for Northern Ghana.

**WORKING GROUP DRAWING A VISION FOR THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR**
PHOTO BY FRANCS (WVG)

# *What must be in place to achieve his outcome?*

TO ACHIEVE THESE OUTCOMES,
WE WILL CREATE **OPPORTUNITIES AND MECHANISMS TO:**

1. facilitate, advocate for and build the capacity for community led scaling up of sustainable land management practices (e.g., indigenous systems farming, FMNR, reforestation/afforestation, agroforestry, bushfire management, integrated crop-livestock management, soil, fertility and water conservation) supported by technical advisory services.

2. develop integrated and diverse value chains within an effective market linkage system in collaboration with private sector, continue to enhance other income generating opportunities (e.g., ecotourism, a conservation fund) and enhance village savings and loans to support entrepreneurship.

3. use existing and new technologies to use available technology to understand the condition of our landscapes, to track and share market information and to monitor our change over time for feedback and learning.

4. clarify institutional mandates, continually assess laws and regulation, promote incentives for implementation.

5. link and mainstream land restoration programs, promote land-restoration and agri-food system research and knowledge sharing across stakeholders.

## *What must be in place to sustain all the above?*

- To ensure that our collaboration efforts are sustained long into the future, we will deepen the education of our young people and strengthen the capacity of all stakeholders and collaborate with faith/religious leaders to underpin belief systems around restoring landscapes.

- We will have a trusted, transparent, and community-inclusive governance system that strengthens inter-institutional collaboration, builds upon formal and traditional decision making and promotes policies, bi-laws and plans that incentivize the scaling of land restoration.

- We will ensure the effective sourcing of financial resources and logistical support.Our communities will continuously learn from each other and will be thriving and healthy with sustainable livelihoods derived from the natural resource base whose integrity and ecosystem function has been restored.

# *Detailed vision and thematic desired outcomes with what need to be in place to achieve and sustain them*

| THEMES | DESIRED OUTCOME | WHAT MUST BE IN PLACE TO ACHIEVE THESE OUTCOMES? | WHAT MUST BE IN PLACE TO SUSTAIN THESE OUTCOMES? |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ECONOMIC** | Developed value chains with a focus on sustainability of the environment and livelihoods | • Market linkage<br>• Private sector participation<br>• Adaptive technology for market information, land restoration monitoring, value addition, processing<br>• Identify commodities for local markets<br>• Create ecotourism opportunities<br>• Cooperative development building on<br>• Vllage savings and loan | • Policies that promote local production and consumption<br>• Establishment of a conservation fund<br>• Clear beneficiary scheme<br>• Collaborate with existing governme structures/programs |
| **AGRICULTURE** | Improved crops and livestock productivity for sustained FS and income generation | • Integrated soil fertility management practices<br>• Improved crop varieties<br>• Crop livelihood integration<br>• Agroforestry systems<br>• Improved agronomic practices and animal husbandry practices<br>• Effective crop/veterinary extension system<br>• Reliable agricultural market system | • Reliable RELC System<br>• Developed crop/livestock value chains<br>• Favourable policy environment<br>• Practice sustainable agriculture technologies, management of crop/livestock residues, soil and water conservation |
| **ENVIRONMENT** | Restore the environment to achieve ecological integrity<br><br>Restore degraded landscapes and ecosystem benefits | • Facilitate brushfire management<br>• Community governance<br>• Create opportunities for massive forestation/afforestation<br>• Facilitate FMNR in Parklands<br>• Research into reducing the gestation period of indigenous species<br>• Funding to implement activities<br>• Training and sensitization<br>• Facilitate upscaling of agroforestry practices<br>• Improved watershed management | • Research<br>• Funding<br>• Enforcement of forest management plans and by-laws<br>• Community consultation and involvement<br>• Improved institutional collaboration<br>• Proper project exit plans |

| THEMES | DESIRED OUTCOME | WHAT MUST BE IN PLACE TO ACHIEVE THESE OUTCOMES? | WHAT MUST BE IN PLACE TO SUSTAIN THESE OUTCOMES? |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SOCIO-CULTURAL** | Improved existing socio-cultural belief system that promotes land restoration | • Documenting the knowledge of indigenous people's practices (tree planting, protection and use)<br>• Introducing innovative belief systems | • Advocacy<br>• Education of young people<br>• Capacity strengthening of stakeholders<br>• Strengthen the traditional governance system<br>• Collaboration of religious leaders |
| **POLICY AND INSTITUTIONS** | Well-coordinated, all-inclusive stakeholder participation supported by policies for sustainable landscape restoration for Northern Ghana | • Review laws, gaps and synergies<br>• Regulations<br>• Enforcement<br>• Multi-stakeholder platforms<br>• Clear cut institutional mandate | • Long term financial mechanisms<br>• Capacity building<br>• Mainstreaming land restoration programs in MTDPs of MMDAs with clear cut budget allocation<br>• Policies that attract economic benefits for the people (e.g alternative livelihoods)<br>• Establishment of CREMAs<br>• Establishment of feedback mechanisms |
| **TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION** | Restored degraded lands in Northern Ghana<br>Improved landscape | • Soil and moisture conservation measures<br>• Use of GIS and Remote Sensing for wildfire detection and control<br>• Identification of degraded lands<br>• Hotspot areas | • Established local level structures<br>• Capacity Building<br>• Materials and logistical support |

