

# Impact Pathways and Impact Forecast for Sustainable Land Management in northern Ghana

Dorcas Sanginga, Cory Whitney, Javier Miranda, Peter Asare-Nuamah, Janina Dierks & Eike Luedeling



Decision support for strengthening Land Resilience in the face of global challenges



# Sustainable Land Management in northern Ghana

## Challenges:

- Land degradation
- Low soil fertility
- Low yield
- Unpredictable rainfall (crop failure)
- Inequity in access due to cultural and systemic norms
- Poverty

## Proposed solutions: Sustainable intensification practices

- Revive soil, increase yield, income and farmers livelihood
- Contribute to SDGs



# Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) in northern Ghana

**Baseline: Maize monoculture (traditional seed) and no soil amendment**



Improved seed  
Maize & soybean



Improved seed + mineral fertilizer



Improved seed + organic fertilizer



Improved seed + fertilizer combination



Improved seed + minimum tillage



Improved seed + fertilizer combination + minimum tillage

# Decision making in agriculture

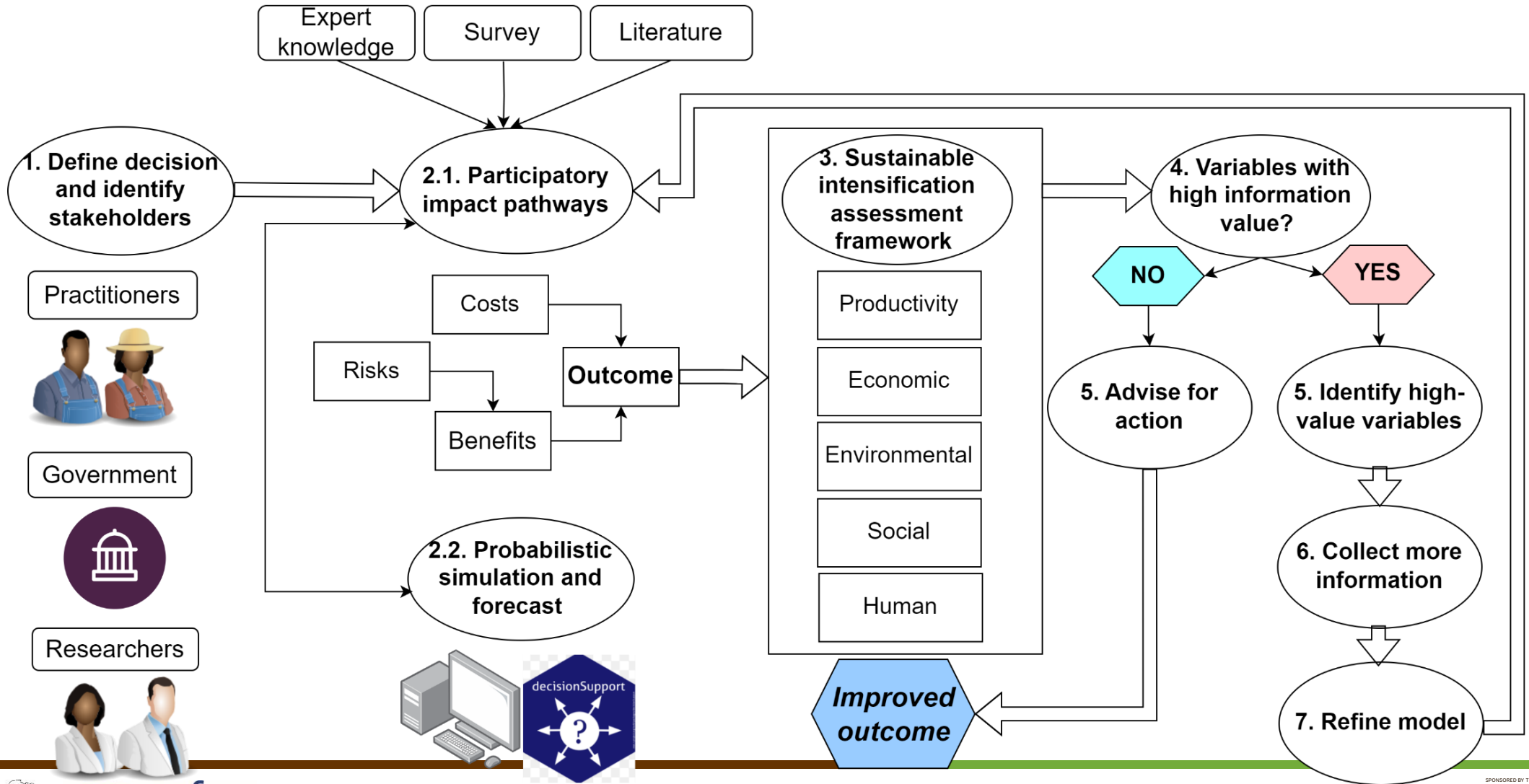


Farmers always have a decision to take when choosing practices

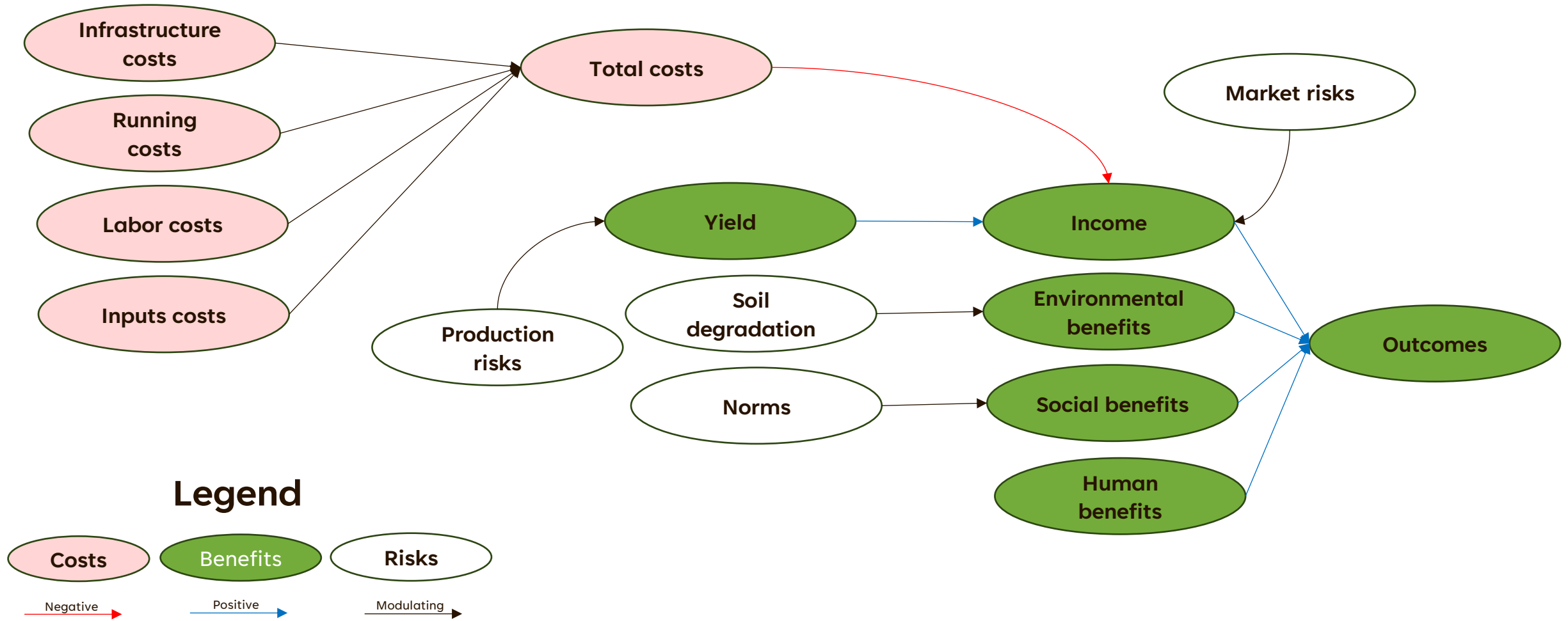
Ideal option: multiple benefits, while minimizing costs and risks

How can we simulate and forecast the impact of ISFM options?

