

Annex 6

Proposed GCF/UNEP/EPA Project “Climate-resilient landscapes for sustainable livelihoods in northern Ghana”

Executive Summary of the Project’s Environmental and Social Assessment and Management Framework (ESAMF)

For Public Disclosure



Executive summary

Kuob ne gu'vl tuuma dine be Ghana dativɔ (tuuru) baba n su'vɔid dasam ne pu'asada wuu pisnii tot-kɔbɔ (80%) puvin la pi'eli ne pɔbibis-kuodib ma'aa, ka ba pamm me ane bane taa mor saa ku'om kuod bi'el-bi'el n dit, ka taa dɔlisid tinkuvugum dim kuob suoya ni ne nasaabanir bi'ela ni kuod.

Uvni ne yuugid si'em be Ghana dativɔ baba la zugu ke ka diib taa pasigidi ani la saɔa wusa la. Nintan tvɔlgalisvɔ dine be Ghana dativɔ baba la me pu denim paasne ke ka ku'om diginvɔ tɔi be ani, ka lee kpemisid ku'om kpiingid tɔ' be ku'om zin'is wuu bulis, nasaamu'a, ne kɔldaad bane svɔid ka ti nyet ku'om tisid nidib ne bɔnkɔnbid wusa la ni, hali la'am ne vu gaarimnam kuobnam ni wusa la. Nintantvɔlvɔ dɔɔb dine la'am paas tengbavɔ ti'asvɔ davɔnam ni la la'am paas ke ka yel la nɔbɔgid, ka ba pamm ane mɔnyalima nɔbigir, bɔn-ian'ada, ne zunzunya bane san'amid diibnam la ni yela. Alamen, ka saa nigalisvɔ me taa ta'asid ka ku'owak dɔɔb be Ghana dativɔ zin'is bedigv ni, n san'amid zvud, nɔ'ɔsid vum, ka san'amid la'ad kɔn'ɔb-kɔn'ɔb ani, hali ka la'am sied la'ad su'ab pan be Ghana dativɔ (tuuru) baba la.

Tuumkana gban'ar ane ye di nyan svɔ tebig tengbavɔ zi'esim ka tis kpaatadimna ne pɔbibis-kuodib bane be Ghana dativɔ (tuuru) baba la, ka di svɔ kpemis ba tuuma ne saɔa wusa diib bennim, ne kuob ne gu'vl kpikpivɔ tuuma la gilli. Tuuma la zi'esim pɔne zin'isatan', yiiga ane tegbavɔ ti'asvɔ labaya tiligid ne tɔ' vumusug zambina dine na svɔ gu' sawak ne ku'owak davɔ, tegbavɔ ti'asvɔ gu'ub be vu kuob ni, paas ne tam-beena tendigir (wuu mu'agbeed tendigir, na'abuga tendigir, tiis seeb, ne mɔɔg nyu'ub gu'ub tuuma) dine na svɔ tilig tam kv'vlum ne maalvɔ, ku'om ne tentan ku'olug, ka gu' la'akanda yiis ku'owak duob ni.

Tuuma la ye di tum bene zin'isatan' ni: teɔ ben ni, dine ye di gɔs gban'asa ne pin'ilvɔ la'abane nar yela, sv'vlum ben ni, dine ye di svɔ tebig tengbavɔ labaya tisib dine ye di tum be Ghana dativɔ la wusa, tengbavɔ labaya tisib tuuma la suɔir dine ye di tum be Ghana dagɔbɔ baba, ne Ghana gilli ni; dine ye di gban'e gban'asa zan ken sawak ne ku'owak ne ba davɔnam yela an si'em Ghana nwa gilli ni. Teɔ ben la'asvɔ tvumbane gɔsid tiakir siakir yela la na yel Distirik ben gban'asa dim ne bane gɔsidi li ligidi diib yela la ka ba ban yelbane ken, ka gban'e gban'asa dɔlis pan maalvɔ ne banir tiegir be Distirik gban'asa tɔntɔnib la ni; ka ke ka ba me nyan gban'e tuuma la ne nar ye di tum si'em-si'em. La'am paas ne teɔindim pa'alvɔ tuuma la nii, tuuma la tɔlvɔ ne labaya tisib dine na svɔ banir paamvɔ ne nasaabanir ti'asvɔ be temis la wusa ni, dine na tɔlis svɔ ka tuumkana zi'eni li nyari ka telig sv'vɔir nam la wusa.

Tuumkana gban'ene ye di tum be North East, (dine be Nalerigu sv'vlum la), Upper East (dine be Bolga sv'vlum la) ne Upper West (dine a be Wa sv'vlum la), bane wusa la'as be Ghana dativɔ baba la. Di ye di tum bene distiriknamanii bane ka ba gaansi ba ne nimmva ka di ane ba namisvɔ zu'oe si'em be tegbavɔ ti'asvɔ davɔnam ni yela si'em la. Disitiriknamanii la ane:

- Jirapa, Lambussie, Lawra ne Wa West Distiriknam bane be Wa Sv'vlum ni la.
- Binduri and Garu Distiriknam bane be Boliga Sv'vlum ni la; ne
- East Mamprusi and Yunyoo-Nasuan Distiriknam bane be North East Sv'vlum ni la.

