# Role of NGOs in incentivising the adoption of Sustainable land Management (SLM) practices in north Ghana

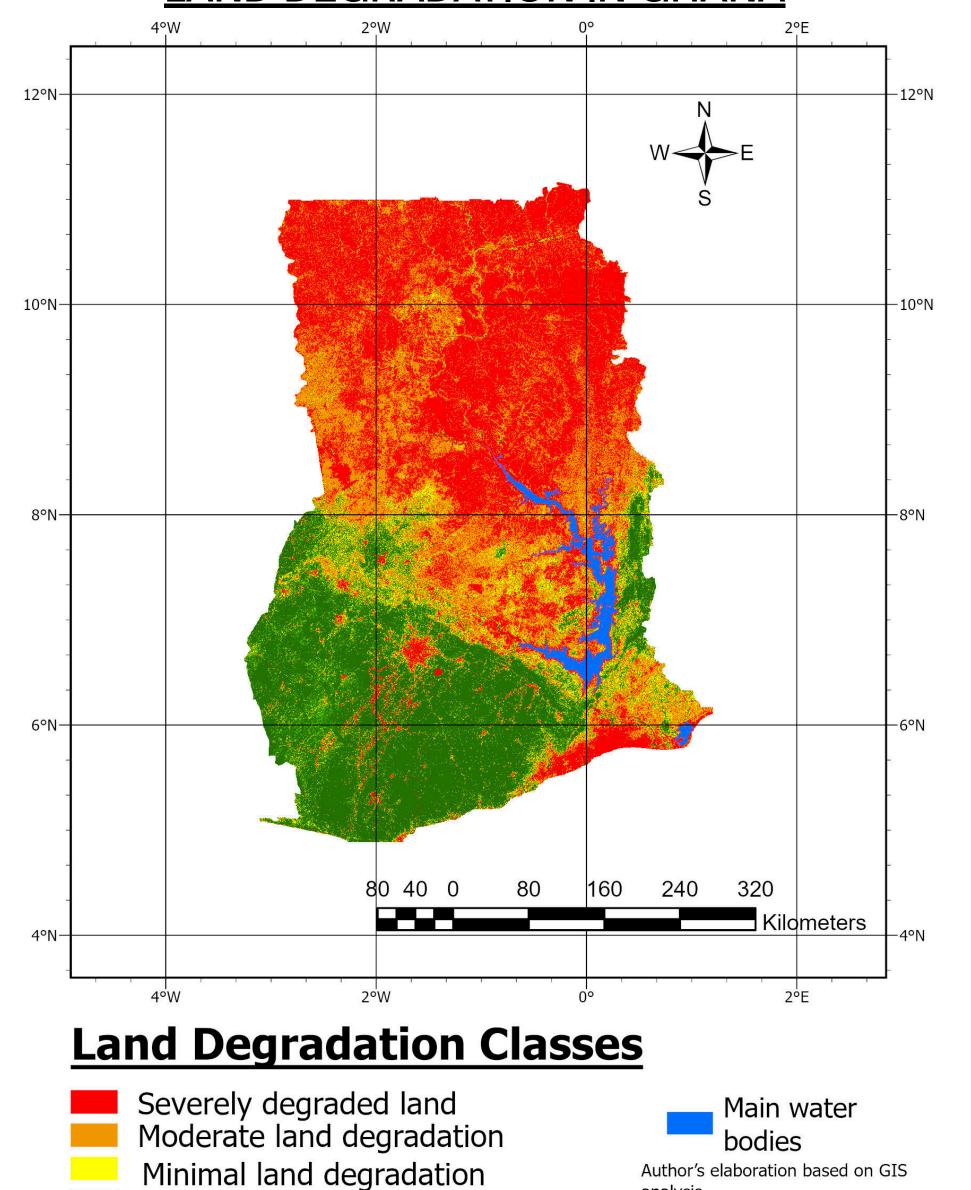
#### **AUTHORS**

Julieta Loaiza López<sup>1</sup>, Eefje Aarnoudse<sup>2</sup>, Sabine Schlüter<sup>1</sup>

#### INTRODUCTION

Sustainable Land Management (SLM) is a holistic approach that integrates social, economic, ecological, and environmental dimensions to combat land degradation while enhancing agricultural productivity, food security, and livelihoods. In Ghana, where land degradation is particularly severe. Since the 1980s, government initiatives have addressed the issue, but research gaps and limited scaling of practices persist. The UNCCD highlights the critical role of NGOs in addressing desertification, and in Ghana, NGOs complement state efforts by promoting incentives that encourage SLM adoption specially for smallholder farmers, which have a central role. These incentives represent innovative mechanisms to stimulate the transition from unsustainable to SLM practices. These include financial support, technical assistance, and market access, compensating local producers for restoring natural capital seen as particularly effective.

