



FINAL REPORT

EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES IN GHANA TO PARTICIPATE IN THE OVERSIGHT OF THE EXTRACTIVE SECTOR

*RESEARCH PAPER BY
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ABOUT CENTRE FOR EXTRACTIVES AND DEVELOPMENT, AFRICA

Centre for Extractives and Development, Africa (CEDA) works to place extractive issues at the center of the development discourse through evidence-based research, policy analysis and advocacy, citizens' mobilization and training. CEDA also focus on developing the capacities of the next generation of civic and oversight leaders across the continent to sustain demand side accountability for the management of extractives in a transparent and accountable manner.

CEDA's approach is to work with extensive network of experienced partners including technocrats, professionals, practitioners, academia, politicians, legislators, industry experts, donor agencies and broad range of civil society and community leaders to promote learning and sharing of ideas, knowledge, skills and experience to ensure extractives led development is inclusive.

CEDA is undertaking the assignment for the EITI International Secretariat on the challenges that hamper mining host communities from participating in the governance and oversight of the sector. The team comprises Emmanuel Kuyole (Team Lead), and Samuel Bekoe.

ACRONYMS

AGA	-	AngloGold Ashanti
ASM	-	Artisanal and Small Scale Mining
BO	-	Beneficial Ownership
CEDA	-	Centre for Extractives and Development, Africa
CeSIS	-	Centre for Social Impact Studies
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organizations
CIGs	-	Community Interest Groups
CHRAJ	-	Commission of Human Rights and Administrative Justice
EITI	-	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
GHEITI	-	Ghana Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
GOG	-	Government of Ghana
MCDS	-	Mining Community Development Scheme
MDF	-	Minerals Development Fund
MIIF	-	Minerals Income Investment Fund
MMDAs	-	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assembly
MoF	-	Ministry of Finance
MSG	-	Multi-stakeholder Group
PWPY	-	Publish What You Pay

Table of Contents

About Centre for Extractives and Development, Africa	1
ACRONYMS.....	2
1.0. Introduction	4
1.1. The Assignment	4
1.2. Objectives.....	4
1.3. Scope and Methodology	4
1.3.1. Scope.....	4
1.3.2. Methodology	5
2.0. Background and Context	6
2.1. Background.....	6
2.1.1. Subnational Distribution of Mineral Revenues	8
2.1.2. Governance Challenges in Subnational Distribution of Mineral Revenues	9
2.2. The Role of GHEITI in Mining Sector Governance	11
2.3. GHEITI's Subnational Level Communication and Dissemination Strategy.....	12
2.4. Key Challenges with GHEITI's Existing Communication and Dissemination Activities	13
3.0. Stakeholder Mapping and Information Needs	16
3.1. Stakeholder Mapping.....	16
3.1.1. Industry Players	16
3.4.3 Sub-National Authorities, Customary Local Authorities, and Community-Level Interest Groups.....	17
3.2. Stakeholder Information Needs and Challenges with GHEITIs current Dissemination Approach.....	21
4.0. Conclusion and Recommendation	24
4.1. Recommendations on GHEITI's Report Content, Structure and Local Level Engagements	24
4.2. Recommendations for GHEITI's Local Level Strategic Partnerships.....	25
Annexes	27
Annex 1: Participants.....	27

1.0. INTRODUCTION

1.1.The Assignment

The Centre for Extractives and Development Africa (CEDA) has been contracted by the EITI International Secretariat to support the EITI Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) in Ghana in improving its communication and dissemination activities to ensure that EITI disclosures encourage local debates about the management of the extractive sector. The overall objective of the study is to identify opportunities, stakeholders and pathways to maximise the impact of EITI disclosures to encourage local or subnational level debate around extractives in Ghana.

1.2.Objectives

Specifically, the study aims to achieve the following:

- ◇ Map civil society organisations and other actors active on extractive resource governance at the local level, and identify their information needs, with support from the national MSG and EITI International Secretariat.
- ◇ Help identify opportunities and tools to improve the communication and dissemination activities of the national MSG
- ◇ Provide recommendations on how the EITI and partners can better support local stakeholders in using extractive sector information and the EITI multi-stakeholder platform strategically to participate in policy discussions on natural resource governance.

1.3.Scope and Methodology

1.3.1. SCOPE

The scope of the study focuses on the local mining sector in Obuasi. Obuasi presents a unique case study and a multidimensional governance trend due to the following:

- ◇ It remains the oldest mine and mineral concession in Ghana. The mine, operated by AGA has a rich history in terms of benefits to communities around the mine, lessons and learnings from community engagements, and the benefits derived from national level mineral revenue sharing scheme.
- ◇ GHEITI has undertaken multiple community engagement meetings in Obuasi where GHEITI data has supported radio discussions to spur public accountability demands.
- ◇ Communities around the mine have previously demonstrated existing community stakeholder structures that have supported demands for accountability in mineral revenue utilisation
- ◇ Obuasi has provided relevant lessons to other mines (particularly Newmont Ahafo Mine) on the management of community development schemes.

The study has achieved the following:

- ◇ Desk review to understand the key governance challenges at both the national and local level (Obuasi specific);
- ◇ Reviewed how GHEITI engages with local level stakeholders;
- ◇ Mapped out stakeholders involved in natural resource management at both national and local levels, including MSG representatives, and their information needs;
- ◇ Organised stakeholder consultations and meetings;
- ◇ Identified issues, lessons, and made recommendations on how to strengthen the impact of EITI disclosures at the local level.

1.3.2. METHODOLOGY

The study used a mixed method approach relying on both quantitative and qualitative data. The methodology contained four key stages: i) Initial stakeholder meetings on scope, (ii) data collection, (iii) analysis of data collected and drafting of report, (iv) validation and finalization.

2.0. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

This section sets out the sectoral context and the nature of governance challenges at both national and local level. Secondly, it reviews the current GHEITI communication and dissemination strategy and activities to identify the current challenges that affect the effectiveness of GHEITI's engagements at the local level. Thirdly, it maps out the mineral revenue sharing framework and structure and identifies its specific challenges.

2.1. Background

The benefits from extractive resources (hereafter referred to as mineral resources) cannot be understated in Ghana's socioeconomic development. Mineral resource extraction, particularly gold (generates 90 percent of mineral revenues) provides direct and indirect benefits at both national and local levels. At the local level, mining provides both direct and indirect benefits through employment, local business development, and direct revenues through taxes and levies. Whilst these benefits accrue from mining operations, are distributed nationally, and within producing jurisdictions, the negative environmental and social effects are unequally borne by the citizens and communities in these mining jurisdictions. These impacts can be dire, ranging from displacements and loss of livelihoods, to environmental pollution and degradation, rising cost of living, due to high influx of external labour and increased economic activity, conflicts, human right infractions, among others.

The severity of these impacts depends on the effectiveness of management and mitigation measures. Impacts management under large scale mining in Ghana is better coordinated and regulated, compared to artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM). The latter has provided an estimated one million direct employment, and supported about 4.5 million indirect economic benefits¹. This notwithstanding, the ASM sector has witnessed weak regulation of its activities, which has created an upsurge of illegality, harmful environmental practices, and insecurity in host communities'. Within the last decade, there have been a growing concern about the impact of ASM (both legal and illegal) activities as they have caused significant water pollution, extreme cases of land degradation, high level influx of foreign nationals and social vices in communities, and extreme interference in potable water production across the country. Recognising the impact and potential high risks associated with ASM, past and current governments have undertaken several measures including the setting up of the Inter-Ministerial Task Force which led to the arrest and deportation of some foreign nationals operating in the sector. Currently the Government's Multilateral Mining Integrated Project (MMIP) is an overall strategy and activities to help curb the illegal mining menace in the country over a five-year period.

