

Safeguard Risk Identification Form (SRIF)

Section 1: Project Overview

Identification	
Project Title	Climate-resilient landscapes for sustainable livelihoods in northern Ghana
Managing Division	Climate Change Division
Type/Location	National
Region	Africa
List Countries	Ghana
Project Description	<p>The proposed project objective is to enhance the climate resilience of vulnerable smallholder farming communities in northern Ghana by improving food security and enhancing the agro-based rural economy. The project strategy is three-fold comprising the improved climate data and early warnings made available to facilitate proactive drought and flood management, the adoption of climate-resilient agriculture and water storage to enable dry season farming, and investments in landscape restoration (such as riverbank restoration, agroforestry, reforestation and fire management) to improve soil integrity, water retention and protect physical assets from flooding.</p> <p>The project will work at three levels: community level on planning and implementation systems, at the regional level on strengthening weather forecast capability that will serve the Northern Sector, complementing investments in forecasting capability in the South of the country as well as national level in establishing a national action plan for drought and flood hazard management. The community level integrated ecosystem-based adaptation approach will inform the District level planning and budgeting systems, through building capacity and awareness of District planning officers to scale up the project approach. Combined with associated community training, extension services and awareness-raising, this will increase opportunities for knowledge and technology exchange between communities and thereby promote autonomous upscaling of these interventions.</p> <p>The proposed project will be implemented in the North East, Upper East and Upper West Regions of northern Ghana, in eight districts in northern Ghana that have been specifically chosen because of their high vulnerability to climate change impacts. Across the eight districts, the project will provide agricultural and livelihood support for 120 communities over seven years as well early warning advisories for the entire population in the 8 Districts.</p> <p>✓</p>

Safeguard Standards Triggered by the Project	Impact of Risk ¹ (1-5)	Probability of Risk (1-5)	Significance of Risk (L, M, H) <i>Please refer to the matrix below</i>
SS 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	2	3	M
SS 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks	2	2	M
SS 3: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	2	2	L
SS 4: Community Health, Safety and Security	2	2	L
SS 5: Cultural Heritage	1	1	L
SS 6: Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement	3	1	L
SS 7: Indigenous Peoples	3	3	M
SS 8: Labor and working conditions	2	2	L

5	H	H	H	H	H
4	M	M	H	H	H
3	L	M	M	M	M
2	L	L	M	M	M
1	L	L	L	L	L
#	1	2	3	4	5

B. ESS Risk Level² -

Refer to the UNEP ESSF (Chapter IV)

and the UNEP's ESSF Guidelines.



Low risk

¹ Refer to UNEP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF): Implementation Guidance Note

to assign values to the Impact of Risk and the Probability of Risk to determine the overall significance of Risk (Low, Moderate or High).

² **Low risk:** Negative impacts minimal or negligible: no further study or impact management required.

Moderate risk: Potential negative impacts, but limited in scale, not unprecedented or irreversible and generally limited to programme/project area; impacts amenable to management using standard mitigation measures; limited environmental or social analysis may be required to develop a Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Straightforward application of good practice may be sufficient without additional study.

High risk: Potential for significant negative impacts (e.g. irreversible, unprecedented, cumulative, significant stakeholder concerns); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) (or Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)) including a full impact assessment may be required, followed by an effective comprehensive safeguard management plan.

Moderate risk



High risk



Additional information required



C. Development of SRIF and Screening Decision

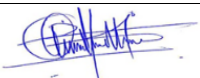
Prepared by

Name: Alexander Forbes, Task Manager Date: 27th June 2025

Screening review by

Name: Polycarp Odiedo Date: 29th June 2025

Cleared³

Signature 

D. Safeguard Review Summary (by the safeguard team)

The project is classified as moderate risk. Safeguard Standards 1, 2, 4, and 7 have been triggered, requiring that relevant environmental and social (E&S) assessments be guided by the established Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). Meaningful stakeholder engagement including with vulnerable and marginalized groups will be essential in the development of Indigenous Peoples Plans. It is also recommended that economic due diligence be applied consistently throughout the project cycle to address potential safeguard issues. The UNEP Environmental and Social Safeguard Framework (ESSF) guiding principles leave no one behind;

³ This is signed only for the full projects latest by the PRC time.

human rights and gender equality; women's empowerment; accountability; sustainability; and resilience remain applicable to all UNEP projects, regardless of their risk categorization.

