

ANNEX 6

GCF/UNEP/EPA YELNYŊGRAA

“Zie-leɛbo yelnyŋgre naŋ kyaara tengane a Gaana Sazu paalonɔ poɔ
naŋ na soŋ ka a noba elɛdi yeɛ are soŋ”

A yenyŋgraa ŋa fu naŋ kyaare tengane ane a noba yeɛ maaloo
damannaa (ESAMF)

Noba zaa naŋ na baŋ o yeɛ.



A fu (Executive Summary)

Koɔbo yeltarre toma a Gaana sazu paalonɔ poɔ, kɔɔ poɔ, ba lezɛɛ-anaare zaa e la koɔrebilii naɲ maɲ dele saamiibu ba koɔbo eɲɛ, ka ba kɔ a nyɛ seemaa di, a tuuro ba saɲkommine yel-erre, ane yelpaaba bammo fɛɛle.

A uoni saɲa naɲ maɲ e wogi a Gaana sazu paalonɔ maɲ veɲ la ka bondirii ba pore. A zie naɲ maɲ tole yaga a Gaana sazu paalonɔ maɲ veɲ la ka koɔ ba gana a teɲɛɲ, ka a bare koɔ zaa nyunno aseɲ ɲa kolonne dampore ane bagbɛɛ. A ama meɲ la maɲ sonna ka a koɔraa ne o dunni nyɛɛ koɔ nyuuro. Ana meɲ la maɲ soɲ ka ba kɔ uoni saɲa gaadinni. A zie naɲ maɲ tole yaga ane a zieleɛbo faalonɔ mine maɲ veɲ la ka mɔbiri, dundulo ane bonvoba mine saana a seemaa. A la waana meɲ, a saa maɲ ta sogami la yaga, ka kɔmpie laare a Gaana sazu paalonɔ ziiri yaga, a saana boɲkoɔre, a koora noba, a saana sobie a lɔɔra deri. A kɔmpie maɲ veɲ la ka bare ane dampore koɔ taabo ba degli, gbɛɛyaga, a dampore maɲ kyeɛ la ka a koɔ zaa puo gaa. A yelnyɔgraa ɲa ananso la ka o soɲ ka a zieleɛbo faalonɔ bee awombu ɲmaa bare koɔrebilii naɲ be tenne naɲ be Gaana sazu poɔ, a kye soɲ ka seemaa pore ane koɔbo yeltarre na naɲ sonna tembilii deme ba e-le-di yeɛ.

A yelnyɔraa ɲa taaala yelzuri ata.

A danweɛ soba la ka a zieleɛbo duoro na maɲ bebe, a soɲ ka koɔreba baɲ ware ane kɔmpie ɲmeebo yeɛ.

A ayi soba la ka ba nyɔge zieleɛbo yelnyɔgre paaba naɲ sonna koɔbo ane koɔ nyɔge-bimbu yeɛ naɲ na sonna uoni saɲa koɔbo, ane teɲgane zukaabo. Aseɲ, bare nɔɛ guubu, teere selebo koɔbo teere selebo naɲ na veɲ ka koɔla lee kɔɲkɔre, moɔ vɔvɔ bakyommo yeɛ. A yeɛ ama zaa na soɲ la ka a teɲgane taa noɔ, ka koɔ maɲ gaɲ a bare poɔ kye gu nobaboma ka kɔmpie ta sãã a.

A yelnyɔgraa na tona la bɔgra ata poɔ: a tembilii poɔ, zie na a yenaree naɲ na toɲ toma, a irigyinni poɔ, zie na ba naɲ na kaara saa waabo ɲmenaa ane saseɛ daabo yeɛ a Gaana sazu paalonɔ poɔ, a tuuro duoro ba naɲ na dere yire a Gaana kɔmpare seɲ, a pãã de yelnyɔgre ba naɲ na nyɔge a kyaara ware are bo ane kɔmpie poɲloo yeɛ a Gaana poɔ.