# Probabilistic modeling approach

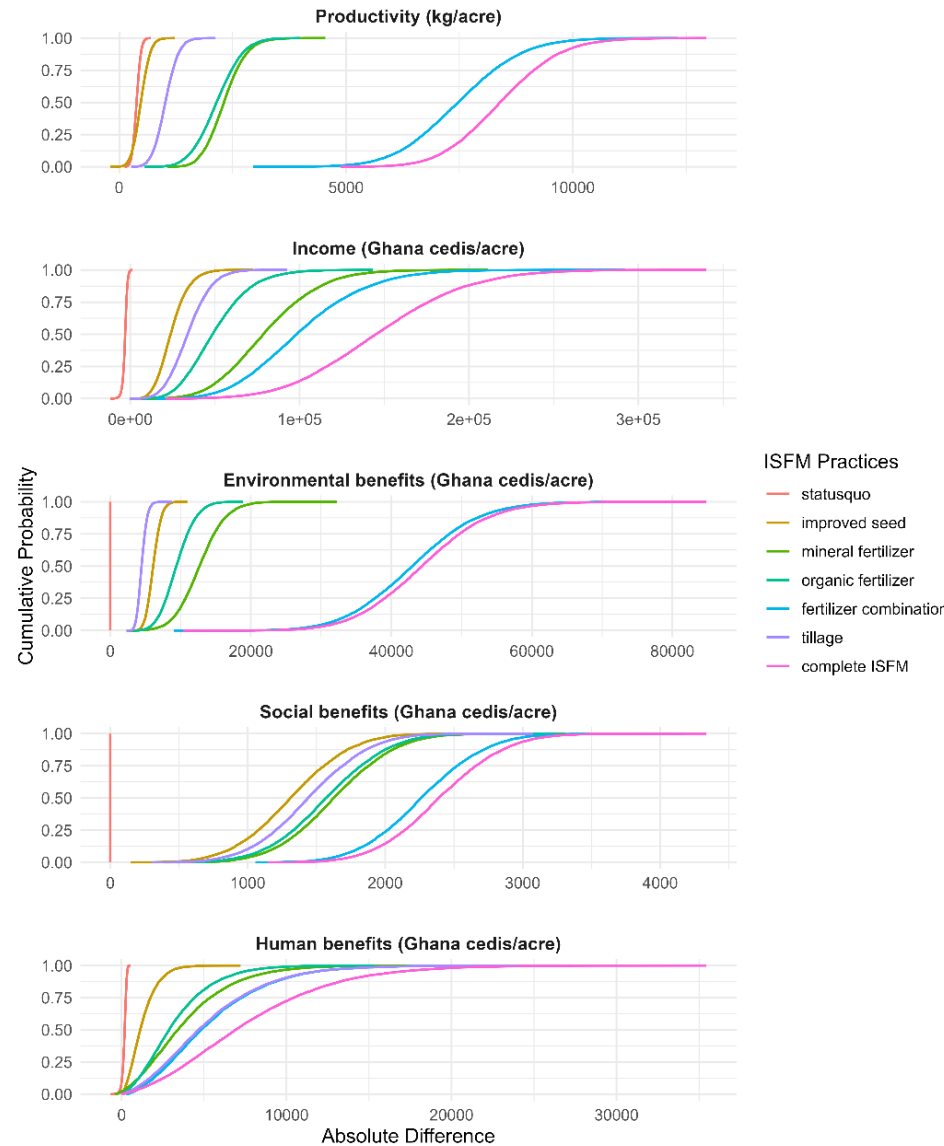


# Impact pathway of farm-level benefits

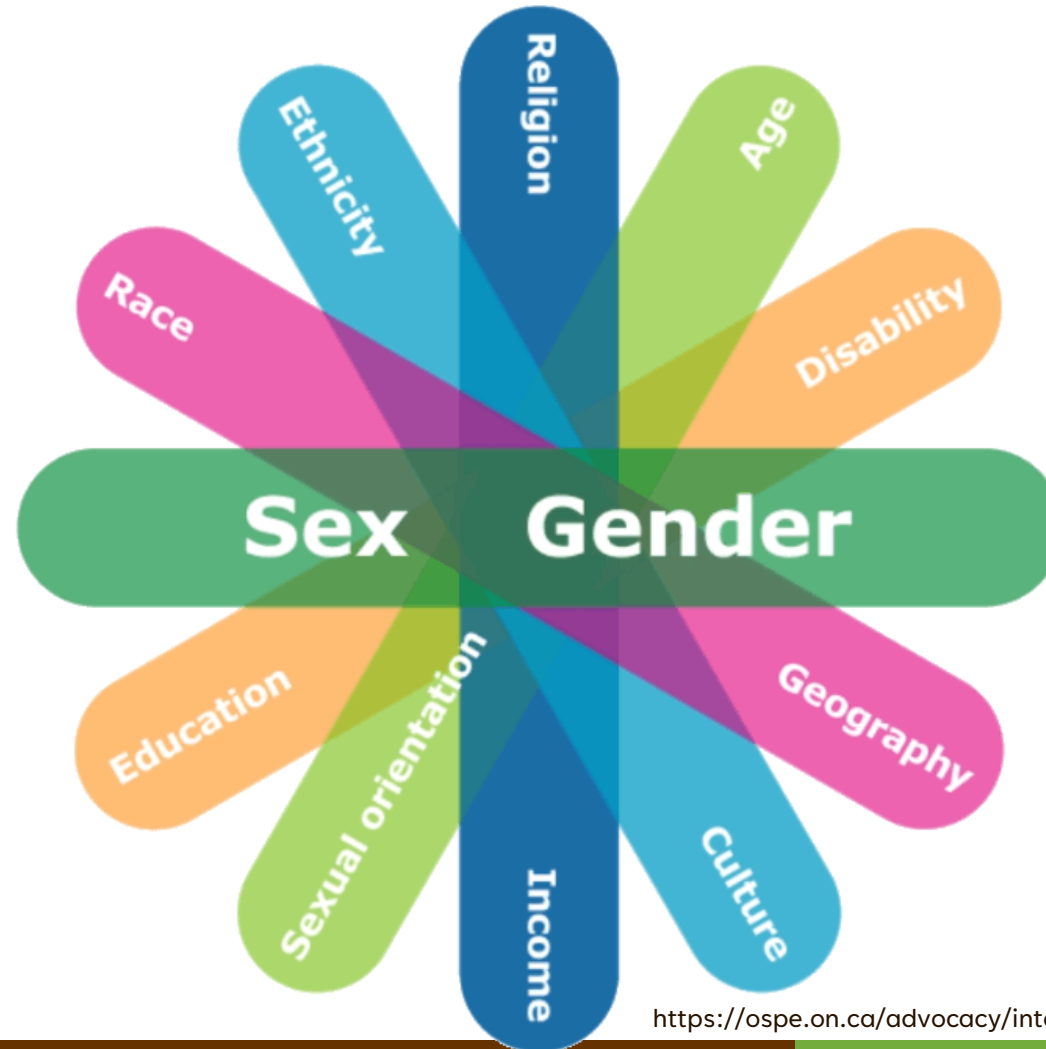




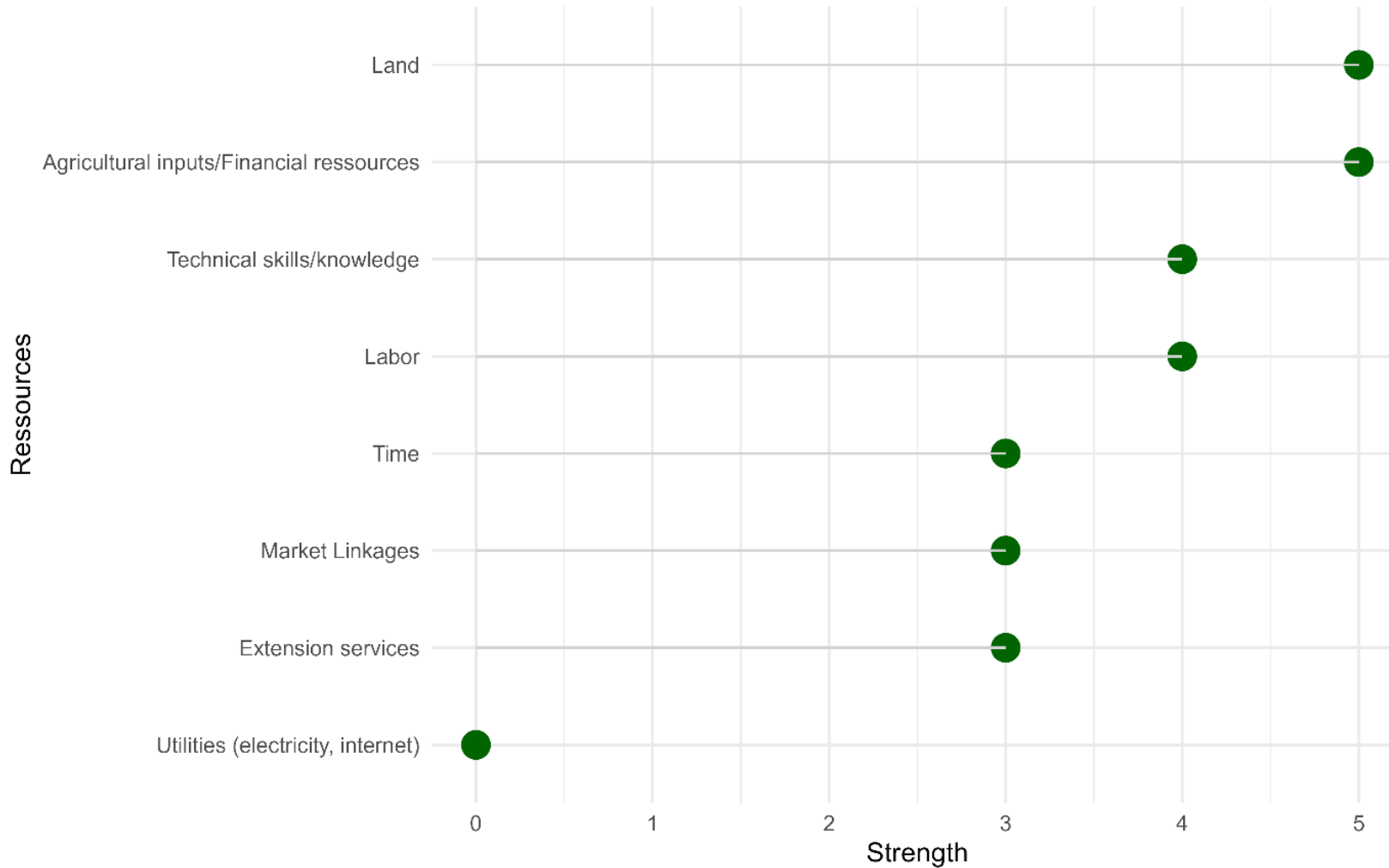
# Farm-level benefit of ISFM practices on sustainable intensification outcomes



- Probabilistic model forecast on a 10-year time frame
- Complete ISFM is the most beneficial and sustainable option compared to the status quo



