

WASSA ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITIES
AFFECTED BY MINING



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ANNUAL REPORT 2004

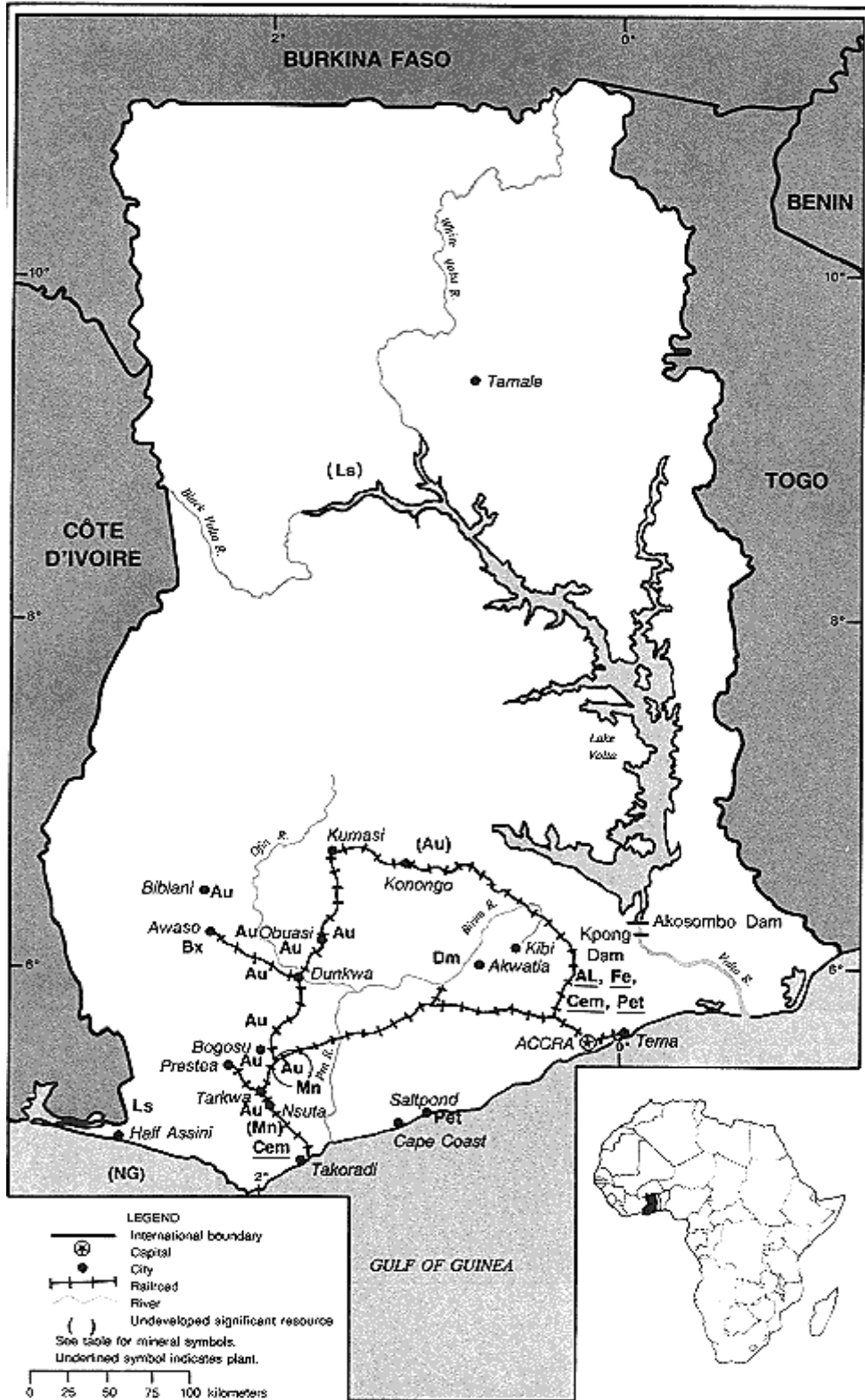


Figure 1: Surface mining and environmental pollution

*Prepared by
Hannah Owusu-Koranteng, Director of Training and Research*

JANUARY 2005

Figure 2: Mineral map of Ghana



Foreword

Gold mining in Ghana is believed to have existed for about 2000 years. Communities in Wassa West District and Adansi West municipal Council see both indigenous and conventional mining as important activities, which provide them with immediate employment. In the past, the people living in these areas saw mining investment involving Foreign Direct Invest as an added incentive because there were no major conflicts from underground mining and artisanal mining. The underground mining provided agricultural communities with the opportunity to use surface lands for agricultural purposes thus provide about 60% of the people in the area employment and a source of income.

The third jungle mining boom of 1980s reversed this trend. Today communities in the mining areas are confronted with major livelihood problems associated with loss of agricultural and forest lands, loss of cultural sites of historic value to the people, pollution of water bodies and unemployment.

These have generated social conflicts that are gradually seeping into the traditional and political set up of mining areas. Surface mining has worsened the poverty situation of the people in the area especially rural people that depended on land-based economic activities.