E. Safeguard Recommendations (by the safeguard team)

- No specific safeguard action required ☐
- Take Good Practice approach⁴ ☐
- Carry out further assessments (e.g., site visits, experts' inputs, consult affected communities, etc.) ☒
- Carry out impact assessments (by relevant experts) in the risk areas and develop management framework/plan ☒
- Consult Safeguards Advisor early during the full project development phase ☐
- Other _____

Section 3: Safeguard Risk Checklist

Screening checklist		Y/N/ Maybe	Justification for the response (please provide answers to each question)
Guiding Principles (these questions should be considered during the project development phase)			
GP1	Has the project analysed and stated those who are interested and may be affected positively or negatively around the project activities, approaches or results?	Y	Stakeholder analysis and engagement processes have been undertaken throughout project development. This includes engagement with stakeholders at an institutional level during the initial phases of project development and engagements with a representative sample of intended community beneficiaries during the FP development phase in 2017 (as the project will only finalize site selection during implementation).

⁴ Good practice approach: For most low-moderate risk projects, good practice approach may be sufficient. In that case, no separate management plan is necessary. Instead, the project document demonstrates safeguard management approach in the project activities, budget, risks management, stakeholder engagement or/and monitoring segments of the project document to avoid or minimize the identified potential risks without preparing a separate safeguard management plan.

		<p>Given the long development period (7+ years) and reconfiguration of the funding proposal (through the incorporation of an additional CIEWS component), there has been a need to re-engage with communities and national level stakeholders as a part of the project finalization process in August 2024. These most recent engagements demonstrated both the continued relevance of the project and broad level of support across all national and local stakeholders. Overall local level stakeholders in 9 districts have been engaged to inform the design of the project and undertaken the necessary due diligence to reduce potential project risks.</p> <p>At this stage of project development, specific Indigenous Peoples—as defined under the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy—were not identified or engaged directly due to the absence of confirmed site locations and the mobility of relevant groups such as the Fulani. These groups will be identified, consulted, and engaged through FPIC procedures once implementation begins and site-level screening is conducted, in accordance with the IPPF developed for the project. Furthermore, all interventions involving potential risks to land and natural resources access will secure the FPIC of Indigenous Peoples.</p> <p>This comprehensive process undertaken during the project development period will be supported by ongoing stakeholder engagement during project implementation (see the Stakeholder Engagement Plan in Annex 7 for further details).</p>
GP2	Has the project identified and engaged vulnerable, marginalized people, including disabled people, through the informed, inclusive, transparent and equal manner on potential positive or negative implication of the proposed approach and their roles in the project implementation?	<p>Y</p> <p>The project has engaged with marginal communities across a representative sample of sites. While these engagements did focus on ensuring the inputs and needs of all vulnerable groups (including ethnic minorities, disabled persons, elderly persons and women) there are certain segments of the population — such as nomadic pastoralists known as the Fulani — who, as Indigenous Peoples, need to fully be considered during the project design and implementation. Initial engagements with these groups has been challenging during the development of the project. While these groups are not directly impacted by the project or associated with</p>

		<p>the planned project interventions, their presence on the landscape in the context of potential resources competition necessitates comprehensive mapping and consultation processes to be undertaken during implementation. Their FPIC needs to be ensured for certain activities.</p> <p>This will be addressed through the implementation of an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) and subsequent development of an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), in consultation with Indigenous Peoples themselves.</p> <p>Operationalization of the IPP will ensure that all Indigenous Peoples are included in project processes (such as engagement and participatory design) and that no individual group is adversely impact by the project outputs.</p> <p>The outcome of the IPPF will include spatial representation of areas in which Indigenous Peoples are present, as well as areas that are customarily used or claimed by Indigenous Peoples, and thus where conflict and/or exclusion are most likely to occur. Through consultations with the Indigenous Peoples, the AE will be able to provide recommended strategies to address conflict, leveraging existing practices such as land-sharing agreements and traditional conflict resolution mechanisms.</p>
GP3	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights or gender equality concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	<p>N</p> <p>The consulted communities did not raise specific concerns relating to human rights or gender equality in the context of this proposed project or other donor funded initiatives. While communities did acknowledge that within the small-scale agriculture sector women were often disadvantaged through an inability to own land, the situation was acknowledged to have been improving as a result of a long-term gender mainstreaming process implemented through capacity building conducted by MoFA. This shift was well represented during engagements, where women spoke both about their challenges and their more recent successes and support afforded through donor-funded projects.</p>

