

CONFLICTS BETWEEN GOLD MINING COMPANIES AND THEIR
HOST COMMUNITIES; THE CASE OF ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI IN
THE TARKWA-NSUAEM MUNICIPALITY

BY

The crest of the University of Ghana is a shield-shaped emblem. The top section is a blue horizontal band containing three golden, stylized, upward-pointing arrowheads or torches. Below this band, the shield is filled with a light purple color and features a central golden design of four interlocking spirals or scrolls, with a horizontal line passing through the center. At the bottom of the shield, a blue banner contains the Latin motto 'INTEGRI PROCEDEMUS' in golden capital letters.

ELIZABETH-JANE THOMPSON

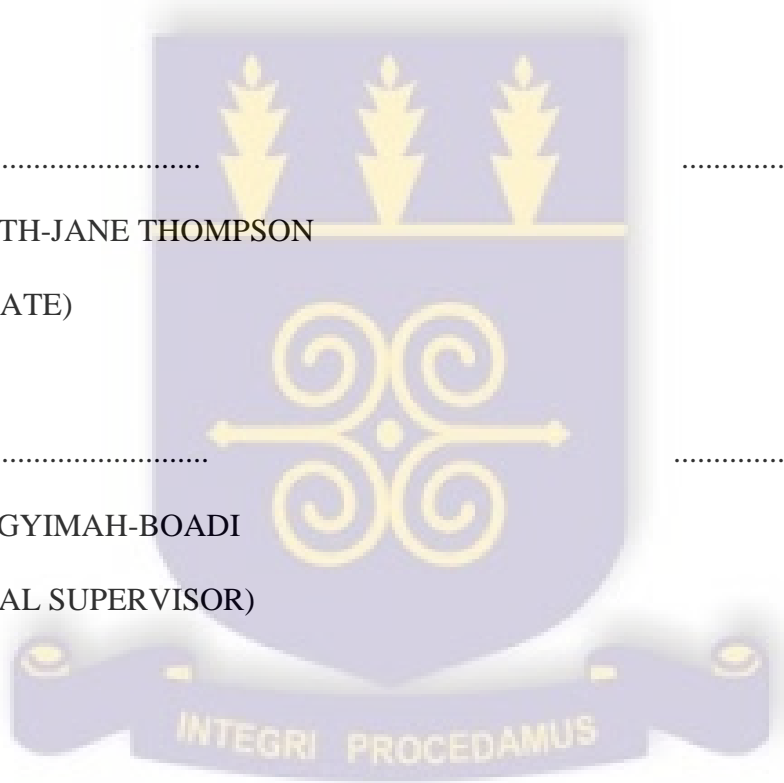
(10243746)

THIS THESIS IS SUBMITTED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF GHANA,
LEGON IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR
THE AWARD OF MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY (M.PHIL) DEGREE IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE

JULY 2015

DECLARATION

This is to certify that this thesis is the result of research undertaken by Elizabeth-Jane Thompson towards the award of Master of Philosophy in Political Science in the Department of Political Science, University of Ghana.



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ABSTRACT

It is expected that there will be a cordial relationship between the mining companies and their host communities due to their (gold mining companies and host communities) supposed interdependence. However, the extraction of gold has caused widespread disaffection between gold mining companies and their host communities leading to significant backlash and occasionally, violent conflict. The research therefore, sorts to find the causes of the conflict between gold mining companies and their host communities using AngloGold Ashanti in the Tarkwa - Nsuaem Municipality as a case.

The study was conducted to critically examine the issues that lead to conflict between gold mining companies and their host communities. The study used both quantitative and qualitative methods. It also used both primary and secondary sources of data. The study employed stratified and simple random sampling methods under probability sampling and purposive, quota and volunteer sampling under the non-probability sampling methods. The sampling totaled 135; 100 questionnaire respondents, 30 focus group discussants and 5 interviewees. SPSS software and content analysis were used to analyze the data.

The study revealed the causes of the conflict to include; The Lack of and Inadequate Information, Selfishness on the part of the Mining Companies, Failed Promises, the Disregard for Local Authorities, Aggressive Nature of Mining Companies, Lack of Maintenance and the Negative Effects of Mining Operations on the Community. The study further revealed; the Disregard of Safety Rules By The Host Community, and Over Dependence on Mining Company as the Cause Of Conflict and lastly the Issue of Speculative Activity and In-Migration.

The study therefore recommended education on; Mining laws, Reforms and Compensation, the Effects of Mining Operations, Traditional norms and Taboos and the of Importance Formal Education. Effective Communication and Consultation between mining companies and their host communities, Mining Companies and host communities should desist from Creating Dependency and the people should desist from Engaging in Speculative Activities.



DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my parents; Mr. Reginald Ayensu Thompson and Mrs. Ruth Ayikaikai Thompson, my siblings; Hannah-Marian Thompson and Phylcia-Wynn Thompson, and to my best friends, Emmanuel Kobina Crentsil and Ruthlynn-Jane Crentsil.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My foremost gratitude goes to the Almighty God for His wisdom and infinite mercies.

My special thanks to my supervisors, Prof. E. Gyimah-Boadi and Dr. Seidu Alidu for their guidance and contributions.

I gratefully acknowledge the contributions and suggestions of the entire senior staff of the political science department, especially Prof. Essuman-Johnson, and my classmates.

My special thanks to the manager of the Sustainability Department of AngloGold Ashanti Tarkwa, Mr. Emmanuel Baidoo, the chief and people of Teberebie, and the executive director and members of Wassa Association of Communities Affected by Mining for their assistance.

I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to the late Dr. Mrs Elizabeth Rosalind Turkson for her immense contribution and support through my entire master's programme. May her soul rest in perfect peace.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere thanks to my parents, siblings for their prayers and support.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Key

AGA	AngloGold Ashanti
AGAIM	AngloGold Ashanti, Iduapriem Mine
AGC	Ashanti Goldfield Company
AILAP	Agricultural Improvement and Land Access Programme
CGML	Chirano Gold Mines Limited
CIL	Carbon-in-Leach
CIP	Carbon-in-Pulp
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DISEC	District Security Council
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FIAN	FoodFirst Information and Action Network,
GAGL	Ghanaian Australian Goldfields Limited
GFG	Gold Fields Ghana
GRA	Ghana Revenue Authority
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
L.I	Legislative Instrument
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies
MNC	Multi-national Corporation
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NCOM	National Coalition on Mining

NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OICI	Opportunities Industrialization Centres International
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PNDC	Provisional National Defense Council
PNDC Law	Provisional National Defense Council Law
SAP	Structural Adjustment Program
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TB	Tuberculosis
TGL	Teberebie Goldfields Limited
URTI	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections
U.S	United States
WACAM	Wassa Association of Communities Affected by Mining
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WHT	Withholding Tax

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Mining is considered the fifth biggest, second oldest and most important economic industry after agriculture. It involves the digging of the earth to extract natural minerals. (Down & Stocks, 1977).

Ghana's history of gold mining can be traced from its colonial name, Gold Coast. Some scholars argue that gold and other metals were mined and traded by the indigenes of Gold Coast before 1471 when the Europeans arrived (Ofosu-Mensah and Ababio, 2011). The methods used were equally traditional labour intensive. However, these methods were developed and mechanized by Pierre Bonnat between 1876 and 1882. His methods helped to establish Ashanti Goldfields Corporation in 1895, which began operation in Obuasi. It was later on that the Gold Coast Geological Survey team under Sir Albert Ernest Kitson, through research found deposits of diamonds, bauxite and manganese (Anaman, 2009).

Ghanaian nationals operated in the small scale mining either legally or illegally using rudimentary methods in rural impoverished communities. The British introduced the Gold Mining Protection Ordinance early in the twentieth century and that led to a ban on and the collapse of indigenous mining. This is because, the ban led to the seizure of certain rights formerly enjoyed by the indigenes in the gold mining sector during that era (Kekeli, 2009). However, the Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC) government headed by President Jerry John Rawlings introduced the Economic Recovery

Programme. The programme gave rights and recognition to artisanal and small scale mining through its Mining Sector Resuscitation Program in 1983 (Kekeli, 2009).

Gold has remained a predominant mineral in the country produced by both small and large scale. Dumett (1987) posits that almost ninety percent (90%) or more of the gold produced in the country during the early 1990s were through underground mining from the Western and Ashanti Regions (Dumett, 1987).

As stated earlier, gold is not the only mineral produced in Ghana, large reserves of gold and other mineral resources like bauxite, manganese, salt makes Ghana a country for exploration, mining and the processing of minerals. Ghana is the second largest producer of gold on the African continent and the tenth largest producer of gold in the world (Revenue Watch Institute, 2011).

It is estimated that 2,488 metric tons of gold approximately 80 million ounces were produced in then Gold Coast and now Ghana between 1493 and 1997 (Ghana Chamber of Mines, 2005). A remarkable instance was in 1992, when gold production rose from 327,000 fine ounces in 1987 to 1 million fine ounces (ghanachamberofmines.com).

Mining is considered an investment that requires huge capital, regardless of the type or kind of mining being undertaken, be it surface or underground mining and also a high risk business venture (Wood, 1997). Due to its huge capital and high risk nature most developing countries in Africa like Ghana, have little or no resources to mine and exploit the natural resources they have; they therefore resort to giving total or limited rights to foreign investors to do so (Bridge, 2004). This has led to the establishment of companies

in resources-based communities by foreigners. Thus greater part of the mining industry is controlled by expatriates who operate with the state of the art technology (Bridge, 2004).

Ghana for example in March 1994 had the intent of selling off fifty-five percent (55%) of her stake in AGC. It was at estimated selling price of two hundred and fifty million United States dollars (USD250 million) (ghanaweb,2011). News about the sale of stake in AGC was received by majority of the citizens with disappointment because they felt it would lead to foreign ownership of the country's gold mines (ghanaweb.com). However, the government assured the citizens that it was going to maintain its final say in all major stock acquisitions. It went further to state that they plan to invest some of the capital derived from the stock sale in local business to boost nation's reserves (ghanaweb, 2011).

Apart from selling the state's stake in AGC, successive governments have given out most of the state's mineral consignment to foreign mining companies because of the unavailability of capital to do exploration on their own (ghanaweb, 2011).

Therefore, the mining industry in Ghana has companies such as Adamus Resources Limited operates at Nkroful, AngloGold Ashanti operates the Iduapriem mine in Tarkwa and the Obuasi mine (ghanachamberofmines, 2013). There is also the Chirano Gold Mines, Ghana Manganese Company at Nsuta, Goldfields Ghana which operates in Tarkwa and Damang, Golden Star Resources in Bosogo and Wassa Akyempim, Newmont Ghana Limited in Kenyasi and New Abirem and Perseus Mining Ghana Limited operates in Ayanfuri and Nanankwa (ghanachamberofmines, 2013). These companies have been fully licensed to operate in their host communities and are members

of the Ghana Chamber of Mines operating in the Western, Eastern and Brong Ahafo regions of Ghana (ghanachamberofmines, 2013).

Currently, the mining sector contributes about 17.5% of Ghana's total corporate tax earnings, and 27.6% of government revenue. For instance, a mining company like Gold Fields Ghana made a total payment of one hundred and fifty-seven million dollars (\$157 million) in the form of corporate taxes, royalties to the state from January to December 2010 (ghanaweb, 2010).

Similarly, Newmont Ghana (Ahafo Mine), made the payment of GH¢49,813,472 (25,593,933) corporate income tax, GH¢12,387,599 (US\$6,430,652) mineral royalty, of GH¢3,116,175 (US\$1,626,816) withholding tax and GH¢7,912,199 (US\$4,148,799) for pay as you earn tax (Newmont, 2013). For the first six months of 2013, Newmont Ghana paid total taxes of GH¢152M (\$79M). Newmont Ghana has made a total tax payment of GH¢904M (US\$563M) to the Ghana Revenue Authority since it began production in July 2006 (Newmont, 2013).

The mining sector as at 2010 had employed more than 28,000 people to work in the large scale and mines support service in the industry (ghanaweb, 2010).

1.1.1 Background to Case Study

AngloGold Ashanti Limited is a global gold mining company formed in 2004 by the merger of AngloGold and the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation. The company was formed on 26 April 2004, after the High Court of Ghana approved the merger of AngloGold and the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation three days earlier. This came almost a year after the

merger was announced on 16th May 2003. In the transaction, Ashanti shareholders received 0.29 ordinary shares of AngloGold for every Ashanti share (anglogold, 2012).

The Iduapriem Gold Mine is an open-pit gold mine situated 10 km south of Tarkwa, in the Western Region of Ghana. The mine is owned by AngloGold Ashanti and consists of the Iduapriem and the Teberebie operation, which were merged in 2000. Majority-owned by the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation from 2000 onwards, ownership of this 85% share of the operation was transferred to AngloGold Ashanti with the merger of Ashanti Goldfields and AngloGold in 2004. AngloGold Ashanti originally only owned 85% of the mine but acquired the remaining 15% in September 2007 (anglogold, 2012).

The new company owned an 80% share of Iduapriem, with the remaining 20% held by the International Finance Corporation, and a 90% share of Teberebie, with the Government of Ghana holding the remainder. Combined, this accumulated to an 85% share for AngloGold Ashanti in the whole operation. In September 2007, the company acquired the remaining 15% as well (anglogold, 2012).

1.2 STATEMENT OF RESEARCH PROBLEM.

Most developing states during the 1970's and early 1980's were practising either socialism or communism form of governance and were mostly politically unstable. This led to the states mostly opposing the establishment of Multi-national Corporation's (MNC) in their territories because of their mistrust (Dunning, 1998). This action hampered investments because the state controlled almost all the economic aspects of the

states including the mining sector. Most investors saw developing states environments non-conducive to invest (Morgan, 2002).

However, this hostility meted on MNCs by developing countries changed from the 1990's through economic globalization (Luo, 2001). Terms and conditions attached to loan and trade agreements increased cooperation between MNCs and national governments and compelled governments or states that were opposed to MNCs to cooperate. This is because there is the assertion the state stepping aside and allowing free market capitalism would help develop the state (Greider, 1997). This led to the establishment of MNCs including mining companies in most developing countries, but the state did not fully lose its stake in the trade or its economy due to capitalism, as it made laws to regulate the activities of the market.

Thus, Ghana opened up its economy to enable some multinational gold mining companies to invest and mine gold in the country. Having been accepted by the national government due to their neoliberal economic policies, these companies expect that they will receive the same level of acceptance or even better from their host communities.

Also Gold mining companies (foreign and local) believe that their contribution to development at both national and local level is enough to earn them a good relationship between them and their host communities.

However, that seems not to be the case on the ground, as some members of the local communities have become the main opposition to the activities of gold mining companies in Ghana. This opposition brings about conflict between the gold mining companies and their host communities and such conflicts sometimes lead to loss of lives.

For instant, Peru's long-standing mining-related social conflicts blew up in the last week of May, 2012, in the southern province of Espinar, where police shot and killed two local community members who were protesting for greater benefits from giant Swiss mining company Xstrata (Slack, 2012). Similarly, the Minas Conga project in the northern province of Cajamarca was also hit by protests as community members blocked highways to prevent construction of the project by US-based Newmont. The project worth \$5 billion is Peru's largest foreign investment.

This work therefore, seeks to find out the causes of the conflict between gold mining companies and their host communities; using AngloGold Ashanti Company Limited as the case study (Slack, 2012).

1.3 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The research is situated in the Frustration Aggression Theory of conflict.

Developed by Dollard et al (1939) the theory posits that, aggressive behavior or aggression implies that there is the existence of frustration and similarly, frustration will lead to some form of aggression. That is to say that that where aggression exists, there is frustration, and where frustration exists, there is the probability that aggression may occur.

The theory states that, aggressive behaviours in the society, such as social movements, riots and attacks occur when people are frustrated, frustration caused by the blocking or the preventing of one's effort aimed at achieving a particular goal or goals (Friedman & Schustack 2007). The theory further explains that, frustration causes aggression and the

cause of the frustration is mainly the target for the aggression, but innocent people may also suffer from misplaced or misdirected aggression when the source or cause of frustration is unreachable (Dollard et al, 1939).

Pastore (1950) defines frustration basically as the denial, prevention or deprivation of some benefits or goal desired by an individual or group. He further defines frustration to exist when a desired answer or response to a goal or request suffers interference (Pastore, 1950). Thus a person whose hope of achieving a particular goal is thwarted will be frustrated so will a group of persons who seek for a particular good will be frustrated if that aim is thwarted.

Baron and Richardson (1994) suggest that there are four mediating factors which influence frustration, which is often the antecedent to aggression but for the purpose of this research two is discussed below

These are first; the Magnitude of Frustration; talks about the intensity of blocking a goal. It states that, the level of frustration translates to the level of the aggression (Baron and Richardson, 1994). This is to say that aggression born out from the partial blocking of a goal will not be as intense as one born out of a complete blockage of a particular goal.

Second, the Arbitrariness of Frustration, this talks about the unexpected or sudden block of an anticipated goal. This talks of situations whereby one has the hope or expectation of arriving at or achieving a particular goal but that goal or aim is blocked or halted abruptly. It is arguably a strong antecedent to an aggressive behavior because of the shock that mainly comes with it (Baron, & Richardson, 1994).

Aggression is defined as an action done or taken with the sole aim to harm or cause damage; it can be physical and non-physical, direct or indirect (Baron, & Richardson, 1994). Direct aggression is aggressive action taken with the sole aim of causing harm or hurting the agent that caused the frustration whilst indirect aggression is meted on relations. Indirect aggression mainly occurs when agents that caused the thwarting of the goal are out of reach (Baron, & Richardson, 1994). There are many areas where aggression manifests in our society today, such as domestic violence, riots, demonstrations, road-rage, and war.

Aggression is also seen as a form of expression of displeasure through non-violent means such as demonstrations and strikes, and/or violent means such as riots, wars (Stearns, 2003).

Linking this theory to conflict, Talikka (1970) argues that frustration can be economic, political and social. He argues further that, when a group of people become economically or politically frustrated, conflict or conflict strategies could easily be predicted.

Economic frustration can be in the form of;

- Rapid increase in prices of goods and services.
- Loss of livelihood (either fully or partially) (Talikka (970)

These forms of economic frustration can or mostly lead to the competition of scarce available resource. Competition over scarce resources has been argued to be one of the main causes of conflict, (Merton, 1988)

Additionally, Merton (1988) posits that, as the struggles for control over scarce resources persist in our societies, those who lack control over resources will be taken advantage of.

Talikka (1970) further argues that those who tend to struggle for control over resources but never achieve their aim, become to be politically frustrated. Karl Max gives a clearer picture when he argues that that ruling class will often oppress the others. Political frustrations according to Talikka often lead to conflict.

Applying the theory to this study, the researcher seeks to use the theory to as a background to finding the causes of the conflict. The theory tends to give frustration as a form of guideline to finding a solution to the above research problem. From the theory one can deduce the indicators of frustration. That is to say, to arrive at the conclusion that an individual or group is frustrated the following should be present or identified;

- a) A goal set to be achieved or being achieved
- b) An attempt is being made deliberately or non-deliberately to thwart that goal
- c) A goal has been thwarted or made difficult to achieve.

Identifying the causes of frustration may help unravel the causes of conflict between gold mining companies and their host communities.

Additionally, the theory attempts to explain why people scapegoat, this means that it seeks to explain why people may vent their aggression on an innocent entity which may not be the source of the frustration (Whitney and Kite, 2010). The researcher intends to use this to ascertain whether the conflict between gold mining companies and their host communities could be because one or both of them may be “scapegoating”

Geen and Donnerstein, (1998) argue that the theory is explained with variables that are easy to understand and variables that are found in our everyday lives such as people, institutions and goals.

Selg (1971) argues that the theory is well structured to help explain why violence occurs. It gives a causal agent to violent behaviour, which is frustration.

Also, it does not involve overly abstract concepts or elaborate procedures. It is very close to common sense - seeming to be built on it (Zillmann, 1983)

However, Maslow (1941) and Rosenzweig (1944), criticize the theory by arguing that frustrations lead to aggression when the frustrations come with their accompanying threats. Buss (1963) similarly insisted that the thwarting of a goal reaction in and of itself does not instigate aggressive behaviour but frustration will lead to aggressive behaviour when the frustration involves an element of attack.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The central question that this research seeks to answer is:

- What accounts for the conflicts between AngloGold Ashanti and the people and Teberebie in the Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipality?

The research seeks to find answers to questions such as:

- What are the actions and inactions of AngloGold Ashanti and Teberebie that generate conflict between the company and Teberebie community?
- Why those actions and inactions generate conflicts?

1.5 HYPOTHESIS

In furtherance to the above problem the researcher has framed the hypothesis as follows:

- Conflicts between gold mining companies and their host communities may occur if mining companies' operations have negative effects on or frustrate the basic means of livelihoods of the host communities.

1.6 OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The main objective of this research is;

- To identify the causes of conflicts between AngloGold Ashanti and its host communities.

Other objectives the researcher seeks to achieve are:

- To identify the action and inactions of AngloGold and Teberebie that causes confrontations between the Teberebie community and AngloGold Ashanti
- To assess why those issues generate conflicts.
- To offer relevant recommendations to help to resolve such conflicts.

1.7 Definition of terms

This study attempts to define key terms in the work to help settle on a contextual meaning useful to the work.