WACAM is a community based non-profit organisation, which was officially launched in 1998. WACAM is working with the communities on issues that the communities consider as critical and affect their livelihood. These activities involve assisting communities to develop capacity to deal with human rights violations, environmental problems and provide legal support to mining communities. WACAM is uses rights-based approach to develop community-based advocacy that would influence policies of the country and the West African sub-region to increase national benefits from natural resource extraction and for the protection of community rights in the event of mining by multinational mining companies. The year under review was an eventful year that presented us with many challenges including cyanide spillages, mining in forest reserves, community struggles over compensations, pollution of river Bonsa by the operations of Ghana Manganese Company, engagements with AngloGold Ashanti on human rights and environmental issues etc. WACAM was able to launch the “No Dirty Gold” campaign to raise public awareness on mining impacts on communities.

WACAM is grateful to its volunteers, NGOs, the media and dedicated staff who have made enormous sacrifices to help build the organisation to face its growing challenges. We would like to thank all our partners for the encouragement, financial support and solidarity.

Daniel Owusu-Koranteng
Executive Director

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Figure 3: water provided by mining companies to some communities are equally polluted

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WACAM had been working with communities affected by multinational mining companies in the Wassa West District in 1998 and Adansi West Municipal Council in 2003. From 2003, WACAM began collaborative work with community Based NGOs in Mali and Senegal under a project supported by Oxfam America to broaden the network for mining advocacy in the sub-region.

WACAM works with affected communities in areas that the communities consider as critical and affect their livelihood. These activities involve assisting communities to develop capacity to deal with human rights violations, environmental problems and to build campaigns around specific community issues. Over the years of its existence, WACAM has been representing mining communities on negotiations for enhanced resettlement/relocation and compensation packages.

Ghana has been implementing the prescription of World Bank /IMF based on increased dependence on the extractive sector as a major component of the Economic Recovery Programmes since the 1980s. There had been massive investment inflows into the extractive sector of the country that has culminated into the opening up of many gold mining companies in the country. Many mining companies were located in the forest areas in the Western Region. As a result, many of the lands in the Western region of Ghana and other forest areas had seen mass degradation and devastation. There are clear indications that the liberalisation of the extractive sector for massive investment had been at a great environmental and human rights cost to the mining communities in particular and the country in general. This fact is evident in communities that are directly impacted by activities of multinational mining companies where loss of economic activities has increased poverty in these areas in addition to the destruction of forest, water bodies, cultural sites etc.

WACAM in trying to achieve its objective of assisting to develop capacity of communities resorted to many forms of work, which includes but not limited to the following:

- *Networking and Partnership*
- Campaigns and advocacy work
- Capacity development for sustained leadership succession in communities
- Sensitisation and training of community people
- Provision of legal support

WACAM has gained national and international credibility in the effectiveness of community mobilisation around critical community issues. However, the confidence of mining communities in WACAM's work has increased WACAM's responsibilities beyond its financial and human resource capacities. This leadership of WACAM has identified this as major challenge to its activities.

BACKGROUND

WACAM was officially formed in 1998 to mobilise the communities affected by the operations of multinational mining companies that flocked to the Wassa West District to invest in the extractive sector. The PNDC ERP/SAP, which was backed by the IMF/World Bank, opened up the extractive sector for massive Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and led to the establishment of seven surface mining companies in the Wassa West District.

Such massive concentration of mining companies was unique in Africa and was associated with critical community concerns and problems resulting from the activities of the mining companies. Mining activities have introduced livelihood problems like land use conflicts/loss of farmlands, unemployment, water and airborne diseases and displacement of communities. Environmental problems associated with surface mining activities include cyanide spillages, pollution of air and water bodies, land degradation, and destruction of sacred forestlands. Human rights violations associated with surface mining experienced by mining communities were in the form of police and mine security brutalities in the mining communities, forced evictions, inadequate compensations, and resettlement/relocation problems

The Wassa Association of Communities Affected by Mining (WACAM) a community-based, non-profit organisation has mobilised communities around Critical Communities' Concerns over the past six years of its official launching. These activities were carried out in line with WACAM's mission of seeking to protect the environment, natural resources and rights of marginalized mining communities through networking, advocacy, campaign and representation within a legal framework that is sensitive to the concerns of mining communities.

WACAM at its inception had been working with the following groups of people:

- Mining communities
- Intelligentsia who are concerned about the plight of the vulnerable
- Media people
- Traditional authorities
- Women
- Governmental / non governmental agencies
- Politicians
- Civil Society Organisations

1.1 WACAM's Vision

"WACAM should ultimately be transformed into a social movement well structured with resources and capacity to influence policies in favour of the marginalized people, especially those living in mining communities."

1.2 Mission Statement Of WACAM

We seek to protect the environment, natural resources and rights of marginalized mining communities through networking, advocacy, campaign and representation within a legal framework that is sensitive to the concerns of mining communities

1.3 Specific Objectives

- To work with mining communities for the protection of the rights.
- To sensitise communities whose lands have been ceded to mining companies to obtain acceptable compensation or appreciable packages in relocation and resettlement issues pertaining to mining.
- To liaise with Governmental and other agencies on issues of concern to the mining communities.
- To raise public awareness about issues on mining, environment and livelihood.
- To collaborate with other groups and organisations with similar interest.

1.4 Thematic Areas

- Human rights
- Community Livelihood
- Environment

1.5 Areas of Work

- WACAM to work with Advocacy groups at the local, national and international levels
- To strengthen network for effective campaigns
- Organisation of new groups in areas about to experience surface mining
- Consolidate and strengthen its grass root base through continued education in the operational areas.
- To strengthen Community group formation as an organisational strategy of WACAM's work particularly in areas which are located around forest reserves of the country.
- Work to improve its media relations and should develop a media strategy as part of the campaign. WACAM should make mining and gender an important focus in the mining campaign.
- WACAM would improve its human resource capacity through training for volunteers, which should include formal trainings in educational institutions.

