

Ya'ari Ayoobu (6)

**GCF/UNEP/EPA Tuma Duudima Saawara zantisi “Gaana Turu Ya'ari Pukpaasigu
Beesigu Takkiri Ni Di Ta'abu Soya Turudima Beesigu ni”**

**Yetto'a An Kpa Talasi Tuma Duu Wa Pukpaasigu ni Beesigu Takkiri Maaligu Viisigu
Tuma (ESAMF)**

Sokam Dima Ka Nyoori



Tuma wa yetto'a an kpa talasi

Pukpaasigu tuma Gaana turu wa na sunna la tuntumniba daadambeelim kɔbgu puuni vaari pisinii, ban mun koora eeka bisibisi seooni n-zoaa ba puuni, ni ban koora n-sa'asira ba noori diibu, ba mara la kuya ni leemi ni suusi n-tumna, ban bu mara sulimiinsi bunkoora n-koora.

Saa ŋon yi ŋmaai n-yuui pam turu wa na maa bu kye ka kɔm yiira ka kyara turu wa. Tuulim din bea Gaana Turu wa na maa kye ka koom bu ya'asira nyuusigu, ka kɔbulisi an nye bulisi, ni mɔ'anaama, ni kuldaasi an mara koom ka bunkɔbbaaligu ni ninsaaldima nyuura, ka mara n-yɔ'ara ba wuuni gaadi puuni buna la nyuusigu yi bu tɔa. Tuulim yi kur paasira ka saa bu miira, lala maa yi kya ka moori an ka bukaata n-yi buli na, n-taasira bunvuya ni bunvuribisi an sa'amna bundira na. Yaasa, saa maa yi laan m-mi n-yakki di yi taasi la kɔpeeligu na Gaana Turu ya'a maa seesi ni na, n-sa'amna bumbula, n-dira nyɔvuya ka sa'amni arizikki ni bunmeera ka kabra kulibo'asi Gaana Turu ya'ari wa na, n-kye ka a nyuusira yooma wuuni saha, ka kya ka kooma kabra mɔ'anaama n-sa'amna a, ka kulisi yi kpalim n-dɔya ka ka kooma.

Tuma duu wa yina ni ni ka sunji m-baligi nɔndaandima pukpaasigu tuma Gaana Turu ya'ari wa na ti tinkpansi wa ni, din nin kye ka bundirigu beni ka laan sunji pukpaasigu ni bunguula. Soya ata ka Tuma Duu wa ya dɔla n-tum ka tuma maa, ana n-nye saa miibu bamsim ni tin ya niŋi seem m-baŋŋi ni wari nin beni yuumni wa bee saa nin mi m-paai, ka ti laan m-baŋŋi bunkooriseesi tin ya koora sahakam zaa puuni ka a toaai n-niŋi, ka bɔa sɔseaa tin ya dɔla n-nyaŋŋi n-koora wuunni bunkoora, ni tiisi saabu ka bɔ soori n-toaai m-kpamsi ti tingbaŋŋu wa alaafɛa ka ka mara tam, ka bɔ soya din nin sunji n-ta'a kunkuna ni na'ama sarati (wa mɔ'agbirima ta'abu, ni tiisi saabu ni bugum tuusi n-ku bundira diibu ni) ka baŋŋi tin ya niŋi seem n-ta'ai koom ka bu ku di ti bunmeera ti tinsi wa puuni.