# 2. INCENTIVES AND DISINCENTIVES TO SCALING LAND RESTORATION

*Incentives for Restoration (by category)*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ENVIRONMENTAL** | | | | |
| Healthier animals resistant to diseases | x | | x | |
| Preserving and enhancing environmental services | x | x | x | x |
| Improved crop 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 of plants | x | | | x |
| Women, youth, and community participation | x | x | | |
| Reinforces good relations with 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 service, e.g. awards | x | | | x |

KEY:

FARMERS

GOVERNMENT

NGOs

PRIVATE SECTOR

# *Disincentives for Restoration (by category)*

| ENVIRONMENTAL | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unclear tenure/ownership of land and trees | x | | | x |
| Free range livestock feeding - Pastoralist activities | x | | | |
| Bushfires, floods, and other disasters | x | | | |
| **SOCIO-ECONOMIC** | | | | |
| Land restoration is a long-term intervention - not a quick fix intervention | x | | | |
| Lack of cooperation in communities | | x | | |
| Commercial farming result in quicker profits | x | | | x |
| Labour intensive | x | | | |
| Competing interests for natural resources | x | x | x | |
| Lack of information and resources to farmers | x | | | |
| Non-availability of funds | | x | x | x |
| Volatile market situations raising risk margin | x | | | x |
| Company face high costs without results in the short term | | | | x |
| Company is not set up for charity/support operations | | | | x |
| **POLICY AND INSTITUTIONS** | | | | |
| Lack of mainstreaming regenerative practices | x | | x | |
| Non-enforcement of by-laws and policies | x | x | x | |
| Lack of support from policy makers and local leaders to scale practices | x | x | x | |
| Competing interest from stakeholders and policies | x | x | x | |
| Lack of coherent vision/regulations/objectives between national level and local realities | | | x | x |
| Difficulty in sustainable project exit | | x | | |

KEY:

FARMERS

GOVERNMENT

NGOs

PRIVATE SECTOR

# 3. OPPORTUNITIES TO COLLABORATE AND ACCELERATE LAND RESTORATION IN NORTHERN GHANA

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS IN TAMALE
PHOTO BY EMILIE SMITH DUMONT

*One of the last workshop activities was to explore in breakout groups some of the actions people would recommend for enhancing land restoration outcomes.Considering the vision and outcomes addressed and the incentives and disincentives that were discussed, participants worked across five thematic areas to design a set of recommended actions to enhance land restoration outcomes along with the actors that should be involved and map those until 2030.*

The Big Opportunities

Scaling Practices

Science, Evidence and Information

Partnerships and Platforms

Enabling Policy & Alignment

## Big opportunities for scaling land restoration

- Green Ghana initiative
- Green Climate Fund (GCF)
- Donor community focusing on environment
- Carbon credits markets – green investment opportunities
- the SDGs and GGWSSI; Afr100
- Institutional collaboration
- CREMAs for landscape monitoring activities
- Conservation Agreements and Benefit sharing
- Establishment and enforcement of bylaws to protect landscape resources (shea, Baobab, Parkia and Tamarind)
- High communities' cooperation
- Profitable and investable regenerative production that offers space for business entrepreneurs
- Private sector interest and support: Investment into tree growing & landscape restoration, with provision of appropriate services & equipment for nursery or agroforestry operations.
- Capacity building of cooperatives for improved quality and increased quantity
- Trade exhibition, networking, and exchanges to enhance value chains (Baobab, Shea and other products)
- Traditional Chiefs are ready to support

