

**UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, LEGON**

**RELOCATION OF WASSA WEST COMMUNITIES BY LARGE SCALE  
GOLD MINING VENTURES AND ITS SOCIO-ECONOMIC  
IMPLICATIONS**

**BY  
APEAKORAN EPHRAIM NANA**

**10061676**

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE INSTITUTE OF AFRICAN  
STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, LEGON IN PARTIAL  
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF  
MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE IN AFRICAN STUDIES**

**December, 2014**

## DECLARATION

I hereby make a declaration that this study was undertaken by me and wherever I have referred to other people's work, I have duly acknowledged. I am singularly responsible for any errors and misrepresentation of facts.

I also declared that, this work has not been submitted anywhere in Ghana or elsewhere by any person

Signature.....

Date.....

Apeakoran Ephraim Nana

(Student - 10061676)

Signature.....

Date.....

Professor S. K. Amanor

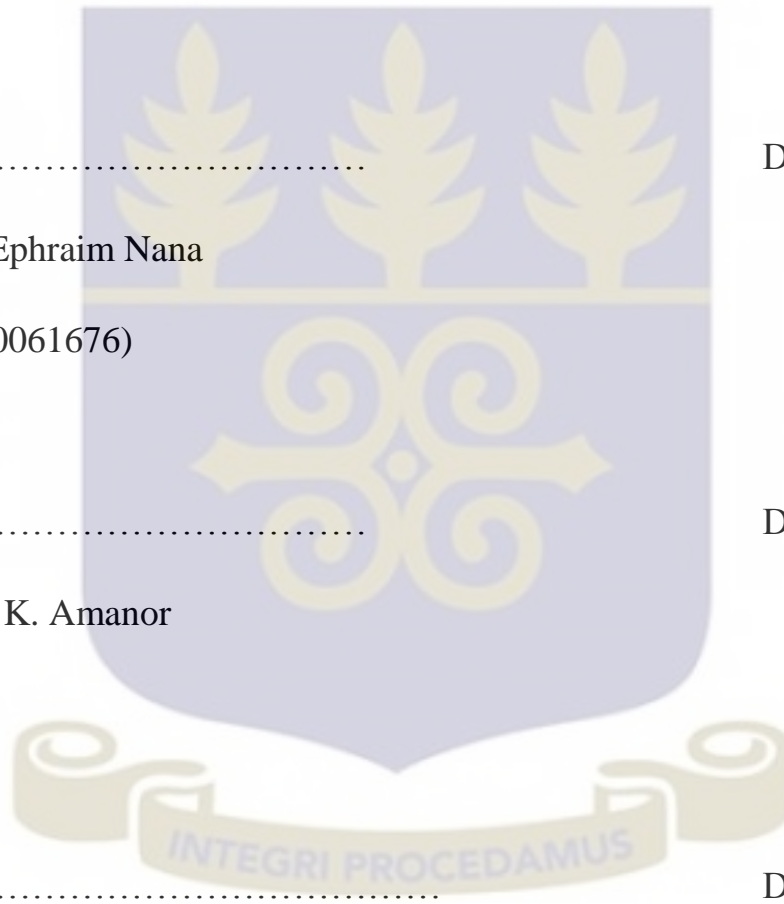
(Supervisor)

Signature.....

Date.....

Doctor Ebenezer Ayesu

(Supervisor)



## DEDICATIONS

This is work dedicated to my wife, Mrs Cecilia Senya Apeakorán, and my children; Azaryne Duodua Apeakorán, Calebphyne Safoaa Semenhyia Apeakorán, Jochebed Nyame Apeakorán and Nissi Ohenewa Conduaba Apeakorán for their love, support, encouragements, motivation and confort for this work.

To my mother, Agnes Safoaa Henaku who bore all the pains at my birth, her prayers for, her support for this work, the passionate love of my life and the courageous defender of my faith in Christ.

To my late grandmother, Esther Duodua Ansah who jointly with my mother made sure I become literate and a committed Christian.

Also I dedicate this work to Rev. Asamoah-Larbi, the first general secretary of the Christ Apostolic Church, Ghana for his prayers and support for me all these years.

To Samuel Henaku-Addo, Mrs, Envengelina Akusah Emmanuel Tetteh, Papa Yaw, Ebenezer Addo, Francis Henaku, Mama Thess, Mary Apeakoránma Addo, Lizzy Abbey, Akosua Otopia, Samuel Abbey, Jovina, Ramah and all the living and dead family members for their kindness, love and all the good things done for me all these years.

Finally, to Halidu Bukari, 1998 Recruit Course of the Ghana Prisons Service, Anselm Baline, Emmanuel Sam, Henry Ali Kudjo and my children yet unborn.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Dissertation is not something which one can do in isolation without guidance, encouragement and support.

My deepest gratitude is due my supervisors, Professor S. K. Amanor and Doctor Ebenezer Ayesu for their advice, guidance, encouragements, invaluable suggestions, patience and keen interest in the study.

My sincere appreciation is also due Professor Daniel Mireku-Gyimah, the first Mining Engineering Professor in West Africa and the Foundation Vice Chancellor of the University of Mines and Technology, Tarkwa for his contributions towards the completion of this dissertation.

I express my gratitude to my Research Assistants/Informants, Mr Jonas Dankwa and Mr. Enoch Amankwa, Mr Philip Bonsu and Mr Emmanuel Boateng Mensah, natives of New Teberebie and New Atuabo respectively for their support and encouragements for the work to be done.

Again, my deepest gratitude is due Faustina Ohenewa who typed my work and ensured that the deadline for the submission of the work was met.

My association with Laurel, Roland Mireku, Isaac Kyere, Awuni, Papa Andy Nyarko, Rev. Father Anin, Mrs Augustina Arko, Mr Eric Arko has been very beneficial as they encouraged me not to stop the course.

I cannot forget the Respondents from the Two Communities for their support and keen interest in the study.

Also, my deepest gratitude is due Agnes SafoaaHenaku, Mrs Cecilia Apeakoran, Justice Amertogo, D.S.P. AbenaTenkorang and Mark Anthony Alorga of the Institute of African Studies for their support for the work.

Above all, my greatest thanks go to the Almighty God without whom I could not have completed this work.



## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AGA	AngloGold Ashanti
AL	Alternative Livelihood
ALPs	Alternative Livelihood Projects
CIL	Carbon-In-Leach
DFDR	Development-Forced Displacement and Resettlement
DIDR	Development –Induced Displacement and Resettlement
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERP	Economic Recovery Program
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GAG	Ghana-Australian Goldfields
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFGL	Gold Fields Ghana Limited
IMF	International Monitoring Fund
IRR	Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction
J.S.S	Junior Secondary School
MIDR	Mining-Induced Displacement and Resettlement

MLC	Mining Local Communities
MINCOM	Minerals Commission
MNC	Multinational Corporation
MSLC	Middle School Leaving Certificate
NRCD	National Redemption Council Decree
PMMC	Precious Minerals Marketing Corporation
P.N.D.C	Provisional National Defense Council
S.A	Stability Agreement
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

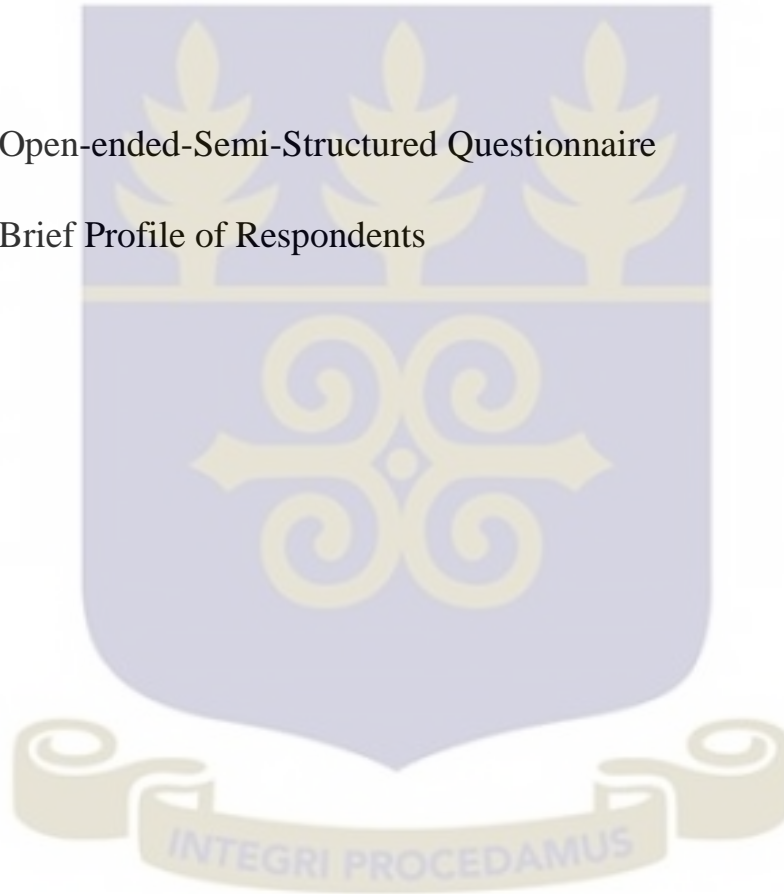
<b>Content</b>	<b>Pages</b>
<b>Declaration</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>Dedication</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>Acknowledgement</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>List of Abbreviations</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>List of Tables</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	<b>xii</b>
<b>Chapter One: Background</b>	
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Statement of the Problem	6
1.2 Objectives of the Study	10
1.3 Conceptual Framework	10
1.3.1 DPSEEA Framework for Large-Scale Mining Analysis	11
1.4 Scope of the Study	15
1.5 Significance of the Study/Justification	15
1.6 Methodology	17
1.6.1 Strategy	18

1.6.2	Study Population	19
1.6.3	Selection of Communities and Subjects	19
1.6.4	Samples and Sampling Techniques	20
1.6.5	Sources of Data	21
1.6.6	Data Collection Instrument	21
1.6.7	Administration of Data Collection Instrument	22
1.6.8	Data Processing and Analysis	23
1.7	Organization of the Study	24
<b>Chapter Two Literature Review</b>		
2.0	Introduction	26
2.1	Legislative Framework	26
2.2	Institutional Framework	30
2.3	Old and New Teberebie	31
2.4	Old and New Atuabo	32
2.5	Relocation	34
2.5.1	Relocation Effects	35
2.6	Alternative Livelihood Projects	38
2.6.1	Benefits of ALPs	41

2.7	AngloGold	42
2.8	Goldfields	43
2.9	Socio-Economic Implications	44
<b>Chapter Three Presentation and Discussion of Findings</b>		
3.0	Introduction	46
3.1	Legislative and Institutional Framework	49
3.2	Relocation Effects	56
3.3	Impact of Relocation on Livelihoods and Alternative Livelihood	60
3.4	Socio-Economic Implication	66
3.4.1	Implication on Health	69
3.4.2	Implication on Poverty	71
3.4.3	Implication on Crime	74
3.4.4	Implication on Conflicts	76
3.4.5	Implication on Lands for Agriculture	79
3.4.7	Implication/Risk of Ghost Towns	81
3.4.8	Implication on Marginalization	83
3.5	Recommendations from Respondents	84

**Chapter Four Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation**

4.0	Introduction	89
4.1	Summary	89
4.2	Conclusion	91
4.3	Recommendations	93
	Reference	98
	Appendix 1 Open-ended-Semi-Structured Questionnaire	102
	Appendix 2 Brief Profile of Respondents	104



## LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1.1, Foreign Direct Investments into the Mining Sector	3
3.1, Age of Respondents	46
3.2, Level of Education within the Communities	47
3.3, Current Occupational Characteristics within the Communities	48
3.4, Perceptions in Communities of the Functions Performed by the Ministry of Lands, Forestry and Mines	51
3.5, Effects of Relocation on the Individuals in the Communities	57
3.6, Sources of Livelihoods before Relocation	60
3.7, Alternative Livelihoods within the Communities	62
3.8, Reasons for not depending on Alternative Livelihoods provided by the Mining Companies	63
3.9, Main Sources of Livelihoods at New Atuabo and New Teberebie	64
3.10, Perceptions of Socio-Economic Implications of Relocation as a result of Large-Scale Gold Mining	67

## **ABSTRACT**

New Teberebie and New Atuabo communities have been hit badly by Relocation. New Teberebie and New Atuabo are resettled communities of Old Teberebie and Old Atuabo and its surrounding communities by Teberbie Goldfields Limited in 1990/91 and Goldfields Limited in 1997 respectively.

The general objective of the study was to look at the socio-economic implications of Large Scale Gold Mining on affected relocated communities in Wassa West. Issues investigated were the impact of relocation on livelihoods and alternative livelihoods and the perceptions of community members of the effect of relocation on their personal well-being among others. With respect to methodology, research design for the study was the social survey method and qualitative in nature. Structured interview was the main instrument used for the data collection through Focus Group Discussion from the members of the two communities.

Some of the findings were that relocation has led to some level of joblessness in the two communities, loss of livelihoods and the provision of alternative livelihood of which majority of the affected respondent not earning a living from the new livelihoods given. The perceptions in terms of socio-economic implications of relocation on the future of the communities were that it will lead to increases in crimes, conflicts, poverty, health problems and decrease in land for agriculture among others. From landlessness to land-based relocation, from joblessness to reemployment provision of good compensation, payment of monthly allowances to these who were having farmlands for loss of livelihoods and terminating mining rights of mining companies who flout the Minerals and Mining Law, 2006 among others were the recommendations made.

## CHAPTER ONE

### BACKGROUND

#### 1.0 Introduction

Ghana falls among the category of countries often referred to as mineral-rich developing countries. The previous colonial name of the country – the Gold Coast, amply attests to this, even so, as the mining sector of country has been dominated by the gold industry for centuries. Although the first authentic account on gold in Ghana dates back to 1471 when trade in the precious metal between the Gold Coast and Europe actually began, there is evidence to suggest that the working of gold and other minerals in Ghana may have dated several centuries back (Agbesinyale, Dankwa and Tenkorang 2012).

In the view of Agbesinyale (2003: 20), “the framework of Ghana’s World Bank/IMF inspired Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) which took off in 1983, was the compelling need to radically restructure the country’s mining industry and re-align it to current global economic realities”. In the view of Agbesinyale (2003), significant as part of the reform was the adoption of a new comprehensive mining code – the Minerals and Mining Law 1986 (PNDCL 153) which sought to remove bottlenecks that inhibited FDI flows into the sector. In addition, various policy initiatives under the SAP aimed at reviving

the economy and creating favorable environment for FDI were pursued with great zest.

These included the relaxation of foreign exchange restrictions; privatization of state-owned mines; the establishment of the Minerals Commission of Ghana as a one-stop shop for mining investments; the regularization of artisanal gold and diamond mining; and the establishment of a Precious Minerals Marketing Corporation (PMMC) to promote the development of artisanal mining which would in turn purchase the output of such mining (Agbesinyale 2003).

Through these reforms, Ghana positioned itself strategically for FDI flow into the mining sector, which was critically needed at the time to resuscitate the country's comatose economy and to generate the critically needed revenue (foreign exchange) for development finance and debt servicing (Agbesinyale et al. 2012).