Tuma wa ya purigira la nampɔŋŋu buta zugu ni n-tum: A piiligu ya nyela timpuuni se'asigu ni tuma maa neema saabu, Saa miibu ni wari bee wuntaŋŋa yiibu bamsim tabibi tuma neema saabu Turu ya'ari wa na tinzugu seaa ni, ka sa lala tabibi tuma neema wa maa seaa nyɔŋni ya'ari wa ka ka tumni n-wulisira samillibeoo ni sawaribeoo alaama dima. Tabibi neema an ya kpa n-zaani tinkpansi maa ni maa, ana n-ya taasira lahabaya n-tira tabibi neema an bea ya'ari maa zaa tinzugu maa ni maa ka a baŋŋa din kyanna, ka a zaa la'am taaba n-tumna ka seeli ku toaai m-miligi tuma maa ni. Ti nin laan n-tisi tindima maa gba bamsim din nin kya ka ba baŋŋi ba tuma ya'ari ŋon nye seem ni ban ya niŋi seem n-kye ka lahabaari paai kan sumsi ni ka paai sɔa zaa, lala wa maa nin kya ka bamsim maa maali m-paasi m-kpamsi tinkpansi maa ka ba mara tabibi tuma neema maa n-leera taaba bamsim, dina maa n-ya kya ka sɔkam ti nyaŋŋi n-zaani u gaama zugu m-mara bukaata ti tinkpansi maa ni tuma wa zugu.

Lala tuma wa maa ya daŋŋi m-piili la ti Turu wa na wuntampusiri ya'ari wa na, ni Duuri wuntampuri ya'ari wa sa ni Duuri wuntanluri ya'ari wa

Gaana Turu ya'ari wa na zaa, ya'a anii ka ba pii Gaana Tura wa na zaa dama lala ya'a wa maa m-mara tuulim pam. Ya'a anii maa n-nye:

- Jirapa, Lambussie, Lawra ni Wa, Duuri Ya'ari Wuntampusiri tinsi n-la
- Binduri ni Garu Duuri Ya'ari Wuntanluri tinsi n-la; ni
- Mamprugu Nyaŋŋa Saani wa tinsi ni Yunyoo-Nasuan an bea ti Turu Ya'ari Wuntanluri wa na wa.

Ya'a anii wa maa puuni, tuma wa ya taasi la pukpaasigu ni beesisunngu na n-tisi tinsi kobga ni pisi yuuma ayopoi sunsukkuni, ka bo ta'abu n-tisi pukpaariba zangni n-kyangni saa mi m-posgi daaziiya ya'a anii maa wa puuni.

EPA tuma duu dima n-nya ban ya tum tuma maa, n-ti paasi ni Bundira Gosibu ni Pukpaasigu tuma yiri dima, m-paasi ni Saa miibu ni Sawari tabibi tuma banjniba ni Koom tuma yiri dima n-ya la'am taaba n-taasi pukpaasigu tuma banjim na, ni tiisi ni bunkobri ni moori ni buneembisi ngon dira seela zaa banjim na din nin kye ka tinkpansi ni pukpaasigu Gaana Turu ya'ari wa na nin kpamsi ka ti banji bumbura kam zaa buribu saha ni a niɲni saha din nin kya ka ti beesigu maali m-kpamsi.

ESMF ziira la soya an nye kasi n-kyenna na, ni a wulisi ti soya an nin kye ka ti maali ti daaziiya ni daadam beesigu puuni barina an bea ti tuma ni zangni n-gyanni ti tuma yiya maaligu soya ni ti toonni dima soya ni tin ya dola soseesi n-ta'ai barina la. Ban niɲi viisigu tuma wa zugu ka a yina maa n-nye Tuma duseesi Sulimiinsi ngon boonna ni, UNEP ni ESSF la, m-paasi ni UNEP SRIF tuma gbanngu kan wulisira din Ta'ari Barina bee Ya'ari B (Ya'ari Ayoobu-VI). Ya'ari B tuma duu wa, ni UNEP ni GCF tuma maa nin wulisi ti soseaa tin ya dola n-da yaa, ni daadam ngon ya la'am m-gum seem m-mara yaa ka barina ka di puuni, ni daaziiya kan tuusi, ka nin toaai n-tisi sokam yolisimma.

