



# Nature Based Solutions to Transform Landscapes and Livelihoods

## Ghana Sustainable Land and Water Management Project

Thursday 5 December 2019 | 13:15 – 14:45

GEF-GCF Pavilion

SLWMP Project Team

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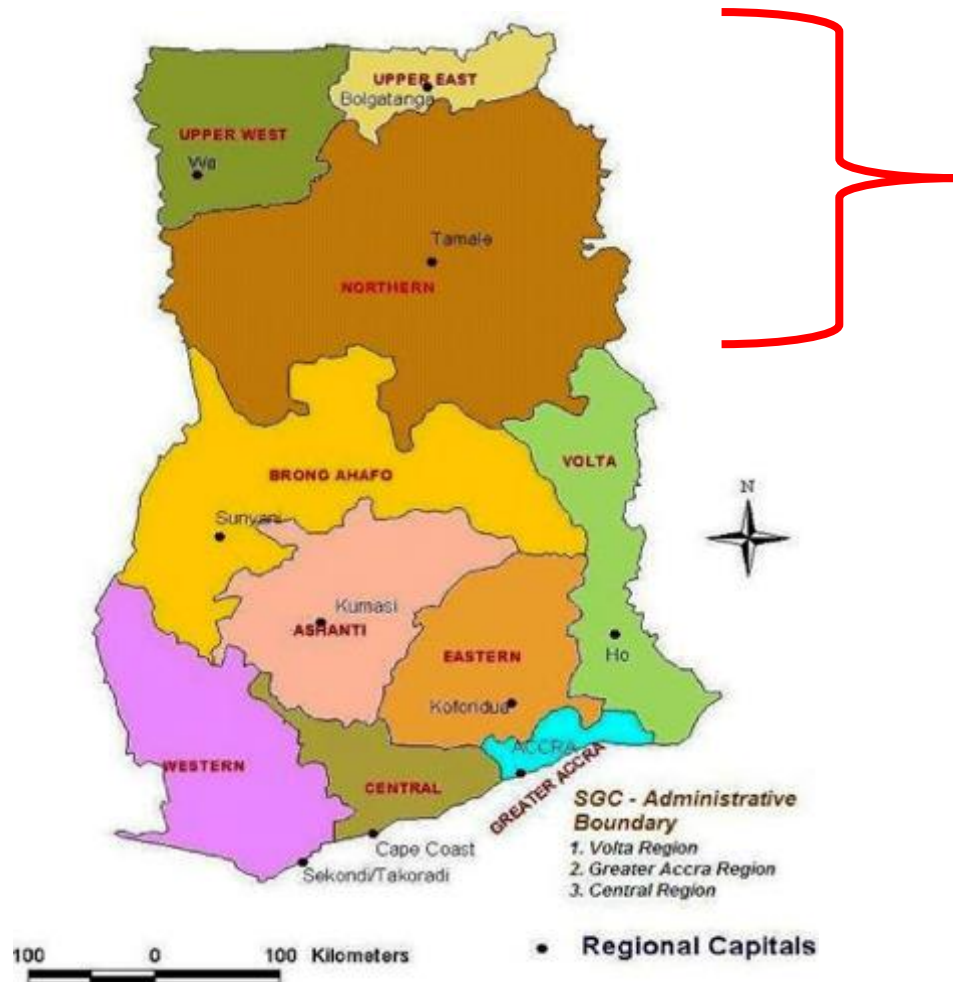
MINISTRY OF  
**FOOD & AGRICULTURE**  
REPUBLIC OF GHANA