1.6 Forms of Work

- Campaign and Advocacy on mining, Environment and Community Livelihood
- Network with Civil Society Organisations with similar objectives to provide service to the communities.
- Legal support
- Agriculture and Food Sufficiency/Security
- Dissemination of information and representation of mining communities on negotiations

- Information Gathering, Research and documentation
- Sensitisation of communities on their rights and responsibilities
- Work towards sustainable Alternative Employment Issues with communities

1.7 Identified Critical Community Concerns

- Land use conflicts/ loss of farmlands
- Destruction of sacred and cultural sites
- Police and mine security brutalities in the mining communities
- Forced evictions
- Inadequate compensations during Resettlement/relocation
- Land degradation
- Increased school dropout rate
- Unemployment/loss of economic activities and incomes
- Human rights violations
- Displacement of communities
- Pollution of air and water bodies
- Water and airborne diseases

1.8 Target Group

We have focussed our activities on

- Mining communities
- Intelligentsia with nationalistic views
- Media people
- Traditional authorities - Politicians Chiefs
- Women and Youth
- Governmental / non governmental agencies
- Assemblywomen, assemblymen and opinion leaders
- Volunteers of WACAM in the communities

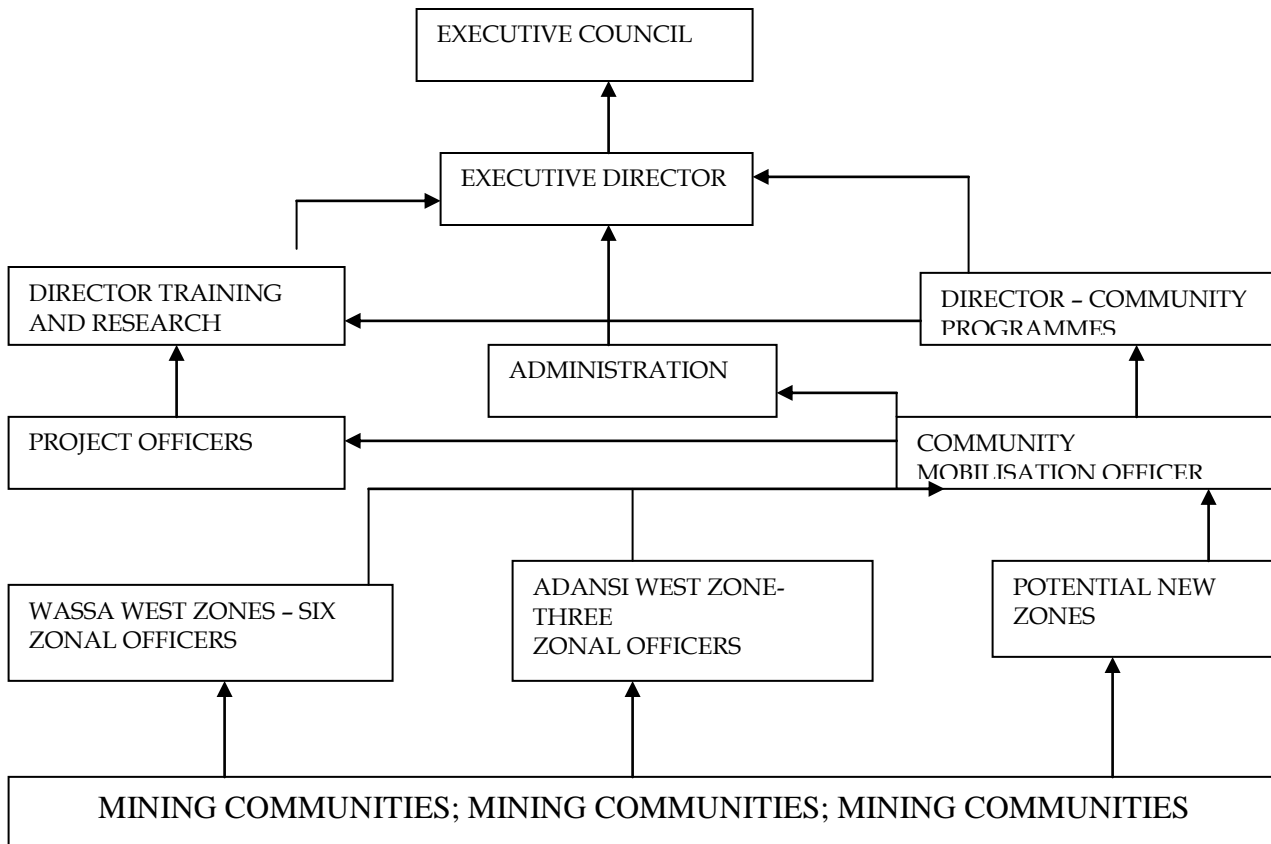
2. ADMINISTRATION AND STRUCTURE

WACAM has an eleven-member Executive Council that is the governing body of the organisation. WACAM meets at least once every month to take important decisions that affect the organisation. There are three women and eight men serving on the Executive Council.

Volunteers usually carry out WACAM's activities .The number of permanent staff of WACAM increased from two to three when the Director for Training and Research who had been working in the past as a volunteer of WACAM decided to undertake full time work for WACAM though with irregular salaries. The administration is headed by the Executive Director and is assisted by the Director for Training, Research, and Director of Programmes. The Accounts Officer manages the finances of the organisation and doubles as the Administrative Assistant. The Community Mobilisation Assistant was made a permanent staff in the year.