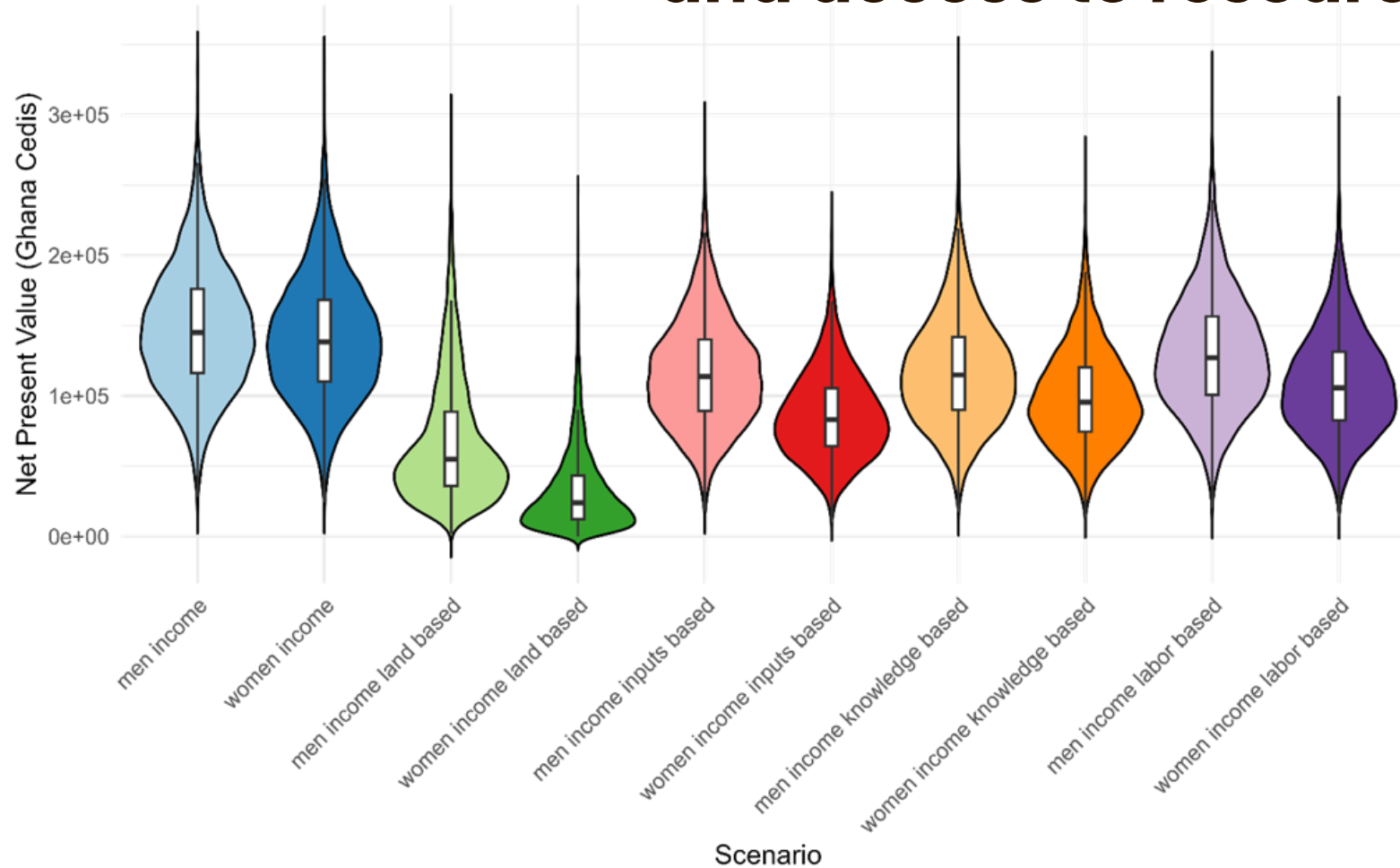
<https://ospe.on.ca/advocacy/intersectionality/>



- Gender and resource endowment shapes who benefits from agricultural innovation.

- A gender-sensitive, intersectional lens is essential for equitable agricultural transformation.

