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## **Panel 4 Paper 4.2: Resiliency of rural socio-ecological landscapes: Case study of the Black Volta and Weto Landscapes of Ghana**

George Ortsin

UNDP Global Environment Facility Small Grants Program, [georgio@unops.org](mailto:georgio@unops.org)

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Ortsin, George, "Panel 4 Paper 4.2: Resiliency of rural socio-ecological landscapes: Case study of the Black Volta and Weto Landscapes of Ghana" (2019). *Rural Heritage - Landscapes and Beyond / PATRIMOINE RURAL: Paysages et au-delà*. 22.

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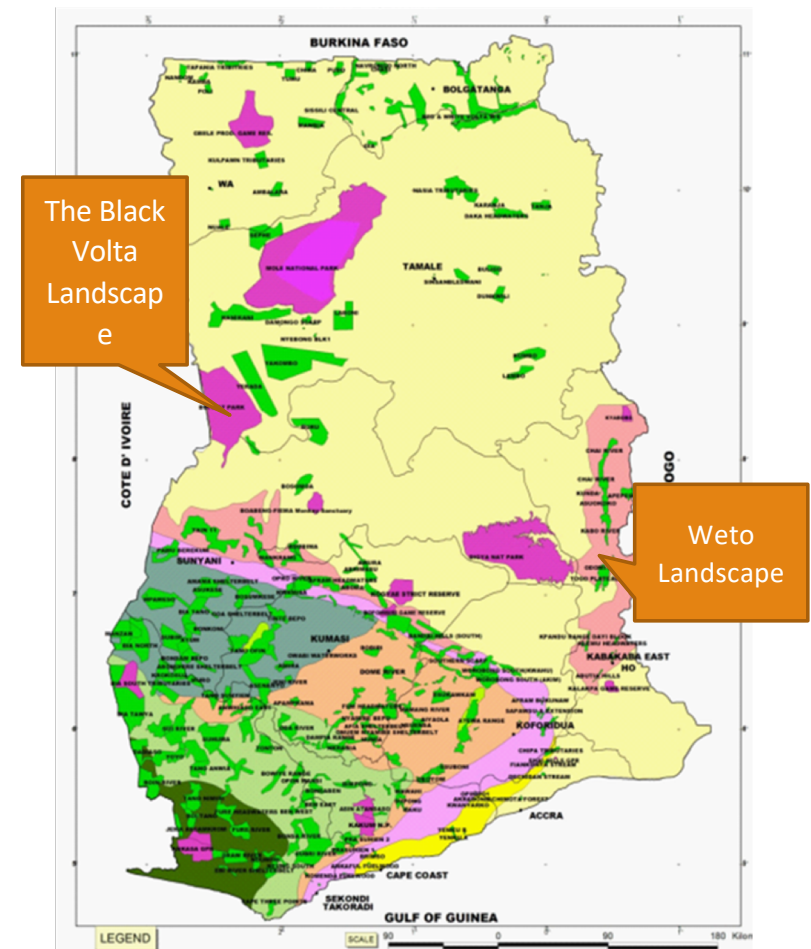


# RESILIENCY OF RURAL SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL PRODUCTION LANDSCAPES: THE CASE OF WETO AND THE BLACK VOLTA LANDSCAPES OF GHANA.

