There is growing attention to socially differentiated stakeholder groups in understanding vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. This is critical in determining what type of information is relevant or practicable. This study sought to conduct an empirical investigation to identify different social groups among rural farmers in the Lawra district of northern Ghana, their patterns of vulnerability and adaptation and the effectiveness of different adaptation strategies on household food security.

**Objectives**

The objectives of the study are to:
- Identify the differentiated groups of smallholder farmers in semi-arid rural Ghana.
- Identify the socially differentiated patterns of vulnerability and adaptation of smallholder farmer.
- Examine the effectiveness of adaptation strategies of smallholder farmers in ensuring household food security.

**Research Methods**

- **Literature Review**
- **Focus group discussions**
- **Individual survey questionnaire interviews**
- **In-depth interviews and key informants interviews.**

**Stakeholders engaged**

- Male farmers and Female farmers
- Young farmers (both males and females)
- Community Leadership (chiefs, assembly men and community secretaries)
- Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA)

**Preliminary Findings**

- Social groups identified among smallholder farmers include males, female and youth
- Adaptation patterns of different social groups

- Migration is prevalent among smallholder in the Lawra district with 78.7% reported to have migrated or has a household member migrating.

- Two forms of irrigation is practiced in the district; dry irrigation farming and dry season gardening

**Study Area**