WACAM has divided its operational areas into six zones with zonal officers working as volunteers. WACAM has extended its operations to communities affected by the operations of AGC in the Adansi West District of Ashanti Region and one volunteer co-ordinates the work in Obuasi for WACAM.

2.1 WACAM's ORGANOGRAM



2.2 Organisational Experience And Capacity

An Executive Director who is a Trade Unionist with experience in mining advocacy and campaign and Trade Union issues heads the Wassa Association of Communities Affected by Mining (WACAM). The Director of Training and Research of WACAM would be responsible for co-ordinating the project. The following constitutes WACAM's experience and capacity, which would help in the effective implementation of the project.

2.3 Professional Capacity

- Executive Director -Human Resource Development; Agricultural Economist/Project Analysis and Trade Unionist
- Director for Training and Research- Environmental Management and Policy, Agriculturalist with vast experience in Trade Union and Child labour issues, Gender, Project Co-ordination and Organisational Development using Participatory approach
- Director of Programmes- Labour Studies, Valuer with experience in Participatory techniques

- Head of Administration / Accounts – Holds a Diploma in Accounting from a tertiary Institution with experience in the teaching of Accounting at the High school level
- WACAM has a technical team, which includes lawyers, environmentalists, Mining Economist, and journalists who work as volunteers.



Figure 4: WACAM engages community people in sensitisation programmes on community rights and responsibilities

ACTIVITIES IN THE YEAR

3.1 Networking / Partnership

WACAM maintained its role in networks that advanced its objectives

3.1.1 FIAN-WACAM Partnership

WACAM –FIAN partnership activities in the year was within the GAG, a subsidiary of AngloGold Ashanti operating in the Wassa West District operational area. This partnership is supported by Oxfam America and IBIS Ghana. There are currently negotiations on compensation between the company and communities in Teberebie where the company began dumping waste in 2001. The negotiation process run into difficulties when the company relented on some agreed principles during enumeration of crops. The Teberebie community has become divided on these issues and WACAM is supporting the Concerned Farmers Association, a group of about 35 members struggling for their rights. The community had activities including the under listed.

- Journalists for human rights visited Teberebie, Badukrom and Dumase on 23rd august 2004
- Concerned Teberebie Farmers association besieged the mining conference organised by the chamber of mines to press home their demands for a resolution of the problems in Teberebie
- David Renner, The MD of GAG had a meeting with Teberebie farmers on 15th September 2004 to resolve the issues Mr. Amoaful, a community leader at Teberebie was prevented from attending a meeting on the rap being held at the office of the DCE on 24th June 2004 by a policeman acting on the instructions of Mr Martin Dadzie
- Visit of CHRAJ- stakeholders meeting was on 31st June for 15 communities. Community visits from 1st June to 4th June 2004 CHRAJ officials were Anna Bossman (Acting Commissioner); Mr Quayson (Regional CHRAJ Officer); Mr Ansah (CHRAJ Officer For Wassa West District); Dr Bodzie Simpson



Figure 5: degradation of environment within GAG concession

3.1.2 Partnership With Oxfam America

- Workshop at Obuasi from 24th November 2004 to 26th November 2004
- Demonstration by the concerned farmers of Teberebie on 25th November 2004



- Launching of the no dirty gold campaign at UCC on 28th April 2004
- A workshop on legal rights and responsibilities was organised for Thirty (30) opinion leaders, assembly members and community members from the project zones. The objective of the workshop was to create awareness on community rights and responsibilities
- Media people were sponsored to communities after briefings. Five senior media personnel were sponsored to visit communities and learn about mining impacts at first hand. The activity has been successful in generating news on community problems and placing mining and community issues high on national agenda. As follow up activities journalists for human rights visited Dumase on 2nd April 2004. There was a Cyanide spillage on the mine of Bogoso Gold Limited on 23rd October 2004 and a Press conference on cyanide spillage on 1st December 2004. Some Journalists were sponsored to the place before the press conference.

- Data collected from seven communities affected by activities of Bogoso Gold Limited. Thirty-three people were involved in the study. Reports on the following activities had been submitted to Oxfam America
 - The Action Plan developed between WACAM /FIAN and GAG/its lenders was translated into French for the learning visit delegation to Ghana
 - Baseline/needs assessment studies within communities affected by operations of Bogoso Gold Limited
 - FDS and LUMIERES visit to Ghana
 - Three-day sensitisation workshop using rights-based approach to protect the forest;
 - Mid year report on activities.
 - Report on workshop on community rights and responsibilities organised for opinion leaders, assembly members and activists

3.1.3 ASA Partnership

3.1.4 IBIS Partnership

WACAM and IBIS engaged in training and workshops that prepared the ground for advocacy work, which involved the active participation of community people. An MOE was signed by WACAM and IBIS, which meant that WACAM would participate in IBIS activities to achieve the set objectives. WACAM and IBIS agreed to go into partnership based on their conviction that the two organisations could work at broad Advocacy objectives at the local, national and international levels. In the process, WACAM and IBIS are to work to strengthen their network for effective mining campaigns. There was an agreement that the two organisations would work to consolidate and strengthen its grass root base through continued education in the operational areas. Strengthening community group formation would be an organisational strategy of WACAM's work.