1.7.1 Conflict.

Johan Galtung (1958) defines conflict as the “pursuit of incompatible goals.” A scholar like Coser, defines conflict as a struggle between opponents over values and claims to scarce status, power and resources (Coser, 1956). Conflict is also said to exist whenever incompatible activities occur. One party is interfering, disrupting, obstructing, in some other way, making another party's actions less effective (Deutsch, 1973). And Folger, Poole, and Stutman (1997), see conflict as the interaction of interdependent people who perceive incompatible goals and interference from each other in achieving those goals.

One can deduce from the above definitions that, conflicts have features such as, interdependence, interaction, scarcity, incompatibility, interference, opposition, and struggle.

Thus, conflict can be said to exist where two or more interdependent parties, struggle or oppose each other with the aim to interfere or frustrate the other, to distract the achievement or attainment of one's goals, due to the scarcity of resources and/or seemingly incompatible goals.

According to Folarin (1998), conflict can be divergent, symmetrical, complementary, and parallel (Folarin, 1998, p. 50). He states that;

- **Divergent Conflict:** Divergent conflicts occur when every member of or group within a society is practically pursuing individual goals that are different from the corporate goal of the society, and which are difficult to reconcile with the common goals.

- **Symmetrical Conflict:** Symmetrical conflicts occur when co-operation is hindered by the pursuance of the same goal by two or more separate entities or groups. Due to the indivisibility of the goal, there ensues a breakdown in the existing relationship.
- **Complementary Conflict:** These types of conflicts are a product of a misinterpretation of the goals or intentions of one party by another. Though the goals of one group complement those of the other, they are mistakenly perceived as being contradictory or opposed to one another.
- **Parallel Conflict:** this is a type of conflict whereby each party reserves the right to make its decision and execute it. Parallel conflicts are said to be relatively harmless, so far as each of the parties recognize the limits of its rights and powers and does not go beyond them.

For the purpose of this study which seeks to study the causes of conflict between companies and their host communities; conflict will be defined as interactions that range from court summons, confrontations, minor disagreements and demonstrations to riots and or violence (Kemp et al, 2011). And particular interest will be taken in the symmetrical type of conflict proposed by Folarin (1998) because the research focuses on the relationship between gold mining companies and their host communities.

1.7.2 Host Communities

There is no uniform definition of community that exists in the social sciences; scholars across disciplines agree that it includes dimensions of geography, social interaction, and

identity (Hillery, 1955; Lee and Newby, 1983). Which dimensions are considered most important and what form they take depends on the discipline and subject of study. In an attempt to distinguish the various types of communities with which business interacts, Dunham et al. (2006) propose a typology of four categories. Communities of place are the geographic locations surrounding corporate facilities or operations. Communities of interest are advocacy groups that share a common purpose driven by a particular agenda such as preventing cyanide spillage into water bodies. Virtual advocacy groups also share a common purpose but it is usually broader than a particular interest and entails mobilizing people to participate in a short-term effort such as anti-globalization protests at trade talks. Finally, communities of practice are professional work groups whose members share a common identity and mutual obligations.

This work focuses on communities of place and thus seeks to define host communities as the geographical locations where gold mining companies are situated.

1.7.3 Gold Mining

Gold mining is the process of extracting of gold or gold ores from the ground. There are several techniques and processes by which gold may be extracted from the earth. Gold ore are mostly extracted from the land or water bodies (MacDonald, 1983)

This work will be based on gold extracted from rocks in the land.

1.8 SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

Academically, this study will contribute to the discussion of the relationship between Gold mining companies and their host communities.

Practically, the study's significance lies in the fact that it will help bring out the roots causes of conflict in gold mining areas especially areas where gold mining is done on land, and recommend solutions to such conflict. This is important because such conflicts can lead to loss of lives. For example, there was a shooting incident at Brim North, a district in the Eastern Region of Ghana in November 2005. It was reported that police officers killed a resident and injured three others. The incident happened when the residents of the area staged a protest against Newmont Mining Company's over a proposed method being used to compensate local farmers for economic losses. (nodirtygold.com)

Also, happenings around the globe (example Peru) tends to give one the impression that resource conflict if not well manage can plunged a county into civil wars. And civil wars have their own political, economic, and social disadvantaged effects on the state. (nodirtygold.com)

Apart from that, its affects the operations of gold mining companies in such communities which adversely affect the income the state benefits from their operations.

1.9 LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

A key limitation to this study will be identifying the facts from sentiments especially with account from indigenes and the mining company on a particular issue or area of conflict.

Nonetheless, the researcher will do her best to decipher the facts from the sentiments.

1.10 RESEARCH OUTLINE

Chapter 1: Introduction.

This chapter introduces what the study is about and also gives an insight into the background of the study topic background to case study, statement of research problem, hypothesis, research question, theoretical framework, significance of study and limitation to study and research design.

Chapter 2: Literature review.

This chapter consists of various studies that have been conducted by different scholars on the subject matter and the various conclusions that have been drawn on it.

Chapter 3: Methodology.

This comprises of the type of research design, sampling procedure and sampling framework of the study.

Chapter 4: Data Analysis.

This chapter deals with the analysis of all the data that was obtained from the research.

Chapter 5: Discussion, Recommendation, Conclusion.

In this chapter the findings will be discussed. Recommendations made where necessary and a conclusion on the study reached, based on the attained research results.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION.

There exist documents, books, articles and other literature on the conflicts between mining companies and their host communities. Some of these conflict degenerate into violent conflicts. Others have been observed to be non-violence, ranging from protests marches and work stoppages, legal hearings as well as local and international campaigns.

This chapter thus, seeks to give an overview of existing literature and research which have been done to address the conflict between gold mining companies with special attention to literature that focuses on the research question.

The review will be done on six main thematic areas.

2.2 STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMMES AND MINING SECTOR REFORMS.

2.2.1 Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs).

SAPs are economic policies proposed by the World Bank and IMF for developing states. The promotion of these policies has been through the conditional adoption of the policies for the provision of loans (WHO, 2005).

According to Akabzaa and Darimani (2001), the policies largely focused on trade liberalization policies, public expenditure policies, state-owned enterprises reform and public sector management. The framework included minor policies such as;

- Liberalizing imports and export promotion policies to bring about major changes in the mining sector
- Facilitating the access to foreign financing to buy equipment and spare parts needed for the rehabilitation and expansion of existing mines. This resulted in improved levels of foreign investment and increased productivity, because the development of the mines increased international confidence in the mining sector and state as a whole.
- Realigning the price and incentives system to favour the production sectors, especially the export sector,
- Limiting government's control of the economy, resulting in the liberalization of the economy
- Restoring monetary and fiscal discipline
- Encouraging the private sector to development

2.2.2 Mining Sector Reforms

Jacob Songsore et al., (1994) cited in Akabzaa and Darimani (2001) list some of the sector reforms in the mining area to include:

- i. Changes in the legislation governing the mining sector to make it attractive to foreign investment.
- ii. Increasing fiscal liberalization of the mining sector.

iii. Strengthening and reorientation of government support institutions for the mining sector.

iv. Privatization of state mining assets.

Similarly, the privatization exercise according to Jacob Songsore et al, (1994), cited in Akabzaa and Darimani (2001), was carried out in different ways including the following;

- The government to gradually let go of its control of the mining sector by selling off its shares in these mines to the private sector.

For instance, the government gradually reduced its stake in then Ashanti Goldfields Corporation from 55% to 19% in 1998, through the sale of its shares initiated in 1993, while that of Ghana Bauxite Company, was reduced from 55% to 20% in the same year (Akabzaa and Darimani, 2001).

- The complete divestiture of state-owned mines to the private sector whilst the government maintains a statutory 10% free equity. Foreign companies were invited to participate in management contract agreements and they had the liberty to buy the ones they found viable.

Goldfields South Africa for example purchased the Tarkwa mine in 1995, after it had ran it on management contract from 1993 and 1994. Johannesburg Consolidated Investments (JCI), also South African company, purchased the Prestea mine in 1997 after managing in on contract from 1995 to 1996 (Akabzaa and Darimani, 2001).

However not all mines were managed on contract before it was sold, the Dunkwa Goldfields and Ghana National Manganese Corporation for instance were sold outright (Akabzaa and Darimani, 2001).

v. Provision of environmental laws and changes in the laws governing the mining sector.

Ghana, since the inception of the SAPs and Mining Reforms from the 1980s, has various pieces of legislation newly formed or revised to propagate mining sector reforms, (Akabzaa and Darimani, 2001).

SAPs have led to the loss of stake and/or control in the exploration of minerals on their land. Studies have shown that the absence of direct community control of, or meaningful participation in, mineral wealth remains a major factor in the communal resistance and socio-political conflict witnessed in the natural resource-endowed regions of, Nigeria, Peru and other states in the world, (Ikelegbe, 2005)

For example, Junín in Ecuador brought to halt a copper exploration project, because the people felt that the state adopting SAP's had opened its doors too wide for foreigners and they had lost certain rights in the community (Kuecker, 2007). According to Kuecker (2007), 200 residents in May 1997 came together to demonstrate their displeasure towards a proposed copper mining operation on their land. They burnt down the mine's exploration camp (Kuecker 2007).

Ghana in order to qualify for funding from the IMF and its associates, was obliged to implement a set of economic and social policies that included devaluing the currency, adopting a flexible exchange rate, reducing inflation, reducing public services and cutting down government expenses (particularly in education, health, and welfare), removing trade barriers, privatizing public enterprises, and promoting economic growth through export, (Ghana, 1984). These measures made up of Ghana's, structural adjustment adopted in the early 1980s. There was an increase in international confidence which resulted in more foreign investment.(Akabzaa and Darimani, 2001.)

However, structural adjustment failed to ultimately improve upon the livelihood of the citizens. For example, trade liberalization destroyed many local industries and led to the sale of many local companies to foreigners, some had to even shutdown completely (Konadu-Agyeman, 2000). This increased the rate of unemployment in the country as people were rendered jobless Policy reforms in the agriculture and mining sectors were improved or modified and that undermined the viability of small farms and weakened food security, and the privatization of public entities and the cut to social spending resulted in higher costs restrictions (Akabzaa and Darimani, 200), (for example, for electricity) and user fees for services such as health care and education (cash and carry services).The above overview seeks to posit that, structural adjustment have led to indigenes or communities hosting mines having high expectations or making unrealistic demands, and when they are unmet, lead to conflict. Also SAPs have resulted in host communities and sometimes a country as a whole, having little or completely losing stake in the minerals explored in their communities and the country as a whole.

2.3 LAND TENURE SYSTEM AND LOSS OF LAND

Land tenure can be defined as a legal or customarily contract between individuals or groups regarding the ownership of land (Islomov, 2007). Boltayev (undated) posits that, land tenure systems become an institution when the rules of contract regarding land ownership regulate the behavior of people in the society. The rules governing land ownership determine how properties or lands are allocated in a given society, because

they determine who has the power or authority to use, control, and transfer land, and the responsibilities and restraints attached to a particular land (Boltayev, undated).

He further explains that land tenure plays an integral role in the socio political and economic structures of the society (Boltayev undated). Land tenure rules could be enforced through proceedings in a court or through customary structures in a given community, but they may either be well defined or poorly defined with ambiguities and the ambiguities give room for exploitation (Boltayev undated).

Land tenure can also be defined as procedure by which one gains the right to obtain a land or the rules governing the distribution of land among people. Land tenure in Ghana is a dual system, governed by a title registration system (made up of different laws and legislative instruments) and by customary systems peculiar to different societies (Pooley and Agyeman, 2003).

Communal land ownership is the main system of land acquisition practiced in most rural areas in Ghana; this is a form of land tenure whereby land is owned by an extended family, clan or s community of ancestrally related people (Pooley and Agyeman, 2003). A leader is then appointed to hold the land in trust for the members and also regulate the usage of the land as well (Pooley and Agyeman, 2003). However, they argue that these appointed leaders that do not have complete or sole rights over the communal land, because it is believed that the title to the land belongs to the whole community whilst the leaders hold it in trust for them. Lands belonging to individuals are acquired or individuals who own land acquire them either through the community leaders or by inheritance (Pooley and Agyeman, 2003).

Dual land tenure and administration systems in Ghana according to Pooley and Agyeman (2003) are recognized under the following categories of land ownership:

- State, or public lands are lands acquired by the state, mostly from traditional authorities for activities or infrastructure in the people's interest. Such lands are solely managed by the Land Commission, and the purpose for which the land was leased out is always defined (e.g. a school, clinic) (Pooley and Agyeman, 2003).
- Stool/skin lands, are lands owned by a group of people. It includes, lands owned by a community, clan or tribe. The chief or clan head is mostly the custodian of the land. The custodian of the land is mandated to consult local elders or kingsmen before selling or leasing a part or whole to families or outsiders (Pooley and Agyeman, 2003). They argue that stool lands are supposed to be kept save for future generations although that has recently not been the case in practice. However, stool lands can be given to individuals and/or families to farm on, after which the said land are returned after produce are harvested (Pooley and Agyeman, 2003).
- Private and family/clan lands are lands that are bought by individuals, families or clans, received as gifts or by inheritance (Pooley and Agyeman, 2003).

The laws of Ghana do not allow for the existence of freehold title to land. This is to say that lands can only be leased to non-Ghanaians for a maximum of fifty (50) years; he or she then has the liberty to use the land for residential, commercial, industrial or agricultural purposes. The lease can be renewed after the fifty years has elapsed. But lands can be leased to Ghanaians for a maximum of ninety-nine (99) years and also subject to renewal when it elapses (Pooley and Agyeman, 2003).

Legislations governing in most developing countries hardly recognize community or traditional land titles, because their governments have the sole power to give mining licenses, (Mcfarlane, 1997).

Mineral deposits have mostly been deposited in the remotest areas around the world. Such regions are mostly populated by indigenous people, and state influences before the discovery of the mineral deposits are low.

In Ghana, Kasanga and Kotey (2001) argue that, there are various disorganized land tenure and management systems. They are of the view that the land tenure systems in Ghana are heavily governed by law and they were not introduced until recent times. They also believe that, public lands are divided into two groups:

They are the compulsorily acquired lands and lands vested in the head of state. Lands that have been compulsorily acquired from individuals or families the public good or interest must be compensated for under the State Lands Act of 1962 (Kasanga and Kotei, 2001). Vested lands are not compensated for but the affected community has an interest in it and reaps the proceeds from it whilst the government holds legal title to them (Kasanga and Kotei, 2001).

Land tenure or land management systems are managed by the state. There are mostly some ambiguities in the regulations that give that create opportunities for law enforcing agencies, individuals or business entities to manipulate them (Mends and Meijere, 2006).

Before the colonial period, private property or individuals owning properties, especially lands were non-existent in the legal sense. It was during colonization, that colonialist practiced a new land management and allocation system through which they adapted land management to the needs of the colonial state and capitalist mode of production.

Colonists made sure that they took charge over to any unclaimed or undocumented land (Mends and Meijere, 2006). These lands were then passed on to the states after independence. This management system helped the state to own mineral concessions and by that governments had authority to give the concessions to international large scale mining companies and for small scale mining (Mends and Meijere, 2006).

Additionally, distribution of lands for exploration lies solely in the authority of the state and this gives the governments the sole right to minerals in its territory. This explains why, applications for mineral exploration or mining license go through series of scrutiny by only government agencies related to the field of mining, environmental protection, and forestry (Boateng, 1997)

In general, these discussions take place among national agencies, with little consultation with local communities. As a result, proposals, acquisitions, and mining rights are often conferred with little or no local input from communities and sometimes without the knowledge of local leaders (Antwi, 2002; Conduah, 1996). Communities are then informed of potential development, mostly by the mining companies themselves, other than by government agencies. This has led to complex and often highly contested encounters between mining companies, the state and the host communities (Antwi, 2002). Additionally, Asabere (1994) notes that, indigenous groups are mostly ignorant of the mineral rights laws in the state. This is because most of these laws were made without consulting the will be affected communities, since they were mainly made before mineral discoveries were made in such communities. Although they have been made with little or no consultation with affected communities, they have been able to replace the traditional land tenure systems with the new laws (Asabere, 1994).

This may explain why there is conflict between artisanal miners (galamsey) who take permission and authority to operate from their kings or chiefs and large scale mine managers who mostly take theirs from the state.

Furthermore, Barnett (2010) is of the view that mining takes up a huge amount of land and if there are people living or working in a particular area where a company has license to operate, those people are usually displaced. People are required to leave their homes and their livelihoods, sometimes voluntarily but more often involuntarily or by force, and relocate to a new area.

Akabzaa and Darimani (2001), note that in Ghana, mining takes up large tracts of land, from the indigenes who are mostly farmers. They tend to lose their lands and their means of livelihood because mining activities do not serve as the second choice to acquire income since it cannot absorb the people who have lost their means of livelihood due to the impact of mining. Farmers and small-scale miners who lose their land to mining companies have very few means for survival in the formal economy.

Moreover, Ghanaian laws provide for a certain level of resettlement compensation, however some of these settlements are woefully inadequate and those that seem adequate, many farmers lack the financial skills to manage their compensation allotments with prudence, which deprives them of sustainable livelihoods, (Akabzaa and Darimani, 2001). The displacement of communities and loss of land is a cause of conflict between companies and communities, particularly when people are moved to an area where they have less access to resources and a source of income than at their previous settlement (Barnett, 2010).

2.4 HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES AND LOSS OF LIVES

Human rights abuses have been reported to be among the major causes of conflicts between gold mining companies and their host communities. Examples of such abuses are;

In Indonesia for instance, the military and security forces employed by Freeport McMoRan, the company that owns the Grasberg mine, murdered 22 civilians. According to reports, Freeport also testified that it paid off the Indonesia military in August 2003, to shot two American schoolteachers and one employee near Grasberg, the world's largest gold mine (nodirtygold, 2003)

Many companies employ private security firms to guard their mine sites and prevent illegal miners from digging for gold on their concessions (Barnett, 2010). In Ghana however, the laws do not grant private security forces permission own and use arms. As such most mining companies rely on the state owned security forces to protect their plant and workers.

These security personnel sometimes abuse their mandate by reacting with force during peaceful local demonstrations. Local police in many mining areas are perceived to be ineffective because they are under-equipped and not well trained (Carson et al., undated). This is because most of the state's mining concessions are situated in remote or not so developed towns and villages. This leads to some mining companies, such as AngloGold Ashanti, summoning the military to patrol their lands. There have been several reports of police and military personnel committing many human rights abuses, ranging from arbitrary arrest to unlawful killings (Carson et al., undated)

For example, WACAM published that officers of the Ghana Police Service in the Brim North District in the Eastern Region of Ghana, shot and residents who were protesting against the proposed method that Newmont Mining Company was going to use to compensate local farmers for the losses they were going to incur due to the mining operations in the area. The shooting incident led to one resident being shot dead and three others injured (wacamgh.com). But the police service's reason for shooting was that, the Police Commander had received a call from the Newmont Mining Company that there had been blockades on all roads in the town by youth. The residents had done that to distract the movement of company vehicles and workers in and out of the company, thus halting their operations (wacamgh.com).

Similarly, there were clashes in Ghana between then Ashanti Goldfield Company (AGC) and artisanal miners. The clashes according to the Ghana Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice resulted in severe human rights violations (wacamgh.com). For instance there were recorded cases of murder and severe beatings in the Sansu mining community between 1994 and 1997. These brutalities were said to be perpetuated by the security guard and dogs of AGC and the states military (wacamgh.com).

Furthermore, there were instances whereby mining companies contract the services of private securities, not licensed to possess and use arms, these security persons engage in several human rights abuses some even leading to the loss of lives (wacamgh.com). For example, there was a shooting incident at the South Tailings Storage Facility of AngloGold Ashanti Obuasi Mine near Dokyiwa Village. the during which 23-year-old Mr Kwame Eric of Binsere, near Obuasi, a 23 year old man was shot by a security personnel from a private security organization contracted to man the company.

According to Mr. John Owusu, General Manager, Public Affairs of AngloGold Ashanti, Ghana, a group of residents unlawfully entered the South Tailings Storage Dam area. This made an official of Ghanatta Security Services, the private security company contracted by the Obuasi Mine, to allegedly discharge a firearm and in the process hitting Mr Eric in the back and was taken to Government Hospital in Obuasi by colleagues (wacamgh.com). AngloGold Ashanti was reported to have assisted medically from the Company's hospital in Obuasi and to transport Mr Eric via company's ambulance to the Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital in Kumasi. AngloGold Ashanti reportedly said it arranged for specialist care, and was going to bear the full costs of treatment, and was closely monitoring the condition of the patient. The incident was also reported to the Obuasi Central Police Station for further investigation and the Municipal Commissioner for Human Rights and Administrative Justice was briefed on the case" (wacamgh.com).

Lastly, Ghana's National Coalition on Mining (NCOM) (2006), states that the youth of Ntotroso in the Asutifi District of Brong Ahafo Region went on a peaceful demonstration against the failure of Newmont Ghana Gold Limited to honour promises of employment made to them by the company before the commencement of their operations. The afternoon after the demonstration, three (3) vehicles (one Tata bus, one Pick-up truck, and one Mitsubishi Pajero) full of soldiers arrived at Ntotroso. On arrival the soldiers, numbering about 60, commenced an indiscriminate assault on the people using canes and the butt of their guns. They went from house to house, brutalizing and forcing them out of their dwelling places. They finally "kidnapped" 13 people and detained them in police cells at Sunyani for three (3) days. They released them without charge. Victims of these brutalities include:

- Alhaji Aziz Saani, Ntotroso Zongo
- Nana Akwasi Amakyi III, former Chief of Ntotroso Town, Asutifi District, Brong Ahafo
- Nana Kyei, Chief Priest, Ntotroso Town, Asutifi District, Brong Ahafo
- Ruth Ntim, Ntotroso Town, Asutifi District, Brong Ahafo

The above examples and incidents are said to cause conflicts between the mining companies and their host communities because some of the residents tend to retaliate or launch a counter attack.