#### LAND DEGRADATION IN GHANA



#### CONCLUSIONS

Lower risk of land degradation

Minimal degradation potential

Source: Own creation based on Google Engine

NGOs are powerful promotors of SLM practices, which have expertise in the local scale of the territories and have internal capacity to work with communities close assuming socioeconomic and cultural challenges.

Coordinate Reference System (CRS):

WGS 84 (EPSG:4326). Date: August, 2025.

#### **FINDINGS**

- Resource mobilization is a key aspect promoting SLM practices, which can limit NGOs's capacity to provide their incentives to communities.
- Every interviewed NGO include at least one criteria to achieve woman's participation in SLM practices.
- Community based approaches are implemented the incentives by NGOs to extend SLM practices adoption.
- Enhace Stakeholders collaboration is needed to work better and have greater impacts.
- NGOs apply an bottom-up approach, they response to local needs instead to International and National policies and frameworks for SLM.

#### **AFFILIATIONS**

1.TH Köln - University of Applied Sciences, Institute for Natural Resources Technology and Management (IIT), Germany 2. Hochschule Bonn-Rhein-Sieg, International Centre for Sustainable Development (IZNE), Germany

#### RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- 1. How do NGOs incentivize the adoption of SLM practices?
- 2. How do NGOs enhance women's participation in the adoption of SLM practices?
- 3. What strategies can NGOs employ to strengthen incentives for the promotion and adoption of SLM practices?

#### **METHODOLOGY**

This study aims to analyse the role of 8 environmental NGOs based in Northern and Northeast Ghana in incentivising the adoption of SLM practices. A qualitative approach is employed, involving:

- Key Informant Interviews (KII)
- Participant Observation (PO).

#### RESULTS INTERVIEWED NGOS

#### A nonprofit local organisation **Ummy Relief Foundation** Since 2020 Based in Northern Ghana A nonprofit local organisation **HummingBird Foundation** Since 2024 Based in Northern Ghana A nonprofit local organisation **Centre for Ecological** Since 2017 **Agriculture and Livelihood** Based in Northeast Ghana (CEAL) A profit local organisation **Eco-Restore** Since 2019 Based in Northeast Ghana The West Africa Centre for A nonprofit national organisation the Protection of Animal Since 2010 Welfare (WACPAW) Based in Northern Ghana A nonprofit national organisation **Regional Advisory** Since 1993 **Information and Network** Based in Northern Ghana Systems (RAINS) A nonprofit international organisation Since 1992 **SNV Ghana** Based in Northern Ghana A nonprofit international **Mennonite Economic** organisation **Development Associates** Since 1953 (MEDA) (GROW2) based in Northern

Source: Own creation based on NGOs information

Community landscape risk assessment meeting by eco restore, Northeast Ghana. Photo: Author, fieldwork 2025