Media relations were identified as an effective tool for information dissemination and the partnership with IBIS was to help WACAM to improve its media relations through the development of a media strategy. The existing media relations of WACAM contributed to the effectiveness of the campaign against a mining giant like Ashanti Goldfields Company (AGC) now AngloGold Ashanti.

It is important for WACAM to make mining and gender an important focus in the mining campaign. Regularly working to improve its human resource capacity through regular training for volunteers, which would include formal trainings, is important especially in the case of women members.

3.1.5 Care International Partnership

HIV/AIDS is the focus of the partnership between WACAM and Care International

- Signed an MOU with care on 6th July 2004
- Kwasi Aduakwa, Ahmed and Nana Molobah attended a meeting organised by care international on HIV/AIDS at Obuasi from 20th June to 25th June 2004

3.1.6 Greengrants Fund

3.1.7 Network on OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises.

WACAM is an active member of the OECDWatch, which is assessing the application of the OECD guidelines for Enterprises. WACAM participated in two activities of the Watch within the year in Germany and Amsterdam.

3.1.8 Third World Network Africa (TWN)

3.1.9 National Coalition against Mining in Forest Reserves

WACAM participated in three meetings of the coalition within the year under review. The meetings were to discuss and make proposals on mining laws of Ghana that are currently being reviewed. The coalition organised a There was a press conference on 15th October 2004

3.2 ADVOCACY AND CAMPAIGNS

3.2.1 WACAM and Global Response of USA Campaign on no Mining In Forest Reserves

3.2.2 Campaign By Project Underground and Global Response

3.2.3 Campaign on Human Rights Abuses of Ashanti Goldfields Company (AGC)

- This campaign is a follow-up of the community and WACAM struggles on human abuse meted to communities by Ashanti Goldfields now AngloGold Ashanti for over hundred years of operations in the Adansi West area of Ghana. The campaign, which began with the communities in the operation area of AngloGold Ashanti, began with the communities sending a simple letter to AngloGold Ashanti on human rights abuses. The community representative was arrested and sent to the Police in Obuasi who detained the community representative. What could be termed a “media war “followed from 2003 to 2004 when AngloGold Ashanti called for negotiations. A meeting of WACAM, the communities and the companies on 26th August 2004 in which the parties involved pledged to use dialogue as a process of resolving conflicts. Anglogold after this initial meeting had failed to respond to correspondence from WACAM and the communities.

3.2.4 Publish What You Pay Campaign.

3.3 MEETINGS AND VISITS

Following a petition by some Opinion leaders in some mining communities against certain mining companies on various degrees of human rights violations, a meeting was organised by CHRAJ on the 31st of May 2001 at the Tarkwa Community Centre, under the auspices of WACAM, to examine the authenticity of the petitions. The Commissioner promised to make Public his Judgment before the year 2001 in which the sitting took place ends but failed to honour his promise. The Executive Director of the Association wrote a petition to the Commissioner and re-echoed communities eagerness to know the commissioner’s next line of action. A follow up to the petition by WACAM on behalf of

the aggrieved communities, brought back the Commissioner to Tarkwa to revisit the problems. This took place on the 4th of June 2004. The Commissioner and her entourage visited Samahu and Abekoase communities as part of their investigations to the petition received from WACAM (Reasons of the petition aforementioned). At the time, the commissioner and her entourage reached Samahu and Abekoasi, Opinion leaders of the two communities where at the mine on invitation by GFG Management. Later on, it was realized that, Management intentionally, detained the leaders just to dissociate them from taking part in the deliberations with the commission.

The community mobilization assistant visited the locations of social amenities, constructed by GAG, in some beneficiary communities. Please see below for details

3.3.1 Meetings

3.3.1.1 Executive Council Meeting

- The zonal officer took part in an Executive Council meeting, which was held on the 10th of April 2004.
- Executive council meeting on the 27th of march 2004
- Executive council meeting and meeting with Dumase, Teberebie, Akyempim, Samahu, Nkwantakrom Communities
- Meeting with Nsadweso community leaders on 27th march 2004

3.3.1.2 General Meetings

- Meeting with communities in Obuasi on the 28th of December 2004.
- Meeting with Abekoasi community on 29th august 20004 as a follow up to the out of court settlement
- Meeting with Teberebie community, and Atuabo on 10th April 2004

3.3.1.3 Planning Meetings

- Planning and review meeting in Tarkwa on the 30th of December 2004

3.3.2 Other Meetings

- Global Compact meeting on 9th march 2004
- Presentation on mining impacts at the British Council on 10th February 2004 at the bi-annual conference of the journalists for human rights

3.3.3 Visits

3.3.3.1 Community visits

- **Visit To The Concession Of Gag Mining Company By Commissioner On Human Rights And Administrative Justice:** The Commissioner on Human Rights and Administrative Justice, paid one day working visit to some communities, located in the concession of GAG Mining Company, to investigate various degrees of human right abuses meted out on the inhabitants in these communities. The Commissioner and her entourage visited communities such as, Badukrom, Wangarakrom, Adisakrom, Mile 7, Acheampong and Nkwantakrom. The leader of the team

promised to issue public statement on the Commissioner's findings to the public in no time.

- **Visit of IFC to the Concession of GAG:** A team of seasoned intellects from the office of IFC, FIAN and WACAM visited the concession of GAG Mining Company on the 11th May 2004 and later on, proceeded to beneficiary communities of the Action Plan to ascertain the effect of the document on their livelihood. This took place on the 12th of May 2004. Inhabitants informed the seasoned intellects, the unsolved problems in the Action Plan. The officials promised to work on such problems within the shortest possible time.