To deal with the overall local level impacts of mineral extraction, mineral revenues (Royalties) in Ghana are shared between central government, local government, mining communities, traditional authorities and institutions responsible for mining. These arrangements are based on a sharing formula that is rooted in Article 267 of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana and further underpinned by an Executive Fiat in 1993. In 2016, a new legal instrument, the Mineral Development Fund Act, 2016 (Act 912) was enacted to regularise the arrangements and establish clear governance measures for the management of the Fund in order to expedite transfers of revenues to beneficiary communities.

¹ McQuilken, J and Hilson, G (2016) Artisanal and small-scale gold mining in Ghana. Evidence to inform an 'action dialogue'. IIED, London. <https://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/16618IIED.pdf>

Text Box 1: Cumulative impacts of mining in host communities

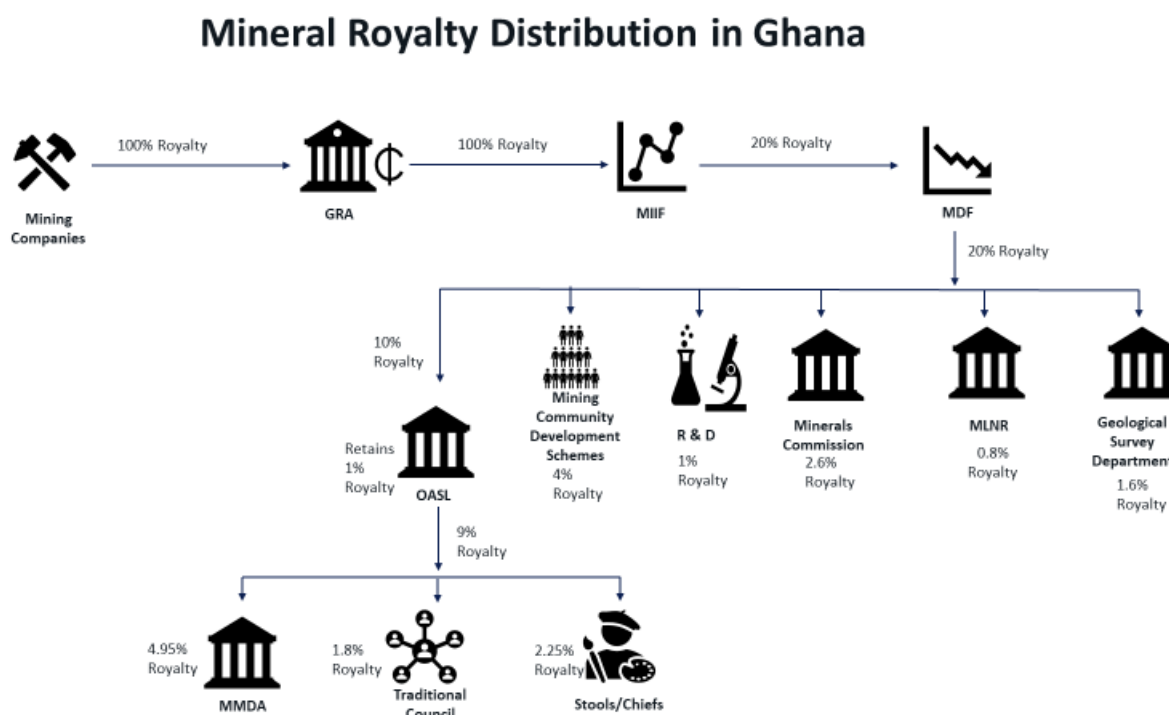
- ◇ ***Land Degradation:*** several researchers¹ have identified land degradation as one of most common mining impacts on host and surrounding communities. Communities have witnessed degradation impacts including deforestation in both national and community forest reserve lands, land destruction by irresponsible excavations (commonly used by ASM operations), pollution of rivers either through dredging or the use of mercury and other toxic chemicals. These negative impacts results in threats to biodiversity conservation, depletion of soil quality and fauna and flora. This means communities may not generate the same level of agriculture productivity, and when nearby residents are exposed to mercury, it can result in potential health disorders such as kidney problems, respiratory and reproductive disorders. Also, blasting of rocks particularly by large scale mines creates dust clouds which when inhaled causes respiratory disorders for residents, as well as cause cracks in building structures of nearby communities
- ◇ ***Pollution of Water Bodies:*** These include contamination of surface water bodies through washing of waste products from the ores as well as washing of tailings directly into river bodies. Underground water tables pollution occurs when the use of chemicals such as sulphuric acid (H₂SO₄) or cyanide (CN⁻) used in processing the ore leak, spill, or leach from the processing site into underground water tables. Pollution of water bodies in mining areas in Ghana has worsened due to the intensification of ASM activities. At the local level, pollution of water bodies deprive communities of safe drinking water and also affect aquatic life. There have been increased media coverage on the changing turbidity and toxicity in water bodies as well as impacts on fresh water aquatic species. In January 2020, the regional manager of the Ghana Water Company Limited (responsible for water treatment and supply to communities) warned that the impact of ASM activities on water treatment has worsened and could lead to a halt in water supply in the Western part of Ghana where ASM activities are rampant.
- ◇ ***Displacement of Communities and Livelihoods:*** Several communities in Ghana have been displaced as a result of mineral deposits found. Resettlement of communities are expected to follow international principles and best practices. If not well regulated and monitored, communities' members could lose their livelihoods, social ties, communal way of life and in extreme cases psychological problems.
- ◇ ***Population Influx:*** Population influx as a result of mine activities increases the pressure on public infrastructure and other public goods
- ◇ ***Human Rights of communities:*** Mining operations can have potential and actual human rights impacts on communities. There are several recorded HR impacts on communities including militarization documented by CHRAJ
- ◇ ***Gender and Social Exclusion:*** Most mining activities in Ghana have a gender bias, the benefits of employment, local procurement opportunities, income, royalty and infrastructure tend to accrue to men while the women, children and other vulnerable groups in the mining communities bare heavily the negative impacts of mine development such as cultural disruptions, social stress environmental harm and domestic violence.

2.1.1. SUBNATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF MINERAL REVENUES

By way of compensating host communities to mitigate effects of mining on the environment, Act 912 provide clear governance rules for deposits, withdrawal and the overall disbursements and management of royalties ceded to host communities. Act 912 requires the following:

- ◇ The Ghana Revenue Authority is required to deposit all mineral royalties into the Minerals Income Investment Fund (MIIF).
- ◇ MIIF secretariat and its governing Board, under the Ministry of Finance (MoF) is required to transfer 20 percent of all mineral royalty into the MDF account overseen by MDF Board within the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
- ◇ The MDF constitute twenty percent (20%) of mineral royalties paid by mining companies to the GoG under section 31(1) of the Mineral Income Investment Fund Act, 2018 (Act 978), grants, donations, returns on investments and gifts approved by Parliament.
- ◇ The MDF secretariat transfers 50 percent of its receipts to the Office of the Administrator of Stool (OASL) for further disbursements to stools, subnational government (including respective Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies) and traditional councils within a defined jurisdiction of host communities
- ◇ OASL retains 10 per cent of its receipts and disburse the remaining 90 per cent. The remainder is reconstituted as 100 per cent out of which 55 per cent is required to be disbursed to MMDAs, 20 per cent to traditional councils and 25 per cent to chiefs and stools of host communities.
- ◇ The section 21(3(b) of MDF Act allocates 20 per cent of the Fund to the Mining Community Development Scheme (MCDS) to support socio economic development of mining communities

Fig: 1



Source: Author's derivation based on Minerals Development Fund Act (MDFA)

2.1.2. Governance Challenges in Subnational Distribution of Mineral Revenues

Several challenges have been identified in various reports notably GHEITI reconciliation reports, the Ghana Audit Service audit reports on MDF, and a recent study by CEDA on MDF and community development schemes.

