

Annex 6 Fulani Translated

Proposed GCF/UNEP/EPA Project

“Climate-resilient landscapes for sustainable livelihoods in northern Ghana”

**EB'BAANDE GCF/UNEP/EPA NDE WIDAA “LEY'DEELE DOOLNU'DE
NGAM NGUURNDAM DUUMOTOODAM E NDER WOYLA GANA”**

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

**CIIMTOL KUUB'TODINNGOL EB'BOORE NDEE E NJUB'BUDI
YEEWTAGOL E NJUB'BUDI (ESAMF)**

For Public Disclosure

NGAM ANNDINNGOL YIM'BE FOF



Ciimtol kuubtodinngol

Bannge ndemri to woyla leydi Gana — e nde wallita daaɗe 80% de golloobe fof — buri heewde ko remooɓe tokosɓe wadoobe ko buri heewde e ndemri tobo, ndema nguura, huutortoobe ko buri heewde e golle ndemri kiidɗe e karallaagal burngal famɗude.

Dumunnaaji juutɗi di seedto kebaango to woyla leydi Gana waddii njakkeende nguura juutnde. Nguleeki toowki e nder woyla Gana e wadda jooni ustude mbaawka jogaade ndiyam e hebde beebude yoorde e peeje ndiyam — ko wayi no bulli, baraasuuji, e caandi — kuutorteedi ngam huutoraade e dabbaaji e galleeji, haa arti noon e jarde e nder yontaaji yooro. Beydagol nguleeki jokkondirki e waylo-waylo weeyo e beyda caɗeele ɗee rewrude e yaajde aawullaaji, koowoowe, e mborosaaji bonnooji nguura. E ko refti heen, hebde toɓooli burɗi heewde e keewi addude ilamji mawɗi e nder nokkuuji keewɗi e nder woyla Gana, bonnande gese, yettude yonki e bonnude jawdi e nyibaalooji laamu, e maa ustude mbaawkaaji desorɗe e nder fudnaange Ganaa, addande ɗum yoorilowde e sahaa seedto e maa caɗeele bonnude battanaaje to non waddata ilam nyaadɗam.

Faandaare ebbaande ndee ko beydude semmbe renndooji remooɓe famarɓe be ngalaa semmbe e nder woyla leydi Gana, tawa ina beyda kisal nguura e beydude faggudu teeru tuugiindi e ndemri. Feere ebbaande ndee ko laabi tati, ko hawtii e humpitooji moyɗi e jeertinaali arani badaaɗi ngam wallitde njuɓɓudi yooro hokkere e ilam, jabgol ndemri muɗndi e mooftugol ndiyam ngam waawde ndemri e nder wakkati ceedu, e nafooji e wuurtingol nokkuure (hono wuurtingol daande maayo, ndemri leɗɗe, aawugol leɗɗe e dawrugol yiite) ngam beydude cellal e laamu mum, jogagol ndiyam e leydi e reenude jawle gi'eteeɗe e ilugol ndiyam.

Ebbaande ndee golloto e tobbɓe tati: tobbere renndo e dow peeje peewnugol e kuutoragol, to bannge laamu nguu e dow semmbidinde mbaawkaaji yeewndo weeyo ngoo ngam huutoro Bannge Woyla, timminnde peewnugol mbaawkaaji yeewndo e nder Fommbina leydi ndii e kadi tolno leydi fuu dow tabitinnde peeje golle ngenndiije ngam habaade masiibo yooro hokkere e ilam. Laawol burdugol ngol renndo huutortoo faa ñawndira e reentira piilki tabitinki nguurndam ɗum wallan siriyagol e limtagol ceede ebboore, e ballal beydugol baawɗe e faamu yimbe siryoobe ebboore faa be mbaawa yaajinnde laawol ngol. E nder hawrude e heblooji renndo jokkondirɗi, golle jaajɗe e humpitooji, ballal beydugol anndal e beydugol faamu, ɗum beydan laabi cenndugol ganndal e karallaagal hakkunde renndooji, kadi ɗum wallata yaajinnde golle ɗee e hoore mum'en.

Ebbaande ndee wiɗaande nde wadatee to diiwanuuji Fudnaange-rewo, Woyla Fudnaage, Fudnaange Daayɗum e Hiirnaange daayɗum to Woyla Gana, e nder tayɗe joweetati to woyla Gana cubaama teenɗi noon sabu njakkeende maaje mawnde e batte mbayliigu weeyo. Diiwanuuji joweetati dii ngoni:

- Diiwanuuji Jirapa, Lambussie, Lawra e Wa Hirnaange e nder tayɗe Hirnaange Daayɗum
- Diiwanuuji Binduri e Garu e nder tayɗe Fudnaange Daayɗum; e
- Diiwanuuji Mamprusi Fudnaange e Yunyoo-Nasuan e nder tayɗe Woyla Fudnaange.

E nder diiwanuuji joweetati dii, ebboore ndee e rokka ballal ndemri e nguura wonannde renndooji 120 renndo e nder duubi joweediɗi e kadi wasiyaaji jeertinaango ko yaawi wonannde denndaangal yimbe e nder diiwanuuji 8 dii.