		<p>Although not stated outright, as described above, there were inferences made to the Fulani Pastoralists, and how they may periodically come into conflict with the targeted beneficiaries of the project (sedentary small-scale farmers). This implies the project may have the potential to infringe on their rights and/or result in increased conflict over land resources. These potential risk will be tackled through the development of an IPPF and subsequent IPP.</p>
GP4	Does the proposed project consider gender-balanced representation in the design and implementation?	<p>Y</p> <p>Yes. The project has a target of 40% of direct beneficiaries being women, with specific actions targeted towards empowering women through livelihood development. Gender responsiveness has been integrated into the project design and implementation.</p>
GP5	Did the proposed project analyse relevant gender issues and develop a gender responsive project approach?	<p>Y</p> <p>Yes, the project has been designed to ensure opportunities for gender-responsiveness at each level, including direct actions for women's empowerment. The Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAAP) incorporates an assessment of these concerns and considerations, which have influenced the project design. Additionally, a dedicated budget within the GAAP has been allocated to ensure the implementation of a gender-responsive approach throughout the project.</p>
GP6	Does the project include a project-specific grievance redress mechanism? If yes, state the specific location of such information.	<p>TBD</p> <p>Yes, the project will implement a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that was initially developed and implemented for a World Bank funded initiative. This GRM is already well integrated into the practices of the Executing Entities and includes well established reporting lines. The outline of the GRM is included in the project ESMF.</p>
GP7	Will or did the project disclose project information, including the safeguard documents? If yes, please list all the webpages where the information is (or will be) disclosed.	<p>Y</p> <p>Project information will be disclosed on UNEP Open data portal - https://open.unep.org/project/ following the submission of the full proposal. The proposal will also be made available to the GCF 30 days prior to consideration by the board and be posted in convenient locations in Accra and each of the target districts at the same time (30 days prior to board meeting). This public disclosure will be made in English on request of the Government of Ghana (GoG), as this is the official working language of the</p>

		government and in three local languages shared across 8 districts.
GP8	Were the stakeholders (including affected communities) informed of the projects and grievance redress mechanism? If yes, describe how they were informed.	Not Yet This will happen during implementation.
GP9	Does the project consider potential negative impacts from short-term net gain to the local communities or countries at the risk of generating long-term social or economic burden? ⁵	Y Yes, the opportunity costs of shifting to alternative livelihoods have been considered during project design. All of the proposed interventions — those related to alternative livelihoods and improved production practices — are based on proven approaches that have been successfully implemented over the last decade in Ghana. Additionally, the design of interventions will include a specific focus on ensuring long-term sustainability. For example, the project has a strong focus on improving the financial literacy of the targeted beneficiaries and enhancing their capacity to access financial products to improved saving and access to loan facilities. Further detailed information on the economic and financial assessments can be found in Annex 3.
GP10	Does the project consider potential partial economic benefits while excluding marginalized or vulnerable groups, including women in poverty?	Y The project development process has been undertaken with consideration for marginalized and vulnerable groups. The initial project design is skewed towards a specific type of livelihood strategy (sedentary small-scale farming) thereby generating potential risks for the small number of mobile nomadic pastoralists known as the Fulani. The potential for these risks to result in adverse impacts is largely unquantified, as there are a range of diverse relationships that govern interactions, integration and competition between sedentary farmers and pastoralists in Ghana. These relationships can be differentiated at a highly localized level. This existing gap in the safeguards that could be addressed at the design stage has been identified and the implementation of the IPPF and IPP are expected to largely address this risk through ensuring FPIC is obtained as required and that the project is able to better identify and predict which

⁵For example, a project may consider investing in a commercial shrimp farm by clearing the nearby mangrove forest to improve the livelihood of the coastal community. However, long term economic benefit from the shrimp farm may be significantly lower than the mangroves if we consider full costs factoring safety from storms, soil protection, water quality, biodiversity and so on.

		project sites are most at risk of resulting in exclusionary benefits, generating conflict or resulting in access or economic restrictions to enable the EE to implement proactive engagements and ensure existing access or land use patterns can be secured through means agreed with indigenous peoples, which could be land-use or sharing agreements or the modification of proposed interventions to ensure the project is implemented in an inclusive manner.