2.5 ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND IMPACTS

2.5.1 Environmental Impacts

Burke (2006) on the effects of mining operations, stated that the process of mining operations affect the environments of the mining communities negatively in various ways including creating dust, pollutant leakages from tailings and slag, changes in land use, acid mine drainage and exhaust pollutants.

“Mining is one of the most environmentally harmful practices on the planet because of the way in which it disturbs the land and the chemicals it uses to extract minerals from the rock ore” (Barnett, 2010:10). Mining operations mainly commences with the clearing of land and vegetation for surface mining operations (Akabzaa & Darimani, 2001). It is estimated that mining companies use forty to sixty percent (40-60%) of its total concession for the citing of mines in general, make available space for heap leach

facilities, tailings dump and open pits, mine camps, roads, and resettlement for displaced communities (Akabzaa & Darimani, 2001). It is argued that the percentage of land reserved or used for such activities has a negative effect on the land, affecting the vegetation which is the main source of income for the people (Akabzaa & Darimani, 2001).

Erosion can be a major concern at mining sites because of the large area of land disturbed by mining operations and the large quantities of earthen materials exposed at sites (U.S. EPA, 1997). Erosion may cause significant loadings of sediments to nearby water bodies, especially during severe storm events and high snow melt periods. The ultimate deposition of the sediment may occur in surface waters or it may be deposited within the flood plains of a stream valley (U.S. EPA, 1997).

Acid mine drainage is a common form of pollution at many metal mines. This is because metals such as gold, copper, silver and molybdenum, are mainly found in rock with sulfide minerals. Sulfuric acid is produced when sulfides in the rock are removed and exposed to water and air during mining (U.S. EPA, 1997).

This acidic when present in water can dissolve other harmful metals in the surrounding rock. When this remains unattended to, the acid mine drainage may runoff into streams or rivers or leach into groundwater. Acid mine drainage may be released from any part of the mine where sulfides are exposed to air and water, including waste rock piles, tailings, open pits, underground tunnels, and leach pads, (U.S. EPA, 1997).

For example, mine effluents had been discharged without check into water bodies, soil and air between 1947 and 1992, thereby resulting in the degeneration of the environment (Carboo and Sarfor-Armah, 1997). According to Amegbey and Adimado (2003),

residents had been officially reported 11 cyanide spillages between 1989 and 2003 in Tarkwa and Obuasi in the Western and Ashanti Regions respectively.

If mine waste is acid-generating, the impacts to fish, animals and plants can be severe. Many streams impacted by acid mine drainage have a pH value of 4 or lower – similar to battery acid. Plants, animals, and fish are unlikely to survive in streams such as this (Amegbey and Adimado, 2003).

Ore mills generate large amounts of waste, called tailings. For example, 99 tons of waste is generated per ton of copper, with even higher ratios in gold mining. These tailings can be toxic. Tailings, which are usually produced as slurry, most commonly dumped into ponds made from naturally existing valleys, (US EPA, 1994). These ponds are secured by impoundments.

Also, According to Earthworks, mining ends up producing a lot of dust and liquid waste which reside in tailing dams, these dry up in the atmosphere and create dust for the individuals living around the mine sites. The metal produced is refined further in a type of furnace called a smelter, in which a very high temperature is used in order to extract a more pure metal. This kind of technology produces air which contains nitrogen, sulfur, acid rain, lead and greenhouses gases, thus polluting the air (Earthworks, 2004).

Metals are particularly problematic because they do not break down in the environment. They settle to the bottom and persist in the stream for long periods of time, providing a long-term source of contamination to the aquatic insects that live there, and the fish that feed on them.

There have been instances where cyanide spillages have heavily polluted rivers and ground waters killing livestock and fish, as well as destroying fields and crops affecting the indigenes most.

For instance, it was estimated that about 100,000 or more tons of wastewater filled with cyanide and heavy metals flooded into the Tisza River in Romania, when a tailings dam at the Baia Mare mine split open in January 2000. More than 1,400 tons of fish were killed and potable water supply to about 2.5 million people was contaminated (Earthworksaction, 2013)

To avoid the expensive cleanup cost, and because the company (Esmeralda Exploration Limited) was not covered fully by insurance, it went bankrupt. The bankruptcy was to protect the company and its shareholders. However, the citizens whose lives were directly affected by the spillage received no compensation or “protection”. The affected citizens unfortunately received no such protection (Earthworksaction, 2013)

Similarly, the Concerned Farmers Association at New Abriem and other major and minor groups have protested against Newmont's mining plan and its compensation. They claimed that the compensation offered by the company is not enough to compensate for ruining their lands and livelihoods. They gathered over 200 petition signatures to present to the government (Anane, 2006). In the petition they claimed that they had been experiencing sleepless nights due to the the trauma of relocation, loss of farmlands and livelihood, new diseases especially the upsurge in malaria cases as a result of the open pits and other stagnant pools of water in the open trenches that will be as a result of the operations Newmont Ghana Gold Limited in the communities (Anane, 2006:1)

Also the noise and vibration in mining communities created by the mobile equipment, air blasts and vibration from blasting and other machinery will ultimately cause damage to the auditory system because of the effect of high-pitched and other noises it creates. It also causes cracks in buildings causing them to collapse, stress and discomfort (Akabzaa and Darimani, 2001).

Mining activities in Ghana have caused widespread ecological degradation, and Ghana's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has, since its inception in 1994, lacked the necessary capacity in terms of both human and financial resources to carry out its job of ensuring compliance with the nation's environmental regulations (Armstrong, 2008).

When such things or instances occur or when they perceive it to be an event that may occur in future, the people or indigenes tend to protest, and such protest leads to conflict. For example; Newmont officials were forced to defend the company in an Indonesian court where they were charged with illegally dumping mining waste into the sea near the fishing and diving community of Manado (Perlez, 2006).

In Ghana, according to Antwi-Boasiako (2003), data from the District Medical Office, Tarkwa, indicates that diseases such as malaria, diarrhea, upper respiratory diseases, skin diseases, acute conjunctivitis and accidents are the top ten diseases in the area because of the impact of mining. Respiratory diseases are also on the rise in the area. The incidence of upper respiratory tract infections (URTI) is relatively high in the area, with an annual average of 840 reported cases. Pneumonia and pulmonary tuberculosis follow, with annual reported cases of 199 and 109 respectively (Antwi-Boasiako, 2003).

District Medical Officer of Health, states that TB has a history in the area; this is because the rock formation in which gold is found has very high silica content. The dust generated

thus contains silica, which causes the silicosis, tuberculosis and silico-tuberculosis diseases. The miners and residents who inhale this dust are prone to these diseases. This explains why there is a high level of silico-tuberculosis among miners in the area (Antwi-Boasiako, 2003). A 1989 study conducted in one of the mines showed that, in the area there had been a 1.2/1000 incidence of silico-tuberculosis while the incidence of pure silicosis was 1.9/1000. The average incidence of tuberculosis reported in the in the District is 0.5/1000 as against the national average of 0.003/1000 (Antwi-Boasiako, 2003).

2.5.2 Economic Impact

Most countries in the world with mineral or ore deposits especially developing countries see these minerals as one of the main source of revenue. The country is able to generate revenue from the exploration of the minerals through the income taxes paid by corporate bodies in the sector, royalties, rents paid for concessions, services, customs and harbour duties paid during export and importation of goods, income taxes paid by employees, and social security contributions from employees and their employers, electricity and water charges paid to the state (Akabzaa & Darimani, 2001).

In Ghana, mining sector attracted about US\$3 billion of foreign direct investment between 1986 and 1997. The sector is deemed to record the highest foreign direct investment capital. For instance the 3 billion US dollars stated earlier represented more than 60% foreign of all foreign direct investment in the country (Akabzaa and Darimani, 2001). The state used most of the funds to rehabilitate and expand existing mines. It also

embarked on new exploration projects, developed new mines and established mining support companies to produce or supply vehicles, mining equipment and laboratories (Akabzaa and Darimani, 2001).

Although mining sector is considered the leading earner of foreign exchange in the country: providing government revenue, capital and social infrastructure to the public, direct and indirect employment, and aids in development communities of mining areas, most people in the mining communities who are mainly farmers may lose their land or have their water bodies contaminated thus their livelihoods and their main source of income (Akabzaa and Darimani, 2001 : MMSDP, 2002), ultimately becoming unemployed. This is because mining has adverse effects on the land and vegetation - the main means by which the people generate income (Akabzaa & Darimani, 2001), but these farmers rendered unemployed by these effects hardly get the opportunity to work in these mines when they are established. This leads to the increase in unemployment in the community and the country as whole.

Furthermore, Earthworks (2004) posit that, there are many mining communities with very high unemployment rate because they are filled with people looking for jobs in order to take care of their families. This includes farmers that have been displaced by the setting up of mines.

Mining also results in a high cost of living in mining communities. This means that the price of acquiring vital amenities and goods including, water, health and accommodation is more than the average individual can afford this is because since an income and food generating activities such as agriculture, has been affected by mining companies through the acquisition of their farm lands. There has been a decrease in food production which

has resulted in high food prices because more of the food stuffs must be transported from near and far villages and towns, sometimes on bad roads thus increasing the prices of the food stuff (Akabzaa & Darimani, 2001).

Similarly, the monthly income and wages of some Ghanaian staff in the mines are indexed to the US dollar, raising their income tremendously above their colleagues in the public sector expatriates are also paid internationally competitive salaries which create a very wide gap in the various income levels in the mining communities. These high levels of income have caused the prices of goods and services in the town to increase (Akabzaa & Darimani, 2001), which results in unsustainable livelihood especially when many farmers lack the financial skills to manage their compensation allotments with prudence or invest.

Such circumstances drive indigenes to either oppose the setting up of mines in their communities or they make conscious effort to protest or undermine the activities of mining operations, leading to some level of conflict between the two entities.

Contrary to the above, the African Review Report on mining reported that most conflict between host communities and mining companies are due to the fact that, when the companies are done with exploiting minerals in a particular area, they relocate to another area. In doing so, they do not necessarily carry along workers, especially those employed by virtue of the fact that they lived in that particular company, renders the youth unemployed. Thus when this is noticed by a host community-to-be, they do their best to prevent the rapid exploitation of the minerals through conflict, so that for as much as the company delays exploiting, they are sure of remaining employed. So they create conflicts for their personal gains.

Also, “No Dirty Gold” reported in 2004 that, most youth in mining communities, lack the skill to work in the mining companies, thus making it difficult for mining companies to employ them, however, when they apply for the job and they are not offered, they feel cheated by the company because they feel the company is in their community and thus, they should be given priorities. If this is not done, indigenes feel cheated and that brings about strained relationships leading to conflict.

Mining is arguably an unsustainable job or venture because minerals are non-renewable resources. The destruction of the traditional employment base is followed by the lost of the mine itself, when ore deposits are exhausted, the jobs disappear because the company or companies relocate (www.miningwatch.ca). Most mining projects have a lifespan of 10 to 40 years, after which the mining companies explore other locations for minerals and relocate. Even amenities such as schools, clinics, and other services provided for by the companies lose their funding (www.miningwatch.ca). When this happens, some mining staff and the entire community are left to fend for themselves regardless of what they lost during the mine’s operations. The curriculum used to trained people or students who wish to work in the mining sector is manly skewed to suit the industry. Miners due to their curriculum have few other marketable job skills; this makes them jobless when the company they work for folds up (www.miningwatch.ca). Such “jobless ex miners” join forces to oppose the setting up of new mines or already operating mines in near and far towns and villages.

2.5.3 Political impacts.

Politically, the state is somehow seen to have lost some of its monopoly over the use of force to some of the mining companies because, some of these companies have access to state military persons who fight to defend the companies but not the citizens. An instance was in July 13th, 2005, when the Ghana military opened fire on demonstrators in Prestea for protesting against the negative effects the Bogoso Gold Limited's mine operations had on their community. The open fire got seven people wounded, including a 13-year-old boy (Armstrong, 2008).

The mining companies may usurp state authority, using the police and military as accomplices. The security service providers engage in brutalities, such as the destruction of important cultural/spiritual heritage in the form shrines and others (Aubynn, 2003). They also use them to forcibly evict people shooting and use them to halt demonstration or disperse demonstrators. The dispersal mostly lead to a shoot-out resulting in the killing of demonstrators (Aubynn, 2003). Other violations include unlawful arrests and detention, violation of communities' economic, social, and cultural rights, violation of the right of communities to clean and healthy environment and demolition of communities without due process of law (Aubynn, 2003).

When people find themselves in such situations they feel neglected or abandoned by the state and as such, try to defend themselves. They either use processes within the law or outside. These actions by the mining companies and the host communities, can easily create to conflict.

2.5 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

Corporate social responsibility activities or projects in mining communities are considered especially by mining companies as the main channel through which they pay back to the community.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a concept that has attracted worldwide attention and has become a common concept in the international political and economic setting (Lantos, 2001). This can be attributed to the advent of globalization and international trade, this is realized by the business complexity and the new demand for enhanced transparency and corporate citizenship. The main reason why companies adopt CSR is to create for the business corporations an obligation to work towards meeting the needs of stakeholders (Clarkson, 1995).

Though CSR is popular in many business discourses, there seem to be the persistent lack of agreement on what it really means. There exist different perceptions and expectations of CSR from different stakeholder groups, different standards, and different practices; this explains the fragmented understanding of the concept (Clarkson, 1995).

The International Organization for Standardization Strategic Advisory Group on CSR, defines CSR to as a balanced approach used by organizations to address economic, social and environmental problems in ways that aim to benefit people and the society as a whole” (International Institute for Sustainable Development 2004:4).

The World Business Council for Sustainable Development, (WBCSD) defines CSR as a commitment or decision of business to contribute to sustainable economic, political and social development (WBCSD, 2001).

CSR, according to Waddock et al (2002) is defined a decision making process in an organization mainly commercial mining projects to anticipate, respond to and manage their social responsibility, particularly in the areas of their operation. It consists of voluntary as well as obligatory provision of support in financing and managing infrastructure and other community related activities.

Two major camps in the CSR debate can be asserted. The first camp posits that a corporation is a legal construct and has only the two responsibilities bestowed by the law creating it, namely making money for owners and obeying relevant rules (Greenfield, 2004).

Another group believes that corporations act intentionally through the intentional actions of their staff, managers and board, hence they must adhere to the duties and obligations of any good person or citizen , but in their case it is on a corporate scale (Hancock, 2005). The first view translates into a narrow conception of corporate responsibility as simply entailing economic and legal responsibilities, while the second translates into a broader conception of CSR entailing a wider range of economic, legal, ethical, moral, and philanthropic responsibilities.

The main argument of the first camp is closely associated with the classical perspective, which suggests that the core function of business is to provide goods and services that lead to the maximization of profit within the framework of legal requirements (Quazi and O'Brien, 2000). The focus here is on the economic and legal responsibilities of business. From the perspective of the second camp, businesses are expected to assume responsibility and conform to the principles of morality, accountability, and integrity with emphasis on potential contributions and interventions. This translates into attempts at

meeting the expectations such as protecting the environment, developing the community, conserving resources, and philanthropic giving (de la Cruz Deniz and Suarez, 2005).

Similarly, Carroll (1979), proposed a four-part definition of CSR. In this model, he differentiated between four types of corporate social responsibilities: economic, legal, ethical, and discretionary. He also presented the argument that firms wishing to effectively engage in such programmes needed to have; a definite definition of CSR, an almost thorough understanding of the issues for which a social responsibility is required or needed, and a specification of the philosophy of responsiveness to these issues. The first category that Carroll (1979) discussed is a responsibility that is economic in nature, entailing for example providing a return on investment to owners and shareholders; creating jobs and fair pay for workers; discovering new resources; promoting technological advancement, innovation, and the creation of new products and services. For example Gold Fields Ghana Limited, a multinational mining company has donated GH¢100,000.0 to the University of Mines and Technology, Tarkwa. The donation was made to assist the University complete the construction of its Geological Engineering Laboratory and to purchase equipment for the laboratory (www.umat.edu.gh) Business from this perspective is the basic economic unit in society and all its other roles are predicated on this fundamental assumption (Carroll, 1979). The legal responsibility is the second part of the definition and entails expectations of legal compliance and playing by the “rules of the game.” From this perspective, society expects business to fulfill its economic mission within the framework of legal requirements. However, while regulations may successfully coerce firms to respond to an issue, it is difficult to ensure that they are applied equitably (Pratima, 2002). Moreover, Solomon, (1994) is of the

view that most these regulations if not all are reactive in nature, leaving little or no opportunity for firms to be proactive. He is of the view that these laws circumscribe the limits of tolerable behavior, but they neither define ethics nor do they “legislate morality”. In essence, ethical responsibility overcomes the limitation of law by creating an ethics ethos that companies can live by (Solomon, 1994). It portrays business as being moral, and doing what is right, just, and fair. Therefore, ethical responsibility encompasses activities that are not necessarily codified into law, but nevertheless are expected of business by societal members such as respecting people, avoiding social harm, and preventing social injury. Such responsibility is mainly rooted in religious convictions, humane principles, and human rights commitments (Lantos, 2001). This seeks to explain why of host communities and/or host countries are seen to be putting pressure on MNCs to develop a new relation to ethical standards in their activities. (Jirasek, 2003)

The last type of responsibility has to do with the choice companies have in deciding on activities or projects that they are willing to contribute to. When they make such contributions they are considered philanthropic (Frederick, 1994).

For example, Newmont Ghana has made significant contributions in agriculture by the establishment of the Newmont’s Agricultural Improvement and Land Access Programme (AILAP). The AILAP in the Ahafo mine area has supported over 5,400 affected farmers to restart farming. The assistance is given through a number of interventions including the acquisition of land, provision of farm inputs such as seedlings and fertilizers and agricultural extension support from their partners; the Ministry of Food & Agriculture. In Akyem Project area, Newmont Ghana has assisted over 1,400 farmers in 11 communities

with inputs such as seedlings, fertilizers and agricultural extension support. So far, they report to have spent over US\$21million on AILAP in Ahafo and Akyem. AILAP has remained successful with support from their partners, including the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA), Project Affected Persons (PAPs), Land Access Review Committee, Opportunities Industrialization Centres International (OICI), Asutifi District Assembly, Birim North District Assembly and local Chiefs (newmontghana, undated).

A scholar like Zwetsloot, (2003) identifies the three actors or forces that influence the global acceptance of CRS to include the MNCs who seem to have embraced CSR as a productive force to enhance their entrepreneurial success.

He also identifies that the influence local indigenous communities of some developing host countries has on MNCs reflects in CSR activities, (Zwetsloot, 2003). Mainly through discourses, the host indigenous communities of MNCs appear to have become the significant other in the profitable operation of mining projects (Whiteman and Mamen, 2001).

He identifies the third group of actors or factors influencing the MNCs to fulfill their CSR function, to be the non-governmental organizations (NGOs). They are mostly seen championing the cause of ethical justice in management and production of goods and services everywhere, NGOs of some developed countries have systematically campaigned against MNCs for exercising excessive influence over public policy of governments, environmental degradation, appalling wages and corrupt practices. In an effort to respond to the bombardment of pressures from the NGOs, MNCs have modeled their business practices to have a positive impact on host country and communities, workers and profit (Zwetsloot, 2003).

CRS can be implemented with profit and non-profit/philanthropic intentions.

Some examples of for-profit CSR initiatives are - developing a marketing channel for rural population where a company is empowering poor women entrepreneurs to sell company products or strengthening health delivery systems in rural locations by selling the company healthcare products through the health care delivery system (Clarkson, 1995). Examples of non-profit initiatives can range from corporate giving initiatives to community development initiatives such as livelihood promotion, setting up schools or digging a well in a village.

Further, while some organizations contribute without any desire for publicity; others want to contribute with a wide publicity in expectation of a positive brand image. Standards of CSR practice not only vary from one company to another but also from one industry to another.

Some organizations tailor their CSR activities to reduce harmful effects to the community or environment as a result of the business they are involved in (Clarkson, 1995).

For example, oil companies focus on improving air and water quality or soft drink companies invest in replenishing water for the community from which they draw water.

The CSR activities of some companies are targeted at ensuring the continued supply of people and products for their operations. For example, food processing companies may invest in agricultural promotion programmes for constant supply of quality raw material and technical education programmes for a supply of qualified workforce.

To skeptics, CSR is antithetical to sound business practice and serves to dilute its focus on wealth creation (Murray, 2005)

Proponents however characterize CSR as essential for successful business operations and as an opportunity for business to look beyond narrow economic returns and take the wider social concern into consideration (Rudolph, 2005).