EPA woni fedde huuɓtodinnde mawnde, nde gollidotoo e ballondiral e Jaagorgal Kisal Nguura e Ndemri wonndude kapum e Gollirde Annde Buubol Gana e Gollirde Dawranoore Ndiyam ngam rokkude peeje kuubtodinnde, tuugiɗe e mbuurnam bittooji baawooji, baawɗe waylude renndooji ndemri tokoosi e nder woyla leydi Gana, burɗi waawde yellitaade e weeyo e nder weeyo duumngo.

Ndeedfoo Fedde Njubbudu Taariindi e Renndo (ESMF) ina rokka laabi laabtudi e njubbudi ngam anndude cadeele taariindi e renndo jowitiide e golle ebbaade dee, e kadi hollita laabi jubbulu e dawranagol ngam habaade deen cadeele. Ebbaande ndee yeewtaama e fawaade e kuule UNEP ngam Mbaydi Yellitde Taariindi e Renndo (ESSF) — huutoraade bataake UNEP ngam Talkuru Anndude Kisal Hafari (SRIF) — e renndinnde dum e hafaruuji moyfi walla Fedde B (Yeewu beydaadam VI). Ebbaade fedde B, no sardiji UNEP e GCF pirti dum, e njogii batte bonde potde hebtaade e nder weeyo e kadi renndo, tawa ina nakkii e tiidnaare, tawa ina wadi nokkuuji keewdi, kadi ina waawi kadi wayleede no feewi. Dee batte ina keewi wonnde tan ko e nokkuuji ebbaande ndee, ina mbaawi kadi huutoreede no moyfi e bbooji toddaadi, e peeje, e golle moyfi. Golle jowitiide e to senngo ebbooje, hono no njiyru-den e nder ndee doo fedde Mbaydi Yellitde Taariindi e Renndo (ESMF) ina keewi hebaade ngam wadtude cadeele dee e ndee doo e mawnugol, tawa ena naatni golle hono no naatngal yimbe e golle de ngoni wadeede, gollude laabi dartinnde cadeele e ebbooji toddaadi nokku golle. Kono noon, fay so cadeele annditaama gila e fudfoode laawol beydugol ebboore ndee, denndaangal golle dee e njokku e widteede ngam humpitaade no de njogori rewde e sardiji GCF to banngede taariindi e renndo (ESS) e nder golle ebboore ndee kala. Faandaare ndee ko annditade e beydude dabareeji ngam ustude kala ko beydata cadeele walla batte bonde potde feeñde e sahaa nde golle dee madata ndee. Feere Leyfi Bibbe Leydi (IPP) wadatee e dow sardiji GCF ngam tabitinnde wonnde Leyfi Bibbe Leydi dii ina njokkondiri no haani faa timmi gollal ngal, jabgol mum'en tawa ko e dow ballal mabbe no laabi, tawa kadi e wallita no haani e nder kala golle dee. Beydaari e dum, Yeewtagol Piilaade Fudfoore (IEE) wadatee e dow darngal raadaar S-band e ngam yellitde mahaale godde potde dabbude IEE e nder sariya leydi Gana, e ley laabi yeewtagol AE Safeguards. Battane kawtal IEE e laabi yeewndo kawraadi dii hollitee so tawii Yeewtagol Badde Taariindi e Renndo (ESIA) e Mbaydi Yellitde Taariindi e Renndo (ESMP) ina dabbee. Jabrude nden ina hollita kadi kollitooje teentude e nder taariindi e renndo, ina hollita kadi laabi yeewndo e sardiji ciimtol wonande kala.

Hono golliroore burnde ardude nde dawrande ndaarndaagu cadeele piilaade e Gana, ko kañum woni Fedde Reentude Taariindi (EPA) ina dawrani golle de ESMF yamiri dii, tawa ina kuutoree e denndaangal golle ebbaade dee. EPA, e UNEP, ina ndokka denndaangal gollotoobe bee ballal karallaagal e wasiyaaji keertiidi dow cadeele weeyo e renndo to ardiibe. Ko beydii e dum, denndaangal jubbulu potde jogaade – hataande e golloobe keertiibe – yeewtatee e EPA to banngede golle mabbe heedi taariindi e renndo ngam humpitaade jokkugol e ESMF.

E dow leydi, Goomuujji Dawrugol Taariindi Diiwanuujji (DEMCs) – e ballal gollotoobe e nder diiwanuujji dii – ngoni jogiibe doole yeewde wakkati kala no taariindi e nokkuuje ebboore ndee, renndinnde ko tawaa e daarol dwtugol ustugol. Yeewte godde daraniinde hoore mum e mbaawi wadeede ngam tabitinnde dwtugol ESMF do yiytaa ina haani. DEMCs ndokketee kadi heblooji e wasiyaaji ngam humpitaade no golle dawrugol taariindi e renndo ngoo foti wadeede ngam wallitde denndaangal gollotoobe bee ngam wallitde dwtugol jamirooje ESMF.

Golle kaande wadeede ko daddinnde, ustude e hoynude cadeele taariindi e renndo ngo, kebtaade wakkati yeewtagol ngol wadatee e tawee e nder Alluwal 10 ngal (Yeewu hello yeesowo).

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.

⁶ 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 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.