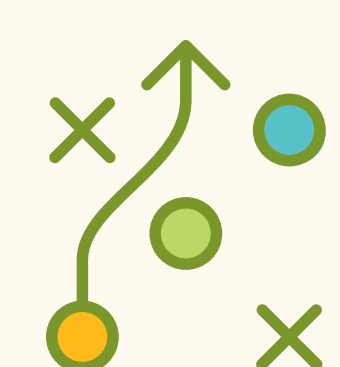


Ghana Sustainable Land and Water Management

Local partners - communities, farmers, Department of Agriculture, District Assembly
Regional partners - Ministries, Departments and Agencies of the project Beneficiary agencies
National partners - Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Environmental Protection Agency, Forest Services Division, Wildlife Division
International- World Bank, GEF



Integrated soil management; a major step towards food security



What approach did the team take to achieve the impact

- **Community Participatory Planning** through integrated landscape approach
- **Community demand driven** activities
- **Building on indigenous knowledge**
- **Sensitization**
- Initial **supply of farm inputs** to enable farmers adopt a technology



What impact did the effort have and on/for whom?

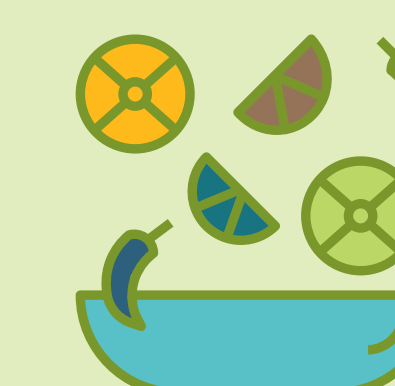
Integrated **soil fertility management** is a set of **Sustainable Land Management practices** adapted to local conditions to maximize the efficiency of nutrient and water use and improve agricultural productivity.

The approach centers on the **combined use of mineral fertilizers and locally available organic matter** (crop residues, compost and green manure) to replenish lost soil nutrients and other land reform practices such as stone lining, zai pit and earth bunding. **This combined practices on an agricultural landscape improves both soil quality and the efficiency of fertilizers and other agro-inputs.**

The sloppy and stony nature of the Yameriga topography posed serious challenges to agricultural activities and crop yields of farmers in the community. The situation required interventions and technologies that mitigate

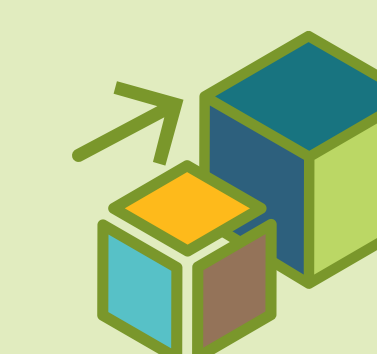
the plights of the farm families of the Yameriga community. Some farmers in Yameriga gathered the stones at spots on their farms while some tried to line the stones up to create space for planting of their crops. Hence stone lining/bunding was identified as the best technology for this community.

The project built on the existing knowledge of the farmers by introducing them to the lining/bunding along the contours via use of A-frame. Benefits that accrued to the farmers included reduced Run-off, reduced soil erosion, enhance infiltration of water into the soil (in-field water harvesting); the very important ingredient for the success of rain fed agriculture. The technology is being practiced widely by both direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project. Additionally, farmers were advised to leave their stubble on the field as mulch which is widely being practiced in the community.



What were the main ingredients that led to the impact?

Identifying the needs of the farmers, planning with the farmers and building on local knowledge.



Where or under which circumstances could this effort be scaled?

Training of more lead farmers and provide them with incentives to enable them serve as extension service providers within their communities and nearby communities

Support more farmers with input incentives to uptake the SLM technologies



What are the main lessons that were learned?

- **Integrated soil management is a key practice to food security** in the project area.
- Importance of continuous **sensitization of farmers.**