Some scholars like Wood (1991), Goodpaster and Matthews (2003), have argued that mining firms just use CSR as a means of ‘shutting up’ some of the loud mouths citizens and opinion leaders in the communities, however, the projects or programmes are not able to shut everyone up, others may end up seeing those projects rather as insults. They tend to repel the companies instead of accepting them. This ultimately ends up in conflict between the mining companies and their host communities.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 THE STUDY AREA

3.1.1 Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal

The Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipality is one of the 17 administrative MMDAS (Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies) in the Western Region of Ghana, established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1886 in 2008. The Tarkwa-Nsuaem is located between Latitude 4°00'N and 5°00'N and Longitudes 10°45' W and 10°10'W. It shares boundaries with Prestea Huni-Valley district to the north, Nzema East Municipality to the west, Ahanta West District to the south and Mpohor Wassa East District to the east. It covers the total land area of 2354 km² (Government of Ghana, 2012).

The Tarkwa - Nsuaem Municipal Assembly has a total of forty-three (43) Assembly members. This is made up of thirty (30) elected members and thirteen (13) appointed ones. With about 438 communities, it consists of one (1) urban council and five (5) Zonal councils namely, Tarkwa urban council, Nsuaem zonal council, Nsuta zonal council, Simpa zonal council, Dompim zonal council and Benso zonal council, (Government of Ghana, 2012).

According to the 2010 population and housing census, the total population of Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipality is 90,477 which comprise 48.43% female and 51.57% male. The economy of the Municipality is made up of mainly agriculture production. About 68% of the entire active population is engaged in agricultural production whilst the remaining

32% find themselves in the area of commerce, private informal sector and hospitality industries (Government of Ghana, 2012).

The private informal sector is one emerging sector that is attracting quite a number of the population recently. The emerging private informal sector underlines the need to create an enabling environment to maximize its contribution to economic activity in the Municipality (Government of Ghana, 2012).

The major economic activity is mainly agric. There are other supporting activities such as industry, commerce and others, (Government of Ghana, 2012).

3.1.2 Teberebie

Teberebie before its resettlement was a small village, surrounded by forests. The community derives its name from the river close to the settlement which is called Teberebie meaning “*shaking head*”. (Minnah II, personal interview 29th March, 2014). Teberebie was the first resettlement village in the Tarkwa-Nsuaem municipality, then known as the Wassa-West district. The resettlement was necessary to make way for mining activities. The land, which the mine was constructed on, was a stool land owned by the Apinto stool. The Apinto chief at that time was Fabil II.

The relocation agreement between Teberebie Goldfields Limited, (TGL) and the Teberebie Village Committee and a local Assemblyman was signed in December 1989, following which a new village was commissioned on the fringe of the TGL concession in 1991 at an estimated cost of \$1.2 million. The agreement stipulated that modern housing units were to be constructed in the new village, along with a primary school, a nursery school and a junior secondary school. TGL also undertook to provide a chief’s ‘palace’, a

community centre, a hand pump and communal toilets, (Baidoo, personal interview, 2014).

3.1.3 Iduadriem Mine (AngloGold) former Teberebie Goldfields Limited

The Teberebie Goldfields Limited mine was situated at Teberebie, roughly 6 km from Tarkwa. It was Ghana's second largest gold mine during the 1990s. TGL was owned 90 % by the Pioneer Group of the US and 10 % by the Ghanaian Government. Operations began on a 48 km² concession in 1990, using open pit methods. Gold extraction was conducted from low grade oxide ores using Carbon-In-Leach absorption and the zadra electronic method. The mine undertook a considerable expansion programme in 1994, and had nearly 1000 workers in 1996. Once the near-surface oxide ores had been exhausted, TGL opted to sell the mine in 1999. It was finally sold to a consortium of Ashanti (AGC) and Gold Fields Ghana (GFG) in 2000 (Pooley, 2003) .

Mining operations on Iduapriem Gold Mine began in June, 1992, with the first gold being poured in September of that year. The mine was officially opened in February 1993. The Iduapriem Gold Mine, was 100 % owned by Ghanaian Australian Goldfields Limited (GAGL). Which was originally owned by Australia's Gold Shamrock (70 %), the International Finance Corporation (20 %) and the Ghanaian Government (10 %). GAG subsequently merged with the Ashanti Goldfields Company (AGC), which then owned both Golden Shamrock's 70 % share and the Government's former 10 % share, with the IFC holding the remaining 20 % share. AGC was a publicly listed Ghanaian company with listings on the London, New York, Toronto, Accra and Australian stock exchanges. Mining has been conducted by modern open pit methods involving blasting followed by

excavation involving the recovery of ore and the disposal of waste rock in surface dumps. Gold extraction had been carried out using heap leach pads for low grade ore and a Carbon-in-Leach (CIL) and Carbon-in-Pulp (CIP) circuit for high grade ore. The mine had been scheduled for closure in mid-2001, when the economic ore would have been mined out. However, in March 2000 the company announced the acquisition of two adjacent pits from Teberebie Goldfields Limited (TGL). The acquisition has had the effect of extending Iduapriem Mine's life by roughly ten years, as the Iduapriem workforce and plant facilities had been retained to work the new Teberebie pit now owned by AngloGold Ashanti (Baidoo personal interview, 29th may 2014).

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

The researcher applied the qualitative and quantitative methods for the research. This is because qualitative research helps to acquire data on people in a particular community or society (PPA 696, undated) and the case under study deals with people living in the Teberebie community. The research demanded exploratory research (Qualitative) to give the researcher an insight to the problem, to get an understanding of the reasons, opinions and motivation of the sample and population as a whole (Wyse, 2011). This helped the researcher to uncover trends in thoughts and opinions to help set a hypothesis for the qualitative aspect of the research. Qualitative research method helps to acquire first-hand information and fairly truthful reportage, this helps to understand people, how they perceive their surrounding and how that perception influences or affects their behaviour (PPA 696, undated).

Qualitative data can be acquired through structured and unstructured methods like focus group discussions, interviews and observation (Wyse, 2011).

Quantitative methods were also applied because the researcher sought to explain certain phenomenon by quantifying data; this will enable the researcher analyze using mathematical methods and generalize results from a sample to the population of interest and measure the incidence of various views and opinions in a chosen sample.

The researcher used questionnaire, which had both closed ended and open ended questions; open ended questions were to give room for respondents to share their views so they do not feel so “restricted”

I also conducted semi structured interviews with open ended questions. The interviews were semi-structured to prevent the interviewer and interviewee from digressing and open-ended questions were used because the researcher sought to give the interviewees the opportunity to openly share their views on the topic.

I taped/recorded the focus group discussions but I could not record the interviews because most of the interviewees felt uneasy with that idea.

3.3 DATA COLLECTION

The study employed both primary and secondary sources of data collection.

The primary sources of data collection involved reconnaissance survey, administration of structured questionnaire to respondents from selected households, field visits, participant observation, and focus (target) group discussion in the community.

Also the researcher used semi-structured interviews to source data from certain persons or group of persons whose expertise and ideas were needed for the study. These included,

the Manager of the sustainability department, (the department in charge of direct relationship with the community) the chief of Teberebie, youth leaders, queen mothers, WACAM executive and representative, a journalist.

I also conducted a pilot study in December 2014. The aim was also to pilot the methods of research employed in this study so that weaknesses could be mitigated. Some interviews were also conducted and answers to those interview questions were used as a guide to set variables for the questionnaire and a guide to the semi-structured interviews as well.

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I visited Teberebie for the first time on the 7th of June, 2013 and spent approximately 3 weeks there. The initial idea was for me to have an overview of the place but I took the opportunity to assess the lifestyle and partook in the social activities in the community. It gave me the leeway to establish contact with the youth who later helped me to get easy access to the chief and some opinion leaders in the community.

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3.4 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

3.4.1 Sampling for respondents

The researcher used methods under both probability and non-probability sampling. Under probability sampling, the researcher used stratified and simple random sampling. And the researcher used purposive, quota and volunteer sampling methods, under the non-probability sampling.

The estimated population of Teberebie is 1140 (Ghana Statistical Service). According to Diaw et al., (2002), theory of sampling which states that, sample sizes depend on the size of the local population. A community with a population of less than 500, 10% sampling intensity is used. Also those with populations between 500 to 1000, 5% sampling intensity is used and 2.5% sampling intensity is used for communities with a population above 1000. The researcher's population is estimated at 1140, thus according to Diaw sample that is 2.5% or more of 1140 is good enough for research purposes. The research thus chose a sampling size of 100 respondents, which translates to 11.4% more than 10% of the entire population.

After the pilot study the researcher noticed that the township was made up of housing units resettled by TGL which was 127 and other houses which were approximately 50 houses. To make sampling easier and more representative, the researcher decided to number the houses, and used stratified sampling techniques to group them into 2 strata; namely, the resettled houses stratum (A) and houses built after resettlement stratum (B). The researcher numbered the houses under each stratum from one (1). The numbers were each written on a piece of paper and each stratum put in a bowl. The researcher then used quota and simple random sampling to select samples from the sampling frame.

Quota sampling was used because judging from the sampling frame, stratum 'A' had more than stratum 'B' numbering 127 and 50 houses respectively. The researcher thus, decided to use a simple ratio of 2:1 to pick samples, this after every fourth pick from stratum 'A', the researcher picks one from stratum 'B'. The researcher also decided that in any of the households randomly selected from the strata, two respondents will be picked from each household, specifically using purposive sampling. The researcher chose a youth, the elderly or women for the purposes of age and/or gender balance. The researcher however, noticed that most of the women shied away.

In all, 50 households were randomly selected, making 33 from stratum 'A' and 17 from stratum, thus, making a total of 100 respondents.

Majority of the respondents could neither read nor write their answers because of their educational level, (more clarity will be given in the next chapter), and so the researcher mostly had to translate questions to local dialect and answers from local dialect to English.

I used approximately seven (7) days to administer questionnaires. This was because;

- Most of the occupants in the households due leave the house at approximately 7am and return at 4pm for those who work during the day and approximately 5pm for night workers. So I had limited time in the day for my data collection.
- Even those who could read and write, felt lazy to write, so I was compelled to read the questions out to them in English and fill the questionnaire with their answers as well.

3.4.2 Sampling for focus group discussion

The researcher planned to organize 3 focus group discussions purposely at galamsey sites because some galamsey operators were operating at the outskirts of Teberebie and lived at the galamsey site. Then two in the Teberebie township for the rest of the indigenes. However, the researcher had to increase it to 3 because the women could not freely express themselves among the men. Targeted members for the focus group discussion were mainly invited, for the purpose of the research, each group at least included, least one opinion leader, a woman, head of family and a youth. Apart from these selected few, invitation was made open to anyone or group of persons who were willing to share their views and opinions, here the researcher made use of the volunteering sampling method. The average number of discussants in each group was approximately ten (10).

3.4.3 Sampling for interviews

For the purpose of the research, the researcher had to interview people whose expertise and/or experience will help find answers to the research questions.

This included:

The manager of the sustainability department at AGA Iduapreim Mine

A representative of AGA Safety Department

The chief of Teberebie

2 WACAM executives

3.5 DATA ANALYSIS

The data collected were screened, and the open-ended questions were coded to enable the researcher to use the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

Data collected was analyzed with Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS).

Descriptive statistics and multiple response tools were used for the data analysis.

Descriptive statistics tools like frequencies, cross tabulation, percentages, means and standard deviation were used for the analysis. In addition, multiple response tools like frequency and percentage were also used to analyze multiple responses by the respondents.

3.6 LIMITATION OF DATA COLLECTION.

There was lack of co-operation on the part of some sampled respondents due to past experiences. According to some of the community members, AngloGold Ashanti and

some agencies have conducted similar interviews, but had failed to respond positively to their concerns.

The quality of some responses received was affected by the low educational level of some of the sampled respondents. Because of that, most of the respondents had to be guided by citing certain examples to obtain the required information from them to eliminate bias. It was also observed that most females did not have in-depth knowledge and information about their communities compared to their male counterparts and some refused to contribute because their male partners were not around and those who had theirs around had to ask permission from them before they could give certain answers.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

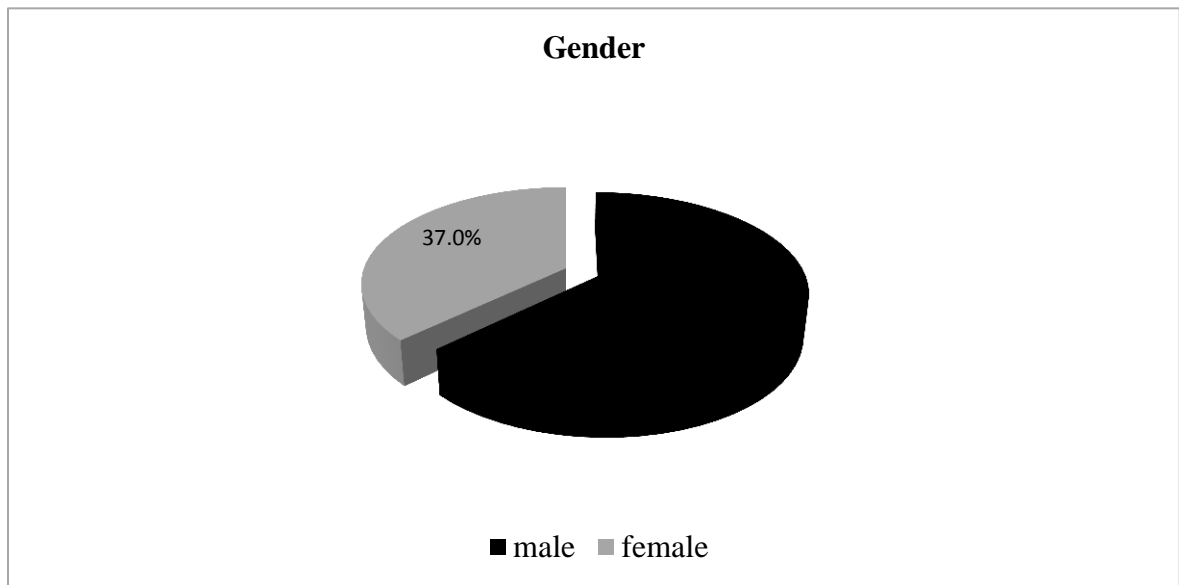
4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the analysis of data collected for the study. A sample of 100 respondents has been used in the study into conflict between gold mining companies and their host communities. The study assessed what account for the conflict between Mining companies and their host communities using: the case of AngloGold Ashanti in the Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality. The analysis and discussions of the findings have been done with the aid of descriptive statistics in the form of tables and charts. The chapter is organized into four (4) parts. The first part analyzes the background data of the respondents, the second part looks at communication and reforms thus, how reforms are communicated to the community members by AngloGold Ashanti Limited. And the third part analyzes how people in the community have lost land and landed properties due to the activities of AngloGold Ashanti Limited in the community, while the last part analyzes the economic, social and political effects of mining in the community.

4.2 BACKGROUND DATA

4.2.1 Gender

Figure 4.1



Source; Survey Data

The gender of respondents in figure 4.1 above reveals that the study was dominated by male respondents with a representation of 63.0% while female respondents had a representation of 27.0%. This was partially because most of the females present during the administration of the questionnaires declined to answer.

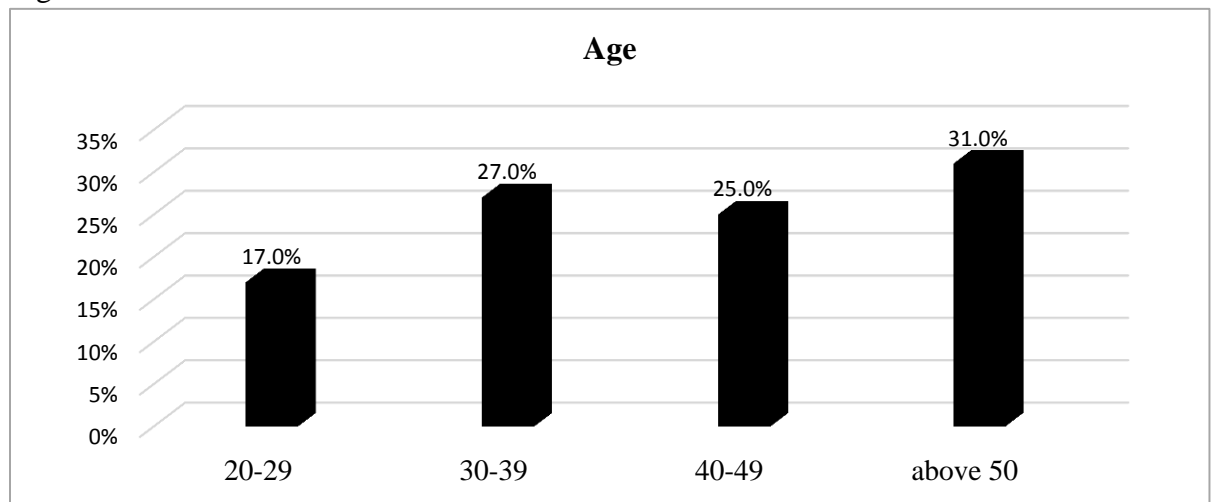
4.2.2 Age of Respondents

Table 4.1

		Age			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	20-29	17	17.0	17.0	17.0
	30-39	27	27.0	27.0	44.0
	40-49	25	25.0	25.0	69.0
	50 n above	31	31.0	31.0	100.0
Total		100	100.0	100.0	

Source; Survey Data

Figure 4.2



Source; Survey Data

The study indicates in figure 4.2 that, majority of the respondents were above 50 years representing (31.0%), 27.% between 30-39 years, 25.% between the ages of 40-49 and 17.% between the ages of 20-29 years. In sum, table 4.1 above indicates that majority of the respondents fall between the ages of 20-49 years, with a cumulative percentage of 69%. This implies that majority adult of the residents in Tebrebie are below 50 years and

within the working age, as such will have better understanding are on the impact of the activities of the mining company in their community and in their lives.

4.2.3 Length of stay in the community

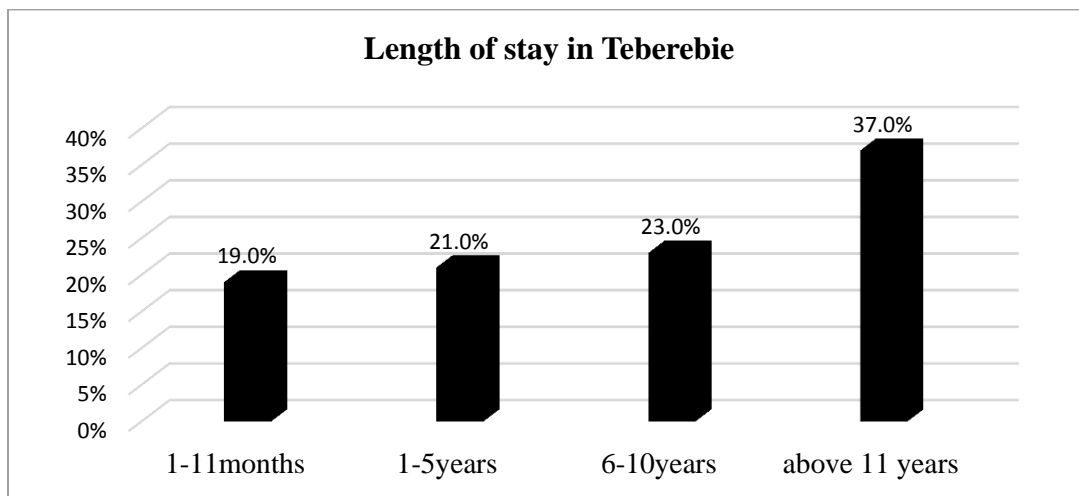
Table 4.2

How long have you lived in the community?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1-11 months	19	19.0	19.0	19.0
1-5 years	21	21.0	21.0	40.0
6-10 years	23	23.0	23.0	63.0
11 years n above	37	37.0	37.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source; Survey Data

Figure 4.3



Source; Survey Data

The study revealed in figure 4.3 above that, majority of the respondents (37.0%) have stayed in the community for more than 11 years, 23.0% represents those who have stayed

in the community between 6-10years, 21.0% were those who have stayed in the community between 1-5years, while 19.0% have stayed in the community between 1-11months. This indicates that majority of the respondents (60%) have had more than 5 years of experience in hosting a mining company and thus will have a more experience insight into the causes of conflict between their community and AGA.