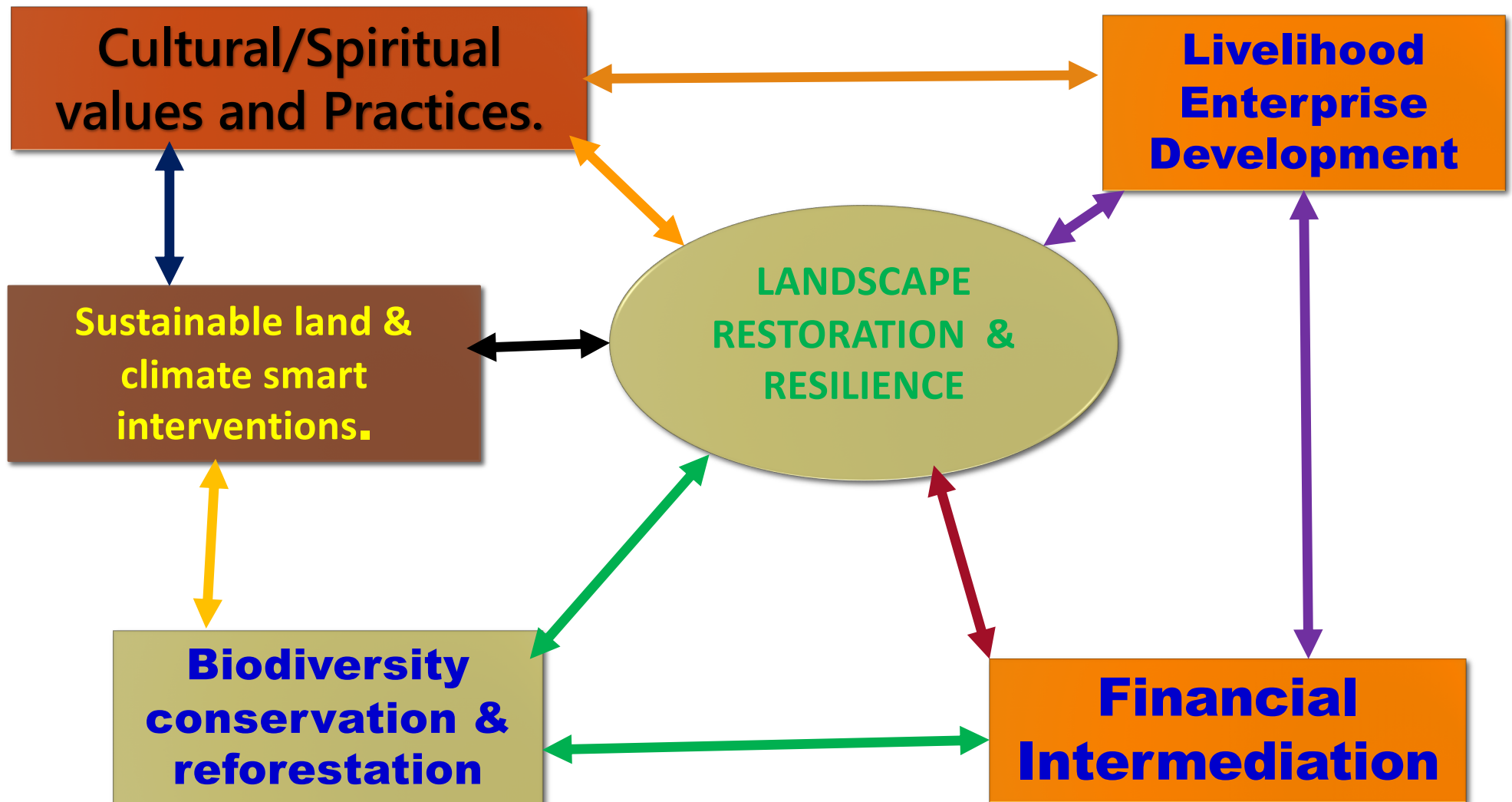
**By**  
**Dr. George B. Ortsin**

# Purpose of presentation

- 1) Share experiences in restoring socio-ecological production landscapes for resilient livelihood in Ghana
- 2) Discuss the methodologies and challenges in landscape approach.
- 3) Discuss new paradigm shifts in landscape management approach