- ◇ There have been recorded cases of unexplained variances between amounts collected by GRA and amounts deposited into the Consolidated Fund (until 2018 all royalties were deposited into the Consolidated Fund).
- ◇ There are occasions such as in 2013 and 2015 when no MDF transfers were made by the MoF to the Fund although the royalties were collected and paid into the consolidated Fund.
- ◇ The Earmarked Funds Capping and Realignment Act, 2017 has been applied to the MDF by the Minister of Finance since 2017 reducing the fund allocation to 12.5 per cent instead of 20 per cent. Actual budgetary disbursements to the Fund are even lower, hovering around 9-10 per cent. This has deprived communities of needed resources to mitigate the challenges posed by mining at the community level.
- ◇ There are persistent delays of transfers of royalties between the MDF and OASL, thereby delays and in some years no transfers from OASL to beneficiary communities
- ◇ MMDAs are required to undertake technical assessment to identify harmful impacts of mining and thereby effectively apply mineral royalties to mitigate them. There are evidences that suggest that there is significant mismatch between mineral royalties funded projects and impacts caused by mining activities.
- ◇ MMDAs are required to consult host communities when planning Mineral royalty funded projects, however, there have been instances of limited or no consultation with impacted communities.
- ◇ There have been growing concerns raised by communities and CSOs on the lack of public accountability on the utilization of mineral royalties at the local level.
- ◇ Transparency in the use of mineral royalties remain limited. In fact, only GHEITI reports publicly disclose information on subnational receipts and utilization of mineral royalties.
- ◇ There is delay in the establishment and allocation of fund to the MCDS. About seven of the estimated fifteen (15) schemes have since October 2019 been established by the MDF Board with seed money allocation.
- ◇ Since the establishment of the MDF, various governments have committed the fund to projects which sit outside of the allocation framework and are termed by the board as ‘Legacy Projects’. These allocations are largely not in conformity with the ACT 912. Such projects commitments are expected to be funded directly by the consolidated budget to allow the Fund prioritize allocations to its core mandate.

Text Box 2: Subnational Transfers of Mineral Revenues to Obuasi

Mining plays an important role in Obuasi's economy as it has spurred the development of related businesses and employment in the area. Currently, Obuasi mine is operated by AngloGold Ashanti (AGA). In 2014, the mine was closed for “*care and maintenance*” from 2014 until its official reopening in January 2019. Based on Ghana Statistical Survey report, mining employs about 35 percent of the local workforce and the second largest contributor to the local economy after services. The mine is expected to directly employ about 2600 labour since its reopening in 2019.

Obuasi Municipal Assembly receives mineral royalties and ground rents (concession tax) disbursed through the Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands in addition to direct payments from AGA to the municipal in the form of property taxes. Other benefits from the mine include community projects undertaken by AGA as part of their corporate social investments (CSI) as well as direct contribution to the Obuasi Community Trust Fund. Under a new AG Development agreement, US\$2 of each ounce of gold is expected to be deposited into the Obuasi Community Trust Fund, which is governed largely by local representatives. The latter has been used to spent on infrastructure projects in education health and water , sanitation projects, the setting up of the Obuasi campus of the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology.

Total mineral revenue is a significant part of total revenue although Mineral royalty is only 4 percent of total revenues. This notwithstanding, mineral royalties under MDF has financed key infrastructure project in nearby and affected communities. Property tax levied directly by the municipality constitute about 70 percent of total mineral revenues. Whiles GHEITI in collaboration with OASL has proposed guidelines for the efficient spending of mineral revenues (particularly royalties) these guidelines are not being used by district assemblies, Obuasi, like other mining districts categorizes property taxes paid by mining companies as Internally Generated Funds (IGF) with different governance rules but often weak. A chunk of IGF is spent as recurrent expenditure with no strong focus on the mitigation of harmful impacts caused by mining.

Source of Mineral Revenues

YEAR	PROPERTY RATE (GH ₵)	GROUND RENT (GH₵)	MINERAL ROYALTY (GH ₵)	TOTAL (GH ₵)
2012	581,468.19		395,631.19	977,099.38
2013	719,309.03	45,000.00	17,000.00	781,309.03
2014	846,997.94	-	13,600.00	860,597.94
2015	915,499.74	-	323,143.03	1,238,642.77
2016	978,996.77	-	467,777.97	1,446,774.74
2017	693,968.12	30,950	697,018.10	1,421,936.22
TOTAL	4,736,239.79	75,950	1,914,170.29	6,726,360.08

Text Box 2 (continued): Subnational Transfers of Mineral Revenues to Obuasi

Key Governance Challenges Associated with Mineral Revenues

- ◇ Projects funded by mineral revenues are aligned with the medium-term plans of the municipality, however they are not deliberate to address the developmental needs of the most impacted communities, hence undermining the overall objective of mineral revenue redistribution. For instance, project such as refurbishment of Obuasi Goil filling station, construction of entrance arch, purchase of vehicles for the Municipal Assembly, among others were not intended to mitigate impacts of mining activities on nearby communities (see Annex for detailed Project List)
- ◇ Prioritisation of mineral revenue funded projects are expected to go through public consultation and stakeholder engagements. In practice, this is done through community assembly members who do not often feedback to their constituents. Some traditional leaders and opinion leaders in beneficiary communities expressed inadequate consultation as a challenge for project planning and delivery
- ◇ Delays in transfer of mineral royalty and ground rent from OASL to the municipality and the MDF to the MCDS affects forecasting of revenues and thereby planning and delivery
- ◇ The categorisation of mineral revenues as IGFs opens room for inefficient use of such revenues, as the evidence show that a chunk of IGFs are spent on recurrent expenditure.
- ◇ Stakeholders interviewed expressed concerns about the inadequate transparency and accountability of mineral revenues receipts and utilisation. The Assembly is not proactive to providing adequate information and GHEITI reports remains the only publicly accessible information on mineral revenues
- ◇ Whilst there is a strong adherence to directives/guidelines for other revenues (for instance the District Assemblies Common Fund), there are no guidelines to ensure efficient, effective and transparent mineral revenue utilisation

2.2. The Role of GHEITI in Mining Sector Governance

Ghana has been a member of EITI since 2003, governed by a tripartite Multi-Stakeholder Group made up of government, extractive companies and CSOs. GHEITI has contributed significantly to national policy reforms and transparency through its annual reconciliation reports in the mining and oil and gas sectors. These reforms include:

- ◇ Enhanced transparency in the mining and oil and gas sectors. In fact, GHEITI reports remain the only annual comprehensive report for the mining sector in Ghana. Further, GHEITI has improve transparency on project by project reporting;
- ◇ GHEITI led the advocacy for changes in the mining sector fiscal regime, including changes from sliding scale to fixed rate and the introduction of a 5-year straight line cost recovery;
- ◇ GHEITI provided recommendations and further urged parliament to ensure structural clarity on transparency, oversight and control provisions in the Petroleum Revenue Management, and Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Bills, in line with international best practices.
- ◇ GHEITI led the adoption of Beneficial Ownership Transparency into law. The unintended outcome for GHEITI's advocacy was the introduction of BO transparency in all sectors instead of just extractives.