4.2.4 Educational Level

Table 4.3

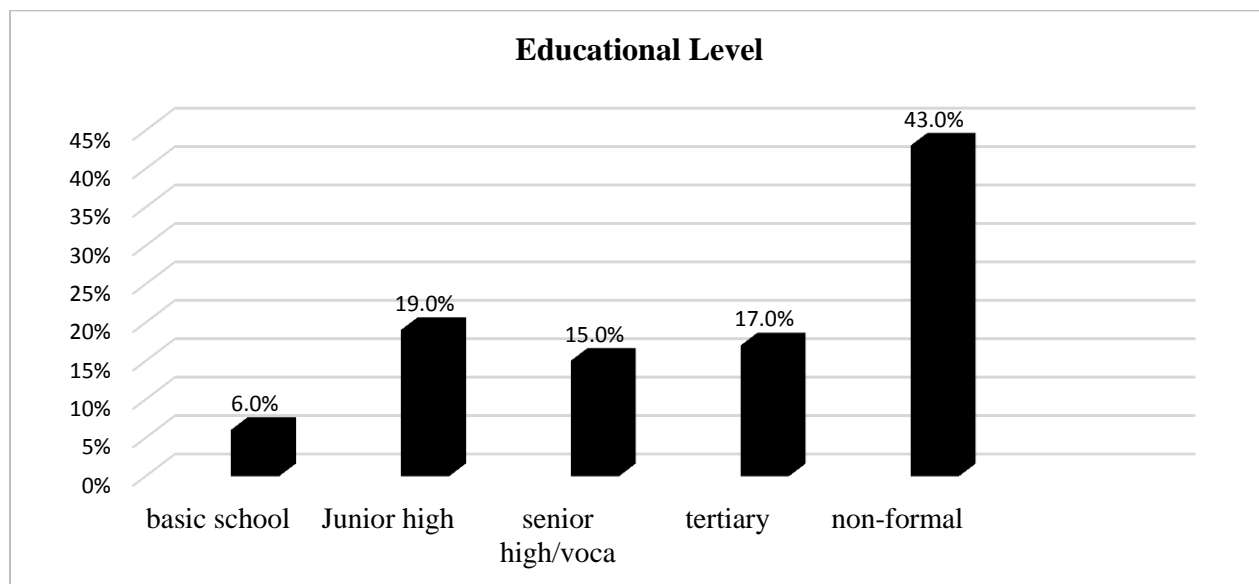
		educational level			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	basic school	6	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Junior high or middle school	19	19.0	19.0	25.0
	senior high or vocational school	15	15.0	15.0	40.0
	tertiary	17	17.0	17.0	57.0
	Non-formal	43	43.0	43.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source; Survey Data

Education is argued to be the foundation in which human qualities are built (Uddin, 2008). The educational statuses were determined in terms of the highest educational level attained by respondents and those who do not have their certificates yet or have not completed school but are in the process or working to attain it. For example a level 300 university student did not choose Senior High or Vocational as his or her education level but preferred to choose tertiary. The researcher allowed it because I had the opinion that

it will not affect the analysis of the entire work. A simple majority of the respondents from Table 1.3 had received different levels of formal education (57% - combined percentage), whilst 43% had received some level of non-formal education. For the majority who have been educated, a greater percentage have been educated to the JHS level (19%), followed by the Tertiary, SHS/ Vocational and Basic School level with 17%, 15% and 6% respectively shown figure 4.4 below.

Figure 4.4



Source; Survey Data

4.2.5 Employment

Similarly, one would notice from the crosstabulation in Table 4.4 below that, judging from educational levels in fig. 4.4 above that is it not surprising to find the majority of respondents working in the informal sector (58%) in figure 4.5. This is because most of them have had non-formal education which indicates that most of the may not find jobs

in the formal sector. Some of them were farmers, tailors, galamsey operators, hairdressers, traders. Also 24% (figure 4.5) were in the formal sector which included working with the mining companies, government employees, bankers and private security workers. However, 18% of the respondents were unemployed and they included those who were not working and students shown in figure.4.5 below.

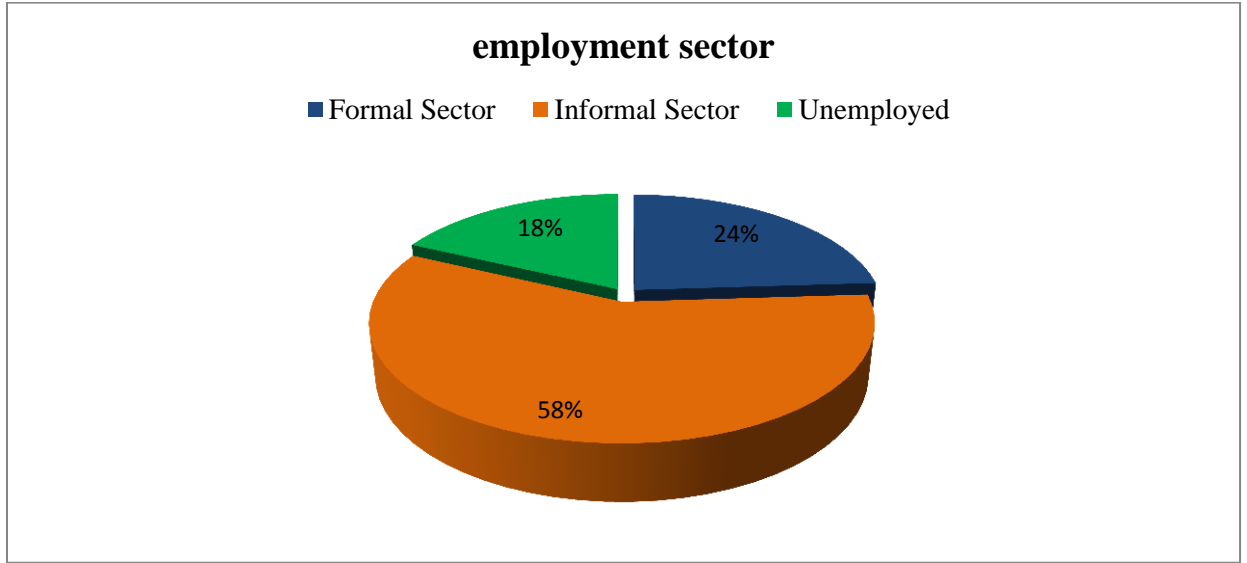
Table 4.4

educational level * Occupation Crosstabulation

Count		Occupation								Total
		Farm er	governm ent employee	Mines employ ee	Private sector employ ee not mines	Galams ey	self- employed (Vocation al)	stude nt	unemploy ed	
educatio nal level	basic school	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	6
	Junior high or middle school	0	1	0	2	6	4	4	2	19
	senior high or vocational school	0	5	0	3	0	3	2	2	15
	tertiary	1	6	3	1	1	1	4	0	17
	Non- formal	22	0	0	1	7	11	0	2	43
Total		23	12	3	9	14	21	11	7	100

Source; Survey Data

Figure 4.5



Source; Survey Data

4.3 Communication and Reform

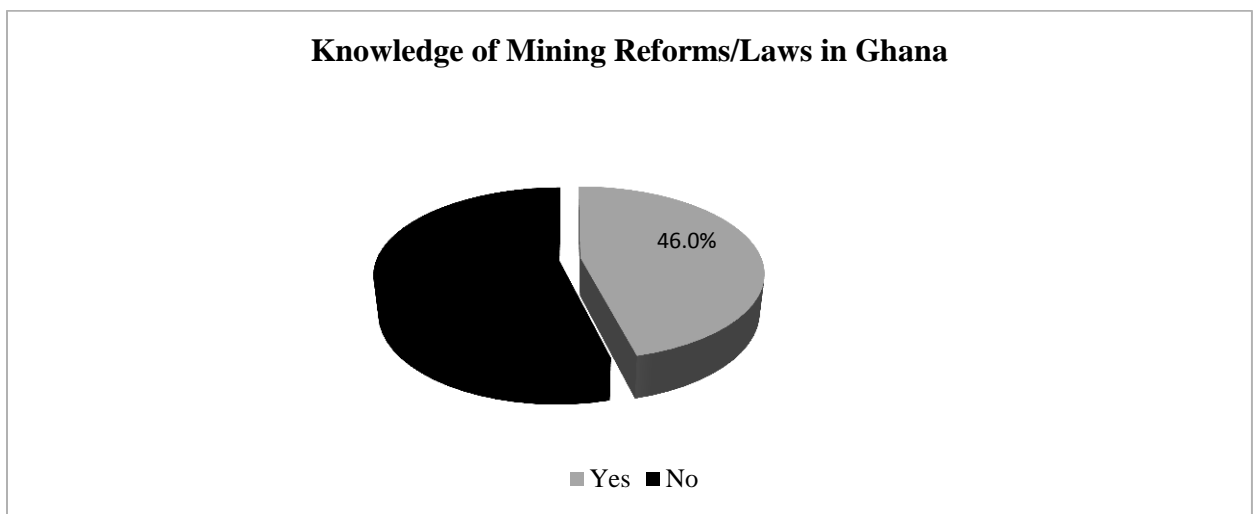
4.3.1 Knowledge on Mining Sector Reforms or Laws.

The study revealed in figure 4.6 below that, majority of the respondents representing (54.0%) have no knowledge of the mining reforms in Ghana, while (46.0%) represents those who have knowledge of the mining reforms in Ghana. Additionally, figure 4.7 below indicates that with regards to those who have knowledge on the mining reforms in Ghana, majority of them with a representation of (65.2%) sited compensation when property is lost as one of the mining reforms in Ghana, while 34.8% represents those who stated that as part of the mining reforms in Ghana as all minerals being owned by the state. Similarly, the focus group discussions revealed that those who had knowledge about these reforms and/or laws got to know through experience. That is to say that either

they were compensated for their loss and minerals were discovered on their lands but they were not given the right to mine them although the land belonged to them.

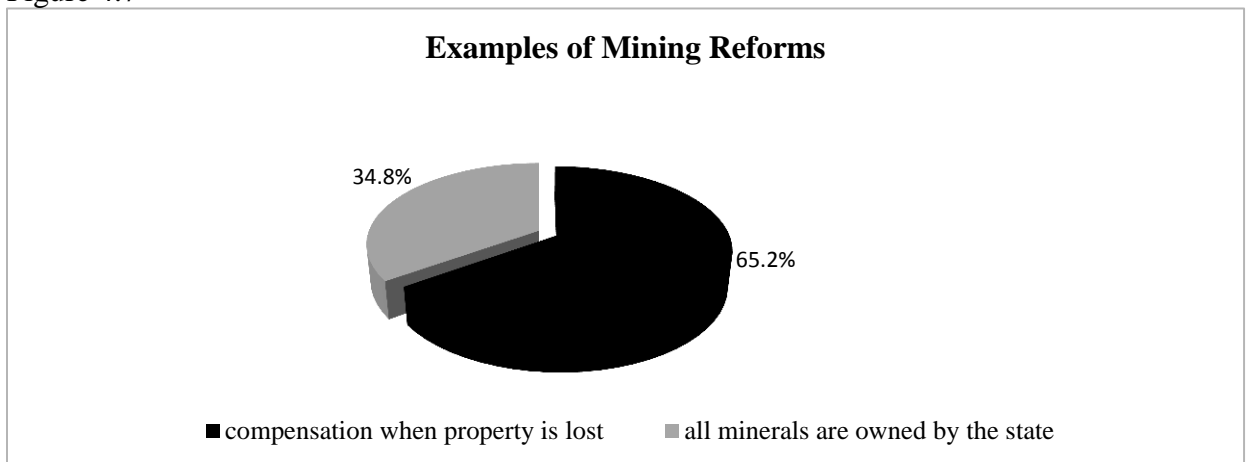
Also, the focus group discussions revealed that, some actually had knowledge about the compensation law but they did not know they were laws. They thought the companies were just giving them a token for their loss.

Figure 4.6



Source; Survey Data

Figure 4.7



Source; Survey Data

4.3.2 Communication

Table 4.5

Do you know the existence of AGA? * if 'yes' for Q11, how did you get to know about their existence? Crosstabulation

Count				
		if "yes" for Q11, how did you get to know about their existence?		
		before operations started	during their operations	Total
Do you know the existence of AGA?	yes	10	90	100
Total		10	90	100

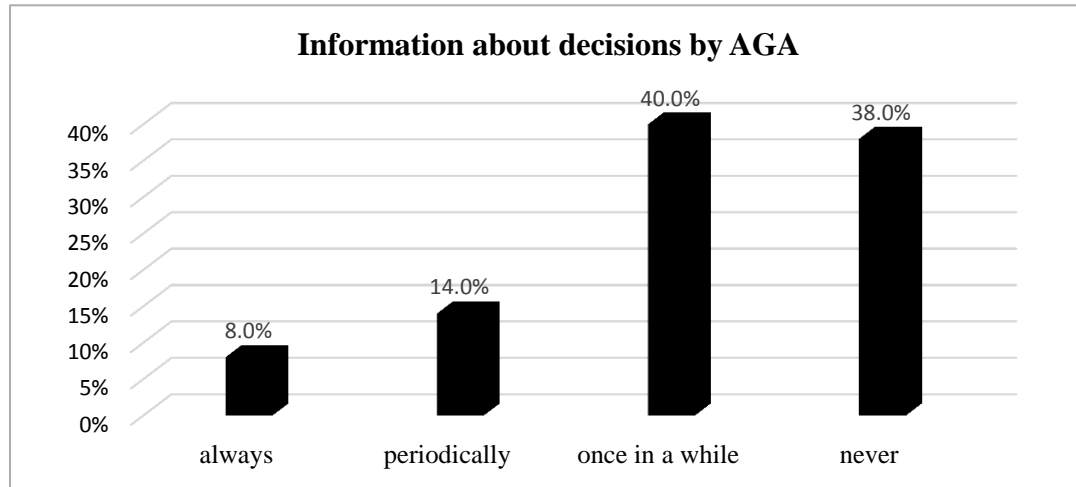
Source; Survey Data

The Crosstabulation in 4.5 above indicates that all respondents (100%) knew of the existence of AGA but only 10% got to know about it before operations began. This shows that there is a communication gap between authorities who issue lands for mining purposes and the traditional owners of the land. And that explains why majority (90%) got to know during their operations.

From figure 4.8 below, one will notice that majority of the respondents (40.0%) shared the view that, AngloGold Ashanti once in a while informs them about decisions they take, (38.0%) represents those who held the view that AngloGold Ashanti does not inform the community of their decision with regards to their operations, (14.0%) were those who held the view that, AngloGold Ashanti periodically informs the community about their activities, while (8.0%) represents those who were of the view that, AngloGold Ashanti always informs the community about their activities. This implies

that, there exists some sort of communication between the company and the community, though quite weak.

Figure 4.8



Source; Survey Data

Table 4.6

How often do you get informed about decisions taken by AGA that has direct or indirect effects on the community?

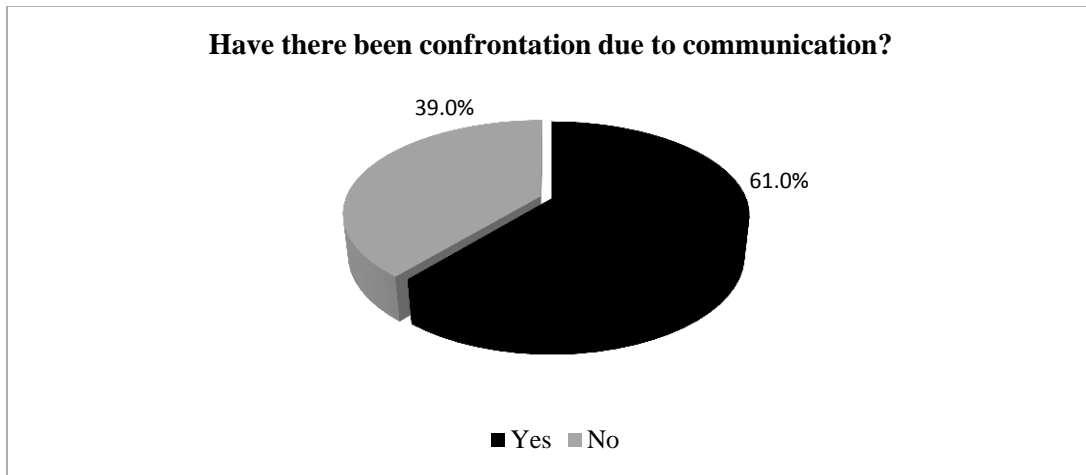
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid always	8	8.0	8.0	8.0
periodically	14	14.0	14.0	22.0
once in a while	40	40.0	40.0	62.0
never	38	38.0	38.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source; Survey Data

Table 4.6, reveals that, majority of the respondents (62% cumulative percentage), are of the opinion that there is some form of communication between AGA and the community. The communication is mostly through the opinion leaders and/or notices. The 32% who claim there is 'no communication at all' argue that, they can neither read nor write

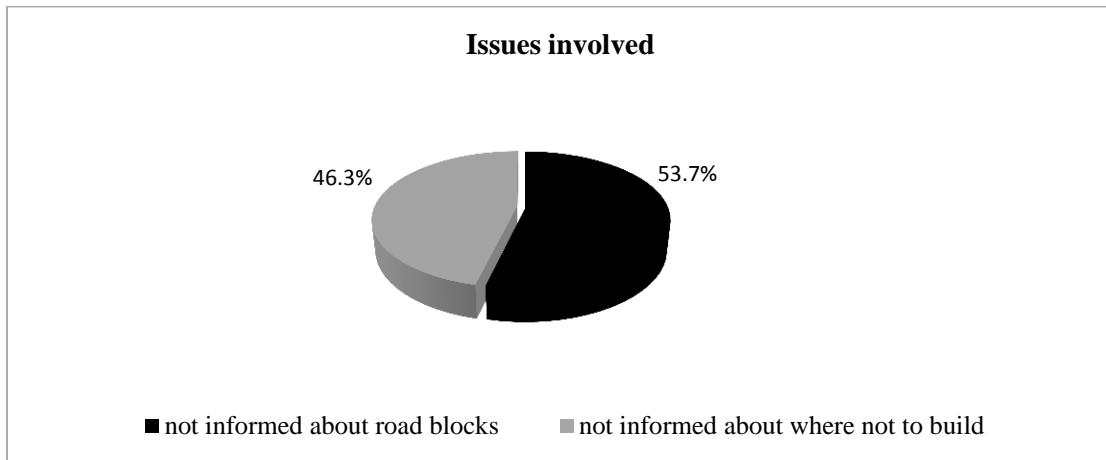
English and Twi, so they cannot read notices. They argue that the predominant means of communication has been through the notices. So the lack of reading translates to lack of information (Focus Group Discussion (FGD), 2014).

Figure 4.9



Source; Survey Data

Figure 4.10



Source; Survey Data

Figure 4.9 above also indicates that, majority of the respondents (61.0%) shared the opinion that there have been moments of misunderstanding and confrontations between AngloGold Ashanti and the community members, while 39.0% do not share in that view.

Prevalent among these issues is, AGA not informing the community before they block roads in the community, evident by a representation of 53.7%. This leads them to using the blocked roads which leads to the security details of the company harassing them and they also “defend” themselves. The quest to defend ends with violent and non-violent confrontations, (FGD, 2014). However, an interview with a safety official from AGA who pleaded anonymity said that most of these road blocks are done to safeguard the security of the company and the community as a whole. He further stated that, most of the roads blocked are blocked because it is considered unsafe for commuters to use. He stated that anytime a road is blocked a notice in both English and Twi is placed a distance from the said road but the people blatantly refuse to comply.

Also on the issue of the community not being informed with regards to where not to build this formed 46.3% as seen in figure 4.10 above. The people claimed that their population after resettlement has increased drastically, thus need facilities in the quest for development but AGA claim that not all lands around their settlement is owned by them. This has led to people being stopped half way in the construction of the houses. The halting is done by AGA and they do so by dumping a heap of graving at the pathway or road to the buildings under construction, (Appiah, personal interview 29th May, 2014 and FGD 2014).

Touching on the same issue, the manager of the Sustainability department of AGA stated that, the lands in question were not part of the resettlement package given to the community and that the community was in a way crossing boundaries. He stated that if AGA does not act to prevent the construction of the said building, it may cause adverse

effects on the company in the near future, especially in the case of expansion, (Baidoo, personal interview 29th May, 2014).

4.4 LAND AND LANDED PROPERTIES

The study reveals that almost all the respondents responded in the affirmative that they have heard or know of anyone who have lost land or landed property due to the activities of AGA. As shown in table 4.7 below.

Table 4.7

Have you, heard of or do you know anyone who lost land, or any landed property due to the activities of AGA in the community?