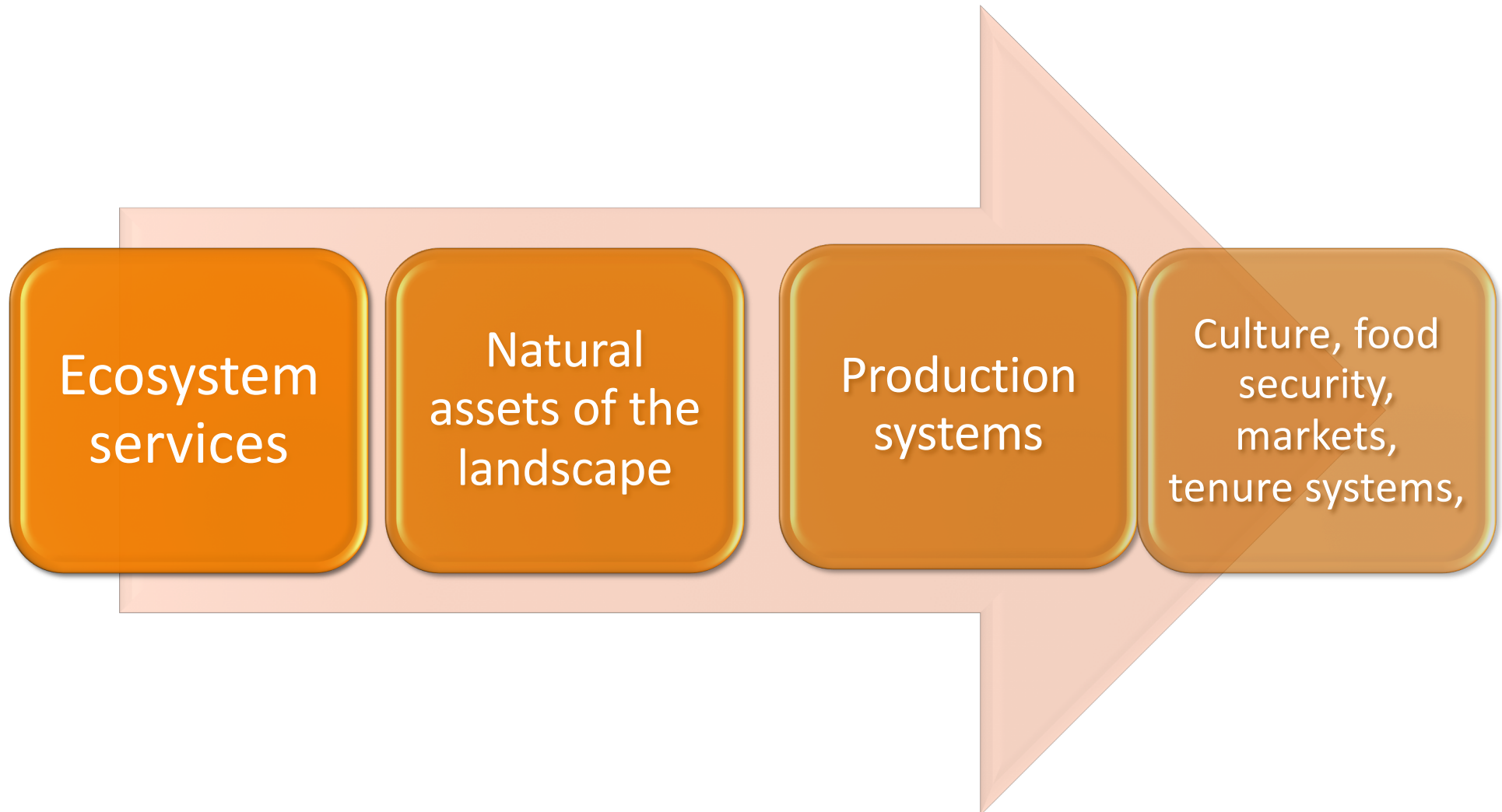


# Conceptual framework for landscape resilience management





# Landscape Assets

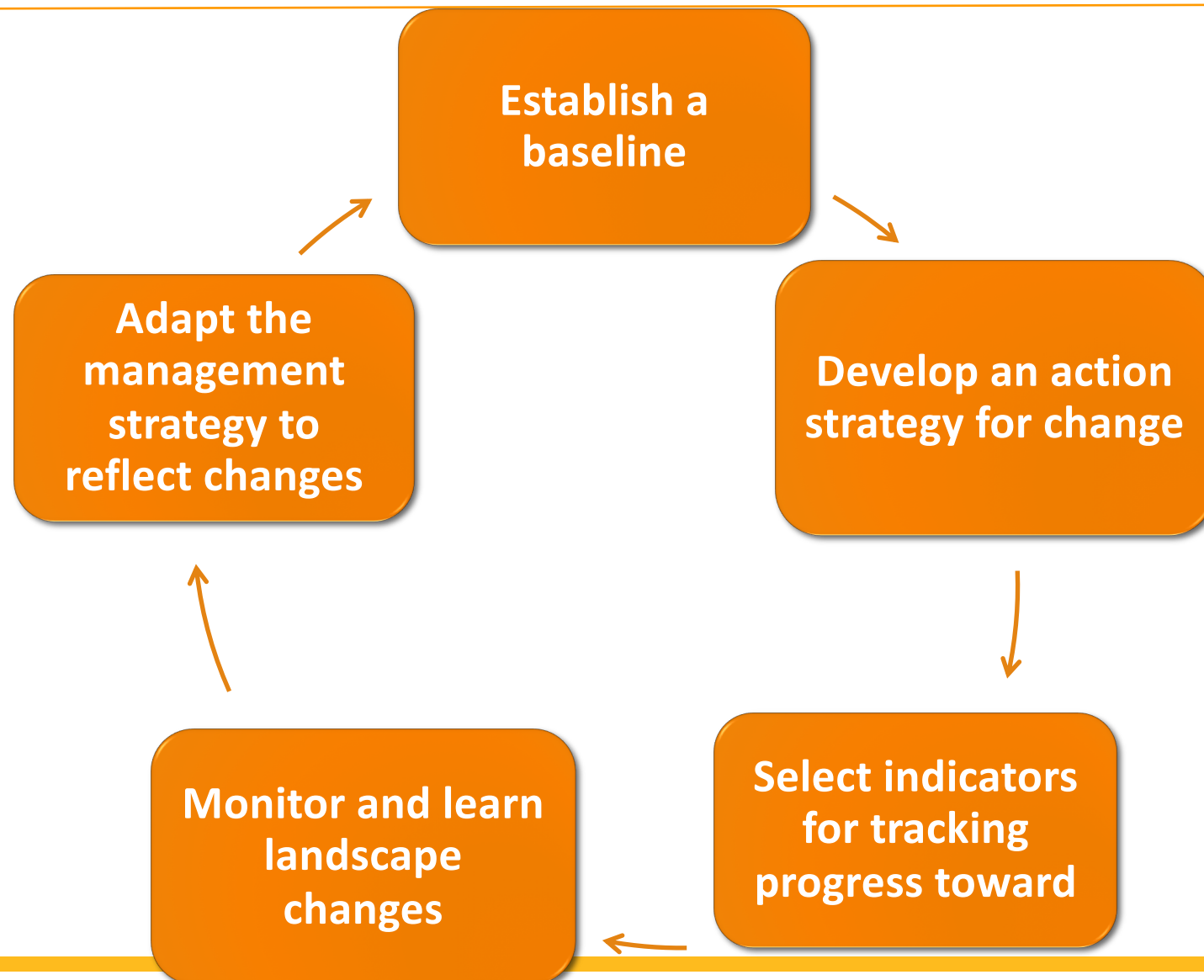


# Why Resilience?

- To maintain, revitalize and rebuild socio-economic production landscapes in era of climate change and challenges for food security and environmental sustainability.
- To develop the capacities of the rural households, communities and systems to mitigate, adapt and recover from climate change shocks and stresses, thereby reducing chronic vulnerability for inclusive growth and learning.
- To create resilience practices that further wellbeing, whilst providing support to key ecosystem functions and biodiversity conservation.