Evidently, significant progress has been made in promoting transparency, public scrutiny and oversight on Ghana's management of natural resources at the national level however, the same cannot be said for impacted communities and sub-national level, although they bear the direct negative impacts from mining. GHEITI has enhanced transparency in mineral revenue and Utilisation reporting even though this has not been consistent. Whilst some local Assemblies have reported on mineral revenue receipts and Utilisation, others have not disclosed any information since GHEITI's introduction of sub-national reporting.

GHEITI's previous successes at the national level were hinged on their ability to: generate evidence-based governance deficits,

use their platform to engage relevant stakeholders, encourage public advocacy mainly by CSOs representatives on the MSG, use its multi-stakeholder

"In the past, we were supported by donors like NRGi and GIZ to organize stakeholder engagements that allowed us to follow up on implementation of recommendations from our reports which I believe was the main reason why we achieved more reforms at the national level" GHEITI MSG member

platform to engage the government agencies responsible to lead corrective actions or reforms, and further institute action plans with clear timelines to monitor implementation. Whilst this was effective at the national level, GHEITI's engagement strategy at the subnational level have not generated the same level of reforms and public interest.

2.3. GHEITI's Subnational Level Communication and Dissemination Strategy

Usually, GHEITI undertake report dissemination and stakeholder engagements on their annual reconciliation reports. These engagements are mostly done at both the national and local levels. This study assesses the communication and dissemination approach adopted by GHEITI based on the following:

- ◇ *Structure of stakeholder engagement* – this assesses how subnational engagements are organised, the set of stakeholders invited, the definition of the purpose of engagements and consistency of engagements;
- ◇ *Content of information* - assesses the ease of understanding by stakeholders, relevance of the content presented to stakeholders, how the content contributes to the objective and purpose of engagement;
- ◇ *Form/Medium of Information Disclosure*: Assesses the medium of information disclosure. Do stakeholders find the current form of reporting appealing? Do they have easy access to GHEITI information in a manner that allows stakeholders to easily utilise such information for further analysis?
- ◇ *Mode of Dissemination and Engagements*: Assesses the channels through which GHEITI undertake their dissemination

Text Box 3: GHEITI's Current Dissemination and Engagement Approach

- ◇ *GHEITI Publishes Report on Website:* First step for GHEITI to publish their reconciliation report on their website with the aim to reach all stakeholders in Ghana and beyond as well as satisfy EITI Standard Requirements
- ◇ *GHEITI Launches their Annual Reconciliation Report:* This is usually done at the national level, but key stakeholders are invited from mining producing areas. The aim of the launch is to create public awareness of the EITI process and share key findings from the report. The category of stakeholders usually invited are extractive sector government agencies, national level media, national level CSOs and donors.
- ◇ *GHEITI embark on Regional, District and Community Engagements:* GHEITI embarks on regional, district and community road shows to present key findings of the report to relevant stakeholders. The regions, districts and communities differ from year to year even though often focused on mineral producing districts and communities. At the regional and district level, government local authority representation dominates compared to CSOs, traditional authorities and media. At the community level, the composition of participants includes traditional authority, district assembly representatives, assembly members and community-based organizations if any. GHEITI has utilized community radio stations during some of their community engagements, however often on ad hoc basis
- ◇ *GHEITI engages editors of key media houses:* The aim of this engagements is to get selected media house editors to understand the GHEITI process and support reporting on the key findings of the report. These engagements are based on funding availability as it has been previously been funded by GIZ over the years.

2.4. Key Challenges with GHEITI's Existing Communication and Dissemination Activities

1. Structure of Stakeholder Engagements

- ◇ The purpose of GHEITI's engagements at the local level is not usually defined to allow proper monitoring and review of engagements. Hence, the crop of stakeholders invited tend to be more skewed towards government structures at the local level. Hence, certain crop of stakeholders (such as informal networks, youth groups, and opinion leaders) are left out of the process. It was noted that community pressure groups, interest groups, information centers and other influential platforms were not invited to GHEITI subnational meetings;
- ◇ GHEITI does not have established working relationships with community-based organisations and interest groups with expertise and experience to further disseminate or engage citizens using GHEITI information;

"Sometimes when we attend these meeting, we do not know whether they just share their findings or its for education, sensitization or awareness or they really want to engage you" – Centre for Social Impact Studies, Obuasi

- ◇ The current structure of GHEITI's regional and community engagements are costly as sometimes stakeholders demand for transportation allowances as well as provision of lunch.
- ◇ The current structure of engagements does not include building synergies with other stakeholders to deal with issues not completely covered by GHEITI. For instance, whilst GHEITI reports on Environmental Permit fees, they are not able to answer environmental related questions during subnational meetings;
- ◇ Invited participants in the communities and districts are not given prior information of the structure of the meeting as well as the GHEITI report, hence they are unable to interrogate the report nor ask relevant questions to support accountability demands. Beyond the one time meetings, there are no follow ups by GHEITI to ensure information shared have been useful to stakeholders;
- ◇ The selection of stakeholder participants for GHEITI's community meetings is usually delegated to local authority with suggestions from GHEITI to invite key stakeholders such as traditional authorities and CSOs. While this has been the usual practice for GHEITI, it is not guided by the relevance and purpose of the meeting. Hence, this does not allow the invitation of stakeholders with genuine interest to utilise data to seek for the improvement of the lives of impacted communities.

2. Content of GHEITI Reports Information

- ◇ Local level stakeholders raised concerns that the content of GHEITI reports is too complex to their understanding although they applauded GHEITI for conducting the community durbars in in local languages. GHEITI has not fully converted the complex numbers into useful information that are relevant to the local stakeholders to better demand for accountability.

"Sometimes local stakeholders have no idea what GHEITI talk about during community engagements, hence there is a high tendency that they will shelve the big books right after they head home" WACAM
- ◇ GHEITI's approach on subnational reporting is inconsistent. While local authorities with a dedicated MDF account reports on mineral royalty revenues and expenditures, those without only report on revenues received. For instance, Tarkwa municipal has consistently reported on mineral revenue expenditure whereas Kenyase has never reported on their expenditure. Consequently, GHEITI is unable to provide relevant information to stakeholders in Kenyase and its environs during their community meetings. In Obuasi, although GHEITI reports over the years have provided detailed payment of mineral royalties to local authorities to allow proper planning, they have not provided information as to whether communities were consulted during project planning in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) and the National Development Planning Commission (System) Act 1994, (Act 480).

"Community ownership is low because GHEITI report does not speak to the issues that matters to the stakeholders. Report should be tailored to AGA and its operations in Obuasi and not put much focus on national level issues " AGA
- ◇ Due to reported lags in GHEITI reports, the community and subnational meetings may not resonate with current issues of the communities.