Safeguard Standard 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
1.1 conversion or degradation of habitats (including modified habitat, natural habitat and critical natural habitat), or losses and threats to biodiversity and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	N	The proposed project targets the restoration of degraded ecosystems and the protection of habitats and ecosystem services. No natural habitats will be converted or degraded.
1.2 adverse impacts specifically to habitats that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, or recognized as protected by traditional local communities and/or authoritative sources (e.g. National Park, Nature Conservancy, Indigenous Community Conserved Area, (ICCA); etc.)?	N	The proposed project will not involve any conversion of protected land or other areas with high biodiversity. Communities will be supported to conserve and protect ecosystems to enhance the ecosystem services on which they depend.
1.3 conversion or degradation of habitats that are identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation and biodiversity value?	N	The proposed project targets the restoration of degraded ecosystems and the protection of habitats and ecosystem services. No natural habitats will be converted or degraded.
1.4 activities that are not legally permitted or are inconsistent with any officially recognized management plans for the area?	N	Alignment between any management plans proposed under the project and any existed management plans or land use plans will be ensured as part of the project development and implementation process.
1.5 risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	N	No natural habitats will be converted or degraded under the proposed habitat.
1.6 activities that may result in soil erosion, deterioration and/or land degradation?	N	The project has been developed to enhance the management of agricultural land, reversing the degradation brought about through poor land management practices. The project will not include any activities that may result in such impacts.
1.7 reduced quality or quantity of ground water or water in rivers, ponds, lakes, other wetlands?	N	The project does not include any activities that may directly impact water resources. However, it is feasible that communities who benefit from the project may have

		improved access to synthetic fertilizers and other chemical inputs (which they have indicated to be their preference to secure higher yields) through improved buying power or access to credit. This risk is largely mitigated through the regenerative techniques prioritized under the project, as well as capacity building on risks associated with fertilizers and use within wetland or riverine environments.
1.8 reforestation, plantation development and/or forest harvesting?	Y	The project may include the establishment of small-scale plantations such as Mango or Cashew Plantations. These would only be established on existing agricultural land rather than community 'forest' land.
1.9 support for agricultural production, animal/fish production and harvesting	Y	The project will support alternative, sustainable livelihoods for local communities that may include production of agricultural and animal products.
1.10 introduction or utilization of any invasive alien species of flora and fauna, whether accidental or intentional?	N	The project will not introduce alien invasives that are not already present on the landscape. Some economic species favoured for production such as cashew trees are not native, however they are not included on any IAS watchlist for the country. Any plants that are already listed as IAS or have the potential to become invasive species will not be used under the project.
1.11 handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms?	Maybe	The project may enhance access for communities to receive or purchase climate-resilient seed varieties. The specific types of seedstock to be sourced has not been determined but will comply with relevant national legislation and international good practice.
1.12 collection and utilization of genetic resources?	N	The project will not directly engage in the collection and utilization of genetic resources. While communities may engage in medicinal herb collection and distribution with support from the project, these would be continuation of existing livelihood and cultural practices.
Safeguard Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
2.1 improving resilience against potential climate change impact beyond the project intervention period?	Y	The project will result in long-term benefits through enhancing access to finance,

		weather information and enhanced land management and agricultural strategies to enable communities to better cope with current and projected climate impacts	
2.2	areas that are now or are projected to be subject to natural hazards such as extreme temperatures, earthquakes, extreme precipitation and flooding, landslides, droughts, severe winds, sea level rise, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions in the next 30 years?	Y	The regions of northern Ghana in which the project is to be implemented is subject to extreme temperatures in summer as well as occasional to regular drought periods. Riverine areas are also subject to annual or interannual flood risks. These flood risks are both direct (as a result of rainfall) and indirect (as a result of upstream dams periodically releasing water during the rainy season).
2.3	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change (e.g. changes in precipitation, temperature, salinity, extreme events)?	Y	Alternative livelihoods and the kinds of agricultural strategies being promoted under the project may be vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The project works to ameliorate this risk through its design, whereby the second component will ensure improved access to local climate information. This will enable project beneficiaries to better plan for and respond to extreme climate events the exhibit as a result of climate change.
2.4	local communities vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and disaster risks (e.g. considering level of exposure and adaptive capacity)?	Y	The small-scale agricultural producers targeted by this project are particularly vulnerable to these hazards. The project includes this group as the primary beneficiaries in response to these existent vulnerabilities, but it will take 2 to 3 years for the benefits of the project measures to positively impact beneficiaries
2.5	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	N	The proposed project will not increase emissions or black carbon.
2.6	Carbon sequestration and reduction of greenhouse emissions, resource-efficient and low carbon development, other measures for mitigating climate change	Y	While the project is not focused on directly generating carbon benefits, the mitigation benefits associated with the proposed interventions (including restoration of xxx ha) will result in estimated reduction of 1,2 Million tCO ₂ e.
Safeguard Standard 3: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency			
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:			
3.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	Maybe	The project will not directly result in the release of any pollutants. As described above, communities that benefit from the project may purchase increased quantities