A tembilii poɔ, a desere tontoneba na maɲ nare la tonnoɛ ba naɲ natoɲ ane libiri le ba naɲ na de toɲ a toma. Azuiɲ, ba na wuli la a desere yeɛ narebo tontoneba ka ba tigrine bambo naɲ na soɲ ka a toma toɲ soɲ. A tembilii koɔreba meɲ na zanne la yeɛ a wuli a koɔreba karekyiri meɲ yeɛ ka batɔɔ ɲmeɛɛ a duoro yaara. A le meɲ na soɲ la ka yelpaaba na ba naɲ zanne, ka ba maɲ tɔɔ manne a kotaa ka ba zaa baɲ a. A le na soɲ la ka a yelnyɔgraa nyɛɛ eebo a koɔreba zie.

North East, Upper East ane Upper West irigyinni poɔ la ka a yelnyɔgraa ɲa na toɲ toma a Gaana poɔ. Deserre anii mine la ka ba kyɔ-iri ka a yeɛ na e bonso, a zieleɛbo faalonɔ maɲ taa la awombu yaga ba zie. A deserre anii la ama: Jirapa, lambusse, lawra, ane Wa West naɲ be Upper West paalonɔ poɔ. Binduuri ane Garu, naɲ be Upper East paalonɔ poɔ ane East Mamprusi ane Yunyoo-Nasuum deserre naɲ be North East paalonɔ poɔ.

A deserre anii ama kaɲa zaa poɔ, a yelnyɔgraa na maɲ soɲ la ka koɔbo ane ba e-le-di yeltarre nare tenne kɔɔ ane lezare poɔ yuomo ayopoi vuo poɔ. A noba na maɲ nyɛɛ la dɔrebo ane yelwulli a kyaara ba koɔbo yeɛ a deserre anii ama poɔ.

Toma deme na naɲ kaara te tengane zu guubu yeɛ ka ba boɔɔ ɲmaale ka EPA la na so a yeɛ eebo faɲa. Seemaa ne koɔbo toma deme (MFSA) ane saa karekyiri (Ghana Meteorological Service) ane water resources commission la na maɲ soɲ ka koɔrebilii naɲ be a Gaana sazu paalonɔ poɔ maɲ tɔɔ kɔ a nyɛ seemaa naɲ na soɲ ka ba e-le-di yeɛ taa nimir. A teɲgbane ane a noba yeɛ maaloo yelnyɔgraa ɲa (ESMF) na wuli la sobie na ba naɲ na tu a tɔɔ peere nyɛ ziiri

na nanɔ seŋ ne sommo yaga. A la wuli toma ziiri na ane boɣre na ba nanɔ na tu ka ba awombu ŋmaa bare. UNEP toma lombori na ba nanɔ boɔla Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework la da nare a yelnyɔgraa ŋa yeɛ a tuuro ba tonnoore na ba nanɔ boɔla Safeguarding Risk Identification Form (SRIF) a nye ka o poɔ la moderate risk bee category B yelnyɔre eɛ. A category B yelnyɔgraa a seŋ a UNEP ane GCF nanɔ gyieli nye le, wuli ka o ba manɔ taa faalonɔ yaga a kyaara a tengane ane a noba eledi yeltarre maaloo eɛa a kye la banɔ soŋ leere faalonɔ na nanɔ da kpe a tengbane ka o lee are o gbɛɛ. Ziena a awombu nanɔ be la ka ba manɔ kyɔ-iri a nyɔge a yeɛ be kye ba manɔ poɣle la faalonɔ na nanɔ kpe a tuuro yeɛ ba nanɔ nare velaa, a tu a sobi sonne ane esonne. Yeɛ ba nanɔ na e a tuuro a ESMF yelnyɔgraa ŋa manɔ somanɔ a na tɔɔ poɣle awombu zaa, a zuo a zaa ba ne neezaa nu nanɔ poɔ a yelnyɔgraa taa yelbawontaa, yelnyɔgre nanɔ na maala ba yeɛ ane yelnyɔgre nanɔ kyaare a yelnyɔgraa ane o toma yeltuuri. Ama, aneazaa ka ba manɔ danɔ peere la yelwonni nanɔ be yelnyɔgraa, kye a yeɛ eebo zie ba nanɔ manɔ peere la yeɛ ka a eebo na kyogi ne a GCF damannaa na ba nanɔ boɔla Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS). A le eebo ananso la ka ba tɔɔ danɔ nyɔge yelnyɔgre nanɔ na poɣle yelkpeeraa zaa nanɔ na wa kpe a yeɛ eebo saɲa. A tembilii noba nu na manɔ poɔ la a yeɛ narebo ba boɔla la a yeli ŋa ka Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP). Yeɛ na ba nanɔ wa pelepoo sage na manɔ nye la eebo a yelnyɔgraa yeltarre eebo eɛ.