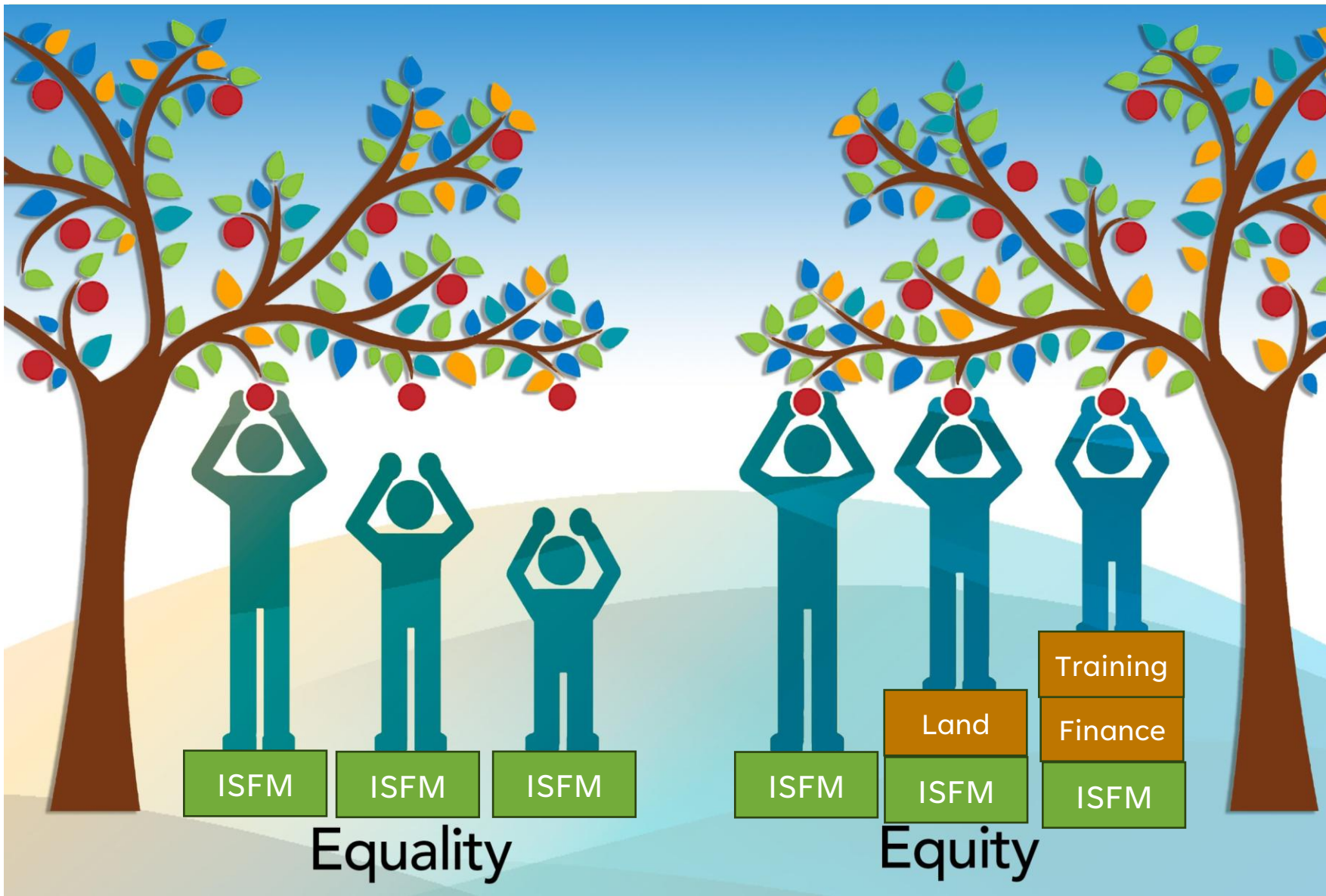
# Complete ISFM benefit shaped by gender and access to resources



*Net Present Value (NPV) of the economic benefits based on the intersection of gender, land, labour, knowledge and inputs availability*



- Farmers are not homogeneous
- Agricultural innovations do not benefit farmers equally



- Complementary innovations to the main innovation (ISFM) are needed.

*No farmer should be left behind*

# Microdosing in Savannah region-Ghana

- Fertilizer micro-dosing as a promising innovation for smallholder farmers in agroforestry system (maize and shea tree)



Maize + shea

Maize + shea +  
recommended  
fertilizer

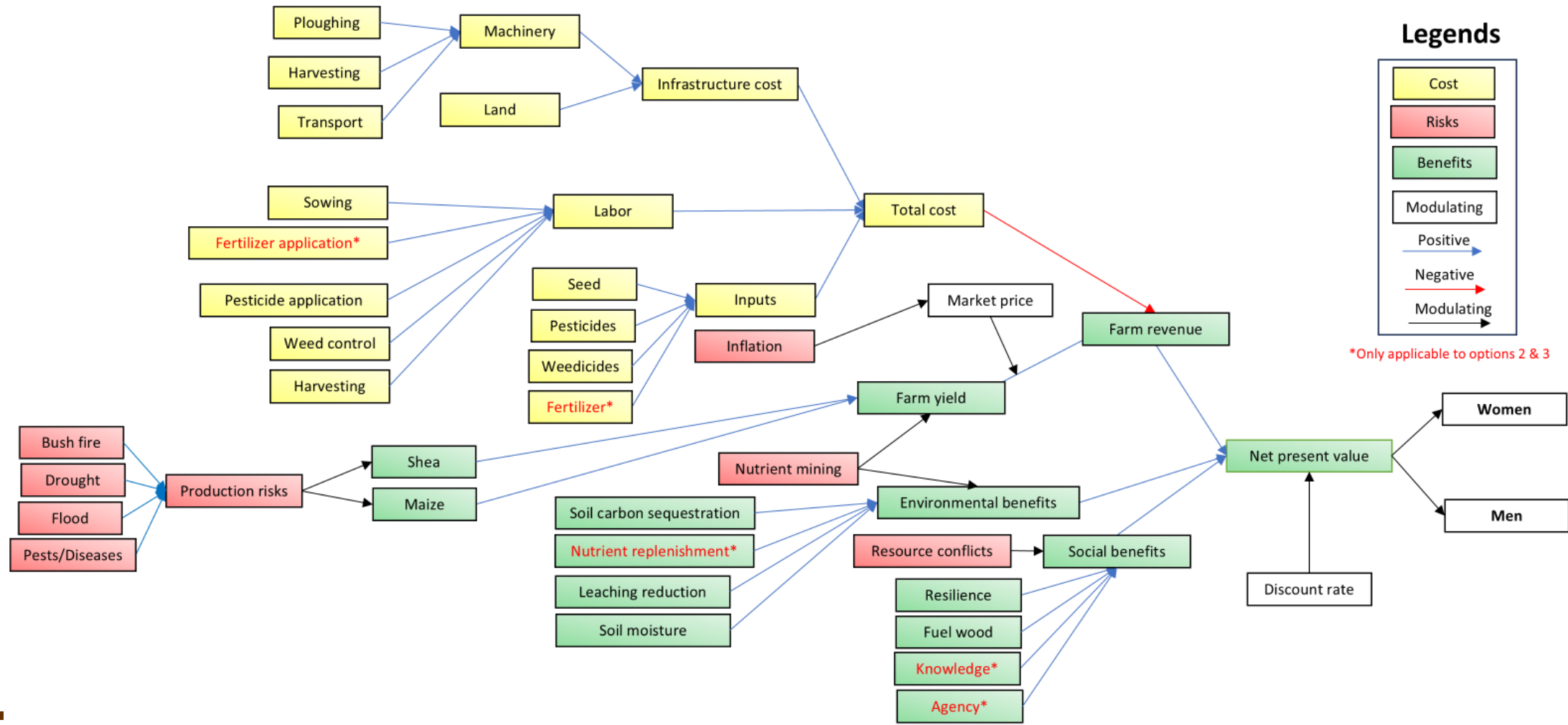
Maize + shea  
+ fertilizer  
micro dosing