3. Medium of Information Disclosure

- ◇ The current medium of disclosing information is less handy and less useful to local level stakeholders. Currently GHEITI disclose information through dense hard copy paper reports in English, which makes it difficult for stakeholders to read and refer to them.
- ◇ Even though the use of social media (short video explanations in local languages) is prevalent in communities and easy to use by stakeholders, GHEITI has not explored these options to support information disclosure at the local level

"Even we the media, the book is too big and clumsy for us. It is hard for us to open the books to find what is useful for us hence we always rely on experts to be able to utilize GHEITI information" -Justice Mensah, Shaft Fm, Obuasi

4. Mode of Engagements:

- ◇ GHEITI's current mode of engaging local level stakeholders is centralised. As a result, local stakeholders do not feel part of the engagement process and hence view it as an annual GHEITI meeting.
- ◇ GHEITI does not have an established feedback mechanism for local stakeholders to re-engage them, should there be a need for further clarification on the report

"These days the short video clips in local languages has become the dominant channels that spikes community concerns and demands but we do not see GHEITI using such approach" – Edward Kwame Achaempong, Community Activist, Anyinam

3.0. Stakeholder Mapping and Information Needs

3.1. Stakeholder Mapping

GHEITI report dissemination and engagements at the subnational level require key stakeholders to lead reforms and public accountability demands using GHEITI information. The study reviewed the current crop of stakeholders engaged by GHEITI in their dissemination activities in Obuasi and further identified other relevant stakeholder who could play important oversight role in mineral revenue governance. Stakeholders include national government authorities; companies; sub-national authorities (formal and informal) and community-level interest groups, including local media – possibly institutionalised or loosely formed on an ad hoc basis. In addition, third-party professional service organisations may play a valuable role in providing analyses and advice. Under this section, the study excluded the GHEITI MSG but included them in the Stakeholder map in Fig 2

Identification of stakeholders were based on the following conditions:

- ◇ Stakeholder is a provider of information to GHEITI or direct consumer of GHEITI's information;
- ◇ Stakeholder is a direct beneficiary of mineral revenues accrued to Obuasi Municipal Assembly;
- ◇ Stakeholder has established formal and informal structures to lead advocacy or provide platform for public education, awareness and debates;
- ◇ Stakeholder champions best practices at the local level to improve overall governance, including mining;
- ◇ Stakeholder has an established formal and informal platform to further educate the populace or communities on mineral revenues and expenditure;
- ◇ Stakeholder can influence political decision making at the local level and beyond;
- ◇ Stakeholder has experience in undertaking projects that enhance the wellbeing of local communities.

3.1.1. Industry Players

The main companies that have invested in mining in Obuasi mine include AGA and other Artisanal and Small scale Mines (ASM). In 2014 when AngloGold Ashanti went into "Care and Maintenance" the company ceded 60 percent of their concession to the Government. The Government, through the Minerals Commission prepared this concession that will eventually be parceled out to the Municipality's 4,000 small scale miners. This process is currently ongoing under the Community Mining Scheme. It is important to note that the formalisation of ASM in Ghana has achieved significant successes. However, it has not been fully mainstreamed into existing sector structures and processes. As a result, royalty payment in Obuasi is largely from the AGA mine.

At the national level, Mining Companies are represented on GHEITI's MSG by the Chamber of Mines whose roles are (i) to serve its members as a platform for promoting, protecting and enhancing their common interests; and (ii) to ensure high standards, best practices, supportive legislation, policies and protocols are adopted and to maintain the industry and ensure a sustained contribution to the socio-economic development of Ghana. Therefore AGA is represented on the GHEITI MSG through the Chamber of Mines. While the indirect relationship between GHEITI and AGA has worked effectively for sharing GHEITI findings via the Chamber and being invited to GHEITI engagements in Obuasi, AGA does not feel ownership for GHEITI's report to align their communication plan or strategies with these findings during community consultation and public engagements. In effect, the Chamber could deepen engagements with industry players on GHEITI reports.

AGA's expectation and interests in the GHEITI process, is for it to be beneficial to affected communities and the mine. Community expectations from operating companies are usually high in the extractive sector. Hence, even impacts caused by other sectors are easily attributed to the mine. Based on interviews with AGA, GHEITI's process can enhance transparency in AGA's royalty, property rate and ground rent payments; enhance transparency in how royalty payments are utilised in affected communities; and support the local demands for accountability in the use of mining related revenues within affected communities including the company's social expenditures.

AGA works in 59 affected communities and has a multilayer community and public engagement platforms where mining related issues and grievances are discussed. At the community level, there are community consultative committees where, mining induced issues are reported and discussed with representatives from AGA. Further, AGA has established zonal liaison groups where members on the group represent zones made up of multiple communities. The third tier is the annual townhall meetings where the communities and the general public are invited, usually twice a year, to discuss mining related impacts and benefits in the Obuasi area. . Not only would GHEITI's information be relevant for AGA but they could act as infomediaries for GHEITI to disseminate key findings of their report during AGA's community engagements.

Despite GHEITI's engagement with mining companies via the Chamber of Mines, there is a need to consider a permanent relationship with AGA, particularly on issues to do with subnational mineral governance in Obuasi and its environs. This means GHEITI activities within the Ashanti region (host region) and Obuasi municipal should include AGA as a key participant as well as regular feedback from AGA.

3.4.3 Sub-National Authorities, Customary Local Authorities, and Community-Level Interest Groups

3.4.3.1. Local/Subnational Governments

Decentralisation in Ghana recognises formal local government authorities that are responsible for providing socioeconomic development at the local level. Specifically, they provide infrastructure projects including, education, health, water and sanitation, and other relevant basic amenities. Five local authorities benefit from mineral royalties and ground rents paid by AGA Obuasi mine. These include Obuasi municipality, Obuasi East, Amansie Central, Adansi North and Akrofrom district.

The local assemblies receive a portion of the mineral royalties and ground rents and all property rates paid by AGA, expected to provide public goods and services to locally affected communities. Spending is guided by a medium-term plan required to be developed, approved by the local Assembly (made up local Assembly Members selected via local elections and executive appointments) and published on the website of the National Development Planning Commission.

GHEITI reports have been beneficial to the Obuasi Municipal Assembly, as it is one of the districts, which consistently provide information on how mineral revenues are utilised. Although it has generated some level of public engagements and demands for accountability in the past, *-confirmed by Shafit fm, a local radio station which used GHEITI report to engage the Assembly in the past*, the lags in the release of GHEITI reports and the lack of consistent public engagements activities in Obuasi has undermined these gains. In addition, the Municipal Assembly expects GHEITI reports to provide timely and detailed information on expected mineral royalties.

GHEITI's current engagement with the Obuasi Municipal Assembly is ad-hoc, based on as and when GHEITI plans public engagement in Obuasi. Usually, GHEITI uses the Assembly's platform to reach local stakeholders to participate in subnational engagements. The Assembly's role in planning GHEITI's subnational meetings is limited to supporting invitations and preparation of venues. In practice, such engagements can be characterised as information sharing sessions with a fraction of GHEITI's target group. Invitations are usually limited to government agencies at the subnational level, traditional authorities, selected CBOs, religious bodies and the media, excluding other relevant informal structures at the community level whose livelihood are usually affected by the mine.

In addition, aside Obuasi Municipal, GHEITI does not have any direct formal engagements with the other subnational administration who benefit directly from mineral revenues from the Obuasi mine AGA.