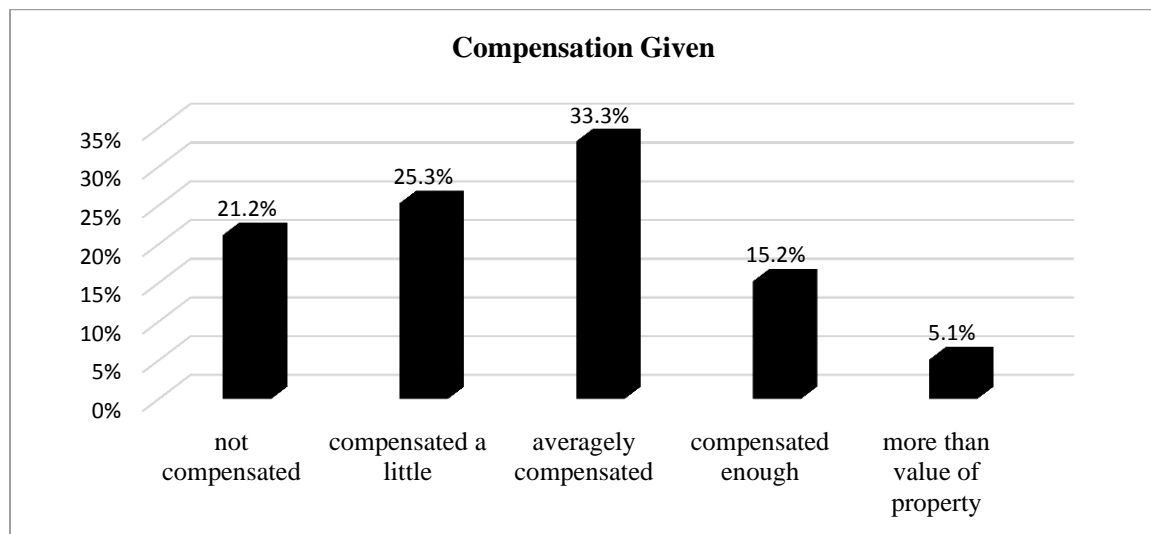
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	99	99.0	99.0	99.0
	No	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source; Survey Data

On the issue of how those who lost their lands and landed properties were treated by AGA, figure 4.11 below shows that majority of the respondents (33.3%) believe those who loss properties were averagely compensated, 25.3% for little compensation, 21.2% believe they did not receive any form of compensation at all, whilst 15.2% and 5.1% were believed to have received enough compensation and were compensated more than the lost respectively, this indicates that at least some sort of recognition and compensations are given to people who lose their land or properties due to the activities

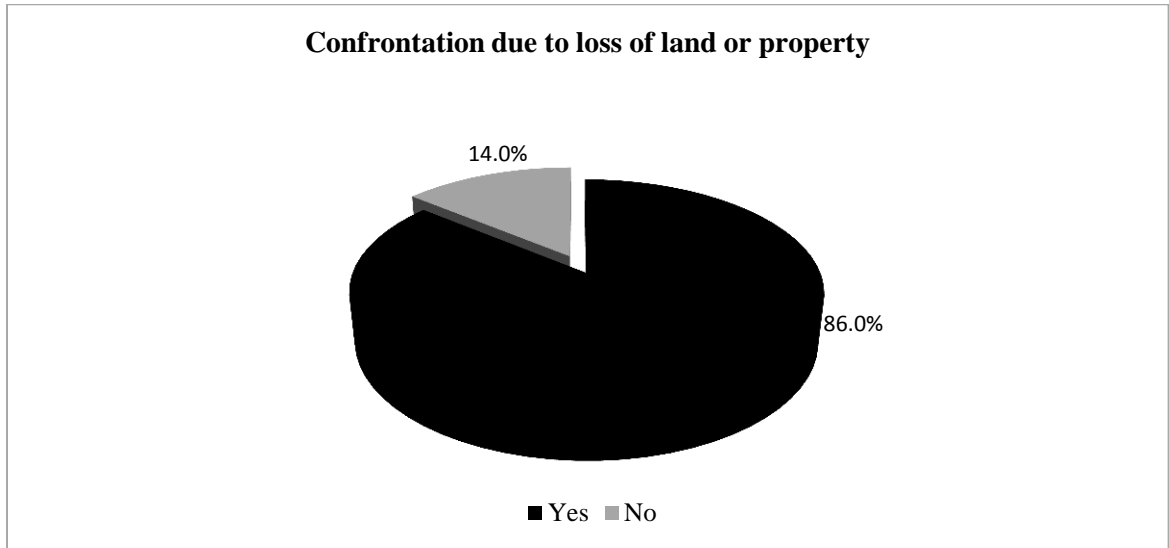
of mining. Figure 4.12 above also indicates that, majority of the respondents (86.0%) were of the view that there have been confrontations between the community and AGA due to loss of properties and land of the community, while 14.0% held a different view, the also revealed that predominate among the issues that brings about these confrontations is that, lands taken by AGA are bigger than what they return to the community. On the issue of compensation, WACAM is of the view that land or anything loss due to the activities of the mines are mostly not well compensated for what they loss. Thus ignoring principle of ‘land for land’ ‘value for value’. WACAM argues that sometimes the companies pay or compensate for the loss of crops on the land but not the land, so after sometime the people try to reuse the land because they are of the view that they still own the land. This happens in most cases when compensation paid depletes and people begin to struggle for a good livelihood, (WACAM director, 2014).

Figure 4.11



Source; Survey Data

Figure 4.12



Source; Survey Source

4.5 ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL EFFECTS OF MINING

Source; Survey Data

Scale: 1-Not affected, 2 - Affected a little, 3 - Moderately affected, 4 - Affected a lot

Table 4.8 **Descriptive Statistics**

Presence of mining companies	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Negative effect on Youth	100	1.00	4.00	3.39	.751
Negative effect on Women	100	1.00	4.00	2.74	.927
Negative effect on Children	100	1.00	4.00	2.01	.915
Negative effect on Health	100	1.00	4.00	2.81	.775

The study indicates in table 4.8, the negative effects mining has on the economic, socio and political lives in the community. Majority of the respondents were of the view that the presence of mining companies has affected the youth of the community; they lack jobs because the mining company is too small to employ all of them, and some cannot even fill the few vacancies available because of their educational background as confirmed by the mean value of 3.39 in the table. The mean value of 3.39 out of 4 indicates that mining activities in has affected the youth negatively. Most of the youth have lost their place of abode and their occupation mainly farming and “galamsey”. The mean of 2.74 in the table means that more than 50% percent of the respondents believe that the presence of AGA in their community has negatively affected the livelihood of the women in the community. This is because the relocation and the general activities of the mining company have affected their trading location and pattern.

Scale: 1-Not affected, 2 - Affected a little, 3 - Moderately affected, 4 - Affected a lot

Table 4.9

Descriptive Statistics

Presence of mining companies	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Negative effect on Lands	100	1.00	4.00	3.37	.747
Negative effect on Air	100	1.00	4.00	3.00	3.12
Negative effect on Waters	100	1.00	4.00	3.47	.771
Negative effect on Employment	100	1.00	4.00	3.33	.877

Table 4.9 above also indicates that, majority of the respondents shared the view that lands in their community have been negatively affected by the presence of mining companies in the community as confirmed by the mean value of 3.37 in the table. The people claim that they lost most of their farm lands due to the operations of the mine in the community. They further argue that, judging from the ‘benefits’ they get from the mining company, they would have been better of cultivating on those land or using it for any other purpose except giving it out to AGA, (FGD, 2014). They argue that sometimes the land given to them as compensation is not of the same value as the one taken, for example, the land given may not be as fertile as the one taken. In this case after several attempts by the farmer to cultivate fails he ends up getting frustrated and tend to rebel against the mining company, thus causing the conflict, (Amoateng, personal interview, 24th April, 2014). However, the company is of the view that some people after receiving their compensation tend to misuse the money and feel that trying to reclaim or preoccupy the land will give them access to another form of compensation thus causing a security threat to the company (safety officer, 2014).

Additionally, the mean value of 3.00 in the table represents the fact that majority of the respondents are of the view that, the presence of mining companies in the community has polluted the air in the community. The pollution is from the dust produced by the activities of the mines and the pungency of some of the chemicals used in the processes (FGD, 2014). The mean values of 3.47, 3.33 respectively represent the fact that majority of the respondents believed that mining activities in the community has adversely affected water bodies and employments in the community.

On the issue of water the researcher gathered from the focus group discussions that although the company had provided bore holes, most of them were malfunctioned, and thus they have to go through a lot of stress to get water, even some of the natural water bodies have been polluted with cyanide or discharge from tailing dam. Hinton (2006), siltation of rivers caused by discharge of tailings into waterways reduces light penetration and dissolved oxygen levels, thereby jeopardizing fisheries, and may result in flooding; silt build-up may effectively modify the dimensions of drainages such that flooding occurs.

Also, FoodFirst Information and Action Network, Ghana (FIAN), an International Human Rights Organization, accused AngloGold Ashanti Iduapriem of polluting their water bodies with raw sewage from the company's bungalows into their water bodies at Teberebie, and its surrounding villages (GNA, 2008).

They called on the government to start an independent investigation into the concerns raised by the people of Teberebie and its surrounding villages and to conduct an environmental audit to assist the people to assess the extent of damage caused by the discharge of sewage into their water bodies (GNA, 2008). They further accused AGA of dumping waste rocks close to the community and the dust that is generated by that activity poses grave health consequences for the communities in the area especially Teberebie (GNA, 2008).

The study further indicates in table 4.10 below that, majority of the respondents held the view that the presence of mining companies in the community has not affected the authority of Chiefs and leaders in the community as confirmed by the mean value of 1.94, also the mean value of 2.26 indicates that the presence of mining companies in the

community has significantly affected the economy of the community with respect to prices, as shared by majority of them. This is because traders in the communities price goods to suit the ‘salaries’ of the mines local staffs and expatriates, totally ignoring the level of income of the people in the community

Scale: 1-Not affected, 2 - Affected a little, 3 - Moderately affected, 4 - Affected a lot

Table 4.10 **Descriptive Statistics**

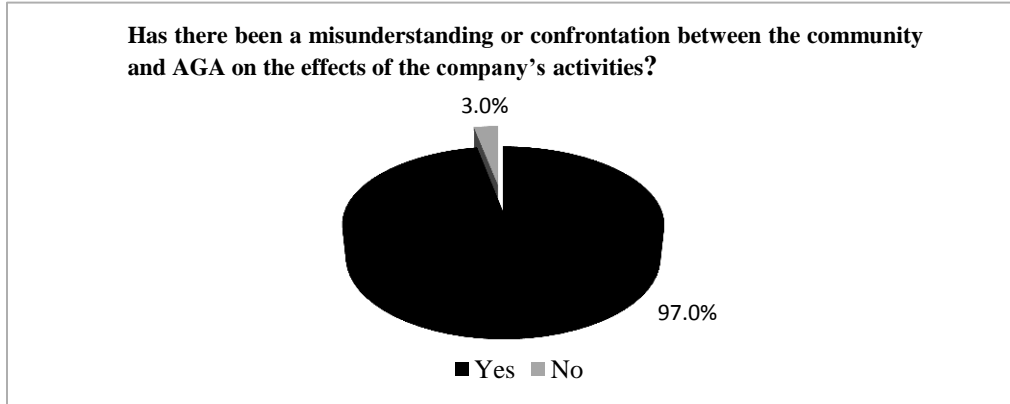
Presence of mining companies	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Negative on the authority of Chiefs and leaders	100	1.00	4.00	1.94	.814
Negative effect on Economy (prices)	100	1.00	4.00	2.26	.905

Source; survey Data

4.6 Conflicts in Tebrebie due to effects of mining

The study reveals in figure 4.13 below that, majority of the respondents (97.0%) had the stated that there have been conflicts between the community and AGA. They were of the view that there had been conflicts between the community and the mining company due to spillage, loss of farms and other properties and the lack of employment, all because of the activities of AGA in and around the community.

Figure 4.13

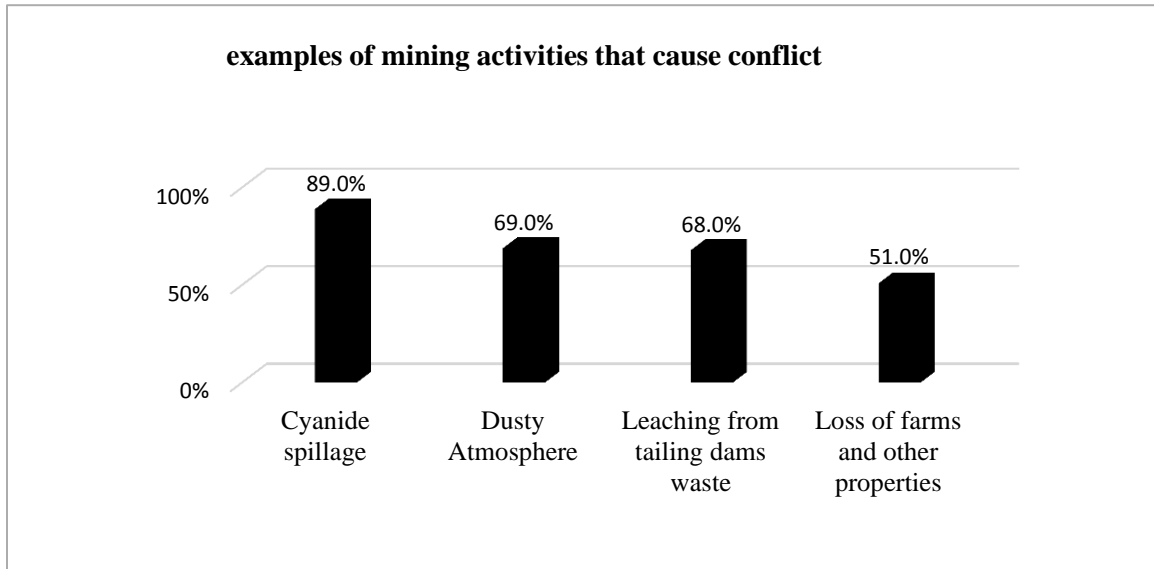


Source; Survey Data

Figure 4.14 and 4.15 below deals with the causes of the conflicts between the community and AGA due to the effects of their operations. These conflicts take the form of demonstrations (peaceful and non-peaceful), riots, road blockades, shoot-outs and lawsuits. From the data, predominant (89.0%) among the causes are the effects of the activities of AGA, in the area of the spillage of cyanide by the company. Air pollution accounts for 69% of the conflicts in the community due to the activities of AGA, 68.0% and 51.0% representing leaching from tailing dams waste and loss of farms and other properties cause conflicts in the community respectively.

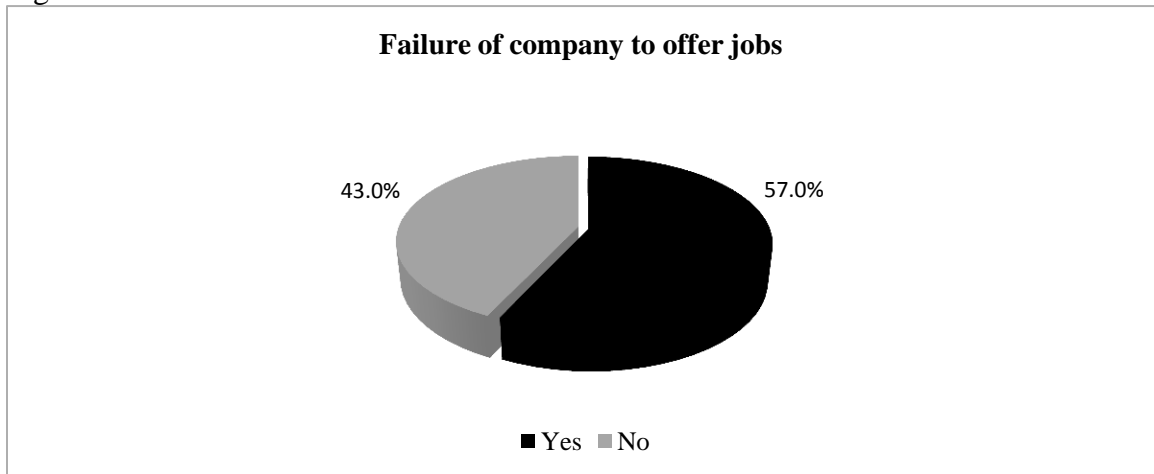
Also figure 4.15 shows that majority of the respondents (57.0%) held the view that failure on the part of mining companies to offer employment opportunities in the community is equally a cause of misunderstandings or confrontations in the community.

Figure 4.14



Source: Survey Data: Multiple responses

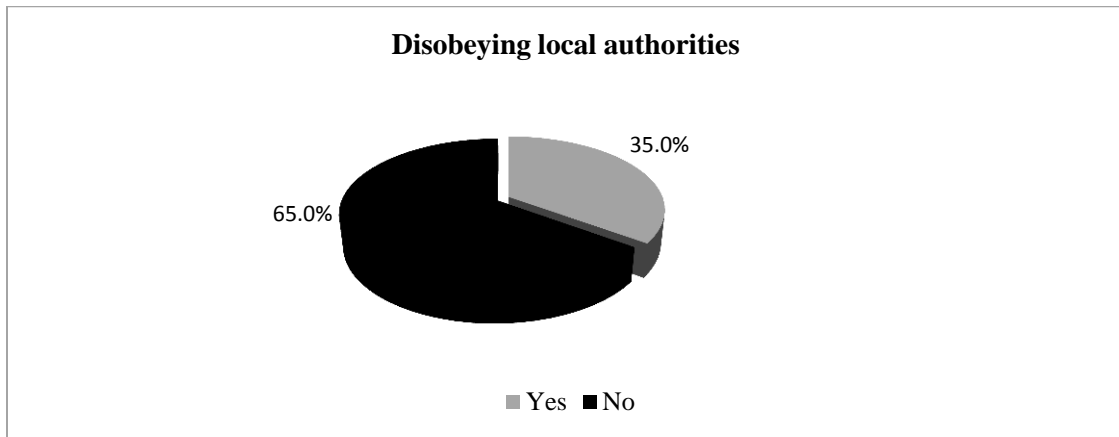
Figure 4.15



Source: Survey data

However, majority of the respondents (65.0%) share the view that mining companies do not disobey local authorities in the community but the issue cannot be ignored totally because at 35.0% held on to that cause. This can be confirmed in figure 4.16 below

Figure 4.16



Source; Survey Data

The conflicts are mostly ignited by demonstrations which often lead to the blocking of the road by residents to prevent the movement of vehicles and workers to and from the mines, thus halting or preventing the mines from going about its daily operations. To disperse the crowds to resume working activities, the security personnel of the mining company mostly resort to force. Injured persons and family of the deceased in case there are any tend to retaliate. In their quest to seek revenge they launch reprisal attacks on the security and sometimes extend it to innocent workers. They or their families also try to take revenge and that sometimes leads to unending conflict, although in some few cases they resort to the court of law for peace to prevail.

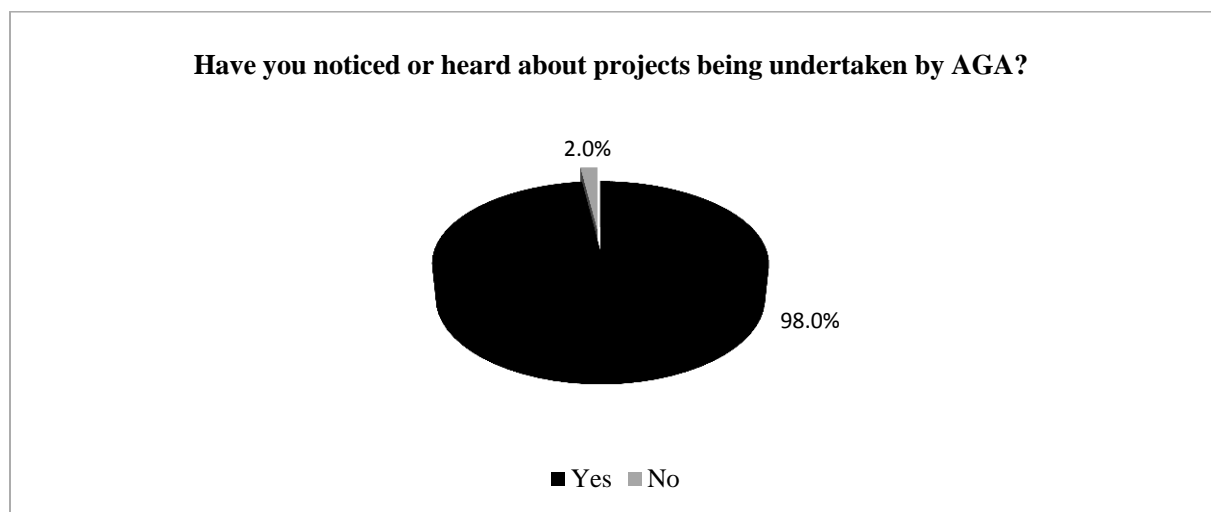
4.7 CSR Projects by AGA

AGA in its quest to prevent or minimize conflicts between the company and the community, had decide to give back to the community in the form of projects. These

projects are meant to at least reduce the negative effects their operations have on the community (Baidoo personal interview, 2014)

The study reveals in figure 4.17 that, majority of the respondents (98.0%) acknowledge the projects AGA has undertaken and/or undertaking in the community, while 2.0% answered in the negative.

Figure 4.17



Source; Survey Source

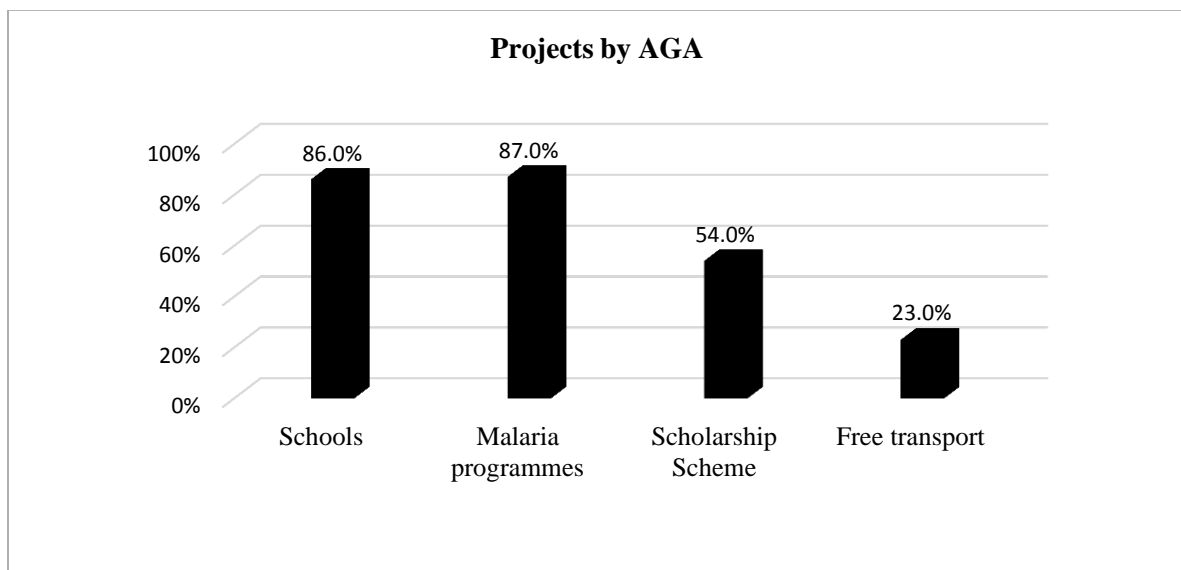
Figure 4.18 below, reveals that predominant among the projects is malaria control programme representing 87%, school project represents of 86%, scholarship schemes 54%. These projects have more than 50% of the respondents acknowledging their existence. Similarly during the focus group discussion most of the discussants confirmed that almost all of them had benefitted from the spraying exercise under the malaria control program in the community (FDG, 2014). They also attested to the fact the company provided school and scholarship programs for the community for which some

of them have benefitted and those who did not get the opportunity to personally benefit are having their wards or siblings benefiting (FDG, 2014). For instance; The Iduapriem Mine Community Scholarship Scheme reflects the company's aim to make the communities in which it operates better off for it being there, by supporting key district development goals in the area of education. The scheme is designed to increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels (Baidoo, 2014). The GHC120, 000 sponsorship package ensured full payment of the 115 beneficiaries' school fees for the 2012-2013 academic years. The awards help students enrolled in government senior high schools, tertiary and vocational schools. The scheme was created in 2009, sponsoring 10 students in its first year. Since then, the project has ramped up significantly. AngloGold Ashanti has donated over GHC 200,000 through the scheme, helping over 200 students from host communities around its Iduapriem Mine to date. At a ceremony to present the scholarship awards, Mr. Emmanuel Baidoo, Senior Manager for Sustainability, AngloGold Ashanti, Iduapriem Mine, expressed the company's ongoing commitment to enhance the quality of educational opportunities available to people living in the mine's host communities, (news.georgeappiah.com) .