A yi le puoriŋ, a yeli kaɲa nanɔ seŋ ne eebo la ka ba wa peere yeɛ mine a tengane eɛeŋ, Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) kye pɔɔ wa tɔɔ biŋ mansiŋ kaɲa ba nanɔ boɔla S-band rader, a tuuro le a Gaana begre nanɔ wuli ane AE meŋ yeltarre guubu begre. Ka a leŋ wa e baare, ba pɔɔ na wuli la ka a yelpeere mine ba nanɔ boɔla ESIA ane ESMP meŋ na eɛ bee ka a koŋ e. A yelnyɔgraa na manɔ taa la damannee mine ba nanɔ na de kyagra ne le a tonnoore kaɲazaa yeɛ nanɔ kyene.

A EPA nanɔ la so a yelnyɔgraa yeɛ zaa faɲa na, bana la seŋ ka ba kaa ka yeli zaa nanɔ ere a seŋ le a nanɔ ere a ESMF poɔ, sereŋ tu a tuubu a yelnyɔgraa yeltarre zaa poɔ. A EPA a laŋ ne UNEP la baɲeneba na nanɔ na doɣa noba a kyaare a tengane zukaabo ane yeɛ nanɔ ere o eɛ. A la waana meŋ, koŋteraata zaa nanɔ da boma bee toŋ toma a yelnyɔgraa eɛ, a EPA la na danɔ peere o a nye ka o toma na kyogi ne la a ESMF kye ka ba pɔɔ k'o sori ka o toŋ a toma.

Ziiri na a toma nanɔ na toŋ, ba iri la District Environmental Management Committees (DEMCs) a tuuro a kooreba karekyiri zie. Ba toma na la ka ba pigre le a toma nanɔ tona, a seɣre ba yelnyɔgerre na kora a nembere. A yi le puoriŋ noba mine meŋ na la banɔ kaa nye la ba meŋ yelnyerre na ka a sereŋ kyogi ne la ESMF begre bee. A DEMCs na manɔ de la yelwulli mine wuli noba na zaa nu nanɔ poɔ a yelnyɔgraa eɛ ka le soŋ ka nengyamaa banɔ a ESMF begre, a tuuro a.

Table 1. Mitigation measures for potential environmental and social safeguard impacts.