		or herbicide or synthetic fertilizer. While the project will introduce and promote integrated pest management, it cannot prevent beneficiaries purchasing such potentially harmful substances. However, general capacity building around proper management, storage, application and disposal of such materials will be included in any formal trainings implemented under the project.
3.2 the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Maybe	Project activities may be associated with the generation of waste (bags and containers through agricultural and landscape restoration activities for instance waste from organic fertilizer containers). It is expected that any waste will be non-hazardous and minimal. The project will establish protocols for waste management as part of its operations and embedded in training, with a focus on 4-Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and Recover).
3.3 the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	Y	See above.
3.4 the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? (e.g. DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol , Minamata Convention , Basel Convention , Rotterdam Convention , Stockholm Convention)	N	Chemicals and materials subject to international bans and phase-outs will not be used during the proposed project interventions.
3.5 the application of pesticides or fertilizers that may have a negative effect on the environment (including non-target species) or human health?	Y	See above. Hazardous pesticides and fertilizers are not promoted through the project but are currently used by project beneficiaries within the project landscape.
3.6 significant consumption of energy, water, or other material inputs?	N	The project does not include any activities that will result in significant consumption of any natural resources.
Safeguard Standard 4: Community Health, Safety and Security		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
4.1 the design, construction, operation and/or decommissioning of structural elements such as new buildings or structures (including those accessed by the public)?	Y	<p>The project includes the installation of a single larger x-band radar system and numerous Automatic Weather Stations (AWS), Rainfall Gauges and river water meters.</p> <p>All of these structural elements are small in size (excluding the radar), and at most</p>

		<p>require the installation of a small concrete base and fencing to protect the equipment from vandalism by animals or people (in the case of the AWS). The fencing used is likely to be 3mx4m in size.</p> <p>The radar is the only large piece of equipment that may justify a detailed risk screening related to the siting and construction process. However, as this piece of equipment will be established within an existing government institution. Additionally, given the sensitivity and specialization of this equipment, access to the radar site will be closely controlled by necessity, reducing both the potential environmental and social risks associated with its construction and operation.</p>	
4.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, physical hazards, water runoff?	Y	The project is not anticipated to lead to air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, physical hazards or water runoff. However, the installation of the Radar and the numerous AWS may result in some minor noise or traffic during transport and establishment. As these risks are negligible, they will be managed through good practice.
4.3	exposure to water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable or noncommunicable diseases?	N	While Ghana is a high-risk area for malaria, the project does not include any activities that could substantively increase the incidence or likelihood of exposure. While certain interventions such as community check dams could result in increased volumes of standing water, the impact of these on the incidence of vector-borne diseases is expected to be minor.
4.4	adverse impacts on natural resources and/or ecosystem services relevant to the communities' health and safety (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	N	The project targets the improved delivery of ecosystem services and the protection of natural resources. The project is not anticipated to lead to adverse impacts on natural resources or ecosystem services.
4.5	transport, storage use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. fuel, explosives, other chemicals that may cause an emergency event)?	Y	The project is not anticipated to involve the use or transport of hazardous or dangerous materials.
4.6	engagement of security personnel to support project activities (e.g. protection of property or personnel, patrolling of protected areas)?	N	The project is not anticipated to engage security personnel.
4.7	an influx of workers to the project area or security personnel (e.g. police, military, other)?	Maybe	The project does not include any activities that would result in an influx of workers or security personnel to any of the project sites. While the supplier of the AWS equipment may send staff to oversee the