# *Mapping the changes that we want to see*

| OUTCOME CATEGORY | 2022 - 2025 | 2025 - 2030 |
|---|---|---|
| **THE BIG OPPORTUNITIES** | Develop plans on degraded land for northern Ghana<br><br>Leveraging on national and international policies on land restoration<br><br>Design programs to source funds from national and global sources (GEF, AFR 100, GGW)<br><br>**Who?** ICRAF, WVG, CRS and their partners | Promote the development of undervalued indigenous tree species (Research institutions, SARI, ICRAF, FORIG, private sector)<br><br>Widespread adoption of FMNR with a high potential to restore degraded land<br><br>**Who?** NGOs,DA, MoFa, FC, |
| **SCALING PRACTICES** | Establish and strengthen stakeholder engagement (promote best practices amongst other districts and organisations<br><br>**Who?** CRS, WVG, DA, FORIG, NGOS<br><br>Advocacy and engagement of traditional leadership (chiefs, assembly members, clergy)<br><br>Link restoration initiatives to programs on livelihood enhancement (Beekeeping, CREMA, PES, VSLA)<br><br>**Who?** WVG, CRS, DA, Media Documentation and dissemination of best practices and results | Link restoration initiatives to programs on livelihood enhancement (Bee-keeping, CREMA, PES, VSLA)<br><br>Increase access to restoration technologies like FMNR<br><br>**Who?** NGOs, DA<br><br>Sensitization and education of communities and partners on restoration technologies<br><br>**Who?** WVG, CRS, Department of Agric, Forestry commission, CBOs, NGOs |
| **PARTNERSHIPS AND PLATFORMS** | Establish a whatsapp group to foster linkages to ongoing efforts – add new initiatives as they come<br><br>**Who?** Regreening team in the first instance until another entity takes over after the project<br><br>Obtain relevant development project funding<br><br>**Who?** Regional Forestry Commission/RADU, Regional EPA, CD/SP and the District level equivalent (including social welfare) | Develop regional and then district level working groups to support evidence sharing between partners<br><br>Develop a map of actors and their activities and profiling actions and stakeholders involved in landscape restoration<br><br>**Who?** members of the working groups |

# *Mapping the changes that we want to see*

| OUTCOME CATEGORY | 2022 - 2025 | 2025 - 2030 |
|---|---|---|
| **SCIENCE, EVIDENCE, AND INFORMATION** | Identification of degraded land, hotspots areas<br><br>Remote sensing information to assess carbon levels, soil organics matter, incidence of wildfires, monitor land health<br><br>Subscription to satellite companies<br><br>**Who?** Research Institutions and universities, policy makers, pastoralists, farmers | Application and implementations<br><br>Create innovation hubs<br><br>Data integration and management across the savannah zone, Data sharing platform<br><br>Promote tailored soil and water conservation practices<br><br>**Who?** CBOs, Private sector, Mofa, EPA, Forestry, FORIG, NGOS, research institutions and universities |
| **ENABLING POLICY AND ALIGNMENT** | Develop and gazette by-laws for effective enforcement<br><br>**Who?** MMDAs, FSC, NGO/CSOs, Opinion leaders, traditional leaders<br><br>Strong advocacy and sensitization on the benefits and rights of the people or communities on the environment<br><br>**Who?** MMDAs, FSC, NGOs | Provision of alternative livelihoods<br><br>**Who?** MMDAs, FSC, NGOs<br><br>Rewards for environmental services<br><br>**Who?** MMDAs, FSC, NGOs |

# *Celebration of commitments to land restoration*

| GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS | |
|---|---|
| District technical dept | Make an effort to capture the survival of trees planted in the green Ghana Project in my district |
| MERCC | Effective collaboration and coordination with institutions mandated and working in land restoration programs and projects<br>Strengthen monitoring, supervision and evaluation of projects/programs |
| Bawku West DA | Prioritise land restoration in the DMTDP and the annual action plan<br>Enforcing the recently gazetted by-laws on environmental management |
| Agric Dpt Mion | Promote best practices through effective extension delivery for improved land restoration in the district |
| Water Ressources Commission | Improve community sensitisation<br>Facilitate support for community level interventions<br>Strengthen monitoring and compliance with regards to the exploitation of water and its related resources |
| DA | Influence the allocation and enhance funds in the workplan and budget of the assembly for land restoration activities<br>Deepen collaboration with others in land restoration |
| NRCC | Identify and collaborate with MMDAs, NGOs and CSOs in the regions on land restoration initiatives |
| GNFS | Enactment and enforcement of bush fire by-laws<br>Liaise with Director (IWRD?) to amend incident data categories to make them better understandable for bush fire management<br>Intensify fire education<br>Formation, training and inauguration of Fire volunteer squads<br>Formation of bush fore subcommittees in town areas and MMDAs |
| Agric Dpt | Mainstream Land restoration in medium and long term development plans and in the Dpt of Agric |
| Regional dept of Agric | Integrate lessons and actions into the Ghana Landscape restoration and small-scale mining<br>Facilitate farmers' groups on community land restoration activities<br>Promote restoration technology to farmers/communities |
| FC TIDD | To help include the Shea tree in the FC lesser known and lesser use species list |
| FC Mole National Park | Continue to effectively monitor vegetation survival, committed to MEL |
| FC RMSC | Provide technical service in tree management, support dissemination on tree planting, tree valuation and assessment |