This development conformed to the trend running through Africa and most developing countries (Musah 2013). Thus, for many African countries faced with the constraints of inadequate resources to finance their long-term development and with poverty reduction targets appearing increasingly difficult to achieve, attracting FDI becomes a plausible option among the strategies for economic revival (Akabzaa 2000). According to Bentum (2013), attracting FDI for mining

projects has been a key priority for many indebted developing countries over the last three decades as they also move towards the liberalization of their domestic economics. According to Agbesinyale et al. (2012), mineral exploitation requires large outlay of investment capital and in most cases, considerable technological upgrading, due to its capital-intensive nature, all of which are hardly available locally, the option for poor countries is to woo FDI into the sector

**Table 1.1 Foreign Direct Investments into the Mining Sector 2000 – 2007**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Amount (U\$ million)</b>
2000	230.96
2001	275.52
2002	315.59
2003	545.70
2004	733.86
2005	800.96
2006	671.78
2007	599.67

**Source: mineral commission, Ghana. Cited in Agbesinyale et al. 2012**

According to Akabzaa (2000), between 1990 and 2000 alone, over 40 countries out of 75 developing countries have altered their mining sector investment codes; sometimes lowering regulatory and environmental standards in order to render these destinations very attractive for FDI and their allied Mining

Multinational Corporations (MNCs) which are constantly seeking to externalize environmental and social costs of their mining activities.

On the whole, the virtual control and domination of the mining sector by large-scale gold mining ventures/multinational corporations has prompted social questions: some of these questions border on issues such as displacement and relocation of communities affected by gold mining, sustainable livelihoods of affected communities, human rights, nationalism and sovereignty, dependency, and of course whether the gold mining in its current state can provide the lead to sustainable economic growth and development in Ghana. Other issues relate to environmental and social responsibilities on the part of large-scale gold mining ventures/multinational corporations interests operating in Ghana (Agbesinyale et al. 2012).

Large-scale gold mining ventures are characterized by high displacement and relocation of the communities affected, high capital investment, high investment per employee, dominance of multinational firms, and high degree of private ownership, high operating and managerial competence. Large-scale gold mining ventures like AngloGold Ashanti, Goldfields Ghana Limited and Bogoso/Prestea Goldfields are under the broad umbrella of multinational corporations. According to Hood and Young (1979) as cited in Agbesinyale (2003), most often than not, the term is limited to firms that control production

in at least one foreign country. In short, large-scale gold mining ventures like AngloGold, Goldfields are multinational corporations because they are business entities, which have presence and operates in more than one country.

Relocation of communities affected by large- scale gold mining ventures is known inthe mainstream literature as mine resettlement (Bentum 2013).

Relocation may therefore be seen as resettlement of people from one location to another and the provision of same or better standard of living, to make way for large- scale gold mining. The provision of same or better standard of living is a prerequisite for large- scale mining in Ghana. The incidence of mine relocation became more pronounced with the inception of surface mining. The trend of mineralization in Ghana gives an indication that mine relocation has the potential of continued existence in Ghana (Bentum 2013).

The socio-economic implications of the affected relocated communities demands the attention of all stakeholders because large scale- gold- mining is a rich business that benefits the multinational corporations more than the host nation, therefore, the principles of mining induced relocation should not be compromised.

## 1.1 Statement of the Problem

Old Teberebie was relocated to their present location and named New Teberebie in 1990/91(Pooley 2003) and Old Atuabo and its surrounding Communities were relocated to their location and named New Atuabo in 1998(Akabzaa 2000).Large-scale gold mining ventures has led to the physical dislocation and uprooting of village settlements in the Wassa West(Tarkwa-Nsuaem Constituency and Prestea-Huni Valley Constituency) and as a result modern townships have been constructed and provided by the large -scale gold mining ventures to relocate village communities and households displaced by gold mining operations. Some of these relocated townships constructed between mid-year 1990-2000 include those at Teberebie provided by the Teberebie Goldfields Limited, New Atuabo Resettlement provided by the Goldfields Ghana Limited, Kojokrom Resettlement provided by Bogoso Goldfields and the Damang Resettlement provided by Aboso Goldfields Limited (Agbesinyale 2003).

The Minerals and Mining Law (1986) of Ghana provides for several benefits and incentives for prospective investors and mining companies within the sector. But the same law also places specific obligations on the mining companies with respect to the rights of others (Agbesinyale 2003).

According to Ayine (1999), while mining companies have been quick to exercise their rights and enjoy the benefits and incentives provided for under various laws and the Constitution, the same are rather tardy, when it comes to complying with the legal and constitutional obligations and responsibilities placed on them under these same enactments.

According to Ayine (1999), mining companies have frequently flouted various legal rules and regulations imposing obligations and responsibilities on them and have in consequence trampled on the correlative rights of other persons. But government's regulatory and enforcement mechanisms are either weak and/or are deliberately relaxed in order not to stifle the flow of FDI's into the sector. The situation in Wassawest shows that many mining companies operating in the district are in breach of several rights of individuals and communities (Ayine 1999). Many of these rights are enshrined in the Constitution of Ghana while others represent embodiments of international laws, charters and legal principles pertaining to human rights and the environment.

Agbesinyale (2003), is of the view that the entire analyses of mining's impact on all facets of the study area confirm the extent to which local communities have lost some of their inalienable rights. The reality in the study area is that the continuous disruption of the livelihoods of several local inhabitants of Wassawest coupled with the intense environmental degradation and pollution inflicted

through mining operations have degraded and continue to degrade the quality of life including the health status of the people. Pollution of drinking water sources of riparian populations through chemical spillage and contamination for example, undermines quality of life and longevity.

Gold mining enclaves in Ghana represent a terrain of clash of interest and sometimes bitter conflicts between the traditional peasantry with their traditional communal land rights and their simple agricultural land use systems on one hand, and the business and profit making interest of large-scale gold mining ventures on the other (Musah, 2013).

Extremely weak, inarticulate, severely disadvantaged and vulnerable Wassawest Communities affected by large-scale gold mining appears to remain on the losing side of the battle. Their bargaining power, grievances against land alienation and resources appropriation as well as degradation of their lands remain weak and more often have to ride against strong tides of economic rationality. In reality, their grievances hardly attract any sympathy within official circles, more so in a country where the highest economic priority has been and still is to create the most enabling and of course, the most favorable milieu for increased foreign direct investment attraction needed for economic growth (Musah, 2013).

According to Agbesinyale (2003: 26), “Gold rich communities in Wassa West which are at the receiving end of the adverse impacts of the activities of large-scale gold mining ventures, are hardly involved in the decisions relating to the award of gold mining concessions”. According to Agbesinyale (2003), in executing their gold mining activities, the intruding large-scale gold mining companies uproot and displace several village communities, which become dispossessed of land.

According to Ayine (1999), local communities affected by large-scale gold mining ventures in Wassa West are thus, treated with indignity. Apart from their constant subjection to harassment, beatings and all manner of inhuman treatments meted out to them by the state security agencies and the security personnel employed by these large-scale gold mining companies, the living conditions of these communities deteriorate on the daily. (Ayine 1999).

In looking at the problems or negative effects caused by the large-scale gold mining on the relocated communities in Wassa West, and for that matter the whole of Wassa West, the question we should ask is: What are the socio-economic implications on the communities in Wassa West and the whole of Wassa West.

## **1.2 Objectives of the Study**

The general objective of the study is to look at the socio-economic implications of large- scale gold mining ventures on affected relocated communities in Wassa West. Following on this, the specific objectives are;

- a. Awareness in community members of existence of Legislative and Institutional Framework and potential to engage in policy programs.
- b. The impact of relocation on livelihoods and alternative sources of livelihoods(projects) given to the community members(affected community members) as a result of the relocation
- c. The perceptions of community members of the effects of the relocation on their personal well-being.
- d. The perceptions of community members of the future of their communities with respect to socio-economic implications.
- e. Recommendations of local communities for policy reform in relation to relocation of communities for large-scale gold mining.

## **1.3 Conceptual Framework**

There have been a lot of proposed ways of addressing the negative effects of large- scale mining on the community. Some of these ways are Interest Analysis Model, the Participation Model, the Environmental Constructionist Model and

Driving Force, Pressure, State of the Environment, Exposure, Effects and Action Model among others (Adu-Poku2011). In this research, the Driving Force, Pressure, State of the Environment, Exposure, Effects and Action (DPSEEA) was adopted to explain how the process of large- scale gold mining could affect the people living in mining communities.

### **1.3.1 DPSEEA Framework for Large- Scale Mining Analysis**

The DPSEEA model is a six tier cascaded model with each level exerting influence on the next lower level. They are the Driving Force, Pressure, State of the Environment, Exposure, Effects and Action (DPSEEA). Each of these levels produces its own effects, which then degenerate into the next lower level with its own characteristics (Adu-Poku2011). The framework establishes a direct linkage between the indicators, with the upper level being the cause and the lower level experiencing the effects which also becomes the cause of another effect at the next lower level (a chain of cause and effect/implications).

According to the World Health Organization (1999) as cited in Adu-Poku (2011), the first indicator of the framework (Driving Force) establishes that, the predicament of the people living in mining communities has been as a result of the world economic order and population growth. It indicates that the lack of foreign direct investment in developing countries and the implementation of

harsh economic policies like structural adjustment and economic recovery have worsened the economic circumstance of the developing countries.

According to the World Health Organization (1999) as cited in Adu-Poku (2011), developing countries are therefore restricted to depend on their natural resources to support their development programmes. In their quest to obtain foreign exchange and revenue from mineral resources, developing countries enter into mining agreements with companies that are less resourced to procure and apply improved technology in the exploitation process. As a result, toxic substances and waste are not well preserved and they get into the environment of mining communities and ultimately affect the people.

According to the World Health Organization (1999) as cited in Adu-Poku (2011), the next tier of the DPSEEA framework model is Pressure which is the desire countries and individuals have to meet their needs, coupled with poverty and a high rate of unemployment due to the removal of subsidies and cut down on spending. These create pressure on the population forcing them to find alternative ways of meeting their personal needs. Intensive productive activities such as the extraction of minerals lead to massive production of toxic waste which is then discharged into the environment. Large-scale mining companies, small-scale mining companies and individuals find themselves in this situation. This results in excessive exploitation of the environment from extraction,

through processing, distribution, to the final consumer. Different kinds of wastes are therefore released at various levels of operation. The intense pressure on mineral exploration leads to the discharge of volumes of toxic substances like cyanide and mercury.

In response to these pressures, the third level of the framework being the State of the Environment is created as a factor of mining and its related socio-economic implications (health, livelihoods, conflicts etc). Enormous and complex changes may occur affecting almost all environmental media for people living in the community and in the mining companies. The State of the environment may be manifested in natural hazards, reduction in the quantity and quality of natural resources as well as air, loss of livelihoods, water and soil pollution.

Many of these changes are often concentrated close to the source of 'Pressure'. The degraded environment becomes a medium which contains hazardous or toxic pollutants which are absorbed in the air, water, soil, animals and plants. Incidentally, these things provide life support for the people and since they are contaminated, they become imminent threat to the health of the people.

According to the World Health Organization (1999) as cited in Adu-Poku (2011), when the elements of the environment are affected, the next level of the

framework, Exposure becomes activated. People are exposed to these environmental hazards through the continuous interaction with the environment and then the risk to health as one of the socio-economic implications may occur. Exposure can occur in a number of different ways, through inhalation, ingestion and dermal absorption. When the resources in the environment on which the community depends get contaminated, they are constantly exposed to life threatening conditions. For instance, communities and mine workers are exposed to cyanide, mercury and other poisonous gases which are life threatening and this is due to the fact that the state lacks the political will to enforce certain standards. Mining companies do not take the livelihoods, relocation, compensation, health and safety issues associated with mining operation seriously. In addition to this, the interest of the government and the local community members are divergent. According to Adu-Poku (2011), the lack of collaborative monitoring between the government and the community has created the opportunity for the companies to persistently flout the Minerals and Mining Laws or Regulations to the detriment of the workers and the community members.

The final stage requires Action at all the various stages to address the problems identified. When all the regulatory legislation, monitoring and enforcement

aspects have been tightened, it is believed that the effects of the various stages on the communities will be eliminated or minimized.

#### **1.4 Scope of the Study**

The time frame for the study covered from 1990 to 2014 for New Teberebie and 1998 to 2014 for New Atuabo. The study concentrates on some of the socio-economic implications of relocated communities by large- scale gold mining ventures in Wassa West taking into consideration the objectives of the study. Two relocated communities affected by large- scale gold mining ventures were used for the study; these communities are Teberebie Community and New Atuabo Community.

Due to the limited time for the work, the Management of the two Mining Companies was not contacted for their views on the relocation of Old Teberebie to New Teberebie and Old Atuabo and its surrounding communities to New Atuabo

#### **1.5 Significance of the Study/Justification**

The research intends to add to the debate on to mine or not to mine the socio-economic implications on relocated communities by large- scale gold mining in Ghana and the way forward. The research also intends to add to the debate on the need for mining companies and government to pay more attention to

communities with respect to the general well-being of individuals to be affected by relocation for large- scale gold mining and to put in measures to arrest the negative socio-economic implications starring Wassa West Communities affected by large- scale gold mining and the nation as a whole. After all, the communities are the true owners of the resources and if their conditions cannot be improved, they should not be made worse off as a result of large- scale gold mining ventures. Although Ghana needs the mineral resources to facilitate her development, the positive socio-economic implications should remain paramount in all negotiations.

It is also important to note that the work has shown that not all Mining-Induced Displacement and Resettlement (MIDR) and Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) Models put forward by Downing (2002) and Cernea (2000) respectively will always lead to homelessness, marginalization, loss of access to common property and social disarticulations as it has been shown in New Atuabo and New Teberebie responses given. However the relocation has led to small rooms/buildings and reduction in the number of rooms as compared to their formal rooms before the relocation, it is important to note that the relocation led to inadequate compensation.

It is also significant to note that other relocation effects on the individual respondents in New Atuabo and New Teberebie confirmed or supports the work

done by Downing and Cernea on the effects of MIDR and IRR on the individual.

It is also expected that more research would be done in the studied communities with respect to the findings to serve as a reference point to any future relocation for large- scale gold mining in Ghana and to improve the current situation in the communities studied and other communities that has suffered and are still suffering from Mining-Induced Displacement and Resettlement or any form of Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement.

It is also significant to note that marginalization and social disarticulations was rather seen as implications and not effects of relocation as per the responses from the respondents of the communities studied. This work has also brought out the possible threats of the creation of ghost towns which should not be taken as a joke as well as the implications on traditional religious beliefs and practices with respect to its further decline in modern Ghana should not be taken for granted.

## **1.6 Methodology**

A research design serves as a model for the research work which assists the social scientist to seek information and analyses his evidence (Inkoom 1999). It comprises in the main, the outline of the various stages involved in the study and

serves more or less a plan that guides the investigator in the process of collecting, analyzing and interpreting the observations (Kwabia, 2004). The research design for the study was the social survey method. According to Kumekpor (1999) social survey can be considered as an exploration or an investigation into current or existing social, economic, political, that is the living conditions of people, a place, a group, a community, a society etc. The aims of using social survey for the study were:

- To understand the specific problems facing the community members as a result of the relocation from Old Teberebie and Old Atuabo to New Teberebie and New Atuabo.
- To study the opinions and attitudes towards the problems facing the community members.
- To know the perceptions of community members of the effects of the relocation on their personal well-being.
- To make recommendations to deal with the negative socio-economic implications of relocation for large-scale mining

### **1.6.1 Research Approach**

The research employed qualitative approach mainly. This type of research refers to methods of data collection and analysis that are non-quantitative and aiming

towards exploration of social relations and describes reality as experienced by respondents (Sarantakos, 1993). The researcher adopted qualitative approach to allow respondents to tell their own story and describe the life-words of respondents from their perspectives.