3.4.3.2. Traditional Authorities and Traditional Councils

Traditional authorities (i.e. stools, chiefdoms/paramountcy, clans, family networks) are major stakeholders in the governance of mining in Ghana. In practice, they are custodial owners of the land in trust for the various families and clans that make up communities. Hence, they act as intermediaries between community members and the mines. Historically, traditional councils were the first point of entry to register community grievances including, mining related grievance, however, this has been more formalised with the introduction of community consultative groups. In Obuasi, the Adansi (made of seven paramountcy) and Bekwai traditional council oversees the AGA Obuasi concession.

Article 267 (6) of the 1992 Constitution stipulates that 'Ten per cent (10%) of the revenue accruing from stool lands shall be paid to the office of the Administrator of Stool Lands to cover administrative expenses; and the remaining revenue shall be disbursed in the following proportions (a) twenty-five per cent (25%) to the stool through the traditional authority for the maintenance of the stool in keeping with its status; (b) twenty per cent (20) to the traditional authority; and (c) fifty-five per cent (55%) to the District Assembly, within the area of authority of which the stool lands are situated.

Therefore, the Adansi and Bekwai stools and traditional authority receives 45 per cent of mineral royalty or 4.05 percent of the share of actual royalties paid by AGA as shown in Fig 1. This makes them a major stakeholder in the mineral sector due to the direct fiscal benefits. Historically, traditional authority systems were largely informal, however, many councils have formalised structures to better serve their communities. Further, communities have trust in such structures. In addition, traditional authorities have significant level of political influence. Since they receive a portion of mineral royalties, they expect GHEITI reports to provide adequate information on royalty payments made by AGA and estimated royalties due them. while the communities expect information on the utilisation by the chiefs.

GHEITI does not have any formal direct arrangement with both Adansi and Bekwai traditional councils. Previous engagements with these councils have been *ad hoc* even though they are usually invited to district level engagement and occasionally, GHEITI pays courtesy calls on them. The councils have depth of knowledge about community needs, impacts and can lead a reform agenda through community mobilisation and education using GHEITI reports.

3.4.3.3. Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Community Interest Organizations

Usually, not for profit, CBOs and Community Interest Groups (CIGs) work in the interest of communities either by ensuring transparency, accountability and fairness in terms of the share of benefit

accrued to affected communities. These organisations have formal structures to engage and educate community members (the vulnerable and minority groups) on their rights, and communal interest and ensure their welfare is improved. Over the years, organisations such as WACAM, CeSIS, and PWYP's local groups, the Extractive Engagements Groups have built trust with community members making their platform potentially effective to educate local citizens.

In our interviews with the CBOs and CIGs groups, they expect GHEITI reports to be timely, less clumsy, and focus on real issues within the communities. Further, GHEITI can build permanent relationships with local organisations to further disseminate findings and recommendations related to local level interests.

3.4.3.4. Media

Local media provides an important platform for GHEITI to educate and engage the general populace in Obuasi. However, GHEITI has not adequately leverage these platforms as their previous engagements with local media has been specifically to cover their engagements and not participate. During our interviews, local media (Shaft FM) suggested that GHEITI could develop summary reports in digital format, designated for the media to use to educate the general populace on mineral revenue receipts and utilisation in Obuasi. In terms of platforms for public advocacy, the local media can play important role by creating platforms for public accountability demands.

3.4.3.5. Informal Community Groups

Whilst these formal set ups are administratively recognised to provide socioeconomic development at the local levels, informal set ups such as community youth groups, citizens parliaments, and opinion leaders are at the forefront of community feedback about both project-specific and cumulative negative impacts as well as unmet expectations about positive local impacts. In addition, these authorities are also still involved in the governance and management of the mining sector on which many people in Obuasi rely for their livelihoods, such as land use rights).

Community Youth Groups and “Parliaments”

Nearby and affected communities have community youth group platforms who are usually consulted at the local level regarding mining impacts. Even though such platforms appear informal, there are suggested evidences where they have led community level reforms. They have access to the local level political structures who can influence both local and national level reforms in the sector. GHEITI has never engaged such groups.

Market Queens

Community market queens are usually women who lead market associations and networks within local community markets. While these networks are less formal, they have high level political recognition at the local level. Such platforms could be leverage for effective public advocacy and reforms at the local level particularly those that relates to gender, and vulnerable groups.

Community Information Centers

Most communities in Obuasi have privately owned information centers where public announcements are made. These centers have platforms where they translate information to local dialects for effective communication. They use a public announcement system capable to reach every household in the

community and has the potential to engage residents effectively. GHEITI could leverage these platforms to educate the residents at the community level on mineral revenue impacts within their communities.

3.4.3.6. Religious Bodies

The main religious bodies in Ghana include the Christian Council and the Federation of Muslim groups. About 72 percent of Ghana's population are Christians while 18 percent are Muslims. These two religious bodies are major stakeholders in the governance of the country at both the national level and local level. At the local level they provide charitable services to residents and command trust among residents. Their platform could be used to educate residents on GHEITI's findings and recommendations.

3.4.3.7 The Mining Community Development Scheme (MCDS)

The MCDS is established under section 16(1) of MDF Act 912 for each 'mining community' and deems all prior Schemes as established following the commencement of this Act. The MDF allocates 20% to MCDS to support the socio-economic development of mining and mining affected communities. Each scheme is operated and managed by a seven member local management committee (LMC) made up of the following: the Chief Executive of the District Assembly, Traditional ruler(s), Minerals Commission, Mining company within the District, Women's Group and Youth Group in the community and chaired by a person in the community appointed by the MDF Board in consultation with the District Assembly and Traditional Authorities.

The schemes for both Obuasi Municipal and Obuasi East have been established and provides useful platform for GHEITI to engage the communities on the reports and MDF allocation and utilisation.