| Potential environmental/social impact | Avoidance / mitigation measure | Relevant national regulations/policies applicable | Responsibility | Cost |
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| Requirements for private land use (SS5). <i>Relevant for activities under Output 1</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will in all instances seek to use government owned land for the installation of monitoring equipment. Any requirement for private land, or the installation of infrastructure on pastoralist grazing areas usage will be negotiated in good faith and secured via a process aligned with free-prior and informed consent (FPIC). No monitoring equipment will be installed on land that is used or may be used for productive purposes in the future as per community input. Any land-use/access agreements will be recorded via a shared land-use agreement or record of donation and submitted to the GCF. No activities that may impede existing land-use practices, or access to livelihood resources, or result in land-use conflict will be supported | Land Act, 2020 Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands Act, 1994 Forestry Commission Act, 1999 Customary Land Secretariat Regulations, 2019 Local Government Act, 2016 (Act 936) Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994 Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 | MLNR – EPA Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands DA's Traditional Authorities (TAs) | Salaries |
| Impacts on marginal groups, Indigenous Peoples or inequitable distribution of project benefits (SS5; SS7) <i>Relevant to activities under Output 1, Output 2 and Output 3</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will include the development of an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples, including the Fulani. The project will include E&S screenings for all on-the-ground activities, to ensure that these activities are implemented in a manner that is consistent with current local practices and does not prejudice one groups over another or inhibit access to resources, such as water, on which Indigenous Peoples or pastoralists rely. | Land Act, 2020 Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994 National Climate Change Policy Local Governance Act, 2016 Customary Land Secretariat Regulations, 2019 | MLNR – EPA DA's Traditional Authorities (TAs) ESS focal points (district level and national level roles) | Salaries Additional budget included under the IPP implementation (\$10,000 annual). GRM Budget (\$5,000 annual). |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will ensure that FPIC is gained prior to the installation of any infrastructure on land used for grazing by pastoralists or Indigenous Peoples. • The IPP will ensure the project will utilise FPIC process for these engagements with Indigenous Peoples and ensure FPIC engagement reports and agreements are available for submission to the GCF. • The project will include an accessible GRM, with dedicated considerations for access for Indigenous Peoples, vulnerable groups and a dedicated SEAH grievance channel. • Project staff and contractors will be required to sign and abide by a code of conduct. • Project staff and contractors will be sensitized to SEAH risk management. | <p>Chieftaincy Act, 2008</p> <p>Right to Information Act, 2019</p> <p>Development Planning Systems Act, 1994</p> | | |
| <p>Construction related risks, including those pertaining to biodiversity impacts, health and safety and labour practices (SS1; SS3; SS4; SS8)</p> <p><i>Relevant for activities under Outputs 1, 2 and 3</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental and Social Screenings will be undertaken for each selected site and will consider risks covered under UNEPs Safeguards Standards. • If required, an IEE will be undertaken (in compliance with national regulations and appropriate management plans implemented. • All construction works will utilise local labour if labour is required. • Construction standards will comply with national regulation, including for minimum safety standards. • All procurement will be implemented according to UNEP policies and national regulations, ensuring no child labour, forced | <p>Land Act, 2020</p> <p>Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994</p> <p>Building Regulations, 1996</p> <p>Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016</p> <p>Labour Act, 2003</p> <p>Public Procurement Act, 2003</p> <p>Occupational Health and Safety Policy</p> | <p>MLNR – EPA</p> <p>DA's</p> <p>Traditional Authorities (TAs)</p> <p>ESS focal points (district level and national level roles)</p> | <p>Salaries</p> <p>Discretionary Safeguards fund (estimated at \$60,000 across entire project¹)</p> |

¹ For ESMF updates, screenings, IEA and any need for specialist studies, ESIA's or development of capacity building material – budgeted at \$10,000 annually in year 1 – 5 with half budget in year 6 and 7.

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| | <p>labour or coercive labour practices occur under the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project sites will be subject to regular monitoring and spot checks by EPA. • Contractors and workers will be formally contracted and required to sign and abide by a code of conduct. • Boreholes, when installed will consider appropriate siting to reduce likelihood of contamination and potential water quality issues (in cases where communities will use boreholes for drinking water). • Communities receiving boreholes will receive training on proper operation and management to reduce risks of contamination or vector/water borne disease. | Ghana Building Code, 2018 | | |
| <p>Introduction of harmful species including genetically modified organisms (GMOs) (SS1)</p> <p><i>Relevant for activities under Output 2 and Output 3</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All species to be included in the menu of interventions — including any proposed genetically modified organisms (GMOs) — will be screened (based on behaviour in the northern savanna and similar environments) to ensure that they are not invasive, highly water demanding, likely to negatively impact other crops grown nearby, or require substantial application of fertiliser or pesticides. • Mixed farming systems will be encouraged, as opposed to extensive mono-cropping, to reduce pest and market vulnerability. • If GMOs are proposed, their use will be subject to regulatory review in accordance with Ghana's national biosafety procedures | <p>Forestry Commission Act, 1999</p> <p>Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994</p> <p>The Tree Crops Policy</p> <p>Biosafety Act, 2011 (Act 831)</p> | <p>Forestry Commission</p> <p>MLNR – EPA</p> | <p>Staff Salaries (co-finance)²</p> |

² Under Activity 2.2, existing government staff working on the project (salaries paid by in-kind contributions) will review all interventions proposed in the individual CCAPs against evaluation criteria set by DEMCs, REMCs, the PMU and Directorate of Crop services. One of the evaluation criteria will be to ensure that the proposed interventions do not violate any of the social and environmental safeguards put in place by the proposed project. The reviews will take place for the first 5 years of the project as CCAPs are developed in each of the beneficiary communities. This cost is captured in budget note B16.