| TRADITIONAL CHIEFS AND COMMUNITY | |
|---|---|
| Traditional chief | Advocacy for land restoration<br>Perseverance and commitment<br>Proposal on tree protection<br>Form school and youth groups on land restoration<br>Increase land under restoration<br>Use traditional methods to protect trees |
| Traditional chiefs Mion | Train more women on FMNR<br>Secure wire for fencing nursery |
| Farmer | Adopt strategies to control wildfires |

| NGOS AND CBOS | |
|---|---|
| NOPRA | Intensify advocacy for:<br>policy prioritization of land restoration in Medium Term development plan of NDA and district assemblies<br>Significant public investment in land restoration |
| WVG | Continue to build the resilience of farmers and communities towards land restoration<br>Provide technical support to partners, stakeholders, for the uptake of restoration change<br>Advocate for policy change to bring about the adoption of more favourable conditions for restoration |
| CRS | I commit to mobilizing young people in communities to serve as agents of environmental conservation<br>Design follow up project on land restoration to scale the lessons from Regreening Africa and deepen the impacts |
| TADO | We will promote landscape restoration through:<br>Opening up more collaboration with other organisations towards environmental conservation<br>Develop and submit proposals to restore degraded land in the archdiocese of Tamale |
| | Watershed restoration in degraded ecosystem using neds? |
| ORGIIS | Promoting and sustaining Community Resource management area, intensify organic and fair trade for livelihood activities and support communities to undertake tree planting with indigenous species. I will continue providing my team with technical support for improved land restoration activity monitoring to ensure greater results |
| AAK | Supply over 20000 shea tree seedlings, train 3000 women on tree planting and management, facilitate the construction of 5000 stoves |
| Tree Aid | We will increase and intensify our land restoration commitments with communities by engaging and developing new projects in new districts and expand in exisiting ones |
| Eco-restore | Sensitize about not using chemical but use organic soil amendment and crop rotation, plant trees |
| URBANET | Develop community management plans by engaging with community leaders, landowners, DA to protect plantations through by-laws that provide sanctions |

## SCIENTIFIC AND ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| CSIR-SARI | Develop and disseminate technologies and innovations to improve crop production while maintaining or improving soil fertility<br>Develop crop varieties that combine high grain and biomass yield to improve soil fertility, develop shade tolerant varieties |
| Scientist | I will optimize the protocol for shea grafting and train nursery operators and farmers on shea grafting<br>I will characterize more populations of shea and share the location of elite shea trees with the value chain actors especially nursery operators in Regreening so they can use them for grafting |
| CIFOR-ICRAF | I Commit to work for building strong and accurate knowledge evidence to inform policy and decision makers<br>I commit to support data collection and analysis for promoting effective approaches for land restoration<br>Contribute to advocating for clear and strong benefit sharing schemes for communities and farmers |
| FORIG | I will devote my time and efforts to build the capacity of farmers in tree growing and also research into restoration issues<br>Design cropping systems to sustain land productivity, ISFM and resilient varieties |
| Bolgatanga Technical University Dpt of Economic Agriculture | Curriculum development to include land restoration<br>Community service<br>Research |