Distiriknamanii la wusa nii, tuuma la ye di svɔne ka kuob ne gu'vl tuuma ne nidib vum-bellim be temis kɔbiga ne pisi (120) ni, ka ba paam tebigir hali ti paae yumayɔpɔi ni, la'am paas ne vumusug labaya tisib dine na svɔ sɔ' wusa be distiriknamanii la ni.

Tegbauŋ Gu'ub Tuuma dine ka ti buon ye EPA la ye di gosi tuuma la yela. Di na la'as tum ne Gomna lɔgɔkane gosid diib bellim yela, ka ti buon ye Ministry of Food Security and Agriculture la, ka Ghana Meteorological tuuma dim ne Ku'om Lɔga Tuuma dim sɔŋi ba ne tuumbane be, ka sɔŋi tolis pobibis-kuodib bane Ghana dativɔŋ baba la, ka ba paam tengbauŋ siak-sɔŋi dine na na zi'en titva ka zi zɔɔd maalɔg ne diib bedigɔ na sɔŋi bɔnɔvɔlnam wɔsa vum. Wada gbauŋ kane ti buon ye Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) la pa'al suobane ka ti na dɔlis ka baŋ tegbauŋ ne malima devɔŋ bane dɔlisid sɔŋir tuuma ni ken la nyain, ka kaal gbana ne wada suobane na nyanŋi dɔlis maal beɛ demis yelbam be sɔŋir tuuma veensug nam maalɔg ni.

Di ane wada gbauŋ kane ka ti buon “UNEP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF)” dim daa dɔlis “UNEP's Safeguard Risk Identification Form (SRIF)”¹ la ni veens tuumkana zi'elis la gos, ka pa'al ye di paasne bane an Davɔŋ Bil ka ti ye “Moderate Risk” kɔɔ di Bu'am B dine ka ti ye “Category B” la ni (Gosim Annex VI) la ni. UNEP ne GCF dim pa'al nyain ye, bane paas Bu'am B la ni ane bane mɔr devɔŋ bil bi'ela bane kv na nyanŋi daam tengbauŋ la beɛ nimbane paas tuuma la ni la zu'oe, ka be zin'ig-vikki ni, ka na tun'e nyanŋi lebis-maal saŋa pamm ni. Davɔŋ beɛ devɔŋ bama eenti bene tuuma la ne maan zin'isia la ma'aa vikki, ka an bane na nyanŋi tiak lieb sɔ'vɔŋa yitne gban'asuma ni, tuunsuma ni ne zanlinsuma ni. Tuuma la kpansib saŋa wɔsa ni, nwen wɔɔ “Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)” dimi pa'ali di si'em la, tun'e nyanŋi sɔŋi gu' devɔŋ bane ka ti kaal la, ka lem mɔr tuuma nwenne; amɔr-tullum dim la'asug, a-maan nidib suund-bɔɔrɔm suoya, ne zin'ig-vikki gban'asa ne di suoya dɔlɔsug titva tun'e gu' ka davɔŋ bama kv maale. La'am ne tinami denjim baŋ tuumkana devɔŋ an si'em la be tuuma zanlim ni laa, sɔŋir ne yelbane ye ba be tuumkana ni la ye di bene ti nu'usin ka ti kpansidi li gosid saŋa wɔsa ka di nyanŋi dɔl ne GCF ne ESS dimi zi'el si'em la saŋa wɔsa.

Ne'ɛŋa yelkpan ane ye di nyanŋi baŋ ka maal suobane na nyanŋi sɔŋi dɔlis ka gu' beɛ maal davɔŋ bane na ti tun'e yi nya'an be tuuma nwa ken ni. Ti na maal gbauŋ kane na pa'an Tenjimbis Paasug wada dine ka ti buon ye “Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP)” la ka di dɔlis ne GCF zi'elis ka di sɔŋi ka Tenjimbis nyanŋi la'am paas tuuma nwa maalɔg ni, ba putenra sɔsug ne ba sɔŋir na ane ba meŋ yamleug tuuma, ka ti na eenti sons ne ba saŋa wɔsa be sɔŋir tuuma nwa naamug ni.

Ya'asa, Yiiga Tengbauŋ Kpansib dine ka ti buon ye “Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)” la na maal tis tuuma nwa be la'akane ka ti ye ti mɔr kpansid tam ka ti buoni li ye S-band radar la maalɔg ni, ne meeb la'abane na bɔɔd IEE tuuma la wɔsa ni be Ghana wada ne an si'em la ni, la'am paas ne AE veensug suodɔlɔm dine ka ba mɔr gu'ud nidib paamug yela ni la. IEE ne tam kpansib veensug la ne yiis si'el wɔsa na la na pa'al si'el nar be tuuma zi'esim ni, ne zin'ig-vikki ni be “Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)” ne “Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)” wɔsa na an tilas ye ti dɔlisi ba wɔsa. Lɔgɔr la lem gaans tengbauŋ ne zin'ig yelkpana bane pa'an tam kaagidi an si'el ne pɔttɔŋ suoya bane be ba wɔsa yinne-yinne ni.