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| | and with due regard to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. | | | |
| Habitat conversion (SS1) <i>Relevant for activities under Output 2 and Output 3</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural EbA interventions will only be supported on existing farmlands. • The project will not finance conversion of natural habitats to cropland or plantation, nor directly finance large-scale irrigation. • The project will finance improved natural habitat management and improved fire management. • The project excludes the development of monocropping systems and will ensure that any perennial crops (e.g. cashew, mango) are integrated into diversified or mixed cropping systems. • Training and extension support provided under the project will promote intercropping, agroforestry, and climate-resilient diversified farming systems, in line with the project's exclusion of monocropping. | <p>Forestry Commission Act, 1999</p> <p>Land Use and Spatial Planning Act 2016</p> <p>The Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands Act 1994</p> <p>Environmental Protection Agency Act 1994</p> <p>Ghana National Fire Service Act, 1997</p> <p>Lands Commission Act, 2008</p> <p>The National Environment Policy, 2014</p> | <p>Forestry Commission</p> <p>MLNR – EPA</p> <p>Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands</p> | Staff Salaries ³ |
| Overly rigorous fire suppression (SS1) <i>Relevant for activities under Output 3</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will support improved fire management through controlled early burning, rather than outright fire suppression. • Village fire volunteers may receive training and basic equipment but will not be | <p>Ghana National Fire Service Act, 1997</p> <p>National Wildfire Management Policy, 2006</p> | <p>MLNR – EPA</p> <p>Ghana National Fire Services (NFS)</p> <p>DA's</p> | **\$19,200 per year for the first five years of the project (Included in project activity budget) ⁴ |

³ Under Activity 2.2, existing government staff working on the project (salaries paid by in-kind contributions) will review all interventions proposed in the individual CCAPs against evaluation criteria set by DEMCs, REMCs, the PMU and Directorate of Crop services. One of the evaluation criteria will be to ensure that the proposed interventions do not violate any of the social and environmental safeguards put in place by the proposed project. The reviews will take place for the first 5 years of the project as CCAPs are developed in each of the beneficiary communities. This cost is captured in budget note B16.

⁴ Under Activity 2.1, target communities will be trained on climate change impacts and the menu of adaptation interventions. Within this activity, target communities will be trained on appropriate fire management. This training will take place for the first five years of the project. This cost is captured in budget note C7.

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| | encouraged to directly tackle large and dangerous fires. | | Traditional Authorities (TAs) | |
| Harvesting of wild species (SS1) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased extractive use of natural resources will only be supported where populations are sufficiently robust, and subject to community monitoring systems. Interventions to support harvesting of wild species will only be supported where this is traditional activity and only on land in which the community has existing access or tenure (for example within community managed forestry plots). | Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994 Forestry Commission Act, 1999 Ghana Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy (FASDEP II), 2007 Ghana Forest and Wildlife Policy, 2012 | MLNR – EPA Forestry Commission | **\$24,000 per year ⁵ |
| <i>Relevant for activities under Output 2 and Output 3</i> | | | | |
| On-farm earthworks (SS1; SS4) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only as part of EbA interventions selected by landowners and users. Only within existing fields, or in near-field sites involving habitats that are degraded and/or common within the agricultural landscape. Water-harvesting structures (e.g. dugouts) may be constructed along ephemeral streams or eroded drainage lines, but not within well-vegetated, perennial watercourses. Training of farmers on the use of climate decision-support system will include provisions on how to utilise the tools in a sustainable and responsible manner that will | Lands Commission Act, 2008 The Lands (Statutory Wayleaves) Act, 1963 Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994 Local Government Act, 2016 The Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands Act 1994 | MLNR – EPA DA's DDoA Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands | **\$80,000 per year ⁶ |
| <i>Relevant for activities under Output 3</i> | | | | |

⁵ Under Activity 4.1, local intervention monitor will be designated in each target community to monitor progress and the socio-ecological impacts of the climate change adaptation interventions. Within this monitoring framework, the intervention monitors will monitor the populations of species targeted for NTFPs to ensure that extraction rates are sustainable. Monitoring will take place throughout the lifespan of the project. This cost is captured in budget note E3.