### **1.6.2 Study Population**

The study population was made up of the people in Wassa West, but those who were selected for the work were those who were directly affected by relocation for large scale- mining. The total population of Wassa West (Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal and Prestea-Huni-Valley Constituency) as per the 2010 census is 249,751 (G.S.S, 2010).

### **1.6.3 Selection of Communities and Subjects**

New Atuabo and New Teberebie of Wassa West were selected for the study because these communities were accessible to the researcher. Members of New Atuabo were from Mandekrom, Osofokrom Mensakrom. Taylorkrom and Akontasi. New Teberebie community members were from Old Teberebie. The situation at New Atuabo and New Teberebie shows that majority of the relocated people have suffered and are still suffering as a result of the relocation embarked by Ghana – Australian Goldfields (GAG) in the 1990's and Goldfields in 1998(Akabzaa 2000). According to Akabzaa (2000) Goldfields

Ghana Limited relocation programme to New Atuabo is the largest in the mining history of Ghana. A total of 18000 people from 8 communities and farms were involved. In all 40 people who were directly affected by the Relocation to New Atuabo and New Teberebie were selected for the study, twenty each from the two communities.

#### **1.6.4 Sample and Sampling Techniques**

A sample is a fraction of the population that has been selected to represent the population, the process of selecting a sample is called sampling and the method of selection may be based on probability or non-probability approach. The researcher used non-probability sampling for the study because of the limited time frame within which the investigation had to be carried out. Through the help of my informants/research assistants, purposive and snowball sampling techniques were used to select the two communities and 40 people for the study that is 20 from New Atuabo and 20 from New Teberebie. The researcher used purposive and snowball sampling techniques because New Atuabo and New Teberebie has expanded and the population has increased. It is therefore important to use these techniques to select the people who were settled there as a result of the relocation for large scale-mining. Purposive and snowball was therefore convenient to use.

In the view of Kumekpor (1999) purposive sampling is useful in studies evaluating the causes of success or failure of project. In each case, projects which are known to have failed or succeeded are studied to identify cause or factors of failure or success. The procedure is useful in studying communities with respect to cause of, or reason for, interest in, indifference or opposition to, specific projects, ideas, or innovations

### **1.6.5 Sources of Data**

The data for the research were collected from two main sources: primary and secondary. The secondary data were drawn from published and unpublished materials such as books, journals, unpublished thesis. The primary source came from the field, that is, selected members of the two communities who were used for the study.

### **1.6.6 Data Collection Instrument**

Open-Ended Semi-Structured Questionnaire, digital voice recorder, field notebook were used for the data collection. The aim of using Open-Ended Semi-Structured Questionnaire is for all respondents to be given exactly the same context of questioning. This means that each respondent receives exactly the same stimulus as any other. The researcher used this type of instrument because it promoted standardization of both questioning and the recording of answers.

The aim of using this style of interviewing is that it saved time; respondents replies can be aggregated and make data analysis simpler.

### **1.6.7 Administration of Data Collection Instrument**

The researcher went to the selected communities and administered the data collection instrument through a Focus Group Discussion. The researcher gave the data collection instrument (list of questions) to the respondents three days before the day for the discussion. This was done to enable the respondents to study the questions, think of the answers, and gain their trust and confidence for fruitful interactions which clearly manifested during the discussion. A Focus Group Discussion is an in-depth interview, but with a selected knowledgeable group or groups about the issues to be discussed instead of the individual separately. The researcher decided to use this method because the researcher, acted as a facilitator in the process, brought a number of participants together at one convenient place at one time to know and assess their viewpoints / opinions, experience and feelings about the relocation for large- scale mining and their perceptions of its socio-economic implications on the affected individuals/ communities, taking into consideration other objectives of the study.

The number used in the focus group discussion was 40, that is 20 each from the two communities. The researcher used 20 as a compromise due to time

constraints for the work to be done as well as meeting the demands of some of the respondents. The researcher allowed few comments from respondents after every section of the data collection instrument.

The structured questions were explained to them in language (Twi) which was understood by all the respondents even though majority of the respondents in the respective communities were well versed in the English Language thus both languages were used in the discussion as and when it was necessary.

For confidentiality and ethical reasons, the researcher adopted nicked names for the respondents in the two respective communities. In Atuabo, the focus group a discussion was held at New Atuabo Community Basic School, and in Teberebie, the discussions was held at the premises of Church of Pentecost.

#### **1.6.8 Data Processing and Analysis**

Focus by research questions or objectives was used to process (organize) the information that were gathered from the field for the data analysis through the help of the research assistants. Simple proportion and percentages were used for the data analysis, this was done manually.

## **1.7 Organization of the Study**

The study is organized into four chapters. In Chapter One, introductory to the whole study is presented. This includes an opening introduction, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, conceptual framework, scope of the study, significance/justification of the study. The methodological approach used for the study-, the study design , qualitative strategy, the study population, selection of communities and subjects, sampling and sampling techniques sources of data, data collection instruments, administration of data collection instruments, research informants/assistants, data processing and analysis.

Chapter Two, deals with a review of literature on the study. Major sub-themes dealt with include the Institutional and legislative Framework, Old and New Atuabo, Old and New Teberebie, Relocation, Alternative Livelihoods, Goldfields Ghana limited, AngloGold Ashanti limited and socio-economic implications.

Chapter Three, deals with the-, presentation and discussion of the findings. The presentation starts with the analysis of personal data/information of the respondents and proceeds to analyze legislative and institutional framework, manifested relocation effects, impacts of relocation on livelihood and alternative

livelihoods, socio-economic implications and recommendations from respondents.

Chapter Four, summary, conclusions and recommendations based on the study presented. The chapter ends with suggestions for further research.



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter is devoted to the review of related literature which is organized under the following headings: Institutional and Legislative Framework, Old and New Atuabo, Old and New Teberebie, Relocation, Alternative Livelihoods, Goldfields, AngloGold Ashanti and Socio-Economic Implications,

#### **2.1 Legislative Framework**

The attraction of FDIs became easier with the passage of the Minerals and Mining Law 1986, PNDC Law 153 because of the incentives provided by the Law (Bentum 2013). Agbesinyale et al. (2012), benefits to investors outlined in the Mineral and Mining Law of Ghana (PNDCL 153, 1986 and Act 703, 2006) contributed to massive investment in the mining sector. The generous incentives include: capital allowance of 75% in the year of investment and thereafter 50% on a declining balance basis, exemption from import duties on plant, machinery and equipment imported exclusively and specifically for mining, capitalization of approved exploration expenditure, losses not exceeding the capital allowance allowed to be carried forward, possibility of deferment of payments for stamp, registration duties as well as payment of royalties, investment allowance of 5%

in the year of investment, Mining companies are allowed to retain a portion of foreign exchange as high as 90% and a minimum of 55% earnings in external accounts to meet qualifying foreign payments (Agbesinyale et al. 2012),

The mining companies however, have constantly demanded more incentives, as those provided for in the mining law were seen as inadequate (Aryee, 2001).

Thus, the need for further restructuring of the extractive sector under the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) became necessary when the reconnaissance and prospecting licenses issued by the Ghana Minerals Commission dropped from sixty-two in 1997 to only four in 2000 owing to the decrease in exploration risk capital and the weakening gold price (Aryee, 2001).

This prompted the Ghana Chamber of Mines to press for further review of the 1986 Mining Law to increase incentives to foreign investors (Aryee, 2001). This development culminated in the Mineral and Mining Law of 2006, Act 703. The legislative framework for mining in Ghana is laid down both in the Constitution of the Republic, and the Minerals and Mining Law (2006).

According to Boateng (2010), Act 703 also spells out in broad terms the rights and obligations of a holder of a minerals right and the terms and condition upon which each mineral right grant should be made. A mineral right granted is only transferable in any form with the prior written consent of the sector Minister.

Act 703 section 18 subsections 1 and 2 requires that before any license is granted, the necessary approvals and permits required from the Forestry Commission (FC) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the protection of natural resources, public health and the environment be obtained respectively. A holder of a mineral license is therefore required to comply with applicable regulation made under any other enactment for the protection of the environment that relates to exploration of minerals (Agbesinyale et al. 2012).

An applicable regulation in the field of operations with impact on the environment is the Environmental Assessment Regulations, 1999, LI 1652. LI 1652 requires that any mining related activity, before commencement must obtain an environmental permit from the EPA in respect of that undertaking. The process of obtaining the environmental permit goes through a systematic and orderly evaluation of the objectives and alternatives and its impact on the environment and this is called the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The local community, that is, the people who live close to the proposed mining facility, is only consulted in the EIA process at the final approval stage (Agbesinyale 2003). This stage is called the public hearing stage, and a summary of the EIA is read to the community. At this stage the technical report is read to the community for them to comment on. Incidentally, the report is too technical for the community members to understand (Aubynn, 2004). An

According to Boateng (2010), the Minerals and Mining Act of 2006, Act 703, created the Inspectorate Division of the Minerals Commission. The Inspectorate Division exists to enforce compliance with laws, regulations and standards, by permitting procedures, inspections and enquires, with the aim to reduce accidents, dangers, disturbing effects and nuisances caused by mining activities to an acceptable level

According to Agbesinyale et al. (2012), some of the applicable mining related laws and regulations that have been put in place to promote and regulate the extraction and marketing of various minerals in the country include: Ghana Fourth Republican Constitution, 1992, Additional Profits Tax Law 1985 (PNDCL 122), Diamonds Decree 1972 (NRCD 32), Diamonds [Amendment] Law 1989 (PNDCL. 159), Gold Mining Products Protection Ordinance (Cap 149), Mercury Law 1989 (PNDCL 217), Minerals and Mining Law 1989 (PNDCL 153), Minerals and Mining Amendment Act 1994 (Act 475), Precious Minerals Marketing Corporation Law 1989 (PNDCL 219), Rivers Ordinance (Cap 226), Small-Scale Mining Law 1989 (PNDCL 218), State Gold Mining Corporation [Acquisition of Assets Amendment] Decree 1968 (NLCD 218).  
Subsidiary

## 2.2 Institutional Framework

The Parliament of the Republic of Ghana enacts all laws and legislative instruments in Ghana concerning issues of national importance including regulations in the mining sub sector. The Ministry of Lands, Forestry and Mines is the sector ministry responsible for implementing mining policy in Ghana (Akabzaa 2000). The Ministry is organized into sub sectors viz: Lands, Forestry, and Mining.

Each of these sectors is represented by a commission and the commissions have departments and Agencies that implement their programmes and projects (Akabzaa 2000). The minerals sub sector, represented by the Minerals Commission (MINCOM) is the sub sector responsible mostly for the management of the implementation of mining policy and regulation in Ghana. The Commission regulates and management of the utilization of the mineral resources of Ghana and the co-ordination of the policies in relation to them (Agbesinyale et al. 2012).

The Inspectorate Division of MINCOM is responsible for instituting and enforcing health, safety and environmental standards in the mines (Akabzaa 2000). It also ensures that mining companies and all mining related

activities comply with Ghana's mining and minerals laws and regulations through effective monitoring (Agbesinyale et. al 2012).

### **2.3 Old and New Teberebie**

The first bigger settlement named Teberebie started in 1912/13. It was a small village surrounded by forest. The name of a river close to the settlement was Teberebie that is where the name of the community derives from (Pooley 2003).

Teberebie village, before the relocation, comprised about 168 households and 2000 people. It was relocated to its present location (New Teberebie) by Teberebie Goldfields Limited in 1990/91 (Pooley2003).The relocation agreement between TGL and Teberebie Village committee and the Assemblyman was signed in December 1989 (Pooley2003). The agreement stipulated that modern housing units would be constructed in the new village along with primary school, a nursery school and Junior Secondary School: TGL also agreed to provide a palace, a community center, a hand pump, and communal toilets (Pooley 2003). All the above structures mentioned exist in Teberebie today even though some are in a bad state. In 2003, Teberebie estimated population was around 1,140 (Pooley 2003), the current population of Teberebie in 2014 is around 4, 408 (according to Teberebie funeral donation records books)

## 2.4 Old and New Atuabo

The settlement named Atuabo (Old Atuabo) and other cluster communities existed long before the Goldfields Ghana Limited started their operations after taking over from the state Gold Mining Corporation. Through the exploration done by Goldfields Ghana Limited, it was identified that Old Atuabo Community was situated on a very high gold mineralization zone (Akabzaa 2000). To ensure compliance of the 1994 guidelines of the Environmental Protection, the only way for Goldfields was to relocate the community as opposed to living the mineral untapped.

In Old Atuabo, the ore body was located at Old Atuabo and other communities like Mantraim and Akontasi, but others in the cluster of communities were affected for one reason or the other in the pit design and mining process (Akabzaa 2000). Other communities were also relocated to make way for Waste Dumps, Haul Roads, and Stock Piles. Some were relocated on Health and Safety grounds as demanded by legislature (Akabzaa 2000).

Within the catchments area of the mines were the following communities; Atuabo, Akontasi, Asomdwee, Mendakrom, ABS, Badukrom, Rail Pole Ase, Manktraim and other smaller communities. The catchments area had two schools, no electricity. Some residents used generators. Livelihood activities

other than farming include “Galamsey”/Small Scale Mining, trading, teaching and distilling of local gin (Akabzaa 2000). The catchments area had two cocoa Marketing Board purchasing sheds and four-corn mills. Majority of residential structures were built using traditional methods and materials. These areas were all relocated to the present location and named New Atuabo (Akabzaa 2000).

The relocated settlers in New Atuabo and New Teberebie most of whom previously owned mud and thatch-roofed houses have now been provided with sandcrete and corrugated iron-sheet roofed housing units (Akabzaa 2000). New Atuabo have also been provided with modern amenities such as water, electricity, school facilities, market places, chief’s palaces, improved toilets and sanitation facilities and well-laid streets and roads. The researcher supports an official of Goldfield Ghana Limited based in Tarkwa who described the New Atuabo resettlement township as the “best in Africa and a show piece” (Akabzaa, Seyire and Afriye 2007)

In Teberebie and New Atuabo, one can say that the two mining companies provided better quality and more expensive houses; the houses provided are reduced in number of rooms and space for the usually large and often polygamous village families. The researcher supports the view that the planning, design and construction of these modern resettlement houses for some reasons

failed to take into account the family sizes and number of rooms in the old structures individuals previously owned (Akabzaa 2000)

## **2.5 Relocation**

Relocation of communities affected by large- scale mining ventures is known in the mainstream literature as mine resettlement. Relocation may therefore be seen as resettlement or relocation of people from one location or area to another and the provision of same or better standard of living to make way for large- scale mining. The provision of same or better standard of living is a prerequisite for large- scale mining in Ghana (Bentum, 2013).

Planners of communities and the springing of modern societies did not, in the past, consider potential mineral endowment and possibility of future exploration. With the growing importance of minerals especially gold, oil and diamond, today's explorers will stop at no obstacle to reach deposits. Due to this, various solutions have been proposed, studied and introduced to overcome obstacles. With time, mine relocation has come to replace mine displacement as an excellent solution to the obstacle. Mine relocation is the concept used to imply any mining project that may result in the loss of assets, the impairment of livelihood or the physical relocation of an individual, household and community either voluntary or involuntary (Cernea, 2000).