- How does it perform in the long run compared to the status quo ?



Decision support for strengthening Land Resilience in the face of global challenges

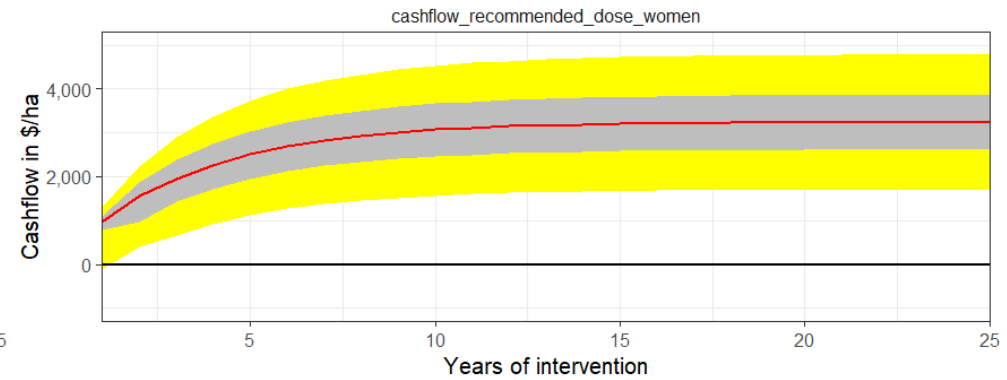
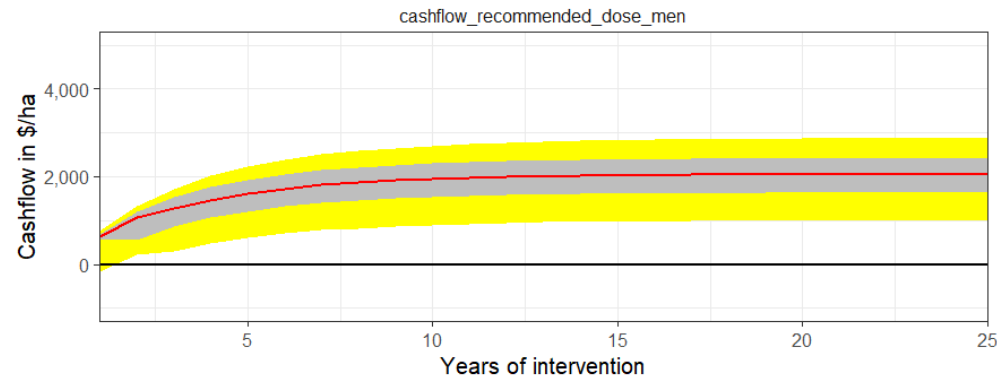
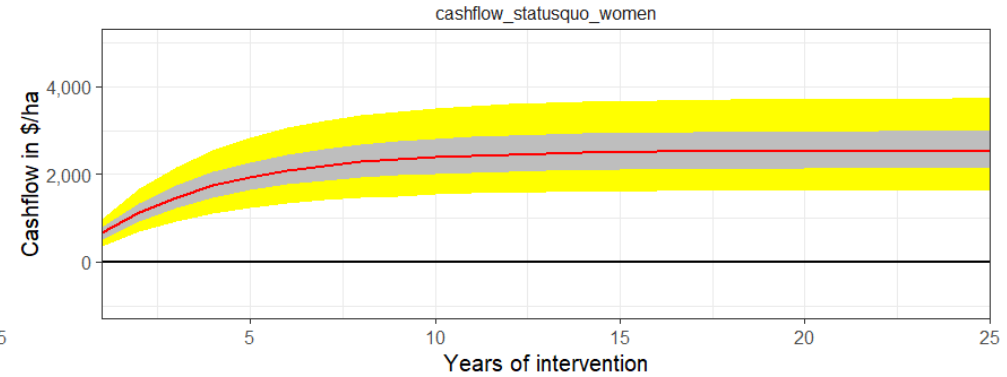
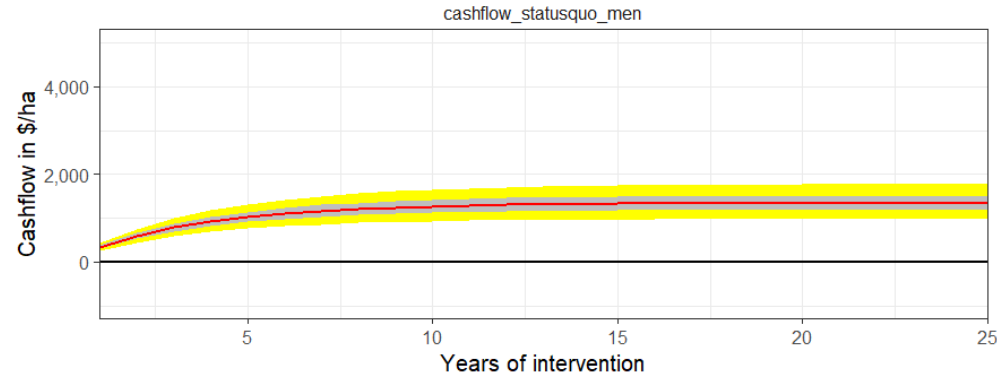
# Impact pathways of microdosing in parkland system