3.4 WORKSHOPS

3.4.1 Workshops WACAM Participated in

- The Community Mobilization Assistant represented WACAM in Aburi on small scale Mining workshop organized by Action-Aid, from 24th February, to 25th instant 2004. The venue was little Acre Hotel, Aburi.
- There was a workshop on Food SPAN organized by Action-Aid, Ghana, from 23rd March, to 25th instant, 2004. The venue was Royal Ravico Hotel, Accra. Kwesi Aduakwah represented the association.
- Kwesi Aduakwa attended a workshop on Practical Proposal Writing for Environmental NGOS organized by the UNDP in Cape Coast. It was held from 29th of March to 2nd April 2004.
- The zonal officer attended workshop, organized by Care International for field officers of partner Organizations at Melody Hotel Takoradi on the 25th of March 2004.
- Care International, organized a sensitisation workshop for field officers of partner organizations at Coconut Groove, Obuasi, from 21st to 25th June 2004.
- Hannah attended a workshop organised by The Administrator Of Stool Lands on mobilisation and utilisation of customary land revenues for development from 23rd August to 25th August 2004
- Meeting On Framework For The OCB Organised By Ibis On 11th February At Bayview Hotel And Attended By Hannah
- Meeting With Ibis on The Strategic Partnership With WACAM. On 27th May 2004. Facilitation by Tony Dogbe. Present Were Esi Johnson And Alfred Kumah
- End of quarter reflection meeting with IBIS on 2nd September 2004
- Rashid attended a meeting on the coalition against mining in forest reserve at Takoradi on 14th October 2004.
- Hannah attended a meeting on the national coalition against mining in forest reserves in Accra on 14th September 2004
- Meeting of coalition against mining in forests reserves at CEPIL on 10th February 2004`

3.4.2 Workshops Organised by WACAM

- WACAM in collaboration with Care International, organised one-day sensitisation workshop for some selected mining communities from 2nd May to 4th instant 2004 on

STI/HIV/AIDS. The workshop held at the conference room of Ghana Mineworkers Union. The zone was represented by eight people.

- One-day sensitisation workshop on STI/HIV/AIDS was organized by WACAM in collaboration with Care International on the 21st of February 2004. Six people represented Abekoasi zone
- The zonal officer also participated in an HIV/AIDS capacity building workshop organized by CARE-International at Obuasi from the 20th to 25th June 2004.
- A sensitisation workshop on STI/HIV/AIDS was organized for some selected Mining communities, by WACAM in collaboration with Care International. 30 Participants represented Damang and Atuabo zones.
- Joint sensitisation workshop for Wassa West and Adansi West communities in September on rights and responsibilities of mining communities sponsored by IBIS
- Two workshops on rights and responsibilities for opinion leaders in Wassa West and Adansi areas of Ghana in November and December 2004

3.5 International Conferences

- Hannah attended a training seminar organised by OECD watch in Berlin from 13th to 15th October 2004
- Hannah attended international conference on women and mining in India from 29th September to 9th October 2004
- Director of Training and Research participated in learning /Capacity training meetings for NGOs in Mali and Senegal in May to June 2004.
- Director of Training and Research participated in the Ideal Conference for University Student in Philadelphia, USA in March 2004
- Meetings in Washington and Peru on the no dirty gold campaign from 12th to 24th January 2004

3.6 REPRESENTATION OF MINING COMMUNITIES ON NEGOTIATIONS

3.6.1 Legal Issues

3.6.2 Litigation/Court Case

The court case between Nkwantakrom and GAG Mining Company was adjourned to 17th of November 2004. Plaintiffs appeared before Tarkwa High Court twice that is on the 28th of January and 12th of March 2004.

The land suit pending before Tarkwa High Court between Nana Kofi Karikari and 44 others versus GAG Mining Company was adjourned to 17th of November 2004.

4. PROJECTIONS FOR 2005

4.1.1 Report On Community Visits

Name of zone	Name of community in zone	Issues in communities	Purpose of Visit / Remarks
AYENSUKROM/DUMASE ZONE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dumase ▪ Broniakorase ▪ Kolonko ▪ AfriyieKrom Kojokrom, ▪ Adadumpo, ▪ Nktrakwa line, Kumosono, ▪ Famayame Nyamebekyere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cyanide pollution ▪ Poor community/comp any relations due to arrogance of company's personnel ▪ Communities feel cheated by the company and some of them ▪ Creating of a waste dump ▪ Low compensation payments ▪ Takeover of agricultural lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organised meetings in all the nine communities. ▪ Stressed the need for group formation to discuss community problem. Four out of the nine communities have groups. ▪ Through the human Rights education that they had have decided to take the company to court Most of the opinion leaders in affected mining communities, who had been cheated by Bogoso Goldfields limited, have vowed to contest the company in any court of competent jurisdiction, Should CHRAJ report continued to delay. ▪ The leaders of the communities said, CHRAJ promised to release the report to the mass media before the end of July 2004, but up until now, no cough on that has been heard. ▪ Mobilisation of communities that were affected by the October cyanide spillage. The company ▪ The Dumase community continued to face water problems, because the two water tanks, which had been positioned in the community to supply the inhabitants with portable drinking water, were not enough to contain the inhabitants' water needs.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bogoso Goldfields limited has developed a waste dump in an area where farmers have farms. The company is paying compensation, which is lower than the floor rates of Lands Valuation Board. Farmers are demanding more compensation and there is currently an impasse. Zonal officer advised farmers to report any future development on the issue to the office of WACAM for redress. ▪
Nkwantakrom Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nkwantakrom, ▪ Adisakrom ▪ Teberobie ▪ Badukrom/ Wangarakrom ▪ Mile 7 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pollution of Agonabeng and Ahumabruw rivers and the environment. ▪ Issues on Community Development plan (CDP) in GAG operational area ▪ Issues of community lands under the operations of GAG and livelihood ▪ Lack of employment ▪ Poor health of communities ▪ Increase in school- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It was observed in all the communities visited that, rivers Agonabeng and Ahumabruw, supplied the water needs of communities are perceived by communities as polluted by the activities of GAG Badu-Wangarakrom depend on Ahumabruw for their water supply. ▪ Community visits to all the areas under the (CDP), to discuss the effect of the action plan on their livelihood. Considerable amount of concerns and undue tensions were being witnessed in these communities, as the implementation of the as CDP is not very transparent. ▪ Almost all the communities located in the concession of GAG Mining Company were in need of arable lands for farming. The interpretation of the Action Plan has it that, the company was supposed to have provided arable lands for some of the beneficiary communities, but up till the time