## Ghana Sustainable Land and Water Management Project - At a Glance

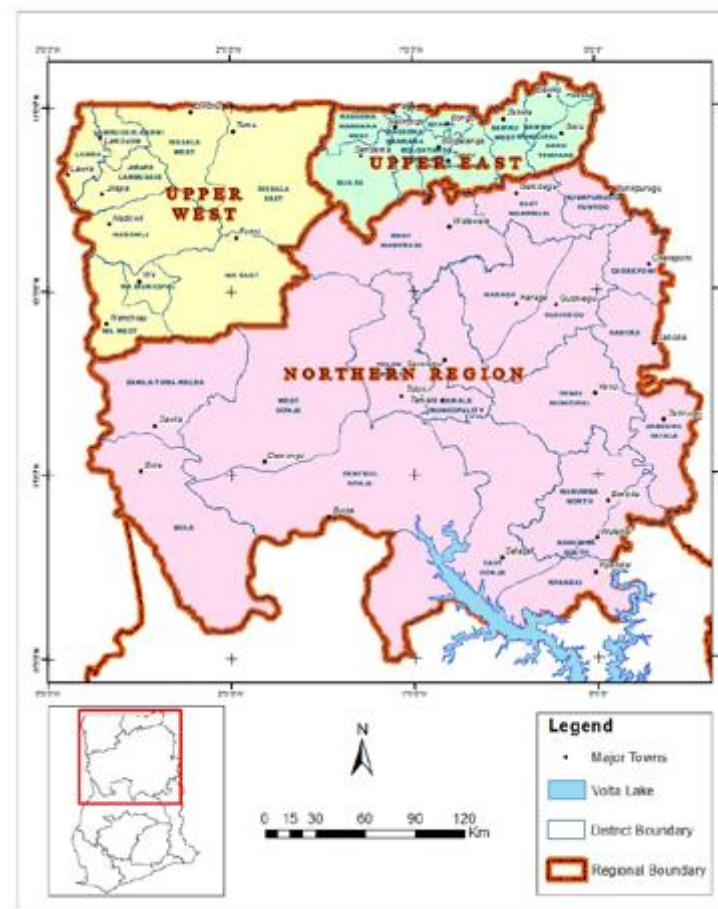
- A ten- year Project (2010-2020) that is **supporting the Sustainable Development Initiative for Ghana's Northern Savanna** to realize the vision of a diversified and resilient economic zone in the north with significant regional environmental benefits.
- Currently being implemented in **12 districts in the Northern Savannah Zone of Ghana**, including the **Western Wildlife Corridor, Gbele Resource Reserve, Mole National Park and 8 gazetted forest reserves**
- Implemented through the World Bank and financed through Global Environment Facility (GEF) Grants of \$29.66 million, over three phases.
- Components:
  - Component 1: **Capacity Building for Integrated spatial Planning**
  - Component 2 : **Land and Water Management**
  - Component 3: **Project Management and Coordination**

# Ghana Sustainable Land and Water Management Project Operational Area

Ghana Map



Project Regions



## Key features: Landscapes Management and Programmatic approach

### Landscape Approach:

### Connecting Ecosystems, Institutions and Finance

- **Ecosystems:** Agricultural landscapes, wildlife biological corridors, forest reserves
- **Institutions:** Collaborating across sectors for shared impacts (Agriculture, Environment, Forestry, Wildlife, Water resource)
- **Finance:** TerrAfrica, several GEF Windows under one program, Government contribution in complement with ongoing activities.

## Key features: Multi-stakeholder Partnerships

A multi-stakeholder collaboration of

### National

National Steering Committee  
National Sustainable Land Management Committee

### Regional

Technical Coordinating Office (TCO)  
Local Steering Committee

### District

District Watershed Management Team

### Community

CREMA Executive Committee  
Community Resource Management Committee  
Community Watershed Management Committee

### Highlights:

- Committed team (National, Regional and District levels)
- Knowledge sharing among the sectors
- Deep Community involvement
- Promotion of good practices established by the project
- Continuous monitoring

# Achievements through collective management of land uses

Supported over 39,000 farmers.  
57,595 direct beneficiaries with  
55 % women

8 Forest Management plans  
to guide the management  
of 72,716ha of reserves.

6 Community Resource  
Management Areas  
(CREMA) established

Constructed 10 mini dams  
and dugouts

Adoption of SLWM practices in  
247 communities covering  
70,256ha of land

1,060 ha of land reforested in  
two forest reserves and work  
continues.....

Spatial Development Framework  
for the Northern Savannah zone  
developed - guide to future  
planning



# Livelihood Enhancement Activities



Bee Keeping  
for Honey  
production  
Fish  
processing  
and  
preservation  
Shea nut  
processing....