Furthermore, Figure 4.19 shows that, 46% of the respondents acknowledged the hospital project but the FGD, (2014) revealed that, the infrastructure was there ready but it was not in operation so they had to still travel out to seek medical care operations. However AGA responded that, the hospital project was done in collaboration with government on the terms that they provide the infrastructure and government provides the needed personnel to operate the facility. They had kept to the part of their contract awaiting government to honour his too, (Baidoo, 2014 personal interview)

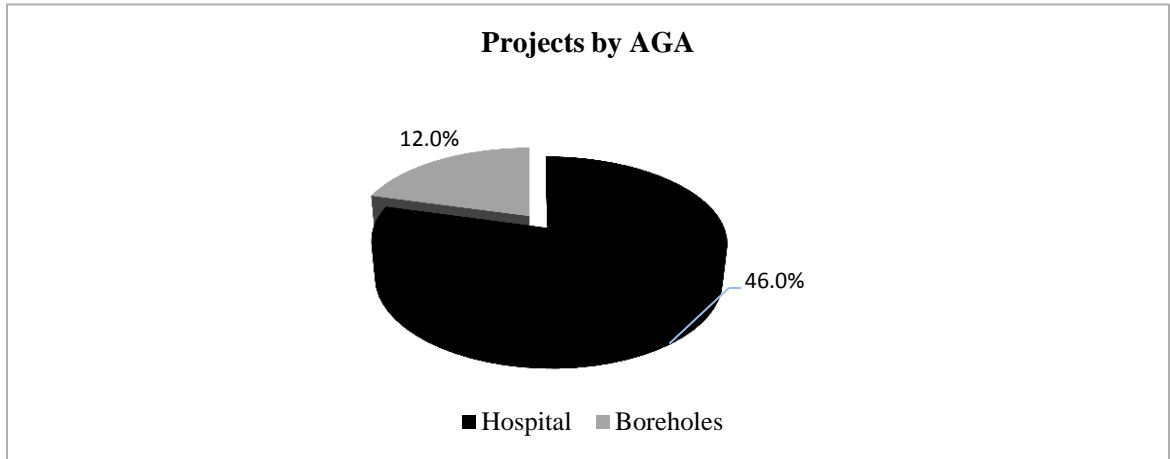
23% (figure 4.17) represents the provision of free transports. On the issue of provision of free transportation, the FGD (2014), explained that, the company made provision for buses for either they (men) or their wives to travel on to and from Accra or Kumasi at least once a month. And 12% represents boreholes provided for by AGA in the community.

Figure 4.18



Source: Survey data, Multiple Responses

Figure 4.19

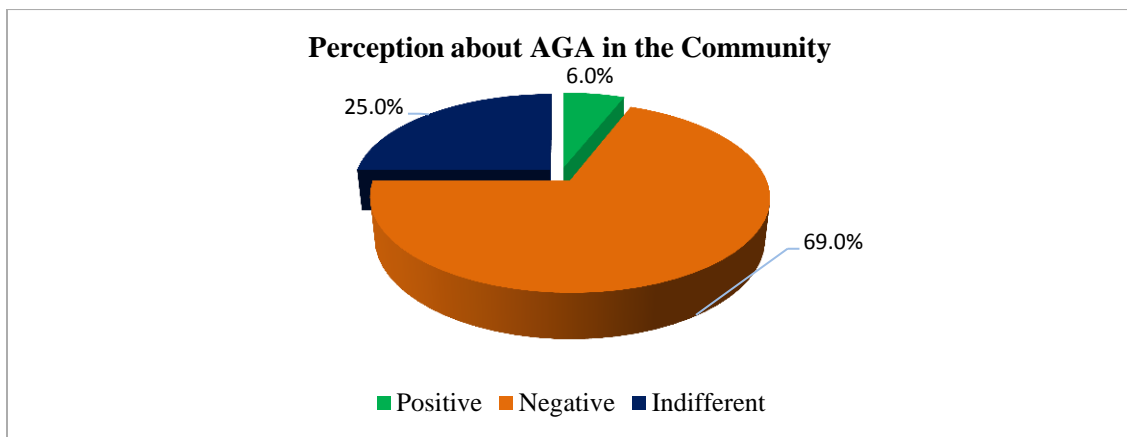


Source; Survey Data; Multiple responses

4.8 The Community’s perception of AGA before the projects

On the issue of perception, the researcher sort to find the general view of the members of the community on the impacts of the existence of the company in their community especially efore AGA embarked on its CSR. It turned out that before the projects majority (69.0%) had a negative view of AGA and its activities, about AGA. 6% were positive whilst 25% represents were just indifferent, as confirmed in figure 4.20.

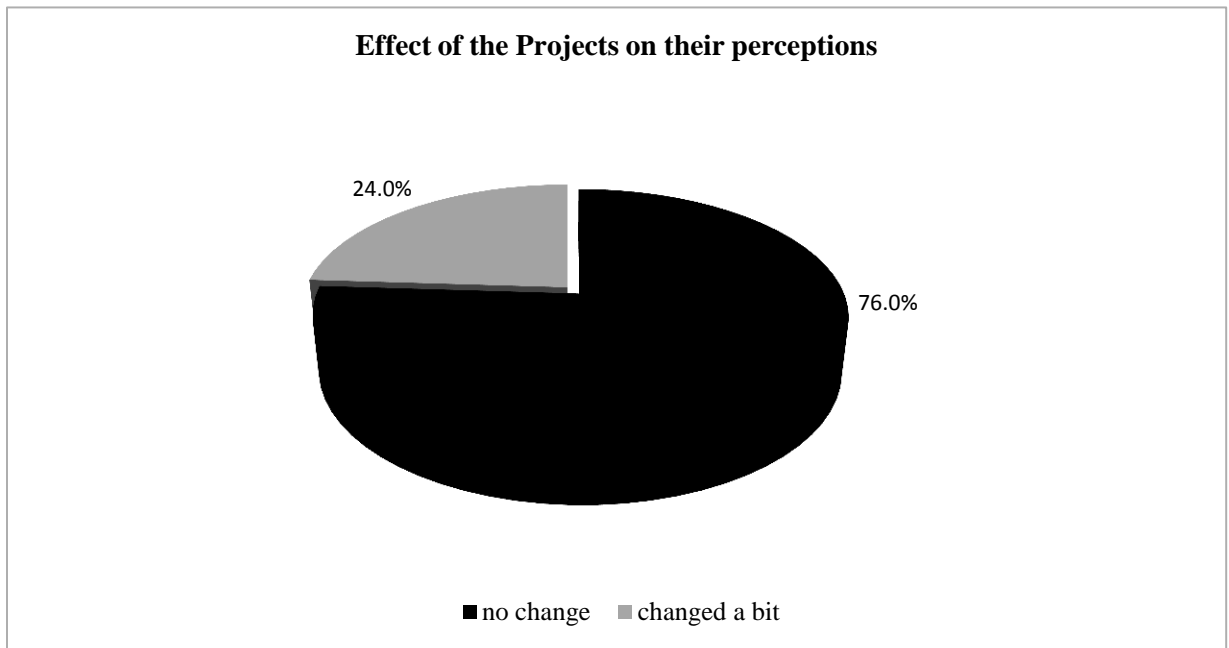
Figure 4.20



Source: Survey data

When asked if their views were changed by the CSR projects by AGA, A majority of (76%) agreed that there had been some sort of change. As seen in figure 4.21

Figure 4.21



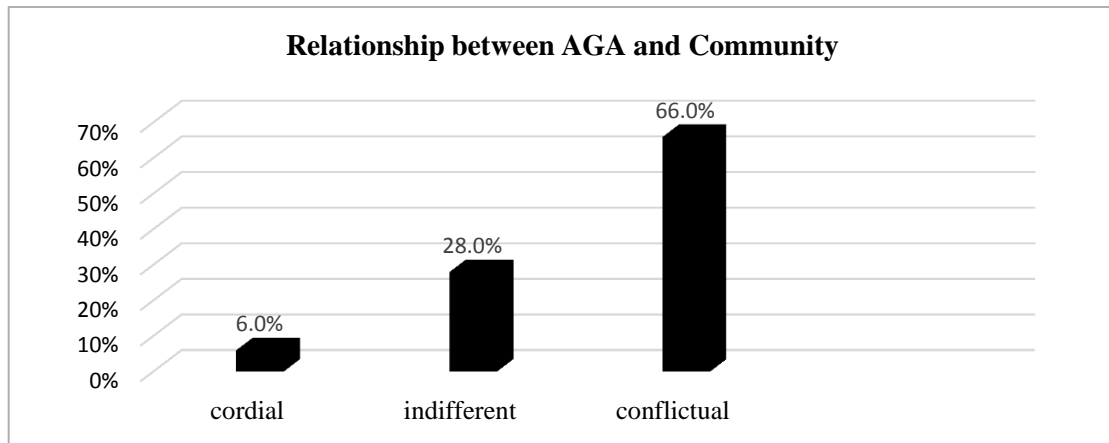
Source; Survey Data

4.8.1 The nature of Relationship between AGA and Teberebie Community.

Majority (66%) of the respondents were of the view that there exist a conflict between AGA and Teberebie community. 28% of them felt it was just an indifferent relationship, that is they believe that there is no relationship between AGA and Teberebie. 6% of the respondents on the other hand saw the relationship between AGA and Teberebie as

cordial. It can therefore be asserted that majority of the respondent are of the view that conflict exists between the people of Teberebie and AGA Iduapriem.

Figure 4.22

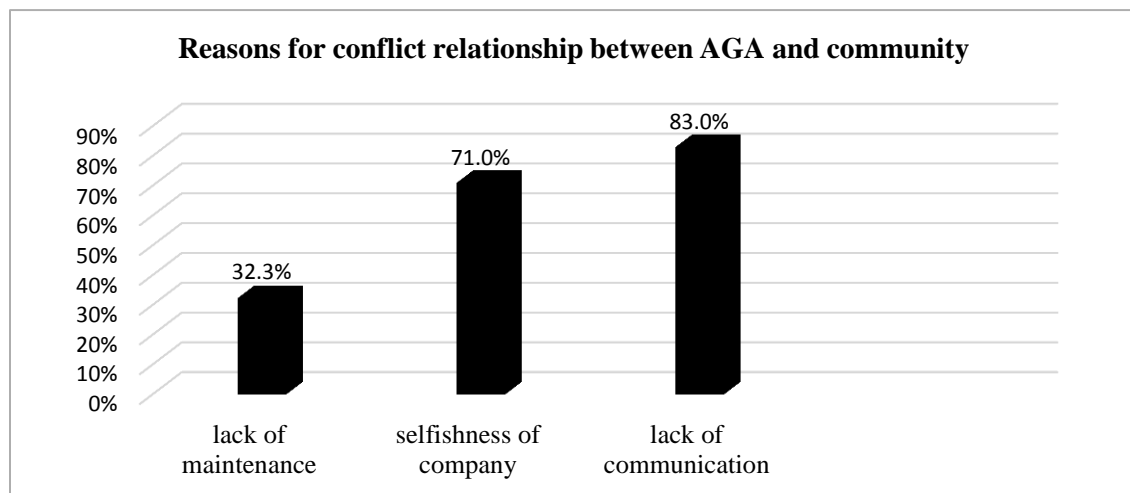


Source: Survey data

4.9 Causes of the conflict

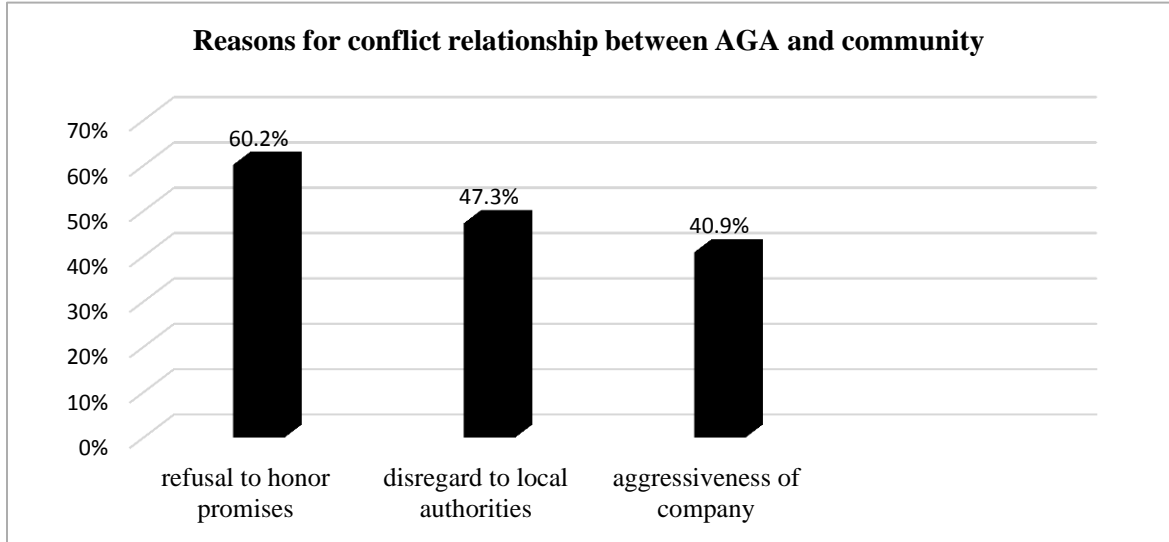
The causes of conflict between AGA and Teberebie will be discussed below

Figure 4.23



Source; Survey Data, Multiple Responses

Figure 4.24



Source; Survey Data, Multiple Responses

4.9.1 Lack of communication

Majority of respondents (83%) evident from figure 4.23 were of the view that the lack of communication or inadequate information.

The FGD, (2014) revealed that, lack of education and inadequate information is one of the causes of conflict between AGA and Teberebie because decisions taken by AGA are not well discussed with or communicated to the people. Therefore they tend to have little or no opportunity to have their views or proposed alternatives to those decisions or policies considered. They posit that, since the decisions or policies are made without prior discussion and also they are not formally communicated to, but they only get to know through notices. Thus, they think that they do not own AGA any obligation to obey the decisions or notices; they tend to go against those decisions or ignore it and go about the lives like they usually did. These actions from both AGA and Teberebie tend to bring conflict between them. For instance; On or about February 2nd, 2006, soldiers reportedly

shot at five (5) farmers in Teberebie in the Tarkwa-Nsauem municipality because of a roadblock mounted by people from the community. People were prevented from using an access route around the rock waste dump belonging to AngloGold-Ashanti Iduapriem Mine Limited to their farms, (FDG, 2014; MAC, 2007)

The five (5) farmers are

- Kwaku Kyei-received gunshot
- Kennedy Owusu-received gunshot
- Kwaku Ofori-received gunshot
- Cudjoe Agboshie-beaten
- Anthony Baidoo

All the five victims could have been contacted through the WACAM representative of Teberebie Amelia Amoateng regrettably late, (FDG, 2014; MAC, 2007)

4.9.2 Selfishness on the part of AngloGold Ashanti

The respondents claim that one of the causes of conflict between them and AGA is because AGA is selfish and only interested in making profit, evident with 71% in figure 4.23. During the FGDs most of the people were of the view that AGA is not interested in their welfare but only in the making of profit they also have to advice themselves (FDG, 2014). They argue that, since they are not priorities for the mining company, the best way to get their attention and even that of government and NGOs is to stage demonstrations coupled with some riots as a means of informing them and the general public of their

plight as a host community (FGD, 2014).. For example, they cited that the company has spent huge sums of money constructing a golf pitch for recreational purposes while their boreholes are not functioning. So they use the demonstrations and riots to inform everyone about the effects the operations of the mine is having on the community, because according to them news on spread faster (FGD, 2014).r.

Similarly, WACAM is of the view that, not only is the mining company selfish, but their selfishness is supported by government, this is because they are of the view that government favors mining companies at the expense of its citizens (host communities) due to the fiscal benefits they get from the mining companies. This was evident when Mr Jerry Mensah-Pah reported on Spacefm that one Paul Ayensu went to the stream to wash up after work only to realize after bathing his skin had begun to itch. He started looking at the stream to see possible causes of the itch, he then and saw dead fish. He then went to look at another nearby stream, the Awonabe, and found more dead fish. One Emelia Amoateng, leader of the Concerned Farmers' Association of Teberebie launched an investigation into the matter (WACAM, 2007). Knowing that cyanide is used to separate gold from ore in the mining projects surrounding Teberebie, she centered her investigation on the polluted streams near the south gate of Gold Fields Ghana mining company, and behind the waste piles of AngloGold Ashanti Iduapriem Mines. She noticed that heavy rains increased the likelihood that water overflowing from these sites would carry any spilled chemicals into the waters. Although Moses Ayuba, the district program officer for Ghana's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) stated that the water had been tested and it had shown extremely high levels of acidity, he was however

unable to identify the cause of the acid in the river. He said that further testing on fish and water should help identify the source of the pollution.

So the villagers in Teberebie called on the EPA to help them defend their right to live in a clean environment, and were planning a demonstration to bring media attention to the incident, (oxfamamerica, 2006)

However on the issue of maintenance and repairs especially that of the boreholes, AGA is of the view that, it has repaired the said boreholes before. But their ‘refusal’ to do so this time is due to a decision they have taken to cut down the dependency the host community has on them, (Baidoo, personal interview on the 24th March 2014). He argues that, the host communities are sometimes too dependent on the mining companies that, they expect that the mining companies provide for them, what the government is supposed to be providing. He argued that, some of the conflicts come about not because they are selfish, (because they also have their priorities and goals as a company) but because the host community sees the mining companies as a quasi-government instead of a private entity.

4.9.3 Issue of Failed Promises

This represented 60% represented in figure 4.24 of the total number of respondents who agreed that conflict exist between AGA and Teberebie. They are of the view that, failure on the part of AGA to honor promises made to them before and during operations explains the reason for the conflict. When the same issue came up at the focus group discussion, the people were of the view that promises made to them by Teberebie

Goldfield Limited which was later owned by AGA have not been fully honored. These include failure of the company to offer job opportunities of finally, the refusal to build a church as promised.

An interview with the chief and confirmed at the FGD disclosed that, before they were resettled they were promised that the quantity of rooms they were occupying would be the same as the rooms at the settlement. However after taking the keys and moving in, they realized that, some of them had received rooms less than what they originally had.

4.9.4 Disregard for Local Authority

47% (figure 4.24) of respondents posited that, AGA had little regard for their chiefs, traditional and opinion leaders. The FGD revealed that, the mining company (AGA) does not give full or necessary recognition to the traditional authorities and leaders of Teberebie. They cited instances where some sub chiefs and opinion leaders had been assaulted during confrontation between AGA and Teberebie. They claimed that, there was an instance where by The Military acting on behalf of AngloGold Ashanti Iduapriem Mine also molested some of the residents of Teberebie including Nana Nuako, the then Krontihene, a prominent Chief of Teberebie who normally deputized for the Chief in the absence of the substantive chief of the town because the company had employed the services of the Military who were supposed to prevent some of the farmers who were compelled to use a short route around the Rock Waste dump to their farms because the Rock Waste dump had blocked access to their farms and increased the distance to their farms (WACAM, 2009).

Such an instant infuriated the residence so much that, they confessed during the FGD that they had planned to fight back on a later date. This quest would have ended up as conflict between them.

4.9.5 The Aggressive Nature of the Mining Company

41% of respondents shown in figure 4.24 were of the view that, conflict between AGA and Teberebie sometimes occurs because of the impatient or aggressive means employed by AGA to solve problems between itself and the community. Evident during the FGDs was the fact that, the community felt that the best way to defend themselves from such aggression is to attack. This mostly leads to violent confrontations between the two. It is reported that; On 19th of June 2009, AngloGold Ashanti Iduapriem Mine after failing to use many intimidating strategies to throw Mr James Sarpong out of his village to gain access for the expansion of the Rock Waste dump, went to a High Court in Sekondi/Takoradi to seek an order to evict Mr James Sarpong from his village which was granted by the High Court presided over by Justice Anthony Oppong. On June 25, 2009, the company with the help of security agencies demolished Mr James Sarpong's village in his absence and took away all his properties to an unknown destination. He has been denied the use of his personal belongings to date (Owusu-Koranteng, 2009). In this very case the people had planned to retaliate, that gesture if not for the timely intervention of the chief and some NGOs, (FGD, 2014).