		installation of equipment and potentially provide training, this would be on a short-term basis. Any labour requirements for minor construction or installation would be sourced locally.
Safeguard Standard 5: Cultural Heritage		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
5.1 activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	N	The target areas of the proposed project are not within or adjacent to Cultural Heritage sites.
5.2 adverse impacts to sites, structures or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or to intangible forms of cultural heritage (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)?	N	The proposed project is not anticipated to impact cultural heritage sites or intangible forms of cultural heritage.
5.3 utilization of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes (e.g. use of objects, practices, traditional knowledge, tourism)?	N	The proposed project is not anticipated to use cultural heritage for commercial purposes.
5.4 alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	N	While the proposed project will include interventions to restore and protect landscapes, stakeholder consultations will be undertaken to inform the project design and ensure that the project design does not impact areas of cultural significance.
5.5 significant land clearing, demolitions, excavations, flooding?	N	The project does not include any activities that would require significant land clearing, demolitions excavations or flooding.
5.6 identification and protection of cultural heritage sites or intangible forms of cultural heritage?	N	The proposed project is not anticipated to lead to the identification and protection of cultural heritage sites or intangible forms of cultural heritage.
Safeguard Standard 6: Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
6.1 full or partial physical displacement or relocation of people (whether temporary or permanent)?	N	The project is not anticipated to lead to the displacement or relocation of people.
6.2 economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to assets affecting for example crops, businesses, income generation sources)?	Y	The project does not include any activities that could directly result in economic displacement. However, as described above, the project is being implemented in a mixed use landscape but focuses specifically on sedentary farmers. This may generate the potential for conflict and/or unforeseen displacement, should activities under the project result in the conversion

		of currently 'unused' rangeland into agricultural land. While this risk is unlikely, the project implementation will include an IPP to ensure all relevant stakeholders are engagement in project-related processes, reducing the likelihood of displacement.
6.2 involuntary restrictions on land/water use that deny a community the use of resources to which they have traditional or recognizable use rights?	N	<p>All interventions are being implemented on land which is already owned or claimed by a community according to legal and traditional ownership structures and for the benefits of those community members. However, there is the potential that in some cases these communities currently restrict access of Fulani pastoralists or other nomadic herders to this community / claimed land and particularly during the growing season and these types of restrictions are likely to continue with the implementation of the project.</p> <p>The project will seek, at all times, to ensure the needs of all stakeholders on the landscape are considered during the implementation of project activities and in any instance in which project activities are being implemented on land that is used or claimed by Indigenous Peoples it will secure FPIC prior to the implementation of any activities on said land, and will at all time ensure continued access is ensured and that no economic displacement occurs.</p>
6.3 risk of forced evictions?	N	No forced evictions are anticipated to result from the proposed project.
6.4 changes in land tenure arrangements, including communal and/or customary/traditional land tenure patterns (including temporary/permanent loss of land)?	Maybe	<p>The proposed project is not anticipated to result in any changes in land tenure agreements.</p> <p>However it is important to note that the project will be installing weather monitoring infrastructure. While this infrastructure will preferentially be installed on government-owned land, here is a chance that some infrastructure may need to be installed on private land. In both cases (public or private land), site selection would be undertaken through a participatory process and only through the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of potentially affected Indigenous Peoples communities.</p>

Safeguard Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
7.1 areas where Indigenous peoples are present, uncontacted, or isolated Indigenous peoples inhabit or where it is believed these peoples may inhabit?	Maybe	<p>The term <i>Indigenous</i> is not widely used in Ghana. However, the country has a great diversity of different ethnic groups, including ethnic minorities and Indigenous Peoples (as per the definition in the GCF IP Policy). These groups exist within an integrated social patchwork-type landscape and there are differential relationships between groups at a highly localized level. Although these groups use different languages, they are mutually intelligible at a district/regional level. It is also important to note that while the populations targeted under the project are, on the whole, ethnic minorities, there are notable differences between the majority ethnic minorities who practice sedentary farming and a subset who practice semi-nomadic pastoralism, who are recognised as Indigenous Peoples. This group, the Fulani, are differentiated through their livelihood practices and have traditionally been an underserved and underrepresented group in political, economic and social structures within Ghana and West Africa in general.</p>
7.2 activities located on lands and territories claimed by Indigenous peoples?	Yes	<p>The project will implement activities within communities that may be considered as Indigenous Peoples, however the selection of the specific interventions will be led by the communities themselves, and activities will only be undertaken through a consultation process and when applicable with the FPIC of these landholding communities. Given the high probability of knowledge gaps about land ownership structures, especially for the pastoral Fulani it is possible that activities implemented under the project may affect their access and land tenure. While this is a potential risk, it will be mitigated through the implementation of a IPPF and subsequent IPP, which will ensure that all existing land access is respected by the project and no interventions will result in economic restrictions or restrictions on access to natural resources on which these communities depend.</p>