### 2.5.1 Relocation Effects

According to Reisenberger (2011) communities have difficulties in rehabilitation after being relocated to another area by large-scale mining activities. The concept of Mining – Induced Displacement and Resettlement (MIDR) Model by Downing (2002) analyses the major risks to societal sustainability by mining activities, in particular effects caused by displacement and resettlement. Downing (2002: 3), as cited in Reisenberger (2011) sums up the MIDR and the resettlement effects like this “MIDR is accompanied by what displacement specialists call resettlement effect, defined as loss of physical and non-physical assets, including homes, communities, productive lands, income earning assets and sources, subsistence, resources, cultural sites, social structures, network and ties, cultural identity and mutual help mechanisms”.

The researcher supports the view that the most visual problem of MIDR is the loss of land which is the major source of livelihood for communities affected by large scale-gold mining ventures. Additionally, there are also other problems that threaten the peace and stability (security) of the communities. Downing (2002), as cited in Reisenberger (2011), describes potential risks that threaten the sustainability of a community with respect to relocation effects including; Joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity, loss of common lands and resources, increase health risks, social disarticulation, loss of civil and

human rights, disruption of formal educational activities and loss of access to basic public services.

The MIDR raises the significant risk of landlessness by removing the foundations upon which productive systems, commercial activities, and livelihoods are articulated (Downing 2002, cited in Reisenberger 2011). This form of de-capitalization and pauperization occurs not only from the loss of land to mining, but also as a result of the inability of the displaced to find suitable replacement of land, either because of inflated local prices due to increased demand or because households use compensation paid for land to meet immediate survival needs that surface during resettlement (Downing 2002, cited in Reisenberger 2011). De-capitalization may also occur when the land's productive capacity is lost on account of mining-related contamination, flooding, or environmental damage (Rosenberger 2011). Currently, landlessness is visible in the study area.

Joblessness is often chronic following the dismantling of the local income-generating resources base. Often overlooked are the losses of pre-displacement economic opportunities linked to recurring local and regional economic cycles and sustained social relations of production (Cernea, 2000, cited in Reisenberger 2011). Determining whether or not mining improves the local situation requires investigating the overall employment losses and gains throughout all

displacement stages: recruitment, transition, potential development, handing over, and incorporation (Scudder, 1996). Assuming there are local hire provisions, mining increases employment for some. It is increasingly difficult for an industry moving to less labor-intensive methods and toward more skilled labor to argue that it brings employments to unskilled local laborers (Anon, 2007). The argument that mining employment may substitute for lost local jobs is problematic and, in sustainability terms, does not hold if the lifespan of the mine is shorter than the lifespan of the sustainable economy it dismantles.

According to Adu-Poku (2011), as cited in Bonwell (1998), the pattern of new poverty persists in the third displacement risk, homelessness, defined as the loss of house-plots, dwellings and shelter. According to Adu-Poku (2011), as cited in Bonwell (1998), for many people homelessness may be only temporary, but in poorly executed displacements, it remains chronic. According to Downing (2002), as cited in Reisenberger (2011), new poverty becomes a problem when the losses go beyond the simple loss of a structure. Homelessness or the replacement of a house with a structure that its occupants may not consider “a home” is often associated with a profound loss of identity and cultural impoverishment as the symbolic importance of place, in terms of family cohesion and a remembered location for mutual support, not only from the household but neighboring households, is disturbed.

## **2.6 Alternative Livelihood Projects (ALPs)**

The ALP concept was initiated by a committee set up by the then outgoing Minister of Lands, Forestry and Mines to address an impasse between Goldfields Ghana Limited (GFGL) and A'koon Co-operative Small Scale Mining Society in May 2001. The committee identified the need to have an alternative form of employment for the youth in mining areas to prevent ghost towns after mine closures ( Temeng and Abew 2009).

The majority of people in mining communities in Ghana live in poverty because of the resettlement effects. Many people do not even think that mining is a finite activity that would one day come to an end. Additionally, the various economic activities that spin off from mining operations are not robust and diversified enough to sustain the lives of people after mine closure. Mining communities have large percentages of unemployed youth (Armstrong, 2008). This is because of the tremendous increase in mechanization in Ghana's mining industry about two decades ago and the influx of people into the mining areas to look for jobs (Armstrong, 2008). These unemployed youth are also dependent on the few workers employed by the mines (Armstrong, 2008). This situation would lead to the creation of ghost towns should operations of the mines cease without the implementation of appropriate ALPs (Armstrong, 2008).

Over the years, the socio-economic importance of mining in Ghana has been recognized and appreciated. However, due to the inability of the state to implement appropriate legislation and regulation, the industry is continually plagued with many problems like high level of unemployment, lack of ALPs and low living standards of the host communities after the mine has been closed (Temeng and Abew 2009). Addressing these problems will reduce the level of poverty in the communities and consequently Ghana. The Minerals Commission of Ghana identified the alternative livelihood concept in 2002 to make mining communities sustainable by empowering the people economically during and after mine closures (Temeng and Abew 2009). Mining companies were therefore obliged to take the necessary steps to assist their host communities to engage in sustainable socio-economic development that would enhance the living standards of the people in the communities (Temeng and Abew 2009). However, it is not clear how much has been achieved since the inception of this concept.

A livelihood is the means, activities, entitlements and assets by which people make a living, which is immediate and continuous, not necessarily when a mine is closed down. ALPs is a framework that seeks to build the capacity of people to continuously make a living and improve their quality of life without jeopardizing the livelihood option of others, either now or in the future by

coping and adaptive strategies (Boateng, 2010). Within the mining sector, the livelihood concept has been adapted and defined as alternative livelihoods (AL), which are projects that are primarily aimed at compensating and re-establishing those who have been relocated or adversely affected by mine activities. ALPs are basically defined as projects or activities not relating directly to the primary business of the companies in Ghana's mining industry (Afenu, 2006).

Mining companies are not willing to assume the traditional functions of government in providing general services to their areas of operation. However, these companies are increasingly pressured by growing international advocacy groups to minimize the negative impacts of mining activities on the environments and the local people (Afenu, 2006). Additionally, in recognition of the scale of impact of mining activities on the livelihood of local inhabitants in the project area and the fact that mining companies could not provide the needed direct employment to most of the local youth, the companies are obliged to consider other alternative means for contributing to the community needs (Temeng and Abew 2009).

### 2.6.1 Benefits of ALPs

The expected benefits to be derived from the implementation of alternative livelihood projects in mining communities as proposed by Afenu (2006) are as follows:

1. Poverty reduction in mining communities;
2. Creation of non-mine jobs and reduction in illegal mining activities;
3. Promote the diversification of the local economic activity;
4. Increase government revenues by way of taxes on alternative livelihood project;
5. Mitigation of the effects of economic decline that are widely associated with mine closure;
6. Contribute to the growth of national economy;
7. Reduction in the pressures of demand on mining companies for non-existent jobs by the community members leading to goodwill and cooperation among mining companies and host communities.

The researcher is of the view that successful implementation of ALPs will lead to the reduction in social problems that endanger to peace, security and development in mining and mining communities.

## 2.7 AngloGold

AngloGold Ashanti is a leading global producer of gold. Headquartered in Johannesburg, South Africa, the company has 20 operations and a number of exploration programmes in both the established and new gold-producing regions in the world (Agbesinyale et. al 2012).

In April, 2004 the Iduapriem Mine and with it Teberebie property was taken over by AngloGold Ashanti (AGA) when the business merger of Ashanti and South Africa based AngloGold came into effect (AngloGold Ashanti 2008). During the year 2007, AngloGold Ashanti acquired the 15% minority shareholding of the Ghanaian government and the International Finance Cooperation, and since September 2007, Iduapriem is owned by AngloGold Ashanti (AngloGold Ashanti 2008). In 2007, AngloGold Ashanti produced 5.5 million ounces of Gold from its operations – an estimated 7% of global production making it third largest producer in the world.

In 2008, the operation at the Iduapriem had 732 employees and 1,048 contractors, in total 1,780 people worked at the mining site (AngloGold Ashanti 2009). Eight communities are affected by the Induapriem mining activities (AngloGold Ashanti), these are Adisakrom, Adieye (Miles) Mile 7, Techiman,

Nkwatakrom, Wangarakrom, Teberebie and Abompuniso (AngloGold Ashanti 2009).

## **2.8 Goldfields**

Goldfields Ghana Limited, Tarkwa Mine, is a subsidiary of Goldfields International with its head office located in South Africa. It operates open pit mine operations with gold recovery by heap leach and carbon-in-leach (CIL) methods. Goldfields Ghana Limited is owned by Goldfields Limited and IAMGold, a Canadian Company (Musah2013).

Goldfields Ghana Limited was incorporated in Ghana in 1993 as the legal entity holding the Tarkwa concession mining rights (Gyebuni, 2007).

In July, 1993, the Government of Ghana privatized all mines owned by State Gold Mining Company. Subsequently Goldfields Ghana Limited acquired the then Tarkwa Goldfields Limited (Musah2013).

An agreement incorporating the project development was signed on the 26<sup>th</sup> May, 1993, in which GFGL owned 75% of the shares and took over the operations of the mine on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1993 (Musah2013). The Government of Ghana holds 10% free carried interest as required under the mining law of Ghana and IAMGold, through its affiliates, holds 15% of shares they mine (Gyebuni, 2007).

In 1996 a pre-feasibility study followed by a positive feasibility led to the approval for the development of an open pit Heap Leach Operation to the North West of the underground working to exploit the outcropping and near surface multiple conglomerate horizons of the Banket Series (Gyebuni, 2007).

In April 1998, Phase 1 Expansion of the project was embarked upon. It involved the completion of a new open pit mine while phase 2 of the mine expansion programme was completed in July 1999(Gyebuni, 2007). Underground operations were closed down in December 1999. GFGL acquired the northern portion of the then Teberebie mine concession. In December 2000, phase 3 of the expansion was started and this brought the Teberebie portion of the mine into production. In July 2003, phase 4 of the expansion programme which involved the construction of a carbon-in-leach (CIL) plant began. October 2004, the CIL plant started operating. The CIL expansion project was successfully commissioned in January 2009. The expansion maintains annual gold production in excess of 700 koz. (Gyebuni, 2007).

## **2.9 Socio-Economic Implications**

Akabzaa (2000:39),Agbesinyale (2003:243),Mireku-Gyimah (2011:10), Downing (2002:57) andCernea (2000:102)have stated that environmental degradation, mining related deadly diseases, human rights abuses, destruction of

livelihoods, destruction of cultural/heritage centers/sites, joblessness, marginalization, homelessness and social disarticulation among others are the effects of relocation or resettlement of communities affected by large-scale gold mining and negative impacts of large scale mining the world over. The old and current evidence in communities relocated by large scale mining in Wassa West, and other mining regions in Ghana supports the position of these experts. The current situation in the study area confirms the position of these experts as per the findings from the field work

The conception that large- scale mining companies are partners in development because they channel foreign investible capital to poor nations, provide employment and promote industrialization among other positives conceals the stark reality. These include the pillage of host countries natural resources, super exploitation of labour, net capital transfer from poor countries, political instability like the Niger Delta, and other abuses imposed by these companies on developing countries.

The situation in Wassa West shows that large- scale mining is a blessing and a bane and the State must act without fear or favour to eliminate or reduce the curses through the implementation of the appropriate legislation and regulations.

## CHAPTER THREE

### PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDING

#### 3.0 Introduction

This chapter discuss/analyses the views of respondents on the socio-economic implications on relocation of Wassa West Communities affected by large scale gold mining taken into consideration the specific objectives of the study. The chapter examines the economic and overall profiles of respondents within the communities; their access to employment and livelihoods; and their experiences of relocation and perceptions of social inclusion.

**Table 3.1, Age of Respondents**

Age of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
20 – 29	0	0
30 – 39	9	22.5
40 – 49	8	20
50 – 59	19	47.5
60 – 69	4	10
Total	40	100

**Source: Field work 2014**

The age distribution of respondents sampled in the two communities combined reveals that 22.5 percent of the respondents were between the 30 – 39 age group,

20 percent of them were between the 40 – 49 age group, 47.5 percent were in the 50 – 59 age group whilst 10percent were in the 60 – 69 age group and 20 – 29 age group had none.

The gender distribution of the respondents combined revealed that females constituted 42.5 percent (17) of the respondents' while males constituted 57.5% (23) of the respondents.

With regard to Marital status, twenty-one of the respondents representing 52.5 percent were married, eight of the respondents representing 20 percent of the respondents were unmarried, six of the respondents representing 15% were divorced and four respondents representing 10 percent and one respondent representing 2.5 percent were widows and widower respectively.

**Table 3.2, Level of Education within the Communities**

<b>Level of Education</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Post graduate	7	17.5
Graduate/Diploma	9	22.5
Second Cycle	10	25
M.S.L.C/J.S.S	14	35
Other qualification	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Field work 2014**

The educational distribution of the respondents in the two communities combined in the study as shown in Table 3.2 reveals that M.S.L.C/J.S.S.

constituted 35% of the respondents, Second Cycle represented 25% of the respondents, Graduate/Diploma constituted 22.5% of the respondents, whilst 17.5% represented Post-graduate respondents and other qualification had none.

**Table 3.3, Current Occupational Characteristics within the Communities**

	Frequency	Percentage
Registered Small-Scale Miner	4	10
Farmer	4	10
Trader	6	15
Large-Scale Miner	3	7.5
Public/Civil Servants	9	22.5
Unemployed	14	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Field work 2014**

With regard to the occupation of respondents as shown in Table 3.3, 10% were engaged in small scale mining, whilst 10% and 15% of the respondents were engaged in farming and trading respectively. Public/Civil Servants and large scale- miners accounted for 22.5% and 7.5% of the respondents respectively. Unemployed respondents represented 35%.

With respect to the length of stay in New Atuabo and New Teberebie, the respondents claimed that they were among the first group to be relocated to their present place. According to Pooley (2003) Old Teberebie village was relocated to its present place/location in 1990/91 by Ghana- Australian Goldfields

(GAG). One can therefore safely say that the respondents in New Teberebie have stayed in their present location for the past 23 to 24 years. According to Akabzaa(2000), Goldfields Ghana Limited relocated Old Atuabo and eight other communities to New Atuabo in 1998; one can therefore safely say that the respondents in New Atuabo have stayed in their present location for the past sixteen years.

### **3.1 Legislative and Institutional Framework**

This section solicited question on the following: Awareness of the existence of Minerals and Mining Act 2006, personal copy of Minerals and Mining Act 2006, the awareness of the existence of Ministry of Lands, Forestry and Mines and Knowledge of the functions performed by the Ministry among others.

With respect to the awareness of the existence of the Minerals and Mining Act 2006, fourteen respondents from New Atuabo and 16 respondents from New Teberebie making 30 representing 75% said that they were aware of the existence of Minerals and Mining law 2006 (Act703). Six respondents and four respondents from New Atuabo and New Teberebie totaling 10 respectively representing 25% said they are not aware of the existence of Minerals and Mining Act 2006. From the above, one can say that the two communities knowledge of the existence of Minerals and Mining Act 2006 is encouraging,

however measures should be put in place by the Municipal Assembly, Tarkwa to publicized the awareness of the existence of Act 2006 with respect to Mining.