Similarly, it is reported that some people from Teberebie community mounted a roadblock to exercise their displeasure for an action taken by AGA. The report states the

army, Police and Private Security men from SecPoint Security Service were called in to calm down the situation. Chief Superintendent Sampana said in an interview that one Kwaku Kyei, from Teberebie, held the gun of a soldier in an attempt to disarm him and in an ensuing struggle the gun went off and the bullet hit one Anthony Baidoo. He said Kyei, who sustained some injuries on his arms confessed in his caution statement that he held the gun because he was afraid that the soldier was going to shoot at him. Chief Superintendent Sampana said the District Security Council (DISEC) had directed among other things that: "AGA should exercise maximum restraint in using security personnel in resolving community issues and strive for peaceful co-existence (GNA, 2006:1)." It also asked the Teberebie community to resort to dialogue to resolve issues instead of confrontation. In a related development, Mr Jerry Mensah, a reporter from Dynamite FM, a local FM Station was manhandled and his mobile phone collected from him by a soldier when he went to cover the incident (GNA, 2006).

4.9.6 Lack of maintenance

32% (figure 4.23) of respondents were of the view that, the refusal of AGA to repair and maintain facilities such as borehole and public toilets tend to frustrate them. This is because the community does not have the means to repair or maintain these facilities. So when they break down, they are as bad as being absent from the community. After waiting for so long and seeing no sign of preparedness by AGA to fix those facilities, they end up considering demonstrations and/or riots as the best mean to express their frustrations, (FGD, 2014).

Therefore from figures 4.23 and 4.24 above, the multiple responses for reasons for the non-cordial relationship between AGA and the community, figure 4.23 revealed lack of communication from AGA as the predominate reason with a representation of 83.0%, 71.0% gave selfishness of AGA with regards to the needs of the community as a reason for the bad relationship, while 32.3% represents lack of maintenance from AGA as another of the bad relationship. Figure 4.24 above also shows refusal of AGA to honor their promises as a reason for the bad relationship, 47.3 and 40.9% sited disregard for local authorities and aggressiveness of AGA in pursuing their interest at the expense of the community as the reason for the non-cordial relationship respectively.

4.9.7 Speculative Activities

Speculative activity refers to the practice whereby people upon hearing that a particular company wishes to or has purchased a particular location as consignment to mine on, rush to purchase the said land and even go the extra mile of planting crops overnight or even putting up structures in few days. The interview with the manager of sustainability department of AGA and an officer at the safety department revealed that, those people do so in order to receive any purported compensation or resettlement the mining company has on the table. But what those engaged in that activity fail to realize is that in most cases the mining companies have already surveyed the place and have taken records of all plants and/or structures on the land before the consignment was given. In such instances the company only focuses on the “original” occupants or owners, and compensation are paid to them or they benefit from resettlement packages if any.

The refusal of the company to recognize those who took such hasty decisions brings about conflicts because they feel they have been cheated.

4.9.8 In-migration

The interview with the officer at the safety department revealed that, there has been cases whereby people from other nearby communities migrate to the host communities and expect to benefit from projects and programmes meant for the host communities such as scholarship schemes. The refusal of the company to accept such people is one of the issues that cause the conflict.

4.10 Test of hypothesis

The researcher hypothesized that conflicts between gold mining companies and their host communities are bound to occur if the effects of mining operations frustrate their livelihood.

In testing the hypothesis, I picked land, water and economy as variables because:

1. Water is considered by both the researcher and the people Teberebie as one of the basic things in life, if not the main. Thus I choose to measure the effect of mining operations on the waters (natural and artificial) in the community and how it frustrates them. The 3.47 mean value in table 4.9 buttresses the researcher decision to use water.

2. Land was also considered because, land is one of the expensive commodities in the area because majority of the lands are either being used for mining activities or farming. Also, most of the foreign companies that deal in mining tools, equipment and logistics, need lands to establish. Even those in the community who are not farmers needed lands to establish themselves in their business, especially galamsey operators. Thus any action that reduces or takes away their right to land, tend to frustrate their livelihood. The mean value for land in table 4.9 is 3.37, meaning most of the responding were of the view that mining operations have a great effect on the ownership in the community.

3. Although the mean value of “economy” table 4.10 is less than 3.0, the researcher chose to use economy (prices) because the people of Teberebie during the FGDs agreed that, no matter how much one gains as profit or salary, if prices of commodities are high, they tend to gain nothing but rather get frustrated because they mostly end up spending more on commodities in the area comparative to non-mining areas. They are of the view that, they are in competition with workers of the mines that make relatively huge salaries at the end of the month. So they argued that no matter ones occupation or income, the person will feel the impact of commodity prices should they be more expensive as compared to commodities in non-mining commodities

The table below gives the quantitative analysis of hypothesis.

Table 4.11

Coefficients

Independent Variables (effects on)	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Significant level
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Lands in the community	.271	.079	.337	3.439	.401
Waters in the community	.072	.076	-.092	-.949	.345
Economy on the community (<i>prices</i>)	.156	.065	.234	2.399	.018

Source; Survey Data.

To arrive at the conclusion one needs to calculate for 't' (t_c) and state the *decision rule*.

Where,

$$t_c = \frac{\text{Beta}}{\text{Standard Error}}$$

The decision rule for reading the results states that;

Reject null hypothesis that is (H_0), if t calculated (t_c) is less than or equal to t from the table (t_t). And accept H_0 if otherwise if t (t_c) calculated is greater than t (t_t) from the table.

Therefore

$$t_c \text{ for land} = \frac{\text{Beta}}{\text{Standard Error}}$$

$$= \frac{0.337}{0.079} = \underline{4.266.}$$

$$t_c \text{ for water} = \frac{\text{Beta}}{\text{Standard Error}}$$

$$= \frac{-0.092}{0.076} = \underline{-1.211}$$

$$t_c \text{ for economy} = \frac{\text{Beta}}{\text{Standard Error}}$$

$$= \frac{0.234}{0.065} = \underline{3.6}$$

Since t_c for land is 4.266 ($t_c=4.266$) is greater than $t_t = 3.439$. We accept H_o , and state that there is a correlation or relation between effects of mining operation on lands and conflict between gold mining companies and their host communities.

Also, since t_c for water is -1.211 ($t_c=-1.211$) is greater than $t_t = -949$. We accept H_o , and state that there is a correlation or relation between effects of mining operation on water in the community and conflict between gold mining companies and their host communities.

Similarly, Also, since t_c for economy is 3.6 ($t_c= 3.6$) is greater than $t_t = 2.399$. We accept H_o , and state that there is a correlation or relation between effects of mining operation on

water in the community and conflict between gold mining companies and their host communities.

In conclusion, one can say from the above, since all t calculated for the various variables were greater than their corresponding t on the table, the researcher concludes that indeed conflicts between gold mining companies their host communities are caused by the negative effects of mining operations on the communities which tends to frustrates their livelihood.

Linking the hypothesis to the frustration-aggression theory, one can conclude that, the negative effects indeed causes conflicts because the theory states that frustration is one of the causes for aggression. So if the effects are negative and get them frustrated, then they become aggressive.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The study sought to find the causes of conflict between AngloGold Ashanti Iduapriem Mine and the people of Teberebie in the Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipality of the Western Region of Ghana.

Specifically, the study assessed how communication, effects of mining, selfishness, failed promise, disregard for local authorities, aggressiveness of mining companies and lack of maintenance for given facilities causes conflict between gold mining companies and their host communities.

5.2 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The study shows that there is conflict between AGA and its host community; the conflict manifests itself in the form of shoot-outs, road blocks, riots, demonstration and lawsuits.

There causes of the conflict include.

- The lack of and inadequate dissemination of information is a cause of conflict between gold mining companies and their host communities because, when people are not well-informed about some of the activities and/or decisions of the mines and vice-versa, it becomes difficult for them to co-exist. The reason being

that communication is the only means through which one can make his or her thoughts and actions understandable to others, therefore communication should be two-sided; the giver and the receiver. The giver should make sure that the information being churned out is understandable by the receiver, so if the mining companies use written notices on boards as its main medium for communication, there may be conflicts because the host communities have high illiteracy level and thus can hardly read these notices. The research revealed that, when people fail or are unable to read these notices or instructions, they tend to go against it and when that happens, the mining companies react due to their safety and security reasons. The reaction often leads to the conflict.

- Secondly, the research revealed that the perceived selfishness on the part of the mining companies is also a cause of conflict. It revealed that, when the host community feels that the benefits being received from the mining company is not equal to their perceived profit, the host community tend to use means such as demonstrations and sometimes riots (that turn out to be both violent and non-violent) to get the attention of the mining companies to respond to their needs or other benevolent and/or non-governmental organizations to come to their aid.

They are of the opinion that news of conflicts in the form of demonstrations, riots and suits at the law courts spread faster so instead of sitting quietly for the mining companies to “cheat” them they would rather fight for their “right”

- The issue of failed promises is a cause of conflict between mining companies and their host communities because the research revealed that, when mining

companies make promises and they fail to fulfill all the promises, the people get frustrated and they agitate and the agitation leads to conflict.

- Furthermore, the research revealed that the disregard for local authority by the mining companies causes conflict. The host communities are of the view that, they get infuriated when their local authorities give them right of lands and the mining companies prevent them from using the land for the purposes for which they were given. With the excuse that they are either part of their consignment or permission was not sought from the mines before it was given out. They also argue that the mining companies take decision to enforce on them without even informing their local authorities.
- Additionally, the research found out that, the aggressive means employed by the mining companies to solve the problems or misunderstanding between them and the host communities. They argued that, due to the money the mining companies have, they are able to pay for the services of the police, military and some private security companies to harass and molest them at the slightest chance or opportunity. Then in their quest to defend themselves, conflict ensues.
- Penultimately, the lack of maintenance of projects done by AGA breeds conflict because; when those facilities break down and they are not repaired the community is equal to one without the facility. When this happens the community can become frustrated and rebel against the mining company.
- Lastly, the test of hypothesis shows that indeed there is a relationship between the effects of gold mining operations on the community and conflict. The relationship is that, negative effects of mining operations on the community

cause conflict. This is because these negative effects tend to frustrate the livelihoods of the host communities. The variables used in the testing were water, land and economy (prices).

5.3 CONCLUSION

Conflicts between gold mining companies and their host communities exists because there is the lack of communication between the companies and their host communities, the host communities see the mining companies as selfish and inconsiderate to their plights and need (–they see the companies as entities who fail to honour on their promises, and quite aggressive in their dealings with them). So the host communities are mostly hostile to the company and tries to kick against the companies activities and that easily starts a conflict.

Similarly, the research concludes that road blocks by mining companies and, the act of mining companies employing security personnels to harass them, and the taking of decisions without consulting their local authorities and AGA turning a deaf ear to their plight while they seem to be having a good time.

The actions and inactions tend to frustration because they, in a way prevent the host community from achieving their set aims or goal for their day to day activities and when frustration set in the communities try to act in diverse ways to ‘pay the company’. This confirms the frustration-aggression theory in the sense that, indeed there are or have been goals or aims set by the Teberebie people and the actions and inaction of AGA seem to

be an attempt made deliberately or non-deliberately to thwart the goal or aims and/or make it difficult to achieve.

The researcher hypothesized that;

- Conflicts between gold mining companies and their host communities occur when the mining companies' operations have negative effects on or frustrate the basic means livelihoods of the host communities.

The researcher concluded that indeed conflicts between gold mining companies their host communities are caused by the negative effects of mining operations on the communities which frustrate their livelihood. When frustration sets in, they become agitated or aggressive.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.4.1 Education

5.4.1.1 Mining laws, Reforms and Compensation

- The researcher recommends that there should be education on the mining laws or reforms of Ghana especially the ones that directly affect them. This is because the researcher noticed that the host community had little or no knowledge about the mining laws and reforms in Ghana. Even the ones they claim to know about, they do not have the full details of the said law. Their lack of education in the laws or reforms governing or guiding mining operations in Ghana, sometimes make the host community mistake some “lawful actions” as unlawful or an infringement of their rights. For example: they fail to acknowledge the fact that they may own the

land that contains the ore deposits but they do not own the deposits, that is the state or government gives the right to a mining company to mine the ore. The best they can do is to compensate you for the loss of your land, crops and/or other properties but not for the gold or ore itself because they become the owners when they acquire the rights.

- The host communities should be educated or informed on the laws governing compensations, that is, the laws governing activities that take place before, during and even after compensations are paid. This is because the research revealed that most of the people in the host communities do not know that once you are compensated for a particular property, you cease to have rights to the property once you receive the compensation and you append your signature or thumbprint the document acknowledging receipt. Therefore the host community should be educated to make their grievances and demands known or better still they should demand for them before and make sure they are at least satisfied with the compensation before accepting and signing for them. The lack of it becomes an issue of confrontation between gold mining companies and their host communities because whilst the people expect more after the compensation and try to reclaim, the mining companies know they have compensated them and thus have full rights. This tussle may breed conflict if not prevented.
- Similarly, some do not have knowledge on the terms and conditions involved in the payment of compensation proceeds. Due to that, many of the beneficiaries expect to be paid even when they had fully recovered the entire package due them. In such instances, especially when others continue to receive because have

not fully recovered theirs. This brings about issues of mistrust and if not well resolved, leads to conflict; however knowledge on the terms and conditions could prevent it.

- Lastly, on the issue of compensation, the researcher would like to recommend that beneficiaries of compensation, should be educated on financial prudence and investments, especially financial compensation, because I realized that most of the beneficiaries did not save or invest their monies but spent them frivolously. So, they became bankrupt not long after the compensations were paid. They end up venting their frustrations on the mining company.

5.4.1.2 Education on the Effects of Mining Operations

- The researcher is of the view that education on the effects of mining operation on the host communities will help avert some of the conflicts. This is because, if the people are made aware of some of the negative possibilities of the mining operations, it will go a long way to prevent the shock and the acts on impulse. Such knowledge could even serve as guidelines to negotiate for better resettlements packages and compensations.
- Also the people should be educated to appreciate the fact that, mining is a risky operation and that very important local and international safety rules must be obeyed. The host communities should be educated to know that in enforcing or adhering to the safety rules or regulation certain in-house policies and decisions might be taken by the companies that might affect the livelihoods of the community. Therefore the mining companies must educate the community on the

reasons for and the effects of the policies or rules so they do not challenge or disregard them.

However, the mining companies must do their best to minimize the negative effects their operations have on the communities. This is because naturally no ‘host’ will take it lightly on a ‘guest’ whose activities frustrate her livelihood. But when in some cases the inevitable happens, (like spillages and leaching) steps should be taken by the mining companies to immediately reverse the situation to prevent mishaps.

5.4.1.3 Importance of Formal Education.

- The statistics in figure 4.4 reveals that majority of the respondents have had some sort of formal education, but it was realized during the data collection and personal interaction with them that, only a few could read and write English or any of their Ghanaian languages. The researcher therefore proposes that the mining companies, governments and NGOs motivate the host communities to take formal education serious to enable them read documents (given to them by the mining companies, seeking consent for something) before appending their signature or thumb prints to prevent instances of cheating or misinterpretations. Also this will enable them to read notices or signboards produced or erected by the mining companies to prevent trespassing which easily leads to conflict.

5.4.1.4 Traditional norms and Taboos.

Lastly on education the researcher wishes to recommend that the mining companies educate themselves on the traditional norms of their host communities. This is because most of these communities are towns and villages that give great reverence to their norms, chiefs and traditional leaders. They do not take it lightly on anyone or even companies that they perceive to be disregarding or disrespecting their culture or way of life.

5.4.3 Effective Communication and Consultation

The researcher recommends effective communication and consultation as a means that could prevent conflict between gold mining companies and their host communities because:

- I am of the opinion that if the mining companies effectively consult the people when they want to take decisions or make policies that will affect the people, they may bring suggestions from their end too and a consensus could be reached. Even in instances whereby the people may not suggest alternatives, the fact that they have been consulted make them own the policies and/or regulations. And that will make it easier for them to obey because they do not see it as an imposition and some may even help the mining companies to enforce the laws by checking their colleagues.
- Also consultation and effective communication between gold mining companies and their host communities will prevent host communities from feeling oppressed by the mining companies and provide a cordial relationship between them.

5.4.4 Mining Companies should desist from Creating Dependency.

- The researcher recommends the above because mining companies bring about dependency through the huge promises they make to the host communities. I would like to advise mining companies to desist from the practice of making unachievable promises to the community in the name of convincing them to accept them. This is because the host communities do not forget these promises made to them. Sometimes, the older generation passes it on to the younger generation, and tasks them to make sure they demand it, as this was noticed during my stay in Teberebie. In such instances the younger generations who see those promises as their right look for avenues (violent and non-violent) to demand for the rights.

5.4.5 Desist from Engaging in Speculative Activities

- The researcher recommends that people both indigenes of host communities and non-indigenes must be advised to desist from engaging in speculative activities because it is a very risky “investment” and might never yield dividends.

In sum, the researcher is of the view that the above work and recommendation will serve as a guide to prevent conflict or help to bring about a cordial relationship between gold mining companies and their host communities.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I. Questionnaire

CONFLICT BETWEEN GOLD MINING COMPANIES AND THEIR HOST COMMUNITIES: THE CASE OF ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI IN THE TARKWA NSUAEM MUNICIPALITY.

Dear Respondent,

I am an Mphil student of University of Ghana currently carrying out a study on Conflict between Mining companies and their host communities. The research seeks to find out what account for the conflict between Mining companies and their host communities using AngloGold Ashanti Ghana Limited Iduapriem as the case.

Kindly respond to the questions in this questionnaire as sincerely as you can. Your responses will be treated as confidential and the information provided will be used purely for academic purpose.

Thank you

BACKGROUND

1. QID:

2. Gender:

1. Male [] 2. Female []

3. Age

1. 20- 29years [] 2.30-39 [] 3.40-49 [] 4. 50 and above []

4. Name of Community

5. How long have you lived in the community.

1. 1months – 11 months [] 2. 1-5 years [] 3. 6-10 years [] 4. 11 years and above []

6. Educational level

1. Basic School [] 2. Junior High School/Middle []. 3. Senior High School/Vocational []

4. Tertiary [] 5. Non-formal []

7. Occupation.....

8. Are you aware of the existence of gold mining companies in your communities?

1. Yes [] 2. No []

COMMUNICATION AND REFORM

9. Do you know about the mining sector reforms in Ghana? 1. Yes [] 2. No []

10 If 'yes' to Q 9 state any 1 of the reforms you know

11. Do you know about the existence of AngloGold Ashanti (AGA) Limited in your community?

1. Yes [] 2. No []

12. If 'yes' for Q11, how did you get to know about their existence?

1. Before operations started [] 2. During their operations

13. How often do you get informed about decisions taken by AGA that has direct or indirect effects on the community?

1. Always [] 2. Periodically [] 3. Once in a while [] 4. Not at all []

14. Has there been a misunderstanding or confrontation between the community and AGA due to inadequate information or the lack of it? 1. Yes [] 2. No []

15. If 'yes' to '14' what were the issue(s) (state 1)

- 23. Children 1[] 2[] 3[] 4[]
- 24. Health 1[] 2[] 3[] 4[]
- 25. Land 1[] 2[] 3[] 4[]
- 26. Air 1[] 2[] 3[] 4[]
- 27. Water 1[] 2[] 3[] 4[]
- 28. Employment 1[] 2[] 3[] 4[]
- 29. Economy (prices) 1[] 2[] 3[] 4[]
- 30. Authority of chief, community leaders etc 1[] 2[] 3[] 4[]

31. Has there been a misunderstanding or confrontation between the community and AGA on the effects of the company's activities? 1. Yes [] 2. No []

32. What were the causes? Name any 5

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....

33. Have you noticed or heard about projects or things that AGA has done or is doing in the community? 1. Yes [] 2. No []

34. Name any 3 of such projects if you answered 'yes' for 33.

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

35. What was your general view or perception about AGA's presence in your community before those projects were undertaken? 1. Positive [] 2. Negative [] 3. Indifferent []

36. Have those projects affected your view or perception?

1. No change [] 2. Changed a bit [] 3. Changed totally []

37. In general, how would you describe the relationship between your community and AGA.

1. Cordial [] 2. Indifferent [] 3. Conflictual []

38. Give reason(s) for your answer above (37).

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Thank You Very Much For Answering All the Questions!!

**Appendix II: Semi- Structured Interview Questions (Safety and Sustainability
Department)**

1. What is the role of your department in AngloGold Ashanti, Iduapriem Mine?
2. Is there a relationship (direct or indirect) between your department and the people of Teberebie?
3. How will you describe the level of communication between the people of Teberebie and AGA?
4. What do you think are the issues that generate conflicts between AGA and Teberebie?
5. Why do you such issues cause conflicts even when they are identified as a possible conflict breeder?

Appendix III: Guide for Focus Group Discussions.

1. In general, how will you describe your “guest” AGA and its activities?
2. How will you describe the relationship between Teberebie and AGA?
3. What are the causes of conflicts between Teberebie and AGA?