# Steps in resilient adaptive collaborative management



# Outcome of landscape Level interventions

## Community Empowerment

- ❖ Positive attitudinal change towards the sustainable management of natural resources.
- ❖ Increased capacity of small producers to adopt climate smart/resilient farming.
- ❖ Access to new technologies.
- ❖ Involvement of local communities in preserving ecosystems and their services.
- ❖ Women empowerment in decision making and economic investments





# Arable land under sustainable management

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- ❖ Fire volunteers Squads trained and equipped for fire management.
- ❖ Farmers and farm families adopt climate smart farming and sustainable land management system.
- ❖ Communities operate tree nurseries to produce and supply seedlings year round.
- ❖ Soil fertility enhanced
- ❖ Organic/conservation agriculture adopted at landscape level.



# Livelihood enterprise development

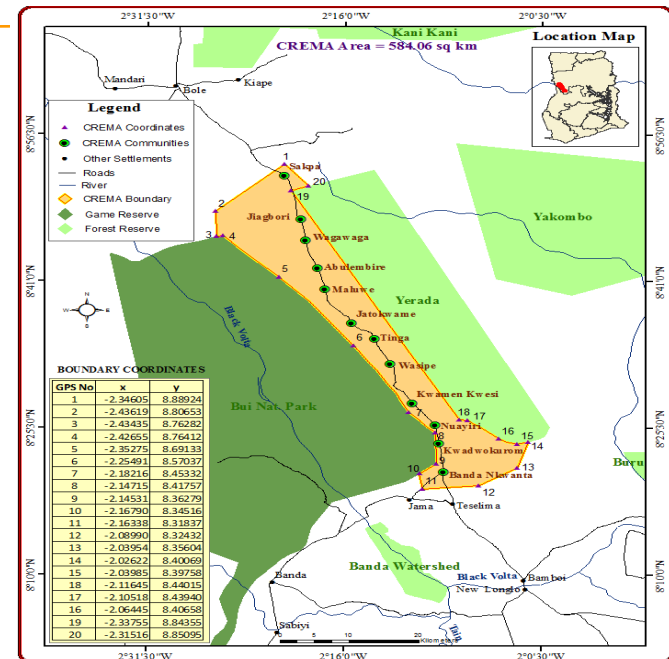
- ❖ Processing and packaging of natural resource products on commercial basis.
- ❖ Introduction of eco-labelling commercial woodfuel production.
- ❖ Financial intermediation via village savings and credit rotation schemes.
- ❖ Integrated small ruminant rearing and apiculture.





# Biodiversity Conservation

- ❖ Forest/woodlands under sustainable management
- ❖ Protection of sacred landscapes and creation of CREMA.
- ❖ Incorporating indigenous seedlings on farms
- ❖ Introduction of new exotic species (eg. bamboo cultivation)
- ❖ Conservation of wildlife including Hippos and elephants



# Emerging resilient integrated landscape management approach

- ❑ A new management approach within the concept of an integrated approach to managing dynamic mosaic landscapes
  - Collaboration for synergy.
  - Diverse sources of funding are needed to involve all stakeholders and encompass all of the goals for a landscape.
  - Diverse livelihood opportunities are required for economic security.
  - Building community capacity to implement adaptive management is key.
  - Institutional development and empowerment.
  - Need for policy to guide the adoption of indigenous practices.



# Challenges to rural resiliency

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- ❑ Multi-disciplinary teams to collaborate with local and regional stakeholders in the diagnosis of resilience problems and opportunities for viable, locally-driven, and high-impact solutions is time consuming.
  - ❑ To promote resilience to a range of shocks and stresses has to be developed and tested to address local context problems. It is no one fit for all model/approach;
  - ❑ The process requires dedicated public and private sector funding, to implement and scale the most promising solutions. The political will to create such funds are non-existing.
  - ❑
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# Conclusion & the way forward

The new approach to rural resiliency must simultaneously be:

- Transformative – contributes to systemic change within the landscape.
- High impact – demonstrates potential to deliver significant impact on poor and vulnerable people.
- Scalable/replicable – demonstrates potential for impact on a regional or global scale.
- Feasible – technically sound and faces limited and/or manageable risks.
- Sustainable – presents evidence that the solution has strong public sector buy-in or market adoption and that the solution would continue to build momentum with a broad base of stakeholders.



# Emerging Landscape Resilience Change Model