On the issue of personal copy of Act 2006, three respondents from New Atuabo and five respondents from New Teberebie totaling eight representing 20% of the respondents had personal copies of the Minerals and Mining Act 2006, one can therefore safely say that seventeen respondents from New Atuabo and fifteen respondents from New Teberebie totaling thirty-two representing 80% of the respondents had no personal copies.

From the above, one can say that the number of respondents who have personal copies of Act 2006 is not encouraging, the Minerals Commission and Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly should therefore put in place measures to make Act 2006 available and affordable for those who want have a personal copy.

With respect to the existence of the Ministry of Lands, Forestry and Mines, the combined respondents of the two communities totaling 40 representing 100% said that they were aware of its existence.

With regard to the knowledge of some of the functions performed by the Ministry, the combined respondents said that they know some of the functions performed by the ministry. The awareness of the respondents' knowledge of the functions performed by the Ministry is good because it will help the two

communities to engage the Ministry and Mining companies positively or negatively depending on the way the Ministry and the Mining Companies respond to issues affecting the communities.

Table 3.4, summaries the main perceptions among respondents of the functions performed by the ministry.

**Table 3.4, Perceptions in Communities of the Functions Performed by the Ministry of Lands, Forestry and Mines**

<b>Functions of the Ministry</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Compensation	40	100
Implementing Mining Policy	26	65
Regulating Mining in Ghana	28	70
Protecting our rights	40	100
Management of the forest	30	75
Revolving mining Licensing	25	62.5

**Source: Field work 2014**

From the above, compensation and protection of the rights of the communities recorded the highest frequency, whilst revoking of Mining Licensing recorded the lowest frequency which is above 60%. From the table, compensation and protecting the rights of the communities is not by accident because poor compensation and abuse of the rights of communities affected by mining are some of the causes of conflicts and insecurity in mining areas. According to Akabzaa (2000) compensation for land, crops, houses etc and human rights

abuses are some of the causes of conflicts in Wassa West communities affected by large-scale gold mining

According to Akabzaa (2000) and Agbesinyale (2003), the Ministry of Lands, Forestry and Mines is responsible for implementing mining policy in Ghana. According to them, the Ministry in collaboration with the Minerals Commission grants exploration incenses and mining lease with the Minister being the principal signatory to these incenses and leases. The Ministry also negotiates, revokes, suspends or renews any mineral rights upon the advice of the minerals commission.

With regard to the thirty respondents who were aware of the existence of the Law, nine respondents representing 30% had been part of policy programmes for the provision of social amenities, twenty-one respondents representing 70% of the respondents had not been part of policy programs for the provision of social amenities.

It was expected that the awareness of Legislative and the Institutional Framework will have helped them to engage the Ministry and the mining companies on policy programs for the provision of social amenities but the figures seen is not encouraging. On the whole, their awareness of the Legislative and Institutional Framework has not been able to help them enough to engage

the Ministry and the mining companies in the programmes for the provision of social amenities.

In terms of the performance ratings of the Ministry, three respondents from New Teberebie and five respondents from New Atuabo, and representing 20% of the sample were of the view that the Ministry had performed satisfactorily. Seventeen respondents from New Teberebie and fifteen respondents from New Atuabo, and representing 80% of the sample were of the view that the Ministry had not performed satisfactorily. According to Musah (2013), communities affected by large- scale mining in Ghana have lost trust in the Ministry of Lands, Forestry and Mines because of the perception that the Ministry colludes with the Mining companies to cheat communities affected by large- scale mining. The researcher is of the view that this perception may be responsible for the low ratings by the respondents from the two communities.

### **Comments from New Atuabo**

**Group Captain (a public/civil servant)** said that Article 24 of the African Charter on Human Rights States. “All persons shall have the right to general satisfactory environment favorable to their development”. Why is it that the State has failed to respect Article 24 of the Charter because the situation in communities affected by large scale mining is bad? This position was supported

by 70 percent of the respondents; three respondents representing 15% were not in favour of the question asked and supported each other that “the attack on the state is over statement”. Two respondents representing 10% had left the hall in brief at the time of the above question.

**Mid-Ship-Man (a public/civil servant)** holding a copy of the Minerals and Mining Act 2006 quoted compensation for the use of land under Article 94 which states that “Where a license is granted in a designated area to a person other than the owner of the land, the licensee shall pay compensation for the use of land and the destruction of crops to the owner of the land that the Minister in consultation with commission and government agency with responsibility for valuation of public lands may prescribe”. According to him; this article has been used to the disadvantage of the local people of which I am a victim”. This comment was supported by 85%, of the respondents. Interestingly, the victim was one of the respondents who refused/failed to support the first question.

#### **New Teberebie Comments**

**S.M.G (a trader)** “I am a Middle School leaver (Form Four), I do not have a copy of the Act, But my son says the law is good, but my question is if the law is good, why is it that our chief signed for 200 housing units to be built for us, but it has not been done. Who should make sure that we have our 200

houses? This question/ comment was supported by all the respondents to the extent that some of those seated got up, and accused the leadership.

**Pump Action (unemployed)** said, “If the Act will not give us good compensation and protect our rights as human beings, we will stand up and defend ourselves”. This comment was supported by 75% of respondents. One respondent said that “in defending our rights, we must not take the law into own hands”. Three other respondents vigorously supported the intervention.

According to Agbesinyale (2003), Wassa West Communities affected by large scale gold mining are extremely weak, inarticulate and vulnerable and appear to remain on the losing side of the battle, their bargaining power, grievances against land alienation and resources appropriation and degradation of their lands remain weak, and more often they have to ride against strong tides of economics rationality.

Musah (2013) is of the view that in reality, the grievances of communities affected by large scale mining hardly attract any sympathy within official circles, more so in a country where the highest economic priority has been and still is to create the most enabling and of course the most favorably milieu for increased foreign direct investment attraction needed for national economic growth and development.

### 3.2 Relocation Effects

This section solicited information on some of the effects of relocation on individual respondents in the two communities.

According to Scudder (2009), Mining activities are one of major cause of Development – Induced Displacement and Resettlement (DIDR) or Development – Forced Displacement and Resettlement (DFDR). Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement is a political phenomenon. It involves the power of one party to relocate another party. Scudder (2009) sums up four characteristics of DIDR: It accelerates the rate of social change, it is mostly involuntary, and it's a by-product of a development initiative and its extremely complex phenomenon.

With regard to some of the effects of relocation on the individual respondents, a combined summary of some of the effects on the individual respondents in the two communities is presented in Table 3.5 (See page 57).

**Table 3.5, Effects of Relocation on the individuals in the two communities**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Unemployment/Joblessness	17	42.5
Inadequate compensation	29	72.5
Trauma/Shock	23	57.5
High cost of living	40	100
Suffered human rights abuses	25	62.5
Small rooms/buildings	40	100
Loss of land for farming	27	67.5
Suffered mining related diseases	18	45
Cracks in rooms/buildings	21	52.5
Homelessness	-	-
Marginalization	-	-
Loss of access to common property	-	-
Loss of social disarticulation	-	-
Disruption in formal education	5	25

**Source: Field work 2014**

From table 3.5, one can say that individuals in the two communities have suffered as a result of the relocation for large-scale gold mining activities. As shown in Table 3.5, with respect to unemployment/joblessness as one of the effects of relocation, combined individual respondents from the two communities' recorded 42.5 percent of respondents were jobless. Cernea (2000), as cited in Resinberger (2010) states that the risk of losing employment due to displacement is very high and that unemployment in relocated communities endures long after the initial physical relocation and creating new job is a difficult task that requires extensive investments.

The researcher observed that there were no sustainable investments in the two communities that can give employment to the people and the lack of it is one of the reasons for the jobless situation of the 42.5 percent respondents.

With regard to loss of land for farming, some members of the two communities have suffered of land for farming or landlessness. About 68% of respondents were landless. The researcher is of the view that expropriation of land removes the main foundation of people's productive systems, commercial activities and livelihoods. According to Cernea (2000), loss of land is the principal form of de-capitalization and pauperization of relocated persons. The researcher is of the view that those who have lost their lands for farming as the only source of livelihoods will be sent into poverty unless the land for their livelihood is replaced elsewhere with other study income generating employment.

### **Comments**

**Olympus (unemployed)**, a respondent from New Teberebie said “there is a strong perception in the community that the mining companies with the help of government relocated the community in order to steal our gold”.

With respect to the above comment, the researcher is of the view that the positives of large- scale-gold mining conceals the stark reality, this include the pillage of host countries/community's natural resources, political, instability in

the host community and the country as a whole like the Niger Delta and other human rights abuses imposed on the communities by the mining companies.

**Jumbo jet (trader)**, a respondent from New Atuabo said that his education was halted for sometime as a result of the relocation. He said that his mother lost her sources of income in the initial stages of the relocation and this has caused much pain to him.

With respect to the above comment, Downing (2002) as cited in Resinberger (2010), is of the view that MIDR is associated with risk of Disruption in education. Children and even adult often do not attend school during relocation. A number of them do not return to school and instead join the labour force. The children also begin labouring an early age. According to Downing, the chaos of relocation distracts the parents from focusing on their children's education.

Loss of land for farming, joblessness, and human rights abuses inadequate compensation and high cost of living as shown in Table 3.5 represents threats to peace security and development. Threats may be seen as things that represent danger to peace, security/survival and development of a person, group of persons, a community or a state. From the Table 3.5, one can say that needs of some of the individual members have not been met.

The government, the chiefs, opinion leaders and the mining companies should therefore do more than enough to deal with the threats as captured in Table 6 to maintain or improve peace and security needed for national development.

### 3.3 Impact of Relocation on Livelihoods and Alternative Livelihoods

This section solicited information on the sources of livelihood for the community before the relocation, lost of sources of livelihoods as a result of the relocation among others.

**Table 3.6, Sources of Livelihood before Relocation**

Sources livelihoods before relocation	Frequency	Percentage
Small Scale Miner	11	27.5
Farming	13	32.5
Trading	7	17.5
Artisan	2	5
Public/Civil Servant	7	17.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Fieldwork 2014**

From Table 3.6, one can say that before the relocation all the respondents in the two communities were gainfully employed. One can therefore say that the relocation led to some of the respondents in the two communities losing their jobs as it has been shown in occupational characteristics in Table 3.3, as

unemployment recorded 14 representing 35%, this can be attributed to some of the relocation effects as it has been shown in Table 3.5.

With regard to loss of livelihood as a result of the relocation 62.5% of respondents said they lost their livelihood/jobs because of the relocation as the expropriation of land removes the main foundation of people's productive systems. In relocation landless people loss access to the land of others whether lease or share cropping and assets of common property, with relocation some self employed like craftsmen, Artisans, shopkeepers among others lose their job (Cernea 2000).

Alternative livelihoods are projects that primarily are aimed at compensating and re-establishing those who have been relocated or adversely affected by mine activities (Temeng and Abew 2009). In the two communities, the mining companies have provided entrepreneurial skills/vocational training to the affected community members to reduce the effects of relocation. The alternative livelihoods given to the 25 affected individuals is presented in Table 3.6. (See page 62)

**Table3.7, Alternative Livelihoods within the Communities**

<b>Alternative Livelihood Given</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Dressmaking	6	24
Computer training	5	20
Creating services	3	12
Carpentry	3	12
Mechanic and driving	4	16
Agriculture-(oil palm, cocoa growing, vegetable growing, animal husbandry)	4	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Fieldwork 2014**

From Table3.6, the most popular alternative livelihood provided by the mining companies are dressmaking, computer training, creating services, carpentry, driving and mechanic and agriculture (see table 3.6). However 80 percent of respondents were not following the livelihood in which they had received training and support from the mining companies.

The reasons given by the 20 respondent for not depending on the alternative livelihood given to earn a living is presented in Table 3.7(See page 63).

**Table 3.8, Reasons for not depending on alternative livelihood provided by the Mining Companies.**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1. Lack of capital to start my own business	4	20
2. Lost interest in the livelihood given	9	45
3. Got another job	5	25
4. People were not buying the product	2	10
5. Left for school	1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Fieldwork 2014**

From Table 3.7, nine respondents representing 45% stated that they lost interest in the given livelihoods, this in itself explains why they do not depend on the livelihood given them. Four respondents stated that they do not earn a living from the livelihood given because there was lack of capital to start their own business.

According to Temeng and Abew (2009) large project start-up gap, the psychological perception of those involved, project concept generation and project appropriateness and targeting are some of the flaws in the provision of alternative livelihoods projects in New Atuabo and New Teberebie. With respect to large project start-up gap, Temeng and Abew (2009) state that many project especially cocoa farming and oil palm take about four years to generate cash flows and potential profits. This long waiting period is worsened by the fact that in some mining areas, illegal miners “galamseyers” are pre-financed by

“barons”. However, there is no equivalent pre-financiering for alternative livelihoods projects aside from provisions of start up and minimal maintenance cost. Attempts to incorporate intermediate crops with quicker commercial returns are not well received because locals (communities) feel that sales of such foods do not earn (bring in) adequate income.

With regard to what they do for a living, a combined summary from the two communities is presented in Table 3.9

**Table 3.9, Main Sources of Livelihood at New Atuabo and New Teberebie**

<b>Livelihood at New Teberebie and New Atuabo</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Galamsey	12	60
Large-scale Mines Worker	3	15
Civil/Public Servant	2	10
“AlaAla” which means managing to survive	3	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Fieldwork 2014**

From Table 3.9, 60 percent of respondents said they depend on “galamsey” (small-scale mining) to earn a living. Although “Galamsey” is often illegal is a booming business in Wassa West and most of the “galamseyers” are pre-financed by “barons” (Temeng and Abew 2012).

Galamsey is both social and political issue. In 2008, the Member of Parliament for Prestea-Huni Valley lost his seat because of his position on galamsey and unemployment in the area. Some community members felt that the future employment of the “galamsey” activities will be in danger if the MP retained his seat. His opponents took advantage of his position in a radio interview on the future of galamsey and used it as a propaganda tool against him. Eventually he lost his seat, as a result of the politics of unemployment and galamsey as a source of employment. It has become difficult to fight or halt the activities of these miners even though it has created death traps in the area.

Three respondents said they depend on large-scale gold mining for a living as they are currently working with the mines. One can therefore say that mining companies have provided jobs to some people in the two communities. Two respondents were public/civil servants. Three respondents described their livelihood as ‘Ala-Ala’ which is a term that means managing to survive.

On the impact of relocation on livelihoods, 70% of respondents were of the view that the impact is bad, while 12.5% were of the view that the impact is good. If we look at Tables 3.3, 3.5, and 3.9, one can say that those who got jobs in the mining companies and those who are now civil/public servants may be the ones who see relocation as good because the relocation (exercise) may have been a factor to their new jobs. The 70% of respondents who see the relocation as bad

should be understood to include 35% of respondents who were unemployed as in table 3.3. Small-scale mining and farming as sources of livelihoods before the relocation dropped drastically and if we compare Tables 3.3 and 3.5, we will get the significance.