		<p>drop out rate of community children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of waste Dump in Teberebie 	<p>of writing this report, no basic initiatives have so far been taken to justify the validity of the statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inhabitants in the communities, located in the catchments areas of the company have been denied employment by GAG for some time now. ▪ The marginalized mining communities of Badu-Wangarakrom do not have any health facility to facilitate the health needs of the inhabitants. Sick people and expectant mothers are normally carried to the closest hospital, about 18km away from the two communities. The unfortunate ones sometimes meet their premature death, midway through the journey to the health centre. Eight people died during the quarter under review in the two communities. Most of the school children residing in the community find it difficult to go to school in Teberebie whenever there is a breakdown of the community vehicle. In this regard, most of the children sometimes fail to take part in both assessment and terminal examinations. <p><u>ADISAKROM</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The new bore hole dug by GAG to solve the water needs of the inhabitants of Adisakrom was yet to be sampled by the environmental unit of the company as to whether the water in the borehole is good for the consumption of the people or not. There is also the problem of scarcity of arable land for farming.
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			<p><u>MILE 7</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inhabitants were still facing water problems. The borehole in the community is not functioning to the satisfaction of the community members. This was due to continuity of water shortage during the dry season. Harmful organisms like maggot are sometimes seen in the water. Management of the company had been notified, but nothing has been done to salvage the situation. . <p><u>TEBEREBIE</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Concerned Farmers Association, who felt cheated by GAG management were still waiting for IFC comments on the discrepancies detected on their payment vouchers, and also plants labelled “New Planting” which were not approved for payments. Some of the Teberebie Farmers whose farms were affected by the waste rock dump of waste by GAG have not been paid their compensation. The community embarked on a peaceful demonstration to draw home their plight <p>GAG Mining Company them due to discrepancies in the payment vouchers and inability of the company to value the new crops planted by the farmers.</p>
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<p>DAMANG ZONE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Atwereboana ▪ , Achiase, ▪ Pieso. ▪ Nyamebekyere, Mile 4, ▪ Old Kyekyewere, ▪ Koduakrom, ▪ Bompieso <p>Amoanda</p>	<p>Atweneboana, Achiase And Pieso. Threat of mining in forest reserve</p> <p><u>Nyamebekyere and Mile 4</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of employment <p>Pollution of man-made well</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The inhabitants in these three communities are cocoa farmers. The three communities are very close to Bonsa, forest reserve. The forest reserve is now under threat because it is sitting on gold. Quiet recently, Lochsire Exploration Company was contracted to conduct an exploration in the forest reserve to pave way for mining of gold. Sensitisation workshop was organized by WACAM, for the three communities to press home the need to conserve the forest. It also touched on likely problems farming communities could face when forest is given away for surface mining. Inhabitants residing in the above-mentioned communities continued to express their gratefulness to WACAM, The community relations officer for the company had been having discussions aforementioned communities to his office several times to hold discussions on leasing out of the Forest to Mining Investors, but communities were not prepared to lease out their farms and the forest reserve to any investor ▪ An undisclosed Mining firm from Holland. Education on Surface Mining rendered them by WACAM, had undeniably, prepared them adequately to face future challenges on mining issues with distinction. According to the chief of Atweneboana, the District Chief Executive has invited the opinion leaders of the ▪ Nyamebekyere and Mile 4 communities are
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		<p>Koduakrom</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non payment of compensation <p>Demonstration of communities in 1998 which led to Police and mine security brutalisation of community people</p>	<p>located in the concession of Abosso Goldfields limited. The communities are made up of different ethnic groups. The people depend on farming and Galamsey for economic survival. . Opinion leaders from the two communities went to the mine to inform management of the pollution, and the need for the company to construct an alternative borehole for the two communities but management failed to grant their request</p> <p>KODUAKROM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is an impasse between the chief of Koduakrom and some of his subjects over Abosso Goldfields Limited and Koduakrom Compensation issues. The impasse has the possible time. , Potential of breaking down the cordiality of WACAM members in the community. The chief of the community has written to the company that he want peace and would want to withdraw the case out of court without informing the victims meanwhile the case between Koduakrom farmers and Abosso Goldfields limited is still in court ▪ Commissioner on Human Rights and Administrative Justice, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Minerals Commissioner visited the community as part of their tour to some mining communities to nurse various degrees of Human Rights violations meted out on communities by various Mining companies
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			<p>in the Wassa West District.</p> <p>OLD KYEKYEWERE</p> <p>A meeting to resolve the uncompensated farms of Old Kyekyewere inhabitants was held between the company and the affected, farmers who are not part of the litigants. The farmers, who are 118 in number, wrote a letter to the General Manager of Aboso Goldfields Limited and requested appropriate measures to remedy the situation. .</p>
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<p>ATUABO / AKONTANSE ZONE</p>	<p>Atuabo and Akontanse zone is made up of eight communities. These are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bonsa, ▪ Atuabo ▪ Akontanse ▪ Effuanta, ▪ Booboo, ▪ Ayinase ▪ Nsuta and ▪ Tarkwa Bansa 	<p>Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pollution of River Bonsa ▪ Noise pollution ▪ Non-co-operative attitude of company ▪ Cracking of building in Tarkwa Bansa 	<p>The mining operations of Ghana Manganese Company, is one of the worrying factors, which are causing under development in the community of Tarkwa Bansa. Structures of the inhabitants continued to receive cracks due to the nearest of the blasting pit to the community. Noise and vibration too is also nuisance to the community. The chief and his opinion leaders have cautioned management several times to apply the required mining principles to win manganese, but the problems persist. No formal complaint had been made to WACAM.</p> <p>BONSA</p> <p>The company was dumping manganese waste into the river Bonsa that is the main source of drinking water for Tarkwa and its environs. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is persistently informed of such bad environmental practices, but the Agency has done little to find lasting solution(s) to the problem. WACAM mounted a campaign on the company's activities and reports indicate that the dumping has seized for some time now</p>
<p>Abekoase</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abekoase, ▪ Huniso. ▪ Tebe ▪ Samahu ▪ Pepesa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cyanide spillage in 2001 ▪ Aftermath of agreement on compensation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Amenities ranging from Public latrine, Junior Secondary, Clinic, Portable drinking water and Community Centre, constructed by Goldfields Ghana Ltd, were commissioned in some of the communities within the catchments areas of the aforementioned Company. ▪ Details on the programmed activities for the commissioning were as follows. On 23rd