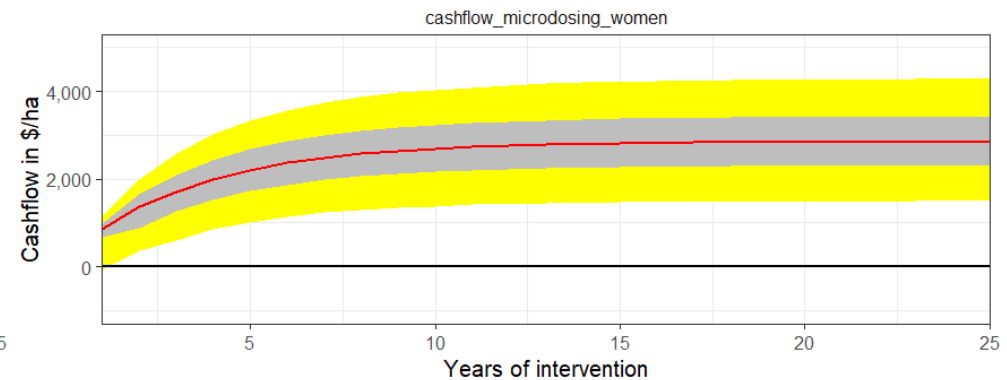
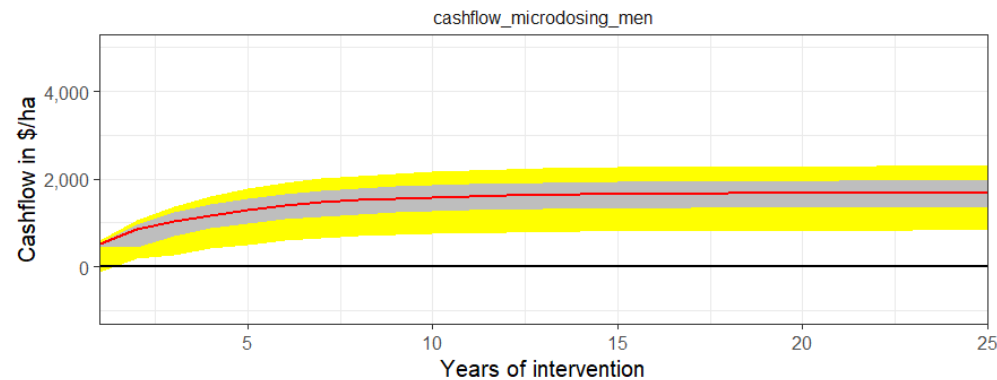


Decision support for strengthening Land Resilience in the face of global challenges

# Preliminary probabilistic simulation results



Quantiles (%)  
■ 5 to 95  
■ 25 to 75  
— median





SUPPORTING PATHWAYS TO SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT IN AFRICA

# Visit Hortibonn for more Resources

<https://www.gartenbauwissenschaften.uni-bonn.de/en>

<https://sustainable-landmanagement-africa.net/en/>



[sanginga@uni-bonn.de](mailto:sanginga@uni-bonn.de)

Supporting Pathways to Sustainable Land Management

#slm\_africa