On alternative livelihoods, ten respondents representing 25% were of the view that impact of the relocation on the alternative livelihoods given is good. Here again one can say that those who got other jobs and those who are still living on the alternative livelihoods see the impact as good. Twenty-seven respondents representing 67.5% were of the view that the impact of relocation on the alternative livelihoods is bad; three respondents representing 7.5% did not answer the question. From the above, one can say that the impact of the relocation on livelihoods and alternative livelihoods is bad as the responses from the respondents.

### **3.4 Socio-Economic Implications**

This section solicited information on the socio-economic implication of large-scale gold mining on relocated communities in Wassa West. The combined responses from New Atuabo and New Teberebie are presented below.

**Table 3.10, Perception of Socio-Economic Implications of Relocation as a result of Large-Scale Gold Mining**

Perceptions of implication	Frequency	Percentage
social conflicts	29	72.5
poverty	40	100
crimes	27	67.5
land for agriculture	40	100
health	24	60
ghost town	7	17.5
risk of social disarticulation	3	7.5
marginalization	6	15

**Source: Field work 2014**

#### **Comments from respondents**

**Alpha (public/civil servant)**, a respondent from New Teberebie said that “some people will always resist oppression from the mining companies and it will lead to conflicts”.

**Bravo (small-scale gold miner)**, a respondent from New Teberebie said that “if you take our lands and we are not able to farm and get food to eat and sell some to get money to meet our needs, then we will be poor”.

**Tango (farmer)**, a respondent from New Teberebie said that “unpaid compensation or poor compensation will lead to conflict”.

**Lima (unemployed)**, a respondent from New Teberebie said that “if we drink polluted water, then we will be sick”.

**Sankofa (unemployed)**, a respondent from New Atuabo said that “if we inhale the dust and drink contaminated water, we will get TB, cholera and worms”.

**Zion land (trader)**, a respondent from New Atuabo said that “when the mining companies take our lands and destroys it, it will reduce the land for farming.”

**Kandahar(civil/public servant)**, a respondent from New Atuabo said that “some people will always look for ways and means to survive if the mining companies fail to employ them or if they do not have employment, they will engage in crimes such as prostitution, stealing etc”.

**Amazoneyi (large-scale miner)**, a respondent in New Atuabo said that “human rights abuses by the mining companies will lead to conflicts”.

**Air force one (farmer)**, a respondent from New Teberebie said that “ghost town has happened before, but I cannot remember the name of the town, however I do not think ghost town will happen in this modern Ghana come what may”

**Delta (civil/public servant)**, a respondent from New Atuabo “I lost my magic-religious objects of worship as a result of the destruction of our family sacred

place of worship and it is having serious effects on me because I cannot effectively pray to my ancestors and our family gods”

### **3.4.1 Implications on Health**

From Table 3.10, 60% of respondents were of the view that one of the socio-economic implications of relocation of communities for large-scale gold mining is in the area of health. The process of gold mining and processing involves various activities like blasting of rocks, excavation, vehicular movements and crushing of rock materials among others leading to air pollution, water pollution, noise and vibration. According to Mireku-Gyimah (2011), air pollution is caused by dust and obnoxious gasses. The common sources of gaseous emission into the atmosphere are vitiated air from mines and roasting of sulphide ores. The main gaseous pollutants are arsenic and oxides of carbon and sulphur. The noise comes from drilling, blasting, crushing of rocks vehicular movements and sirens, this could be nuisance to mining local communities (MLC), the ground vibration most from blasting which can sometimes cause cracks in buildings of MLCs.

Water pollution is caused mainly by suspended solids and toxic chemicals. Sources of suspended solids are dredging and effluents from washing treatments plants. Toxic chemicals such as cyanide used for processing can find their way

into stream and rivers and thus pollute the sources of drinking water of MLCs (Mireku-Gyimah 2011).

According to Akabzaa (2000) sampling of water from boreholes, wells and streams within the study area produced startling results of abnormal content of faecalcalform, suspended solids, chloride, colour and manganese content, and in some cases the values were as high as 10 times the acceptable minimum levels. According to Akabzaa (2000), samples taken from a stream in Teberebie village resettled by Teberebie Goldfields Limited confirmed the community's fear that the stream might be polluted. According to Akabzaa (2000: 57), the analysis showed augmented levels of faecal matter (126 counts/100ml/1), and low pH (5.11). According to Akabzaa, despite the communities' fears about the wholesomeness of the water, they were forced to drink from it because the boreholes provided by the mining company do not produce water.

The excavation of large craters as a result of open pit mines and the damming and diversion of several rivers for the purpose of mining have generated huge bodies of standing water in the study area, these stagnant water bodies are breeding grounds for material vectors (Mosquitoes).

The researcher is of the view that the drinking of polluted water, inhaling of dust, and the stagnant waters will lead to health implication such as increases in

sicknesses such as malaria, cholera, worm infestations, tuberculosis, diarrhea, acute conjunctivitis and skin diseases among others.

### **3.4.2 Implication on Poverty**

The advent of surface gold mining and the attendant aggressiveness with which it is pursued meant that both residential and farmlands have had to be withdrawn for mining purposes (Agbesinyale 2003). In the process, whole village communities including Old Atuabo and Old Teberebie have to be uprooted and destroyed because they were sitting on gold. According to Agbesinyale (2003) close to 25 village communities in Wassa West with a total population of nearly 35, 000 have so far been relocated to other places for mining operations. The researcher is of the view that more communities would be relocated from their traditional or original homes within the study area as new gold finds are made even though there is a global and internal crisis in the gold industry, this will lead to poverty for some people who were not poor before the relocation as per the relocation effects.

Poverty may be defined as the absence or lack of basic entitlements. According to Ezeanyika (1999), Poverty therefore, can be explained as a state of being without, and often linked with need, hardship and lack of resources across a wide range of situations. It is a state of being deprived of the basic necessities of

life such as adequate housing, food, sufficient income, employment, access to basic social services and enjoying an acceptable social status. In other words, one can say that to be poor is to lack or be denied adequate resources to participate actively and meaningfully in society (Ezeanyika 1999). Absolute poverty or extreme poverty is a dangerous condition that places the afflicted poor in a precarious situation. From Table 3.10, all the respondents from the two communities said that one of the socio-economic implications of relocation of communities as a result large scale gold mining is poverty.

During relocation, landless famers will lose access to land of others (lease or sharecropping) and common property. Landlessness will lead or may lead to joblessness and by extension, poverty if care is not taken to ensure that relocated people are properly rehabilitated. According to Cernea (2000) the expropriation of land removes the main foundation of people's productive systems, commercial activities and livelihoods. The loss of land is the principal form of de-capitalization and pauperization of relocated persons. Cernea (2000), is of the view that the affected families are sent into poverty unless the basis of their livelihood is replaced with other reliable income generating employment.

Downing (2002) is of the view that landlessness has four basic forms: the initial loss of land to mining, damages to land's productive potential in surrounding, non-appropriated area; subsequent loses in productive values of land on account

of environmental problems and loss of land occurring because landless people are unable to gain access to alternative lands. Cernea (2000) states that the risk of losing wage employment due to relocation is very high and that unemployment in relocated communities often endures long after relocation. The situation makes creating new jobs a difficult task that requires extensive investments. With relocation, the self employed like craftsmen or shopkeepers lose their jobs because of the problem of moving their structures to the new place. They also loose touch with clients/customers. Mining activities only increase employment for few skilled manpower. Seeking employment in the mines is increasingly difficult as the industry is moving from labor intensive to mechanical production. It is therefore debatable that mining brings employment to the unskilled local workers. In this sense, the argument that mining jobs may substitute lost of local income opportunities is not tenable especially if the life-span of a job in the mining industry is shorter than the job it dismantles (Downing 2002). Unemployment in mining towns of Wassa West is worsening in view redeployment exercise currently going on as a result of the worsening problems in the price on world market.

From the above, one can therefore say that relocation leads to landlessness, joblessness and loss of access to common property and its implication on

poverty is that it will lead to increases in poverty, some people who were not poor will become poor as a result of the effects relocation.

### **3.4.3 Implication on Crime**

Crime is a violation of societal rules of behavior as interpreted and expressed by the criminal law, which reflects public opinion, traditional values and the view point of people currently holding social and political power. Individuals who violate these rules are subject to sanctions by the state authority, social stigma and loss of status (Siegel 2005). This definition combines the consensus view that the criminal law defines crimes, the conflict perspectives emphasis on political power and control, and the internationalist concept of stigma. This crime as define by Siegel (2005) is political, social, and economic function of modern life.

Durkheim's theory of anomie suggested that as long as a person or groups of persons' aspirations are balanced by opportunities available for achievement, a state of contentment would exist. However, should these aspirations be incapable of fulfillment through legitimate opportunities, then the person or persons so thwarted would turn to unconventional methods instead – one of which could be crime. The researcher is of the view that people who commit

crimes are aware of the unpleasant consequences if they are caught, yet they chose to commit crimes against other persons, communities and the state.

From table 3.10, 67.5 percent of respondents said that one of the socio-economic implication of relocation for large scale-gold mining is crime.

The rational choice theorist believes that crime is a natural choice people make after weighing such issues as personal needs, mental state, legitimate alternatives such as job, and the risk of getting caught and the threat of punishment. The researcher is of the view that if the means for the rationalization and aspirations of the individual or groups of persons are not met, then such people who cannot cope with the situation and are morally weak will result to crime to make a living. Therefore some of the individuals who have been hit negatively by relocation, with its attendant landlessness, joblessness and poverty will resort to crime as a survival strategy. The implications are that it will increase the crime levels in the community, and the Nation as a whole. Such crimes included prostitution, arson, burglary, vandalism, selling of prohibited drugs, armed robbery, kidnapping for fat monies blood for money (Sakawa, Sikadro) and even suicide among others.

### 3.4.4 Implication on Conflicts

Conflicts cannot be excluded from social life. According to Lewis Coser as cited in Choudhury and Dass (1997) conflict is an expression of social tension and social struggles over values and claims to scarce status, power, and resources in which the aims of the opponents are to neutralize, injure or eliminate rivals. The phenomenon of conflict has two basic characteristics Viz (a) a setting in which conflicts occurs and (b) human actors forming an identifiable group that is engaged in conscious opposition to one or more identifiable human groups because these groups are pursuing what are, or at least appear to be incompatible goals.

From Table 3.10, 72.5 percent of the respondents said that conflict is one of the socio-economic implications of large scale-gold mining. The researcher is of the view that the conflict will be between the communities affected by mining and the mining companies, conflicts between small scale miners and large-scale mining over concession, communities in conflicts with their chiefs and government over mining rights.

According to Akabzaa (2000) mining usually involves the clearance of large tracts of land and displacement of communities who occupy such lands; it is therefore, always in direct competition with other economic activities

undertaken by the communities such as agriculture. While the mining companies and the central government reap the benefits, the affected communities enjoy little benefits but bear the greater part of the negative impacts of these projects. Such unbalanced relationship could obviously lead to bloody conflicts.

Struggles for self-determination and control of assets, fair distribution of benefits from mining projects, land litigation, demand for compensation for struggles against pollution and land degradation have led to conflicts in other parts of the world, these could happen in Wassa West and for that matter Ghana if care is not taken. Natural resources are one of the major causes of civil wars in Africa, if any group of people decides to disturb the peace of Ghana; such group can only do that if they can take hold of Western Region.

From the focus group discussions, the researcher observed that the respondents are frustrated and aggressive because their needs are yet to be met. Relying on human needs theory and frustration aggression theory, the researcher is of the view that we are sitting on a time bomb.

Frustration – Aggression Theory was developed by John Dollard and his associates in 1939 as cited by Gaye-Best (2006), explained why conflict occur in societies. Theorists who rely on this explanation use the psychological theories of motivation and behavior as well as frustration to explain the causes of

conflicts. In simple terms, frustration and aggression theory point to the difference between what people feel they want or deserve to what they actually get, in this case – the “want – get ratio” and the difference “expected need satisfaction and the actual need satisfaction”. Where the expectation does not meet attainment, the tendency for people to confront those they hold responsible for frustrating their ambitions leading to conflict is high.

In his relative deprivation thesis, Gurr (1970), as cited by Gaye-Best (2006), argued that the greater the discrepancy, however marginal, between what is sought and what seem attainable, the greater the chances that anger and violence will result”, and conflict will be the apex. The explanation that frustration aggression theory provides is that in situation where the legitimate desires of an individual, groups of individuals or communities are denied directly or indirect consequences of the way society is structured, the feeling of disappointment may lead such a person, group of persons or communities to express their anger through conflicts that will be directed at those perceived to be responsible for their plight. In situations where the feelings of frustrations become wide spread among the population and the feeling is that people are getting less what they deserve, the most advisable thing that political leaders and opinion leaders can do is to find out what the expectations of such individuals or groups are and to seek ways of negotiating with them.

A good example of the way in which frustration aggression and the denial of human needs (human needs theory) with respect to conflicts can be seen in the ongoing crisis in the Niger Delta in Nigeria. After waiting and peacefully agitating for what the people of the region considered a fair share of oil wealth that is exploited from the land, youths now take the law into their own hands and engage the oil companies and the security apparatus of the state in violent conflicts to demand what they consider to be fair, this conflicts has led to people losing their lives and others arrested and brutalized, thrown into jail all in the name of foreign direct investment (Gaye-Best 2006).

The researcher is of the view that respondents are not happy, they are frustrated as per the focus group discussions. Tension is gradually gaining grounds and one day it will explode if care is not taken and it will lead to increase in conflicts as a socio-economic implication against the backdrop of chieftaincy conflicts in Wassa West.

#### **3.4.5 Implication on Land for Agriculture**

Traditionally, agriculture has been and is still being the dominant economic activities in the study area and the nation as a whole even though there is the perception that agriculture has lost considerable ground to mining and is likely to decline further as new gold and oil finds are made. According to Agbesinyale

(2003), agriculture production has been severely hampered by several factors among, the growing pressure on land due to its increased removal for surface gold mining. The researcher is of the view that the wide spread recourse to surface gold mining by large mining companies in Wassa West means large portions of lands once proven to be highly mineralized, have to be withdrawn for mining activities. The appropriation of lands for surface mining purpose is being done despite the fact that these are fertile agricultural lands. Farms, forest reserves and in some cases whole village settlement have had to clear to make way for surface mining at Old Atuabo, Old Teberbie and Old Kojokrom.

Surface mining requires large tracts of land to sustain profitable levels of yearly gold production. Mining companies in the study area therefore, need to constantly acquire additional concession. This will lead to loss of land for agriculture purposes. The resultant loss of arable land to mining has to negative impact on agriculture production because communities which hitherto were in agriculture production no longer have land to farm on it especially the farmers who did not owned the land before relocation, this situation has led to food insecurity, thus worsening the already high cost of living in the study area. In short, relocating communities for large-scale gold mining or the increasing appropriation of lands for mining purposes has led to serious implication on agriculture in terms of decreasing areas for cultivation.

### 3.4.6 Implication/Risk of Ghost Towns

According to Akabzaa (2000) one problem that has not engaged the minds of many people in mining communities is the eventual transformation of mining centers into ghost towns when mining companies cease operation. What will happen to Tarkwa, Bogoso, Prestea, Damang, Teberbie and other satellite towns after the gold resources are exhausted? Taken into consideration that official records of Goldfields has estimated that the current mineral reserve will be depleted in 2022, what is the future of mining towns?