# Gender Responsiveness

Organic Shea picking –  
at the fringe areas in  
Gbele Reserve.





# Experimenting and adopting SLM Options



Earth Bunding and Stone lining



## TREE GROWING ACTIVITES



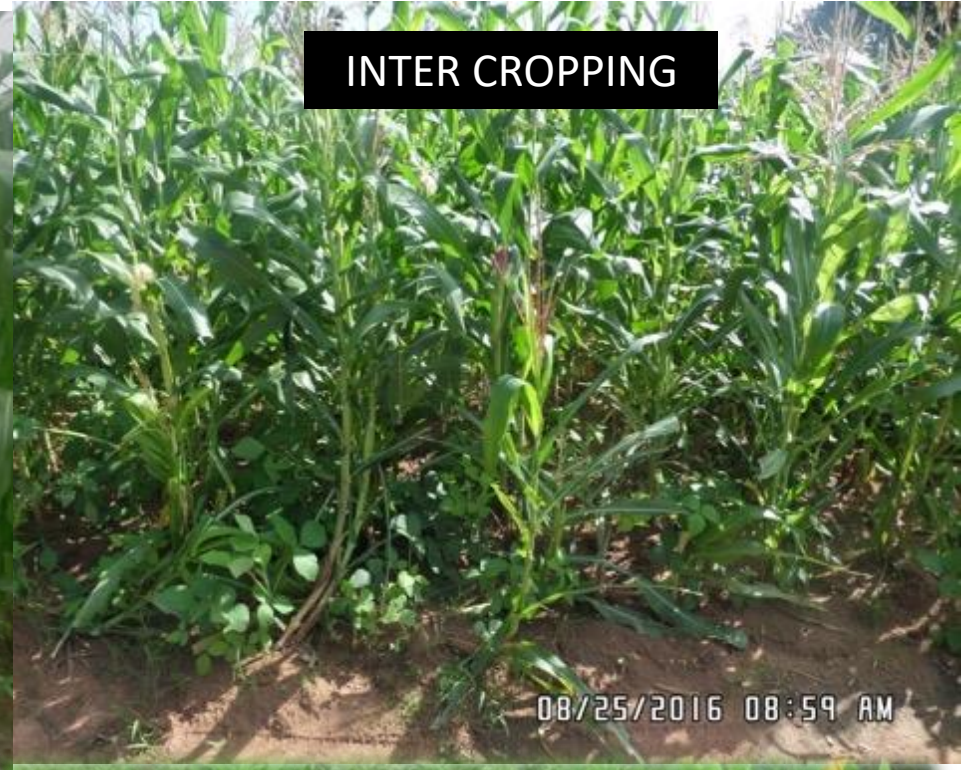


# Improving cropping systems

STRIP CROPPING



INTER CROPPING



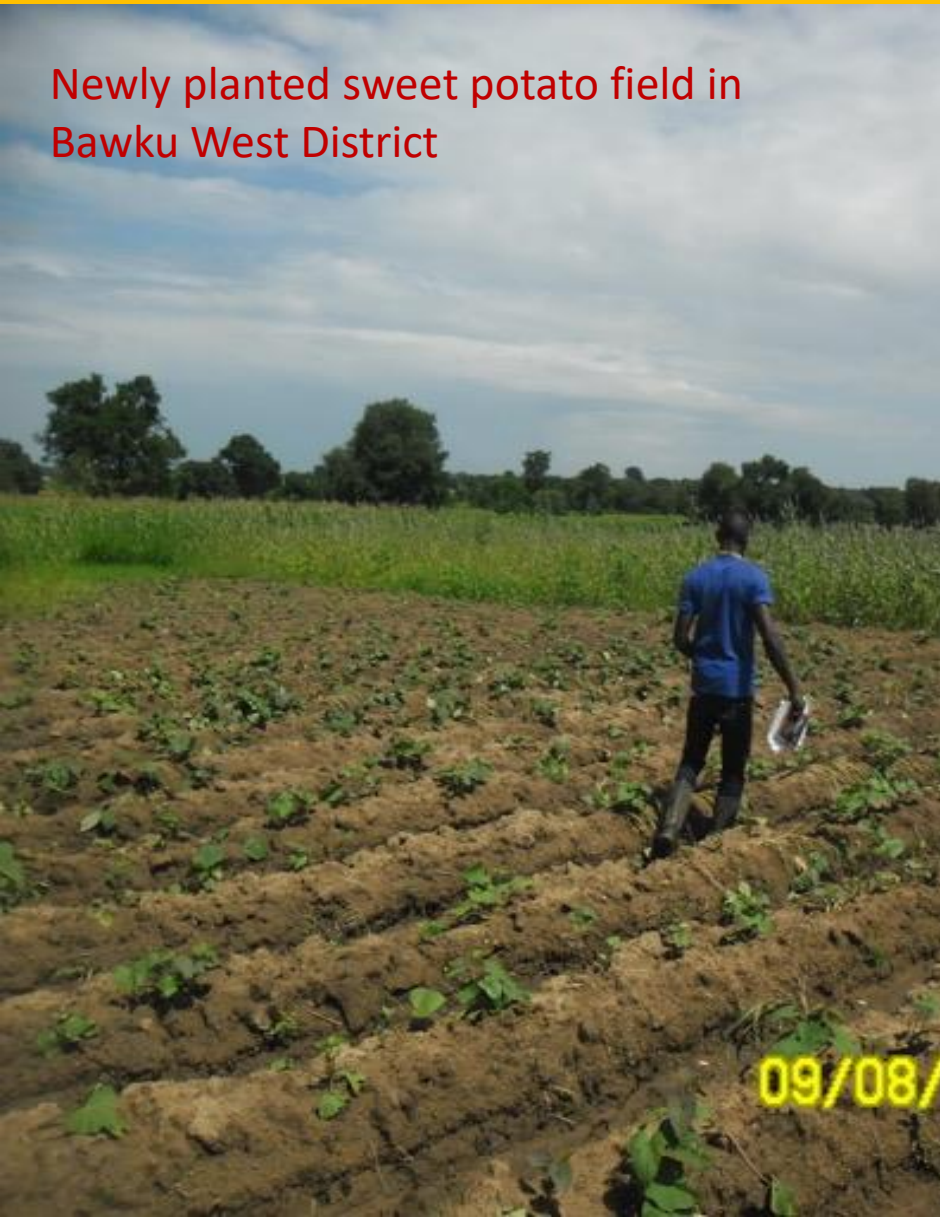
CROP ROTATION





# Improving cropping systems

Newly planted sweet potato field in Bawku West District



09/08/2018 10:22

Bunded field to increase on-farm water infiltration



Cassava planting material multiplication



# Experimenting and adopting SLM Options



Fodder bank: Pigeon pea



Rangeland management ( Before and after)



Harvested fodder bank for dry season feeding of livestock





# RIPARIAN VEGETATION





# MINI DAMS AND DUGOUTS



# CHALLENGES

- The number of proponents demanding support far outweighed what the Project could support;
- Pilot Project - Stayed one year with a proponent/beneficiary, which was inadequate for sustainability;
- Due to communities past experience with the Wildlife Division in establishing reserves and national parks, it takes a very long time for CREMAs to be established;
- Lack of simple equipment for harvesting and storage facilities of fodder for use by farmers during the dry season
- Wild Fire



# STATUS OF GEF 6 IMPLEMENTATION – LESSONS LEARNT

- Payment for Ecosystem Services have proven a better option than giving physical cash to beneficiaries
- The demand for the project support from the districts and communities have been overwhelming due to the palpable impacts of the project in the beneficiary communities in terms of food security, climate resilience and improve ecological services.
- Establishment of dugouts at the fringe of GRR has been instrumental in reducing pressure from communities and their livestock on the GRR, reducing conflict between reserve managers and the communities, and reducing the potential spread of diseases.
- Established rangelands and fodder banks appear crucial in providing both forage for livestock and protection during the harsh dry season.



# THANK YOU