## **ROLES OF NGOS IN PROMOTING** SLM



LAND ACCESS **ADVOCACY** 

**POLICY** 



TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING



MONITORING

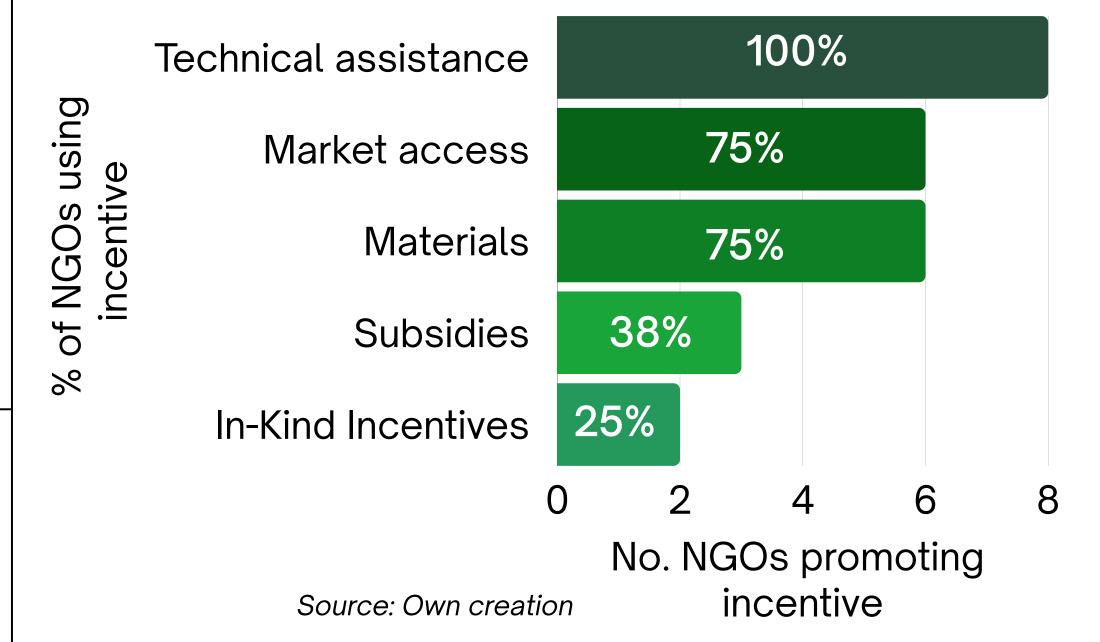




COMMUNICATION

**ADVOCACY** SLM

#### INCENTIVES PROVIDED BY NGOS FOR SLM **ADOPTION**



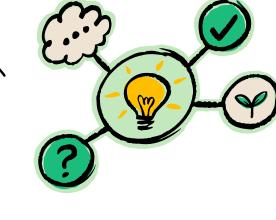
# STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN SLM **INCENTIVES**



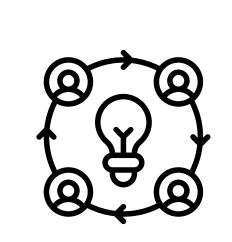
**MOBILIZATION** 



COLLABORATION

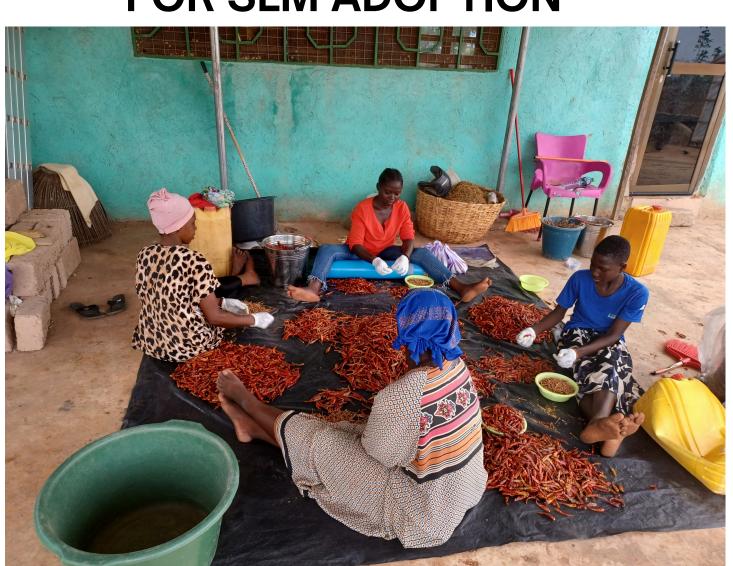


NGO **INTERNAL CAPACITY** BUILDING

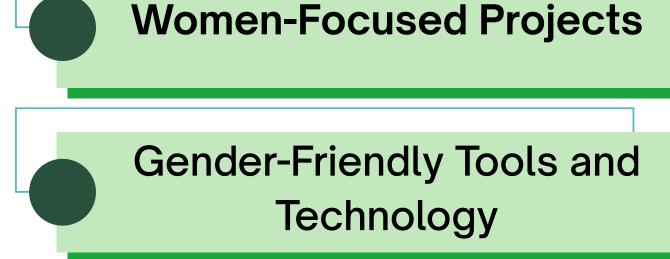


COMMUNITY-**BASED TRAINING APPROACHES** 

### **GENDER-RESPONSIVE INCENTIVES** FOR SLM ADOPTION



Chillies processing by women as a part of CEAL project, Northeast Ghana. Photo: Author, fieldwork 2025



Gender-Inclusive Land

**Inclusive Training and Safe** Spaces

Access Advocacy