According to Akabzaa et al (2007) mining has caused a lot of harm, people in mining communities cannot figure out how life would be without the mining companies because the people have evolved and adapted livelihood strategies dictated by mining and that it will be difficult to see how mining communities could adapt to other livelihoods if there is cessation of mining.

Abosso and Mempesa were two booming mining towns in 1940s. However, after the closure of the mines in 1949, the situation changed (Akabzaa 2000).

According to Songsore, Yankson and Tsikata (1994) cited in Akabzaa et al. (2007), Mempesa has vanished or ceased to exist while the population of Aboso decreased. From 1948 to 1984, the population of Aboso decreased from 7,805 to 4,666. Akabzaa is of the view that Aboso would have also been a ghost

community but for the glass factory which generated employment for about 300 people.

Currently Aboso glass factory is not in good shape and has been placed on divestiture for some time now. The researcher is of the view that Aboso is existing because of Goldfields Limited, Damang (Aboso Goldfields) Redeployment is currently an ongoing exercise in AngloGold Ashanti, Goldfields Tarkwa, and Goldfields Damang, about 600 people have already lost their jobs as at October 30, 2014 as per official statements from the mining companies through radio interviews at Dynamite FM Tarkwa, on October, 2014. About 5,300 AngloGold workers will lose their jobs with effect from November 2014 (Daily Graphic, November 6, 2014).

From the above rich history of mine closure and ghost towns, the current on-going redeployment exercise and the unsustainable livelihoods in the study area, the fear of the researcher is that history may be repeated in the near future if care is not taken to diversify the local economy to make it robust to withstand mine closure. In short, mining communities that will not be able to cope with mine closures, redeployment and unsustainable livelihood may eventually become ghost towns or lose their significance in the local economy of Wassa West

### **3.4.7 Implication on Marginalization**

Resinberger (2010) as cited in Cernea (2000: 26), “Marginalization occurs when families lose their economic power. A downward spiral starts, when people lose their sources of livelihoods in their new environment which has become their economic power. Human capital is lost when individuals cannot use their acquired skills in their new settlement”. This economic marginalization is most of the time accompanied by social and psychological marginalization. Cernea (2000: 26) as cited in Resinberger (2010), further elaborates “social and economic marginalization is expressed in a drop in social status, in resettlers, loss of confidence in the society and in themselves, a feeling of in justice, and deepened vulnerability”. The victimization of the resettlers tends to degrade their self-image and also lower their status (Cernea, 2000, cited in Resinberger 2010).

### **3.4.8 Implication on Social Disarticulation**

Population relocation goes much beyond simple financial costs. According to historians of migration among the heaviest costs are the severing of personal ties in family surrounding. Forced displacement dismantles social networks that used to mobilize people to act around common interest. Forced resettlement fragments and disperses communities and dismantles patterns of social

organization and kinship groups. Informal networks of mutual help or voluntary associations are also disrupted. The loss of reciprocal networks directly worsens powerlessness, dependency, and vulnerability. Cernea (2000), as cited in Resinberger (2010), further describes the situation as net loss of valuable “social capital” which further worsens the already broadly discussed economic capital. This loss of social capital is typically not compensated by programs or projects that caused it, although the loss has long-term consequences.

On the future of the communities, 72.5% of the respondents were of the view that the future of the communities is not good, while 27.5% of the respondents were of the view that the future of the communities is good. From the above responses, one can say that those who are of the view that the future of the communities is not good may have been influenced by the negative socio-economic implications stated and are logically right in predicting doom for the future of their respective communities.

### **3.5 Recommendation from Respondents**

As part of the structured interview for the study, respondents were requested to provide recommendations to make relocation for large-scale gold mining a blessing for Wassa West communities and the nation at large. All the

respondents had a lot of insightful recommendations worthy of implementation.

For instance, these included:

- a) Employment for relocated community members by the mining companies;
- b) Mining companies should give us better/adequate/good /very good compensation for the lost of crops, livelihoods, farmlands, lands, houses;
- c) Building of big houses with same number of rooms/building of houses equivalent to our former/original/traditional houses;
- d) Provision of more scholarships by the mining companies for the education of relocated community members;
- e) Mining companies should stop pollution/contaminating our sources of drinking water;
- f) Payment of electricity bills and water bills by the mining companies;
- g) Payment of hospital bills by the mining companies for the relocated
- h) Provision of Christmas packages for relocated people;
- i) Mining companies should allow farmers to farm on acquired lands which are yet to be mined;
- j) Payment of monthly, allowances for those who were having farm lands for lost of livelihoods;
- k) Maintenance/repair of provided social amenities by the mining companies;

- l) The mining companies should avoid or stop human rights abuses (harassment, beatings, arresting us);
- m) Mining companies should be punished by the government when they flout the mining laws;
- n) Implementation of the mining laws for the benefit of the affected relocated community members;
- o) Revolving or termination of mining rights of mining companies who flout the mining laws;
- p) Provision of good/attractive/reliable jobs/employment by the mining companies for those who will not be employed by the mines;
- q) Provision of modern social amenities/more social amenities – hospitals/clinics, market centers, schools play grounds, roads, places of convenience, community centers etc by the mining companies for the new communities created.

One person from one of the communities remarked “*we want relocated mining communities to look like Cantonments, Airport Residential Area, Accra Roman Ridge, or like Superior Army Officers’ Residence*”.

He was applauded for his comments by all with lots of shouts of approval including Gold bless you. You are our man, a leader. All sorts of good things were said to him..

From the above recommendations, I would argue that respondents are aware of what is good for them. However, some of the recommendations given are problematic. For example:

- a. Revoking or termination of mining rights of mining companies who flout mining laws by the government. This recommendation is enshrined in the Minerals and Mining law 2006 Act 703. This recommendation will be difficult to implement because termination or revoking of mining rights will lead to unemployment in the communities. It will also pose danger to FDIs and thereby reduce government revenue.
- b. Payment of electricity and water bills will put huge financial burden on the mining companies. At the moment, mining companies are complaining of huge taxes. Therefore adding electricity and water bills will not be accepted by the mining companies.
- c. Payment of hospital bills is also a problem, but it should be understood because mining activities leads to serious health problems that are expensive in terms of going to hospital and getting medication for the treatment of such diseases like chest problem, lung problems, heart problems among others.
- d. Payment of monthly allowances for those who were having farm lands is also a problem, but it should be understood because after the payment of

what they see as poor compensation for crops, they become landless and cannot farm on it to get their daily bread. Against the backdrop of inadequate compensation, this recommendation is not a joke.

From the above, one can say that recommendations given whether we like it or not are critical to make relocation of communities sitting on gold for large scale gold mining a blessing in Wassawest and the Nation as a whole.



## CHAPTER FOUR

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with the summary of the study, the conclusion recommendations and areas of further research. The conclusions are derived from the main findings of the study which tried to answer the research objectives, the recommendations for policy makers and implementers on the other hand are based on the findings and conclusion. The section on the area for further research outlines some researchable issues associated with the study.

#### 4.1 Summary

The general objectives of the study was to look at the socio-economic implications of large-scale gold mining on relocated communities in Wassa West. The study employed descriptive qualitative study design which focused on New Atuabo and New Teberbie in Wassa West and selected respondents and communities using purposive sampling and quota sampling techniques respectively. In all, two communities were selected and a total of 40 respondents were involved in the study. The analysis was based, primarily, on the results of the data collected through interview schedule administered using focus group discussion. Secondary sources were used to aid the analysis. The data were

analyzed using simple frequencies and percentages. The main findings of the study are presented below.

- a. Majority of the respondents had knowledge of the existence of Mining and Minerals laws, but most of them had no personal copies of the Minerals and Mining laws. All the respondents were aware of the functions performed by the Ministry of Lands, Forestry and Mines, however, majority of the respondents were of the view that the Ministry had not performed satisfactorily.
- b. It has been revealed that all the respondents in the two communities were gainfully employed before they were relocated to New Atuabo and New Teberbie. The majority of the respondents, that is 25 of the relocated respondents, lost their jobs due to the relocation exercise. However those who lost their jobs were given alternative livelihoods including; dressmaking, computer training, catering services, carpentry, mechanic training and driving, and Agriculture. The majority of the respondents that is 20 respondents are not earning a living from the given new livelihoods and gave the following reasons: lack of capital to start my own business, lost interest in the given livelihoods, got another job; people were not buying the products. 'Galamsey' are what the majority of the

respondents depends for their livelihoods, and “AlaAla” represented 15% of those earning a living through ways and means.

- c. It has been revealed that joblessness, inadequate compensation, shock, high cost of living, human rights abuses, loss of land for farming, cracks in rooms and mining related diseases were some of the effects of relocation.
- d. It has been revealed that increased in crimes, conflicts, implication on land for agriculture, risk of health problems, increase in poverty, risk of social disarticulation are some of the socio-economic implications of large-scale gold mining on affected relocated communities in Wassa West.
- e. Employment for local people affected by large-scale gold mining through relocation, building of houses equivalent to our former houses, good compensation, avoiding human rights abuses, provision of good alternative livelihoods, mining companies should stop polluting our drinking water and the provision of modern social amenities among others were some of the recommendations made by the respondents.

## **4.2 Conclusion**

Ghana’s mining sector has made significant strides over the last 23 years. It has extremely benefited the multinational mining companies more than the central

government and troubled communities sitting on gold. Thanks to the Structural Adjustment Economic Recovery the Country embarked nearly three decades ago in terms of FDIs inflows.

The result has been a gold boom on a scale unprecedented in the mining history of the country as well as unprecedented painful social cost to the communities sitting on gold, like poor relocation of communities affected by mining, human rights abuses, destruction of forest, water and air pollution among other negative impacts.

Ghana is endowed with rich deposits of mineral resources. Mining therefore has come to stay in Ghana. Relocation of one form or another of communities sitting on gold is inevitable to make way for extraction of mineral wealth. The conditions of the local people after any relocation should not be compromised. This can be achieved when project owners, aside from their competences in engineering and construction, also understand social issues relating to relocation. They will then find the need to sincerely incorporate total relocation cost to the overall project budget. The success of this will not only avoid interruptions to the production process by the local people, but also attract their interest and support.

The researcher is of the view that the Relocation of Old Teberebie to New Teberebie, Old Atuabo and surrounding Communities to New Atuabo should serve as a starting or reference point for other relocation for large-scale gold mining, or large-scale mining in general or any Development-Induced Relocation in Ghana.

In Ghana, some people have lived and died in the shadows of large dams, currently, their descendants are living in the shadows of large dams. In Wassawest, the researcher can legally, morally and confidently say for sure that people sitting on gold have lived on bread of sorrows and have died in pain. Today, people are sitting on gold in Wassawest and are living on bread of sorrows; poverty and unemployment exist in communities sitting on gold, what a paradox.

#### **4.3 Recommendations**

With respect to the recommendations, the respondents have said it all. However based on the findings and conclusions drawn from the research, the following are being proposed as recommendations to deal with the socio-economic implications as well as other findings of this research.

- a. The Regional Minister/Metropolitan, Municipal and the District Chief Executives of areas where there is large-scale gold mining operations

should provide copies of Minerals and Mining Law 2006, Act 703 to the affected communities or communities to be relocated.

- b. The Minister of Lands, Forestry and Mines should do more than enough to ensure that the bad perception or image they have in the minds of the public, especially those affected by mining are corrected, this can be achieved when the communities affected see the ministry as fair in their dealings with the mines and the affected communities.
- c. The government and the mining companies should ensure that relocated communities move from landlessness to land-based resettlement, from joblessness to reemployment, from inadequate compensation to good compensation, from high cost of living to improved cost of living, from human rights abuses to human rights protection and from social disarticulation to networks and community building.
- d. Measures should be put in place by the government and the mining companies to move away from any form of alternative livelihood to sustainable alternative livelihood. In view of this, a framework for sustainable livelihood proposed by Abew and Temeng (2009) is adopted by the researcher:
  - 1. Conduct a participatory due diligence (dialogue) to assess risks, livelihood systems, entitlements, and knowledge of the community;

2. Identify effects of mining operation on community livelihood systems:
  3. Identify projects with commonly stakeholders taking cognizance of indicators like viability, availability of market, know-how and experience of the community;
  4. Provide support for land preparation, provision of maintenance allowance to farmers up to the fruition stage and support farmers in marketing their produce.
- e. The mining companies as a matter of policy buy the products of the people as per the new livelihood given.
  - f. The government should punish or terminate the mining rights of mining companies who flout the Minerals and Mining Act 2006 (From the fieldwork)
  - g. The local people should be given relevant technical training to make them employable by the mining companies that caused their relocation.
  - h. The central government should make plans towards the development of gold mining to maximize the gains and also solve ecological problems
  - i. The EPA and TNA in collaboration with the community radio station should regularly educate communities on their rights. These institutions should endeavor to enhance the communities' awareness on mining by-

laws. . This will help them to engage in a fruitful discussion with the mining companies to improve their lots.

- j. The EPA must frequently and sincerely audit the performance and conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment with “open heart” on mining companies to identify threats and weaknesses in their operations. This will enable EPA to adequately advise the mining companies to adopt environmental friendly mechanisms to either eradicate or at least reduce the poisonous emissions into the environment.
- k. The government, the mining companies and the chamber of Mines should sponsor regular monthly columns in the National Newspapers, to inform the public about the socio-economic problems associated with mining and its socio-economic implications and the steps being taken to solve the problems to prevent the negative socio-economic implications staring at us.
- l. The Municipal Assembly and Traditional Authorities should promote dialogue and consensus building with the mining companies with the objectives of gaining the most economic and social benefits possible out of the presence of large scale mining in their areas.
- m. To enable mining companies to have the needed insight into the lifestyles, value systems and aspiration of these to be affected by mining, sincere

social impact assessments (SSIAs) have to be conducted separately by prospective and current mining leaseholders for each project as part of the EPA permitting requirements, this should be done by a team of assessors who are knowledgeable in the field of social and economic issues in Mining Induced Displacement and Relocation.

- n. Payment of monthly allowances for those who were having farm lands for lost of livelihoods (from field work 2014)
- o. Provision of modern social amenities and maintenance of the amenities given (from field work 2014)
- p. The government should put measures in place to make sure that relocated communities are made shareholders of the mining companies that caused their relocation.
- q. To sum up, the government, as shareholder and a regulator should ensure that positive measures are in place for local communities to make the most out of large scale mineral exploitation, such that the quality of life is enhanced and the living standards are improved to prevent the materialization/manifestation of the negative-economic implications starring at the affected communities and the Nation as a whole.

## REFERENCES

Adu- Poku, J. (2011) Gold Mining: Environmental Pollution and Health in the Obuasi Municipality. Unpublished Thesis. Institute for Development Studies. Faculty of Social Sciences. University of Cape Coast.

Afenu, R. (2009) Alternative Livelihood Projects in Mining Communities in Wassa West. Audio Visual Unit, University of Mines and Technology, Tarkwa

Agbesinyale P. K. (2003) Ghana's Gold Rush and Regional Development: The Case of Wassa West District. Spring Research Series No 44, Spring Centre, Faculty of Spatial Planning, University of Dortmund, Federal Republic of Germany.

Agbesinyale, P.K .Dankwa, M. and Tenkorang, E. Y. (2012) Extractive Industries, The State and Host Communities: A study of Gold Mining Industry in Ghana. Marcel Hughes, University of Cape Coast, Ghana.