⁶Under Activity 2.3, national consultants will provide technical assistance in the implementation and maintenance of adaptation interventions. These consultants may be drawn from government departments (e.g. department of water to oversee riverbank stabilisation interventions), academia or specialised research institutes. Amongst other technical advice, these consultants will provide specialised guidance to ensure that interventions adhere to all relevant environmental and social safeguards and standards. This will take place throughout the lifespan of the project as interventions are implemented in different target communities This cost is captured in budget note B23.

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| | <p>not result in negative impacts to groundwater resources, the balance of surface water and water quality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only local-labour construction techniques will be use, no work camps will be established. • If any heavy equipment is required, it must be used and under qualified supervision. • Earthworks must be conducted during the dry season, as required • For excavations: i) spoil should be used for bunding if possible, or otherwise left in low mounds (<1m height) at least 10m from water courses; and ii) topsoil must be piled separately and used to cover spoil. • Chance finds of artefacts suspected to have cultural or historical value will result in: i) immediate cessation of work and notification of a project officer; ii) inspection by TCO to determine if genuine artefact; and if so iii) notification of Ministry of Chieftaincy & Culture to determine appropriate steps before work may continue. • Code of conduct for all contractors and project workers | The Ghana Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management (GSIF), 2011–2025 | | |
| <p>Increased use of agricultural chemicals (SS3; SS4)</p> <p><i>Relevant for activities under Output 2</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species dependent on high pesticide or fertiliser use will not be introduced. • The project will not finance pesticides. • Integrated pest and nutrient management approaches will be included within EbA interventions and capacity building programs as appropriate. | <p>Part Two of the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994</p> <p>Ghana Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy (FASDEP II), 2007</p> | <p>MLNR – EPA</p> <p>DDoA</p> | <p>**\$47,295 per year for the first five years of the project provided by in-kind contributions⁷</p> |

⁷ Under Activity 2.2, existing government staff working on the project (salaries paid by in-kind contributions) will review all interventions proposed in the individual CCAPs against evaluation criteria set by DEMCs, REMCs, the PMU and Directorate of Crop services. One of the evaluation criteria will be to ensure that the proposed interventions do not violate any of the social and environmental safeguards put in place by the proposed project. The reviews will take place for the first 5 years of the project as CCAPs are developed in each of the beneficiary communities. This cost is captured in budget note B16.

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| Increased demand for irrigation (SS1; SS3) <i>Relevant for activities under Output 2</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will not finance large-scale or diesel pump irrigation. • The project may finance improvement of existing irrigation schemes or those being introduced by other projects, e.g. through application of more efficient technologies such as drip or pot irrigation, or through capacity building of water user groups for better management and maintenance of irrigation systems, and resolution of water use disputes. | Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994 Water Resources Commission (WRC) Act, 1996 National Action Programme to Combat Drought and Desertification The Ghana Irrigation Policy, 2011 | DDoA GIDA MOFA – Agricultural Extension Services Directorate MOFA – Women in Food and Agricultural Development Directorate | **\$80,000 per year ⁸ |
| Pollution and hazardous waste risks from small-scale processing by beneficiaries (SS3; SS4) <i>Relevant for activities under Output 2</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training to beneficiaries on safe handling, storage, and disposal of materials used in small-scale processing activities (e.g. caustic agents in soap-making, by-products from shea processing). • Disseminate good practice guidance on pollution prevention, resource efficiency, and environmentally sound waste disposal tailored to common livelihood activities. • Promote the use of low-input, low-pollution processing techniques through technical support and extension services. | Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994 Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act, 2016 (Act 917) Ghana Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy (FASDEP II), 2007 | EPA MOFA – Agricultural Extension Services Directorate MOFA – Women in Food and Agricultural Development Directorate | Staff Salaries (co-finance) |

⁸ Under Activity 2.3, national consultants will provide technical assistance in the implementation and maintenance of adaptation interventions. These consultants may be drawn from government departments (e.g. department of water to oversee riverbank stabilisation interventions), academia or specialised research institutes. Amongst other technical advice, these consultants will provide specialised guidance to ensure that interventions adhere to all relevant environmental and social safeguards and standards. This will take place throughout the lifespan of the project as interventions are implemented in different target communities. This cost is captured in budget note B23.