Gomna lɔgɔ kane gosid tengbauŋ sum-bellim yela ka ti buoni li ye “Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)” la ne lɔgɔkane gaad tuon gosid tuumkana yela la, na gos ka zi'elis bane be ESMF ni la wɔsa dɔlis be tuumkana ni wɔsa. EPA ne UNEP na paam baŋir sɔŋir ne mi'ilim sa'albane be tengbauŋ ne zin'ig yela wɔsa ni tis sɔ' wɔsa. Ya'asa, bane tumi an ye ba ziid ken ka lebid la wɔsa, hali la'am paasne asuo-m-meŋ dim la wɔsa na paam kpansib be EPA ni ka di

¹ The UNEP screening process based on nine Safeguard Standards included under their Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS).

dolis ne tengbauḡ ne zin'ig tuuma la ni yela an si'em, ka di wusa la'as suḡ ESMF zi'elis bee wada la ka di tum titva saḡa wusa.

Dine be ane ye, District Environmental Management Committees (DEMCs) daan la na dolis tuntunib banee be ani la wusa ka ba gon gos ka tam veensug tum la tum be zin'ibane nar la wusa ni, ka la'as lababane ka ba di'es la, ka di lieb noor siakir pottuḡ tuuma. Ya'asa, asuo-m-men daan so' tun'e veens tam la gos ka maal wuu ESMF boodi di yela si'em la. DEMCs la dim me na pa'al nidib ka ia suoya tisi ba ka ba gilig sa'al nidib ka pa'ali ba yiiga vumusug zambina be tengbauḡ ne su'ulum maalug la ni tis so' wusa wuu ESMF ne zi'el si'em la.

Tuumbane an tilas ye to tum ka li suḡ ka tam ne zin'ig san'auḡ yela la sie, lvak bee maal be tengbauḡ ne su'ulum deḡnam la be tam nwoolug tuuma saḡa la nii kaal pa'al teebul 10 la ni (Gosim lakir kane ti'al la ni)

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
Requirements for private land use (SS5). <i>Relevant for activities under Output 1</i>	- 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>	- 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).

	• 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.	Chieftaincy Act, 2008 Right to Information Act, 2019 Development Planning Systems Act, 1994		
Construction related risks, including those pertaining to biodiversity impacts, health and safety and labour practices (SS1; SS3; SS4; SS8) <i>Relevant for activities under Outputs 1, 2 and 3</i>	• 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	Land Act, 2020 Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994 Building Regulations, 1996 Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 Labour Act, 2003 Public Procurement Act, 2003 Occupational Health and Safety Policy	MLNR – EPA DA's Traditional Authorities (TAs) ESS focal points (district level and national level roles)	Salaries Discretionary Safeguards fund (estimated at \$60,000 across entire project²)

² 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.

	labour or coercive labour practices occur under the project. • 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		
Introduction of harmful species including genetically modified organisms (GMOs) (SS1) <i>Relevant for activities under Output 2 and Output 3</i>	• 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	Forestry Commission Act, 1999 Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994 The Tree Crops Policy Biosafety Act, 2011 (Act 831)	Forestry Commission MLNR – EPA	Staff Salaries (co-finance)³

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.

	and with due regard to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.			
Habitat conversion (SS1) <i>Relevant for activities under Output 2 and Output 3</i>	• 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.	Forestry Commission Act, 1999 Land Use and Spatial Planning Act 2016 The Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands Act 1994 Environmental Protection Agency Act 1994 Ghana National Fire Service Act, 1997 Lands Commission Act, 2008 The National Environment Policy, 2014	Forestry Commission MLNR – EPA Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands	Staff Salaries ⁴
Overly rigorous fire suppression (SS1) <i>Relevant for activities under Output 3</i>	• 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	Ghana National Fire Service Act, 1997 National Wildfire Management Policy, 2006	MLNR – EPA Ghana National Fire Services (NFS) DA's	**\$19,200 per year for the first five years of the project (Included in project activity budget) ⁵

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

	encouraged to directly tackle large and dangerous fires.		Traditional Authorities (TAs)	
Harvesting of wild species (SS1)	- 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 ⁶
<i>Relevant for activities under Output 2 and Output 3</i>				
On-farm earthworks (SS1; SS4)	- 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 ⁷
<i>Relevant for activities under Output 3</i>				

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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.

	not result in negative impacts to groundwater resources, the balance of surface water and water quality. • 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		
Increased use of agricultural chemicals (SS3; SS4) <i>Relevant for activities under Output 2</i>	• 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.	Part Two of the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1994 Ghana Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy (FASDEP II), 2007	MLNR – EPA DDoA	**\$47,295 per year for the first five years of the project provided by in-kind contributions⁸

⁸ 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.

Increased demand for irrigation (SS1; SS3) <i>Relevant for activities under Output 2</i>	• 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 ⁹
Pollution and hazardous waste risks from small-scale processing by beneficiaries (SS3; SS4) <i>Relevant for activities under Output 2</i>	• 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)

⁹ 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.