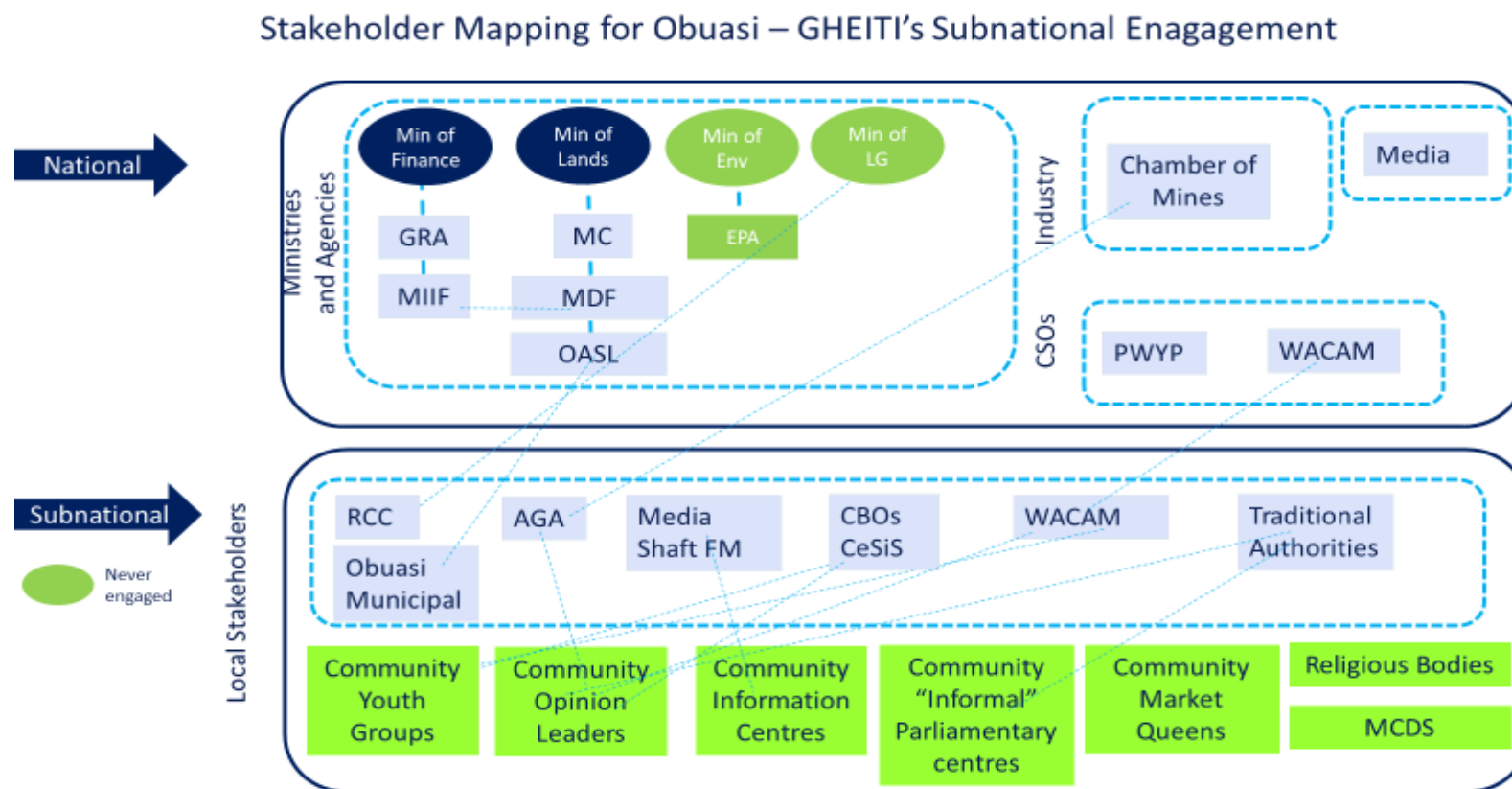
3.2. STAKEHOLDER INFORMATION NEEDS AND CHALLENGES WITH GHEITIS CURRENT DISSEMINATION APPROACH

Stakeholder	Status of GHEITI Engagement	Information Needs	Challenges with Existing GHEITI Subnational Engagement Process
Government Stakeholders			
Obuasi Municipal	Adhoc – based on annual district and community engagements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expected Mineral Royalties amount from OASL to support planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHEITI data lag makes it less relevant for planning
Community Based Organizations and Interests Groups			
CBOs (CeSiS)	Adhoc based on issues related to mining in Obuasi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on mineral revenue receipts, timing of payment, timing of reporting, utilization including projects to be spent on, quality of the spend, whether community consent s were sought before project decision Any other information to support CeSiS work on sensitizing and educating communities on mineral revenues deemed them drive public accountability on the use of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHEITI data lag makes it less relevant for advocacy Information does not include timing of payment and whether communities' consent was sought or not Information remains clumsy and, in some cases, incomplete making its use for advocacy difficult
CBOs (Wacam)	Member of MSG – Gets invited to all GHEITI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple and concise information to support community level awareness, education and advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHEITI does not leverage existing capacities and platform at the local level to enhance dissemination and education

	regional and community engagements in Obuasi		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Report is complex and not easily usable ◇ Some relevant information is stashed in dense GHEITI report in paper copies making it very difficult for local level stakeholders to use information to their advantage
Local Media and Information Centres	Media is sometimes not engaged Community Information Centres has never been engaged by GHEITI	Information on mineral royalties for public education and sensitization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ GHEITI does not have a simplified version of the report purposely for media to educate the public with the aim to improve public accountability and reforms ◇ The medium of information disclosure is limited for media to effectively communicate key findings ◇ GHEITI does not provide information on how traditional councils and stools utilize their share of mineral royalties
Opinion Leaders, Market Queens, Youth Groups, religious leaders	Never engaged apart from religious groups	<p>Information on how much is due our communities and which projects are planned in the communities</p> <p>Educate the populace on their rights to development projects funded by mineral royalties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ GHEITI does not provide information on upcoming project in the communities ◇ GHEITI's information lag makes it difficult to demand for accountability
MCDS	Never engaged because have just been established	Information on mineral royalty allocation and utilisation for planning, education and sensitization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Have just been established
Industry Players			
AGA and Chamber of Mines	Permanent member on MSG	Increased transparency on companies payment of royalties and other taxes to educate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ The lag in GHEITI's information makes it difficult to further disseminate information during community engagements

		communities on companies contribution to their welfare	◇ GHEITI does not have an active feedback channel stakeholder feedback
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Fig 2: Stakeholder Mapping



Source: Based on GHEITI MSG and Extractive Sector Regulations the authors are aware that not all ministries, authorities and state-owned companies are featured here, but the emphasis has been on including those that are potentially more relevant to GHEITI’s subnational engagement

4.0. Conclusion and Recommendation

Several challenges have been identified in relation to the GHEITI's current dissemination and engagement approach with the help of community stakeholders. It was noted that GHEITI's current stakeholder selection is not guided by the relevance or purpose of their local level engagements. Also, the current form, medium of disclosure and mode of engagements. As per the challenges identified, the implementation of an effective community participation framework in extractive governance requires real commitment from all GHEITI stakeholders. Therefore, the following engagement framework have been proposed including possible actions for the considering of the GHEITI MSG to make community engagement more meaningful. We have also included some research priorities identified during the research

There are two levels of recommendations. The first set of recommendations are based on the existing gaps in GHEITI's report and dissemination at the local level. The second set of recommendations are made for GHEITI to consider strategic relationship building at the subnational level.

4.1. Recommendations on GHEITI's Report Content, Structure and Local Level Engagements

4.1.1. *Structure of Engagements*

- GHEITI should consider the expansion of its local level stakeholders to include local level minority and vulnerable groups as well as more local level members who are at the forefront of community related issues
- GHEITI's MSG should consider, in their workplan, to define the purpose of its planned local level engagements to ensure proper monitoring, and review to glean lessons for future improvement. Engagements at the local level should be agreed whether to increase education, dissemination of findings from report, or sensitisations on certain issues. This should guide what stakeholders are needed and how engagements will be organised
- To improve efficiency and reduce cost in its local level engagements, GHEITI should consider building relationships at the local level and leverage on social media platforms to disseminate information to stakeholders. Local level stakeholders (particularly youth groups) find video snippets in local language an effective way of communicating report findings or even begin a reform due to the increasing internet penetration among the youths

4.1.2. *Content of GHEITI's Report*

- Most local stakeholders, interviewed complained that the current content of GHEITI's report appeared complex, hence becomes a hinderance to be used to achieve local level demands for accountability or reforms. GHEITI should consider abridged versions of its reports tailored to local level needs and information requirements. This should be done in consultation with local level groups that work to improve community welfare, as well as in conjunction with AGA. These versions should be plain and in simple language with additional information to explain numerical information in the report. Further GHEITI should consider different versions for

different stakeholders to achieve effective outcomes. For instance, versions for local media is expected to achieve a different purpose than versions designed for local communities.