Akabzaa, T.M. (2000) Boom and Dislocation: The Environmental and Social Impacts of Mining in the Wassa West District of Ghana. Third World Network – Africa (TWN) Accra.

Akabzaa, T.M. Seyire J. S, and Afriye K. (2007) The Glittering Façade. Effects of Mining Activities on Obuasi and its Surrounding Communities. Third world Network- Africa, Accra- North, Ghana,

Anon, P. (2007) Annual Report on AngloGold Ashanti. AngloGold Ashantipp32-35, Induapriem Mine, Tarkwa.

Armstrong A. T. (2008) “Gold Strike in the Breadbasket: Indigenous Livelihoods, the World Bank, and Territorial Restructuring in Western Ghana” [www.foodfirst.org/files/DR 18 Ghana's Gold Mining pdf.pp73](http://www.foodfirst.org/files/DR%2018%20Ghana's%20Gold%20Mining.pdf)

Aryee, B. N. A. (2001) Ghana Mining Sector: Its Contributions to the National Economy. Resource Policy pp 27, 61 – 64.

Ayine, D. (1999) “The Human Rights Dimension of Corporate Mining in Ghana. The Case of Tarkwa District”. A paper prepared for Third

WorldNetwork Conference on Mining, Development and Social Conflicts in Africa (November 15-18, 1999), Accra, Ghana.

Bentum, C. S. (2013) Structural Adjustment Programme and Development: The Case of the Mining Sector. Sonlife Printing Press, Accra.

Boateng, J.B. (2010) Mining, Social Conflicts and Development. Marcel Hughes, University of Cape Coast, Ghana.

Bonewell, S. (1998) "Social Change in the Pogera Valley," in C Filer (ed) Social and Economic Impacts of the Pogera Gold Mine, 1989 – 1994, National Center for Development Studies, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, pp 33 – 35. The World Bank: Washington D.C

Cernea, M.M (2000) "Risks Safeguards and Reconstruction:" A Model for Population Displacement and Resettlement. In Cernea M.M. and Christopher M. (Eds.) 2000: Risks and Reconstruction: Experiences of Resettles and Refugees. The World Bank: Washington D.C (PP 11- 55)

Choudhurj, B.C. and Das H. H. (1997) Introduction to Political Sociology. Vikas Publishing House PVT Ltd 576, Mabjid Road, Jagpera, New Delbi, India.

Daily Graphic, (2014) "Five Thousand Workers of Mining Companies to Loose Jobs". November 6, 2014. Daily Graphic, Accra.

Downing, T. E. (2002) Avoiding New Poverty: Mining Induced Displacement and Resettlement. 11ED and WBCSD: Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development No 58

Ezeanyika, S. E. (1999) The Politics of Development Economy in the South: Problems and Prospects. Gabteny and Associates Ltd, Owerri, Imo State. Federal Republic of Nigerian.

Gaye- Best, S. (2006) Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies in West Africa: Spectrum Books Limited, Spectrum House Ring Road. Ibadan, Nigeria

Ghana Statistical Service (2010) Population and Housing Census. Accra

Gyebuni, R. (2007) Short Term Production Optimization Using Dispatch System at Goldfields Ghana Limited, Tarkwa Mine Unpublished BSc Project Work, University of Mines and Technology, Tarkwa.

Hood, N. and Young, S. (1979) The Economics of Multinational Enterprise. London, Longman

Inkoom D. K. B. (1999) Management on Non-Reserve Forest in Ghana: A Case Study of MpohorWassa West East District: Spring Research Series 24, SPRING-Centre, Faculty of Spatial Planning. University of Dortmund, Germany.

Kumekpor, T. K. B. (1999) Research Methods and Techniques of Social Research. SenLifePress and Service, Accra, Ghana.

Kwabia, K. (2004) Hand-outs on Research Methods and Evaluation Methodology. Department of Information on Studies, University of Ghana, Legon.

Republic of Ghana (2006) Minerals and Mining Act 703, Accra. Republic of Ghana

Mireku-Gyemah, D. (2011) To Mine or Not to Mine. The Economic Controversy and its Resolution. Inaugural Lecture, Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences. pp 7– 12. Audio Visual Unit, University of Mines and Technology, Tarkwa.

Musah Y. (2013) Mining and Environmental Problems: A Case of Some Countries in Africa. SonLife Printing Press, Accra. Ghana.

Pooley, J. (2003) Resettlement Action Plan. Teberebie South East Waste Rock Dump. Ghanaian Australian Goldfields Limited. Tarkwa Ghana.

Reisinberger, B. (2011) Gold Rush in Ghana. The Case of Teberebie Unpublished Thesis. Department of Cultural and Social Anthropology, University of Viena, Viena.

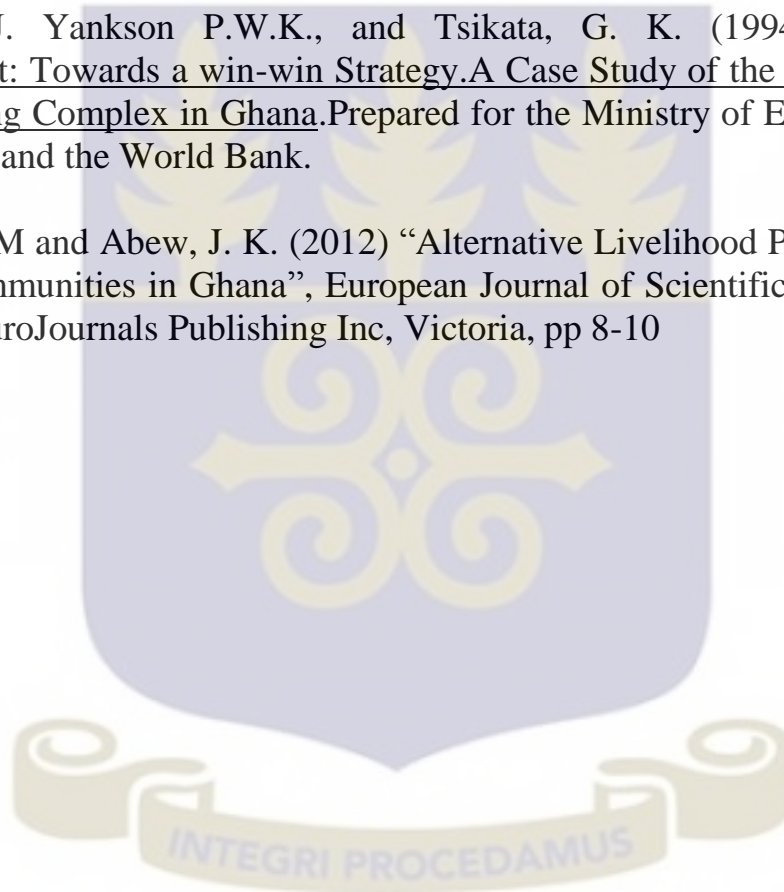
Sarantakos, S. (1993) Social Research (Second edition). Palgrave, Handmills Basingstock, New York.

Scudder, K. (1996) “Resettlement in Water Resources” In Biswas K. (ed), Environmental Planning, Management and Development, McGraw Hill, p14. New York

Siegel, L.J. (2005) Criminology the Core. Thomas Higher Education. Belmont, USA.

Songsore, J. Yankson P.W.K., and Tsikata, G. K. (1994) Mining the Environment: Towards a win-win Strategy. A Case Study of the Tarkwa-Aboso-Nsuta Mining Complex in Ghana. Prepared for the Ministry of Environment and Technology and the World Bank.

Temeng, V.M and Abew, J. K. (2012) “Alternative Livelihood Projects in Some Mining Communities in Ghana”, European Journal of Scientific Research, Vol. 35, No 2, EuroJournals Publishing Inc, Victoria, pp 8-10



## Appendix 1

### Open-Ended Semi-Structured Questionnaire on the Topic: Relocation of Wassa West Communities by Large –Scale Gold Mining Ventures and its Socio- Economic Implications (New Teberebie and New Atuabo).

#### Section A – Personal Data/Information

1. Age a) 20 – 29, b) 30 – 39, c) 40 – 49, d) 50 – 59, e) 60 – 69
2. Sex a) Male ( ) b) Female ( )
3. Level of Education
  - a) Post – Graduate ( )
  - b) Graduate/ Diploma ( )
  - c) Second Cycle (Secondary / Technical / Vocational ( )
  - d) M. S. L. C / J. S. S ( )
  - e) Other qualification, please State.....
4. Occupation
  - a) Small Scale Miner ( )
  - b) Galamsey ( )
  - c) Farmer ( )
  - d) Trader ( )
  - e) Artisan ( )
  - f) Public / Civil Servant ( )
  - g) Large Scale Mines Worker ( )
  - h) Unemployed ( )

5. Marital Status

- a) Married ( )                      b) Unmarried ( )                      c) Divorce ( )

6. How long have you stayed in Teberebie / New Atuabo .....

**Section B – Legislative and Institutional Framework**

7. Are you aware of the existence of the Mineral and Mining Act 2006?

---

8. If yes to question 8, were you aware before the relocation or after the relocation. \_\_\_\_\_

9. Please, do you have a copy of the Mineral and Mining Act 2006?

---

10. Are you aware of the existence of the Ministry of Lands, Forestry and Mines? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Please, do you know some of the function performed by the Ministry.

---

12. Please, state two functions performed by the Ministry.

---

---

13. Has your awareness of legislative and institutional framework a potential (helped you) to engage in policy programs with the ministry and mining companies in your area with respect to:

a-The relocation \_\_\_\_\_

b-Provision of social amenities in your current place. \_\_\_\_\_

14. Please in your view, how would you rate the performance of the Ministry?      Very Good      Satisfactory      Unsatisfactory

**Please comment on the above section.**

---

---

### **Section C – Relocation Effects**

15. Please, what are the some of the effects of the Relocation for large scale gold mining on your personal well-being or have you been hit by any of the following as a result of the relocation. Please tick as many as practicable:

- a. Inadequate Compensation,
- b. High Cost of Living,
- c. Homelessness,
- d. Joblessness/Unemployment,
- e. Loss of Land for Farming,
- f. Small Rooms/Buildings,
- g. Suffered Human Rights Abuses ,
- h. Loss of Social Ties,
- i. Cracks in Rooms/ Buildings,

- j. Suffered Mining Related Diseases,
- k. Trauma/Shock,
- l. Loss of Access to Common Property Resources,
- m. Marginalization

**Please comment on the above section.**

---

---

**Section D –Impact of Relocation on Livelihoods and Alternative**

**Livelihoods**

16.What was your source(s) of livelihood before the relocation

---

---

---

17.Have you lost your source(s) of livelihoods as a result of the relocation?

18.Have you been given alternative sources of livelihoods as a result of the relocation? \_\_\_\_\_

19.Please, state the alternative source(s) of livelihoods given to you.

---

---

---

20. Please, do you still earn a living from the alternative source(s) of livelihoods given to you? \_\_\_\_\_

21. Please, if No to question 20, give reasons

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

22. Please, if No to question 20, what do you do to earn a living

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

23. Please, what is the impact of the relocation on:

- |                               |        |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|
| (i) Livelihoods               | A-bad, | B-good |
| (ii) Alternative livelihoods? | A-bad, | B-good |

**Please comment on the above section.**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### **Section E–Socio-Economic Implications and the Future of Wassa West Communities**

24. Increase in illegal mining and increase in unemployment are some of the likely socio-economic implications of Relocation for Large Scale Gold Mining in Wassa West Communities. With reference to the stated effects of the relocation, as well as the impacts of the relocation on

livelihoods and alternative livelihoods, what are some of the likely socio-economic implication of relocation of communities for large-scale gold mining in Wassa West Communities? Please could you state any other likely socio-economic implications as given below?

- a. Implication on social conflicts
- b. Implication on poverty
- c. Implication on crimes
- c. Implication on land for agriculture
- d. Implication on health
- e. Implication on ghost town
- f. Implication/Risks of Social Disarticulation (e.g. loss of social ties)
- g. Implication on Marginalization

25. Please, as per the socio- economic implications stated, what is the future of your community?

A-looks not good,

B-I cannot tell,

C-looks good

**Please comment on the above section.**

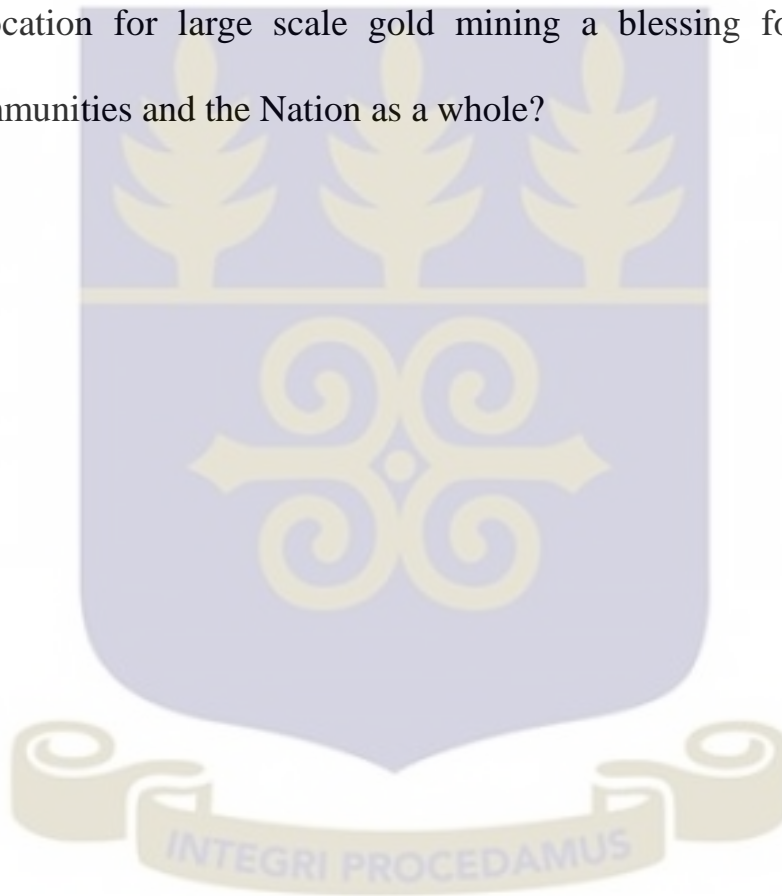
---

---

**Section G – Recommendations from respondents**

26. Please, what are some of the recommendations will you make to make

Relocation for large scale gold mining a blessing for Wassawest  
Communities and the Nation as a whole?



## Appendix 2

### Brief profile of Respondents as at 2014

#### a) Ages of Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
30 – 39	9	22.5
40 – 49	8	20
50 – 59	19	47.5
60 - 69	4	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Fieldwork 2014

#### b) Level of Education

Education	Frequency	Percentage
Post-graduate	7	17.5
Graduate/Diploma	9	22.5
Second Cycle	10	25
M.S.L.C/J.S.S	14	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Fieldwork 2014

**c) Occupational Characteristics**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Small Scale Miner	4	10
Farmer	4	10
Trader	6	15
Large Scale Miner	3	7.5
Unemployed	14	35
Public/Civil Servant	9	22.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Fieldwork 2015**

**Place of Interview/Focus Group Discussion 2014**

- a) Name of Community - New Atuabo
- b) Place of Interview/FGD - New Atuabo Community Basic School
- c) Name of Community - New Teberebie
- d) Place of Interview - Church of Pentecost