			<p>July 2004, the following projects were commissioned and handed over to the communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abekoase Community Centre and Public Latrine; Samahu Junior Secondary School Building; Huniso Clinic; Pepesa Public Latrine ▪ There was a visit to Abekoase zone by the Environmental Manager of Goldfields Ghana on the 2nd of April 2004. The objective of the visit was however, not disclosed. ▪ An executive meeting was organized by WACAM on the 10th of April to discuss issues with farmers groups from Teberebie and Kyekyewere. A joint group discussion programme was also organized by GFG Ltd with the agric department of Abekoase and Samahu on the 13th of April 2004.

OBUASI AREA Amamom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adaase ▪ Adjeikrom, ▪ Akatekyiaso ▪ Amamom ▪ Ankaako ▪ Anyankyirem, ▪ Attakrom ▪ Badukrom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Payment of low compensation for crops and properties destroyed ▪ Non-payment of compensation ▪ Effects of cyanide spillage on streams and fishes 	<p>WACAM and the communities had a first meeting with AngloGold Ashanti in August 2004 upon request from the company for negotiations. WACAM and the communities presented the following grievance, which AngloGold Ashanti asked to three week to study and come with a response.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental degradation; ▪ Land acquisition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mode of land acquisition; ▪ Mode of eviction; ▪ Compensation, including mode of assessment of compensation; ▪ Notice of land appropriation and of land use ▪ Human rights abuse ▪ Abuse of right to fair trial having assumed the following forms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Arbitrary arrest; ○ Torture; ○ Assault through beating and attack by AGC guard dogs; ○ Shooting resulting in death or maiming; ○ Death caused by AGC hit-and-run vehicles; ▪ Damages for harm caused; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Special damages;
Hia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ewiase ▪ Hia ▪ Kronko ▪ Mankonoahogro 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate wells and boreholes ▪ Diseases, which are mining-related. ▪ Human rights abuses and violations in respect of people arrested on allegations of engaging in galamsey on AGC concession e.g. Using guard dogs on alleged suspects ▪ Increased unemployment ▪ Problems of some resettled communities 	

<p>Dokyiwa</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dokyiwa ▪ New Bidiem ▪ Ntonsoa ▪ Binsere ▪ Ohiampeanika ▪ Sansu ▪ Twiwaaso ▪ Gyimiso 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to land by affected communities ▪ Loss of earnings and sources of income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ General damages; ▪ Abuse of economic rights (Chapter 5 of Ghana's Fourth Republican Constitution); ▪ Demand from AGC now Anglogold a written undertaking to abide by the laws of Ghana and international conventions in its operations. <p>Anglogold Ashanti has since not come with its comments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ .Clement Kofi Baffoe of Aduaneyede who is 27 years was arrested by security of AngloGold Ashanti on 9th June 2004 and was beaten. He collapsed and was sent to the hospital of the mine and was sent back to the cells of the company where he died. His mother is Adwoa Kesewa and father is Yaw Antoh. Dr Kofi Adomako performed the autopsy. ▪ 3-day trip to communities in Obuasi by top media personnel with Hannah on 14th April 2004. Presentation of cement to Sansu JSS. The cement was purchased by a Swedish student, Beatrice Hedelin
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