# REGREENING AFRICA PROJECT

## REGIONAL DIALOGUE ON NORTHERN RESTORATION INITIATIVE (NRI)

20TH AND 21ST JULY, 2022

| S/N | NAME | NAME OF ORG/PROJECT | DISTRICT |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Yvonne Wepala Wonchua | Regional Coordinating council | Bolga |
| 2 | Mr. Francis Ennor | Department of Agriculture | Bolga |
| 3 | Dr. Stephen Edem Akpalu | Forestry Research Institute of Ghana | Bolga |
| 4 | Mr. Zimi Alhassan | Department of Agriculture | Bolga |
| 5 | Dr. Mercy Marilyn Akaplu | Bolgatanga Technical University | Bolga |
| 6 | Jesse Kazapoe | Water Resources Commission-White Volta | Bolga |
| 7 | Naaba Akpaam Abugri | Farmer/Traditional Ruler | Zebilla |
| 8 | Alhassan Ahmed | Bawku West District Assembly | Zebilla |
| 9 | Bismark Ayorogo | NORPRA | Bolga |
| 10 | Henry Opoku Boateng | Forestry Services Division | Bolga |
| 11 | George A. Dordah | WASCAL | Bolga |
| 12 | ACF01 Anthony Gyasi Boateng | GNFS | Bolga |
| 13 | Ernest Boro | Forestry Commission | Bolga |
| 14 | Clifford Amoah Adagenera | ORGIIS Ghana | Paga |
| 15 | Joachim Ayiiwe Agbungba | Water Resources Commission-Black Volta | Wa |
| 16 | Edmund Akoto- Danso | GASP/BMA | Accra |
| 17 | Paul Addah | Wildlife Division | Mole |
| 18 | Julius Agolsi | CODI | Zebilla |
| 19 | Albert Futukpor | GNA | Tamale |
| 20 | Senyo Kpelly | Eco Restore | Tamale |
| 21 | Gyimah Sherifan | NRCC | Tamale |
| 22 | Ali J. Asana | GBC | Tamale |
| 23 | Rahajatu Buwah | Northern Development Authority | Tamale |
| 24 | Jonathan Naaba | Tree Aid | Tamale |
| 25 | Emmanuel Biliguri Laag | Farmer/Kukpalgu Group Leader | Kukpalugu-Mion |
| 26 | Akibu Hardi | Department of Agric | Mion |
| 27 | David Adade | Forestry-Yendi | Yendi |
| 28 | Stephen Yir-eru Engmen | Northern Development Authority | Tamale |

| S/N | NAME | NAME OF ORG/PROJECT | DISTRICT |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Bethany Davidson | AAK/KI Ghana Ltd | Tamale |
| 30 | Justus Bomboson | TADO | Tamale |
| 31 | Christopher Amoako | TV3 | Tamale |
| 32 | Nadra Mohammed | TV3 | Tamale |
| 33 | ACF01 James Ankrah | GNFS | Tamale |
| 34 | Dr. Francis Kusi | CSIR-SARI | Tamale |
| 35 | Michael Teye Bannor | Cocoa Research Institute | Bole |
| 36 | Godwin Dzekoto | AROCHA Ghana | Damango |
| 37 | Musah Issaka | Mion District Assembly | Mion |
| 38 | Iddrisu Adam | Urbanet | Tamale |
| 39 | Mallam Seidu | Kukobila Nasia farms | Tamale |
| 40 | Mr. Emmanuel Adu Sarpong | Resource Management Support Center | Kumasi |
| 41 | Dr. Reginald Tang-Guuroh | Forestry Research Institute of Ghana | Kumasi |
| 42 | Mary Adu-Sarpong | Timber Industries Development Division | Kumasi |
| 43 | Adu Aaron | Global Shea Alliance | Accra |
| 44 | Seth Frimpong | World Vision Ghana | Bawku West |
| 45 | Joseph Edwin Yelkabong | World Vision Ghana | Damongo |
| 46 | Evans Dagban | World Vision Ghana | Savelugu |
| 47 | Robert Pwazaga | World Vision Ghana | Savelugu |
| 48 | Mawa Karambiri | CIFOR-ICRAF | Burkina Faso |
| 49 | Maxwell Amedi | World Vision Ghana | Accra |
| 50 | Andrew David | CIFOR-ICRAF | Kenya |
| 51 | Samuel Abasiba | World Vision Ghana | Bolga-Kasena |
| 52 | Philip Atiim | CRS | Tamale |
| 53 | Adombire Joshua | WVG | Bawku West |
| 54 | Gloria Adejiga | FORIG | Bolgatanga |
| 55 | Edward Akunyagra | WVG | Bawku West |
| 56 | Tontie Binado | CRS | Tamale |
| 57 | Francis Npong | WVG | Damongo |
| 58 | Gariba Baba Kankani | CRS | Tamale |
| 59 | Dr. Saaibu Baanni Azumah | Global Shea Alliance | Tamale |
| 60 | Edward Juwah | WVG | Damongo |

REGREENING AFRICA PROJECT
REGIONAL DIALOGUE ON NORTHERN RESTORATION INITIATIVE (NRI)

20TH AND 21ST JULY, 2022.

| S/N | NAME | NAME OF ORG/PROJECT | DISTRICT |
|---|---|---|---|
| 61 | Francis Adjei | GNFS | Tamale |
| 62 | Kaba Abaka | Black Volta Basin | Wa |
| 63 | Mutala Fuseini | MoFA | Mion |
| 64 | Joseph Baba Abongo | WRC | Bolga |
| 65 | Yakubu Ahmed | Farmer | Yendi |

Regreening Africa