4.1.3. *Medium of Disclosure*

- GHEITI should consider exploring various digital platforms (including social media) and local level radio platforms (such as community information centres) to disseminate local level findings and recommendations.
- GHEITI should consider leveraging infomediary platforms to further disseminate their reports findings and recommendations. Platforms such as local radios, local information centres, District Assemblies' platforms, MCDS platforms, mining companies' platforms

4.2. Recommendations for GHEITI's Local Level Strategic Partnerships

1. Set up Subnational Extractive Engagement Platforms/fora

Suggested actions

- GHEITI needs to formally embed community engagement processes in its operations. This could be in the form of subnational Extractive Engagement Platforms or Sub-national MSGs in the mining enclaves in Ghana – the (Ashanti, Western , Ahafo, Eastern and Northern) bringing together periodically key stakeholders at the subnational level to review the GHEITI reports within their zonal context and develop relevant messages and tools for community sensitization, education, training and mobilisation.

2. Leverage on Existing Subnational entities such as active CSOs for collaboration.

Suggested actions

- There is value in using community voices that can cross-check and analyse the GHEITI reports and project level data produced by companies and other stakeholders for sensitization and mobilisation. The GHEITI reports may not be understood or trusted by communities. This may be the case especially if the reports fail to include local voices or address local concerns.
- GHEITI should ensure that consultants preparing reports spend time engaging with local communities and tailor their conclusions and recommendations to local contexts, rather than basing them on standard conclusions.
- GHEITI should develop a deliberate strategy to leverage on work with CESIS, PWYP extractive Engagement Group, MDF monitoring groups in the dissemination activities

Research Priority: Carry out case study research exploring the local socio-cultural, economic and environmental and political contexts and impacts of different extractive projects in the mining zones of the country.

3. GHEITI should consider a partnership with AGA for community dissemination of reports and feed back.

Suggested actions

- This means GHEITI activities within the Ashanti region (host region) and Obuasi municipal should include AGA as a key participant as well as regular feedback from AGA.
- GHEITI could participate in the AGA town hall meetings with stakeholders in Obuasi to present on EITI reports
- GHEITI to produce popular versions of the EITI reports for community dissemination

Research priority:

- Explore the concept of partnership' between GHEITI and AGA
 - Develop a GHEITI –AGA community engagement strategy: the strategy should identify and address the challenges of collaboration including how to mitigate community perception of the operations.
4. GHEITI reports should promote community advocacy on the accountable use of subnational mineral revenue and company social expenditure.

Suggested actions:

- GHEITI should provide detailed analysis of the allocations and expenditure of MDF, ground rents and property rates.
- The advocacy should target to stop the allocation of MDF to 'legacy projects' by successive governments These allocations falls outside of the MDF Law and deprive mining communities of resources.
- The report should also capture company social expenditure and CSR spending in the communities.
- GHEITI should collaborate with the MCDS to utilise their platform for dissemination, sensitisation and advocacy on MDF allocation and utilisation.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: PARTICIPANTS

Name	Organisation	Contact	20 th Jan, 2020 Kick- of Meeting	Jan 31 – Feb 2, 2020 GHEITI Retreat	Individual Interviews
GHEITI MSG					
Steve Manteaw	PWYP Ghana – Convenor and Co-Chair GHEITI MSG		X	X	
Mohammed Abdul Bashiru	Coordinator – GHEITI Secretariat Environmental Assessment and Audit WACAM		X	X	
Hannah Owusu- Koranteng				X	X
Barleley Puplampu	Minerals Commission			X	
Benjamin Aryee	Senior Advisor, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR)			X	
Christopher Nyarko	Chamber of Mines			X	X
Dickson Agboga	OASL			X	X
Samuel Sackey	GRA			X	
Linda Tamakloe	GNPC			X	
Frank Boateng (PhD)	Tarkwa Municipal Assembly			X	
Corporate Representatives					
Emmanuel Baidoo	AGA				X
Local Stakeholders in Obuasi					
Richard Ellimah	CeSIS, Community Based Organization				X
Eric Ndebugri	CeSIS				X
Justice Mensah	Shaft fm, Media house, Obuasi				X
Nana Owusu Acheaw	Tradition Leader (Sub chief of Bogobiri, Obuasi and part of Akrokerri Traditional Area under Adansi North Traditional Council				X

Malik - Ibrahim	Extractives Engagement Group, Local Community Interest Group Set up by WACAM and PWYP	X
Edward Kwame Acheampong	Community Youth Activist, Tutuka, Obuasi	X
Elijah Adansi Bonah	Municipal Chief Executive, Obuasi Municipal Assembly	X
Other Government Agencies		
Mrs. Christie Bobobee	Head, OASL	X

S/N	Project Description	Start Date	Contract Sum	Amount Disbursed from MDF	Remarks Completed/ Ongoing
1	Spraying of final Waste disposal site (Municipal wide)	25 th Jan, 2012	9,780.00	9,780.00	Completed
2	Pushing, Levelling and Compaction of the final solid waste disposal site	January, 2012	12,920.00	12,920.00	Completed
3	Purchase of one complete vehicle engine for car number GW8613V.	16 th Feb, 2012	4,950.00	4,950.00	Completed
4	Construction of 8 unit classroom block, office, store, staff common-room, library and six seater WC Toilet	16 February, 2012	55,485.10	55,485.10	Completed
5	Release of funds for payment of scholarship	16 February, 2012	30,000	30,000	Completed
6	Payment for retention of rehabilitation of 6 unit classroom block and conversion of six seater KVIP toilet to six seater WC toilet at Presbyterian School Obuasi	16 February, 2012	4,207.23	4,207.23	Completed

7	Extension of electricity to water project at Sampsonkrom	16 February, 2012	3,164.00	3,164.00	Completed
8	Payment for the disinfection and disinfestation of public toilet, refuse dump, drains and premises of contact to forestall any further spread of vomiting	18 th February, 2013	27,505.00	27,505.00	Completed
8	Part payment of rehabilitation of 4 unit JHS classroom block at Awurade Basa School	15th Mar, 2012	30,000.00	30,000.00	Completed. Project awarded in 2011 but 2012 MDF was used to pay
9	Construction of 8 unit classroom block at Kokoteasua.	3 rd August, 2012	19,936.68	19,936.68	Completed
10	Renovation of urban council building	22 nd May, 2014	6,321.50	6,321.50	Completed
11	Construction of 3m by 2m box culvert along the Anyinam road	16 th Dec, 2015	49,864.00	49,864.00	Completed

12	Construction of 1 No. 2 Unit Kindergarten School Block with Mechanized Borehole at Ayease in Obuasi	30th June, 2016	145,741.84	145,741.84	Completed
13	Construction of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block at Kwabenakwa in Obuasi	30th June, 2016	169,655.12	169,655.12	Completed
14	Payment for electrical items purchased by the Assembly	3 rd February, 2017	21,000.00	21,000.00	Completed
15	Construction of 450mm U-drain along farmers road Bogobiri phase one	6 th April, 2017	43,511.00	43,511.00	Completed
16	Payment of temporarily road constructed at North Nyamebekyere during the construction of the broken bridge on Obuasi – Kumasi road.	24 th March, 2017	16,800.00	16,800.00	Completed
17	Payment for rehabilitation and fabrication of selected foot bridges at Brahabebome and other electoral areas in the Municipality	3 rd April, 2017	43,511.00	43,511.00	Completed
18	Payment of temporary road constructed at North Nyamebekyere during the construction of the broken bridge on Obuasi – Kumasi road.	24 th March, 2017	16,800.00	16,800.00	Completed