7.3	impacts to the human rights of Indigenous peoples or to the lands, territories and resources claimed by them?	Maybe	As described above, the Fulani who are an Indigenous People in the context of Ghana are present within the project landscape and may be adversely impacted by the project. The full likelihood and extent of these impacts could not be adequately quantified during the project development period for a number of reasons, including a difficulty in mapping Fulani communities on the landscape and the highly localized differential relationships between groups at a municipal level. This potential risk will be addressed through the implementation of an IPP. The project will in all instances ensure continued access to natural resources and land that is either claimed by or used by the Fulani or other Indigenous Peoples identified through the implementation of the IPPF.
7.4	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by Indigenous peoples?	Maybe	Extensive engagement with local communities and traditional governance structures have been held. However, as described above, engagements with potential Indigenous Peoples was not possible during the development of the Funding Proposal. These engagements will be undertaken during the first year of implementation through the operationalization of an IPPF and will ensure that the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples does not happen without obtaining FPIC and ensuring continued access rights to lands and natural resources on which their livelihoods depend..
7.5	adverse effects on the development priorities, decision making mechanisms, and forms of self-government of Indigenous peoples as defined by them?	Maybe	There have been extensive engagements with local communities and methods of integrating with traditional governance structures is incorporated into the approach of the project. It is not anticipated that the project will adversely affect the self-government of local communities, or ethnic minorities. However, given the presence of Fulani and their identity as traditionally underserved, the potential for this risk will have to be further assessed during the implementation of the EMEP.
7.6	risks to the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of Indigenous peoples?	Maybe	As described elsewhere, there is a certain potential for tension between sedentary farmers and Fulani (pastoral nomads) in the northern regions of Ghana. While the

		<p>project wont directly exacerbate this potential for conflict, long term benefits accrued by project beneficiaries may impact the existing social balance or alternatively result in greater competition for land (which could exert pressure on the livelihoods of the Fulani).</p> <p>Based on available information the potential for this likelihood of this risk is limited and there are well established understandings of how land may be used (according to both traditional law and municipal bylaws).</p> <p>Although the risk for an adverse outcome here is considered to be limited, the project the project does include an IPPF, through which all Indigenous Peoples within the project landscape will be mapped and engaged in the development of an IPP. This will enable the project to identify any potential impacts on the traditional livelihoods or physical/cultural survival of these groups and modify project activities to ensure their traditional livelihoods and cultural identities are secured in the context of the project activities.</p>	
7.7	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of Indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	N	The alternative livelihood options are not anticipated to impact the Cultural Heritage of Indigenous peoples, including through the commercialisation or use of their traditional knowledge and practices.
Safeguard Standard 8: Labor and working conditions			
8.1	Will the proposed project involve hiring or contracting project staff ?	Y	
	<i>If the answer to 8.1 is yes, would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
8.2	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws or international commitments (e.g. ILO conventions)?	N	Project staff are not anticipated to be subjected to adverse working conditions, occupational health and safety risks or forced labour. All appointments will be governed by national labour laws and international commitments.
8.3	the use of forced labour and child labour?	N	Project staff are not anticipated to be subjected to adverse working conditions, child labour and forced labour. To prevent the potential of forced or child labour, the project’s procurement plan will strictly adhere to UNEP and the GCF’s procurement

		principles, as well as all applicable national laws.
8.4 occupational health and safety risks (including violence and harassment)?	Maybe	Project staff are not anticipated to be subjected to adverse working conditions and occupational health risks. However, there may be security risk to project staff as result of possible conflicts arising from project interventions.
8.5 the increase of local or regional unemployment?	N	The project is anticipated to increase employment in target communities.
8.6 suppliers of goods and services who may have high risk of significant safety issues related to their own workers?	N	All procurement will be undertaken according to the regulations of the Government of Ghana. This includes minimum working (and safety) standards for all providers of goods and services.
8.7 unequal working opportunities and conditions for women and men	N	Equitable access to economic opportunities and gender-sensitive working conditions have been considered in the project's design.