Anɲo sunsim maa yaa zaa bea la tuma maa ya'ari, ka ti nin zangni a n-tum sunnga zangni n-kpa aniya an ya kye ka tuma maa kyangni tooni, soseesi an ya dola, ni a tunsuma tumpu. Saha kam tuma labgiri wa wulisiya ni, ESMF nyela kan sakki n-tisi ka nin tooai n-wulisi barina soya an zaaai m-paai n-ɲoa tuma wa puuni, ban nuuwa be tuma maa ni, ka nin nyanɲi m-maali yela ni daaziiya sunnga ni ka niya ngon ya dola soseesi n-tumna. Ni di zaa yori, barina kpeebu na danɲi m-banɲi yooma nyela tuma maa ngon ya dola soseaa n-tumna, yeligbiriga nyela ban ya tugi m-viisi bunseesi yela m-banɲi ban ni dola ba tuma seem ni GCFdaaziiya ngon nye seem ni ESS tuma zaalkpana ngon ya seem.

Dinɲoa maa zugu ti ya gosi ni m-waligi labgimsim soya ni barina baligiri soya an ya paasi bee sunsim soya an sumsi ni a la'am taaba tuma maa tumpu saha. IPP ni GCF nin la'am taaba m-gbaai saawara ni tingbandima, ka kya ka lahabaari paai sokam zaa sunnga ba yi boori ka sahaseaa zaa, ka teebe sokam sunnga tuma maa puuni.

Din paasi, IEE ni ban gbaara buna ni yiya nin boora IEE Gaana zaalkpana la, ni ba zangni a n-la'am ni AE n-niɲi ta'abu viisigu m-banɲi tuma maa ngon ya dolisi seem. Din ya yina di nyaanɲa IEE zaaligu maa ni, ni din ya doli viisi tuma tumpu ni wulisi banjim ESIA daaziiya maa ni sunnga ni ESMP ngon boora seem. Tuma maa ni laan m-gosi m-gbaai ni daaziiya maa yelkpana ni niriba la'anggu kan laan ya bulisira viisigu soya, ka laan n-sobra lahabaya m-wulisira tuma maa ngon kyenna seem ya'a maa yinni kam zaa puuni.

Ban su tuma wa fukumsi ni daaziiya barina maaligu Gaana tingbanngu puuni, ni EPA tuma duu dima maa, bana n-su ni ba gosira ka tuma maa tum wa ESMF tuma zaalisi ngon wulisi seem daaziiya kam zaa puuni. EPA ni UNEP nin la'am taaba, m-boa nuuwa tuma wulisigu ni kpaam sunngu daaziiya ni daadam beesigu yela n-tisi ban kam zaa nuuwa gyeri tuma wa ni. Din laan m-paasiri, Tuma zugri ban tumni sunnga, m-paasi ni ban meera yiya ni kodoligu dima EPA nin viisi ba, zangni m-kpa ba daaziiya ni daadam beesigu tuma puuni din nin sunɲi n-dola ni ESMF zaala.

DEMCs ni kpamma ban nye pukpaasigu tuntumniba n-su ni ba kaara ya'a tuma maa daaziisi, ka la'amna ban nyara bunseesi zaa na a kpena n-taasira nangbanyinni na n-tisira tuma maa ni din sumsi seem. Zengaama zugu dimaa gba mammanna nin yina n-ninji viisigu tuma wa puuni ka gba tisi ba lahabaarini tuma wa n'on dola ESMF zaalikpana seem ba yi boora. DEMCs n-su ban sim ya'ari tuma wa ni, bana n-laan sumsi ni ba kpamsi beesisunngu ni daadam tuma daaziya n-tisi ban su tuma wa ni ban la'am m-gbaai nangbanyinni alikooli ni ba dola ESMF soya wulisigu ka tuma wa tum maa.

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 project¹)

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.

	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)²

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.

	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 ³
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) 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.

	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 ⁵
<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 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.

	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 contributions⁷

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.

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 ⁸
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)

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.